



Reid Health

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | | |
|--|-----------|---|------------|
| Executive Summary | 1 | Non-Prioritized Significant Health Needs | 32 |
| Introduction | 1 | Cancer | 32 |
| Summary of Findings | 1 | Economy | 33 |
| Prioritized Areas | 2 | Older Adults & Aging | 33 |
| Introduction | 3 | Heart Disease & Stroke | 34 |
| Reid Health | 3 | Transportation | 34 |
| Reid Health Service Area | 4 | Access to Health Services | 35 |
| Reid Health Community Benefit Team | 5 | Low Income and Underserved Populations | 35 |
| Consultants | 5 | Other Findings | 36 |
| Evaluation of Progress since Prior CHNA | 6 | Barriers to Care | 36 |
| Priority Health Topics from Preceding CHNA | 7 | Disparities | 37 |
| Community Feedback from Preceding CHNA & Implementation Plan | 7 | Conclusion | 38 |
| Methodology | 8 | Appendix A. Reid Health Impact Statement | 39 |
| Overview | 8 | Grants | 58 |
| Secondary Data Sources & Analysis | 8 | Reid Health Community Benefit Implementation Plan | 65 |
| Primary Data Collection & Analysis | 9 | Mental Health and Substance Abuse | 66 |
| Community Survey | 9 | Access to Care | 74 |
| Focus Groups & Key Informant Interviews | 11 | Physical Activity, Nutrition & Weight | 83 |
| Data Considerations | 12 | Appendix B. Secondary Data Methodology | 88 |
| Prioritization | 12 | Secondary Data Sources | 88 |
| Prioritization Session Participants | 12 | Secondary Data Scoring | 89 |
| Prioritization Process | 13 | Secondary Data Scoring Detailed Methodology | 89 |
| Demographics | 15 | Data Scoring Results | 90 |
| Population | 15 | Disparity Analysis | 210 |
| Age | 16 | Secondary Data | 210 |
| Race/Ethnicity | 16 | Primary Data | 210 |
| Social and Economic Determinants of Health | 17 | Appendix C. Primary Data Methodology | 211 |
| Income | 17 | Community Input Participants | 211 |
| Poverty | 18 | Key Informant Interview Questionnaire | 212 |
| Unemployment | 19 | Focus Group Guide | 215 |
| Education | 20 | Community Survey | 217 |
| Transportation | 20 | Appendix D. Prioritization Tools | 230 |
| SocioNeeds Index® | 21 | Prioritization Preparation Document | 230 |
| Data Synthesis | 23 | Data Synthesis Handout | 232 |
| Prioritized Significant Health Needs | 24 | Appendix E. Community Resources | 235 |
| Prioritization Results | 24 | | |
| Mental Health & Substance Misuse | 24 | | |
| Physical Activity, Nutrition, & Weight | 28 | | |
| Adverse Childhood Experiences | 30 | | |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



INTRODUCTION

Reid Health is pleased to present its 2019 Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA). As federally required by the Affordable Care Act, this report provides an overview of the methods and process used to identify and prioritize significant health needs in Reid Health's service area. Reid Health partnered with Conduent Healthy Communities Institute (HCI) to conduct the CHNA.

The goal of this report is to offer a meaningful understanding of the most pressing health needs across Reid Health's service area, as well as to guide planning efforts to address those needs. Special attention has been given to the needs of vulnerable populations, unmet health needs or gaps in services, and input from the community.

Findings from this report will be used to identify, develop, and target Reid Health initiatives to provide and connect patients with resources to improve these health challenges in our communities.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The CHNA findings are drawn from an analysis of an extensive set of secondary data (over 150 indicators from national and state data sources) and in-depth primary data from community leaders, non-health professionals, and organizations that serve the community at large, vulnerable populations, and/or populations with unmet health needs.

Through an analysis of the primary and secondary data the following top health needs were determined:

- Access to Health Services
- Cancer
- Children's Health
- Diabetes
- Economy
- Exercise, Nutrition & Weight
- Heart Disease & Stroke
- Low Income and Underserved
- Mental Health & Mental Disorders
- Older Adults & Aging
- Substance Abuse
- Transportation

PRIORITIZED AREAS

On June 17th, 2019, Reid Health's Community Benefit team, other members from various departments in the hospital, and representative members of the community came together to prioritize the significant health needs in a session led by consultants from Healthy Communities Institute. While considering several prioritization criteria, the following three topics were identified as priorities to address:

- **Mental Health & Substance Misuse**
- **Physical Activity, Nutrition & Weight**
- **Adverse Childhood Experiences**



SECTION 2

INTRODUCTION

REID HEALTH

Reid Health, located in Richmond, Indiana is a non-profit 217-bed regional referral medical center serving east central Indiana and west central Ohio. Reid Health's service area is home to about 285,267 people spanning eight counties across two states. Though a new hospital was opened in 2008, Reid Hospital originated in 1905 when Daniel G. Reid financed construction for the hospital in memory of his wife and son. Through the years, Reid Health has grown to employ 3,300 people and has the support of 300 volunteers. Major service lines within the organization include: Heart Services, Cancer Center, Women's Health, Orthopedic and Rehab Services, and Psychiatric Care.


Mission Statement: "Wholeness — in body, mind and spirit — is basic to fulfillment of human potential. Reid Health and its people work with others to enhance wholeness for all those we serve. Our convictions include commitment to:

- Compassion
- Service
- Excellence
- Value

These convictions are expressed daily through C.A.R.E. principles, the active demonstration of:

- Courtesy
- Attitude
- Respect
- Enthusiasm

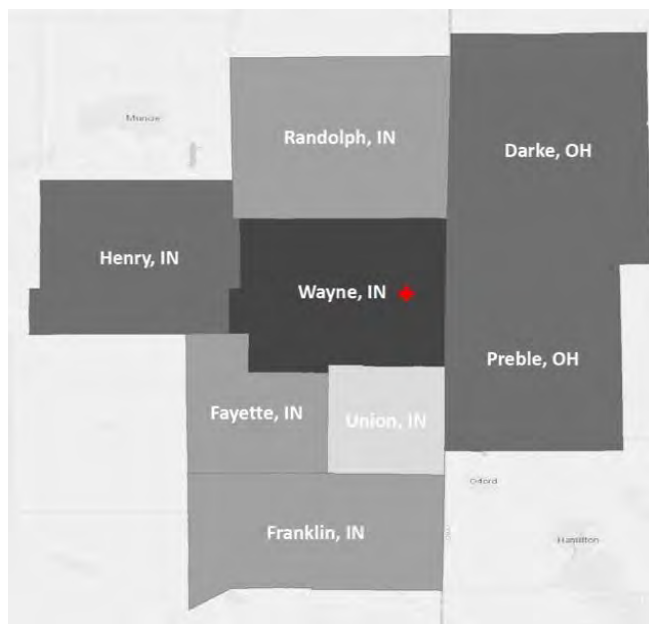
These principles are directed toward those people we are privileged to serve and among all of us who serve."



REID HEALTH SERVICE AREA

Reid Health’s service area consists of eight counties — Wayne, Randolph, Fayette, Union, Franklin, and Henry counties in Indiana, and Preble and Darke counties in Ohio as seen in Figure 1.

FIGURE 1: MAP OF REID HEALTH’S SERVICE AREA



REID HEALTH COMMUNITY BENEFIT TEAM

The Community Benefit Board Committee is the decision-making entity for Reid Health community benefit activities. The board committee is comprised of:

- Aleasia Stewart, Community Benefit Board Committee Member & Reid Health Governing Board Member
- Denise Retz, Community Benefit Board Committee Member & Reid Health Governing Board Member
- Jim Tanner, Community Benefit Board Committee Member & Reid Health Governing Board Member
- Karen Clark, Community Benefit Board Committee Member & Reid Health Governing Board Member
- Kathy Curz-Urbe, Community Benefit Board Committee Member & Reid Health Governing Board Member
- Mark Harrington, Community Benefit Board Committee Member & Reid Health Governing Board Member
- Robin Henry, Community Benefit Board Committee Member & Reid Health Governing Board Member
- Tom Hilkert, Community Benefit Board Committee Member & Reid Health Governing Board Member
- Bob Warfel, Community Benefit Board Committee Member
- Laura Blessing, Community Benefit Board Committee Member
- Porter Miller, Community Benefit Board Committee Member
- William Doering, Community Benefit Board Committee Member
- Billie Kester, Vice President, Continuum of Care
- Angela Cline, Director, Community Benefit
- Judi Willett, Director, Marketing and Community Relations
- Justin Burkhardt, Director, Reid Foundation
- Patrick Ripberger, Community Benefit Specialist

CONSULTANTS

Reid Health commissioned Conduent Healthy Communities Institute (HCI) to conduct its 2019 Community Health Needs Assessment. HCI works with clients across the nation to drive community health outcomes by assessing needs, developing focused strategies, identifying appropriate intervention programs, establishing monitoring systems, and implementing performance evaluation processes. To learn more about Conduent Healthy Communities Institute, please visit <https://www.conduent.com/community-population-health>.

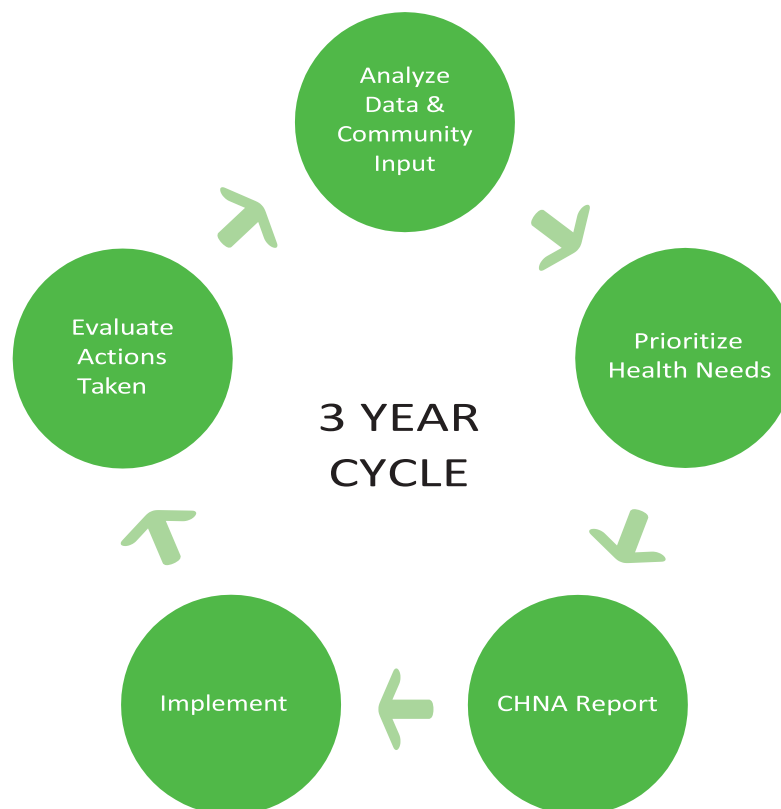
Report authors from HCI include:

- Ashley Wendt, MPH
- Era Chaudhry, MPH

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS SINCE PRIOR CHNA



The CHNA process should be viewed as a 3-year cycle. An important piece of that cycle is revisiting the progress made on priority health topics set forth in the preceding CHNA. By reviewing the actions taken to address a priority health issue and evaluating the impact those actions have made in the community, it is possible to better target your resources and efforts during your next round of the CHNA cycle.



PRIORITY HEALTH TOPICS FROM PRECEDING CHNA

Reid Health's priority health topics for 2017-2019 were:

- **Mental Health & Substance Misuse**
- **Access to Health Services**
- **Exercise, Nutrition, & Weight**



Two of the above priority health topics, Mental Health & Substance Misuse and Exercise, Nutrition, & Weight correlate well to the priority health topics selected for the current CHNA cycle (detailed below). Reid Health will build upon efforts of previous years to continue to improve community health in these areas. Detailed information describing the strategies, action steps, and indicators of success for each of the preceding priority health topics from 2016 to 2018 can be found in Appendix A.

In addition to the priority areas of Mental Health & Substance Misuse and Physical Activity, Nutrition, and Weight identified in this CHNA cycle, the area of Adverse Childhood Experiences was also identified as a priority health topic. This priority area includes general children's health needs and efforts in this area will support other health-related issues experienced by this vulnerable population.

COMMUNITY FEEDBACK FROM PRECEDING CHNA & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Reid Health's preceding CHNA was made available to the public via the website reidhealth.org/about/community-benefit. In order to collect comments or feedback, a special email address was used: communitybenefit@reidhealth.org. No comments had been received on the preceding CHNA at the time this report was being written.

SECTION 4

METHODOLOGY



OVERVIEW

Two types of data were analyzed for this CHNA: primary and secondary data. Each type of data was analyzed using a unique methodology. Findings were organized by health topics. These findings were then synthesized for a comprehensive overview of the health needs in Reid Health's service area.

SECONDARY DATA SOURCES & ANALYSIS

Secondary data used for this assessment was collected and analyzed with HCI's Community Dashboard — a web-based community health platform developed by Conduent Healthy Communities Institute. The Community Dashboard brings non-biased data, local resources, and a wealth of information to one accessible, user-friendly location. It includes over 100 community indicators covering over 20 topics in the areas of health, determinants of health, and quality of life. The data is primarily derived from state and national public secondary data sources. The value for each of these indicators is compared to other communities, nationally or locally set targets, and to previous time periods.

HCI's Data Scoring Tool was used to systematically summarize multiple comparisons across the Community Dashboard in order to rank indicators based on highest need. For each indicator, the community value was compared to a distribution of Indiana or Ohio counties and US counties, state and national values, Healthy People 2020 and significant trends were noted. These comparison scores range from 0-3, where 0 indicates the best outcome and 3 the worst. Availability of each type of comparison varies by indicator and is dependent upon the data source, comparability with data collected for other communities, and changes in methodology over time. These indicators were grouped into topic areas for a higher-level ranking of community health needs.

FIGURE 3. SUMMARY OF TOPIC SCORING ANALYSIS

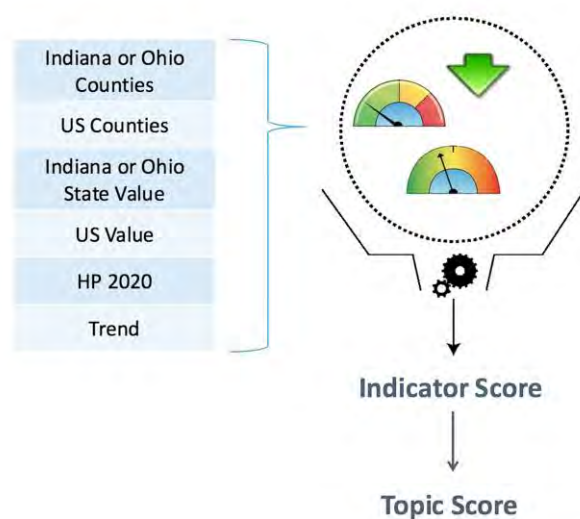


TABLE 1. COLLATED SCORING RESULTS

| DATA SCORING RESULTS: REID HEALTH SERVICE AREA |
|--|
| Prevention and Safety |
| Heart Disease & Stroke |
| Mental Health & Mental Disorder |
| Diabetes |
| Transportation |
| Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health |
| Substance Abuse |
| Older Adults & Aging |
| Other Chronic Diseases |
| Cancer |

Because Reid Health's service area includes eight counties, data scoring results for each individual county were collated in order to determine the top health needs for the entire service area. Health topics for each county were characterized by frequency of occurrence as a top health issue across the service area, as well as by rank order. Table 1 above shows the health topic scoring results for Reid Health's service area, with Prevention and Safety scoring as the poorest performing health topic for the service area.

Please see Appendix B for further details on the quantitative data scoring methodology.

PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS

To expand upon the information gathered from the secondary data, HCI collected community input. Primary data used in this assessment consists of an English language community survey and qualitative data from key informant interviews and focusgroups implemented in Reid Health's service area.

COMMUNITY SURVEY

One form of community input collected was via an online English language community survey. Survey Monkey was the tool used to distribute and collect responses for the community survey. Paper surveys were also made available. Answers to the paper survey were input into the Survey Monkey tool. The community survey was distributed across Reid Health's entire service area from April 10, 2019 to May 20, 2019. A total of 1,168 responses were collected. Results in this report are based on the eight counties that comprise Reid Health's service area. This was a convenience sample, which means results may be vulnerable to selection bias and make the findings less generalizable. Another limitation to the survey is that it was conducted only in English.

Out of the 1,168 respondents, 88.9% were female and 10.86% were male. They were comprised of 73.16% health professionals. Figure 4 below shows the breakout of race/ethnicities for the respondents.

FIGURE 4. COMMUNITY SURVEY RESPONDENT RACE ETHNICITY

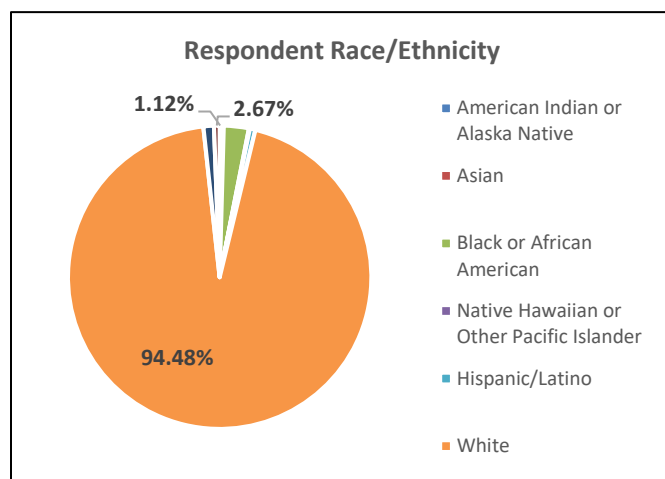
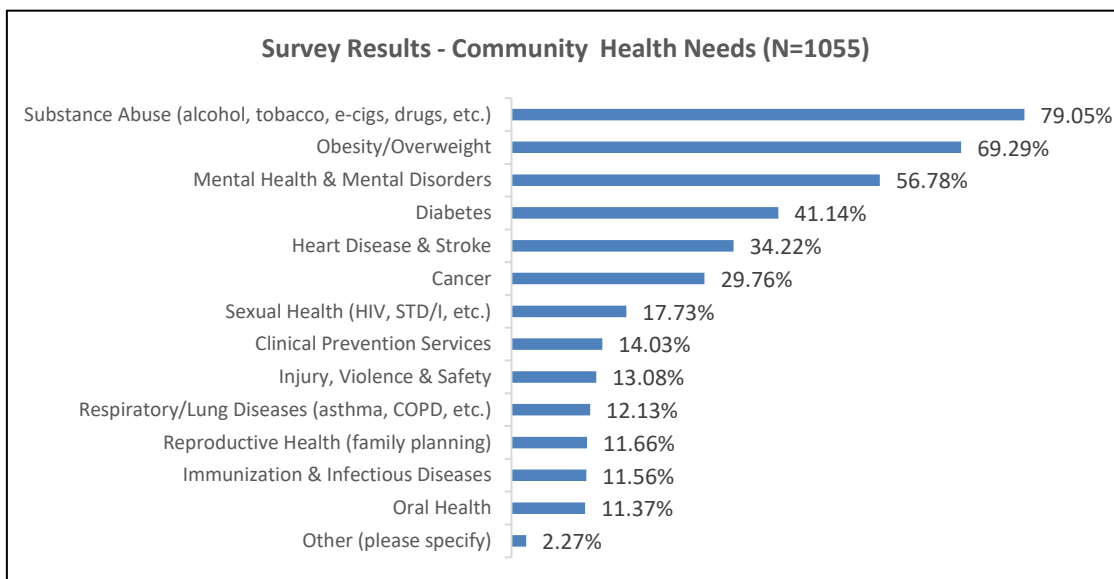


Figure 5 below shows respondents' ranking of the most important health issues from the community survey.

FIGURE 5. MOST SIGNIFICANT COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS (COMMUNITY SURVEY)



FOCUS GROUPS & KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

FOCUS GROUPS

Another form of community input was collected via five focus groups with thirty-three participants total. These focus groups were held between April 29th, 2019 and May 2nd, 2019. The focus group discussions lasted between 60-90 minutes in length. Three of the five focus groups were held at Reid Health. Two additional focus groups were held in the communities of Connersville, Indiana (Fayette County) and Eaton, Ohio (Preble County).

During the focus group discussions, questions were asked to learn more about the community's overall health status, health needs, barriers to health, and available community resources. Notes from the focus group discussions were transcribed and uploaded to the web-based qualitative data analysis tool, Dedoose®. Excerpts were coded by relevant topic areas and key health themes. The frequency with which a health topic was discussed was used to assess the relative importance of that health and/or social need to determine the most pressing health needs of the community. The organizations to the right are representative of the individuals who participated in the interviews.

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

HCI consultants conducted key informant interviews via a questionnaire in order to collect community input. Interviewees who were asked to participate are recognized as having expertise in public health, special knowledge of community health needs and/or represent the broad interests of the community served by the hospital, and/or could speak to the needs of medically underserved or vulnerable populations. Fourteen individuals agreed to participate as key informants. The organizations to the right are representative of the individuals who participated in the interviews.

The fourteen key informant interviews were held between April 11th, 2019 and May 17th, 2019 via an email questionnaire. The questionnaire sought to gain information about the interviewee's background and organization, health needs and barriers of concern in the community, as well as the impact of health issues on vulnerable populations. A list of the questions asked on the questionnaire can be found in Appendix C.

FOCUS GROUP & KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW ANALYSIS

The interview notes, along with the focus group notes, were uploaded to the web-based qualitative data analysis tool, Dedoose®. The transcripts were coded according to common themes in health and social determinants of health.

Focus Group Organizations

- Amigos
- Birth to Five
- CAECI
- Drug Free Wayne County Partnership
- Fayette County Community Voices
- Forward Wayne County
- Hope Center
- House of Ruth
- Independent Living Center
- Ivy Tech Community College
- JACY House
- Monroe Central School Corp
- NATCO Community Empowerment Center
- Neighborhood Health Center
- Northeastern Middle School
- Preble County Council on Aging
- Wayne County Purdue Extension
- Reid Community Outreach
- Reid Health
- Richmond Farmers Market
- Richmond Senior Center
- Rock Solid Ministries
- Union County Opiate Center (Health Dept)
- United Way of Whitewater Valley
- Wayne County Tobacco Coalition

Key Informant Organizations

- Boys and Girls Club
- Fayette County Purdue Extension
- Independent Living Center
- Lifestream
- Natco Community Empowerment Center
- Neighborhood Health Center
- Preble County YMCA
- Wayne County Purdue Extension
- Reid Community Outreach
- Richmond Parks Department
- Richmond Senior Center
- Saint Paul United Methodist Church
- Union County Health Department
- Wayne County Foundation

DATA CONSIDERATIONS

Several limitations of the data should be considered when reviewing the findings presented in this report. Although the topics by which data are organized cover a wide range of health and health-related areas, within each topic there is a varying scope and depth of quantitative data indicators (secondary data) and qualitative findings (primary data). In some topics there is a robust set of quantitative data indicators, but in others there may be a limited number of indicators for which data is collected. The breadth of qualitative data findings is dependent on who was selected to be a key informant, as well as the availability of selected key informants for interviews during the time period of qualitative data collection. The Index of Disparity is also limited by data availability: there is no subpopulation data for some indicators, and for others there are only values for a select number of race/ethnic groups. For both quantitative and qualitative data, efforts were made to include as wide a range of secondary data indicators and key informant expertise areas as possible. It should also be noted that the majority of respondents from the community survey (N=1,168) were primarily white females.

PRIORITIZATION

In order to better target community issues regarding the most pressing health needs, thirty-three community members participated in a group discussion facilitated by HCI to hone in on the significant health needs presented. Those health needs will be under consideration for the development of an implementation plan that will address some of the community's most pressing health issues.

PRIORITIZATION SESSION PARTICIPANTS

- Alicia Criswell, Purdue Extension/Wayne County Food Council
- Angela Cline, Reid Health Community Benefit
- Angie Dickman, Reid Health Administration
- Becky Marvel, Fayette County Purdue Extension/Discover Connersville
- Billie Kester, Reid Health Administration
- Brian Schleeper, Wayne County Cardinal Greenway
- Candace Ridgeway, Wayne County TPC
- Carrie Miles, Neighborhood Health Clinic
- Carrie Williams, NAACP and SLP for Richmond Schools
- Chad Bolser, Ivy Tech Community College
- Chirs Knight, Reid Health Administration
- Craig Kinyon, Reid Health CEO
- Denise Retz, Richmond Parks and Recreation
- Gerard Cyranowski, Meridian Health Services
- Jennifer Ehlers, Reid Health Administration
- Jennifer Young, Hope Center
- Jessica Przybysz, Meridian Health Services
- Judi Willett, Reid Health Marketing and Community Relations
- Justin Burkhardt, Reid Foundation
- Katherine Good, Connersville Parks Department
- Kathryn Cruz-Urbe, Indiana University East
- Kelly Beall, Reid Health Administration
- Lisa Felsman, Centerstone
- Megan Sanders, Forward Wayne County

- Misty Hollis, Richmond YMCA
- Patrick Ripberger, Reid Health Community Benefit
- Porter Miller, Reid Health Community Benefit Board Committee Member
- Randy Kirk, Reid Health Administration
- Robin Henry, West End Bank
- Rylie Joy, Reid Health Foundation
- Tajuan Stoker, Reid Health Wellness
- Tom Hilkert, Reid Health Board President
- Wendy McDavid, Randolph County Health Department/Reach All Randolph County Coalition

PRIORITIZATION PROCESS

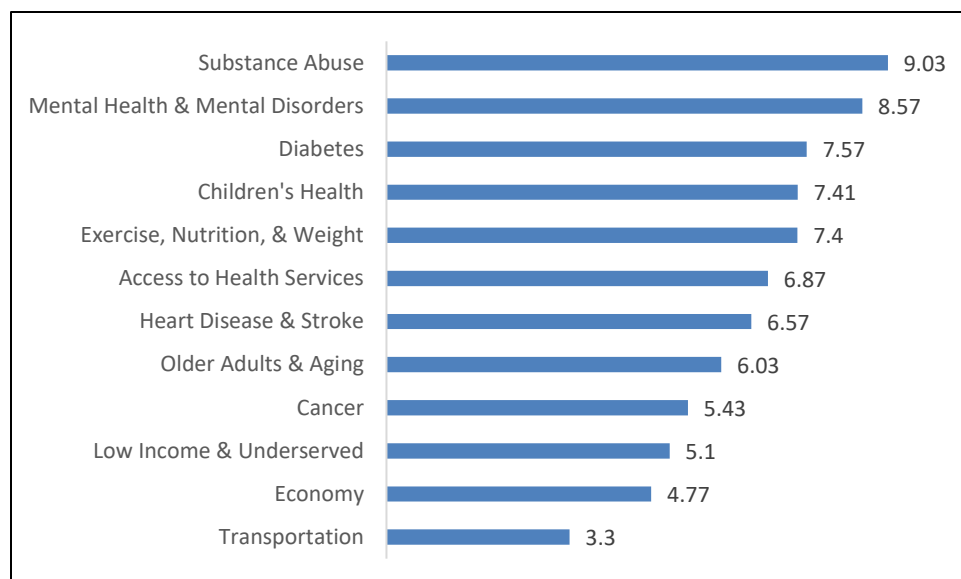
On June 17th, 2019 the above participants convened at Reid Health to review and discuss the results of HCI's primary and secondary data analysis leading to the preliminary top twelve significant health needs discussed in detail in Section 7. From there, participants utilized a prioritization toolkit (Appendix D) to examine how well each of the twelve significant health needs met the criteria set forth by Reid Health's project team. Participants scored each health need by the criteria on a scale from 1-3 with 1 meaning it did not meet the criteria to 3 meaning it strongly meets the criteria. The criteria for prioritization can be seen below:

- Propriety
- Economics
- Acceptability
- Magnitude
- Data Tracking

Completion of the prioritization toolkit in Appendix D allowed participants to arrive at numerical scores for each health need that correlated to how well each health need met the criteria for prioritization. Participants then ranked the top twelve health needs according to their topic scores, with the highest scoring health needs receiving the highest priority ranking. Participants were encouraged to use their own judgment and knowledge of their community in the event of a tie score.

After completing their individual ranking of the health needs, participants entered their ranking into an online survey tool to analyze the results. The aggregate ranking can be seen in Figure 6 below.

FIGURE 6. RESULTS OF REID HEALTH'S GROUP PRIORITIZATION SESSION



After consideration, it was decided to combine Substance Abuse and Mental Health & Mental Disorders into the singular category of Mental Health & Substance Misuse. The health topic of Diabetes was also rolled under the larger category of Physical Activity, Nutrition, & Weight. Finally, the category of Children's Health was categorized as Adverse Childhood Experiences. Thus, the final three top health priorities for Reid Healthare:

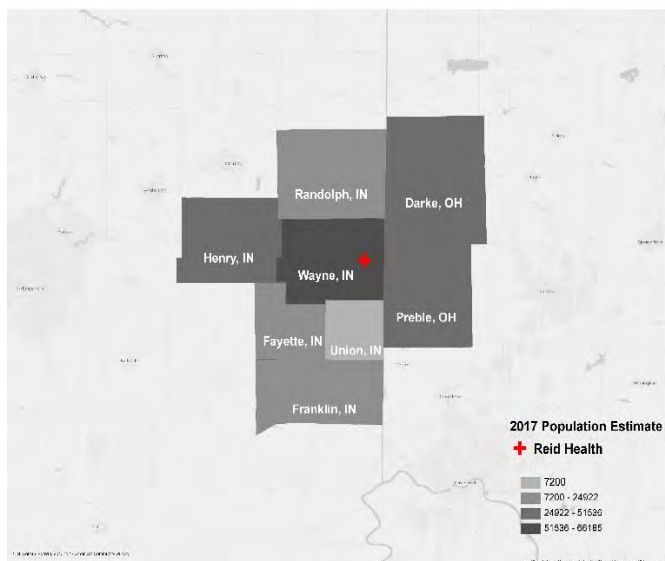
- **Mental Health & Substance Misuse**
- **Physical Activity, Nutrition, & Weight**
- **Adverse Childhood Experiences**

These three health topics will be broken down in further detail below in order to understand how findings in the secondary data and primary data led to each issue becoming a high priority health need for Reid Health.

DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION

FIGURE 7. POPULATION BY COUNTY



2017 Population Estimate

Reid Health

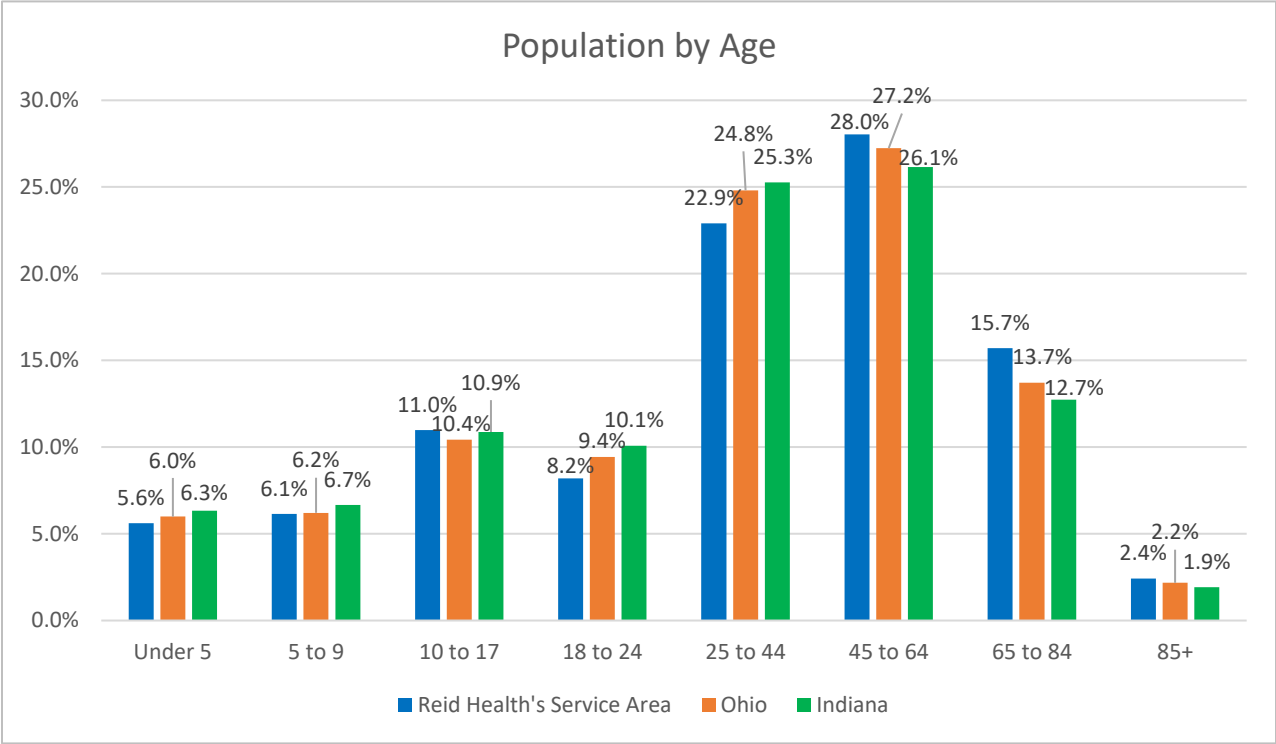
Population

- 108 - 2885
- 2886 - 9935
- 9936 - 29865
- 29866 - 45883
- 45884 - 108,883

AGE

Figure 9 shows Reid Health’s service area population by age as compared to the age distribution for the state of Ohio and the state of Indiana. The age distribution of Reid Health’s service area was similar to both Ohio and Indiana with the exception of some minor differences. Proportionally, there were slightly less persons, ages 18 to 44, in Reid’s Health Service area than in both Ohio and Indiana. On the other hand, there were slightly more persons, ages 45 to 64, in Reid’s Health Service area than respective state values. Finally, the 65 and over population in Reid’s Health Service area was significantly larger when compared to the states of Indiana and Ohio.

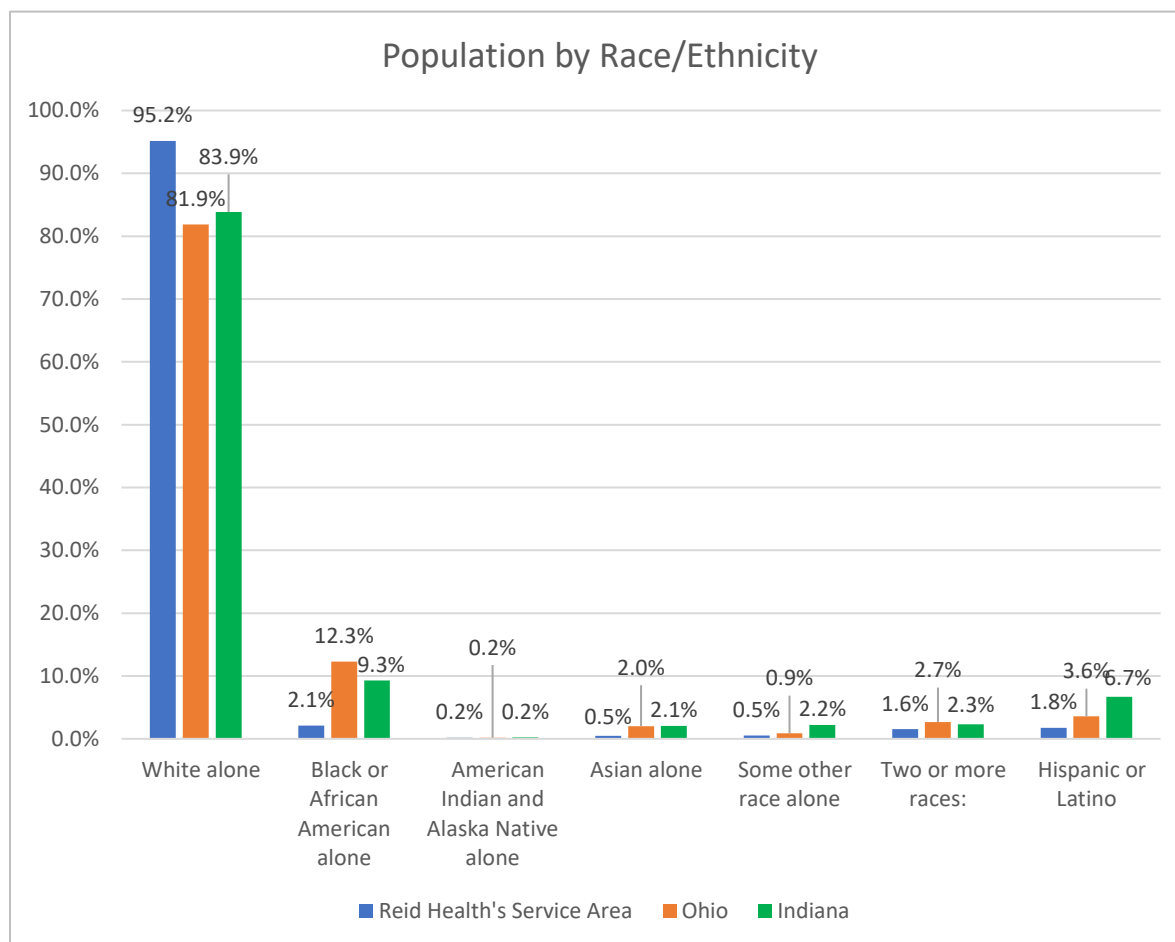
FIGURE 9. POPULATION BY AGE



RACE/ETHNICITY

The racial and ethnic makeup of Reid Health’s service area was more homogenous compared to the state of Indiana and the state of Ohio, with approximately 95.2% of the population identifying as White, as indicated in Figure 10. Compared to Indiana and Ohio, Reid Health’s service area had a smaller proportion of Black or African Americans, Asians, those who identify as two or more races, and Hispanic or Latinos. It was estimated that 1.8% of Reid Health’s service area population identifies as Hispanic or Latino.

FIGURE 10. POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



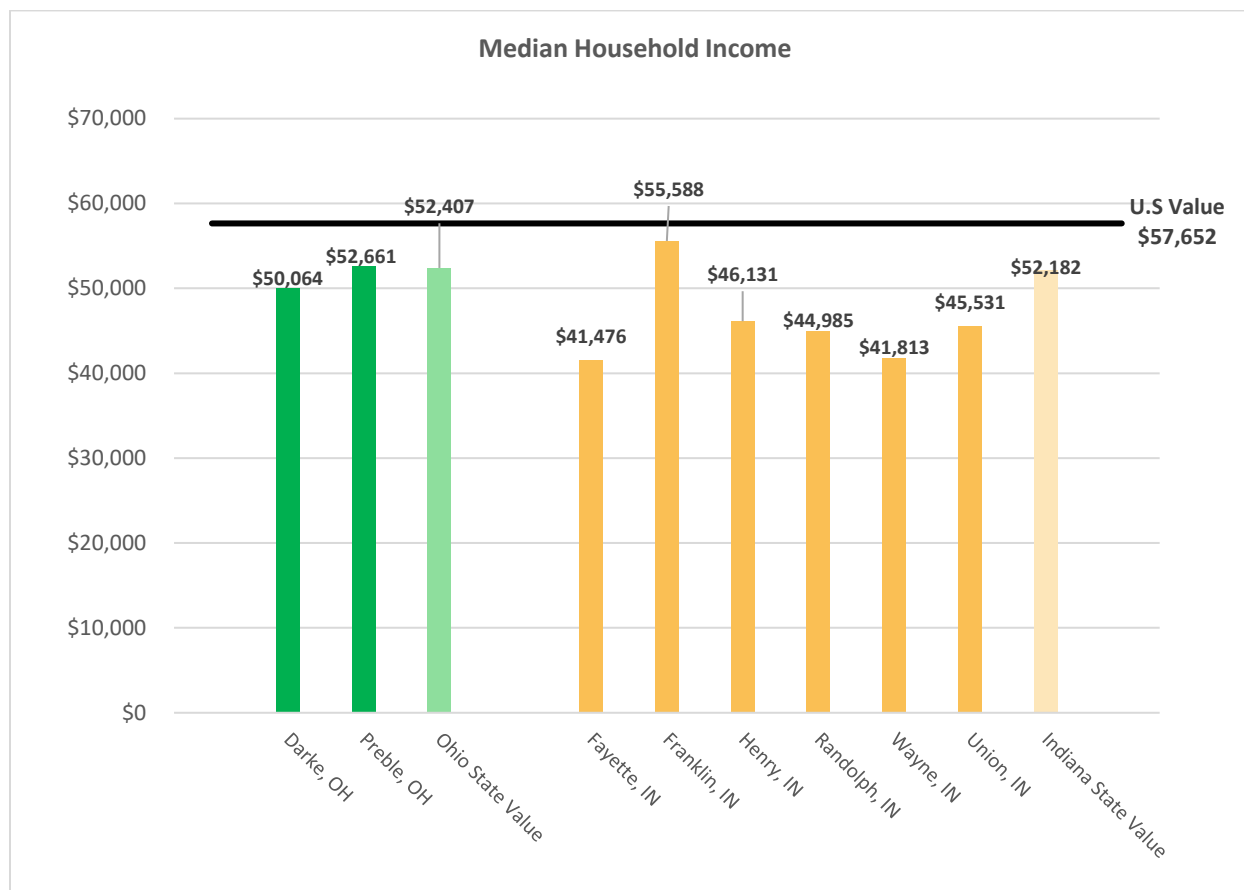
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

This section explores the economic, environmental, and social determinants of health in Reid Health's service area. Social determinants are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life.

INCOME

The figure below compares the median household income values for each county in Reid Health's service area to the median household income value for Indiana, Ohio, and the United States. All counties in Reid Health's service area had a median household income below the national value. Franklin County, Indiana had the highest estimated median household income at approximately \$55,588, which was just slightly higher than the median household income for the state of Indiana. Both Fayette County, Indiana and Wayne County, Indiana had the lowest approximate median household income at just below \$42,000; nearly \$15,000 less than the national value.

FIGURE 11. MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

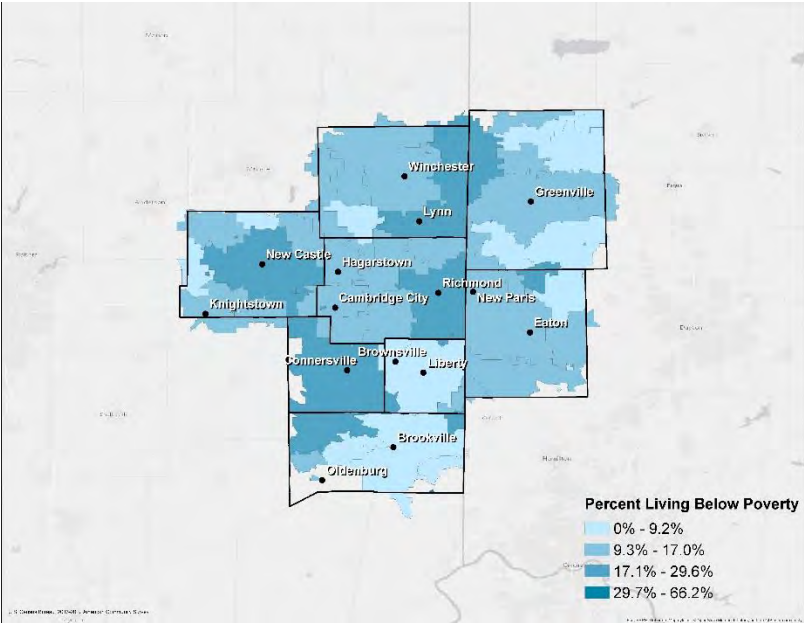
**POVERTY**

Out of the eight counties in Reid Health's service area, Fayette and Wayne counties had the highest proportion of the population living below poverty (18.2%). This value is higher than both the Indiana and Ohio poverty rate, 15.2% and 15.8%, respectively. The map below shows the population living below poverty by zip code. There were three zip codes with more than 25% of the population living below poverty, nearly double the Indiana and Ohio state values. Zip code 47035 had approximately 60% of its population living below poverty.

TABLE 2. COUNTY POVERTY RATES

| County Results | |
|----------------|-------|
| Fayette, IN | 18.2% |
| Wayne, IN | 18.2% |
| Randolph, IN | 17.0% |
| Henry, IN | 16.1% |
| Preble, OH | 12.4% |
| Darke, OH | 11.6% |
| Franklin, IN | 9.9% |
| Union, IN | 8.2% |

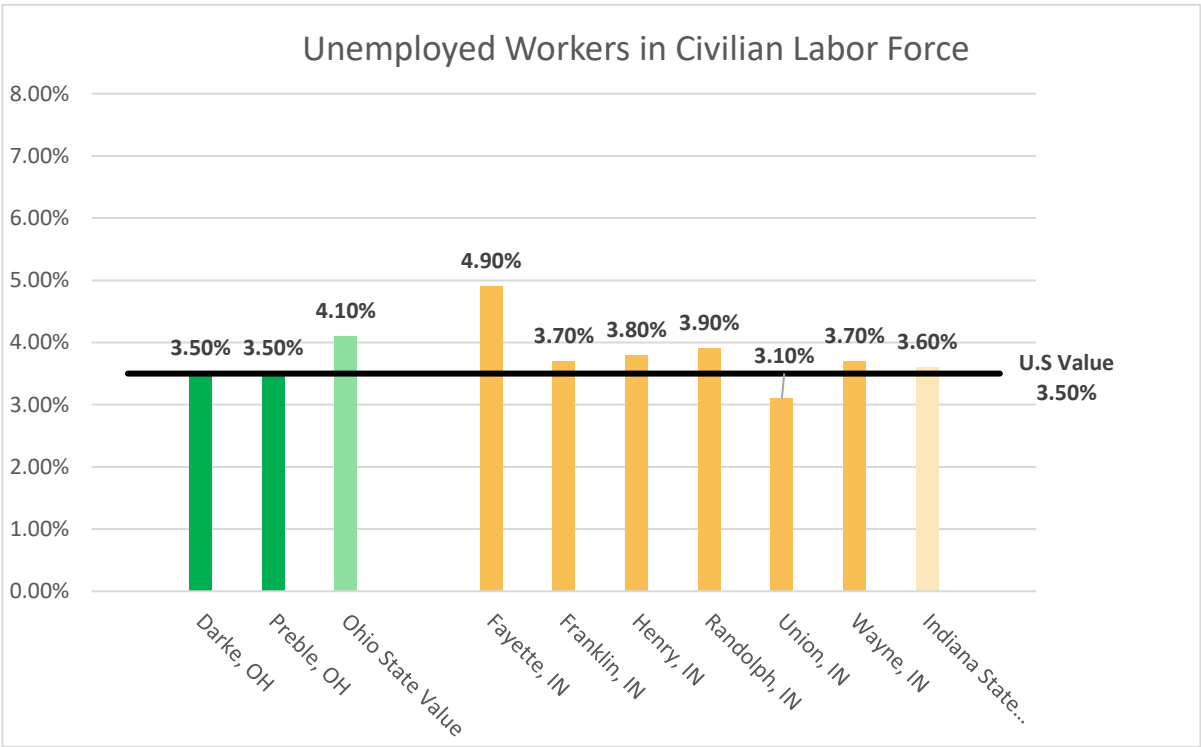
FIGURE 12. POVERTY RATES BY ZIPCODE



UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate in Reid Health’s service area ranged from 3.5% in Darke County, Ohio, to 4.9% in Fayette County, Indiana. Additionally, six out of eight counties in Reid Health’s service area had higher unemployment rates when compared to the U.S. value for unemployment (3.5%). Figure 12 displays the unemployment rates for each county in Reid Health’s service area as of November 2018.

FIGURE 12. UNEMPLOYED WORKERS IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

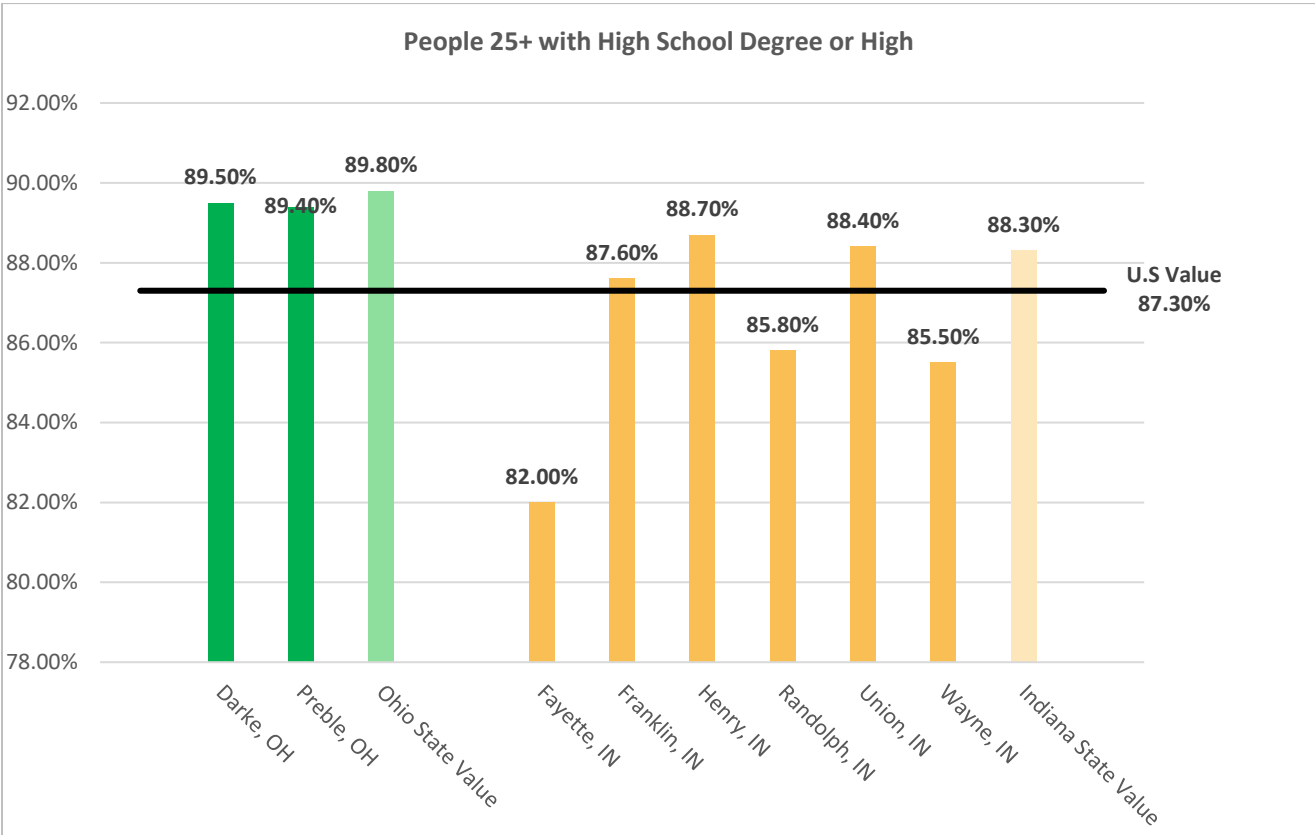


EDUCATION

Figure 13 displays the population, age 25+ with a high school degree or higher for each county in Reid Health’s service area. High school degree attainment is fairly similar between counties in the service area and compared to the Indiana state value (88.3%), the Ohio state value (89.8%), and the U.S. national value (87.3%).

However, Fayette, Indiana had the lowest high school attainment in Reid Health’s service area at approximately 82.0%.

