

Building A Healthier Community

COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT



Genesis
HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

Better Begins Here



For Genesis Hospital

2021



Genesis Hospital is pleased to present the 2021 Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) report. The information contained in this report will be invaluable not only to us, but also to our community health partners, other community agencies, and businesses.

A partnership was developed to do a combined health departments and Genesis CHNA. The Genesis Service Area (GSA) County Health Departments and Ohio University collaborated to design a mechanism to complete the 2021 CHNA. This partnership became the Southeastern Ohio Health Improvement Collaborative (SOHIC) and is made up of Coshocton City and County Health Departments, Genesis, Morgan County Health Department, Noble County Health Department, Perry County Health Department, Zanesville-Muskingum County Health Department, Ohio Alliance for Population Health, Ohio University's (OU) College of Health Sciences and Professions, and the OU's Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Service. SOHIC contracted with the Northwest Hospital Council of Ohio to design the assessment tools, add relevant secondary and mortality data, and develop the reports.

The information contained in the 2021 CHNA report are based upon data obtained from responses to written community health surveys that were collected from April through May 2021. The community health surveys focused on adults ages 19 and older. In order to maintain complete objectivity throughout the survey process, the Collaborative engaged the services of the Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio and Ohio University to administer the surveys and compile the results.

Surveys were also conducted with key leaders from the GSA counties. These surveys were included in the analysis of this report and informed prioritization of all the results to identify the top health needs of our communities. Genesis Community Benefit Steering Committee prioritized the information and determined six top health needs: Mental Health Issues, Heart Disease, Cancer, Stroke, Diabetes, and Social Determinants of Health.

Genesis will utilize the prioritized six top health needs to develop the Community Benefit 2022-2024 Implementation Strategy. This Strategy will include initiatives to address the six top health needs of our community. These data found in the 2021 CHNA Report will be the foundation for local planning and collaboration with SOHIC members.

A copy of this CHNA report can be found at www.geneshcs.org.

Acknowledgements

The Southeast Ohio Health Improvement Collaborative (SOHIC) commissioned and funded this report:

Coshocton City Health Department
Coshocton County Health Department
Genesis HealthCare System
Morgan County Health Department
Noble County Health Department
Ohio Alliance for Population Health
Ohio University's (OU) College of Health Sciences and Professions
OU's Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Service
Perry County Health Department
Zanesville/Muskingum County Health Department

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Phone contact: **(740) 454-5994**. Written Comments: Individuals are encouraged to submit written comments, questions, or other feedback about this Genesis 2021 Community Health Needs Assessment report to **smarcum@genesishcs.org**. Please make sure to reference the appropriate section within the document.

Project Management, Secondary Data, Data Collection, and Report Development Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio (HCNO)

HCNO is a 501(c)3 non-profit regional hospital association located in Toledo, Ohio. They facilitate community health needs assessments and planning processes in 40+ counties in Ohio, Michigan, and Oregon. Since 2004, they have used a process that can be replicated in any county that allows for comparisons from county to county, within the region, the state, and the nation. HCNO works with coalitions in each county to ensure a collaborative approach to community health improvement that includes multiple key stakeholders, such as those listed above. All HCNO project staff have their Master's degree in public health, with emphasis on epidemiology and health education.

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The Genesis 2021 Community Health Needs Assessment is available on the following websites:

Genesis HealthCare System <https://www.genesishcs.org/>
Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio <http://www.hcno.org/community-services/community-health-assessments/>

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Introduction

GENESIS HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

Genesis HealthCare System is an integrated healthcare delivery system based in Zanesville, Ohio. The system includes a not-for-profit hospital, Genesis Hospital, in Zanesville, an extensive network of more than 300 physicians and multiple outpatient care centers throughout the region.

Genesis is the largest healthcare provider in its six-county Genesis Service Area (GSA), which includes Muskingum, Morgan, Perry, Coshocton, Noble and Guernsey counties. Genesis provides a higher level of service than what is typically found in a community of its size including open-heart surgery, trauma care, a Level II special care nursery, neurosurgery and comprehensive cancer services. This level of care has established Genesis as a primary referral center for much of the region.

MISSION

Our steadfast commitment to delivering high quality, compassionate patient care is recognized throughout the country with numerous awards and accreditations. We are proud of our rich history of serving the community and vow to continue the tradition of healing and caring with compassion, trust, innovation and excellence.

Genesis Hospital, as a not-or-profit hospital, is part of the IRS regulations. Genesis Hospital is required to conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment of the (CHNA) of the Genesis Hospital Service Area (GSA). The 2021 CHNA is the third CHNA process for GENESIS and this assessment was done collaboratively with the GSA Health Departments and Ohio University in order to strengthen community involvement in identifying and prioritizing the health needs of the community. The process of completing the CHNA is described below. This CHNA is available to the public at www.genesisahcs.org.

As part of the CHNA, GENESIS conducted an evaluation of the last 2019-2021 Community Benefit Implementation Strategy. The results are enclosed in this document in as ADDENDUM "Evaluation of Community Benefit Outcomes Community Benefit 2019-2021 Implementation Strategy November 2021".

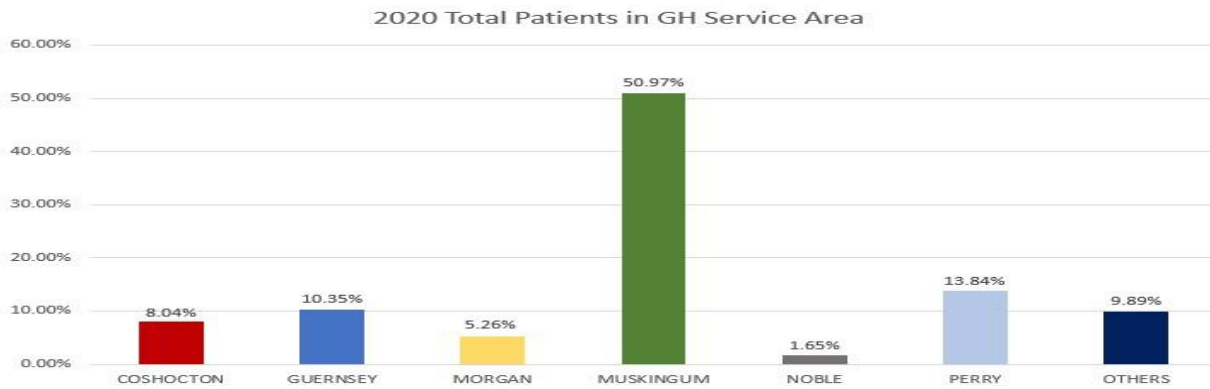
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICES (IRS) REQUIREMENTS

The Affordable Care Act (ACA), enacted in March 2010, added new Section 501 (r) requirements in Part V, Section B, for 501 (c)(3) organizations that operate one or more hospital facilities. Each 501 (c)(3) hospital organization must conduct a CHNA and adopt a Community Benefit Implementation Strategy at least once every three years. This report met these IRS requirements for completion of the GENESIS CHNA through a collaborative process called the Southeast Ohio Health Improvement Collaborative (SOHIC) which included: Genesis Hospital, Zanesville-Muskingum County Health Department, Coshocton City and County Health Departments, Noble County Health Department, Perry County Health Department, Morgan County Health Department, and Ohio University.

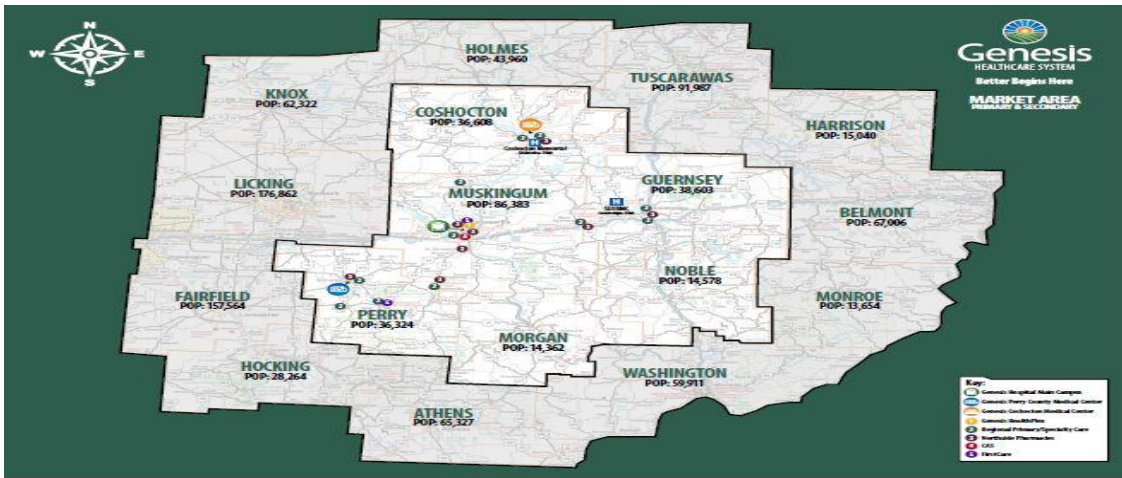
DEFINITION OF COMMUNITY & GHSA DETERMINATION

The community has been defined as the GSA. In addition, GENESIS collaborates with multiple stakeholders, most of whom provide services at the county-level. For these two reasons, the GSA was defined as the community. Please note in the Community Health Survey (CHS) gathered as the primary data for this report included five of the six counties in the GSA, all but Guernsey County. Guernsey County was not part of the SOHIC at the time of the CHNA development.

The percent of patients in the GSA is depicted on the next page by county. As shown in the chart on the next page, 9.89% of patients came from outside the GSA in 2020. Most (50.97%) of GSA patients were residents of Muskingum County in 2020.

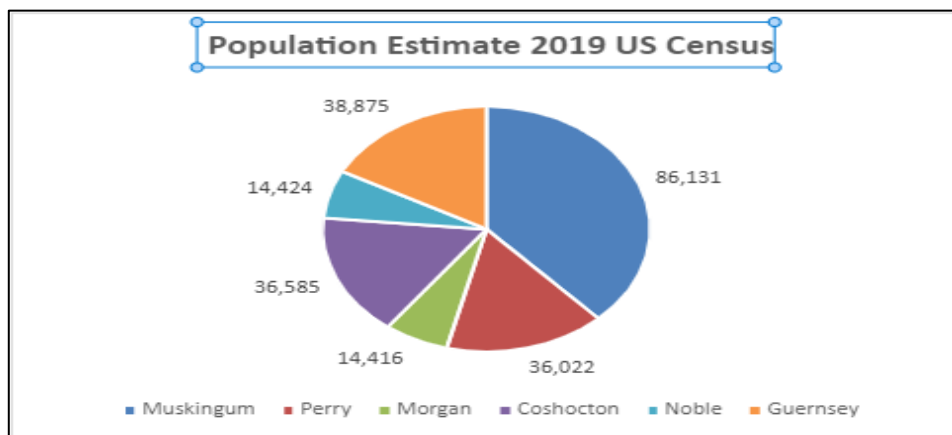


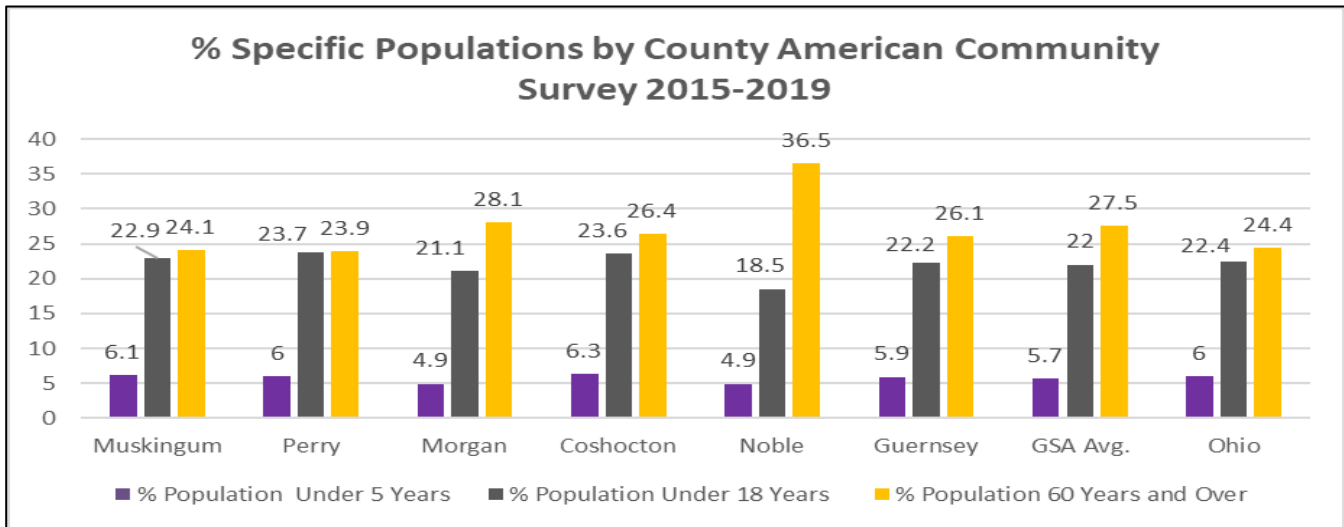
Below is a map of the GSA. Most (50.97%) of GSA patients were residents of Muskingum County in 2020.



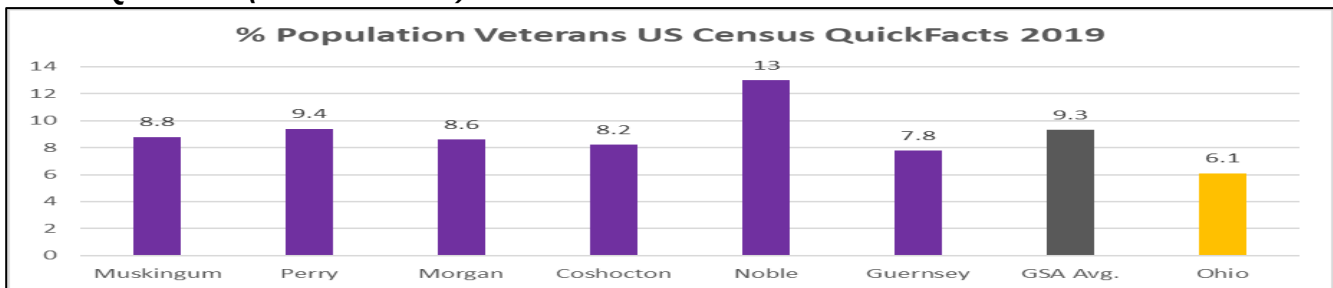
POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

All of the counties in the GSA are federally designated as Appalachian counties. Population in the region is concentrated in the cities of Zanesville, Cambridge, and Coshocton while all counties are considered rural in Ohio. Below and on the next page are found charts containing demographic information for the GSA population including total population for each county and specific populations reported in 2019 US Census.

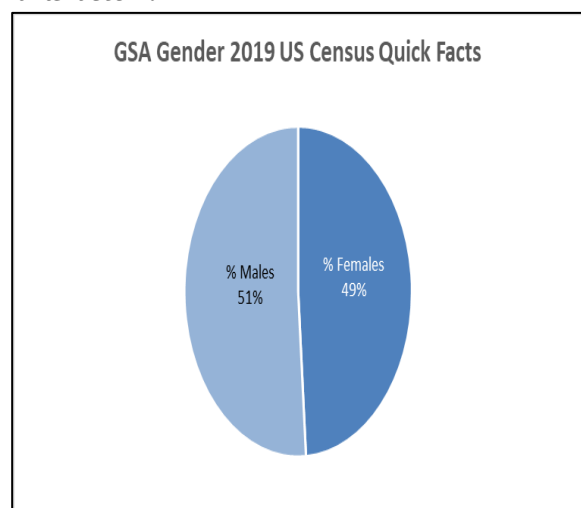
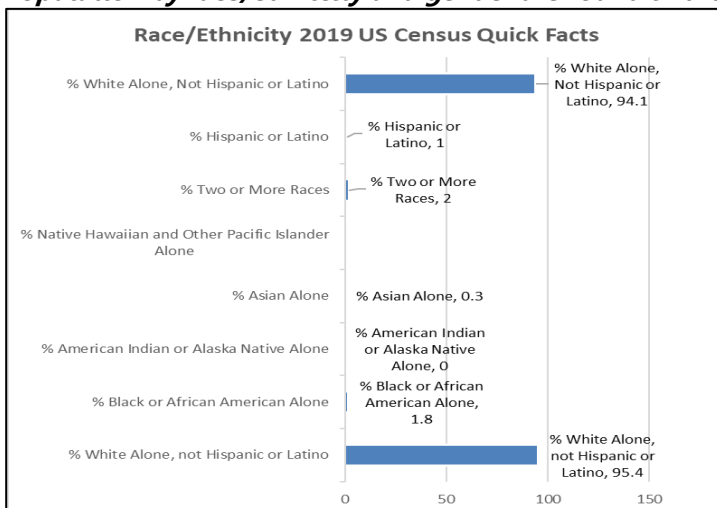




Within the GSA, there is an average of 9.3 of persons who are veterans compared to 6.1% for Ohio reported in 2019 QuickFacts (See chart below).



Population by race/ethnicity and gender are found in the charts below.



INCLUSION OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

GSA is a rural community. Approximately 17.8% of GSA population was in poverty, according to the "The Ohio Poverty Report, Ohio Development Services Agency, June 2020" 5-year estimates 2014-2018. This is higher than the 12.6% population in poverty in 2013. For this reason, data is broken down by income (less than \$25,000 and greater than \$25,000) throughout the report to show disparities.

PROCESS & METHODS FOR ENGAGING COMMUNITY

Multiple sectors, including the general public, were asked through email list serves, social media, and public notices to participate in the process, including defining the scope of the project, choosing questions for the CHSs, reviewing initial data, planning a community release, and identifying and prioritizing needs. SOHIC worked together to create one comprehensive CHNA, with more than 88 community members attending the counties' release of the report and providing feedback on the key issues for the GSA.

QUANTITATIVE & QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS

The HCNO was contracted to collect and analyze the data and provide overall project management. Detailed data collection methods are described later in the Introduction.

EVALUATION OF IMPACT

The evaluation of impact takes into consideration the feedback from community members and partners for the 2021 CHNA report. GHS will list proposed outcomes from Service Line activities addressing the top priorities for Community Benefit in the Community Benefit 2022-2024 Implementation Strategy. The CBSC will meet quarterly to discuss the documented outcomes from activities. Activities are documented by GHS using the Community Benefit Inventory of Social Accountability (CBISA). GHS Mission Department tracks monthly impact of activities. An annual written report is completed to document outcomes from the Community Benefit 2022-2024 Implementation Strategy.

CHNA AVAILABILITY

The 2021 Genesis CHNA report can be found on the GENESIS website at www.genesishcs.org. The HCNO website can be found at <http://www.hcno.org/community-services/community-health-assessments/>.

ADOPTION BY BOARD

This CHNA report was commissioned by the Genesis Board of Directors on November 19, 2021. The 2021 Genesis Board of Directors consists of 17 Genesis and community members.

PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION METHODS

The findings in this report are based on self-administered Community Health Surveys (CHS) using a structured questionnaire. The questions were modeled after the survey instruments used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for their national and state Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The HCNO assisted with CHS development, guided the health assessment process, and integrated sources of primary and secondary data into the final report. OU sought Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval for the CHS, administered the CHSs, and collected the data.

All of the CHNA health assessment information sources are found in Appendix V. A list of acronyms for this report is found in Appendix VI.

The County Health Rankings results for 2019 for each county can be found in Appendix IX.

Design

This CHS completion process was cross-sectional in nature and included a written CHS of adults within Coshocton, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, and Perry Counties. From the beginning, community leaders and members were actively engaged in the CHS planning process and helped define the content, scope, and sequence of the CHS. Active engagement of community members throughout the CHNA planning process is regarded as an important step in completing a valid CHNA.

Instrument Development

One adult CHS instrument was designed for the CHNA. As a first step in the design process, health education researchers from The University of Toledo and staff members from HCNO met to discuss potential sources of valid and reliable CHS items that would be appropriate to assess the health status and health needs of adults. The investigators decided to derive the majority of the adult Survey items from the BRFSS. This decision was based on being able to compare local data with state and national data.

The Project Coordinator from HCNO conducted a meeting with SOHIC. During this meeting, HCNO and SOHIC reviewed and discussed banks of potential survey questions from the BRFSS. Based on input from SOHIC, the project coordinator composed a draft adult CHS containing 110 items. IRB approval was granted to OU by OU's Social and Behavioral IRB.

Sampling | Adult CHS

The sampling frame for the adult CHS consisted of adults ages 19 and older living in Coshocton, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, and Perry Counties. See below for the estimated number of people ages 19 and older living in each county. The HCNO staff analysts conducted a power analysis to determine what sample size was needed to ensure a 95% confidence level with a corresponding margin of error of 6% (i.e., there can be 95% assurance that the "true" population responses are within a 6% margin of error of the CHS findings). Please see below for the sample size needed to ensure this level of confidence for each population.

County	Population – ages 19 and older	Sample size
Coshocton	27,504	264
Morgan	11,320	261
Muskingum	64,205	266
Noble	11,690	261
Perry	26,099	264

The random sample of mailing addresses of adults from Coshocton, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, and Perry Counties was obtained from Melissa Data Corporation in Rancho Santa Margarita, California. CHSs were mailed in early April 2021 and returned through mid-May 2021.

Procedure | Adult CHS

Prior to mailing the CHS, OU mailed an advance letter to 2,000 adults in each County (Coshocton, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, and Perry). This advance letter was printed on SOHIC stationery and signed on behalf of the group by the co-chairs Linda Supplee of GENESIS and Angela DeRolph of the Perry County Health Department. The letter introduced the CHNA project and informed readers that they may be randomly selected to receive the CHS. The letter also explained that the respondents' confidentiality would be protected, and it encouraged the readers to complete and return the CHS promptly if they were selected. Letters returned as undeliverable were not replaced with another potential respondent to receive the CHS. Lastly, it is important to note that the advance wave letter stated that if the recipient was selected to receive the CHS, they would receive a \$2 bill as a thank you for their time to complete the CHS. After sending the letter, OU encountered problems with this recruitment strategy due to institutional rules about exchanging money. A gift card drawing replaced the \$2 bill incentive that was originally noted. The letter included additional information regarding the drawing with information on how to enter by filling out a postage-paid card that was included in the mailing. Individuals receiving the CHS and post card were asked to provide either their phone number or email address and instructed to mail the postage paid, post card separately from their CHS.

Thirteen weeks following the advance letter, an additional mailing was administered. The mailing included a personalized, hand signed cover letter (on SOHIC stationery) describing the purpose of the CHS and the chances of winning a gift card, the questionnaire, a self-addressed stamped return envelope, and a postcard to enter the drawing for a \$100 or \$25 gift card. The mailing materials were included in a large colored envelope. A total of 3,000 CHSs per county were sent out by OU. HSAs returned as undeliverable were not replaced with another potential respondent.

The response rates for each county are depicted on the next page. Note: "n" refers to the total sample size, "CI" refers to the confidence interval.

County	Response rate
Coshocton	6% (n=163: CI=± 7.65)
Morgan	6% (n=171: CI=± 7.44)
Muskingum	5% (n=151: CI=± 7.97)
Noble	7% (n=192: CI=± 7.01)
Perry	6% (n=180: CI=± 7.28)

Data Analysis

Individual CHS responses were anonymous. Only group data was available. All data was analyzed by health education researchers at the University of Toledo using Statistical Product and Service Solutions 26.0 (SPSS). Crosstabs were used to calculate descriptive statistics for the data presented in this report. To be representative of each County, the adult CHS data collected was weighted by age, gender, race, and income using Census data (Note: income data throughout the report represents annual household income).

Method of Weighting

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 2021 Coshocton, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, and Perry surveys, a weighting was applied prior to the analysis that weighted the survey respondents to reflect the actual distribution of each county based on age, sex, race, and income.

Multiple sets of weightings were created and used in the statistical software package (SPSS 26.0) 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.

Limitations

As with all county CHSs, it is important to consider the findings with respect to all possible limitations. 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 each County). If there were little to no differences between respondents and non-respondents, then this would not be a limitation. Furthermore, while the CHS was mailed to random households in Coshocton, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, and Perry Counties,

those responding to the CHS were more likely to be older. While weightings are applied during calculations to help account for this sort of variation, it still presents a potential limitation to the extent that the responses from these individuals might be are substantively different from the majority of the County residents.

Additionally, 2,000 participants were mailed the advance letter and 3,000 participants were mailed the CHS packet in an effort to increase the sample size. This means that many potential respondents did not receive the advance letter that notifies them to anticipate an upcoming CHS. It is possible the potential respondents who received the CHS without an advance notice may not have felt as inclined to participate as the respondents who received both the advance letter and the CHS packet.

It is important to note that, although several questions were asked using the same wording as the CDC questionnaire, the adult CHS data collection method differed. CDC adult CHS data were collected using a set of questions from the total question bank and adults were asked the questions over the telephone rather than via mail CHS.

Lastly, caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results, as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall CHS.

Covid-19

The CHS, secondary data, and mortality data collection occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is important to consider the pandemic when reviewing the report due to the influence the pandemic may have on changes with the health status of the community. Some of the impact of COVID-19 may not be reflected in data until many years to come

SECONDARY AND MORTALITY DATA COLLECTION METHODS

HCNO collected secondary and mortality data, including county-level data, from multiple sources whenever possible. In addition to Coshocton, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, and Perry County secondary data collection, Guernsey County was also included due to the GSA. HCNO utilized sources such as the Ohio Department of Health Data Warehouse, BRFSS, numerous CDC webpages, U.S. Census data, Healthy People 2030, and other national and local sources. All primary data in this report is from GENESIS and the 2021 CHNA CHS. All other data is cited accordingly.

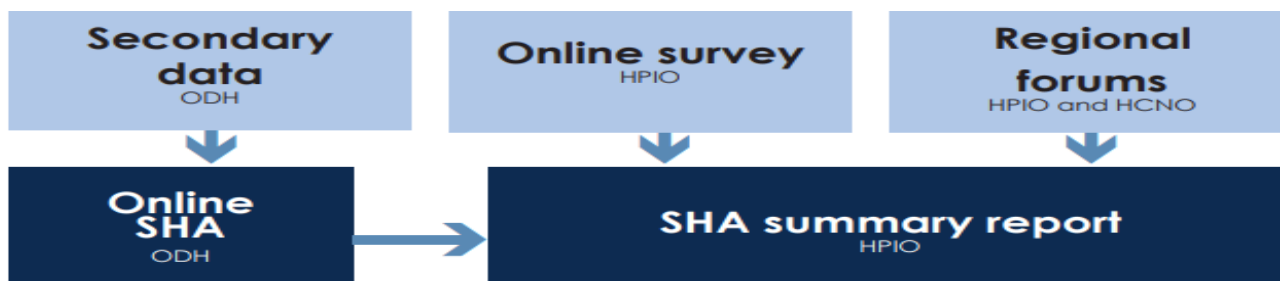
2019 OHIO STATE HEALTH ASSESSMENT (OSHA)

The 2019 OSHA provides data needed to inform health improvement priorities and strategies in the state. This assessment includes over 140 metrics, organized into data profiles, as well as information gathered through five regional forums, online CHSs completed by over 300 stakeholders, and advisory and steering committee members who represented 13 state agencies, including sectors beyond health.

Similar to the 2019 OSHA, the 2021 GENESIS CHNA examined a variety of metrics from various areas of health including, but not limited to, health behaviors, chronic disease, access to health care, and social determinants of health. Additionally, the CHA studied themes and perceptions from local public health stakeholders from a wide variety of sectors.

The interconnectedness of Ohio's greatest health challenges, along with the overall consistency of health priorities identified in this assessment, indicates many opportunities for collaboration among a wide variety of partners at and between the state and local level, including physical and behavioral health organizations and sectors beyond health. It is GENESIS's hope that this CHNA process will serve as a foundation for such collaboration.

To view the full 2019 OSHA, please visit: <https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/about-us/sha-ship/>. The figure below shows the components of the 2019 OSHA.



RESULTS OF THE 2019 GENESIS CHNA

The following sections of this report will list CHNA CHS, secondary data, and mortality data results for the GSA and the GSA counties:

- Health Care Access**
- Health Behaviors**
- Chronic Diseases**
- Social Conditions**
- Appendices**

Health Care Access

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (HRSA) FEDERALLY DESIGNATED HEALTH PROFESSIONAL SHORTAGE AREAS

HRSA identifies some geographic areas, populations, and facilities which have too few primary care, dental, and mental health providers and services. HRSA works with state partners to determine which of these should be shortage designations and are therefore eligible to receive certain federal resources. The table below describes the GSA health professional shortage area counties.

Designation	Muskingum	Perry	Morgan	Coshocton	Noble	Guernsey
Primary Care Health Professional Shortage Area		X	X	X	X	X
Mental Health Professional Shortage Area	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dental Health Professional Shortage Area	X	X	X	X	X	X

HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

The table below shows the percentage of adults who were uninsured compared to Ohio and USA.

Adult Comparisons	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA	Ohio 2019*	USA 2019*
Uninsured	14%	6%	6%	8%	9%	9%	9%	11%

*BRFSS Data

The table below shows the source of health coverage for adults.

Source of Health Care Coverage:	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA
Employer	33%	38%	40%	47%	46%	41%
Health insurance marketplace	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Medicaid	13%	16%	13%	11%	11%	13%
Medicare	27%	30%	26%	25%	25%	27%
Military	7%	2%	2%	4%	2%	3%
Multiple, including government insurance	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multiple, including private insurance	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Self-purchased	4%	2%	7%	4%	5%	4%
Someone else's employer	9%	10%	12%	7%	8%	9%

The tables below show the Healthy People 2030: Access to Health Services (AHS) target compared to the counties' CHS responses for proportion of persons with medical insurance.

Objective	Coshocton County 2021	Morgan County 2021	Muskingum County 2021	Ohio 2018	USA 2018	Healthy People 2030 Target
AHS-01: Increase the proportion of persons with medical insurance	100% age 20-24 60% age 25-34 94% age 35-44 80% age 45-54 91% age 55-64	100% age 18-24 91% age 25-34 100% age 35-44 92% age 45-54 94% age 55-64	83% age 20-24 100% age 25-34 93% age 35-44 86% age 45-54 94% age 55-64	87% age 18-24 89% age 25-34 92% age 35-44 92% age 45-54 95% age 55-64	83% age 18-24 81% age 25-34 83% age 35-44 87% age 45-54 91% age 55-64	92%

Objective	Noble County 2021	Perry County 2021	Ohio 2018	USA 2018*	Healthy People 2030 Target
AHS-01: Increase the proportion of persons with medical insurance	100% age 20-24 100% age 25-34 73% age 35-44 93% age 45-54 86% age 55-64	100% age 20-24 100% age 25-34 89% age 35-44 81% age 45-54 86% age 55-64	87% age 18-24 89% age 25-34 92% age 35-44 92% age 45-54 95% age 55-64	83% age 18-24 81% age 25-34 83% age 35-44 87% age 45-54 91% age 55-64	92%

(Sources: Healthy People 2030 Objectives, 2018 BRFSS; Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.)

HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND UTILIZATION

The table below shows the percentage of adults who had at least one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider, the percentage of adults who visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year, and needed to see a doctor in the past 12 months but could not because of cost.

Adult Comparisons	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average	Ohio 2019*	USA 2019*
Had at least one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider	82%	84%	90%	84%	82%	84%	80%	77%
Visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year	64%	64%	77%	72%	66%	69%	78%	78%
Needed to see a doctor in the past 12 months but could not because of cost	10%	8%	9%	12%	14%	11%	12%	12%

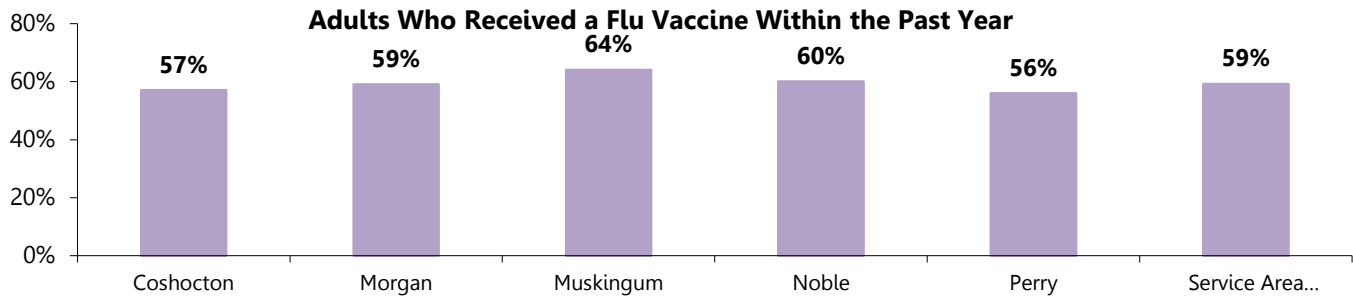
*BRFSS Data

The table below shows where adults visited for health care services when they were sick/needed advice:

Health Care Services Sought:	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA
Alternate therapies	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Called 9-1-1/used an ambulance service	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Chiropractor	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%
Community health center	3%	3%	4%	1%	2%	3%
Doctor's office/health care provider's office	79%	78%	73%	76%	71%	75%
Family and friends	2%	3%	0%	1%	3%	2%
Health department	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hospital emergency room	1%	0%	6%	0%	3%	5%
In-store health clinic	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Internet	0%	0%	4%	0%	4%	2%
Some other place	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	1%
Telemedicine	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Urgent care center	4%	8%	9%	13%	8%	8%
Veterans Affairs (VA)	2%	1%	1%	4%	0%	2%
No usual source for health care services	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

The following graph and table show the percentage of adults who received a flu vaccine within the past year, had a flu vaccine in the past year (age 65 and older), ever had a pneumonia vaccine in lifetime (ages 65 and older), and ever had a shingles or zoster vaccine.



Adult Comparisons	Coshocton County 2021	Morgan County 2021	Muskingum County 2021	Noble County 2021	Perry County 2021	GSA 2021	Ohio 2019*	USA 2019*
Had a flu vaccine in the past year (ages 65 and older)	70%	71%	71%	75%	79%	73%	63%	64%
Ever had a pneumonia vaccine in lifetime (ages 65 and older)	72%	74%	70%	71%	69%	71%	75%	73%
Ever had a shingles or zoster vaccine	29%	25%	23%	23%	17%	23%	29%*	29%*

*BRFSS Data

The table below shows the Healthy People 2030: Access to Health Services (AHS) target compared to the counties' CHS responses for persons who had the seasonal influenza vaccination

Objective	Coshocton County 2021	Morgan County 2021	Muskingum County 2021	Noble County 2021	Perry County 2021	Healthy People 2030 Target
IID-09: Increase the proportion of persons who are vaccinated annually against seasonal influenza	57%	59%	64%	60%	56%	70%

(Sources: Healthy People 2030 Objectives, 2021 Genesis HealthCare System Community Health Needs Assessment)

The table below shows the percentage of adults who received the listed vaccine.

Vaccination	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA
Chicken pox vaccine in their lifetime	51%	72%	59%	62%	67%	62%
Hemophilus influenzae or influenza type B vaccine in their lifetime	33%	37%	34%	33%	30%	33%
Hepatitis A vaccine in their lifetime	37%	27%	41%	34%	30%	34%
Hepatitis B vaccine in their lifetime	45%	33%	50%	41%	41%	42%
Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine in their lifetime	5%	19%	17%	9%	13%	13%
Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) in their lifetime	86%	80%	78%	79%	80%	81%
Meningococcal vaccine in their lifetime	19%	27%	22%	19%	22%	22%
Tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis in the past ten years	74%	80%	77%	73%	73%	75%

Found below are the current national immunization guidelines.

Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule by Age Group, United States, 2021

Vaccine	19–26 years	27–49 years	50–64 years	≥65 years
Influenza inactivated (IIV) or Influenza recombinant (RIV4) <i>or</i>	1 dose annually			
Influenza live, attenuated (LAIV4)	1 dose annually			
Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap or Td)	1 dose Tdap each pregnancy; 1 dose Td/Tdap for wound management (see notes)			
	1 dose Tdap, then Td or Tdap booster every 10 years			
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	1 or 2 doses depending on indication (if born in 1957 or later)			
Varicella (VAR)	2 doses (if born in 1980 or later)		2 doses	
Zoster recombinant (RZV)			2 doses	
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	2 or 3 doses depending on age at initial vaccination or condition	27 through 45 years		
Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV13)	1 dose			1 dose
Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23)	1 or 2 doses depending on indication			1 dose
Hepatitis A (HepA)	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine			
Hepatitis B (HepB)	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine			
Meningococcal A, C, W, Y (MenACWY)	1 or 2 doses depending on indication, see notes for booster recommendations			
Meningococcal B (MenB)	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine and indication, see notes for booster recommendations			
	19 through 23 years			
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib)	1 or 3 doses depending on indication			

Recommended vaccination for adults who meet age requirement, lack documentation of vaccination, or lack evidence of past infection	Recommended vaccination for adults with an additional risk factor or another indication	Recommended vaccination based on shared clinical decision-making	No recommendation/Not applicable
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PREVENTIVE HEALTH SCREENINGS AND EXAMS

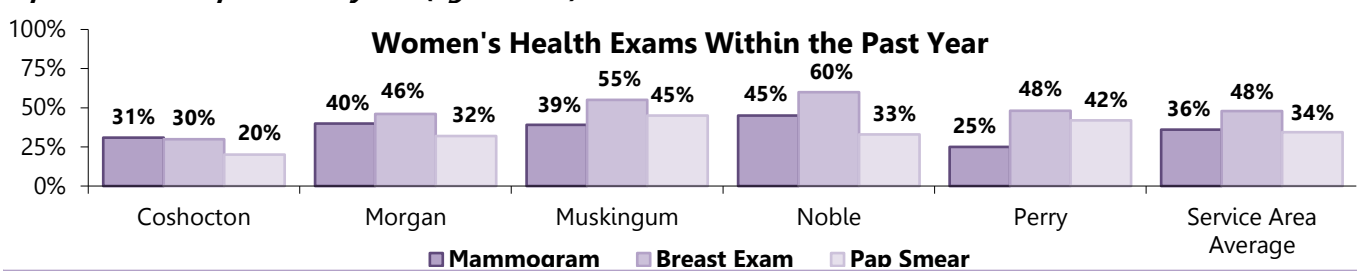
The table below shows the percentage of adults who had the following screening results:

General Screening Results	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average	Ohio 2019*	USA 2019*
Diagnosed with high blood pressure	31%	38%	34%	37%	38%	36%	34.5%	32.2%
Diagnosed with high blood cholesterol	39%	52%	46%	43%	38%	44%	32.8%	33.1%
Diagnosed with diabetes	12%	15%	13%	17%	11%	14%	12%	10.7%
Survived a heart attack	8%	7%	8%	8%	7%	8%	5.3%	4.3%
Survived a stroke	3%	2%	3%	2%	5%	3%	3.9%	3.2%

*BRFSS Data; Note: See the Women's and Men's Health Sections for further prostate, mammogram, clinical breast exam, and Pap smear screening test information for adults

WOMEN'S PREVENTIVE HEALTH SCREENINGS AND EXAMS

The following graph and table show the percentage of female adults who had a mammogram, breast exam, or Pap smear in the past year, had a mammogram within the past two years (ages 40 and older), and had a Pap smear in the past three years (ages 21-65).



