



**2016/2017 Latino
Lucas County Community
Health Assessment**



**HEALTHY
LUCAS COUNTY**

Foreword

The members of Healthy Lucas County are pleased to present the 2016/2017 Latino Health Assessment of our community. Data from the Lucas County Latino 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 Latino 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 Latino 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 Latino 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 Latino 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 Latino 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 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 28,558 Latino 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 376 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 Latino community. They were determined based on the service areas of those key leaders, the 2015 Census data and the Latino survey sample profile from the 2014 Lucas County Health Assessment. Those zip codes chosen were the following: 43604, 43605, and 43609.

The random sample of mailing addresses of Latino 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 Latino 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.

The response rate for the Latino mailing was 18% (n=182; CI= \pm 7.23). Only 182 Latino 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 Latino 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 Latino (18%) in Lucas County was very low, even with a specialized mailing list being purchased specifically to recruit Latinos. Though the Latino response rate was low, Lucas County yielded a higher response than the 2015 Ohio BRFSS rate of 2.8 % for Latino. To be 95% confident in our findings with a 5% margin of error, we would have required 376 surveys to be returned from the Latino population. The low response rate yielded only 182 Latino adults resulting in the margin of error of 7.23%.

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 Healthy 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

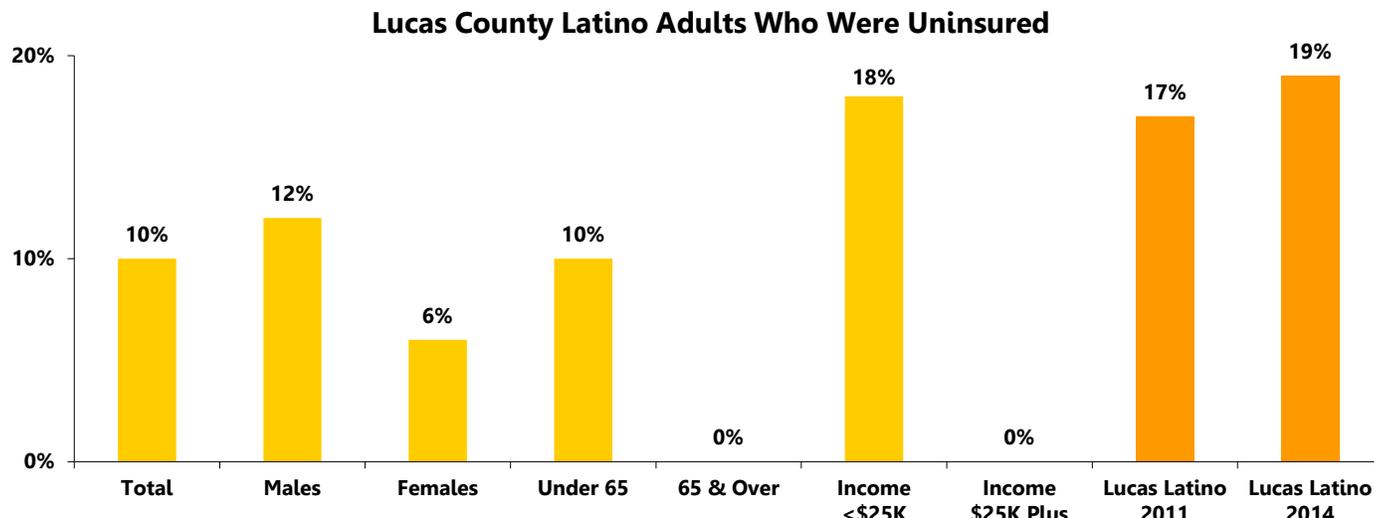
FIGURE 1.1 | State Health Assessment (SHA) Sources of Information



Data Summary

HEALTHCARE COVERAGE

The 2017 health assessment data has identified that 10% of Lucas County Latino adults were without health care coverage. Those most likely to be uninsured were Latino adults with an income level under \$25,000.



ACCESS AND UTILIZATION

The 2017 health assessment identified that 57% of Latino adults had visited a doctor's office for health care services or advice. Twenty percent (20%) of Latino adults looked for a program to help with depression, anxiety, or some mental health problem.

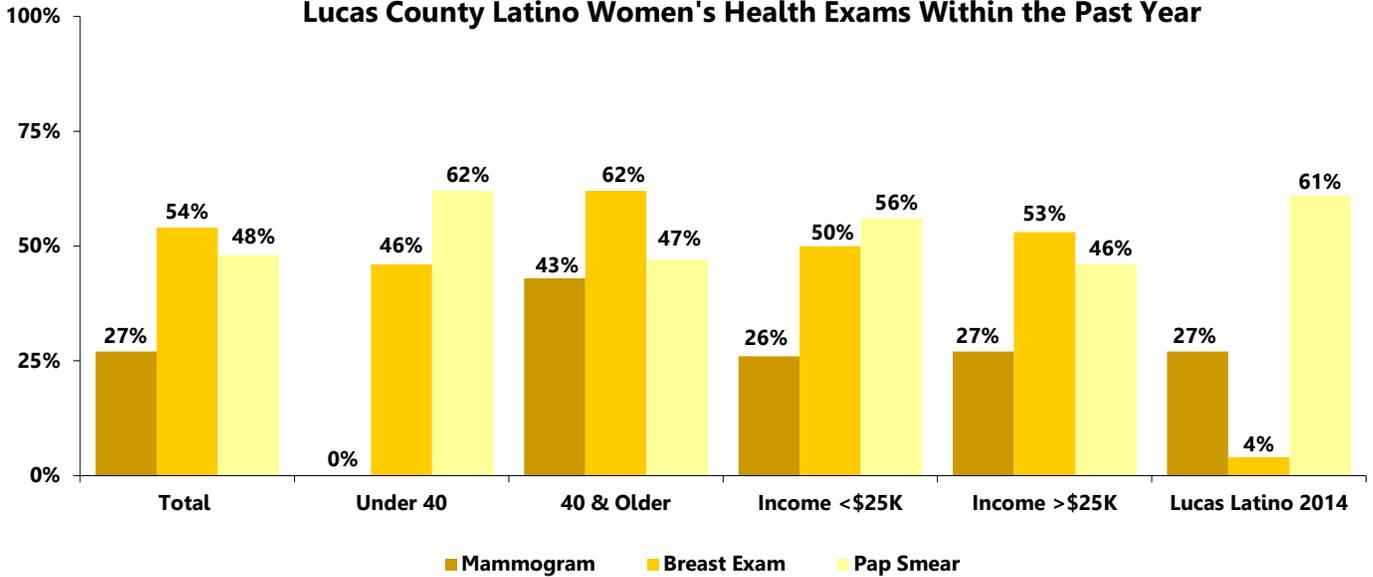
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

More than two-thirds (70%) of Latino adults ages 65 and over had a pneumonia vaccination at some time in their life. Two-fifths (40%) of Lucas County Latino adults had a flu vaccine during the past 12 months.

WOMEN'S HEALTH

In 2017, more than two-fifths (43%) of Lucas County Latino women over the age of 40 reported having a mammogram in the past year. Fifty-four (54%) of Latino women ages 19 and over had a clinical breast exam and 48% had a Pap smear to detect cancer of the cervix in the past year. Five percent (5%) of Latino women survived a heart attack and 3% survived a stroke at some time in their life. More than half (56%) were obese, 26% had high blood pressure, 16% had high blood cholesterol, and 23% were identified as smokers, known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

Lucas County Latino Women's Health Exams Within the Past Year



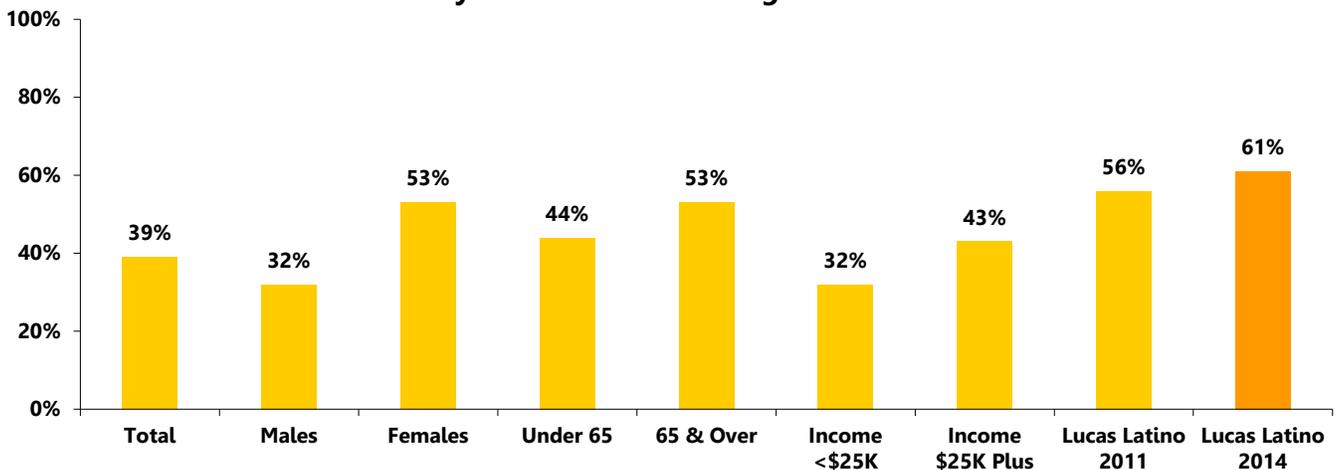
MEN'S HEALTH

In 2017, 14% of Lucas County Latino males had a digital rectal exam. More than one-third (36%) of Latino men had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 35% were obese, 27% were identified as smokers, and 18% had high blood cholesterol, which are known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

ORAL HEALTH

The 2017 Health Assessment has determined nearly two-fifths (39%) of Lucas County Latino adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year.

Lucas County Latino Adults Visiting a Dentist in the Past Year



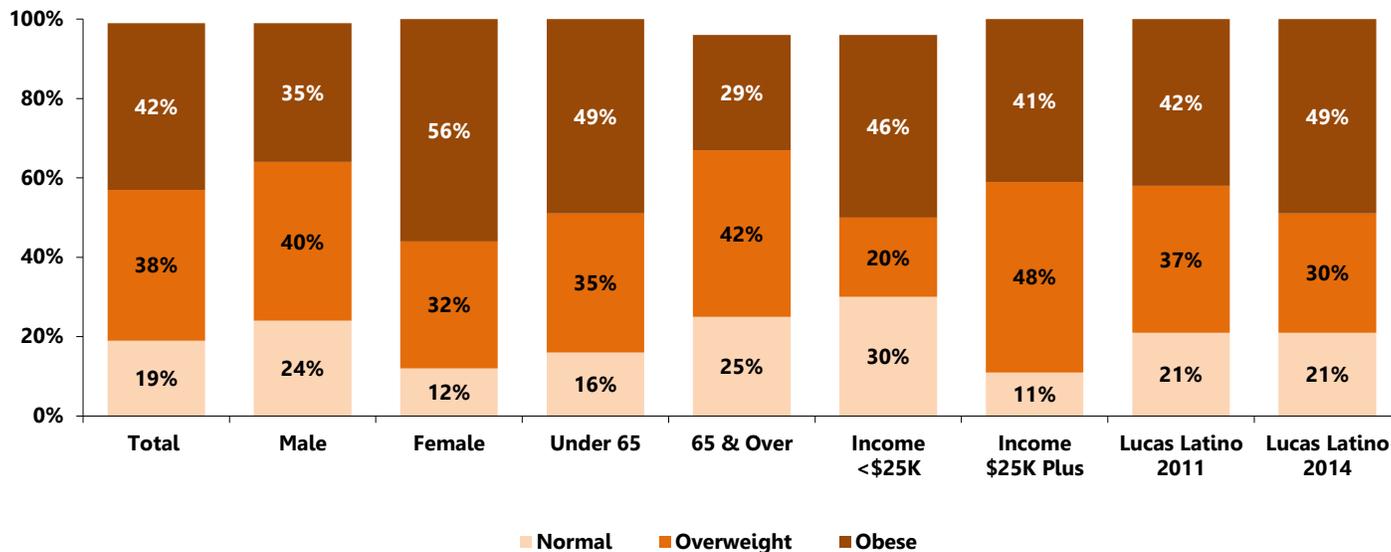
HEALTH STATUS PERCEPTIONS

In 2017, more than one-fourth (29%) of the Lucas County Latino adults rated their health status as excellent or very good. Conversely, 25% of Latino 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 80% of Lucas County Latino adults were overweight or obese based on Body Mass Index (BMI). More than two-fifths (42%) of Lucas County Latino adults were obese. Twenty-six percent (26%) of Latino adults exercised 5 or more days per week.

Lucas County Latino Adult BMI Classifications*



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

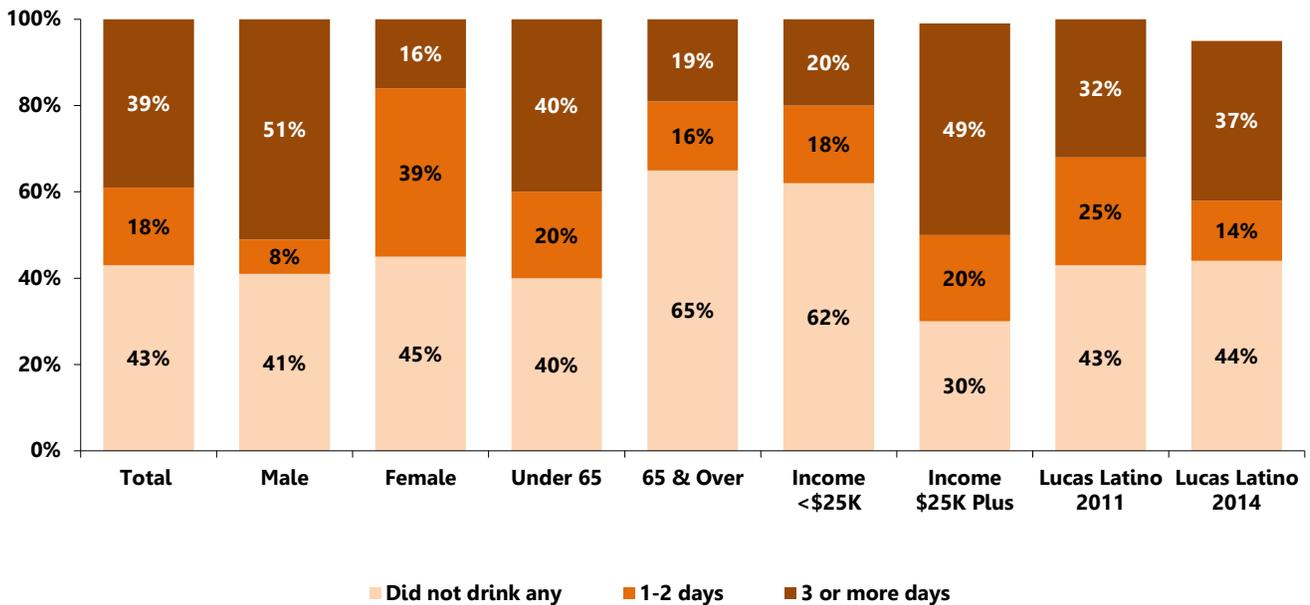
ADULT TOBACCO USE

In 2017, 26% of Lucas County Latino adults were current smokers, and 19% were considered former smokers. Forty-one percent (41%) of smokers reported trying to quit in the past year.

ADULT ALCOHOL USE

More than half (57%) of the Lucas County Latino adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month. Six percent (6%) of Latino adults reported driving after believing they may have had too much to drink.

Lucas County Latino Adult Average Number of Days Drinking Alcohol in the Past Month*



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

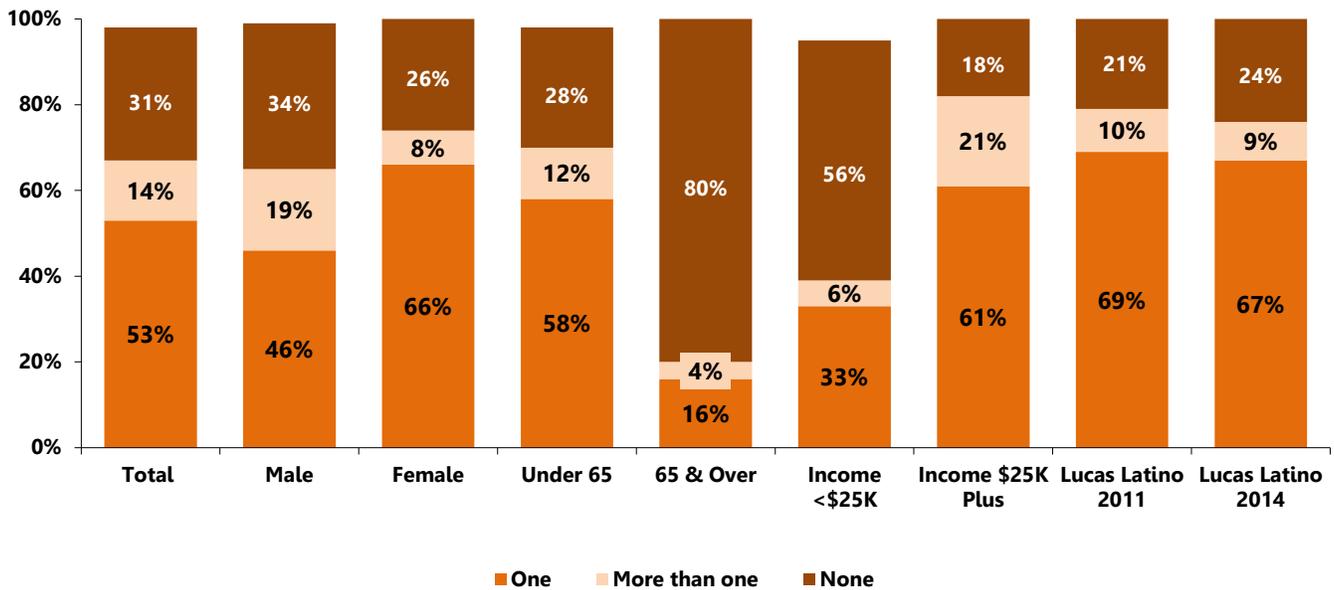
ADULT DRUG USE

In 2017, 9% of Lucas County Latino adults had used marijuana during the past six months. Six percent (6%) of Latino 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 SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

In 2017, 68% of Lucas County Latino adults had sexual intercourse. Fourteen percent (14%) of Latino adults had more than one partner.

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"

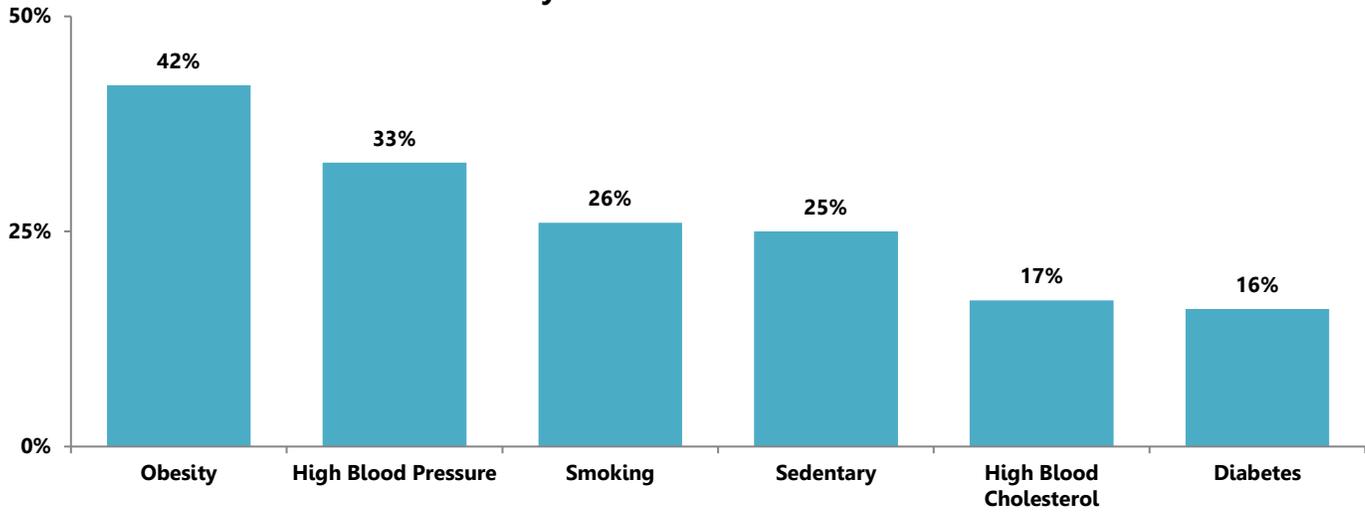
ADULT MENTAL HEALTH

In 2017, 7% of Lucas County Latino adults considered attempting suicide. Thirty percent (30%) of Latino adults did not get enough sleep or rest almost every day for two weeks or more in a row.

CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

The 2017 Lucas County Latino Health Assessment found that 3% of adults had survived a heart attack and 6% had survived a stroke at some time in their life. Forty-two percent (42%) of Lucas County Latino adults were obese, 26% were smokers, 33% had high blood pressure, and (17%) had high blood cholesterol, four known risk factors for heart disease and stroke. Heart disease (20%) and stroke (8%) accounted for 28% of all Lucas County Latino adult deaths from 2013-2015 (Source: CDC Wonder, 2013-2015).

Lucas County Latino Adults with CVD Risk Factors



CANCER

In 2017, 13% of Lucas County Latino adults had been diagnosed with cancer at some time in their life.

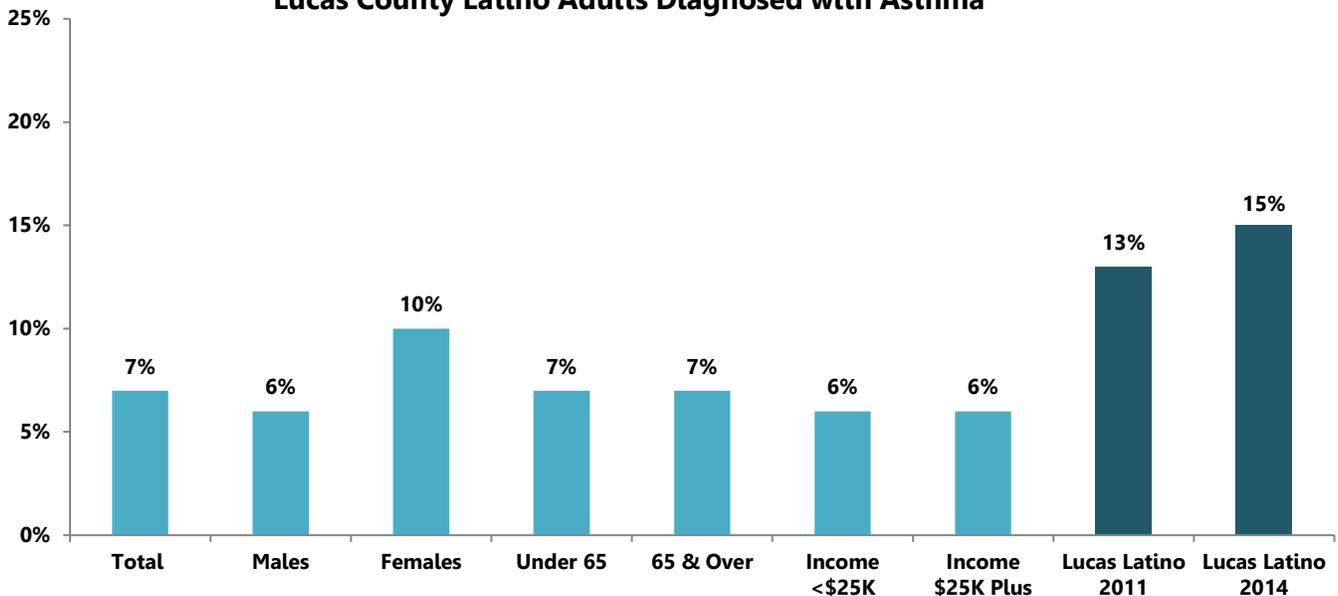
ARTHRITIS

One-fifth (20%) of Lucas County Latino adults were told by a health professional that they had some form of arthritis.

ASTHMA

Seven percent (7%) of Latino adults had been diagnosed with asthma.

Lucas County Latino Adults Diagnosed with Asthma

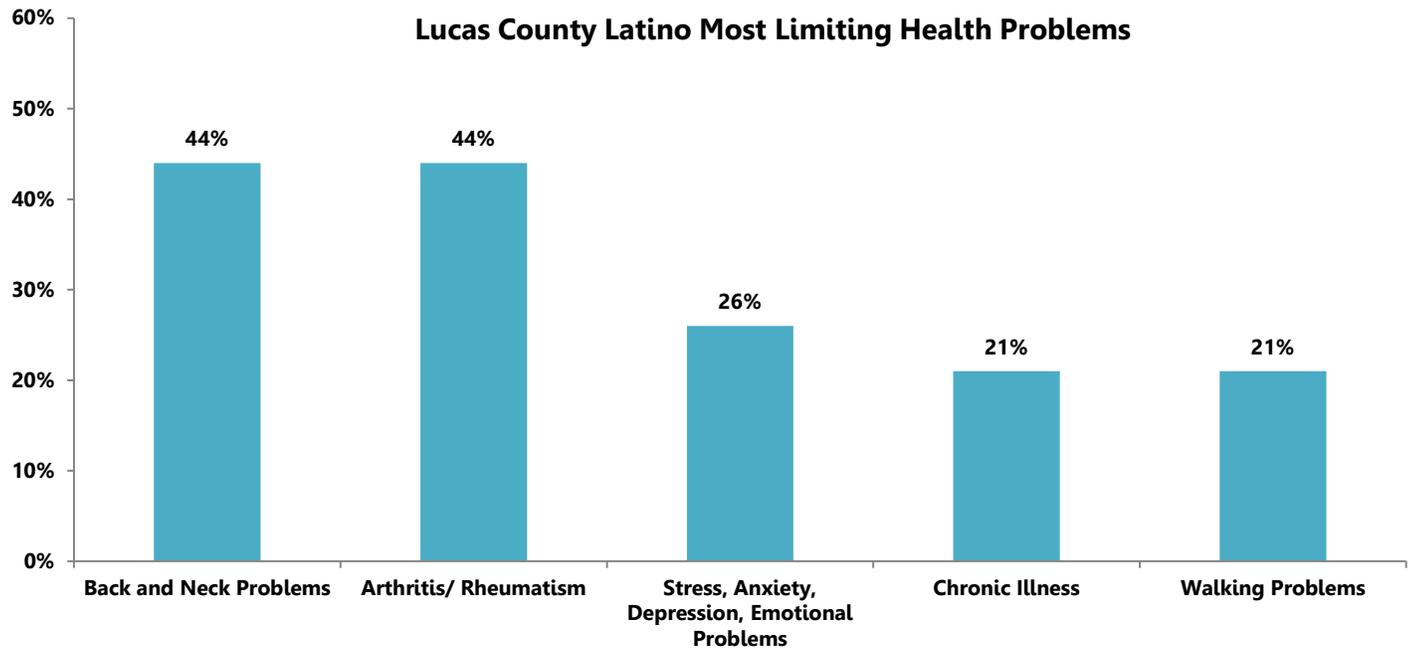


DIABETES

In 2017, 16% of Lucas County Latino adults had been diagnosed with diabetes.

QUALITY OF LIFE

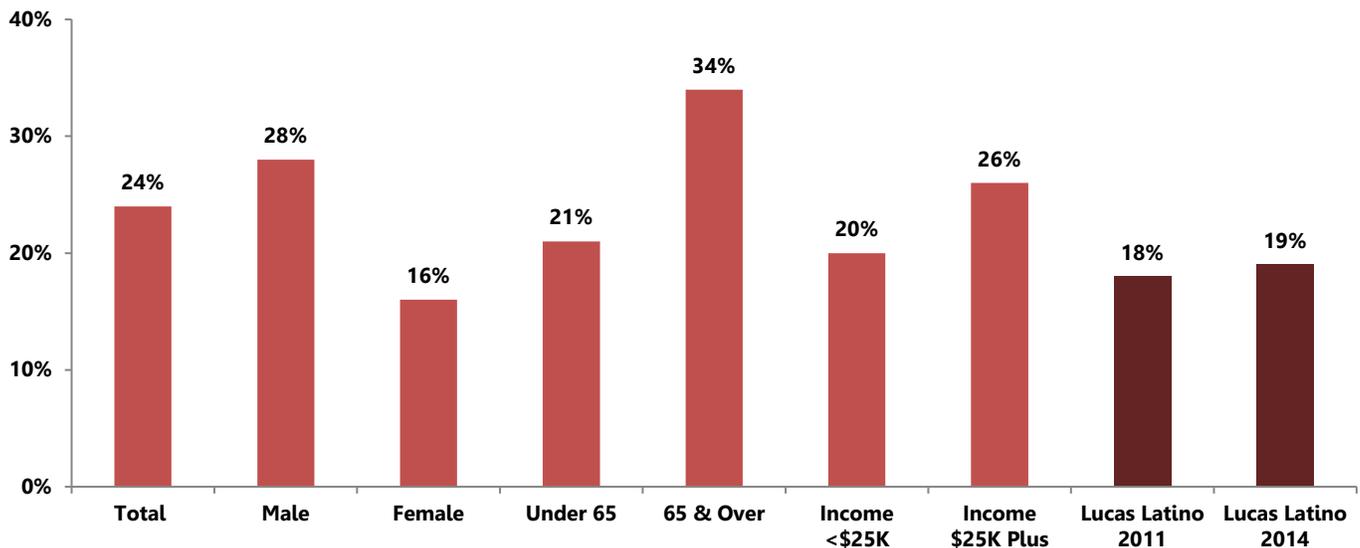
In 2017, 40% of Lucas County Latino adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem.



SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

In 2017, 13% of Lucas County Latino adults were abused in the past year (including physical, sexual, emotional, financial, or verbal abuse). Fifty-five percent (55%) of Latino adults reported gambling in the past year.

Lucas County Latino Adults With a Firearm in the Home



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Lucas County Latino adults reported the following as the top three issues that threatened their health in the past year: rodents (22%), mold (14%), and insects (13%). More than half (58%) of adults reported they had a working smoke detector in their home.

LATINO ADULT TREND SUMMARY

Adult Variables	Lucas County Latinos 2007	Lucas County Latinos 2011	Lucas County Latinos 2014	Lucas County Latinos 2017	Lucas County 2017	Ohio Latinos 2015	U.S. Latinos 2015
Health Status and Coverage							
Rated health as excellent or very good	55%	38%	39%	29%	49%	57%	37%
Rated general health as fair or poor 	15%	20%	17%	25%	14%	12%	26%
Rated their mental health as not good on four or more days in the previous month	N/A	N/A	38%	34%	37%	N/A	N/A
Uninsured	13%	17%	19%	10%	6%	26%	29%
Arthritis, Asthma, & Diabetes							
Had been diagnosed with diabetes 	11%	17%	21%	16%	12%	8%	11%
Had been diagnosed with arthritis	18%	15%	13%	20%	23%	17%	14%
Had been diagnosed with asthma 	13%	13%	15%	7%	10%	16%	7%
Cardiovascular Health							
Had a heart attack 	N/A	3%	4%	3%	5%	1%	3%
Had angina	4%	2%	5%	3%	2%	1%	3%
Had a stroke	N/A	4%	2%	6%	3%	3%	2%
Had been diagnosed with high blood pressure 	21%	33%	28%	33%	34%	19%	25%
Had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol	29%	25%	17%	17%	25%	19%	33%
Had blood cholesterol checked within the past 5 years	64%	68%	73%	69%	77%	54%	68%
Weight Status							
Overweight 	35%	37%	30%	38%	38%	20%	32%
Obese 	33%	42%	49%	42%	36%	38%	38%
Alcohol Consumption							
Had at least one alcoholic beverage in past month	47%	57%	51%	57%	65%	48%	44%
Binge drinker (drank 5 or more drinks for males and 4 or more for females on an occasion) 	N/A	29%	25%	41%	24%	17%	17%
Tobacco Use							
Current smoker (currently smoke some or all days)	26%	25%	11%	26%	14%	29%	13%
Former smoker (smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime & now do not smoke)	18%	17%	22%	19%	23%	18%	17%
Drug Use							
Adults who used marijuana in the past 6 months	10%	10%	11%	9%	12%	N/A	N/A
Adults who misused prescription drugs in the past 6 months	4%	7%	11%	6%	6%	N/A	N/A
Sexual Behavior							
Had more than one sexual partner in the past year	7%	10%	9%	14%	12%	N/A	N/A

N/A - not available

 Indicates alignment with Ohio State Health Assessment

Adult Variables	Lucas County Latinos 2007	Lucas County Latinos 2011	Lucas County Latinos 2014	Lucas County Latinos 2017	Lucas County 2017	Ohio Latinos 2015	U.S. Latinos 2015
Preventive Medicine							
Had a pneumonia vaccine (age 65 and older)	53%	52%	67%	70%	71%	N/A	54%
Had a flu vaccine in the past year	31%	37%	52%	40%	52%	20%	32%
Had a flu vaccine in the past year (ages 65 and over)	75%	64%	82%	84%	73%	N/A	N/A
Had a clinical breast exam in the past two years (age 40 and older)	77%	64%	70%	69%	70%	N/A	N/A
Had a pap smear in the past three years	N/A	N/A	61%	69%	68%	83%*	76%*
Had a mammogram in the past two years (age 40 & over)	67%	74%	80%	64%	75%	59%*	69%*
Had a digital rectal exam within the past year	21%	17%	15%	14%	18%	N/A	N/A
Mental Health							
Considered attempting suicide in the past year	N/A	7%	8%	7%	2%	N/A	N/A
Oral Health							
Visited the dentist in the past year	68%	56%	61%	39%	66%	69%*	55%*
Had one or more permanent teeth removed	N/A	45%	60%	57%	40%	35%*	35%*
Had all permanent teeth removed (age 65 & over)	N/A	17%	16%	19%	10%	N/A	N/A
Quality of Life							
Limited in some way because of physical, mental or emotional problem	41%	N/A	46%	40%	43%	N/A	N/A

N/A - not available

*2014 BRFSS Data

MINORITY YOUTH TREND SUMMARY

Youth in grades 6th-12th 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 full Lucas County 2016/2017 Health Assessment for further youth health survey results and participating school districts.

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

Health Care Access: Health Care Coverage

Key Findings

The 2017 health assessment data identified that 10% of Lucas County Latino adults were without health care coverage. Those most likely to be uninsured were Latino adults with an income level under \$25,000.

General Health Coverage

- In 2017, 90% Lucas County Latino adults had health care coverage.
- In the past year, 10% of Latino adults were uninsured, increasing to 18% of those with incomes less than \$25,000. The 2015 BRFSS reports uninsured prevalence rates for Ohio (26%) and the U.S. (29%).
- The following types of health care coverage were used: employer (49%), Medicaid or medical assistance (22%), Medicare (8%), someone else's employer (7%), multiple-including private sources (5%), self-paid plan (3%), Health Insurance Marketplace (3%), and multiple-including government sources (1%).

10% of Lucas County Latino adults were uninsured.

- Lucas County adult health care coverage includes the following: medical (88%), prescription coverage (78%), dental (73%), vision/eyeglasses (71%), outpatient therapy (69%), immunizations (68%), mental health (57%), preventive health (53%), durable medical equipment (39%), home care (36%), alcohol and drug treatment (34%), hospice (27%), skilled nursing/assisted living (26%), and transportation (17%).
- The top reasons uninsured Latino adults gave for being without health care coverage were:
 1. They lost their job or changed employers (34%)
 2. They could not afford to pay the premiums (25%)
 3. Their employer does not/stopped offering coverage (17%)
 4. They were confused about how to enroll (14%)

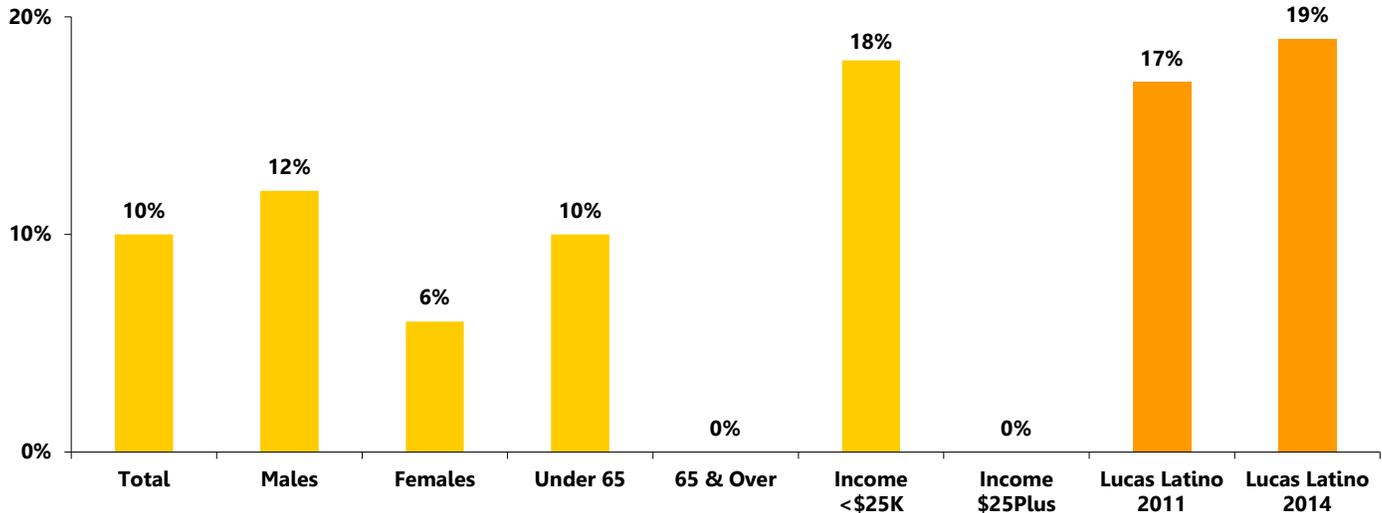
**Percentages do not equal 100% because respondents could select more than one reason*

- Lucas County Latino adults had the following issues regarding their healthcare coverage: cost (32%), opted out of certain coverage because they could not afford it (12%), could not understand their insurance plan (9%), opted out of certain coverage because they did not need it (8%), limited visits (8%), service not deemed medically necessary (7%), pre-existing conditions (4%), service no longer covered (2%), provider no longer covered (1%), and working with their insurance company (1%).