FIGURE 13. POPULATION 25+ WITH A HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE OR HIGHER



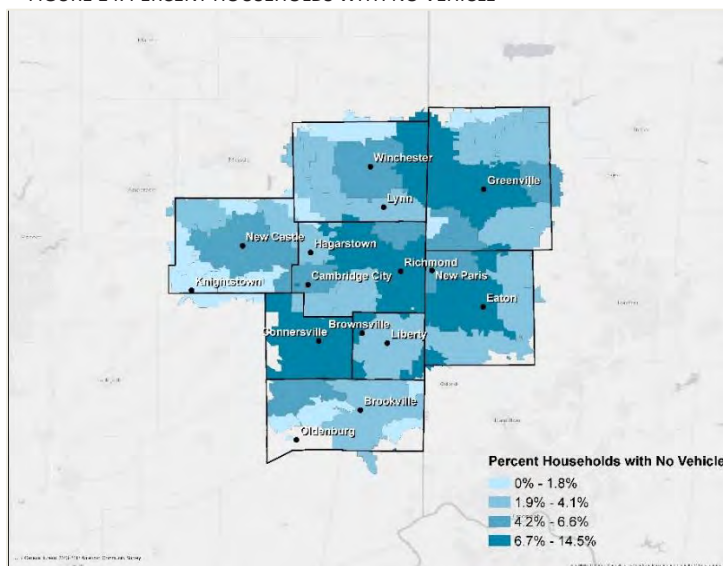
TRANSPORTATION

The map below shows the percent of households without a vehicle by zip code. The darkest shaded regions on the map indicate zip codes with the highest proportion of households without a vehicle, ranging from 6.7% to 14.5%. Out of the eight counties in Reid Health’s service area, Wayne County had the highest proportion of households without a vehicle, at 10.1%. Residents in these impacted locations may be more likely to experience difficulties accessing services provided by Reid Health.

TABLE 3. PERCENT HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO VEHICLE BY COUNTY

| County Results | |
|----------------|-------|
| Wayne, IN | 10.1% |
| Fayette, IN | 8.7% |
| Darke, OH | 5.5% |
| Preble, OH | 5.3% |
| Randolph, IN | 4.9% |
| Henry, IN | 4.1% |
| Union, IN | 3.9% |
| Franklin, IN | 3.1% |

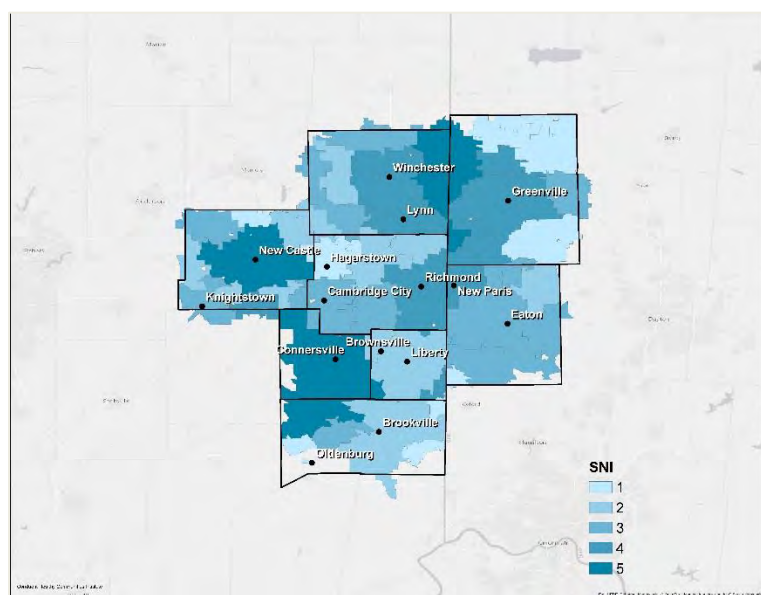
FIGURE 14. PERCENT HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO VEHICLE



SOCIONEEDS INDEX®

HealthyCommunitiesInstitute developed the SocioNeeds Index® to easily compare multiple socioeconomic factors across geographies. This index incorporates estimates for six different social and economic determinants of health — income, poverty, unemployment, occupation, educational attainment, and linguistic barriers — that are associated with poor health outcomes including preventable hospitalizations and premature death. Within the Reid Health service area, zip codes are ranked based on their index value to identify the relative levels of need, as illustrated by the map (Figure 15). Based on the zip codes comprising each county, Fayette County, Indiana was determined to be the county with the highest level of socioeconomic need in Reid Health’s Service Area. Looking at the data more granularly, the following zip codes had the highest level of socioeconomic need (as indicated by the darkest shade blue): 45390, 47024, 47390, 47331, 45332, and 47362.

FIGURE 15. SOCIONEEDS INDEX® FOR REID HEALTH'S SERVICE AREA



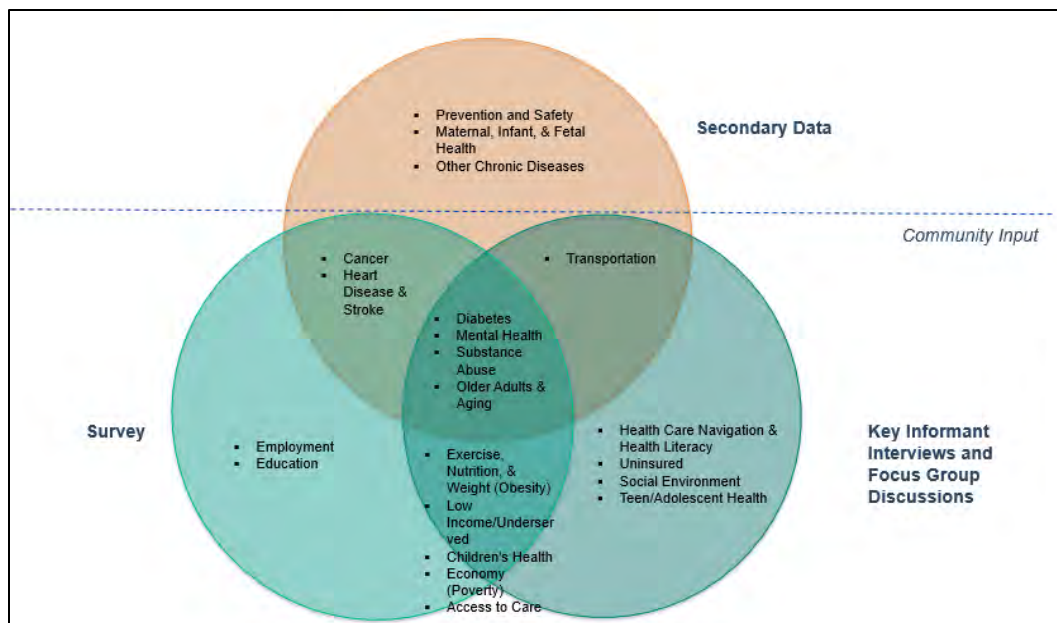
Understanding where there are communities with high socioeconomic need is critical to forming prevention and outreach activities.

DATA SYNTHESIS

As mentioned in the data methodology section of this report, all forms of data have their own strengths and limitations. In order to gain a comprehensive understanding of the significant health needs for Reid Health's service area, the findings from all three data sets were compared and studied together using a Venn diagram.

The secondary data scores, interviews and focus groups, and the community survey were treated as three separate sources of data. The top health needs identified from each data source were analyzed for areas of overlap with the other two data sources. Health needs were determined to be significant if they were cited as a top need in at least two of the three data sources. The identified significant health needs were further used for prioritization.

FIGURE 16. DATA SYNTHESIS RESULTS



REID HEALTH'S SIGNIFICANT HEALTH NEEDS

Access to Health

Cancer

Diabetes

Children's
Health

Education

Exercise,
Nutrition &
Weight

Heart Disease &
Stroke

Low Income &
Underserved

Mental Health &
Mental Disorders

Older Adults &
Aging

Substance
Abuse

Transportation

SECTION 7

PRIORITIZED SIGNIFICANT HEALTH NEEDS

PRIORITIZATION RESULTS

Upon completion of the group prioritization session, three health needs were identified for subsequent implementation planning by Reid Health. These three health needs are: Mental Health & Substance Misuse; Physical Activity, Nutrition and Weight; and Adverse Childhood Experiences. The following section will dive deeper into each of these health topics in order to understand how findings from the secondary and primary data led to each health topic becoming a priority health issue for Reid Health.

MENTAL HEALTH & SUBSTANCE MISUSE

KEY ISSUES

- Access to mental health services is limited — especially concerning for children, families, and seniors
- Substance misuse is a financial burden for families and the community
- Untreated past trauma and stigma related to accessing care compounds the issues of substance misuse and mental health

SECONDARY DATA

From the secondary data scoring results, both Substance Misuse and Mental Health & Mental Disorders were identified to be a top health need in Reid Health's service area. Mental Health & Mental Disorders was a top health need in seven out of eight counties in the service area, and Substance Misuse was also a top health need in six out of eight counties. Further analysis was done to identify indicators of concern across the service area. If an indicator within a health topic had a resulting data score of 2.0 or higher in at least half of the counties in Reid Health's service area, that indicator was categorized as an indicator of concern.

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental Health Provider Rate, 2018 (providers/100,000 population)

| IN Value 150 | | OH Value 212 | | US Value 229 | | HP 2020 Target — | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Darke, OH 70 | Fayette, IN 69 | Franklin, IN 31 | Henry, IN 83 | Preble, OH 73 | Randolph, IN 28 | Union, IN 14 | Wayne, IN 471 |

Age- Adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide, 2015-2017 (Deaths per 100,000 population)

| IN Value 14 | | OH Value 14.3 | | US Value 13.6 | | HP 2020 Target — | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Darke, OH 16.2 | Fayette, IN 29.3 | Franklin, IN — | Henry, IN 17.9 | Preble, OH 20.2 | Randolph, IN — | Union, IN — | Wayne, IN 20.8 |

Depression: Medicare Population, 2017 (percent)

| IN Value 20.3 | | OH Value 19.7 | | US Value 17.9 | | HP 2020 Target — | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Darke, OH 17.7 | Fayette, IN 21.9 | Franklin, IN 16.7 | Henry, IN 19.7 | Preble, OH 20.3 | Randolph, IN 19.8 | Union, IN 20.2 | Wayne, IN 24.7 |

Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease, 2015-2017 (deaths/100,000 population)

| IN Value 34.4 | | OH Value 32.7 | | US Value 30.3 | | HP 2020 Target — | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Darke, OH 42.5 | Fayette, IN 42.5 | Franklin, IN 25.8 | Henry, IN 36 | Preble, OH 34.9 | Randolph, IN 18.6 | Union, IN -- | Wayne, IN 32.7 |

Access to Mental Health Providers is an indicator of concern for all but one county in Reid Health's service area, and the range in values depicts geographic disparities in the service area. Union County, Indiana has a Mental Health Provider Rate of approximately 14 providers per 100,000 population, while Wayne County, Indiana has a rate of approximately 471 providers per 100,000 population — nearly four times the Indiana state value. The lower rate in Union County demonstrates a gap in mental health services in the rural communities within Reid Health's service area.

Secondary data results also revealed high rates of death due to Alzheimer's in Reid Health's service area counties as they compare to the Indiana and Ohio state values as well as the US value.

SUBSTANCE MISUSE

Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy, 2013, 2017 [IN], 2010 [OH] (percent)

| IN Value 13.5 | | OH Value 17.8 | | US Value 9.2 | | HP 2020 Target 1.4 | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Darke, OH 19.2 | Fayette, IN 21.2 | Franklin, IN 15.7 | Henry, IN 24.7 | Preble, OH 21.3 | Randolph, IN 22.6 | Union, IN 29.9 | Wayne, IN 14.5 |

Adults who Smoke, 2016 (percent)

| IN Value 21.1 | | OH Value 22.5 | | US Value 17 | | HP 2020 Target 12 | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Darke, OH 19.8 | Fayette, IN 23 | Franklin, IN 18.8 | Henry, IN 21.3 | Preble, OH 20.2 | Randolph, IN 20.5 | Union, IN 19.8 | Wayne, IN 21.5 |

Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning, 2015-2017 (deaths/100,000 population)

| IN Value 23.2 | | OH Value 36.6 | | US Value 19.3 | | HP 2020 Target — | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Darke, OH 42.5 | Fayette, IN 70 | Franklin, IN 26.4 | Henry, IN 16.4 | Preble, OH 53.4 | Randolph, IN 43.9 | Union, IN 50.9 | Wayne, IN 66.6 |

Liquor Store Density, 2016 (stores/100,000 population)

| IN Value 12.5 | | OH Value 6.7 | | US Value 10.5 | | HP 2020 Target — | |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Darke, OH 9.7 | Fayette, IN 8.6 | Franklin, IN 17.6 | Henry, IN 18.5 | Preble, OH 2.4 | Randolph, IN 23.9 | Union, IN 13.7 | Wayne, IN 21 |

Substance Misuse is a health topic area with limited secondary data indicators, but was mentioned frequently during primary data collection. In the case of Substance Misuse, secondary data results help to contextualize some of the specifics mentioned in community input.

Secondary data results revealed that the proportion of Mothers who Smoke during Pregnancy is higher in Reid Health's service area when compared to the Indiana and Ohio proportions. The national target for the percent of mothers who report smoking during pregnancy is 1.4%, and no counties in Reid Health's service area have met this target. The range of values in Reid Health's service area is from 15.7% (Franklin, Indiana) to 24.7% (Henry, Indiana). Smoking rates among the general population in Reid Health's service area are similar to the smoking rates for Indiana, Ohio, and the U.S. However, none of the counties in Reid Health's service area have met the Healthy People 2020 national target of 12% for smoking among the adult population.

Other secondary data indicators that further help contextualize the community input regarding Substance Abuse include the Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning and the Community Liquor Store Density. The Death Rates due to Drug Poisoning across counties in Reid Health's service area are higher compared to Indiana (23.2 deaths/100,000 population), Ohio (36.6 deaths/100,000 population), and the national rate (19.3 deaths/100,000 population). Fayette County, Indiana had the highest rate at approximately 70 deaths/100,000 population. Lastly, the Liquor Store Density indicator illustrates the environmental context around substance abuse in which people live. Seven out of eight counties in Reid Health's service area have higher liquor store densities compared to Indiana, Ohio, and the US.

PRIMARY DATA

Community survey participants were asked to rank the most pressing health issues in their community. Mental Health & Mental Disorders were ranked as the second most pressing health issue in Reid Health's service area. Substance Misuse was overwhelmingly selected as the number one most pressing health issue for Reid Health's service area.

Mental Health

The most pressing issues regarding Mental Health & Mental Disorders, as mentioned by key informants and focus group participants, revolved around gaps in services and the lack of service providers. These findings reinforced secondary data by citing that there are a lack of mental health providers in rural parts of the service area. Respondents specifically mentioned loneliness and isolation, stigma, and untreated past trauma as factors that exacerbate mental health issues in their community. These issues delay or prevent individuals from seeking the care they need.

"I believe that untreated mental health issues lead to many other diseases we see on the rise, predominately drug abuse."

Substance Misuse

Substance Misuse was one of the most frequently talked about issues during community input gathering. Substance Misuse was also identified as the number one most pressing health issue by survey respondents. Issues mentioned by key informants and focus group participants related to this issue included the financial burden for families and the community brought on by substance misuse as well as the barriers it creates to find gainful employment. Key informants and focus group participants mentioned that because of pre-employment drug testing, many people are not eligible for employment, which creates a cycle of poor mental health, continued drug use, unemployment, and criminal activity. Community members stated that drug use in this community has a broad economic impact of decreasing the available workforce.

The specific impact on senior citizens in Reid Health's service area by Substance Misuse was also mentioned by several key informants and focus group participants. Participants explained that grandparents often took on the responsibility for the care of their grandchildren when parents ran into trouble because of Substance Misuse. The obligation for caring for themselves as well as grandchildren and other extended family creates additional financial strain for many who are already living on fixed incomes.

Findings from the qualitative analysis also emphasized the need for additional prevention programs, specifically those targeting prevention among youth. Many respondents believed that more school-based prevention programs would be beneficial.

"Senior citizens are experiencing the financial burden of caring for family and extended family due to the drug crisis."

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, NUTRITION, & WEIGHT

KEY ISSUES

- Access and availability of affordable healthy foods (i.e. grocery stores) is a concern for low-income families and older adults in rural areas
- Health literacy should be addressed on topics of healthy eating, healthy lifestyles and disease prevention
- Need for cost effective, accessible exercise options

SECONDARY DATA

From the secondary data scoring results Physical Activity, Nutrition, & Weight was identified to be a top health need in Reid Health's service area. The Reid Health Team decided to categorize this prioritized health need area as Physical Activity, Nutrition, & Weight instead of Exercise, Nutrition, & Weight as it was presented during Prioritization. The prioritized health category of Diabetes was also folded within this larger category. Interventions adopted to address Diabetes will all fall within this larger category. Further analysis was done to identify indicators of concern across the service area. If an indicator within a health topic had a resulting data score of 2.0 or higher in at least half of the counties in Reid Health's service area, that indicator was categorized as an indicator of concern.

Child Food Insecurity Rate, 2017 (percent)

| IN Value | | OH Value | | US Value | | HP 2020 Target | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 17.4 | | 19.6 | | 17 | | — | |
| Darke, OH 18.9 | Fayette, IN 20.4 | Franklin, IN 15.1 | Henry, IN 19.3 | Preble, OH 18.8 | Randolph, IN 19.5 | Union, IN — | Wayne, IN 19.5 |

Workers who Walk to Work, 2013-2017 (percent)

| IN Value | | OH Value | | US Value | | HP 2020 Target | |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 2.1 | | 2.2 | | 2.7 | | 3.1 | |
| Darke, OH 2.2 | Fayette, IN 1.3 | Franklin, IN 0.6 | Henry, IN 1.3 | Preble, OH 1.9 | Randolph, IN 1.6 | Union, IN 1.5 | Wayne, IN 3 |

Access to Exercise Opportunities, 2019 (percent)

| IN Value | | OH Value | | US Value | | HP 2020 Target | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 75.3 | | 84.1 | | 83.9 | | — | |
| Darke, OH 53.7 | Fayette, IN 71.3 | Franklin, IN 52.7 | Henry, IN 68.3 | Preble, OH 41.8 | Randolph, IN 49.5 | Union, IN 69.7 | Wayne, IN 72.2 |

Adults 20+ who are Sedentary, 2015 (percent)

| IN Value 25.1 | | OH Value 24.6 | | US Value 22.2 | | HP 2020 Target 32.6 | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Darke, OH 28.8 | Fayette, IN 29.9 | Franklin, IN 27.5 | Henry, IN 25.3 | Preble, OH 31 | Randolph, IN 26.3 | Union, IN 30.5 | Wayne, IN 32 |

Adults 20+ with Diabetes, 2015 (percent)

| IN Value 10.5 | | OH Value 9.5 | | US Value — | | HP 2020 Target — | |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Darke, OH 9.3 | Fayette, IN 10.9 | Franklin, IN 10.4 | Henry, IN 12.3 | Preble, OH 11.3 | Randolph, IN 9.8 | Union, IN 12.1 | Wayne, IN 10.7 |

Age Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes, 2014-2017 (deaths per 100,000 population)

| IN Value 26.5 | | OH Value 25.0 | | US Value 21.2 | | HP 2020 Target — | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Darke, OH 20.0 | Fayette, IN 39.6 | Franklin, IN 28.2 | Henry, IN 43.1 | Preble, OH 25.9 | Randolph, IN 19.4 | Union, IN 35.9 | Wayne, IN 29.5 |

Based on the secondary data results, the indicators of concern represent risk factors, the impact of the built environment, and provide context into the current state of health for many residents in Reid Health's service area.

First, looking at risk factors, the percent of adults who are sedentary ranges from 27.5% (Franklin, Indiana) to 32% (Wayne, Indiana) for counties in Reid Health's service area. Compared to the states of Indiana and Ohio, Reid Health's service area performs similarly. Access to Exercise Opportunities is another indicator illustrating a community's resources for physical activity. The percent of the population with access to exercise opportunities in Reid Health's service area ranged from 41.8% (Preble, Ohio) to 72.2% (Wayne, Indiana). All counties in the service area fall below the Indiana and Ohio state averages.

Additionally, the Child Food Insecurity Rate is a poorly performing indicator for every county in Reid Health's service area. The range of values for the percent of children who are food insecure is from 14.2% (Union, Indiana) to 20.4% (Fayette, Indiana). Between a quarter and a third of all children in Reid Health's service area are food insecure, which, while only slightly higher compared to the values of Indiana or Ohio, is much higher than the US value of 17%. Child food insecurity was further discussed during community input as a main factor in children's ability to be focused and do well in school.

Lastly, Diabetes was a top need in six counties in Reid Health's Service area. Two poorly performing indicators within this topic area were Adults 20+ with Diabetes and Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes. The percentage of Adults 20+ with Diabetes ranges from 9.3% (Darke, Ohio) to 12.3% (Henry, Indiana) among Reid Health's service area counties, compared to the states of Indiana and Ohio, Reid Health's service area performs similarly. The Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes is highest in Henry County, Indiana (43.1 deaths/100,000 population) and in Fayette County, Indiana (39.6 deaths/100,000 population).

"The issue with Obesity is that it affects a wide range of the community. I feel it is the biggest issue among the youth of our community. They don't see the need to get off the couch, away from their electronics."

PRIMARY DATA

Community survey participants were asked to rank the most pressing health issues in their community. Physical Activity, Nutrition, & Weight was ranked as the third most pressing health issue in Reid Health's service area. Diabetes was ranked as the sixth most pressing health issue by community survey respondents.

Physical Activity, Nutrition & Weight

Input from key informants and focus group participants focused around the impact of sedentary lifestyles and the need for improved access to affordable, healthy, fresh foods in their community. Community members mentioned that transportation issues, particularly in rural areas across the service area, and the general lack of grocery stores as being barriers to accessing healthy foods. Foods of convenience are often easier options for busy individuals and families but can negatively impact health. Participants also connected the rising rates of obesity in their community to the increased prevalence of other chronic diseases such as high blood pressure and diabetes. Additional data provided by Connect2Help 211 shows that 11% of callers to their help line between 2018 and 2019 indicated issues with food insecurity.

Diabetes

Diabetes was the sixth most pressing health issue in Reid Health's service area. As mentioned in key informant interviews and focus group discussions, there is a need for improved access to care and preventative programs and resources. Respondents specifically mentioned the need to address misconceptions related to diabetes, individual's health literacy in understanding the importance of prevention, and appropriate diagnosis and treatment for those living with diabetes. Qualitative findings also indicated a higher prevalence of diabetes among the Hispanic community as well as communities living in poverty. The text bubble to the right is a paraphrased quote gathered from the community input.

"Getting people help with diabetes and high blood pressure is a constant battle."

ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES

The priority area of Adverse Childhood Experiences includes general children's health needs and efforts in this area will support other health related issues experienced by this vulnerable population. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention define Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) as all types of abuse, neglect, and other potentially traumatic experiences that occur to people under the age of 18.

KEY ISSUES

- Rates of uninsured children
- Rates of child abuse in certain service counties
- The impact of parental drug abuse on youth
- Obesity and sedentary lifestyle among youth

SECONDARY DATA

Analysis was done to identify indicators of concern across the service area. If an indicator within a health topic had a resulting data score of 2.0 or higher in at least half of the counties in Reid Health's service area, that indicator was categorized as an indicator of concern.

Child Abuse Rate (HP2020), [2015,2016,2017] (cases/1,000 children)

| IN Value 17.7 | | OH Value 7.3 | | US Value 9.1 | | HP 2020 Target — | |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Darke, OH 5.9 | Fayette, IN 26.7 | Franklin, IN 17.2 | Henry, IN 11 | Preble, OH 5.6 | Randolph, IN 20.9 | Union, IN 26.2 | Wayne, IN 15.6 |

Children with Health Insurance, 2017 (percent)

| IN Value 93.7 | | OH Value 95.4 | | US Value — | | HP 2020 Target 100 | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Darke, OH 94.2 | Fayette, IN 94.4 | Franklin, IN 93.5 | Henry, IN 94.7 | Preble, OH 95.1 | Randolph, IN 93.8 | Union, IN 93.3 | Wayne, IN 93.5 |

From the secondary results, the most concerning indicator for counties in Reid Health's service area is the percentage of Children with Health Insurance, which is lowest in Union County, Indiana at 93.3 percent. When comparing the Child Abuse Rate for Reid Health's service area to the states of Indiana and Ohio, we see that four of the eight counties in Reid Health's service area have a higher child abuse rate.

PRIMARY DATA

Adverse Childhood Experiences, listed as Children's Health during data analysis and prioritization, ranked as the second most negatively affected population in the community by survey respondents. Forty-six percent (N = 534) of survey respondents reported having children in their home under the age of 18 years old.

The most pressing issues for Adverse Childhood Experiences arising from the primary data analysis are obesity among youth due to the barriers of cost and access to healthy foods and sedentary lifestyle among this group as well as the impact of familial drug use on children.

Key informants and focus group participants shed additional light on marginally impacted groups regarding Adverse Childhood Experiences. Children living in poverty and those living with disabilities were mentioned as having greater health challenges in general and specifically face more issues accessing health services. Respondents also noted the opportunity to positively impact this vulnerable population by increasing the availability of health education opportunities schools. The quote bubble to the right is a paraphrased quote gathered during community input collection that reflects the opportunity to positively impact children through education in schools.

"The only thing I feel confident about is education for students in elementary and middle schools with regards to why it is important to take care of your body and how to do it. They may make better decisions."

NON-PRIORITIZED SIGNIFICANT HEALTH NEEDS



These additional significant health needs emerged from a review of the primary and secondary data. However, Reid Health will not focus on these topics in their Implementation Strategy. See Appendix B for each health topic area's indicator values.

CANCER

SECONDARY DATA

Cancer was among the top ten needs for Reid Health's service area based on the secondary data analysis. There are several warning indicators to consider, including: Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer, Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate, Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer, Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate, Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer, Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Incidence Rate, and Mammography Screening: Medicare Population.

PRIMARY DATA

Community survey participants were asked to rank the most pressing health issues in their community. Cancer ranked as the fourth most pressing health issue from the community survey.

As mentioned by key informants and focus group participants, individuals who suffer from cancer often delay seeking diagnosis and treatment due to fear of how a cancer diagnosis may impact their families. Both key informants and focus group participants mentioned the need for more preventative screenings and education.

Key informants and focus group participants shed additional light on marginally impacted groups in regards to Cancer. Participants cited that cancers are more prevalent amongst African American and Hispanic populations. The quote bubble to the right is a paraphrased quote gathered during community input collection.

"From a minority health perspective diabetes and hypertension and the 6 major cancers. People will not attend screenings because individuals said they would receive a diagnosis and their families would have to pay for the rest of it."

ECONOMY

SECONDARY DATA

From the secondary data scoring results, Economy was identified to be a top need in three out of eight counties in Reid Health's service area. Indicators of concern include: Child Food Insecurity Rate, Median Housing Unit Value, Per Capita Income, Unemployed Workers in Civilian Labor Force, and People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level.

PRIMARY DATA

Community survey participants were asked to rank the most pressing health issues in their community. Economy was ranked as the number one most pressing social determinant of health in Reid Health's service area. Discussions by key informants and focus group participants focused on the impact of generational poverty and the inability to pay for health services. Community members also stated that there is a general lack of gainful employment opportunities in the area.

Children and the elderly populations are greatly affected by poverty. Families struggle to cover their basic health needs and health issues often go ignored or care is delayed. The text bubble to the right is a paraphrased quote gathered from the community input.

"A lot of our health problems can be linked to poverty – access to food, substance abuse, and obesity because of lack of access. Poverty causes things to spiral out of control."

OLDER ADULTS AND AGING

SECONDARY DATA

From the secondary data scoring results, Older Adults and Aging ranked as the top need in six out of eight counties. There are several warning indicators to consider, including: Heart failure: Medicare Population, Hypertension: Medicare Population, Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population, Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population, Depression: Medicare Population, and People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level.

PRIMARY DATA

Community survey participants identified Older Adults and the Aging population as the third most negatively affected population in their community. Key informants and focus group participants mentioned an increase in kidney failure and need for dialysis among this group that is reflective of the warning indicator of chronic kidney disease that was identified in the secondary data analysis. The qualitative data also emphasized the need for more accessible respite care and that many grandparents were taking on undue burden caring for their grandchildren, family and extended family. Seniors living in poverty or on fixed incomes were identified as being more greatly impacted. The quote bubble to the right is a paraphrased quote gathered during community input collection.

"A lot of elderly people in our community and surrounding communities live on a very fixed income, so the financial burden for the things they need to do to stay healthy are huge."

HEART DISEASE & STROKE

SECONDARY DATA

From the secondary data scoring results, Heart Disease & Stroke was identified as a top need in six out of eight counties in Reid Health's service area. Indicators of concern include: Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease, Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Heart Attack, Hypertension: Medicare Population, Heart Failure: Medicare Population, and Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population.

PRIMARY DATA

Community survey participants were asked to rank the most pressing health issues in their community. Heart Disease & Stroke ranked as the fifth most pressing health issue in Reid Health's service area. As mentioned by key informant and focus group participants, there are contributing effects of sedentary lifestyles, concurrent obesity, improper nutrition, and stress on heart disease. There is a need to increase education preventative services and screenings. Community input participants expressed that Heart Disease & Stroke has a higher prevalence among low-income communities. The text bubble to the right is a paraphrased quote gathered from the community input.

““[People] come in with a lot of symptoms, they’ve have a headache for months and then they realize they have high blood pressure.”

TRANSPORTATION

SECONDARY DATA

From the secondary data scoring results, Transportation was identified to be a top need in six out of eight counties in Reid Health's service area. Several warning indicators to consider include: Workers Commuting by Public Transportation, Workers who Walk to Work, Workers who Drive Alone to Work, Solo Drivers with Long Commute, Mean Travel Time to Work, and Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions.

PRIMARY DATA

Community survey participants were asked to rank the most pressing health issues in their community. Transportation was ranked as the sixth most pressing social determinant of health in Reid Health's service area. As mentioned by key informants and focus group participants, the limited number of public transportation options has greater impact on low-income and rural communities. The text bubble to the right is a paraphrased quote gathered from the community input.

“Low-income and underserved populations will not seek out information and education unless it is offered in their neighborhoods. They cannot always get a ride to where they need to be to get the information or education.”

ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

SECONDARY DATA

From the secondary data scoring results, Access to Health Services was identified to be a top need in four out of eight counties in Reid Health's service area. Several warning indicators to consider include: Non-Physician Primary Care Provider Rate, Mental Health Provider Rate, Dentist Rate, and Primary Care Provider Rate.

PRIMARY DATA

Community survey participants were asked to rank the most pressing health issues in their community. Access to Health Services was ranked as the fourth most pressing social determinant of health in Reid Health's service area. As mentioned by key informants and focus group participants, the cost of health care, especially for those who are uninsured and underinsured, is one of the biggest barriers to health care in the Reid Health service area. Qualitative findings also emphasized the need for addressing health literacy in the community and ensuring individuals who qualify for services can access them. Community members are reluctant to access care due to fear and stigma. There is greater impact of this social determinant of health among poorer communities. The text bubble to the right is a paraphrased quote gathered from the community input.

"There are significant barriers to receiving care in this community including but not limited to: education, transportation, access, affordability, health insurance coverage, language."

LOW INCOME AND UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS

SECONDARY DATA

From the secondary data scoring, there were no key indicators of concern for this vulnerable population.

PRIMARY DATA

Community survey participants were asked to rank the most pressing health issues in their community. Low Income and Underserved Populations were ranked as the number one most negatively affected population in the community. As mentioned by key informants and focus group participants, generational poverty is a factor that greatly impacts this portion of the community. Individuals share medications and are reluctant to access care due to fear and stigma. Qualitative findings also emphasized the need for addressing health literacy and other barriers to health access. The text bubble to the right is a paraphrased quote gathered from the community input.

"The marginalized individuals in our community; the single parents, elderly, those in poverty, minorities, children, those with disabilities, etc. are struggling to make ends meet and this impacts all aspects of one's life."

SECTION 9

OTHER FINDINGS



Critical components in assessing the needs of a community are identifying barriers and disparities in health care. Additionally, the identification of barriers and disparities will help inform and focus strategies for addressing the prioritized health needs for Reid Health's service area. The following section identifies these barriers and disparities as they pertain to Reid Health's service area.

BARRIERS TO CARE

Significant community health barriers for Reid Health's service area were identified as a part of the primary data collection. Key informants, focus group attendees, and community survey participants were asked to identify any barriers to health care that they see or experience in the community.

Survey respondents reported cost and availability of appointments as being specific barriers to health care access in the past year. Twenty-nine percent (N=327) of respondents reported a time in the past year when they did not see a doctor due to cost. Cost was also a barrier for obtaining necessary prescription drugs in the past year for 11.16% (N=126) of respondents. Qualitative data emphasized that cost is a barrier for health care for community members who are uninsured or underinsured. Wait times or limited health provider appointment availability was a specific barrier identified by 40.95% of survey respondents (N=405).

As described in the non-prioritized health needs section (page 41), transportation was also a barrier to care identified during this CHNA process. Survey respondents, key informants and focus group respondents supported this finding. Overall, 36.37% (N=363) of respondents agreed that access to public transportation and other transit opportunities made accessing health services manageable.

Health Literacy among the population in Reid's Health Service area was another key barrier to care identified across primary data sources. Among survey respondents, 37.07% (N=367) disagreed that their community was knowledgeable about health resources available to them. This was supported by focus group and key informant respondents who mentioned health literacy and lack of health education as contributing to the access to healthcare issues in their community. Participants specifically mentioned lack of knowledge and understand of health-related issues as contributing to the stigma and fear that exists in their community.

"There are significant barriers to receiving care in this community including but not limited to: education, transportation, access, affordability, health insurance coverage, language."

DISPARITIES

Significant community health disparities are assessed in both the primary and secondary data collection processes. The table below identifies secondary data health indicators with a race/ethnic disparity for Reid Health's service area.

TABLE 4

Indicators with Significant Race/Ethnic Disparities

| <i>Health Indicator</i> | <i>Group Disparately Impacted</i> |
|--|--|
| People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level | Black, American Indian/Alaska Native, Other Races |
| Families Living Below Poverty Level | Black, Other Race, Multiple Races, Hispanic/Latino |
| Workers Commuting by Public Transportation | Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic/Latino, Other Races |
| Workers who Walk to Work | Black, White, American Indian/Alaska Native, Multiple Races |
| Young Children Living Below Poverty Level | White, Black, Hispanic/Latino |

Geographic disparities were identified using the SocioNeeds Index®. Zip codes 45390, 47024, 47390, 47331, 45332, and 47362 were identified as zip codes with the highest socioeconomic need, potentially indicating poorer health outcomes for residents in those areas.

Key informants and focus group participants noted disparities for many of the health needs discussed in this report among impoverished and rural communities within Reid's Health service area. These were particularly impactful among the vulnerable populations of the older adults and aging, children, and the low income and underserved. Diabetes and Heart Disease & Stroke were mentioned as being more common among impoverished communities as well. Access to Health Care including barriers related to cost and transportation were also highlighted. All these contributed to individuals delaying care.

CONCLUSION



The community health needs assessment for Reid Health utilized a comprehensive set of secondary data indicators measuring the health and quality of life needs for Reid Health's service area. The assessment was further informed with community input from knowledgeable persons representing the broad interests of the community.

The prioritization process identified three focus areas: Mental Health & Substance Misuse; Physical Activity, Nutrition, and Weight; and Adverse Childhood Experiences. From this process, Reid Health will outline how they plan to address these prioritized health needs in their Implementation Strategy.

In addition, we hope to incorporate any feedback on this report into our next Community Health Needs Assessment process. Please send your feedback and/or comments to communitybenefit@reidhealth.org.

APPENDIX A. REID HEALTH IMPACT STATEMENT

Reid Health 2017-2019 Impact Statement

| Prioritized Health Need | Activities Implemented | Results | Implementation Plan | Applicable Intervention |
|---------------------------|--|---|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Access to Health Services | | | | |
| | Athletic Training Services - Athletic training services offered to high schools in our service area at no cost. The only contribution is from Earlham College and they contribute about 1/4 the cost of the services they receive. | This program provided services to 2,540 people in 2017 and 2,879 people in 2018. | No | |
| | Baby Care Basics - This class is offered to pregnant families and provides information and resources for newborn care. This class covers newborn appearance, care (diapering/bathing/swaddling), normal behavior, when to call baby's health care provider, safe sleep environments & car seat safety. | This program served 16 people from January 2019 to May 2019 | No | |
| | Better Breathers - This is a series of on-going education sessions for individuals with chronic respiratory conditions such as COPD. These sessions are held monthly, and are opened to the public. A different topic and speaker presents at each monthly session. | This program served 33 people in 2017, 60 people in 2018, and 9 people from January 2019-May 2019 | No | |
| | Blood Drives for Community Blood Center - Reid Health hosts a blood drive every 8 weeks here at Reid that is open to the public and employees are encouraged to donate as well. Employees are allowed to donate during their work hours. | This program served to 967 people in 2017, 770 people in 2018, and 278 people from January 2019-May 2019 | No | |
| | Blood Pressure Machines - Reid Health provides automated blood pressure machines placed throughout the Reid service area. These machines are accessible to the public in community centers, schools, fitness centers, and government offices. | The blood pressure machines provided 27,638 sessions in 2017, 29,714 sessions in 2018, and 6,886 from January 2019-March 2019 to Reid Health's service area | No | |
| | Childbirth Classes - Traditional childbirth preparation classes for mothers-to-be and their "coaches". The class includes coping measures, and how a loved one can help the laboring woman. Other topics address relaxation, breathing techniques, and medications. | This program provided services to 157 people in 2017 and 209 people in 2018, and 56 people from January 2019-May 2019 | No | |

APPENDIX A

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| | Shared Beginnings - This program is offered free to expectant families. The services offered include lactation support, pregnancy massage and instruction on infant massage. | This program provided services to 173 people in 2017 and 170 people in 2018, and 97 people from January 2019-May 2019 | No | |
| | Mammograms - Community Benefit mammograms done at no charge to the patient. | This program provided services to 271 people in 2017 and 219 people in 2018, and 126 people in January 2019-May 2019 | No | |
| | Medical Assisting Program - This program through Ivy Tech enhances local medical professionals scope of practice by growing the skills of patient care, venipuncture, electrocardiogram, vital signs, injections, medical coding, electronic charting and medical records. Reid Health provided \$15,000 for a simulation lab. | This donation improved the education experience and quality for 68 students this first year and that number is expected to grow each year. | Yes | Expand healthcare workforce development to target areas of need such as dentistry, primary care, and mental health. |
| | Middle School Career Camp--This half day experience provided 8th grade students with an opportunity to learn about different careers offered in a hospital setting. Students chose one of six different pathways. Then within each pathway they participated in 3 different hands on learning experiences. They were provided with information on what education, training, and certifications are required for these careers, and the employability skills needed for each career was also emphasized. | The Middle School Career Camp gave 107 8th grade students the opportunity to learn and experience careers the health care industry. | Yes | Expand healthcare workforce development to target areas of need such as dentistry, primary care, and mental health. |
| | Sports Physicals - this service is offered to children who need physicals for sports and other extracurricular activities. The fee that is charged is donated back to the participating school | This program served 415 children in 2017, 2018, 2019. | Yes | Community Screenings |
| | First Aid, CPR, AED, BLS, and ACLS Classes - These classes are offered to area organizations (when there is a need) and local emergency services and law enforcement. | These classes provided education to 188 people in 2017 and 118 people in 2018, and 106 people from January 2019-May 2019 | No | |
| | Flu Shot Donations - Reid Health provided free flu shots to local organizations working with underserved populations | This program donated 550 flu shot doses to local organizations in 2018 | No | |
| | Cold Weather Supplies - Reid Health provided lip balm to a local community organization during the winter months to assist in supply distribution to area children. | This initiative served 240 children in 2018 and 240 children in 2019 | No | |
| | Flu Kits - Reid Health provided thermometers to a local early head start center for participating families to monitor the health of their children at home. | This initiative provided 100 flu kits to families. | No | |
| | 211 Training - this training focused on how to use the 211 database for locating resources quickly and easily for any county or zip code. This demonstration was free, open to the public, and refreshments were provided. | This training was attended by 22 healthcare workers and community members in 2018. | Yes | Increase awareness events with community agencies offering children's services or with those serving the asset limited, income constrained, employed (ALICE) population to expand the community knowledge of insurance programs that they may apply for. |

APPENDIX A

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| | First Aid Supplies - Medical supplies in including first aid kits and CPR masks were provided to local organization to assist with first response treatment at rural locations and community events | This initiative provided a total of 126 first aid supplies to the community from 2017-2019 | No | |
| | Dental Program - Reid partnered with Mid America Health Professions to provide dental services to those in need one day per week at the Reid Urgent Care Clinic. Mid America is a traveling dental provider that provides routine screenings as well as dental treatments interventions | This program provided services to 1,202 people in 2017 and 658 people in 2018, and 177 people from January 2019-May 2019 | Yes | Expand dental clinic to other counties to increase the availability of dental services and increase the screening of individuals without dental coverage to assist them in applying for insurance programs that they may qualify for. |
| | Extended Care Facility (ECF) Coalition - This initiative provided support, education, and supplies to ECFs in Reid Health's service area. The collaboration of local ECFs fostered improved communication and standards among area providers to increase the quality and responsibility of care for their residents. | This initiative provided support, education, and supplies to 455 individuals in 2017 and 458 individuals in 2018 | No | |
| | Enrollment Assistance--Time and funds spent helping community members enroll in Medicaid, HIP or other assistance programs. This includes individuals served at the Dental Clinic, and other community events sponsored by Reid Health. | Since 2017, Claim Aid has assisted 25,530 people assess whether or not they qualify for any government assisted programs, and assisted with submitting applications for those services. (2017-6,756; 2018-10,941; January 2019 to May 2019-7,833) | Yes | Increase awareness events with community agencies offering children's services or with those serving the asset limited, income constrained, employed (ALICE) population to expand the community knowledge of insurance programs that they may apply for. |
| | IHAMA Conference--Reid hosted the spring 2019 Indiana Healthcare Access Management Association conference. This conference provides education for those working throughout the State of Indiana working on patient access. The focus was state health care legislation and its impact on healthcare for our communities. | 60 people attended this 1 day conference held in Lingle Grand Hall. | Yes | Continued Efforts--Enrollment Assistance |
| | Indiana Medicaid Workshops-Regional Provider Trainings--These are hosted quarterly at Reid to provide continuing education to professionals who assist people with Medicaid and HIP enrollment. | From 2017-2019, 228 people have attended these trainings. | Yes | Continued Efforts--Enrollment Assistance |
| | National Health Care Decisions Day-Reid provided education and answered questions regarding advanced directives. Staff members were on hand at a booth in the main concourse from 10am-2pm, to complete and file those forms for community members. | When this event was held in 2017-45 health care representative forms were completed and 13 living wills were completed. | No | |
| | FQHC--Reid researched the need for a FQHC with a consulting group in 2016-2017, then opened the Neighborhood Health Clinic in 2018. Community Benefit provides a patient assistance fund to the clinic to help cover incidental costs needed for patients similar to the patient assistance fund utilized at the hospital. | \$506 was spent in 2017 for consulting/legal fees for the feasibility study (most fees were incurred in 2016). The patients assistance fund that began in late 2018, was set up as \$1,000 fund, but so far, only 1 patient has accessed the funds. | Yes | Continued Efforts--FQHC |

APPENDIX A

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| | IU East Nursing Department - Simulation Lab donation to refurbish and update their Simulation Lab. Equipment purchased included: four manikins, screens for digital readouts, warranties and software for the equipment, and four pelvic models. | This donation of \$25,000 allowed nursing students to learn, practice and demonstrate skills and knowledge. This allows them the ability to use the most up to date technology. All members of the BSN and MSN program use the sim-lab equipment each semester – that's approximately 225 students each semester. In addition, the manikins are used for nursing skills summer camp...which is typically 20 high school students. The simulation equipment is also used with all who attend the nursing VIP day and the Whitewater Valley Technical School visit, which usually exceeds 250 students each year. | Yes | Expand healthcare workforce development to target areas of need such as dentistry, primary care, and mental health. |
| | Expectant Family CPR - Free class to teach CPR to expectant families. | This program provided training to 9 people in 2017, 26 people in 2018, and 13 people from January 2019-May 2019 | No | |
| | Grand Rounds - Monthly physician education breakfast series focused on providing up-to-date information to area medical professionals. The topics range from new technology and techniques within the medical field to best practices in various types of treatments. | This program provided training to 1,251 people in 2017, 926 people in 2018, and 360 people from January 2019-May 2019 | Yes | Expand healthcare workforce development to target areas of need such as dentistry, primary care, and mental health. |
| | Health Care Workforce Development - Providing job shadowing to area students in an engaging program to promote and enhance medical career outlooks and providers. This also include career camps (high school), career presentations in a variety of community settings (schools, volunteer groups, youth centers) to advocate for healthcare professionals to increase access to care. | This program provided training to 498 people in 2017, 1,459 people in 2018, and 98 people from January 2019-May 2019 | Yes | Expand healthcare workforce development to target areas of need such as dentistry, primary care, and mental health. |
| | HIP 2.0 Assistance Program--Reid partnered with the Trustee's office to provide assistance for those who are struggling to pay their HIP 2.0 copays | This program benefited to 66 people in 2017, 31 people in 2018, and 21 people from January 2019-May 2019 | Yes | Increase awareness events with community agencies offering children's services or with those serving the asset limited, income constrained, employed (ALICE) population to expand the community knowledge of insurance programs that they may apply for. |
| | Hope Pregnancy Center Support - This clinic provides education, and labs for pregnant and parenting women and families in poverty. Reid provides supplies and processes labs for the clinic at no charge to the patient or clinic. | This program provided services to families to increase access to healthcare services. So far in 2019, labs were provided to 28 people, in 2018-66 people, and in 2017 labs were provided to 113 people. Reid provided supplies totaling \$1,812 since 2017. | Yes | Continued Efforts--Lab Processing |
| | Medical Mondays-These are monthly health education presentations held at the Central United Methodist Church. Reid Health took the lead for these presentations after the Minority Health Coalition, that initiated this group, disbanded in 2015. A different presenter participates every month to provide education about a specific health topic. Lunch is provided as well. | This program benefited to 352 people in 2017, 372 people in 2018, and 175 people from January 2019-June 2019 | No | |

APPENDIX A

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| | Medical Students - Reid Health's commitment to providing educational opportunities to medical students improves access to health care services in the communities served. This program includes costs associated with scheduling, housing, food, and stipend for 3rd year clerkship students from IU School of Medicine. | This program supported 64 students in 2017, 89 students in 2018, and 34 students from January 2019-May 2019 | Yes | Expand healthcare workforce development to target areas of need such as dentistry, primary care, and mental health. |
| | Mission Support-In-kind donations of supplies and medication to support mission trips of individuals or organizations traveling outside of the service area to promote access to care. | Reid Health has provided supplies and medications for Puerto Rico Hurricane Relief in 2017 and a medical/dental mission in Africa in 2018. | No | |
| | Drug Bag Program--Reid Health replenishes the medication and supplies for EMS providers in our service area that cannot receive reimbursement | Since 2017, Reid has supplied meds for this program at a cost of \$106,836 (2017-\$34,641; 2018-\$25,961; January 2019 to June 2019-\$20,704) | No | |
| | Patient Assistance Fund-Provides needed assistance when no other funds exist to overcome a barrier to receiving health care. Some examples include transportation costs for daily treatments, prescription assistance, needed medical equipment, taxi vouchers, etc. | This program benefited to 1,317 people in 2017, 1,360 people in 2018, and 272 people from January 2019-May 2019 | Yes | Continued Efforts--Patient Assistance Fund |
| | Reid 24/7 Nurse Call Line--Reid contracted with Sirona to supply a call center that provides "Ask a Nurse" services for community members | This program benefited to 5,379 people in 2017, 7,032 people in 2018, and 1,732 people from January 2019-May 2019 | Yes | Continued Efforts--Reid Nurse Call Line |
| | Scholarship for Professional Education - Scholarships granted to students enrolled in professional degree programs. | There were 3 scholarships granted in 2017 and 4 scholarships granted in 2018. | Yes | Expand healthcare workforce development to target areas of need such as dentistry, primary care, and mental health. |
| | Sibling Classes - This class is open to all soon-to-be BIG siblings, ages 3 to 8. This is a fun, creative way to address kid's questions and concerns about the new addition to the family. Parents will benefit from seeing things from the older sibling's perspective. | This program benefited to 6 people in 2017, 25 people in 2018, and 11 people from January 2019-May 2019 | No | |
| | Siloam Clinic--This is a free clinic that operates out of Rock Solid Ministries. They provide medical services to underserved and uninsured people in poverty, as well as provide insurance enrollment information for those that do not have insurance. This clinic is open Tues evenings, and the mobile clinic runs on Sat mornings to outlying rural Wayne County. The clinics are staffed by volunteer physicians, nurses, and NPs. Reid provides supplies, clinic insurance, and lab processing at no charge to the patients or the clinic. | The Siloam Clinic has served 683 patients from 2017-2019. Since 2017 Reid has provided lab processing for 19 people totaling \$1,034, and provided \$26,583 in supplies and equipment (2018 the renovation and set up of the mobile clinic). | Yes | Continued Efforts-Lab Processing |

APPENDIX A

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| | Hunteman Mobile Medical Unit--Dedication Ceremony. Reid provided financial support for the RV renovation, supplies, and equipment for Siloam Clinic's new mobile medical unit. This unit will be staffed by volunteer physicians, nurses, and NPs, and will run on sat mornings to outlying communities in rural Wayne County. | 60 people attended the dedication event. | Yes | Continued Efforts-Lab Processing |
| | PSA Screenings--These screenings are held 2 days per year at the Wayne Co Health Dept. These are free and open to the public. Reid Health covers the lab processing cost for these screenings. | In 2018-73 men participated and in 2017-63 men participated. | Yes | Continued Efforts-Lab Processing |
| | Baby Fair--Reid hosts an annual Baby Fair that is free and open to the public. This fair provides education and resource information for many free or low cost programs in Reid's service area. Some of the resource booths providing information are: YMCA, WIC, Morrison Reeve Library, Wayne Co Breastfeeding Coalition, EXCEL Ctr, Birth to Five, and Kids at Heart Publishing. | In 2017--249 people attended, 2018-177 people attended, and in 2019-177 people attended. | No | |
| | Deciding Together/Conversation Project - To assist individuals/families in discussing end of life issues. Detailed education is provided to the public by community presentations and events regarding end of life care and advanced directives. This initiative included hosting "Being Mortal" and local promotion of Conversation Project media material. | In 2017 1,147 people and in 2018 5,772 people received education and /or materials regarding end of life decisions. | No | |
| | Being Mortal - Being Mortal is a presentation and video geared towards end of life directives and planning. Reid Health offered a free viewing and panel discussion to the community. | 39 community members attended the presentaion and panel; discussion | No | |
| Mental Health & Mental Disorders | | | | |

APPENDIX A

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| | Drug Free Wayne County Partnership (DFWCP)/Heroin Is Here - Reid Health supported these local substance misuse initiatives. DFWCP works to promote, support, and encourage the prevention, education, treatment, and law enforcement of substance misuse and substance misuse related issues. Heroin Is Here focused on collaboratively establishing an environment that fosters a healthy, drug-free and substance-free life style. (Heroin Is Here merged with DFWCP in 2019) | Drug Free Wayne County Partnership (DFWCP)/Heroin Is Here provided education, resources, community events, and collaborative work that benefited 1,561 people from 2017 to May 2019 (2017 - 477; 2018 - 959; January 2019-May 2019 - 125) | Yes | 1-Provide education and enhance awareness of current programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve overall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse. 2--Promote positive stories regarding successful treatment for mental health and/or substance abuse to encourage community members to seek help for mental health issues and substance abuse. 3--Conduct a stigma reduction campaign to increase the level of awareness of the importance of mental health and substance abuse as an aspect of overall health management and reduce community biases against those afflicted with mental health or substance abuse issues. |
| | Reducing Stigma: From Disease to Treatment-- This event was organized in partnership with the Indiana Rural Opioid Consortium (InROC) to bring awareness and advocacy for people who have an addiction. Speakers included Amnah Anwar from InROC and Dr. Carrie Mier from Indiana University East. There were resource booths from 10 area service providers who provide treatment and services in the community and surround area. | 30 community members attended the presentaion. | Yes | 1-Provide education and enhance awareness of current programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve overall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse. 2--Promote positive stories regarding successful treatment for mental health and/or substance abuse to encourage community members to seek help for mental health issues and substance abuse. 3--Conduct a stigma reduction campaign to increase the level of awareness of the importance of mental health and substance abuse as an aspect of overall health management and reduce community biases against those afflicted with mental health or substance abuse issues. |
| | Foster the Future-- Foster Hope of Meridian Health Services held their Fostering the Future event in Reid Heath Lingle Hall and Auditorium. This event connected community members who were interested in becoming foster and adoptive parents to local organizations that can guide them through the process. Foster Hope also offered a forum made up of current foster parents to showcase what it is like to foster and gave the community the opportunity to ask questions to those who have already become foster/adoptive parents. Reid Health supplied lunch and the location for the event. | 40 community members attended the resources booths and panel discussion | No | |

