



**2016/2017 African American  
Lucas County Community  
Health Assessment**



**HEALTHY  
LUCAS COUNTY**



# Foreword

The members of Healthy Lucas County are pleased to present the 2016/2017 African American Health Assessment of our community. Data from the Lucas County African American population are represented within this report. This comprehensive community health assessment is the result of a strong commitment by dedicated community partners to work together to improve the health and well-being of residents of Lucas County.

This health assessment provides us with a snapshot of Lucas County, as well as our state and nation. The data presented in this report will provide valuable information to develop strategies that focus on wellness, access to care, and unmet community needs specific to the African American population. The assessment will provide additional insight in the areas of health and well-being and how they relate to our community structure.

Through collaboration with The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio and public health researchers at The University of Toledo, every effort has been made to assure that this report contains valid and reliable data. Healthy Lucas County conducted its first health assessment to provide health risk behavior information on Lucas County adult and youth residents in 1999. The health assessment expanded to include data regarding Lucas County children in 2011. This year marks the first year Healthy Lucas County has created specific individual reports for both the Lucas County African American and Hispanic populations.

As a result of the 2011 health assessment, Healthy Lucas County implemented its first health improvement strategic plan to operate as a "coalition of coalitions" to reduce health disparities and improve health status by addressing five Healthy Lucas County health improvement priorities. This process has continued with subsequent health assessments, and 2017 will be no different. Five Healthy Lucas County health improvement priorities will be determined so that organizations across the community can adopt these priorities and align their resources to address these disparities organizationally and collaboratively.

As we review the results of the 2016/2017 African American health assessment, the members of Healthy Lucas County will continue to work collaboratively to identify unmet needs in our community. It is the hope of Healthy Lucas County that this assessment will be a valuable tool to assist you in your efforts to improve the health and well-being of Lucas County residents. It is also the hope that this assessment will foster new collaborative opportunities and initiate quality programs to improve the lives of Lucas County residents.

Sincerely,

Faith DeNardo, Ph.D., CHES  
Chair  
Healthy Lucas County

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**To see Lucas County data compared to other counties, please visit the Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio's Data Link website at:**

<http://www.hcno.org/community-services/data-link/>

**The 2016/2017 African American Lucas County Health Assessment is available on the following websites:**

Healthy Lucas County

<http://www.healthylucascounty.org/about-us/>

Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio

<http://www.hcno.org/community-services/community-health-assessments/>

Toledo-Lucas County Health Department

<http://www.lucascountyhealth.com/>

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# Executive Summary

This executive summary provides an overview of health-related data for Lucas County African American adults (19 years of age and older) who participated in a county-wide health assessment survey during January through April 2017. The findings are based on self-administered surveys using a structured questionnaire. The questions were modeled after the survey instruments used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for their national and state Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio collected the data, guided the health assessment process and integrated sources of primary and secondary data into the final report.

## Primary Data Collection Methods

### DESIGN

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

### INSTRUMENT DEVELOPMENT

One survey instrument was designed and pilot tested for adults in this study. As a first step in the design process, health education researchers from The University of Toledo and staff members from The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio (HCNO) met to discuss potential sources of valid and reliable survey 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 The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio conducted a series of meetings with Healthy Lucas County's Health Assessment Committee. During these meetings, HCNO and the planning committee reviewed and discussed banks of potential survey questions from the BRFSS survey. Based on input from Healthy Lucas County's Health Assessment Committee, the project coordinator composed a draft of the survey containing 116 items. The draft was reviewed and approved by health education researchers at The University of Toledo.

### SAMPLING | Survey

The sampling frame for the survey consisted of adults ages 19 and over living in Lucas County. According to the 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimate data, approximately 82,182 African American adults ages 19 and older were living in Lucas County. The investigators conducted a power analysis to determine what sample size was needed to ensure a 95% confidence level with a corresponding margin of error of 5% (i.e., we can be 95% sure that the "true" population responses are within a 5% margin of error of the survey findings). A sample size of at least 382 adults was needed to ensure this level of confidence. Based on feedback from the Lucas County Minority Key Leader Committee, oversampling was conducted in specific zip code areas to maximize response rates in the African American community. They were determined based on the service areas of those key leaders, the 2015 Census data and the African American survey sample profile from the 2014 Lucas County Health Assessment. Those zip codes chosen were the following: 43604, 43605, 43606, 43607, 43608, 43610, 43615, and 43620.

The random sample of mailing addresses of African American adults from Lucas County was obtained from Melissa Data Corporation in Rancho Santa Margarita, California.

## **PROCEDURE | Survey**

Prior to mailing the survey, the project coordinator mailed an advance letter to 1,200 African American adults in Lucas County. This advance letter was personalized, printed on Healthy Lucas County stationery and signed by the following individuals: Eric Zgodzinski, Health Commissioner, Toledo-Lucas County Health Department; W. Scott Fry, President and CEO, of The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio; Paula Hicks-Hudson, Mayor of Toledo; and Guisselle Mendoza McDonald, Executive Director, Adelante Inc. The letter introduced the county health assessment project and informed readers that they may be randomly selected to receive the survey. The letter also explained that the respondents' confidentiality would be protected, and it encouraged the readers to complete and return the survey promptly if they were selected.

Three weeks following the advance letter, a three-wave mailing procedure was implemented to maximize the survey return rate. The initial mailing included a personalized hand signed cover letter (on Healthy Lucas County stationery) describing the purpose of the study, the questionnaire, a self-addressed stamped return envelope, and a \$2 incentive, which were all included in a large green envelope. Approximately three weeks after the first-wave mailing, a second-wave mailing included another personalized cover letter encouraging recipients to reply, another copy of the questionnaire, and another reply envelope. A third-wave postcard was sent three weeks after the second-wave mailing. Surveys returned as undeliverable were not replaced with another potential respondent.

In addition to mailed surveys, data was collected at local outreach community events, health clinics, community centers, and market stores to help yield a higher response rate within the African American population.

The response rate for the African American mailing was 22% (n=223; CI=±6.50). Only 223 African American adults responded to the survey. As a result, there is a greater margin of error when generalizing to the overall population of this specific racial group. Caution should be taken when generalizing the results of this assessment to the African American community.

## **DATA ANALYSIS**

Individual responses were anonymous. Only group data was available. All data was analyzed by health education researchers at the University of Toledo using SPSS 23.0. Crosstabs were used to calculate descriptive statistics for the data presented in this report. To be representative of Lucas County, the adult data collected was weighted by age, gender, race, and income using 2015 Census data. Multiple weightings were created based on this information to account for different types of analyses. For more information on how the weightings were created and applied, see Appendix III.

## **LIMITATIONS**

As with all county assessments, it is important to consider the findings in light of all possible limitations. 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 Lucas County). If there were little to no differences between respondents and non-respondents, then this would not be a limitation.

Second, the response rate for African Americans (22%) in Lucas County was very low, even though a specialized mailing list was purchased to recruit African Americans. Though the African American response rate was low, Lucas County yielded a higher response than the 2015 Ohio BRFSS rate of 11.5% for African Americans.

To be 95% confident in our findings with a 5% margin of error, we would have needed 382 surveys to be returned from the African American population. The low response rate yielded only 223 African Americans resulting in the margin of error of 6.50%.

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

## 2016 Ohio State Health Assessment (SHA)

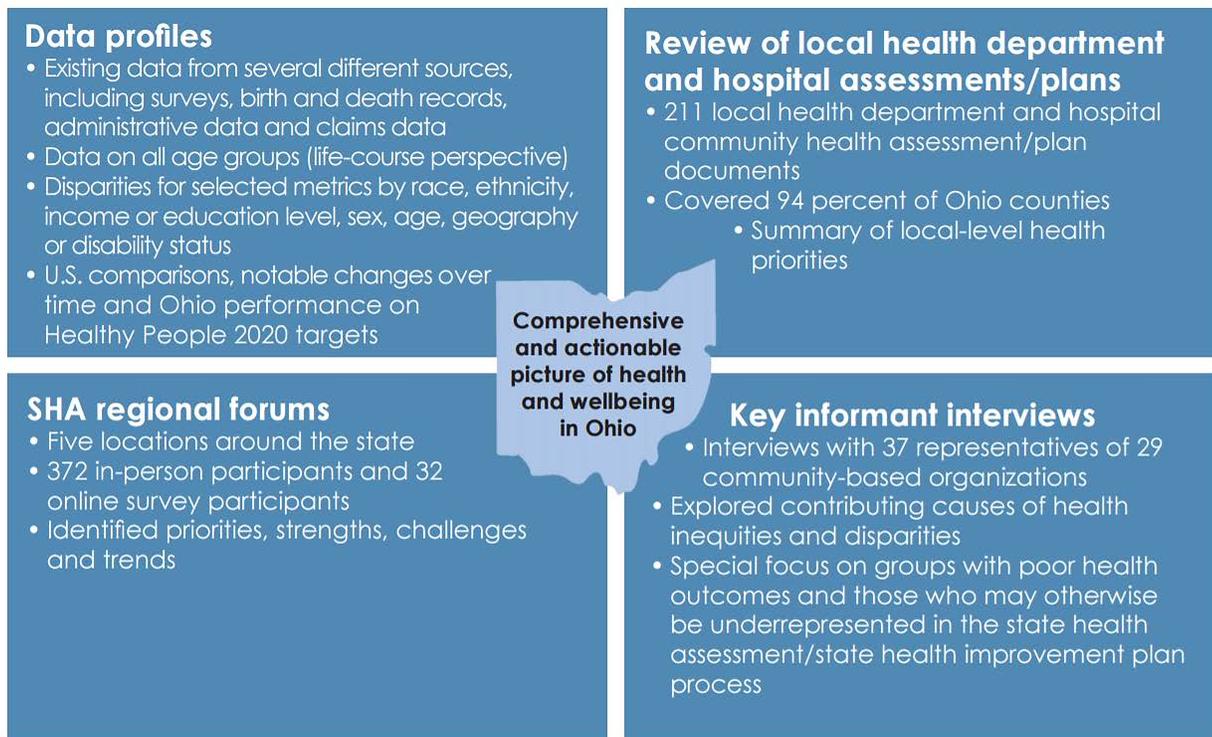
The 2016 Ohio State Health Assessment (SHA) provides data needed to inform health improvement priorities and strategies in the state. This assessment includes more than 140 metrics, organized into data profiles, as well as information gathered through five regional forums, a review of local health department and hospital assessments and plans and key informant interviews. (See Figure 1.1 below)

Similar to the 2016 Ohio SHA, the 2016/2017 Lucas County Community Health Assessment (CHA) examined a variety of metrics from various areas of health, including, 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. **Note: This symbol  will be displayed in the trend summary when an indicator directly aligns with the 2016 Ohio SHA.**

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 Health Lucas County's hope that this CHA will serve as a foundation for such collaboration.

To view the full 2016 Ohio State Health Assessment, please visit: [http://www.odh.ohio.gov/-/media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/chss/ship/SHA\\_FullReport\\_08042016.pdf?la=en](http://www.odh.ohio.gov/-/media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/chss/ship/SHA_FullReport_08042016.pdf?la=en)

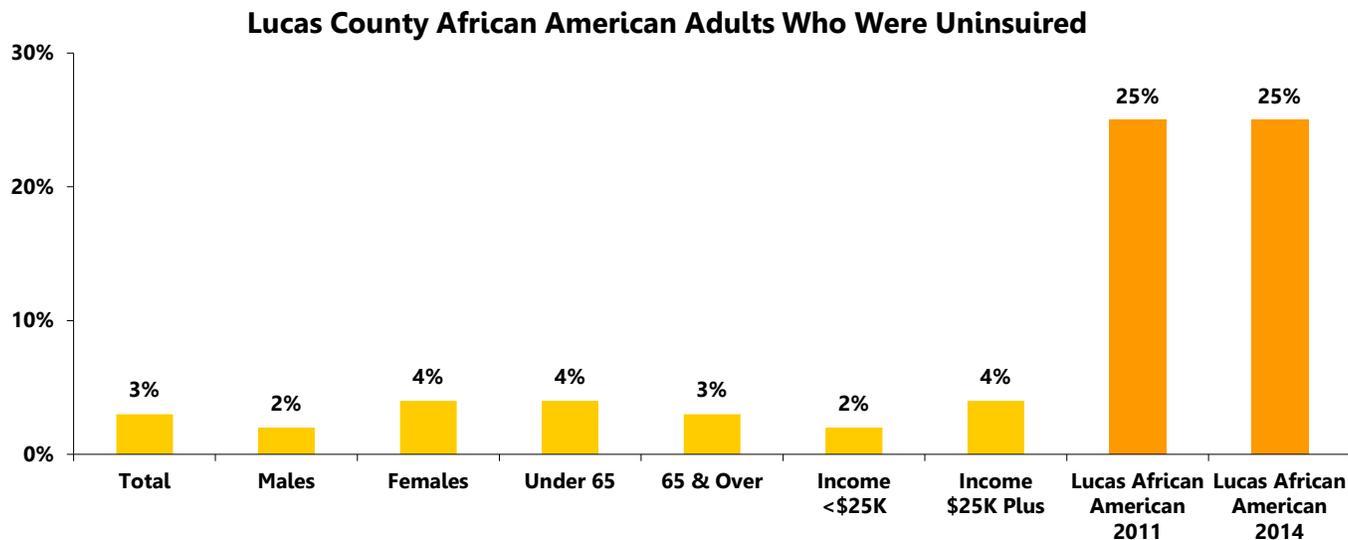
**FIGURE 1.1 | State Health Assessment (SHA) Sources of Information**



## Data Summary

### HEALTHCARE COVERAGE

The 2017 health assessment data has identified that 3% of Lucas County African American adults were without health care coverage.



### ACCESS AND UTILIZATION

The 2017 health assessment identified that 88% of African American adults had visited a doctor's office for health care services or advice. Seventeen percent (17%) of African American adults looked for a program to help with depression, anxiety, or some mental health problem.

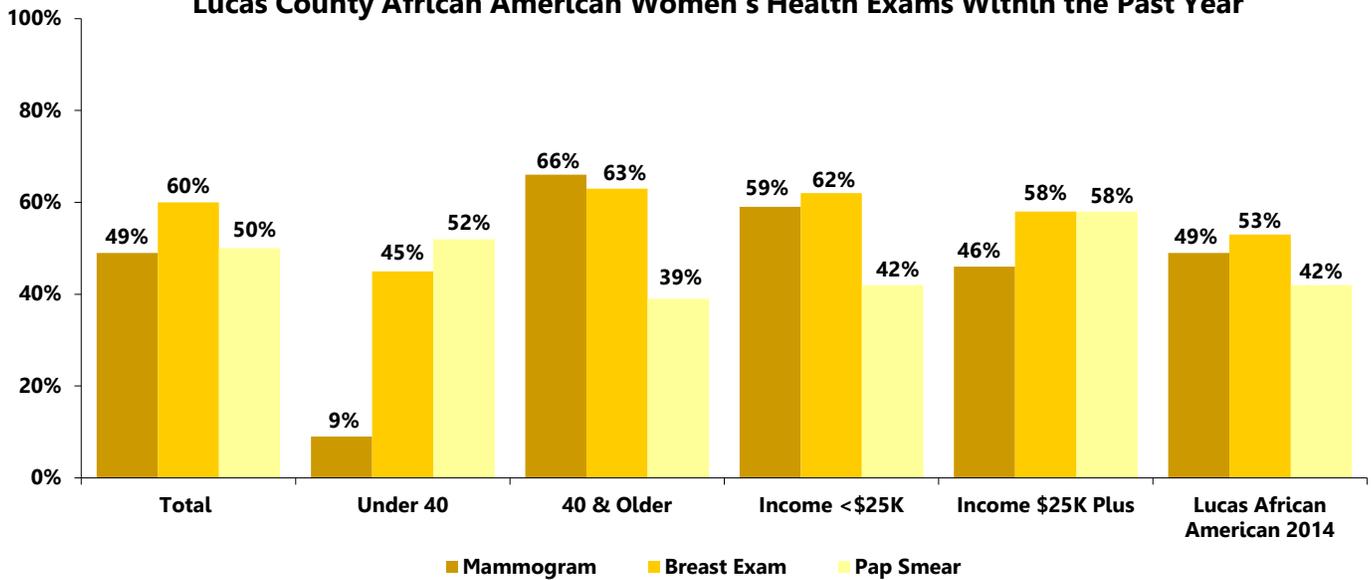
### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Almost three-quarters (71%) of African American adults ages 65 and over had a pneumonia vaccination at some time in their life. More than half (59%) of adults had a flu vaccine during the past 12 months.

### WOMEN'S HEALTH

In 2017, two-thirds (66%) of Lucas County African American women over the age of 40 reported having a mammogram in the past year. Sixty percent (60%) of African American women ages 19 and over had a clinical breast exam and 50% had a Pap smear to detect cancer of the cervix in the past year. Five percent (5%) of African American women survived a heart attack and 5% survived a stroke at some time in their life. More than half (56%) were obese, 51% had high blood pressure, 26% had high blood cholesterol, and 45% were identified as smokers, known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

## Lucas County African American Women's Health Exams Within the Past Year



### MEN'S HEALTH

In 2017, 7% of Lucas County African American males had a digital rectal exam in the past year. More than one-third (37%) of African American men had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 21% had high blood cholesterol, and 24% were identified as smokers, which, along with obesity (43%), are known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

### ORAL HEALTH

The 2017 health assessment has determined more than half (52%) of Lucas County African American adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year.

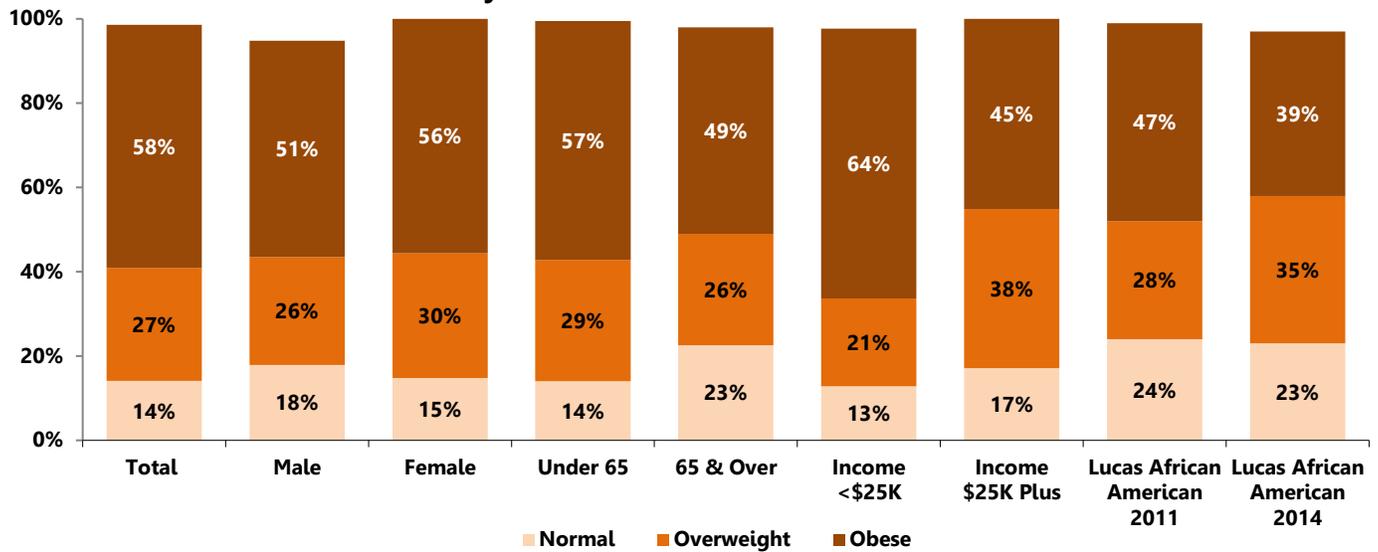
### HEALTH STATUS PERCEPTIONS

In 2017, more than two-fifths (44%) of the Lucas County African American adults rated their health status as excellent or very good. Conversely, 20% of adults, increasing to 36% of those over the age of 65, described their health as fair or poor.

### ADULT WEIGHT STATUS

The 2017 health assessment identified that 85% of Lucas County African American adults were overweight or obese based on Body Mass Index (BMI). The 2015 BRFSS indicates that 35% of Ohio and 38% of U.S. African American adults were obese by BMI. Over half (58%) of Lucas County African American adults were obese.

### Lucas County African American Adult BMI Classifications\*



\*Note: Percentages may not equal 100% due to the exclusion of data for those who were classified as underweight

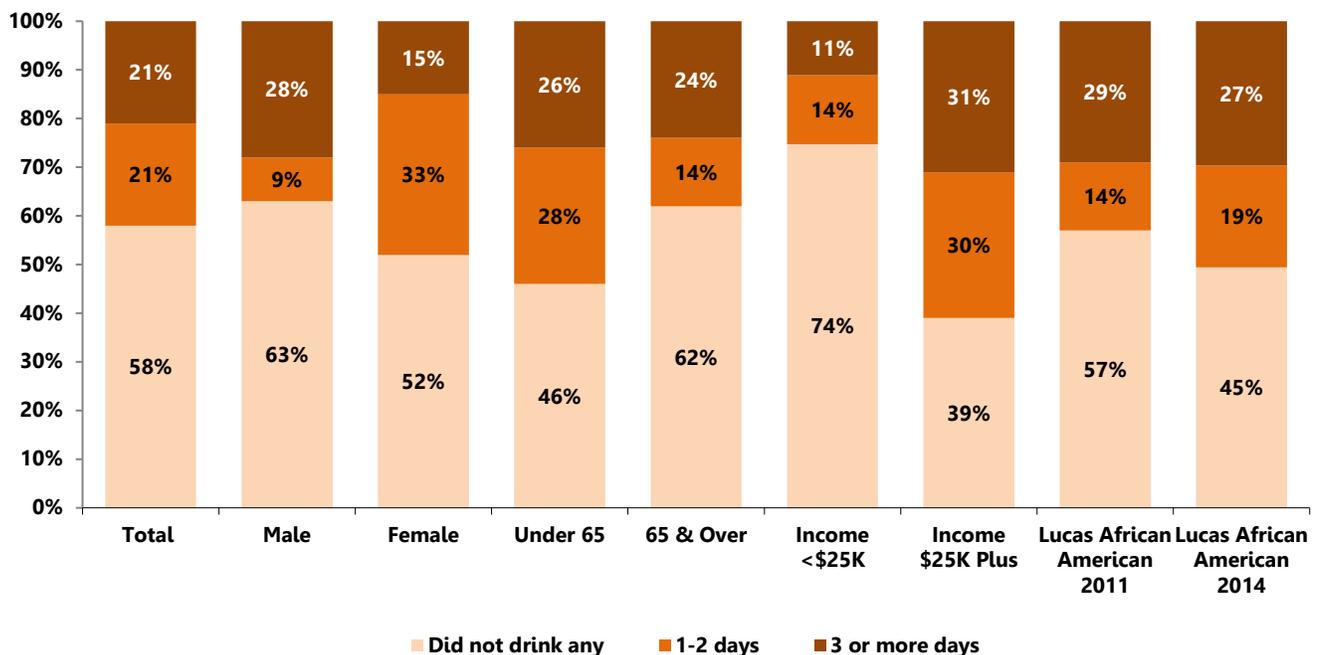
### ADULT TOBACCO USE

In 2017, 17% of Lucas County African American adults were current smokers and 18% were considered former smokers.

### ADULT ALCOHOL USE

More than two-fifths (42%) of the Lucas County African American adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month. In the past month, 7% of African American adults reported driving after having perhaps too much to drink, increasing to 10% of those with incomes more than \$25,000.

### Lucas County African American Adult Average Number of Days Drinking Alcohol in the Past Month\*

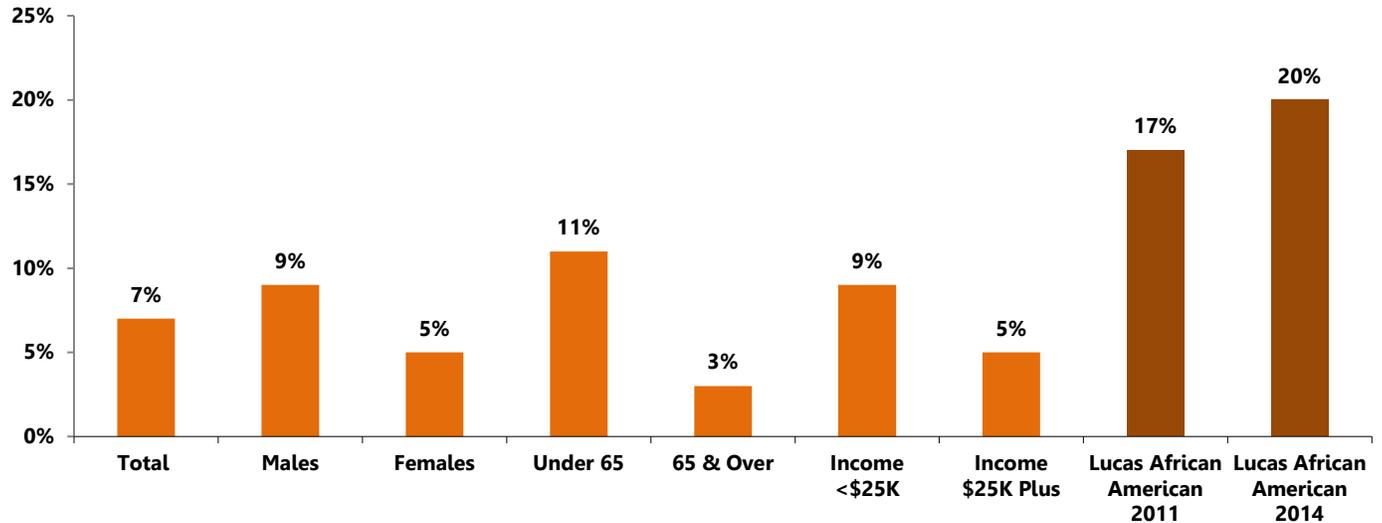


\*Percentages may not equal 100% as some respondents answered "don't know"

## ADULT DRUG USE

In 2017, 7% of Lucas County African American adults had used marijuana during the past 6 months. Eleven percent (11%) of African American adults had used medication not prescribed for them or took more than prescribed to feel good or high and/or more active or alert during the past 6 months.