Adult Comparisons	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average	Ohio 2018*	USA 2018*
Had a mammogram within the past two years (ages 40 and older)	64%	80%	78%	72%	61%	71%	74%	72%
Had a Pap smear in the past three years (ages 21-65)	51%	67%	65%	64%	70%	63%	79%	80%

*BRFSS Data

PREGNANCY

The table below shows women who experienced the following during their last pregnancy (past five years):

Pregnancy Factors:	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average
Consumed alcoholic beverages	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Experienced depression during or after pregnancy	0%	20%	5%	20%	50%	19%
Experienced domestic violence	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Looked for options for an unwanted pregnancy	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	1%
Received a dental exam during pregnancy	37%	30%	30%	50%	40%	37%
Received opiate replacement therapy	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Received prenatal care within first three months	50%	70%	70%	60%	70%	64%
Received WIC services	13%	20%	40%	20%	40%	27%
Smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	0%	0%	0%	10%	20%	6%
Took a multi-vitamin with folic acid	70%	40%	70%	90%	53%	65%
Used any drugs not prescribed	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Used e-cigarettes (or other electronic vaping products)	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Used marijuana	7%	0%	0%	10%	0%	3%
Used opioids	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Did none of the above	23%	40%	55%	30%	20%	34%

Five Minutes for Women's Health

The CDC released five things women can do that can go a long way to improve or maintain good health. In five minutes or less women can:

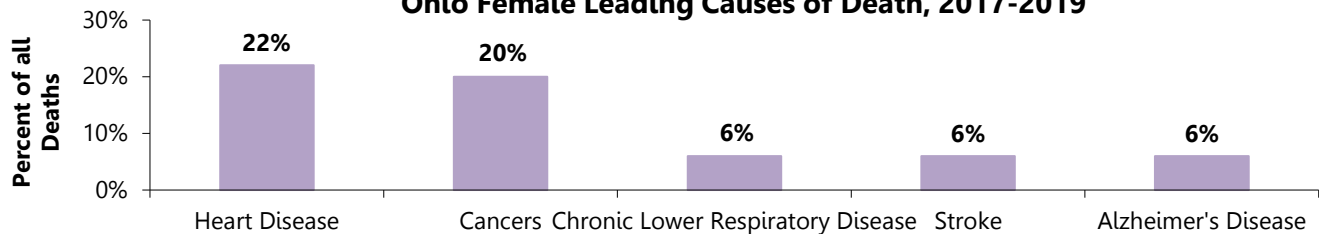
- **Learn about the number one killer of women:** Heart disease is the leading cause of death for women in the U.S. Learn the symptoms of heart attack and stroke.
- **Schedule a check-up:** Regular check-ups are important. Schedule an appointment with your provider to discuss screenings and exams you need and when they are needed.
- **Protect your skin from the sun:** Skin cancer is the most common cancers among women in the U.S. Protect your skin and wear a broad-spectrum sunscreen before you go outside.
- **Find an HIV, STD, and hepatitis testing site near you:** Untreated STDs can have long-term consequences for women, such as infertility.
- **Take folic acid before and during pregnancy:** Folic acid can help prevent certain birth defects. If a woman has enough folic acid in her body before/during pregnancy, her baby may be less likely to have certain birth defects.

(Source: CDC. Health Equity. Five Minutes for Women's Health. Updated on September 13, 2017)

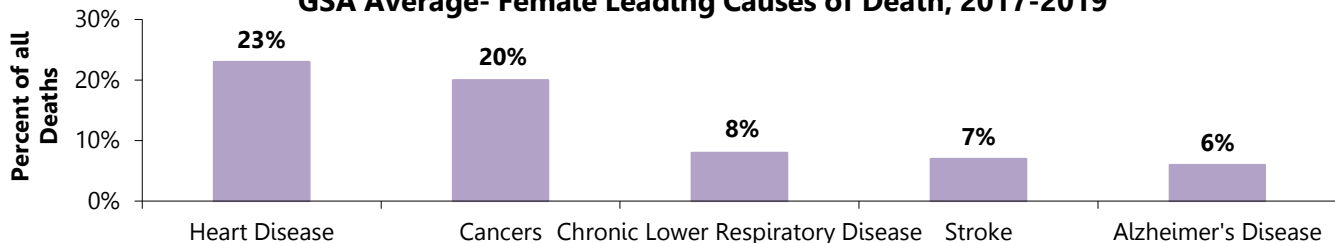
WOMEN'S MORTALITY DATA

The following graphs show data from the Ohio Public Health Warehouse indicating Ohio female leading causes of death from 2017 to 2019. The GSA average is found below.

Ohio Female Leading Causes of Death, 2017-2019

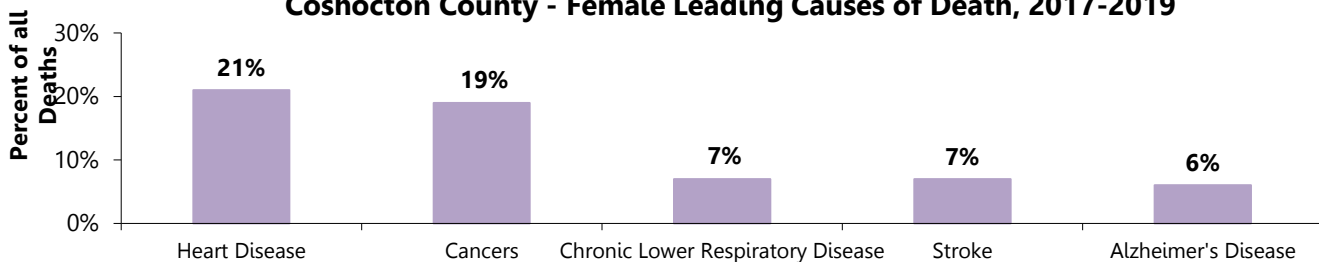


GSA Average- Female Leading Causes of Death, 2017-2019



The following graphs show data from the Ohio Public Health Warehouse indicating county female leading causes of death from 2017 to 2019.

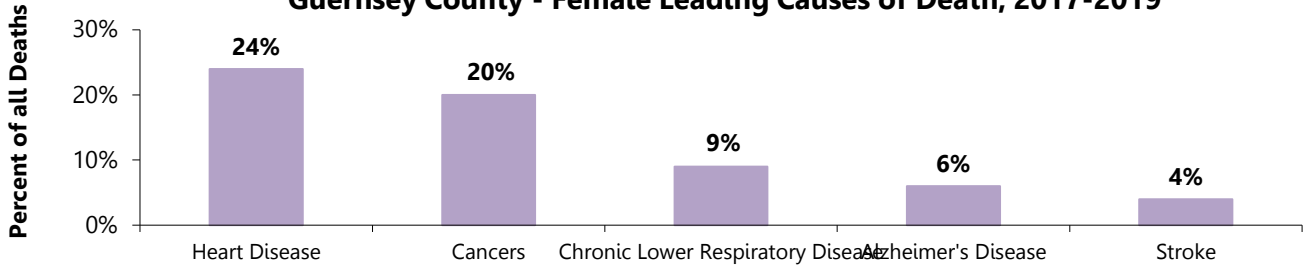
Coshocton County - Female Leading Causes of Death, 2017-2019



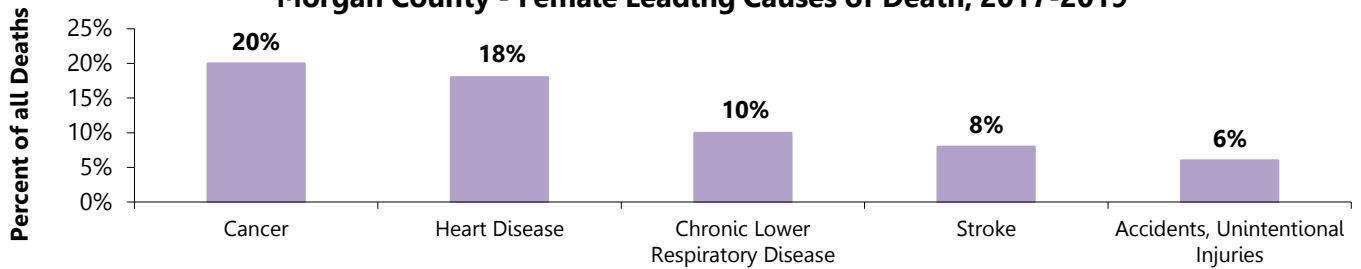
WOMEN'S MORTALITY DATA, CONTINUED

The following graphs show data from the Ohio Public Health Warehouse indicating county female leading causes of death from 2017 to 2019 continued.

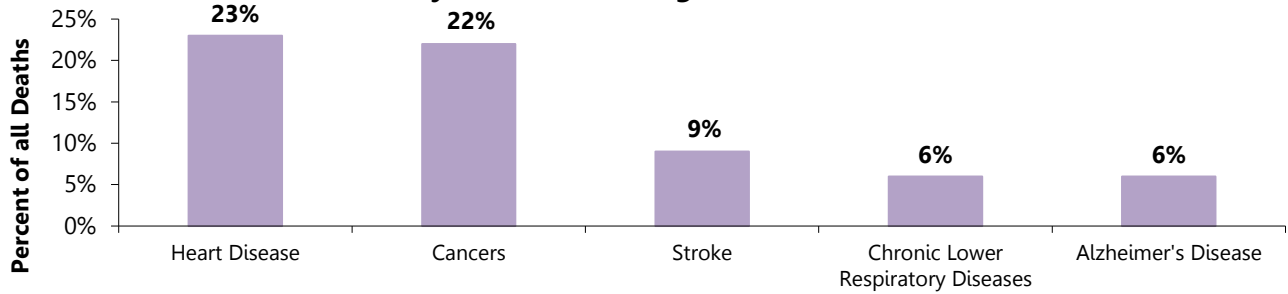
Guernsey County - Female Leading Causes of Death, 2017-2019



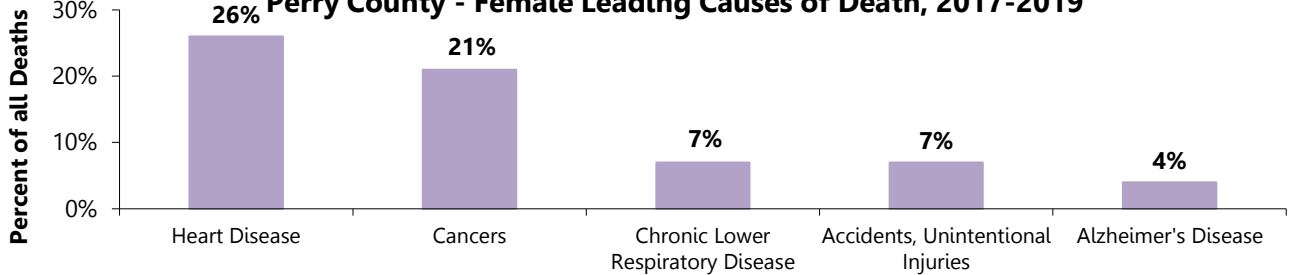
Morgan County - Female Leading Causes of Death, 2017-2019



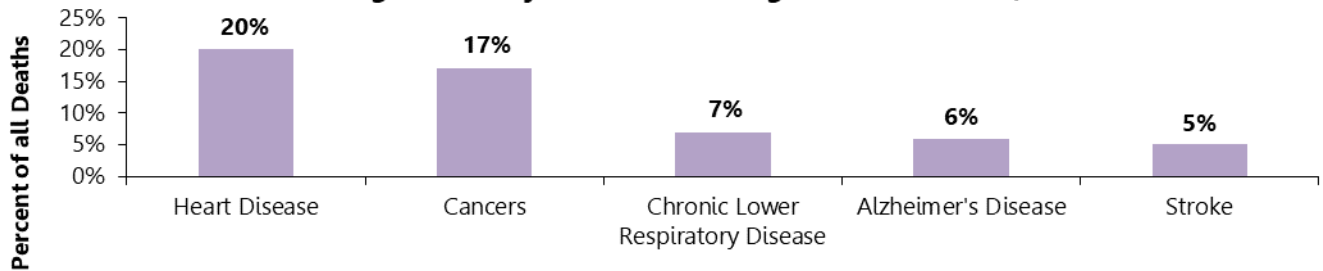
Noble County - Female Leading Causes of Death, 2017-2019



Perry County - Female Leading Causes of Death, 2017-2019

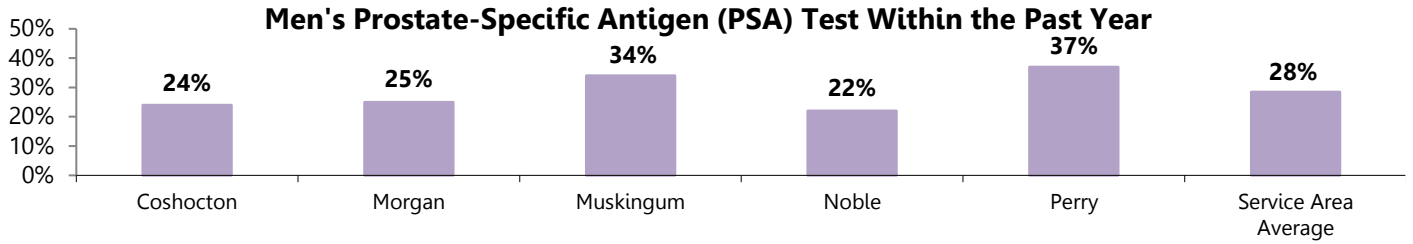


Muskingum County - Female Leading Causes of Death, 2017-2019



MEN'S HEALTH SCREENINGS

The following graph and table show the percentage of males who had prostate-specific antigen (PSA) tests in the past year. The graph on the next page shows the percentage of males who had a PSA test in the past two years (age 40 and older).

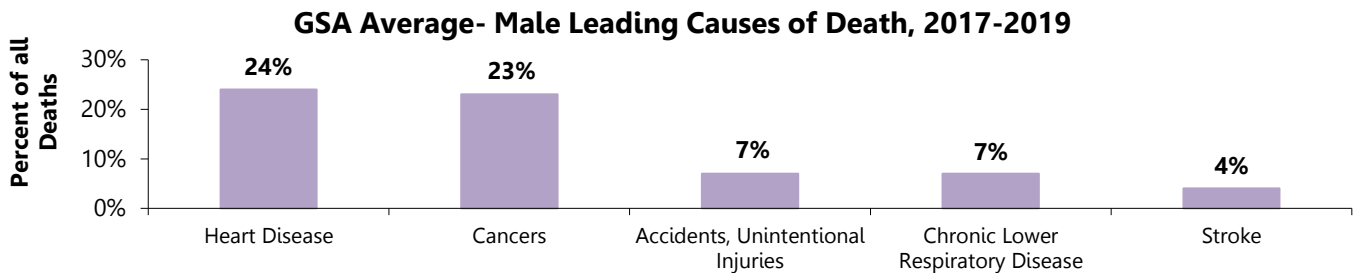
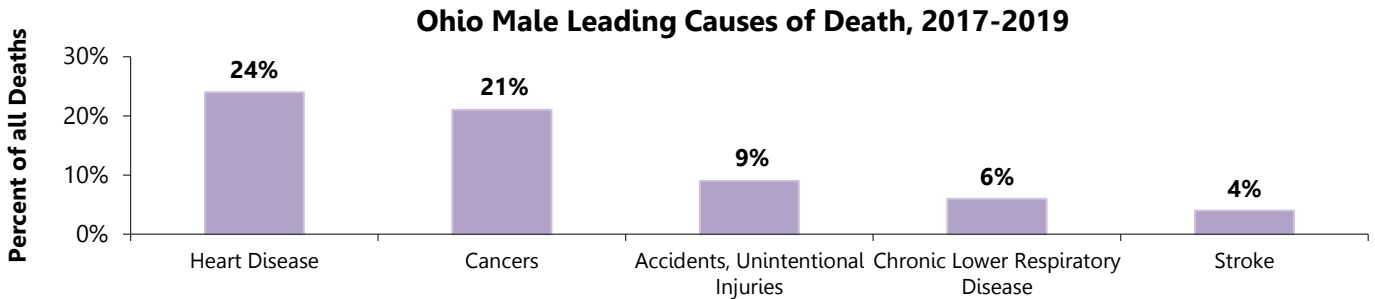


Adult Comparisons	Coshocton County 2021	Morgan County 2021	Muskingum County 2021	Noble County 2021	Perry County 2021	GSA Average 2021	Ohio 2018*	USA 2018*
Had a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test in the past two years (age 40 and older)	44%	55%	59%	47%	55%	52%	34%	33%

*BRFSS Data

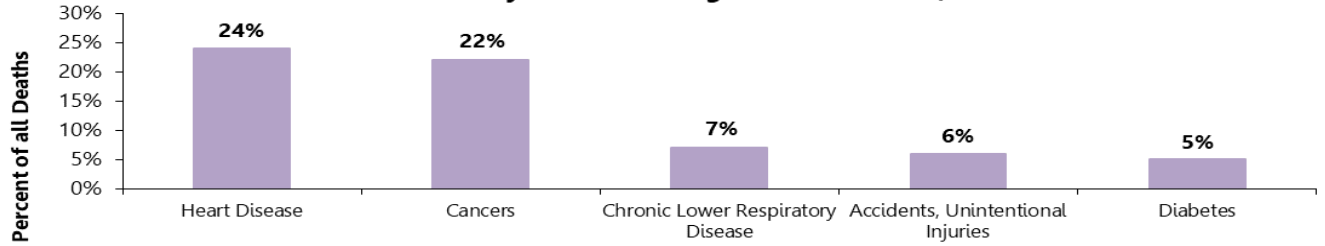
MEN'S MORTALITY DATA

The following graphs show data from the Ohio Public Health Warehouse indicating Ohio and the GSA average male leading causes of death from 2017 to 2019. The graphs continue on the next page.

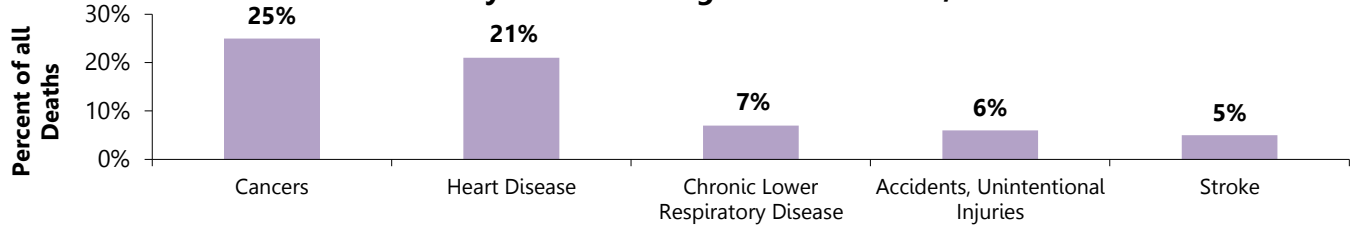


The graphs on the next page show data from the Ohio Public Health Warehouse indicating county male leading causes of death from 2017 to 2019.

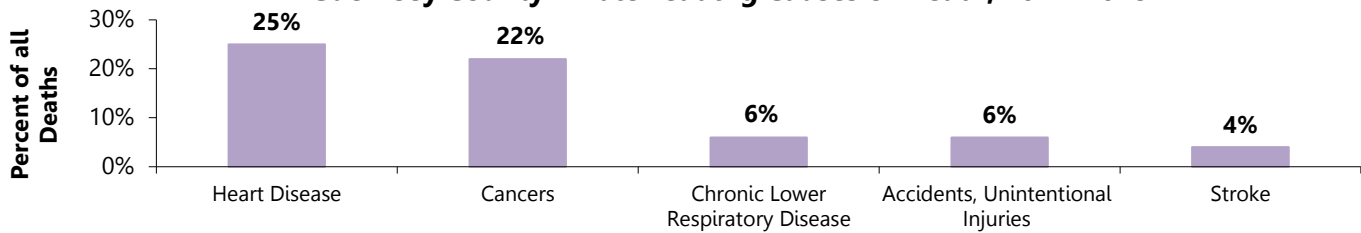
Coshocton County - Male Leading Causes of Death, 2017-2019



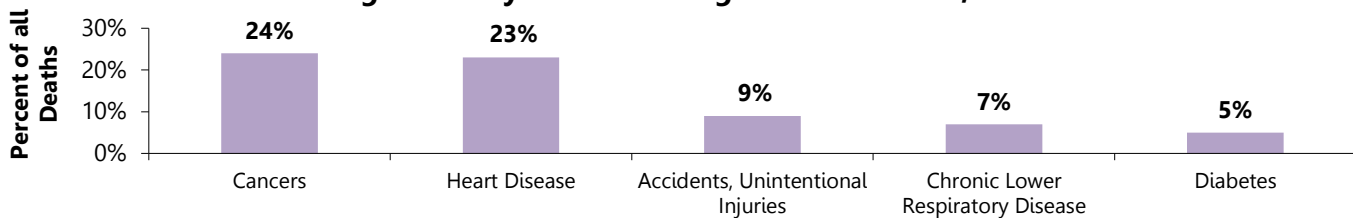
Noble County - Male Leading Causes of Death, 2017-2019



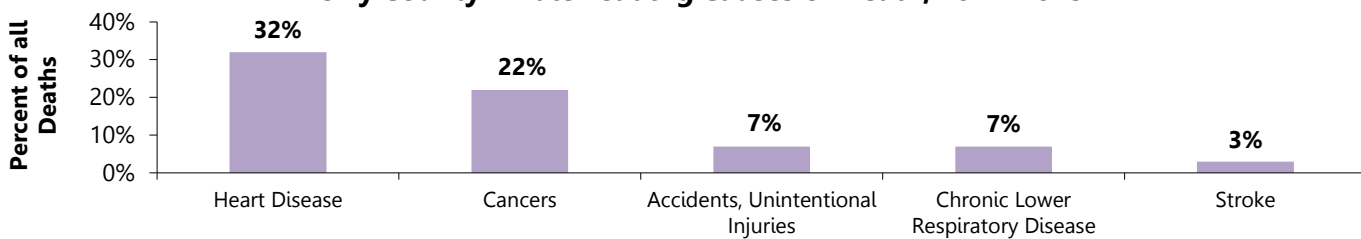
Guernsey County - Male Leading Causes of Death, 2017-2019



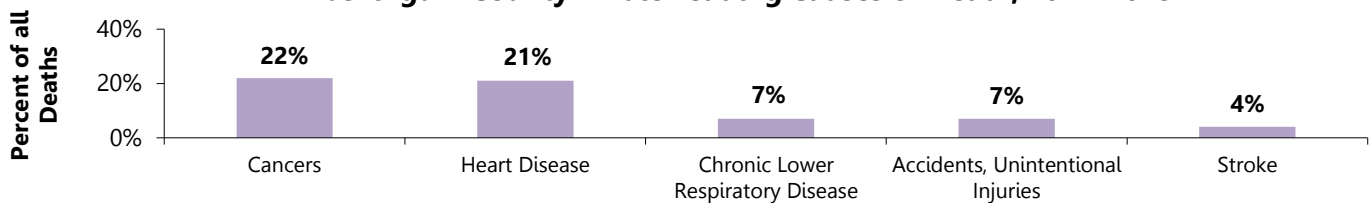
Morgan County - Male Leading Causes of Death, 2017-2019



Perry County - Male Leading Causes of Death, 2017-2019



Muskingum County - Male Leading Causes of Death, 2017-2019



The tables below show the percentage of adults' time since their last visit to the dentist/dental clinic:

Time Since Last Visit to Dentist/Dental Clinic	Within the Past Year	Within the Past 2 Years	Within the Past 5 Years	5 or More years	Never
Coshocton County	57%	14%	9%	14%	1%
Morgan County	59%	10%	15%	13%	0%
Muskingum County	64%	12%	15%	8%	1%
Noble County	69%	4%	10%	15%	1%
Perry County	56%	13%	11%	17%	1%
GSA Average	61%	11%	12%	13%	1%

Adult Comparisons	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average	Ohio 2018*	USA 2018*
Visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year	57%	59%	64%	69%	56%	61%	67%	68%

*BRFSS Data

Facts About Adult Oral Health

- The baby boomer generation is the first where most people will keep their natural teeth over their entire lifetime. This is largely because of the benefits of water fluoridation and fluoride toothpaste. However, threats to oral health, including tooth loss, continue throughout life.
- The major risks for tooth loss are tooth decay and gum disease that may increase with age because of problems with saliva production; receding gums that expose "softer" root surfaces to decay-causing bacteria; or difficulties flossing and brushing because of poor vision, cognitive problems, chronic disease, and physical limitations.
- Although more adults are keeping their teeth, many continue to need treatment for dental problems. This need is even greater for members of some racial and ethnic groups—about three-in-four (75%) Hispanics and non-Hispanic black adults have an unmet need for dental treatment, as do people who are poor. These individuals are also more likely to report having poor oral health.
- In addition, some adults may have difficulty accessing dental treatment. For every adult aged 19 years or older without medical insurance, there are three who do not have dental insurance.
- Oral health problems include the following: untreated tooth decay, gum disease, tooth loss, oral cancer, and chronic diseases such as arthritis, heart disease, and stroke.

(Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Oral Health, Adult Oral Health, December 2, 2020)

Health Behaviors

GENERAL HEALTH STATUS

The table below shows the percentage of adults who rated their health as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor; rated their physical health as not good on 4 or more days (in the past 30 days); the average days that physical health was not good in past month; rated their mental health as not good on 4 or more days (in the past 30 days); the average days that mental health was not good in the past month; and poor physical or mental health kept them from doing usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation (on at least 1 days during the past 30 days).

Adult Comparisons	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average	Ohio 2018*	USA 2018*
Rated health as excellent or very good	48%	49%	41%	43%	43%	45%	49%	51%
Rated health as good	39%	30%	46%	39%	39%	39%	32%	32%
Rated health as fair or poor	13%	21%	13%	18%	18%	17%	19%	18%
Rated physical health as not good on four or more days (in the past 30 days)	24%	22%	26%	27%	27%	25%	24%	23%
Average days that physical health not good in past month	3.1	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.5	4.5	4.1	3.7
Rated mental health as not good on four or more days (in the past 30 days)	32%	39%	41%	32%	42%	37%	26%	24%
Average days that mental health not good in past month	5.0	5.4	6.4	4.6	7.4	5.8	4.8	4.1
Poor physical or mental health kept them from doing usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation (on at least one day during the past 30 days)	33%	43%	41%	26%	37%	36%	24%	24%

*BRFSS Data

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH STATUS BY NUMBER OF DAYS

The table below shows the number of days of adults with poor physical and mental health in the past 30 days.

County	No Days	1-3 Days	4-5 Days	6-7 Days	8 or More Days
Physical Health Not Good in Past Month*					
Coshocton	56%	13%	9%	4%	11%
Morgan	42%	29%	7%	1%	14%
Muskingum	49%	17%	4%	5%	17%
Noble	55%	13%	7%	4%	16%
Perry	44%	22%	4%	1%	22%
GSA Average	49%	19%	6%	3%	16%
Mental Health Not Good in Past Month*					
Coshocton	49%	15%	6%	3%	22%
Morgan	41%	16%	13%	2%	24%
Muskingum	42%	13%	12%	3%	25%
Noble	52%	13%	7%	1%	22%
Perry	36%	20%	9%	3%	29%
GSA Average	44%	15%	9%	2%	24%

ADULT WEIGHT STATUS

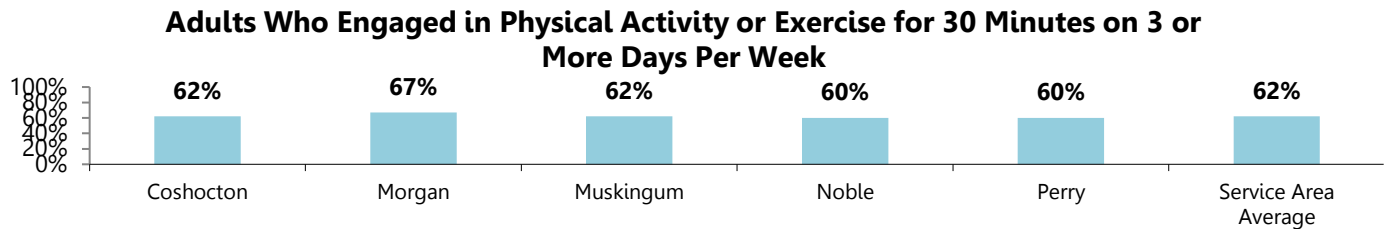
The table below shows the percentage of adults who are overweight or obese by body mass index (BMI).

Adult Comparisons	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average	Ohio 2019*	USA 2019*
Overweight (BMI of 25.0 – 29.9)	39%	29%	36%	32%	26%	32%	35%	35%
Obese (includes severely and morbidly obese, BMI of 30.0 and above)	37%	45%	46%	35%	47%	42%	35%	32%

*BRFSS Data

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

The following graph shows the percentage of adults who engaged in some type of physical activity or exercise for at least 30 minutes 3 or more days per week.



The table below shows types of physical activity that adults spent most of their time doing in the past year:

Physical Activities	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average
Cycling	3%	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Exercise machines	1%	1%	4%	1%	1%	2%
Exercise videos	1%	1%	4%	0%	0%	1%
Group exercise classes	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Manual chores/labor	12%	15%	6%	14%	15%	12%
Occupational exercise	2%	2%	2%	9%	5%	4%
Running/jogging	5%	1%	5%	1%	1%	3%
Sports	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Strength training	1%	2%	2%	0%	3%	2%
Swimming	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Walking	28%	28%	26%	31%	29%	28%
Other	1%	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%

NUTRITION

The table below shows the number of servings of fruits and vegetables adults consumed daily.

County	5 or more servings daily	3-4 servings daily	1-2 servings daily	0 servings daily
Fruit				
Coshocton	2%	5%	78%	15%
Morgan	0%	9%	71%	20%
Muskingum	0%	7%	83%	10%
Noble	1%	10%	75%	14%
Perry	1%	7%	71%	21%
GSA Average	1%	8%	76%	16%
Vegetables				
Coshocton	3%	15%	75%	7%
Morgan	1%	25%	68%	6%
Muskingum	1%	20%	76%	3%
Noble	4%	14%	77%	5%
Perry	2%	15%	77%	6%
GSA Average	2%	18%	75%	5%

Note: Totals may not equal 100% as some respondents answered, "Don't know."

Summary of the American Cancer Society (ACS) Guidelines on Nutrition and Physical Activity

Achieve and maintain a healthy weight throughout life

Be as lean as possible throughout life without being underweight.
 Avoid excess weight gain. For those overweight/obese, losing even a small amount of weight has health benefits.
 Get regular physical activity and limit intake of high calorie foods/drinks to help maintain a healthy weight.

Be physically active

Get at least 150-300 minutes of moderate intensity or 75-150 minutes of vigorous intensity activity each week (or a combination of these), preferably spread throughout the week.
 Limit sedentary behavior such as sitting, lying down, watching TV, and other forms of screen-based entertainment.
 Doing some physical activity above usual activities, no matter what one's level of activity, can have many benefits.

Eat a healthy diet, with an emphasis on plant foods

Choose foods and drinks in amounts that help you get to and maintain a healthy weight.
 Eat a variety of vegetables and whole fruits.
 Choose whole grains instead of refined grain products.

(Source: American Cancer Society, Summary of the ACS Guidelines on Nutrition and Physical Activity, Updated on June 9, 2020)

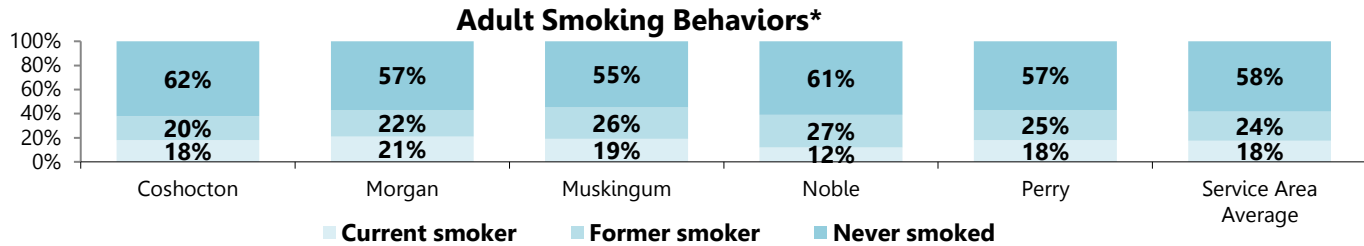
The Food Environment Index measures the quality of the food environment in a county on a scale from zero to 10 (zero being the worst value in the nation, and 10 being the best). The two variables used to determine the measure are limited access to healthy foods and food insecurity. The table below shows the food environment index values for the GSA and counties.

	Coshocton County*	Guernsey County*	Morgan County*	Muskingum County*	Noble County*	Perry County*	GSA Average*	Ohio *
Food environment index measure	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.6	7.5	7.1	6.8

*(*USDA Food Environment Atlas, as compiled by 2021 County Health Rankings)*

ADULT TOBACCO USE BEHAVIORS

The following graph shows adults' smoking behaviors (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?").



The table below shows additional adults' smoking behaviors.

Adult Comparisons	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average	Ohio 2019*	USA 2019*
Current smoker (currently smoke some or all days)	18%	21%	19%	12%	18%	18%	21%	16%
Former smoker (smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime & now don't smoke)	20%	22%	26%	27%	25%	24%	24%	25%
Current e-cigarette user (vaped on some or all days)	6%	4%	6%	2%	7%	5%	5%	4%

*BRFSS Data

The table below shows the type of tobacco products adults used in the past year:

	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average
Chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus	3%	9%	6%	8%	13%	8%
Cigarettes	25%	22%	23%	15%	23%	22%
Cigarillos	0%	2%	4%	1%	2%	2%
Cigars	1%	4%	6%	2%	3%	3%
Dissolvable tobacco	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
E-cigarettes/vapes	3%	4%	7%	2%	8%	5%
Hookah	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%
Little cigars	1%	2%	1%	4%	0%	2%
Pipes	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	1%

Cost of Smoking

Smoking leads to disease and disability, and it harms nearly every organ of the body.

- More than 16 million Americans are living with a disease caused by smoking.
- For every person who dies because of smoking, at least 30 people live with a serious smoking-related illness.
- Smoking causes cancer, heart disease, stroke, lung diseases, diabetes, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), which includes emphysema and chronic bronchitis.
- Smoking also increases the risk for tuberculosis, certain eye diseases, and problems of the immune system, including rheumatoid arthritis.
- Smoking is a known cause of erectile dysfunction in males.

Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death.

- Worldwide, tobacco use causes more than 7 million deaths per year. If the pattern of smoking all over the globe doesn't change, more than 8 million people a year will die from diseases related to tobacco use by 2030.
- Cigarette smoking is responsible for more than 480,000 deaths per year in the United States, including more than 41,000 deaths resulting from secondhand smoke exposure. This is about one in five deaths annually, or 1,300 deaths every day.
- On average, smokers die 10 years earlier than nonsmokers.
- If smoking continues at the current rate among U.S. youth, 5.6 million of today's Americans younger than 18 years of age are expected to die prematurely from smoking-related illnesses. This represents one in every 13 Americans aged 17 years or younger who are alive today.

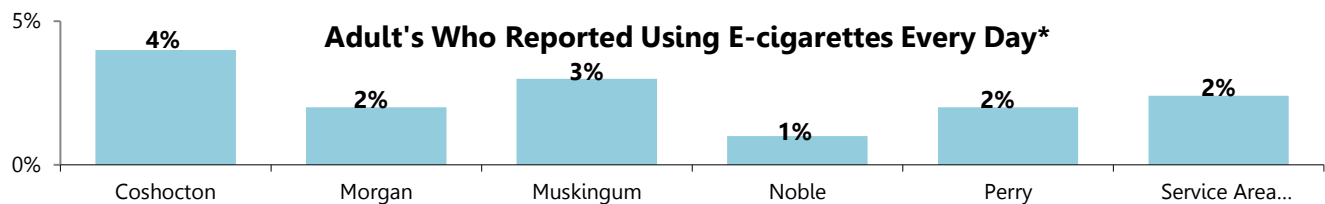
Smoking costs the United States billions of dollars each year. Total economic cost of smoking is more than \$300 billion a year, including the following costs:

- Nearly \$170 billion in direct medical care for adults.
- More than \$156 billion in lost productivity due to premature death and exposure to secondhand smoke.

(Source: CDC, Smoking & Tobacco Use, Fast Facts, Updated May 21, 2020)

ADULT E-CIGARETTE USE BEHAVIORS

The following graph shows adults who reported using e-cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all.

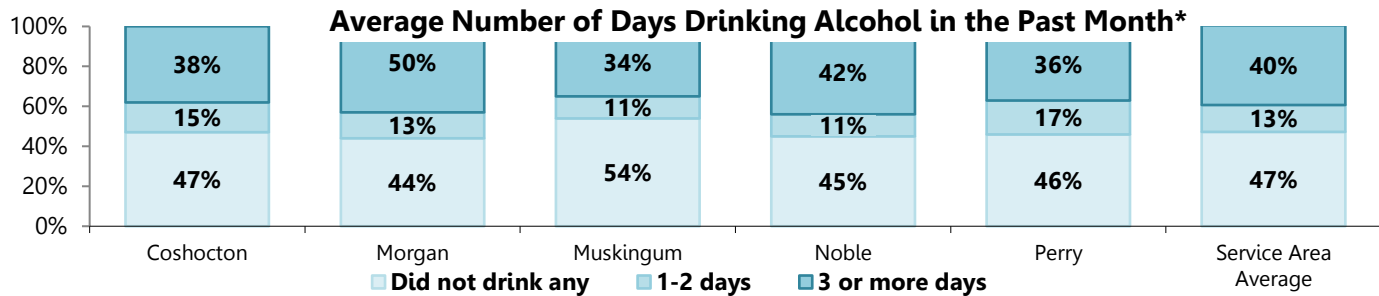


The table below shows adult perceptions of e-cigarette vapor harm.

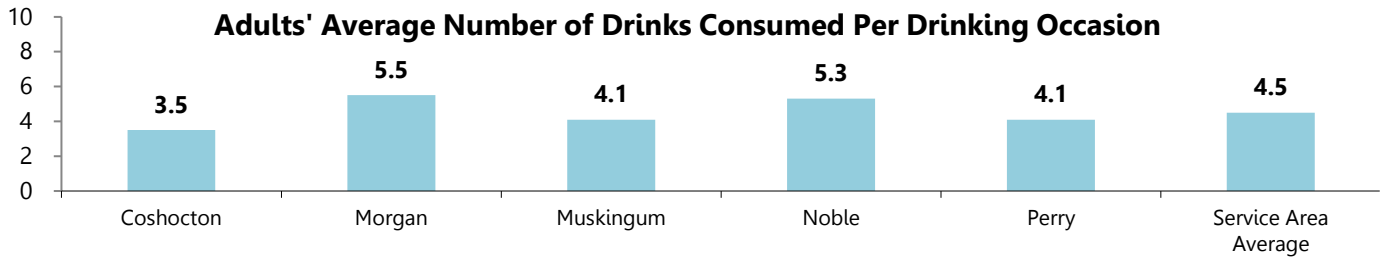
County	Harmful to themselves	Harmful to others	Not harmful to anyone	Did not know
Coshocton	68%	52%	3%	26%
Morgan	63%	55%	4%	27%
Muskingum	66%	54%	3%	24%
Noble	60%	55%	2%	28%
Perry	68%	55%	3%	24%
GSA	65%	54%	3%	26%

ADULT ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

The following graph shows the adult average number of days consuming alcohol in the past month.



The following graph shows the number of drinks consumed on average on an occasion (Percentages may not equal 100% as some respondents answered, "Don't know").



The table below shows current drinker, binge drinker and drove after having perhaps too much alcohol (*BRFSS).

Adult Comparisons	Coshocton County 2021	Morgan County 2021	Muskingum County 2021	Noble County 2021	Perry County 2021	GSA Average 2021	Ohio 2019*	USA 2019*
Current drinker (drank alcohol at least once in the past month)	53%	56%	45%	53%	53%	52%	51%	54%
Binge drinker (defined as consuming more than four [women] or five [men] alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days)	18%	21%	21%	21%	21%	20%	18%	17%
Drove after having perhaps too much alcohol to drink (in the past month)	6%	6%	8%	2%	14%	7%	4%*	3%*

Drinking and Driving

Drinking and Driving Statistics in the United States

Driving after drinking is deadly, yet it still happens across the United States. While impaired, someone could get arrested or worse, be involved in a traffic crash that cause injury or death.