APPENDIX A

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| | Dennis Middle School Event--This event was held at Richmond 40 Bowl just weeks after a school shooting at Dennis Middle School. This event was organized to provide healing and support to the students, teachers, and first responders involved in the emotional tragedy that day. | This event was attended by 345 students | No | |
| | CBD Oil--Lunch and Learn-- Drug Free Wayne County Partnership presented a CBD Oil 101 Lunch and Learn. This presentation was open to the public and focused on the following questions. What is Cannabidiol (CBD) oil & where does it come from? What is the current legal status of CBD oil? What are arguments for and against the use of CBD oil? | 55 community members attended the lunch and learn presentation | Yes | Provide education and enhance awareness of current programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve the overall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse. |
| | Overdose Awareness Day-- Drug Free Wayne County Partnership along with Reid Health, held a lunch and learn focused on reducing overdose and drug misuse stigma at Reid Health in the Lingle Auditorium. During the day Reid Health Community Benefit provided purple ribbons to community members at the hospital to show support for International Overdose Awareness Day. In the evening on the same day of the lunch and learn Reid Health assisted and supported a candle light vigil in Wayne County to show support to survivors, those lost, and those affected by overdose. | During the day long event 500 community members participated in the purple ribbon distribution, stigma reeducation lunch and learn, and candle light vigil. | Yes | 1-Provide education and enhance awareness of current programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve overall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse. 2--Promote positive stories regarding successful treatment for mental health and/or substance abuse to encourage community members to seek help for mental health issues and substance abuse. 3--Conduct a stigma reduction campaign to increase the level of awareness of the importance of mental health and substance abuse as an aspect of overall health management and reduce community biases against those afflicted with mental health or substance abuse issues. |
| | Raw Coping Power--Lunch and Learn-- Drug Free Wayne County Partnership in partnership with Reid Health presented Raw Coping Power an evidence-based workplace substance abuse prevention training to the public. Raw Coping Power offers skills to reduce stress and improve mental health in the workplace and at home. | 28 community members attended the presentation. | Yes | Provide education and enhance awareness of current programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve the overall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse. |
| | Alzheimer's Association Educational Series - Reid Health in partnership with the Alzheimer's Association hosted a series of presentations to provide education on Alzheimer's disease, dementia, and memory loss. These presentations featured Dr. Michael Witte, research scientist for Eli Lilly. This series of five sessions was free and open to the public. | This educational series was attended by 214 people in 2017 and 252 people in 2018 (the series in 2018 was for caregivers and was held weekly for 12 weeks) | Yes | Continued Efforts-Alzheimer's Education Series |

APPENDIX A

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| | Depo Provera-Reid Health provides Depo-provera birth control injections to woman at the Richmond Comprehensive Treatment Center receiving maintance meds for substance abuse treatment. These patients are seen by a Reid physician from OB/GYN for assessment and adminstration of the med at RCTC. | Since 2017, 45 woman have received these meds, at a cost of \$3,411 | Yes | Continued Efforts-Birth control options for those suffering with addiction. |
| | Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) - Reid Health hosted a screening of the film Resilience to educate community members and local child serving professionals on the impacts of trauma during childhood. Reid Health's CEO Craig Kinyon also provided a presentation on the impacts of ACEs at Ivy Tech Richmond. | This initiative provided awareness and education to 199 professionals and community members in 2018. | Yes | 1-Provide education and enhance awareness of current programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve overall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse. 2--Promote positive stories regarding successful treatment for mental health and/or substance abuse to encourage community members to seek help for mental health issues and substance abuse. 3--Conduct a stigma reduction campaign to increase the level of awareness of the importance of mental health and substance abuse as an aspect of overall health management and reduce community biases against those afflicted with mental health or substance abuse issues. |
| | Mental Health Education - Reid Health team members provided mental health education and materials to local professionals and community members on the topics of mental health diagnosis, mental health in law enforcement, the aging brain, drug endangered children brochures, a prescribing presentation, bullying/self-esteem education, and overdose training. | These resources and trainings reached a total of 3,540 people from 2017 to May 2019. | Yes | Provide education and enhance awareness of curent programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve the overall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse. |
| | Resource Guides-- Resource guides were maintained by Reid Health to assist community members in Reid Health's service area in connecting with resources such as food, housing assistance, substance misuse and mental health treatment. | A total of 5,000 resources guides were distributed to the community. 3,600 resources guides were given out in 2017 and 1,400 resource guides in 2018. | Yes | Continued Efforts-Addiction Resource Guides |
| | Mental Health First Aid Training-- Reid Health hosted 2 trainings for Mental Health First Aid. This full day training provides community members with certification in mental health first aid. Participants learned risk factors and warning signs for mental health and addiction concerns, strategies for how to help someone in both crisis and non-crisis situations, and where to turn for help. | 21 people completed the training held on 8/16/18, and 23 people completed the training held on 10/25/18. | Yes | Provide education and enhance awareness of curent programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve the overall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse. |

APPENDIX A

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| | Town Hall--Underage Alcohol Use-- Drug Free Wayne County Partnership in partnership with Reid Health hosted a Town Hall in Lingle Auditorium. The town hall included local statistics, how to identify alcohol use, how to safely keep alcohol in your home, the health impacts of alcohol use, legal risks of underage drinking for caregivers, and how to have a conversation with your kids about alcohol. Speakers included representatives from Drug Free Wayne County Partnership, Reid Health, Meridian Health Services, Centerstone, Wayne County Sheriffs Department, and the Boys and Girls Club of Wayne County. | 38 community members attended the presentation and panel discussion. | Yes | Provide education and enhance awareness of current programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve the overall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse. |
| | Town Hall--Reducing the Stigma of Substance Abuse and Mental Health-- Drug Free Wayne County Partnership in partnership with Reid Health hosted a Town Hall in Lingle Auditorium. Key note speaker Albert Gay presented on strategies to reduce stigma in communities. A panel of local experts followed the presentation with representatives from Meridian Health Services, Ivy Tech Richmond, Richmond State Hospital, and Reid Health. | 40 community members attended the presentation and panel discussion. | Yes | Conduct a stigma reduction campaign to increase the level of awareness of the importance of mental health and substance abuse as an aspect of overall health management and reduce community biases against those affected with the mental health or substance abuse issues. |
| | Opioid Town Hall--On 8/3/2017, Reid Health in partnership with Minority Health Coalition, hosted a town hall meeting to discuss the opioid epidemic in our area. This panel discussion included community leaders, addiction service providers, legislators, and law enforcement. This discussion included the effect this epidemic is having on the community and workforce, as well as ways to combat the problem moving forward. | This event was attended by 95 people including representatives from law enforcement, health care, government representatives, and local schools. | Yes | Provide education and enhance awareness of current programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve the overall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse. |
| | Lunch & Learn--Reducing Underage Drinking-- Reid Community Benefit hosted a program organized by Drug Free Wayne Co Partnership, regarding Reducing Underage Drinking. The presenter was Lisa Hutchison-VP of Policy and Programs for Mental Health America of Indiana, and the director of the Indiana Coalition to Reduce Underage Drinking. This was free, open to the public, and had good community representation by law enforcement, mental health providers, health care providers, and organizations that work with youth. | 30 community members attended the presentation | Yes | Provide education and enhance awareness of current programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve the overall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse. |

APPENDIX A

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| | Mental Health Awareness Month-- presentation in Lingle Auditorium focused on mental and social wellness with info and awareness handout table for visitor of Reid Health. Offerings included Mental Health awareness ribbons, statistics handout, stress balls, a resource sheet, along with sample size foods known to improve mental health. | 100 community members participated in the events. | Yes | Provide education and enhance awareness of current programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve the overall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse. |
| | Team Awareness Training--Reid covered the cost of the "train the trainer" series for 10 community members to be trained on Raw Coping Power and Health Consciousness. With the substance abuse crisis impacting the workforce, employers were in need of trainings for employees to reduce stress and poor mental health days in a preventative effort to reduce substance misuse. | 10 people received the training, at a cost of \$10,000 to Reid. This training has been presented to 119 individuals from January 2018 - June 2019 | Yes | Provide education and enhance awareness of current programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve the overall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse. |
| | Raise Your Hand - Drug Free Wayne County Partnership, the 228 Club, and Reid Health Community Benefit partnered to create and implement the Raise Your Hand campaign during the month of August 2019. This campaign collects hand prints from community members who have been impacted by overdose to assist in reducing stigma and bring awareness. 8 canvases were distributed throughout Wayne county with 211 cards and a description attached to collect hand-prints, all 8 canvases were brought together and displayed on August 31, 2019 (International Overdose Awareness Day) during the Richmond Farmers Market. Volunteers attended the farmers market to bring awareness, and hand out purple ribbons to show support for International Overdose Awareness Day. | TBA | Yes | 1-Provide education and enhance awareness of current programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve overall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse. 2--Promote positive stories regarding successful treatment for mental health and/or substance abuse to encourage community members to seek help for mental health issues and substance abuse. 3--Conduct a stigma reduction campaign to increase the level of awareness of the importance of mental health and substance abuse as an aspect of overall health management and reduce community biases against those afflicted with mental health or substance abuse issues. |
| | Youth With A Purpose-- an all-community program/event, focused on educating our community about children's trauma. Community Benefit partnered with Centerstone of Indiana on this youth-driven event that included music therapy demonstrations, a youth speaker who was recovering from trauma, a local artist presenting resilience art, and a showing of Never Give Up: A Complex Trauma Film by Youth for Youth. The week leading up to the event Reid hosted a Traveling Art Display that showcased children's trauma educational materials (public materials being provided by National Children's Traumatic Stress Network). The art pieces were from the Wayne county community collected by Centerstone's children patients who had experienced trauma in their lives. | 40 community members attended the presentation | Yes | 1-Provide education and enhance awareness of current programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve overall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse. 2--Promote positive stories regarding successful treatment for mental health and/or substance abuse to encourage community members to seek help for mental health issues and substance abuse. 3--Conduct a stigma reduction campaign to increase the level of awareness of the importance of mental health and substance abuse as an aspect of overall health management and reduce community biases against those afflicted with mental health or substance abuse issues. |

APPENDIX A

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| | JACY House-Reid provides over head support and maintenance of the building used for interviewing victims of child abuse. The JACY also provides Speak Up Be Safe to, Darkness to Light Stewards of Children, and a support group for caregivers of children who have been abused. | JACY House provided assessment services to 404 children in 2017, 340 children in 2018, and in 2019 to date 168 children, all suspected to be the victims of sexual abuse. In addition, 4,269 children in 2017, 5,208 in 2018, and 7,150 in 2019 have received prevention/education in the Speak Up Be Safe program, which is provided in area schools. Darkness to Light Stewards of Children has benefited 475 individuals since 2013. | | |
| | Stigma Reduction Campaign-- In 2019 Reid launched a media campaign in partnership with WTHR (channel 13) utilizing TV ads and social media to highlight "Reid Leads the Conversation". These 15 and 30 second commercials as well as the social media posts and related stories are educating the community to the stigma surrounding Mental Health /Substance Misuse. | WTHR ReidLeads reached 900,000 individuals in Central Indiana from January 2019-May 2019. | Yes | Conduct a stigma reduction campaign to increase the level of awareness of the importance of mental health and substance abuse as an aspect of overall health management and reduce community biases against those affected with the mental health or substance abuse issues. |
| | Perinatal Bereavement & Perinatal Loss Support Group- Reid Health's Perinatal & Infant Loss Support Group provides staff specially trained in Resolve Through Sharing® (RTS) bereavement support. The Perinatal Loss Support Group meets monthly and is open to everyone. | This program benefited to 12 people in 2017, 86 people in 2018, and 15 people from January 2019-May 2019. | Yes | Provide education and enhance awareness of current programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve the overall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse |
| | National Child Safety Council - Reid Health supported the Connersville Police Department with their National Child Safety Council Program in 2019. This program focuses on bullying and drug education and is presented by a police officer in Connersville, IN schools. | The National Child Safety Council Program benefited 500 children in 2019. | Yes | Provide education and enhance awareness of current programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve the overall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse |
| | Narcan Program - This program supplies emergency response teams in Reid Health's service area with the over-dose reversing medication (Narcan). This product is provided to police depts., fire depts., ambulance providers, and first responders. This is an effort to combat the high overdose rates in our community by quicker access to a needed medication and as a result, fewer deaths due to overdose | This program benefited 19 individuals in 2017, 200 individuals in 2018, and 396 individuals in 2019. | Yes | Continued Efforts-Narcan Program |
| | Neonatal Abstinence Education - Individual education provided to mothers that are on maintenance drugs. Education is provided regarding infant withdraw, health, and expectations during birth. These classes are often provided off site at the Richmond Treatment Ctr. or Wayne Co Clinic. | This program benefited to 118 people in 2017, 22 people in 2018, and 15 people from January 2019-May 2019 | Yes | Continued Efforts-Neonatal Abstinence Program |

APPENDIX A

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| | Reach All Randolph County - this group's goal is to provide citizens of Randolph County with the opportunity to successfully overcome addiction and help educate patients by assisting them with the informational and medical resources they need. Reid Health has assisted this coalitions efforts with support of the "Be The Best You Can Be" book distribution in 2018 and 2019 to area schools. This book discusses substance abuse prevention. | This program benefited 300 children in 2018 and 300 children in 2019. | Yes | Provide education and enhance awareness of current programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve the oveall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse |
| | Postpartum Support Group - This group seeks to provide support and information about perinatal mood and anxiety disorders. It is designed to help new moms with the challenges that often come after having a baby. | This program benefited to 169 people in 2018 and 72 people from January 2019-May 2019 | Yes | Provide education and enhance awareness of current programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve the oveall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse |
| | Living Through the Grief - this program is a bereavement support group for those who share the recent death of a loved one. The support groups meets twice monthly and is hosted by the Reid Health Chaplains. | This program benefited to 62 people in 2017, 46 people in 2018 and 6 people from January 2019-May 2019 | Yes | Provide education and enhance awareness of current programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve the oveall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse |
| | Look Good, Feel Better - Look Good Feel Better is a non-medical, brand-neutral public service program that teaches beauty techniques to people with cancer to help them manage the appearance-related side effects of cancer treatment. The program includes lessons on skin and nail care, cosmetics, wigs and turbans, accessories and styling, helping people with cancer to find some normalcy in a life that is by no means normal. This program was offered through the Reid Health Cancer Center. | This program benefited to 19 people in 2017 and 17 people in 2018 | No | |
| | Syringe Exchange Program - This risk reduction program accepts and properly dispose of used needles, and provides clean needles to individuals in the community. This is program is a partnership between the Wayne Co Health Dept., Centerstone, and Reid Health | This program had 193 participants in 2017, 469 participants in 2018, and 243 participants a from January 2019-May 2019. | Yes | Continued Efforts-Syringe Exchange Program |

APPENDIX A

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| | It's A Family Thing-- A partnership between Reid, Centerstone, and WCHD to provided an education series to families struggling to help someone with addiction issues. Reid provided the location, fliers and light breakfast; Centerstone provided 2 staff members to teach the class along with materials, and WCHD provided the book "Baffled by Addiction" for each attendee. | This program impacted 8 at risk families. | Yes | 1-Provide education and enhance awareness of current programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve overall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse. 2--Promote positive stories regarding successful treatment for mental health and/or substance abuse to encourage community members to seek help for mental health issues and substance abuse. 3--Conduct a stigma reduction campaign to increase the level of awareness of the importance of mental health and substance abuse as an aspect of overall health management and reduce community biases against those afflicted with mental health or substance abuse issues. |
| | Overdose Lifeline Training-This training was requested by Lisa Suttle to provide funds for 10 community members of the Heroin Is Here coalition to be trained on this evidenced based curriculum to provide substance abuse prevention education to children and teens. | 10 members of the Heroin Is Here coalition were trained on this material to be used in their work with children and teens. | Yes | Provide education and enhance awareness of current programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve the oveall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse |
| Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight | | | | |
| | River's Edge Trails Project - Reid Health supported the Fayette County Foundation in phase 1 of their community health driven project. The River's Edge Trails will provide an outdoor stage, a concession stand, picnic area, a walking trail, and a large inclusive playground. | This project will increase access to local exercise opportunities in Fayette County, Indiana. Reid Health provided a \$10,000 donation toward these efforts. | Yes | Host and/or partner with community agencies to provide family fitness events and/or education to community members to encourage engagement in physical activity for the whole family. |
| | 5K Runs/Walks - Reid Health provided supplies and door prizes to local organizations in support of 5K run/walk events. | These health events benefited 480 individuals in 2018 and 350 individuals in 2019. | Yes | 2. Host and/or partner with community agencies to provide family fitness events and/or education to community members to encourage engagement in physical activity for the whole family. 3. Incentivize community participation in events which promote physical activity, healthy eating, and weight reduction. |
| | Wayne County Food Council (WCFC) - Reid Health provided meeting space, meals, and coordination of initiatives within Wayne County. The WCFC works to develop collaborative partnerships and relationships to increase access of nutritious food . | The WCFC has engaged with 203 community members from 2017 to May of 2019 during events and gatherings held at Reid Health. | No | |

APPENDIX A

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| | Circle U Community Holiday Meals - in 2017 and 2018 Reid Health provided the turkeys used for the holiday meals distributed by the Circle U food pantry in support of the community holiday celebration. | This program benefited 600 individuals in 2017 and 600 individuals in 2018. | Yes | Continued Efforts-Meal donations to community meal sites |
| | Angel Wish - Reid Health supported the initiative of Life Stream Services with the Angel Wish Project with the goal to reach 1,200 alone/homebound seniors with a holiday gift bag. The bags would contain items such as: peanut butter, tuna, soups, bath soap, hand lotion, shampoo, deodorant, denture cleaner, hand sanitizer, dish washing liquid, tissue paper, etc.. The recipients would be from Wayne, Union, Rush, Franklin, and Fayette counties. Reid Health provided supplies in 2017 and 2018. | This program benefited to 1,200 people in 2017 and 1,200 people in 2018. Reid Health provided a shelf stable food item for the bags each year. | No | |
| | Safety Village - Reid Health supported the Kiwanis Club program the Safety Village in 2018 and 2019. This program provides children with safety instruction for navigating roads, cities, and bike safety. Reid Health has provided participants with bike helmets during participating years. | Reid Health's contribution has benefited 100 individuals in 2018 and 100 individuals in 2019. Overall the Safety Village serves over 5,000 children since 2018. | Yes | Host and/or partner with community agencies to provide family fitness events and/or education to community members to encourage engagement in physical activity for the whole family. |
| | Creating Healthy Communities - Fayette County, IN County Health Rankings reported Fayette County to be 92/92 for health out of all Indiana counties. In 2018 Reid Health supported the Purdue program Enhancing the Value of Public Spaces – Creating Healthy Communities. Many of the health outcomes reported are negatively impacted by lack of physical activity. | The Purdue program Enhancing the Value of Public Spaces – Creating Healthy Communities assisted in creating a focus on community health projects that have a positive impact on physical activity rates. | Yes | Host and/or partner with community agencies to provide family fitness events and/or education to community members to encourage engagement in physical activity for the whole family. |
| | Food Preservation 101 - This workshop was a partnership between Sprout of Control, Purdue Extension, Reid Health, Dweyer Ctr, to teach food preservation techniques. Reid Health provided funds for 30 Granite Ware 8 piece Canning Kits, which included: 21.5 quart canner, 5 piece tool set, and jar rack. | This program was held in 2017 and had a direct benefit to 30 individuals and made a positive impact on food insecurities. | Yes | Host and/or partner with community agencies to provide classes to educate the community on health eating on a budget. |
| | Townsend Summer Program - Reid Health supported nutritional wellness of children participating in the Townsend Summer Program. The Townsend Summer Program was 7 weeks long in 2017. | The total number of 1,020 meals were provided and made a positive impact on childhood food insecurity in Wayne County, IN. | Yes | Continued Efforts-Meal donations to community meal sites |

APPENDIX A

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| | Physical Activity Summer Camp - Cambridge City Christian Church hosted a Physical Activity Summer Camp for kids. Springhill leads the camp daily (9am-4pm) for a week. The children identified through the church's food pantry were invited to attend. The Springhill group works with children on self worth, goal setting, and accomplishment, which are taught by the physical activities they are participating in. Rock climbing is one example of the activities provided. The Springhill group is a college student organization that travels nationally promoting these activities. Reid was approached to assist with this project by Daria Sturgis-Children's Coordinator at the church. | In 2017, Reid provided a piece of fresh fruit and bottle of water each day of the camp for each student (200 students--donated 1000 bottles of water and fresh fruit). In 2018, Reid provided refillable water bottles for each student (175 water bottles provided). | Yes | Host and/or partner with community agencies to provide family fitness events and/or education to community members to encourage engagement in physical activity for the whole family. |
| | To Go Containers Food Rescue Program - Reid Health donated portioned food containers to assist county trustees in dispersing emergency food to individuals. | In 2017 450 individuals benefited from donations from Reid Health. The portioned food containers assisted in reducing food insecurities among participants of the program. | Yes | Continued Efforts-Food Rescue Program |
| | Purdue Extension Lunch and Learns - Reid Health supported the 2018 Purdue Extension Lunch and Learn program that provided nutrition education to Wayne County government employees. | The lunch and learn benefited 72 individuals in 2018. This program focused on nutritious foods to help in moving the dial obesity rates. | Yes | Incentivize community participation in events which promote physical activity, healthy eating, and weight reduction. |
| | Healthy Cooking Classes - a monthly cooking demonstration that introduces new and healthy recipes to the public, in order to promote a healthier lifestyle. | These classes are held monthly at Reid and are free and open to the public. In 250 individuals benefitted from this education in 2017 and 116 benefitted in 2018. | Yes | Continued Efforts--Healthy Cooking Classes |
| | City Fit - Reid Health sponsored and participated in the local health and wellness event. Reid Health's Wellness team, Community Benefit and Diabetes Education department provided education on healthy lifestyle, diet, and physical activity. Reid Health provided yoga mats to fitness class participants, water bottles, cooling towels, and other healthy living equipment. | Since 2017, we were able to provide information and education to 1500 people at City Fit. | Yes | 2. Host and/or partner with community agencies to provide family fitness events and/or education to community members to encourage engagement in physical activity for the whole family. 3. Incentivize community participation in events which promote physical activity, healthy eating, and weight reduction. |
| | Community Youth Day - Reid Health supported this event that was designed for families and included vendor exhibits, games, food, education, demonstrations, sports team mascots, and literary characters. The Reid Health's booth encouraged kids to challenge a Reid staff member to hula hoop or jump rope contests | This program benefited 386 individuals in 2017 and 500 individuals in 2018. | Yes | 2. Host and/or partner with community agencies to provide family fitness events and/or education to community members to encourage engagement in physical activity for the whole family. 3. Incentivize community participation in events which promote physical activity, healthy eating, and weight reduction. |

APPENDIX A

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| | Get Healthy In Our Parks Series - This was a partnership between Reid Health and Richmond Parks & Rec to provide a variety of programs to promote physical activity and healthy living for the whole family. These programs include: Summer Sports Camp, Kid's Triathlon, Walking Club, Frostbite 5k, and Fit for the Family that included nutrition and cooking lessons, a physical activity component, and introduction to the Farmer's Market. | The events presented by the parks department promoted physical activity, childhood insecurity, and the decrease of sedentary individuals in 2018. | Yes | 2. Host and/or partner with community agencies to provide family fitness events and/or education to community members to encourage engagement in physical activity for the whole family. 3. Incentivize community participation in events which promote physical activity, healthy eating, and weight reduction. |
| | Lactation Outreach/Milk Matters - Reid Health offers lactation education/instruction to individuals in the community. In addition Reid Health of hosts a mother-to-mother breastfeeding support group, sponsored by Reid Health and the Wayne County breastfeeding Coalition. This is fun group of friendship and breastfeeding support with lactation expertise available. | This program benefited to 99 people in 2017, 87 people in 2018, and 25 people from January 2019-May 2019 | No | |
| | YMCA/Richmond Housing Authority Fitness on the Go - Reid Health provided support to this a program and partnership between the Richmond YMCA and the Richmond Housing Authority to provide free fitness classes in the community buildings of the housing authority. | In 2017 this program brought mobile fitness classes to individuals to reduce sedentary individuals and promote physical activity. | Yes | 2. Host and/or partner with community agencies to provide family fitness events and/or education to community members to encourage engagement in physical activity for the whole family. 3. Incentivize community participation in events which promote physical activity, healthy eating, and weight reduction. |
| | Diabetes Support Group - Diabetes affects a large portion of our population. The CDC estimates that 1 in 3 Americans will have Diabetes by 2050. This support group wants diabetics to know they are not alone. Some of the hardest problems diabetics face are diet and medication related. This initiative includes an annual dinner that included healthy cooking information, diabetes diet friendly hors d'oeuvres and recipes, and a presentation from a special guest speaker who specializes in diabetes friendly cooking. | This program benefited to 267 people in 2017 and 191 people in 2018. | Yes | Incentivize community participation in events which promote physical activity, healthy eating, and weight reduction. |
| | I Heart Cooking Program-A monthly cooking program airing on local cable stations, to provide education for eating healthy. In 2017 (3) I Heart Cooking Classes were taped in front of a live audience at Jack Elstro Plaza. Participants of the live event received a set of measuring cups free that read "I Heart Cooking--Community Benefit" | There were 12 different shows produced for the 2017-2018 season. The programs air monthly on WCTV channels 11, 20, 21 and posted on YouTube. This program had the potential to reach 16,234 cable subscribers in this area. The Jack Elstro Event engaged an audience of 150 in healthy cooking lessons and promoted healthy diets. | Yes | Continued Efforts--I Heart Cooking |

APPENDIX A

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| | Prenatal Breastfeeding Classes - Classes on breastfeeding that are offered free of charge to community members. This class covers basics of breastfeeding, as well as how to deal with challenges which may arise. | This program benefited 134 people in 2017, 64 people in 2018, and 36 people from January 2019-May 2019 | No | |
| | Reid Healthier Redeem Well - Reid Healthier is a wellness club offered to the public at no charge. This portal is used to engage the public in wellness initiatives/screenings, and educational information to improve the health of the population. Club members can earn points for completing screenings and participating in wellness initiatives. As they earn points they receive incentives such as: t-shirts, water bottles, pedometers, and other items that are non cash equivalent. | This program engaged 3,747 people in 2017, 6,988 people in 2018, and 4,136 people from January 2019-May 2019 in promoting healthy diet and physical activity. | Yes | Continued Efforts--Reid Healthier Club |
| | Rock Solid Ministries--This organization is a meal site each Sunday. The meal is donated by different organizations each week. Reid provides the meal and the staff to serve the meal once each month. | Since beginning this partnership with Rock Solid Ministries in Oct 2014, 7,984 hot, healthy meals have been served. (2017 - 1,650; 2018 - 1,900 January 2019 to May 2019 - 600) | Yes | Continued Efforts-Meal donations to community meal sites |
| | Westview Walk A Thon - Reid Health supported a day long event at Westview Elementary located in Richmond, Indiana. This event promoted physical activity for students and their families. | 100 students and family members participated in the event. | Yes | Host and/or partner with community agencies to provide family fitness events and/or education to community members to encourage engagement in physical activity for the whole family. |
| | Roll & Read Event-- Reid Health partnered with Birth to Five on 9/15/2018 to provide an event for preschoolers that focused on physical activity and healthy eating. Dr. Honaker provided a reading of her book about Glen Miller Park, and families were encouraged to use the book as a map to find those sites on future visits to the park, encouraging physical activity for the whole family. At this event children walked through a course of nutrition tips and activity stations. Reid provided apples, granola bars, bottled water, as well as recipe boxes with healthy recipes for parents and Reid Wellness Club info. | 39 people attended the Sept 15th event and each family was provided with a book. The additional 60 books were donated to Birth to Five to provide to the families they work with that were not able to attend. They will be encouraged to use the book as a guide to visit Glen Miller Park with their children, and find each of the sites highlighted in the book that are landmarks in the park. | Yes | 2. Host and/or partner with community agencies to provide family fitness events and/or education to community members to encourage engagement in physical activity for the whole family. 3. Incentivize community participation in events which promote physical activity, healthy eating, and weight reduction. |
| | Fayette Moonlight/Daytime Walk Event-- Reid Health supported Fayette County's Purdue Extension, Downtown Walkability Event. This event was held during their Saturday farmers market in downtown Connersville, IN. This event's goal is to advertise (3) identified walking paths in downtown Connersville, IN to promote physical activity within the community. | 128 community members participated in the walking activity on the day of the event. | Yes | 2. Host and/or partner with community agencies to provide family fitness events and/or education to community members to encourage engagement in physical activity for the whole family. 3. Incentivize community participation in events which promote physical activity, healthy eating, and weight reduction. |

APPENDIX A

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| | Preble County Senior Resource Fair-- Reid Health supported the Preble County Council on Aging to organize and participate in a resource fair for seniors focused on connecting seniors to their community, creating engaging activities that promote learning, health, personal enrichment, and showcase ways seniors can contribute to their community. | 350 community members participated in this event each year (2017, 2018, 2019) | Yes | 2. Host and/or partner with community agencies to provide family fitness events and/or education to community members to encourage engagement in physical activity for the whole family. 3. Incentivize community participation in events which promote physical activity, healthy eating, and weight reduction. |
| | Lifestream--HEED and ALED classes-- These are classes provided by Lifestream services instructor, Lori Joseph, RN. Healthy Eating Every Day (HEED) is a nutrition classes that teaches the importance of healthy eating while also working toward weight loss. The Active Living Every Day (ALED) is an exercise class individualized to each person's needs. | 29 community members participated in the class. | Yes | Provide education and enhance awareness of current programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve the overall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse |
| | End Hunger Now-- Provided 60 box lunches to the staff that worked the event the entire day. Also provided 200 granola bars and 200 bottles of water for the event participants during the day. There were 150 people that participated, packing 30,024 meals. | Reid Health provided 60 box lunches to the staff that worked the event the entire day. Reid Health also provided 200 granola bars and 200 bottles of water for the event participants during the day. There were 150 people that participated, packing 30,024 meals. | No | |
| | Small Steps to Better Health--This was a partnership with Purdue Extension to provide classes for healthy eating on a budget. The series was called "Small Steps to Health". Participants learned about healthy food and nutrition, food safety, meal planning and setting goals. They were able to see an in person cooking demonstration and were able to sample these foods during the lessons. Each participant was able to take home a healthy recipe and a free gift each week. This was a 4-part series in each county. The lessons were: 1. Understanding My Plate-balancing calories, which types of foods to increase and decrease 2. Understanding Food Labels-using the food label to make nutritional choices 3. Small Steps to a Great Start-the importance of breakfast and whole grains 4. Sensational Side Dishes and Snacks-the benefits of fruits and vegetables | This program was provided in Fayette, Henry, and Randolph counties because they had the highest need when analyzing obesity, diabetes, and poverty rates. Unfortunately these classes had lower than anticipated turn out, and because of that, were only held in 2017. | Yes | 1. Host and/or partner with community agencies to provide classes to education the community on healthy eating on a budget. 3. Incentivize community participation in events which promote physical activity, healthy eating, and weight reduction |

2019 Grants

Mental Health & Substance Abuse

| Organization | Awarded | Summary of Need |
|---|------------------|--|
| A Better Life-Brianna's Hope | \$2,500 | Funding for supplies for recovery groups and initiatives. |
| Birth to Five (Healthy Families) | \$11,700 | Funding to help support the Healthy Families program. |
| Boys & Girls Club | \$18,400 | Funding to help support Prevention Plus programming. |
| Cross Road Christian Recovery Center | \$12,000 | Funding to help support the Transitional Living program. |
| Genesis of Richmond Inc. | \$8,580 | Funding to cover the personnel cost for a part time residential manager. |
| Independent Living Center | \$5,600 | Funding for staff and material costs for reusable residential wheelchair ramps. |
| JACY House | \$9,876 | Funding to support Speak Up Be Safe |
| Monroe Central School Corporation | \$900 | Funding for "Your Life Speaks" presentation for students and staff. |
| Northeastern Elementary School | \$6,700 | Training costs for "Leader In Me" program for all teachers. |
| Northeastern Middle School | \$1,925 | Funding for the purchase of (1) set of substance simulation goggles for use in health education. |
| SAWS (Servants at Work) | \$5,600 | Funding for material cost of wooden wheelchair ramps. |
| Senior Opportunity Services | \$3,000 | Funding of homemaker/handyman services to 40 people. |
| Two Twenty Eight Club INC | \$2,000 | Funding for sober events and materials for two new classes. |
| Unchained Praises | \$9,368 | Funding for WRAP (Wellness Recovery Action Plan), SMART library, and group/workshop material costs |
| Union County Health Department | \$5,000 | Funding for the liability insurance of the clinic. |
| Whole Family Community Initiative-House of Ruth | \$18,200 | Funding for partial personnel costs of executive director, office manager, and counselor. |
| | \$121,349 | |

Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Weight

APPENDIX A

| Organization | Awarded | Summary of Need |
|---|----------|--|
| Amigos Latino Center | \$1,400 | Funding for Annual Amigos Health Fair. |
| Birth To Five | \$10,775 | Funding to support the Parents as Teachers program. |
| Boys & Girls Clubs of Wayne County | \$11,800 | Funding to support Clubfit programming expenses. |
| Circle U Help Center | \$2,000 | Funding to support the healthy shelf stable food program at the Circle U food pantry. |
| Columbia Community Center, Inc. | \$2,225 | Funding to purchase playground equipment and to create an area encouraging increased physical activity in a rural setting. |
| Communities In Schools of Wayne County | \$2,000 | Funding for supplies for physical activity programming at Wayne county schools |
| Connersville Parks & Recreation (Tennis & Pickleball Court) | \$35,000 | Funding to renovate and establish tennis and Pickleball courts in Roberts Park to increase access to exercise opportunities. |
| Cope Environmental Center | \$2,115 | Funding for the Hike Yourself Healthy and Get Outside-Play program, A 10-week long community health initiative that provide incentives for active time spent outdoors. |
| Council on Rural Service Programs, Inc. | \$2,100 | Funding to provide Darke county youth with access to fitness opportunities consisting of yoga classes for students, a running program, and an overall fitness challenge during the summer. |
| Gateway Hunger Relief Center | \$2,000 | Funding to support healthy food supplies for Gateway's child box program. |
| Gleaners Food Bank of Indiana | \$5,000 | Funding to support the Produce Hope program in multiple counties in Reid's service area. |
| Hope Center | \$2,000 | Funding to support the Healthy with Hope program that educates clients on good food choices and provides healthy recipe kits that includes the shelf stable items for that recipe |
| Natco Community Empowerment Center - Love Makes Cents, Inc. | \$3,000 | Funding to support a 3 event series (Healthy You, Healthy Me) that will educate adults and children about nutrition, physical activity and weight. |
| Richmond Farmers Market | \$12,300 | Funding to support the Richmond Farmer's Market- SNAP Double Dollars Program which matches SNAP dollars 1-to-1 at the Farmers Market. |
| Richmond Friends School | \$4,804 | Funding for playground equipment in the back outdoor classroom at Richmond Friends School. |

APPENDIX A

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| Richmond Parks and Recreation (Get Healthy Series) | \$2,729 | Funding for the walking club and kids triathlon which are part of the "Get Healthy in our Parks Series". |
| Richmond Parks and Recreation (JUKO) | \$3,475 | Funding to support the JUKO (Just Us Kids Outdoors) series. |
| Richmond Parks and Recreation (Middlefork Reservoir) | \$13,365 | Funds to revitalize Middlefork Reservoir including a boat fleet to create a new exercise opportunities in the community. |
| Richmond Youth Football League | \$3,300 | Funding for the purchase of 33 new helmets in compliance with concussion safety standards for youth. |
| Wayne County Cardinal Greenway | \$11,692 | Funding to support the walking/running training program and the free bike rental program. |
| YMCA of Darke County | \$2,500 | Funding to support the Diabetes Education and Weight Loss programs. |
| Young Men's Christian Association of Greater Dayton | \$11,450 | Funding to support the Diabetes Prevention and Livestrong Program. |
| | \$147,030 | |

2018 Grants

Mental Health & Substance Abuse

| Organization | Awarded | Summary of Need |
|---|----------|--|
| A Better Life-Brianna's Hope | \$4,500 | Funding for the program materials needed for A Better Life-Brianna's Hope |
| Achieva Resources | \$10,000 | Partial funding for staffing the guardianship program. |
| Birth to Five (Healthy Families) | \$12,900 | Funding to support Healthy Families programming with a focus on smoking cessation for mothers and mental health. |
| Boys & Girls Club | \$18,950 | Partial funding for an additional prevention coordinator and Life Skills training curriculum/supplies |
| Centerstone | \$6,000 | Funding to support a pilot program to address depression among Medicare beneficiaries using Problem Solving Therapy and Life Skills Training |
| Cross Road Christian Recovery Center | \$15,000 | Funding to support the Successful Transition in Recovery program |
| Hillcrest Baptist Church (Celebrate Recovery) | \$750 | Funding to support Celebrate Recovery |
| Home Is The Foundation | \$2,000 | Funding to support the Senior Home Repair program |

APPENDIX A

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|---|------------------|--|
| Information and Referral Network (211) | \$2,000 | Funding to help support Henry, Franklin, Fayette, and Randolph counties for resource referrals |
| IU East | \$7,500 | Partial funding for the student advocate position that provides support to at-risk students |
| JACY House | \$12,000 | Funding to support Speak Up Be Safe |
| Meridian | \$5,600 | Funding to support enhancement of residential treatment program |
| New Paris Community Food Pantry | \$10,000 | Funding to support organization becoming a DAWN (Death Avoided with Naloxone) project training center |
| Open Arms Ministries | \$2,675 | Funding to provide emergency assistance for families in need related to drug related incarceration or treatment |
| Richmond High School | \$2,000 | Funding to purchase one Fatal Vision goggle kit |
| Senior Opportunity Services | \$5,000 | Funding to help support salaries and expenses for the homemaker program |
| Whole Family Community Initiative (House of Ruth) | \$27,500 | Funding to support expansion of services and staff to a fourth house that will serve as transitional living space for women and children |
| YWCA Genesis | \$10,700 | Funds to support staffing for counseling services |
| | \$155,075 | |

Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Weight

| Organization | Awarded | Summary of Need |
|---|----------|---|
| Amigos, The Richmond Latino Center | \$2,930 | Funds to support the Amigos health fair |
| Birth to Five | \$17,600 | Funds to support Parents as Teachers |
| Boys & Girls Clubs of Wayne County | \$15,000 | Support for Club Fit umbrella of fitness and nutrition programs |
| City of Richmond Parks and Recreation Department (Juko) | \$4,600 | Support for kids summer camp |
| Cope Environmental Center | \$4,040 | Funding to support Hike Yourself Healthy and Get Outside and Play programs |
| Council on Rural Service Programs, Inc. | \$4,500 | Introduction of a fitness component to an alternative school and after-school program in Darke County |
| DIPLOMAS | \$3,476 | Provide financial support for teen parenting childcare and parenting resources |
| Discover Connersville - Fayette County Farmers Market | \$2,500 | Support for Fresh Up Bucks for SNAP or Senior WIC purchases |
| Fayette County Community Voices, INC | \$21,000 | Support the outdoor experience camp in Fayette County |

APPENDIX A

| | | |
|---|------------------|---|
| Fayette County Foundation | \$7,000 | Funds to support adult exercise zone at River's Edge Park |
| Gateway Hunger Relief Center | \$5,000 | Increase the availability of fresh produce to pantry patrons twice per month |
| Girls Inc. Wayne County | \$3,700 | Weekly healthy snacks and nutritional education on a monthly basis |
| Gleaners Food Bank of Indiana, Inc. | \$7,500 | Support for fresh produce for Healthy Food for Families program in Wayne County |
| Hope Center | \$17,080 | Support for nutrition and exercise component of their Healthy with Hope program |
| Interfaith Mission Center dba Community Food Pantry | \$2,600 | Funds to support food for pantry patrons under 18 |
| Richmond Family YMCA | \$2,960 | Expand Fitness on the Go classes to Housing Authority sites |
| Richmond Farmers Market | \$9,334 | Support for Double Dollars program |
| Richmond Parks and Recreation | \$3,500 | Funds to support the expansion of the Get Healthy in our Parks series |
| Richmond Parks and Recreation | \$7,500 | Support for Reservoir project, which begins with new Super Park playground |
| Richmond Thump Jumpers | \$7,500 | Funds to support expanding and continuing the Thump Jumpers program |
| Wayne County Cardinal Greenway | \$11,780 | Funds to support bike loaner program and the running/walking club |
| YMCA of Darke County | \$5,700 | Support for start-up of YMCA weight loss program |
| YMCA of Greater Dayton | \$11,450 | Funding for Diabetes Prevention Program and Livestrong Program |
| | \$178,250 | |

2017 Grants

Mental Health & Substance Abuse

| Organization | Amount Awarded | Summary of Need |
|------------------------------|----------------|--|
| A Better Life-Brianna's Hope | \$7,000 | Funding to support substance abuse treatment and detoxification for individuals who would not otherwise be able to afford assistance |
| Birth to Five | \$10,000 | Funding to support Healthy Families program |

APPENDIX A

| | | |
|---|-----------------|--|
| Boys & Girls Club | \$15,900 | Funding to support Guiding Good Choices, Too Good for Drugs, and Project Alert which are all programs under their Prevention Plus initiative |
| Centerstone | \$6,573 | Funding to support certification in Mental Health First Aid and to provide resource education to veterans, their families, and the community |
| Hope Center | \$1,000 | Funding to support Guiding Good Choices at that site |
| Independent Living Center | \$14,000 | Funding to provide ramps to individuals in need throughout the service area |
| Information & Referrral Network (Connect2Help211) | \$2,500 | Funding to support 211 services to counties in Reid's service area |
| JACY House | \$12,000 | Funding to support Speak Up Be Safe prevention program in area schools |
| Open Arms Ministries | \$8,275 | Funding to support emergent needs of families and individuals in crisis related to substance abuse |
| Unchained Praises | \$16,200 | Funding to support additional staff hours and resources for substance abuse recovery planning |
| | \$93,448 | |

Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Weight

| Organization | Amount Awarded | Summary of Need |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Birth to Five | \$14,000 | Funds to help support the Parents As Teachers Program |
| Boys & Girls Club | \$19,100 | Support for Club Fit-specifically new CATCH curriculum and Fitnessgram. |
| Christian Chariteis | \$3,500 | Funds to purchase half of the Uncrustable sandwiches needed for 1 year of Back Pack Blessings. |
| Diplomas | \$3,600 | Support to help provide in school childcare for 34 infants/toddlers and 68 teen parents each semester at RHS. |
| Gateway Food Pantry | \$4,900 | Funds to help support a mobile pantry with stops in Wayne and Randolph counties. |
| Girls, Inc | \$6,250 | Playground equipment, turf, and borders at their new location |
| Gleaner's Food Bank of Indiana | \$10,500 | Funds to help support the mobile pantries they already provide in addition to market-style pantries at RCS |
| Red Line EMS & Rescue | \$3,850 | Funds to purchase fitness equipment for Wayne Co area 911 providers |

APPENDIX A

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Richmond Parks-Farmer's Market | \$8,900 | Funds to help support the Double Dollars program |
| Richmond Parks-JUKO | \$7,750 | Supplies, and program costs for JUKO |
| Richmond Parks-Playground | \$25,000 | Funds to cover the poured-in-place fall surface for a new playground designed for children with autism, sensory disorders, and physical disabilities. |
| YMCA of Darke Co | \$7,750 | Funds for a Diabetes Prevention and Education Program which will include an exercise component in addition to the education |
| Wayne Co Cardinal Greenway | \$11,450 | Funds to support a new walking/running training group, and for the creation of a bike loaner program, where participants could borrow a bike at no cost to ride on the cardinal greenway. |
| | \$126,550 | |

2019

Reid Health Community Benefit Implementation Plan Update: 2019



MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Reid Health will attempt to make improvements in the community needs related to mental health and substance abuse through use of internal resources such as psych services, emergency services, community outreach, marketing and community relations. Reid will work with community agencies identified through the group sessions for implementation planning to implement the strategic interventions and continue efforts already in progress to address these needs.

GOAL

Promote mental, emotional, and behavioral well-being within the communities we serve by improving mental health and reducing substance abuse

OBJECTIVES

1. Increase access to mental health services
2. Improve overall mental health within the community
3. Reduce the incidence and complications of substance abuse

INTERVENTIONS

1. Provide education and enhance awareness of current programs among providers and community members to increase the access to mental health and substance abuse services and improve the overall mental health and reduce the incidence of substance abuse.
2. Promote positive stories regarding successful treatment for mental health and/or substance abuse to encourage community members to seek help for mental health issues and substance abuse.
3. Conduct a stigma reduction campaign to increase the level of awareness of the importance of mental health and substance abuse as an aspect of overall health management and reduce community biases against those afflicted with mental health or substance abuse issues.

CONTINUED EFFORTS

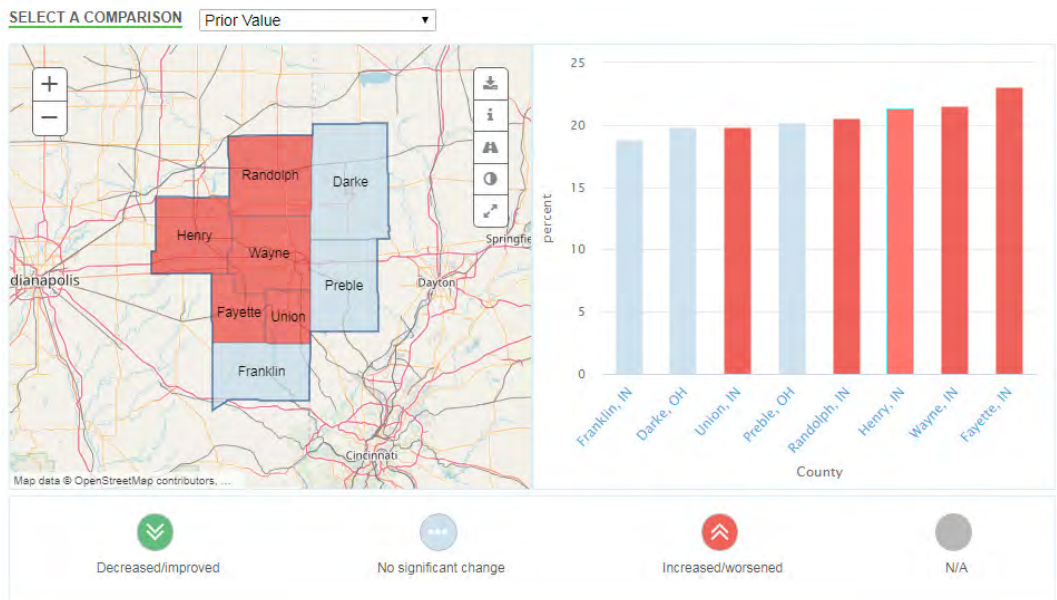
Addiction Resource Guide
Alzheimer's Education Series
Birth Control Options for Those Suffering with Addiction
Call Us First/Signs of Heroin Use Cards
Heroin is Here
JACY House
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Symposium
Narcan Program
Neonatal Abstinence Program
Opioid Education Flyers
Prescription Drug Safety Awareness Education
Reid Health Community Benefit Grant Program
Syringe Exchange Program

INDICATORS TO MEASURE IMPROVEMENT

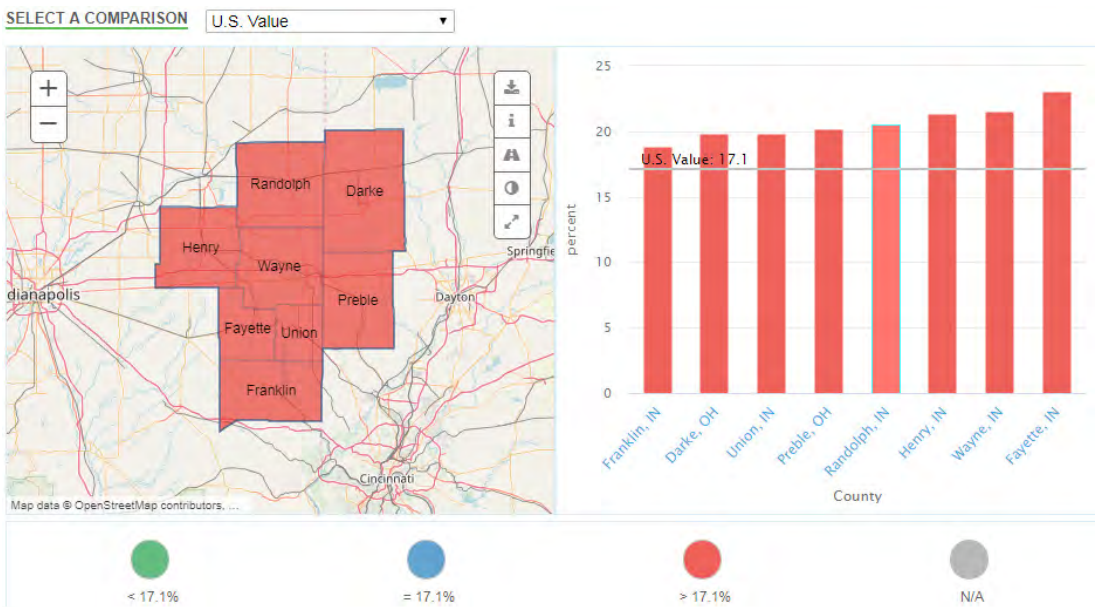
ADULTS WHO SMOKE

This indicator shows the percentage of adults who currently smoke cigarettes.

With this indicator we see an unfortunate increase in the percentage of adults currently smoking cigarettes in five of the eight counties in Reid’s service area. The other three counties remained the same or had no significant change since the last measurement.



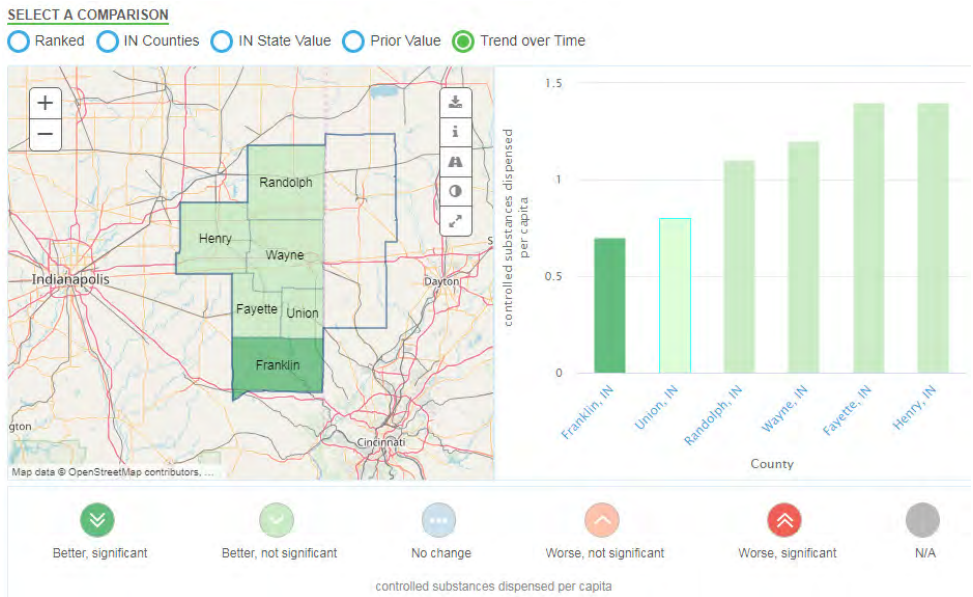
As compared to the U.S. value, all of the counties in the service area remain higher for rates of smoking among adults than the current national average.