Adult Comparisons	Lucas County Latinos 2007	Lucas County Latinos 2011	Lucas County Latinos 2014	Lucas County Latinos 2017	Ohio Latinos 2015	U.S. Latinos 2015
Uninsured	13%	17%	19%	10%	26%	29%

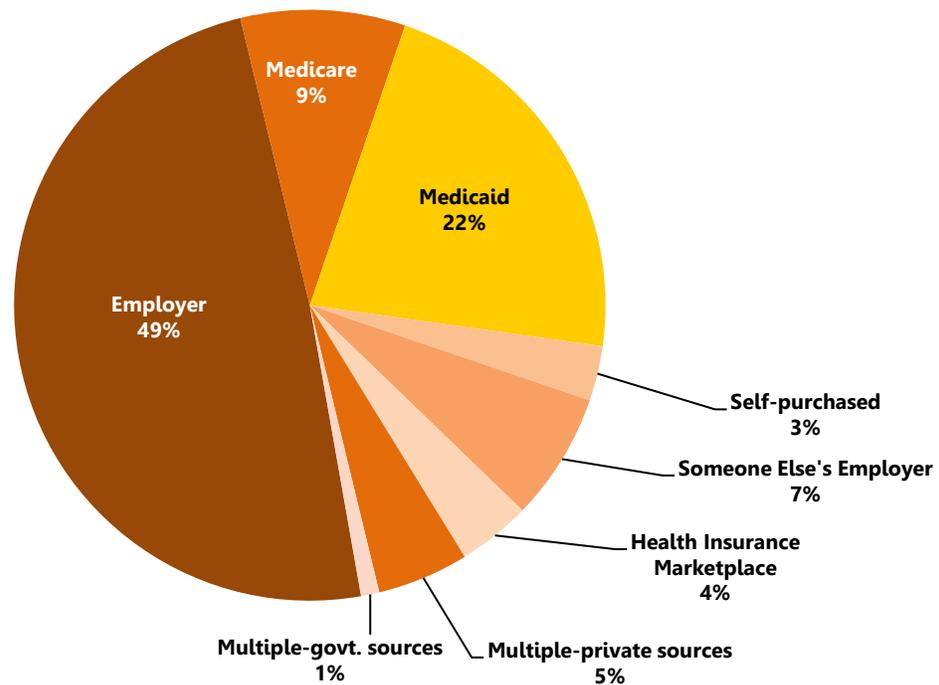
The following graph shows the percentages of Lucas County Latino adults who were uninsured by demographic characteristics. Examples of how to interpret the information in the graph includes: 10% of all Lucas County Latino adults were uninsured, 18% of Latino adults with an income less than \$25,000 reported being uninsured, and 10% of those under age 65 lacked health care coverage. The pie chart shows sources of Lucas County Latino adults' health care coverage.

Lucas County Latino Adults Who Were Uninsured



18% of Lucas County Latino adults with incomes less than \$25,000 were uninsured.

Source of Health Coverage for Lucas County Latino Adults



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

Health Coverage Includes:	Yes	No	Don't Know
Medical	88%	1%	11%
Prescription Coverage	78%	4%	18%
Dental	73%	19%	8%
Vision/Eyeglasses	71%	17%	12%
Outpatient Therapy	69%	2%	29%
Immunizations	68%	1%	31%
Mental Health	57%	1%	42%
Preventive Health	53%	1%	46%
Durable Medical Equipment	39%	5%	56%
Home Care	36%	9%	55%
Alcohol and Drug Treatment	34%	10%	56%
Hospice	27%	5%	68%
Skilled Nursing/Assisted Living	26%	5%	69%
Transportation	17%	19%	64%

Health Care Access: Access and Utilization

Key Findings

The 2017 health assessment identified that 57% of Latino adults had visited a doctor's office for health care services or advice. Twenty percent (20%) of Latino adults looked for a program to help with depression, anxiety, or some mental health problem.

Health Care Access and Utilization

- Latino adults visited the following places for health care services or advice: doctor's office (57%), family and friends (32%), urgent care center (25%), hospital emergency room (24%), internet (13%), public health clinic or community health department (7%), alternative therapies (3%), called 9-1-1/used an ambulance service (3%), chiropractor (2%), Department of Veteran's Affairs (VA) (1%), in-store health clinic (1%), and telemedicine (1%). Ten percent (10%) of Latino adults indicated they had no usual place for health care services.
- The following might prevent Latino adults from seeing a doctor if they were sick, injured, or needed some kind of health care: cost (31%), worried they might find something wrong (16%), difficult to find/no transportation (13%), doctor would not take their insurance (9%), difficult to get an appointment (8%), frightened of the procedure or doctor (7%), inconvenient hours (7%), could not get time off work (5%), do not trust or believe doctors (5%), discrimination (1%), could not find childcare (1%), and some other reason (3%).
- Nearly half (48%) of Latino adults did not get prescriptions from their doctor filled in the past year.
- Those who did not get their prescriptions filled gave the following reasons: no prescriptions to be filled (45%), they did not think they needed it (29%), too expensive (20%), they stretched their current prescription by taking less than prescribed (13%), side effects (10%), there was no generic equivalent (9%), they did not have insurance (7%), transportation (4%), fear of addiction (4%), and they were taking too many medications (4%).
- 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. One-in-seven (14%) Lucas County Latino adults reported they had a living will.
- A durable power of attorney is a written legal document which people name an individual who will make medical care decisions for them when they are unable to do so. Six percent (6%) of adults had a durable power of attorney.
- Of the Lucas County Latino adults who did not have a living will or durable power of attorney, 42% had discussed their medical wishes with a family member or loved one.

Availability of Services

- Lucas County Latino adults reported they had looked for the following programs: depression, anxiety or mental health (20%); weight problems (11%); disability (8%); marital or family problems (5%); tobacco cessation (4%); alcohol abuse (3%); drug abuse (3%); elderly care (3%); end-of-life/Hospice care (3%); detoxification for opiates/heroin (2%); and gambling abuse (1%).

Lucas County Latino Adults Able to Access Assistance Programs/Services

Types of Programs (% of all Latino adults who looked for the programs)	Lucas County Latino adults who had looked but had <u>NOT</u> found a specific program	Lucas County Latino adults who had looked and had found a specific program
Depression or Anxiety (20% of all adults looked)	14%	86%
Weight Problems (11% of all adults looked)	62%	38%
Disability (8% of all adults looked)	25%	75%
Marital/Family Problems (5% of all adults looked)	43%	57%
Tobacco Cessation (4% of all adults looked)	80%	20%
Alcohol Abuse (3% of all adults looked)	40%	60%
Drug Abuse (3% of all adults looked)	50%	50%
Elderly Care (3% of all adults looked)	75%	25%
End-of-Life/Hospice Care (3% of all adults looked)	50%	50%

Healthcare Access: Preventive Medicine

Key Findings

More than two-thirds (70%) of Latino adults ages 65 and over had a pneumonia vaccination at some time in their life. Two-fifths (40%) of Lucas County Latino adults had a flu vaccine during the past 12 months.

Preventive Medicine

- Two-fifths (40%) of Lucas County Latino adults had a flu vaccine during the past 12 months. The 2015 BRFSS reported that 20% of Ohio and 32% of U.S. Latino adults had a flu vaccine in the past year.
- Eighty-four percent (84%) of Lucas County Latino adults ages 65 and over had a flu vaccine in the past 12 months.
- Nearly one-quarter (23%) of Latino adults had a pneumonia shot in their life, increasing to 70% of those ages 65 and over. The 2015 BRFSS reported that 54% of U.S. Latino adults ages 65 and over had a pneumonia shot in their life.
- Lucas County Latino adults had the following vaccines: MMR in their lifetime (52%), chicken pox vaccine in their lifetime (40%), tetanus booster (including Tdap) in the past 10 years (39%), pneumonia vaccine in their lifetime (23%); human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine in their lifetime (13%), pertussis vaccine in the past 10 years (10%), and Zoster (shingles) vaccine in their lifetime (7%).

Preventive Health Screenings and Exams

- In the past year, 43% of Lucas County Latino women ages 40 and over had a mammogram.
- In the past year, 14% of Latino men had a digital rectal exam.
- See the Latino Women and Men's Health Sections for further prostate, mammogram, clinical breast exam, and Pap smear screening test information for Lucas County Latino adults.

Adult Comparisons	Lucas County Latinos 2007	Lucas County Latinos 2011	Lucas County Latinos 2014	Lucas County Latinos 2017	Ohio Latinos 2015	U.S. Latinos 2015
Had a pneumonia vaccination (ages 65 and over)	53%	52%	67%	70%	N/A	54%
Had a flu vaccine in the past year	31%	37%	52%	40%	20%	32%
Had a flu vaccine in the past year (ages 65 and over)	75%	64%	82%	84%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not Available

Lucas County Latino Adults Health Screening Results*

General Screening Results	Total Sample
Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure	33%
Diagnosed with High Blood Cholesterol	17%
Diagnosed with Diabetes	16%
Survived a Stroke	6%
Survived a Heart Attack	3%

**Percentages based on all Lucas County Latino adults surveyed*

Lucas County Latino 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	31%
Family history	25%
Depression, anxiety, or emotional problems	23%
Immunizations	21%
Safe use of prescription medication	16%
Alcohol use	14%
Injury prevention such as safety belt use, helmet use & smoke detectors	10%
Safe use of opiate-based pain medication	10%
Sexually transmitted diseases (STD's)	10%
Domestic violence	9%
Tobacco use	9%
Drug abuse	7%
Family planning	5%
Self-testicular exams	5%

Healthcare Access: Women's Health

Key Findings

In 2017, more than two-fifths (43%) of Lucas County Latino women over the age of 40 reported having a mammogram in the past year. Fifty-four (54%) of Latino women ages 19 and over had a clinical breast exam and 48% had a Pap smear to detect cancer of the cervix in the past year. Five percent (5%) of Latino women survived a heart attack and 3% survived a stroke at some time in their life. More than half (56%) were obese, 26% had high blood pressure, 16% had high blood cholesterol, and 23% were identified as smokers, known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

Women's Health Screenings

- In 2017, 59% of Latino women had a mammogram at some time, and two-fifths (27%) had this screening in the past year.
- More than two-fifths (43%) of Latino women ages 40 and over had a mammogram in the past year and 64% had one in the past two years.
- Eighty-eight percent (88%) of Lucas County Latino women had a clinical breast exam at some time in their life and, 54% had one within the past year. More than two-thirds (69%) of Latino women ages 40 and over had a clinical breast exam in the past two years.
- Ninety-one percent (91%) of Lucas County Latino women had a Pap smear and 48% reported having had the exam in the past year. Sixty-nine percent (69%) of Latino women had a pap smear in the past three years.
- Four-fifths (80%) of Lucas County Latino women had a pelvic exam at some time in their life, and 42% had one within the past year.

Women's Health Concerns

- Latino women used the following as their usual source of services for female health concerns: private gynecologist (38%), general or family physician (24%), community health center (4%), family planning clinic (4%), and health department clinic (2%). Twenty-four percent (24%) indicated they did not have a usual source of services for female health concerns and 6% had multiple sources.
- In 2017, the health assessment determined that 5% of Latino women had survived a heart attack and 3% had survived a stroke at some time in their life.
- From 2013-2015, major cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke) accounted for 32% of all Latino female deaths in Lucas County (Source: CDC Wonder, Underlying Cause of Death).
- 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 had identified that:
 - 88% of Latino women were overweight or obese (52% Ohio, 67% U.S., 2015 BRFSS)
 - 26% were diagnosed with high blood pressure (19% Ohio, 23% U.S., 2015 BRFSS)
 - 23% of all Latino women were current smokers (37% Ohio, 9% U.S., 2015 BRFSS)
 - 18% had been diagnosed with diabetes (9% Ohio, 11% U.S., 2015 BRFSS)
 - 16% were diagnosed with high blood cholesterol (16% Ohio, 32% U.S., 2015 BRFSS)

Lucas County Latino Female Leading Causes of Death, 2013 – 2015

1. Heart Diseases (21% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (18%)
3. Stroke (11%)
4. Alzheimer's disease (6%)

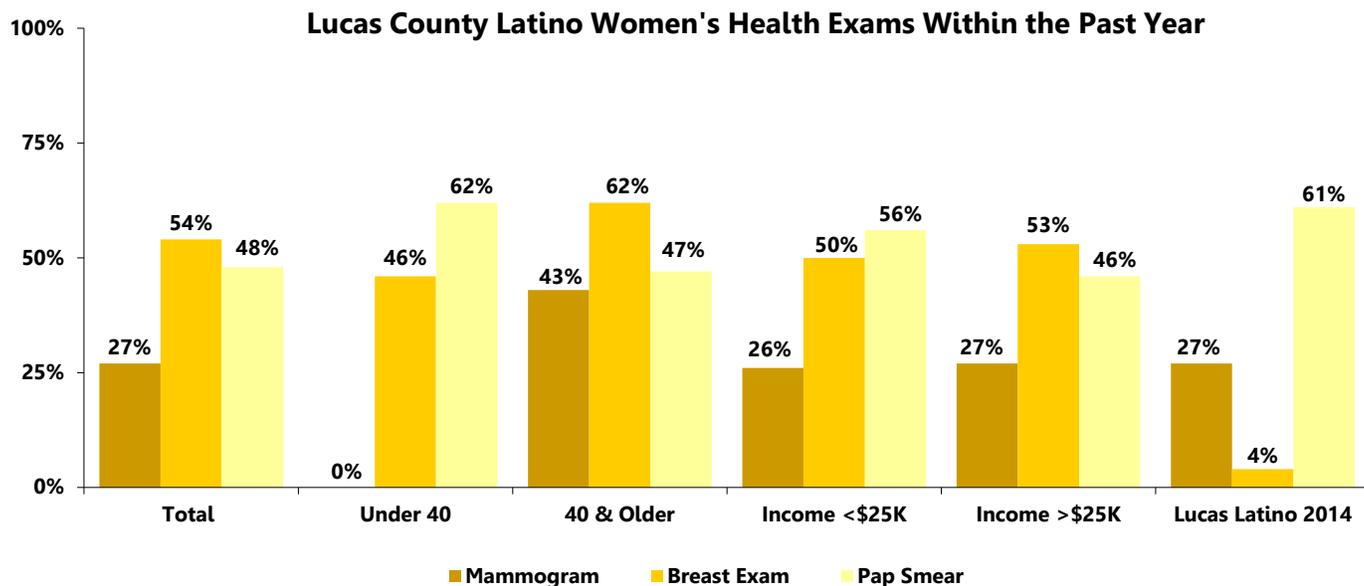
(Source: CDC Wonder, 2013-2015)

Ohio Latino Female Leading Causes of Death, 2013 – 2015

1. Cancers (20% of all deaths)
2. Heart Diseases (17%)
3. Stroke (7%)
4. Accidents (6%)
5. Diabetes (5%)

(Source: CDC Wonder, 2013-2015)

The following graph shows the percentage of Lucas County Latino females that had various health exams in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph include: 27% of Lucas County females had a mammogram within the past year, 54% had a clinical breast exam, and 48% had a Pap smear.



Adult Comparisons	Lucas County Latinos 2007	Lucas County Latinos 2011	Lucas County Latinos 2014	Lucas County Latinos 2017	Ohio Latinos 2015	U.S. Latinos 2015
Had a pap smear in the past three years	N/A	N/A	61%	69%	83%*	76%*
Had a mammogram in the past two years (age 40 & over)	67%	74%	80%	64%	59%*	69%*
Had a clinical breast exam in the past two years (age 40 and over)	77%	64%	70%	69%	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 Latino women; an estimated 19,800 Latino women were expected to be diagnosed in 2015 as reported by the 2015-2017 Cancer Facts and Figures.
- The breast cancer incidence rate in Latino women is 28% lower than in non-Latino white women, and within the Latino population, the risk of breast cancer is even lower in those who are foreign-born.
- Latino women are more likely to give birth to their first child at a younger age and have more children, both of which are protective against breast cancer.
- Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer death among Latino women, with an estimated 2,800 deaths expected in 2015 as reported by the Cancer Facts and Figures.
- From 2003-2012, breast cancer death rates decreased by 1.3% per year among Latino women and by 1.9% per year among non-Latino white women.
- Breast cancer is less likely to be diagnosed at a local stage in Latino women than in non-Latino white women, even after accounting for differences in age, socioeconomic status, and method of detection.
- Latino women continue to be less likely to receive appropriate and timely breast cancer treatment in comparison to non-Latino whites.

(Source: American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts & Figures for Hispanics/Latinos, 2015-2017)

Healthcare Access: Men's Health

Key Findings

In 2017, 14% of Lucas County Latino males had a digital rectal exam. More than one-third (36%) of Latino men had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 35% were obese, 27% were identified as smokers, and 18% had high blood cholesterol, which are known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

Men's Health Screenings

- More than one-third (35%) of Latino men had a digital rectal exam in their lifetime, and 14% had one in the past year.
- More than one-fourth (28%) of Lucas County Latino males performed a self-testicular exam in the past year.
- Twenty-six percent (26%) of Lucas County Latino males reported having erectile dysfunction, increasing to 33% of those over the age of 65.
- Lucas County Latino males reported experiencing the following:
 - Low testosterone (18%)
 - Enlarged prostate/benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) (5%)
 - Incontinence (not having control of bladder) (4%)

Lucas County Latino Male Leading Causes of Death, 2013 – 2015

1. Heart Diseases (20% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (20%)
3. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (14%)

(Source: CDC Wonder, 2013-2015)

Ohio Latino Male Leading Causes of Death, 2013 – 2015

1. Heart Diseases (19% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (18%)
3. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (13%)
4. Diabetes (5%)
5. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis (3%)

(Source: CDC Wonder, 2013-2015)

28% of Lucas County Latino males had a digital rectal exam in the past year.

Men's Health Concerns

- In 2017, the health assessment determined that 2% of Latino men had a heart attack and 8% 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 had identified that:
 - 75% of Latino men were overweight or obese
 - 36% were diagnosed with high blood pressure
 - 27% of all men were current smokers
 - 18% were diagnosed with high blood cholesterol
 - 14% had been diagnosed with diabetes
- From 2013-2015, major heart disease accounted for 20% of all Latino male deaths in Lucas County (Source: CDC Wonder).

Adult Comparisons	Lucas County Latinos 2007	Lucas County Latinos 2011	Lucas County Latinos 2014	Lucas County Latinos 2017	Ohio Latinos 2015	U.S. Latinos 2015
Had a digital rectal exam within the past year	21%	17%	15%	14%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not Available

Prostate Cancer

- Prostate cancer is the most common cancer among Hispanic men. The 2015-2017 Cancer Facts and Figures reported that an estimated 13,000 new cases were expected in 2015.
- The incidence rate among Hispanics (112.1 per 100,000) is about 9% lower than that among non-Hispanic whites (123.0).
- Prostate cancer incidence rates decreased 4.7% per year in Hispanic men and 3.5% per year in non-Hispanic white men from 2003 through 2012.
- Increasing age, African ancestry, certain inherited genetic conditions, and a family history of the disease are the only well-established risk factors for prostate cancer.
- The 2015-2017 report estimated that 1,800 deaths from prostate cancer were expected among Hispanic men in 2015, making prostate cancer the fourth-leading cause of cancer death.
- The death rate is slightly lower in Hispanic men (17.8 per 100,000) than in non-Hispanic white men (19.9).
- From 2003 to 2012, the death rate decreased by 3.0% per year in Hispanic men and by 3.3% per year in non-Hispanic white men.
- About 75% of prostate cancers are discovered at a localized stage in Hispanic men compared to 79% in non-Hispanic white men.
- The survival rate for those diagnosed at a distant stage is 32% among Hispanic men and 29% among non-Hispanic whites.

(Source: American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts & Figures for Hispanics/Latinos, 2015-2017)

Healthcare Access: Oral Health

Key Findings

The 2017 health assessment determined nearly two-fifths (39%) of Lucas County Latino adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year.