Approximately one-third of all traffic crash fatalities in the United States involve drunk drivers (with blood alcohol concentration of .08 grams of alcohol per deciliter (g/dL) or higher). In 2018, there were 10,511 people killed in these preventable crashes.

On average, over the 10-year period from 2009-2018, more than 10,000 people died every year in drunk-driving crashes.

In every state, it is illegal to drive with a blood alcohol concentration of .08 or higher, yet, in 2018, one person was killed in a drunk driving crash every 50 minutes in the United States.

Men are more likely to be driving drunk in fatal crashes. In 2018, 21% of men were drunk in these crashes compared to 14% of women.

How alcohol affects driving ability

As alcohol levels rise in a person's system, the negative effects on the central nervous system increase.

Alcohol is absorbed directly through the walls of the stomach and small intestine. It then passes into the bloodstream, where it accumulates until it is metabolized by the liver. This is called blood alcohol concentration, or BAC.

At a BAC level of .08 grams of alcohol per deciliter (g/dL) of blood, the risk for crash increases exponentially. Because of this risk, it's illegal in all 50 states to drive with a BAC of .08 or higher.

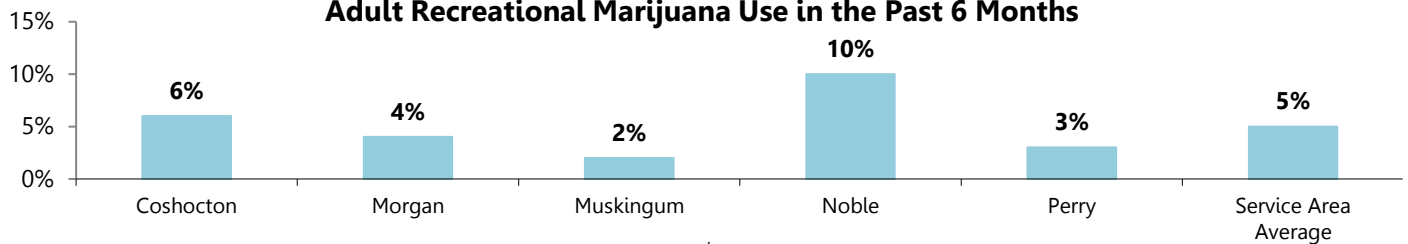
In 2018, there were 1,878 people killed in alcohol-related crashes where drivers had BACs below the legal threshold for drunk driving (i.e., BACs below .08 g/dL)

(Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Drunk Driving, Retrieved April 17, 2021).

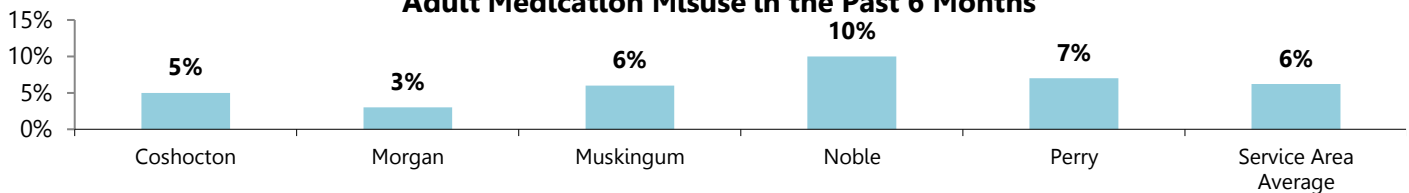
ADULT DRUG USE

The following graphs show adult recreational marijuana use and prescription drug misuse in the past 6 months (Does not include wax or oil with THC edibles).

Adult Recreational Marijuana Use in the Past 6 Months



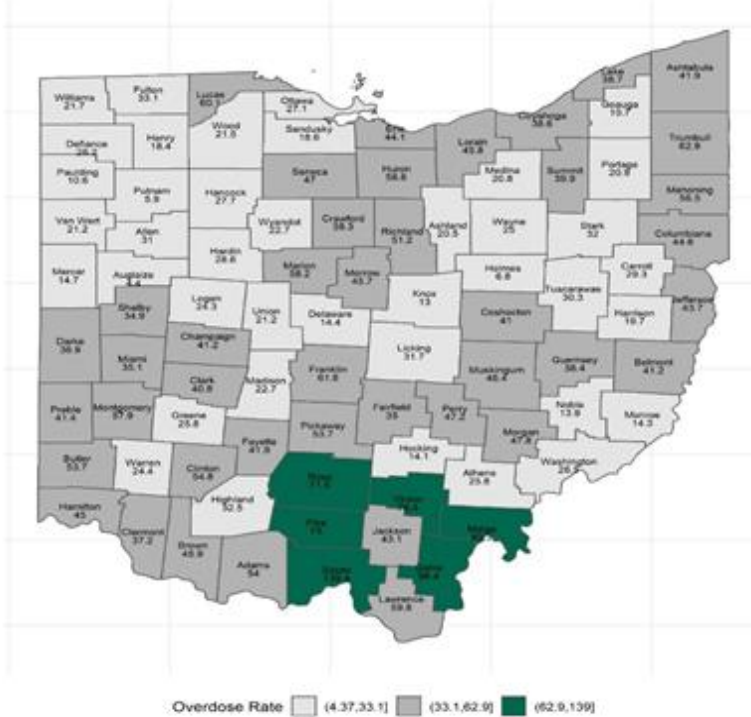
Adult Medication Misuse in the Past 6 Months



The table below shows what adults did with unused prescription medications:

	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average
Drugs were stolen	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Flushed it down the toilet	9%	21%	14%	12%	14%	14%
Gave it away	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Kept in a locked cabinet	3%	3%	5%	4%	6%	4%
Kept it	20%	16%	21%	17%	16%	18%
Mailed back to pharmacy	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sold it	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Threw it in the trash	20%	15%	14%	15%	20%	17%
Took as prescribed	25%	29%	24%	26%	38%	28%
Took it in on national drug take back day	3%	13%	15%	12%	6%	10%
Took it to the medication collection program	17%	16%	28%	17%	13%	18%
Took it to the sheriff's office	8%	14%	9%	8%	2%	8%
Traded it	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Used drug deactivation pouches	4%	2%	4%	2%	1%	3%
Other	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%

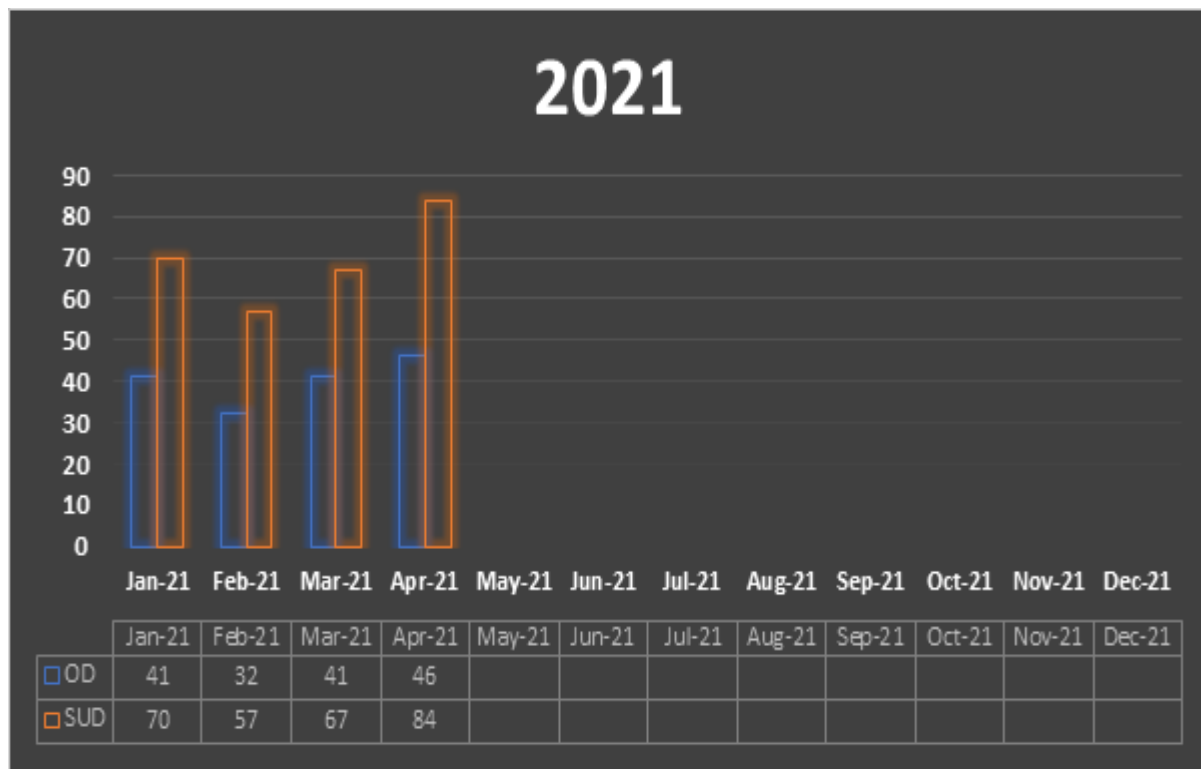
The map below illustrates 2020 age-adjusted unintentional overdose death rates per 100,000 population, by county (Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Ohio Death Certificate File, 2020 Ohio Drug Overdose Data, compiled by OU).



The table below shows the 2020 age-adjusted unintentional overdose death rates per 100,000 population, by county.

	Coshocton County	Guernsey County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average
Age-adjusted overdose death rate (per 100,000 population)	41	38.4	47.8	46.4	13.9	47.2	39.1

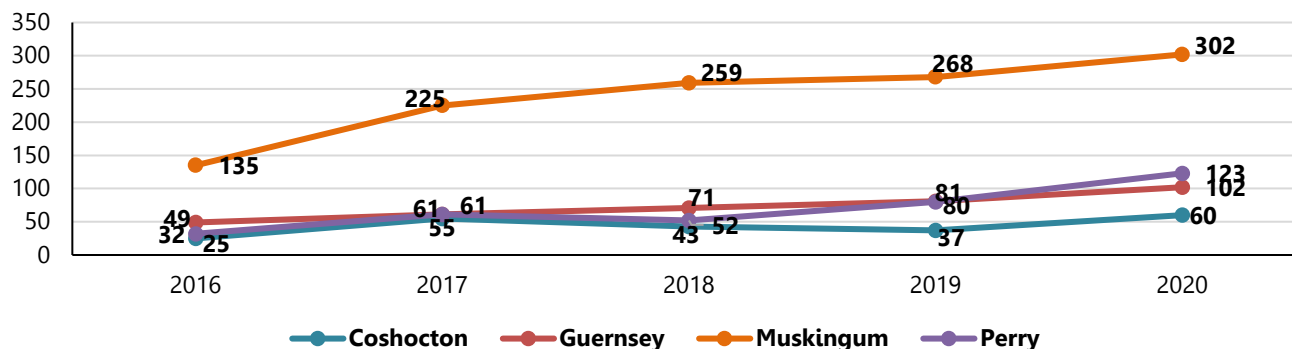
The following graphs show data from GENESIS indicating 2020 and 2021 emergency department overdoses (unintentional or intentional recreational drug overdoses and intentional prescription drug overdoses). The below data includes all ages. 2021 is found on the next page.



(Source for graphs: Genesis HealthCare System, 2021/2021 emergency department data)

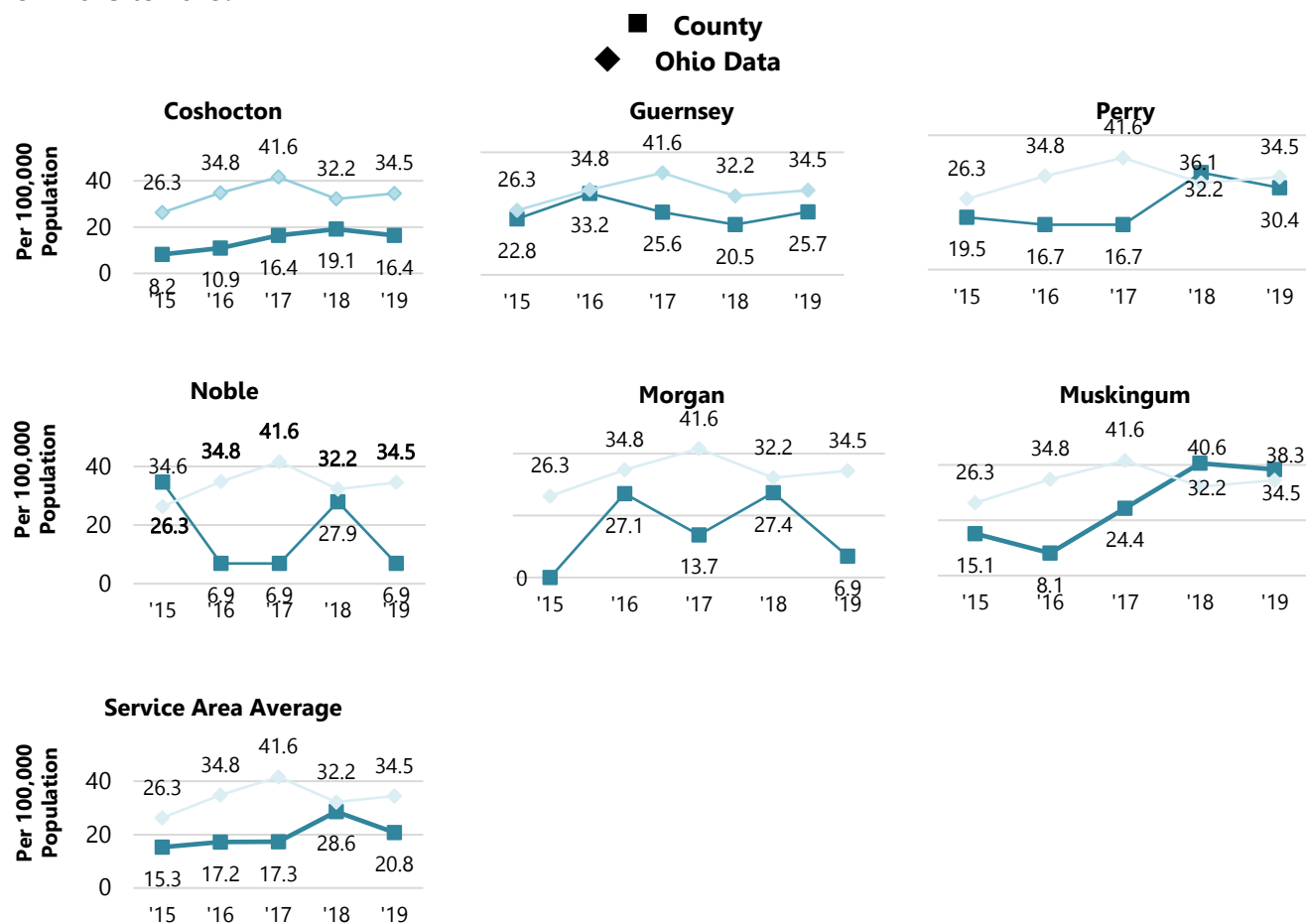
The following graph shows data from the Ohio Hospital Association (OHA) indicating County overdose encounters from 2016 to 2020. County data includes encounters seen in an Ohio hospital for patients who live in Ohio. Note: counts are based on number of encounters (i.e., visits to a hospital), not number of unique people.

Overdose Encounter County by County, 2016-2020



(Source: Ohio Hospital Association, Opioid Overdoses 2016-2020); Note: Morgan and Noble County data were unavailable as county data is suppressed if the population of the county is less than 20,000

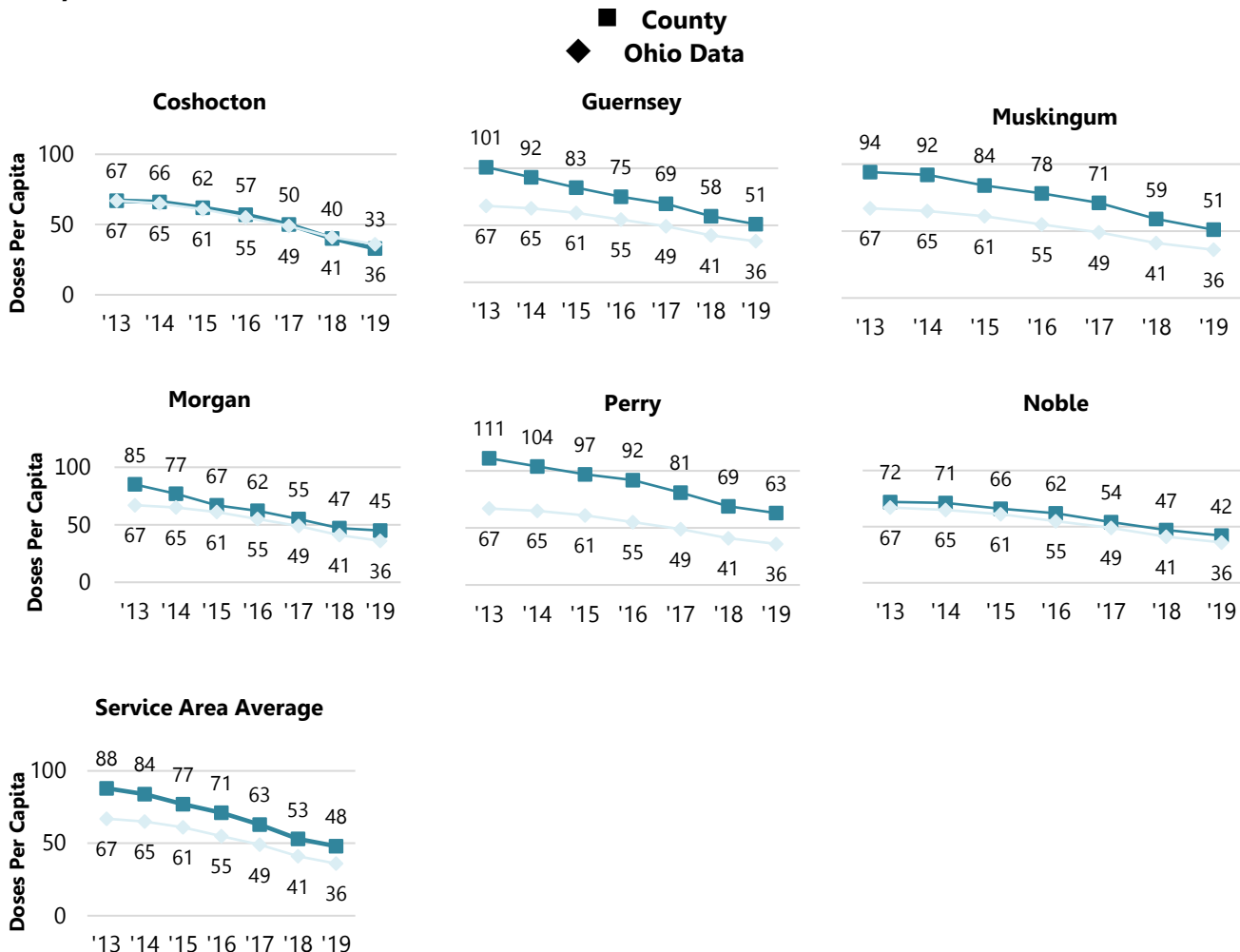
The following graphs show data indicating county, GSA, and Ohio unintentional drug overdose death rates from 2015 to 2019.



(Source for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2015-2019)

See Appendix I Drug Use County Charts Chart I.A. for the number of county unintentional drug overdose deaths from 2015 to 2019 (Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse).

The following graphs show data indicating county, GSA, and Ohio number of opiate and pain reliever doses per capita.

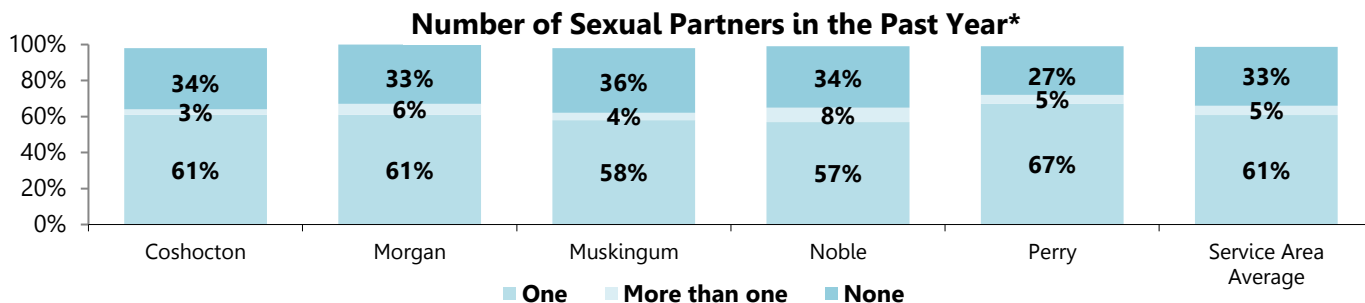


(Source: Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System (OARRS))

See Appendix I Drug Use County Data Charts Chart I.B. show county and Ohio opiate and pain reliever doses per patient from 2018 to 2020. See Appendix I Drug Use County Data Charts I.C. show county and Ohio quarterly opiate and pain reliever doses per capita from 2018 to 2020. See Appendix I Drug Use County Chart I.D. show county and Ohio quarterly opiate and pain reliever doses per patient (2018 to 2020 OARRS).

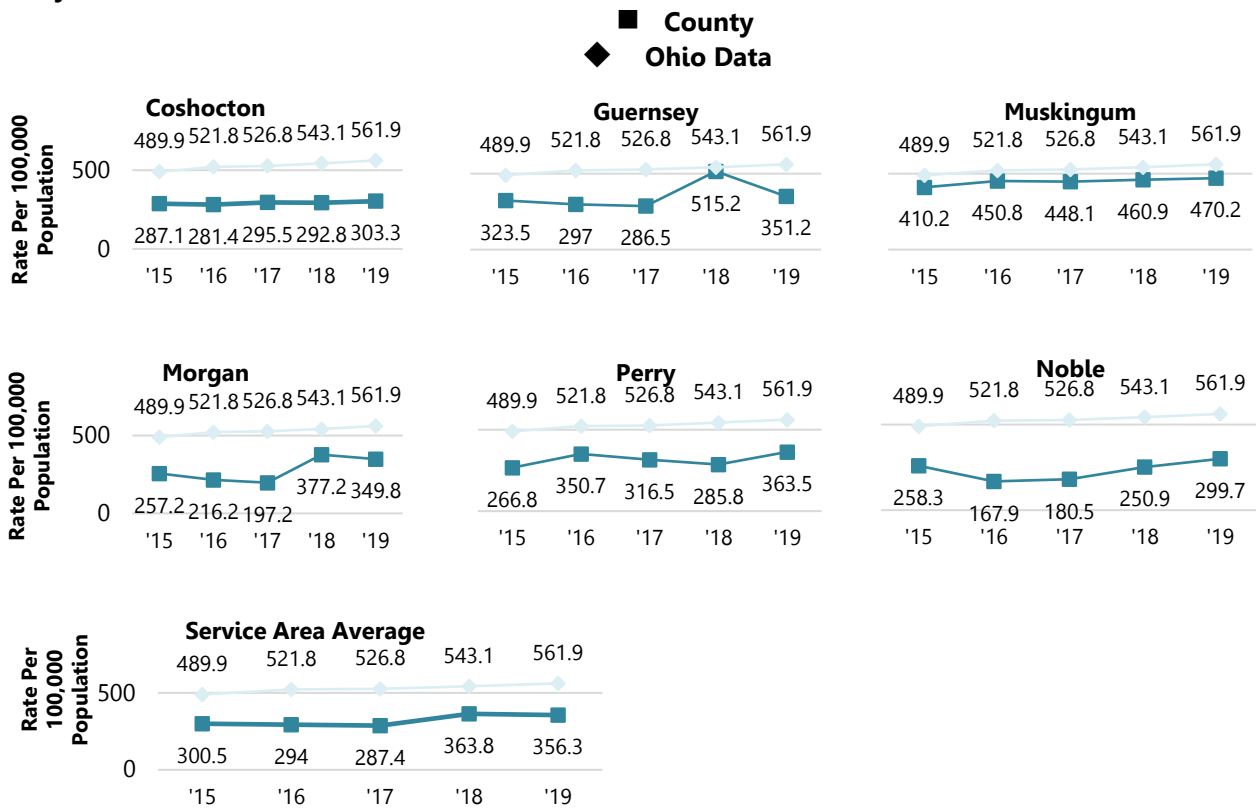
ADULT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

The following graph shows the number of sexual partners adults had in the past year.



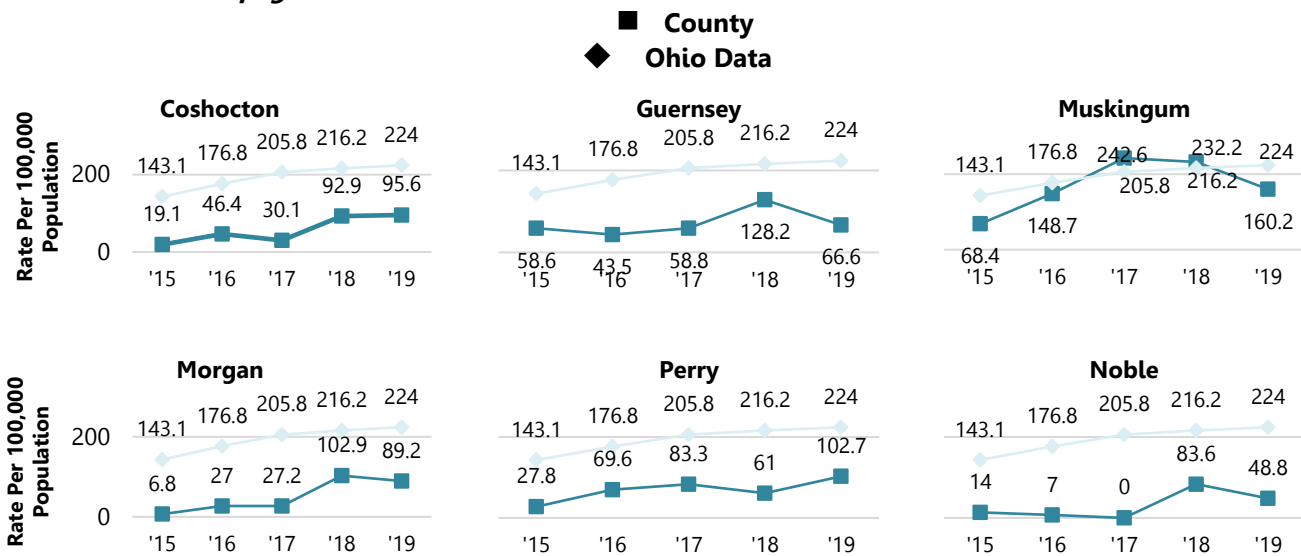
*Totals may not equal 100% as some respondents answered, "Don't know".

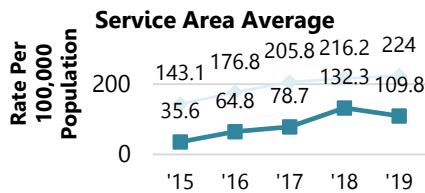
The following graphs show data from the Ohio Department of Health STD Surveillance Program indicating county, GSA, and Ohio annualized chlamydia infection rates per 100,000 population from 2015 to 2019.



See Appendix II Adult Sexual Behavior County Charts II.A. show county and Ohio annualized count of chlamydia cases from 2015 to 2019 (Ohio Department of Health STD Surveillance Program).

The following graphs show data from the Ohio Department of Health STD Surveillance Program indicating county and Ohio annualized gonorrhea infection rates per 100,000 population from 2015 to 2019. The GSA is found on the next page

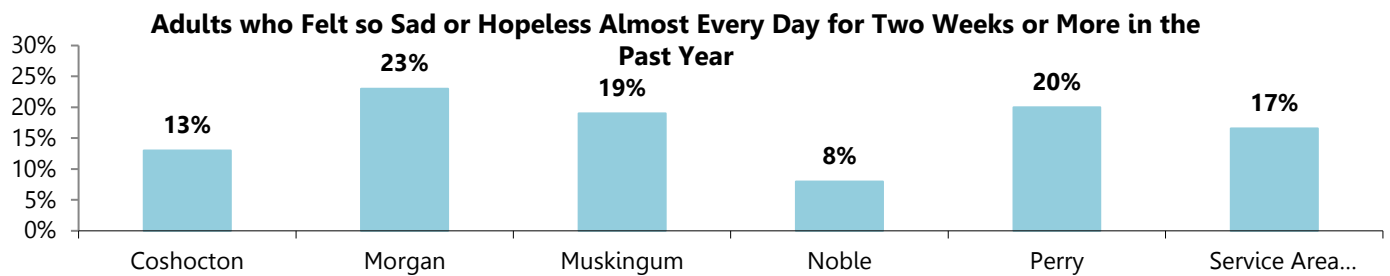




See Appendix II Adult Sexual Behavior County II.B. graphs show county and Ohio annualized count of gonorrhea cases from 2015 to 2019 (Ohio Department of Health STD Surveillance Program).

ADULT MENTAL HEALTH

The following graph shows adults who felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing usual activities.



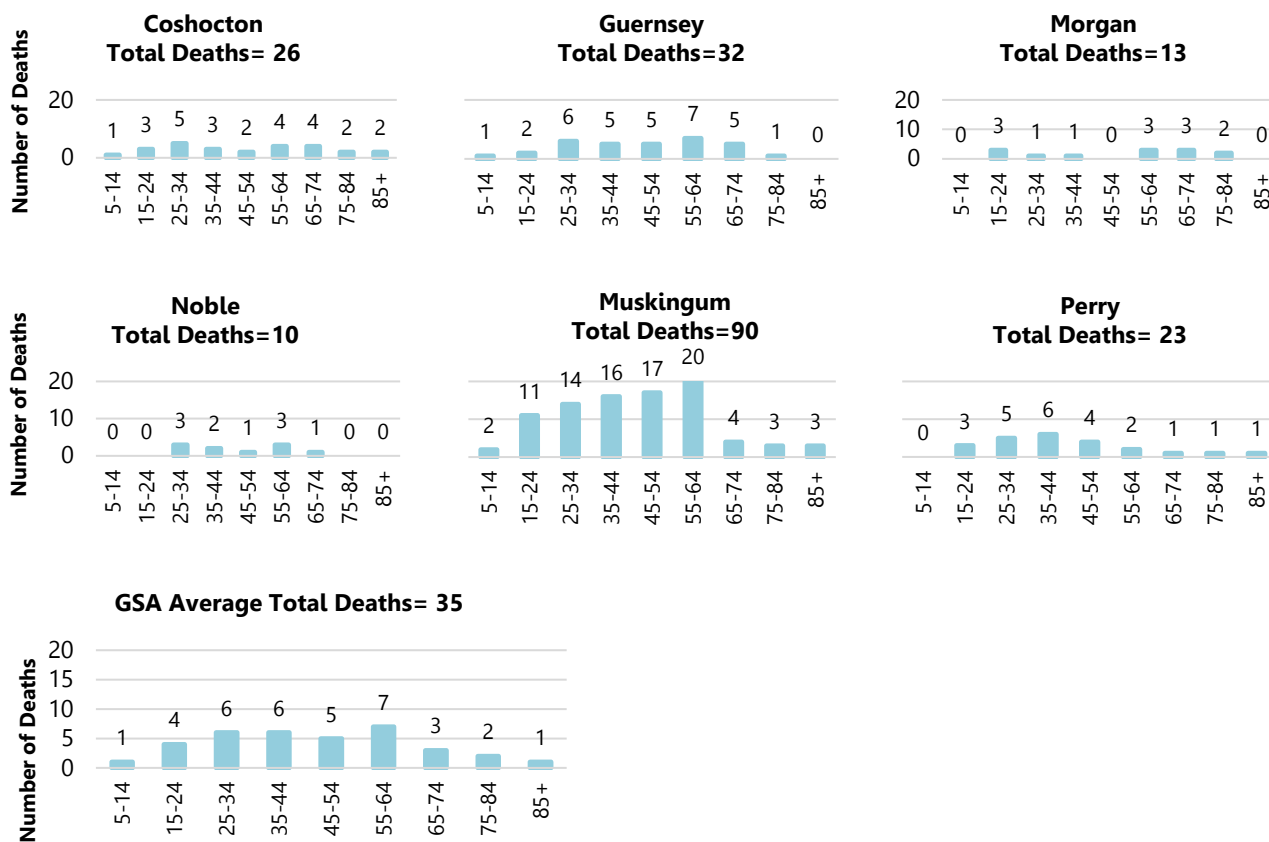
The table below shows the percentage of county adults who seriously considered attempting suicide and who attempted suicide in the past year.

	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average
Seriously considered attempting suicide	6%	4%	1%	1%	8%	4%
Attempted suicide	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

The table below shows what prevented county adults from using a program or service for themselves or someone in their household to help with depression, anxiety, or emotional problems.

	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average
Clinic that their insurance covers was too far away	2%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Co-pay/deductible too high	5%	4%	4%	4%	6%	5%
Could not afford to go	6%	3%	5%	5%	4%	5%
Could not find a mental health doctor or provider	3%	2%	3%	1%	3%	2%
Could not find a provider to address both mental health and disability	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	1%
Could not get to the office or clinic	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	1%
Did not know how to find a program	3%	3%	1%	5%	4%	3%
Embarrassed to seek mental health services	5%	9%	5%	7%	9%	7%
Fear	6%	2%	5%	4%	6%	5%
Had not thought of it	7%	10%	7%	11%	9%	9%
Stigma of seeking mental health services	6%	6%	4%	5%	6%	5%
Took too long to get in to see a doctor/health care provider	1%	3%	1%	2%	4%	2%
Transportation	2%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Other priorities	3%	3%	4%	4%	2%	3%
Other reasons	9%	4%	6%	4%	6%	6%

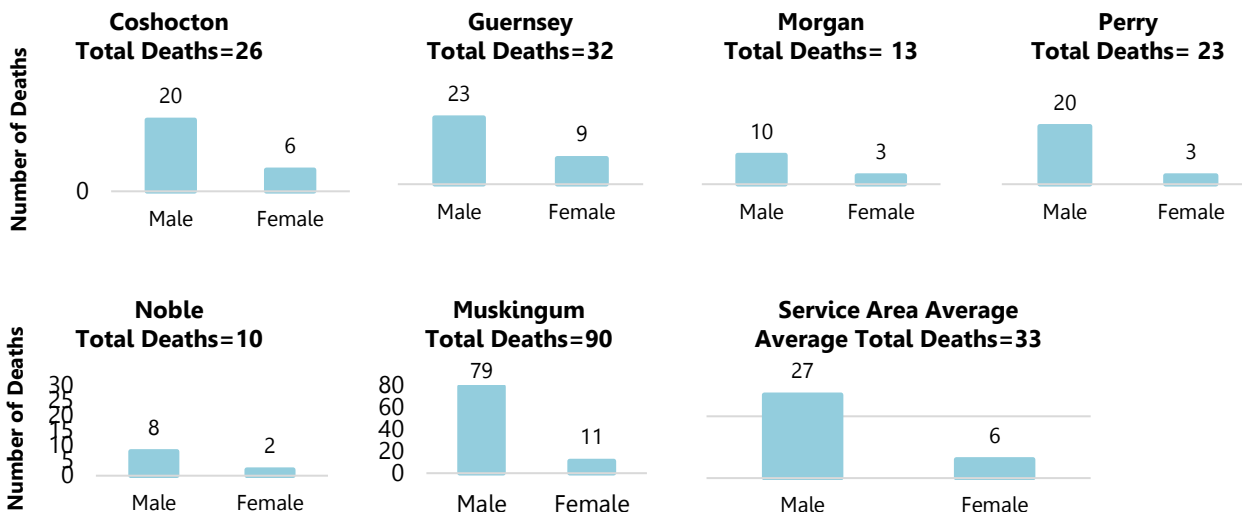
The following graphs show data from the Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse indicating the number of suicide deaths by county.



Note for graphs: Ohio Resident deaths include individuals that resided in Ohio at the time of death regardless of where the death occurred.

See Appendix III Adult Mental Health III.A. graphs show data from the Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse indicating the number of county suicide deaths by year from 2015 to 2019.

The following graphs show data from the Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse indicating the number of suicide deaths by county and GSA and gender from 2015 to 2019.



(Note for graphs: Ohio Resident deaths include individuals that resided in Ohio at the time of death regardless of where the death occurred)

Suicide in the United States

Fatal Outcomes

- In 2019, suicide ranked as the 10th leading cause of death overall in the U.S. and ranked as the 2nd leading cause of death for those ages 15-34. In 2019, there was a total of 47,511 suicides, equating to an age-adjusted rate of 13.9 suicides per 100,000 people. Firearms accounted for half (50.4%) of these suicides, amounting to 23,941 suicides.
- On average, one person died due to suicide in the U.S. every 11.1 minutes.
- Males have a higher rate of fatal suicide, with 3.6 suicide deaths for every female death by suicide.

Non-Fatal Outcomes

- In 2019, 1.2 million Americans attempted suicide. This equates to one suicide attempt every 26.6 seconds.
- Females have a higher rate of attempting suicide, with three females attempting suicide for every male who attempts suicide.

Survivors of Suicide Loss

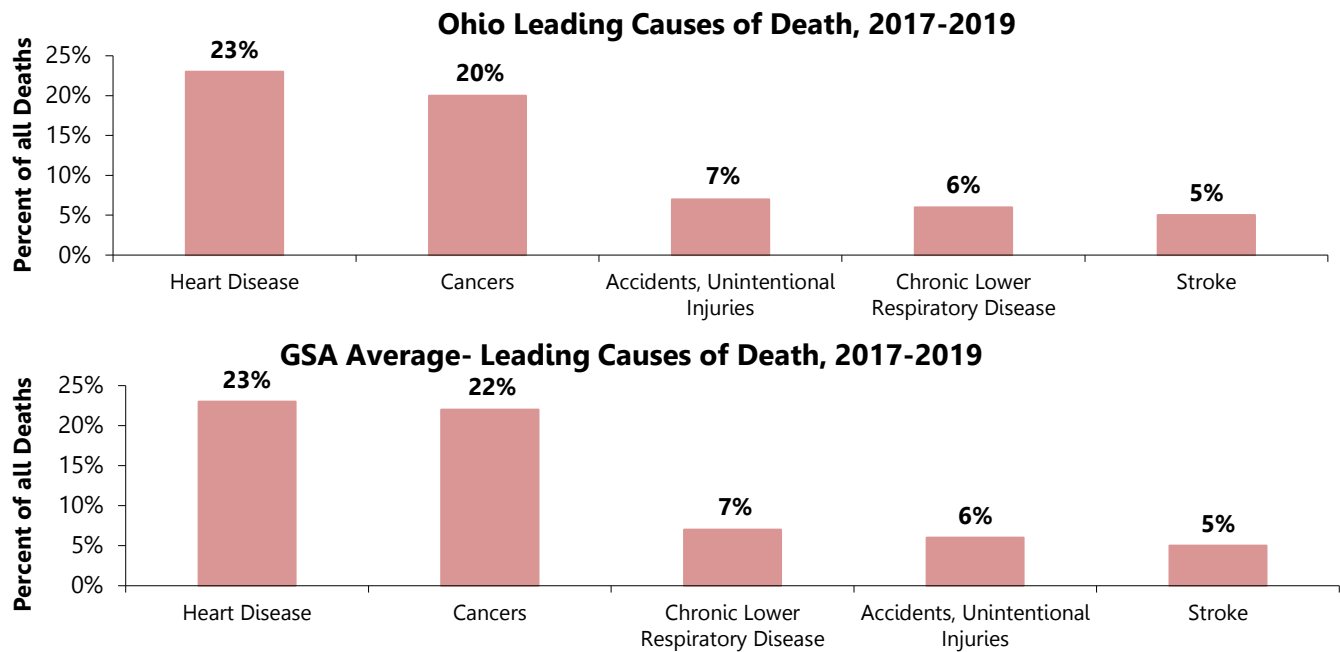
- As much as 40-50% of the population have been exposed to suicide (those who knew someone personally who died by suicide) in their lifetime. The number of survivors of suicide loss in the U.S. is more than 5.4 million, or 1 out of every 60 Americans in 2019.