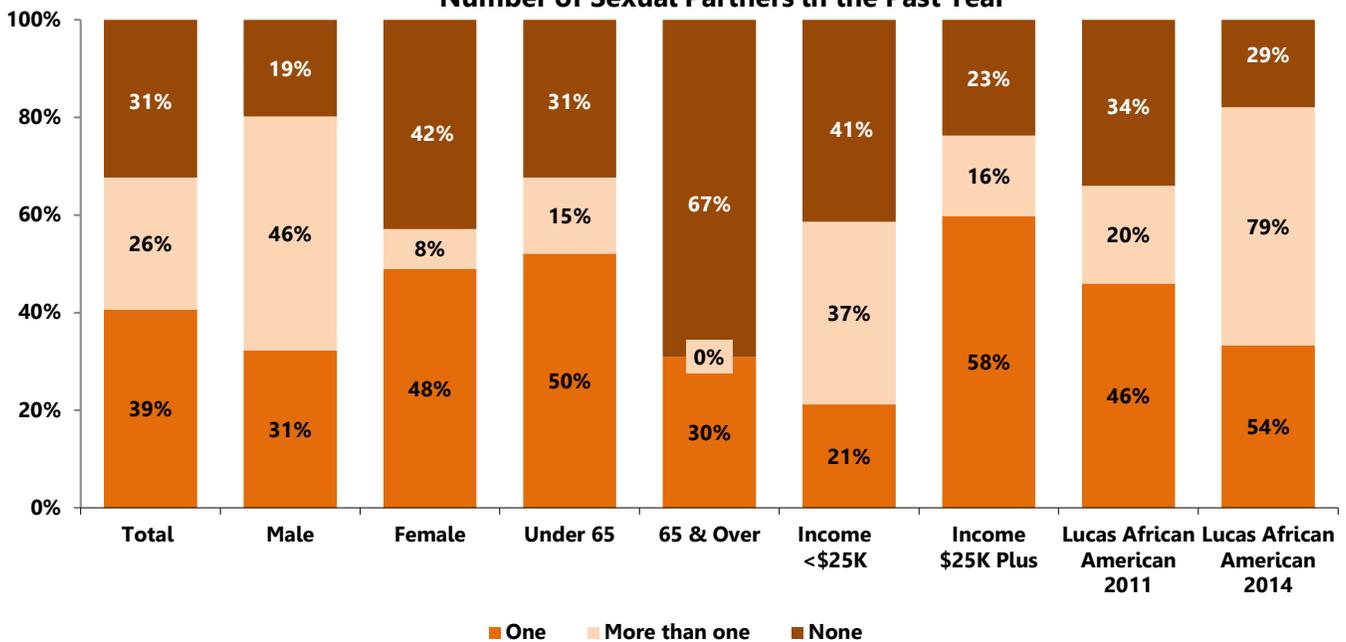
### Lucas County African American Adult Marijuana Use in Past 6 Months



## ADULT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

In 2017, 65% of Lucas County African American adults had sexual intercourse. More than one-quarter (26%) of African American adults had more than one partner.

### Lucas County African American Adult Number of Sexual Partners in the Past Year\*



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

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

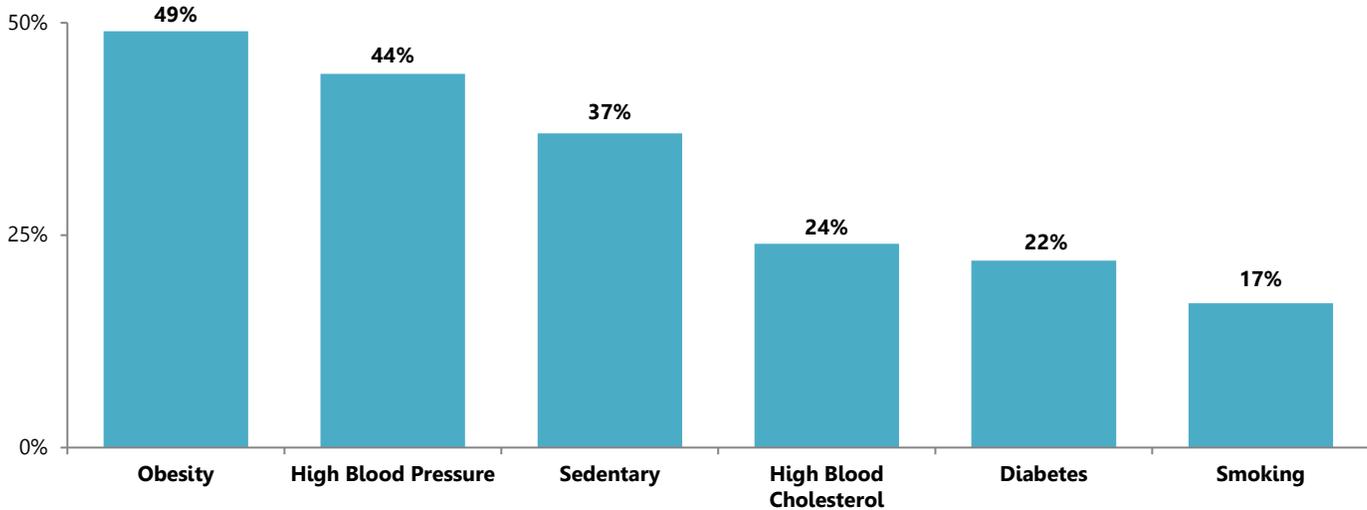
## ADULT MENTAL HEALTH

In 2017, 35% of African American adults felt worried, tense, or anxious almost every day for two weeks or more in a row. Two percent (2%) of Lucas County African American adults considered attempting suicide.

## CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

The 2017 Lucas County health assessment found that 4% of African American adults had survived a heart attack and 6% had survived a stroke. Nearly half (49%) of Lucas County African American adults were obese, 44% had high blood pressure, 31% were smokers, and 24% had high blood cholesterol, which, are four known risk factors for heart disease and stroke. Heart disease (25%) and stroke (5%) accounted for 30% of all Lucas County African American adult deaths in 2013-2015 (*Source: CDC Wonder, 2013-2015*).

**Lucas County African American Adults with CVD Risk Factors**



## CANCER

In 2017, 11% of Lucas County African American adults had been diagnosed with cancer at some time in their life. From 2013-2015, a total of 456 Lucas County African American residents died from cancer, the second leading cause of death in the county (*Source: CDC Wonder*).

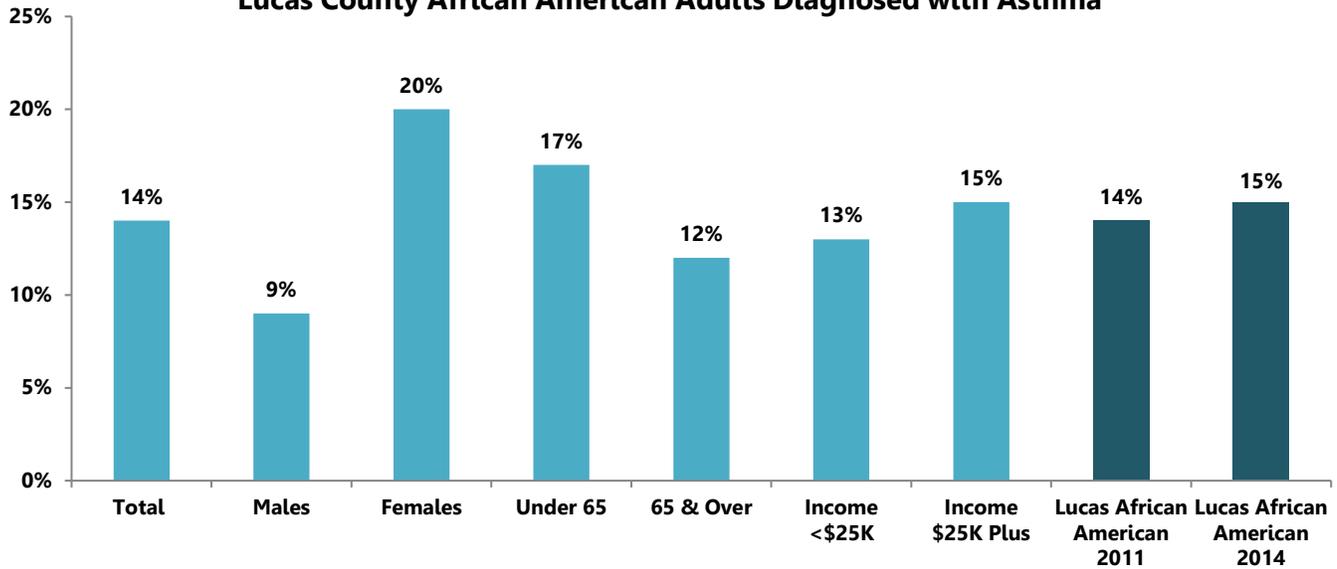
## ARTHRITIS

More than one-fifth (22%) of Lucas County African American adults were told by a health professional that they had some form of arthritis.

## ASTHMA

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

### Lucas County African American Adults Diagnosed with Asthma



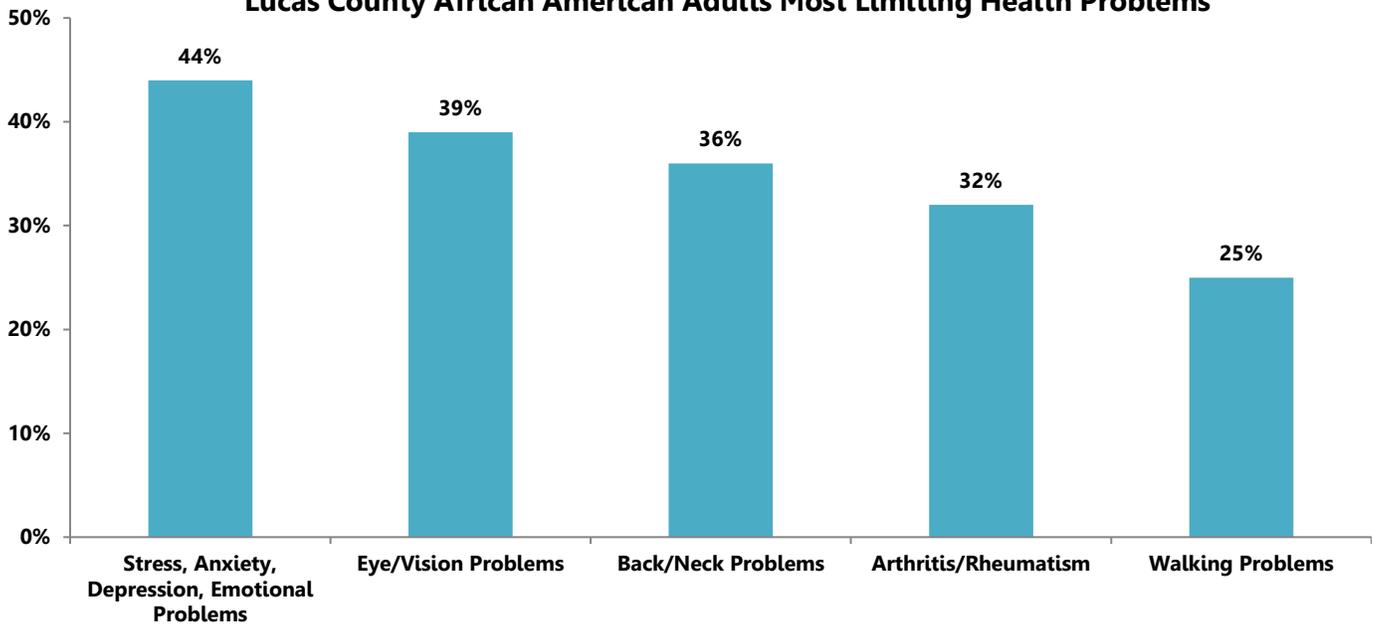
### DIABETES

In 2017, 22% of Lucas County African American adults had been diagnosed with diabetes.

### QUALITY OF LIFE

In 2017, 56% of Lucas County African American adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem.

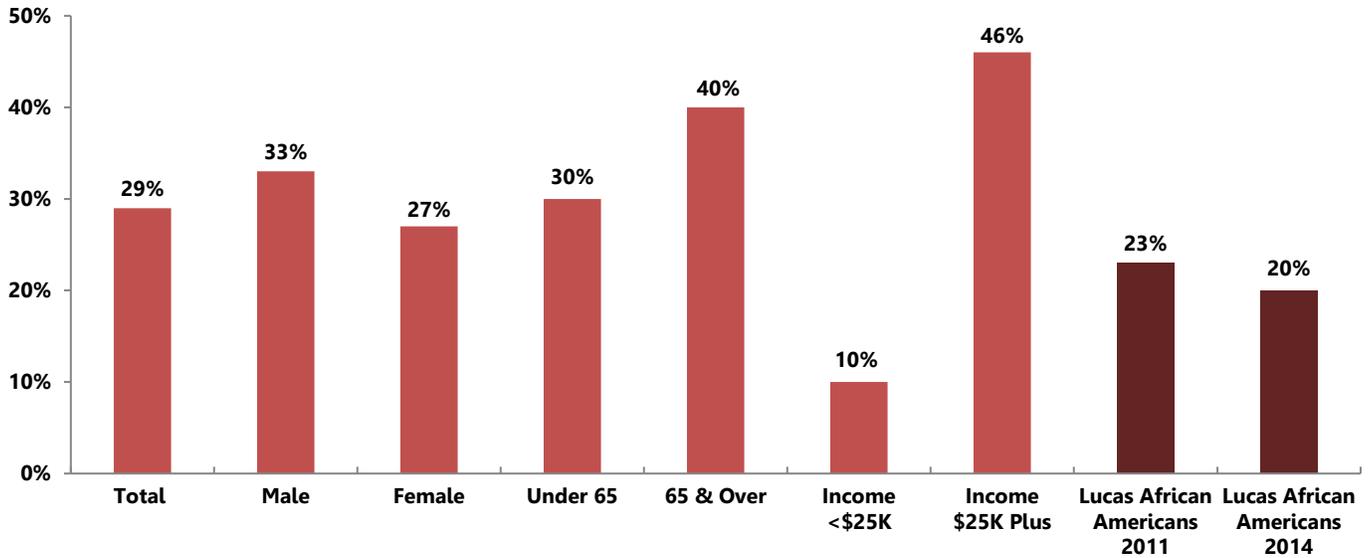
### Lucas County African American Adults Most Limiting Health Problems



## SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

In 2017, 7% of Lucas County African American adults were abused in the past year (including physical, sexual, emotional, financial, or verbal abuse). 42% of African American adults reported gambling in the past year.

### Lucas County African American Adults With a Firearm in the Home



## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Lucas County African American adults reported the following as the top three issues that threatened their health in the past year: bed bugs (24%), mold (8%), and rodents (8%). More than half (57%) of adults reported they had a working smoke detector in their home.

# AFRICAN AMERICAN ADULT TREND SUMMARY

Adult Variables	Lucas County African Americans 2007	Lucas County African Americans 2011	Lucas County African Americans 2014	Lucas County African Americans 2017	Lucas County 2017	Ohio African Americans 2015	U.S. African Americans 2015
<b>Health Status and Coverage</b>							
Rated health as excellent or very good	37%	36%	29%	44%	49%	42%	44%
Rated general health as fair or poor	25%	26%	29%	20%	14%	21%	21%
Rated their mental health as not good on four or more days in the previous month	N/A	N/A	32%	33%	37%	N/A	N/A
Uninsured	12%	25%	25%	3%	6%	12%	15%
<b>Arthritis, Asthma, &amp; Diabetes</b>							
Had been diagnosed with diabetes	22%	17%	21%	22%	12%	14%	14%
Had been diagnosed with arthritis	31%	22%	18%	22%	23%	26%	24%
Had been diagnosed with asthma	15%	14%	15%	14%	10%	18%	16%
<b>Cardiovascular Health</b>							
Had a heart attack	N/A	1%	8%	4%	5%	6%	4%
Had angina	10%	1%	5%	2%	2%	4%	4%
Had a stroke	N/A	2%	4%	6%	3%	4%	4%
Had been diagnosed with high blood pressure	54%	44%	49%	44%	34%	40%	41%
Had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol	37%	21%	23%	24%	25%	35%	35%
Had blood cholesterol checked within the past 5 years	75%	69%	79%	68%	77%	75%	78%
<b>Weight Status</b>							
Obese	44%	47%	39%	58%	36%	35%	38%
Overweight	37%	28%	35%	27%	38%	34%	35%
<b>Alcohol Consumption</b>							
Had at least one alcoholic beverage in past month	40%	43%	46%	42%	65%	49%	46%
Binge drinker (drank 5 or more drinks for males and 4 or more for females on an occasion)	N/A	21%	21%	32%	24%	14%	13%
<b>Drug Use</b>							
Adults who used marijuana in the past 6 months	9%	17%	20%	7%	12%	N/A	N/A
Adults who misused prescription drugs in the past 6 months	10%	8%	11%	11%	6%	N/A	N/A
<b>Tobacco Use</b>							
Current smoker (currently smoke some or all days)	26%	25%	33%	17%	14%	28%	19%
Former smoker (smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime & now do not smoke)	20%	17%	15%	18%	23%	15%	16%
<b>Sexual Behavior</b>							
Had more than one sexual partner in past year	20%	20%	17%	26%	12%	N/A	N/A

N/A - not available

 Indicates alignment with Ohio State Health Assessment

Adult Variables	Lucas County African Americans 2007	Lucas County African Americans 2011	Lucas County African Americans 2014	Lucas County African Americans 2017	Lucas County 2017	Ohio African Americans 2015	U.S. African Americans 2015
<b>Preventive Medicine</b>							
Had a pneumonia vaccination (ages 65 and over)	44%	55%	51%	71%	71%	73%	64%
Had a flu vaccine in the past year	28%	28%	40%	59%	52%	34%	34%
Had a flu vaccine in the past year (ages 65 and over)	46%	67%	55%	73%	73%	60%	53%
Had a pap smear in the past three years	N/A	N/A	78%	77%	68%	76%*	79%*
Had a mammogram in the past two years (age 40 & over)	78%	76%	79%	80%	75%	82%*	79%*
Had a clinical breast exam in the past two years (age 40 and older)	78%	79%	74%	81%	70%	N/A	N/A
Had a digital rectal exam within the past year	37%	34%	21%	7%	18%	N/A	N/A
<b>Mental Health</b>							
Considered attempting suicide in the past year	N/A	3%	5%	2%	2%	N/A	N/A
<b>Oral Health</b>							
Had visited a dentist in the past year	55%	60%	51%	63%	66%	60%*	57%*
Had one or more permanent teeth removed	N/A	58%	60%	47%	40%	53%*	55%*
Had all permanent teeth removed (age 65 & over)	N/A	24%	26%	15%	10%	19%*	22%*
<b>Quality of Life</b>							
Limited in some way because of physical, mental or emotional problem	53%	N/A	49%	56%	43%	N/A	N/A

N/A - not available

\*2014 BRFSS Data

# MINORITY YOUTH TREND SUMMARY

Youth in grades 6<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> in Lucas County public school districts were used as a sample for the adolescent survey. The survey was approved by all participating superintendents. Schools and grades were randomly selected. Each student in that grade had to have an equal chance of being in the class that was selected, such as a home room or health class. Classrooms were randomly chosen by the school principal. Passive permission slips were mailed home to parents of any student whose class was selected to participate. See the 2016/2017 Lucas County Community Health Assessment for further youth health survey results and participating school districts.

Youth Variables	Lucas County White 2016/17 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> ) N=860	Lucas County African Americans 2016/17 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> ) N=272	Lucas County Latinos 2016/17 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> ) N=157	Lucas County 2016/17 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> ) N=1,535	Lucas County White 2016/17 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> ) N=444	Lucas County African Americans 2016/17 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> ) N=171	Lucas County Latinos 2016/17 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> ) N=88	Lucas County 2016/17 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> ) N=794
<b>Weight Control</b>								
<b>Obese</b> 	11%	22%	15%	13%	13%	21%	15%	15%
<b>Overweight</b> 	11%	8%	14%	11%	12%	9%	15%	12%
<b>Described themselves as slightly or very overweight</b>	26%	27%	29%	26%	32%	27%	30%	30%
<b>Trying to lose weight</b>	59%	55%	53%	57%	63%	51%	59%	60%
<b>Exercised to lose weight</b>	43%	36%	38%	41%	45%	33%	43%	42%
<b>Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods lower in fat to lose weight</b>	24%	21%	22%	23%	29%	18%	26%	26%
<b>Went without eating for 24 hours or more</b>	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	5%	3%	4%
<b>Took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice</b>	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%
<b>Vomited or took laxatives</b>	1%	1%	3%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
<b>Ate 1 to 4 servings of fruits and vegetables per day</b> 	90%	77%	81%	85%	92%	80%	83%	87%
<b>Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on every day in past week</b>	25%	28%	22%	26%	19%	32%	18%	23%
<b>Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days in past week</b>	51%	38%	32%	46%	47%	43%	27%	44%
<b>Watched TV 3 or more hours per day</b>	13%	35%	20%	18%	14%	31%	20%	18%
<b>Unintentional Injuries and Violence</b>								
<b>Been in a physical fight in past year</b>	18%	37%	27%	23%	16%	32%	25%	23%
<b>Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in past year</b>	4%	8%	5%	6%	5%	7%	7%	7%
<b>Did not go to school because felt unsafe</b> 	4%	7%	7%	5%	3%	5%	6%	4%
<b>Electronically/cyber bullied in past year</b> 	12%	9%	8%	11%	13%	11%	10%	12%
<b>Bullied in past year</b>	36%	32%	32%	34%	38%	31%	32%	35%
<b>Bullied on school property in past year</b> 	20%	19%	19%	20%	18%	14%	14%	17%
<b>Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend in past year</b> 	2%	5%	4%	5%	3%	7%	3%	6%

 Indicates alignment with Ohio State Health Assessment

Youth Variables	Lucas County White 2016/17 N=860	Lucas County African Americans 2016/17 N=272	Lucas County Latinos 2016/17 N=157	Lucas County 2016/17 N=1,535	Lucas County White 2016/17 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> ) N=444	Lucas County African Americans 2016/17 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> ) N=171	Lucas County Latinos 2016/17 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> ) N=88	Lucas County 2016/17 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> ) N=794
<b>Mental Health</b>								
Youth who had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year 	10%	15%	17%	12%	12%	17%	17%	14%
Attempted suicide in past year	4%	12%	10%	7%	5%	11%	10%	8%
Felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row 	22%	30%	32%	24%	28%	32%	35%	29%
Suffered blow or jolt to head	10%	10%	12%	10%	10%	7%	9%	10%
<b>Alcohol Consumption</b>								
Current drinker 	17%	17%	23%	17%	26%	22%	36%	27%
Binge drinker (of all youth) 	7%	6%	12%	7%	12%	9%	18%	13%
Rode with someone who was drinking alcohol in past month	16%	21%	17%	17%	17%	21%	21%	19%
Drank and drove (of youth drivers)	2%	7%	1%	4%	4%	10%	3%	6%
Drank for the first time before age 13 (of all youth)	7%	11%	11%	8%	6%	10%	10%	8%
<b>Tobacco Use</b>								
Current smokers	2%	2%	7%	3%	4%	4%	9%	5%
Smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before the age of 13 (of all youth)	2%	3%	5%	3%	2%	5%	7%	4%
Tried to quit smoking (of those youths who smoked in the past year)	30%	27%	57%	31%	32%	40%	64%	34%
Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the past month (of all youth)	1%	1%	4%	2%	2%	1%	5%	2%
<b>Sexual Behavior</b>								
Ever had sexual intercourse	22%	34%	33%	29%	31%	48%	48%	42%
Participated in anal sex	4%	6%	9%	6%	6%	6%	15%	8%
Participated in oral sex	19%	27%	30%	23%	27%	39%	46%	35%
Participated in sexting	25%	26%	30%	25%	34%	37%	44%	37%
Had viewed pornography	36%	28%	34%	32%	49%	38%	37%	42%
Used a condom at last intercourse	57%	57%	49%	53%	59%	63%	48%	58%
Used birth control pills at last intercourse	15%	11%	14%	14%	16%	12%	14%	15%
Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse	6%	15%	8%	12%	7%	17%	10%	13%
Had four or more sexual partners (of all youth)	4%	15%	15%	11%	6%	20%	19%	15%
Had sexual intercourse before age 13 (of all youth)	3%	10%	8%	7%	2%	12%	6%	7%
<b>Drug Use</b>								
Used marijuana in the past month 	6%	20%	17%	10%	10%	30%	27%	18%
Ever used cocaine	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	2%	5%	2%
Ever used heroin	<1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Ever used methamphetamines	0%	<1%	0%	<1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
<b>Personal Health and Safety</b>								
Visited a dentist for a check-up within the past year	82%	65%	75%	76%	80%	65%	76%	76%
Diagnosed with asthma	18%	32%	22%	21%	19%	35%	23%	24%

 Indicates alignment with Ohio State Health Assessment

# Health Care Access: Health Care Coverage

## Key Findings

The 2017 health assessment data has identified that 3% of Lucas County African American adults were without health care coverage.