Access to Dental Care

- In the past year, 39% of Lucas County Latino adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic, decreasing to 32% of those with incomes less than \$25,000. The 2014 BRFSS reported that 69% of Ohio Latino adults and 55% of U.S. Latino adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year.
- More than half (57%) of Lucas County Latino adults with some college education or more had been to the dentist in the past year, compared to 30% of those with a high school diploma or less.
- When asked the main reason for not visiting a dentist in the last year: 25% said cost; 25% said fear; apprehension, nervousness, pain, and dislike going; 21% had no oral health problems; 6% had dentures; 5% did not have/know a dentist; 5% said their dentist did not accept their medical coverage; 4% said transportation; 4% could not get into a dentist; 3% could not find a dentist taking new Medicaid patients; and 2% used the emergency room for dental issues.
- Lucas County Latino adults engaged in the following oral health habits daily: brushed their teeth (90%), used mouth wash (55%), and flossed their teeth (47%).
- More than half (57%) of Latino adults had one or more of their permanent teeth removed, increasing to 71% of those ages 65 and over.
- About one-in-five (19%) Lucas County Latino adults ages 65 and over had all of their permanent teeth removed.
- Lucas County Latino adults had the following oral health issues: pain (16%), difficulty eating/chewing (10%), problems with dentures (6%), loose teeth (6%), oral bleeding (5%), no teeth (3%), skipped meals due to pain (2%), and missed work due to mouth pain (1%).

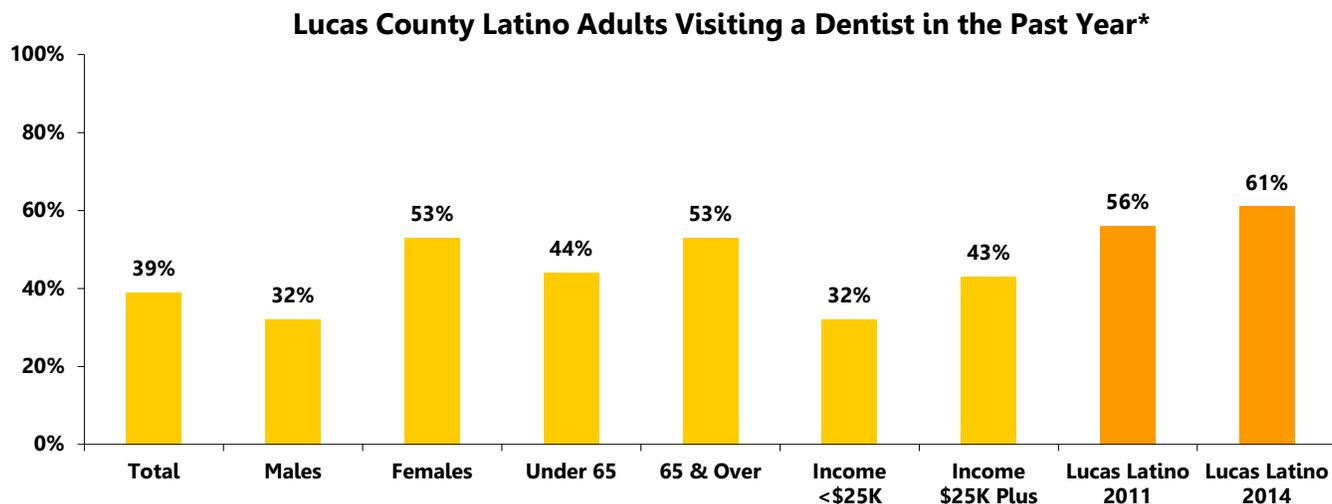
Adult Oral Health	Within the Past Year	Within the Past 2 Years	Within the Past 5 Years	5 or More years	Never
Time Since Last Visit to Dentist/Dental Clinic					
Males	32%	12%	18%	23%	0%
Females	53%	16%	14%	8%	5%
Total	39%	15%	17%	17%	1%

Adult Comparisons	Lucas County Latinos 2007	Lucas County Latinos 2011	Lucas County Latinos 2014	Lucas County Latinos 2017	Ohio Latinos 2015	U.S. Latinos 2015
Had visited a dentist in the past year	68%	56%	61%	39%	69%*	55%*
Had one or more permanent teeth removed	N/A	45%	60%	57%	35%*	35%*
Had all permanent teeth removed (age 65 & over)	N/A	17%	16%	19%	N/A	N/A

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: 39% of all Lucas County Latino adults had been to the dentist in the past year, 44% of those under the age of 65, and 32% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.



*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 one-fourth (29%) of the Lucas County Latino adults rated their health status as excellent or very good. Conversely, 25% of Latino adults, increasing to 36% of those over the age of 65, described their health as fair or poor.

Latino Adults Who Rated General Health Status Excellent or Very Good

- Lucas County 29% (2017)
- Ohio Latinos 57% (2015)
- U.S. Latinos 37% (2015)

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

General Health Status

- In 2017, more than one-fourth (29%) of Lucas County Latino adults rated their health as excellent or very good. Lucas County Latino adults with higher incomes (37%) were most likely to rate their health as excellent or very good, compared to 21% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- One quarter (25%) of Latino adults rated their health as fair or poor. The 2015 BRFSS had identified that 12% of Ohio and 26% of U.S. Latino adults self-reported their health as fair or poor.
- Lucas County Latino adults were most likely to rate their health as fair or poor if they:
 - Had been diagnosed with diabetes (58%)
 - Were divorced (41%)
 - Had high blood cholesterol (38%)
 - Were 65 years of age or older (36%)
 - Had an annual household income under \$25,000 (33%)
 - Had high blood pressure (31%)

Physical Health Status

- In 2017, 34% of Lucas County Latino adults rated their physical health as not good on four or more days in the previous month.
- Lucas County Latino adults reported their physical health as not good on an average of 7.5 days in the previous month.
- Lucas County Latino adults were most likely to rate their physical health as not good if they:
 - Had an annual household income under \$25,000 (48%)
 - Were 65 years of age or older (47%)

Mental Health Status

- In 2017, 34% of Lucas County Latino adults rated their mental health as not good on four or more days in the previous month.
- Lucas County Latino adults reported their mental health as not good on an average of 6.5 days in the previous month.
- More than two-fifths (41%) of Latino adults reported that poor mental or physical health kept them from doing usual activities such as self-care, work, or recreation.
- Lucas County Latino adults were most likely to rate their mental health as not good if they:
 - Had an annual household income under \$25,000 (49%)
 - Were 65 years of age or older (38%)

Health Status	No Days	1-3 Days	4-5 Days	6-7 Days	8 or More Days
Physical Health Not Good in Past 30 Days*					
Males	29%	23%	8%	2%	26%
Females	41%	24%	3%	3%	24%
Total	33%	23%	6%	3%	25%
Mental Health Not Good in Past 30 Days*					
Males	37%	21%	2%	3%	28%
Females	43%	20%	6%	5%	17%
Total	39%	21%	3%	3%	24%

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

Adult Comparisons	Lucas County Latinos 2007	Lucas County Latinos 2011	Lucas County Latinos 2014	Lucas County Latinos 2017	Ohio Latinos 2015	U.S. Latinos 2015
Rated health as excellent or very good	55%	38%	39%	29%	57%	37%
Rated health as fair or poor	15%	20%	17%	25%	12%	26%
Rated their mental health as not good on four or more days in the previous month	N/A	N/A	38%	34%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not Available

Health Behaviors: Adult Weight Status

Key Findings

The 2017 health assessment identified that 80% of Lucas County Latino adults were overweight or obese based on Body Mass Index (BMI). More than two-fifths (42%) of Lucas County Latino adults were obese. Twenty-six percent (26%) of Latino adults exercised 5 or more days per week.

Adult Weight Status

- In 2017, the health assessment indicated that four-fifths (80%) of Lucas County Latino adults were either overweight (38%) or obese (42%) by Body Mass Index (BMI). This puts them at elevated risk for developing a variety of diseases.
- More than two-fifths (43%) of Latino adults were trying to lose weight, 21% were trying to maintain their current weight or keep from gaining weight, and 11% were trying to gain weight. Nearly one-in-four (24%) Lucas County adults were not doing anything to lose or gain weight.
- Lucas County Latino adults did the following to lose weight or keep from gaining weight: exercised (40%); ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat (35%); drank more water (35%); ate a low-carb diet (6%); took laxatives (6%); took diet pills, powders or liquids without a doctor's advice (3%); health coaching (1%); smoked cigarettes (1%); took prescribed medications (1%); vomited after eating (1%); went without eating 24 or more hours (1%); and participated in a prescribed dietary or fitness program (1%).

42% of Lucas County Latino adults were obese.

Physical Activity

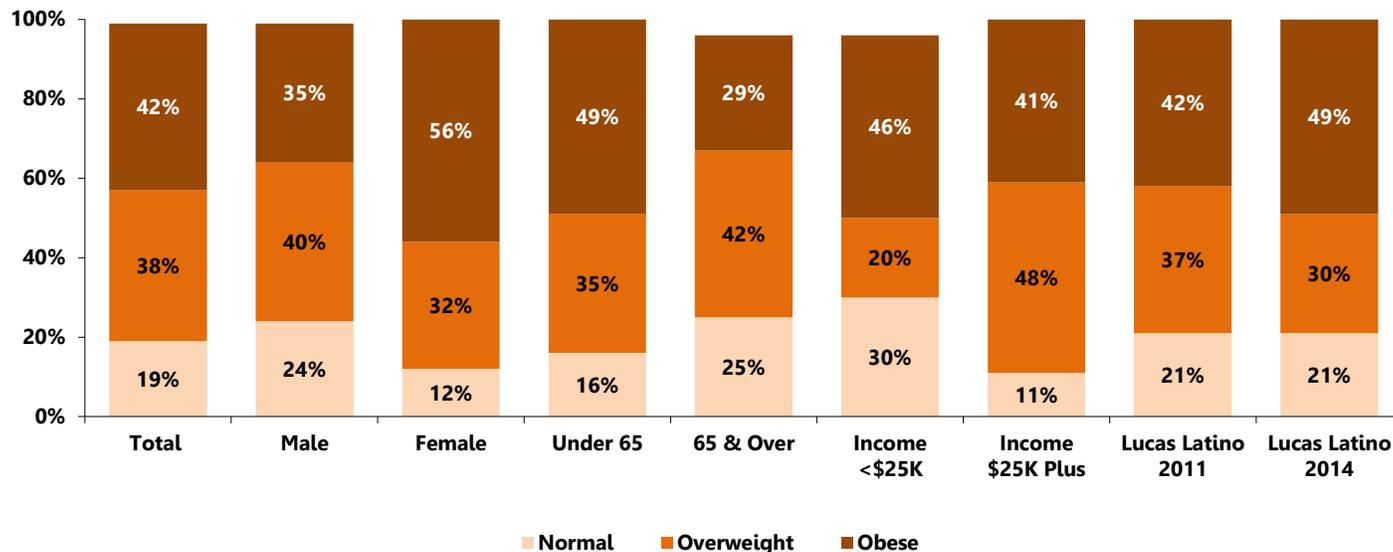
- In Lucas County, 50% of Latino adults were engaging in some type of physical activity or exercise for at least 30 minutes 3 or more days per week. Twenty-six percent (26%) of Latino adults exercised 5 or more days per week. One-fourth (25%) of Latino adults were not participating in any physical activity in the past week, including 3% who were unable to exercise.
- The CDC recommends that Latino 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: weather (31%), time (30%), laziness (20%), could not afford a gym membership (16%), neighborhood safety (15%), too tired (15%), pain or discomfort (13%), did not like to exercise (7%), did not know what activities to do (5%), lack of opportunities for those with physical impairments or challenges (5%), poorly maintained/no sidewalks (4%), no exercise partner (2%), transportation (2%), no walking, biking trails or parks (1%), no child care (1%), and no gym available (1%).
- Lucas County adults spent the most time doing the following physical activities in the past year: walking (30%), running/jogging (3%), occupational exercise (3%), exercise machines (1%), group exercise classes (1%), strength training (1%), swimming (1%), and other (5%). Thirty-two percent (32%) of adults engaged in multiple types of exercise. Twenty-three percent (23%) of adults did not exercise at all, including 10% who were unable to do so.
- Lucas County Latino adults spent an average of 3.4 hours watching TV, 2.8 hours on their cell phone, 1.5 hours on the computer, and 0.5 hours playing video games on an average day of the week.

Nutrition

- In 2017, 3% of Latino adults ate 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day. Sixty-one percent (61%) ate between 1 to 2 servings per day, and 21% ate between 3 to 4 servings per day. Fifteen percent (15%) of Latino adults ate 0 servings of fruit and vegetables per day. The American Cancer Society recommends that Latino 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 Latino adults reported the following reasons they chose the types of food they ate: cost (58%), taste/enjoyment (53%), food they were used to (37%), healthiness of food (32%), what their family prefers (27%), ease of preparation/time (23%), availability (21%), calorie content (17%), nutritional content (15%), other food sensitivities (11%), if it is lactose free (7%), if it is organic (6%), artificial sweetener content (4%), if it is genetically modified (3%), health care provider’s advice (2%), if it is gluten free (1%), and other reasons (9%).
- Lucas County Latino adults purchased their fruit and vegetables from the following places: large grocery stores (88%), local grocery stores (39%), Farmer’s Market (30%), grew their own/garden (19%), Dollar General/Store (5%), food pantry (3%), corner/convenience stores (1%), community garden (1%), Veggie Mobile/mobile produce (1%), and other places (5%). One percent (1%) of Latino adults did not purchase any fruits and vegetables.
- Lucas County Latino adults reported the following barriers in consuming fruits and vegetables: too expensive (17%), transportation (5%), did not like the taste (5%), no access (3%), did not know how to prepare them (1%), no variety (1%), stores did not take EBT/WIC/SNAP (1%), and other reasons (9%). Sixty-nine percent (69%) reported no barriers to consuming fruits and vegetables.

The following graph shows the percentage of Lucas County Latino adults who are overweight or obese by Body Mass Index (BMI). Examples of how to interpret the information include: 19% of all Lucas County Latino adults were classified as normal weight, 38% were overweight, and 42% were obese.

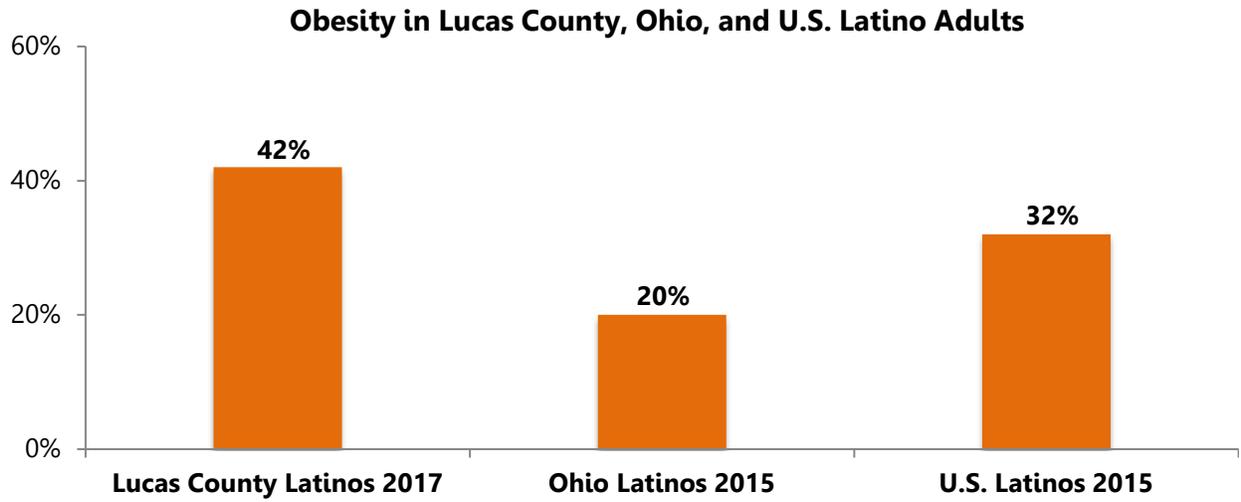
Lucas County Latino Adult BMI Classifications*



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

Adult Comparisons	Lucas County Latinos 2007	Lucas County Latinos 2011	Lucas County Latinos 2014	Lucas County Latinos 2017	Ohio Latinos 2015	U.S. Latinos 2015
Obese	33%	42%	49%	42%	20%	32%
Overweight	35%	37%	30%	38%	38%	38%

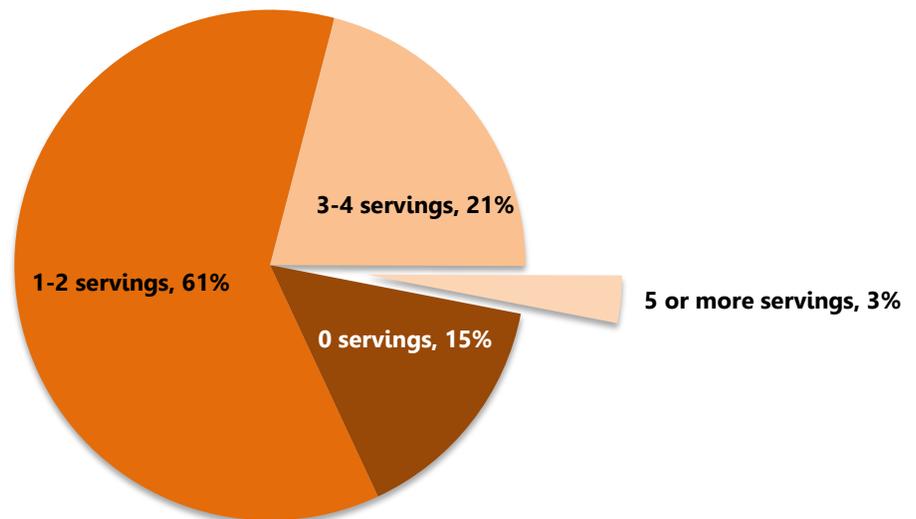
The following graph shows the percentage of Lucas County Latino adults who were obese compared to Ohio and U.S.



(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 Latino adults.

Average Number of Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Per Day for Lucas County Latino Adults



Obesity Prevention in Latino Communities

- Inequalities in access to healthcare, the quality of care received and opportunities to make healthy choices where people live, learn, work and play all contribute to the rates of obesity being higher for Latino adults and children compared to Whites.
- Also, contributing to the higher rates of obesity is the fact that Latino communities experience higher rates of hunger and food insecurity, limited access to safe places to be physically active and targeted marketing of less nutritious foods.
- Latinos are the fastest growing population in the United States, so addressing these disparities is essential for the well-being of individuals and families and to help contain skyrocketing U.S. healthcare spending and increase the nation's productivity.
- 42% of Latino adults are obese compared to 33% of Whites.
- More than 77% of Latino adults are overweight or obese, compared with 67% of Whites.
- 22% of Latino children ages 2 to 19 are obese, compared with 14% of White children.
- More than 39% of Latino children are overweight or obese, compared with 29% of White children.
- Rates of severe obesity are also higher (7%) among Latino children ages 2 to 19 compared with Whites (4%).
- Strategies to address these disparities must include a sustained and comprehensive approach – targeting the challenges that stem from neighborhoods, schools, workplaces and marketing environments that make it difficult to access healthy affordable foods and be physically active.

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

Health Behaviors: Adult Tobacco Use

Key Findings

In 2017, 26% of Lucas County Latino adults were current smokers, and 19% were considered former smokers. Forty-one percent (41%) of smokers reported trying to quit in the past year.

Adult Tobacco Use Behaviors

- Just over one-quarter (26%) of Lucas County Latino 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 29% for Ohio and 13% for the U.S.
- Nearly one-fifth (19%) of Latino 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 18% for Ohio and 17% for the U.S.
- Lucas County Latino adults used the following tobacco products in the past year: cigarettes (25%), Black and Milds (7%), e-cigarettes (6%), Swisher Sweets (5%), roll-your-own (4%), cigars (3%), snuff (1%), chewing tobacco (1%), bidis (1%), cigarillos (1%), little cigars (1%), and pouch (1%).

In 2017, 26% of Lucas County Latino adults were current smokers.