(Source: American Association of Suicidology, 2019 Facts and Statistics, Updated February 12, 2020)

Chronic Diseases

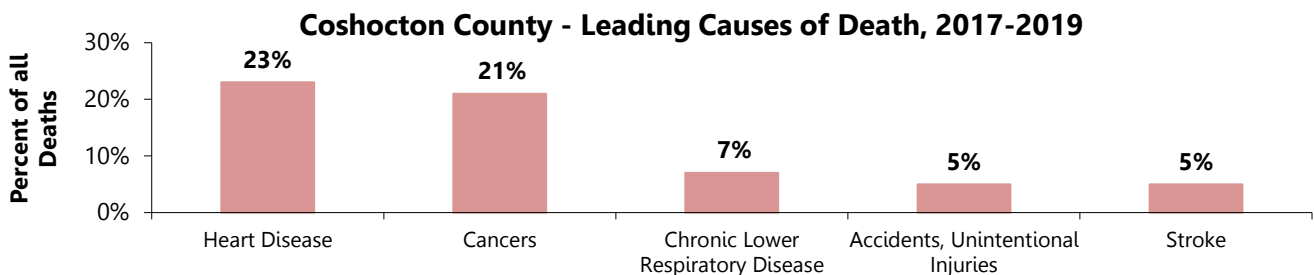
OHIO AND GSA LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

The following graphs show data from the Ohio Public Health Warehouse indicating Ohio and GSA average leading causes of death from 2017 to 2019.

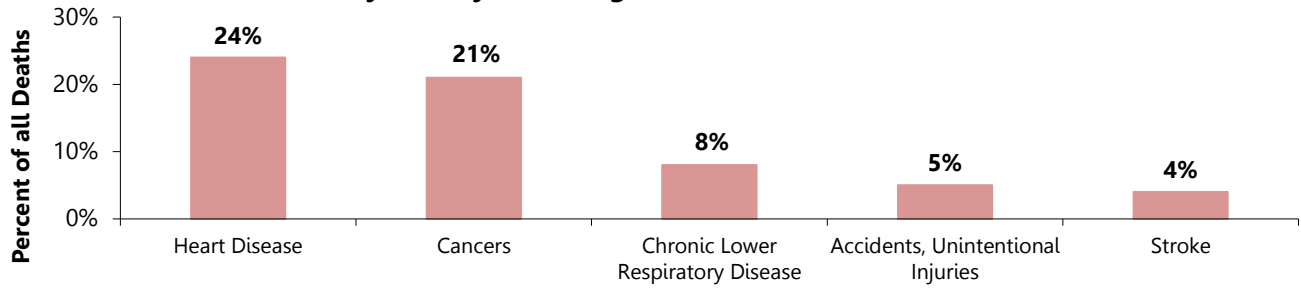


COUNTY LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

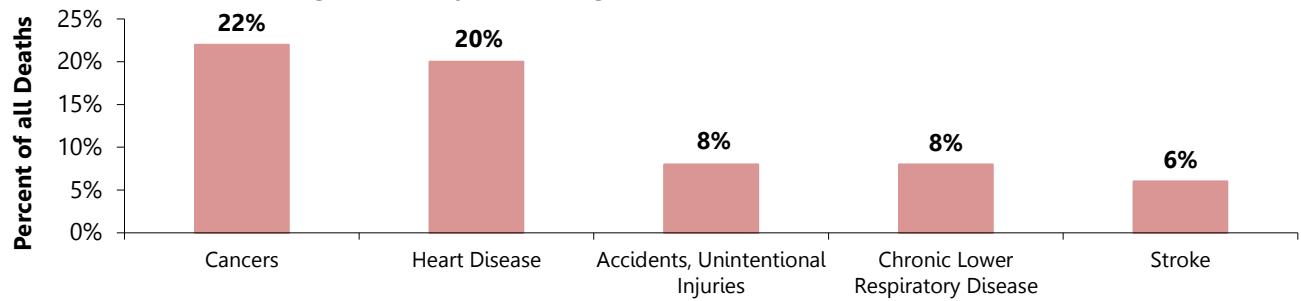
The following graphs shows data from the Ohio Public Health Warehouse indicating county leading causes of death from 2017 to 2019. County graphs are continued on the next page.



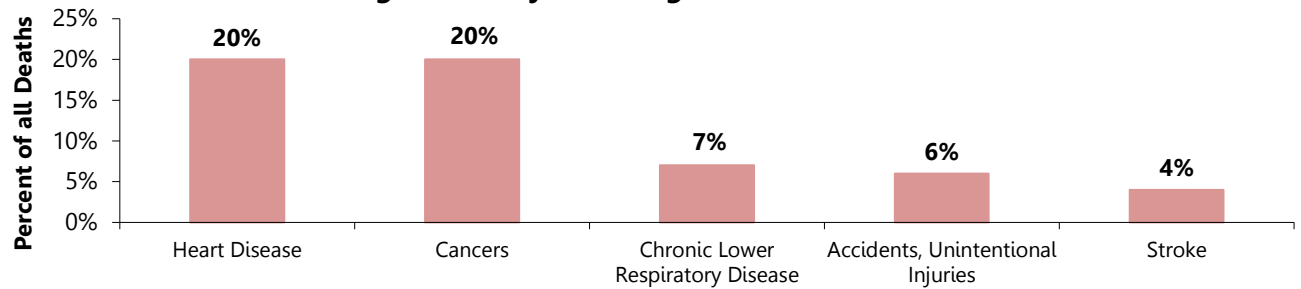
Guernsey County - Leading Causes of Death, 2017-2019



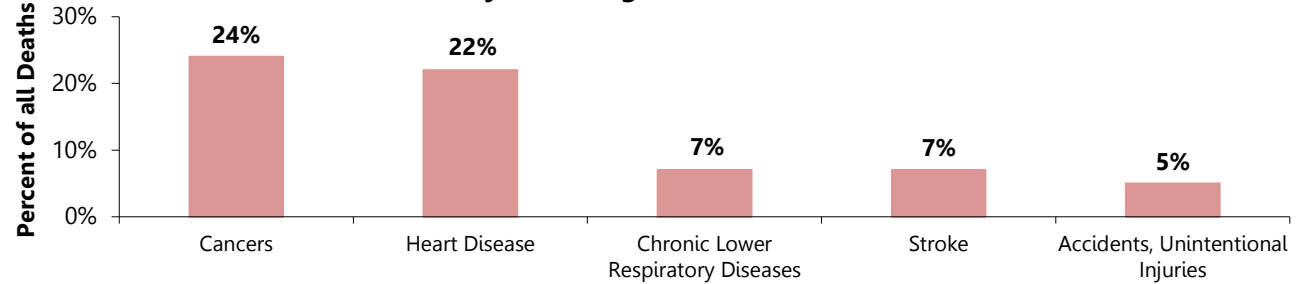
Morgan County - Leading Causes of Death, 2017-2019



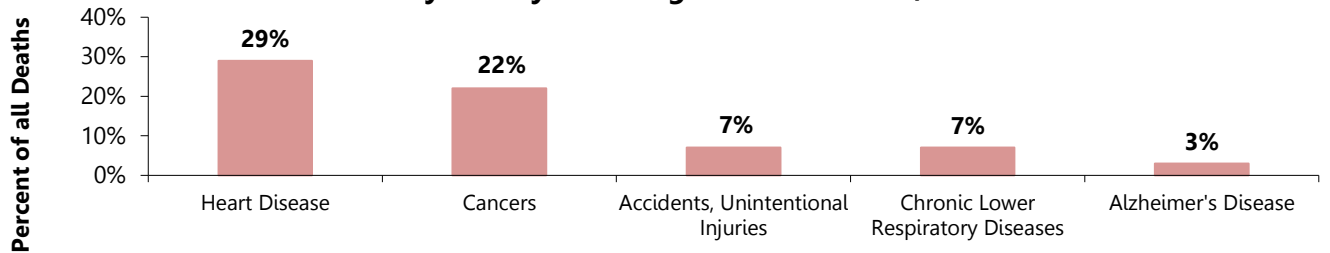
Muskingum County - Leading Causes of Death, 2017-2019



Noble County - Leading Causes of Death, 2017-2019



Perry County - Leading Causes of Death, 2017-2019



HEART DISEASE AND STROKE

The table below shows the percentage of county adults who had the listed chronic condition.

Adult Comparisons	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average	Ohio 2019*	USA 2019*
Had angina/coronary heart disease	8%	6%	6%	8%	7%	7%	5%	4%
Had a heart attack or myocardial infarction	8%	7%	8%	8%	7%	8%	5%	4%
Had a stroke	3%	2%	3%	2%	5%	3%	4%	3%
Had high blood pressure*	31%	38%	34%	37%	38%	36%	35%	32%
Had high blood cholesterol	39%	52%	46%	43%	38%	44%	33%	33%
Had blood cholesterol checked within past 5 years	78%	87%	80%	81%	72%	80%	85%	87%

*BRFSS Data; Note: Does not include respondents who indicated high blood pressure during pregnancy only.

The table below shows the Healthy People 2030 Objectives Heart Disease and Stroke target compared to the counties' CHS responses for proportion of adults with hypertension.

Objective	2021 Coshocton County Survey Baseline	2021 Morgan County Survey Baseline	2021 Muskingum County Survey Baseline	2021 Noble County Survey Baseline	2021 Perry County Survey Baseline	2019 USA Baseline	Healthy People 2030 Target
HDS-04: Reduce proportion of adults with hypertension	31%	38%	34%	37%	38%	32% Adults age 18 and older	28%

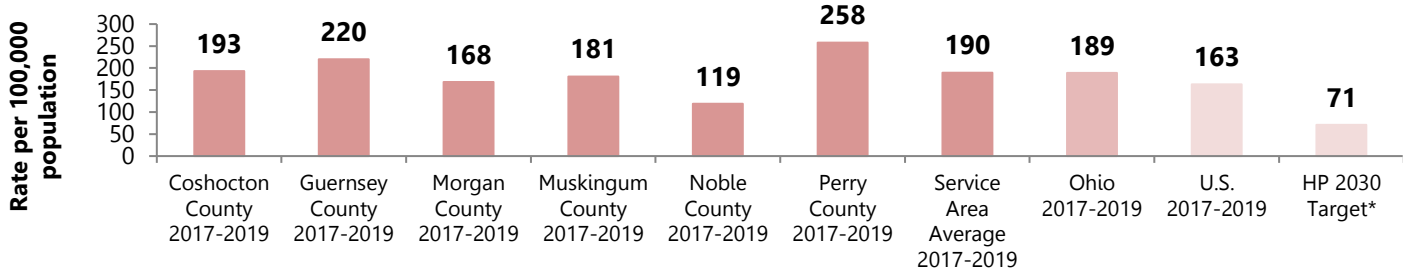
Note: All U.S. figures age-adjusted to 2000 population standard.

(Source: Healthy People 2030, 2019 BRFSS, 2021 Genesis HealthCare System Community Health Needs Assessment)

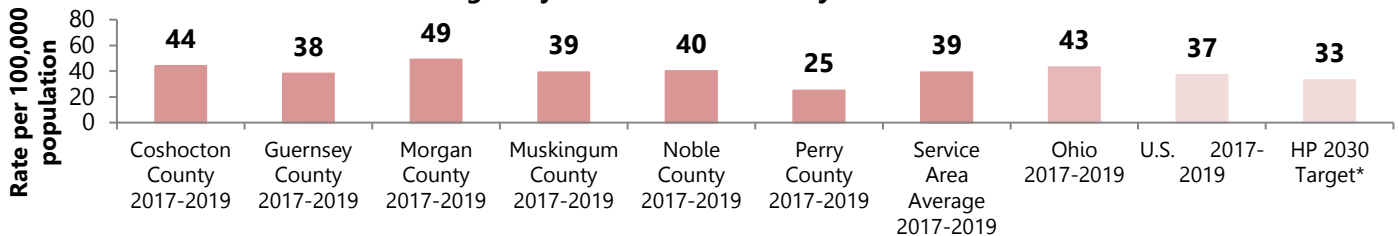
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE MORTALITY DATA

The following graphs show data from the Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse indicating county, Ohio, and U.S. (CDC Wonder) age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for heart disease and stroke in comparison with the Healthy People 2030 objective 2017-2019.

Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality Rates

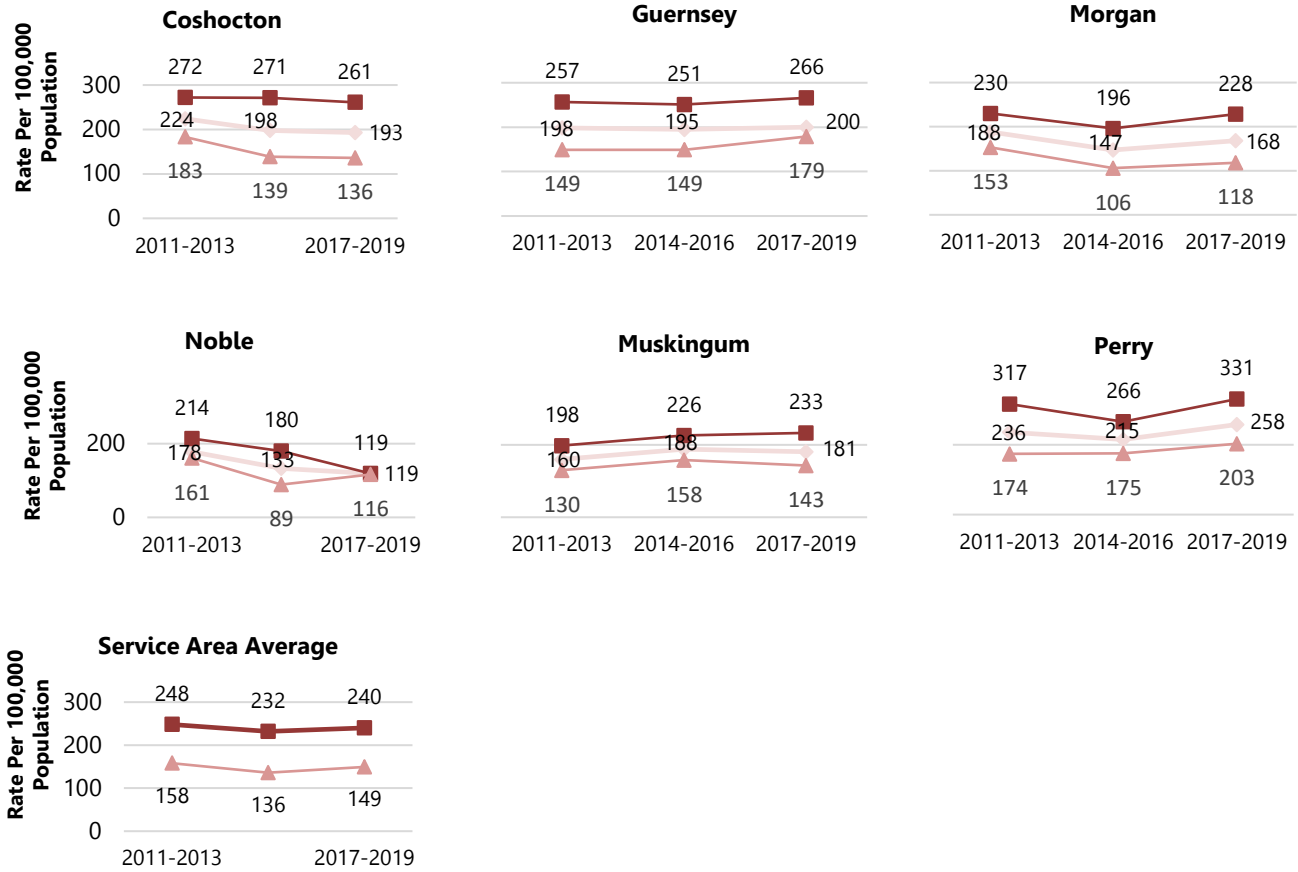


Age-Adjusted Stroke Mortality Rates



The following graphs show data from the Ohio Public Health Warehouse indicating county age-adjusted heart disease mortality rates per 100,000 population by county and GSA and gender from 2011 to 2019.

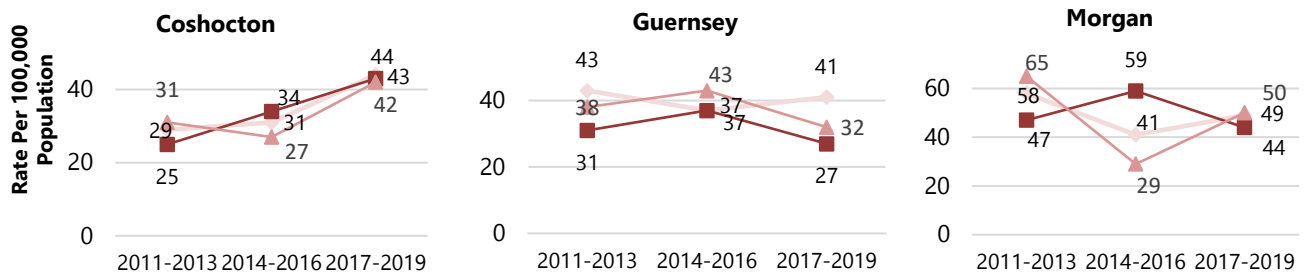
◆ Male
▲ Female

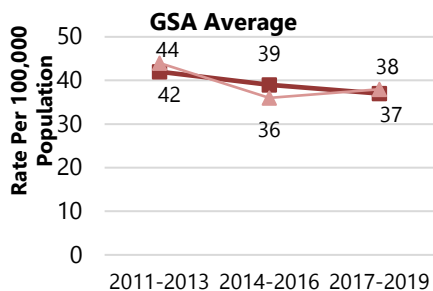
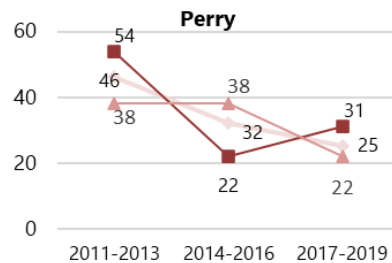
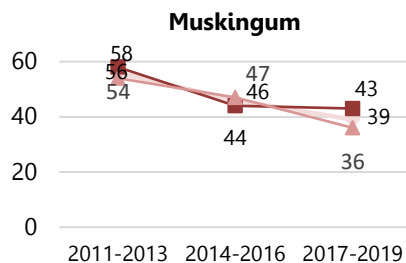
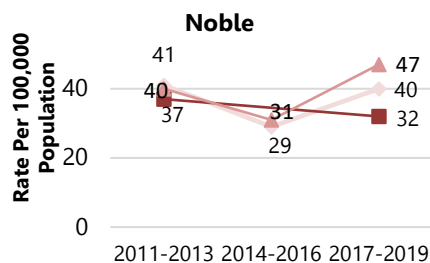


Note: for GSA squares are males

The following graphs show data from the Ohio Public Health Warehouse indicating county age-adjusted stroke mortality rates per 100,000 population by gender from 2011 to 2019. The counties continue and GSA average graphs are found on the next page.

■ County
◆ Male
▲ Female

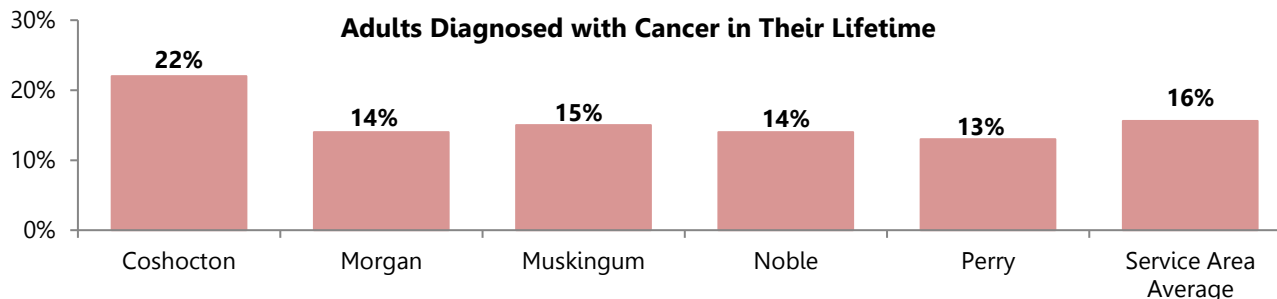




Note: for GSA squares are males; Noble County age-adjusted rate for Male Stroke Mortality Rate for 2014-2016 was not available

ADULT CANCER

The following graph shows the percentage of county adults who have been diagnosed with cancer in their lifetime.



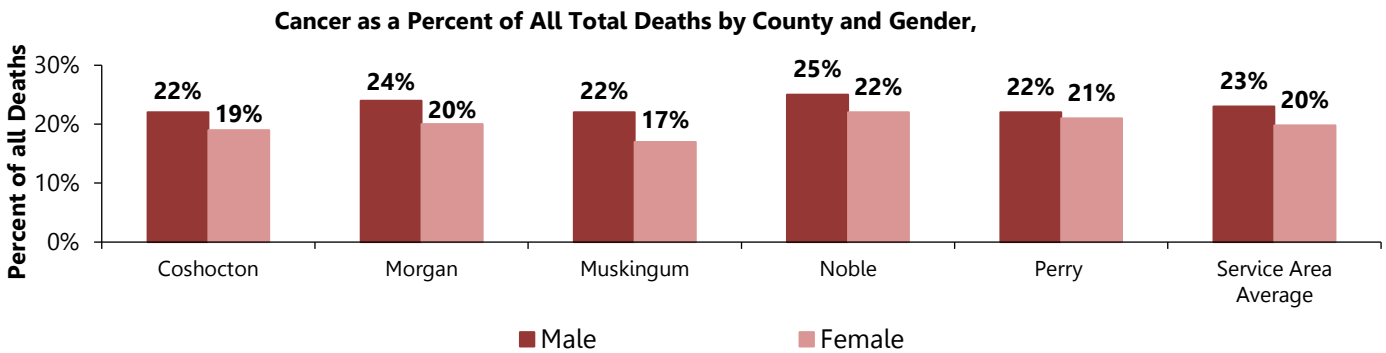
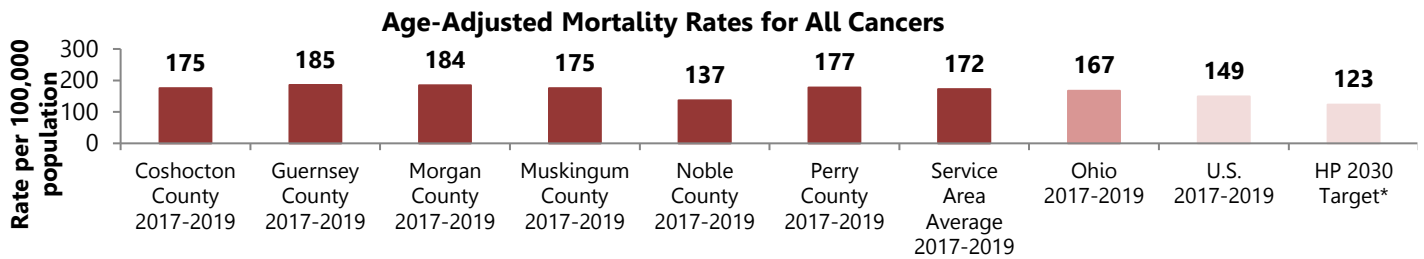
Cancer Fast Facts

- Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the United States, but many kinds of cancer can be prevented or caught early.
- Leading risk factors for preventable cancers are smoking, getting too much UV radiation from the sun or tanning beds, being overweight or obese, and drinking too much alcohol.
- Some kinds of cancer (like breast, cervical, and colorectal) can be caught early through screening. Other kinds of cancer can be prevented. For example, cervical cancer through vaccination and colorectal cancer can be prevented through removing precancerous growths in the colon and rectum.
- The cost of cancer care in the United States is expected to reach almost \$174 billion by 2020.

(Source: CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Cancer, Updated December 16, 2020)

Cancer Mortality Data

The following graph shows data from the Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse indicating county, Ohio, and U.S. (CDC Wonder) age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for all types of cancer in comparison with the Healthy People 2030 objective. The second graph shows cancer as a percent of total deaths by county and gender from 2017 to 2019.



2021 Cancer Estimates

- In 2020, more than 1.9 million new cancer cases are expected to be diagnosed.
- The World Cancer Research Fund estimates that about 18% of the new cancer cases expected to occur in the U.S. will be related to being overweight or obesity, physical inactivity, poor nutrition, and could be prevented.
- About 608,570 Americans are expected to die of cancer in 2021.
- 80% of lung cancer deaths in the U.S are attributed to smoking.
- In 2021, estimates predict that there will be 73,320 new cases of cancer and 25,140 cancer deaths in Ohio.
- Of the new cancer cases in Ohio, approximately 10,350 (14%) will be from lung and bronchus cancers and 5,860 (8%) will be from colon and rectum cancers.
- About 10,450 new cases of female breast cancer are expected in Ohio.
- New cases of male prostate cancer in Ohio are expected to be 9,010 (12%).

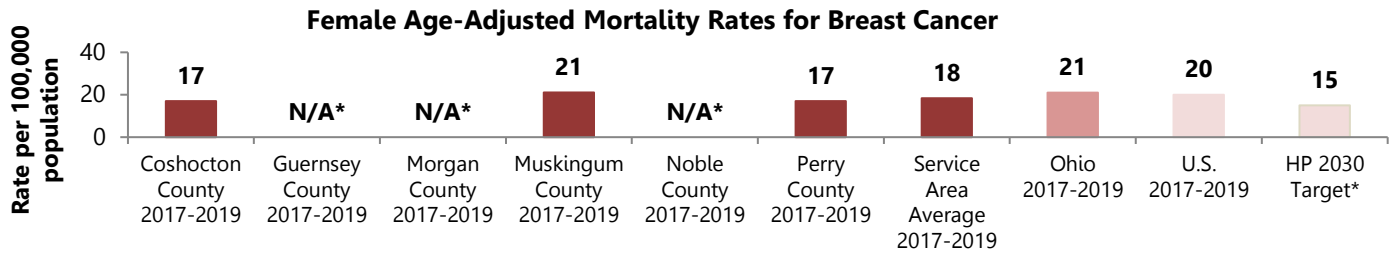
(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts and Figures 2021)

Breast Cancer

For women at average risk of breast cancer, recently updated American Cancer Society screening guidelines recommend that those 40-to-44 years of age have the option to begin annual mammography, those 45-to-54 should undergo annual mammography, and those 55 years of age and older may transition to biennial mammography or continue annual mammography. Women should continue mammography as long as overall health is good and life expectancy is 10 or more years. For some women at high risk of breast cancer, annual magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is recommended in addition to mammography, typically starting at age 30

(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2021).

The following graph shows data from the Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse indicating county, Ohio, and USA (CDC Wonder) age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for breast cancer in comparison with the Healthy People 2030 objective from 2017-2019.

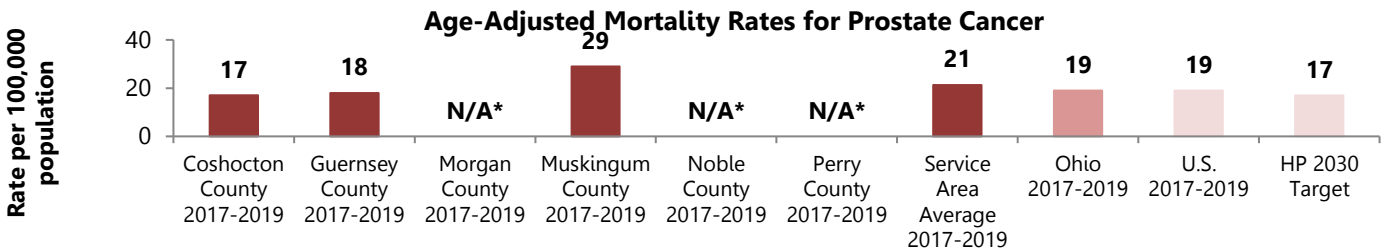


*Age-adjusted rate unavailable due to low count; Note: Service Area Average excludes any county with data not available

Prostate Cancer

No organizations presently endorse routine prostate cancer screening for men at average risk because of concerns about the high rate of overdiagnosis (detecting disease that would never have caused symptoms or harm), along with the significant potential for serious side effects associated with prostate cancer treatment. The American Cancer Society recommends that beginning at age 50, men who are at average risk of prostate cancer and have a life expectancy of at least 10 years have a conversation with their health care provider about the benefits and limitations of PSA testing and make an informed decision about whether to be tested based on their personal values and preferences. Men at high risk of developing prostate cancer (Black men or those with a close relative diagnosed with prostate cancer before the age of 65) should have this discussion beginning at age 45, and men at even higher risk (those with several close relatives diagnosed at an early age) should have this discussion beginning at age 40 (Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2021).

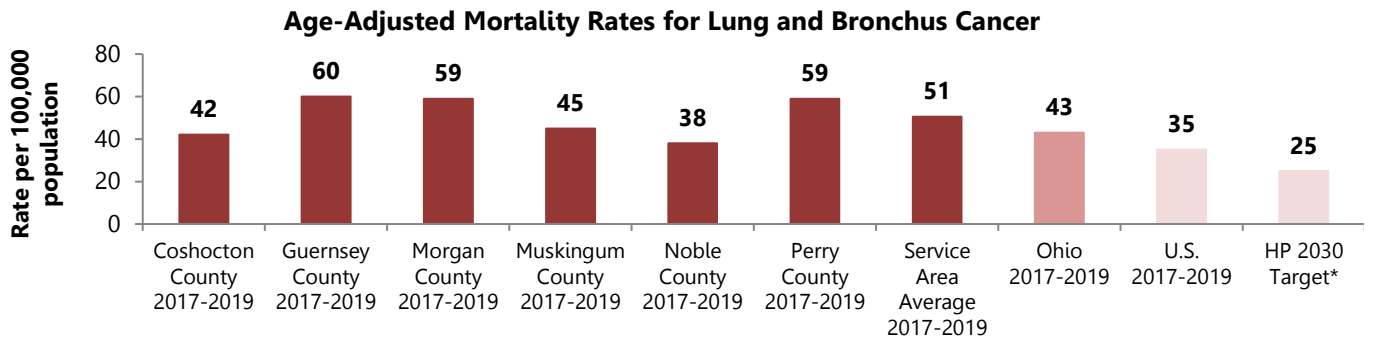
The following graph shows data from the Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse indicating county, Ohio, and U.S. (CDC Wonder) age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for prostate cancer in comparison with the Healthy People 2030 objective from 2017-2019.



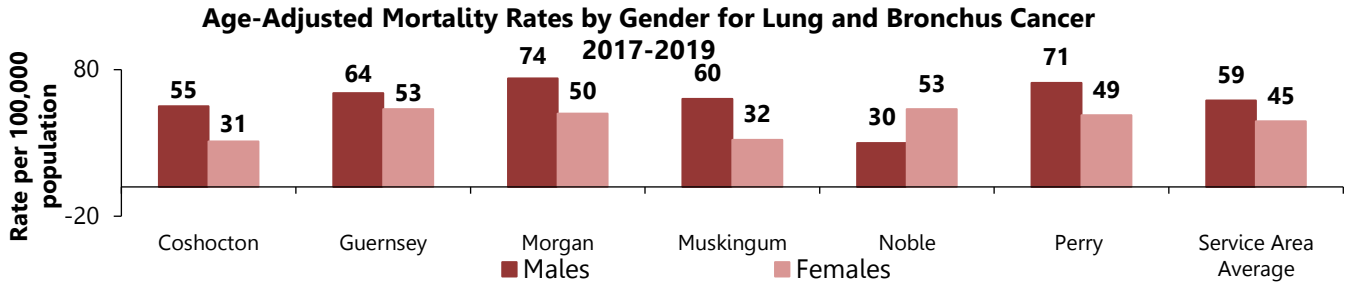
Lung Cancer

According to the American Cancer Society, smoking causes 80% 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 2021).

The following graph shows data from the Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse indicating county, Ohio, and U.S. (CDC Wonder) age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for lung and bronchus cancer in comparison with the Healthy People 2030 objective (*Healthy People 2030 Target data is for lung cancer only).



The following graph shows county age-adjusted rates by gender for lung and bronchus cancer from 2017 to 2019.

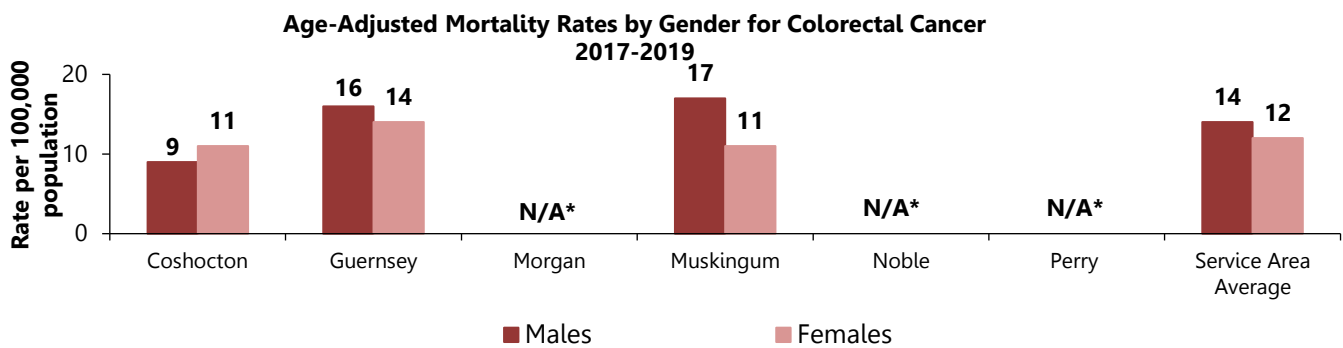
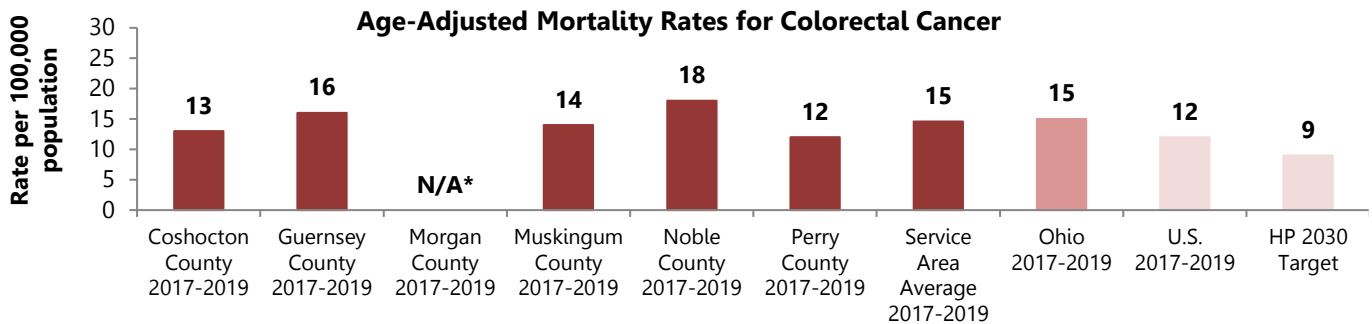


Colorectal Cancer

Modifiable factors that increase colorectal cancer risk include obesity, physical inactivity, long-term smoking, high consumption of red or processed meat, low calcium intake, moderate to heavy alcohol consumption, and very low intake of fruits and vegetables and whole-grain fiber. Hereditary and medical factors that increase risk include a personal or family history of colorectal cancer and/or polyps, certain inherited genetic conditions, a personal history of chronic inflammatory bowel disease, and type 2 diabetes (Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2021).

Screening can prevent colorectal cancer through the detection and removal of precancerous growths, as well as detect cancer at an early stage. Regular screenings with either stool tests or exams (e.g., colonoscopy) results in a reduction in premature colorectal cancer death. New guidelines from the American Cancer Society recommend men and women at average risk for colorectal cancer be screened starting at age 45 (Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2021).

The following graph shows data from the Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse indicating county, Ohio, and U.S. (CDC Wonder) age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for colorectal cancer in comparison with the Healthy People 2030 objective. The second graph shows county age-adjusted rates by gender for colorectal cancer from 2017-2019.



*Age-adjusted rate unavailable due to low count; Service Area Average excludes any county with data not available

Incidence of Cancer, 2014-2018 Age-Adjusted Rates by County

The table below shows the incidence of cancer by type 2014-2018 age adjusted rates by county and GSA from the Ohio Public Health Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System.

Types of Cancer	Coshocton County	Guernsey County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average*
Prostate	69.3	98.3	77.8	113.3	50.2	92.3	83.5
Lung and Bronchus	68.8	91.1	86.9	82.3	52.4	94.4	79.3
Breast	61.2	46.7	71.2	70.7	42.0	64.5	59.4
Colon & Rectum	45.2	53.4	44.1	39.1	30.3	41.4	42.3
Uterus	40.7	42.3	44.0	42.5	31.8	38.6	40.0
Other Sites/Types	37.2	33.0	25.7	39.6	18.3	32.4	31.0
Bladder	23.9	26.7	21.4	24.1	17.7	23.2	22.8
Melanoma of Skin	28.3	16.9	18.1	32.2	15.9	23.6	22.5
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	27.3	23.4	16.0	17.6	23.7	21.4	21.6
Kidney & Renal Pelvis	17.7	15.6	17.8	20.2	23.7	18.0	18.8
Thyroid	10.8	20.1	12.1	14.3	8.8	16.6	13.8
Leukemia	11.0	15.6	14.5	14.2	14.4	10.6	13.4
Oral Cavity & Pharynx	10.4	16.0	10.2	16.6	8.0	13.5	12.5
Pancreas	12.9	12.5	12.0	13.5	7.6	11.8	11.7
Ovary	14.6	12.0	N/A	9.0	N/A	8.1	10.9
Cervix	10.1	12.2	14.1	6.6	N/A	6.5	9.9
Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct	9.5	9.1	9.2	7.2	N/A	5.9	8.2
Esophagus	8.0	8.0	7.2	7.8	6.1	8.9	7.7
Testis	N/A	7.8	N/A	5.3	N/A	N/A	6.6
Stomach	6.8	6.6	N/A	5.3	N/A	6.1	6.2
Brain and Other CNS	7.3	4.0	8.6	5.5	N/A	4.5	6.0
Larynx	6.3	5.9	6.3	4.6	N/A	4.7	5.6
Multiple Myeloma	6.3	4.9	N/A	3.7	N/A	5.1	5
Hodgkin's Lymphoma	5.0	N/A	N/A	2.6	N/A	.22	2.6

Note: N/A – Not Available; GSA Average excludes any county with data not available

See Appendix IV Chronic Conditions: Cancer IV.A. graphs show incidence of Cancer, 2014-2018 by number of Cases by County.

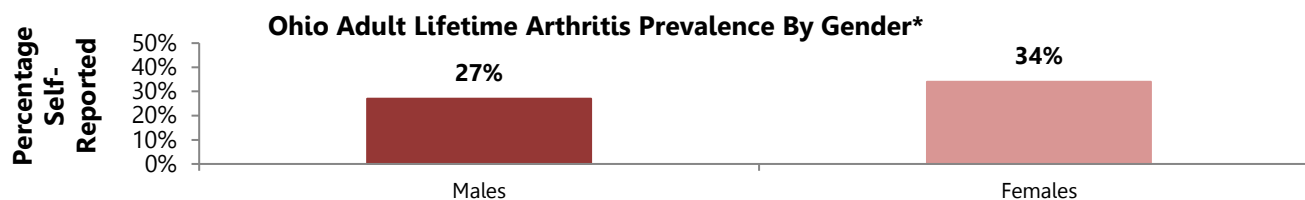
ARTHRITIS

The table below shows the percentage of county adults who were told by a doctor they had arthritis.