## General Health Coverage

- In 2017, 97% Lucas County African American adults had health care coverage, leaving 3% who were uninsured. The 2015 BRFSS reports uninsured prevalence rates for Ohio (12%) and the U.S. (15%).
- The following types of health care coverage were used: employer (33%), Medicare (31%), Medicaid or medical assistance (18%), multiple-including private sources (6%), multiple-including government sources (5%), self-paid plan (2%), Health Insurance Marketplace (2%), someone else's employer (2%), and military or VA (1%).

### 3% of Lucas County African-American adults were uninsured.

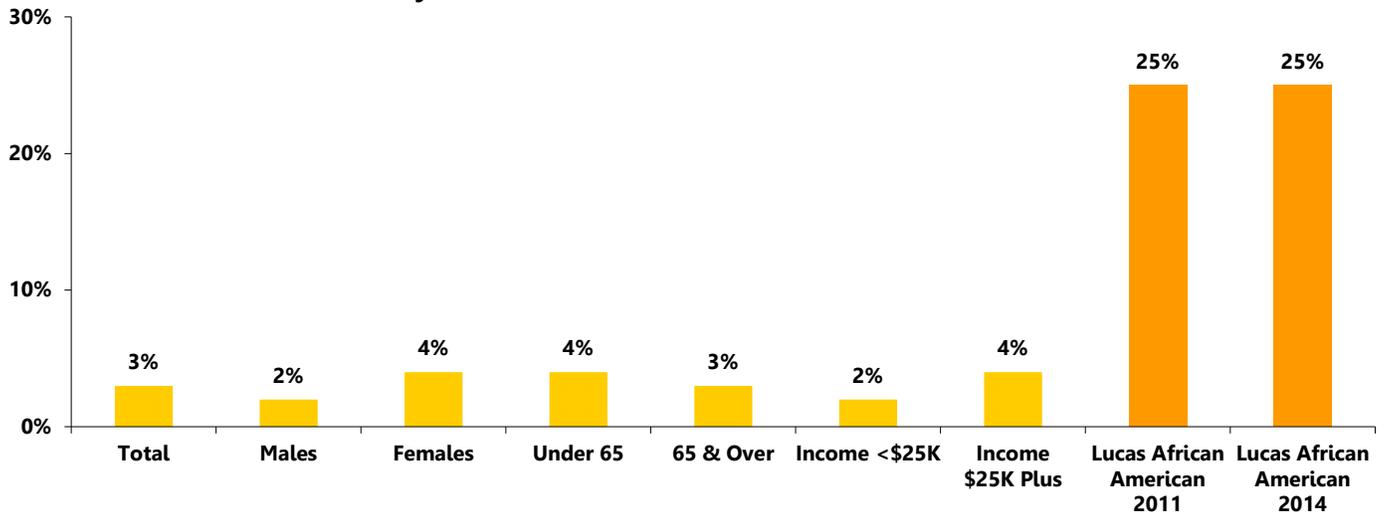
- Lucas County African American adult health care coverage includes the following: medical (94%), vision/eyeglasses (87%), dental (82%), prescription coverage (78%), mental health (76%), preventive health (75%), immunizations (69%), outpatient therapy (63%), alcohol and drug treatment (48%), durable medical equipment (48%), home care (41%), skilled nursing/assisted living (34%), transportation (30%), and hospice (28%).
- The top reasons uninsured African American adults gave for being without health care coverage were:
  - They lost their job or changed employers (48%)
  - They could not afford to pay the premiums (27%)
  - They became ineligible (21%)
  - They were confused about how to enroll (17%)
  - They became a part-time or temporary employee (13%)

*\*Percentages do not equal 100% because respondents could select more than one reason*
- Lucas County African American adults had the following issues regarding their healthcare coverage: cost (22%), pre-existing conditions (18%), could not understand their insurance plan (7%), provider no longer covered (5%), working with their insurance company (5%), opted out of certain coverage because they could not afford it (4%), opted out of certain coverage because they did not need it (4%), service not deemed medically necessary (4%), limited visits (4%), and service no longer covered (4%).

Adult Comparisons	Lucas County African American 2007	Lucas County African American 2011	Lucas County African American 2014	Lucas County African American 2017	Ohio African American 2015	U.S. African American 2015
Uninsured	12%	25%	25%	3%	12%	15%

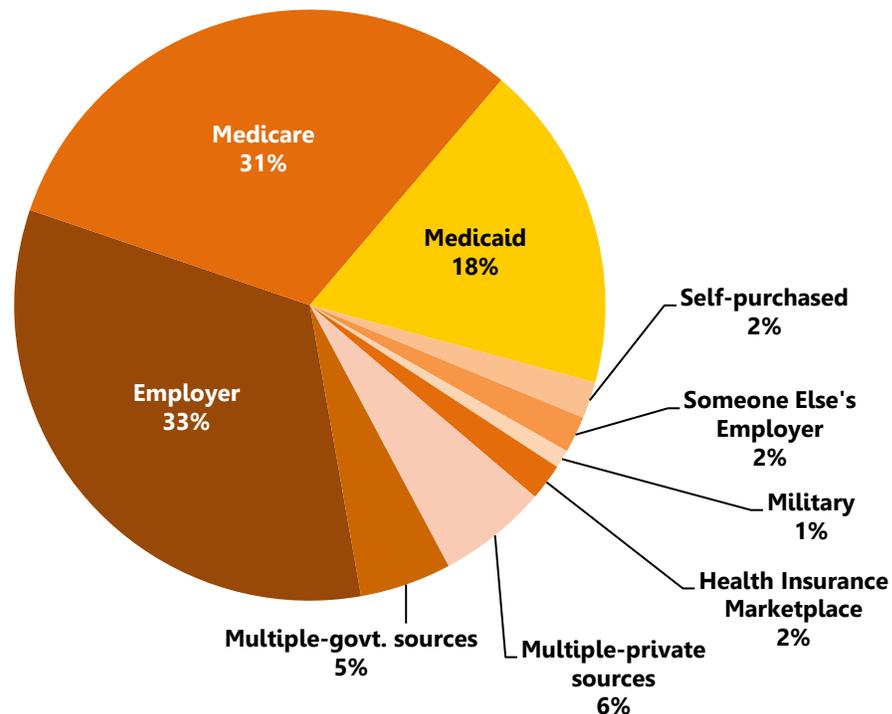
The following graph shows the percentages of Lucas County African American adults who were uninsured by demographic characteristics. Examples of how to interpret the information in the graph includes: 3% of all Lucas County African American adults were uninsured, 2% of African American adults with an income less than \$25,000 reported being uninsured, and 4% of those under age 65 lacked health care coverage. The pie chart shows sources of Lucas County African American adults' health care coverage.

### Lucas County African American Adults Who Were Uninsured



**2% of Lucas County African-American adults with incomes less than \$25,000 were uninsured.**

### Source of Health Coverage for Lucas County African American Adults



The following chart shows what is included in Lucas County African American adults' insurance coverage.

Health Coverage Includes:	Yes	No	Don't Know
Medical	94%	1%	4%
Vision	87%	9%	4%
Dental	82%	11%	7%
Prescription Coverage	78%	1%	21%
Mental Health	76%	4%	20%
Preventive Health	75%	3%	22%
Immunizations	69%	2%	29%
Outpatient Therapy	63%	3%	34%
Alcohol and Drug Treatment	48%	5%	47%
Durable Medical Equipment	48%	5%	47%
Home Care	41%	4%	55%
Skilled Nursing/Assisted Living	34%	4%	62%
Transportation	30%	10%	60%
Hospice	28%	4%	68%

# Health Care Access: Access and Utilization

## Key Findings

*The 2017 health assessment identified that 88% of African American adults had visited a doctor's office for health care services or advice. Seventeen percent (17%) of African American adults looked for a program to help with depression, anxiety, or some mental health problem.*

## Health Care Access and Utilization

- Lucas County African American adults visited the following places for health care services or advice: doctor's office (88%), hospital emergency room (51%), internet (20%), urgent care center (20%), 9-1-1/ambulance service (19%), family and friends (17%), public health clinic or community health department (9%), chiropractor (4%), in-store health clinic (4%), Department of Veteran's Affairs (VA) (2%), alternative therapies (2%), and telemedicine (2%). Three percent (3%) of African American adults indicated they had no usual place for health care services.
- The following might prevent African American adults from seeing a doctor if they were sick, injured, or needed some kind of health care: inconvenient hours (25%), could not get time off work (24%), worried they might find something wrong (22%), cost (18%), doctor would not take their insurance (12%), difficult to get an appointment (8%), difficult to find/no transportation (7%), frightened of the procedure or doctor (7%), discrimination (4%), do not trust or believe doctors (3%), could not find childcare (2%), and some other reason (5%).
- More than one-third (38%) of African American adults did not get prescriptions from their doctor filled in the past year, increasing to 50% of those without prescription coverage.
- Those who did not get their prescriptions filled gave the following reasons: they did not think they needed it (54%), no prescriptions to be filled (26%), too expensive (22%), they stretched their current prescription by taking less than prescribed (10%), side effects (7%), they did not have insurance (7%), transportation (6%), fear of addiction (4%), there was no generic equivalent (4%), and they were taking too many medications (3%).
- A living will is a written legal document that details adults' wishes for end-of-life medical care if they are unable to make decisions for themselves. Fifteen percent (15%) of Lucas County African American adults reported they had a living will, increasing to 24% of those with incomes greater than \$25,000.
- A durable power of attorney is a written legal document in which people name an individual who will make medical care decisions for them when they are unable to do so. Ten percent (10%) of African American adults had a durable power of attorney.
- Of the Lucas County African American adults who did not have a living will or durable power of attorney, 63% had discussed their medical wishes with a family member or loved one.

## Availability of Services

- Lucas County African American adults reported they had looked for the following programs: depression, anxiety or mental health (17%); disability (14%); weight problems (12%); elderly care (4%); marital or family problems (3%); alcohol abuse (2%); tobacco cessation (3%); drug abuse (2%); end-of-life/Hospice care (1%); and gambling abuse (1%). No adults reported looking for a program to help with detoxification for opiates/heroin.

### Lucas County African American Adults Able to Access Assistance Programs/Services

Types of Programs (% of all adults who looked for the programs)	Lucas County African American adults who have looked but have <u>NOT</u> found a specific program	Lucas County African American adults who have looked and have found a specific program
<b>Depression or Anxiety</b> (17% of all adults looked)	19%	81%
<b>Disability</b> (14% of all adults looked)	31%	69%
<b>Weight Problems</b> (12% of all adults looked)	29%	71%
<b>Elderly Care</b> (4% of all adults looked)	29%	71%
<b>Marital/Family Problems</b> (3% of all adults looked)	17%	83%
<b>Tobacco Cessation</b> (3% of all adults looked)	40%	60%

# Healthcare Access: Preventive Medicine

## Key Findings

Almost three-quarters (71%) of African American adults ages 65 and over had a pneumonia vaccination at some time in their life. More than half (59%) of African American adults had a flu vaccine during the past 12 months.

## Preventive Medicine

- More than half (59%) of Lucas County African American adults had a flu vaccine during the past 12 months. The 2015 BRFSS reported 34% for Ohio and U.S. African American adults.
- Almost three-quarters (73%) of Lucas County African American adults ages 65 and over had a flu vaccine in the past 12 months (BRFSS reported 60% for Ohio and 53% for the U.S. in 2015).
- More than one-quarter (29%) of African American adults had a pneumonia shot in their life, increasing to 71% of those ages 65 and over (BRFSS reported 73% for Ohio and 64% for the U.S. in 2015).
- Lucas County African American adults have had the following vaccines: tetanus booster (including Tdap) in the past 10 years (62%), MMR in their lifetime (56%), chicken pox in their lifetime (41%), pneumonia vaccine in their lifetime (29%), pertussis vaccine in the past 10 years (17%), Zoster (shingles) vaccine in their lifetime (12%), and human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine in their lifetime (9%).

## Preventive Health Screenings and Exams

- In the past year, 66% of Lucas County African American women ages 40 and over had a mammogram.
- In the past year, one-in-fourteen (7%) African American men had a digital rectal exam.
- See the Women and Men’s Health Sections for further prostate, mammogram, clinical breast exam, and Pap smear screening test information for Lucas County African American adults.

Adult Comparisons	Lucas County African Americans 2007	Lucas County African Americans 2011	Lucas County African Americans 2014	Lucas County African Americans 2017	Ohio African Americans 2015	U.S. African Americans 2015
Had a pneumonia vaccination (ages 65 and over)	44%	55%	51%	71%	73%	64%
Had a flu vaccine in the past year	28%	28%	40%	59%	34%	34%
Had a flu vaccine in the past year (ages 65 and over)	46%	67%	55%	73%	60%	53%

N/A – Not Available

### Lucas County African American Adults Health Screening Results\*

General Screening Results	Total Sample
Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure	44%
Diagnosed with High Blood Cholesterol	24%
Diagnosed with Diabetes	22%
Survived a Stroke	6%
Survived a Heart Attack	4%

*\*Percentages based on all Lucas County African American adults surveyed*

### Lucas County African American Adults Having Discussed Healthcare Topics With Their Healthcare Professional in the Past 12 Months

Healthcare Topics	Total 2017
Weight Control including diet and physical activity	38%
Immunizations	22%
Family history	21%
Depression, anxiety, or emotional problems	21%
Safe use of prescription medication	20%
Tobacco use	14%
Family planning	7%
Injury prevention such as safety belt use, helmet use & smoke detectors	7%
Safe use of opiate-based pain medication	7%
Self-testicular exams	5%
Sexually transmitted diseases (STD's)	4%
Alcohol use	3%
Drug abuse	3%
Domestic violence	2%

# Healthcare Access: Women's Health

## Key Findings

In 2017, nearly two-thirds (66%) of Lucas County African American women over the age of 40 reported having a mammogram in the past year. Sixty percent (60%) of Lucas County African American women ages 19 and over had a clinical breast exam and 50% had a Pap smear to detect cancer of the cervix in the past year. Five percent (5%) of African American women survived a heart attack and 5% survived a stroke at some time in their life. More than half (56%) were obese, 51% had high blood pressure, 26% had high blood cholesterol, and 18% were identified as smokers, known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

## Women's Health Screenings

- In 2017, 70% of African American women had a mammogram at some time, and two-fifths (49%) had this screening in the past year.
- Nearly two-thirds (66%) of African American women ages 40 and over had a mammogram in the past year and 80% had one in the past two years. The 2013 BRFSS reported that 82% of African American women 40 and over in Ohio and 79% in the U.S. had a mammogram in the past two years.
- Most (87%) Lucas County African American women had a clinical breast exam at some time in their life, and 60% had one within the past year. More than four-fifths (81%) of women ages 40 and over had a clinical breast exam in the past two years.
- Eighty-seven percent (87%) of Lucas County African American women had a Pap smear, and 50% reported having had the exam in the past year. More than three-quarters (77%) of women had a Pap smear in the past three years. The 2014 BRFSS indicated that 76% of Ohio and 79% of U.S. African American women had a pap smear in the past three years.
- More than three-fourths (78%) of Lucas County African American women had a pelvic exam at some time in their life, and 50% had one within the past year.

## Women's Health Concerns

- African American women used the following as their usual source of services for female health concerns: general or family physician (40%), private gynecologist (35%), community health center (3%), family planning clinic (3%), health department clinic (1%), and some other place (2%). Eight percent (8%) indicated they did not have a usual source of services for female health concerns and 8% had multiple sources.
- In 2017, the health assessment determined that 5% of African American women had survived a heart attack and 5% had survived a stroke at some time in their life.
- From 2013-2015, major cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke) accounted for 31% of all African American female deaths in Lucas County (Source: CDC Wonder, Underlying Cause of Death).

### Lucas County African American Female Leading Causes of Death, 2013 – 2015

1. Heart Diseases (25% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (23%)
3. Stroke (6%)
4. Diabetes (5%)
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (4%)

(Source: CDC Wonder, 2013-2015)

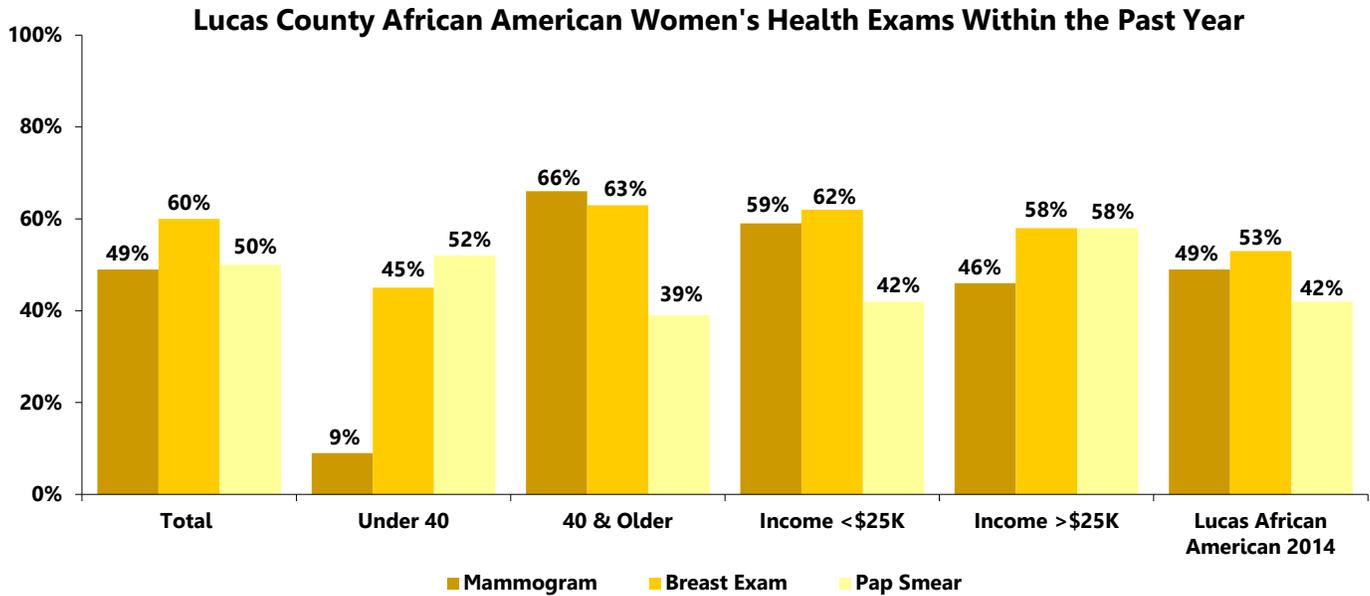
### Ohio African American Female Leading Causes of Death, 2013 – 2015

1. Heart Diseases (22% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (22%)
3. Stroke (6%)
4. Diabetes (5%)
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (4%)

(Source: CDC Wonder, 2013-2015)

- Major risk factors for cardiovascular disease include smoking, obesity, high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, physical inactivity, and diabetes. In Lucas County, the 2017 Health Assessment has identified that:
  - 85% of African American women were overweight or obese (69% Ohio, 74% U.S., 2015 BRFSS)
  - 51% were diagnosed with high blood pressure (40% Ohio, 41% U.S., 2015 BRFSS)
  - 26% were diagnosed with high blood cholesterol (34% Ohio, 34% U.S., 2015 BRFSS)
  - 19% had been diagnosed with diabetes (16% Ohio, 15% U.S., 2015 BRFSS)
  - 18% were current smokers (24% Ohio, 16% U.S., 2015 BRFSS)

The following graph shows the percentage of Lucas County African American females that had various health exams in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph include: 49% of Lucas County African American females had a mammogram within the past year, 60% had a clinical breast exam, and 50% had a Pap smear.



Adult Comparisons	Lucas County African Americans 2007	Lucas County African Americans 2011	Lucas County African Americans 2014	Lucas County African Americans 2017	Ohio African Americans 2015	U.S. African Americans 2015
Had a pap smear in the past three years	N/A	N/A	78%	77%	76%*	79%*
Had a mammogram in the past two years (age 40 & over)	78%	76%	79%	80%	82%*	79%*
Had a clinical breast exam in the past two years (age 40 and over)	78%	79%	74%	81%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not Available  
 \* 2014 BRFSS Data

## Selected Cancers: Female Breast Cancer

- Breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among black women, and an estimated 30,700 new cases were expected to be diagnosed in 2016.
- Similar to the pattern among white women, breast cancer incidence rates among black women increased rapidly during much of the 1980s, largely due to increased detection by mammography screening. However, while rates thereafter generally stabilized in white women they continued to increase, albeit more slowly, in black women.
- The continued increase in incidence rates in black women may in part reflect the rising prevalence of obesity in this group.
- During 2008-2012, the overall breast cancer incidence rate in black women was 124.3 cases per 100,000 women, 3% lower than in white women (128.1). However, rates were higher in black than in white women in seven U.S. states, and were not significantly different in 24 states.
- Breast cancer incidence rates are also higher among blacks than whites for women under age 45. The median age of diagnosis is 58 for black women, compared to 62 for white women.

*(Source: American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts & Figures for African Americans, 2016-2018)*

# Healthcare Access: Men's Health

## Key Findings

In 2017, 7% of Lucas County African American males had a digital rectal exam in the past year. More than one-third (37%) of African American men had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 21% had high blood cholesterol, and 17% were identified as smokers, which, along with obesity (43%), are known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

## Men's Health Screenings

- More than one-third (36%) of Lucas County African American men had a digital rectal exam in their lifetime, and 7% had one in the past year.
- Nearly one-fifth (18%) of African American males performed a self-testicular exam in the past year.
- Fifteen percent (15%) of Lucas County African American males reported having erectile dysfunction, increasing to 39% of those over the age of 65.
- Lucas County African American males reported experiencing the following:
  - Incontinence (not having control of bladder) (7%)
  - Low testosterone (5%)
  - Enlarged prostate/benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) (3%)

### Lucas County African American Male Leading Causes of Death, 2013 – 2015

1. Heart Diseases (25%)
2. Cancers (20% of all deaths)
3. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (7%)
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (5%)
5. Stroke (5%)

(Source: CDC Wonder, 2013-2015)

### Ohio African American Male Leading Causes of Death, 2013 – 2015

1. Heart Diseases (23% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (21%)
3. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (6%)
4. Assault, Homicide (5%)
5. Stroke (5%)

(Source: CDC Wonder, 2013-2015)

**14% of Lucas County African American males had a digital rectal exam in the past year.**

## Men's Health Concerns

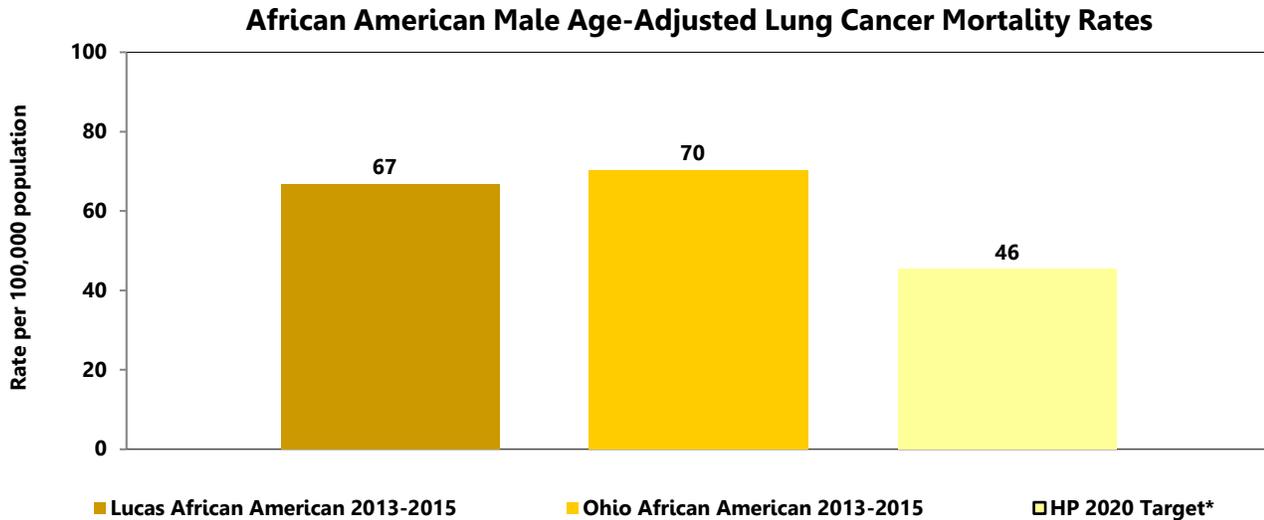
- In 2017, the health assessment determined that 4% of African American men had a heart attack and 7% had a stroke at some time in their life.
- Major risk factors for cardiovascular disease include smoking, obesity, high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, physical inactivity, and diabetes. In Lucas County, the 2017 health assessment has identified that:
  - 57% of African American men were overweight or obese (67% Ohio, 71% U.S., 2015 BRFSS)
  - 37% were diagnosed with high blood pressure (41% Ohio, 40% U.S., 2015 BRFSS)
  - 25% had been diagnosed with diabetes (16% Ohio, 14% U.S., 2015 BRFSS)
  - 21% were diagnosed with high blood cholesterol (35% Ohio, 35% U.S., 2015 BRFSS)
  - 17% were current smokers (33% Ohio, 24% U.S., 2015 BRFSS)
- From 2013-2015, major cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke) accounted for 30% of African American male deaths in Lucas County (Source: CDC Wonder, 2013-2015).

Adult Comparisons	Lucas County African Americans 2007	Lucas County African Americans 2011	Lucas County African Americans 2014	Lucas County African Americans 2017	Ohio African Americans 2015	U.S. African Americans 2015
Had a digital rectal exam within the past year	37%	34%	21%	7%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not Available

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

- From 2013-2015, the Lucas County African American age-adjusted mortality rate for male lung cancer was lower than the Ohio rate but higher than the Healthy People 2020 objective.