- Just over two-fifths (41%) of current smokers responded that they stopped smoking for 1 day or longer because they were trying to quit smoking.
- Lucas County Latino adults had the following rules/practices about smoking in their home: never allowed (74%), not allowed with children around (8%), no rules about smoking (7%), allowed sometimes/in some places (5%), and allowed anywhere (2%). Four percent (4%) of adults did not know what were the smoking rules/practices in their home.
- Lucas County Latino adults reported they would support an ordinance to ban smoking in the following places: vehicle with a minor present (53%), multi-unit housing (42%), college/university campuses (41%), parks or ball fields (36%), and fairgrounds (34%). Thirty-six percent (36%) of adults reported they would not support an ordinance to ban smoking anywhere.
- One-third (33%) of Lucas County Latino adults believed that e-cigarette vapor was harmful to themselves. Thirty-five percent (35%) of adults believed that e-cigarette vapor was harmful to others, and 12% did not believe it was harmful to anyone. Forty-nine percent (49%) of adults did not know if e-cigarette vapor was harmful to themselves or others.

Adult Comparisons	Lucas County Latinos 2007	Lucas County Latinos 2011	Lucas County Latinos 2014	Lucas County Latinos 2017	Ohio Latinos 2015	U.S. Latinos 2015
Current smoker (currently smoke some or all days)	26%	25%	11%	26%	29%	13%
Former smoker (smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime & now do not smoke)	18%	17%	22%	19%	18%	17%

N/A – not available

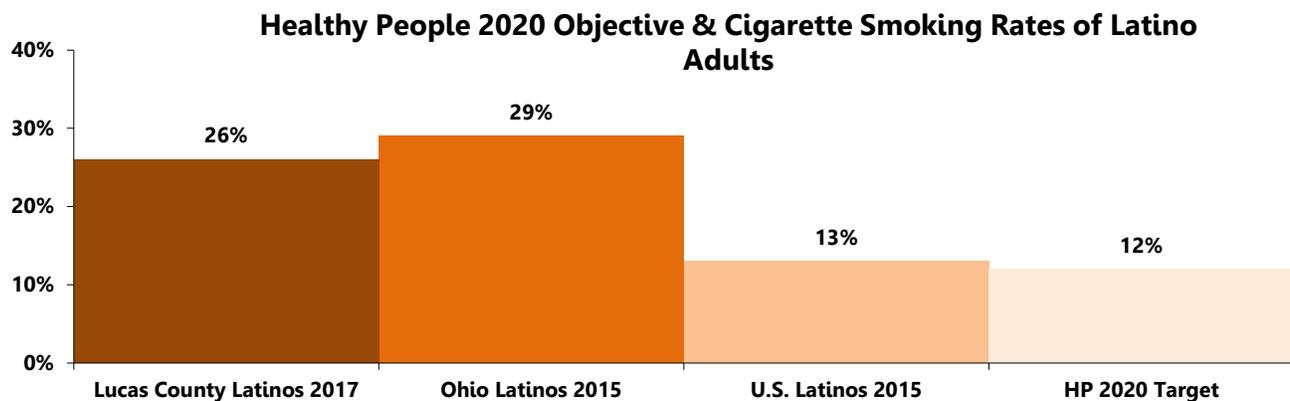
Tobacco Use Among Latino Adults

- Overall, Latino adults are less likely to use tobacco than non-Latino whites or blacks.
- In 2014, Latino adults were less likely to be current cigarette smokers than non-Latino whites (11% versus 18%, respectively), largely driven by low smoking prevalence among Latino women (8%, compared to 15% among Latino men).
- Puerto Ricans (mainland) were more likely to smoke than other Latino subgroups in the U.S. and prevalence was higher among adults who were born in the U.S. than among those who were foreign-born.
- In 2013, e-cigarette use was also lower among Latinos than non-Latino whites (1% versus 2%, respectively).

(Source: American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts & Figures for Latinos/Latinos, 2015-2017)

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 Latino adults 18 years and older. This graph shows:

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



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

Health Behaviors: Adult Alcohol Use

Key Findings

More than half (57%) of the Lucas County Latino adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month. Six percent (6%) of Latino adults reported driving after believing they may have had too much to drink.

57% of Lucas County Latino adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month.

Adult Alcohol Consumption

- In 2017, 57% of Lucas County Latino adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month, increasing to 69% of those under the age of 30. The 2015 BRFSS reported current drinker prevalence rates of 48% for Ohio and 44% for the U.S.
- Of those who drank, Lucas County Latino adults drank 7.8 drinks on average per occasion, increasing to 10.0 drinks for males in the past month.

41% of Lucas County Latino adults were considered binge drinkers

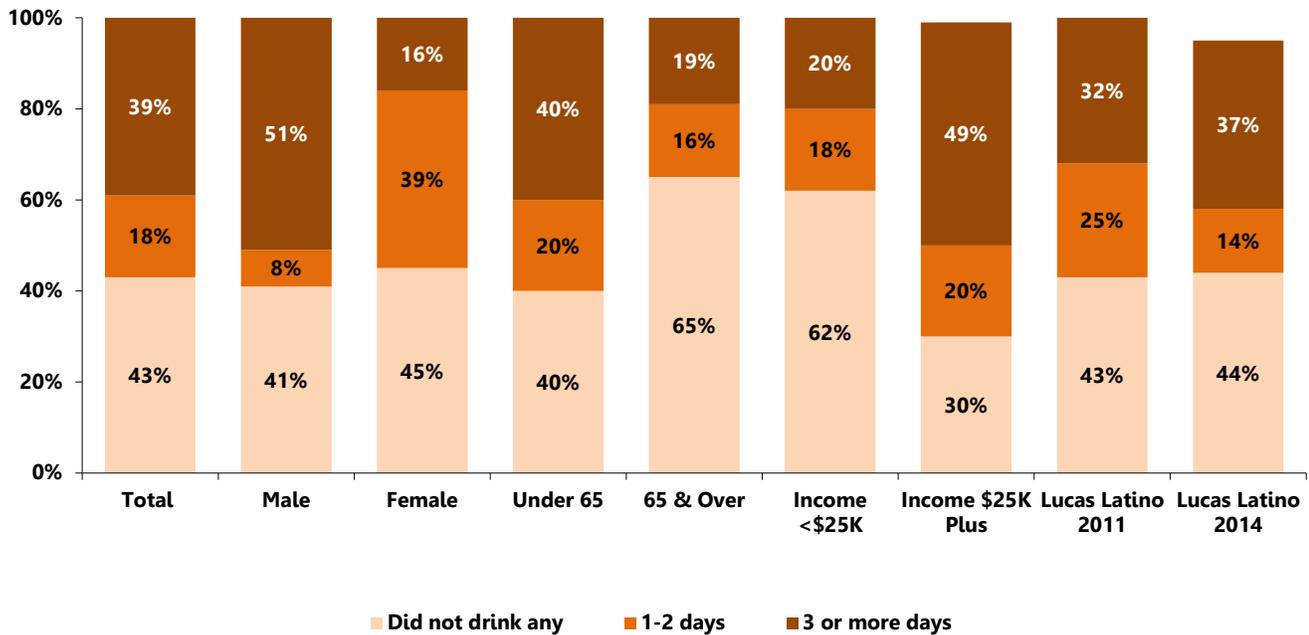
- Six percent (6%) of Latino adults reported driving after believing they may have had too much to drink, increasing to 19% of those over the age of 65.
- More than two-fifths (41%) of Lucas County Latino adults reported they had five or more alcoholic drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on an occasion in the past month and would be considered binge drinkers by definition (the 2015 BRFSS reported binge drinking rates of 17% for Ohio and U.S. Latino adults). Of those who drank in the past month, 68% had at least one episode of binge drinking.
- Lucas County Latino adults experienced the following in the past six months: drank more than they expected (17%), drove a vehicle after having any alcoholic beverage (15%), drank more to get the same effect (11%), tried to quit or cut down but could not (10%), had legal problems (7%), spent a lot of time drinking (7%), continued to drink despite problems caused by drinking (6%), drank to ease withdrawal symptoms (2%), used prescription drugs while drinking (2%), failed to fulfill duties at home, work, or school (1%), gave up other activities to drink (1%), and placed themselves or their family in harm (1%).
- Five percent (5%) of Lucas County Latino 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 (9%), stigma of seeking drug services (3%), could not afford to go (1%), did not want to miss work (1%), did not know how to find a program (1%), fear (1%), transportation (1%), and other reasons (5%). Seventy-nine percent (79%) of adults indicated such a program was not needed.

Adult Comparisons	Lucas County Latinos 2007	Lucas County Latinos 2011	Lucas County Latinos 2014	Lucas County Latinos 2017	Ohio Latinos 2015	U.S. Latinos 2015
Had at least one alcoholic beverage in past month	47%	57%	51%	57%	48%	44%
Binge drinker (drank 5 or more drinks for males and 4 or more for females on an occasion)	N/A	29%	25%	41%	17%	17%

N/A – not available

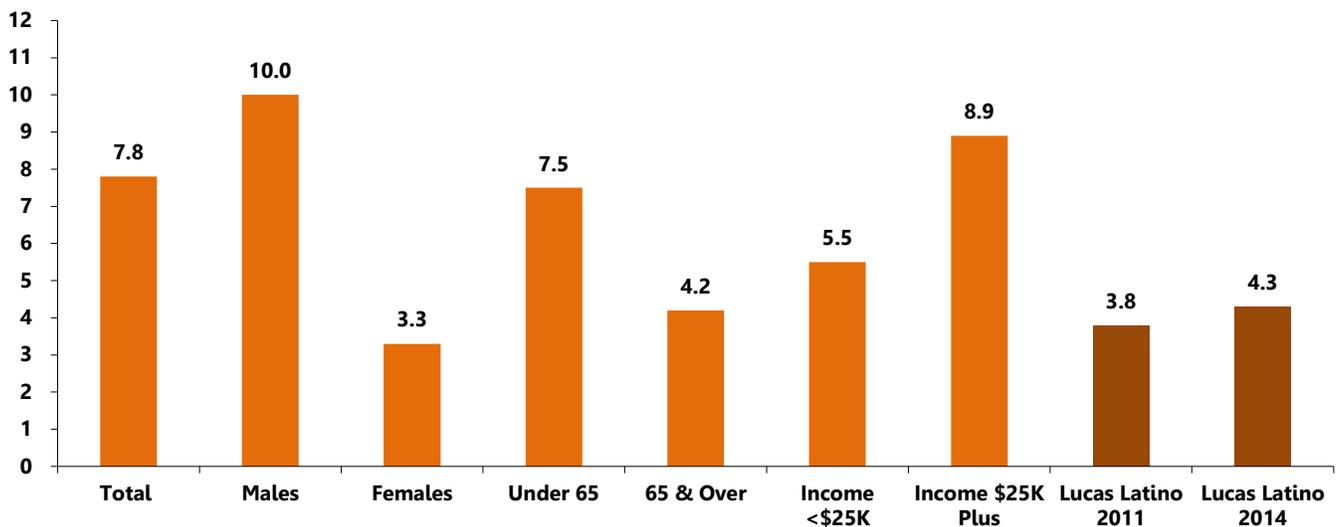
The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County Latino adults consuming alcohol and the amount consumed on average. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the first graph include: 43% of all Lucas County Latino adults did not drink alcohol, 41% of Lucas County Latino males did not drink, and 45% of Latino adult females reported they did not drink in the past month.

Lucas County Latino Adult Average Number of Days Drinking Alcohol in the Past Month*

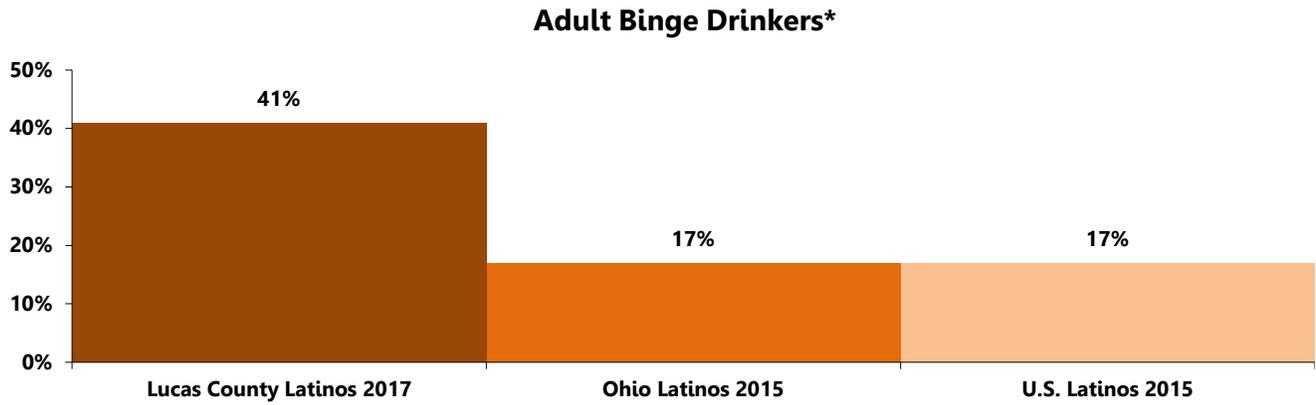


*Percentages may not equal 100% as some respondents answered "don't know"

Latino Adults Average Number of Drinks Consumed Per Drinking Occasion



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



(Source: 2014 BRFSS, 2017 Lucas County Health Assessment

**Based on all Latino 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, 9% of Lucas County Latino adults had used marijuana during the past six months. Six percent (6%) of Latino 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 eleven (9%) of Lucas County Latino adults had used marijuana in the past 6 months, increasing to 13% of males.
- Seven percent (7%) of Lucas County Latino 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.
- Six percent (6%) of Latino adults had used medication not prescribed for them or they took more than prescribed to feel good or high and/or more active or alert during the past 6 months, increasing to 13% of those over the age of 65.
- Three percent (3%) of Lucas County Latino 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 (6%), stigma of seeking drug services (4%), and other reasons (3%). Eight-four percent (84%) of adults indicated such a program was not needed.
- As a result of using drugs, Lucas County Latino adults indicated they or a family member: had legal problems (8%), failed a drug screen (7%), regularly failed to fulfill obligations at work or home (4%), placed themselves in dangerous situations (2%), and overdosed and required EMS/hospitalization (1%).
- Five percent (5%) of Latino adults had taken prescription opiates on a regular basis for more than 2 weeks, increasing to 17% of those over the age of 65.

Adult Comparisons	Lucas County Latinos 2007	Lucas County Latinos 2011	Lucas County Latinos 2014	Lucas Latinos County 2017	Ohio Latinos 2015	U.S. Latinos 2015
Adults who used marijuana in the past 6 months	10%	10%	11%	9%	N/A	N/A
Adults who misused prescription drugs in the past 6 months	4%	7%	11%	6%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

Health Behaviors: Adult Sexual Behavior

Key Findings

In 2017, 68% of Lucas County Latino adults had sexual intercourse. Fourteen percent (14%) of Latino adults had more than one partner.

Adult Sexual Behavior

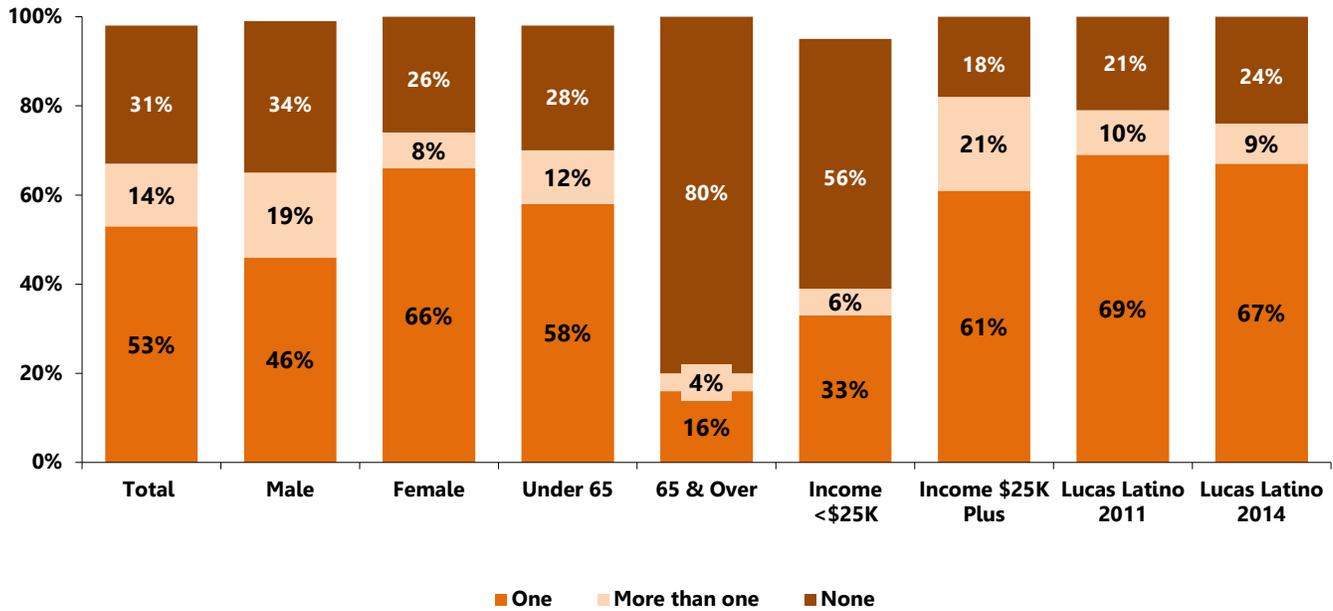
- Fourteen percent (14%) of Latino adults reported they had intercourse with more than one partner in the past year, increasing to 21% of those with incomes more than \$25,000.
- Lucas County Latino adults used the following methods of birth control: condoms (12%), tubes tied (12%), abstinence (12%), hysterectomy (10%), infertility (10%), they or their partner were too old (7%), IUD (4%), vasectomy (4%), birth control pill (4%), withdrawal (2%), shots (2%), contraceptive implants (2%), ovaries or testicles removed (1%), rhythm method (1%), and emergency contraception (1%).
- About one in six (16%) of Lucas County Latino adults did not use any method of birth control.
- Five percent (5%) of Lucas County Latino adults were forced into sexual activity when they did not want to. Of those who were forced into sexual activity, 13% reported it.
- The following situations applied to Lucas County Latino adults in the past year: had anal sex without a condom (9%), had sexual activity with someone of the same gender (7%), tested for an STD (7%), tested positive for HPV (3%), thought they may have an STD (3%), gave or received money or drugs in exchange for sex (2%), had sex with someone they did not know (2%), treated for an STD (1%), were forced to have sex (1%), and participated in sexual activity with someone they met on social media (1%).

Adult Comparisons	Lucas County Latinos 2007	Lucas County Latinos 2011	Lucas County Latinos 2014	Lucas County Latinos 2017	Ohio Latinos 2015	U.S. Latinos 2015
Had more than one sexual partner in the past year	7%	10%	9%	14%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

The following graph shows the sexual activity of Lucas County Latino adults. Examples of how to interpret the information in the graph include: 53% of all Lucas County Latino adults had one sexual partner in the last 12 months and 14% had more than one, and 46% of males had one partner in the past year.