Adult Comparisons	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average	Ohio 2019*	USA 2019*
Ever diagnosed with arthritis	37%	35%	40%	44%	36%	38%	31%	26%

*BRFSS Data

The following graph shows the Ohio lifetime prevalence rates of arthritis by gender (*2019 BRFSS).



Arthritis: Key Public Health Messages

Early diagnosis of arthritis and self-management activities can help people decrease their pain, improve function, and stay productive. Key self-management activities include the following:

- 1. Learn arthritis management strategies** – Arthritis management strategies provide those with arthritis with the skills and confidence to effectively manage their condition. Self-Management Education has proven to be valuable for helping people change their behavior and better manage their arthritis symptoms. Interactive workshops such as the Arthritis Self-Management Program and the Chronic Disease Self-Management Program are low-cost (about \$25 – \$35) and available in communities across the country. Attending one of these programs can help a person learn ways to manage pain, exercise safely, and gain control of arthritis.
- 2. Be active** – Research has shown that physical activity decreases pain, improves function, and delays disability. Make sure you get at least thirty minutes of moderate physical activity at least five days a week. You can get activity in ten-minute intervals.
- 3. Watch your weight** – The prevalence of arthritis increases with increasing weight. Research suggests that maintaining a healthy weight reduces the risk of developing arthritis and may decrease disease progression. A loss of just eleven pounds can decrease the occurrence (incidence) of new knee osteoarthritis and a modest weight loss can help reduce pain and disability.
- 4. See your doctor** – Although there is no cure for most types of arthritis, early diagnosis and appropriate management is important, especially for inflammatory types of arthritis. For example, early use of disease-modifying drugs can affect the course of rheumatoid arthritis. If you have symptoms of arthritis, see your doctor and begin appropriate management of your condition.
- 5. Protect your joints** – Joint injury can lead to osteoarthritis. People who experience sports or occupational injuries or have jobs with repetitive motions like repeated knee bending have more osteoarthritis. Avoid joint injury to reduce your risk of developing osteoarthritis.

(Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Arthritis: Key Public Health Messages*, Updated on February 5, 2019)

ASTHMA AND OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASE

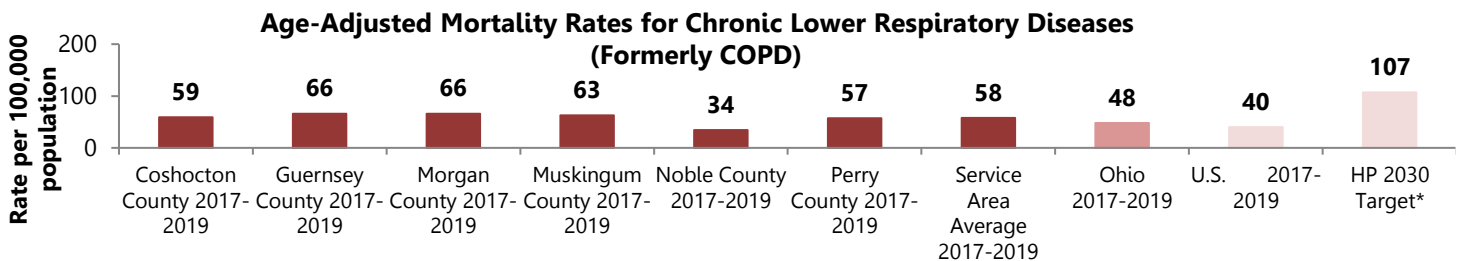
There are several important factors that may trigger an asthma attack. Some of these triggers are tobacco smoke; dust mites; outdoor air pollution; cockroach allergens; pets; mold; smoke from burning wood or grass; and infections linked to the flu, colds, and respiratory viruses (Source: CDC, *Asthma*, Updated September 6, 2019).

The table below shows county adults who were diagnosed with asthma at some time in their life.

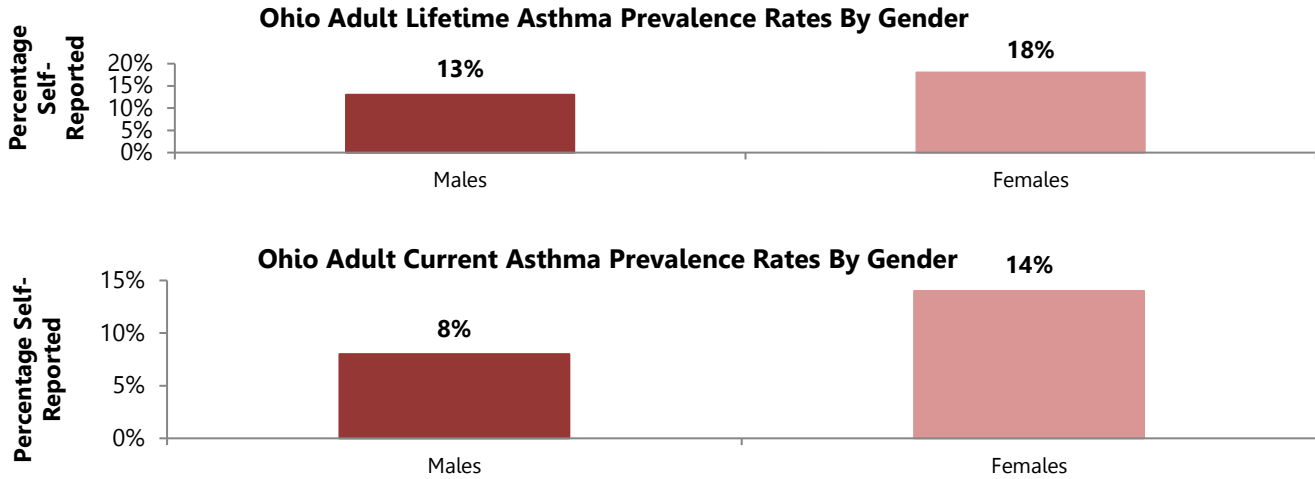
Adult Comparisons	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average	Ohio 2019*	U.S. 2019*
Ever diagnosed with asthma	14%	16%	15%	15%	14%	15%	16%	15%

*BRFSS Data

The following graph shows data from the Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse indicating county, Ohio, and U.S. (CDC Wonder) age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for chronic lower respiratory diseases in comparison with the Healthy People 2030 (2030's target rate is for adults aged 45 years and older.) from 2017-2019.



The following graphs show the lifetime and current prevalence rates of asthma by gender for Ohio residents (2019 BRFSS).



Asthma Facts

- The number of Americans with asthma grows every year. Currently, 26.5 million Americans have asthma.
 - More than 3,500 people die of asthma each year, nearly half of whom are age 65 or older.
 - Asthma results in 439,000 hospitalizations and 1.3 million emergency room visits annually.
 - Annually, patients with asthma reported 11 million visits to a doctor's office and 1.7 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, updated June 13, 2018)

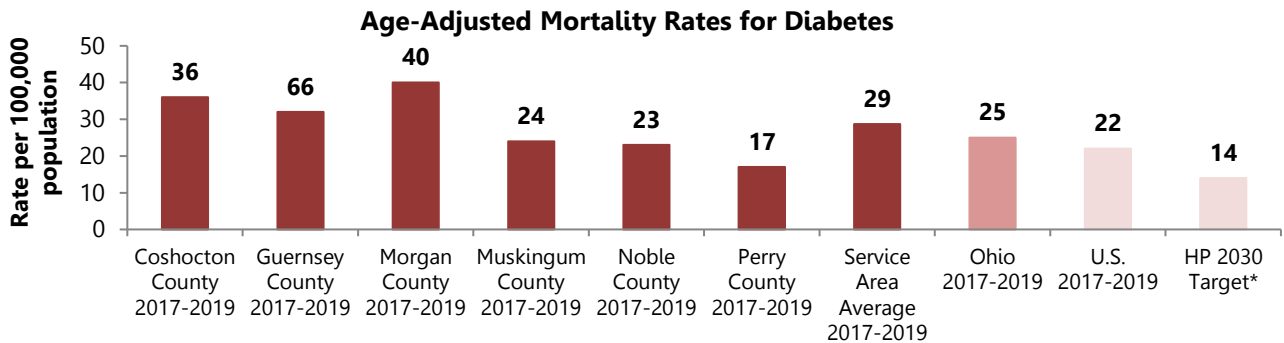
DIABETES

The table below shows the percentage of county adults who were told have diabetes or pre-diabetes.

Adult Comparisons	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average	Ohio 2019*	USA 2019*
Ever been told by a doctor they have diabetes (not pregnancy-related)	12%	15%	13%	17%	11%	14%	12%	11%
Had been diagnosed with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes	9%	5%	4%	7%	3%	6%	2%	2%

*BRFSS Data

The following graph shows data from the Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse indicating county, Ohio, and U.S. (CDC Wonder) age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for diabetes in comparison with the Healthy People 2030 objective from 2017-2019 (*The Healthy People 2030 rate is for all deaths among those diagnosed with diabetes per 1,000 people).



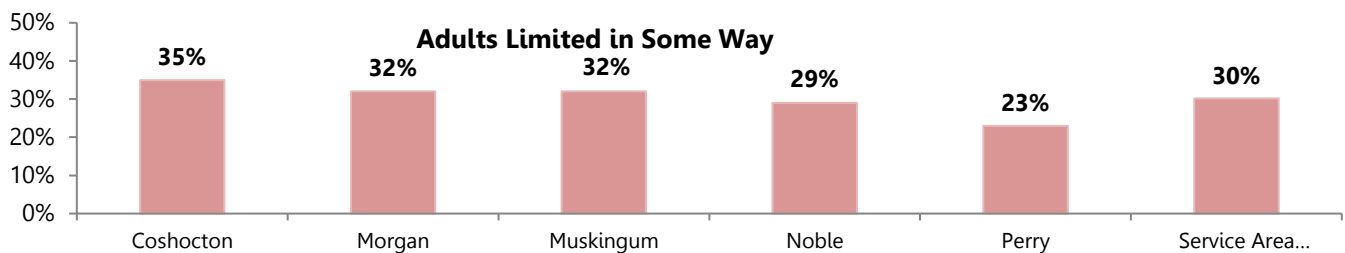
Statistics About Diabetes

- Among the US population overall, crude estimates for 2018 indicated that:
 - 34.2 million people of all ages—or 10.5% of the US population—had diabetes.
 - 34.1 million adults aged 18 years or older—or 13.0% of all US adults—had diabetes.
 - 7.3 million adults aged 18 years or older who met laboratory criteria for diabetes were not aware of or did not report having diabetes. This number represents 2.8% of all US adults and 21.4% of all US adults with diabetes.
 - The percentage of adults with diabetes increased with age, reaching 26.8% among those aged 65 years or older.
- Among adults aged 18 or older in the U.S., 1.5 million new cases, or 6.9 per 1,000 persons, were diagnosed in 2018.
- Compared to adults aged 18-to-44 years, incidence rates of diagnosed diabetes in 2018 were higher among adults aged 45-to-64 years and those aged 65 years and older
- Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was highest among American Indians/Alaska Native people (14.7%), people of Hispanic origin (12.5%), and non-Hispanic Black people (11.7%), followed by non-Hispanic Asians people (9.2%) and non-Hispanic white people (7.5%)

(Source: CDC, 2020 National Diabetes Statistics Report, Updated August 28, 2020)

QUALITY OF LIFE

The following graph shows the percentage of county adults who were limited in some way because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem.



The table below shows the Healthy People 2030: Arthritis, Osteoporosis, and Chronic Back Conditions target compared to the counties' CHS responses for adults diagnosed with arthritis.

Objective	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	Healthy People 2030 Target
A-02: Reduce the proportion of adults with provider-diagnosed arthritis who experience a limitation in activity due to arthritis or joint symptoms	35%	43%	53%	52%	40%	39%

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

Social Conditions

HEALTHY PEOPLE 2030

Social Determinants of Health



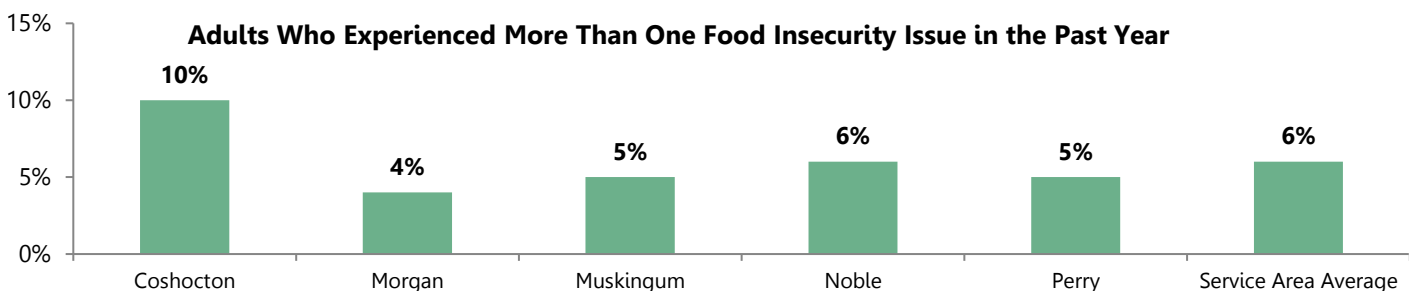
Social determinants of health (SDOH) are the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks. One of Healthy People 2030's 5 overarching goals is specifically related to SDOH: "Create social, physical, and economic environments that promote attaining the full potential for health and well-being for all."

Healthy People 2030 developed five key determinants as a "place-based" organizing framework. These five determinants include:

- Economic stability
- Education Access and Quality
- Health Care Access and Quality
- Neighborhood and Built Environment
- Social and Community Context

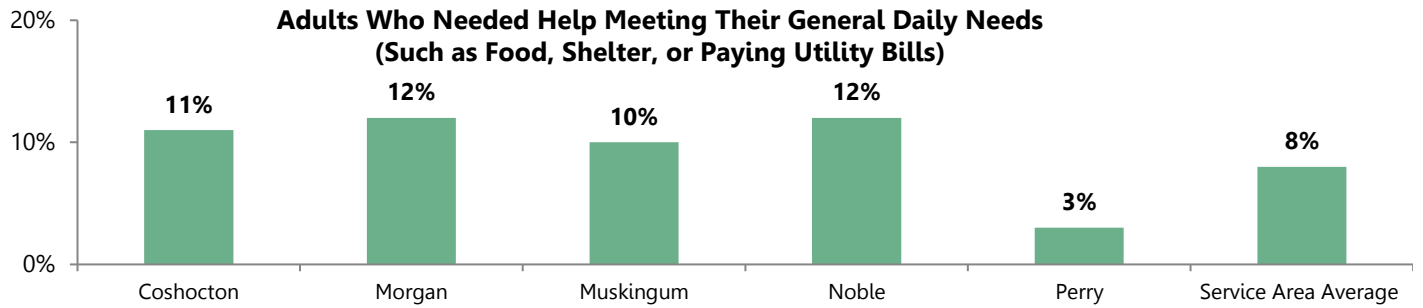
ECONOMIC STABILITY

The following graph shows the county adults who experienced more than one food insecurity issue in the past year.



Note: food insecurity issues include: choosing between paying bills and buying food, worried food would run out, food assistance was cut, loss of income led to food insecurity issues, went hungry/ate less to provide more food for their family, and were hungry but did not eat because they did not have money for food.

The following graph shows the adults who needed help meeting their general daily needs such as food, clothing, shelter, or paying utility bills.



The table below shows what type of assistance the county adults and their loved ones received in the past year.

Type of Assistance	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average
Food	18%	19%	14%	10%	11%	14%
Health care	14%	21%	10%	12%	11%	14%
Medicare	15%	17%	15%	12%	12%	14%
Prescription assistance	12%	15%	12%	8%	8%	11%
Acquiring disability benefits	9%	8%	7%	9%	7%	8%
Dental care	9%	12%	6%	6%	7%	8%
Electric, gas, or water bills	9%	10%	6%	7%	8%	8%
Mental illness issues including depression	12%	11%	10%	5%	4%	8%
Utilities	7%	9%	5%	8%	7%	7%
Free tax preparation	4%	8%	7%	9%	3%	6%
Employment	5%	1%	11%	3%	2%	4%
Drug or alcohol addiction	2%	1%	6%	0%	4%	3%
Home repair	3%	6%	2%	4%	2%	3%
Rent/mortgage	3%	2%	4%	3%	3%	3%
Transportation	4%	7%	2%	1%	2%	3%
Clothing	0%	4%	2%	1%	0%	1%
Credit counseling	0%	3%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Diapers	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Gambling addiction	0%	1%	1%	4%	0%	1%
Septic/well repairs	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Affordable childcare	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Post incarceration transition issues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unplanned pregnancy	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

COVID-19

The table on the next page shows the county adults reported that the COVID-19 pandemic negatively impacted their or their family's health or well-being in the following ways:

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Coshocton County</i>	<i>Morgan County</i>	<i>Muskingum County</i>	<i>Noble County</i>	<i>Perry County</i>	<i>GSA Average</i>
Change in mental health	16%	18%	32%	20%	16%	20%
Not seeking health care	15%	18%	13%	11%	17%	15%
Financial instability	15%	17%	14%	12%	11%	14%
Loss of household income	13%	18%	13%	12%	12%	14%
Change in physical health	10%	18%	19%	7%	12%	13%
Changes to employment status	8%	14%	14%	10%	14%	12%
Not seeking dental care	13%	18%	10%	8%	13%	12%
Educational challenges	13%	10%	12%	7%	13%	11%
Death or serious illness of loved one(s)	6%	8%	12%	7%	5%	8%
Increased alcohol use	4%	5%	11%	5%	8%	7%
Lack of Internet access	3%	10%	5%	7%	7%	6%
Other	8%	5%	4%	4%	3%	5%
Lack of childcare	1%	9%	1%	1%	8%	4%
Unable to afford basic needs, such as personal, household, or baby care	4%	2%	2%	4%	7%	4%
Unable to afford food	4%	4%	1%	5%	3%	3%
Housing instability	2%	2%	1%	1%	3%	2%
Increased drug use	0%	0%	4%	0%	3%	1%
Unable to afford medicine	3%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%

The table below shows the variation in poverty rates across the GSA during the 2014 to 2018 period. The table indicates poverty levels by county.

Estimated Poverty Rates in Ohio by County (2014-2018)

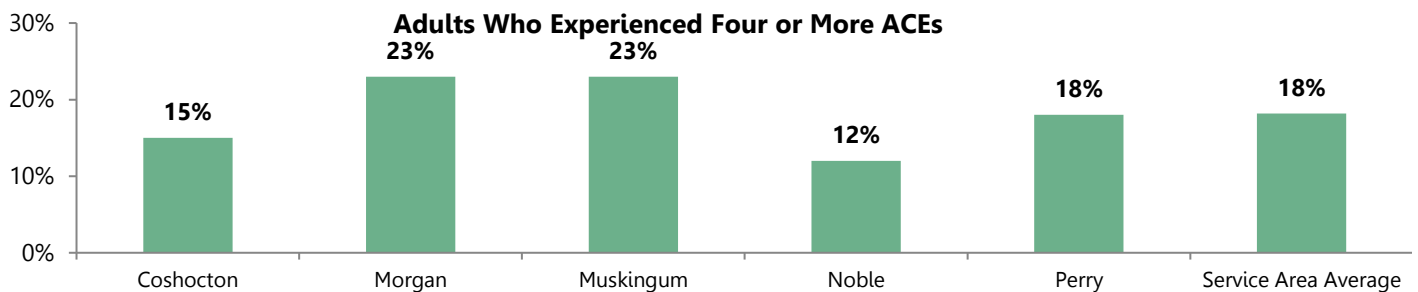
	Coshocton County	Guernsey County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average	Ohio
Population living in poverty	16.4%	20.2%	19.1%	16.3%	15.4%	19.4%	17.8%	14.5%

(Source: 2014-2018 American Community Survey five-year estimates, as compiled by Ohio Development Services Agency, Office of Research, Ohio Poverty Report, June 2020)

Additional County level poverty data is found in Appendix VIII.

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY CONTEXT

The following graph shows the percentage of county adults who experienced four or more adverse child experiences (ACEs) in their lifetime.



Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Adverse childhood experiences, or ACEs, are potentially traumatic events that occur in childhood (0-17 years), such as the following:

- experiencing violence, abuse, or neglect
- witnessing violence in the home or community
- having a family member attempt or die by suicide

Also included are aspects of the child's environment that can undermine their sense of safety, stability, and bonding such as growing up in a household with the following issues:

- substance misuse
- mental health problems
- instability due to parental separation or household members being in jail or prison

ACEs are linked to chronic health problems, mental illness, and substance misuse in adulthood. ACEs can also negatively impact education and job opportunities. However, ACEs can be prevented.

ACEs are common. About 61% of adults surveyed across 25 states reported that they had experienced at least one type of ACE, and nearly 1-in-6 reported they had experienced four or more types of ACEs.

Preventing ACEs could potentially reduce a large number of health conditions. For example, up to 1.9 million cases of heart disease and 21 million cases of depression could have been potentially avoided by preventing ACEs.

Some children are at greater risk than others. Women and several racial/ethnic minority groups were at greater risk for having experienced 4 or more types of ACEs.

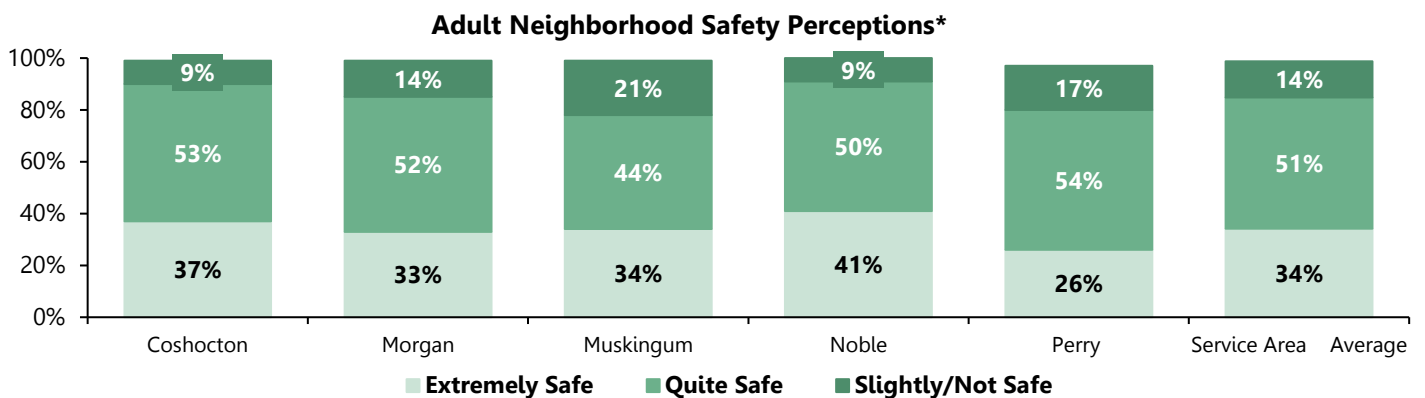
ACEs are costly. The economic and social costs to families, communities, and society totals hundreds of billions of dollars each year.

ACEs can have lasting, negative effects on health, well-being, and opportunity. These experiences can increase the risks of injury, sexually transmitted infections, maternal and child health problems, teen pregnancy, involvement in sex trafficking, and a wide range of chronic diseases and leading causes of death such as cancer, diabetes, heart disease, and suicide.

(Source: CDC Violence Prevention, Fast Facts, Updated April 6, 2021)

NEIGHBORHOOD AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The following graph shows the percentage of county adults who described their neighborhood as extremely safe, quite safe, and slightly/not safe.

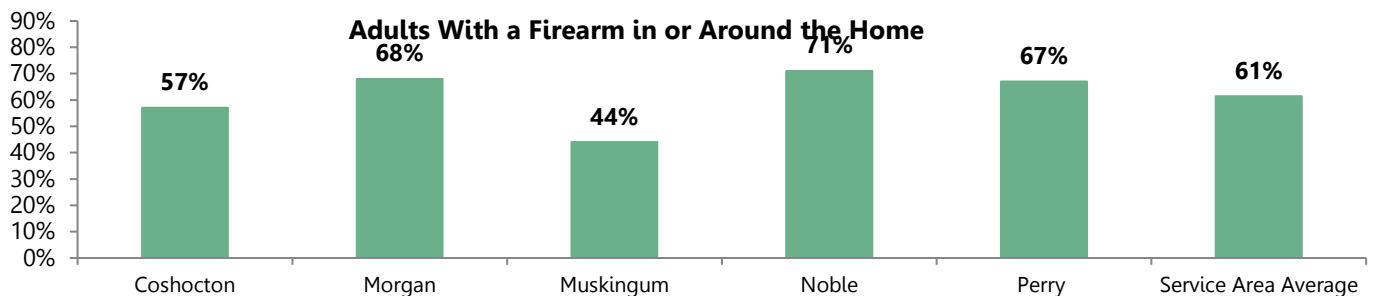


**Respondents were asked: "How safe from crime do you consider your neighborhood to be?"*

The table below shows the transportation issues county adults and their loved ones reported.

Transportation Issue	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average
Did not feel safe to drive	3%	1%	8%	4%	2%	4%
No car	3%	2%	6%	5%	2%	4%
No driver's license/suspended license	1%	3%	8%	4%	3%	4%
Could not afford gas	5%	2%	0%	4%	3%	3%
Disabled	2%	3%	6%	2%	3%	3%
Other car issues/expenses	4%	1%	1%	4%	5%	3%
Limited public transportation available or accessible	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%
No car insurance	1%	0%	3%	4%	1%	2%
No public transportation available or accessible	1%	1%	1%	4%	2%	2%
Cost of public or private transportation	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%

The following graph shows the percentage of county adults that had a firearm in or around the home.



Victims of Gun Violence in America

- Every year, 115,551 people are shot in murders, assaults, suicides & suicide attempts, accidents or by police intervention in America in an average year.
 - 38,826 people die from gun violence and 76,725 people survive gun injuries.
- Every day, an average of 316 persons are shot in America. Of those 316 people, 106 people die and 210 are shot, but survive.
 - Of the 310 people who are shot every day, an average of 22 are children and teens.
 - Of the 103 people who die, 64 are suicides, one death is unintentional, one is by legal intervention, and one with an unknown intent.
 - Of the 210 people who are shot but survive, 95 are assaulted, 90 are shot accidentally, ten are suicide attempts, four are legal interventions and 12 are shot with an unknown intent.

(Source: Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence, Key Statistics, Retrieved on April 17, 2021)

HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND QUALITY

Please see the Health Care Access and Utilization section for further information regarding health care access and quality in Coshocton, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, and Perry Counties.

EDUCATION ACCESS AND QUALITY

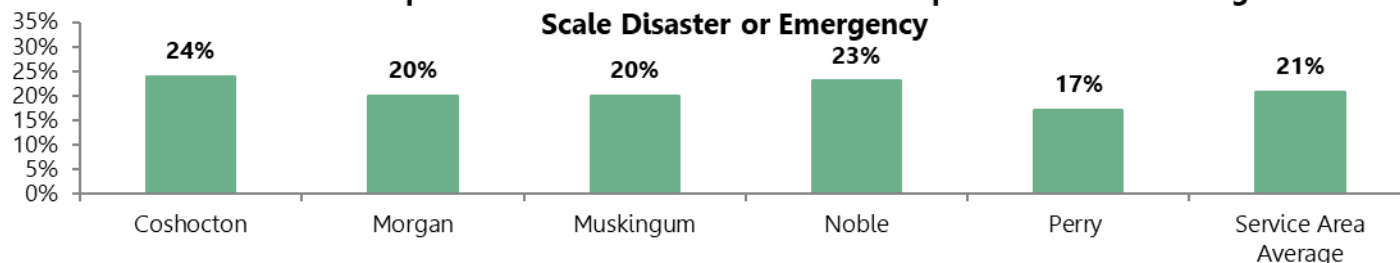
Please see the Appendix VII and Appendix IX for further information regarding education in Coshocton, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, and Perry Counties.

ENVIRONMENT

Disaster Preparedness

The graph on the next page shows the percentage of county adults who felt their household was well prepared to handle a large-scale disaster or emergency.

Adults Who Reported Their Households Are Well Prepared to Handle a Large-Scale Disaster or Emergency



Environmental Health

The table below shows the environmental issues county adults reported that threatened their or their family members' health in the past year.

Environmental Issues	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average
Insects	12%	9%	3%	12%	11%	9%
Mold	10%	11%	7%	8%	8%	9%
Rodents	4%	9%	4%	5%	11%	7%
Moisture issues	6%	5%	4%	6%	6%	5%
Temperature regulation (heating and air conditioning)	3%	5%	5%	4%	6%	5%
Agricultural chemicals	5%	3%	3%	1%	2%	3%
Air quality	3%	3%	4%	2%	4%	3%
Lyme disease	2%	4%	3%	4%	0%	3%
Plumbing problems	3%	5%	3%	1%	3%	3%
Bed bugs	1%	2%	4%	1%	2%	2%
Chemicals found in household products	3%	1%	2%	0%	2%	2%
Sewage/wastewater problems	2%	1%	3%	2%	3%	2%
Unsafe water supply/wells	4%	0%	2%	2%	4%	2%
Asbestos	0%	3%	1%	0%	2%	1%
Cockroaches	0%	3%	1%	2%	0%	1%
Fracking	4%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Lead paint	0%	3%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Radon	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Safety hazards (structural problems)	1%	2%	0%	2%	2%	1%
Sanitation issues	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Food safety/foodborne illness	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Radiation	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Mold Prevention Tips

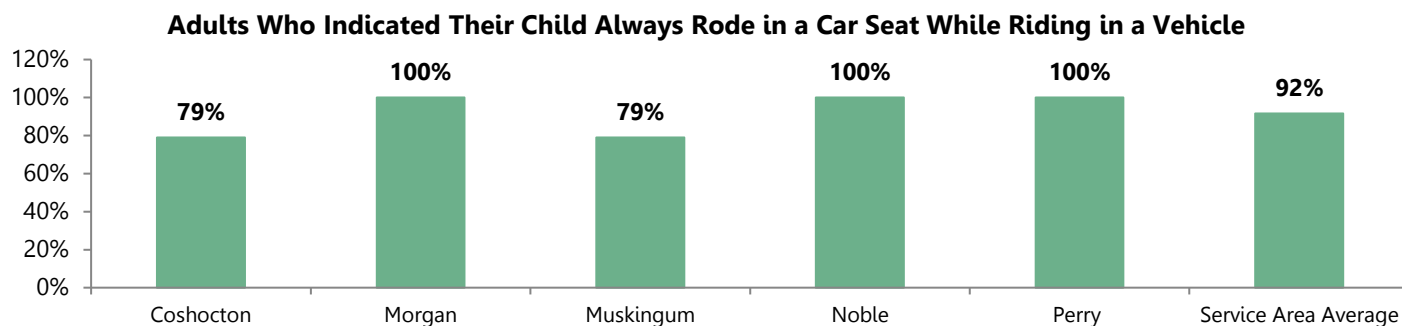
- Exposure to damp and moldy environments may cause a variety of health effects. Some people are sensitive to molds. For these people, exposure to molds can lead to symptoms such as stuffy nose, wheezing, and red or itchy eyes, or skin. Some people, such as those with allergies to molds or with asthma, may have more intense reactions.
- In your home, you can control mold growth by:
 - Keeping humidity levels as low as you can, no higher than 50%, all day long.
 - Making sure your home has enough ventilation. Use exhaust fans which vent outside your home in the kitchen and bathroom. Make sure your clothes dryer vents outside your home.
 - Fixing any leaks in your home's roof, walls, or plumbing so mold does not have moisture to grow.
 - Not using carpet in rooms or areas like bathrooms or basements that may have a lot of moisture.

(Source: CDC, Basic Facts about Mold and Dampness, Updated August 11, 2020)

MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH

Parenting

The following graph shows the percentage of county adults who indicated their child (who were the correct weight limit) always rode in a car seat while riding in a vehicle.



Ohio Child Passenger Safety

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) and the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration recommend parents use the following four steps to keep their children safe.

Step 1: Rear-Facing Car Seat – placed in the back seat -- The AAP recommends that children ride in a rear-facing seat until they reach the upper height and weight limits of their seat or until they're 2 years old. Ohio law requires that young children be properly restrained in a car seat.

Step 2: Forward-Facing Car Seat – placed in the back seat -- Once children outgrow their rear-facing seat, Ohio law requires that children less than 4 years old and 40 pounds be properly secured in a car seat.

Step 3: Booster Seat – placed in the back seat -- Once children reach the upper limit of their forward-facing car seat, Ohio law requires that children ride in a booster seat until they are at least 4'9" tall or 8 years old.

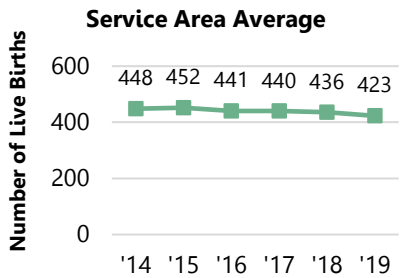
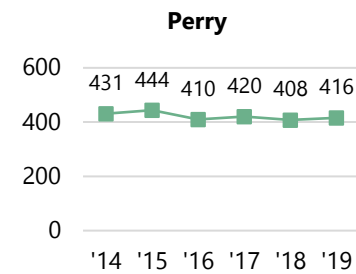
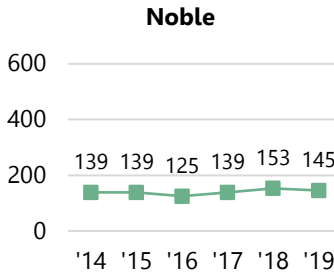
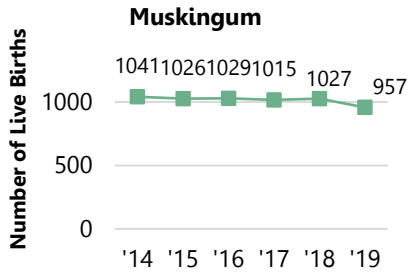
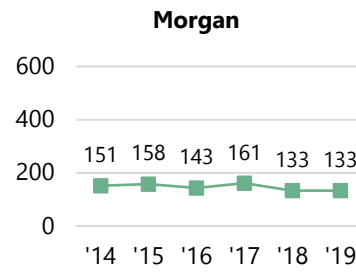
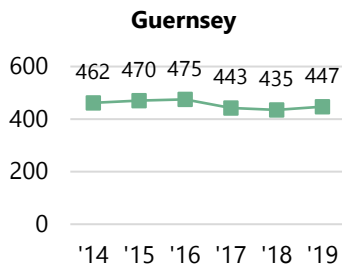
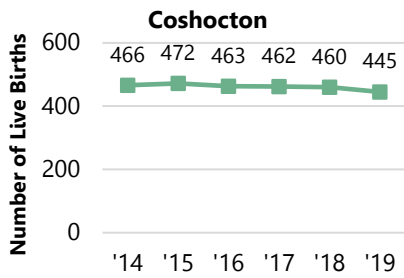
Step 4: Adult Seat Belt – in the back seat until at least 13 years old -- Children who have outgrown their booster seats should ride in the back seat until they're at least 13 years old. Ohio law requires children aged 8-15 years, who are not secured in a car seat or booster seat, to be secured by the vehicle seat belt. (Source: ODH, *Child Passenger Safety*, 2018)

The table below shows the doctor/health care provider that county adults reported taking their child (ages 17 and younger) to in the past year.

	Coshocton County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average
Regular checkups	82%	70%	92%	81%	86%	82%
Dental visits	56%	82%	88%	57%	79%	72%
Routine vaccinations	64%	70%	73%	67%	84%	72%
Other visits (for any illness)	30%	30%	40%	55%	41%	39%
Injuries	17%	47%	15%	26%	14%	24%
Ear infection	15%	27%	17%	14%	18%	18%
Asthma	10%	20%	15%	5%	5%	11%
Behavioral problems	2%	0%	21%	10%	11%	9%
Head lice	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Poisoning	2%	0%	0%	5%	0%	1%

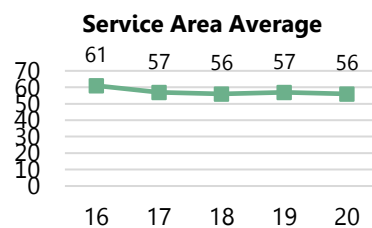
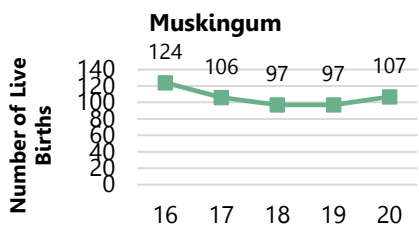
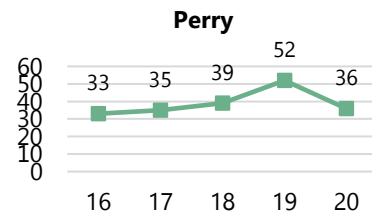
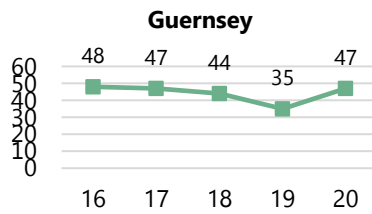
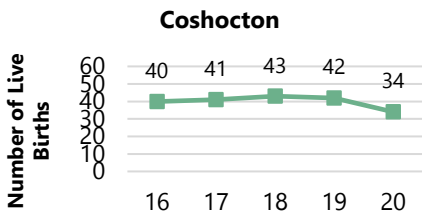
Maternal and Infant Health

The graphs on the next page show data from the Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse indicating County total live births by County and GSA from 2014 to 2019.



Note: Pregnancy outcome data includes all births to both adults and adolescents

The following graphs show data from the Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse indicating number of County preterm births (<37 weeks gestation) by County and GSA from 2016 to 2020*.



*2020 data is preliminary data that may change; Note: Morgan and Noble County pre-term birth data is unavailable due to low counts and blinded data to protect confidentiality and GSA Average excludes any county with data not available

Priority Health Related Needs

THE OHIO STATE HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The 2019 SHA informs the 2020-2022 SHIP (released in June 2020). This 2020-2022 SHIP lays out specific goals and strategies designed to achieve measurable improvements on key priorities. The SHIP was developed with input from many state and local-level stakeholders and serves as a strategic menu of priorities, objectives, and evidence-based strategies to be implemented by: state agencies, local health departments, hospitals, and other community partners, and sectors beyond health, including education, housing, employers, regional planning, etc. Below is the outline of the SHIP priorities.

Equity

Health equity is achieved when all people in a community have access to affordable, inclusive and quality infrastructure and services that, despite historical and contemporary injustices, allows them to reach their full health potential.

Priorities

The SHIP identifies three priority factors and three priority health outcomes that affect the overall health and well-being of children, families and adults of all ages.

What shapes our health and well-being?

Many factors, including these 3 SHIP priority factors*:

Community conditions
• Housing affordability and quality
• Poverty
• K-12 student success
• Adverse childhood experiences
Health behaviors
• Tobacco/nicotine use
• Nutrition
• Physical activity
Access to care
• Health insurance coverage
• Local access to healthcare providers
• Unmet need for mental health care

How will we know if health is improving in Ohio?

The SHIP is designed to track and improve these 3 SHIP priority health outcomes:

Mental health and addiction
• Depression
• Suicide
• Youth drug use
• Drug overdose deaths
Chronic disease
• Heart disease
• Diabetes
• Childhood conditions (asthma, lead)
Maternal and infant health
• Preterm births
• Infant mortality
• Maternal morbidity

All Ohioans achieve their full health potential

- Improved health status
- Reduced premature death

Vision
Ohio is a model of health, well-being and economic vitality

The SHIP priorities will be considered in the development of the GENESIS priorities from the CHNA review.