*\*Note: The Healthy People 2020 target rates are not gender specific.  
(Source: CDC Wonder 2013-2015 and Healthy People 2020)*

### Prostate Cancer

- An estimated 29,530 cases of prostate cancer were expected to be newly diagnosed among black men in 2016, accounting for 31% of all cancers diagnosed in this group.
- It is estimated that 1 in 6 black men will be diagnosed with prostate cancer in his lifetime, compared to 1 in 8 white men.
- During 2008-2012, the average annual prostate cancer incidence rate was 208.7 cases per 100,000 black men, 70% higher than the rate in white men.
- Similar to whites, incidence rates in black men increased sharply between 1989 and 1992, but have since been generally declining.
- The dramatic changes in prostate cancer incidence rates reflect the use of the prostate -specific antigen (PSA) blood test for the detection of prostate cancer.
- The only well-established risk factors for prostate cancer are age, race, and family history of the disease.
- Men with a father or brother with prostate cancer are 2 to 3 times more likely to be diagnosed than men without a family history.
- Prostate cancer is the second leading cause of death in black men, with an estimated 4,450 deaths expected in 2016.

*Source: American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts & Figures for African Americans, 2016-2018)*

## Improving African American Men's Health One Step at a Time

- The National African American Male Wellness Walk (AAMWW) Initiative goal is to raise awareness for preventable health diseases among minorities, especially among African American men.
- A total of 879 individuals completed one or more health screenings at the National AAMWW in one or more cities in 2015. The cities who participated in the 2015 AAMWW included the following: Columbus, OH; Mahoning Valley (Youngstown), OH; Toledo, OH; Niagara Falls, NY; Detroit, MI; Silver Spring, MD (no screenings); and Washington, DC.
- Medical professionals, activists, and advocates encouraged and explained health screening results and provided information on the next steps to wellness for African American men, women, and children.
- The average BMI for the 84 African American men screened in Toledo, Ohio was 30.0. Which they would be classified as obese.
- The average blood glucose levels for African American men in Toledo, Ohio was 124, meaning they were prediabetic or had borderline diabetes.
- Nearly half of the participants in the 2015 African American Male Wellness Walk, reported having a family history of diabetes.
- 1 in 10 African American women reported they were current smokers, 4% did not have health insurance, and 7% were diabetic.

*(Source: African American Male Wellness Walk Data Report, 2015)*

# Healthcare Access: Oral Health

## Key Findings

The 2017 health assessment determined that 63% of Lucas County African American adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year.

### Access to Dental Care

- In the past year, 63% of Lucas County African American adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic, decreasing to 26% of those with incomes less than \$25,000. The 2014 BRFSS reported that 60% of Ohio African American adults and 57% of U.S. African American adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year.
- More than two-thirds (68%) of Lucas County African American adults with some college education or more had been to the dentist in the past year, compared to 32% of those with a high school diploma or less.
- When asked the main reason for not visiting a dentist in the past year: 35% had no oral health problem; 15% did not have/know a dentist; 14% said cost; 13% said fear, apprehension, nervousness, pain, and dislike going; 8% had dentures; 5% said their dentist did not accept their medical coverage; 4% said transportation; 2% could not get into a dentist; and 2% could not find a dentist taking new Medicaid patients.
- Lucas County African American adults engaged in the following oral health habits daily: brushed their teeth (92%), used mouth wash (54%), and flossed their teeth (49%).
- Nearly half (47%) of African American adults had one or more of their permanent teeth removed, increasing to 73% of those ages 65 and over. The 2014 BRFSS reported that 53% of Ohio and 55% of U.S. African American adults had one or more permanent teeth removed.
- About one-in-seven (15%) Lucas County African American adults ages 65 and over had all of their permanent teeth removed. The 2014 BRFSS reported that 19% of Ohio African American adults and 22% of U.S. African American adults ages 65 and over had all of their permanent teeth removed.
- Lucas County African American adults had the following oral health issues: difficulty eating/chewing (11%), pain (8%), oral bleeding (3%), problems with dentures (3%), loose teeth (3%), no teeth (3%), skipped meals due to pain (2%), and missed work due to mouth pain (1%).

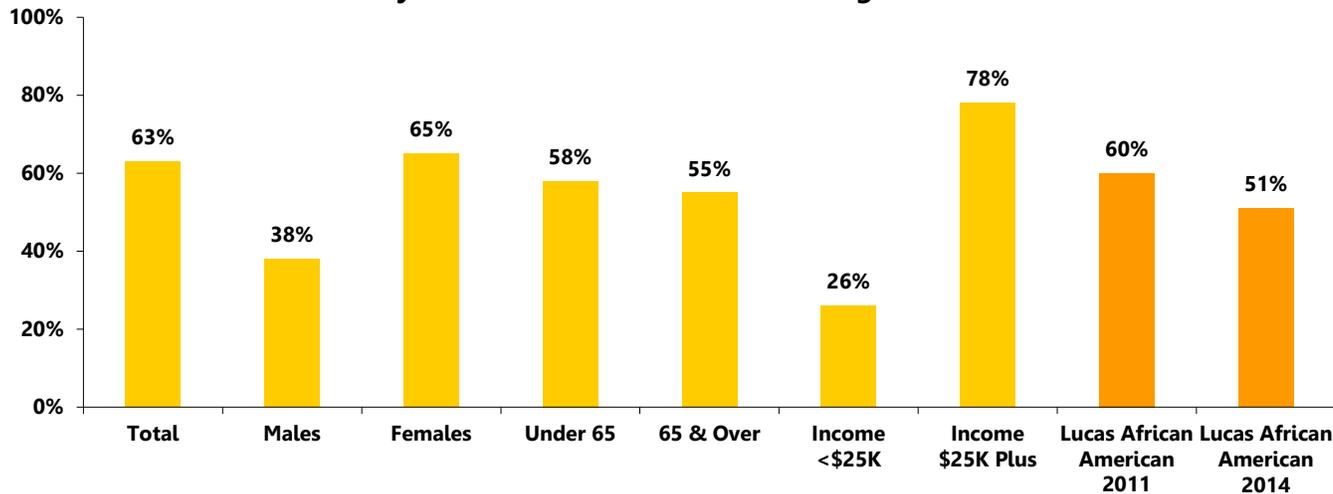
Adult Comparisons	Lucas County African Americans 2007	Lucas County African Americans 2011	Lucas County African Americans 2014	Lucas County African Americans 2017	Ohio African Americans 2015	U.S. African Americans 2015
Had visited a dentist in the past year	55%	60%	51%	63%	60%*	57%*
Had one or more permanent teeth removed	N/A	58%	60%	47%	53%*	55%*
Had all permanent teeth removed (age 65 & over)	N/A	24%	26%	15%	19%*	22%*

N/A – Not Available

\* 2014 BRFSS Data

The following graph provides information about the frequency of Lucas County adult dental visits. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 63% of all Lucas County African American adults had been to the dentist in the past year, 58% of those under the age of 65, and 26% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.

**Lucas County African American Adults Visiting a Dentist in the Past Year\***



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

Adult Oral Health	Within the Past Year	Within the Past 2 Years	Within the Past 5 Years	5 or More years	Never
<b>Time Since Last Visit to Dentist/Dental Clinic</b>					
<b>Males</b>	38%	40%	9%	10%	2%
<b>Females</b>	65%	15%	8%	9%	0%
<b>Total</b>	63%	14%	9%	11%	1%

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

### Disparities in Oral Health

- Non-Hispanic blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians and Alaska Natives generally have the poorest oral health of any racial and ethnic groups in the United States.
- The greatest racial and ethnic disparity among children aged 2-4 years and aged 6-8 years is seen in Mexican American and black, non-Hispanic children.
- Blacks, non-Hispanics, and Mexican Americans aged 35-44 years experience untreated tooth decay nearly twice as much as white, non-Hispanics.
- Adults aged 35-44 years with less than a high school education experience untreated tooth decay nearly three times that of adults with at least some college education.
  - In addition, adults aged 35-44 years with than a high school education experience destructive periodontal (gum) disease nearly three times that of adults with at least some college education.
- The 5-year survival rate is lower for oral pharyngeal (throat) cancers among black men than whites (36% versus 61%).
- Periodontal disease is higher in men than women, and greatest among Mexican Americans and Non-Hispanic blacks, and those with less than a high school education.

(Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Oral Health, Disparities in Oral Health, May 17, 2016)

# Health Behaviors: Health Status Perceptions

## Key Findings

*In 2017, more than two-fifths (44%) of the Lucas County African American adults rated their health status as excellent or very good. Conversely, 20% of adults, increasing to 36% of those over the age of 65, described their health as fair or poor.*

## General Health Status

- In 2017, more than two-fifths (44%) of Lucas County African American adults rated their health as excellent or very good.
- One-fifth (20%) of African American adults rated their health as fair or poor. The 2015 BRFSS had identified that 21% of Ohio and 21% of U.S. African American adults self-reported their health as fair or poor.
- Lucas County African American adults were most likely to rate their health as fair or poor if they:
  - Had been diagnosed with diabetes (38%)
  - Were widowed (38%)
  - Had high blood cholesterol (37%)
  - Were 65 years of age or older (36%)
  - Had high blood pressure (30%)
  - Had a high school education or less (24%)

### African American Adults Who Rated General Health Status Excellent or Very Good

- Lucas County 44% (2017)
- Ohio 42% (2015)
- U.S. 44% (2015)

*(Source: BRFSS 2015 for Ohio and U.S.)*

## Physical Health Status

- Just over one-quarter (26%) of Lucas County African American adults rated their physical health as not good on four or more days in the previous month.
- Lucas County African American adults reported their physical health as not good on an average of 6.5 days in the previous month.

## Mental Health Status

- In 2017, 33% of Lucas County African American adults rated their mental health as not good on four or more days in the previous month.
- Lucas County African American adults reported their mental health as not good on an average of 6.0 days in the previous month.
- More than one-third (38%) of African American adults reported that poor mental or physical health kept them from doing usual activities such as self-care, work, or recreation.
- Lucas County African American adults were most likely to rate their mental health as not good if they:
  - Were female (41%)
  - Were under age 65 (41%)

Health Status	No Days	1-3 Days	4-5 Days	6-7 Days	8 or More Days
<b>Physical Health Not Good in Past 30 Days*</b>					
<b>Males</b>	32%	10%	0%	3%	17%
<b>Females</b>	39%	22%	9%	2%	19%
<b>Total</b>	36%	16%	5%	3%	19%
<b>Mental Health Not Good in Past 30 Days*</b>					
<b>Males</b>	68%	5%	2%	2%	18%
<b>Females</b>	40%	16%	7%	3%	29%
<b>Total</b>	53%	11%	5%	3%	24%

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

Adult Comparisons	Lucas County African Americans 2007	Lucas County African Americans 2011	Lucas County African Americans 2014	Lucas County African Americans 2017	Ohio African Americans 2015	U.S. African Americans 2015
<b>Rated health as excellent or very good</b>	37%	36%	29%	44%	42%	44%
<b>Rated health as fair or poor</b>	25%	26%	29%	20%	21%	21%
<b>Rated their mental health as not good on four or more days in the previous month</b>	N/A	N/A	32%	33%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not Available

# Health Behaviors: Adult Weight Status

## Key Findings

*The 2017 health assessment identified that 85% of Lucas County African American adults were overweight or obese based on Body Mass Index (BMI). The 2015 BRFSS indicates that 35% of Ohio and 38% of U.S. African American adults were obese by BMI. Over half (58%) of Lucas County African American adults were obese.*

## Adult Weight Status

- Eighty-five percent (85%) of Lucas County African American adults were either overweight (27%) or obese (58%) by Body Mass Index (BMI). This puts them at elevated risk for developing a variety of diseases.
- Nearly half (47%) of African American adults were trying to lose weight, 21% were trying to maintain their current weight or keep from gaining weight, and 3% were trying to gain weight. Twenty-nine percent (29%) of African American adults were not doing anything to lose or gain weight.
- Lucas County African American adults did the following to lose weight or keep from gaining weight: drank more water (45%); exercised (38%); ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat (33%); ate a low-carb diet (12%); health coaching (4%); smoked cigarettes (3%); used a weight loss program (2%); bariatric surgery (2%); went without eating 24 or more hours (2%); participated in a prescribed dietary or fitness program (2%); took diet pills, powders or liquids without a doctor's advice (2%); took laxatives (1%); and took prescribed medications (1%).

**58% of Lucas County African American adults were obese.**

## Physical Activity

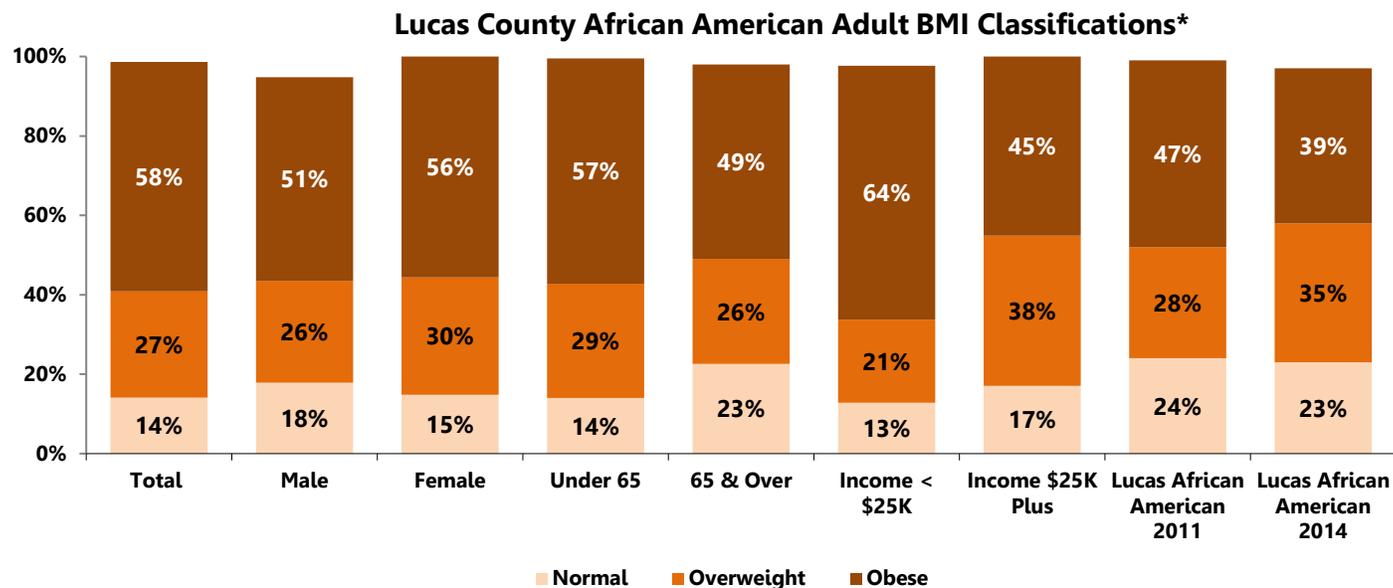
- In Lucas County, 46% of African American adults were engaging in some type of physical activity or exercise for at least 30 minutes 3 or more days per week. Twenty-six percent (26%) of African American adults exercised 5 or more days per week. More than one-third (37%) of African American adults were not participating in any physical activity in the past week, including 5% who were unable to exercise.
- More than half (57%) of those with a high school education or less were not participating in physical activity in the past week.
- The CDC recommends that adults participate in moderate exercise for at least 2 hours and 30 minutes every week or vigorous exercise for at least 1 hour and 15 minutes every week. Whether participating in moderate or vigorous exercise, the CDC also recommends muscle-strengthening activities that work all major muscle groups on 2 or more days per week (*Source: CDC, Physical Activity for Everyone*).
- Reasons for not exercising included the following: too tired (29%), laziness (28%), time (18%), weather (17%), pain or discomfort (16%), could not afford a gym membership (9%), lack of opportunities for those with physical impairments or challenges (7%), did not like to exercise (6%), neighborhood safety (5%), no exercise partner (5%), no transportation (5%), did not know what activities to do (3%), no child care (2%), poorly maintained/no sidewalks (2%), no gym available (2%), no walking, biking trails or parks (1%), and doctor advised them not to exercise (1%).
- Lucas County African American adults spent the most time doing the following physical activities in the past year: walking (42%), occupational exercise (4%), cycling (2%), strength training (2%), running/jogging (1%), exercise machines (1%), group exercise classes (1%), swimming (1%), and other (3%). Thirty-one percent (31%) of African American adults engaged in multiple types of exercise.
- Lucas County African American adults spent an average of 3.6 hours watching TV, 3.5 hours on their cell phone, 2.8 hours on the computer, and 1.4 hours playing video games on an average day of the week.

## Nutrition

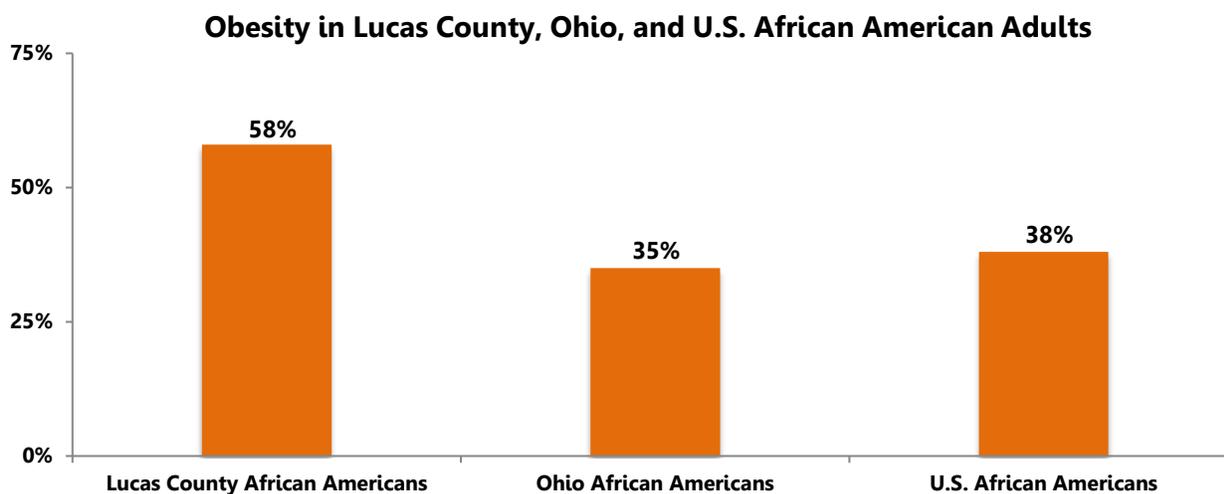
- In 2017, 6% of African American adults ate 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day. Fifty-eight percent (58%) ate between 1 to 2 servings per day, and 16% ate between 3 to 4 servings per day. Twenty percent (20%) of African American adults ate 0 servings of fruits and vegetables per day. The American Cancer Society recommends that adults eat at least 2 ½ cups of fruits and vegetables per day to reduce the risk of cancer and to maintain good health.
- Lucas County African American adults reported the following reasons they chose the types of food they ate: taste/enjoyment (47%), cost (43%), healthiness of food (36%), ease of preparation/time (29%), food they were used to (29%), nutritional content (20%), what their family prefers (17%), calorie content (16%), availability (14%), health care provider’s advice (6%), if it is gluten free (6%), other food sensitivities (6%), artificial sweetener content (5%), if it is lactose free (5%), if it is organic (4%), if it is genetically modified (3%), limitations set by WIC (1%), and other reasons (4%).
- Lucas County African American adults purchased their fruit and vegetables from the following places: large grocery stores (71%), Farmer’s Market (36%), local grocery stores (25%), food pantry (5%), corner/convenience stores (3%), grew their own/garden (3%), Dollar General/Store (3%), community garden (2%), Veggie Mobile/mobile produce (2%), mail order food service (1%), Community Supported Agricultural (CSA) (1%), and other places (4%).
- Fifteen percent (15%) of African American adults did not purchase any fruits and vegetables, increasing to 34% of those with a high school education or less.
- Lucas County African American adults reported the following barriers in consuming fruits and vegetables: too expensive (9%), transportation (4%), did not like the taste (2%), did not know how to prepare them (2%), no access (2%), no variety (1%), and other reasons (3%). Eighty-three percent (83%) reported no barriers to consuming fruits and vegetables.

Adult Comparisons	Lucas County African Americans 2007	Lucas County African Americans 2011	Lucas County African Americans 2014	Lucas County African Americans 2017	Ohio African Americans 2015	U.S. African Americans 2015
<b>Obese</b>	44%	47%	39%	58%	35%	38%
<b>Overweight</b>	37%	28%	35%	27%	34%	35%

The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County African American adults who were overweight or obese by Body Mass Index (BMI) and Lucas County African American adults who are obese compared to Ohio and U.S. Examples of how to interpret the information in the first graph includes: 14% of all Lucas County African American adults were classified as normal weight, 27% were overweight, and 58% were obese.



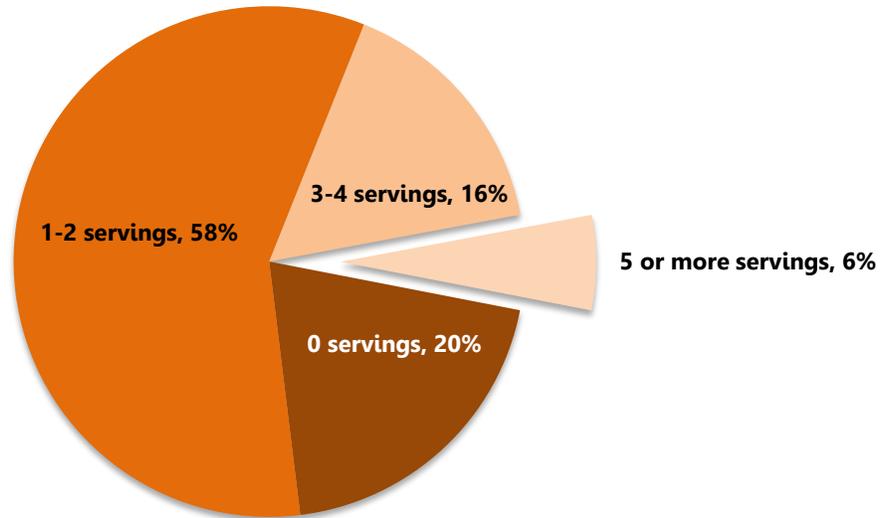
\* Note: Percentages may not equal 100% due to the exclusion of data for those who were classified as underweight



(Source: 2017 Lucas County Health Assessment and 2015 BRFSS)

The following graph shows the average number of servings of fruits and vegetables per day for Lucas County African American adults.

### Average Number of Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Per Day for Lucas County African American Adults



### Obesity Prevention in Black Communities

- Inequalities in a range of factors all influence a person’s chance to live a longer, healthier life.
- These inequalities and disparate access to affordable, healthy food or safe places to be physically active, contribute to higher rates of obesity and related illness in Black communities.
- African American adults are nearly 1.5 times as likely to be obese compared with White adults.
- Approximately 47.8% of African Americans are obese (including 37.1% of men and 56.6% of women) compared with 32.6% of Whites (including 32.4% of men and 32.8% of women).
- More than 75% of African Americans are overweight or obese (including 69% of men and 82% of women) compared with 67.2% of Whites (including 71.4% of men and 63.2% of women).
- Addressing these disparities requires making healthier choices easier in people’s daily lives by removing obstacles that make healthy, affordable food less accessible and ensuring communities have more safe and accessible places for people to be physically active.

*(Source: The State of Obesity Report, Racial and Ethnic Disparities, September 2014)*

# Health Behaviors: Adult Tobacco Use

## Key Findings

*In 2017, 17% of Lucas County African American adults were current smokers and 18% were considered former smokers. Sixty-seven percent (67%) of smokers reported trying to quit in the past year.*

## Adult Tobacco Use Behaviors

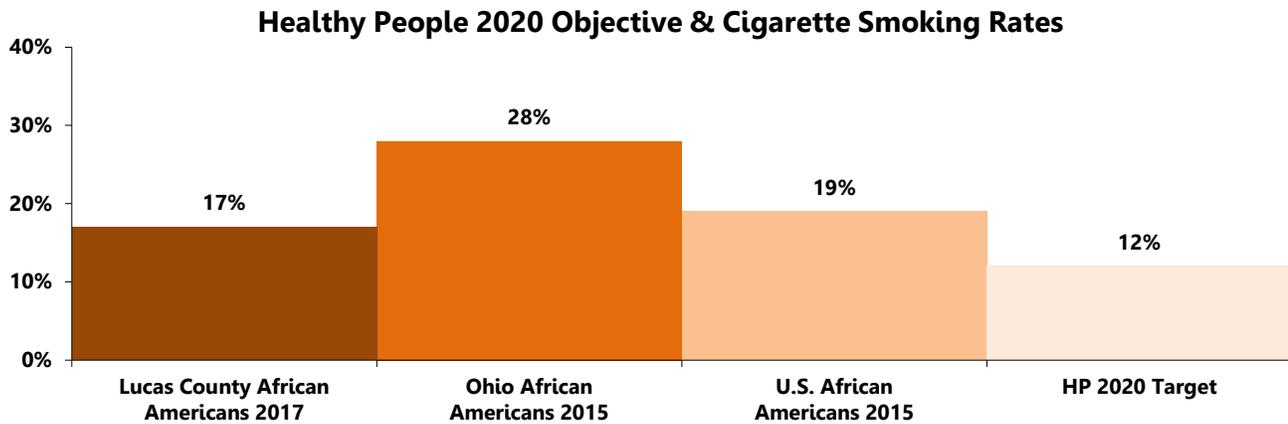
- Nearly one-in-six (17%) Lucas County African American adults were current smokers (those who indicated smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoked some or all days). The 2015 BRFSS reported current smoker prevalence rates of 28% for Ohio and 19% for the U.S.
- Almost one-fifth (18%) of African American adults indicated that they were former smokers (smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now do not smoke). The 2015 BRFSS reported former smoker prevalence rates of 15% for Ohio and 16% for the U.S.
- Lucas County African American adult smokers were more likely to:
  - Be under age 65 (26%)
  - Had incomes less than \$25,000 (25%)
- Lucas County African American adults used the following tobacco products in the past year: cigarettes (24%), Black and Milds (23%), e-cigarettes (3%), Swisher Sweets (3%), cigars (2%), roll-your-own (2%), cigarillos (2%), betel quid (1%), pipes (1%), little cigars (1%), snuff (1%), and hookah (1%).