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"

HIV among Latinos

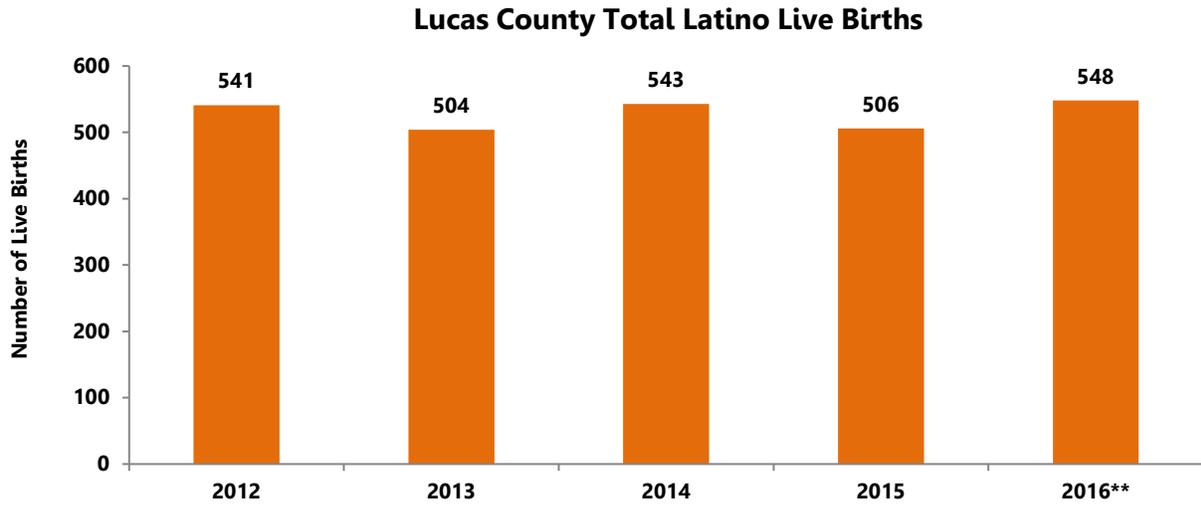
- HIV is a serious health threat to Latino communities, which bear a disproportionate share of the HIV burden in the United States.
- Factors driving the HIV epidemic in this population are as diverse as Latino communities themselves.
- Prevention efforts led to promoting declines in new diagnoses among Latinos from 2005 to 2010. However, those declines stalled in more recent years, reinforcing the need for expanded access to proven HIV prevention programs for this important population.
- In 2015, approximately 9,290 Latinos received a diagnosis of HIV infection.
- Latinos account for an estimated 21% of people living with HIV (263,900 persons in 2013) and an estimated 24% of all persons with newly diagnosed infection.
- Men account for 88% of diagnoses among Latinos.
- The HIV diagnosis rate among Latino men is more than three times that among white men.
 - 75% of new diagnoses among Latino men occur among men who have sex with men (MSM).
 - While new HIV diagnoses among MSM overall stabilized between 2010 and 2014, diagnoses among Latino MSM increased 13% during this period.
- The HIV diagnosis rate among Latino women in 2015 was more than three times that of white women.
- AIDS continues to claim the lives of too many Latino men and women. Since the beginning of the epidemic, more than 100,000 Latinos with AIDS have died.

(Source: CDC Fact Sheet, HIV among Latinos, February 2017)

Pregnancy Outcomes

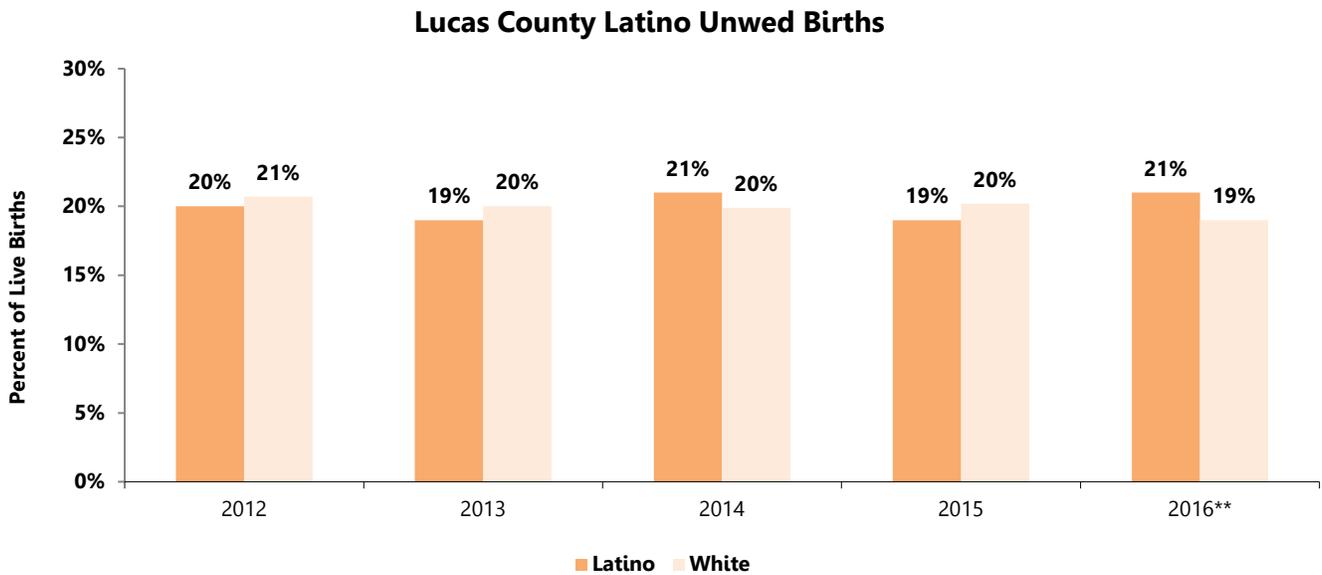
Please note that the pregnancy outcomes data includes all births to Latino adults and adolescents.

- From 2012-2016, there was an average of 528 Latino live births per year in Lucas County.



(Source for graph: ODH Public Health Data Warehouse Updated 3-26-17)

**Indicates preliminary data that may change



(Source for graphs: ODH Public Health Data Warehouse Updated 3-12-17)

**Indicates preliminary data that may change

Health Behaviors: Adult Mental Health

Key Findings

In 2017, 7% of Lucas County Latino adults considered attempting suicide. Thirty percent (30%) of Latino adults did not get enough sleep or rest almost every day for two weeks or more in a row.

Adult Mental Health

- During the past 12 months, Lucas County Latino adults experienced the following almost every day for two weeks or more in a row: did not get enough sleep or rest (30%), had high stress (25%), felt sad, blue or depressed (24%), felt worried, tense or anxious (22%), unusual increase or loss of appetite (12%), stopped doing some usual activities (10%), and felt very healthy and full of energy (7%).
- One in fourteen (7%) Lucas County Latino adults considered attempting suicide in the past year.
- Five percent (5%) of Latino adults reported attempting suicide in the past year.
- Lucas County Latino adults reported they or a family member were diagnosed with or treated for the following mental health issues: depression (23%), anxiety or emotional problems (19%), an anxiety disorder (11%), attention deficit disorder (ADD/ADHD) (11%), bipolar (10%), alcohol and illicit drug abuse (6%), developmental disability (5%), psychotic disorder (5%), post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (3%), other trauma (2%), eating disorder (1%), problem gambling (1%), autism spectrum (1%), and some other mental health disorder (1%). Fifteen percent (15%) indicated they or a family member had taken medication for one or more mental health issues.
- Lucas County Latino adults dealt with stress in the following ways: talked to someone they trust (53%), listened to music (44%), prayer/meditation (38%), exercised (31%), slept (26%), worked (26%), worked on a hobby (22%), ate more or less than normal (21%), drank alcohol (13%), took it out on others (9%), smoked tobacco (7%), used illegal drugs (4%), used prescription drugs as prescribed (1%), and other ways (12%).
- Eleven percent (11%) of Lucas County Latino 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 (15%), could not afford to go (5%), fear (4%), transportation (3%), co-pay/deductible too high (1%), other priorities (1%), did not know how to find a program (1%), stigma of seeking mental health services (1%), took too long to get in to see a doctor (1%), could not get to the office (1%), and other reasons (7%). Sixty percent (60%) of adults indicated they did not need such a program.

Hispanic Suicide Fact Sheet Based on 2012 Data

- In 2012, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention reported that the suicide rate for all Latino Americans was 5.36 per 100,000 compared to 14.41 for non-Latinos.
- The rate for Latino adolescents aged 15 to 19 was 5.75 per 100,000 compared to 9.03 for all non-Latino adolescents.
- The highest rate was found among males aged 80-84 (20.82 per 100,000) compared to non-Latino males aged 80-84 (40.58 per 100,000).

(Sources: American Association of Suicidology, Facts & Statistics, Hispanic Suicide Fact Sheet, 2014)

Adult Comparisons	Lucas County Latinos 2007	Lucas County Latinos 2011	Lucas County Latinos 2014	Lucas County Latinos 2017	Ohio Latinos 2015	U.S. Latinos 2015
Considered attempting suicide in the past year	N/A	7%	8%	7%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

Chronic Disease: Cardiovascular Health

Key Findings

The 2017 Lucas County Latino Health Assessment found that 3% of adults had survived a heart attack and 6% had survived a stroke at some time in their life. Forty-two percent (42%) of Lucas County Latino adults were obese, 33% had high blood pressure, 26% were smokers, and (17%) had high blood cholesterol, four known risk factors for heart disease and stroke. Heart disease (20%) and stroke (8%) accounted for 28% of all Lucas County Latino adult deaths from 2013-2015 (Source: CDC Wonder, 2013-2015).

Heart Disease and Stroke

- In 2017, 3% of Lucas County Latino adults reported they had survived a heart attack or myocardial infarction, increasing to 13% of those over the age of 65.
- One percent (1%) of Ohio and 2% of U.S. adults reported they had a heart attack or myocardial infarction in 2015 (Source: 2015 BRFSS).
- One-quarter (25%) of Latino adults who survived a heart attack were receiving treatment for it.
- Six percent (6%) of Lucas County Latino adults reported they had survived a stroke, increasing to 10% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- Three percent (3%) of Ohio and 2% of U.S. adults reported having had a stroke in 2015 (Source: 2015 BRFSS).
- More than one-fifth (22%) of Latino adults who survived a stroke were receiving treatment for it.
- Three percent (3%) of Latino adults reported they had angina, increasing to 8% of those with incomes less than \$25,000 and 9% of those over the age of 65.
- One percent (1%) of Ohio and 3% of U.S. adults reported having had angina or coronary heart disease in 2015 (Source: 2015 BRFSS).
- Four-fifths (80%) of Latino adults who had angina were receiving treatment for it.
- One in fourteen (7%) Latino adults reported they had heart disease, increasing to 13% of those with incomes less than \$25,000 and 26% of those over the age of 65.
- Half (50%) of Latino adults who had heart disease were receiving treatment for it.

High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)

- One-third (33%) of Latino adults had been diagnosed with high blood pressure. The 2015 BRFSS reports hypertension prevalence rates of 19% for Ohio and 25% for the U.S. Latino adults.
- Ninety-two percent (92%) of Latino adults with high blood pressure were receiving treatment for it.
- Nearly three-quarters (73%) of Latino adults had their blood pressure checked within the past year.

Lucas County Latino Leading Causes of Death 2013-2015

Total Deaths: 332

- Heart Disease (20% of all deaths)
- Cancers (19%)
- Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (10%)
- Stroke (8%)
- Diabetes (5%)

(Source: CDC Wonder, 2013-2015)

Ohio Latino Leading Causes of Death 2013-2015

Total Deaths: 2,885

- Cancers (19% of all deaths)
- Heart Disease (18%)
- Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (10%)
- Diabetes (5%)
- Stroke (5%)

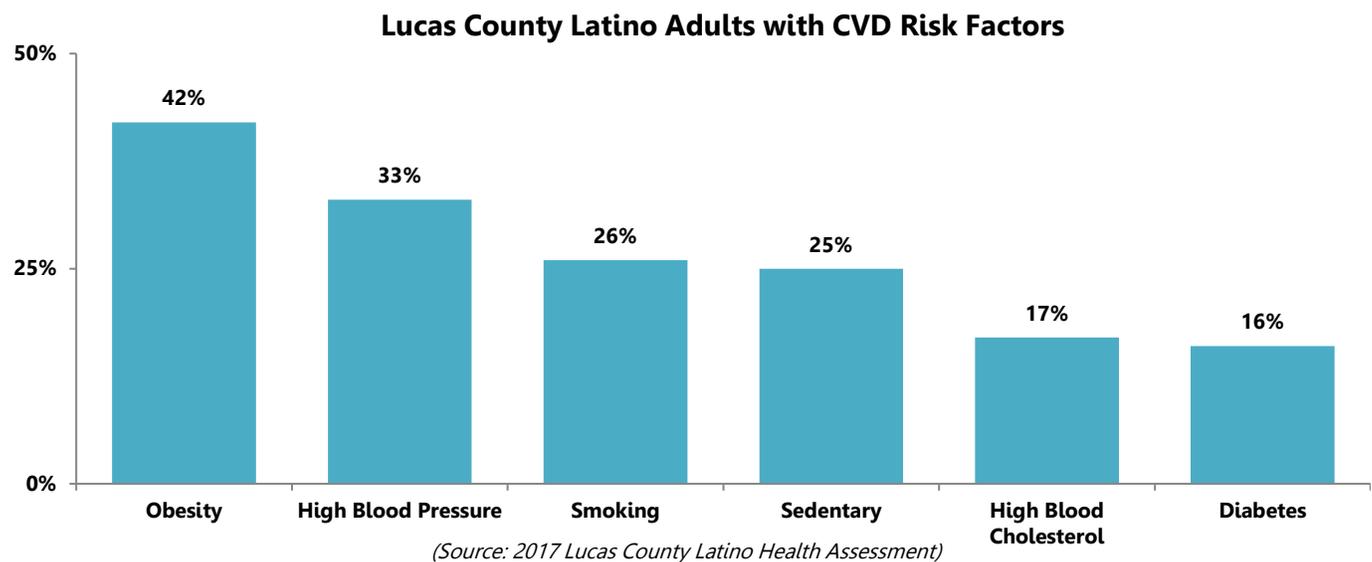
(Source: CDC Wonder, 2013-2015)

- Lucas County Latino adults diagnosed with high blood pressure were more likely to have:
 - Been ages 65 years or older (71%)
 - Been classified as obese by Body Mass Index-BMI (45%)
 - Rated their overall health as fair or poor (41%)
 - Incomes less than \$25,000 (37%)

High Blood Cholesterol

- One-in-six (17%) Latino adults had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol. The 2015 BRFSS reported that 19% of Ohio and 33% for the U.S. adults had been told they had high blood cholesterol.
- Ninety-six percent (96%) of Latino adults with high blood cholesterol were receiving treatment for it.
- More than two-thirds (69%) of Latino adults had their blood cholesterol checked within the past 5 years.
- The 2015 BRFSS reported 54% of Ohio and 68% of U.S. Latino adults had their blood cholesterol checked within the past 5 years.
- Lucas County Latino adults with high blood cholesterol were more likely to have:
 - Been ages 65 years or older (35%)
 - Rated their overall health as fair or poor (26%)
 - Been classified as obese by Body Mass Index-BMI (25%)

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

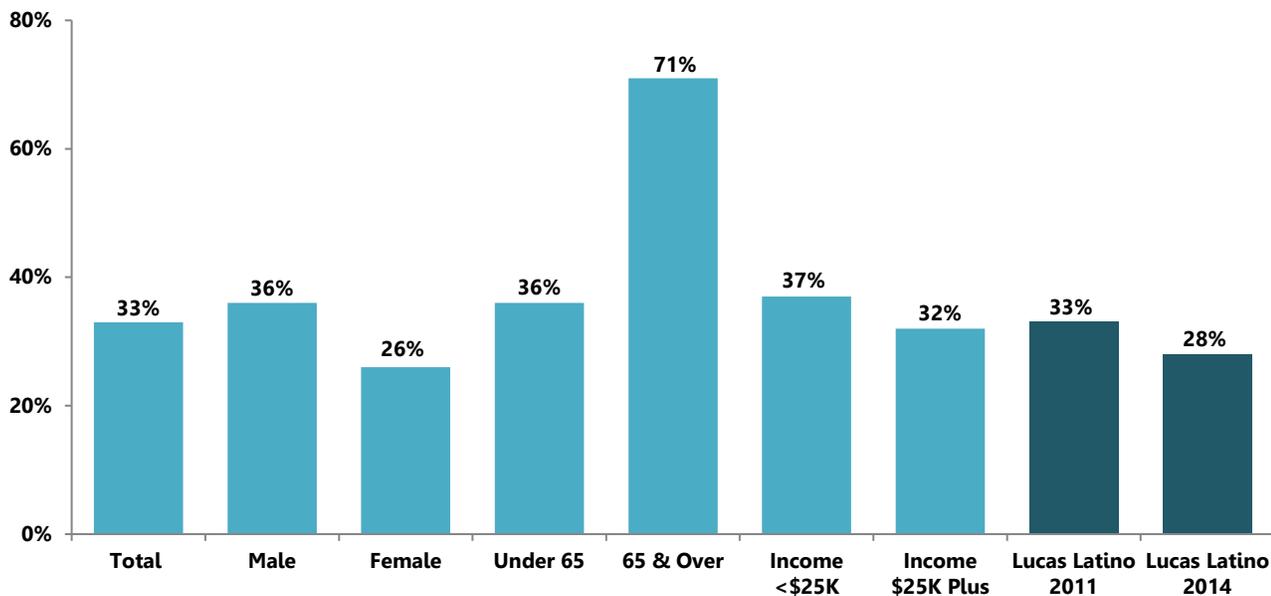


Adult Comparisons	Lucas County Latinos 2007	Lucas County Latinos 2011	Lucas County Latinos 2014	Lucas County Latinos 2017	Ohio Latinos 2015	U.S. Latinos 2015
Had a heart attack	N/A	3%	4%	3%	1%	3%
Had angina	4%	2%	5%	3%	1%	3%
Had a stroke	N/A	4%	2%	6%	3%	2%
Had high blood pressure	21%	33%	28%	33%	19%	25%
Had high blood cholesterol	29%	25%	17%	17%	19%	33%
Had blood cholesterol checked within past 5 years	64%	68%	73%	69%	54%	68%

N/A – Not Available

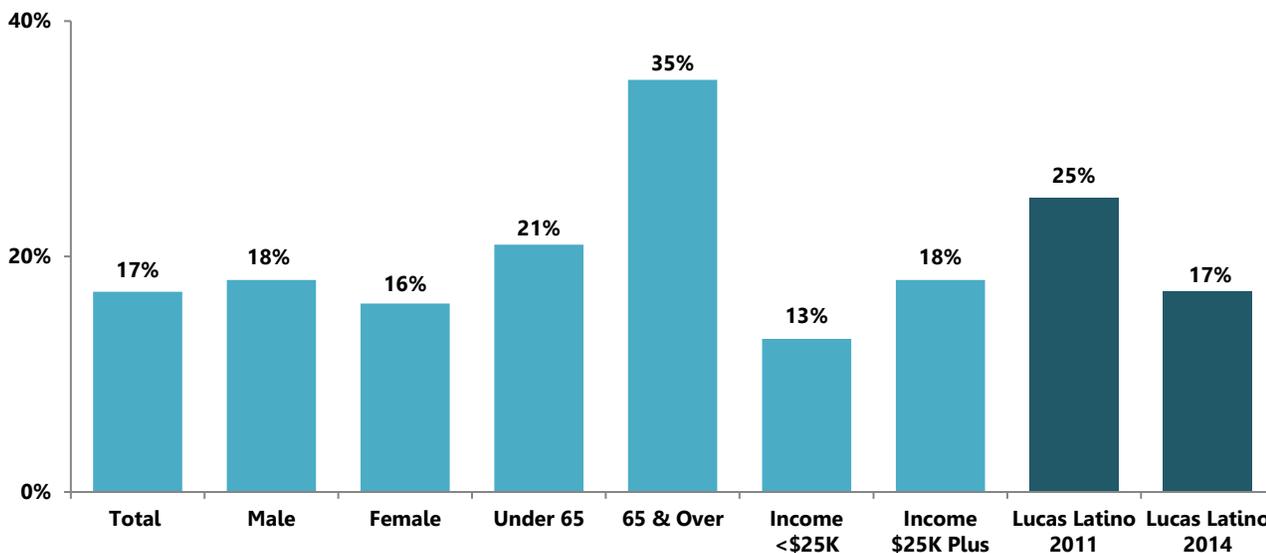
The following graphs show the number of Lucas County Latino adults who had been diagnosed with high blood pressure and high blood cholesterol. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 33% of all Lucas County Latino adults had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, including 36% of all Lucas County Latino males, 26% of all females, and 71% of those 65 years and older.