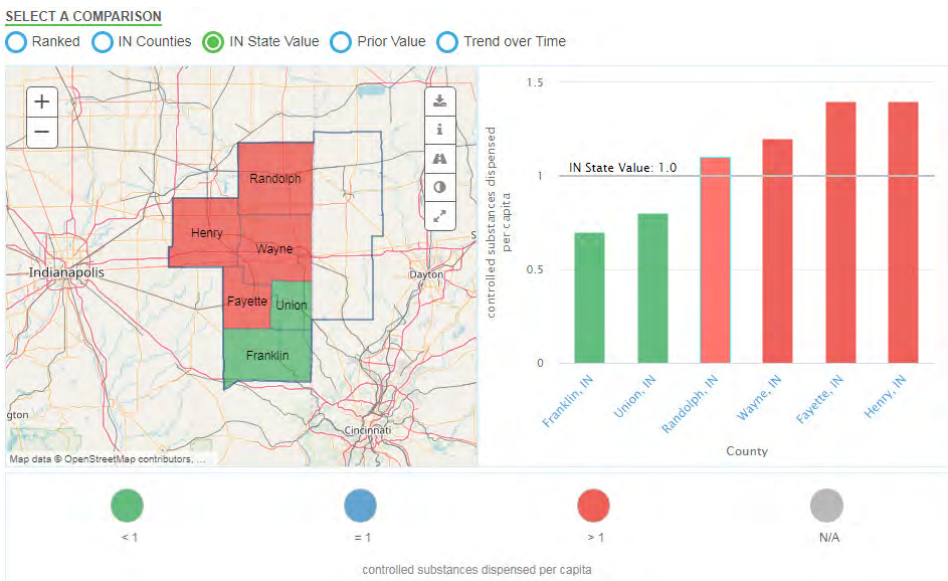
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES DISPENSED

This indicator shows the number of controlled substances dispensed by a licensed pharmacist or physician per capita.

This is a metric only measured in the Indiana counties that are served by Reid. For this indicator, all of the counties show a positive trend of improvement through a decrease in the amount of controlled substances dispensed.



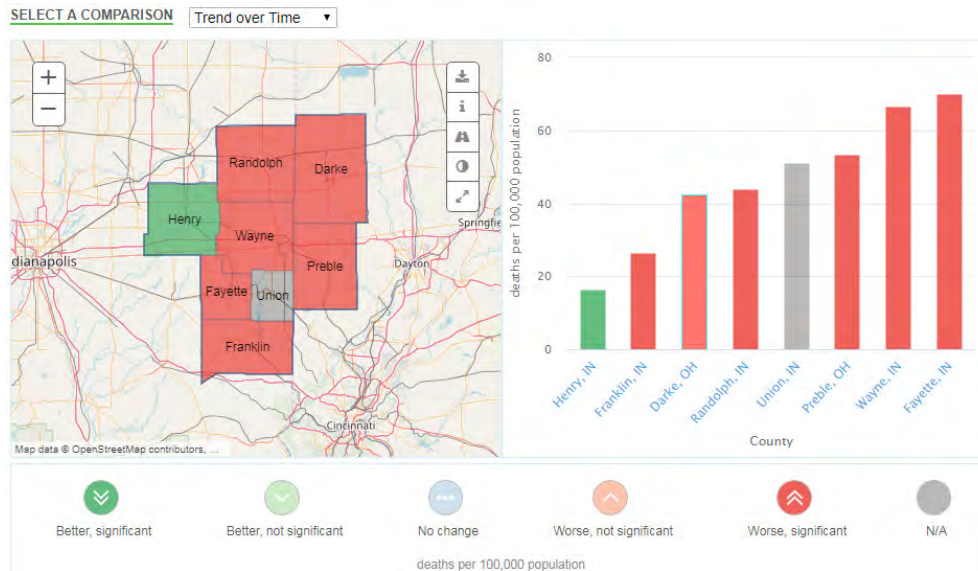
We do not have a national average for this indicator. As compared to the state value, 4 of the 6 Indiana counties within the service area remain higher than the state rate of controlled substances dispensed per capita.



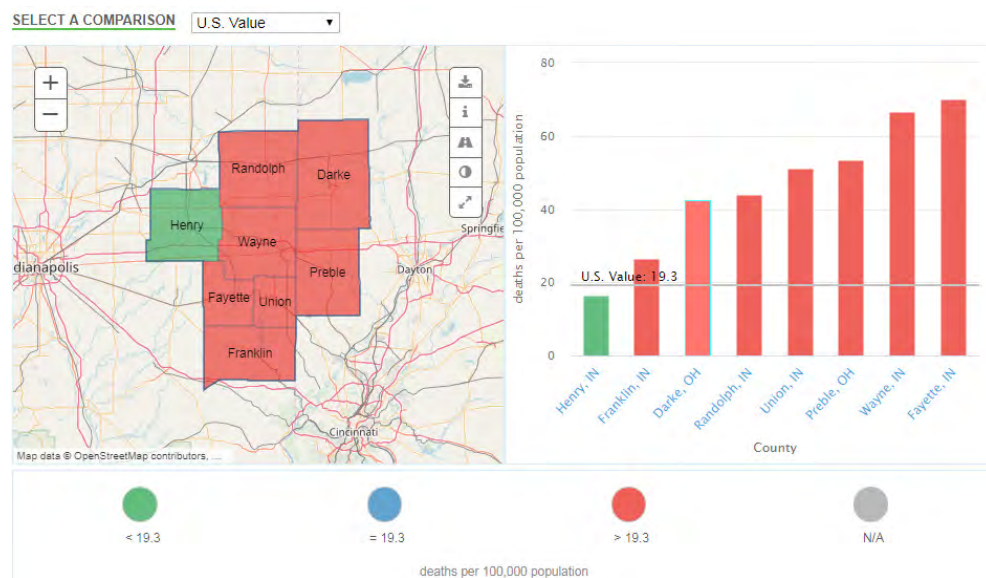
DEATH RATE DUE TO DRUG POISONING

This indicator shows the death rate per 100,000 people due to drug poisoning.

For this indicator, all of the counties within the service area have a negative trend for death rate due to drug poisoning with the exception of Henry County which has shown significant improvement. Union County does not provide reporting for this indicator.



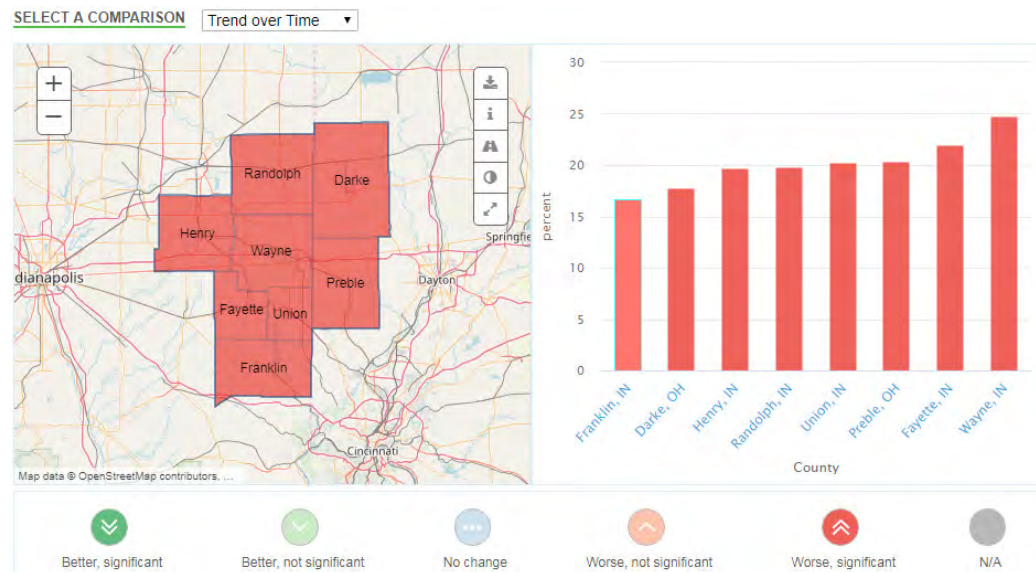
All counties reporting for the indicator remain worse than the U.S. value of 19.3 deaths per 100,000 people, with the exception of Henry County.



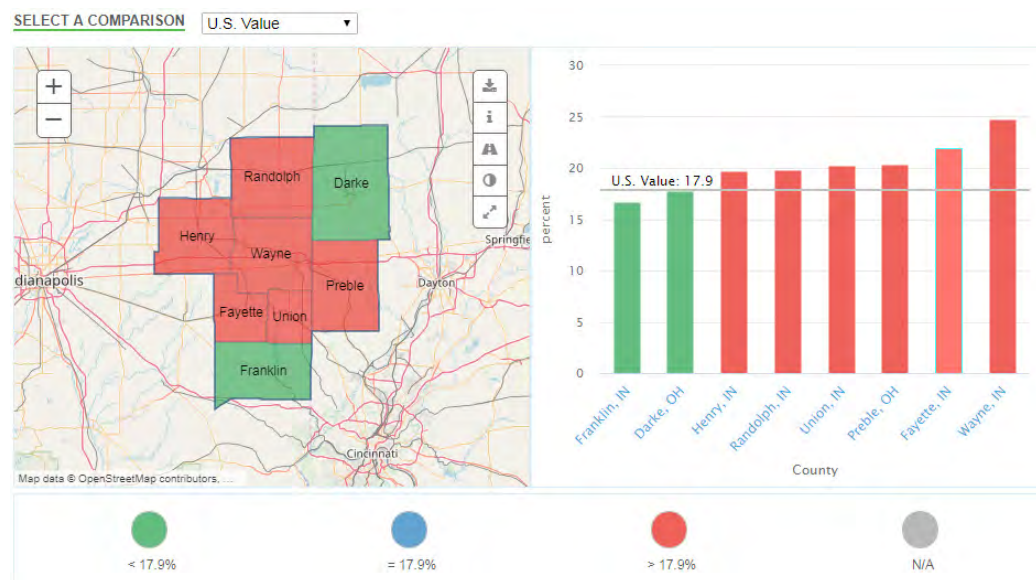
DEPRESSION: MEDICARE POPULATION

This indicator shows the percentage of Medicare beneficiaries who were treated for depression.

For this indicator, all of the counties in the service area show a negative trend for Medicare beneficiaries who were treated for depression.



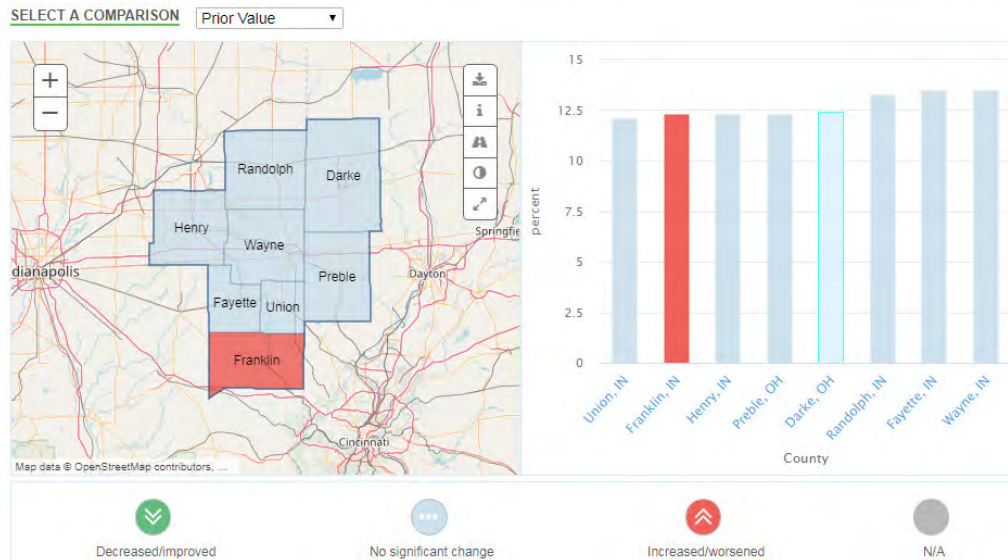
As compared to the U.S. value, six of the eight counties in Reid's service are rank higher than the national average. Darke and Franklin Counties rank lower than the national average for Medicare recipients being treated for depression.



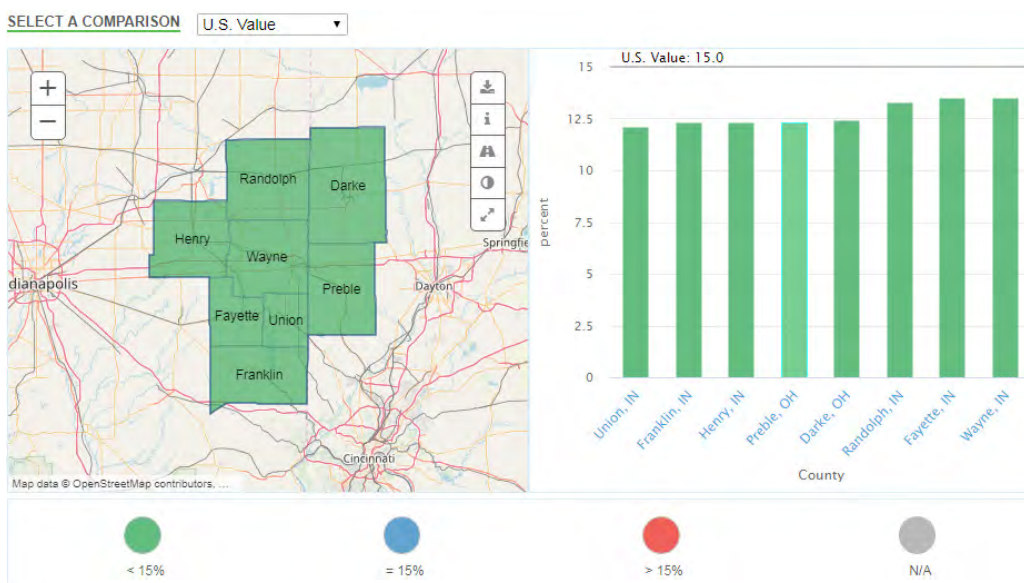
FREQUENT MENTAL DISTRESS

This indicator shows the percentage of adults who stated that their mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, was not good for 14 or more of the past 30 days.

As compared to the prior measurement period, 7 counties demonstrated no significant change, but Franklin County has seen an increase.



In comparison to the U.S. value, all 8 of the counties in Reid's service area rank better than the national average.



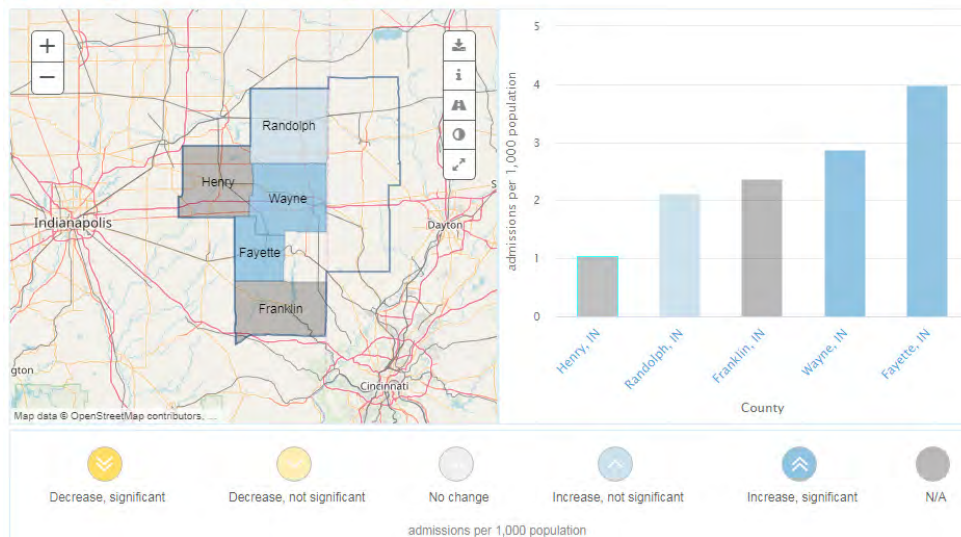
HEROIN TREATMENT RATE

This indicator shows the number of treatment admissions for heroin use per 1,000 population based on claims data.

This indicator is only measured for Indiana counties within the service area and Union county does not report the Heroin Treatment rate. Henry and Franklin Counties have not reported long enough to indicate a trend. Wayne and Fayette have shown a significant increase, and Randolph, an insignificant increase.

SELECT A COMPARISON

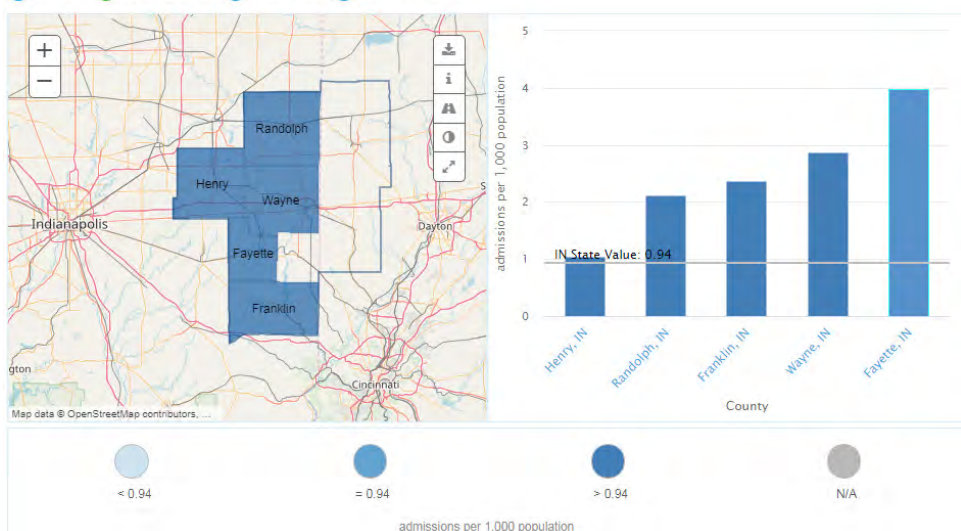
☐ Ranked ☐ IN State Value ☐ Prior Value ☒ Trend over Time



We do not have a national average for this indicator. As compared to the state value, all of the counties with prior reporting history were higher than the state average.

SELECT A COMPARISON

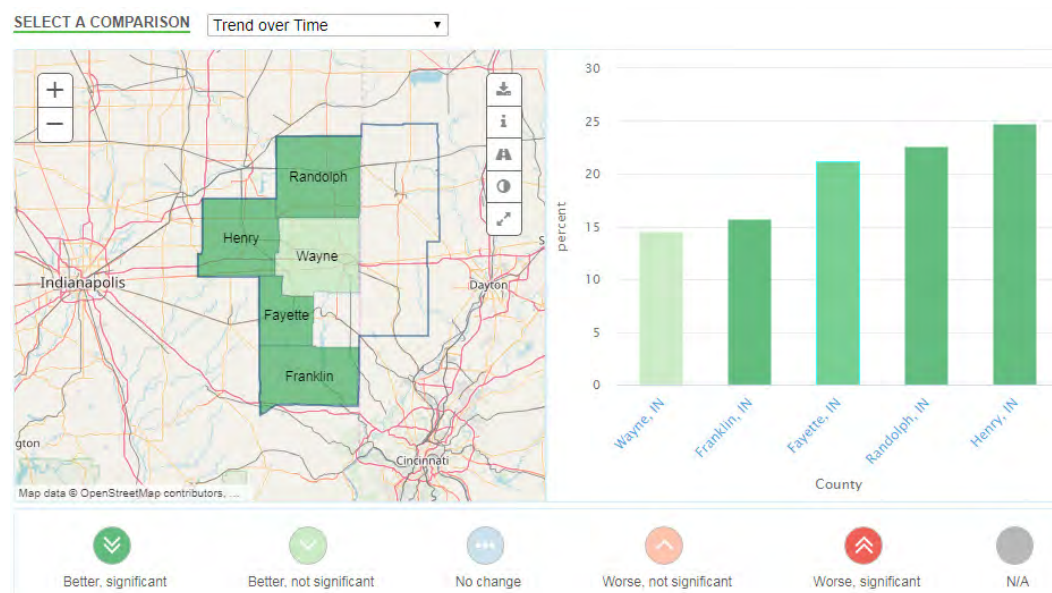
☐ Ranked ☒ IN State Value ☐ Prior Value ☐ Trend over Time



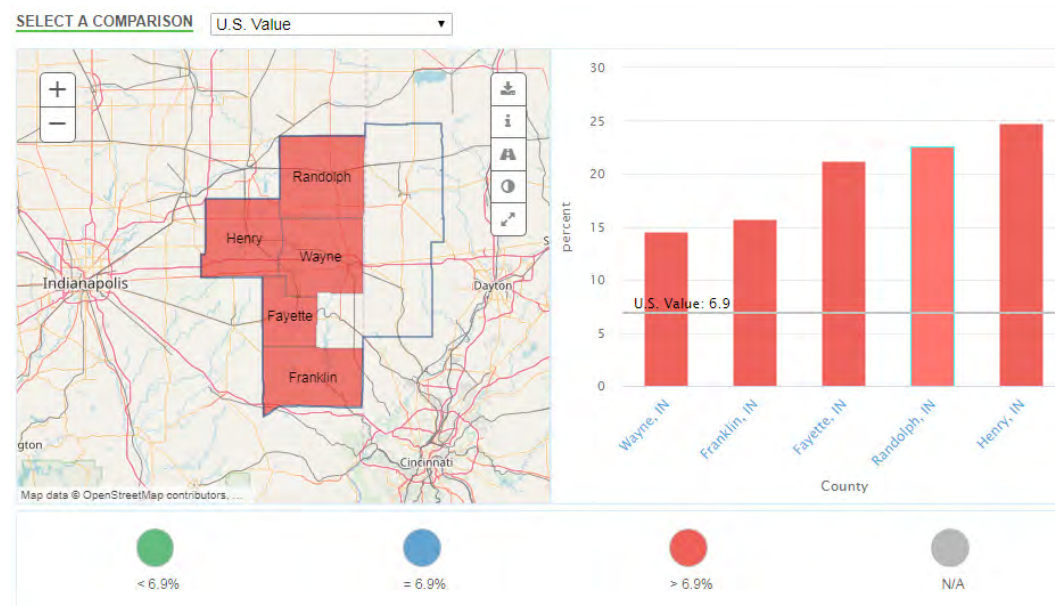
MOTHERS WHO SMOKE DURING PREGNANCY

This indicator shows the percentage of births that were to mothers who smoked and/or used tobacco during pregnancy.

This indicator is only measured for our Indiana counties, with Union County not reporting long enough to indicate trend. Four of the five counties with data demonstrate a significant positive trend, with Wayne showing an insignificant, but positive trend in the decrease of mothers who smoke during pregnancy.



All of the counties measured within the service area remain higher than the U.S. value for this indicator.



ACCESS TO CARE

Reid Health will attempt to make improvements in the community needs related to access to care through use of internal resources such as Claim Aid, psych services, emergency services, Reid Health Physician Associates (RHPA), continuum of care, community outreach, recruiting, marketing and community relations. Reid will work with community agencies identified through the group sessions for implementation planning to implement the strategic interventions and continue efforts already in progress to address these needs.

GOAL

Improve access to care for the Reid service area by reducing barriers to care through addressing the shortage of providers, closing the insurance coverage gaps, and improving overall health literacy

OBJECTIVES

1. Improve availability of services
2. Reduce barriers to receiving services
3. Inform, educate, and empower community members to utilize the appropriate care setting for their healthcare needs

INTERVENTIONS

1. Expand dental clinic to other counties to increase the availability of dental services and increase the screening of individuals without dental coverage to assist them in applying for insurance programs that they may qualify for.
2. Expand healthcare workforce development to target areas of need such as dentistry, primary care, and mental health.
3. Increase awareness events with community agencies offering children's services or with those serving the asset limited, income constrained, employed (ALICE) population to expand the community knowledge of insurance programs that they may apply for.

CONTINUED EFFORTS

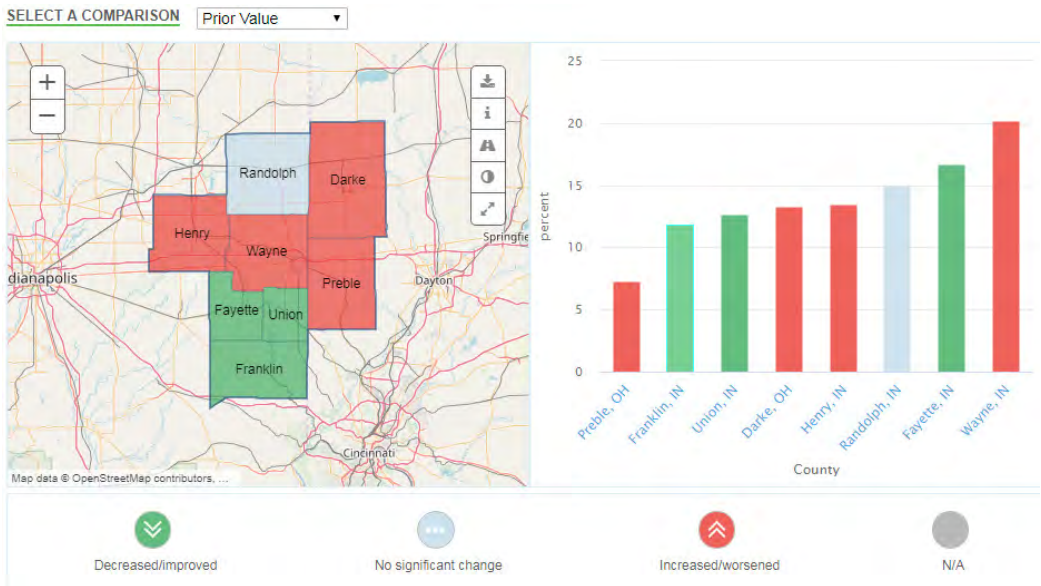
Community Screenings
Dental Clinic
Enrollment Assistance
Health Career Camp
Healthcare Workforce Development
HIP 2.0 Assistance Program
Lab Processing
Medical Students
Patient Assistance Fund
Pursuit of Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC)
Reid Nurse Call Line
Scholarships

INDICATORS TO MEASURE IMPROVEMENT

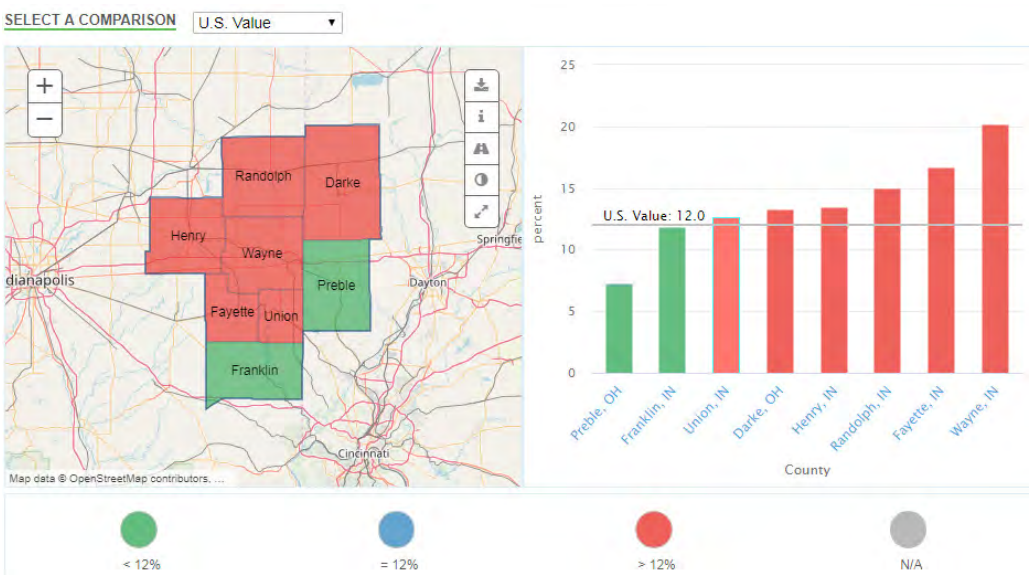
ADULTS UNABLE TO AFFORD TO SEE A DOCTOR

This indicator shows the percentage of adults that report having a time in the past 12 months when they were unable to afford to see a doctor.

Three counties, Franklin, Union, and Fayette, demonstrated improvement in this indicator from the prior measurement period while four counties worsened. Randolph County did not have any significant change over the measurement period.



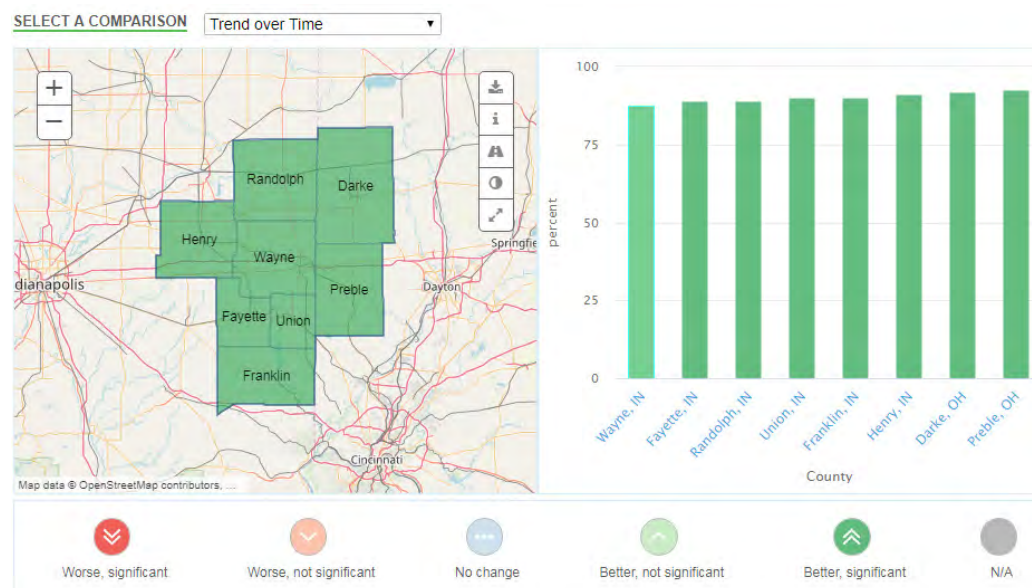
As compared to the U.S. value, Preble and Franklin have fewer adults unable to afford to see a doctor than the national average, but the other 6 counties in Reid's service area are higher than the national average for this indicator.



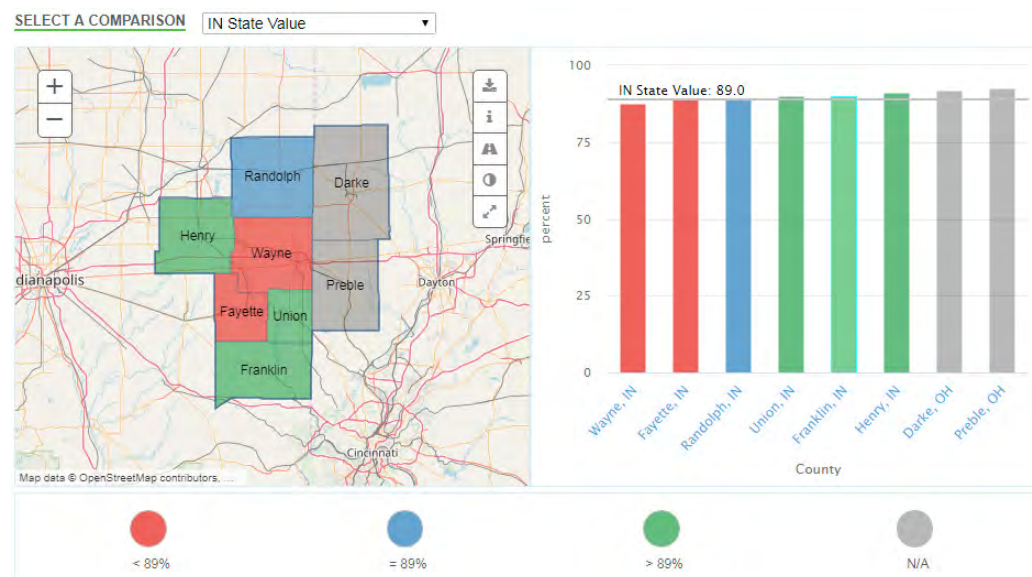
ADULTS WITH HEALTH INSURANCE

This indicator shows the percentage of adults aged 18-64 years that have any type of health insurance coverage.

All of the counties within the service area have shown a positive trend over time for adults with health insurance.



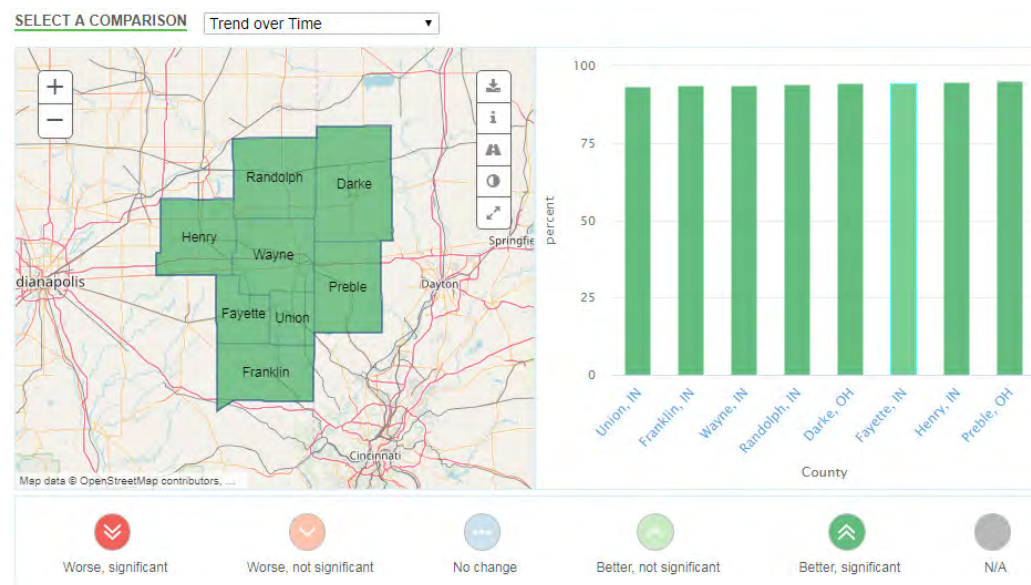
We do not have a national average for this indicator. As compared to the IN state value, Union, Henry, and Franklin are better than the state value. Wayne and Fayette are lower than the state value, and Randolph is right at the state value.



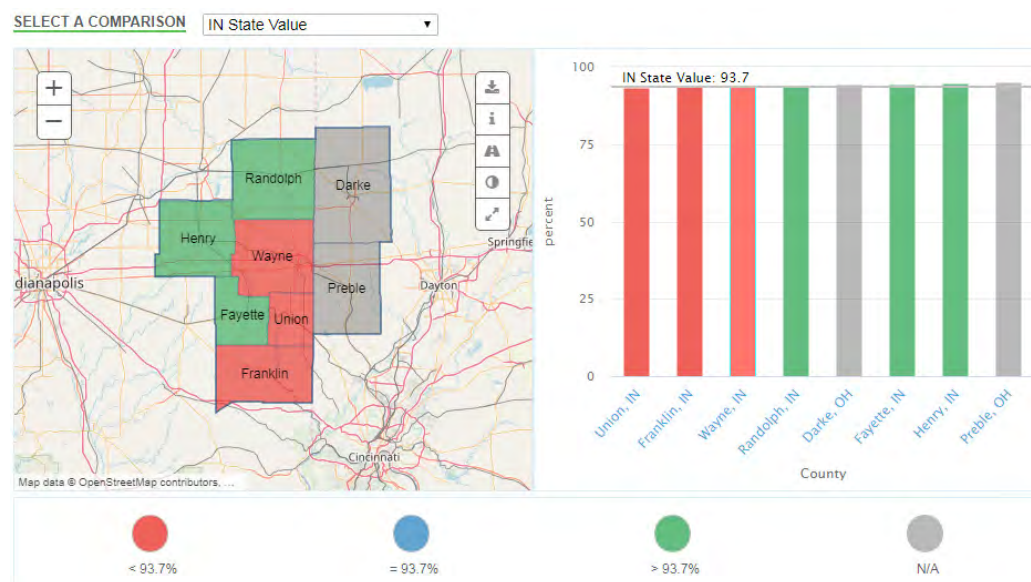
CHILDREN WITH HEALTH INSURANCE

This indicator shows the percentage of children under 19 that have any type of health insurance coverage.

All of the counties within the service area demonstrate a positive trend for the percentage of children that have any type of health insurance.



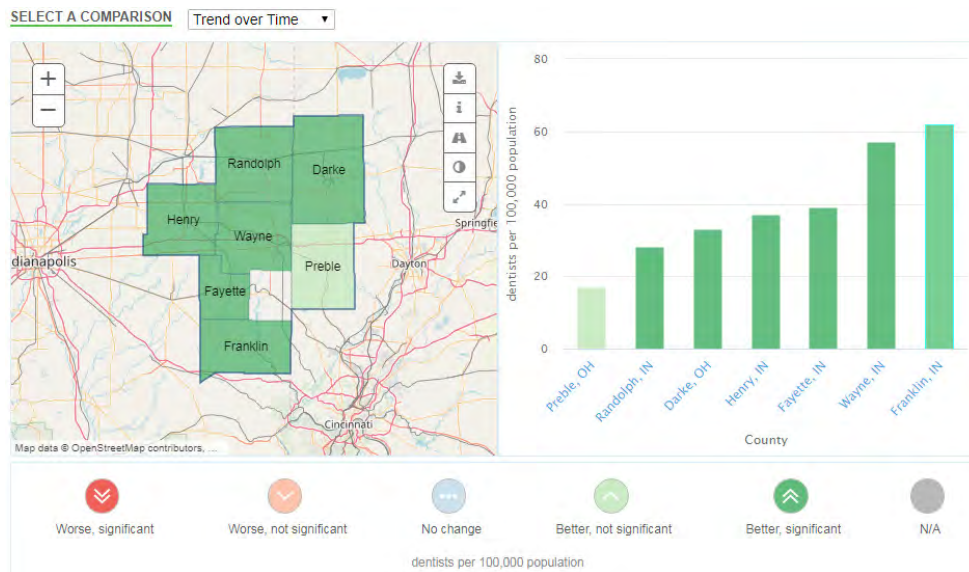
We do not have a national average for this indicator. As compared to the Indiana state value, Wayne, Union, and Franklin are worse than average, but Randolph, Fayette, and Henry counties above the state average.



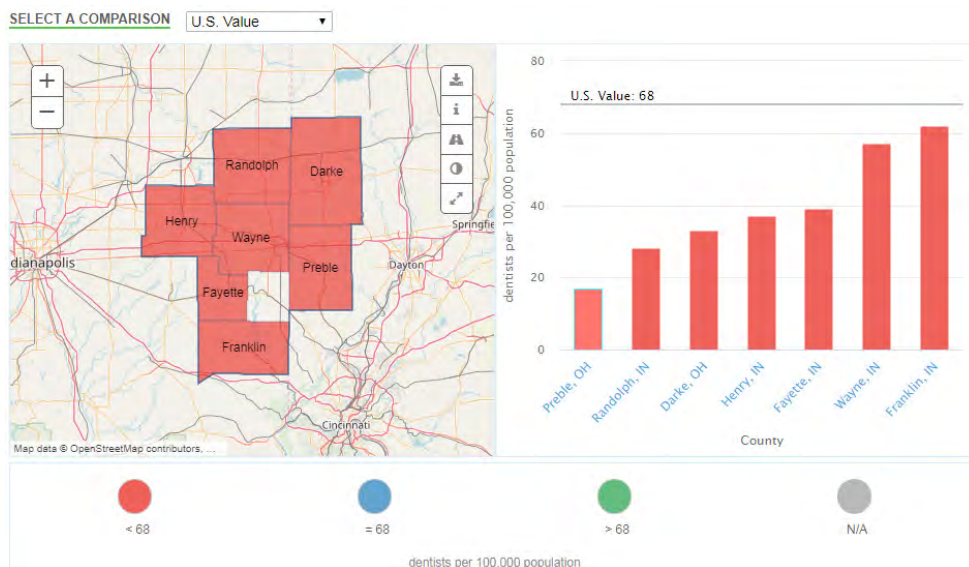
DENTIST RATE

This indicator shows the rate of dentists per 100,000 population.

This indicator demonstrates a significant positive trend in the rate of dentists in six of eight counties in our service area, and shows a positive, but insignificant improvement in Preble County. Union County does not have data to indicate trend, but we are aware from community engagement that Union County does not currently have any dentists providing services in that county.



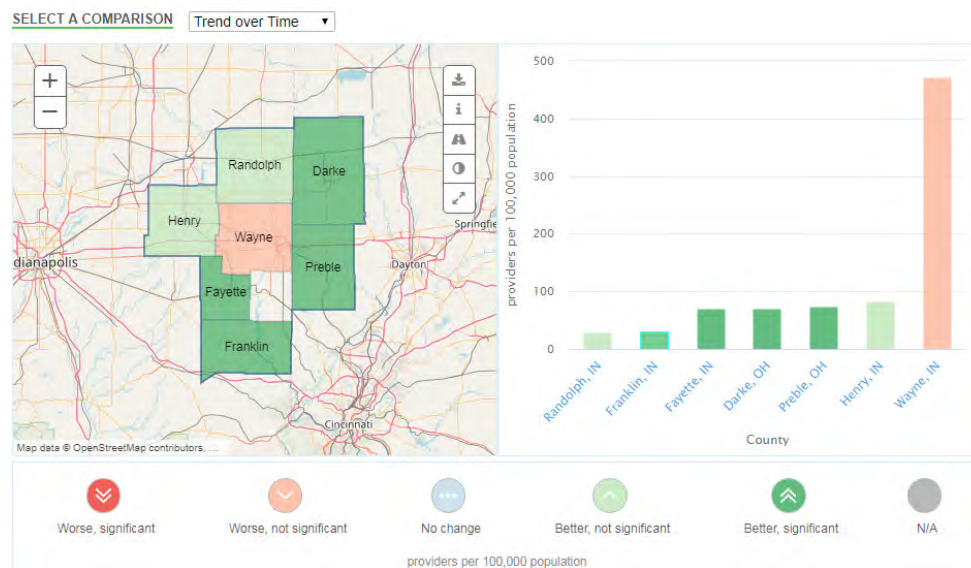
Compared to the U.S. value, all of the counties in Reid's service area fall below the national rate for number of dentists per 100,000 people, with the exception of Union, that does not report.



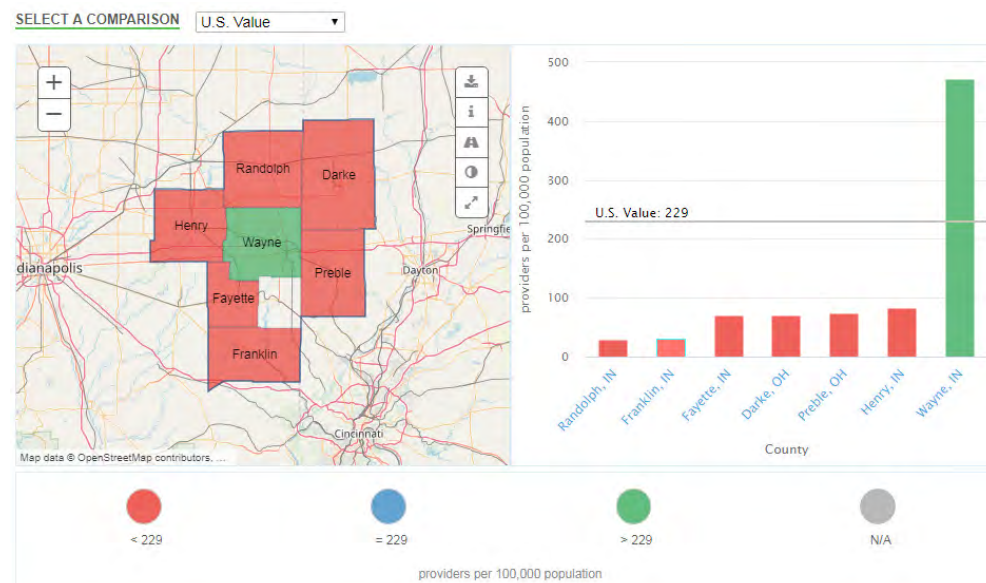
MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDER RATE

This indicator shows the mental health provider rate in providers per 100,000 population.

This indicator has seen a significant, positive trend in four counties, a better but insignificant trend in two counties, and just Wayne County showing a slight, but insignificant decrease in the mental health provider rate. Union county does not report for this indicator.



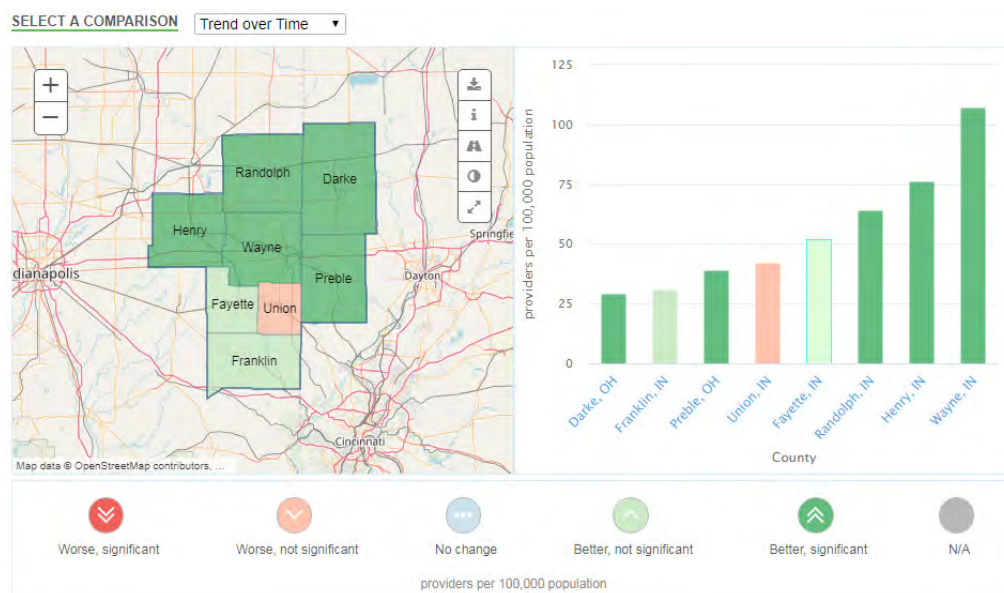
Wayne County remains the only county within the service area to be above average for the number of mental health providers when compared to other US counties.



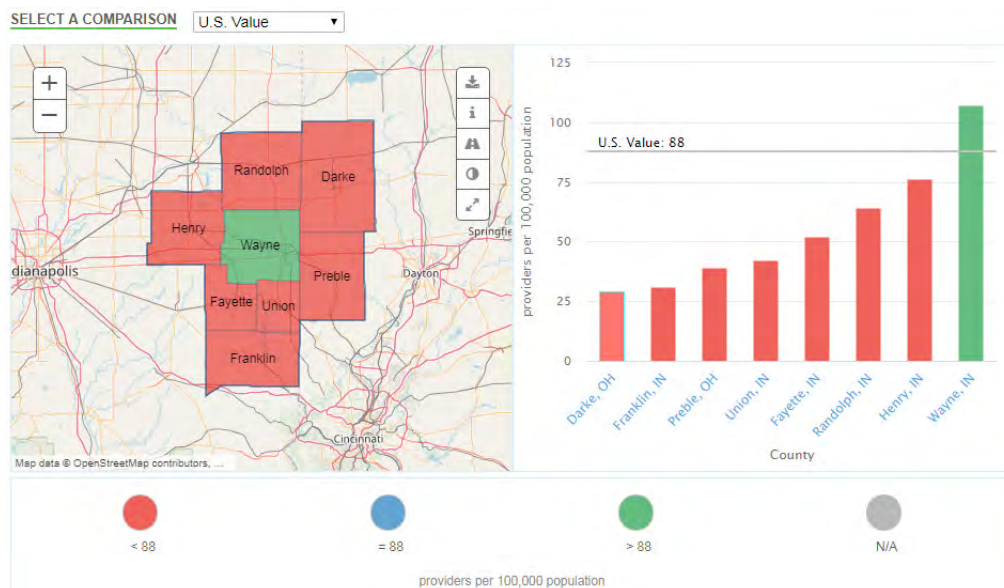
NON-PHYSICIAN PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER RATE

This indicator shows the non-physician primary care provider rate per 100,000 population. Primary care providers who are not physicians include nurse practitioners (NPs), physician assistants (PAs), and clinical nurse specialists.

This indicator demonstrates a significant positive trend for five counties, a better, but insignificant improvement in two counties, and just Union County showing a slight, but insignificant decrease in the non-physician primary care provider rate.



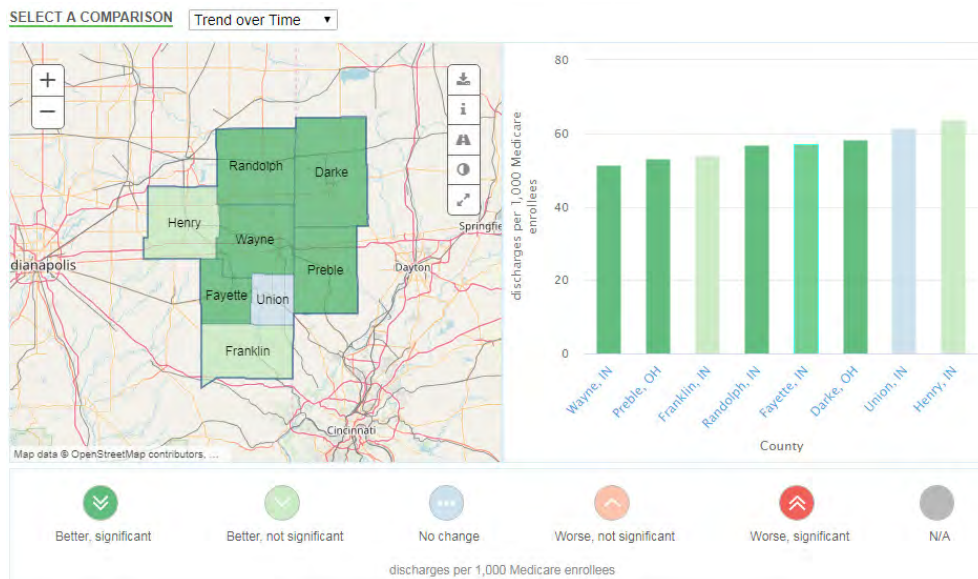
We are lower than the U.S. value in all counties except Wayne.



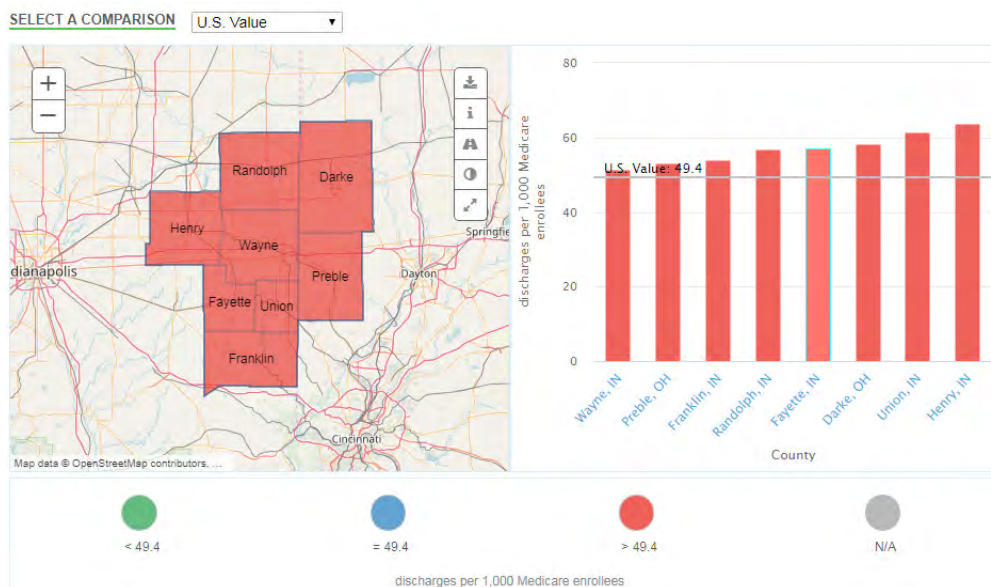
PREVENTABLE HOSPITAL STAYS

This indicator shows the hospital discharge rate for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions (ACSC) per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

This indicator has seen a significant, positive trend in five counties and a better, but insignificant positive trend in two counties. Union County had no change.