**In 2017, 17% of Lucas County African American adults were current smokers.**

- Two-thirds (67%) of current smokers responded that they stopped smoking for 1 day or longer because they were trying to quit smoking.
- Lucas County African American adults had the following rules/practices about smoking in their home: never allowed (60%), allowed sometimes/in some places (7%), no rules about smoking (7%), not allowed with children around (5%), and allowed anywhere (3%). Eighteen percent (18%) of African American adults were unsure of the smoking rules/practices in their home.
- Lucas County African American adults reported they would support an ordinance to ban smoking in the following places: vehicle with a minor present (61%), multi-unit housing (40%), college/university campuses (34%), parks or ball fields (34%), and fairgrounds (28%). One-third (33%) of African American adults reported they would not support an ordinance to ban smoking anywhere.
- More than one-fourth (27%) of Lucas County African American adults believed that e-cigarette vapor was harmful to themselves. Twenty-four percent (24%) of African American adults believed that e-cigarette vapor was harmful to others, and 4% did not believe it was harmful to anyone. Sixty-three percent (63%) of African American adults did not know if e-cigarette vapor was harmful to themselves or others.

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

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



(Source: 2017 Lucas County Health Assessment, 2015 BRFSS and Healthy People 2020)

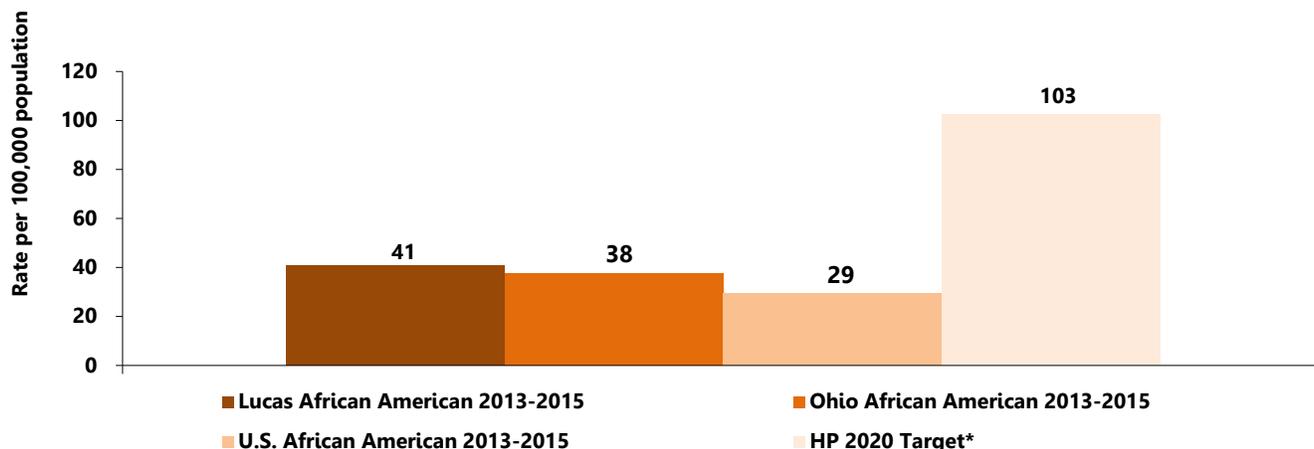
Adult Comparisons	Lucas County African Americans 2007	Lucas County African Americans 2011	Lucas County African Americans 2014	Lucas County African Americans 2017	Ohio African Americans 2015	U.S. African Americans 2015
<b>Current smoker (currently smoke some or all days)</b>	26%	25%	33%	17%	28%	19%
<b>Former smoker (smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime &amp; now do not smoke)</b>	20%	17%	15%	18%	15%	16%

N/A – Not available

The following graph shows Lucas County, Ohio, and U.S. African American age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for chronic lower respiratory diseases (formerly COPD) in comparison with the Healthy People 2020 objective.

- From 2013-2015, Lucas County's age-adjusted mortality rate for Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease was higher than the Ohio and the U.S. rate, but lower than the Healthy People 2020 target objective.

### African American Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (Formerly COPD)



(Source: CDC Wonder and Healthy People 2020)

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

**18% of Lucas County African American adults indicated that they were former smokers.**

### Risk Factors for Cancer

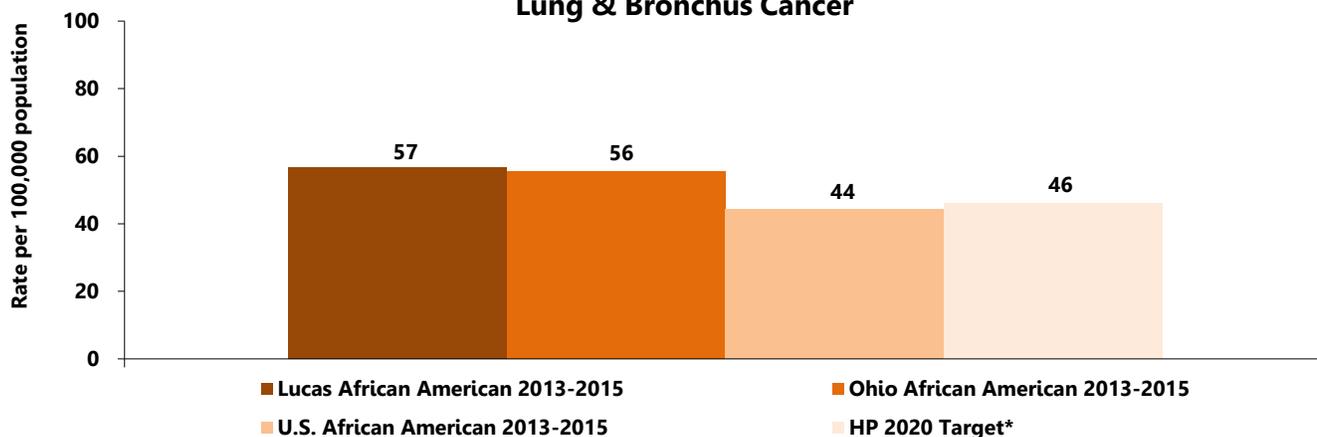
- An emerging trend is the use of electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS), more commonly known as e-cigarettes.
- E-cigarettes are battery-operated devices which allow the user to inhale a vapor produced from cartridges or tanks filled with a liquid typically containing nicotine, propylene glycol and/or vegetable glycerin, other chemicals, and sometimes flavoring.
- E-cigarettes are promoted as a healthier alternative to traditional cigarettes and a way to bypass smoke-free laws; however, to date there is little scientific evidence to support these claims.
- E-cigarette use is much more common among whites than blacks and among youth than adults.
- Among adults, 7% of blacks have ever tried e-cigarettes and 2% are current users, compared to 15% and 5%, respectively, among whites.
- Among high school students, about 6% of blacks report being current users compared to 15% of whites.
- Adolescent e-cigarette users are more likely to try cigarette, cigar, or hookah smoking than non-users.

(Source: American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts & Figures for African Americans, 2016-2018)

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

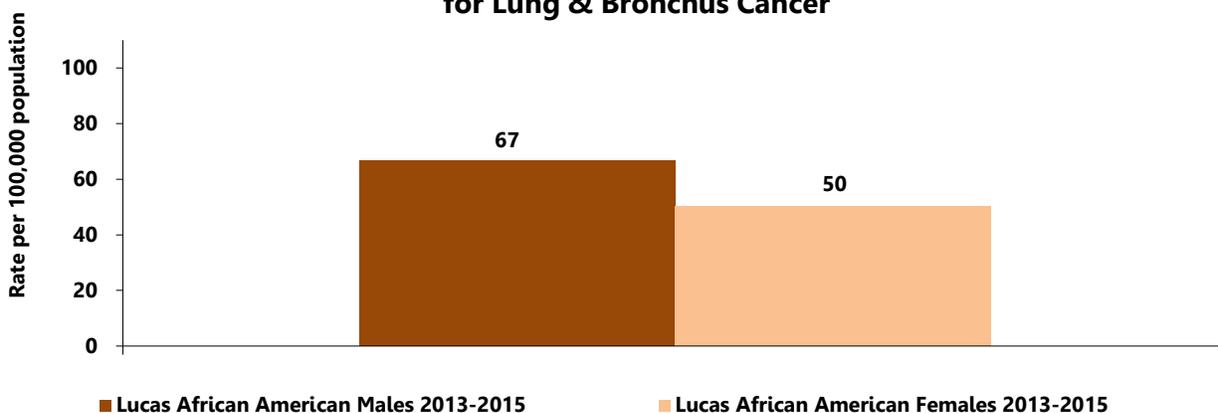
- From 2013-2015, Lucas County's African American age-adjusted mortality rate for Lung and Bronchus cancer was higher than the Ohio, U.S. rates, and the Healthy People 2020 target objective.
- Disparities existed by gender for Lucas County African American lung and bronchus cancer age-adjusted mortality rates. The 2013-2015 Lucas African American male rates were substantially higher than the Lucas African American female rates.

### African American Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Lung & Bronchus Cancer



\*Healthy People 2020 Target data is for lung cancer only  
(Sources: Healthy People 2020, CDC Wonder)

### African American Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Gender for Lung & Bronchus Cancer



(Source: CDC Wonder, 2013-2015)

# Health Behaviors: Adult Alcohol Use

## Key Findings

More than two-fifths (42%) of the Lucas County African American adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month. In the past month, 7% of African American adults reported driving after believing they may have had too much to drink, increasing to 10% of those with incomes more than \$25,000.

**42% of Lucas County African American adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month.**

## Adult Alcohol Consumption

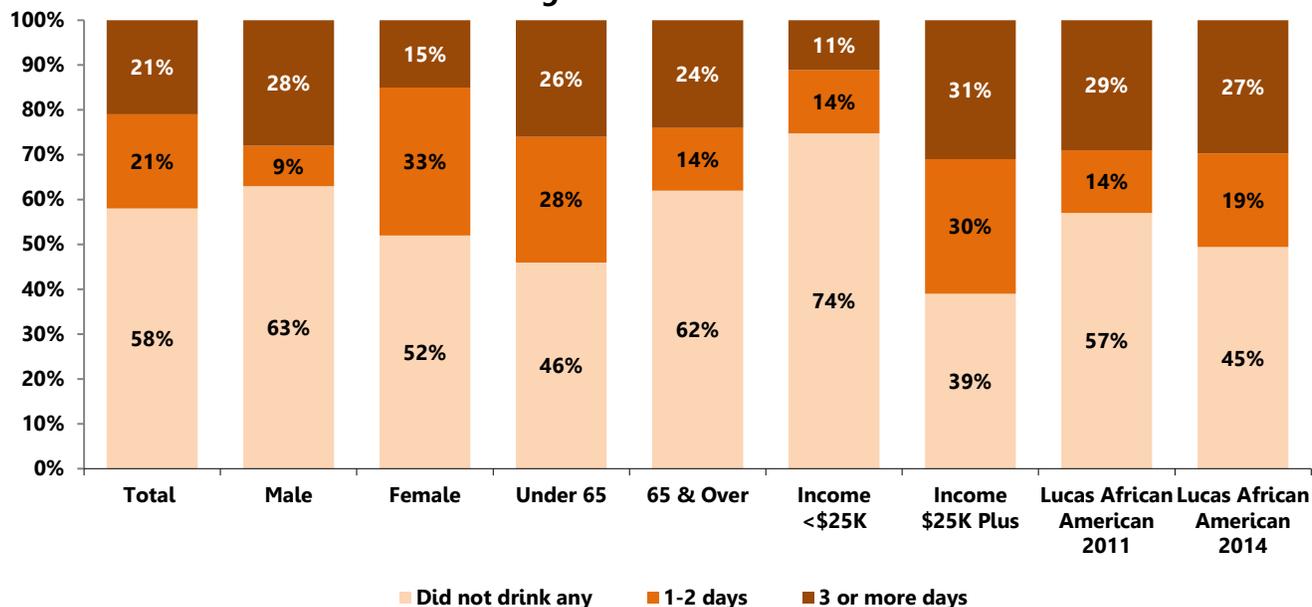
- In 2017, 42% of Lucas County African American adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month, increasing to 61% of those with incomes more than \$25,000. The 2015 BRFSS reported current drinker prevalence rates of 49% for Ohio and 46% for the U.S.
- Of those who drank, Lucas County African American adults drank 2.7 drinks on average, increasing to 3.7 drinks for those under the age of 65.
- In the past month, 7% of Lucas County African American adults reported driving after believing they may have had too much to drink, increasing to 10% of those with incomes more than \$25,000.
- Nearly one-third (32%) of Lucas County African American adults reported they had five or more alcoholic drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on an occasion in the last month and would be considered binge drinkers (the 2015 BRFSS reported binge drinking rates of 14% for Ohio and 13% for the U.S.). Of those who drank in the past month, 51% had at least one episode of binge drinking.
- Lucas County African American adults experienced the following in the past six months: drove a vehicle after having any alcoholic beverages (7%), drank more than they expected (5%), used prescription drugs while drinking (4%), continued to drink despite problems caused by drinking (3%), drank more to get the same effect (3%), tried to quit or cut down but could not (3%), failed to fulfill duties at home, work, or school (2%), gave up other activities to drink (2%), had legal problems (2%), spent a lot of time drinking (2%), drank to ease withdrawal symptoms (1%), and placed themselves or their family in harm (1%).
- Two percent (2%) of Lucas County African American adults used a program to help with an alcohol problem for themselves or a loved one. Reasons for not using such a program included the following: had not thought of it (16%), could not afford to go (2%), did not want to miss work (1%), could not get to the office or clinic (1%), fear (1%), transportation (1%), and other reasons (2%). Seventy-seven percent (77%) of African American adults indicated such a program was not needed.

Adult Comparisons	Lucas County African Americans 2007	Lucas County African Americans 2011	Lucas County African Americans 2014	Lucas County African Americans 2017	Ohio African Americans 2015	U.S. African Americans 2015
<b>Drank alcohol at least once in past month</b>	40%	43%	46%	42%	49%	46%
<b>Binge drinker (drank 5 or more drinks for males and 4 or more for females on an occasion)</b>	N/A	21%	21%	32%	14%	13%

N/A – Not available

The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County African American adults consuming alcohol and the amount consumed on average. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the first graph include: 58% of all Lucas County adults did not drink alcohol, 63% of Lucas County males did not drink, and 52% of adult females reported they did not drink in the past month.

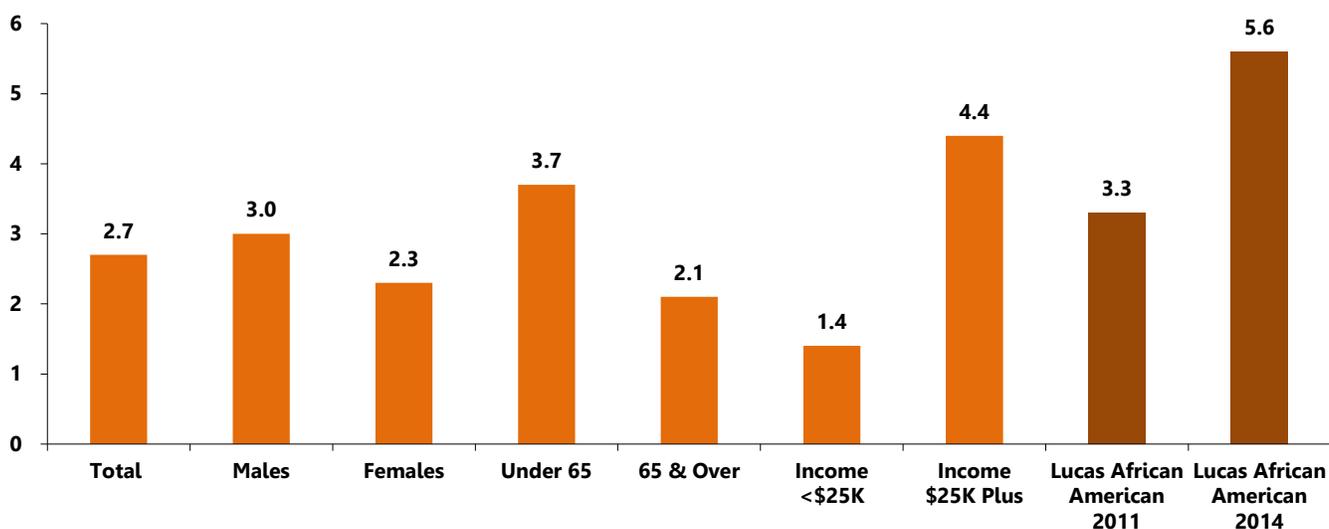
### Lucas County African American Average Number of Days Drinking Alcohol in the Past Month\*



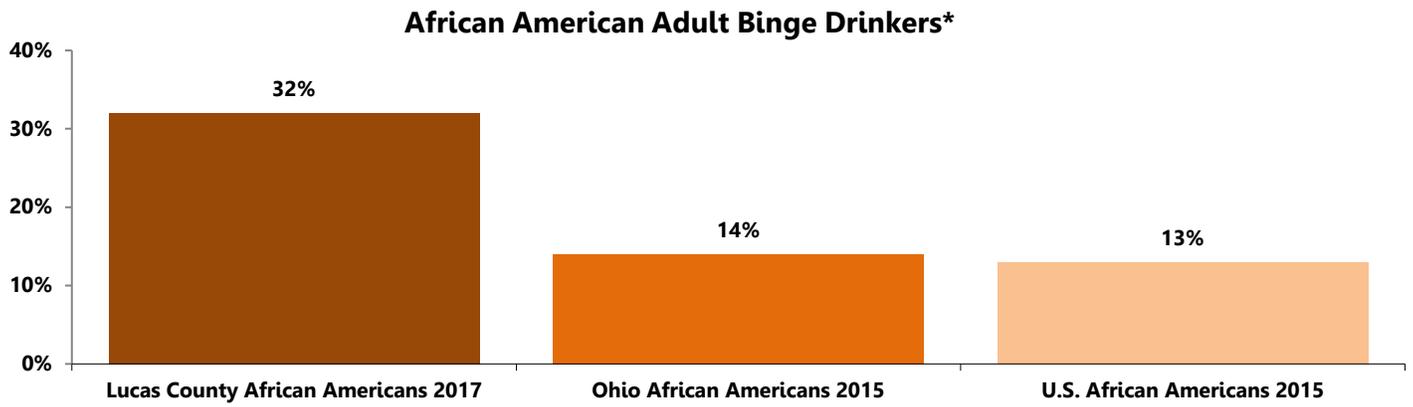
\*Percentages may not equal 100% as some respondents answered "don't know"

**32% of Lucas County African American adults were considered binge drinkers.**

### Adults Average Number of Drinks Consumed Per Drinking Occasion



The following graph shows a comparison of Lucas County African American adult binge drinkers with Ohio and U.S. binge drinkers.



*(Source: 2015 BRFSS, 2017 Lucas County Health Assessment)*

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

# Health Behaviors: Adult Drug Use

## Key Findings

*In 2017, 7% of Lucas County African American adults had used marijuana during the past 6 months. Eleven percent (11%) of African American adults had used medication not prescribed for them or took more than prescribed to feel good or high and/or more active or alert during the past 6 months.*

## Adult Drug Use

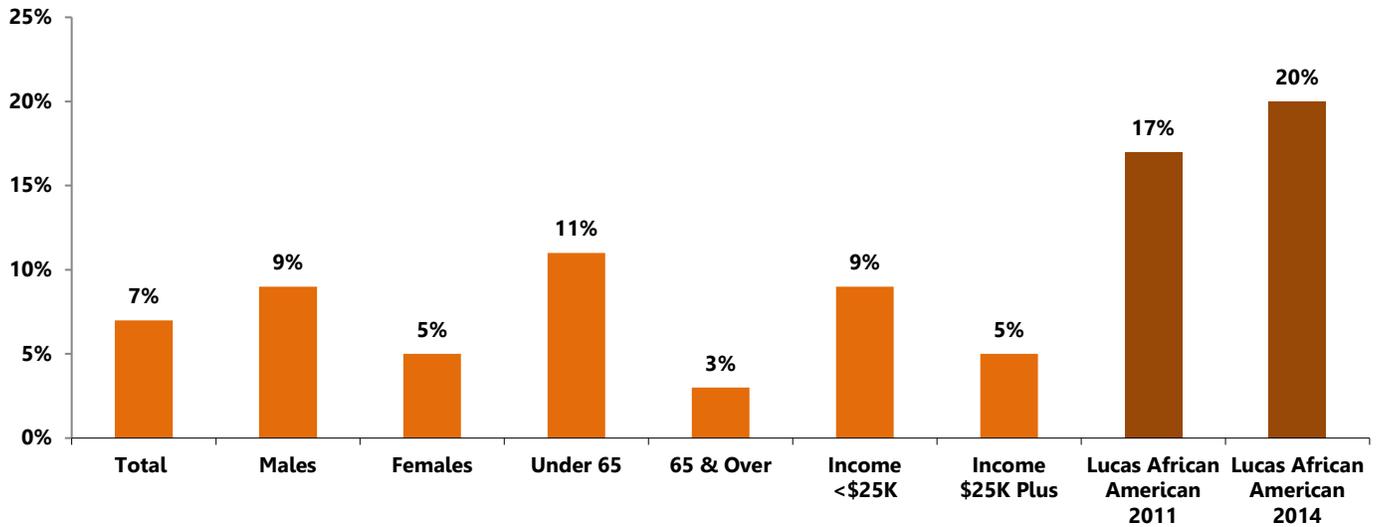
- One in fourteen (7%) of Lucas County African American adults had used marijuana in the past 6 months, increasing to 11% of those under the age of 65.
- Four percent (4%) of Lucas County African American adults reported using other recreational drugs in the past six months such as cocaine, synthetic marijuana/K2, heroin, LSD, inhalants, Ecstasy, bath salts, and methamphetamines.
- One in nine (11%) African American adults had used medication not prescribed for them or they took more than prescribed to feel good or high and/or more active or alert during the past 6 months, increasing to 15% of those under the age of 65.
- Two percent (2%) of Lucas County African American adults used a program to help with a drug problem for themselves or a loved one. Reasons for not using such a program included: had not thought of it (1%), stigma of seeking drug services (1%), insurance did not cover it (1%), did not want to get in trouble (1%), and other reasons (6%). Ninety percent (90%) of African American adults indicated such a program was not needed.
- As a result of using drugs, Lucas County African American adults indicated they or a family member: failed a drug screen (3%), had legal problems (2%), regularly failed to fulfill obligations at work or home (2%), placed themselves in dangerous situations (2%), and overdosed and required EMS/hospitalization (1%).
- Seven percent (7%) of African American adults had taken prescription opiates on a regular basis for more than 2 weeks, increasing to 10% of those with incomes less than \$25,000 and 12% of those under the age of 65.

Adult Comparisons	Lucas County African Americans 2007	Lucas County African Americans 2011	Lucas County African Americans 2014	Lucas County African Americans 2017	Ohio African Americans 2015	U.S. African Americans 2015
<b>Adults who used marijuana in the past 6 months</b>	9%	17%	20%	7%	N/A	N/A
<b>Adults who misused prescription drugs in the past 6 months</b>	10%	8%	11%	11%	N/A	N/A

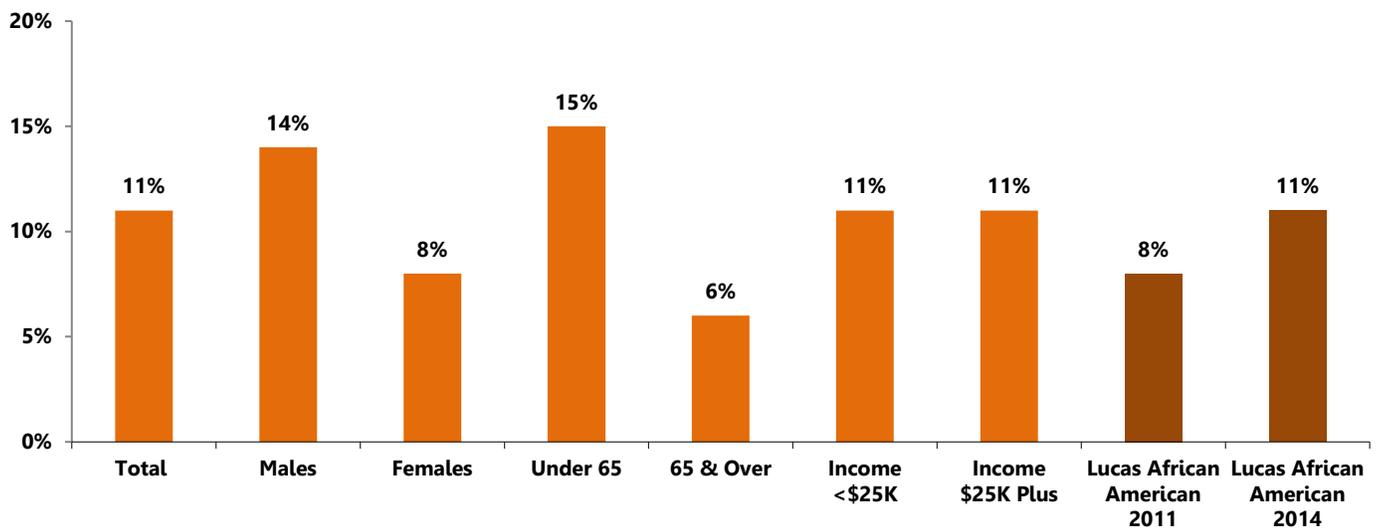
*N/A – Not available*

The following graphs are data from the 2017 Lucas County African American Health Assessment indicating adult marijuana use and medication misuse in the past six months. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 7% of all Lucas County African American adults used marijuana in the past six months, 11% of adults under the age of 65 were current users, and 9% of adults with incomes less than \$25,000 were current users.