Lucas County Latino Adults Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure*



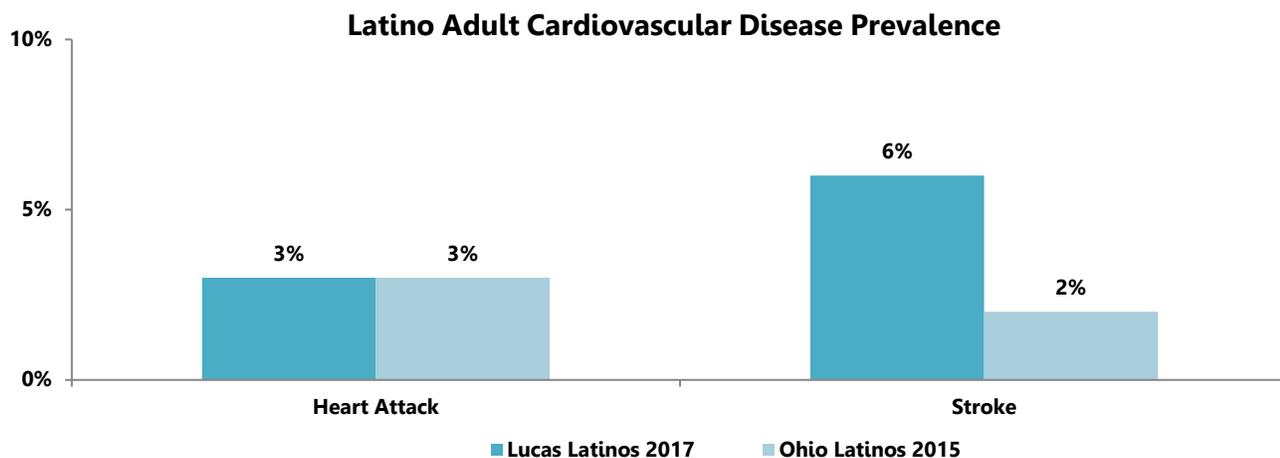
*Does not include respondents who indicated high blood pressure during pregnancy only

Lucas County Latino Adults Diagnosed with High Blood Cholesterol

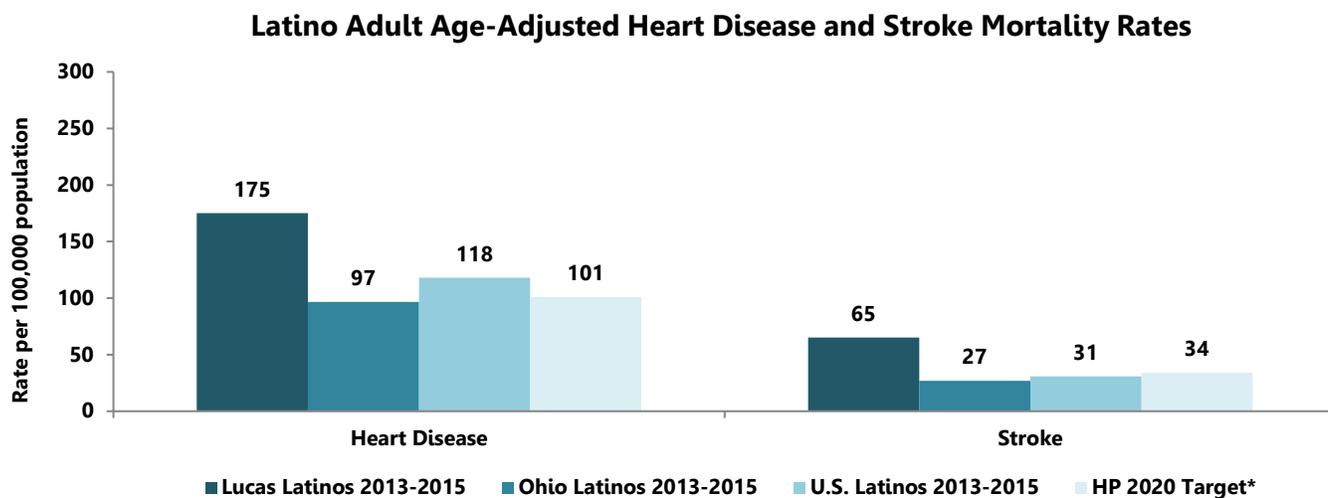


The following graph shows the prevalence of cardiovascular disease among Lucas County and Ohio Latino adults. Another graph shows the age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for heart disease and stroke.

- When age differences are accounted for, the statistics indicate that from 2013-2015, Lucas County Latino heart disease mortality rate was greater than the figure for the state, the U.S. rate, and the Healthy People 2020 target.
- The Lucas County Latino age-adjusted stroke mortality rate from 2013-2015 was higher than the state, the U.S. figure, and the Healthy People 2020 target objective.



(Source: 2017 Lucas Health Assessment and 2015 BRFSS)



*The Healthy People 2020 Target objective for Coronary Heart Disease is reported for heart attack mortality.
Source: CDC Wonder, Healthy People 2020

Chronic Disease: Cancer

Key Findings

In 2017, 13% of Lucas County Latino adults had been diagnosed with cancer at some time in their life.

Adult Cancer

- Thirteen percent (13%) of Lucas County Latino adults were diagnosed with cancer at some point in their lives, increasing to 31% of those over the age of 65.
- Of those diagnosed with cancer, they reported the following types: cervical (57%), prostate (33%), breast (29%), bladder (11%), stomach (11%), other skin cancer (6%), and other types of cancer (33%).
- Lucas County Latino adults had the following cancer screenings: colorectal cancer in the past 5 years (16%), oral cancer in the past year (5%), skin cancer in the past year (5%), and lung cancer in past 3 years (3%).

Lucas County Latino Incidence of Cancer, 2010-2014

All Types: 190 cases

- Breast: 28 cases (15%)
- Prostate: 21 cases (11%)
- Colon and Rectum: 19 cases (10%)
- Lung and Bronchus: 18 cases (9%)

From 2013-2015, there were 62 Latino cancer deaths in Lucas County.

(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, and ODH Public Health Data Warehouse, Updated 4/27/2016)

13% of Lucas County Latino 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 19% (62 of 332 total deaths) of all Lucas County Latino resident deaths. The largest percent (18%) of cancer deaths were from lung and bronchus cancers *(Source: CDC Wonder)*.
- The American Cancer Society reports that smoking tobacco is associated with cancers of the mouth, lips, nasal cavity (nose) and sinuses, larynx (voice box), pharynx (throat), and esophagus (swallowing tube). Also, smoking has been associated with the following types of cancers: of the lung, colorectal, stomach, pancreas, kidney, bladder, uterine cervix, ovarian (mucinous) and acute myeloid leukemia. The 2017 health assessment has determined that 26% of Lucas County Latino adults were current smokers and many more were exposed to environmental tobacco smoke, also a cause of heart attacks and cancer.

Lung Cancer

- In Lucas County, 27% of Latino males were current smokers, and 33% had stopped smoking for one or more days in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit.
- Approximately 23% of Latino females in the county were current smokers, and 60% had stopped smoking for one or more days in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit.
- 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, 54% of Lucas County Latino females reported having had a clinical breast examination in the past year.
- More than two-fifths (43%) of Lucas County Latino 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 (35%) of Latino men had a digital rectal exam in their lifetime and 14% had one in the past year.
- Incidence rates for prostate cancer is the most common cancer among Latino men with about 13000 (22%) new cases expected in 2015. Increasing age, certain inherited genetic conditions and a family history of the disease are the only well-established risk factors for prostate cancer, although obesity may also be associated with and increased risk of this aggressive disease. *(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2017)*.

Colon and Rectum Cancers

- Almost one-third (31%) of Latino adults ages 50 and over had a colorectal cancer screening in the past 5 years.

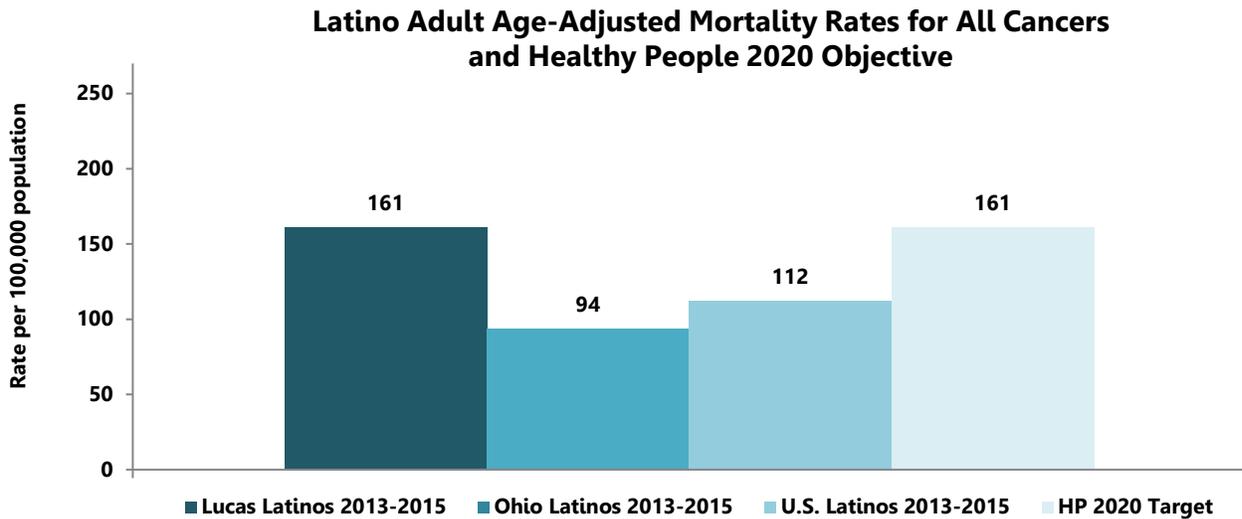
2015-2017 Cancer Estimates

- According to the 2015-2016 Cancer Facts & Figures for Latinos/Latinas, there were about 58,400 new cancer cases in Latino men and 67,500 cases in Latino women expected to be diagnosed.
- Prostate cancer was expected to be the most commonly diagnosed cancer in Latino men, accounting for 22% of new cases.
- Breast cancer was expected to be the most commonly diagnosed cancer in Latino women, accounting for 29% of new cases.
- About 19,900 Latino men and 17,900 Latino women were expected to die from cancer in 2015.
- Lung cancer was expected to account for about 17% of cancer deaths in Latino men, followed by liver (12%) and colorectal (11%) cancers.
- Prostate cancer will be the fourth most common cause of cancer death in Latino men, but ranks second in U.S. men overall.
- Among Latino women, breast cancer will be the leading cause of cancer death (16%), followed by cancers of the lung (13%) and colorectum (8%). This contrasts with U.S. women overall, among whom lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death.

(Source: American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts and Figures for Hispanics/Latinos 2015-2017)

The following graph shows the Lucas County, Ohio and U.S. Latino 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 Latino had a higher cancer mortality rate than Ohio and the U.S., but was equal to the Healthy People 2020 target objective.
- The percentage of Lucas County Latino males who died from all cancers is higher than the percentage of Lucas County Latino females who died from all cancers. (Source: CDC Wonder, 2013-2015; Healthy People 2020).



(Source: CDC Wonder, 2013-2015; Healthy People 2020)

Lucas County Latino Incidence of Cancer 2010-2014

Types of Cancer	Number of Cases	Percent of Total Incidence of Cancer
Bladder	6	3%
Brain and CNS	6	3%
Breast	28	15%
Cancer and Corpus Uteri	7	4%
Cancer of Cervix Uteri	2	1%
Colon and Rectum	19	10%
Esophagus	0	0%
Hodgkins Lymphoma	0	0%
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	8	4%
Larynx	0	0%
Leukemia	8	4%
Liver and Bile Ducts	9	5%
Lung and Bronchus	18	9%
Melanoma of Skin	1	<1%
Multiple Myeloma	1	<1%
Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma	11	6%
Oral Cavity & Pharynx	1	<1%
Other/Unspecified	20	11%
Ovary	2	1%
Pancreas	3	2%
Prostate	21	11%
Stomach	7	4%
Testis	2	1%
Thyroid	10	5%
Total	190	100%

(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, ODH Public Health Data Warehouse, Updated 4/19/2017)

Chronic Disease: Arthritis

Key Findings

One-fifth (20%) of Lucas County Latino adults were told by a health professional that they had some form of arthritis.

Arthritis

- One-fifth (20%) of Lucas County Latino 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 (88%) of Latino adults diagnosed with arthritis were overweight or obese.
- Nearly half (49%) of Latino adults diagnosed with arthritis were receiving treatment for it.
- Two-fifths (40%) of Lucas County Latino adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem. Among those who were limited in some way, 44% were limited because of arthritis.
- According to the 2015 BRFSS, 17% of Ohio and 14% of U.S. Latino adults were told they had arthritis.
- 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, Arthritis at a Glance 2016*).
- An estimated 53 million U.S. adults (about 23%) report having doctor-diagnosed arthritis. 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*).

Adult Comparisons	Lucas County Latinos 2007	Lucas County Latinos 2011	Lucas County Latinos 2014	Lucas County Latinos 2017	Ohio Latinos 2015	U.S. Latinos 2015
Diagnosed with arthritis	18%	15%	13%	20%	17%	14%

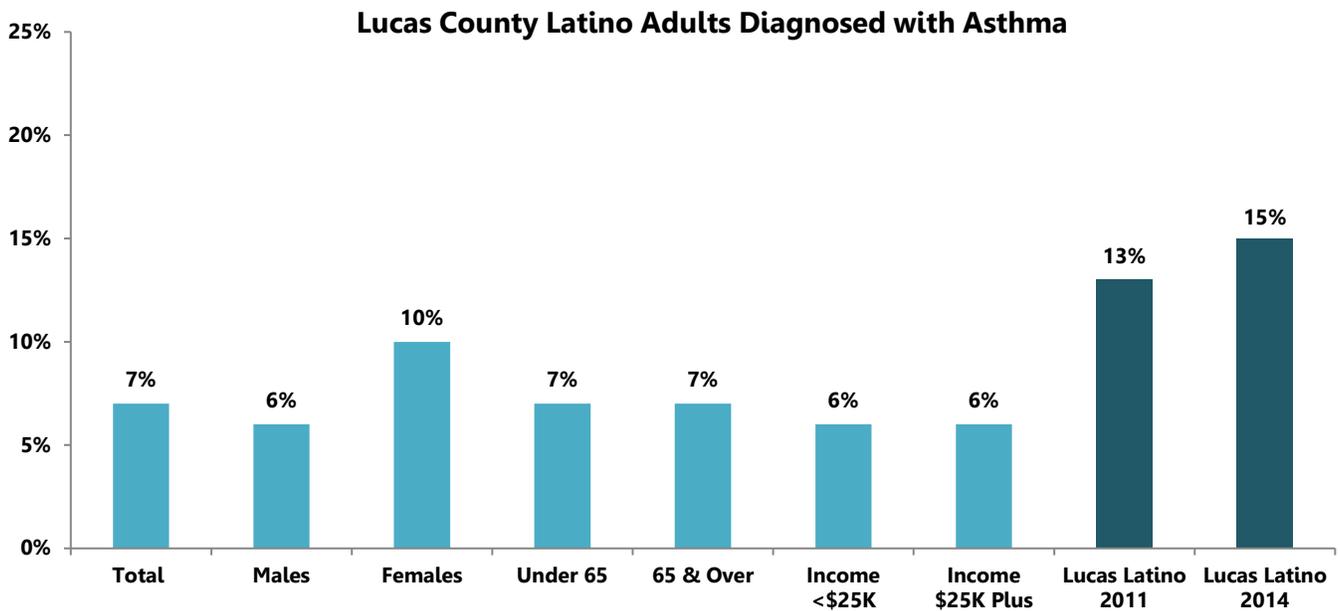
Chronic Disease: Asthma

Key Findings

Seven percent (7%) of Latino adults had been diagnosed with asthma.

Asthma and Other Respiratory Disease

- In 2017, 7% of Lucas County Latino adults had been diagnosed with asthma, increasing to 10% of females.
- All (100%) Latino adults with asthma were receiving treatment for it.
- Sixteen percent (16%) of Ohio and 7% of U.S. Latino 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).
- Hispanics are twice as likely to visit the emergency department for asthma as compared to non-Hispanic whites. Hispanic children are twice as likely to die from asthma compared to non-Hispanic whites. (Source: Office of Minority Health, Asthma and Hispanic Americans, 2017)



Adult Comparisons	Lucas County Latinos 2007	Lucas County Latinos 2011	Lucas County Latinos 2014	Lucas County Latinos 2017	Ohio Latinos 2015	U.S. Latinos 2015
Had been diagnosed with asthma	13%	13%	15%	7%	16%	7%

Chronic Disease: Diabetes

Key Findings

In 2017, 16% of Lucas County Latino adults had been diagnosed with diabetes.

Diabetes

- The 2017 health assessment had identified that 16% of Lucas County Latino adults had been diagnosed with diabetes, increasing to 42% of those over the age of 65. The 2015 BRFSS reports an Ohio prevalence of 8% and U.S. prevalence of 11%.
- Eighty-eight percent (88%) of Latino adults diagnosed with diabetes were receiving treatment for it.
- More than one-third (38%) of adults with diabetes rated their health as fair or poor.
- Lucas County Latino adults diagnosed with diabetes also had one or more of the following characteristics or conditions:
 - 95% were obese or overweight
 - 75% had been diagnosed with high blood pressure
 - 46% had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol

Greater Diabetes Risk

- Over their lifetime, 40% of U.S. adults are expected to develop type 2 diabetes. That number is even higher for Latino men and women – more than 50%.
- Latino people are about 50% more likely to die from diabetes than whites.
- More than 1 in 3 US adults have prediabetes, and Latino people are at greater risk than non-Latinos.
- Diabetes is associated with serious health complications, including chronic kidney disease, or CKD.

(Source: CDC, *Hispanic Health: Preventing Type 2 Diabetes*, September 9, 2016)

Adult Comparisons	Lucas County Latinos 2007	Lucas County Latinos 2011	Lucas County Latinos 2014	Lucas County Latinos 2017	Ohio Latinos 2015	U.S. Latinos 2015
Diagnosed with diabetes	11%	17%	21%	16%	8%	11%

Chronic Disease: Quality of Life

Key Findings

In 2017, 40% of Lucas County Latino adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem.

Impairments and Health Problems

- In 2017, two-fifths (40%) of Lucas County Latino adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem, increasing to 61% of those over the age of 65.
- Among those who were limited in some way, the following most limiting problems or impairments were reported: back or neck problems (44%); arthritis/rheumatism (44%); stress, depression, anxiety, or emotional problems (26%); chronic illness (21%); walking problems (21%); sleep problems (19%); eye/vision problems (19%); lung/breathing problems (11%); fractures, bone/joint injuries (9%); confusion (9%); memory loss (7%); hearing problems (7%); mental health illness/disorder (7%).
- Latino adults needed help with the following because of an impairment or health problem: household chores (18%), shopping (13%), getting around for other purposes (10%), doing necessary business (10%), eating (5%), bathing (3%), dressing (3%), and getting around the house (1%).
- More than one-third (35%) of Lucas County Latino adults had fallen in the past 12 months, increasing to 57% of those over the age of 65.