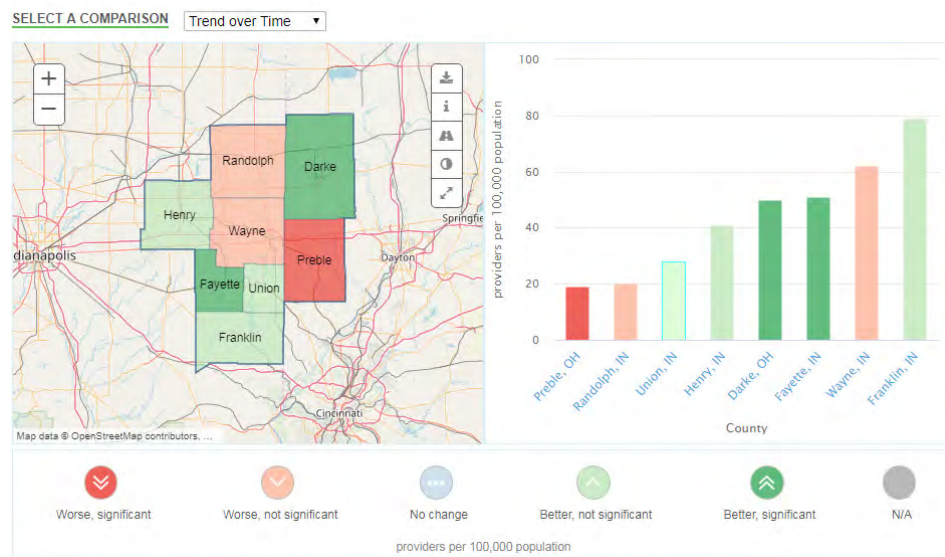
We remained higher than the national rate in all of the counties within the service area for this indicator signaling an over use of hospital level of care when a lesser level of care would be more appropriate.



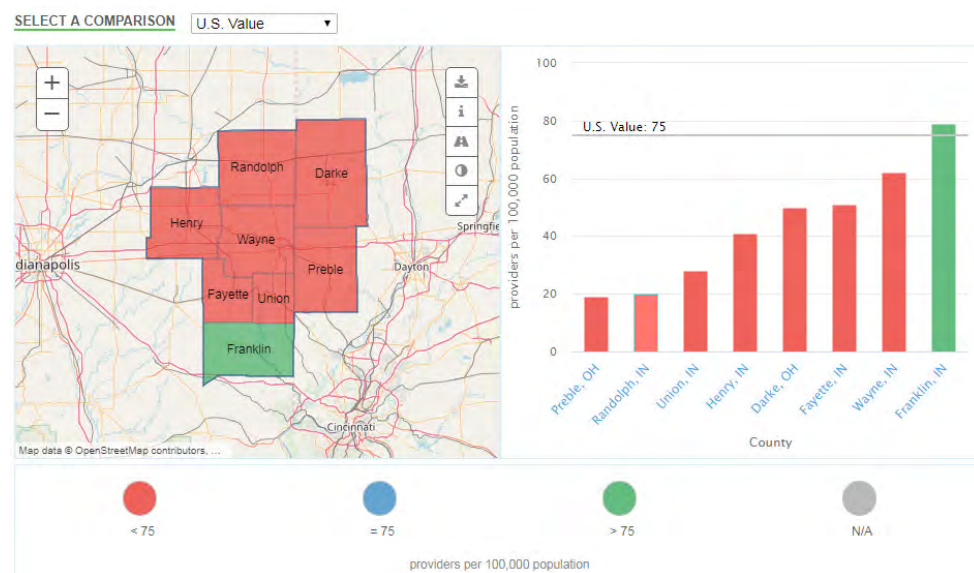
PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER RATE

This indicator shows the primary care provider rate per 100,000 population. Primary care providers include practicing physicians specializing in general practice medicine, family medicine, internal medicine, and pediatrics.

This indicator demonstrates a significant positive trend in the number of primary care providers in two counties, better but insignificant improvement in three counties, a slight but insignificant decrease in two counties, and just one county with a significant decrease.



Franklin County was the only county within the service area that is above the national average for this indicator.



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, NUTRITION & WEIGHT

Reid Health will attempt to make improvements in the community needs related to physical activity, nutrition, and weight through use of internal resources such as food and nutrition services, wellness, community outreach, marketing and community relations. Reid will work with community agencies identified through the group sessions for implementation planning to implement the strategic interventions and continue efforts already in progress to address these needs.

GOAL

Improve the health of the community by encouraging healthy choices and reducing the disparities related to activity and nutrition

OBJECTIVES

1. Increase physical activity and reduce obesity
2. Increase the availability of healthy foods within the community

INTERVENTIONS

1. Host and/or partner with community agencies to provide classes to educate the community on healthy eating on a budget.
2. Host and/or partner with community agencies to provide family fitness events and/or education to community members to encourage engagement in physical activity for the whole family.
3. Incentivize community participation for participation in events which promote physical activity, healthy eating, and weight reduction.
4. Expand corporate wellness programs and/or challenges in the community to further engage individuals in physical activity, healthy eating, and weight reduction.

CONTINUED EFFORTS

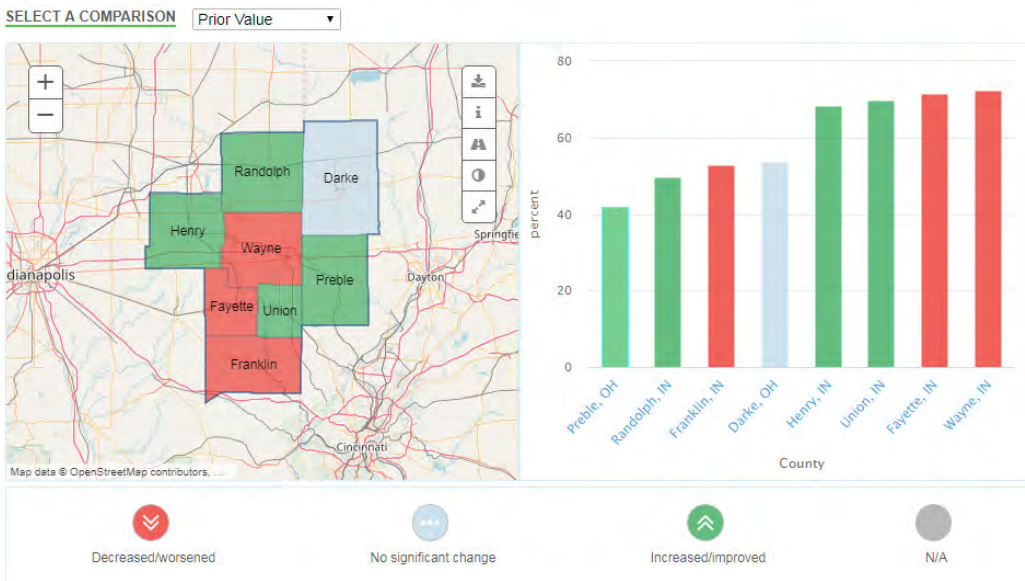
End Hunger Now Event
Food Rescue Collaborative
Healthy Cooking Classes
I Heart Cooking
Meal donations to Community Meal Sites
Reid Health Community Benefit Grant Program
Reid Healthier
Steps to End Hunger
Subsidized meals for Community Programs

INDICATORS TO MEASURE IMPROVEMENT

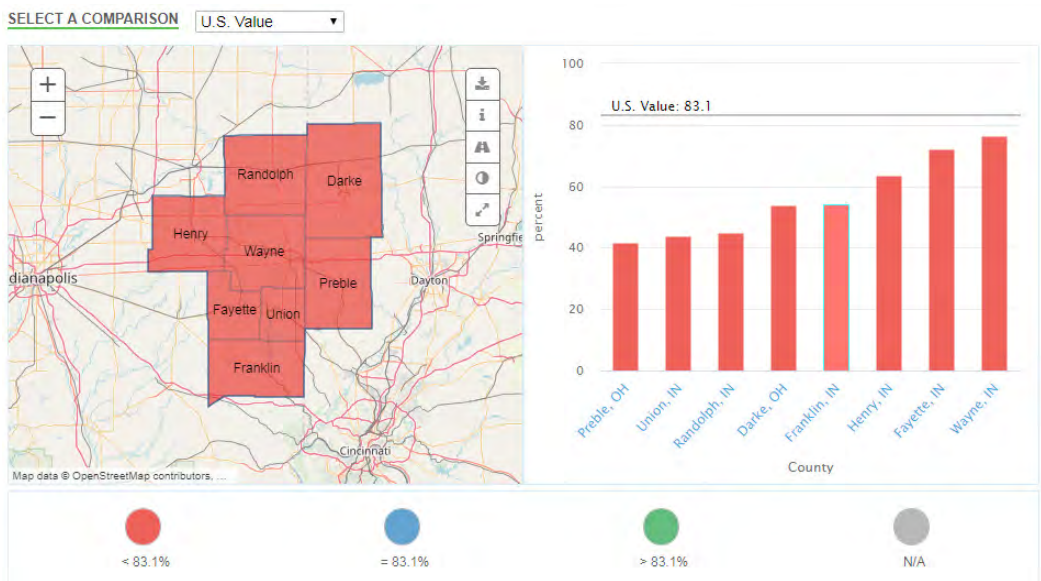
ACCESS TO EXERCISE OPPORTUNITIES

This indicator measures the percentage of individuals who live reasonably close to a park or recreational facility.

Based on the prior value, four of the eight counties in our service area improved, and one had no change in this indicator. Three counties showed a slight decrease Wayne (-4.3%), Fayette (-0.8%), Franklin (-1.5%) from the previous value.



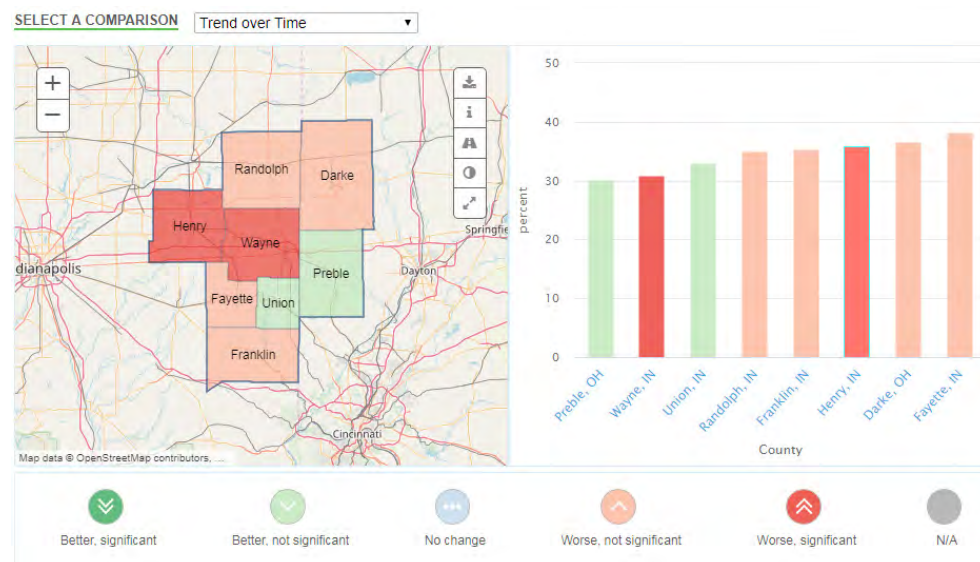
As compared to the U.S. value, all of our counties within the service area are well below average.



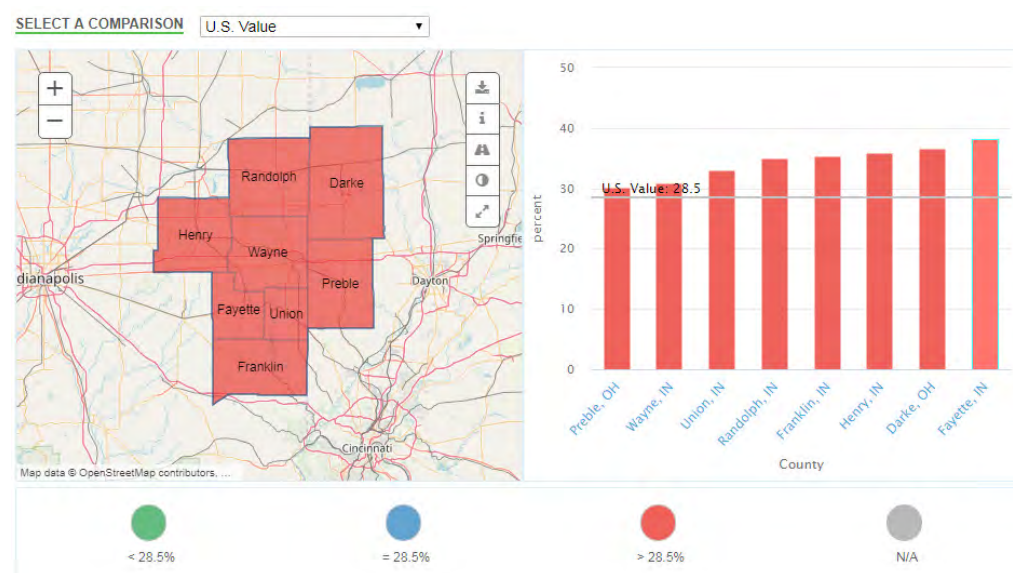
ADULTS 20+ WHO ARE OBESE

This indicator shows the percentage of adults aged 20 and older who are obese according to the Body Mass Index (BMI). The BMI is calculated by taking a person's weight and dividing it by their height squared in metric units ($BMI = \text{Weight (Kg)} / [\text{Height (m)}^2]$). A $BMI \geq 30$ is considered obese.

This indicator demonstrates a negative trend in the number of adults 20+ who are obese. There is a negative, but insignificant decrease in four counties, and a slight but insignificant positive movement in two counties.



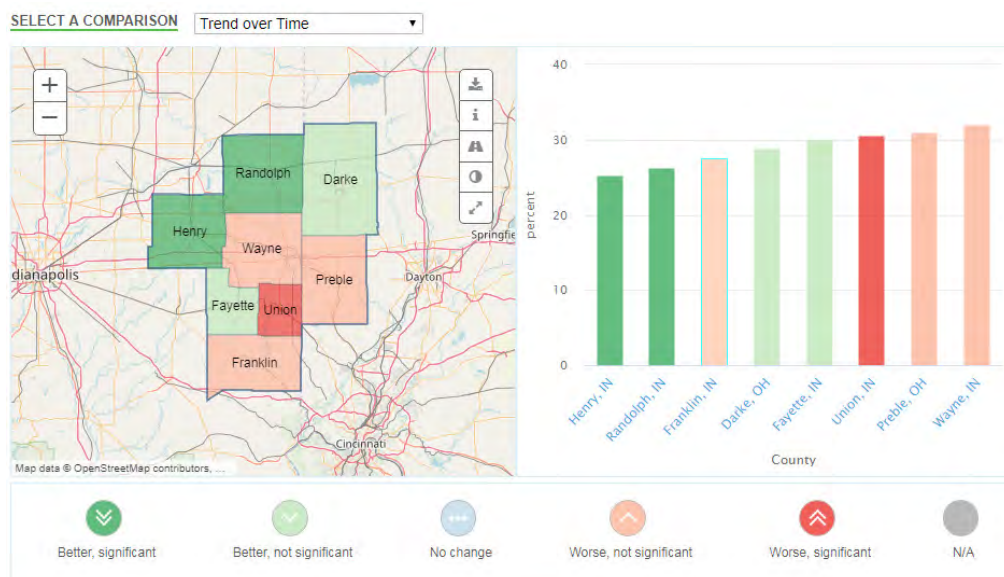
In comparison to the U.S. value, all of the counties in Reid's service area demonstrated a higher rate of adult obesity.



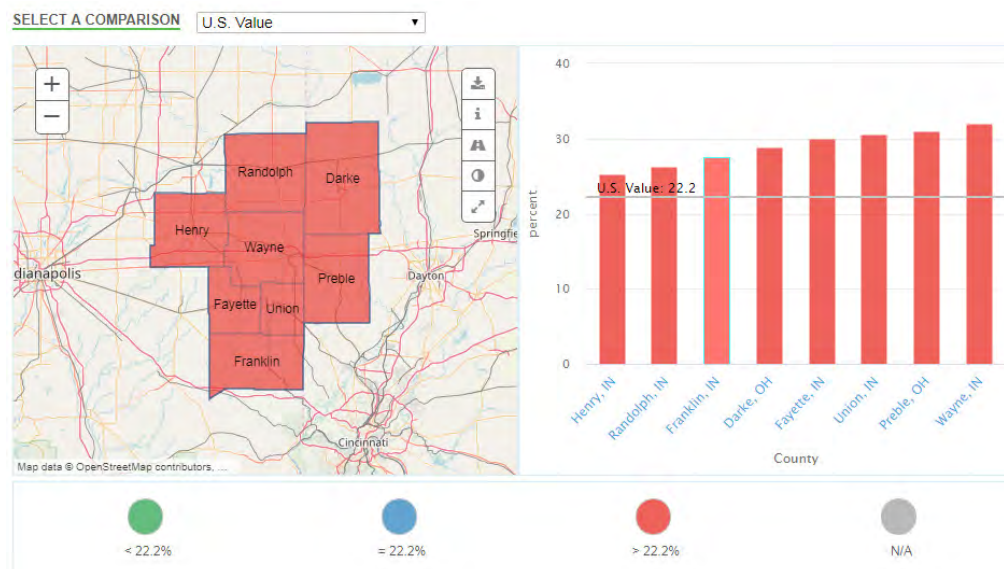
ADULTS 20+ WHO ARE SEDENTARY

This indicator shows the percentage of adults (ages 20 and up) who did not participate in any leisure-time activities (physical activities other than their regular job) during the past month.

This indicator demonstrates a significant positive trend in Randolph and Henry, a better but insignificant change in Darke and Fayette, a slightly negative but insignificant downturn in Wayne, Franklin, and Preble, but a significantly worse downturn in Union County, in the percentage of adults who are sedentary.



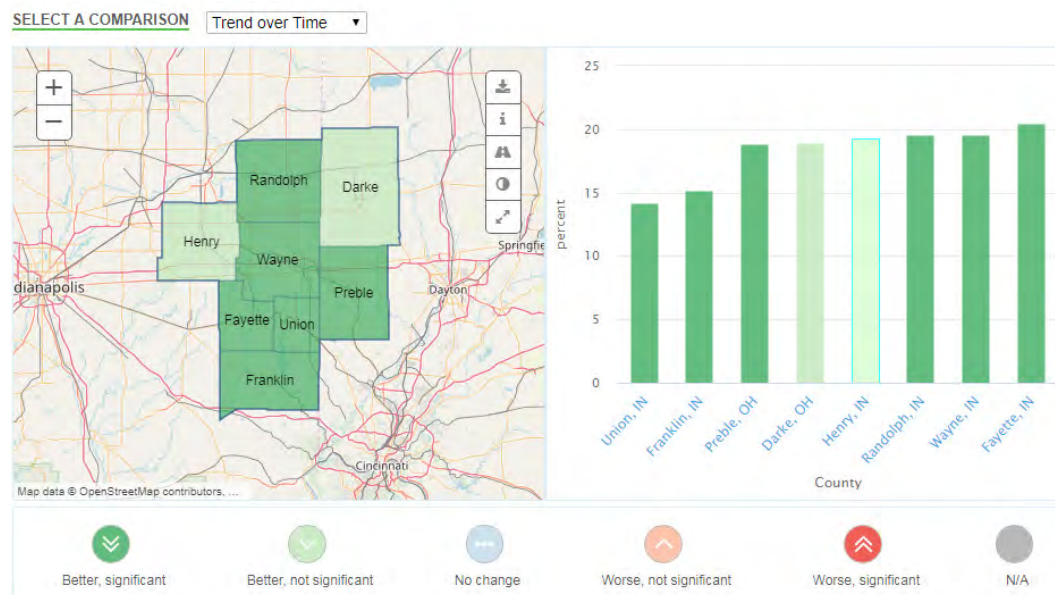
All of the counties in Reid's service area demonstrate a higher rate of adults 20+ who are sedentary than the U.S. value.



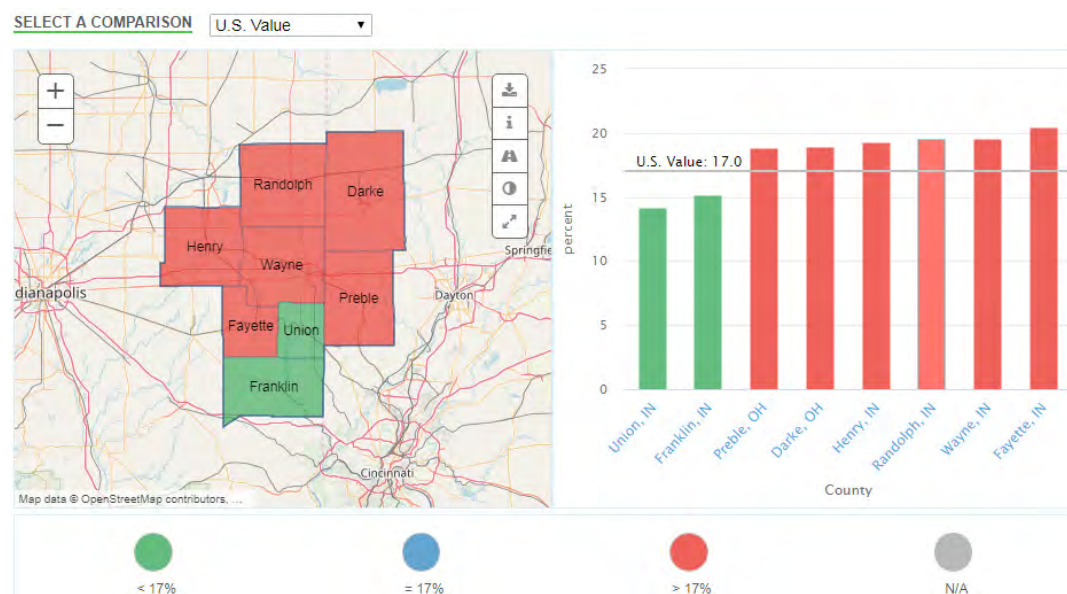
CHILD FOOD INSECURITY RATE

This indicator shows the percentage of children (under 18 years of age) living in households that experienced food insecurity at some point during the year.

This indicator demonstrates a significant positive trend of improvement in six counties and a better, but insignificant improvement in two counties in our service area for combatting the percentage of children experiencing food insecurity.



In comparison the U.S. value, all of the counties within the service area with the exception of Franklin and Union, have a higher childhood food insecurity rate than the national average.



APPENDIX B. SECONDARY DATA METHODOLOGY

SECONDARY DATA SOURCES

The main source for the secondary data, or data that has been previously collected, is [Reid Healthier Communities](#), a publicly available data platform that is maintained by Reid Health and the Healthy Communities Institute.

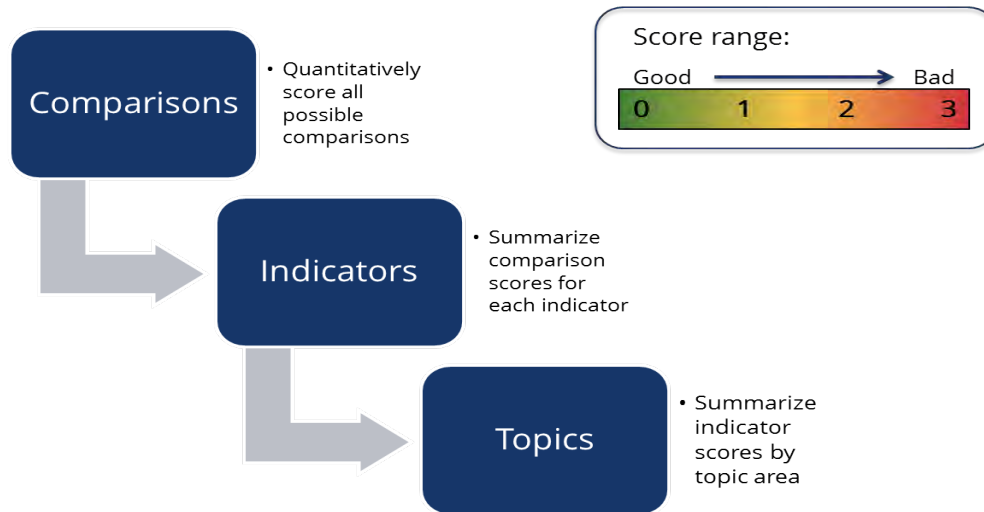
The following is a list of both local and national sources for which data is maintained for Reid Health's service area on Reid Healthier Communities community dashboard.

- American Community Survey
- Annie E. Casey Foundation
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
- County Health Rankings
- Feeding America
- Indiana Secretary of State
- Indiana State Department of Health
- Indiana University Center for Health Policy
- Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation
- National Cancer Institute
- National Center for Education Statistics
- National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
- National Environment Public Health Tracking Network
- Ohio Department of Education
- Ohio Department of Health
- Ohio Department of Health, Infectious Diseases
- Ohio Department of Health, Vital statistics
- Ohio Department of Public Safety, Office of Criminal Justice Services
- Ohio Secretary of State
- Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
- The Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
- U.S. Department of Agriculture — Food Environment Atlas
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

SECONDARY DATA SCORING

Secondary Data Scoring Detailed Methodology

Data Scoring is done in three stages:



For each indicator, each county in Reid Health’s service area is assigned a score based on its comparison to other communities, whether health targets have been met, and the trend of the indicator value over time. These comparison scores range from 0-3, where 0 indicates the best outcome and 3 the worst. Availability of each type of comparison varies by indicator and is dependent upon the data source, comparability with data collected for other communities, and changes in methodology over time.

Indicators are categorized into topic areas and each topic area receives a score. Indicators may be categorized in more than one topic area. Topic scores are determined by the comparisons of all indicators within the topic. Topic scores for each of the eight counties in Reid Health’s service area were then collated by ranking order and frequency of appearance in order to systematically capture a comprehensive list of the top ten health topics for Reid Health’s service area.

Comparison to a Distribution of County Values: Within State and Nation

For ease of interpretation and analysis, indicator data on the Community Dashboard is visually represented as a green-yellow-red gauge showing how the community is faring against a distribution of counties in the state or the United States. A distribution is created by taking all county values within the state or nation, ordering them from low to high, and dividing them into three groups (green, yellow, red) based on their order. Indicators with the poorest comparisons (“in the red”) scored high, whereas indicators with good comparisons (“in the green”) scored low.

Comparison to Values: State, National, and Targets

Your county is compared to the state value, the national value, and target values. Targets values include the nation-wide Healthy People 2020 (HP2020) goals as well as locally set goals. Healthy People 2020 goals are national objectives for improving the health of the nation set by the Department of Health and Human Services’

(DHHS) Healthy People Initiative. For all value comparisons, the scoring depends on whether the county value is better or worse than the comparison value, as well as how close the county value is to the target value.

Trend Over Time

The Mann-Kendall statistical test for trend was used to assess whether the county value is increasing over time or decreasing over time, and whether the trend is statistically significant. The trend comparison uses the four most recent comparable values for the county, and statistical significance is determined at the 90% confidence level. For each indicator with values available for four time periods, scoring was determined by direction of the trend and statistical significance.

Missing Values

Indicator scores are calculated using the comparison scores, availability of which depends on the data source. If the comparison type is possible for an adequate proportion of indicators on the community dashboard, it will be included in the indicator score. After exclusion of comparison types with inadequate availability, all missing comparisons are substituted with a neutral score for the purposes of calculating the indicator's weighted average. When information is unknown due to lack of comparable data, the neutral value assumes that the missing comparison score is neither good nor bad.

Indicator Scoring

Indicator scores are calculated as a weighted average of all included comparison scores. If none of the included comparison types are possible for an indicator, no score is calculated and the indicator is excluded from the data scoring results.

Topic Scoring

Indicator scores are averaged by topic area to calculate topic scores. Each indicator may be included in up to three topic areas if appropriate. Resulting scores range from 0-3, where a higher score indicates a greater level of need as evidenced by the data. A topic score is only calculated if it includes at least three indicators.

DATA SCORING RESULTS

The following tables list each indicator by topic area for each of the eight counties in Reid Health's service area. Secondary data for this report is up to date as of May 16th, 2019.

DARKE COUNTY, OHIO

| SCORE | ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
|-------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.17 | Non-Physician Primary Care Provider Rate | providers/ 100,000 population | 29.1 | | 86.2 | 88.2 | 2018 | 5 |
| 2.00 | Mental Health Provider Rate | providers/ 100,000 population | 69.9 | | 212.3 | 228.7 | 2018 | 5 |
| 1.86 | Children with Health Insurance | percent | 94.2 | 100 | 95.4 | | 2017 | 16 |
| 1.83 | Dentist Rate | dentists/ 100,000 population | 33 | | 61.6 | 68.4 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.72 | Primary Care Provider Rate | providers/ 100,000 population | 50.2 | | 76.7 | 75.4 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.50 | Preventable Hospital Stays: Medicare Population | discharges/ 1,000 Medicare enrollees | 58.3 | | 57 | 49.4 | 2015 | 17 |
| 1.42 | Clinical Care Ranking | ranking | 45 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.36 | Persons with Health Insurance | percent | 92.6 | 100 | 92.9 | | 2017 | 16 |
| 1.19 | Adults with Health Insurance: 18-64 | percent | 91.9 | 100 | 91.9 | | 2017 | 16 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | CANCER | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.78 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 population | 20.3 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 2011-2015 | 7 |
| 2.50 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 population | 183.3 | 161.4 | 179.3 | 163.5 | 2011-2015 | 7 |
| 2.33 | Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 51.9 | 39.9 | 41.7 | 39.2 | 2011-2015 | 7 |
| 1.94 | All Cancer Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 458.2 | | 456.3 | 441.2 | 2011-2015 | 7 |
| 1.83 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 population | 50.6 | 45.5 | 51.7 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 7 |
| 1.67 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Prostate Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 males | 20.7 | 21.8 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 2011-2015 | 7 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1.44 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 females</i> | 21.9 | 20.7 | 22.9 | 20.9 | 2011-2015 | 7 |
| 1.28 | Breast Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 females</i> | 114.5 | | 126.2 | 124.7 | 2011-2015 | 7 |
| 1.11 | Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 10.6 | | 11.7 | 11.6 | 2011-2015 | 7 |
| 1.00 | Cancer: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 7 | | 8.3 | 8.2 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.89 | Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 62.2 | | 69.3 | 60.2 | 2011-2015 | 7 |
| 0.89 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 65.2 | | 62.4 | 63.2 | 2015 | 17 |
| 0.72 | Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 males</i> | 92.4 | | 108 | 109 | 2011-2015 | 7 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | CHILDREN'S HEALTH | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.86 | Children with Health Insurance | <i>percent</i> | 94.2 | 100 | 95.4 | | 2017 | 16 |
| 1.50 | Child Abuse Rate (HP2020) | <i>cases/ 1,000 children</i> | 5.9 | | 7.3 | | 2017 | 2 |
| 1.25 | Children who are Overweight or Obese: 3rd Graders | <i>percent</i> | 24.1 | | | | 2009-2010 | 11 |
| 1.00 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 19.5 | | 20.3 | 17.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 1.00 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 1.3 | | | | 2015 | 20 |
| 0.89 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | <i>percent</i> | 21 | | 34 | 20 | 2016 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.75 | Physical Environment Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 82 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.58 | Health Behaviors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 47 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.58 | Mortality Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 52 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.42 | Clinical Care Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 45 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.25 | Morbidity Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 15 | | | | 2019 | 5 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1.25 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 17 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | DIABETES | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.28 | Diabetes: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 27.2 | | 27.7 | 27.2 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.22 | Adults 20+ with Diabetes | <i>percent</i> | 11.5 | | 11.7 | 10.2 | 2015 | 5 |
| 0.83 | Diabetic Monitoring: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 89.6 | | 85.4 | 85.7 | 2015 | 17 |
| 0.72 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 20 | | 25 | 21.2 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | ECONOMY | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.44 | Total Employment Change | <i>percent</i> | -1.1 | | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2015-2016 | 19 |
| 2.11 | SNAP Certified Stores | <i>stores/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.4 | | | | 2016 | 20 |
| 1.97 | Median Housing Unit Value | <i>dollars</i> | 113200 | | 135100 | 193500 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.83 | Per Capita Income | <i>dollars</i> | 24768 | | 29011 | 31177 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.61 | Unemployed Workers in Civilian Labor Force | <i>percent</i> | 4.4 | | 4.7 | 4.1 | February 2019 | 18 |
| 1.42 | Persons with Disability Living in Poverty (5-year) | <i>percent</i> | 29 | | 30.4 | 27.1 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.39 | People Living 200% Above Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 67.1 | | 67.5 | 67.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.33 | Median Household Income | <i>dollars</i> | 50064 | | 52407 | 57652 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.25 | Median Household Gross Rent | <i>dollars</i> | 645 | | 764 | 982 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.25 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 17 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.22 | Female Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | <i>percent</i> | 58.2 | | 58.9 | 58.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|----------------|------|--|------|------|-----------|----|
| 1.17 | Homeowner Vacancy Rate | <i>percent</i> | 1.5 | | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.11 | Severe Housing Problems | <i>percent</i> | 12.5 | | 14.5 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 5 |
| 1.06 | Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | <i>percent</i> | 63.6 | | 63.1 | 63 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.03 | Median Monthly Owner Costs for Households without a Mortgage | <i>dollars</i> | 392 | | 458 | 474 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.00 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 19.5 | | 20.3 | 17.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 1.00 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 2.4 | | | | 2015 | 20 |
| 0.89 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | <i>percent</i> | 21 | | 34 | 20 | 2016 | 6 |
| 0.81 | Mortgaged Owners Median Monthly Household Costs | <i>dollars</i> | 1056 | | 1247 | 1515 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.78 | Homeownership | <i>percent</i> | 66.1 | | 59.1 | 56 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.72 | Households with Cash Public Assistance Income | <i>percent</i> | 2.1 | | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.72 | Renters Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Rent | <i>percent</i> | 41.3 | | 46.7 | 50.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.67 | Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 12.1 | | 15.1 | 12.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 0.50 | Children Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 17.5 | | 21.3 | 20.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.50 | Income Inequality | | 0.4 | | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.50 | People Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 11.6 | | 14.9 | 14.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.39 | People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 5.2 | | 8 | 9.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.39 | Students Eligible for the Free Lunch Program | <i>percent</i> | 26.9 | | 40.2 | 42.6 | 2015-2016 | 8 |
| 0.33 | Young Children Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 17.3 | | 25.1 | 22.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.17 | Families Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 7.6 | | 10.8 | 10.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |

APPENDIX B

| SCORE | EDUCATION | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
|-------|--|----------------------------|--------------|--------|------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.00 | People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher | percent | 14.2 | | 27.2 | 30.9 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.94 | Student-to-Teacher Ratio | students/ teacher | 17.5 | | 17.6 | 16.5 | 2016-2017 | 8 |
| 1.17 | 4th Grade Students Proficient in Math | percent | 82.4 | | 47.7 | | 2016-2017 | 10 |
| 1.17 | 4th Grade Students Proficient in Reading | percent | 69.7 | | 38.7 | | 2016-2017 | 10 |
| 1.00 | 8th Grade Students Proficient in Math | percent | 60.9 | | 22.3 | | 2016-2017 | 10 |
| 1.00 | 8th Grade Students Proficient in Reading | percent | 69 | | 25.7 | | 2016-2017 | 10 |
| 1.00 | People 25+ with a High School Degree or Higher | percent | 89.5 | | 89.8 | 87.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.64 | High School Graduation | percent | 96.7 | 87 | 90.6 | 84.6 | 2016-2017 | 10 |
| SCORE | ENVIRONMENT | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.39 | Houses Built Prior to 1950 | percent | 41.5 | | 26.8 | 18 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.33 | Access to Exercise Opportunities | percent | 53.7 | | 84.1 | 83.9 | 2019 | 5 |
| 2.11 | SNAP Certified Stores | stores/ 1,000 population | 0.4 | | | | 2016 | 20 |
| 1.94 | Liquor Store Density | stores/ 100,000 population | 9.7 | | 6.7 | 10.5 | 2016 | 19 |
| 1.83 | Farmers Market Density | markets/ 1,000 population | 0 | | | | 2016 | 20 |
| 1.75 | Physical Environment Ranking | ranking | 82 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.61 | Months of Mild Drought or Worse | months per year | 9 | | | | 2016 | 9 |
| 1.61 | Number of Extreme Heat Days | days | 45 | | | | 2016 | 9 |
| 1.61 | Recognized Carcinogens Released into Air | pounds | 542 | | | | 2017 | 21 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1.39 | Number of Extreme Heat Events | <i>events</i> | 5 | | | | 2016 | 9 |
| 1.39 | Number of Extreme Precipitation Days | <i>days</i> | 137 | | | | 2016 | 9 |
| 1.39 | PBT Released | <i>pounds</i> | 1.2 | | | | 2017 | 21 |
| 1.33 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 2.3 | | | | 2015 | 20 |
| 1.33 | Recreation and Fitness Facilities | <i>facilities/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.1 | | | | 2014 | 20 |
| 1.22 | Daily Dose of UV Irradiance | <i>Joule per square meter</i> | 2298 | | 2351 | | 2015 | 9 |
| 1.17 | Fast Food Restaurant Density | <i>restaurants/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.6 | | | | 2014 | 20 |
| 1.17 | Grocery Store Density | <i>stores/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.2 | | | | 2014 | 20 |
| 1.11 | Severe Housing Problems | <i>percent</i> | 12.5 | | 14.5 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 5 |
| 1.00 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 1.3 | | | | 2015 | 20 |
| 1.00 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 2.4 | | | | 2015 | 20 |
| 1.00 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 1.2 | | | | 2015 | 20 |
| 1.00 | People with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 5.9 | | | | 2015 | 20 |
| 0.33 | Food Environment Index | | 8.3 | | 6.7 | 7.7 | 2019 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | EXERCISE, NUTRITION, & WEIGHT | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 3.00 | Adults 20+ who are Obese | <i>percent</i> | 36.5 | 30.5 | 31.8 | 28.5 | 2015 | 5 |
| 2.33 | Access to Exercise Opportunities | <i>percent</i> | 53.7 | | 84.1 | 83.9 | 2019 | 5 |
| 2.11 | SNAP Certified Stores | <i>stores/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.4 | | | | 2016 | 20 |
| 1.89 | Adults 20+ who are Sedentary | <i>percent</i> | 28.8 | 32.6 | 24.6 | 22.2 | 2015 | 5 |
| 1.83 | Farmers Market Density | <i>markets/ 1,000 population</i> | 0 | | | | 2016 | 20 |
| 1.72 | Workers who Walk to Work | <i>percent</i> | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--|-------------------------------|--------------|--------|------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.58 | Health Behaviors Ranking | ranking | 47 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.33 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 2.3 | | | | 2015 | 20 |
| 1.33 | Recreation and Fitness Facilities | facilities/ 1,000 population | 0.1 | | | | 2014 | 20 |
| 1.25 | Children who are Overweight or Obese: 3rd Graders | percent | 24.1 | | | | 2009-2010 | 11 |
| 1.17 | Fast Food Restaurant Density | restaurants/ 1,000 population | 0.6 | | | | 2014 | 20 |
| 1.17 | Grocery Store Density | stores/ 1,000 population | 0.2 | | | | 2014 | 20 |
| 1.00 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | percent | 19.5 | | 20.3 | 17.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 1.00 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 1.3 | | | | 2015 | 20 |
| 1.00 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 2.4 | | | | 2015 | 20 |
| 1.00 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 1.2 | | | | 2015 | 20 |
| 1.00 | People with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 5.9 | | | | 2015 | 20 |
| 0.89 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | percent | 21 | | 34 | 20 | 2016 | 6 |
| 0.67 | Food Insecurity Rate | percent | 12.1 | | 15.1 | 12.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 0.33 | Food Environment Index | | 8.3 | | 6.7 | 7.7 | 2019 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | HEART DISEASE & STROKE | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Heart Failure: Medicare Population | percent | 16.5 | | 14.8 | 13.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.61 | Atrial Fibrillation: Medicare Population | percent | 10.4 | | 8.9 | 8.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.50 | Hypertension: Medicare Population | percent | 62.7 | | 59.8 | 57.1 | 2017 | 4 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|---------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 2.39 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 126.4 | 103.4 | 104.8 | 94.8 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.11 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Heart Attack | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population 35+ years</i> | 87.1 | | 67 | | 2015 | 9 |
| 2.00 | Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 29.7 | | 27.9 | 26.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.56 | Hyperlipidemia: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 42.9 | | 42.5 | 40.7 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.50 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke) | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 38.7 | 34.8 | 41.4 | 37.5 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 0.78 | Stroke: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 3.3 | | 3.8 | 3.8 | 2017 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | IMMUNIZATIONS & INFECTIOUS DISEASES | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Influenza and Pneumonia | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 23.2 | | 15.5 | 14.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.44 | Gonorrhea Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 67.6 | | 206.6 | | 2017 | 12 |
| 0.89 | Chlamydia Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 191.2 | | 528.9 | | 2017 | 12 |
| 0.58 | Tuberculosis Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 0 | 1 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 2017 | 12 |
| 0.50 | Salmonella Infection Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 7.7 | 11.4 | 11.8 | | 2016 | 12 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MATERNAL, FETAL & INFANT HEALTH | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.08 | Infant Mortality Rate | <i>deaths/ 1,000 live births</i> | 8.2 | 6 | 7.5 | 6 | 2012 | 13 |
| 1.81 | Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy | <i>percent</i> | 19.2 | 1.4 | 17.8 | 9.2 | 2010 | 13 |
| 1.31 | Teen Birth Rate: 15-17 | <i>live births/ 1,000 females aged 15-17</i> | 7.3 | | | | 2017 | 13 |
| | | | 7 | | | | | |
| 1.11 | Babies with Low Birth Weight | <i>percent</i> | | 7.8 | | 8.3 | 2017 | 13 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1.08 | Babies with Very Low Birth Weight | <i>percent</i> | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 2017 | 13 |
| 0.83 | Preterm Births | <i>percent</i> | 8.9 | 9.4 | 10.4 | | 2017 | 13 |
| 0.81 | Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care | <i>percent</i> | 80.9 | 77.9 | 73 | 73.1 | 2010 | 13 |
| 0.72 | Teen Pregnancy Rate | <i>pregnancies/ 1,000 females aged 15-17</i> | 13.3 | 36.2 | 19.5 | | 2016 | 13 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MENTAL HEALTH & MENTAL DISORDERS | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.44 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 42.5 | | 32.7 | 30.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.28 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 16.2 | 10.2 | 14.3 | 13.6 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.00 | Mental Health Provider Rate | <i>providers/ 100,000 population</i> | 69.9 | | 212.3 | 228.7 | 2018 | 5 |
| 1.67 | Poor Mental Health: Average Number of Days | <i>days</i> | 4.1 | | 4.3 | 3.8 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.33 | Frequent Mental Distress | <i>percent</i> | 12.4 | | 13.5 | 15 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.11 | Depression: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 17.7 | | 19.7 | 17.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.78 | Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 9.3 | | 10.5 | 10.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MORTALITY DATA | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 3.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 93.2 | 36.4 | 65.9 | 46.7 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.83 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Influenza and Pneumonia | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 23.2 | | 15.5 | 14.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.83 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 42.5 | | 36.6 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 5 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|--------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|----|
| 2.78 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 20.3 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 2011-2015 | 7 |
| 2.67 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Falls | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 16.1 | 7.2 | 10 | 9.2 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.50 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 183.3 | 161.4 | 179.3 | 163.5 | 2011-2015 | 7 |
| 2.50 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 16.6 | 12.4 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.44 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 42.5 | | 32.7 | 30.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.39 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 126.4 | 103.4 | 104.8 | 94.8 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.33 | Premature Death | <i>years/ 100,000 population</i> | 8799.5 | | 8491.6 | 6900.6 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.28 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 16.2 | 10.2 | 14.3 | 13.6 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.11 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Heart Attack | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population 35+ years</i> | 87.1 | | 67 | | 2015 | 9 |
| 2.11 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths | <i>percent</i> | 35.1 | | 33.1 | 28.6 | 2013-2017 | 5 |
| 2.08 | Infant Mortality Rate | <i>deaths/ 1,000 live births</i> | 8.2 | 6 | 7.5 | 6 | 2012 | 13 |
| 1.94 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Poisonings | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 26.5 | | 38.5 | 19.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.83 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 50.6 | 45.5 | 51.7 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 7 |
| 1.67 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Prostate Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 males</i> | 20.7 | 21.8 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 2011-2015 | 7 |
| 1.67 | Life Expectancy | <i>years</i> | 77 | | 77 | 79.1 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 1.58 | Mortality Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 52 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.50 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke) | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 38.7 | 34.8 | 41.4 | 37.5 | 2015-2017 | 3 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1.44 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 females</i> | 21.9 | 20.7 | 22.9 | 20.9 | 2011-2015 | 7 |
| 0.94 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Kidney Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 12.4 | | 14.9 | 13.2 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 0.72 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 20 | | 25 | 21.2 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 0.56 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 39.6 | | 48.5 | 41 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | OLDER ADULTS & AGING | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Heart Failure: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 16.5 | | 14.8 | 13.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.67 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Falls | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 16.1 | 7.2 | 10 | 9.2 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.61 | Atrial Fibrillation: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 10.4 | | 8.9 | 8.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.50 | Hypertension: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 62.7 | | 59.8 | 57.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.44 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 42.5 | | 32.7 | 30.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.00 | Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 29.7 | | 27.9 | 26.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.83 | Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 24.9 | | 24.9 | 24 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.56 | Hyperlipidemia: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 42.9 | | 42.5 | 40.7 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.44 | COPD: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 12.7 | | 13.6 | 11.7 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.33 | People 65+ Living Alone | <i>percent</i> | 27.5 | | 28.8 | 26.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.28 | Diabetes: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 27.2 | | 27.7 | 27.2 | 2017 | 4 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------------|--------------|--------|------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.17 | Rheumatoid Arthritis or Osteoarthritis: Medicare Population | percent | 31.5 | | 35.7 | 33.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.11 | Depression: Medicare Population | percent | 17.7 | | 19.7 | 17.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.00 | Cancer: Medicare Population | percent | 7 | | 8.3 | 8.2 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.00 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 1.2 | | | | 2015 | 20 |
| 0.89 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | percent | 65.2 | | 62.4 | 63.2 | 2015 | 17 |
| 0.83 | Diabetic Monitoring: Medicare Population | percent | 89.6 | | 85.4 | 85.7 | 2015 | 17 |
| 0.78 | Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia: Medicare Population | percent | 9.3 | | 10.5 | 10.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.78 | Asthma: Medicare Population | percent | 4.3 | | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.78 | Stroke: Medicare Population | percent | 3.3 | | 3.8 | 3.8 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.72 | Osteoporosis: Medicare Population | percent | 5 | | 6 | 6.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.39 | People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 5.2 | | 8 | 9.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.83 | Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population | percent | 24.9 | | 24.9 | 24 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.17 | Rheumatoid Arthritis or Osteoarthritis: Medicare Population | percent | 31.5 | | 35.7 | 33.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.94 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Kidney Disease | deaths/ 100,000 population | 12.4 | | 14.9 | 13.2 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 0.72 | Osteoporosis: Medicare Population | percent | 5 | | 6 | 6.4 | 2017 | 4 |

APPENDIX B

| SCORE | PREVENTION & SAFETY | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
|-------|---|----------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 3.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries | deaths/ 100,000 population | 93.2 | 36.4 | 65.9 | 46.7 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.83 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | deaths/ 100,000 population | 42.5 | | 36.6 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.67 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Falls | deaths/ 100,000 population | 16.1 | 7.2 | 10 | 9.2 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.94 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Poisonings | deaths/ 100,000 population | 26.5 | | 38.5 | 19.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.11 | Severe Housing Problems | percent | 12.5 | | 14.5 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 5 |
| SCORE | PUBLIC SAFETY | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.50 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions | deaths/ 100,000 population | 16.6 | 12.4 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.11 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths | percent | 35.1 | | 33.1 | 28.6 | 2013-2017 | 5 |
| 1.50 | Child Abuse Rate (HP2020) | cases/ 1,000 children | 5.9 | | 7.3 | | 2017 | 2 |
| 0.81 | Violent Crime Rate | crimes/ 100,000 population | 89.7 | | 291.4 | 373.7 | 2015 | 14 |
| SCORE | RESPIRATORY DISEASES | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Influenza and Pneumonia | deaths/ 100,000 population | 23.2 | | 15.5 | 14.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.83 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 population | 50.6 | 45.5 | 51.7 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 7 |
| 1.44 | COPD: Medicare Population | percent | 12.7 | | 13.6 | 11.7 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.89 | Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 62.2 | | 69.3 | 60.2 | 2011-2015 | 7 |

APPENDIX B

| 0.78 | Asthma: Medicare Population | percent | 4.3 | | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2017 | 4 |
|-------|---|----------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| 0.58 | Tuberculosis Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 0 | 1 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 2017 | 12 |
| 0.56 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases | deaths/ 100,000 population | 39.6 | | 48.5 | 41 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.44 | Total Employment Change | percent | -1.1 | | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2015-2016 | 19 |
| 2.00 | People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher | percent | 14.2 | | 27.2 | 30.9 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.97 | Median Housing Unit Value | dollars | 113200 | | 135100 | 193500 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.83 | Per Capita Income | dollars | 24768 | | 29011 | 31177 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.75 | Households with an Internet Subscription | percent | 73.3 | | 77.8 | 78.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.75 | Households with One or More Types of Computing Devices | percent | 82.5 | | 85.8 | 87.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.50 | Child Abuse Rate (HP2020) | cases/ 1,000 children | 5.9 | | 7.3 | | 2017 | 2 |
| 1.36 | Persons with Health Insurance | percent | 92.6 | 100 | 92.9 | | 2017 | 16 |
| 1.33 | Median Household Income | dollars | 50064 | | 52407 | 57652 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.33 | People 65+ Living Alone | percent | 27.5 | | 28.8 | 26.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.28 | Mean Travel Time to Work | minutes | 23.2 | | 23.4 | 26.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.25 | Median Household Gross Rent | dollars | 645 | | 764 | 982 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.25 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | ranking | 17 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.22 | Female Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | percent | 58.2 | | 58.9 | 58.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.17 | Single-Parent Households | percent | 29 | | 35.7 | 33.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.17 | Voter Turnout: Presidential Election | percent | 75.8 | | 71.3 | | 2016 | 15 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|---|---------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1.06 | Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | <i>percent</i> | 63.6 | | 63.1 | 63 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.03 | Median Monthly Owner Costs for Households without a Mortgage | <i>dollars</i> | 392 | | 458 | 474 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.00 | People 25+ with a High School Degree or Higher | <i>percent</i> | 89.5 | | 89.8 | 87.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.81 | Mortgaged Owners Median Monthly Household Costs | <i>dollars</i> | 1056 | | 1247 | 1515 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.78 | Homeownership | <i>percent</i> | 66.1 | | 59.1 | 56 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.61 | Linguistic Isolation | <i>percent</i> | 0.1 | | 1.4 | 4.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.50 | Children Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 17.5 | | 21.3 | 20.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.50 | People Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 11.6 | | 14.9 | 14.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.39 | Social Associations | <i>membership associations/ 10,000 population</i> | 17.4 | | 11.2 | 9.3 | 2016 | 5 |
| 0.33 | Young Children Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 17.3 | | 25.1 | 22.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | SUBSTANCE ABUSE | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 42.5 | | 36.6 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.11 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths | <i>percent</i> | 35.1 | | 33.1 | 28.6 | 2013-2017 | 5 |
| 1.94 | Liquor Store Density | <i>stores/ 100,000 population</i> | 9.7 | | 6.7 | 10.5 | 2016 | 19 |
| 1.81 | Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy | <i>percent</i> | 19.2 | 1.4 | 17.8 | 9.2 | 2010 | 13 |
| 1.67 | Adults who Smoke | <i>percent</i> | 19.8 | 12 | 22.5 | 17 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.58 | Health Behaviors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 47 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.17 | Adults who Drink Excessively | <i>percent</i> | 17.8 | 25.4 | 19.1 | 18 | 2016 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |

| SCORE | TRANSPORTATION | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
|-------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------|------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.50 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 16.6 | 12.4 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.28 | Workers who Drive Alone to Work | <i>percent</i> | 84.8 | | 83.4 | 76.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.11 | Workers Commuting by Public Transportation | <i>percent</i> | 0.6 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 5.1 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.72 | Workers who Walk to Work | <i>percent</i> | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.61 | Solo Drivers with a Long Commute | <i>percent</i> | 31.7 | | 30.3 | 35.2 | 2013-2017 | 5 |
| 1.33 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 2.3 | | | | 2015 | 20 |
| 1.28 | Mean Travel Time to Work | <i>minutes</i> | 23.2 | | 23.4 | 26.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.72 | Households without a Vehicle | <i>percent</i> | 5.5 | | 8.3 | 8.8 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | WELLNESS & LIFESTYLE | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.67 | Life Expectancy | <i>years</i> | 77 | | 77 | 79.1 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 1.33 | Poor Physical Health: Average Number of Days | <i>days</i> | 3.7 | | 4 | 3.7 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.25 | Morbidity Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 15 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.17 | Insufficient Sleep | <i>percent</i> | 35.4 | | 38 | 38 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.17 | Self-Reported General Health Assessment: Poor or Fair | <i>percent</i> | 15.8 | | 17 | 16 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.00 | Frequent Physical Distress | <i>percent</i> | 11.4 | | 12.5 | 15 | 2016 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | WOMEN'S HEALTH | UNITS | DARKE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.44 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 females</i> | 21.9 | 20.7 | 22.9 | 20.9 | 2011-2015 | 7 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------------------------|-------|--|-------|-------|-----------|----|
| 1.28 | Breast Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 females</i> | 114.5 | | 126.2 | 124.7 | 2011-2015 | 7 |
| 0.89 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 65.2 | | 62.4 | 63.2 | 2015 | 17 |