### Lucas County African American Adult Marijuana Use in the Past 6 Months



### Lucas County African American Adult Medication Misuse in the Past 6 Months



# Health Behaviors: Adult Sexual Behavior

## Key Findings

*In 2017, 65% of Lucas County African American adults had sexual intercourse. More than one-quarter (26%) of African American adults had more than one partner.*

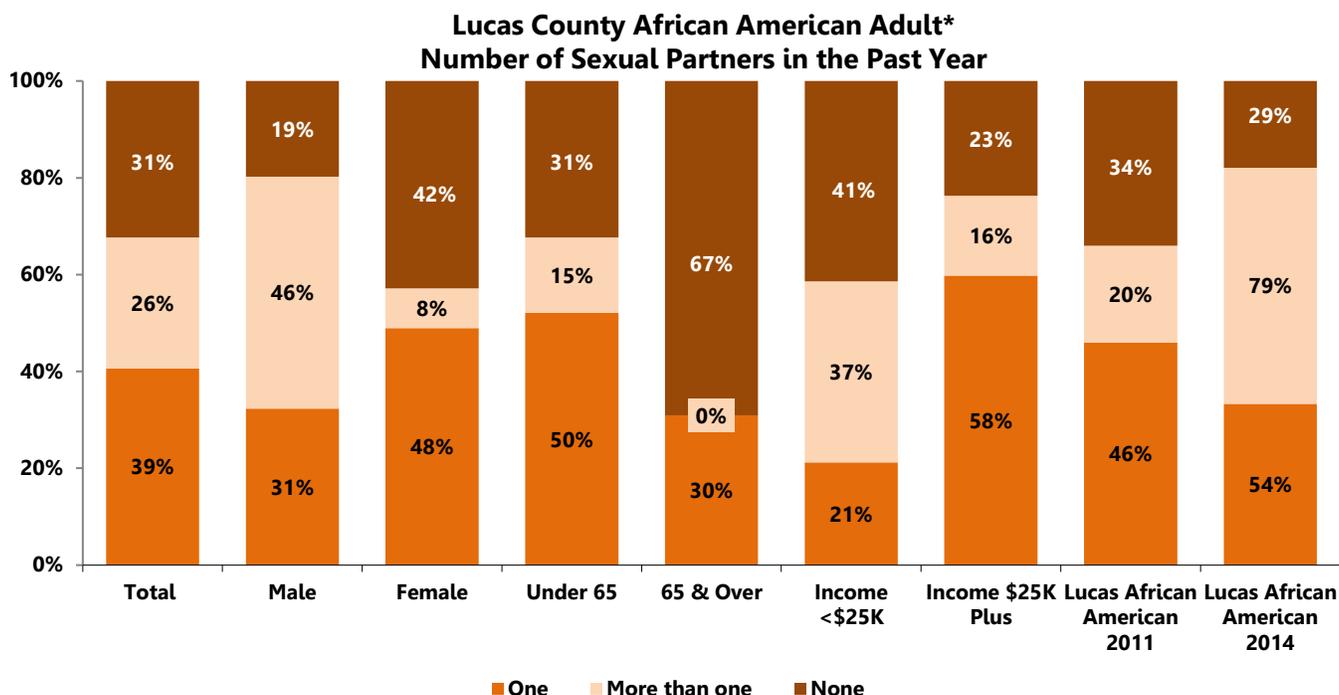
## Adult Sexual Behavior

- More than one-quarter (26%) of African American adults reported they had intercourse with more than one partner in the past year, increasing to 46% of males.
- Lucas County African American adults used the following methods of birth control: abstinence (17%), birth control pill (11%), condoms (11%), they or their partner were too old (9%), tubes tied (9%), hysterectomy (8%), withdrawal (7%), shots (5%), vasectomy (4%), contraceptive implants (2%), IUD (2%), diaphragm (1%), infertility (1%), rhythm method (1%), contraceptive patch (1%), and ovaries or testicles removed (1%).
- Four percent (4%) of Lucas County African American adults were not using any method of birth control.
- Ten percent (10%) of Lucas County African American adults were forced into sexual activity when they did not want to. Of those who were forced into sexual activity, 26% reported it.
- The following situations applied to Lucas County African American adults in the past year: tested for an STD (5%), had anal sex without a condom (3%), were forced to have sex (3%), gave or received money or drugs in exchange for sex (2%), had sex with someone they did not know (2%), tested positive for HIV (2%), tested positive for HPV (1%), tested positive for Hepatitis C (1%), treated for an STD (1%), used intravenous drugs (1%), had sex with someone they met on social media (1%), had participated in sexual activity with someone of the same gender (1%), and knew someone involved in sex trafficking (1%).

Adult Comparisons	Lucas County African Americans 2007	Lucas County African Americans 2011	Lucas County African Americans 2014	Lucas County African Americans 2017	Ohio African Americans 2015	U.S. African Americans 2015
<b>Had more than one sexual partner in past year</b>	20%	20%	17%	26%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

The following graph shows the sexual activity of Lucas County African American adults. Examples of how to interpret the information in the graph include: 39% of all Lucas County adults had one sexual partner in the last 12 months and 26% had more than one, and 31% of males had one partner in the past year.



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

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

### HIV among African Americans

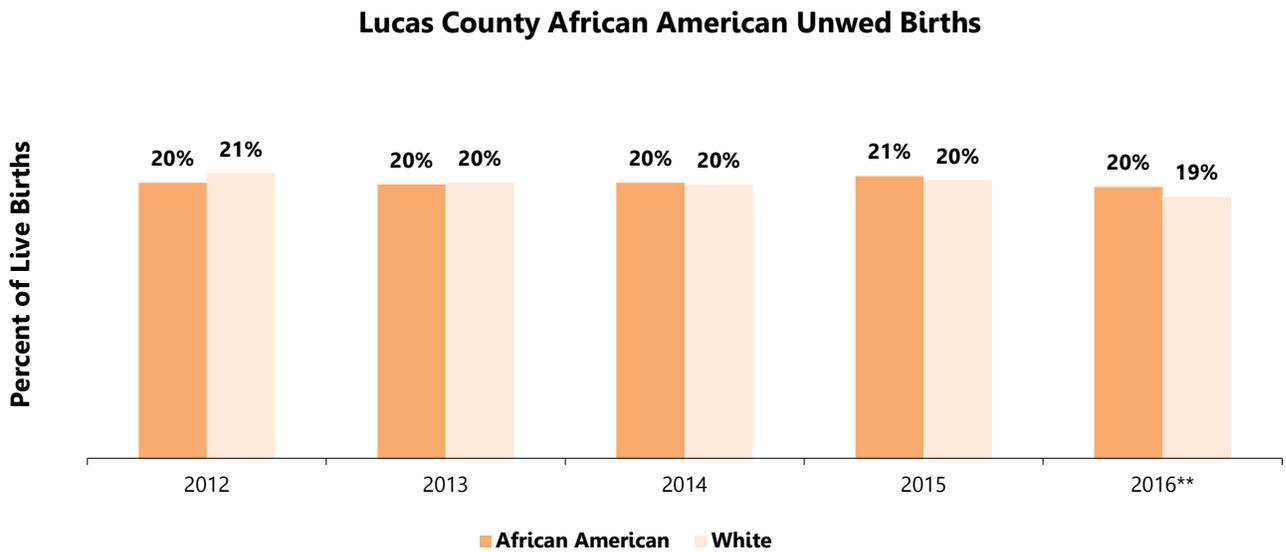
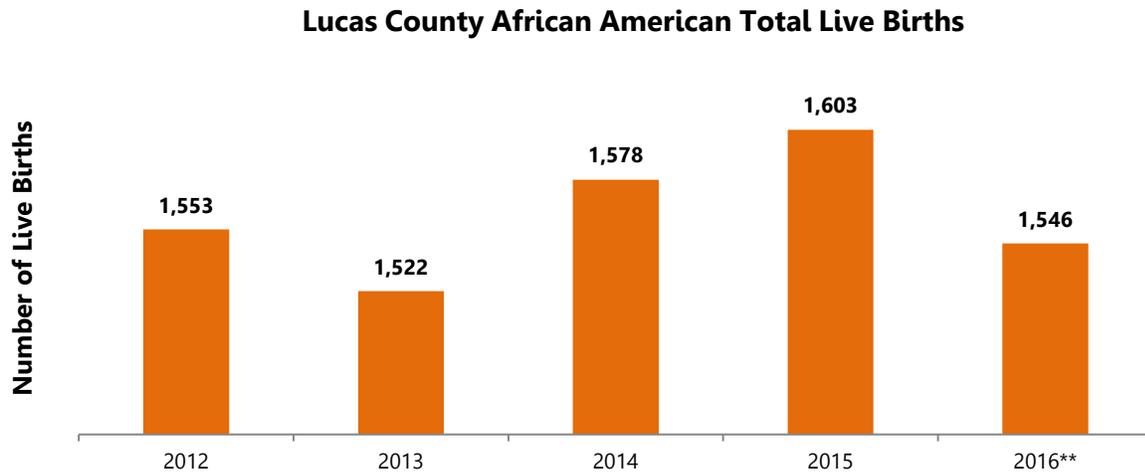
- In 2015, approximately 17,670 African Americans received a diagnosis of HIV infection.
- Overall, CDC estimates that African Americans represent more than one-third (40% of 498,400 persons) of all people living with HIV and almost half (45% in 2015) of all persons with newly diagnosed infection.
- In 2014, 53% of the total deaths that were attributed to HIV/AIDS were African American.
- More than half (58%) of the African Americans diagnosed with HIV were gay or bisexual men.
- From 2005-2014, the number of African American women diagnosed with HIV decreased by 42%. During the same time, the number of HIV diagnoses among gay or bisexual men increased by 22%.

(Source: CDC Fact Sheet, HIV among African Americans, June 2017)

## Pregnancy Outcomes

Please note that the pregnancy outcomes data includes all births to adults and adolescents.

- From 2012-2016, there was an average of 1,560 African American live births per year in Lucas County.



(Source for graphs: ODH Information Warehouse Updated 3-12-17)

\*\*Indicates preliminary data that may change

# Health Behaviors: Adult Mental Health

## Key Findings

*In 2017, 35% of African American adults felt worried, tense, or anxious almost every day for two weeks or more in a row. Two percent (2%) of Lucas County African American adults considered attempting suicide.*

## Adult Mental Health

- During the past 12 months, Lucas County African American adults experienced the following almost every day for two weeks or more in a row: felt worried, tense or anxious (35%); felt sad, blue or depressed (30%); did not get enough sleep or rest (29%); had high stress (16%); stopped during some usual activities (11%); felt very healthy and full of energy (8%); and unusual increase or loss of appetite (7%).
- Two percent (2%) of Lucas County African American adults considered attempting suicide in the past year.
- One percent (1%) of African American adults reported attempting suicide in the past year.
- Lucas County African American adults reported they or a family member were diagnosed with or treated for the following mental health issues: an anxiety disorder (28%), bipolar (25%), anxiety or emotional problems (23%), depression (21%), post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (9%), developmental disability (8%), attention deficit disorder (ADD/ADHD) (6%), alcohol and illicit drug abuse (5%), psychotic disorder (5%), life-adjustment disorder/issue (3%), eating disorder (2%), other trauma (2%), problem gambling (2%), autism spectrum (1%), and some other mental health disorder (5%). Fifteen percent (15%) of African American adults indicated they or a family member had taken medication for one or more mental health issues.
- Lucas County African American adults dealt with stress in the following ways: prayer/meditation (56%), listened to music (53%), slept (51%), talked to someone they trust (38%), exercised (26%), ate more or less than normal (20%), worked on a hobby (17%), worked (15%), drank alcohol (11%), smoked tobacco (10%), took it out on others (6%), used prescription drugs as prescribed (3%), used illegal drugs (2%), misused prescription drugs (1%), and other ways (25%).
- More than one-quarter (27%) of Lucas County African American adults used a program or service for themselves or a loved one to help with depression, anxiety, or emotional problems. Reasons for not using such a program included the following: had not thought of it (6%), co-pay/deductible too high (4%), other priorities (4%), did not know how to find a program (4%), fear (3%), stigma of seeking mental health services (3%), transportation (3%), could not afford to go (2%), took too long to get in to see a doctor (2%), could not get to the office (1%), and other reasons (5%). Half (50%) of African American adults indicated they did not need such a program.

## African American Suicide Fact Sheet Based On 2015 data

- In 2015, 2,504 African Americans died by suicide in the U.S. Of these, 2,023 were male (80.79%). The overall suicide rate per 100,000 was 5.66.
- In 2015, there were 481 African American female suicides in the U.S. The suicide rate of African American females was the lowest among men and women of all ethnicities.
- For African American youth (ages 10-19), the rate of male suicides (5.59 per 100,000) was 3 times higher than that of females (1.87 per 100,000).
- Males accounted for 86.9% of suicides completed by elderly African Americans (ages 65+). This percentage is mirrored by the suicides completed by elderly Caucasian men.
- Firearms were the predominant method of suicide among African Americans regardless of sex or age, accounting for 46.64% of all suicides. Suffocation was the second most prevalent method (27.75%).

*(Source: American Association of Suicidology, Facts & Statistics)*

Adult Comparisons	Lucas County African Americans 2007	Lucas County African Americans 2011	Lucas County African Americans 2014	Lucas County African Americans 2017	Ohio African Americans 2015	U.S. African Americans 2015
Considered attempting suicide in the past year	N/A	3%	5%	2%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

# Chronic Disease: Cardiovascular Health

## Key Findings

The 2017 Lucas County health assessment found that 4% of African American adults had survived a heart attack and 6% had survived a stroke. Nearly half (49%) of Lucas County African American adults were obese, 44% had high blood pressure, 31% were smokers, and 24% had high blood cholesterol, which, are four known risk factors for heart disease and stroke. Heart disease (25%) and stroke (5%) accounted for 30% of all Lucas County African American adult deaths in 2013-2015 (Source: CDC Wonder, 2013-2015).

## Heart Disease and Stroke

- In 2017, 4% of Lucas County African American adults reported they had survived a heart attack or myocardial infarction, increasing to 6% of those over the age of 65.
- Six percent (6%) of Ohio and 4% of U.S. African American adults reported they had a heart attack or myocardial infarction in 2015 (Source: 2015 BRFSS).
- More than half (57%) of African American adults who survived a heart attack were receiving treatment for it.
- Six percent (6%) of Lucas County African American adults reported they had survived a stroke, increasing to 10% of those with incomes less than \$25,000 and 17% of those over the age of 65.
- Four percent (4%) of Ohio and 4% of U.S. African American adults reported having had a stroke in 2015 (Source: 2015 BRFSS).
- Three-quarters (75%) of African American adults who survived a stroke were receiving treatment for it.
- Two percent (2%) of African American adults reported they had angina, increasing to 8% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- Four percent (4%) of Ohio and 4% of U.S. African American adults reported having had angina or coronary heart disease in 2015 (Source: 2015 BRFSS).
- All (100%) African American adults with angina were receiving treatment for it.
- Four percent (4%) of African American adults reported they had heart disease, increasing to 13% of those with incomes less than \$25,000 and 14% of those over the age of 65.
- More than four-fifths (88%) of African American adults with heart disease were receiving treatment for it.

## High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)

- More than two-fifths (44%) of African American adults had been diagnosed with high blood pressure. The 2015 BRFSS reports hypertension prevalence rates of 40% for Ohio and 41% for the U.S.
- Eighty-five percent (85%) of African American adults with high blood pressure were receiving treatment for it.
- Ninety-three percent (93%) of African American adults had their blood pressure checked within the past year.

### Lucas County African American Leading Causes of Death 2013-2015

*Total Deaths: 2,147*

- Heart Disease (25% of all deaths)
- Cancer (21%)
- Stroke (5%)
- Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (5%)
- Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (5%)

*(Source: CDC Wonder, 2013-2015)*

### Ohio African American Leading Causes of Death 2013-2015

*Total Deaths: 38,044*

- Heart Disease (23% of all deaths)
- Cancers (22%)
- Stroke (5%)
- Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (5%)
- Diabetes (5%)

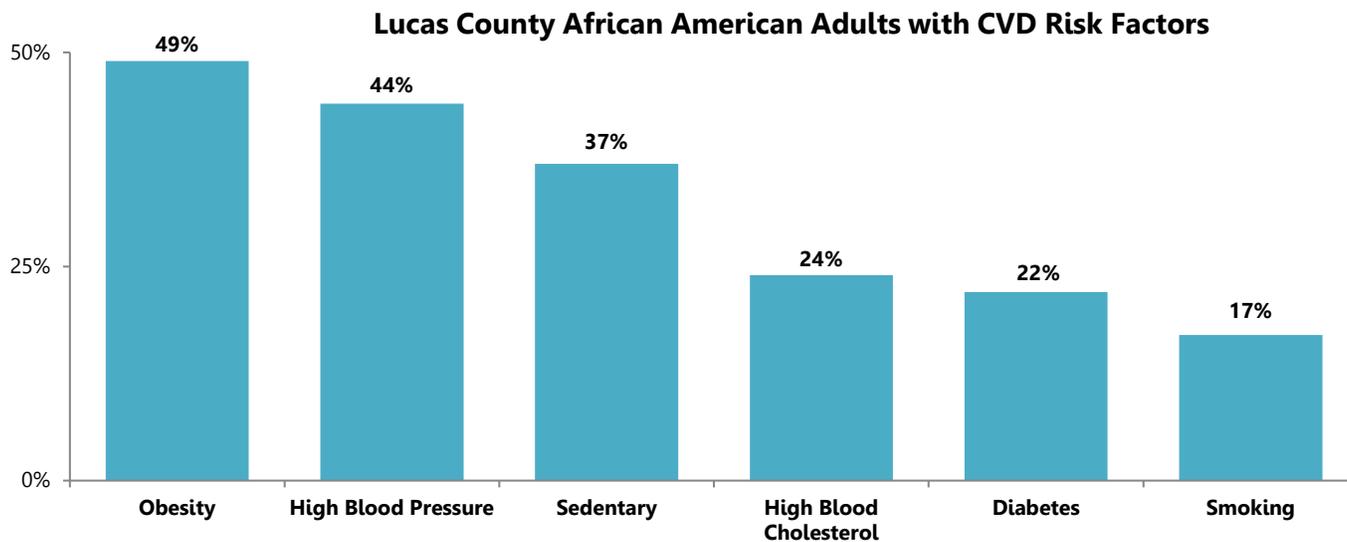
*(Source: CDC Wonder, 2013-2015)*

- Lucas County African American adults diagnosed with high blood pressure were more likely to have:
  - Been ages 65 years or older (77%)
  - Rated their overall health as fair or poor (71%)
  - Been classified as obese by Body Mass Index-BMI (60%)

## High Blood Cholesterol

- Nearly one-fourth (24%) of African American adults had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol. The 2015 BRFSS reported that 35% of Ohio and U.S. African American adults had been told they had high blood cholesterol.
- Just over three-quarters (76%) of African American adults with high blood cholesterol were receiving treatment for it.
- More than two-thirds (68%) of African American adults had their blood cholesterol checked within the past 5 years. The 2015 BRFSS reported 75% of Ohio and 78% of U.S. African American adults had their blood cholesterol checked within the past 5 years.
- Lucas County African American adults with high blood cholesterol were more likely to have:
  - Been ages 65 years or older (48%)
  - Rated their overall health as fair or poor (46%)
  - Been classified as obese by Body Mass Index-BMI (36%)

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

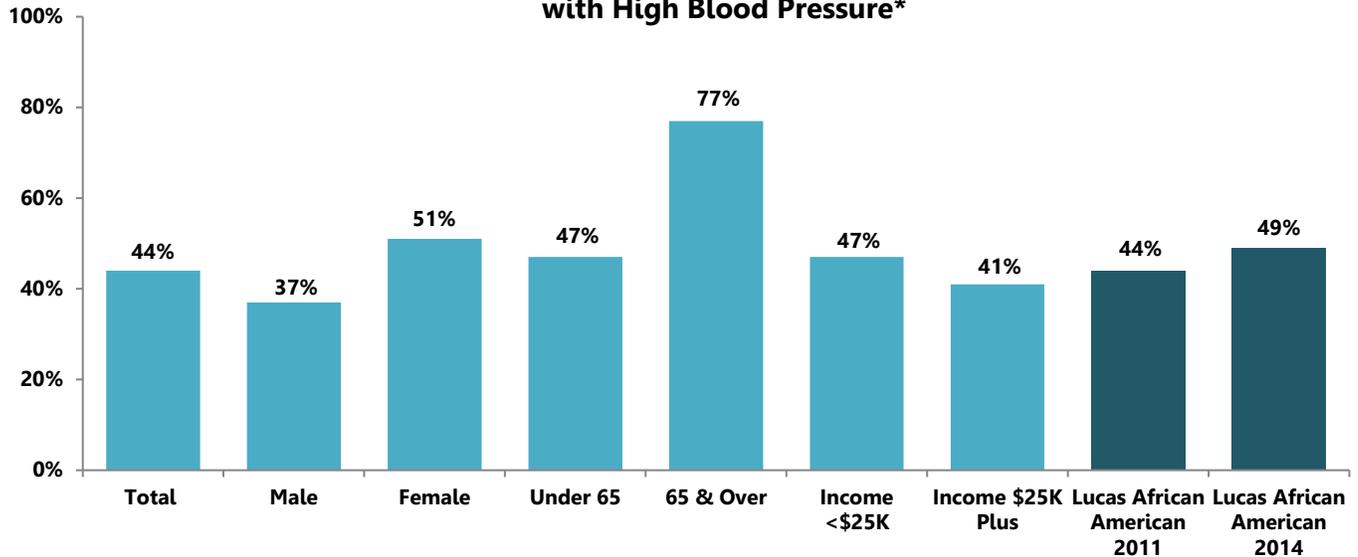


African American Adult Comparisons	Lucas County African Americans 2007	Lucas County African Americans 2011	Lucas County African Americans 2014	Lucas County African Americans 2017	Ohio African Americans 2015	U.S. African Americans 2015
Had a heart attack	N/A	1%	8%	4%	6%	4%
Had angina	10%	1%	5%	2%	4%	4%
Had a stroke	N/A	2%	4%	6%	4%	4%
Had high blood pressure	54%	44%	49%	44%	40%	41%
Had high blood cholesterol	37%	21%	23%	24%	35%	35%
Had blood cholesterol checked within past 5 years	75%	69%	79%	68%	75%	78%

N/A – Not Available

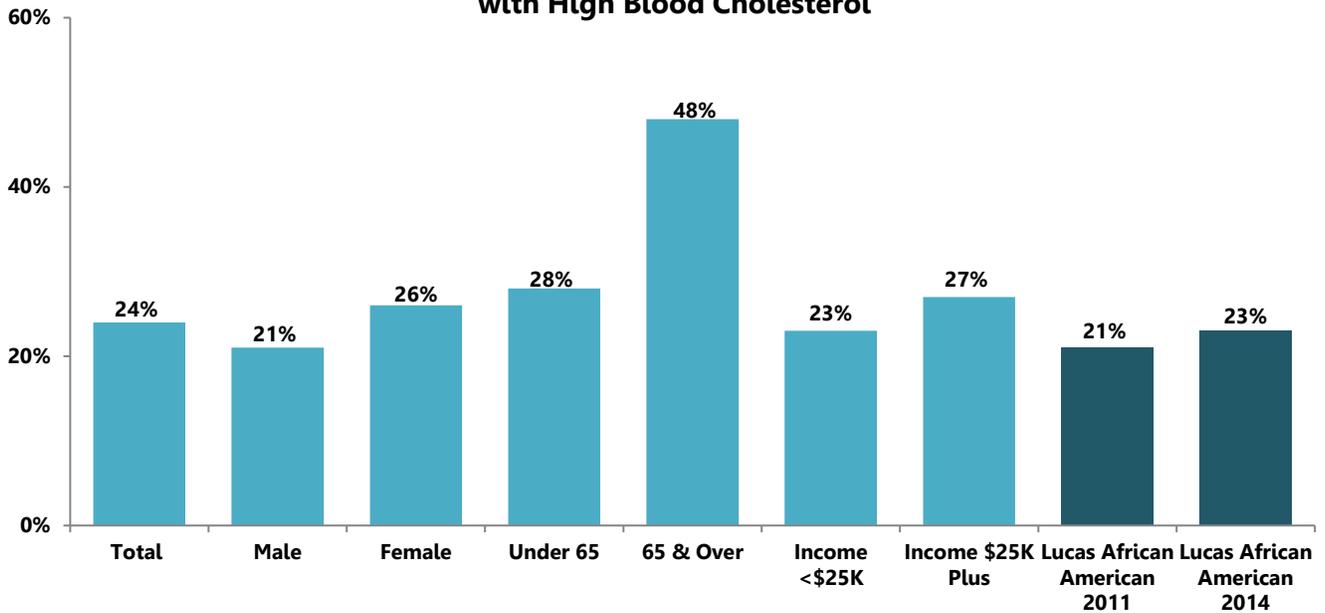
The following graphs show the number of Lucas County African American adults who had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, and high blood cholesterol. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 44% of all Lucas County African American adults had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, including 37% of all Lucas County males, 51% of all females, and 77% of those 65 years and older.