THE SOHIC COMMUNITY KEY ISSUES

SOHIC met multiple times to complete the 2021 CHNA. A regional prioritization meeting was held September 8th, 2021 to discuss the key issues that were gathered in community meetings in each of the five counties based on the CHNA regional data. A consensus was reached within SOHIC on the following key issues from the community meetings:

1. **Mental Health**
2. **Substance Abuse (including alcohol, drug, and tobacco misuse)**
3. **Access to Healthcare (including specialists and mental and behavior health care)**
4. **Chronic Diseases and Prevention (including screening and education)**
5. **Social Conditions (including food insecurity, adults who have experienced 4 or more Adverse Childhood Experiences, unsafe/unhealthy housing)**

THE GENESIS COMMUNITY BENEFIT STEERING COMMITTEE (CBSB) PRIORITIES

GENESIS CBSC met September 27, 2021 to prioritize the six priorities to be addressed by GENESIS in the Community Benefit 2022-2024 Implementation Strategy. The CBSC members include the following Service Lines: Mission, Population Health, Marketing and Public Relations, Behavioral Health, Cancer Treatment Center, Heart and Vascular Services, Rehabilitative and Ambulatory Services, Orthopedics, Pulmonary and Critical Care Services, and Women’s and Children’s Services.

CBSC reviewed four categories of data together, one at a time: Healthcare Access, Health Behaviors, Chronic Diseases, and Social Conditions. The member of CBSC were to consider three major questions as they went through four categories of data (Healthcare Access, Health Behaviors, Chronic Diseases, and Social Conditions):

- **How many people in the Genesis service area are impacted by the issue? (burden, scope, urgency)**
- **Does Genesis have the resources to address this issue effectively within the next 3 years? (feasibility, resources)**
- **Does the issue affect the vulnerable, underserved, poor, or special populations in a disproportionate way? (disparity)**

CBSC members discussed each section of data and then came to a consensus on the following six priorities. Below are listed the six priorities for GENESIS:

- 1. Mental Health Issues**
- 2. Heart Disease**
- 3. Cancer**
- 4. Stroke**
- 5. Diabetes**
- 6. Social Determinants of Health.**

These six priorities will be the focus for the development of the Community Benefit 2022-2024 Implementation Strategy, which will be developed in late 2021 and early 2022 with the CBSC.

PRIORITY HEALTH RELATED NEEDS RESOURCES

The table below lists the resources available in the GSA for the six Community Benefit priorities.

Service	Provider	Phone	Address	County
Substance Abuse/Mental Health Issues				
Mental health services (MHS)	Allwell CORE Enterprise (Vocational)	740-452-7477	1280 Linden Avenue, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
MHS	Behavioral Health of Roseville	800-233-3596	Roseville, Ohio, 43777	Perry
MHS	Cambridge Counseling Center	740-435-9766	317 Highland Avenue, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey
MHS	Family Care Behavioral Health- Coshocton	740-622-2000	224 Chestnut Street, Coshocton, 43812	Coshocton
MHS	Family Care Behavioral Health- Zanesville	740-454-9000	2447 Maple Ave., Zanesville 43701	Muskingum
MHS	Genesis Behavioral Health	740-454-5927	2951 Maple Avenue Zanesville, OH 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
MHS	Guernsey Counseling Center	740-439-4428	2500 Glen Highway, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey
MHS	Hopewell Health Center	740-342-4192	2541 Panther Drive NE, New Lexington, 43764	Perry
MHS	Life Support Therapy Services	740-487-1768	941 Blue Ave, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum
MHS	Mid-Ohio Behavioral Health, LLC Coshocton County	740-201-2324	1501 Chestnut Street, Coshocton, 43812	Coshocton

MHS	Mid-Ohio Behavioral Health, LLC Guernsey County	740-201-2522	2090 North Avenue, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey
MHS	Mid-Ohio Behavioral Health, LLC Muskingum	740-569-5737	930 Bethesda Dr., Bldg. 4, Suite 4, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum
MHS	Morgan Counseling Center	740-962-5204	915 S Riverside Drive NE, McConnellsville, 43756	Morgan
MHS	Muskingum Valley Health Center- Cambridge	740-421-9530	1330 Clark Street, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey
MHS	Muskingum Valley Health Center- Coshocton	888-454-5157	440 Browns Lane, Coshocton, 43821	Coshocton
MHS	Muskingum Valley Health Center- Malta	740-962-6111	859 North Main Street, Malta, 43758	Morgan
MHS	Muskingum Valley Health Center- Ridgewood	888-454-5157	301 South Oak Street, West Lafayette, 43845	Coshocton
MHS	Muskingum Valley Health Center- Rolling Hills	888-454-5157	58601 Marietta Road, Byesville, 43723	Guernsey
MHS	Muskingum Valley Health Center- South Zanesville	740-891-9000	2725 Pinkerton Road, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum
MHS	Ohio Psychiatric Associates	740-439-4413	1115 Clark Street, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey
MHS	Ohio Psychiatric Associates	740-452-4539	975 Bethesda Drive, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum
MHS	Restorative Pathways	740-214-6443	58 N 5th St Ste 102, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum
MHS	Southeastern Ohio Counseling Center, LLC	740-489-5571	239A Old National Road, Old Washington, 43768	Guernsey
Mental Health Services (Children)	See resources listed above			
MHS Crisis Shelter	Allwell Crisis Stabilization Unit	740-455-4132	Zanesville, Ohio 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
MHS Residential Services	Allwell Behavioral Health Services- Residential Services	740-432-5130	Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey
MHS & Addiction Behavioral Health Services (ABHS)	Allwell Behavioral Health Services - Coshocton Counseling Center	740-622-4470	710 Main Street, Coshocton, 43812	Coshocton
MHS & ABHS	Allwell Behavioral Health Services- Guernsey Counseling Center	740-439-4428	2500 John Glenn Highway, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey
MHS & ABHS	Allwell Behavioral Health Services- Morgan Counseling Center	740-962-5204	915 S. Riverside Drive, McConnellsville, 43756	Morgan
MHS & ABHS	Allwell Behavioral Health Services- Muskingum Counseling Center	740-454-9766	2845 Bell Street, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum
MHS & ABHS	Allwell Behavioral Health Services- Noble Counseling Center	740-732-5233	44020 Marietta Road, Caldwell, 43274	Noble
MHS & ABHS	Allwell Behavioral Health Services- Perry Counseling Center	740-342-5154	1375 Commerce Drive, New Lexington, 43764	Perry
MHS & ABHS	Coshocton Behavioral Health Choices	740-622-0033	610 Walnut Street, Coshocton, 43812	Coshocton
MHS & ABHS	Forensic Diagnostic Center of District 9	740-439-4136	1109 Clark Street, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey
MHS & ABHS	GENESIS Behavioral Health Drug & Alcohol Recovery Program & Support	740-454-5927	2951 Maple Avenue, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry

MHS & ABHS	Guernsey Health Choices, Inc.	740-439-4532	927 Wheeling Avenue, Suite 310, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey
MHS & ABHS	Mental Health Treatment Center of Byesville	800-615-3564	60760 Leyshon Drive, Byesville, 43723	Guernsey
MHS & ABHS	Mental Health Treatment Center of McConnellsville	800-615-3564	401 E Union Ave, McConnellsville, 43756	Morgan
MHS & ABHS	Mental Health Treatment Center of Stockport	800-615-3564	1418 Broadway St, Stockport, 43787	Morgan
MHS & ABHS	Mental Health Treatment Center of Zanesville	800-615-3564	299 Pine St, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum
MHS & ABHS	Morgan Behavioral Health Choices	740-962-6933	915 S. Riverside Drive, McConnellsville, 43756	Morgan
MHS & ABHS	Muskingum Behavioral Health	740-454-1266	1127 West Main St., Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum
MHS & ABHS	Muskingum Recovery Services-Pickaway Area Recovery Services	740-868-8331	2813 Maysville Pike, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum
MHS & ABHS	Noble Behavioral Health Choices	740-732-5988	18003 Woodsfield Rd., Suite #2, Caldwell, 43724	Noble
MHS & ABHS	Perry Behavioral Health Choices	740-342-1991 800-300-0932	203 N. Main Street, New Lexington, 43764	Perry
MHS & ABHS & Crisis Hotline	Mental Health & Recovery Services Board	740-454-8557 Crisis Hotline 800 -344-5818 Text '4HOPE' at 741-741	1500 Coal Run Road, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
MHS & ABHS & Detox	ClearView	740-342-1991	551 N. Main St., New Lexington, 43764	Southeast Ohio
MHS & ABHS & Detox	Genesis Hospital New Vision	740-454-5680	2951 Maple Ave., Zanesville, 43701	Southeast Ohio
MHS & ABHS & Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT)	Cedar Ridge Behavioral Health Solutions-Outpatient	855-692-7247	139 South Kennebec Ave, McConnellsville, 43756	Morgan
MHS & ABHS & MAT	Cedar Ridge Behavioral Health Solutions Cambridge Outpatient Office	855-692-7247	841 Steubenville Avenue, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey
MHS & ABHS & MAT	Muskingum Valley Health Center- Zanesville	740-891-9000	716 Adair Avenue, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum
MHS & ABHS & MAT	The Landing at Cedar Ridge Health Solutions - Residential	855-692-7247	5559 Raiders Road, Frazeytsburg, 43822	Muskingum
MHS & ABHS & MAT	The Schultz at Cedar Ridge Health Solutions- Zanesville Outpatient Office & Residential	855-692-7247	441 Putnam Avenue, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum
MHS & ABHS & MAT	Zanesville Treatment Services	740-297-4417	1590 Coal Run Road, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum
MHS & ABHS & Residential Services (RS)	Muskingum Behavioral Health- Naomi House Residential	740-303-3142	Duncan Falls, 43734	Muskingum
MHS & ABHS & RS	New Hope Creation Center- Residential (Men)	304-916-8468	800 Main St., Malta, 43758	Morgan
MHS & ABHS & RS	Perry Behavioral Health Choices- Evolution Residential (Men)	740-343-0733	106 South Main Street, New Lexington, 43764	Perry
MHS & ABHS & RS	Perry Behavioral Health Choices- Staunton Villa Residential (Women)	740-342-0616	203 N. Main Street, New Lexington, 43764	Perry
Support Groups	See resources listed above.			
Suicide Risk	See resources listed above.			

Heart Disease				
Heart & Vascular Services (HVServ)	Cardiovascular Consultants of Coshocton-Aultman Medical Group	330-454-8076	1523 Walnut Street, Suite 1, Coshocton, 43812	Coshocton
HVServ	Coshocton Regional Medical Center	740-622-6411	1460 Orange Street, Coshocton, 43812	Coshocton
HVServ	Genesis Heart and Vascular Cambridge	740-432-1034	61353 Southgate Road, Suite 3, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey
HVServ	Genesis Heart and Vascular Cambridge	740-421-9234	61353 Southgate Road, Suite 7, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey
HVServ	Genesis Heart and Vascular Group Coshocton	740-623-4481	420 Downtowner Plaza, Coshocton, 43812	Coshocton
HVServ	Genesis Heart and Vascular Group Coshocton	740-623-4481	1523 Walnut Street, Suite 1, Coshocton, 43812	Coshocton
HVServ	Genesis Heart and Vascular Institute	740-454-0804	955 Bethesda Drive, 1 st Floor, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
HVServ	Ohiohealth Vascular Physicians	614-533-5000	1523 Walnut Street, Coshocton, 43812	Coshocton
HVServ	OhioHealth Physician Group	740-630-9708	1325 Clark Street, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey
HVServ	Southeastern Medical Center	740-439-8930	1341 Clark Street, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey & Noble
HVServ	Genesis Perry County Medical Center	740-743-3800	301 Mike Clouse Drive, Suite 2, Somerset, 43783	Perry
HVServ	Cardiology Associates of SE Ohio, Inc.	740-454-0804	751 Forest Avenue, Zanesville 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
Heart & Vascular Screening (HVSscreen)	Genesis Heart and Vascular Institute	740-454-0804	955 Bethesda Drive, 1 st Floor, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
HVSscreen	Southeastern Medical Center	740-439-8930	1341 Clark Street, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey & Noble
Cardiac Rehabilitation (CR)	GENESIS Heart & Vascular Rehabilitation	740-454-5550	2951 Maple Avenue, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
CR	Southeastern Medical Center	740-439-8000	1341 Clark Street, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey & Noble
CR	Coshocton Regional Medical Center	740-623-4268	1460 Orange Street, Coshocton, 43812	Coshocton
Cardiac Catheterization	GENESIS Heart & Vascular Institute	740-455-4966	955 Bethesda Dr., Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
Cardiac Catheterization	Southeastern Medical Center	740-439-8000	1341 Clark Street, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey & Noble
Cancer				
Cancer Medical Services (CMS)	GENESIS Cancer Care Center	740-454-5271	2951 Maple Avenue, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
CMS	Southeastern Medical Center Cambridge Regional Cancer Center	740-439-8000	1341 Clark Street, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey & Noble
CMS	Genesis Women's Boutique	740-454-4701	2951 Maple Avenue, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
Palliative Care (PC)	Genesis Cancer Care Center	740-454-5271	2951 Maple Avenue, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
PC	Coshocton Regional Medical Center	740-623-4268	1460 Orange Street, Coshocton, 43812	Coshocton
PC	Southeastern Medical Center	740-439-8000	1341 Clark Street, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey & Noble
PC	Altercare Integrated Health Services Cambridge	740-432-7717	66731 Old Twenty-One Rd Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey
Hospice Care (HC)	GENESIS Morrison House	740-454-5365	713 Forest Avenue, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
HC	Hospice of Guernsey Inc.	740-432-7740	9711 E Pike Rd Ste 103, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey & Noble

HC	Hospice of Central Ohio	740-454-0000	1166 Military Rd, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum
HC	Cambridge Hospice	740-255-5071	2146 Southgate Pkwy, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey
HC	Community Hospice	740-622-7311	230 S 4th St, Coshocton, 43812	Coshocton
HC	Interim Healthcare	740-623-2949	450 North 3 rd Street, Coshocton, 43812	Coshocton
HC	Coler Hospice, LTD.	740-487-1241	50 N. 4 th St., Zanesville 43701	Muskingum
HC	Riverside Landing Nursing and Rehabilitation	740-92--5303	856 South Riverside Drive, NE, McConnelsville, 43756	Morgan
HC	Continuing Healthcare at Willow Haven	740-454-9747	1020 Taylor Street, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum
PC & HC	Genesis Palliative Care Specialists	740-455-4925	2951 Maple Avenue, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
PC & HC	Fairhope Hospice and Palliative Care	740-342-5179	409 Lincoln Park Dr, New Lexington, 43764	Perry
PC & HC	CHS Hospice & Palliative Care Services LLC	740-281-2243	856 S Riverside Dr NE Ste 101, McConnelsville, 43756	Morgan
PC & HC	Altercare of Coshocton	740-622-2074	1991 Otsego Ave Coshocton, 43812	Coshocton
Cancer Screening Services (CSS)	Genesis Cancer Care Center	740-454-5271	2951 Maple Avenue, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
CSS	Genesis Breast Care Center	740-454-4200	2800 Maple Avenue, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
CSS	Ohio University Heritage College of Osteopathic Medicine Breast Education Screening & Navigation Program	740-593-2432	Mobile Van comes to Shriver's Pharmacy, 120 S. Buckeye St., Crooksville, 43731 and Tecumseh Theater, 114 W. Main St., Shawnee, 43782	Perry, Morgan, Noble
CSS	Coshocton Regional Medical Center Diagnostic Services	740-623-4268	1460 Orange Street, Coshocton, 43812	Coshocton
CSS	Southeastern Medical Center Cambridge Regional Cancer Center	740-439-8000	1341 Clark Street, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey & Noble
CSS	Coshocton County Memorial Hospital	740-623-4441	1460 Orange Street, Coshocton, 43812	Coshocton
Strokes				
Stroke Care (SC)	GENESIS Neuroscience and Orthopedic Center	740-454-4698	955 Bethesda Dr., Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
SC	Southeastern Medical Center	740-439-8000	1341 Clark Street, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey & Noble
SC	Coshocton County Memorial Hospital	740-623-4441	1460 Orange Street, Coshocton, 43812	Coshocton
Stroke Rehabilitation (SR)	GENESIS Neuroscience and Orthopedic Center	740-454-4218	955 Bethesda Dr., Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
SR	Coshocton County Memorial Hospital Outpatient Physical and Occupational Rehabilitation	740-623-4069	311 S. 15th St., Building #311, Coshocton, 43812	Coshocton
SR	Southeastern Medical Center	740-439-8000	1341 Clark Street, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey & Noble
Stroke Support Group and Brain Injury Support Group	GENESIS Neuroscience and Orthopedic Center	740-454-4218	955 Bethesda Dr., Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry

Stroke Support Group	Disabled Persons Support & Resource Group Society for Equal Access	1-888-213-4452	Southeastern Ohio Regional Medical Center Morrison Room 1341 Clark St., Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey & Noble
Diabetes				
Diabetes management & education DM&E)	GENESIS Diabetes Management & Nutrition Education	740-454-4568	Genesis Medical Arts Building II, 751 Forest Avenue, Zanesville, OH 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
DM&E	Coshocton County Memorial Hospital	740-623-4028	1460 Orange Street, Coshocton, 43812	Coshocton
DM&E	Southeastern Medical Center Group Lifestyle Balance	740-435-2946	1341 Clark Street, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey & Noble
Diabetes support group (DSG)	GENESIS Diabetes Neighborhood Watch Program	740 454-4568	Genesis Medical Arts Building II 751 Forest Avenue Zanesville, OH 43701	Guernsey & Perry
DSG	Southeastern Medical Center	740-439-8000	1341 Clark Street, Cambridge, 43725	Guernsey & Noble
DSG	Muskingum County Center for Seniors	740-454-9761	200 Sunrise Drive, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum
Diabetes exercise program	GENESIS Risk Intervention Program	740-454-4336	2951 Maple Avenue, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
Diabetes education for school personnel	GENESIS Diabetes Management & Nutrition Education	740-454-4568	Genesis Medical Arts Building II 751 Forest Avenue, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
Blood sugar screening (BSS)	GENESIS Diabetes Management & Nutrition Education	740-454-4568	Genesis Medical Arts Building II, 751 Forest Avenue, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
BSS	Northside Pharmacy	740-453-0508	2889 Bell Street, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Perry
Diabetes education for health-care providers	GENESIS Diabetes Management & Nutrition Education	740-454-4568	Genesis Medical Arts Building II, 751 Forest Avenue, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry
Speakers Bureau	GENESIS	740-454-4000	2951 Maple Avenue, Zanesville, 43701	Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Noble, Perry

Social Determinants of Health Resources

The table below lists all the resources available in the GSA to address social determinants of health.

MUSKINGUM

Phone Number

Car Seats Muskingum Help Me Grow	(740) 450-3275
Child Care Assistance Corp. for Ohio Appalachian Develop, Child Care Provider List	(740) 594-8459/ (330) 602-6959
Child Support Child Support Enforcement Agency	(740) 755-7146
Children with Medical Handicaps Ohio Department of Health; Children with Medical Handicaps Program	(800)-755-4769 (Parents Only)
Children Protective Services Muskingum Children Services	(740) 455-6710
Crisis Line Allwell Behavioral Health Services (24 hours)	(740) 453-5818; (800) 344-5818
Domestic Violence Transition Inc.	(740) 454-3213 (24 hours)
Education Muskingum Valley Educational Service Center	(740) 452-4518
Emergency Shelter Salvation Army	(740) 452-8350
Employment Muskingum County Job and Family Services	(740) 454-0161
Food United Way of Muskingum, Perry and Morgan Muskingum Co. Hunger Network	Dial 2-1-1 or (740) 454-6872 (740) 453-8130
Financial/Utilities Muskingum Economic Opportunity Action Group, Inc.	(740) 453-5703
Help Me Grow Muskingum County Help Me Grow	(740) 450-3275
Housing Zanesville Metropolitan Housing Authority	(740) 454-8566
Information and Referral Services United Way of Muskingum, Perry and Morgan	2-1-1; (740) 454-6872

Kinship Navigator The Kinship Navigator Program, Muskingum County Adult and Child Protective Services	(740) 452-6339
Legal Southeastern Ohio Legal Services	(740)-345-0850
Rape Transitions Inc.	(740) 591-4266
Senior Center Muskingum County Senior Center	(740) 452-0984
Social Security Muskingum County Social Security Administration	(740)-452-7539
Transportation South East Area Transit	(833) 297-3732
Veterans Service Office Muskingum County Veterans Service	(740) 455-7149

COSHOCTON

	Phone Number
Car Seats Coshocton County Maternal and Child Health Center	(740) 622-2999
Child Care Assistance Department of Job and Family Services	(740) 622-1020
Child Support Child Support Enforcement Agency Division of Job and Family Services	(740) 622-1020
Children with Medical Handicaps Bureau for Children with Medical Handicaps Coshocton County Health Department	(740) 295-7303
Children Protective Services Children Service Division of Job and Family Services	(740) 622-1020
Crisis Line Allwell Behavioral Health Services (24 hours)	(740) 453-5818; (800) 344-5818
Domestic Violence First Step Family Violence Intervention Services, Inc.	(740) 622-9533
Education State Support Team Region 12	(740) 439-9383
Emergency Shelter KNO-Ho-Co-Ashland Community Action Commission	(740) 622-9801
Employment Coshocton County Department of Job and Family Services	(740) 622-1020
Financial/Utilities United Way of Coshocton County	(740) 622-4567
Food Coshocton County Department of Family Services	(740) 622-1020
Help Me Grow Coshocton Help Me Grow	(740) 622-1552
Housing Metropolitan Housing Authority	(740) 622-6300
Information and Referral Services United Way of Coshocton County	(740) 622-4567
Kinship Navigator Coshocton County Job and Family Services Kinship Permanency Incentive Program	(740) 295-7487
Legal Southeastern Ohio Legal Services	(330)-339-3998
Rape First Step	(740) 622-9533
Senior Center Coshocton Senior Center	(740) 622-4852
Social Security Zanesville Social Security Administration	(855)-884-3408
Transportation Coshocton County Coordinated Transportation Agency	(740) 622-7139
Veterans Service Office Coshocton Veterans Service Office	(740) 622-2313

GUERNSEY

	Phone Number
Car Seats Cambridge-Guernsey County Health Department	(740) 439-3577 ext. 7253
Child Care Assistance Guernsey County Department of Job and Family Services	(740) 432-2381
Child Support Guernsey County Department of Job and Family Services Child Support Services	(740) 432-2381
Children with Medical Handicaps Cambridge-Guernsey County Health Department Bureau for Children with Medical Handicaps	(740)-439-3577
Children Protective Services Guernsey County Children Services	(740) 439-5555
Crisis Line Allwell Behavioral Health Services (24 hours)	(740) 453-5818; (800) 344-5818
Domestic Violence Haven of Hope	(740) 439-7233
Education State Support Team Region 12	(740) 439-9383 (Byesville)
Emergency Shelter United Way of Guernsey County	(740) 439-2667
Employment Guernsey County Department of Job and Family Services	(740) 432-2381
Financial/Utilities Guernsey County Department of Job and Family Services	(740) 432-2381
Food Guernsey County Department of Job and Family Services	(740) 432-2381
Help Me Grow Guernsey County Help Me Grow	(740) 439-1858
Housing Cambridge Metropolitan Housing Authority	(740) 439-6651
Information and Referral Services Guernsey Department of Job & Family Services	(740) 432-2381
Kinship Navigator Guernsey County Children Services Kinship Care	(740) 439-5555
Legal Southeastern Ohio Legal Services	(330)-339-3998
Rape Haven of Hope	(800) 304-HOPE (4673)
Senior Center Guernsey County Senior Citizens Center	(740) 439-6681
Social Security Guernsey County Social Security Administration	(800)-722-1213
Transportation South East Area Transit	(740) 454-8573
Veterans Service Office Guernsey County Veterans Department	(740) 432-9295 or 9294

MORGAN

Phone Number

Car Seats Morgan County Health Department	(740) 962-4572
Child Care Assistance Morgan County Job and Family Services	(740) 962-3838
Child Support Morgan County Child Support Enforcement Agency	(740) 962-3000; (800)-564-9234
Children with Medical Handicaps Morgan County Health Department's Bureau for Children with Medical Handicaps	(800)-755-4769 (Parents Only) (740) 962-4572
Children Protective Services Morgan County Job and Family Services	(740) 962-4616
Crisis Line Allwell Behavioral Health Services (24 hours)	(740) 453-5818; (800) 344-5818
Domestic Violence Transitions Inc.	(740) 454-3213 (24 hours)
Education State Support Team Region 16	(740) 797-0150
Emergency Shelter Salvation Army	(740) 452-8350
Employment Morgan County Job and Family Services	(740) 962-4616
Financial/Utilities Washington-Morgan County Community Action Agency	(740) 373-3745
Food Washington-Morgan County Community Action Agency	(740) 373-3745
Help Me Grow Morgan County Help Me Grow	(740) 962-6809
Housing Morgan County Metropolitan Housing Authority	(740) 962-4930
Information and Referral Services United Way of Muskingum, Perry and Morgan	2-1-1; (740) 454-6872
Kinship Navigator Morgan County Job and Family Services	(740) 962-1423
Legal Southeastern Ohio Legal Services	(740) 594-3558
Rape Survivor Advocacy Outreach Program	(740) 591-4266
Senior Center Morgan County Senior Center	(740) 962-5600
Social Security Social Security Hotline	(800)-772-1213
Transportation Morgan County Public Transit	(740) 962-9125
Veterans Service Office Morgan County Veterans Service Commission	(740) 962-4181

NOBLE

Phone Number

Car Seats Noble County Help Me Grow	(740) 732-4958
Child Care Assistance Corp for Ohio Appalachian Development Child Care Resource Network	(740) 373-6996
Child Support Noble County Child Support Enforcement Agency	(740) 732-2392; 1-800-905-2732
Children with Medical Handicaps Bureau for Children with Medical Handicaps	1-800-755-4769 (Parents Only)
Children Protective Services Noble County Children Services	(740) 732-2392
Crisis Line Allwell Behavioral Health Services (24 Hours)	(740) 453-5818; (800) 344-5818
Domestic Violence Eve Incorporated (24 Hours)	(740) 374-3111
Education State Support Team Region 12	1-800-344-5818
Emergency Shelter GMN Emergency Food & Shelter Program	(740) 732-2388
Employment Noble Job and Family Services	(740) 732-2392
Financial/Utilities Noble County Samaritan House	(740) 732-2840
Food GMN Tri County Community Action Commission	(740) 732-2388
Help Me Grow Noble County Help Me Grow	(740) 732-4958
Housing Noble County Metropolitan Housing Authority	(740) 439-6651; (800) 457-6651
Information and Referral Services United Way of Guernsey & Noble Counties	(740) 439-2667
Kinship Navigator Kinship Navigator (Relatives responsible for care of a child)	(740) 732-2392
Legal Southeastern Ohio Legal Services	(740) 594-3558
Rape Haven of Hope	(800) 304-HOPE (4673)
Senior Center Joyce M. Davis Senior Center; Robert T. Secrest Senior Citizen Center	(740) 732-5129; (740) 685-6354
Social Security Social Security Hotline	(800) 772-1213
Transportation Joyce M. Davis Senior Center (Senior Citizens Only)	(740) 732-5129
Veterans Service Office Noble County	(740) 732-5567

PERRY

Phone Number

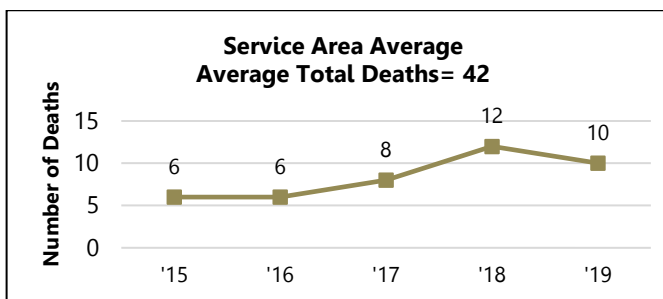
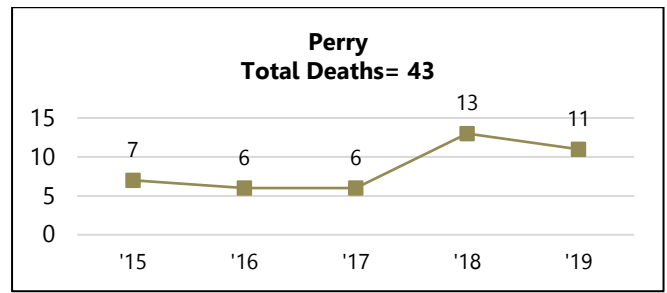
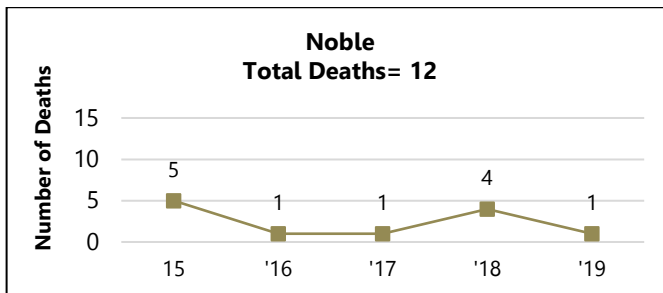
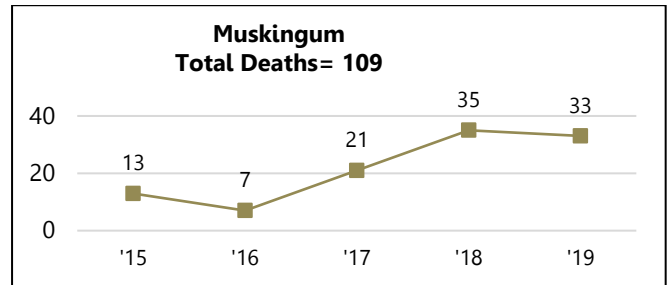
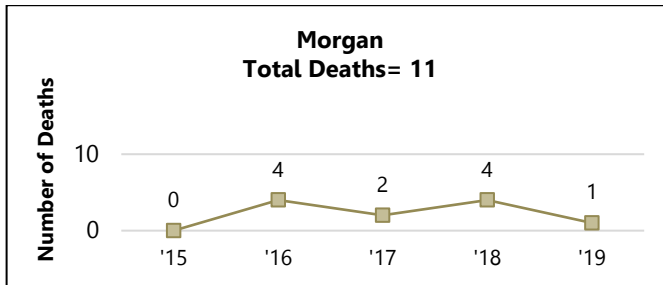
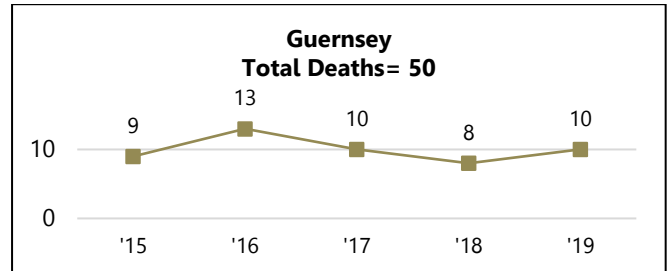
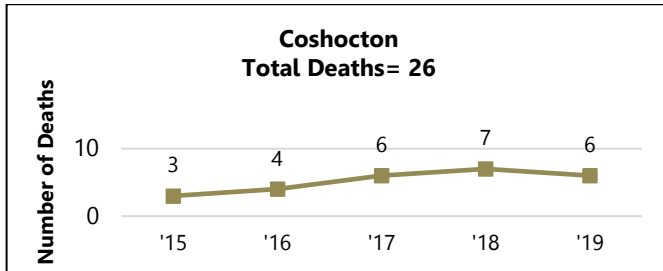
Car Seats Perry County Health Department	(740) 342-5179
Child Care Assistance Corp for Ohio Appalachian Development Child Care Resource Network	(740) 373-6996
Child Support Perry County Child Support Enforcement Agency	(740) 342-2278
Children with Medical Handicaps Bureau for Children with Medical Handicaps	(800) 755-4769 (Parents Only)
Children Protective Services Perry County Children Services	(740) 342-3836
Crisis Line Allwell Behavioral Health Services (24 Hours)	(740) 453-5818; (800) 344-5818
Domestic Violence Transitions Inc.	(740) 454-3213 (24 hours)
Education State Support Team Region 16	(740) 797-0150

Emergency Shelter Salvation Army	(740) 452-8350
Employment Perry Job and Family Services	(740) 342-3551
Financial/Utilities Hocking-Athens-Perry Community Action Organization	(740) 342-4113; (800) 273-1513
Food Hocking-Athens-Perry Community Action Organization	(740) 342-411; (800-) 273-1513
Help Me Grow Perry County Help Me Grow	(740) 342-7722
Housing Perry County Metropolitan Housing Authority	(740) 982-5991
Information and Referral Services United Way of Muskingum, Perry, and Morgan	2-1-1; (740) 454-6872
Kinship Navigator Perry County Children Services (Relative responsible for care of a child)	(740) 342-3836
Legal Southeastern Ohio Legal Services	(740) 345-0850
Rape Survivor Advocacy Outreach Network	(740) 591-4266
Senior Center Perry County Senior Center	(740) 342-4264
Social Security Social Security Hotline	(800) 772-1213
Transportation Perry County Transit (PCT)	(740) 342-2810
Veterans Service Office Perry County	(740) 342-2536

Appendix I: Drug Use County Charts

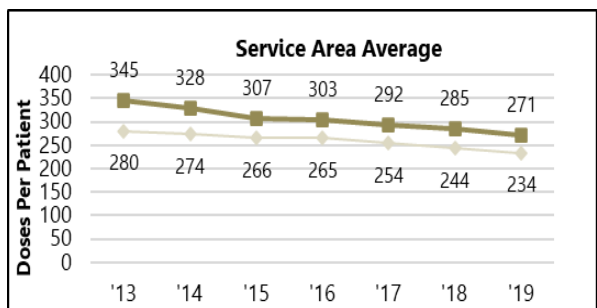
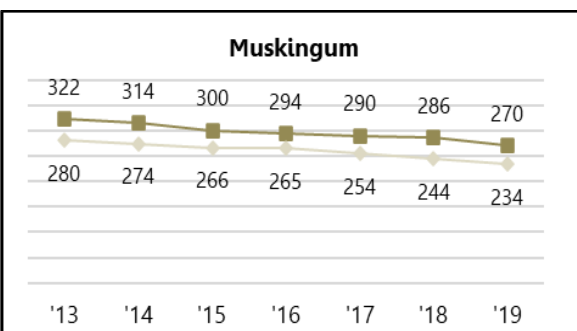
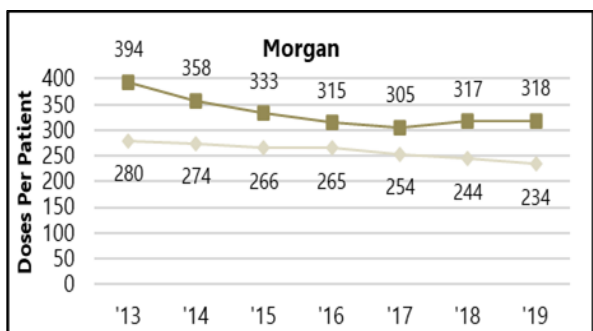
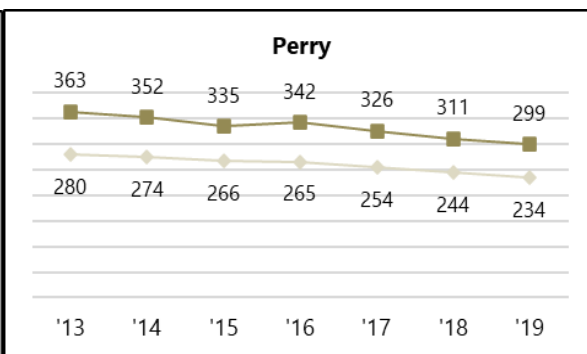
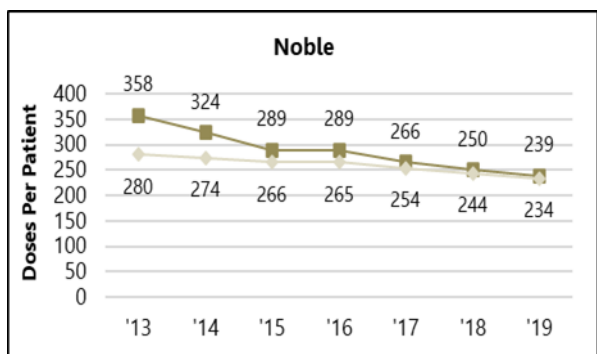
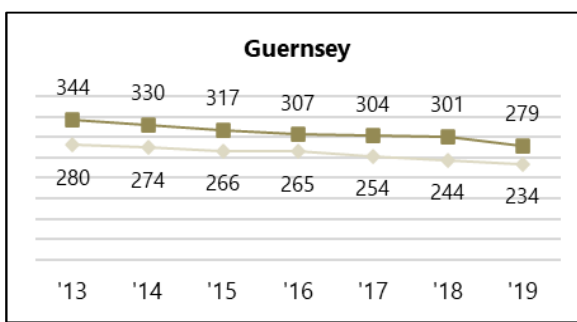
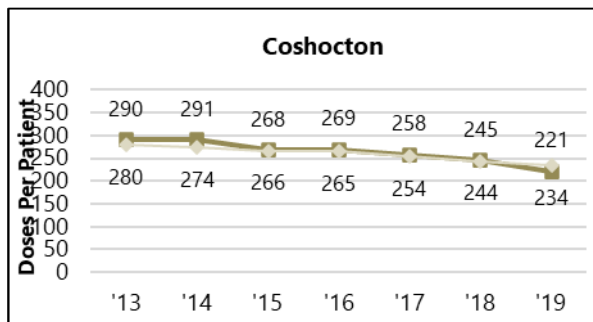
I.A. The following graphs are data from the Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse indicating the number of county unintentional drug overdose deaths from 2015 to 2019.