APPENDIX B
FAYETTE COUNTY, INDIANA

| SCORE | ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
|-------|--|---|----------------|--------|---------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.28 | Non-Physician Primary Care Provider Rate | <i>providers/ 100,000 population</i> | 51.7 | | 80.3 | 88.2 | 2018 | 5 |
| 2.06 | Dentist Rate | <i>dentists/ 100,000 population</i> | 38.8 | | 55.2 | 68.4 | 2017 | 5 |
| 2.06 | Mental Health Provider Rate | <i>providers/ 100,000 population</i> | 68.9 | | 149.5 | 228.7 | 2018 | 5 |
| 1.72 | Primary Care Provider Rate | <i>providers/ 100,000 population</i> | 51.4 | | 66.9 | 75.4 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.58 | Clinical Care Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 57 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.50 | Preventable Hospital Stays: Medicare Population | <i>discharges/ 1,000 Medicare enrollees</i> | 57 | | 56.8 | 49.4 | 2015 | 15 |
| 1.42 | Adults with Health Insurance: 18-64 | <i>percent</i> | 88.9 | 100 | 89 | | 2017 | 14 |
| 1.14 | Children with Health Insurance | <i>percent</i> | 94.4 | 100 | 93.7 | | 2017 | 14 |
| 1.14 | Persons with Health Insurance | <i>percent</i> | 90.4 | 100 | 90.4 | | 2017 | 14 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | CANCER | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.33 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 females</i> | 25.5 | 20.7 | 21.4 | 20.9 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.33 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 204.6 | 161.4 | 181 | 163.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.33 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 64.8 | 45.5 | 53.4 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.11 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Prostate Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 males</i> | 22.9 | 21.8 | 20.4 | 19.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.89 | Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 77.4 | | 72.8 | 60.2 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.78 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 61.4 | | 62.3 | 63.2 | 2015 | 15 |
| 1.06 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 15.2 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 0.78 | Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 37.7 | 39.9 | 42.9 | 39.2 | 2011-2015 | 10 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 0.72 | All Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 404 | | 447 | 441.2 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 0.50 | Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 10.1 | | 12 | 11.6 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 0.39 | Breast Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 females</i> | 73.5 | | 121.7 | 124.7 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 0.39 | Cancer: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 6.2 | | 7.8 | 8.2 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.17 | Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 males</i> | 75 | | 92.7 | 109 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | CHILDREN'S HEALTH | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.11 | Child Abuse Rate | <i>cases/ 1,000 children</i> | 26.7 | | 17.1 | | 2015 | 2 |
| 2.00 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 21.6 | | 17.7 | 17.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 1.67 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 5.1 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.14 | Children with Health Insurance | <i>percent</i> | 94.4 | 100 | 93.7 | | 2017 | 14 |
| 0.50 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | <i>percent</i> | 15 | | 29 | 20 | 2016 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.75 | Health Behaviors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 88 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.75 | Morbidity Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 83 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.75 | Mortality Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 92 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.75 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 89 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.58 | Clinical Care Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 57 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.58 | Physical Environment Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 62 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | DIABETES | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.39 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 39.6 | | 26.5 | 21.2 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.28 | Adults 20+ with Diabetes | <i>percent</i> | 13.1 | | 11.5 | 10.2 | 2015 | 5 |

APPENDIX B

| 1.94 | Diabetes: Medicare Population | percent | 28.3 | | 28.1 | 27.2 | 2017 | 4 |
|-------|--|---------|----------------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.89 | Diabetic Monitoring: Medicare Population | percent | 83.9 | | 86.1 | 85.7 | 2015 | 15 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | ECONOMY | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.61 | Female Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | percent | 49.1 | | 58.9 | 58.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.61 | Households with Cash Public Assistance Income | percent | 3.1 | | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.50 | Families Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 15.2 | | 10.3 | 10.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.44 | People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 11 | | 7.5 | 9.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.44 | Unemployed Workers in Civilian Labor Force | percent | 5.2 | | 4.1 | 4.1 | February 2019 | 16 |
| 2.39 | Homeowner Vacancy Rate | percent | 4.2 | | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.25 | Median Housing Unit Value | dollars | 81400 | | 130200 | 193500 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.25 | Persons with Disability Living in Poverty (5-year) | percent | 36.9 | | 27 | 27.1 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Children Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 24.1 | | 20.4 | 20.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | People Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 18.2 | | 14.6 | 14.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | percent | 55.5 | | 63.8 | 63 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Renters Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Rent | percent | 54.8 | | 47.9 | 50.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Students Eligible for the Free Lunch Program | percent | 52.1 | | 39.6 | 40.4 | 2016-2017 | 11 |
| 2.22 | Young Children Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 30.1 | | 23.7 | 22.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.00 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | percent | 21.6 | | 17.7 | 17.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 2.00 | Food Insecurity Rate | percent | 15.6 | | 13.7 | 12.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 2.00 | Median Household Income | dollars | 41476 | | 52182 | 57652 | 2013-2017 | 1 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 2.00 | People Living 200% Above Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 58.1 | | 66.5 | 67.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.00 | Per Capita Income | <i>dollars</i> | 22428 | | 27305 | 31177 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.83 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 8.3 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.78 | SNAP Certified Stores | <i>stores/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.8 | | | | 2016 | 18 |
| 1.75 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 89 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.67 | Homeownership | <i>percent</i> | 59.7 | | 61.2 | 56 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.50 | Income Inequality | | 0.4 | | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.50 | Severe Housing Problems | <i>percent</i> | 15.9 | | 13.7 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 5 |
| 1.25 | Median Household Gross Rent | <i>dollars</i> | 680 | | 782 | 982 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.14 | Median Monthly Owner Costs for Households without a Mortgage | <i>dollars</i> | 368 | | 389 | 474 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.64 | Mortgaged Owners Median Monthly Household Costs | <i>dollars</i> | 902 | | 1109 | 1515 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.50 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | <i>percent</i> | 15 | | 29 | 20 | 2016 | 6 |
| 0.39 | Total Employment Change | <i>percent</i> | 5.8 | | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2015-2016 | 17 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | EDUCATION | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.39 | People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher | <i>percent</i> | 11.1 | | 25.3 | 30.9 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.83 | People 25+ with a High School Degree or Higher | <i>percent</i> | 82 | | 88.3 | 87.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.72 | Student-to-Teacher Ratio | <i>students/ teacher</i> | 17.1 | | 17.4 | 16.5 | 2016-2017 | 11 |
| 1.44 | 8th Grade Students Proficient in English/Language Arts | <i>percent</i> | 62.4 | | 60.7 | | 2017 | 2 |
| 1.44 | 8th Grade Students Proficient in Math | <i>percent</i> | 59.4 | | 54.4 | | 2017 | 2 |
| 1.36 | High School Graduation | <i>percent</i> | 91.8 | 87 | 88.7 | 84.6 | 2017 | 2 |

APPENDIX B

| 1.11 | 4th Grade Students Proficient in English/Language Arts | percent | 72.7 | | 64.9 | | 2017 | 2 |
|-------|--|-------------------------------|----------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.00 | 4th Grade Students Proficient in Math | percent | 70.1 | | 61.2 | | 2017 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | ENVIRONMENT | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.00 | Fast Food Restaurant Density | restaurants/ 1,000 population | 1 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 2.00 | Houses Built Prior to 1950 | percent | 32.1 | | 23.4 | 18 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.94 | Grocery Store Density | stores/ 1,000 population | 0.1 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 1.83 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 3.2 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.83 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 8.3 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.83 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 4 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.78 | SNAP Certified Stores | stores/ 1,000 population | 0.8 | | | | 2016 | 18 |
| 1.67 | Access to Exercise Opportunities | percent | 71.3 | | 75.3 | 83.9 | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.67 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 5.1 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.67 | People with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 21.4 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.61 | Months of Mild Drought or Worse | months per year | 5 | | | | 2016 | 13 |
| 1.61 | Number of Extreme Heat Events | events | 7 | | | | 2016 | 13 |
| 1.61 | PBT Released | pounds | 10714.1 | | | | 2017 | 19 |
| 1.61 | Recognized Carcinogens Released into Air | pounds | 452 | | | | 2017 | 19 |
| 1.58 | Physical Environment Ranking | ranking | 62 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.50 | Food Environment Index | | 7.2 | | 7.1 | 7.7 | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.50 | Severe Housing Problems | percent | 15.9 | | 13.7 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 5 |
| 1.39 | Number of Extreme Heat Days | days | 25 | | | | 2016 | 13 |
| 1.33 | Daily Dose of UV Irradiance | Joule per square meter | 2427 | | 2427 | | 2015 | 13 |
| 1.33 | Farmers Market Density | markets/ 1,000 population | 0 | | | | 2016 | 18 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1.33 | Recreation and Fitness Facilities | <i>facilities/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.1 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 1.17 | Number of Extreme Precipitation Days | <i>days</i> | 133 | | | | 2016 | 13 |
| 0.78 | Liquor Store Density | <i>stores/ 100,000 population</i> | 8.6 | | 12.5 | 10.5 | 2016 | 17 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | EXERCISE, NUTRITION, & WEIGHT | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 3.00 | Adults 20+ who are Obese | <i>percent</i> | 38.1 | 30.5 | 32.8 | 28.5 | 2015 | 5 |
| 2.61 | Workers who Walk to Work | <i>percent</i> | 1.3 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.11 | Adults 20+ who are Sedentary | <i>percent</i> | 29.9 | 32.6 | 25.1 | 22.2 | 2015 | 5 |
| 2.00 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 21.6 | | 17.7 | 17.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 2.00 | Fast Food Restaurant Density | <i>restaurants/ 1,000 population</i> | 1 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 2.00 | Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 15.6 | | 13.7 | 12.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 1.94 | Grocery Store Density | <i>stores/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.1 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 1.83 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 3.2 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.83 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 8.3 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.83 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 4 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.78 | SNAP Certified Stores | <i>stores/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.8 | | | | 2016 | 18 |
| 1.75 | Health Behaviors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 88 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.67 | Access to Exercise Opportunities | <i>percent</i> | 71.3 | | 75.3 | 83.9 | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.67 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 5.1 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.67 | People with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 21.4 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.50 | Food Environment Index | | 7.2 | | 7.1 | 7.7 | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.33 | Farmers Market Density | <i>markets/ 1,000 population</i> | 0 | | | | 2016 | 18 |
| 1.33 | Recreation and Fitness Facilities | <i>facilities/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.1 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 0.50 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | <i>percent</i> | 15 | | 29 | 20 | 2016 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX B

| SCORE | HEART DISEASE & STROKE | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
|-------|---|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------|---------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.83 | Heart Failure: Medicare Population | percent | 19.9 | | 15 | 13.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.67 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease | deaths/ 100,000 population | 155.1 | 103.4 | 101.9 | 94.8 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.61 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke) | deaths/ 100,000 population | 46.6 | 34.8 | 39.6 | 37.5 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.61 | Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population | percent | 33.7 | | 28.3 | 26.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.44 | Hypertension: Medicare Population | percent | 63.2 | | 59.4 | 57.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.89 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Heart Attack | deaths/ 100,000 population 35+ years | 127.5 | | 75.6 | | 2015 | 13 |
| 1.00 | Atrial Fibrillation: Medicare Population | percent | 7.7 | | 8.4 | 8.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.00 | Hyperlipidemia: Medicare Population | percent | 40.5 | | 41.3 | 40.7 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.72 | Stroke: Medicare Population | percent | 3.1 | | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2017 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | IMMUNIZATIONS & INFECTIOUS DISEASES | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.11 | Hepatitis C Prevalence | Rate per 100,000 population | 452.4 | | 126.1 | | 2017 | 8 |
| 0.94 | Chlamydia Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 264.6 | | 466 | 497.3 | 2016 | 12 |
| 0.83 | Salmonella Infection Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 0 | 11.4 | 11.1 | | 2017 | 8 |
| 0.67 | Gonorrhea Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 21.3 | | 142.8 | 145.8 | 2016 | 12 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MATERNAL, FETAL & INFANT HEALTH | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.19 | Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care | percent | 68 | 77.9 | 68.6 | 77.3 | 2017 | 8 |
| 2.14 | Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy | percent | 21.2 | 1.4 | 13.5 | 6.9 | 2017 | 8 |

APPENDIX B

| 1.89 | Teen Birth Rate: 15-19 | <i>live births/ 1,000 females aged 15-19</i> | 44.6 | | 22.8 | | 2017 | 8 |
|-------|---|--|----------------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.81 | Preterm Births (OE) | <i>percent</i> | 10.4 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 2017 | 8 |
| 1.47 | Babies with Low Birth Weight | <i>percent</i> | 7.9 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 2017 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MENTAL HEALTH & MENTAL DISORDERS | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.50 | Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 11.8 | | 11.1 | 10.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.44 | Depression: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 21.9 | | 20.3 | 17.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.42 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 29.3 | 10.2 | 14 | 12.5 | 2011-2013 | 3 |
| 2.33 | Poor Mental Health: Average Number of Days | <i>days</i> | 4.5 | | 4.3 | 3.8 | 2016 | 5 |
| 2.28 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 42.5 | | 34.4 | 30.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.06 | Mental Health Provider Rate | <i>providers/ 100,000 population</i> | 68.9 | | 149.5 | 228.7 | 2018 | 5 |
| 1.67 | Frequent Mental Distress | <i>percent</i> | 13.5 | | 13.3 | 15 | 2016 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MORTALITY DATA | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 3.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 117.1 | 36.4 | 52.7 | 46.7 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.83 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 70 | | 23.2 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.83 | Premature Death | <i>years/ 100,000 population</i> | 14605.5 | | 8237.6 | 6900.6 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.67 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 155.1 | 103.4 | 101.9 | 94.8 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.61 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke) | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 46.6 | 34.8 | 39.6 | 37.5 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.61 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Kidney Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 26.1 | | 18.6 | 13.2 | 2015-2017 | 3 |

APPENDIX B

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|-------|---|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------|---------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.42 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide | deaths/ 100,000 population | 29.3 | 10.2 | 14 | 12.5 | 2011-2013 | 3 |
| 2.39 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes | deaths/ 100,000 population | 39.6 | | 26.5 | 21.2 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.36 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Poisonings | deaths/ 100,000 population | 49.4 | | 24.3 | 19.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.33 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 females | 25.5 | 20.7 | 21.4 | 20.9 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.33 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 population | 204.6 | 161.4 | 181 | 163.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.33 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 population | 64.8 | 45.5 | 53.4 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.28 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease | deaths/ 100,000 population | 42.5 | | 34.4 | 30.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.17 | Life Expectancy | years | 72 | | 77.1 | 79.1 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.11 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Prostate Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 males | 22.9 | 21.8 | 20.4 | 19.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.89 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases | deaths/ 100,000 population | 59.7 | | 55 | 41 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.89 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Heart Attack | deaths/ 100,000 population 35+ years | 127.5 | | 75.6 | | 2015 | 13 |
| 1.75 | Mortality Ranking | ranking | 92 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.06 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 population | 15.2 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 0.50 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths | percent | 13.3 | | 20.8 | 28.6 | 2013-2017 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | OLDER ADULTS & AGING | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population | percent | 28.7 | | 25.1 | 24 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.83 | Heart Failure: Medicare Population | percent | 19.9 | | 15 | 13.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.61 | Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population | percent | 33.7 | | 28.3 | 26.9 | 2017 | 4 |

APPENDIX B

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|-------|---|----------------------------|----------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.61 | Osteoporosis: Medicare Population | percent | 7.7 | | 6.2 | 6.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.50 | Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia: Medicare Population | percent | 11.8 | | 11.1 | 10.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.44 | COPD: Medicare Population | percent | 16.2 | | 14.4 | 11.7 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.44 | Depression: Medicare Population | percent | 21.9 | | 20.3 | 17.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.44 | Hypertension: Medicare Population | percent | 63.2 | | 59.4 | 57.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.44 | People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 11 | | 7.5 | 9.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.28 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease | deaths/ 100,000 population | 42.5 | | 34.4 | 30.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.94 | Diabetes: Medicare Population | percent | 28.3 | | 28.1 | 27.2 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.89 | Diabetic Monitoring: Medicare Population | percent | 83.9 | | 86.1 | 85.7 | 2015 | 15 |
| 1.83 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 4 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.78 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | percent | 61.4 | | 62.3 | 63.2 | 2015 | 15 |
| 1.06 | People 65+ Living Alone | percent | 26 | | 27.7 | 26.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.00 | Atrial Fibrillation: Medicare Population | percent | 7.7 | | 8.4 | 8.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.00 | Hyperlipidemia: Medicare Population | percent | 40.5 | | 41.3 | 40.7 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.89 | Rheumatoid Arthritis or Osteoarthritis: Medicare Population | percent | 31.5 | | 34.5 | 33.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.83 | Asthma: Medicare Population | percent | 4.1 | | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.72 | Stroke: Medicare Population | percent | 3.1 | | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.39 | Cancer: Medicare Population | percent | 6.2 | | 7.8 | 8.2 | 2017 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population | percent | 28.7 | | 25.1 | 24 | 2017 | 4 |

APPENDIX B

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|-------|---|----------------------------|----------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.61 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Kidney Disease | deaths/ 100,000 population | 26.1 | | 18.6 | 13.2 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.61 | Osteoporosis: Medicare Population | percent | 7.7 | | 6.2 | 6.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.89 | Rheumatoid Arthritis or Osteoarthritis: Medicare Population | percent | 31.5 | | 34.5 | 33.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | PREVENTION & SAFETY | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 3.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries | deaths/ 100,000 population | 117.1 | 36.4 | 52.7 | 46.7 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.83 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | deaths/ 100,000 population | 70 | | 23.2 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.36 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Poisonings | deaths/ 100,000 population | 49.4 | | 24.3 | 19.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.50 | Severe Housing Problems | percent | 15.9 | | 13.7 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | RESPIRATORY DISEASES | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.44 | COPD: Medicare Population | percent | 16.2 | | 14.4 | 11.7 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.33 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 population | 64.8 | 45.5 | 53.4 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.89 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases | deaths/ 100,000 population | 59.7 | | 55 | 41 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.89 | Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 77.4 | | 72.8 | 60.2 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 0.83 | Asthma: Medicare Population | percent | 4.1 | | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.61 | Female Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | percent | 49.1 | | 58.9 | 58.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.61 | Single-Parent Households | percent | 43.6 | | 33.6 | 33.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|-----------------------|-------|-----|--------|--------|-----------|----|
| 2.39 | People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher | percent | 11.1 | | 25.3 | 30.9 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.25 | Households with an Internet Subscription | percent | 62.8 | | 75.9 | 78.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.25 | Median Housing Unit Value | dollars | 81400 | | 130200 | 193500 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Children Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 24.1 | | 20.4 | 20.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | People Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 18.2 | | 14.6 | 14.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | percent | 55.5 | | 63.8 | 63 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Young Children Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 30.1 | | 23.7 | 22.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.11 | Child Abuse Rate | cases/ 1,000 children | 26.7 | | 17.1 | | 2015 | 2 |
| 2.00 | Median Household Income | dollars | 41476 | | 52182 | 57652 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.00 | Per Capita Income | dollars | 22428 | | 27305 | 31177 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.94 | Mean Travel Time to Work | minutes | 26.1 | | 23.4 | 26.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.92 | Households with One or More Types of Computing Devices | percent | 79.3 | | 85.5 | 87.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.83 | People 25+ with a High School Degree or Higher | percent | 82 | | 88.3 | 87.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.75 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | ranking | 89 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.67 | Homeownership | percent | 59.7 | | 61.2 | 56 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.67 | Voter Turnout: Presidential Election | percent | 56 | | 58 | | 2016 | 7 |
| 1.25 | Median Household Gross Rent | dollars | 680 | | 782 | 982 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.14 | Median Monthly Owner Costs for Households without a Mortgage | dollars | 368 | | 389 | 474 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.14 | Persons with Health Insurance | percent | 90.4 | 100 | 90.4 | | 2017 | 14 |
| 1.06 | People 65+ Living Alone | percent | 26 | | 27.7 | 26.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.64 | Mortgaged Owners Median Monthly Household Costs | dollars | 902 | | 1109 | 1515 | 2013-2017 | 1 |

APPENDIX B

| 0.61 | Linguistic Isolation | percent | 0.2 | | 1.7 | 4.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
|-------|---|---|-------------------|--------|---------|------|-----------------------|--------|
| 0.39 | Social Associations | membership associations/ 10,000 population | 17.6 | | 12.3 | 9.3 | 2016 | 5 |
| 0.39 | Total Employment Change | percent | 5.8 | | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2015-2016 | 17 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | SUBSTANCE ABUSE | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | deaths/ 100,000 population | 70 | | 23.2 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.50 | Adults who Smoke | percent | 23 | 12 | 21.1 | 17 | 2016 | 5 |
| 2.14 | Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy | percent | 21.2 | 1.4 | 13.5 | 6.9 | 2017 | 8 |
| 2.11 | Non-Fatal Emergency Department Visits due to Opioid Overdoses | Rate per 100,000 population | 387.8 | | 122.5 | | 2017 | 8 |
| 1.75 | Health Behaviors Ranking | ranking | 88 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.50 | Substance Abuse Treatment Rate: Alcohol | Rate per 100,000 population | 273.1 | | 197.1 | | 2015 | 8 |
| 0.78 | Liquor Store Density | stores/ 100,000 population | 8.6 | | 12.5 | 10.5 | 2016 | 17 |
| 0.50 | Adults who Drink Excessively | percent | 15.2 | 25.4 | 18.6 | 18 | 2016 | 5 |
| 0.50 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths | percent | 13.3 | | 20.8 | 28.6 | 2013-2017 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | TRANSPORTATION | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.61 | Workers who Walk to Work | percent | 1.3 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.33 | Solo Drivers with a Long Commute | percent | 37.2 | | 30.7 | 35.2 | 2013-2017 | 5 |
| 2.28 | Workers who Drive Alone to Work | percent | 84.8 | | 83 | 76.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.06 | Households without a Vehicle | percent | 8.7 | | 6.7 | 8.8 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.94 | Mean Travel Time to Work | minutes | 26.1 | | 23.4 | 26.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.89 | Workers Commuting by Public Transportation | percent | 0.4 | 5.5 | 1 | 5.1 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.83 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 3.2 | | | | 2015 | 18 |

APPENDIX B

| SCORE | WELLNESS & LIFESTYLE | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
|-------|---|-------------------------|----------------|--------|---------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.50 | Poor Physical Health: Average Number of Days | days | 4.4 | | 3.9 | 3.7 | 2016 | 5 |
| 2.33 | Self-Reported General Health Assessment: Poor or Fair | percent | 20.2 | | 17.7 | 16 | 2016 | 5 |
| 2.17 | Life Expectancy | years | 72 | | 77.1 | 79.1 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 1.83 | Frequent Physical Distress | percent | 13.4 | | 11.9 | 15 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.75 | Morbidity Ranking | ranking | 83 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.50 | Insufficient Sleep | percent | 34.5 | | 36 | 38 | 2016 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | WOMEN'S HEALTH | UNITS | FAYETTE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.33 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 females | 25.5 | 20.7 | 21.4 | 20.9 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.78 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | percent | 61.4 | | 62.3 | 63.2 | 2015 | 15 |
| 0.39 | Breast Cancer Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 females | 73.5 | | 121.7 | 124.7 | 2011-2015 | 10 |

APPENDIX B
FRANKLIN COUNTY, INDIANA

| SCORE | ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
|-------|---|---|-----------------|--------|---------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.39 | Non-Physician Primary Care Provider Rate | <i>providers/ 100,000 population</i> | 31 | | 80.3 | 88.2 | 2018 | 5 |
| 2.17 | Mental Health Provider Rate | <i>providers/ 100,000 population</i> | 31 | | 149.5 | 228.7 | 2018 | 5 |
| 1.47 | Children with Health Insurance | <i>percent</i> | 93.5 | 100 | 93.7 | | 2017 | 14 |
| 1.25 | Clinical Care Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 10 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.22 | Preventable Hospital Stays: Medicare Population | <i>discharges/ 1,000 Medicare enrollees</i> | 54 | | 56.8 | 49.4 | 2015 | 15 |
| 1.19 | Adults with Health Insurance: 18-64 | <i>percent</i> | 90.1 | 100 | 89 | | 2017 | 14 |
| 0.97 | Persons with Health Insurance | <i>percent</i> | 91.1 | 100 | 90.4 | | 2017 | 14 |
| 0.56 | Primary Care Provider Rate | <i>providers/ 100,000 population</i> | 79.2 | | 66.9 | 75.4 | 2016 | 5 |
| 0.50 | Dentist Rate | <i>dentists/ 100,000 population</i> | 61.9 | | 55.2 | 68.4 | 2017 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | CANCER | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.67 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Prostate Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 males</i> | 28.8 | 21.8 | 20.4 | 19.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.61 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 52.5 | | 62.3 | 63.2 | 2015 | 15 |
| 2.33 | Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 76.5 | | 72.8 | 60.2 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.28 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 females</i> | 23.4 | 20.7 | 21.8 | 21.2 | 2010-2014 | 10 |
| 2.17 | Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 13.8 | | 12 | 11.6 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.89 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 182.6 | 161.4 | 181 | 163.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.83 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 54.6 | 45.5 | 53.4 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 10 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.72 | Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 40.7 | 39.9 | 42.9 | 39.2 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.50 | All Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 440.8 | | 447 | 441.2 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.28 | Breast Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 females</i> | 114.5 | | 121.7 | 124.7 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.11 | Cancer: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 7.2 | | 7.8 | 8.2 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.72 | Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 males</i> | 85.9 | | 92.7 | 109 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 0.28 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 13.1 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | CHILDREN'S HEALTH | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.61 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | <i>percent</i> | 39 | | 29 | 20 | 2016 | 6 |
| 1.61 | Child Abuse Rate | <i>cases/ 1,000 children</i> | 17.2 | | 17.1 | | 2015 | 2 |
| 1.47 | Children with Health Insurance | <i>percent</i> | 93.5 | 100 | 93.7 | | 2017 | 14 |
| 1.33 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 2.6 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 0.33 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 16.1 | | 17.7 | 17.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.58 | Physical Environment Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 48 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.42 | Health Behaviors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 37 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.42 | Morbidity Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 33 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.42 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 25 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.25 | Clinical Care Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 10 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.25 | Mortality Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 12 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX B

| SCORE | DIABETES | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
|-------|--|----------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.94 | Adults 20+ with Diabetes | percent | 12.3 | | 11.5 | 10.2 | 2015 | 5 |
| 1.94 | Diabetic Monitoring: Medicare Population | percent | 84.9 | | 86.1 | 85.7 | 2015 | 15 |
| 1.67 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes | deaths/ 100,000 population | 28.2 | | 25.8 | 21.1 | 2013-2015 | 3 |
| 0.94 | Diabetes: Medicare Population | percent | 24.7 | | 28.1 | 27.2 | 2017 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | ECONOMY | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.61 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | percent | 39 | | 29 | 20 | 2016 | 6 |
| 2.61 | Homeowner Vacancy Rate | percent | 2.9 | | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.61 | Total Employment Change | percent | -24.1 | | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2015-2016 | 17 |
| 2.44 | Unemployed Workers in Civilian Labor Force | percent | 4.8 | | 4.1 | 4.1 | February 2019 | 16 |
| 2.33 | People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 11.1 | | 7.5 | 9.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.58 | Median Monthly Owner Costs for Households without a Mortgage | dollars | 381 | | 389 | 474 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.56 | Households with Cash Public Assistance Income | percent | 2.2 | | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.47 | Mortgaged Owners Median Monthly Household Costs | dollars | 1161 | | 1109 | 1515 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.42 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | ranking | 25 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.39 | SNAP Certified Stores | stores/ 1,000 population | 0.9 | | | | 2016 | 18 |
| 1.33 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 4.5 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.33 | Per Capita Income | dollars | 26267 | | 27305 | 31177 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.14 | Median Housing Unit Value | dollars | 152200 | | 130200 | 193500 | 2013-2017 | 1 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--|---------|-----------------|--------|---------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.03 | Median Household Gross Rent | dollars | 668 | | 782 | 982 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.94 | Female Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | percent | 59.3 | | 58.9 | 58.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.94 | Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | percent | 64.6 | | 63.8 | 63 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.92 | Persons with Disability Living in Poverty (5-year) | percent | 22.8 | | 27 | 27.1 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.83 | Median Household Income | dollars | 55588 | | 52182 | 57652 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.83 | Students Eligible for the Free Lunch Program | percent | 32.8 | | 39.6 | 40.4 | 2016-2017 | 11 |
| 0.72 | People Living 200% Above Poverty Level | percent | 73.1 | | 66.5 | 67.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.67 | Income Inequality | | 0.4 | | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.50 | Food Insecurity Rate | percent | 11.5 | | 13.7 | 12.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 0.50 | Homeownership | percent | 73.4 | | 61.2 | 56 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.39 | Children Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 10.6 | | 20.4 | 20.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.39 | Families Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 6.8 | | 10.3 | 10.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.39 | People Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 9.9 | | 14.6 | 14.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.39 | Renters Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Rent | percent | 38.2 | | 47.9 | 50.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.39 | Severe Housing Problems | percent | 9.3 | | 13.7 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 5 |
| 0.39 | Young Children Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 10.3 | | 23.7 | 22.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.33 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | percent | 16.1 | | 17.7 | 17.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | EDUCATION | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.11 | 8th Grade Students Proficient in Math | percent | 44.5 | | 54.4 | | 2017 | 2 |

APPENDIX B

| 1.94 | 8th Grade Students Proficient in English/Language Arts | percent | 55 | | 60.7 | | 2017 | 2 |
|-------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.72 | People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher | percent | 19.7 | | 25.3 | 30.9 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.72 | Student-to-Teacher Ratio | students/ teacher | 16.7 | | 17.4 | 16.5 | 2016-2017 | 11 |
| 1.44 | 4th Grade Students Proficient in English/Language Arts | percent | 66.8 | | 64.9 | | 2017 | 2 |
| 1.17 | People 25+ with a High School Degree or Higher | percent | 87.6 | | 88.3 | 87.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.89 | 4th Grade Students Proficient in Math | percent | 77.6 | | 61.2 | | 2017 | 2 |
| 0.75 | High School Graduation | percent | 96.9 | 87 | 88.7 | 84.6 | 2017 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | ENVIRONMENT | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.33 | Liquor Store Density | stores/ 100,000 population | 17.6 | | 12.5 | 10.5 | 2016 | 17 |
| 2.17 | Access to Exercise Opportunities | percent | 52.7 | | 75.3 | 83.9 | 2019 | 5 |
| 2.00 | Houses Built Prior to 1950 | percent | 26 | | 23.4 | 18 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.78 | Fast Food Restaurant Density | restaurants/ 1,000 population | 0.7 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 1.61 | Months of Mild Drought or Worse | months per year | 5 | | | | 2016 | 13 |
| 1.61 | Number of Extreme Heat Events | events | 7 | | | | 2016 | 13 |
| 1.61 | PBT Released | pounds | 93.8 | | | | 2017 | 19 |
| 1.61 | Recognized Carcinogens Released into Air | pounds | 96.7 | | | | 2017 | 19 |
| 1.58 | Physical Environment Ranking | ranking | 48 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.56 | Daily Dose of UV Irradiance | Joule per square meter | 2438 | | 2427 | | 2015 | 13 |
| 1.39 | Number of Extreme Heat Days | days | 25 | | | | 2016 | 13 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.39 | Number of Extreme Precipitation Days | days | 142 | | | | 2016 | 13 |
| 1.39 | SNAP Certified Stores | stores/ 1,000 population | 0.9 | | | | 2016 | 18 |
| 1.33 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 2.6 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.33 | Farmers Market Density | markets/ 1,000 population | 0 | | | | 2016 | 18 |
| 1.33 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 2.2 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.33 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 4.5 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.17 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 1 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.17 | People with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 9.1 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.11 | Grocery Store Density | stores/ 1,000 population | 0.3 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 0.89 | Recreation and Fitness Facilities | facilities/ 1,000 population | 0.2 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 0.72 | Food Environment Index | | 8.2 | | 7.1 | 7.7 | 2019 | 5 |
| 0.39 | Severe Housing Problems | percent | 9.3 | | 13.7 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | EXERCISE, NUTRITION, & WEIGHT | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 3.00 | Workers who Walk to Work | percent | 0.6 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.67 | Adults 20+ who are Obese | percent | 35.3 | 30.5 | 32.8 | 28.5 | 2015 | 5 |
| 2.61 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | percent | 39 | | 29 | 20 | 2016 | 6 |
| 2.17 | Access to Exercise Opportunities | percent | 52.7 | | 75.3 | 83.9 | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.94 | Adults 20+ who are Sedentary | percent | 27.5 | 32.6 | 25.1 | 22.2 | 2015 | 5 |
| 1.78 | Fast Food Restaurant Density | restaurants/ 1,000 population | 0.7 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 1.42 | Health Behaviors Ranking | ranking | 37 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.39 | SNAP Certified Stores | stores/ 1,000 population | 0.9 | | | | 2016 | 18 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.33 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 2.6 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.33 | Farmers Market Density | markets/ 1,000 population | 0 | | | | 2016 | 18 |
| 1.33 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 2.2 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.33 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 4.5 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.17 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 1 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.17 | People with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 9.1 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.11 | Grocery Store Density | stores/ 1,000 population | 0.3 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 0.89 | Recreation and Fitness Facilities | facilities/ 1,000 population | 0.2 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 0.72 | Food Environment Index | | 8.2 | | 7.1 | 7.7 | 2019 | 5 |
| 0.50 | Food Insecurity Rate | percent | 11.5 | | 13.7 | 12.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 0.33 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | percent | 16.1 | | 17.7 | 17.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | HEART DISEASE & STROKE | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.83 | Heart Failure: Medicare Population | percent | 14.3 | | 15 | 13.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.56 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Heart Attack | deaths/ 100,000 population 35+ years | 76.2 | | 75.6 | | 2015 | 13 |
| 1.44 | Atrial Fibrillation: Medicare Population | percent | 8.3 | | 8.4 | 8.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.44 | Hypertension: Medicare Population | percent | 58.1 | | 59.4 | 57.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.33 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease | deaths/ 100,000 population | 102.4 | 103.4 | 101.9 | 94.8 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.17 | Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population | percent | 24.7 | | 28.3 | 26.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.72 | Stroke: Medicare Population | percent | 3.3 | | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2017 | 4 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 0.33 | Hyperlipidemia: Medicare Population | percent | 35.9 | | 41.3 | 40.7 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke) | deaths/ 100,000 population | 27.5 | 34.8 | 39.6 | 37.5 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | IMMUNIZATIONS & INFECTIOUS DISEASES | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.17 | Salmonella Infection Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 30.9 | 11.4 | 11.1 | | 2017 | 8 |
| 1.28 | Hepatitis C Prevalence | Rate per 100,000 population | 106.1 | | 126.1 | | 2017 | 8 |
| 0.50 | Chlamydia Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 100.6 | | 466 | 497.3 | 2016 | 12 |
| 0.50 | Gonorrhea Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 4.4 | | 142.8 | 145.8 | 2016 | 12 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MATERNAL, FETAL & INFANT HEALTH | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.42 | Babies with Low Birth Weight | percent | 9.3 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 2017 | 8 |
| 2.19 | Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care | percent | 66.9 | 77.9 | 68.6 | 77.3 | 2017 | 8 |
| 2.11 | Teen Birth Rate: 15-19 | live births/ 1,000 females aged 15-19 | 35.7 | | 22.8 | | 2017 | 8 |
| 1.97 | Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy | percent | 15.7 | 1.4 | 13.5 | 6.9 | 2017 | 8 |
| 0.64 | Preterm Births (OE) | percent | 8.2 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 2017 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MENTAL HEALTH & MENTAL DISORDERS | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.17 | Mental Health Provider Rate | providers/ 100,000 population | 31 | | 149.5 | 228.7 | 2018 | 5 |
| 1.67 | Poor Mental Health: Average Number of Days | days | 4.1 | | 4.3 | 3.8 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.17 | Frequent Mental Distress | percent | 12.3 | | 13.3 | 15 | 2016 | 5 |
| 0.94 | Depression: Medicare Population | percent | 16.7 | | 20.3 | 17.9 | 2017 | 4 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 0.61 | Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 8.7 | | 11.1 | 10.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.39 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 25.8 | | 34.4 | 30.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MORTALITY DATA | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.67 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Prostate Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 males</i> | 28.8 | 21.8 | 20.4 | 19.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.50 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 26.4 | | 23.2 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.28 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 females</i> | 23.4 | 20.7 | 21.8 | 21.2 | 2010-2014 | 10 |
| 1.89 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 182.6 | 161.4 | 181 | 163.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.83 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 54.6 | 45.5 | 53.4 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.78 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 53.4 | | 55 | 41 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.67 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 28.2 | | 25.8 | 21.1 | 2013-2015 | 3 |
| 1.67 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths | <i>percent</i> | 28.6 | | 20.8 | 28.6 | 2013-2017 | 5 |
| 1.61 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 51 | 36.4 | 52.7 | 46.7 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.56 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Heart Attack | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population 35+ years</i> | 76.2 | | 75.6 | | 2015 | 13 |
| 1.33 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 102.4 | 103.4 | 101.9 | 94.8 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.25 | Mortality Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 12 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.17 | Life Expectancy | <i>years</i> | 78.9 | | 77.1 | 79.1 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 0.56 | Premature Death | <i>years/ 100,000 population</i> | 6422.8 | | 8237.6 | 6900.6 | 2015-2017 | 5 |

APPENDIX B

| 0.39 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease | deaths/ 100,000 population | 25.8 | | 34.4 | 30.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
|-------|---|----------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 0.28 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 population | 13.1 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 0.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke) | deaths/ 100,000 population | 27.5 | 34.8 | 39.6 | 37.5 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | OLDER ADULTS & AGING | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.61 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | percent | 52.5 | | 62.3 | 63.2 | 2015 | 15 |
| 2.33 | People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 11.1 | | 7.5 | 9.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.94 | Diabetic Monitoring: Medicare Population | percent | 84.9 | | 86.1 | 85.7 | 2015 | 15 |
| 1.83 | Heart Failure: Medicare Population | percent | 14.3 | | 15 | 13.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.44 | Atrial Fibrillation: Medicare Population | percent | 8.3 | | 8.4 | 8.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.44 | Hypertension: Medicare Population | percent | 58.1 | | 59.4 | 57.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.17 | Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population | percent | 24.7 | | 28.3 | 26.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.17 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 1 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.11 | Cancer: Medicare Population | percent | 7.2 | | 7.8 | 8.2 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.00 | Rheumatoid Arthritis or Osteoarthritis: Medicare Population | percent | 29.5 | | 34.5 | 33.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.94 | Depression: Medicare Population | percent | 16.7 | | 20.3 | 17.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.94 | Diabetes: Medicare Population | percent | 24.7 | | 28.1 | 27.2 | 2017 | 4 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 0.83 | Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 20 | | 25.1 | 24 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.78 | Asthma: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 3.8 | | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.72 | COPD: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 11.6 | | 14.4 | 11.7 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.72 | Stroke: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 3.3 | | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.61 | Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 8.7 | | 11.1 | 10.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.50 | People 65+ Living Alone | <i>percent</i> | 20.2 | | 27.7 | 26.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.39 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 25.8 | | 34.4 | 30.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 0.33 | Hyperlipidemia: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 35.9 | | 41.3 | 40.7 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.33 | Osteoporosis: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 4.5 | | 6.2 | 6.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.00 | Rheumatoid Arthritis or Osteoarthritis: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 29.5 | | 34.5 | 33.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.83 | Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 20 | | 25.1 | 24 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.33 | Osteoporosis: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 4.5 | | 6.2 | 6.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | PREVENTION & SAFETY | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.50 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 26.4 | | 23.2 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 1.61 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 51 | 36.4 | 52.7 | 46.7 | 2015-2017 | 3 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 0.39 | Severe Housing Problems | <i>percent</i> | 9.3 | | 13.7 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | PUBLIC SAFETY | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.67 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths | <i>percent</i> | 28.6 | | 20.8 | 28.6 | 2013-2017 | 5 |
| 1.61 | Child Abuse Rate | <i>cases/ 1,000 children</i> | 17.2 | | 17.1 | | 2015 | 2 |
| 0.42 | Violent Crime Rate | <i>crimes/ 100,000 population</i> | 36.3 | | 385.1 | 386.5 | 2014-2016 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | RESPIRATORY DISEASES | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.33 | Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 76.5 | | 72.8 | 60.2 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.83 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 54.6 | 45.5 | 53.4 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.78 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 53.4 | | 55 | 41 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 0.78 | Asthma: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 3.8 | | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.72 | COPD: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 11.6 | | 14.4 | 11.7 | 2017 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.61 | Total Employment Change | <i>percent</i> | -24.1 | | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2015-2016 | 17 |
| 2.39 | Mean Travel Time to Work | <i>minutes</i> | 30.1 | | 23.4 | 26.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.25 | Households with an Internet Subscription | <i>percent</i> | 66.8 | | 75.9 | 78.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.94 | Social Associations | <i>membership associations/ 10,000 population</i> | 10.6 | | 12.3 | 9.3 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.92 | Households with One or More Types of Computing Devices | <i>percent</i> | 80.3 | | 85.5 | 87.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |

APPENDIX B

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|-------------|--|------------------------------|--------|-----|--------|--------|-----------|----|
| 1.72 | People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher | <i>percent</i> | 19.7 | | 25.3 | 30.9 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.61 | Child Abuse Rate | <i>cases/ 1,000 children</i> | 17.2 | | 17.1 | | 2015 | 2 |
| 1.58 | Median Monthly Owner Costs for Households without a Mortgage | <i>dollars</i> | 381 | | 389 | 474 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.47 | Mortgaged Owners Median Monthly Household Costs | <i>dollars</i> | 1161 | | 1109 | 1515 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.44 | Voter Turnout: Presidential Election | <i>percent</i> | 60 | | 58 | | 2016 | 7 |
| 1.42 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 25 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.33 | Per Capita Income | <i>dollars</i> | 26267 | | 27305 | 31177 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.17 | People 25+ with a High School Degree or Higher | <i>percent</i> | 87.6 | | 88.3 | 87.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.14 | Median Housing Unit Value | <i>dollars</i> | 152200 | | 130200 | 193500 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.03 | Median Household Gross Rent | <i>dollars</i> | 668 | | 782 | 982 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.97 | Persons with Health Insurance | <i>percent</i> | 91.1 | 100 | 90.4 | | 2017 | 14 |
| 0.94 | Female Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | <i>percent</i> | 59.3 | | 58.9 | 58.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.94 | Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | <i>percent</i> | 64.6 | | 63.8 | 63 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.83 | Median Household Income | <i>dollars</i> | 55588 | | 52182 | 57652 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.83 | Single-Parent Households | <i>percent</i> | 24.5 | | 33.6 | 33.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.50 | Homeownership | <i>percent</i> | 73.4 | | 61.2 | 56 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.50 | People 65+ Living Alone | <i>percent</i> | 20.2 | | 27.7 | 26.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.39 | Children Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 10.6 | | 20.4 | 20.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.39 | Linguistic Isolation | <i>percent</i> | 0.1 | | 1.7 | 4.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.39 | People Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 9.9 | | 14.6 | 14.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.39 | Young Children Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 10.3 | | 23.7 | 22.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |

APPENDIX B

| SCORE | SUBSTANCE ABUSE | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
|-------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.50 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | deaths/ 100,000 population | 26.4 | | 23.2 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.33 | Liquor Store Density | stores/ 100,000 population | 17.6 | | 12.5 | 10.5 | 2016 | 17 |
| 1.97 | Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy | percent | 15.7 | 1.4 | 13.5 | 6.9 | 2017 | 8 |
| 1.94 | Substance Abuse Treatment Rate: Alcohol | Rate per 100,000 population | 223 | | 197.1 | | 2015 | 8 |
| 1.67 | Adults who Smoke | percent | 18.8 | 12 | 21.1 | 17 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.67 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths | percent | 28.6 | | 20.8 | 28.6 | 2013-2017 | 5 |
| 1.50 | Adults who Drink Excessively | percent | 18.2 | 25.4 | 18.6 | 18 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.42 | Health Behaviors Ranking | ranking | 37 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| SCORE | TRANSPORTATION | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 3.00 | Workers who Walk to Work | percent | 0.6 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.67 | Workers who Drive Alone to Work | percent | 88.9 | | 83 | 76.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.61 | Solo Drivers with a Long Commute | percent | 48.1 | | 30.7 | 35.2 | 2013-2017 | 5 |
| 2.44 | Workers Commuting by Public Transportation | percent | 0.1 | 5.5 | 1 | 5.1 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.39 | Mean Travel Time to Work | minutes | 30.1 | | 23.4 | 26.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.33 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 2.2 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 0.50 | Households without a Vehicle | percent | 3.1 | | 6.7 | 8.8 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| SCORE | WELLNESS & LIFESTYLE | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.42 | Morbidity Ranking | ranking | 33 | | | | 2019 | 5 |

APPENDIX B

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|-------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|-------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1.17 | Insufficient Sleep | percent | 34 | | 36 | 38 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.17 | Life Expectancy | years | 78.9 | | 77.1 | 79.1 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 1.00 | Frequent Physical Distress | percent | 11 | | 11.9 | 15 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.00 | Poor Physical Health: Average Number of Days | days | 3.7 | | 3.9 | 3.7 | 2016 | 5 |
| 0.83 | Self-Reported General Health Assessment: Poor or Fair | percent | 15.1 | | 17.7 | 16 | 2016 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | WOMEN'S HEALTH | UNITS | FRANKLIN COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.61 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | percent | 52.5 | | 62.3 | 63.2 | 2015 | 15 |
| 2.28 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 females | 23.4 | 20.7 | 21.8 | 21.2 | 2010-2014 | 10 |
| 1.28 | Breast Cancer Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 females | 114.5 | | 121.7 | 124.7 | 2011-2015 | 10 |

HENRY COUNTY, INDIANA

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|-------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|------|-----------------------|--------|
| SCORE | ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.17 | Primary Care Provider Rate | providers/ 100,000 population | 41.2 | | 66.9 | 75.4 | 2016 | 6 |
| 2.06 | Dentist Rate | dentists/ 100,000 population | 37.1 | | 55.2 | 68.4 | 2017 | 6 |

APPENDIX B

| 2.06 | Preventable Hospital Stays: Medicare Population | discharges/ 1,000 Medicare enrollees | 63.6 | | 56.8 | 49.4 | 2015 | 16 |
|-------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.00 | Mental Health Provider Rate | providers/ 100,000 population | 82.5 | | 149.5 | 228.7 | 2018 | 6 |
| 1.58 | Clinical Care Ranking | ranking | 54 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.39 | Non-Physician Primary Care Provider Rate | providers/ 100,000 population | 76.3 | | 80.3 | 88.2 | 2018 | 6 |
| 1.19 | Children with Health Insurance | percent | 94.7 | 100 | 93.7 | | 2017 | 15 |
| 0.81 | Adults with Health Insurance: 18-64 | percent | 91 | 100 | 89 | | 2017 | 15 |
| 0.81 | Persons with Health Insurance | percent | 92 | 100 | 90.4 | | 2017 | 15 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | CANCER | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.78 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 females | 26.3 | 20.7 | 21.4 | 20.9 | 2011-2015 | 11 |
| 2.61 | Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 15.1 | | 12 | 11.6 | 2011-2015 | 11 |
| 2.50 | Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 81.7 | | 72.8 | 60.2 | 2011-2015 | 11 |
| 2.28 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 population | 16.2 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 2011-2015 | 11 |
| 2.06 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 population | 190.2 | 161.4 | 181 | 163.5 | 2011-2015 | 11 |
| 2.00 | Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 47.4 | 39.9 | 42.9 | 39.2 | 2011-2015 | 11 |
| 1.83 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 population | 56.7 | 45.5 | 53.4 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 11 |
| 1.72 | All Cancer Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 453.8 | | 447 | 441.2 | 2011-2015 | 11 |
| 1.28 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | percent | 63.9 | | 62.3 | 63.2 | 2015 | 16 |
| 1.11 | Cancer: Medicare Population | percent | 7.3 | | 7.8 | 8.2 | 2017 | 5 |
| 0.56 | Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 males | 83.4 | | 92.7 | 109 | 2011-2015 | 11 |
| 0.39 | Breast Cancer Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 females | 103.6 | | 121.7 | 124.7 | 2011-2015 | 11 |
| 0.22 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Prostate Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 males | 13.3 | 21.8 | 21 | 20.1 | 2010-2014 | 11 |
| | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX B

| SCORE | CHILDREN'S HEALTH | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
|-------|---|----------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.00 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | percent | 20 | | 17.7 | 17.9 | 2016 | 7 |
| 1.94 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | percent | 28 | | 29 | 20 | 2016 | 7 |
| 1.58 | Blood Lead Levels in Children (>5 micrograms per deciliter) | percent | 2.9 | | 2.7 | | 2013 | 14 |
| 1.19 | Children with Health Insurance | percent | 94.7 | 100 | 93.7 | | 2017 | 15 |
| 1.00 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 0.8 | | | | 2015 | 19 |
| 0.89 | Child Abuse Rate | cases/ 1,000 children | 11 | | 17.1 | | 2015 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.58 | Clinical Care Ranking | ranking | 54 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.58 | Health Behaviors Ranking | ranking | 61 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.58 | Morbidity Ranking | ranking | 54 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.58 | Mortality Ranking | ranking | 52 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.58 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | ranking | 54 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.42 | Physical Environment Ranking | ranking | 31 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | DIABETES | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.61 | Adults 20+ with Diabetes | percent | 14.4 | | 11.5 | 10.2 | 2015 | 6 |
| 2.61 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes | deaths/ 100,000 population | 43.1 | | 26.5 | 21.2 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 1.94 | Diabetes: Medicare Population | percent | 29.1 | | 28.1 | 27.2 | 2017 | 5 |
| 0.72 | Diabetic Monitoring: Medicare Population | percent | 89.7 | | 86.1 | 85.7 | 2015 | 16 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | ECONOMY | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---------|-------|--|--------|--------|---------------|----|
| 2.39 | Homeowner Vacancy Rate | percent | 3.5 | | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.33 | Children Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 25 | | 20.4 | 20.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Families Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 12.3 | | 10.3 | 10.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | percent | 54 | | 63.8 | 63 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Young Children Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 28.9 | | 23.7 | 22.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.14 | Median Housing Unit Value | dollars | 94800 | | 130200 | 193500 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.00 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | percent | 20 | | 17.7 | 17.9 | 2016 | 7 |
| 2.00 | Median Household Income | dollars | 46131 | | 52182 | 57652 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.00 | People Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 16.1 | | 14.6 | 14.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.00 | Per Capita Income | dollars | 23293 | | 27305 | 31177 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.94 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | percent | 28 | | 29 | 20 | 2016 | 7 |
| 1.94 | Unemployed Workers in Civilian Labor Force | percent | 4.3 | | 4.1 | 4.1 | February 2019 | 17 |
| 1.83 | Female Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | percent | 53 | | 58.9 | 58.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.78 | Households with Cash Public Assistance Income | percent | 2.2 | | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.78 | People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 8.5 | | 7.5 | 9.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.72 | People Living 200% Above Poverty Level | percent | 63.3 | | 66.5 | 67.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.67 | Food Insecurity Rate | percent | 13.8 | | 13.7 | 12.9 | 2016 | 7 |
| 1.67 | Renters Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Rent | percent | 47.4 | | 47.9 | 50.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.58 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | ranking | 54 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.39 | Income Inequality | | 0.4 | | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |

APPENDIX B

| 1.39 | Students Eligible for the Free Lunch Program | percent | 39.8 | | 39.6 | 40.4 | 2016-2017 | 12 |
|-------|--|--------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.28 | Homeownership | percent | 62.4 | | 61.2 | 56 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.25 | Persons with Disability Living in Poverty (5-year) | percent | 26.7 | | 27 | 27.1 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.06 | SNAP Certified Stores | stores/ 1,000 population | 0.9 | | | | 2016 | 19 |
| 1.03 | Median Household Gross Rent | dollars | 687 | | 782 | 982 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.00 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 1.4 | | | | 2015 | 19 |
| 0.83 | Severe Housing Problems | percent | 12.8 | | 13.7 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 6 |
| 0.81 | Mortgaged Owners Median Monthly Household Costs | dollars | 968 | | 1109 | 1515 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.64 | Median Monthly Owner Costs for Households without a Mortgage | dollars | 346 | | 389 | 474 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.39 | Total Employment Change | percent | 6.7 | | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2015-2016 | 18 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | EDUCATION | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.83 | People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher | percent | 16.5 | | 25.3 | 30.9 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.78 | 8th Grade Students Proficient in Math | percent | 52.4 | | 54.4 | | 2017 | 3 |
| 1.44 | 4th Grade Students Proficient in Math | percent | 65.3 | | 61.2 | | 2017 | 3 |
| 1.44 | 8th Grade Students Proficient in English/Language Arts | percent | 63.3 | | 60.7 | | 2017 | 3 |
| 1.28 | 4th Grade Students Proficient in English/Language Arts | percent | 71.3 | | 64.9 | | 2017 | 3 |
| 1.03 | High School Graduation | percent | 93.6 | 87 | 88.7 | 84.6 | 2017 | 3 |
| 0.83 | People 25+ with a High School Degree or Higher | percent | 88.7 | | 88.3 | 87.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.83 | Student-to-Teacher Ratio | students/ teacher | 14.7 | | 17.4 | 16.5 | 2016-2017 | 12 |
| | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX B

| SCORE | ENVIRONMENT | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
|-------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.61 | Liquor Store Density | <i>stores/ 100,000 population</i> | 18.5 | | 12.5 | 10.5 | 2016 | 18 |
| 2.39 | Houses Built Prior to 1950 | <i>percent</i> | 36.1 | | 23.4 | 18 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.67 | Access to Exercise Opportunities | <i>percent</i> | 68.3 | | 75.3 | 83.9 | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.67 | Grocery Store Density | <i>stores/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.2 | | | | 2014 | 19 |
| 1.61 | Months of Mild Drought or Worse | <i>months per year</i> | 6 | | | | 2016 | 14 |
| 1.58 | Blood Lead Levels in Children (>5 micrograms per deciliter) | <i>percent</i> | 2.9 | | 2.7 | | 2013 | 14 |
| 1.53 | Annual Particle Pollution | <i>grade</i> | B | | | | 2014-2016 | 2 |
| 1.42 | Physical Environment Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 31 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.39 | Number of Extreme Heat Days | <i>days</i> | 28 | | | | 2016 | 14 |
| 1.39 | PBT Released | <i>pounds</i> | 3194.7 | | | | 2017 | 20 |
| 1.33 | Daily Dose of UV Irradiance | <i>Joule per square meter</i> | 2365 | | 2427 | | 2015 | 14 |
| 1.33 | Farmers Market Density | <i>markets/ 1,000 population</i> | 0 | | | | 2016 | 19 |
| 1.33 | Fast Food Restaurant Density | <i>restaurants/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.5 | | | | 2014 | 19 |
| 1.17 | Number of Extreme Precipitation Days | <i>days</i> | 133 | | | | 2016 | 14 |
| 1.17 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 0.9 | | | | 2015 | 19 |
| 1.17 | Recognized Carcinogens Released into Air | <i>pounds</i> | 166.8 | | | | 2017 | 20 |
| 1.17 | Recreation and Fitness Facilities | <i>facilities/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.1 | | | | 2014 | 19 |
| 1.06 | SNAP Certified Stores | <i>stores/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.9 | | | | 2016 | 19 |
| 1.00 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 0.8 | | | | 2015 | 19 |
| 1.00 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 1.2 | | | | 2015 | 19 |
| 1.00 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 1.4 | | | | 2015 | 19 |
| 1.00 | People with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 3.7 | | | | 2015 | 19 |
| 0.89 | Food Environment Index | | 8.1 | | 7.1 | 7.7 | 2019 | 6 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 0.83 | Severe Housing Problems | <i>percent</i> | 12.8 | | 13.7 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | ENVIRONMENTAL & OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.58 | Blood Lead Levels in Children (>5 micrograms per deciliter) | <i>percent</i> | 2.9 | | 2.7 | | 2013 | 14 |
| 1.42 | Physical Environment Ranking | | 31 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.39 | Asthma: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 4.8 | | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2017 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | EXERCISE, NUTRITION, & WEIGHT | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Workers who Walk to Work | <i>percent</i> | 1.3 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.61 | Adults 20+ who are Obese | <i>percent</i> | 35.8 | 30.5 | 32.8 | 28.5 | 2015 | 6 |
| 2.00 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 20 | | 17.7 | 17.9 | 2016 | 7 |
| 1.94 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | <i>percent</i> | 28 | | 29 | 20 | 2016 | 7 |
| 1.67 | Access to Exercise Opportunities | <i>percent</i> | 68.3 | | 75.3 | 83.9 | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.67 | Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 13.8 | | 13.7 | 12.9 | 2016 | 7 |
| 1.67 | Grocery Store Density | <i>stores/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.2 | | | | 2014 | 19 |
| 1.58 | Health Behaviors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 61 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.33 | Farmers Market Density | <i>markets/ 1,000 population</i> | 0 | | | | 2016 | 19 |
| 1.33 | Fast Food Restaurant Density | <i>restaurants/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.5 | | | | 2014 | 19 |
| 1.17 | Adults 20+ who are Sedentary | <i>percent</i> | 25.3 | 32.6 | 25.1 | 22.2 | 2015 | 6 |
| 1.17 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 0.9 | | | | 2015 | 19 |
| 1.17 | Recreation and Fitness Facilities | <i>facilities/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.1 | | | | 2014 | 19 |
| 1.06 | SNAP Certified Stores | <i>stores/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.9 | | | | 2016 | 19 |
| 1.00 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 0.8 | | | | 2015 | 19 |
| 1.00 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 1.2 | | | | 2015 | 19 |

APPENDIX B

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|-------|---|---|--------------|--------|---------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.00 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 1.4 | | | | 2015 | 19 |
| 1.00 | People with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 3.7 | | | | 2015 | 19 |
| 0.89 | Food Environment Index | | 8.1 | | 7.1 | 7.7 | 2019 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | HEART DISEASE & STROKE | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Atrial Fibrillation: Medicare Population | percent | 9.6 | | 8.4 | 8.4 | 2017 | 5 |
| 2.78 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke) | deaths/ 100,000 population | 65.5 | 34.8 | 39.6 | 37.5 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 2.00 | Heart Failure: Medicare Population | percent | 14.8 | | 15 | 13.9 | 2017 | 5 |
| 2.00 | Stroke: Medicare Population | percent | 3.9 | | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.94 | Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population | percent | 28.8 | | 28.3 | 26.9 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.89 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Heart Attack | deaths/ 100,000 population 35+ years | 97.9 | | 75.6 | | 2015 | 14 |
| 1.72 | Hypertension: Medicare Population | percent | 60.1 | | 59.4 | 57.1 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.61 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease | deaths/ 100,000 population | 103.8 | 103.4 | 101.9 | 94.8 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 0.67 | Hyperlipidemia: Medicare Population | percent | 37.9 | | 41.3 | 40.7 | 2017 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | IMMUNIZATIONS & INFECTIOUS DISEASES | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.61 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Influenza and Pneumonia | deaths/ 100,000 population | 24.9 | | 13.4 | 14.3 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 2.11 | Hepatitis C Prevalence | Rate per 100,000 population | 179.5 | | 126.1 | | 2017 | 9 |
| 0.94 | Gonorrhea Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 38.8 | | 142.8 | 145.8 | 2016 | 13 |
| 0.72 | Chlamydia Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 210.3 | | 466 | 497.3 | 2016 | 13 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 0.72 | Salmonella Infection Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 0 | 11.4 | 11.1 | | 2017 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MATERNAL, FETAL & INFANT HEALTH | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.53 | Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy | <i>percent</i> | 24.7 | 1.4 | 13.5 | 6.9 | 2017 | 9 |
| 2.53 | Preterm Births (OE) | <i>percent</i> | 11.3 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 2017 | 9 |
| 2.19 | Babies with Low Birth Weight | <i>percent</i> | 9.1 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 2017 | 9 |
| 1.83 | Infant Mortality Rate | <i>deaths/ 1,000 live births</i> | 8.3 | 6 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 2012-2016 | 9 |
| 1.72 | Teen Birth Rate: 15-19 | <i>live births/ 1,000 females aged 15-19</i> | 26 | | 22.8 | | 2017 | 9 |
| 1.58 | Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care | <i>percent</i> | 72.7 | 77.9 | 68.6 | 77.3 | 2017 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MENTAL HEALTH & MENTAL DISORDERS | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.36 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 17.9 | 10.2 | 15.4 | 13.6 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 2.17 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 36 | | 34.4 | 30.3 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 2.17 | Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 11.2 | | 11.1 | 10.9 | 2017 | 5 |
| 2.00 | Mental Health Provider Rate | <i>providers/ 100,000 population</i> | 82.5 | | 149.5 | 228.7 | 2018 | 6 |
| 1.56 | Depression: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 19.7 | | 20.3 | 17.9 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.50 | Poor Mental Health: Average Number of Days | <i>days</i> | 4.1 | | 4.3 | 3.8 | 2016 | 6 |
| 1.33 | Frequent Mental Distress | <i>percent</i> | 12.3 | | 13.3 | 15 | 2016 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MORTALITY DATA | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 70.3 | | 55 | 41 | 2015-2017 | 4 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|--------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|----|
| 2.78 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 females</i> | 26.3 | 20.7 | 21.4 | 20.9 | 2011-2015 | 11 |
| 2.78 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke) | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 65.5 | 34.8 | 39.6 | 37.5 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 2.61 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 43.1 | | 26.5 | 21.2 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 2.61 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Influenza and Pneumonia | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 24.9 | | 13.4 | 14.3 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 2.50 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Kidney Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 20.6 | | 18.6 | 13.2 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 2.36 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 17.9 | 10.2 | 15.4 | 13.6 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 2.28 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 16.2 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 2011-2015 | 11 |
| 2.17 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 36 | | 34.4 | 30.3 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 2.06 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 190.2 | 161.4 | 181 | 163.5 | 2011-2015 | 11 |
| 2.00 | Premature Death | <i>years/ 100,000 population</i> | 8561.3 | | 8237.6 | 6900.6 | 2015-2017 | 6 |
| 1.89 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Heart Attack | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population 35+ years</i> | 97.9 | | 75.6 | | 2015 | 14 |
| 1.83 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 56.7 | 45.5 | 53.4 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 11 |
| 1.83 | Infant Mortality Rate | <i>deaths/ 1,000 live births</i> | 8.3 | 6 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 2012-2016 | 9 |
| 1.83 | Life Expectancy | <i>years</i> | 76 | | 77.1 | 79.1 | 2015-2017 | 6 |
| 1.81 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Poisonings | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 23.6 | | 24.3 | 19.3 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 1.75 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 14.3 | 12.4 | 11.7 | 11 | 2014-2016 | 4 |
| 1.61 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 103.8 | 103.4 | 101.9 | 94.8 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 1.58 | Mortality Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 52 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.39 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 50.6 | 36.4 | 52.7 | 46.7 | 2015-2017 | 4 |

APPENDIX B

| 1.00 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths | <i>percent</i> | 15 | | 20.8 | 28.6 | 2013-2017 | 6 |
|-------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 0.33 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 16.4 | | 23.2 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 6 |
| 0.22 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Prostate Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 males</i> | 13.3 | 21.8 | 21 | 20.1 | 2010-2014 | 11 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | OLDER ADULTS & AGING | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Atrial Fibrillation: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 9.6 | | 8.4 | 8.4 | 2017 | 5 |
| 2.17 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 36 | | 34.4 | 30.3 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 2.17 | Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 11.2 | | 11.1 | 10.9 | 2017 | 5 |
| 2.00 | Heart Failure: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 14.8 | | 15 | 13.9 | 2017 | 5 |
| 2.00 | Stroke: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 3.9 | | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.94 | Diabetes: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 29.1 | | 28.1 | 27.2 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.94 | Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 28.8 | | 28.3 | 26.9 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.78 | COPD: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 14.1 | | 14.4 | 11.7 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.78 | People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 8.5 | | 7.5 | 9.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.72 | Hypertension: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 60.1 | | 59.4 | 57.1 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.61 | Rheumatoid Arthritis or Osteoarthritis: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 33.6 | | 34.5 | 33.1 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.56 | Depression: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 19.7 | | 20.3 | 17.9 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.50 | Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 22.7 | | 25.1 | 24 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.39 | Asthma: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 4.8 | | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.28 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 63.9 | | 62.3 | 63.2 | 2015 | 16 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1.22 | People 65+ Living Alone | <i>percent</i> | 26.5 | | 27.7 | 26.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.17 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 0.9 | | | | 2015 | 19 |
| 1.11 | Cancer: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 7.3 | | 7.8 | 8.2 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.11 | Osteoporosis: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 5.3 | | 6.2 | 6.4 | 2017 | 5 |
| 0.72 | Diabetic Monitoring: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 89.7 | | 86.1 | 85.7 | 2015 | 16 |
| 0.67 | Hyperlipidemia: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 37.9 | | 41.3 | 40.7 | 2017 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.50 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Kidney Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 20.6 | | 18.6 | 13.2 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 1.61 | Rheumatoid Arthritis or Osteoarthritis: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 33.6 | | 34.5 | 33.1 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.50 | Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 22.7 | | 25.1 | 24 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.11 | Osteoporosis: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 5.3 | | 6.2 | 6.4 | 2017 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | PREVENTION & SAFETY | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.81 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Poisonings | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 23.6 | | 24.3 | 19.3 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 1.39 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 50.6 | 36.4 | 52.7 | 46.7 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 0.83 | Severe Housing Problems | <i>percent</i> | 12.8 | | 13.7 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 6 |
| 0.33 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 16.4 | | 23.2 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | PUBLIC SAFETY | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.75 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions | deaths/ 100,000 population | 14.3 | 12.4 | 11.7 | 11 | 2014-2016 | 4 |
| 1.00 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths | percent | 15 | | 20.8 | 28.6 | 2013-2017 | 6 |
| 0.89 | Child Abuse Rate | cases/ 1,000 children | 11 | | 17.1 | | 2015 | 3 |
| 0.64 | Violent Crime Rate | crimes/ 100,000 population | 15.9 | | 385.1 | 386.5 | 2014-2016 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | RESPIRATORY DISEASES | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases | deaths/ 100,000 population | 70.3 | | 55 | 41 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 2.61 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Influenza and Pneumonia | deaths/ 100,000 population | 24.9 | | 13.4 | 14.3 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 2.50 | Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 81.7 | | 72.8 | 60.2 | 2011-2015 | 11 |
| 1.83 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 population | 56.7 | 45.5 | 53.4 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 11 |
| 1.78 | COPD: Medicare Population | percent | 14.1 | | 14.4 | 11.7 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.39 | Asthma: Medicare Population | percent | 4.8 | | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2017 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.50 | Mean Travel Time to Work | minutes | 26.8 | | 23.4 | 26.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.33 | Children Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 25 | | 20.4 | 20.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | percent | 54 | | 63.8 | 63 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Young Children Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 28.9 | | 23.7 | 22.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.14 | Median Housing Unit Value | dollars | 94800 | | 130200 | 193500 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.00 | Median Household Income | dollars | 46131 | | 52182 | 57652 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.00 | People Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 16.1 | | 14.6 | 14.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--|---|--------------|--------|---------|-----------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.00 | Per Capita Income | dollars | 23293 | | 27305 | 3117 7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.92 | Households with an Internet Subscription | percent | 69.1 | | 75.9 | 78.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.83 | Female Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | percent | 53 | | 58.9 | 58.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.83 | People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher | percent | 16.5 | | 25.3 | 30.9 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.83 | Single-Parent Households | percent | 33.9 | | 33.6 | 33.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.75 | Households with One or More Types of Computing Devices | percent | 81 | | 85.5 | 87.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.58 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | ranking | 54 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.28 | Homeownership | percent | 62.4 | | 61.2 | 56 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.22 | People 65+ Living Alone | percent | 26.5 | | 27.7 | 26.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.03 | Median Household Gross Rent | dollars | 687 | | 782 | 982 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.89 | Child Abuse Rate | cases/ 1,000 children | 11 | | 17.1 | | 2015 | 3 |
| 0.89 | Voter Turnout: Presidential Election | percent | 66 | | 58 | | 2016 | 8 |
| 0.83 | People 25+ with a High School Degree or Higher | percent | 88.7 | | 88.3 | 87.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.81 | Mortgaged Owners Median Monthly Household Costs | dollars | 968 | | 1109 | 1515 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.81 | Persons with Health Insurance | percent | 92 | 100 | 90.4 | | 2017 | 15 |
| 0.72 | Social Associations | membership associations/ 10,000 population | 15.1 | | 12.3 | 9.3 | 2016 | 6 |
| 0.64 | Median Monthly Owner Costs for Households without a Mortgage | dollars | 346 | | 389 | 474 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.39 | Linguistic Isolation | percent | 0.1 | | 1.7 | 4.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.39 | Total Employment Change | percent | 6.7 | | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2015-2016 | 18 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | SUBSTANCE ABUSE | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.61 | Liquor Store Density | stores/ 100,000 population | 18.5 | | 12.5 | 10.5 | 2016 | 18 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.53 | Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy | percent | 24.7 | 1.4 | 13.5 | 6.9 | 2017 | 9 |
| 2.50 | Adults who Smoke | percent | 21.3 | 12 | 21.1 | 17 | 2016 | 6 |
| 1.94 | Substance Abuse Treatment Rate: Alcohol | Rate per 100,000 population | 247 | | 197.1 | | 2015 | 9 |
| 1.58 | Health Behaviors Ranking | ranking | 61 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.28 | Non-Fatal Emergency Department Visits due to Opioid Overdoses | Rate per 100,000 population | 68.1 | | 122.5 | | 2017 | 9 |
| 1.00 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths | percent | 15 | | 20.8 | 28.6 | 2013-2017 | 6 |
| 0.83 | Adults who Drink Excessively | percent | 16.8 | 25.4 | 18.6 | 18 | 2016 | 6 |
| 0.33 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | deaths/ 100,000 population | 16.4 | | 23.2 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | TRANSPORTATION | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Workers who Walk to Work | percent | 1.3 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.50 | Mean Travel Time to Work | minutes | 26.8 | | 23.4 | 26.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.44 | Workers Commuting by Public Transportation | percent | 0.2 | 5.5 | 1 | 5.1 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.28 | Solo Drivers with a Long Commute | percent | 39.2 | | 30.7 | 35.2 | 2013-2017 | 6 |
| 1.83 | Workers who Drive Alone to Work | percent | 85.3 | | 83 | 76.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.75 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions | deaths/ 100,000 population | 14.3 | 12.4 | 11.7 | 11 | 2014-2016 | 4 |
| 1.00 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 1.2 | | | | 2015 | 19 |
| 0.33 | Households without a Vehicle | percent | 4.1 | | 6.7 | 8.8 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | WELLNESS & LIFESTYLE | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.83 | Life Expectancy | years | 76 | | 77.1 | 79.1 | 2015-2017 | 6 |
| 1.58 | Morbidity Ranking | ranking | 54 | | | | 2019 | 6 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.33 | Poor Physical Health: Average Number of Days | days | 3.8 | | 3.9 | 3.7 | 2016 | 6 |
| 1.33 | Self-Reported General Health Assessment: Poor or Fair | percent | 16.3 | | 17.7 | 16 | 2016 | 6 |
| 1.00 | Frequent Physical Distress | percent | 11.6 | | 11.9 | 15 | 2016 | 6 |
| 0.67 | Insufficient Sleep | percent | 31.6 | | 36 | 38 | 2016 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | WOMEN'S HEALTH | UNITS | HENRY COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.78 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 females | 26.3 | 20.7 | 21.4 | 20.9 | 2011-2015 | 11 |
| 1.28 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | percent | 63.9 | | 62.3 | 63.2 | 2015 | 16 |
| 0.39 | Breast Cancer Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 females | 103.6 | | 121.7 | 124.7 | 2011-2015 | 11 |

PREBLE COUNTY, OHIO

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------|-------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| SCORE | ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.50 | Primary Care Provider Rate | providers/ 100,000 population | 19.4 | | 76.7 | 75.4 | 2016 | 6 |
| 2.39 | Dentist Rate | dentists/ 100,000 population | 17 | | 61.6 | 68.4 | 2017 | 6 |
| 2.00 | Mental Health Provider Rate | providers/ 100,000 population | 73 | | 212.3 | 228.7 | 2018 | 6 |
| 2.00 | Non-Physician Primary Care Provider Rate | providers/ 100,000 population | 38.9 | | 86.2 | 88.2 | 2018 | 6 |
| 1.58 | Clinical Care Ranking | ranking | 65 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.53 | Children with Health Insurance | percent | 95.1 | 100 | 95.4 | | 2017 | 17 |
| 1.22 | Preventable Hospital Stays: Medicare Population | discharges/ 1,000 Medicare enrollees | 53 | | 57 | 49.4 | 2015 | 18 |
| 0.81 | Adults with Health Insurance: 18-64 | percent | 92.6 | 100 | 91.9 | | 2017 | 17 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 0.81 | Persons with Health Insurance | <i>percent</i> | 93.3 | 100 | 92.9 | | 2017 | 17 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | CANCER | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.78 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Prostate Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 males</i> | 25.1 | 21.8 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 2011-2015 | 8 |
| 2.67 | Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 50.2 | 39.9 | 41.7 | 39.2 | 2011-2015 | 8 |
| 2.11 | Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 75.7 | | 69.3 | 60.2 | 2011-2015 | 8 |
| 2.06 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 184.5 | 161.4 | 179.3 | 163.5 | 2011-2015 | 8 |
| 2.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 17.1 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 2011-2015 | 8 |
| 1.72 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 51.3 | 45.5 | 51.7 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 8 |
| 1.72 | All Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 460.9 | | 456.3 | 441.2 | 2011-2015 | 8 |
| 1.72 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 58.2 | | 62.4 | 63.2 | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.67 | Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 12.6 | | 11.7 | 11.6 | 2011-2015 | 8 |
| 1.44 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 females</i> | 21.7 | 20.7 | 22.9 | 20.9 | 2011-2015 | 8 |
| 0.94 | Cancer: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 7.4 | | 8.3 | 8.2 | 2017 | 5 |
| 0.72 | Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 males</i> | 92.1 | | 108 | 109 | 2011-2015 | 8 |
| 0.50 | Breast Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 females</i> | 105.2 | | 126.2 | 124.7 | 2011-2015 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | CHILDREN'S HEALTH | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.58 | Children who are Overweight or Obese: 3rd Graders | <i>percent</i> | 37.1 | | | | 2009-2010 | 12 |
| 1.53 | Children with Health Insurance | <i>percent</i> | 95.1 | 100 | 95.4 | | 2017 | 17 |
| 1.33 | Blood Lead Levels in Children (>5 micrograms per deciliter) | <i>percent</i> | 2.8 | | 4.1 | | 2013 | 10 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1.33 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 20.1 | | 20.3 | 17.9 | 2016 | 7 |
| 1.22 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | <i>percent</i> | 24 | | 34 | 20 | 2016 | 7 |
| 1.06 | Child Abuse Rate (HP2020) | <i>cases/ 1,000 children</i> | 5.6 | | 7.3 | | 2017 | 3 |
| 1.00 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 0.1 | | | | 2015 | 21 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.75 | Mortality Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 75 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.58 | Clinical Care Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 65 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.58 | Morbidity Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 50 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.42 | Health Behaviors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 23 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.42 | Physical Environment Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 29 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.42 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 32 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | DIABETES | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Adults 20+ with Diabetes | <i>percent</i> | 13.7 | | 11.7 | 10.2 | 2015 | 6 |
| 1.94 | Diabetic Monitoring: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 84.4 | | 85.4 | 85.7 | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.83 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 25.9 | | 25 | 21.2 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 1.83 | Diabetes: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 29.1 | | 27.7 | 27.2 | 2017 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | ECONOMY | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.89 | SNAP Certified Stores | <i>stores/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.7 | | | | 2016 | 21 |
| 1.83 | Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | <i>percent</i> | 62.3 | | 63.1 | 63 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.81 | Median Housing Unit Value | <i>dollars</i> | 116900 | | 135100 | 193500 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.72 | Per Capita Income | <i>dollars</i> | 25374 | | 29011 | 31177 | 2013-2017 | 1 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|----------------|-------|--|-------|-------|---------------|----|
| 1.61 | Female Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | <i>percent</i> | 57 | | 58.9 | 58.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.61 | Unemployed Workers in Civilian Labor Force | <i>percent</i> | 4.5 | | 4.7 | 4.1 | February 2019 | 19 |
| 1.42 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 32 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.33 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 20.1 | | 20.3 | 17.9 | 2016 | 7 |
| 1.31 | Median Monthly Owner Costs for Households without a Mortgage | <i>dollars</i> | 431 | | 458 | 474 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.25 | Median Household Gross Rent | <i>dollars</i> | 706 | | 764 | 982 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.22 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | <i>percent</i> | 24 | | 34 | 20 | 2016 | 7 |
| 1.22 | Homeowner Vacancy Rate | <i>percent</i> | 1.6 | | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.22 | Median Household Income | <i>dollars</i> | 52661 | | 52407 | 57652 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.22 | Total Employment Change | <i>percent</i> | 1.7 | | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2015-2016 | 20 |
| 1.06 | People Living 200% Above Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 68.4 | | 67.5 | 67.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.00 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 0.2 | | | | 2015 | 21 |
| 1.00 | Young Children Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 21 | | 25.1 | 22.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.94 | Severe Housing Problems | <i>percent</i> | 12 | | 14.5 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 6 |
| 0.92 | Persons with Disability Living in Poverty (5-year) | <i>percent</i> | 24.1 | | 30.4 | 27.1 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.89 | Households with Cash Public Assistance Income | <i>percent</i> | 2.2 | | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.89 | Renters Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Rent | <i>percent</i> | 43.2 | | 46.7 | 50.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.83 | Families Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 8.8 | | 10.8 | 10.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.83 | People Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 12.4 | | 14.9 | 14.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.75 | Mortgaged Owners Median Monthly Household Costs | <i>dollars</i> | 1091 | | 1247 | 1515 | 2013-2017 | 1 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 0.72 | Children Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 16.6 | | 21.3 | 20.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.67 | Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 12.3 | | 15.1 | 12.9 | 2016 | 7 |
| 0.67 | People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 6.4 | | 8 | 9.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.61 | Homeownership | <i>percent</i> | 68.8 | | 59.1 | 56 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.50 | Income Inequality | | 0.4 | | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.33 | Students Eligible for the Free Lunch Program | <i>percent</i> | 32.2 | | 40.2 | 42.6 | 2015-2016 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | EDUCATION | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.22 | People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher | <i>percent</i> | 14.4 | | 27.2 | 30.9 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.72 | Student-to-Teacher Ratio | <i>students/ teacher</i> | 17.4 | | 17.6 | 16.5 | 2016-2017 | 9 |
| 1.50 | 8th Grade Students Proficient in Math | <i>percent</i> | 45.4 | | 22.3 | | 2016-2017 | 11 |
| 1.50 | 8th Grade Students Proficient in Reading | <i>percent</i> | 51.7 | | 25.7 | | 2016-2017 | 11 |
| 1.17 | 4th Grade Students Proficient in Reading | <i>percent</i> | 67.4 | | 38.7 | | 2016-2017 | 11 |
| 1.17 | People 25+ with a High School Degree or Higher | <i>percent</i> | 89.4 | | 89.8 | 87.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.00 | 4th Grade Students Proficient in Math | <i>percent</i> | 84.8 | | 47.7 | | 2016-2017 | 11 |
| 0.92 | High School Graduation | <i>percent</i> | 93.4 | 87 | 90.6 | 84.6 | 2016-2017 | 11 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | ENVIRONMENT | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.50 | Access to Exercise Opportunities | <i>percent</i> | 41.8 | | 84.1 | 83.9 | 2019 | 6 |
| 2.00 | Grocery Store Density | <i>stores/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.1 | | | | 2014 | 21 |
| 2.00 | Houses Built Prior to 1950 | <i>percent</i> | 30.8 | | 26.8 | 18 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.94 | Recreation and Fitness Facilities | <i>facilities/ 1,000 population</i> | 0 | | | | 2014 | 21 |
| 1.89 | SNAP Certified Stores | <i>stores/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.7 | | | | 2016 | 21 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-------------------------------|---------------|--------|------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.61 | Months of Mild Drought or Worse | months per year | 5 | | | | 2016 | 10 |
| 1.42 | Physical Environment Ranking | ranking | 29 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.39 | Number of Extreme Heat Events | events | 6 | | | | 2016 | 10 |
| 1.33 | Blood Lead Levels in Children (>5 micrograms per deciliter) | percent | 2.8 | | 4.1 | | 2013 | 10 |
| 1.33 | Farmers Market Density | markets/ 1,000 population | 0 | | | | 2016 | 21 |
| 1.33 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 2.3 | | | | 2015 | 21 |
| 1.31 | Annual Ozone Air Quality | grade | C | | | | 2014-2016 | 2 |
| 1.25 | Annual Particle Pollution | grade | A | | | | 2014-2016 | 2 |
| 1.22 | Daily Dose of UV Irradiance | Joule per square meter | 2313 | | 2351 | | 2015 | 10 |
| 1.06 | Fast Food Restaurant Density | restaurants/ 1,000 population | 0.5 | | | | 2014 | 21 |
| 1.00 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 0.1 | | | | 2015 | 21 |
| 1.00 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 0.2 | | | | 2015 | 21 |
| 1.00 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 0.2 | | | | 2015 | 21 |
| 1.00 | People with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 0.7 | | | | 2015 | 21 |
| 0.94 | Severe Housing Problems | percent | 12 | | 14.5 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 6 |
| 0.50 | Liquor Store Density | stores/ 100,000 population | 2.4 | | 6.7 | 10.5 | 2016 | 20 |
| 0.17 | Food Environment Index | | 8.5 | | 6.7 | 7.7 | 2019 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | ENVIRONMENTAL & OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.42 | Physical Environment Ranking | ranking | 29 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.33 | Blood Lead Levels in Children (>5 micrograms per deciliter) | percent | 2.8 | | 4.1 | | 2013 | 10 |
| 0.56 | Asthma: Medicare Population | percent | 4.1 | | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2017 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | EXERCISE, NUTRITION, & WEIGHT | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--|-------------------------------|---------------|--------|------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.56 | Adults 20+ who are Sedentary | percent | 31 | 32.6 | 24.6 | 22.2 | 2015 | 6 |
| 2.50 | Access to Exercise Opportunities | percent | 41.8 | | 84.1 | 83.9 | 2019 | 6 |
| 2.28 | Workers who Walk to Work | percent | 1.9 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.00 | Grocery Store Density | stores/ 1,000 population | 0.1 | | | | 2014 | 21 |
| 1.94 | Recreation and Fitness Facilities | facilities/ 1,000 population | 0 | | | | 2014 | 21 |
| 1.89 | SNAP Certified Stores | stores/ 1,000 population | 0.7 | | | | 2016 | 21 |
| 1.58 | Children who are Overweight or Obese: 3rd Graders | percent | 37.1 | | | | 2009-2010 | 12 |
| 1.42 | Health Behaviors Ranking | ranking | 23 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.33 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | percent | 20.1 | | 20.3 | 17.9 | 2016 | 7 |
| 1.33 | Farmers Market Density | markets/ 1,000 population | 0 | | | | 2016 | 21 |
| 1.33 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 2.3 | | | | 2015 | 21 |
| 1.22 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | percent | 24 | | 34 | 20 | 2016 | 7 |
| 1.06 | Fast Food Restaurant Density | restaurants/ 1,000 population | 0.5 | | | | 2014 | 21 |
| 1.00 | Adults 20+ who are Obese | percent | 30.1 | 30.5 | 31.8 | 28.5 | 2015 | 6 |
| 1.00 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 0.1 | | | | 2015 | 21 |
| 1.00 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 0.2 | | | | 2015 | 21 |
| 1.00 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 0.2 | | | | 2015 | 21 |
| 1.00 | People with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 0.7 | | | | 2015 | 21 |
| 0.67 | Food Insecurity Rate | percent | 12.3 | | 15.1 | 12.9 | 2016 | 7 |
| 0.17 | Food Environment Index | | 8.5 | | 6.7 | 7.7 | 2019 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | HEART DISEASE & STROKE | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.61 | Heart Failure: Medicare Population | percent | 18.1 | | 14.8 | 13.9 | 2017 | 5 |
| 2.28 | Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population | percent | 30.5 | | 27.9 | 26.9 | 2017 | 5 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------|-------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.94 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Heart Attack | deaths/ 100,000 population 35+ years | 78.8 | | 67 | | 2015 | 10 |
| 1.89 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease | deaths/ 100,000 population | 109.7 | 103.4 | 104.8 | 94.8 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 1.72 | Hyperlipidemia: Medicare Population | percent | 43.8 | | 42.5 | 40.7 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.50 | Atrial Fibrillation: Medicare Population | percent | 8.7 | | 8.9 | 8.4 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.44 | Hypertension: Medicare Population | percent | 58.3 | | 59.8 | 57.1 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.39 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke) | deaths/ 100,000 population | 39.9 | 34.8 | 41.4 | 37.5 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 1.00 | Stroke: Medicare Population | percent | 3.4 | | 3.8 | 3.8 | 2017 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | IMMUNIZATIONS & INFECTIOUS DISEASES | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.28 | Salmonella Infection Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 14.5 | 11.4 | 11.8 | | 2016 | 13 |
| 1.44 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Influenza and Pneumonia | deaths/ 100,000 population | 15.4 | | 16.2 | 14.6 | 2014-2016 | 4 |
| 1.44 | Gonorrhea Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 60.6 | | 206.6 | | 2017 | 13 |
| 1.11 | Chlamydia Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 169.7 | | 528.9 | | 2017 | 13 |
| 0.58 | Tuberculosis Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 0 | 1 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 2017 | 13 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MATERNAL, FETAL & INFANT HEALTH | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.53 | Infant Mortality Rate | deaths/ 1,000 live births | 11.2 | 6 | 7.5 | 6 | 2012 | 14 |
| 2.17 | Babies with Low Birth Weight | percent | 10.8 | 7.8 | | 8.3 | 2017 | 14 |
| 1.97 | Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy | percent | 21.3 | 1.4 | 17.8 | 9.2 | 2010 | 14 |
| 1.86 | Teen Birth Rate: 15-17 | live births/ 1,000 females aged 15-17 | 11 | | | | 2017 | 14 |
| 1.58 | Babies with Very Low Birth Weight | percent | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 2017 | 14 |
| 1.50 | Preterm Births | percent | 10.5 | 9.4 | 10.4 | | 2017 | 14 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|----------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1.31 | Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care | <i>percent</i> | 75.3 | 77.9 | 73 | 73.1 | 2010 | 14 |
| 0.83 | Teen Pregnancy Rate | <i>pregnancies/ 1,000 females aged 15-17</i> | 17.9 | 36.2 | 19.5 | | 2016 | 14 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MENTAL HEALTH & MENTAL DISORDERS | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 3.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 20.2 | 10.2 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 2012-2014 | 4 |
| 2.28 | Depression: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 20.3 | | 19.7 | 17.9 | 2017 | 5 |
| 2.00 | Mental Health Provider Rate | <i>providers/ 100,000 population</i> | 73 | | 212.3 | 228.7 | 2018 | 6 |
| 1.67 | Poor Mental Health: Average Number of Days | <i>days</i> | 4.1 | | 4.3 | 3.8 | 2016 | 6 |
| 1.61 | Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 10.4 | | 10.5 | 10.9 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.50 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 34.9 | | 32.7 | 30.3 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 1.17 | Frequent Mental Distress | <i>percent</i> | 12.3 | | 13.5 | 15 | 2016 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MORTALITY DATA | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 3.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 20.2 | 10.2 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 2012-2014 | 4 |
| 2.83 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 53.4 | | 36.6 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 6 |
| 2.83 | Premature Death | <i>years/ 100,000 population</i> | 10574.7 | | 8491.6 | 6900.6 | 2015-2017 | 6 |
| 2.78 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Prostate Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 males</i> | 25.1 | 21.8 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 2011-2015 | 8 |
| 2.78 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 110 | 36.4 | 65.9 | 46.7 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 2.56 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 27.9 | 12.4 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 2.53 | Infant Mortality Rate | <i>deaths/ 1,000 live births</i> | 11.2 | 6 | 7.5 | 6 | 2012 | 14 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|----|
| 2.50 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Falls | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 12.7 | 7.2 | 10 | 9.2 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 2.17 | Life Expectancy | <i>years</i> | 75.2 | | 77 | 79.1 | 2015-2017 | 6 |
| 2.06 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 184.5 | 161.4 | 179.3 | 163.5 | 2011-2015 | 8 |
| 2.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 17.1 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 2011-2015 | 8 |
| 1.94 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Heart Attack | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population 35+ years</i> | 78.8 | | 67 | | 2015 | 10 |
| 1.94 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Poisonings | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 24.4 | | 38.5 | 19.3 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 1.89 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 109.7 | 103.4 | 104.8 | 94.8 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 1.83 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 25.9 | | 25 | 21.2 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 1.75 | Mortality Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 75 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.72 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 51.3 | 45.5 | 51.7 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 8 |
| 1.67 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 51.7 | | 48.5 | 41 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 1.67 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Kidney Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 15.6 | | 14.9 | 13.2 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 1.50 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 34.9 | | 32.7 | 30.3 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 1.44 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 females</i> | 21.7 | 20.7 | 22.9 | 20.9 | 2011-2015 | 8 |
| 1.44 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Influenza and Pneumonia | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 15.4 | | 16.2 | 14.6 | 2014-2016 | 4 |
| 1.39 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke) | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 39.9 | 34.8 | 41.4 | 37.5 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 0.67 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths | <i>percent</i> | 26.7 | | 33.1 | 28.6 | 2013-2017 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX B

| SCORE | OLDER ADULTS & AGING | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
|-------|---|----------------------------|---------------|--------|------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.83 | Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population | percent | 27.8 | | 24.9 | 24 | 2017 | 5 |
| 2.61 | Heart Failure: Medicare Population | percent | 18.1 | | 14.8 | 13.9 | 2017 | 5 |
| 2.50 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Falls | deaths/ 100,000 population | 12.7 | 7.2 | 10 | 9.2 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 2.28 | Depression: Medicare Population | percent | 20.3 | | 19.7 | 17.9 | 2017 | 5 |
| 2.28 | Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population | percent | 30.5 | | 27.9 | 26.9 | 2017 | 5 |
| 2.00 | Rheumatoid Arthritis or Osteoarthritis: Medicare Population | percent | 35.2 | | 35.7 | 33.1 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.94 | Diabetic Monitoring: Medicare Population | percent | 84.4 | | 85.4 | 85.7 | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.83 | Diabetes: Medicare Population | percent | 29.1 | | 27.7 | 27.2 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.78 | COPD: Medicare Population | percent | 13.5 | | 13.6 | 11.7 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.72 | Hyperlipidemia: Medicare Population | percent | 43.8 | | 42.5 | 40.7 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.72 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | percent | 58.2 | | 62.4 | 63.2 | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.61 | Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia: Medicare Population | percent | 10.4 | | 10.5 | 10.9 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.50 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease | deaths/ 100,000 population | 34.9 | | 32.7 | 30.3 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 1.50 | Atrial Fibrillation: Medicare Population | percent | 8.7 | | 8.9 | 8.4 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.44 | Hypertension: Medicare Population | percent | 58.3 | | 59.8 | 57.1 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.11 | Osteoporosis: Medicare Population | percent | 5.4 | | 6 | 6.4 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.00 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 0.2 | | | | 2015 | 21 |
| 1.00 | Stroke: Medicare Population | percent | 3.4 | | 3.8 | 3.8 | 2017 | 5 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 0.94 | Cancer: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 7.4 | | 8.3 | 8.2 | 2017 | 5 |
| 0.67 | People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 6.4 | | 8 | 9.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.56 | Asthma: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 4.1 | | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2017 | 5 |
| 0.56 | People 65+ Living Alone | <i>percent</i> | 23.6 | | 28.8 | 26.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 27.8 | | 24.9 | 24 | 2017 | 5 |
| 2.00 | Rheumatoid Arthritis or Osteoarthritis: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 35.2 | | 35.7 | 33.1 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.67 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Kidney Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 15.6 | | 14.9 | 13.2 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 1.11 | Osteoporosis: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 5.4 | | 6 | 6.4 | 2017 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | PREVENTION & SAFETY | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 53.4 | | 36.6 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 6 |
| 2.78 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 110 | 36.4 | 65.9 | 46.7 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 2.50 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Falls | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 12.7 | 7.2 | 10 | 9.2 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 1.94 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Poisonings | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 24.4 | | 38.5 | 19.3 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 0.94 | Severe Housing Problems | <i>percent</i> | 12 | | 14.5 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | PUBLIC SAFETY | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.56 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 27.9 | 12.4 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 1.06 | Child Abuse Rate (HP2020) | <i>cases/ 1,000 children</i> | 5.6 | | 7.3 | | 2017 | 3 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|----------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 0.67 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths | <i>percent</i> | 26.7 | | 33.1 | 28.6 | 2013-2017 | 6 |
| 0.64 | Violent Crime Rate | <i>crimes/ 100,000 population</i> | 60.5 | | 291.4 | 373.7 | 2015 | 15 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | RESPIRATORY DISEASES | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.11 | Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 75.7 | | 69.3 | 60.2 | 2011-2015 | 8 |
| 1.78 | COPD: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 13.5 | | 13.6 | 11.7 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.72 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 51.3 | 45.5 | 51.7 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 8 |
| 1.67 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 51.7 | | 48.5 | 41 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 1.44 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Influenza and Pneumonia | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 15.4 | | 16.2 | 14.6 | 2014-2016 | 4 |
| 0.58 | Tuberculosis Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 0 | 1 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 2017 | 13 |
| 0.56 | Asthma: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 4.1 | | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2017 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.50 | Mean Travel Time to Work | <i>minutes</i> | 26.5 | | 23.4 | 26.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.44 | Social Associations | <i>membership associations/ 10,000 population</i> | 8.7 | | 11.2 | 9.3 | 2016 | 6 |
| 2.22 | People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher | <i>percent</i> | 14.4 | | 27.2 | 30.9 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.83 | Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | <i>percent</i> | 62.3 | | 63.1 | 63 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.81 | Median Housing Unit Value | <i>dollars</i> | 116900 | | 135100 | 193500 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.72 | Per Capita Income | <i>dollars</i> | 25374 | | 29011 | 31177 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.61 | Female Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | <i>percent</i> | 57 | | 58.9 | 58.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.58 | Households with an Internet Subscription | <i>percent</i> | 75.9 | | 77.8 | 78.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |

APPENDIX B

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|-------|--|----------------------------|---------------|--------|-------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.58 | Households with One or More Types of Computing Devices | percent | 84.6 | | 85.8 | 87.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.42 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | ranking | 32 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.31 | Median Monthly Owner Costs for Households without a Mortgage | dollars | 431 | | 458 | 474 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.28 | Voter Turnout: Presidential Election | percent | 75.1 | | 71.3 | | 2016 | 16 |
| 1.25 | Median Household Gross Rent | dollars | 706 | | 764 | 982 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.22 | Median Household Income | dollars | 52661 | | 52407 | 57652 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.22 | Total Employment Change | percent | 1.7 | | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2015-2016 | 20 |
| 1.17 | People 25+ with a High School Degree or Higher | percent | 89.4 | | 89.8 | 87.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.06 | Child Abuse Rate (HP2020) | cases/ 1,000 children | 5.6 | | 7.3 | | 2017 | 3 |
| 1.00 | Young Children Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 21 | | 25.1 | 22.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.83 | People Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 12.4 | | 14.9 | 14.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.81 | Persons with Health Insurance | percent | 93.3 | 100 | 92.9 | | 2017 | 17 |
| 0.75 | Mortgaged Owners Median Monthly Household Costs | dollars | 1091 | | 1247 | 1515 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.72 | Children Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 16.6 | | 21.3 | 20.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.61 | Homeownership | percent | 68.8 | | 59.1 | 56 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.56 | People 65+ Living Alone | percent | 23.6 | | 28.8 | 26.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.39 | Linguistic Isolation | percent | 0.1 | | 1.4 | 4.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.39 | Single-Parent Households | percent | 25.3 | | 35.7 | 33.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | SUBSTANCE ABUSE | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | deaths/ 100,000 population | 53.4 | | 36.6 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 6 |
| 1.97 | Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy | percent | 21.3 | 1.4 | 17.8 | 9.2 | 2010 | 14 |

APPENDIX B

| 1.67 | Adults who Smoke | percent | 20.2 | 12 | 22.5 | 17 | 2016 | 6 |
|-------|---|----------------------------|---------------|--------|------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.42 | Health Behaviors Ranking | ranking | 23 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.17 | Adults who Drink Excessively | percent | 17.7 | 25.4 | 19.1 | 18 | 2016 | 6 |
| 0.67 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths | percent | 26.7 | | 33.1 | 28.6 | 2013-2017 | 6 |
| 0.50 | Liquor Store Density | stores/ 100,000 population | 2.4 | | 6.7 | 10.5 | 2016 | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | TRANSPORTATION | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Solo Drivers with a Long Commute | percent | 40.6 | | 30.3 | 35.2 | 2013-2017 | 6 |
| 2.56 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions | deaths/ 100,000 population | 27.9 | 12.4 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 2015-2017 | 4 |
| 2.50 | Mean Travel Time to Work | minutes | 26.5 | | 23.4 | 26.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.44 | Workers Commuting by Public Transportation | percent | 0.2 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 5.1 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.28 | Workers who Walk to Work | percent | 1.9 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.11 | Workers who Drive Alone to Work | percent | 84.2 | | 83.4 | 76.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.33 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 2.3 | | | | 2015 | 21 |
| 0.94 | Households without a Vehicle | percent | 5.3 | | 8.3 | 8.8 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | WELLNESS & LIFESTYLE | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.17 | Life Expectancy | years | 75.2 | | 77 | 79.1 | 2015-2017 | 6 |
| 1.58 | Morbidity Ranking | ranking | 50 | | | | 2019 | 6 |
| 1.33 | Insufficient Sleep | percent | 35.8 | | 38 | 38 | 2016 | 6 |
| 1.33 | Poor Physical Health: Average Number of Days | days | 3.7 | | 4 | 3.7 | 2016 | 6 |
| 1.33 | Self-Reported General Health Assessment: Poor or Fair | percent | 16 | | 17 | 16 | 2016 | 6 |
| 1.00 | Frequent Physical Distress | percent | 11.3 | | 12.5 | 15 | 2016 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX B

| SCORE | WOMEN'S HEALTH | UNITS | PREBLE COUNTY | HP2020 | Ohio | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
|-------|--|-------------------------|---------------|--------|-------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.72 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | percent | 58.2 | | 62.4 | 63.2 | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.44 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 females | 21.7 | 20.7 | 22.9 | 20.9 | 2011-2015 | 8 |
| 0.50 | Breast Cancer Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 females | 105.2 | | 126.2 | 124.7 | 2011-2015 | 8 |