### Lucas County African American Adults Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure\*



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

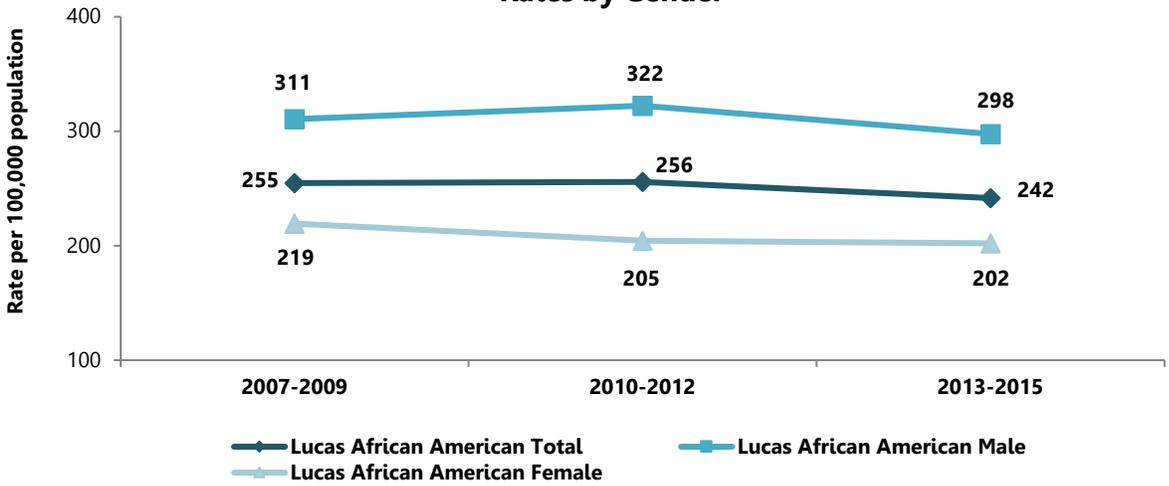
### Lucas County African American Adults Diagnosed with High Blood Cholesterol



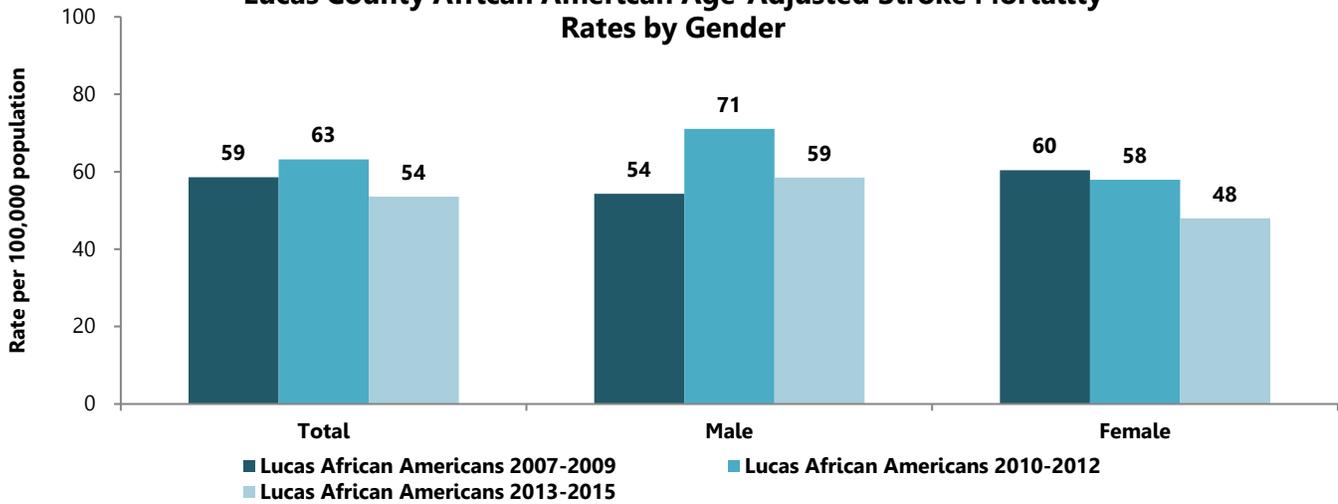
The following graphs show the African American age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for heart disease and stroke by gender

- From 2007-2015, the total Lucas County African American female age-adjusted heart disease mortality rate decreased.
- From 2013-2015, the Lucas County stroke mortality rate was higher for males than for females.

**Lucas County African American Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality Rates by Gender**



**Lucas County African American Age-Adjusted Stroke Mortality Rates by Gender**



(Source: CDC Wonder, 2007-2015)

# Chronic Disease: Cancer

## Key Findings

In 2017, 11% of Lucas County African American adults had been diagnosed with cancer at some time in their life.

## African American Adult Cancer

- One in nine (11%) Lucas County African American adults were diagnosed with cancer at some point in their lives, increasing to 25% of those over the age of 65.
- Of those diagnosed with cancer, they reported the following types: prostate (26%), breast (16%), pancreatic (16%), colon (5%), bladder (5%), endometrial (5%), oral (5%), and other types of cancer (16%).
- Lucas County African American adults had the following cancer screenings: colorectal cancer in the past 5 years (22%), oral cancer in the past year (7%), lung cancer in past 3 years (7%), and skin cancer in the past year (6%).

## Lucas County African American Incidence of Cancer, 2010-2014

All Types: 1,701 cases

- Prostate: 285 cases (16%)
- Breast: 266 cases (16%)
- Lung and Bronchus: 251 cases (14%)
- Colon and Rectum: 204 cases (12%)

**From 2013-2015, there were 456 African American cancer deaths in Lucas County.**

*(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, ODH Information Warehouse, Updated 4/19/2017)*

**11% of Lucas County African American adults had been diagnosed with cancer at some time in their life.**

## Cancer Facts

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) indicates that from 2013-2015, cancers caused 21% (456 of 2,147 total deaths) of all Lucas County African American resident deaths. The largest percent (25%) of cancer deaths were from lung and bronchus cancers *(Source: CDC Wonder)*.
- The 2017 health assessment had determined that 17% of Lucas County African American adults were current smokers, and many more were exposed to environmental tobacco smoke, also a cause of heart attacks and cancer. The American Cancer Society reports that smoking tobacco is associated with cancers of the mouth, lips, nasal cavity (nose) and sinuses, larynx (voice box), pharynx (throat), and esophagus (swallowing tube). Also, smoking has been associated with the following types of cancers: lung, colorectal, stomach, pancreatic, kidney, bladder, uterine, ovarian (mucinous) and acute myeloid leukemia.

## Lung Cancer

- In Lucas County, 17% of African American males were current smokers, and 50% had stopped smoking for one or more days in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit.
- Approximately 18% of African American females in the county were current smokers, and 78% had stopped smoking for one or more days in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit.
- The CDC reports that lung cancer (n=65) was the leading cause of male African American cancer deaths from 2013-2015 in Lucas County. Cancer of the prostate (n=28) and cancer of the colon caused (n=19) male deaths during the same time period *(Source: CDC Wonder)*.
- The CDC reports that lung cancer was the leading cause of African American female American cancer deaths (n=68) in Lucas County from 2013-2015 followed by breast (n=38) and colon (n=29) cancers *(Source: CDC Wonder)*.
- 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 2017)*.

## Breast Cancer

- In 2017, 60% of Lucas County African American females reported having had a clinical breast examination in the past year.
- Two-thirds (66%) of Lucas County African American females over the age of 40 had a mammogram in the past year.
- The 5-year relative survival for women diagnosed with localized breast cancer (cancer that has not spread to lymph nodes or other locations outside the breast) is 99% *(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2017)*.
- 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 choice of annual mammography; those 45 to 54 have annual mammography; and those 55 years of age and older have biennial or annual mammography, continuing as long as their overall health is good and life expectancy is 10 or more years. For some women at high risk of breast cancer, annual screening using magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in addition to mammography is recommended, typically starting at age 30 *(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2017)*.

## Prostate Cancer

- More than one-third (36%) of Lucas County African American men had a digital rectal exam in their lifetime, and 7% had one in the past year.
- CDC statistics indicate that prostate cancer deaths accounted for 13% of all male African American cancer deaths from 2013-2015 in Lucas County.
- Incidence rates for prostate cancer are 74% higher in African Americans than in whites, and they are twice as likely to die of prostate cancer. Other risk factors include strong familial predisposition, diet high in processed meat or dairy foods, and obesity. African American men and Caribbean men of African descent have the highest documented prostate cancer incidence rates in the world *(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2017)*.

## Colon and Rectum Cancers

- Over two-fifths (43%) of African American adults ages 50 and over had a colorectal cancer screening in the past 5 years.
- More than one-third (36%) of Lucas County African American men had a digital rectal exam in their lifetime and 7% had one in the past year.
- The CDC statistics indicate that colon, rectum, and anus cancer deaths accounted for 11% of all male and female cancer deaths from 2013-2015 in Lucas County.
- In the U.S., 90% of colon cancers occur in individuals over the age of 50. Because of this, the American Cancer Society suggests that every person over the age of 50 have regular colon cancer screenings.

### 2016-2018 Cancer Estimations for African Americans

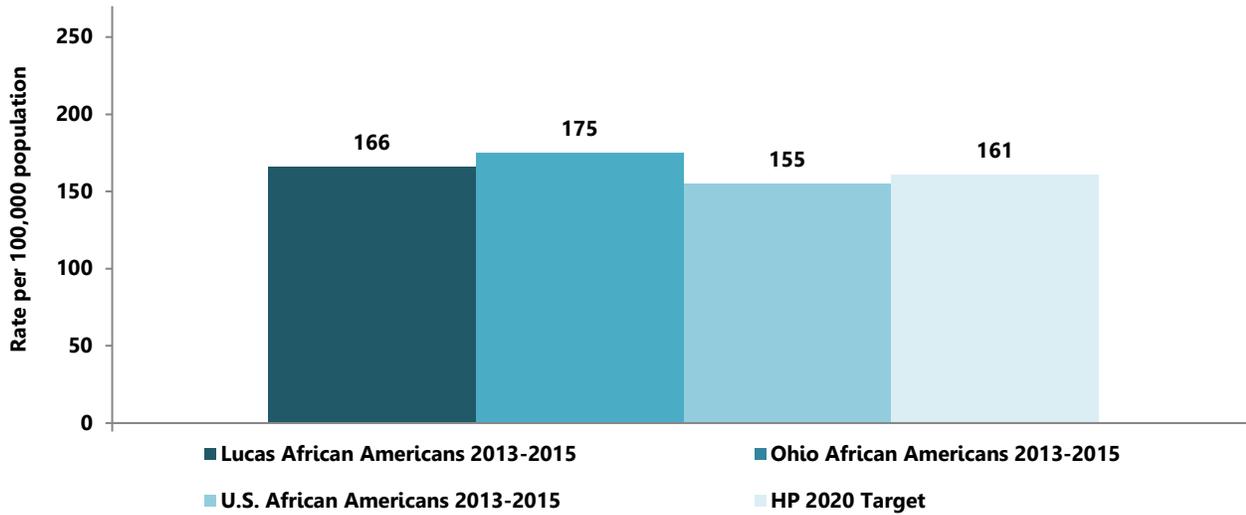
- In 2016, about 93,900 new cancer cases in men and 95,920 cases in women are expected to be newly diagnosed among blacks.
- Prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer in black men, and breast cancer the most common in black women. Cancers of the lung and colorectum are the second and third most commonly diagnosed cancers in both black men and women.
- About 35,660 black men and 33,750 black women are expected to die from cancer in 2016.

*(Source: American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts & Figures for African Americans, 2016-2018)*

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

- When age differences are accounted for, Lucas County had a lower cancer mortality rate than Ohio, but was higher than the U.S. and the Healthy People 2020 target objective.

### African American Adult Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers and Healthy People 2020 Objective



(Source: CDC Wonder; Healthy People 2020)

## Lucas County African American Incidence of Cancer 2010-2014

Types of Cancer	Number of Cases	Percent of Total Incidence of Cancer
Bladder	50	3%
Brain and CNS	12	<1%
Breast	266	16%
Cancer and Corpus Uteri	43	3%
Cancer of Cervix Uteri	12	<1%
Colon and Rectum	204	12%
Esophagus	15	<1%
Hodgkins Lymphoma	8	<1%
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	69	4%
Larynx	15	<1%
Leukemia	32	2%
Liver and Bile Ducts	51	3%
Lung and Bronchus	251	14%
Melanoma of Skin	2	<1%
Multiple Myeloma	38	2%
Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma	41	2%
Oral Cavity & Pharynx	50	3%
Other/Unspecified	124	9%
Ovary	12	<1%
Pancreas	53	3%
Prostate	285	16%
Stomach	32	2%
Testis	0	<1%
Thyroid	36	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>100%</b>

*(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, ODH Information Warehouse, Updated 4/19/2017)*

# Chronic Disease: Arthritis

## Key Findings

More than one-fifth (22%) of Lucas County African American adults were told by a health professional that they had some form of arthritis.

## Arthritis

- More than one-fifth (22%) of Lucas County African American adults were told by a health professional that they had some form of arthritis, increasing to 45% of those over the age of 65.
- More than four-fifths (82%) of African American adults diagnosed with arthritis were overweight or obese.
- Sixty-four percent (64%) of African American adults with arthritis were receiving treatment for it.
- According to the 2015 BRFSS, 26% of Ohio African American adults and 24% of U.S. African American adults were told they had arthritis.
- African American adults are at higher risk of developing arthritis if they are female, have genes associated with certain types of arthritis, have an occupation associated with arthritis, are overweight or obese, and/or have joint injuries or infections *(Source: CDC)*.
- By 2040, over 78 million people will have arthritis. Arthritis is more common among women (24%) than men (18%), and it affects all racial and ethnic groups. Arthritis commonly occurs with other chronic diseases, like diabetes, heart disease, and obesity, and can make it harder for people to manage these conditions *(Source: CDC, Arthritis at a Glance 2017)*.

African American Adult Comparisons	Lucas County African Americans 2007	Lucas County African Americans 2011	Lucas County African Americans 2014	Lucas County African Americans 2017	Ohio African Americans 2015	U.S. African Americans 2015
<b>Diagnosed with arthritis</b>	31%	22%	18%	22%	26%	24%

# Chronic Disease: Asthma

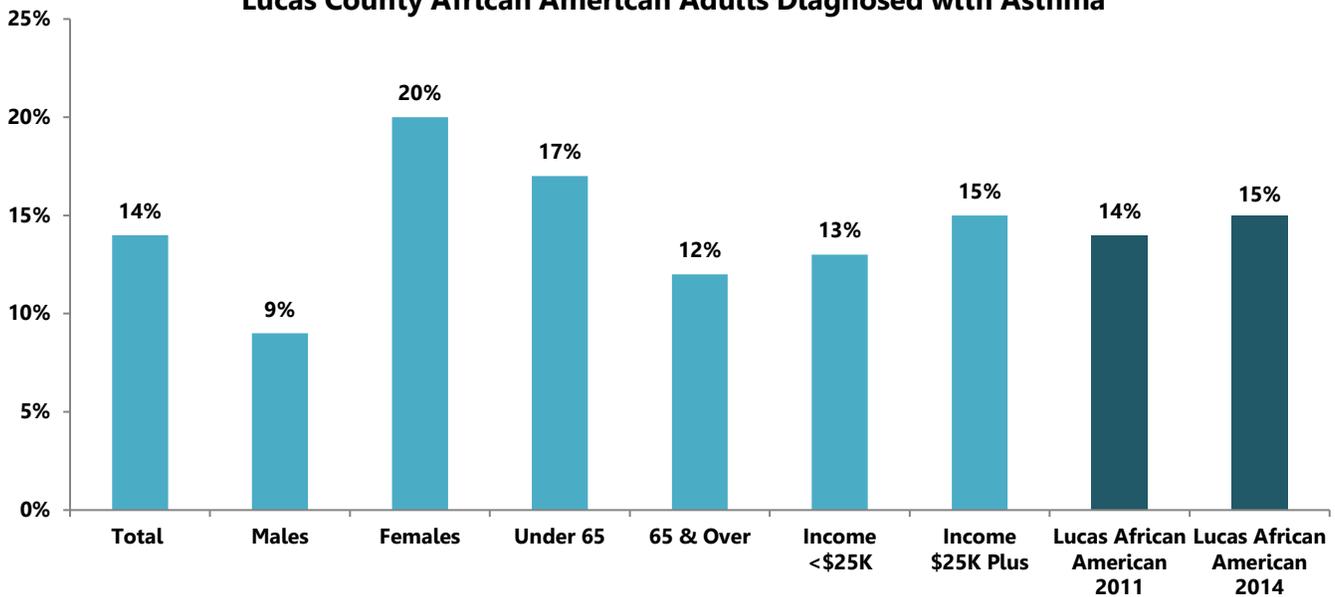
## Key Findings

Fourteen percent (14%) of African American adults had been diagnosed with asthma.

## Asthma and Other Respiratory Disease

- In 2017, 14% of Lucas County African American adults had been diagnosed with asthma, increasing to 17% of those under the age of 65 and 20% of females.
- Nearly two-thirds (63%) of African American adults with asthma were receiving treatment for it.
- Eighteen percent (18%) of Ohio and 16% of U.S. African American adults had ever been diagnosed with asthma (Source: 2015 BRFSS).
- There are several important factors that may trigger an asthma attack. Some of these triggers are tobacco smoke, dust mites, outdoor air pollution, cockroach allergens, pets, mold, smoke from burning wood or grass, infections linked to the flu, colds, and respiratory viruses (Source: CDC, 2013).
- Chronic lower respiratory disease was the fifth leading cause of death in Lucas County and the third leading cause of death in Ohio, from 2013-2015 (Source: CDC Wonder, 2013-2015).

**Lucas County African American Adults Diagnosed with Asthma**



African American Adult Comparisons	Lucas County African Americans 2007	Lucas County African Americans 2011	Lucas County African Americans 2014	Lucas County African Americans 2017	Ohio African Americans 2015	U.S. African Americans 2015
Had been diagnosed with asthma	15%	14%	15%	14%	18%	16%

## Disparities in the Burden of Asthma

- The rates of hospitalizations and deaths due to asthma are both 3 times higher among African Americans than whites.
- Children have 2 times the rate of emergency department visits and hospitalizations for asthma as adults.
- Puerto Ricans have the highest rates of asthma attacks and deaths due to asthma.
- Compared to white children, asthma prevalence is higher in children who are Puerto Rican (2.4 times), African American (1.6 times), and American Indian/Alaska Native (1.3 times).
- Women account for nearly two-thirds of all deaths due to asthma in the United States.
- The percentage of people with asthma taking daily medicine to control asthma is lower among Hispanics (23.2%) and African Americans (25.1%) than among Whites (35.1%).

*(Source: National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, Reducing Asthma Disparities, December 2012)*

# Chronic Disease: Diabetes

## Key Findings

*In 2017, 22% of Lucas County African American adults had been diagnosed with diabetes.*

## Diabetes

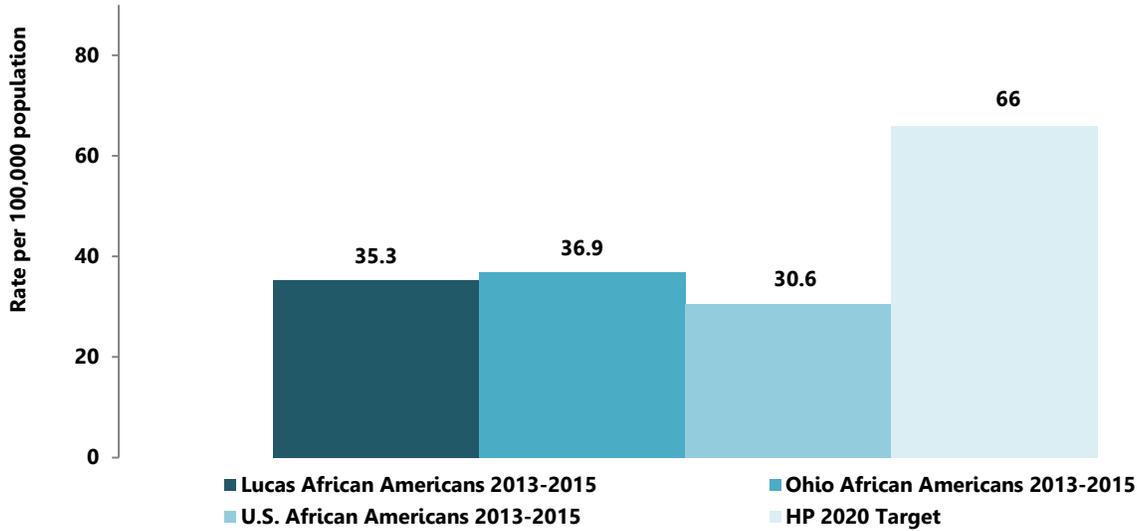
- The 2017 health assessment had identified that 22% of Lucas County African American adults had been diagnosed with diabetes, increasing to 45% of those over the age of 65. The 2015 BRFSS reports an Ohio prevalence of 14% and U.S. prevalence of 14%.
- Ninety percent (90%) of African American adults with diabetes were receiving treatment for it.
- More than one-third (38%) of African American adults with diabetes rated their health as fair or poor.
- Lucas County African American adults diagnosed with diabetes also had one or more of the following characteristics or conditions:
  - 97% were obese or overweight
  - 76% had been diagnosed with high blood pressure
  - 57% had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol

African American adult Comparisons	Lucas County African Americans 2007	Lucas County African Americans 2011	Lucas County African Americans 2014	Lucas County African Americans 2017	Ohio African Americans 2015	U.S. African Americans 2015
<b>Diagnosed with diabetes</b>	22%	17%	21%	22%	14%	14%

The following graph shows the age-adjusted mortality rates for diabetes for Lucas County and Ohio residents with comparison to the Healthy People 2020 target objective.

- From 2013 to 2015, Lucas County’s age-adjusted diabetes mortality rate was greater than the U.S. rate, but less than the Ohio rate and the Healthy People 2020 target objective.

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



(Source: CDC Wonder and Healthy People 2020)

### Treatment and Care for African Americans

- Compared to the general population, African Americans are disproportionately affected by diabetes:
  - 13.2% of all African Americans aged 20 years or older have diagnosed diabetes.
  - African Americans are 1.7 times more likely to have diabetes as non-Hispanic whites.
- Diabetes is associated with an increased risk for several serious, sometimes life threatening complications, and certain populations experience an even greater threat.
- Good diabetes management can help reduce your risk; however, many people are not even aware that they have diabetes until they develop one of its complications. Studies show that keeping blood glucose, blood pressure and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels close to normal can help prevent or delay these problems.
- African-Americans are significantly more likely to suffer from blindness, kidney disease and amputations.

(Source: American Diabetes Association, High Risk Populations, 2014)

# Chronic Disease: Quality of Life

## Key Findings

In 2017, 56% of Lucas County African American adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem.

## Impairments and Health Problems

- In 2017, more than half (56%) of Lucas County African American adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem, increasing to 82% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- Among those who were limited in some way, the following most limiting problems or impairments were reported: stress, depression, anxiety, or emotional problems (44%); eye/vision problems (39%); back or neck problems (36%); arthritis/rheumatism (32%); walking problems (25%); chronic illness (17%); lung/breathing problems (17%); sleep problems (16%); fractures, bone/joint injuries (8%); mental health illness/disorder (7%); confusion (5%); hearing problems (5%); memory loss (5%); and substance dependency (2%).
- Lucas County African American adults needed help with the following because of an impairment or health problem: household chores (16%), shopping (12%), getting around for other purposes (11%), doing necessary business (8%), bathing (6%), dressing (4%), getting around the house (4%), and eating (1%).
- Almost one-fifth (19%) of Lucas County African American adults had fallen in the past 12 months, increasing to 29% of those over the age of 65.