■ County Data



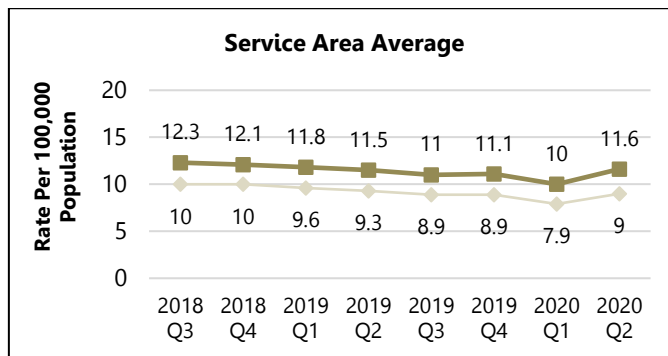
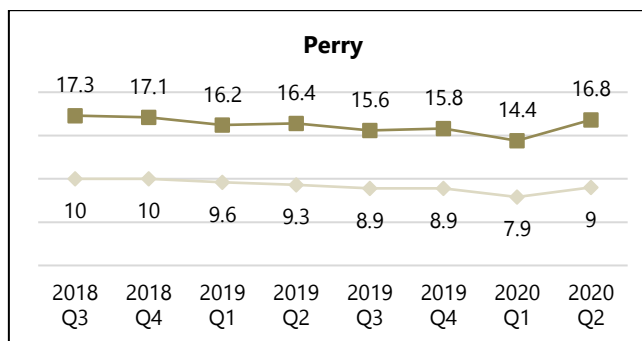
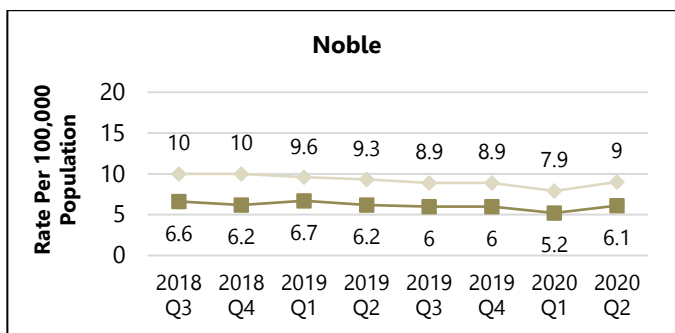
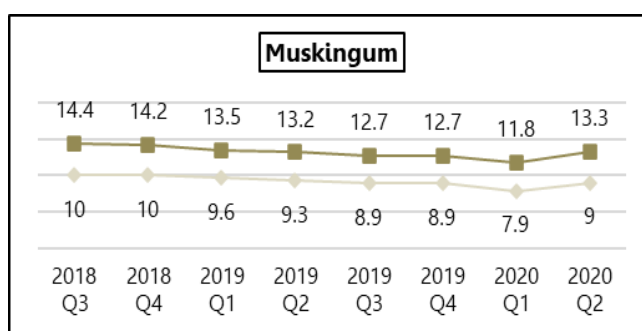
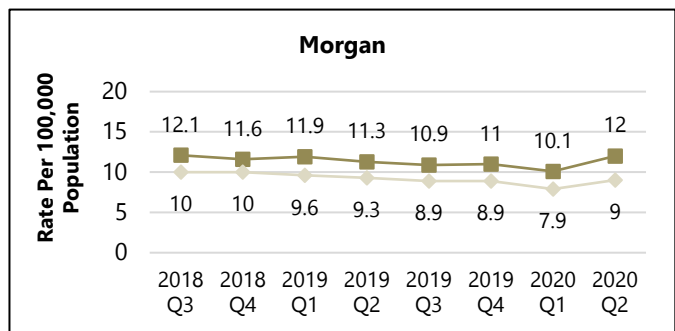
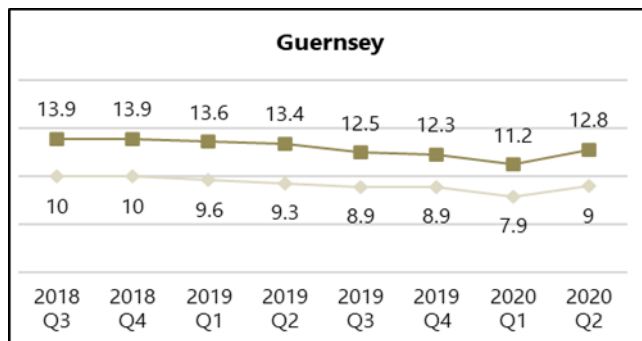
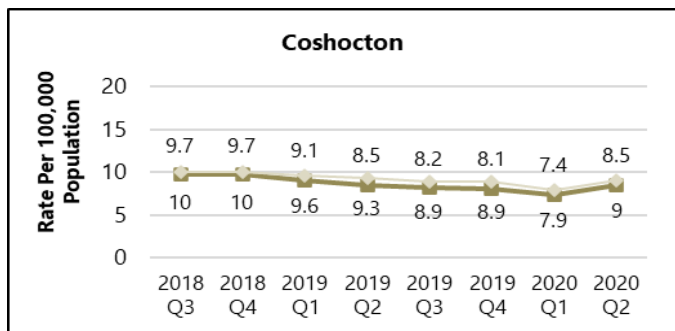
I.B. County and Ohio Number of Opiate and Pain Reliever Doses Per Patient, 2013-2019

◆ **County Data**
 ◆ **Ohio Data**



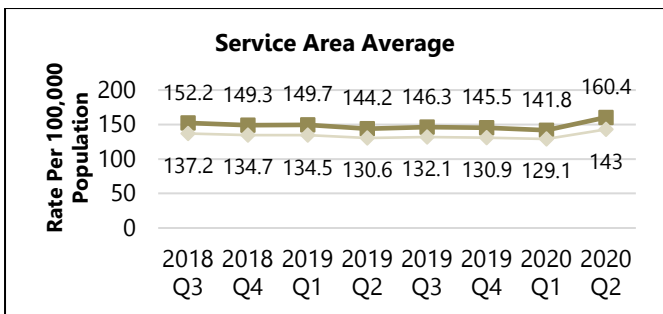
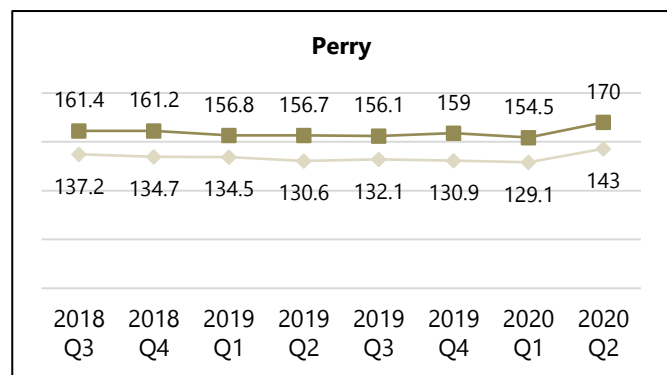
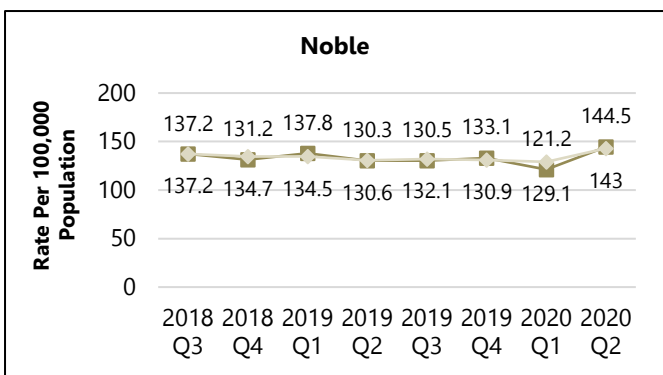
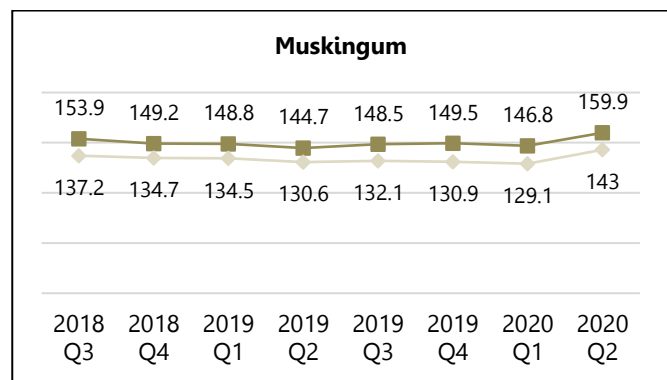
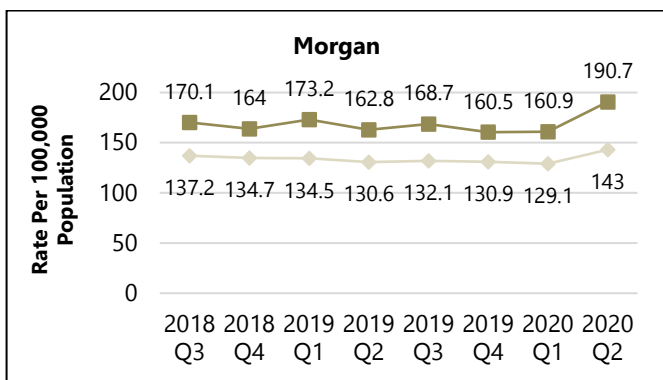
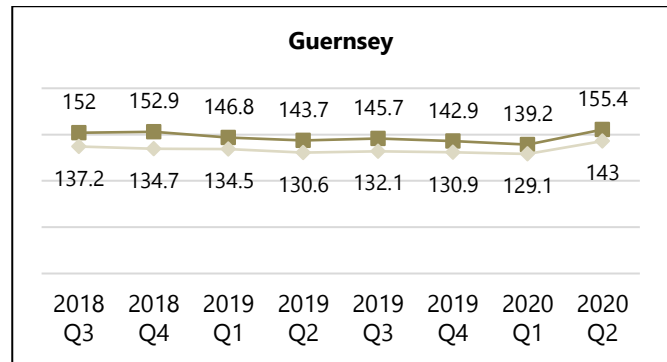
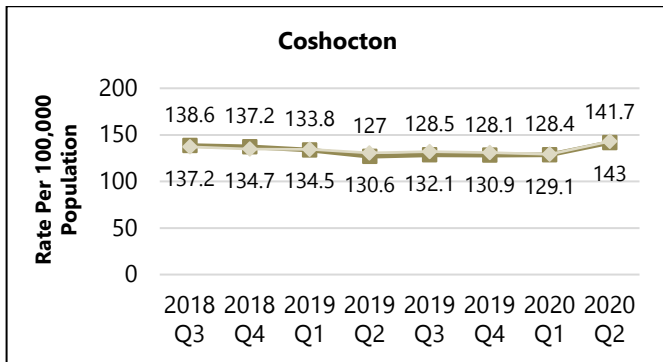
I.C. The following graphs are data indicating county and Ohio quarterly opiate and pain reliever doses per capita from 2018 to 2020 (Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System).

◆ County
◆ Ohio



I.D. The following graphs are data from the Ohio Automated Prescription Reporting System indicating county and Ohio quarterly opiate and pain reliever doses per patient from 2018 to 2020.

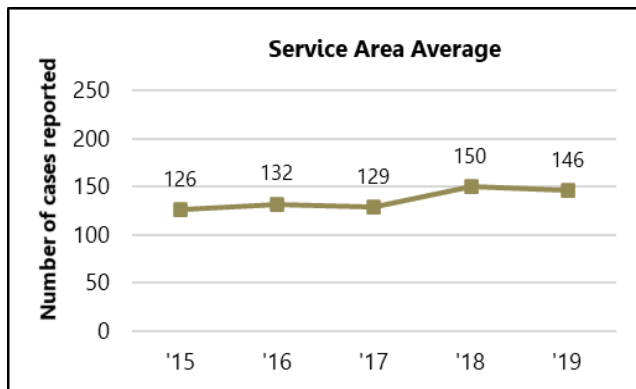
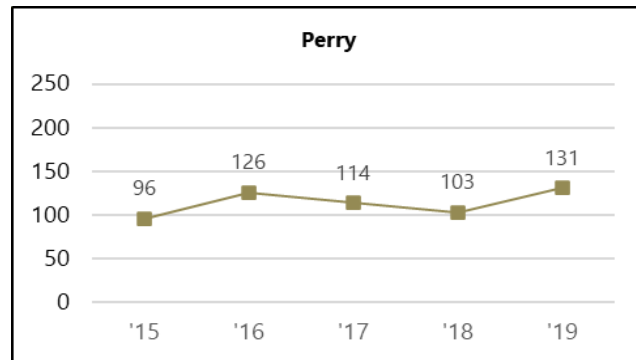
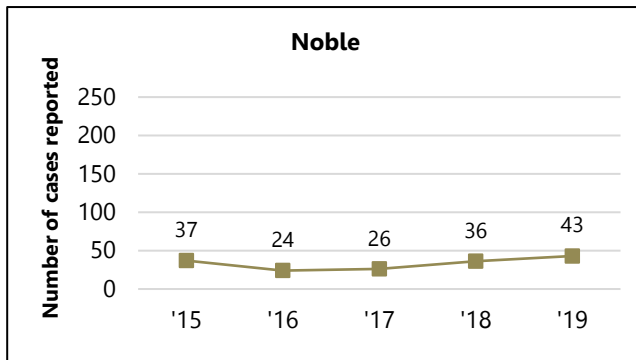
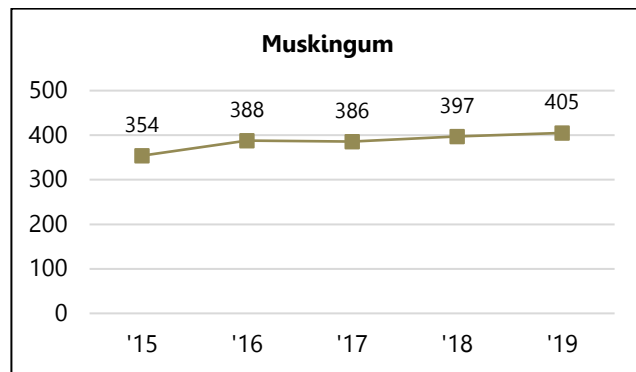
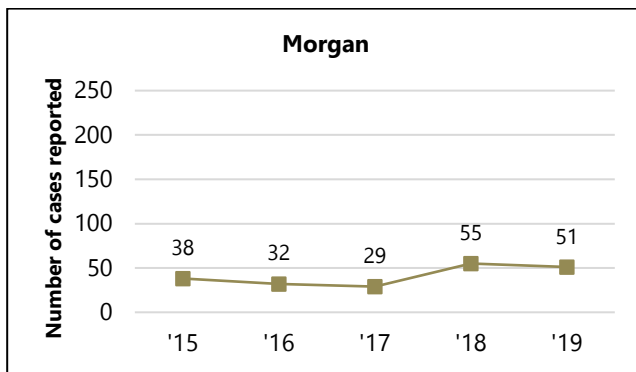
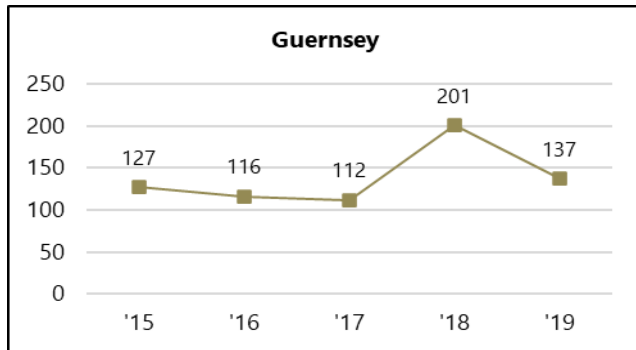
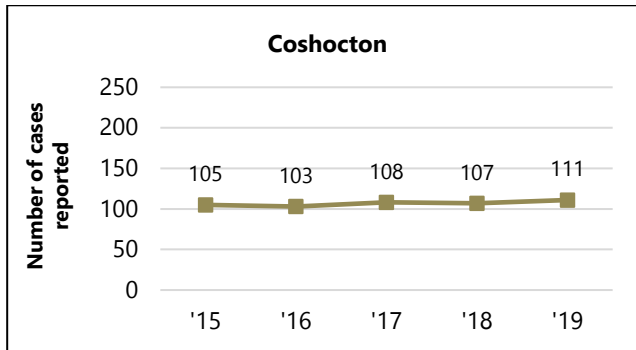
■ **County Data**
◆ **Ohio Data**



Appendix II: Adult Sexual Behavior County Charts

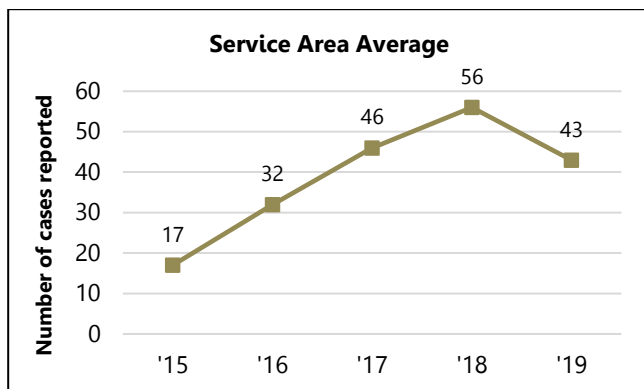
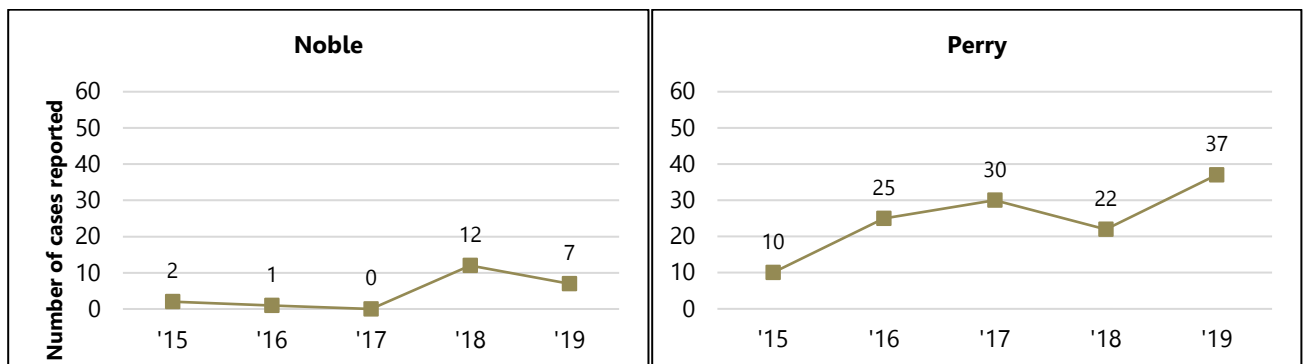
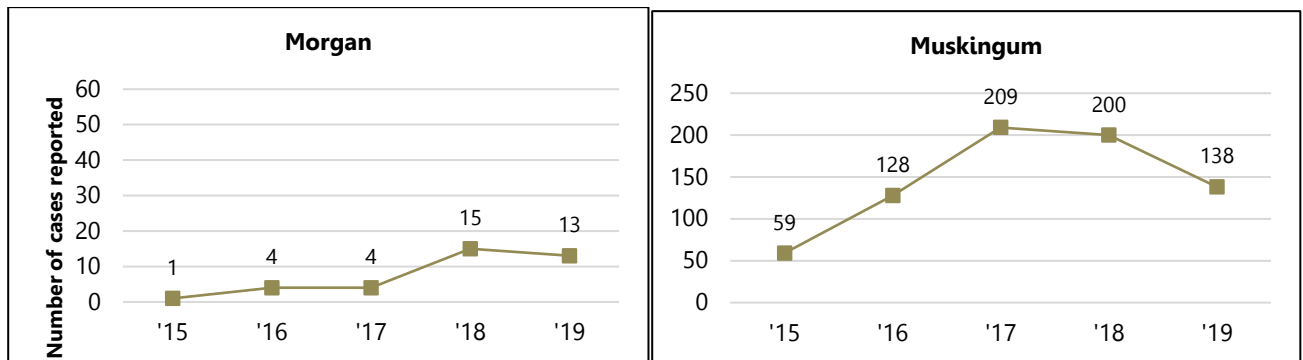
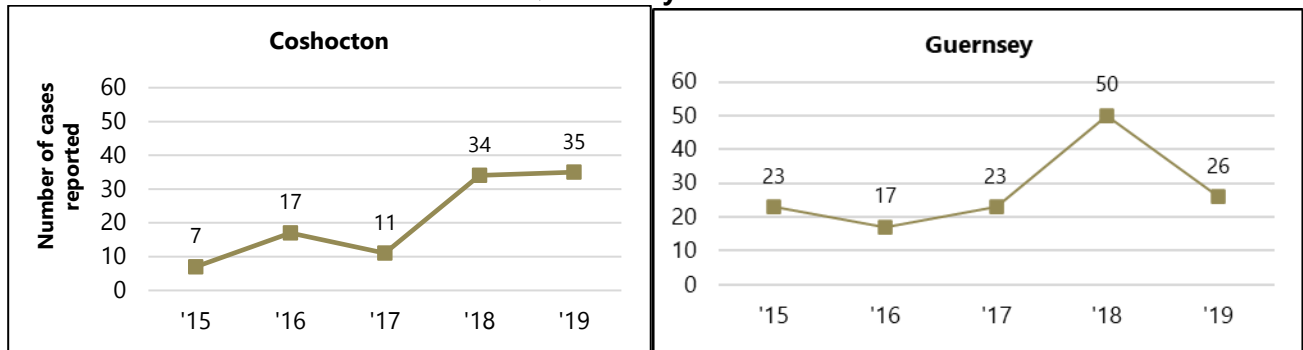
II.A. The following graphs are from the Ohio Department of Health STD Surveillance Program indicating county and Ohio annualized count of chlamydia cases from 2015 to 2019.

■ County Data



II.B. The following graphs are from the Ohio Department of Health STD Surveillance Program indicating county and Ohio annualized county of gonorrhea cases from 2015 to 2019.

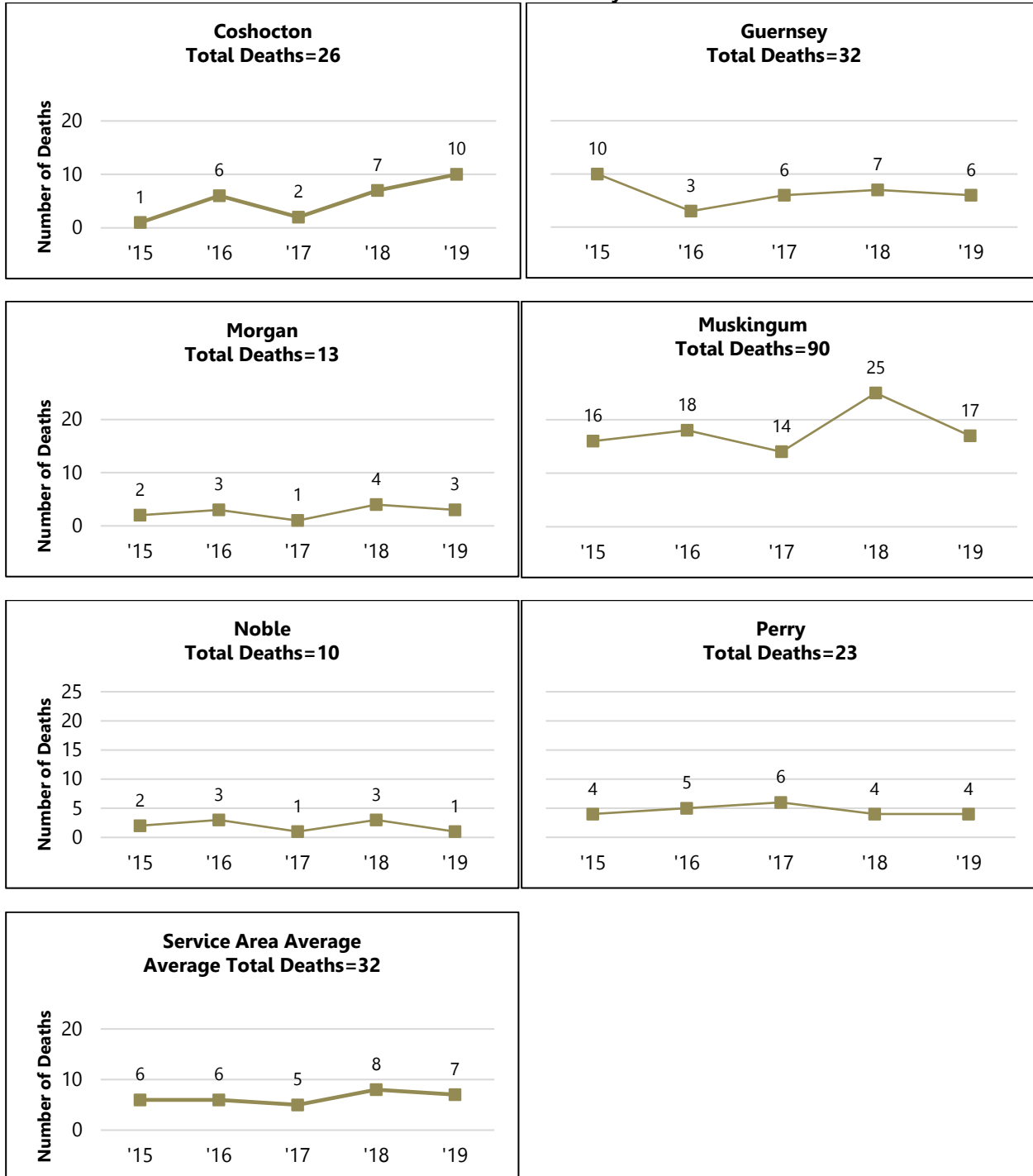
◆ County Data



Appendix III: Adult Mental Health

III.A. The following graphs are data from the Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse indicating the number of county suicide deaths by county by year from 2015 to 2019.

◆ County



Note: Ohio Resident deaths include individuals that resided in Ohio at the time of death regardless of where the death occurred.

Appendix IV: Chronic Conditions: Cancer

IV.A. The following graph shows incidence of Cancer, 2014-2018 Number of Cases by County.

Types of Cancer	Coshocton County	Guernsey County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average
Bladder	61	74	25	139	24	50	62
Brain and Other CNS	16	9	9	31	4	10	13
Breast	148	119	67	374	43	137	148
Cervix	11	10	5	14	2	7	8
Colon & Rectum	113	140	48	211	41	91	107
Esophagus	18	21	5	43	8	19	19
Hodgkin's Lymphoma	8	4	2	12	0	7	6
Kidney & Renal Pelvis	41	41	18	106	22	40	45
Larynx	15	16	7	26	4	10	13
Leukemia	26	41	16	74	17	23	33
Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct	23	26	10	41	4	13	20
Lung and Bronchus	182	262	98	477	67	220	218
Melanoma of Skin	65	42	20	163	18	51	60
Multiple Myeloma	12	14	3	22	4	12	67
Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma	67	58	19	97	19	47	51
Oral Cavity & Pharynx	28	46	10	95	12	33	37
Ovary	20	13	3	25	3	8	12
Pancreas	33	34	14	77	11	27	33
Prostate	119	136	46	316	45	112	129
Stomach	16	16	1	29	4	13	13
Testis	4	7	4	10	4	3	5
Thyroid	25	39	10	67	7	31	30
Uterus	53	58	24	124	15	42	53
Other Sites/Types	86	88	28	211	21	66	83
Total	1,190	1,314	494	2,784	399	1,072	1,209

(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, ODH Information Warehouse, Updated 3/28/2021)

Appendix V: Health Assessment Information Sources

Source	1 Data Used	2 Website
American Association of Suicidology	Suicide in the U.S.	https://suicidology.org/facts-and-statistics/
American Cancer Society	2021 Cancer Facts, Figures, and Estimates	https://www.cancer.org/research/cancer-facts-statistics/all-cancer-facts-figures/cancer-facts-figures-2020.html
	Summary of the ACS Guidelines on Nutrition and Physical Activity	https://www.cancer.org/healthy/eat-healthy-get-active/acs-guidelines-nutrition-physical-activity-cancer-prevention/guidelines.html
American College of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology	Asthma Facts	http://acaai.org/news/facts-statistics/asthma
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	2018 - 2019 Adult Ohio and U.S. Correlating Statistics	https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.html
Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	Victims of Gun Violence	https://www.bradyunited.org/fact-sheets
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)	https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/aces/fastfact.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fviolenceprevention%2Facestudy%2Ffastfact.html
	Arthritis: Key Public Health Messages	https://www.cdc.gov/arthritis/basics/management.htm
	Mold Prevention Tips	https://www.cdc.gov/mold/faqs.htm
	Cancer Fast Facts	https://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/resources/publications/factsheets/cancer.htm
	Facts About Adult Oral Health	https://www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/basics/adult-oral-health/index.html
	Five Minutes for Women's Health	https://www.cdc.gov/healthequity/features/fiveminutes/index.html
	Immunization Schedules	https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/downloads/child/0-18yrs-child-combined-schedule.pdf
	Men and Heart Disease	https://www.cdc.gov/heartdisease/men.htm
	Statistics About Diabetes	https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pdfs/data/statistics/national-diabetes-statistics-report.pdf
Smoking and Tobacco Use: Cost of Smoking	https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/fast_facts/index.htm	
CDC Wonder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About Underlying Cause of Death, 2017-2019 U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates 	http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html
County Health Rankings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County, Ohio, and U.S. County Health Rankings USDA Food Environment Atlas 	https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/
Genesis HealthCare System	2021 and 2021 Emergency Department Overdoses	Not available
Healthy People 2030: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Healthy People 2030 Target Data Points Social Determinants of Health Some U.S. Baseline Statistics 	https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives
National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI)	Common Signs of Mental Illness in Adults	https://www.nami.org/NAMI/media/NAMI-Media/Infographics/NAMI-Warning-Signs-FINAL.pdf
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Drinking and Driving	https://www.nhtsa.gov/risky-driving/drunk-driving

Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System (OARRS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County Number of Opiate and Pain Reliever Doses Per Capita and Per Patient Ohio Number of Opiate and Pain Reliever Doses Per Capita and Per Patient 	https://www.ohiopmp.gov/
Ohio Department of Health	Bureau of Vital Statistics, Ohio Death Certificate File – 2020 Ohio Drug Overdose Data, Compiled by Ohio University	Not available
	Ohio Child Passenger Safety	https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/child-injury-Prevention/child-passenger-safety#:~:text=Ohio's%20child%20passenger%20safety%20law%20requires%20the%20following%3A,must%20use%20a%20booster%20seat.
	2019 Infant Mortality Annual Report	https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/e30e2521-b6ae-4d75-a5fa-09c4241feb42/Infant+Mortality+Report+2019.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CONVERT_TO=url&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_M1HGGIK0N0JO00QO9DDDDM3000-e30e2521-b6ae-4d75-a5fa-09c4241feb42-nq6i5Cy
	2019 Ohio Drug Overdose Data: General Findings	https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/0a7bdcd9-b8d5-4193-a1af-e711be4ef541/2019_OhioDrugOverdoseReport_Final_11.06.20.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CONVERT_TO=url&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_M1HGGIK0N0JO00QO9DDDDM3000-0a7bdcd9-b8d5-4193-a1af-e711be4ef541-nmv3qSt
	2019 Ohio State Health Assessment	https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/about-us/sha-ship/
Ohio Department of Health, Information Warehouse	County and Ohio Birth Statistics (live births, preterm births)	http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/OhioLiveBirths
	Incidence of Cancer	http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/StateLayoutLockdownCancers
	Leading Cause of Death	http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/Mortality
	Mortality	http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/Mortality
	STD Surveillance Data	https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/std-surveillance/data-and-statistics/sexually-transmitted-diseases-data-and-statistics
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	Office of Workforce Development: Bureau Labor Market Information	https://ohiolmi.com/?page85481=1&size85481=48
Ohio Development Services Agency	Ohio Poverty Report	https://www.development.ohio.gov/files/research/P7005.pdf
Ohio Hospital Association	County Overdose Encounters 2016-2020	Not available
U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Environment Atlas, County Health Rankings	Food Environment Index	http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/
U. S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau; Bureau of Economic Analysis	American Community Survey 5-year estimate, 2019	https://data.census.gov/cedsci/
	Federal Poverty Threshold	https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html

	Ohio and County 2019 Census Demographic Information	https://data.census.gov/cedsci/
	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	Local Area Unemployment Statistics	https://www.bls.gov/lau/tables.htm

Appendix VI: Acronyms and Terms

AHS	Access to Health Services , Topic of Healthy People 2030 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 2030 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.
CHS	Community Health Survey
HCNO	Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio
HDS	Heart Disease and Stroke , Topic of Healthy People 2030 objectives
HP 2030	Healthy People 2030 , a comprehensive set of health objectives published by the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
HPIO	Health Policy Institute of Ohio
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 ≥ 140 and Diastolic ≥ 90
IID	Immunizations and Infectious Diseases , Topic of Healthy People 2030 objectives
N/A	Data is not available.
ODH	Ohio Department of Health
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.
SHA	State Health Assessment
SHIP	State Health Improvement Plan
Weapon	Defined in the YRBS as “a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club”
YPLL/65	Years of Potential Life Lost before age 65. Indicator of premature death.

Appendix VII: Demographics and Household Information

GUERNSEY COUNTY

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

Age	Total	Males	Females
Guernsey County	40,087	19,644	20,443
0-4 years	2,462	1,270	1,192
1-4 years	2,010	1,031	979
< 1 year	452	239	213
1-2 years	988	524	464
3-4 years	1,022	507	515
5-9 years	2,564	1,303	1,261
5-6 years	993	527	466
7-9 years	1,571	776	795
10-14 years	2,801	1,448	1,353
10-12 years	1,654	872	782
13-14 years	1,147	576	571
12-18 years	4,023	2,057	1,966
15-19 years	2,746	1,394	1,352
15-17 years	1,788	919	869
18-19 years	958	475	483
20-24 years	2,181	1,078	1,103
25-29 years	2,227	1,087	1,140
30-34 years	2,179	1,122	1,057
35-39 years	2,400	1,137	1,263
40-44 years	2,587	1,297	1,290
45-49 years	2,944	1,485	1,459
50-54 years	3,112	1,496	1,616
55-59 years	2,873	1,406	1,467
60-64 years	2,585	1,278	1,307
65-69 years	1,980	946	1,034
70-74 years	1,596	739	857
75-79 years	1,222	575	647
80-84 years	851	358	493
85-89 years	525	166	359
90-94 years	208	50	158
95-99 years	41	9	32
100-104 years	3	0	3
105-109 years	0	0	0
110 years & over	0	0	0
Total 85 years and over	777	225	552
Total 65 years and over	6,426	2,843	3,583
Total 19 years and over	29,941	14,434	15,507

Guernsey County Profile – General Demographic Characteristics (2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

	Number	Percent (%)
Total Population	39,111	100%
Largest City – City of Cambridge		
2019 Total Population	10,289	100%
Population by Race/Ethnicity		
Total population	39,111	100%
White	38,049	97.3%
Black or African American	1,117	2.9%
Asian	254	0.6%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	307	0.8%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	114	0.3%
Other	306	0.8%
Two or more races	937	2.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	460	1.2%
Population by Age		
Under 5 years	2,327	5.9%
5 to 14 years	4,775	12.2%
15 to 24 years	4,665	11.9%
25 to 44 years	8,939	22.9%
45 to 64 years	10,952	28.0%

65 years and more	7,453	19.1%
Median age (years)	42.2	N/A
Household by Type		
Total households	16,220	100%
Households with children <18 years	3,908	24.1%
Married-couple family household	7,454	46.0%
Married-couple family household with children <18 years	2,260	13.9%
Female householder, no spouse present	2,085	12.9%
Female householder, no spouse present, with children <18 years	1,304	8.0%
Nonfamily household (single person) living alone	4,718	29.1%
Nonfamily household (single person) 65 years and over	2,239	13.8%
Average household size	3.01 people	N/A
Average family size	2.76 people	N/A
Housing Occupancy		
Median value of owner-occupied units	\$114,700	N/A
Median housing units with a mortgage	\$1,026	N/A
Median housing units without a mortgage	\$386	N/A
Median value of occupied units paying rent	\$669	N/A
Median rooms per total housing unit	5.8	N/A
Total occupied housing units	16,220	100%
No telephone service available	508	3.1%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	284	1.8%
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	233	1.4%
Total household with a computer	13,332	82.2%
Total households with a broadband internet subscription	11,824	72.9%

Guernsey County - Selected Social Characteristics

School Enrollment		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	8,722	100%
Nursery & preschool	709	8.1%
Kindergarten	496	5.7%
Elementary School (Grades 1-8)	3,840	44.0%
High School (Grades 9-12)	1,993	22.9%
College or Graduate School	1,684	19.3%
Educational Attainment		
Population 25 years and over	27,344	100%
< 9 th grade education	853	3.1%
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	3,102	11.3%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11,678	42.7%
Some college, no degree	5,077	18.6%
Associate degree	2,642	9.7%
Bachelor's degree	2,448	9.0%
Graduate or professional degree	1,544	5.6%
Percent high school graduate or higher	N/A	85.5%
Percent Bachelor's degree or higher	N/A	14.6%
Marital Status		
Population 15 years and over	32,009	100%
Never married	8,354	26.1%
Now married, excluding separated	15,588	48.7%
Separated	576	1.8%
Widowed	2,657	8.3%
Widowed females	337	1.1%
Divorced	4,833	15.1%
Divorced females	812	2.5%
Veteran Status		
Civilian population 18 years and over	30,393	100%
Veterans 18 years and over	3,037	10.0%

Guernsey County - Selected Economic Characteristics

Employment Status		
Population 16 years and over	31,460	100%
16 years and over in labor force	17,809	56.6%
16 years and over not in labor force	13,651	43.4%
Females 16 years and over	16,003	--
Females 16 years and over in labor force	8,412	52.6%
Population living with own children <6 years	2,543	--
All parents in family in labor force	1,456	57.3%
Population living with own children 6 to 17 years	5,433	--

All parents in family in labor force	3,214	59.2%
Class of Worker		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	31,460	100%
Private wage and salary workers	13,209	78.9%
Government workers	2,358	14.1%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	1,133	6.8%
Unpaid family workers	32	0.0%
Occupations		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	16,732	100%
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	4,710	28.1%
Sales and office occupations	3,496	20.9%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	3,306	19.8%
Service occupations	3,011	18.0%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	2,209	13.2%
Leading Industries		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	16,732	100%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	4,043	24.2%
Manufacturing	2,114	12.6%
Retail trade	1,858	11.1%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	1,507	9.0%
Construction	1,366	8.2%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1,262	7.5%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	990	5.9%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	887	5.3%
Other services, except public administration	787	4.7%
Public administration	790	4.7%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	533	3.2%
Wholesale trade	369	2.2%
Information	226	1.4%

Guernsey County - Selected Economic Characteristics, continued

Income in 2019		
Total households	16,220	100%
Less than \$10,000	1,368	8.4%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,078	6.6%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,949	12.0%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,874	11.6%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2,500	15.4%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3,143	19.4%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2,074	12.8%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,491	9.2%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	345	2.1%
\$200,000 or more	398	2.5%
Median household income (dollars)	\$45,917	N/A
Income in 2019		
Families	10,359	100%
Less than \$10,000	577	5.6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	508	4.9%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	772	7.5%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,023	9.9%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1,703	16.4%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2,330	22.5%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,659	16.0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,216	11.7%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	269	2.6%
\$200,000 or more	302	2.9%
Median family income (dollars)	\$55,333	N/A
Per capita income (dollars)	\$24,742	N/A
Poverty Status in 2019		
People in families	N/A	17.3%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	N/A	29.0%

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

	Income	Rank of Ohio Counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2019	\$ 41,613	55 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2018	\$ 40,403	56 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2017	\$ 38,622	57 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2016	\$ 36,404	59 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2015	\$ 36,587	56 th of 88 counties

(Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/index_regional.cfm)

Note: 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

COSHOCTON COUNTY

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

2.1.1.1.1.1.1 Age	3 Total	4 Males	5 Females
Coshocton County	36,901	18,225	18,676
0-4 years	2,291	1,164	1,127
1-4 years	1,862	943	919
< 1 year	429	221	208
1-2 years	911	478	433
3-4 years	951	465	486
5-9 years	2,473	1,333	1,140
5-6 years	1,010	554	456
7-9 years	1,463	779	684
10-14 years	2,517	1,305	1,212
10-12 years	1,494	777	717
13-14 years	1,023	528	495
12-18 years	3,624	1,865	1,759
15-19 years	2,525	1,277	1,248
15-17 years	1,598	801	797
18-19 years	927	476	451
20-24 years	1,940	959	981
25-29 years	2,131	1,099	1,032
30-34 years	1,984	966	1,018
35-39 years	2,202	1,109	1,093
40-44 years	2,343	1,176	1,167
45-49 years	2,692	1,326	1,366
50-54 years	2,887	1,442	1,445
55-59 years	2,625	1,327	1,298
60-64 years	2,299	1,128	1,171
65-69 years	1,756	819	937
70-74 years	1,546	713	833
75-79 years	1,080	497	583
80-84 years	842	321	521
85-89 years	504	181	323
90-94 years	212	66	146
95-99 years	45	16	29
100-104 years	4	0	4
105-109 years	2	0	2
110 years & over	1	1	0
Total 85 years and over	768	264	504
Total 65 years and over	5,992	2,614	3,378
Total 19 years and over	27,504	13,348	14,156