Latino Adult Comparisons	Lucas County Latinos 2007	Lucas County Latinos 2011	Lucas County Latinos 2014	Lucas County Latinos 2017	Ohio Latinos 2015	U.S. Latinos 2015
Limited in some way because of a physical, mental, or emotional problems	41%	N/A	46%	40%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

Healthy People 2020

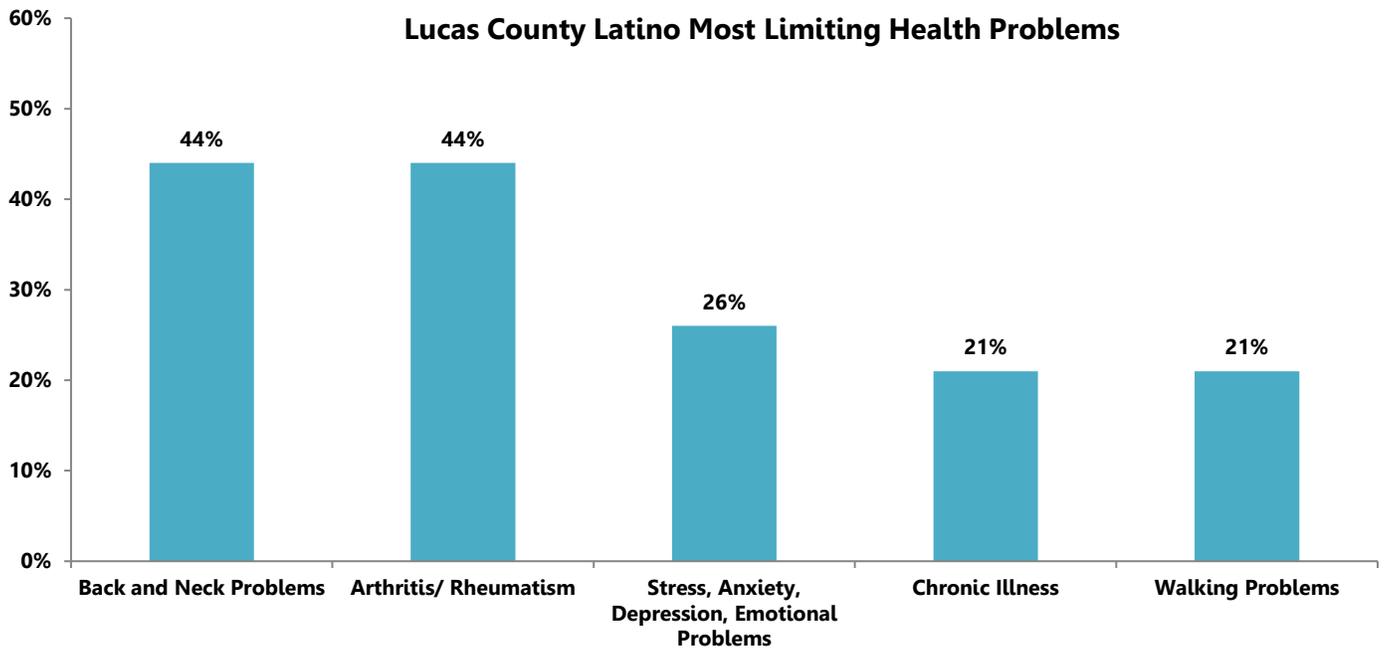
Arthritis, Osteoporosis, and Chronic Back Conditions (AOCBC)

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	44%	36%

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

Sources: Healthy People 2020 Objectives, 2017 Lucas County Latino Health Assessment

The following graph shows the most limiting health problems of Lucas County Latino adults. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph include: 44% of Lucas County Latino adults were limited in some way due to back or neck problems, including 44% were limited due to arthritis/rheumatism and 26% were limited due to stress, anxiety, depression or emotional problems.



Social Conditions: Social Determinants of Health

Key Findings

In 2017, 13% of Lucas County Latino adults were abused in the past year (including physical, sexual, emotional, financial, or verbal abuse). Fifty-five percent (55%) of Latino 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

- More than one-third (35%) of Latino adults attempted to get assistance from a social service agency, increasing to 45% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- Lucas County Latino adults attempted to get assistance from the following social service agencies: Job & Family Services/JFS (25%), 2-1-1/United Way (6%), food pantries (6%), WIC/Health Department (4%), other charities (3%), friend or family member (2%), church/mosque/synagogue (2%), personal debts/budgeting (2%), Legal Aid (1%), Lucas County Community Action Commission (1%), and somewhere else (1%). Three percent (3%) did not know where to look for assistance.
- Lucas County Latino adults received assistance for the following in the past year: healthcare (25%), food (18%), dental care (17%), Medicare (12%), prescription assistance (12%), utilities (12%), mental illness issues (8%), transportation (8%), home repair (3%), diapers (2%), clothing (2%), free tax preparation (2%), employment (1%), credit counseling (1%), drug or alcohol addiction (1%), legal aid services (1%), rent/mortgage (1%), unplanned pregnancy (1%), post-incarceration issues (1%), and affordable childcare (1%).

Education

- Nearly three-quarters (73%) of Lucas County Latino adults 25 years, and over had a high school diploma or higher (*U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-2015*).
- Ten percent (10%) of Lucas County Latino adults 25 years, and over had at least a bachelor's degree (*U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-2015*).

Social and Community Context

- Eight percent (8%) of Lucas County Latino adults were threatened to be abused in the past year. They were threatened by the following: an employer (50%), a spouse or partner (42%), someone outside their home (17%), and someone else (42%).
- Thirteen percent (13%) of Lucas County Latino adults were abused in the past year. They were abused by the following: a spouse or partner (37%), an employer (26%), someone outside their home (16%), and someone else (47%).
- In the past 30 days, 21% of Latino adults were concerned about having enough food for themselves and their family, increasing to 33% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.

- Lucas County Latino 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 (37%); had bills they could not pay (25%); someone close to them had a problem with drinking or drugs (23%); someone in their household lost their job/had their hours at work reduced (18%); were threatened or abused by someone physically, emotionally, sexually and/or verbally (8%); had someone homeless living with them (6%); household income was cut by 50% (5%); knew someone living in a hotel (3%); moved to a new address (3%); their child was threatened or abused by someone physically, emotionally, sexually and/or verbally (2%); became separated or divorced (1%); and witnessed someone in their family being hit or slapped (1%).
- Nearly two-thirds (65%) of Lucas County Latino 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%).
- One-third (33%) of Lucas County Latino adults reported having transportation issues, increasing to 58% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- Lucas County Latino adults had the following transportation issues: no car (18%), suspended/no driver's license (13%), no car insurance (6%), other car issues/expenses (5%), disabled (4%), could not afford gas (3%), did not feel safe to drive (1%), and limited public transportation available or accessible (1%).
- More than half (55%) of Latino adults reported gambling in the past year. They reported the following types of gambling: lottery/scratch-offs/pull tabs (44%); casinos (24%); sports betting (7%); keno (7%); poker or other card games, dice, or craps (not at a casino) (5%); fantasy sports/online betting (3%); and bingo (1%).
- Three percent (3%) of Lucas County Latino adults reported engaging in some form of gambling daily, and 22% of adults reported gambling once or twice a year.
- Latino adults experienced the following due to gambling: tried to cut down or stop gambling (4%), consumed more alcohol or drugs when gambling (2%), felt the need to lie to hide the extent of their gambling (2%), someone expressed a concern about their gambling (2%), and gambled with larger amounts of money to get the same excitement (1%).
- Less than one-quarter (23%) of Lucas County Latino adults reported they attended religious service one to three times per month and 12% reported four or more times per month. Sixty-three percent (63%) reported they did not attend a religious service in the past month. Two percent (2%) of adults did not know how many times they attended a religious service.

Health and Health Care

- In the past year, 10% of Latino adults were uninsured, increasing to 18% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- Lucas County Latino adults had the following issues regarding their healthcare coverage: cost (32%), opted out of certain coverage because they could not afford it (12%), could not understand their insurance plan (9%), opted out of certain coverage because they did not need it (8%), limited visits (8%), service not deemed medically necessary (7%), pre-existing conditions (4%), service no longer covered (2%), provider no longer covered (1%), and working with their insurance company (1%).
- See the Health Perceptions, Health Care Coverage, and Health Care Access sections for further health and health care information for Lucas County Latino adults.

Neighborhood and Built Environment

- Lucas County Latino adults considered their neighborhood to be quite safe (25%), slightly safe (51%), and not safe at all (19%) from crime.
- Nearly one-fourth (24%) of Lucas County Latino adults kept a firearm in or around their home. Four percent (4%) of Latino adults reported they were unlocked and loaded.
- Adults with firearms in or around their home reported the following reasons for having them: protection (86%), hunting or sport (17%), and other reasons (17%).
- Lucas County Latino adults reported regularly using the following to reduce their risk of injury: seat belt (83%), sunscreen (36%), life jacket (15%), bike helmet (7%), and motorcycle/ATV/snowmobile helmet (3%).
- Just over two-fifths (41%) of Lucas County Latino adults reported deliberately testing all of the smoke detectors in their home within the past year. 13% have never tested the smoke detectors in their home.
- Lucas County Latino adults reported doing the following while driving: eating (29%); talking on hand-held cell phone (22%); talking on hands-free cell phone (20%); smoking (11%); texting (9%); using internet on their cell phone (8%); not wearing a seatbelt (6%); reading (4%); being under the influence of alcohol (3%); being under the influence of prescription drugs (1%); and other activities (such as applying makeup, shaving, etc.) (2%).

Reactions to Race

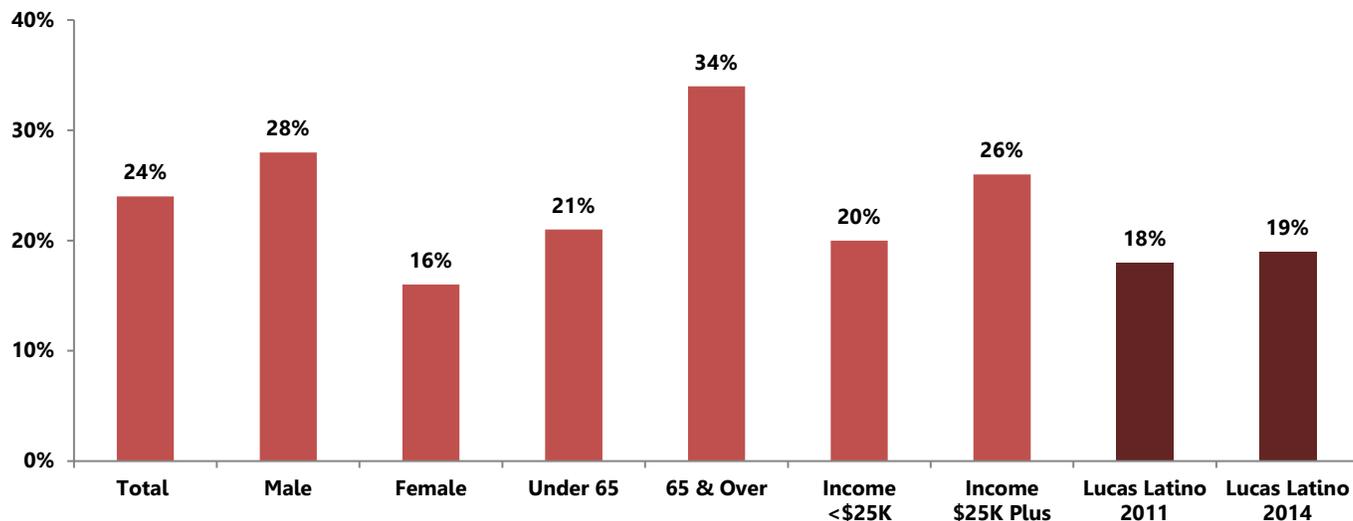
- Approximately 21% of Lucas County Latino adults reporting feeling upset, angry, sad or frustrated as a result of how they were treated based on their race in the past 30 days.
- One-in-eight (12%) Lucas County Latino adults reported unequal experiences when seeking health care compared to people of other races in the past 12 months.
- One-fourths (25%) of Lucas County Latino adults reported unequal experiences at work compared to people of other races in the past 12 months.

Veterans' Affairs

- Forty-four percent (44%) of Lucas County Latino 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 have affected veterans' immediate family members: major health problems due to injury (9%), marital problems (6%), post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (6%), access to medical care at a VA facility (5%), had problems getting VA benefits (5%), could not find/keep a job (5%), had problems getting information on VA eligibility and applying (3%), substance/drug abuse/overdose (2%), and housing issues (2%).

The following graph shows the percentage of Lucas County Latino adults that have a firearm in or around the home. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph include: 24% of all Lucas County Latino adults have a firearm in or around the home, including 28% of males, and 34% of those 65 years old and over.

Lucas County Latino Adults With a Firearm in the Home



Social Conditions: Environmental Health

Key Findings

Lucas County Latino adults reported the following as the top three issues that threatened their health in the past year: rodents (22%), mold (14%), and insects (13%). More than half (58%) of adults reported they had a working smoke detector in their home.

- Lucas County Latino adults thought the following threatened their health in the past year.
 - Rodents (22%)
 - Mold (14%)
 - Insects (13%)
 - Bed bugs (12%)
 - Unsafe water supply/wells (11%)
 - Outdoor air quality (9%)
 - Moisture issues (8%)
 - Indoor air quality (6%)
 - Plumbing problems (5%)
 - Temperature regulation (5%)
 - Cockroaches (4%)
 - Sanitation issues (3%)
 - Sewage/waste water problems (3%)
 - Chemicals found in products (2%)
 - Lead paint (2%)
 - Lice (1%)
 - Safety hazards (1%)
- Lucas County Latino households had the following disaster preparedness supplies: cell phone (72%), working flashlight and working batteries (64%), cell phone with texting (62%), working smoke detector (58%), computer/tablet (51%), 3-day supply of nonperishable food for everyone in the household (35%), working battery-operated radio and working batteries (34%), 3-day supply of water for everyone in the household (1 gallon of water per person per day) (32%), home land-line telephone (30%), 3-day supply of prescription medication for each person who takes prescribed medicines (28%), communication plan (13%), family disaster plan (9%), generator (8%), and a disaster plan (4%).

Appendix I: Health Assessment Information Sources

Source	Data Used	Website
American Association of Suicidology, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hispanic Suicide Fact Sheet 	www.suicidology.org/Portals/14/docs/Resources/FactSheets/Hispanic2012.pdf
American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts and Figures 2017. Atlanta: ACS, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017 Cancer Facts, Figures, and Estimates 	www.cancer.org/research/cancer-facts-statistics/all-cancer-facts-figures/cancer-facts-figures-2017.html
American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts and Figures for Hispanics/Latinos, 2015-2017. Atlanta: ACS, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2015-2017 Cancer Facts, Figures, and Estimates for Hispanics/Latinos Female Breast Cancer Statistics Prostate Cancer Statistics 	www.cancer.org/content/dam/cancer-org/research/cancer-facts-and-statistics/cancer-facts-and-figures-for-hispanics-and-latinos/cancer-facts-and-figures-for-hispanics-and-latinos-2015-2017.pdf
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	
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"> 2010 - 2015 Adult Ohio and U.S. Correlating Statistics 	www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.html
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention; CDC Fact Sheet: HIV among Latinos, February 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV Among Latinos 	www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/docs/factsheets/cdc-hiv-latinos-508.pdf
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"> Disparities in Oral Health 	www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/oral_health_disparities/index.htm
CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Arthritis at a Glance, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arthritis Facts 	www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/resources/publications/aag/pdf/2016/aag-arthritis.pdf
CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Diabetes Translation, Hispanic Health: Preventing Type 2 Diabetes, September 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hispanic Health: Preventing Type 2 Diabetes 	www.cdc.gov/features/hispanichealth/index.html
CDC, Wonder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lucas County and Ohio Leading Causes of Death, 2013-2015 Lucas County and Ohio Mortality Statistics 	https://wonder.cdc.gov/

Source	Data Used	Website
Healthy People 2020: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Healthy People 2020 Target Data Points 	www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020
Ohio Department of Health, Public Health Data Warehouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lucas County and Ohio Birth Statistics Incidence of Cancer Lucas County Mortality 	http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataCatalog
The State of Obesity, Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Obesity, Latino Communities, September 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obesity Prevention in Latino Communities 	https://stateofobesity.org/disparities/latinos/
U. S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2011-2015 	https://factfinder.census.gov/
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Minority Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asthma and Hispanic Americans 	https://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/omh/browse.aspx?lvl=4&lvlid=60

Appendix II: ACRONYMS AND TERMS

Adult	Defined as 19 years of age and older.
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates	Death rate per 100,000 adjusted for the age distribution of the population.
Adult Binge Drinking	Consumption of five alcoholic beverages or more (for males) or four or more alcoholic beverages (for females) on one occasion.
AOCBC	A rthritis, O steoporosis, and C hronic B ack C onditions, Topic of Healthy People 2020 objectives
BMI	B ody M ass I ndex is defined as the contrasting measurement/relationship of weight to height.
BRFSS	B ehavior R isk F actor S urveillance S ystem, an adult survey conducted by the CDC.
CDC	C enters for D isease C ontrol and P revention.
Current Smoker	Individual who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smokes daily or on some days.
CY	C alendar Y ear
FY	F iscal Y ear
HCNO	H ospital C ouncil of N orthwest O hio
HP 2020	H ealthy P eople 2020 , a comprehensive set of health objectives published by the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
Health Indicator	A measure of the health of people in a community, such as cancer mortality rates, rates of obesity, or incidence of cigarette smoking.
High Blood Cholesterol	240 mg/dL and above
High Blood Pressure	Systolic \geq 140 and Diastolic \geq 90
N/A	Data is not available.
ODH	O hio D epartment of H ealth
OMH	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services O ffice of M inority H ealth
Race/Ethnicity	Census 2010: U.S. Census data consider race and Hispanic origin separately. Census 2010 adhered to the standards of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), which define Hispanic or Latino as “a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race.” Data are presented as “Hispanic or Latino” and “Not Hispanic or Latino.” Census 2010 reported five race categories including: White, Black or African American, American Indian & Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Data reported, “White alone” or “Black alone”, means the respondents reported only one race.
Youth	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.

<u>Sex</u>	<u>2017 Lucas Survey</u>		<u>2015 Census Estimate</u>		<u>Weight</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
Sex:					
Male	267	32.05282	211,587	48.50010	1.513130
Female	566	67.94718	224,674	51.49990	0.757940
Age:					
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
Race:					
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
Household Income:					
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 LATINO SAMPLE DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Variable	2017 Latino Survey Sample	Lucas County Latino Census 2011-2015 (5 year estimate)	Ohio Latino Census 2015
Age			
20-29	7.7%	16.6%*	17.9%*
30-39	29.5%	12.8%*	15.3%*
40-49	19.8%	10.6%*	11.2%*
50-59	21.2%	7.4%*	7.2%*
60 plus	21.8%	7.3%*	6.6%*
Marital Status†			
Married Couple	33.0%	34.0%	40.4%
Never been married/member of an unmarried couple	46.9%	46.8%	44.1%
Divorced/Separated	15.2%	15.8%	12.8%
Widowed	4.6%	3.4%	2.7%
Education†			
Less than High School Diploma	26.6%	27.3%	27.0%
High School Diploma	42.4%	33.1%	30.0%
Some college/ College graduate	30.7%	39.6%	43.0%
Income (Families)			
\$14,999 and less	24.5%	21.6%	18.6%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	17.2%	13.5%	14.7%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	27.2%	32.0%	28.3%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	16.4%	16.6%	16.8%
\$75,000 or more	7.0%	16.3%	21.7%

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 Hispanic or Latino (of any race) 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.