African American adult Comparisons	Lucas County African Americans 2007	Lucas County African Americans 2011	Lucas County African Americans 2014	Lucas County African Americans 2017	Ohio African Americans 2015	U.S. African Americans 2015
Limited in some way because of a physical, mental, or emotional problems	53%	N/A	49%	56%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

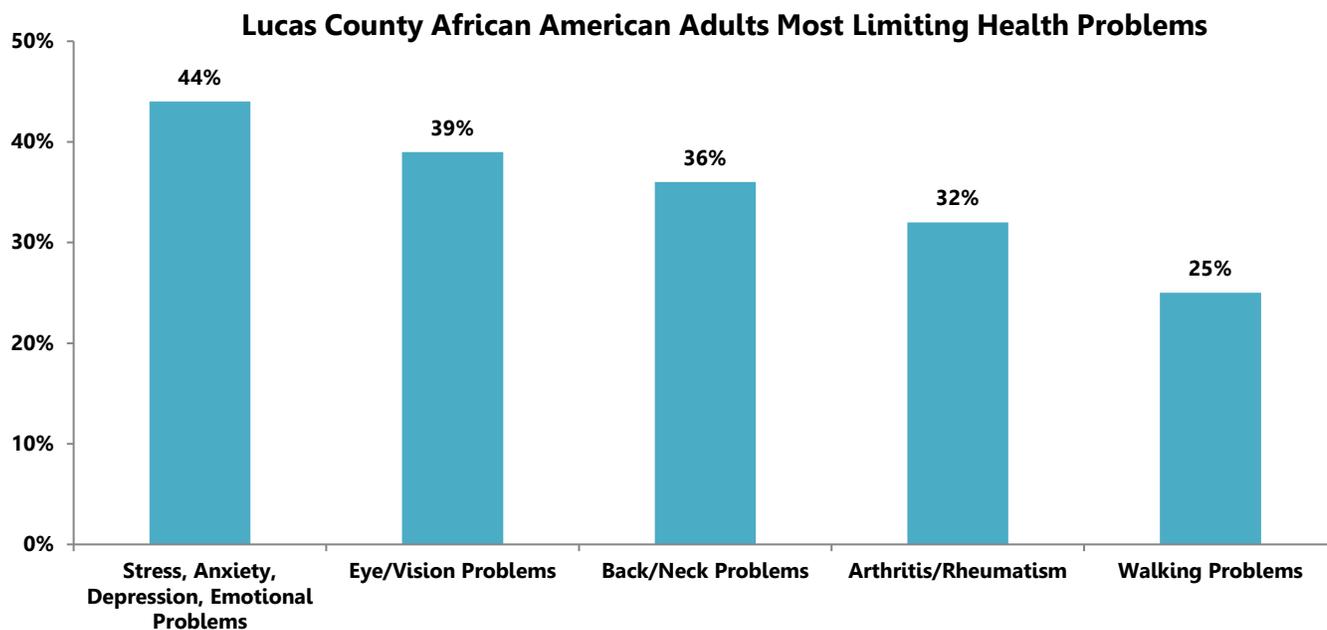
## Healthy People 2020

### Arthritis, Osteoporosis, and Chronic Back Conditions (AOCBC)

Objective	Lucas County 2017	Healthy People 2020 Target
AOCBC-2: Reduce the proportion of adults with doctor-diagnosed arthritis who experience a limitation in activity due to arthritis or joint symptoms	32%	36%

(Sources: Healthy People 2020 Objectives, 2017 Lucas County African American Health Assessment)

*The following graph shows the percentage of Lucas County African American adults most limiting health problems. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph include: including 44% of Lucas County African American adults were limited by stress, anxiety, and depression; 39% by vision problems and 36% by back/neck problems.*



# Social Conditions: Social Determinants of Health

## Key Findings

In 2017, 7% of Lucas County African American adults were abused in the past year (including physical, sexual, emotional, financial, or verbal abuse). Forty-two percent (42%) of African American adults reported gambling in the past year.

## Healthy People 2020

Healthy People 2020 developed five key determinants as a “place-based” organizing framework. These five determinants include:

- Economic stability
- Education
- Social and community context
- Health and health care
- Neighborhood and built environment



## Economic Stability

- One-third (33%) of African American adults attempted to get assistance from a social service agency, increasing to 48% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- Lucas County African American adults attempted to get assistance from the following social service agencies: Job & Family Services/JFS (18%), food pantries (8%), 2-1-1/United Way (6%), friend or family member (6%), church/mosque/synagogue (4%), other charities (2%), Lucas County Community Action Commission (1%), personal debts/budgeting (1%), WIC/Health Department (1%), and somewhere else (5%). Four percent (4%) did not know where to look for assistance.
- Lucas County African American adults received assistance for the following in the past year: utilities (32%), Medicare (30%), healthcare (29%), dental care (25%), transportation (25%), free tax preparation (22%), rent/mortgage (22%), food (20%), prescription assistance (17%), mental illness issues (11%), employment (4%), home repair (4%), clothing (4%), credit counseling (2%), legal aid services (2%), diapers (2%), unplanned pregnancy (1%), and affordable childcare (1%).

## Education

- Seventy-nine percent (79%) of Lucas County African American adults 25 years, and over had at least a high school diploma or GED equivalent. 21% had less than a high school diploma (Source: Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006-2010).
- More than one in nine (12%) Lucas County African American adults 25 years, and over had at least a bachelor's degree (Source: Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006-2010).

## Social and Community Context

- Four percent (4%) of Lucas County African American adults were threatened to be abused in the past year. They were threatened by the following: a spouse or partner (43%), someone outside their home (43%), and a paid caregiver (14%).
- One in fourteen (7%) Lucas County African American adults were abused in the past year. They were abused by the following: someone outside their home (50%), a spouse or partner (33%), a parent (8%), an employer (8%), and someone else (8%).

- Three percent (3%) of African American adults had engaged in some type of sexual activity in exchange for something of value, such as food, drugs, shelter or money.
- In the past 30 days, 30% of African American adults were concerned about having enough food for themselves and their family, increasing to 53% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- Lucas County African American adults experienced the following in the past 12 months: death of a family member or close friend (52%); a close family member went to the hospital (48%); had bills they could not pay (17%); someone close to them had a problem with drinking or drugs (8%); moved to a new address (6%); were threatened or abused by someone physically, emotionally, sexually and/or verbally (4%); had someone homeless living with them (6%); household income was cut by 50% (4%); knew someone living in a hotel (4%); someone in their household lost their job/had their hours at work reduced (4%); became separated or divorced (3%); were homeless (3%); their child was threatened or abused by someone physically, emotionally, sexually and/or verbally (2%); and witnessed someone in their family being hit or slapped (2%).
- Nearly two-thirds (65%) of Lucas County African American adults used their vehicle or family vehicle for regular transportation. Other forms of transportation included: ride from friend or family member (36%), public transportation (27%), walking (13%), bike (6%), and other forms of transportation (7%).
- More than two-fifths (42%) of Lucas County African American adults reported having transportation issues, increasing to 63% of those with a high school education or less and 73% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- African American adults in Lucas County had the following transportation issues: no car (29%), did not feel safe to drive (15%), disabled (6%), suspended/no driver's license (6%), other car issues/expenses (5%), could not afford gas (5%), no car insurance (2%), limited public transportation available or accessible (1%), and no public transportation available or accessible (1%).
- Forty-two percent (42%) of African American adults reported gambling in the past year. They reported the following types of gambling: lottery/scratch-offs/pull tabs (30%); casinos (21%); sports betting (2%); bingo (2%); keno (1%); poker or other card games, dice, or craps (not at a casino) (1%); and fantasy sports/online betting (1%).
- Two percent (2%) of Lucas County African American adults reported engaging in some form of gambling daily, and 24% of adults reported gambling once or twice a year.
- African American adults experienced the following due to gambling: tried to cut down or stop gambling (3%), borrowed money or relied on someone to pay their bills (3%), gambled with larger amounts of money to get the same excitement (2%), restless or irritable when trying to cut down or stop gambling (2%), consumed more alcohol or drugs when gambling (1%), felt the needed to lie to hide the extent of their gambling (1%), someone expressed a concern about their gambling (1%), and jeopardized a significant relationship due to gambling (1%).
- Nearly two-fifths (38%) of Lucas County African American adults reported they attended religious service one to three times per month and 23% reported four or more times per month. Thirty-five percent (35%) reported they did not attend a religious service in the past month. Four percent (4%) of adults did not know how many times they attended a religious service.

## Health and Health Care

- In 2017, 97% Lucas County African American adults had health care coverage, leaving 3% who were uninsured. The 2015 BRFSS reports uninsured prevalence rates for Ohio (12%) and the U.S. (15%).
- African American adults had the following issues regarding their healthcare coverage: cost (22%), pre-existing conditions (18%), could not understand their insurance plan (7%), provider no longer covered (5%), working with their insurance company (5%), opted out of certain coverage because they could not afford it (4%), opted out of certain coverage because they did not need it (4%), service not deemed medically necessary (4%), limited visits (4%), and service no longer covered (4%).

- See the Health Perceptions, Health Care Coverage, and Health Care Access sections for further health and health care information for Lucas County African American adults.

## Neighborhood and Built Environment

- Lucas County African American adults considered their neighborhood to be extremely safe (4%), quite safe (33%), slightly safe (26%), and not safe at all (28%) from crime.
- More than one-fourth (29%) of Lucas County African American adults kept a firearm in or around their home. Six percent (6%) of African American adults reported they were unlocked and loaded.
- Adults with firearms in or around their home reported the following reasons for having them: protection (80%), hunting or sport (7%), work (2%), and other reasons (10%).
- Lucas County African American adults reported regularly using the following to reduce their risk of injury: seat belt (81%), sunscreen (21%), life jacket (5%), bike helmet (4%), and motorcycle/ATV/snowmobile helmet (4%).
- Over three-fifths (63%) of Lucas County African American adults reported deliberately testing all of the smoke detectors in their home within the past year. Seven percent (7%) had never tested the smoke detectors in their home.
- Lucas County African American adults reported doing the following while driving: eating (25%), talking on hands-free cell phone (24%), talking on hand-held cell phone (23%), smoking (13%), texting (11%), not wearing a seatbelt (8%), using internet on their cell phone (6%), being under the influence of alcohol (4%), reading (3%), being under the influence of prescription drugs (2%), being under the influence of recreational drugs (1%), and other activities (such as applying makeup, shaving, etc.) (5%).

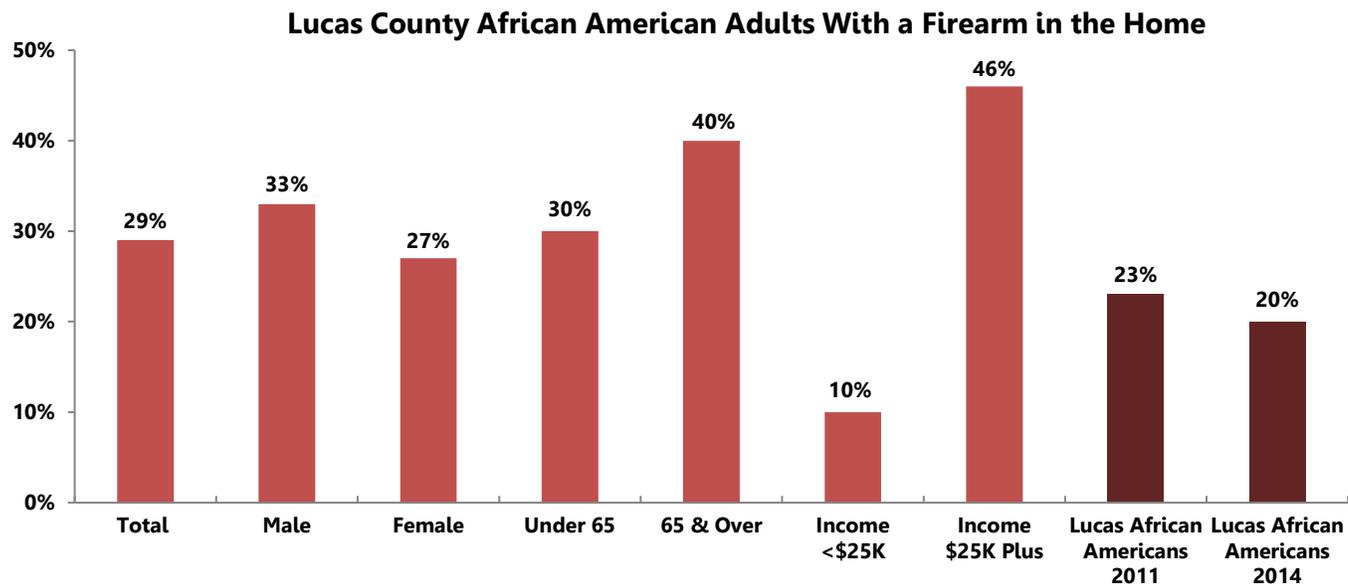
## Reactions to Race

- Approximately 27% of Lucas County African American adults reported feeling upset, angry, sad or frustrated as a result of how they were treated based on their race in the past 30 days.
- Fifteen percent (15%) of Lucas County African American adults reported unequal experiences when seeking health care compared to people of other races in the past 12 months.
- Fifteen percent (15%) of Lucas County African American adults reported unequal experiences at work compared to people of other races in the past 12 months.

## Veterans' Affairs

- Nearly half (48%) of Lucas County African American adults reported that someone in their immediate family had served in the military in the past 10-15 years.
- As a result of military service during the past 10-15 years, the following had affected veterans' immediate family members: marital problems (4%), had problems getting VA benefits (2%), post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (2%), had problems getting information on VA eligibility and applying (1%), major health problems due to injury (1%), and access to medical care at a VA facility (1%).

The following graph shows the percentage of Lucas County African American adults that had a firearm in or around the home. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph include: 29% of all Lucas County African American adults had a firearm in or around the home, including 33% of males, and 30% of those with incomes greater than \$25,000.



# Social Conditions: Environmental Health

## Key Findings

*Lucas County African American adults reported the following as the top three issues that threatened their health in the past year: bed bugs (24%), mold (8%), and rodents (8%). More than half (57%) of adults reported they had a working smoke detector in their home.*

## Environmental Health

- Lucas County African American adults thought the following threatened their health in the past year.
  - Bed bugs (24%)
  - Mold (8%)
  - Rodents (8%)
  - Insects (6%)
  - Moisture issues (6%)
  - Plumbing problems (6%)
  - Indoor air quality (5%)
  - Temperature regulation (5%)
  - Unsafe water supply/wells (4%)
  - Safety hazards (3%)
  - Sewage/waste water problems (3%)
  - Asbestos (2%)
  - Cockroaches (2%)
  - Lead paint (2%)
  - Outdoor air quality (2%)
  - Chemicals found in products (1%)
  - Lice (1%)
  - Sanitation issues (1%)
- Lucas County households had the following disaster preparedness supplies: cell phone with texting (59%), cell phone (58%), working smoke detector (57%), working flashlight and working batteries (45%), computer/tablet (45%), 3-day supply of water for everyone in the household (1 gallon of water per person per day) (38%), 3-day supply of prescription medication for each person who takes prescribed medicines (37%), home land-line telephone (35%), 3-day supply of nonperishable food for everyone in the household (34%), working battery-operated radio and working batteries (26%), communication plan (16%), disaster plan (8%), family disaster plan (7%), and a generator (4%).

# Appendix I: Health Assessment Information Sources

Source	Data Used	Website
African American Male Wellness Walk Data Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving African American Men's Health One Step at a Time</li> </ul>	<a href="https://www.aawalk.org/">https://www.aawalk.org/</a>
American Association of Suicidology, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>African American Suicide Facts</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.suicidology.org/Portals/14/docs/Resources/FactSheets/2015/African%20American%20Suicide%20Fact%20Sheet%202015.pdf?ver=2017-07-05-212147-540">www.suicidology.org/Portals/14/docs/Resources/FactSheets/2015/African%20American%20Suicide%20Fact%20Sheet%202015.pdf?ver=2017-07-05-212147-540</a>
American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts and Figures 2017. Atlanta: ACS, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2017 Cancer Facts, Figures, and Estimates</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.cancer.org/research/cancer-facts-statistics/all-cancer-facts-figures/cancer-facts-figures-2017.html">www.cancer.org/research/cancer-facts-statistics/all-cancer-facts-figures/cancer-facts-figures-2017.html</a>
American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts and Figures for African Americans, 2016-2018. Atlanta: ACS, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2016-2018 Cancer Facts, Figures, and Estimates for African Americans</li> <li>Breast Cancer Statistics</li> <li>Prostate Cancer Statistics</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.cancer.org/content/dam/cancer-org/research/cancer-facts-and-statistics/cancer-facts-and-figures-for-african-americans/cancer-facts-and-figures-for-african-americans-2016-2018.pdf">www.cancer.org/content/dam/cancer-org/research/cancer-facts-and-statistics/cancer-facts-and-figures-for-african-americans/cancer-facts-and-figures-for-african-americans-2016-2018.pdf</a>
American Diabetes Association, High Risk Populations, Treatment and Care for African Americans, October 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treatment and Care for African Americans</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.diabetes.org/living-with-diabetes/treatment-and-care/high-risk-populations/treatment-african-americans.html">www.diabetes.org/living-with-diabetes/treatment-and-care/high-risk-populations/treatment-african-americans.html</a>
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Behavioral Surveillance Branch, Centers for Disease Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2010 - 2015 Adult Ohio and U.S. Correlating Statistics</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.html">www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.html</a>
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Tuberculosis Prevention, June 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HIV Among African Americans</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/group/raciaethnic/african-americans/index.html">www.cdc.gov/hiv/group/raciaethnic/african-americans/index.html</a>
CDC, Division of Oral Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Disparities in Oral Health, February 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disparities in Oral Health</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/oral_health_disparities/index.htm">www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/oral_health_disparities/index.htm</a>
CDC, Wonder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lucas County and Ohio Leading Causes of Death, 2013-2015</li> <li>Lucas County and Ohio Mortality Statistics</li> </ul>	<a href="https://wonder.cdc.gov/">https://wonder.cdc.gov/</a>
Healthy People 2020: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Healthy People 2020 Target Data Points</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020">www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020</a>
National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, Reducing Asthma Disparities, December 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing Asthma Disparities</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health-pro/resources/lung/naci/discover/disparities.htm">www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health-pro/resources/lung/naci/discover/disparities.htm</a>
Ohio Department of Health, Public Health Data Warehouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lucas County and Ohio Birth Statistics</li> <li>Incidence of Cancer</li> <li>Lucas County Mortality</li> </ul>	<a href="http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataCatalog">http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataCatalog</a>

Source	Data Used	Website
The State of Obesity, Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Obesity, Obesity Prevention in Black Communities, September 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obesity Prevention in Black Communities</li> </ul>	<a href="http://stateofobesity.org/disparities/blacks/">http://stateofobesity.org/disparities/blacks/</a>
U. S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2006-2010</li> <li>• American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2011-2015</li> </ul>	<a href="https://factfinder.census.gov/">https://factfinder.census.gov/</a>

## Appendix II: ACRONYMS AND TERMS

<b>Adult</b>	Defined as 19 years of age and older.
<b>Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates</b>	Death rate per 100,000 adjusted for the age distribution of the population.
<b>Adult Binge Drinking</b>	Consumption of five alcoholic beverages or more (for males) or four or more alcoholic beverages (for females) on one occasion.
<b>AOCBC</b>	<b>A</b> rthritis, <b>O</b> steoporosis, and <b>C</b> hronic <b>B</b> ack <b>C</b> onditions
<b>BMI</b>	<b>B</b> ody <b>M</b> ass <b>I</b> ndex is defined as the contrasting measurement/relationship of weight to height.
<b>BRFSS</b>	<b>B</b> ehavior <b>R</b> isk <b>F</b> actor <b>S</b> urveillance <b>S</b> ystem, an adult survey conducted by the CDC.
<b>CDC</b>	<b>C</b> enters for <b>D</b> isease <b>C</b> ontrol and <b>P</b> revention.
<b>Current Smoker</b>	Individual who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smokes daily or on some days.
<b>CY</b>	<b>C</b> alendar <b>Y</b> ear
<b>FY</b>	<b>F</b> iscal <b>Y</b> ear
<b>HCNO</b>	<b>H</b> ospital <b>C</b> ouncil of <b>N</b> orthwest <b>O</b> hio
<b>HP 2020</b>	<b>H</b> ealthy <b>P</b> eople <b>2020</b> , a comprehensive set of health objectives published by the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
<b>Health Indicator</b>	A measure of the health of people in a community, such as cancer mortality rates, rates of obesity, or incidence of cigarette smoking.
<b>High Blood Cholesterol</b>	240 mg/dL and above
<b>High Blood Pressure</b>	Systolic $\geq$ 140 and Diastolic $\geq$ 90
<b>N/A</b>	Data is not available.
<b>ODH</b>	<b>O</b> hio <b>D</b> epartment of <b>H</b> ealth
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>Census 2010:</b> 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.
<b>Youth</b>	Defined as 12 through 18 years of age

# Appendix III: METHODS FOR WEIGHTING THE 2017 LUCAS COUNTY ASSESSMENT DATA

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

In some cases, the procedures of the survey methods may purposefully over-sample a segment of the population in order to gain an appropriate number of responses from that subgroup for appropriate data analysis when investigating them separately (this is often done for minority groups). Whether the over-sampling is done inadvertently or purposefully, the data needs to be weighted so that the proportioned characteristics of the sample accurately reflect the proportioned characteristics of the population. In the 2017 Lucas County survey, a weighting was applied prior to the analysis that weighted the survey respondents to reflect the actual distribution of Lucas County based on age, sex, race, and income.

Weightings were created for each category within sex (male, female), race (White, Black, Latino, all others), Age (7 different age categories), and income (9 different income categories). The numerical value of the weight for each category was calculated by taking the percent of Lucas County within the specific category and dividing that by the percent of the sample within that same specific category. Using sex as an example, the following represents the data from the 2017 Lucas County Survey and the 2015 Census estimates.

<b>2017 Lucas Survey</b>			<b>2015 Census Estimate</b>		<b>Weight</b>
<u>Sex</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
Male	267	32.05282	211,587	48.50010	1.513130
Female	566	67.94718	224,674	51.49990	0.757940

In this example, it shows that there was a larger portion of females in the sample compared to the actual portion in Lucas County. The weighting for males was calculated by taking the percent of males in Lucas County (based on Census information) (48.50010%) and dividing that by the percent found in the 2017 Lucas County sample (32.05282%) [ $48.50010/32.05282 =$  weighting of 1.513130 for males]. The same was done for females [ $51.49990/67.94718 =$  weighting of 0.757940 for females]. Thus males' responses are weighted heavier by a factor of 1.513130 and females' responses weighted less by a factor of 0.757940.

This same thing was done for each of the 22 specific categories as described above. For example, a respondent who was female, White, in the age category 35-44, and with a household income in the \$50-\$75k category would have an individual weighting of 1.357043 [ $0.757940$  (weight for females)  $\times$   $1.348456$  (weight for White)  $\times$   $1.277788$  (weight for age 35-44)  $\times$   $1.039114$  (weight for income \$50-\$75k)]. Thus, each individual in the 2017 Lucas County sample has their own individual weighting based on their combination of age, race, sex, and income. See next page for each specific weighting and the numbers from which they were calculated.

Multiple sets of weightings were created and used in the statistical software package (SPSS 23.0) 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.

Category	Lucas Sample	%	2014 Census*	%	Weighting Value
<b>Sex:</b>					
Male	267	32.05282	211,587	48.50010	1.513130
Female	566	67.94718	224,674	51.49990	0.757940
<b>Age:</b>					
20-24	4	0.47004	32,716	10.15104	21.596344
25-34	47	5.52291	57,861	17.95297	3.250634
35-44	108	12.69095	52,264	16.21635	1.277788
45-54	165	19.38895	59,389	18.42708	0.950391
55-59	115	13.51351	31,332	9.72162	0.719400
60-64	95	11.16334	26,783	8.31017	0.744416
65+	317	37.25029	61,947	19.22077	0.515990
<b>Race:</b>					
White Alone (non-Hispanic)	434	51.97605	305,764	70.08740	1.348456
Black (non-Hispanic)	212	25.38922	93,400	21.40920	0.843240
Latino (any race)	138	16.52695	28,558	6.54608	0.396085
All others	51	6.10778	8,539	1.95731	0.320462
<b>Household Income:</b>					
Less than \$10,000	107	13.73556	20,289	11.42276	0.831620
\$10k-\$15k	72	9.24262	11,734	6.60628	0.714762
\$15k-\$25k	115	14.76252	23,595	13.28405	0.899850
\$25k-\$35k	90	11.55327	20,289	11.42276	0.988704
\$35k-\$50	112	14.37741	24,770	13.94558	0.969965
\$50k-\$75k	124	15.91784	29,379	16.54046	1.039114
\$75-\$100k	59	7.57381	19,405	10.92507	1.442480
\$100k-\$150k	64	8.21566	18,004	10.13630	1.233778
\$150k or more	36	4.62131	10,154	5.71673	1.237037

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

\* Lucas County population figures taken from the 2015 Census estimates.

# Appendix IV: LUCAS COUNTY AFRICAN AMERICAN SAMPLE DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Variable	2017 Survey Sample	Lucas County Census 2011-2015 (5 year estimate)	Ohio Census 2015
<b>Age</b>			
20-29	12.1%	14.6%*	14.1%*
30-39	17.3%	11.8%*	12.2%*
40-49	15.8%	12.5%*	13.2%*
50-59	22.5%	11.2%*	11.7%*
60 plus	29.0%	11.6%*	12.7%*
<b>Marital Status†</b>			
Married Couple	56.7%	22.4%	25.6%
Never been married/member of an unmarried couple	20.0%	54.2%	51.0%
Divorced/Separated	16.0%	17.4%	17.5%
Widowed	6.2%	6.0%	5.9%
<b>Education†</b>			
Less than High School Diploma	10.7%	20.4%*	16.5%
High School Diploma/GED	35.9%	30.9%*	32.1%
Some college/ College graduate	53.4%	48.7%*	51.4%
<b>Income (Families)</b>			
\$14,999 and less	44.6%	37.0%	30.0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8.3%	17.4%	15.9%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	21.2%	22.8%	26.5%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10.5%	10.2%	13.3%
\$75,000 or more	8.9%	12.6%	14.3%

Note: The percents reported are the actual percent within each category who responded to the survey. The data contained within the report however are based on weighted data (weighted by sex and income). Percent's may not add to 100% due to missing data (non-responses).

\* The most current information for African Americans by age is the 2006-2010 American Community Survey Selected Population Tables.

† The Ohio and Lucas County Census percentages are slightly different than the percent who responded to the survey. Marital status is calculated for those individuals

## LUCAS COUNTY PROFILE

*General Demographic Characteristics  
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2015)*

*2011-2015 ACS 5-year estimate*

### ***Population By Race/Ethnicity***

Total Population	436,261	100%
White Alone	318,341	73.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	28,558	6.5%
African American	82,182	18.8%
Asian	7,412	1.7%
Two or more races	18,000	4.1%
Other	8,888	2.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1,297	0.3%

### ***African American Population By Age***

Under 5 years	6,437	7.8%
5 to 17 years	16,489	20.1%
18 to 24 years	10,399	12.7%
25 to 44 years	21,147	25.7%
45 to 64 years	19,466	23.7%
65 years and more	8,244	10.0%

### ***Household By Type***

Total Households with a householder who is Black or African American alone	33,753	100%
Family Households (families)	18,957	56.2%
Married-Couple Family Households	6,505	19.3%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	10,403	30.8%
Non-family Households	14,796	43.8%
Householder living alone	13,029	38.6%