Coshocton County Profile – General Demographic Characteristics (2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

	Number	Percent (%)
Total Population	36,585	100%
Largest City – City of Coshocton		
2019 Total Population	11,063	100%
Population by Race/Ethnicity		
Total population	36,585	100%
White	35,929	98.2%
Black or African American	733	2.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	193	0.5%
Asian	187	0.5%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Other	54	0.1%
Two or more races	511	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	389	1.1%
Population by Age		
Under 5 years	2,313	6.3%
5 to 14 years	4,766	13.0%
15 to 24 years	4,173	11.4%
25 to 44 years	8,355	22.9%
45 to 64 years	10,030	27.4%
65 years and more	6,948	19.0%
Median age (years)	41.3	N/A
Household by Type		
Total households	14,476	100%
Households with children <18 years	3,931	27.2%
Married-couple family household	7,756	53.6%
Married-couple family household with children <18 years	2,774	19.2%
Female householder, no husband present	1,526	10.5%
Female householder, no husband present, with children <18 years	818	5.7%
Nonfamily household (single person) living alone	4,002	27.6%
Nonfamily household (single person) 65 years and over	2,033	14.0%
Average household size	2.50 people	N/A
Average family size	3.03 people	N/A
Housing Occupancy		
Median value of owner-occupied units	\$99,200	N/A
Median housing units with a mortgage	\$968	N/A
Median housing units without a mortgage	\$360	N/A
Median value of occupied units paying rent	\$615	N/A
Median rooms per total housing unit	5.9	N/A
Total occupied housing units	14,476	100%
No telephone service available	398	2.7%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	127	0.9%
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	111	0.8%
Total household with a computer	11,609	80.2%
Total households with a broadband internet subscription	10,193	70.4%

Coshocton County - Selected Social Characteristics

School Enrollment		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	7,717	100%
Nursery & preschool	419	5.4%
Kindergarten	419	5.4%
Elementary School (Grades 1-8)	3,914	50.8%
High School (Grades 9-12)	1,814	23.5%
College or Graduate School	1,151	14.9%
Educational Attainment		
Population 25 years and over	25,333	100%
< 9 th grade education	1,568	6.2%
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	2,110	8.3%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11,993	47.3%
Some college, no degree	4,096	16.2%
Associate degree	2,232	8.8%
Bachelor's degree	2,236	8.8%
Graduate or professional degree	1,098	4.3%
Percent high school graduate or higher	21,655	85.5%
Percent Bachelor's degree or higher	3,334	13.2%

Marital Status		
Population 15 years and over	29,506	100%
Never married	7,317	24.8%
Now married, excluding separated	15,963	54.1%
Separated	354	1.2%
Widowed	2,360	8.0%
Widowed females	1,813	6.1%
Divorced	3,541	12.0%
Divorced females	1,767	6.0%
Veteran Status		
Civilian population 18 years and over	27,906	100%
Veterans 18 years and over	2,301	8.2%

Coshocton County - Selected Economic Characteristics

Employment Status		
Population 16 years and over	28,823	100.0%
16 years and over in labor force	16,859	58.5%
16 years and over not in labor force	11,964	41.5%
Females 16 years and over	14,683	--
Females 16 years and over in labor force	7,811	53.2%
Population living with own children <6 years	2,538	--
All parents in family in labor force	1,358	53.5%
Population living with own children 6-to-17 years	5,649	--
All parents in family in labor force	3,675	65.1%
Class of Worker		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	15,877	100.0%
Private wage and salary workers	12,923	81.4%
Government workers	1,814	11.4%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers and unpaid family workers	1,092	6.9%
Occupations		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	15,877	100%
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	4,249	26.8%
Service occupations	2,797	17.6%
Sales and office occupations	2,763	17.4%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	2,041	12.9%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	4,027	25.4%
Leading Industries		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	15,877	100.0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	905	5.7%
Construction	973	6.1%
Manufacturing	3,598	22.7%
Wholesale trade	363	2.3%
Retail trade	1,720	10.8%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	855	5.4%
Information	127	0.8%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	514	3.2%
Professional, scientific, & management, and administrative and waste management services	837	5.3%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	3,578	22.5%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	1,110	7.0%
Other services, except public administration	858	5.4%
Public administration	439	2.8%
Income in 2019		
Total households	14,476	100.0%
Less than \$10,000	1,036	7.2%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	736	5.1%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,869	12.9%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,931	13.3%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2,270	15.7%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2,879	19.9%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,683	11.6%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,450	10.0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	380	2.6%
\$200,000 or more	242	1.7%
Median household income (dollars)	\$46,606	N/A

Coshocton County - Selected Economic Characteristics, continued

Income in 2019		
Families	9,876	100.0%
Less than \$10,000	373	3.8%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	248	2.5%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	735	7.4%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,285	13.0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1,635	16.6%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2,296	23.2%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,486	15.0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,283	13.0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	333	3.4%
\$200,000 or more	202	2.0%
Median family income (dollars)	\$56,193	N/A
Per capita income (dollars)	\$23,432	N/A
Poverty Status in 2019		
People in families	N/A	11.4%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	N/A	28.7%

**Coshocton County - Selected Economic Characteristics
Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) Figures**

	Income	Rank of Ohio Counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2019	\$ 35,962	81 of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2018	\$ 35,070	81 of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2017	\$ 33,579	80 of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2016	\$ 32,326	80 of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2015	\$ 34,602	72 of 88 counties

(Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/index_regional.cfm); Note: 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

MORGAN COUNTY

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

Age	Total	Males	Females
Morgan County	15,054	7,500	7,554
0-4 years	892	451	441
1-4 years	736	376	360
< 1 year	156	75	81
1-2 years	342	163	179
3-4 years	394	213	181
5-9 years	902	477	425
5-6 years	342	179	163
7-9 years	560	298	262
10-14 years	1,061	594	467
10-12 years	635	364	271
13-14 years	426	230	196
12-18 years	1,510	801	709
15-19 years	1,043	544	499
15-17 years	665	350	315
18-19 years	378	194	184
20-24 years	749	360	389
25-29 years	802	387	415
30-34 years	805	389	416
35-39 years	843	436	407
40-44 years	906	457	449
45-49 years	1,147	564	583
50-54 years	1,185	575	610
55-59 years	1,055	538	517
60-64 years	1,053	542	511
65-69 years	757	377	380
70-74 years	670	320	350
75-79 years	521	241	280
80-84 years	350	148	202
85-89 years	202	73	129
90-94 years	85	22	63
95-99 years	24	5	19
100-104 years	2	0	2
105-109 years	0	0	0
110 years & over	0	0	0
Total 85 years and over	313	100	213
Total 65 years and over	2,611	1,186	1,425
Total 19 years and over	11,320	5,514	5,806

Morgan County Profile – General Demographic Characteristics 2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates

	Number	Percent (%)
Total Population	14,640	100%
Largest City – City of McConnelsville		
2019 Total Population	2,048	100%
Population by Race/Ethnicity		
Total population	14,640	100%
White	13,837	94.5%
Black or African American	996	6.8%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	77	0.5%
Asian	67	0.5%
Other	13	0.1%
Two or more races	337	2.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	58	0.4%
Population by Age		
Under 5 years	711	4.9%
5 to 14 years	1,790	12.2%
15 to 24 years	1,676	11.4%
25 to 44 years	3,245	22.1%
45 to 64 years	4,181	28.5%
65 years and more	3,037	20.7%
Median age (years)	44.5	N/A

Household by Type		
Total households	6,108	100%
Households with children <18 years	1,428	23.3%
Married-couple family household	3,117	51.0%
Married-couple family household with children <18 years	892	14.6%
Female householder, no husband present	567	9.2%
Female householder, no husband present, with children <18 years	348	5.7%
Nonfamily household (single person) living alone	1,785	29.2%
Nonfamily household (single person) 65 years and over	829	13.6%
Average household size	2.37 people	N/A
Average family size	2.89 people	N/A
Housing Occupancy		
Median value of owner-occupied units	\$99,900	N/A
Median housing units with a mortgage	\$954	N/A
Median housing units without a mortgage	\$352	N/A
Median value of occupied units paying rent	\$637	N/A
Median rooms per total housing unit	5.7	N/A
Total occupied housing units	6,108	100%
No telephone service available	120	2.0%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	104	1.7%
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	75	1.2%
Total household with a computer	4,979	81.5%
Total households with a broadband internet subscription	4,243	69.5%

Morgan County - Selected Social Characteristics

School Enrollment		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	2,635	100%
Nursery & preschool	108	4.1%
Kindergarten	156	5.9%
Elementary School (Grades 1-8)	563	21.4%
High School (Grades 9-12)	761	28.9%
College or Graduate School	322	12.2%
Educational Attainment		
Population 25 years and over	10,463	100%
< 9 th grade education	423	4.0%
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	1,113	10.6%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	4,593	43.9%
Some college, no degree	1,969	18.8%
Associate degree	1,299	12.4%
Bachelor's degree	672	6.4%
Graduate or professional degree	394	3.8%
Percent high school graduate or higher	8,927	85.3%
Percent Bachelor's degree or higher	1,066	10.2%
Marital Status		
Population 15 years and over	12,139	100%
Never married	2,889	23.8%
Now married, excluding separated	6,422	52.9%
Separated	219	1.8%
Widowed	934	7.7%
Widowed females	739	6.1%
Divorced	1,663	13.7%
Divorced females	873	7.2%
Veteran Status		
Civilian population 18 years and over	11,533	100%
Veterans 18 years and over	989	8.6%

Morgan County - Selected Economic Characteristics

Employment Status		
Population 16 years and over	11,959	100.0%
16 years and over in labor force	6,083	50.9%
16 years and over not in labor force	5,876	49.1%
Females 16 years and over	6,016	--
Females 16 years and over in labor force	2,794	46.4%
Population living with own children <6 years	813	--
All parents in family in labor force	460	56.6%
Population living with own children 6 to 17 years	1,990	--
All parents in family in labor force	1,139	57.2%

Class of Worker		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	5,792	100.0%
Private wage and salary workers	4,641	80.1%
Government workers	806	13.9%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	335	5.8%
Unpaid family workers	10	0.2%
Occupations		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	5,792	100.0%
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	1,570	27.1%
Service occupations	863	14.9%
Sales and office occupations	1,076	18.6%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	962	16.6%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,321	22.8%
Leading Industries		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	5,792	100.0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	157	2.7%
Construction	557	9.6%
Manufacturing	1,101	19.0%
Wholesale trade	92	1.6%
Retail trade	692	11.9%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	315	5.4%
Information	66	1.1%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	158	2.7%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	337	5.8%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	1,363	23.5%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	461	8.0%
Other services, except public administration	311	5.4%
Public administration	182	3.1%

Morgan County - Selected Economic Characteristics, Continued

Income In 2019		
Total households	6,108	100.0%
Less than \$10,000	545	8.9%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	397	6.5%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	948	15.5%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	646	10.6%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1,164	19.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1,102	18.0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	570	9.3%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	494	8.1%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	152	2.5%
\$200,000 or more	90	1.5%
Median household income (dollars)	\$42,341	N/A
Income in 2019		
Families	4,040	100.0%
Less than \$10,000	266	6.6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	132	3.3%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	482	11.9%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	447	11.1%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	711	17.6%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	847	21.0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	511	12.6%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	418	10.3%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	136	3.4%
\$200,000 or more	90	2.2%
Median family income (dollars)	\$49,694	N/A
Per capita income (dollars)	\$22,937	N/A
Poverty Status in 2019		
People in families	N/A	15.6%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	N/A	32.6%

**Morgan County - Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) Figures**

	Income	Rank of Ohio Counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2019	\$ 34,038	86 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2018	\$ 32,926	87 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2017	\$ 31,835	86 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2016	\$ 30,402	86 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2015	\$ 30,523	84 th of 88 counties

(Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/index_regional.cfm); Note: 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

MUSKINGUM COUNTY

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

5.1.1.1.1.1.1 Age	6 Total	7 Males	8 Females
Muskingum County	86,074	41,637	44,437
0-4 years	5,284	2,734	2,550
1-4 years	4,262	2,201	2,061
< 1 year	1,022	533	489
1-2 years	2,090	1,077	1,013
3-4 years	2,172	1,124	1,048
5-9 years	5,499	2,830	2,669
5-6 years	2,181	1,096	1,085
7-9 years	3,318	1,734	1,584
10-14 years	6,130	3,151	2,979
10-12 years	3,695	1,870	1,825
13-14 years	2,435	1,281	1,154
12-18 years	8,644	4,435	4,209
15-19 years	6,143	3,087	3,056
15-17 years	3,738	1,894	1,844
18-19 years	2,405	1,193	1,212
20-24 years	5,486	2,676	2,810
25-29 years	4,976	2,415	2,561
30-34 years	4,857	2,407	2,450
35-39 years	5,289	2,603	2,686
40-44 years	5,660	2,810	2,850
45-49 years	6,146	2,948	3,198
50-54 years	6,554	3,240	3,314
55-59 years	5,778	2,782	2,996
60-64 years	5,088	2,407	2,681
65-69 years	3,882	1,811	2,071
70-74 years	3,066	1,396	1,670
75-79 years	2,495	1,063	1,432
80-84 years	1,974	762	1,212
85-89 years	1,192	384	808
90-94 years	448	113	335
95-99 years	111	18	93
100-104 years	15	0	15
105-109 years	1	0	1
110 years & over	0	0	0
Total 85 years and over	1,767	515	1,252
Total 65 years and over	13,184	5,547	7,637
Total 19 years and over	64,205	30,392	33,813

Muskingum County Profile – General Demographic Characteristics
2019 ACS 1-Year Estimates (*5-year Census estimates used due to missing data in the 1-year estimates)

	Number	Percent (%)
Total Population	86,215	100%
Largest City – City of Zanesville		
2019 Total Population	25,200	100%
Population by Race/Ethnicity*		
Total population	86,131	100%
White	82,158	95.4%
Black or African American	5,094	5.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	863	1.0%
Asian	724	0.8%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	129	0.1%
Other	773	0.9%
Two or more races	3,285	3.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	967	1.1%
Population by Age		
Under 5 years	4,704	5.5%
5 to 14 years	10,864	12.6%
15 to 24 years	11,510	13.3%
25 to 44 years	19,425	22.5%
45 to 64 years	23,850	27.7%
65 years and more	15,862	18.4%
Median age (years)	42.0	N/A
Household by Type		
Total households	33,342	100%
Households with children <18 years	7,426	22.2%
Married-couple family household	16,387	49.1%
Married-couple family household with children <18 years	4,870	14.6%
Female householder, no husband present	3,599	10.7%
Female householder, no husband present, with children <18 years	1,590	4.7%
Nonfamily household (single person) living alone	9,186	27.5%
Nonfamily household (single person) 65 years and over	4,137	12.4%
Average household size	2.52 people	N/A
Average family size	3.04 people	N/A
Housing Occupancy		
Median value of owner-occupied units	\$131,700	N/A
Median housing units with a mortgage	\$1,143	N/A
Median housing units without a mortgage	\$399	N/A
Median value of occupied units paying rent	\$744	N/A
Median rooms per total housing unit	5.7	N/A
Total occupied housing units	37,960	100%
No telephone service available	513	1.5%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	668	2.0%
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	261	0.8%
Total household with a computer	28,838	86.5%
Total households with a broadband internet subscription	27,828	83.5%

Muskingum County - Selected Social Characteristics

School Enrollment		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	19,763	100%
Nursery & preschool	926	4.7%
Kindergarten	970	4.9%
Elementary School (Grades 1-8)	9,266	46.9%
High School (Grades 9-12)	4,366	22.1%
College or Graduate School	4,235	21.4%
Educational Attainment		
Population 25 years and over	59,137	100%
< 9 th grade education	1,813	3.1%
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	6,026	10.2%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24,470	41.4%
Some college, no degree	10,765	18.2%
Associate degree	5,157	8.7%
Bachelor's degree	6,334	10.7%
Graduate or professional degree	4,572	7.7%
Percent high school graduate or higher	51,298	86.7%
Percent Bachelor's degree or higher	10,906	18.4%

Marital Status*		
Population 15 years and over	69,926	100%
Never married	20,209	28.9%
Now married, excluding separated	34,054	48.7%
Separated	1,119	1.6%
Widowed	4,965	7.1%
Widowed females	3,859	5.5%
Divorced	9,580	13.7%
Divorced females	5,534	7.9%
Veteran Status		
Civilian population 18 years and over	67,480	100%
Veterans 18 years and over	5,957	8.8%

Muskingum County - Selected Economic Characteristics

Employment Status		
Population 16 years and over	69,523	100.0%
16 years and over in labor force	39,884	57.4%
16 years and over not in labor force	29,639	42.6%
Females 16 years and over	35,666	--
Females 16 years and over in labor force	19,286	54.1%
Population living with own children <6 years	4,679	--
All parents in family in labor force	3,403	72.7%
Population living with own children 6-to-17 years	11,410	--
All parents in family in labor force	7,955	69.7%
Class of Worker		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	37,643	100.0%
Private wage and salary workers	30,407	80.8%
Government workers	4,380	11.6%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers and unpaid family workers	2,856	7.6%
Occupations		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	37,643	100%
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	12,671	33.7%
Service occupations	7,339	19.5%
Sales and office occupations	6,836	18.2%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	3,805	10.1%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	6,992	18.6%
Leading Industries		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	37,643	100.0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	673	1.8%
Construction	2,507	6.7%
Manufacturing	3,832	10.2%
Wholesale trade	1,097	2.9%
Retail trade	4,680	12.4%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	2,824	7.5%
Information	241	0.6%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	1,278	3.4%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	2,353	6.3%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	10,057	26.7%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	4,565	12.1%
Other services, except public administration	2,515	6.7%
Public administration	1,021	2.7%
Income In 2019		
Total households	33,342	100.0%
Less than \$10,000	2,372	7.1%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,676	5.0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,449	10.3%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4,536	13.6%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4,219	12.7%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6,399	19.2%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4,731	14.2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3,784	11.3%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1,423	4.3%
\$200,000 or more	753	2.3%
Median household income (dollars)	\$51,844	N/A

Income in 2019		
Families	21,489	100.0%
Less than \$10,000	605	2.8%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,138	5.3%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,623	7.6%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2,422	11.3%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2,583	12.0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4,275	19.9%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3,165	14.7%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3,546	16.5%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1,379	6.4%
\$200,000 or more	753	3.5%
Median family income (dollars)	\$65,352	N/A
Per capita income (dollars)	\$25,844	N/A
Poverty Status in 2019		
People in families	N/A	12.1%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	N/A	28.6%

**Muskingum County - Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) Figures**

	Income	Rank of Ohio Counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2019	\$ 41,998	51 st of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2018	\$ 40,869	52 nd of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2017	\$ 39,289	53 rd of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2016	\$ 38,188	49 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2015	\$ 37,747	46 th of 88 counties

(Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/index_regional.cfm)

Note: 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

NOBLE COUNTY

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

8.1.1.1.1.1.1 Age	9 Total	10 Males	11 Females
Noble County	14,645	8,472	6,173
0-4 years	747	384	363
1-4 years	607	315	292
< 1 year	140	69	71
1-2 years	315	164	151
3-4 years	292	151	141
5-9 years	723	353	370
5-6 years	267	131	136
7-9 years	456	222	234
10-14 years	778	386	392
10-12 years	465	237	228
13-14 years	313	149	164
12-18 years	1,175	621	554
15-19 years	847	464	383
15-17 years	549	303	246
18-19 years	298	161	137
20-24 years	682	327	355
25-29 years	706	360	346
30-34 years	674	310	364
35-39 years	669	330	339
40-44 years	807	408	399
45-49 years	1,025	558	467
50-54 years	1,177	691	486
55-59 years	1,144	727	417
60-64 years	1,624	1,271	353
65-69 years	930	649	281
70-74 years	1,021	741	280
75-79 years	497	280	217
80-84 years	352	158	194
85-89 years	155	47	108
90-94 years	72	23	49
95-99 years	12	4	8
100-104 years	3	1	2
105-109 years	0	0	0
110 years & over	0	0	0
Total 85 years and over	242	75	167
Total 65 years and over	3,042	1,903	1,139
Total 19 years and over	11,690	6,955	4,735

Noble County Profile – General Demographic Characteristics (2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

	Number	Percent (%)
Total Population	14,416	100%
Largest City – City of Caldwell		
2019 Total Population	2,334	100%
Population by Race/Ethnicity		
Total population	14,416	100%
White	13,476	93.5%
Black or African American	868	6.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	84	0.6%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	2	0.0%
Asian	17	0.1%
Other	94	0.7%
Two or more races	121	0.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	124	0.9%
Population by Age		
Under 5 years	704	4.9%
5 to 14 years	1,515	10.5%
15 to 24 years	1,127	7.8%
25 to 44 years	3,215	22.3%
45 to 64 years	4,010	27.8%
65 years and more	3,845	26.7%
Median age (years)	50.4	N/A

Household by Type		
Total households	5,067	100%
Households with children <18 years	683	13.4%
Married-couple family household	2,783	54.9%
Married-couple family household with children <18 years	509	10.0%
Female householder, no husband present	294	5.8%
Female householder, no husband present, with children <18 years	162	3.1%
Nonfamily household (single person) living alone	1,651	32.5%
Nonfamily household (single person) 65 years and over	1,113	21.9%
Average household size	2.38 people	N/A
Average family size	2.99 people	N/A
Housing Occupancy		
Median value of owner-occupied units	\$100,500	N/A
Median housing units with a mortgage	\$1,055	N/A
Median housing units without a mortgage	\$347	N/A
Median value of occupied units paying rent	\$653	N/A
Median rooms per total housing unit	6.0	N/A
Total occupied housing units	5,067	100%
No telephone service available	120	2.4%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	36	0.7%
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	15	0.3%
Total household with a computer	3,817	75.3%
Total households with a broadband internet subscription	3,403	67.2%

Noble County - Selected Social Characteristics

School Enrollment		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	2,658	100%
Nursery & preschool	162	6.1%
Kindergarten	113	4.3%
Elementary School (Grades 1-8)	1,212	45.6%
High School (Grades 9-12)	981	36.9%
College or Graduate School	190	7.1%
Educational Attainment		
Population 25 years and over	11,070	100%
< 9 th grade education	304	2.7%
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	1,390	12.6%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5,300	47.9%
Some college, no degree	2,039	18.4%
Associate degree	940	8.5%
Bachelor's degree	630	5.7%
Graduate or professional degree	467	4.2%
Percent high school graduate or higher	9,376	84.7%
Percent Bachelor's degree or higher	1,097	9.9%
Marital Status		
Population 15 years and over	12,197	100%
Never married	3,025	24.8%
Now married, excluding separated	6,099	50.0%
Separated	183	1.5%
Widowed	951	7.8%
Widowed females	695	5.6%
Divorced	1,939	15.9%
Divorced females	615	5.0%
Veteran Status		
Civilian population 18 years and over	11,749	100%
Veterans 18 years and over	1,528	13.0%

Noble County - Selected Economic Characteristics

Employment Status		
Population 16 years and over	11,944	100.0%
16 years and over in labor force	4,289	35.9%
16 years and over not in labor force	7,655	64.1%
Females 16 years and over	4,542	--
Females 16 years and over in labor force	1,998	44.0%
Population living with own children <6 years	826	--
All parents in family in labor force	321	38.9%
Population living with own children 6-to-17 years	1,708	--
All parents in family in labor force	859	50.3%

Class of Worker		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	4,061	100.0%
Private wage and salary workers	3,244	79.9%
Government workers	558	13.7%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers and unpaid family workers	259	6.4%
Occupations		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	4,061	100%
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	1,033	25.4%
Service occupations	701	17.3%
Sales and office occupations	765	18.8%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	531	13.1%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,031	25.4%
Leading Industries		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	4,061	100.0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	191	4.7%
Construction	276	6.8%
Manufacturing	593	14.6%
Wholesale trade	88	2.2%
Retail trade	533	13.1%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	326	8.0%
Information	38	0.9%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	125	3.1%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	225	5.5%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	1,037	25.5%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	204	5.0%
Other services, except public administration	180	4.4%
Public administration	245	6.0%
Income In 2019		
Total households	5,067	100.0%
Less than \$10,000	267	5.3%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	348	6.9%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	664	13.1%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	537	10.6%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	830	16.4%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1,076	21.2%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	647	12.8%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	466	9.2%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	113	2.2%
\$200,000 or more	119	2.3%
Income in 2019		
Families	3,180	100.0%
Less than \$10,000	107	3.4%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	105	3.3%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	232	7.3%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	166	5.2%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	640	20.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	854	26.9%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	437	13.7%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	408	12.8%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	113	3.6%
\$200,000 or more	118	3.7%
Median family income (dollars)	\$56,993	N/A
Per capita income (dollars)	\$24,440	N/A
Poverty Status in 2019		
People in families	N/A	9.1%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	N/A	26.2%

Noble County - Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) Figures

	Income	Rank of Ohio Counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2019	\$ 27,703	88 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2018	\$ 27,291	88 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2017	\$ 25,883	88 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2016	\$ 24,750	88 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2015	\$ 24,961	88 th of 88 counties

(Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/index_regional.cfm); Note: 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

PERRY COUNTY

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

11.1.1.1.1.1.1 Age	12 Total	13 Males	14 Females
Perry County	36,058	17,975	18,083
0-4 years	2,391	1,171	1,220
1-4 years	1,951	953	998
< 1 year	440	218	222
1-2 years	934	467	467
3-4 years	1,017	486	531
5-9 years	2,481	1,274	1,207
5-6 years	961	480	481
7-9 years	1,520	794	726
10-14 years	2,765	1,433	1,332
10-12 years	1,623	830	793
13-14 years	1,142	603	539
12-18 years	3,995	2,082	1,913
15-19 years	2,749	1,423	1,326
15-17 years	1,794	940	854
18-19 years	955	483	472
20-24 years	1,937	991	946
25-29 years	2,042	1,042	1,000
30-34 years	2,096	1,018	1,078
35-39 years	2,250	1,130	1,120
40-44 years	2,552	1,277	1,275
45-49 years	2,691	1,344	1,347
50-54 years	2,848	1,482	1,366
55-59 years	2,462	1,273	1,189
60-64 years	2,136	1,062	1,074
65-69 years	1,543	754	789
70-74 years	1,146	557	589
75-79 years	830	354	476
80-84 years	628	232	396
85-89 years	339	107	232
90-94 years	131	41	90
95-99 years	33	9	24
100-104 years	8	1	7
105-109 years	0	0	0
110 years & over	0	0	0
Total 85 years and over	511	158	353
Total 65 years and over	4,658	2,055	2,603
Total 19 years and over	26,099	12,888	13,211

Perry County Profile – General Demographic Characteristics (2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

	Number	Percent (%)
Total Population	36,022	100%
Largest City – New Lexington		
2019 Total Population	4,923	100%
Population by Race/Ethnicity		
Total population	36,022	100%
White	35,644	99.0%
Black or African American	376	1.0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	453	1.3%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	53	0.1%

Asian	76	0.2%
Other	137	0.4%
Two or more races	641	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	309	0.9%
Population by Age		
Under 5 years	2,170	6.0%
5 to 14 years	4,782	13.3%
15 to 24 years	4,398	12.2%
25 to 44 years	8,599	23.9%
45 to 64 years	10,227	28.4%
65 years and more	5,846	16.2%
Median age (years)	40.2	N/A
Household by Type		
Total households	13,500	100%
Households with children <18 years	3,861	28.6%
Married-couple family household	6,949	51.4%
Married-couple family household with children <18 years	2,414	17.8%
Female householder, no husband present	1,678	12.4%
Female householder, no husband present, with children <18 years	951	7.0%
Nonfamily household (single person) living alone	2,899	21.4%
Nonfamily household (single person) 65 years and over	1,189	8.8%
Average household size	2.64 people	N/A
Average family size	3.06 people	N/A
Income in 2019		
Families	9,639	100.0%
Less than \$10,000	543	5.6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	428	4.4%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	703	7.3%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	939	9.7%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1,323	13.7%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2,236	23.2%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,573	16.3%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,390	14.4%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	334	3.5%
\$200,000 or more	170	1.8%
Median family income (dollars)	\$59,481	N/A
Per capita income (dollars)	\$23,484	N/A
Poverty Status in 2019		
People in families	N/A	15.4%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	N/A	37.6%

**Perry County - Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) Figures**

	Income	Rank of Ohio Counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2019	\$ 38,469	76 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2018	\$ 37,428	74 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2017	\$ 36,140	75 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2016	\$ 34,594	73 rd of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2015	\$ 33,629	77 th of 88 counties

(Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/index_regional.cfm); Note: 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

Appendix VIII: County Poverty and Employment Statistics

County and Ohio Poverty Rates, 5-year averages 2014 to 2018

Category	Coshocton County	Guernsey County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average	Ohio
Population in poverty	16.4%	20.2%	19.1%	16.3%	15.4%	19.4%	17.8%	14.5%
< 125% FPL (%)	23.9%	24.3%	28.4%	22.1%	19.0%	22.8%	23.4%	18.8%
< 150% FPL (%)	29.5%	30.0%	34.7%	27.5%	22.9%	27.1%	28.6%	23.0%
< 200% FPL (%)	42.2%	40.3%	46.3%	37.5%	33.2%	40.0%	39.9%	32.0%
Population in poverty (2003)	10.2%	14.0%	14.2%	13.1%	12.1%	12.2%	12.6%	10.7%

(Source: The Ohio Poverty Report, Ohio Development Services Agency, June 2020, <http://www.development.ohio.gov/files/research/P7005.pdf>)

County and Ohio Employment Statistics, as of February 2021

Category	Coshocton County	Guernsey County	Morgan County	Muskingum County	Noble County	Perry County	GSA Average	Ohio
Labor Force	13,700	18,300	6,700	40,500	4,600	16,000		5,706,400
Employed	12,700	17,300	6,100	37,900	4,200	15,000		5,388,100
Unemployed	900	1,000	600	2,500	400	1,000		318,300
Unemployment Rate* in February 2021	6.9	5.3	8.3	6.3	7.9	6.6	6.8	5.6
Unemployment Rate* in January 2021	6.7	5.2	8.1	6.4	8.5	6.7	6.9	6.1
Unemployment Rate* in February 2020	6.9	14.5	9.4	6.5	9.4	6.9	8.9	4.7

*Rate equals unemployment divided by labor force; Note: Guernsey County represents employment statistics as of April 2021; Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, February 2021, <https://ohiolmi.com/portals/206/LAUS/>; [OhioCivilianLaborForceEstimates.pdf](#)

County, Ohio, and U.S. - Estimated Poverty Status in 2019

Age Groups	Number	90% Lower Confidence Interval	90% Upper Confidence Interval	Percent	90% Lower Confidence Interval	90% Upper Confidence Interval
Coshocton County						
All ages in poverty	4,517	3,690	5,344	12.5%	10.2%	14.8%
Ages 0-17 in poverty	1,603	1,137	2,069	18.8%	13.3%	24.3%
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	1,142	792	1,492	18.6%	12.9%	24.3%
Median household income	\$49,679	\$45,524	\$53,834			
Guernsey County						
All ages in poverty	5,946	4,789	7,103	15.5	12.5	18.5
Ages 0-17 in poverty	1,858	1,347	2,369	22.2	16.1	28.3
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	1,198	800	1,596	19.6	13.1	26.1
Median household income	\$48,283	\$44,465	\$52,101			
Morgan County						
All ages in poverty	2,236	1,723	2,749	15.7%	12.1%	19.3%
Ages 0-17 in poverty	624	420	828	21.4%	14.4%	28.4%
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	427	274	580	19.6%	12.6%	26.6%
Median household income	\$46,883	\$41,933	\$51,833			
Muskingum County						
All ages in poverty	12,866	10,958	14,774	15.3%	13.0%	17.6%
Ages 0-17 in poverty	4,057	3,157	4,957	21.4%	16.6%	26.2%
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	2,747	2,009	3,485	19.9%	14.6%	25.2%
Median household income	\$52,105	\$47,319	\$56,891			
Noble County						
All ages in poverty	1,657	1,258	2,056	14.2%	10.8%	17.6%
Ages 0-17 in poverty	422	295	549	16.0%	11.2%	20.8%
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	286	192	380	15.0%	10.1%	19.9%
Median household income	\$50,788	\$45,039	\$56,537			
Perry County						
All ages in poverty	5,333	4,540	6,126	15.0	12.8	17.2
Ages 0-17 in poverty	1,698	1,312	2,084	20.6	15.9	25.3
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	1,068	738	1,398	17.6	12.2	23.0
Median household income	51,875	46,938	56,812			

Ohio						
All ages in poverty	1,474,285	1,449,452	1,499,118	13.0	12.8	13.2
Ages 0-17 in poverty	458,134	443,797	472,471	18.1	17.5	18.7
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	306,068	293,671	318,465	16.6	15.9	17.3
Median household income	\$58,704	\$58,147	\$59,261			
United States						
All ages in poverty	39,490,096	39,248,096	39,732,096	12.3	12.2	12.4
Ages 0-17 in poverty	12,000,470	11,865,995	12,134,945	16.8	16.6	17.0
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	8,258,906	8,160,650	8,357,162	15.8	15.6	16.0
Median household income	\$65,712	\$65,594	\$65,830			

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Poverty and Median Income Estimates, <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2019/demo/saipe/2019-state-and-county.html>)

Federal Poverty Thresholds in 2020 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 under age 65 years	\$13,465					
1 Person 65 and older	\$12,413					
2 People						
Householder under age 65 years	\$17,331	\$17,839				
2 People						
Householder 65 and older	\$15,644	\$17,771				
3 People	\$20,244	\$20,832	\$20,852			
4 People	\$26,695	\$27,131	\$26,246	\$26,338		
5 People	\$32,193	\$32,661	\$31,661	\$30,887	\$30,414	
6 People	\$37,027	\$37,174	\$36,408	\$35,674	\$34,582	\$33,935
7 People	\$42,605	\$42,871	\$41,954	\$41,314	\$40,124	\$38,734
8 People	\$47,650	\$48,071	\$47,205	\$46,447	\$45,371	\$44,006
9 People or more	\$57,319	\$57,597	\$56,831	\$56,188	\$55,132	\$53,679

(Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Poverty Thresholds 2020, <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html>)

Appendix IX: County Health Rankings 2021

	Coshocton	Guernsey	Morgan	Muskingum	Noble	Perry	GSA	Ohio	USA
Health Outcomes									
Premature death. Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) (2017-2019)	8,800	10,000	9,100	9,600	7,300	8,000	8,800	8,500	6,900
Overall health. Percentage of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted) (2018)	22%	22%	24%	21%	21%	22%	22%	18%	17%
Physical health. Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) (2018)	4.8	5.0	5.3	4.6	4.6	5.2	4.9	4.1	3.7
Mental health. Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) (2018)	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.5	4.8	4.1
Maternal and infant health. Percentage of live births with low birthweight (< 2500 grams) (2013-2019)	7%	8%	6%	8%	6%	8%	7%	9%	8%

(Source: 2021 County Health Rankings for Guernsey County, Ohio and U.S. data)

	Coshocton	Guernsey	Morgan	Muskingum	Noble	Perry	GSA	Ohio	USA
Health Behaviors									
Active living environment. Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity (2010 & 2019)	46%	51%	28%	79%	32%	84%	53%	84%	84%
Tobacco. Percentage of adults who are current smokers (2018)	27%	27%	28%	26%	26%	28%	27%	21%	17%
Obesity. Percentage of adults reporting BMI of 30 or more (2017)	38%	36%	35%	38%	38%	39%	37%	34%	30%
Food environment. Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, 0 (worst) to 10 (best) (2015 & 2018)	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.6	7.5	7.1	6.8	7.8
Physical inactivity. Percentage of adults aged 20 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity (2017)	32%	32%	29%	32%	33%	35%	32%	26%	23%
Excessive drinking. Percentage of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking (2018)	17%	16%	18%	16%	20%	22%	18%	18%	19%
Drug and alcohol abuse and injury. Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement (2015-2019)	48%	34%	23%	24%	33%	24%	31%	32%	27%
Infectious disease. Number of newly diagnosed chlamydia cases per 100,000 population (2018)	292.8	511.6	373.9	457.3	249.9	285.9	361.9	542.3	539.9
Sexual and reproductive health. Teen birth rate per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19 (2013-2019)	29	31	29	33	29	32	31	22	21

(Source: 2021 County Health Rankings for Guernsey County, Ohio and U.S. data)

	Coshocton	Guernsey	Morgan	Muskingum	Noble	Perry	GSA	Ohio	USA
Clinical Care									
Coverage and affordability. Percentage of population under age 65 without health insurance (2018)	10%	9%	8%	8%	8%	8%	9%	8%	10%
Access to health care/medical care. Ratio of population to primary care physicians (2018)	3,050:1	1,440:1	14,600:1	1,510:1	7,180:1	4,500:1	5,380:1	1,300:1	1,320:1
Access to dental care. Ratio of population to dentists (2019)	2,820:1	2,050:1	4,840:1	1,630:1	4,810:1	3,610:1	3,293:1	1,560:1	1,400:1
Access to behavioral health care. Ratio of population to mental health providers (2020)	1,180:1	490:1	810:1	580:1	1,030:1	720:1	1,180:1	380:1	380:1
Hospital utilization. Number of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees (2018)	5,242	5,825	6,082	5,695	6,405	5,895	5,857	4,901	4,236
Mammography screening. Percentage of female Medicare enrollees ages 65-74 that receive annual mammography screening (2018)	43%	41%	46%	50%	39%	42%	44%	43%	42%
Flu vaccinations. Percentage of Medicare enrollees that had an annual flu vaccination (2018)	45%	45%	42%	50%	50%	46%	46%	51%	48%

(Source: 2021 County Health Rankings for Guernsey County, Ohio and U.S. data)

	Coshocton	Guernsey	Morgan	Muskingum	Noble	Perry	GSA	Ohio	USA
Social and Economic Factors									
Education. Percentage of adults age 25 and over with a high school diploma or equivalent (2015-2019)	85%	86%	85%	88%	85%	87%	86%	90%	88%
Education. Percentage of adults ages 25-44 years with some post-secondary education (2015-2019)	48%	52%	53%	55%	38%	53%	50%	66%	66%
Employment, poverty, and income. Percentage of population ages 16 and older unemployed but seeking work (2019)	5.8%	5.5%	6.5%	4.9%	6.9%	5.2%	6%	4.1%	3.7%
Employment, poverty, and income. Percentage of children under age 18 in poverty (2019)	19%	22%	21%	21%	16%	21%	20%	18%	17%
Employment, poverty, and income. Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile (2015-2019)	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.6	3.8	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.9
Family and social support. Percentage of children that live in a household headed by single parent (2015-2019)	19%	26%	23%	26%	15%	30%	23%	27%	26%
Family and social support. Number of membership associations per 10,000 population (2018)	11.5	16.4	11.0	13.6	11.8	9.2	12.3	11.0	9.3
Violence. Number of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population (2014 & 2016)	107	N/A	230	183	0	115	127*	293	386
Injury. Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population (2015-2019)	71	88	101	83	77	81	84	91	72

(Source: 2021 County Health Rankings for Guernsey County, Ohio and U.S. data)

	Coshocton	Guernsey	Morgan	Muskingum	Noble	Perry	GSA	Ohio	USA
Physical Environment									
Air, water, and toxic substances. Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) (2016)	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.6	9.0	7.2
Air, water, and toxic substances. Indicator of the presence of health-related drinking water violations. Yes - indicates the presence of a violation, No - indicates no violation (2019)	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing. Percentage of households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities (2013-2017)	11%	14%	10%	13%	9%	13%	12%	14%	18%
Transportation. Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work (2015-2019)	78%	86%	83%	86%	83%	85%	84%	83%	76%
Transportation. Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes (2015-2019)	32%	27%	48%	28%	46%	49%	38%	31%	37%

(Source: 2021 County Health Rankings for Guernsey County, Ohio and U.S. data); N/A – Not Available; Service area average excludes county's with data unavailable