RANDOLPH COUNTY, INDIANA

| SCORE | ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
|-------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.61 | Primary Care Provider Rate | providers/ 100,000 population | 19.9 | | 66.9 | 75.4 | 2016 | 5 |
| 2.39 | Mental Health Provider Rate | providers/ 100,000 population | 28.1 | | 149.5 | 228.7 | 2018 | 5 |
| 1.83 | Dentist Rate | dentists/ 100,000 population | 28.1 | | 55.2 | 68.4 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.67 | Non-Physician Primary Care Provider Rate | providers/ 100,000 population | 64.2 | | 80.3 | 88.2 | 2018 | 5 |
| 1.58 | Clinical Care Ranking | ranking | 53 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.53 | Children with Health Insurance | percent | 93.8 | 100 | 93.7 | | 2017 | 14 |
| 1.50 | Preventable Hospital Stays: Medicare Population | discharges/ 1,000 Medicare enrollees | 56.9 | | 56.8 | 49.4 | 2015 | 15 |
| 1.47 | Adults with Health Insurance: 18-64 | percent | 89 | 100 | 89 | | 2017 | 14 |
| 1.36 | Persons with Health Insurance | percent | 90.4 | 100 | 90.4 | | 2017 | 14 |
| | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX B

| SCORE | CANCER | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
|-------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.67 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Prostate Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 males</i> | 26.5 | 21.8 | 20.4 | 19.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.61 | Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 14.6 | | 12 | 11.6 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.17 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 187.4 | 161.4 | 181 | 163.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.06 | Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 males</i> | 114.1 | | 92.7 | 109 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.94 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 59.8 | | 62.3 | 63.2 | 2015 | 15 |
| 1.89 | All Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 473 | | 447 | 441.2 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.89 | Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 78 | | 72.8 | 60.2 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.83 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 51.1 | 45.5 | 53.4 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.44 | Cancer: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 7.6 | | 7.8 | 8.2 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.22 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 females</i> | 19.4 | 20.7 | 21.4 | 20.9 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.11 | Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 40.5 | 39.9 | 42.9 | 39.2 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.06 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 15.3 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 0.89 | Breast Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 females</i> | 111.9 | | 121.7 | 124.7 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | CHILDREN'S HEALTH | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.00 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 20.4 | | 17.7 | 17.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 1.83 | Child Abuse Rate | <i>cases/ 1,000 children</i> | 20.9 | | 17.1 | | 2015 | 2 |
| 1.53 | Children with Health Insurance | <i>percent</i> | 93.8 | 100 | 93.7 | | 2017 | 14 |
| 1.50 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 3.7 | | | | 2015 | 18 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 0.61 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | <i>percent</i> | 12 | | 29 | 20 | 2016 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.75 | Morbidity Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 79 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.75 | Mortality Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 76 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.75 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 77 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.58 | Clinical Care Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 53 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.58 | Health Behaviors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 52 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.42 | Physical Environment Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 25 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | DIABETES | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.61 | Diabetes: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 31.3 | | 28.1 | 27.2 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.83 | Adults 20+ with Diabetes | <i>percent</i> | 12 | | 11.5 | 10.2 | 2015 | 5 |
| 1.06 | Diabetic Monitoring: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 88.6 | | 86.1 | 85.7 | 2015 | 15 |
| 0.72 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 19.4 | | 26.5 | 21.2 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | ECONOMY | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.67 | People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 10.4 | | 7.5 | 9.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.61 | Total Employment Change | <i>percent</i> | -5.7 | | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2015-2016 | 17 |
| 2.44 | Unemployed Workers in Civilian Labor Force | <i>percent</i> | 5 | | 4.1 | 4.1 | February 2019 | 16 |
| 2.33 | People Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 17 | | 14.6 | 14.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Children Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 24.9 | | 20.4 | 20.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Families Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 11.9 | | 10.3 | 10.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------|-------|--|--------|------------|-----------|----|
| 2.22 | Median Household Income | <i>dollars</i> | 44985 | | 52182 | 5765 2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Per Capita Income | <i>dollars</i> | 23427 | | 27305 | 3117 7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.00 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 20.4 | | 17.7 | 17.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 1.92 | Median Housing Unit Value | <i>dollars</i> | 79500 | | 130200 | 1935 00 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.89 | Young Children Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 25.4 | | 23.7 | 22.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.83 | Homeowner Vacancy Rate | <i>percent</i> | 2 | | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.83 | People Living 200% Above Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 60 | | 66.5 | 67.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.78 | Female Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | <i>percent</i> | 55.9 | | 58.9 | 58.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.78 | Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | <i>percent</i> | 60.4 | | 63.8 | 63 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.75 | Persons with Disability Living in Poverty (5-year) | <i>percent</i> | 28.2 | | 27 | 27.1 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.75 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 77 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.67 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 7 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.56 | Students Eligible for the Free Lunch Program | <i>percent</i> | 42.6 | | 39.6 | 40.4 | 2016-2017 | 11 |
| 1.39 | Households with Cash Public Assistance Income | <i>percent</i> | 2.1 | | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.33 | Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 13.3 | | 13.7 | 12.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 1.28 | SNAP Certified Stores | <i>stores/ 1,000 population</i> | 1 | | | | 2016 | 18 |
| 1.08 | Median Monthly Owner Costs for Households without a Mortgage | <i>dollars</i> | 339 | | 389 | 474 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.89 | Income Inequality | | 0.4 | | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.86 | Median Household Gross Rent | <i>dollars</i> | 623 | | 782 | 982 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.75 | Mortgaged Owners Median Monthly Household Costs | <i>dollars</i> | 879 | | 1109 | 1515 | 2013-2017 | 1 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 0.61 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | <i>percent</i> | 12 | | 29 | 20 | 2016 | 6 |
| 0.56 | Homeownership | <i>percent</i> | 68 | | 61.2 | 56 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.33 | Severe Housing Problems | <i>percent</i> | 10.7 | | 13.7 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 5 |
| 0.17 | Renters Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Rent | <i>percent</i> | 37.8 | | 47.9 | 50.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | EDUCATION | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.39 | People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher | <i>percent</i> | 13.7 | | 25.3 | 30.9 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.11 | 8th Grade Students Proficient in English/Language Arts | <i>percent</i> | 54.1 | | 60.7 | | 2017 | 2 |
| 2.11 | 8th Grade Students Proficient in Math | <i>percent</i> | 40.1 | | 54.4 | | 2017 | 2 |
| 1.72 | People 25+ with a High School Degree or Higher | <i>percent</i> | 85.8 | | 88.3 | 87.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.47 | High School Graduation | <i>percent</i> | 90.7 | 87 | 88.7 | 84.6 | 2017 | 2 |
| 1.44 | 4th Grade Students Proficient in English/Language Arts | <i>percent</i> | 70.2 | | 64.9 | | 2017 | 2 |
| 1.11 | 4th Grade Students Proficient in Math | <i>percent</i> | 69.2 | | 61.2 | | 2017 | 2 |
| 0.94 | Student-to-Teacher Ratio | <i>students/ teacher</i> | 14.7 | | 17.4 | 16.5 | 2016-2017 | 11 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | ENVIRONMENT | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Houses Built Prior to 1950 | <i>percent</i> | 46.2 | | 23.4 | 18 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.83 | Liquor Store Density | <i>stores/ 100,000 population</i> | 23.9 | | 12.5 | 10.5 | 2016 | 17 |
| 2.33 | Access to Exercise Opportunities | <i>percent</i> | 49.5 | | 75.3 | 83.9 | 2019 | 5 |
| 2.00 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 4.2 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.83 | Farmers Market Density | <i>markets/ 1,000 population</i> | 0 | | | | 2016 | 18 |
| 1.67 | Grocery Store Density | <i>stores/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.2 | | | | 2014 | 18 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.67 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 7 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.61 | Months of Mild Drought or Worse | months per year | 8 | | | | 2016 | 13 |
| 1.61 | Number of Extreme Precipitation Days | days | 135 | | | | 2016 | 13 |
| 1.61 | Recognized Carcinogens Released into Air | pounds | 9669 | | | | 2017 | 19 |
| 1.50 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 3.7 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.50 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 2.5 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.42 | Physical Environment Ranking | ranking | 25 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.39 | PBT Released | pounds | 555.1 | | | | 2017 | 19 |
| 1.33 | People with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 14.3 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.28 | SNAP Certified Stores | stores/ 1,000 population | 1 | | | | 2016 | 18 |
| 1.11 | Fast Food Restaurant Density | restaurants/ 1,000 population | 0.3 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 1.06 | Daily Dose of UV Irradiance | Joule per square meter | 2279 | | 2427 | | 2015 | 13 |
| 1.00 | Food Environment Index | | 7.7 | | 7.1 | 7.7 | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.00 | Recreation and Fitness Facilities | facilities/ 1,000 population | 0.1 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 0.33 | Severe Housing Problems | percent | 10.7 | | 13.7 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | EXERCISE, NUTRITION, & WEIGHT | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.33 | Access to Exercise Opportunities | percent | 49.5 | | 75.3 | 83.9 | 2019 | 5 |
| 2.28 | Adults 20+ who are Obese | percent | 34.9 | 30.5 | 32.8 | 28.5 | 2015 | 5 |
| 2.28 | Workers who Walk to Work | percent | 1.6 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.00 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | percent | 20.4 | | 17.7 | 17.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 2.00 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 4.2 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.83 | Farmers Market Density | markets/ 1,000 population | 0 | | | | 2016 | 18 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.67 | Grocery Store Density | stores/ 1,000 population | 0.2 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 1.67 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 7 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.58 | Health Behaviors Ranking | ranking | 52 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.50 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 3.7 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.50 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 2.5 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.33 | Adults 20+ who are Sedentary | percent | 26.3 | 32.6 | 25.1 | 22.2 | 2015 | 5 |
| 1.33 | Food Insecurity Rate | percent | 13.3 | | 13.7 | 12.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 1.33 | People with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 14.3 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.28 | SNAP Certified Stores | stores/ 1,000 population | 1 | | | | 2016 | 18 |
| 1.11 | Fast Food Restaurant Density | restaurants/ 1,000 population | 0.3 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 1.00 | Food Environment Index | | 7.7 | | 7.1 | 7.7 | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.00 | Recreation and Fitness Facilities | facilities/ 1,000 population | 0.1 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 0.61 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | percent | 12 | | 29 | 20 | 2016 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | HEART DISEASE & STROKE | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Heart Failure: Medicare Population | percent | 18.2 | | 15 | 13.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.61 | Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population | percent | 31.1 | | 28.3 | 26.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.50 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease | deaths/ 100,000 population | 121.9 | 103.4 | 101.9 | 94.8 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.33 | Hypertension: Medicare Population | percent | 62.7 | | 59.4 | 57.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.11 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Heart Attack | deaths/ 100,000 population 35+ years | 102.3 | | 75.6 | | 2015 | 13 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.06 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke) | deaths/ 100,000 population | 41.5 | 34.8 | 39.6 | 37.5 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.72 | Hyperlipidemia: Medicare Population | percent | 42 | | 41.3 | 40.7 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.28 | Atrial Fibrillation: Medicare Population | percent | 8 | | 8.4 | 8.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.17 | Stroke: Medicare Population | percent | 3.3 | | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2017 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | IMMUNIZATIONS & INFECTIOUS DISEASES | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.61 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Influenza and Pneumonia | deaths/ 100,000 population | 21.5 | | 13.4 | 14.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.11 | Hepatitis C Prevalence | Rate per 100,000 population | 208.7 | | 126.1 | | 2017 | 8 |
| 1.11 | Chlamydia Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 290 | | 466 | 497.3 | 2016 | 12 |
| 0.94 | Gonorrhea Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 43.7 | | 142.8 | 145.8 | 2016 | 12 |
| 0.83 | Salmonella Infection Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 population | 0 | 11.4 | 11.1 | | 2017 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MATERNAL, FETAL & INFANT HEALTH | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.42 | Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy | percent | 22.6 | 1.4 | 13.5 | 6.9 | 2017 | 8 |
| 1.72 | Teen Birth Rate: 15-19 | live births/ 1,000 females aged 15-19 | 30.5 | | 22.8 | | 2017 | 8 |
| 1.58 | Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care | percent | 73.6 | 77.9 | 68.6 | 77.3 | 2017 | 8 |
| 1.47 | Babies with Low Birth Weight | percent | 7.9 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 2017 | 8 |
| 1.47 | Preterm Births (OE) | percent | 9.9 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 2017 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MENTAL HEALTH & MENTAL DISORDERS | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 2.39 | Mental Health Provider Rate | <i>providers/ 100,000 population</i> | 28.1 | | 149.5 | 228.7 | 2018 | 5 |
| 2.17 | Depression: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 19.8 | | 20.3 | 17.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.17 | Poor Mental Health: Average Number of Days | <i>days</i> | 4.4 | | 4.3 | 3.8 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.67 | Frequent Mental Distress | <i>percent</i> | 13.3 | | 13.3 | 15 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.50 | Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 10 | | 11.1 | 10.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.39 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 18.6 | | 34.4 | 30.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MORTALITY DATA | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 3.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 105.3 | 36.4 | 52.7 | 46.7 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.83 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 43.9 | | 23.2 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.67 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Prostate Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 males</i> | 26.5 | 21.8 | 20.4 | 19.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.61 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Influenza and Pneumonia | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 21.5 | | 13.4 | 14.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.50 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 121.9 | 103.4 | 101.9 | 94.8 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.44 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Kidney Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 23.3 | | 18.7 | 13.3 | 2013-2015 | 3 |
| 2.44 | Premature Death | <i>years/ 100,000 population</i> | 9939 | | 8237.6 | 6900.6 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.42 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 27.9 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.25 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Poisonings | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 39 | | 18.8 | 15.4 | 2014-2016 | 3 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.17 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 population | 187.4 | 161.4 | 181 | 163.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.11 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Heart Attack | deaths/ 100,000 population 35+ years | 102.3 | | 75.6 | | 2015 | 13 |
| 2.06 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke) | deaths/ 100,000 population | 41.5 | 34.8 | 39.6 | 37.5 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.83 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 population | 51.1 | 45.5 | 53.4 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.83 | Life Expectancy | years | 76.4 | | 77.1 | 79.1 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 1.75 | Mortality Ranking | ranking | 76 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.22 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 females | 19.4 | 20.7 | 21.4 | 20.9 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.06 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 population | 15.3 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 0.89 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases | deaths/ 100,000 population | 42.3 | | 55 | 41 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 0.72 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes | deaths/ 100,000 population | 19.4 | | 26.5 | 21.2 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 0.39 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease | deaths/ 100,000 population | 18.6 | | 34.4 | 30.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 0.17 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths | percent | 6.7 | | 20.8 | 28.6 | 2013-2017 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | OLDER ADULTS & AGING | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Heart Failure: Medicare Population | percent | 18.2 | | 15 | 13.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.67 | People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 10.4 | | 7.5 | 9.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.61 | Diabetes: Medicare Population | percent | 31.3 | | 28.1 | 27.2 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.61 | Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population | percent | 31.1 | | 28.3 | 26.9 | 2017 | 4 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.33 | Hypertension: Medicare Population | percent | 62.7 | | 59.4 | 57.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.28 | Osteoporosis: Medicare Population | percent | 6.6 | | 6.2 | 6.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.17 | COPD: Medicare Population | percent | 14.8 | | 14.4 | 11.7 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.17 | Depression: Medicare Population | percent | 19.8 | | 20.3 | 17.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.17 | Rheumatoid Arthritis or Osteoarthritis: Medicare Population | percent | 35.4 | | 34.5 | 33.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.00 | Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population | percent | 25 | | 25.1 | 24 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.94 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | percent | 59.8 | | 62.3 | 63.2 | 2015 | 15 |
| 1.72 | Hyperlipidemia: Medicare Population | percent | 42 | | 41.3 | 40.7 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.50 | Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia: Medicare Population | percent | 10 | | 11.1 | 10.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.50 | People 65+ Living Alone | percent | 28.7 | | 27.7 | 26.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.50 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 2.5 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.44 | Cancer: Medicare Population | percent | 7.6 | | 7.8 | 8.2 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.28 | Atrial Fibrillation: Medicare Population | percent | 8 | | 8.4 | 8.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.17 | Stroke: Medicare Population | percent | 3.3 | | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.06 | Diabetic Monitoring: Medicare Population | percent | 88.6 | | 86.1 | 85.7 | 2015 | 15 |
| 0.56 | Asthma: Medicare Population | percent | 4 | | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.39 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease | deaths/ 100,000 population | 18.6 | | 34.4 | 30.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.44 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Kidney Disease | deaths/ 100,000 population | 23.3 | | 18.7 | 13.3 | 2013-2015 | 3 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.28 | Osteoporosis: Medicare Population | percent | 6.6 | | 6.2 | 6.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.17 | Rheumatoid Arthritis or Osteoarthritis: Medicare Population | percent | 35.4 | | 34.5 | 33.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.00 | Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population | percent | 25 | | 25.1 | 24 | 2017 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | PREVENTION & SAFETY | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 3.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries | deaths/ 100,000 population | 105.3 | 36.4 | 52.7 | 46.7 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.83 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | deaths/ 100,000 population | 43.9 | | 23.2 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.25 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Poisonings | deaths/ 100,000 population | 39 | | 18.8 | 15.4 | 2014-2016 | 3 |
| 0.33 | Severe Housing Problems | percent | 10.7 | | 13.7 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | PUBLIC SAFETY | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.42 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions | deaths/ 100,000 population | 27.9 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.83 | Child Abuse Rate | cases/ 1,000 children | 20.9 | | 17.1 | | 2015 | 2 |
| 0.89 | Violent Crime Rate | crimes/ 100,000 population | 27.9 | | 356.2 | | 2012-2014 | 5 |
| 0.17 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths | percent | 6.7 | | 20.8 | 28.6 | 2013-2017 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | RESPIRATORY DISEASES | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.61 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Influenza and Pneumonia | deaths/ 100,000 population | 21.5 | | 13.4 | 14.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.17 | COPD: Medicare Population | percent | 14.8 | | 14.4 | 11.7 | 2017 | 4 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1.89 | Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 78 | | 72.8 | 60.2 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.83 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 51.1 | 45.5 | 53.4 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 0.89 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 42.3 | | 55 | 41 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 0.56 | Asthma: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 4 | | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.61 | Total Employment Change | <i>percent</i> | -5.7 | | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2015-2016 | 17 |
| 2.44 | Single-Parent Households | <i>percent</i> | 37.2 | | 33.6 | 33.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.39 | People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher | <i>percent</i> | 13.7 | | 25.3 | 30.9 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.33 | People Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 17 | | 14.6 | 14.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Children Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 24.9 | | 20.4 | 20.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Median Household Income | <i>dollars</i> | 44985 | | 52182 | 57652 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Per Capita Income | <i>dollars</i> | 23427 | | 27305 | 31177 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.92 | Median Housing Unit Value | <i>dollars</i> | 79500 | | 130200 | 193500 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.89 | Young Children Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 25.4 | | 23.7 | 22.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.83 | Child Abuse Rate | <i>cases/ 1,000 children</i> | 20.9 | | 17.1 | | 2015 | 2 |
| 1.78 | Female Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | <i>percent</i> | 55.9 | | 58.9 | 58.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.78 | Mean Travel Time to Work | <i>minutes</i> | 24.5 | | 23.4 | 26.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.78 | Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | <i>percent</i> | 60.4 | | 63.8 | 63 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.75 | Households with an Internet Subscription | <i>percent</i> | 70.9 | | 75.9 | 78.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|-----------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.75 | Households with One or More Types of Computing Devices | percent | 82.4 | | 85.5 | 87.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.75 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | ranking | 77 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.72 | People 25+ with a High School Degree or Higher | percent | 85.8 | | 88.3 | 87.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.50 | People 65+ Living Alone | percent | 28.7 | | 27.7 | 26.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.44 | Voter Turnout: Presidential Election | percent | 60 | | 58 | | 2016 | 7 |
| 1.36 | Persons with Health Insurance | percent | 90.4 | 100 | 90.4 | | 2017 | 14 |
| 1.17 | Linguistic Isolation | percent | 0.9 | | 1.7 | 4.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.08 | Median Monthly Owner Costs for Households without a Mortgage | dollars | 339 | | 389 | 474 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.86 | Median Household Gross Rent | dollars | 623 | | 782 | 982 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.75 | Mortgaged Owners Median Monthly Household Costs | dollars | 879 | | 1109 | 1515 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.61 | Social Associations | membership associations/ 10,000 population | 17.9 | | 12.3 | 9.3 | 2016 | 5 |
| 0.56 | Homeownership | percent | 68 | | 61.2 | 56 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | SUBSTANCE ABUSE | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | deaths/ 100,000 population | 43.9 | | 23.2 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.83 | Liquor Store Density | stores/ 100,000 population | 23.9 | | 12.5 | 10.5 | 2016 | 17 |
| 2.42 | Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy | percent | 22.6 | 1.4 | 13.5 | 6.9 | 2017 | 8 |
| 2.17 | Adults who Smoke | percent | 20.5 | 12 | 21.1 | 17 | 2016 | 5 |
| 2.11 | Non-Fatal Emergency Department Visits due to Opioid Overdoses | Rate per 100,000 population | 200.6 | | 122.5 | | 2017 | 8 |
| 1.72 | Substance Abuse Treatment Rate: Alcohol | Rate per 100,000 population | 274.1 | | 197.1 | | 2015 | 8 |
| 1.58 | Health Behaviors Ranking | ranking | 52 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 0.50 | Adults who Drink Excessively | percent | 16.1 | 25.4 | 18.6 | 18 | 2016 | 5 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 0.17 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths | <i>percent</i> | 6.7 | | 20.8 | 28.6 | 2013-2017 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | TRANSPORTATION | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.42 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 27.9 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.28 | Workers who Walk to Work | <i>percent</i> | 1.6 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.00 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 4.2 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.89 | Workers Commuting by Public Transportation | <i>percent</i> | 0.4 | 5.5 | 1 | 5.1 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.78 | Mean Travel Time to Work | <i>minutes</i> | 24.5 | | 23.4 | 26.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.33 | Solo Drivers with a Long Commute | <i>percent</i> | 33.1 | | 30.7 | 35.2 | 2013-2017 | 5 |
| 1.22 | Workers who Drive Alone to Work | <i>percent</i> | 81.2 | | 83 | 76.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.50 | Households without a Vehicle | <i>percent</i> | 4.9 | | 6.7 | 8.8 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | WELLNESS & LIFESTYLE | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.83 | Life Expectancy | <i>years</i> | 76.4 | | 77.1 | 79.1 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 1.75 | Morbidity Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 79 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.67 | Insufficient Sleep | <i>percent</i> | 35.5 | | 36 | 38 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.67 | Poor Physical Health: Average Number of Days | <i>days</i> | 3.9 | | 3.9 | 3.7 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.67 | Self-Reported General Health Assessment: Poor or Fair | <i>percent</i> | 17 | | 17.7 | 16 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.33 | Frequent Physical Distress | <i>percent</i> | 11.8 | | 11.9 | 15 | 2016 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | WOMEN'S HEALTH | UNITS | RANDOLPH COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.94 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 59.8 | | 62.3 | 63.2 | 2015 | 15 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|--------------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-----------|----|
| 1.22 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 females</i> | 19.4 | 20.7 | 21.4 | 20.9 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 0.89 | Breast Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 females</i> | 111.9 | | 121.7 | 124.7 | 2011-2015 | 10 |

UNION COUNTY, INDIANA

| SCORE | ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES | UNITS | UNION COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
|-------------|---|---|--------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.83 | Primary Care Provider Rate | <i>providers/ 100,000 population</i> | 27.7 | | 66.9 | 75.4 | 2016 | 5 |
| 2.44 | Non-Physician Primary Care Provider Rate | <i>providers/ 100,000 population</i> | 41.7 | | 80.3 | 88.2 | 2018 | 5 |
| 2.25 | Dentist Rate | <i>dentists/ 100,000 population</i> | 13.2 | | 46.2 | | 2010 | 5 |
| 2.25 | Mental Health Provider Rate | <i>providers/ 100,000 population</i> | 13.8 | | 140 | | 2015 | 5 |
| 2.11 | Preventable Hospital Stays: Medicare Population | <i>discharges/ 1,000 Medicare enrollees</i> | 61.5 | | 56.8 | 49.4 | 2015 | 15 |
| 1.69 | Children with Health Insurance | <i>percent</i> | 93.3 | 100 | 93.7 | | 2017 | 14 |
| 1.42 | Clinical Care Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 32 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.14 | Persons with Health Insurance | <i>percent</i> | 90.8 | 100 | 90.4 | | 2017 | 14 |
| 1.08 | Adults with Health Insurance: 18-64 | <i>percent</i> | 89.8 | 100 | 89 | | 2017 | 14 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | CANCER | UNITS | UNION COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 2.42 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 41 | 14.5 | 18.1 | | 2005-2009 | 10 |
| 2.39 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 54.8 | | 62.3 | 63.2 | 2015 | 15 |
| 1.83 | Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 males</i> | 114.5 | | 92.7 | 109 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.11 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 168.4 | 161.4 | 181 | 163.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 0.67 | All Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 421.5 | | 447 | 441.2 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 0.56 | Cancer: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 6.9 | | 7.8 | 8.2 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.39 | Breast Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 females</i> | 75.4 | | 121.7 | 124.7 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 0.17 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 40.2 | 45.5 | 53.4 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 0.17 | Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 35.3 | 39.9 | 42.9 | 39.2 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 0.17 | Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 53 | | 72.8 | 60.2 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | CHILDREN'S HEALTH | UNITS | UNION COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.11 | Child Abuse Rate | <i>cases/ 1,000 children</i> | 26.2 | | 17.1 | | 2015 | 2 |
| 1.69 | Children with Health Insurance | <i>percent</i> | 93.3 | 100 | 93.7 | | 2017 | 14 |
| 1.00 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 0 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 0.39 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | <i>percent</i> | 17 | | 29 | 20 | 2016 | 6 |
| 0.17 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 15.9 | | 17.7 | 17.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS | UNITS | UNION COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.75 | Mortality Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 82 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.58 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 58 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.42 | Clinical Care Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 32 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.25 | Health Behaviors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 20 | | | | 2019 | 5 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|----------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1.25 | Morbidity Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 14 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.25 | Physical Environment Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 9 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | DIABETES | UNITS | UNION COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Adults 20+ with Diabetes | <i>percent</i> | 14.4 | | 11.5 | 10.2 | 2015 | 5 |
| 1.89 | Diabetic Monitoring: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 84.3 | | 86.1 | 85.7 | 2015 | 15 |
| 1.33 | Diabetes: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 25.7 | | 28.1 | 27.2 | 2017 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | ECONOMY | UNITS | UNION COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.33 | Median Household Income | <i>dollars</i> | 45531 | | 52182 | 57652 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Per Capita Income | <i>dollars</i> | 22527 | | 27305 | 31177 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.17 | Unemployed Workers in Civilian Labor Force | <i>percent</i> | 4.4 | | 4.1 | 4.1 | February 2019 | 16 |
| 2.00 | People Living 200% Above Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 63.6 | | 66.5 | 67.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.97 | Median Housing Unit Value | <i>dollars</i> | 109900 | | 130200 | 193500 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.94 | People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 9.1 | | 7.5 | 9.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.78 | Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | <i>percent</i> | 61 | | 63.8 | 63 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.69 | Median Monthly Owner Costs for Households without a Mortgage | <i>dollars</i> | 417 | | 389 | 474 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.61 | Female Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | <i>percent</i> | 56.4 | | 58.9 | 58.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.58 | Median Household Gross Rent | <i>dollars</i> | 741 | | 782 | 982 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.58 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 58 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.50 | Homeownership | <i>percent</i> | 63.9 | | 61.2 | 56 | 2013-2017 | 1 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1.50 | Renters Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Rent | <i>percent</i> | 48.8 | | 47.9 | 50.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.06 | SNAP Certified Stores | <i>stores/ 1,000 population</i> | 1 | | | | 2016 | 18 |
| 1.00 | Homeowner Vacancy Rate | <i>percent</i> | 1.6 | | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.00 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 0 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 0.75 | Persons with Disability Living in Poverty (5-year) | <i>percent</i> | 21.2 | | 27 | 27.1 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.67 | Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 11.7 | | 13.7 | 12.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 0.61 | Total Employment Change | <i>percent</i> | 4 | | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2015-2016 | 17 |
| 0.58 | Mortgaged Owners Median Monthly Household Costs | <i>dollars</i> | 976 | | 1109 | 1515 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.56 | Severe Housing Problems | <i>percent</i> | 10.6 | | 13.7 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 5 |
| 0.50 | Income Inequality | | 0.4 | | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.50 | Students Eligible for the Free Lunch Program | <i>percent</i> | 33.2 | | 39.6 | 40.4 | 2016-2017 | 11 |
| 0.39 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | <i>percent</i> | 17 | | 29 | 20 | 2016 | 6 |
| 0.39 | Young Children Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 10.7 | | 23.7 | 22.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.17 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 15.9 | | 17.7 | 17.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 0.17 | Children Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 7.4 | | 20.4 | 20.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.17 | Families Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 4 | | 10.3 | 10.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.17 | Households with Cash Public Assistance Income | <i>percent</i> | 0.9 | | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.17 | People Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 8.2 | | 14.6 | 14.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | EDUCATION | UNITS | UNION COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.11 | People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher | <i>percent</i> | 17.6 | | 25.3 | 30.9 | 2013-2017 | 1 |

APPENDIX B

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|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1.67 | 4th Grade Students Proficient in Math | <i>percent</i> | 65.9 | | 61.2 | | 2017 | 2 |
| 1.25 | High School Graduation | <i>percent</i> | 91.8 | 87 | 88.7 | 84.6 | 2017 | 2 |
| 1.11 | 4th Grade Students Proficient in English/Language Arts | <i>percent</i> | 81.3 | | 64.9 | | 2017 | 2 |
| 1.11 | 8th Grade Students Proficient in English/Language Arts | <i>percent</i> | 68 | | 60.7 | | 2017 | 2 |
| 1.06 | Student-to-Teacher Ratio | <i>students/ teacher</i> | 15.4 | | 17.4 | 16.5 | 2016-2017 | 11 |
| 1.00 | 8th Grade Students Proficient in Math | <i>percent</i> | 69.7 | | 54.4 | | 2017 | 2 |
| 0.83 | People 25+ with a High School Degree or Higher | <i>percent</i> | 88.4 | | 88.3 | 87.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | ENVIRONMENT | UNITS | UNION COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.39 | Houses Built Prior to 1950 | <i>percent</i> | 36.1 | | 23.4 | 18 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.06 | Liquor Store Density | <i>stores/ 100,000 population</i> | 13.7 | | 12 | 10.4 | 2013 | 17 |
| 1.83 | Farmers Market Density | <i>markets/ 1,000 population</i> | 0 | | | | 2016 | 18 |
| 1.83 | Grocery Store Density | <i>stores/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.1 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 1.83 | Recreation and Fitness Facilities | <i>facilities/ 1,000 population</i> | 0 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 1.67 | Access to Exercise Opportunities | <i>percent</i> | 69.7 | | 75.3 | 83.9 | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.61 | Months of Mild Drought or Worse | <i>months per year</i> | 6 | | | | 2016 | 13 |
| 1.61 | Number of Extreme Heat Events | <i>events</i> | 7 | | | | 2016 | 13 |
| 1.39 | Number of Extreme Heat Days | <i>days</i> | 26 | | | | 2016 | 13 |
| 1.39 | Number of Extreme Precipitation Days | <i>days</i> | 140 | | | | 2016 | 13 |
| 1.25 | Physical Environment Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 9 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.22 | Daily Dose of UV Irradiance | <i>Joule per square meter</i> | 2368 | | 2427 | | 2015 | 13 |
| 1.22 | Fast Food Restaurant Density | <i>restaurants/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.6 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 1.06 | SNAP Certified Stores | <i>stores/ 1,000 population</i> | 1 | | | | 2016 | 18 |

APPENDIX B

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|-------|--|-------------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.00 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 0 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.00 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 1.5 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.00 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 0 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.00 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 0 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.00 | People with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 0 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 0.61 | Food Environment Index | | 8.3 | | 7.2 | 7.3 | 2017 | 5 |
| 0.56 | Severe Housing Problems | percent | 10.6 | | 13.7 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | EXERCISE, NUTRITION, & WEIGHT | UNITS | UNION COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.33 | Adults 20+ who are Sedentary | percent | 30.5 | 32.6 | 25.1 | 22.2 | 2015 | 5 |
| 2.22 | Workers who Walk to Work | percent | 1.5 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.00 | Adults 20+ who are Obese | percent | 33 | 30.5 | 32.8 | 28.5 | 2015 | 5 |
| 1.83 | Farmers Market Density | markets/ 1,000 population | 0 | | | | 2016 | 18 |
| 1.83 | Grocery Store Density | stores/ 1,000 population | 0.1 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 1.83 | Recreation and Fitness Facilities | facilities/ 1,000 population | 0 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 1.67 | Access to Exercise Opportunities | percent | 69.7 | | 75.3 | 83.9 | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.25 | Health Behaviors Ranking | ranking | 20 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.22 | Fast Food Restaurant Density | restaurants/ 1,000 population | 0.6 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 1.06 | SNAP Certified Stores | stores/ 1,000 population | 1 | | | | 2016 | 18 |
| 1.00 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 0 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.00 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 1.5 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.00 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 0 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.00 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 0 | | | | 2015 | 18 |

APPENDIX B

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|--------------|---|---|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1.00 | People with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 0 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 0.67 | Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 11.7 | | 13.7 | 12.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 0.61 | Food Environment Index | | 8.3 | | 7.2 | 7.3 | 2017 | 5 |
| 0.39 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | <i>percent</i> | 17 | | 29 | 20 | 2016 | 6 |
| 0.17 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 15.9 | | 17.7 | 17.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | HEART DISEASE & STROKE | UNITS | UNION COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Heart Failure: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 19 | | 15 | 13.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.61 | Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 31.7 | | 28.3 | 26.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.56 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 128.4 | 103.4 | 101.9 | 94.8 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.17 | Hypertension: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 60.7 | | 59.4 | 57.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.72 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Heart Attack | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population 35+ years</i> | 87.1 | | 75.6 | | 2015 | 13 |
| 1.33 | Atrial Fibrillation: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 8.3 | | 8.4 | 8.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.89 | Hyperlipidemia: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 38 | | 41.3 | 40.7 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.83 | Stroke: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 3.2 | | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2017 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | IMMUNIZATIONS & INFECTIOUS DISEASES | UNITS | UNION COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 0.83 | Salmonella Infection Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 0 | 11.4 | 11.1 | | 2017 | 8 |
| 0.39 | Chlamydia Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 69.6 | | 466 | 497.3 | 2016 | 12 |
| 0.39 | Gonorrhea Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 0 | | 142.8 | 145.8 | 2016 | 12 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MATERNAL, FETAL & INFANT HEALTH | UNITS | UNION COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |

APPENDIX B

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|--------------|---|---|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 2.53 | Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy | <i>percent</i> | 29.9 | 1.4 | 15.7 | 8.5 | 2013 | 8 |
| 2.03 | Preterm Births (OE) | <i>percent</i> | 13.8 | 9.4 | | | 2008 | 8 |
| 1.58 | Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care | <i>percent</i> | 73.9 | 77.9 | 68.6 | 77.3 | 2017 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MENTAL HEALTH & MENTAL DISORDERS | UNITS | UNION COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.33 | Depression: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 20.2 | | 20.3 | 17.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.25 | Mental Health Provider Rate | <i>providers/ 100,000 population</i> | 13.8 | | 140 | | 2015 | 5 |
| 1.50 | Poor Mental Health: Average Number of Days | <i>days</i> | 4 | | 4.3 | 3.8 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.00 | Frequent Mental Distress | <i>percent</i> | 12.1 | | 13.3 | 15 | 2016 | 5 |
| 0.78 | Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 9.4 | | 11.1 | 10.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MORTALITY DATA | UNITS | UNION COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.67 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 100 | 36.4 | 52.7 | 46.7 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.61 | Premature Death | <i>years/ 100,000 population</i> | 10384 | | 8237.6 | 6900.6 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.56 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 128.4 | 103.4 | 101.9 | 94.8 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.50 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 50.9 | | 23.2 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.42 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 41 | 14.5 | 18.1 | | 2005-2009 | 10 |
| 1.83 | Life Expectancy | <i>years</i> | 76.3 | | 77.1 | 79.1 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 1.75 | Mortality Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 82 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.72 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Heart Attack | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population 35+ years</i> | 87.1 | | 75.6 | | 2015 | 13 |

APPENDIX B

| 1.11 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 population | 168.4 | 161.4 | 181 | 163.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
|-------|---|----------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 0.39 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths | percent | 0 | | 20.8 | 28.6 | 2013-2017 | 5 |
| 0.17 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | deaths/ 100,000 population | 40.2 | 45.5 | 53.4 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | OLDER ADULTS & AGING | UNITS | UNION COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Heart Failure: Medicare Population | percent | 19 | | 15 | 13.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.61 | Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population | percent | 31.7 | | 28.3 | 26.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.61 | People 65+ Living Alone | percent | 35.3 | | 27.7 | 26.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.39 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | percent | 54.8 | | 62.3 | 63.2 | 2015 | 15 |
| 2.33 | Depression: Medicare Population | percent | 20.2 | | 20.3 | 17.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.17 | Hypertension: Medicare Population | percent | 60.7 | | 59.4 | 57.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.00 | Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population | percent | 24.4 | | 25.1 | 24 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.94 | People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 9.1 | | 7.5 | 9.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.89 | Diabetic Monitoring: Medicare Population | percent | 84.3 | | 86.1 | 85.7 | 2015 | 15 |
| 1.50 | Rheumatoid Arthritis or Osteoarthritis: Medicare Population | percent | 32.3 | | 34.5 | 33.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.33 | Asthma: Medicare Population | percent | 4.6 | | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.33 | Atrial Fibrillation: Medicare Population | percent | 8.3 | | 8.4 | 8.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.33 | Diabetes: Medicare Population | percent | 25.7 | | 28.1 | 27.2 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.06 | COPD: Medicare Population | percent | 12.7 | | 14.4 | 11.7 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.00 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 0 | | | | 2015 | 18 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 0.89 | Hyperlipidemia: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 38 | | 41.3 | 40.7 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.83 | Stroke: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 3.2 | | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.78 | Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 9.4 | | 11.1 | 10.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.56 | Cancer: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 6.9 | | 7.8 | 8.2 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.50 | Osteoporosis: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 5.1 | | 6.2 | 6.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES | UNITS | UNION COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.00 | Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 24.4 | | 25.1 | 24 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.50 | Rheumatoid Arthritis or Osteoarthritis: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 32.3 | | 34.5 | 33.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.50 | Osteoporosis: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 5.1 | | 6.2 | 6.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | PREVENTION & SAFETY | UNITS | UNION COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.67 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 100 | 36.4 | 52.7 | 46.7 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.50 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 50.9 | | 23.2 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 0.56 | Severe Housing Problems | <i>percent</i> | 10.6 | | 13.7 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | RESPIRATORY DISEASES | UNITS | UNION COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.33 | Asthma: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 4.6 | | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.06 | COPD: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 12.7 | | 14.4 | 11.7 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.17 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 40.2 | 45.5 | 53.4 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 0.17 | Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 53 | | 72.8 | 60.2 | 2011-2015 | 10 |

APPENDIX B

| SCORE | SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT | UNITS | UNION COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
|-------|--|---|--------------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.61 | People 65+ Living Alone | percent | 35.3 | | 27.7 | 26.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.33 | Median Household Income | dollars | 45531 | | 52182 | 57652 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.25 | Households with an Internet Subscription | percent | 65.8 | | 75.9 | 78.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Per Capita Income | dollars | 22527 | | 27305 | 31177 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.11 | Child Abuse Rate | cases/ 1,000 children | 26.2 | | 17.1 | | 2015 | 2 |
| 2.11 | People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher | percent | 17.6 | | 25.3 | 30.9 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.11 | Single-Parent Households | percent | 36.2 | | 33.6 | 33.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.97 | Median Housing Unit Value | dollars | 109900 | | 130200 | 193500 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.78 | Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | percent | 61 | | 63.8 | 63 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.78 | Voter Turnout: Presidential Election | percent | 57 | | 58 | | 2016 | 7 |
| 1.75 | Households with One or More Types of Computing Devices | percent | 81.2 | | 85.5 | 87.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.69 | Median Monthly Owner Costs for Households without a Mortgage | dollars | 417 | | 389 | 474 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.61 | Female Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | percent | 56.4 | | 58.9 | 58.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.61 | Social Associations | membership associations/ 10,000 population | 11.1 | | 12.3 | 9.3 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.58 | Median Household Gross Rent | dollars | 741 | | 782 | 982 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.58 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | ranking | 58 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.50 | Homeownership | percent | 63.9 | | 61.2 | 56 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.44 | Mean Travel Time to Work | minutes | 23.6 | | 23.4 | 26.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.14 | Persons with Health Insurance | percent | 90.8 | 100 | 90.4 | | 2017 | 14 |
| 0.83 | People 25+ with a High School Degree or Higher | percent | 88.4 | | 88.3 | 87.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |

APPENDIX B

| 0.61 | Total Employment Change | percent | 4 | | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2015-2016 | 17 |
|-------|--|----------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 0.58 | Mortgaged Owners Median Monthly Household Costs | dollars | 976 | | 1109 | 1515 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.39 | Linguistic Isolation | percent | 0 | | 1.7 | 4.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.39 | Young Children Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 10.7 | | 23.7 | 22.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.17 | Children Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 7.4 | | 20.4 | 20.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.17 | People Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 8.2 | | 14.6 | 14.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | SUBSTANCE ABUSE | UNITS | UNION COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.53 | Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy | percent | 29.9 | 1.4 | 15.7 | 8.5 | 2013 | 8 |
| 2.50 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | deaths/ 100,000 population | 50.9 | | 23.2 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.06 | Liquor Store Density | stores/ 100,000 population | 13.7 | | 12 | 10.4 | 2013 | 17 |
| 1.83 | Adults who Smoke | percent | 19.8 | 12 | 21.1 | 17 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.25 | Health Behaviors Ranking | ranking | 20 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.00 | Adults who Drink Excessively | percent | 17.1 | 25.4 | 18.6 | 18 | 2016 | 5 |
| 0.39 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths | percent | 0 | | 20.8 | 28.6 | 2013-2017 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | TRANSPORTATION | UNITS | UNION COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.33 | Workers Commuting by Public Transportation | percent | 0.1 | 5.5 | 1 | 5.1 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Workers who Walk to Work | percent | 1.5 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.61 | Solo Drivers with a Long Commute | percent | 32.3 | | 30.7 | 35.2 | 2013-2017 | 5 |
| 1.44 | Mean Travel Time to Work | minutes | 23.6 | | 23.4 | 26.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.39 | Workers who Drive Alone to Work | percent | 82.5 | | 83 | 76.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.00 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 1.5 | | | | 2015 | 18 |

APPENDIX B

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|--------------|---|----------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 0.61 | Households without a Vehicle | <i>percent</i> | 3.9 | | 6.7 | 8.8 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | WELLNESS & LIFESTYLE | UNITS | UNION COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.83 | Life Expectancy | <i>years</i> | 76.3 | | 77.1 | 79.1 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 1.33 | Poor Physical Health: Average Number of Days | <i>days</i> | 3.8 | | 3.9 | 3.7 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.25 | Morbidity Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 14 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.17 | Insufficient Sleep | <i>percent</i> | 33.5 | | 36 | 38 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.00 | Frequent Physical Distress | <i>percent</i> | 11.2 | | 11.9 | 15 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.00 | Self-Reported General Health Assessment: Poor or Fair | <i>percent</i> | 15.6 | | 17.7 | 16 | 2016 | 5 |

WAYNE COUNTY, INDIANA

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| SCORE | ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.75 | Adults with Health Insurance: 18-64 | <i>percent</i> | 87.3 | 100 | 89 | | 2017 | 14 |
| 1.75 | Persons with Health Insurance | <i>percent</i> | 89 | 100 | 90.4 | | 2017 | 14 |
| 1.69 | Children with Health Insurance | <i>percent</i> | 93.5 | 100 | 93.7 | | 2017 | 14 |
| 1.42 | Clinical Care Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 27 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.22 | Dentist Rate | <i>dentists/ 100,000 population</i> | 57.4 | | 55.2 | 68.4 | 2017 | 5 |
| 1.17 | Primary Care Provider Rate | <i>providers/ 100,000 population</i> | 61.6 | | 66.9 | 75.4 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.00 | Preventable Hospital Stays: Medicare Population | <i>discharges/ 1,000 Medicare enrollees</i> | 51.2 | | 56.8 | 49.4 | 2015 | 15 |

APPENDIX B

| 0.61 | Mental Health Provider Rate | <i>providers/ 100,000 population</i> | 471.4 | | 149.5 | 228.7 | 2018 | 5 |
|-------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 0.17 | Non-Physician Primary Care Provider Rate | <i>providers/ 100,000 population</i> | 107.3 | | 80.3 | 88.2 | 2018 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | CANCER | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.31 | Cervical Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 females</i> | 11.9 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.28 | Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 44.2 | 39.9 | 42.9 | 39.2 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.22 | Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 81.4 | | 72.8 | 60.2 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.17 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 61.1 | 45.5 | 53.4 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.06 | Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 14.4 | | 12 | 11.6 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 196.1 | 161.4 | 181 | 163.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.89 | All Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 472.4 | | 447 | 441.2 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.89 | Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 males</i> | 107.3 | | 92.7 | 109 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.28 | Breast Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 females</i> | 115.1 | | 121.7 | 124.7 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.22 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 62.5 | | 62.3 | 63.2 | 2015 | 15 |
| 1.11 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 14.9 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 females</i> | 20.7 | 20.7 | 21.4 | 20.9 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 0.44 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Prostate Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 males</i> | 16.4 | 21.8 | 20.4 | 19.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 0.33 | Cancer: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 6.7 | | 7.8 | 8.2 | 2017 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | CHILDREN'S HEALTH | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 2.00 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 21.5 | | 17.7 | 17.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 1.75 | Blood Lead Levels in Children (>5 micrograms per deciliter) | <i>percent</i> | 3.2 | | 2.4 | | 2014 | 13 |
| 1.69 | Children with Health Insurance | <i>percent</i> | 93.5 | 100 | 93.7 | | 2017 | 14 |
| 1.67 | Child Abuse Rate | <i>cases/ 1,000 children</i> | 15.6 | | 17.1 | | 2015 | 2 |
| 1.50 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 3.4 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 0.89 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | <i>percent</i> | 20 | | 29 | 20 | 2016 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.75 | Morbidity Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 81 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.75 | Mortality Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 89 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.75 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 86 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.58 | Health Behaviors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 69 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.42 | Clinical Care Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 27 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.42 | Physical Environment Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 43 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | DIABETES | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.28 | Adults 20+ with Diabetes | <i>percent</i> | 12.7 | | 11.5 | 10.2 | 2015 | 5 |
| 2.06 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 29.5 | | 26.5 | 21.2 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.78 | Diabetes: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 27.9 | | 28.1 | 27.2 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.50 | Diabetic Monitoring: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 85.3 | | 86.1 | 85.7 | 2015 | 15 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | ECONOMY | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.61 | Total Employment Change | <i>percent</i> | -3 | | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2015-2016 | 17 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|----------------|-------|--|--------|--------|---------------|----|
| 2.28 | People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 10.2 | | 7.5 | 9.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.25 | Persons with Disability Living in Poverty (5-year) | <i>percent</i> | 30.9 | | 27 | 27.1 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Children Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 26.3 | | 20.4 | 20.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | People Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 18.2 | | 14.6 | 14.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.17 | Homeownership | <i>percent</i> | 56.8 | | 61.2 | 56 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.17 | Young Children Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 33.4 | | 23.7 | 22.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.11 | Households with Cash Public Assistance Income | <i>percent</i> | 2.4 | | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.00 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 21.5 | | 17.7 | 17.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 2.00 | Families Living Below Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 13.5 | | 10.3 | 10.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.00 | Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 15.6 | | 13.7 | 12.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 2.00 | Income Inequality | | 0.5 | | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.00 | Median Household Income | <i>dollars</i> | 41813 | | 52182 | 57652 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.00 | People Living 200% Above Poverty Level | <i>percent</i> | 59.1 | | 66.5 | 67.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.00 | Students Eligible for the Free Lunch Program | <i>percent</i> | 49.4 | | 39.6 | 40.4 | 2016-2017 | 11 |
| 1.97 | Median Housing Unit Value | <i>dollars</i> | 96500 | | 130200 | 193500 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.94 | Unemployed Workers in Civilian Labor Force | <i>percent</i> | 4.3 | | 4.1 | 4.1 | February 2019 | 16 |
| 1.89 | Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | <i>percent</i> | 57.7 | | 63.8 | 63 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.83 | Homeowner Vacancy Rate | <i>percent</i> | 2.5 | | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.83 | Per Capita Income | <i>dollars</i> | 23895 | | 27305 | 31177 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.75 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 86 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.72 | Female Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | <i>percent</i> | 54.3 | | 58.9 | 58.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1.67 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 6.6 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.56 | Renters Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Rent | <i>percent</i> | 47.8 | | 47.9 | 50.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.56 | Severe Housing Problems | <i>percent</i> | 14.8 | | 13.7 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 5 |
| 1.25 | Median Monthly Owner Costs for Households without a Mortgage | <i>dollars</i> | 370 | | 389 | 474 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.08 | Persons with Disability Living in Poverty | <i>percent</i> | 24.7 | | 26.5 | 26 | 2017 | 1 |
| 1.06 | SNAP Certified Stores | <i>stores/ 1,000 population</i> | 1 | | | | 2016 | 18 |
| 0.92 | Median Household Gross Rent | <i>dollars</i> | 665 | | 782 | 982 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.89 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | <i>percent</i> | 20 | | 29 | 20 | 2016 | 6 |
| 0.64 | Mortgaged Owners Median Monthly Household Costs | <i>dollars</i> | 933 | | 1109 | 1515 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | EDUCATION | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.11 | 8th Grade Students Proficient in Math | <i>percent</i> | 41.9 | | 54.4 | | 2017 | 2 |
| 2.00 | People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher | <i>percent</i> | 18.2 | | 25.3 | 30.9 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.94 | 4th Grade Students Proficient in Math | <i>percent</i> | 56.2 | | 61.2 | | 2017 | 2 |
| 1.72 | People 25+ with a High School Degree or Higher | <i>percent</i> | 85.5 | | 88.3 | 87.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.61 | 4th Grade Students Proficient in English/Language Arts | <i>percent</i> | 65.2 | | 64.9 | | 2017 | 2 |
| 1.44 | 8th Grade Students Proficient in English/Language Arts | <i>percent</i> | 61.5 | | 60.7 | | 2017 | 2 |
| 0.64 | High School Graduation | <i>percent</i> | 96.3 | 87 | 88.7 | 84.6 | 2017 | 2 |
| 0.50 | Student-to-Teacher Ratio | <i>students/ teacher</i> | 14.6 | | 17.4 | 16.5 | 2016-2017 | 11 |

APPENDIX B

| SCORE | ENVIRONMENT | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
|-------|---|-------------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.83 | Liquor Store Density | stores/ 100,000 population | 21 | | 12.5 | 10.5 | 2016 | 17 |
| 2.50 | Houses Built Prior to 1950 | percent | 37.2 | | 23.4 | 18 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.11 | Grocery Store Density | stores/ 1,000 population | 0.1 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 1.75 | Blood Lead Levels in Children (>5 micrograms per deciliter) | percent | 3.2 | | 2.4 | | 2014 | 13 |
| 1.67 | Access to Exercise Opportunities | percent | 72.2 | | 75.3 | 83.9 | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.67 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 6.6 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.61 | Number of Extreme Heat Events | events | 9 | | | | 2016 | 13 |
| 1.61 | Recognized Carcinogens Released into Air | pounds | 263.6 | | | | 2017 | 19 |
| 1.56 | Fast Food Restaurant Density | restaurants/ 1,000 population | 0.6 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 1.56 | Severe Housing Problems | percent | 14.8 | | 13.7 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 5 |
| 1.50 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 3.4 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.50 | Food Environment Index | | 7.3 | | 7.1 | 7.7 | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.50 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 2.5 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.50 | People with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 14.5 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.42 | Physical Environment Ranking | | 43 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.39 | Months of Mild Drought or Worse | months per year | 5 | | | | 2016 | 13 |
| 1.39 | Number of Extreme Heat Days | days | 30 | | | | 2016 | 13 |
| 1.39 | Number of Extreme Precipitation Days | days | 136 | | | | 2016 | 13 |
| 1.33 | Farmers Market Density | markets/ 1,000 population | 0 | | | | 2016 | 18 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1.33 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 2.3 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.22 | Daily Dose of UV Irradiance | <i>Joule per square meter</i> | 2340 | | 2427 | | 2015 | 13 |
| 1.22 | Recreation and Fitness Facilities | <i>facilities/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.1 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 1.06 | SNAP Certified Stores | <i>stores/ 1,000 population</i> | 1 | | | | 2016 | 18 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | ENVIRONMENTAL & OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.28 | Asthma: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 5.4 | | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.75 | Blood Lead Levels in Children (>5 micrograms per deciliter) | <i>percent</i> | 3.2 | | 2.4 | | 2014 | 13 |
| 1.42 | Physical Environment Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 43 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | EXERCISE, NUTRITION, & WEIGHT | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.56 | Adults 20+ who are Sedentary | <i>percent</i> | 32 | 32.6 | 25.1 | 22.2 | 2015 | 5 |
| 2.11 | Grocery Store Density | <i>stores/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.1 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 2.00 | Child Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 21.5 | | 17.7 | 17.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 2.00 | Food Insecurity Rate | <i>percent</i> | 15.6 | | 13.7 | 12.9 | 2016 | 6 |
| 1.67 | Access to Exercise Opportunities | <i>percent</i> | 72.2 | | 75.3 | 83.9 | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.67 | Low-Income and Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 6.6 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.58 | Health Behaviors Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 69 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.56 | Fast Food Restaurant Density | <i>restaurants/ 1,000 population</i> | 0.6 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 1.50 | Children with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 3.4 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.50 | Food Environment Index | | 7.3 | | 7.1 | 7.7 | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.50 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 2.5 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.50 | People with Low Access to a Grocery Store | <i>percent</i> | 14.5 | | | | 2015 | 18 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|--------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.33 | Adults 20+ who are Obese | percent | 30.9 | 30.5 | 32.8 | 28.5 | 2015 | 5 |
| 1.33 | Farmers Market Density | markets/ 1,000 population | 0 | | | | 2016 | 18 |
| 1.33 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 2.3 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.22 | Recreation and Fitness Facilities | facilities/ 1,000 population | 0.1 | | | | 2014 | 18 |
| 1.06 | SNAP Certified Stores | stores/ 1,000 population | 1 | | | | 2016 | 18 |
| 0.89 | Food Insecure Children Likely Ineligible for Assistance | percent | 20 | | 29 | 20 | 2016 | 6 |
| 0.39 | Workers who Walk to Work | percent | 3 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | HEART DISEASE & STROKE | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 3.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease | deaths/ 100,000 population | 179.2 | 103.4 | 101.9 | 94.8 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.83 | Heart Failure: Medicare Population | percent | 22.4 | | 15 | 13.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.83 | Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population | percent | 34.8 | | 28.3 | 26.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.17 | Hypertension: Medicare Population | percent | 61.5 | | 59.4 | 57.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Heart Attack | deaths/ 100,000 population 35+ years | 119.8 | | 75.6 | | 2015 | 13 |
| 1.33 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke) | deaths/ 100,000 population | 40.5 | 34.8 | 39.6 | 37.5 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.11 | Atrial Fibrillation: Medicare Population | percent | 7.7 | | 8.4 | 8.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.00 | Hyperlipidemia: Medicare Population | percent | 37.8 | | 41.3 | 40.7 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.56 | Stroke: Medicare Population | percent | 3.1 | | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2017 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | IMMUNIZATIONS & INFECTIOUS DISEASES | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 2.11 | Hepatitis C Prevalence | <i>Rate per 100,000 population</i> | 285.6 | | 126.1 | | 2017 | 8 |
| 1.56 | Salmonella Infection Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 10.6 | 11.4 | 11.1 | | 2017 | 8 |
| 1.33 | Chlamydia Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 411.9 | | 466 | 497.3 | 2016 | 12 |
| 1.33 | Gonorrhea Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 114.9 | | 142.8 | 145.8 | 2016 | 12 |
| 1.22 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Influenza and Pneumonia | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 13.9 | | 13.4 | 14.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MATERNAL, FETAL & INFANT HEALTH | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.53 | Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care | <i>percent</i> | 61.6 | 77.9 | 68.6 | 77.3 | 2017 | 8 |
| 1.81 | Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy | <i>percent</i> | 14.5 | 1.4 | 13.5 | 6.9 | 2017 | 8 |
| 1.72 | Teen Birth Rate: 15-19 | <i>live births/ 1,000 females aged 15-19</i> | 28.5 | | 22.8 | | 2017 | 8 |
| 1.64 | Infant Mortality Rate | <i>deaths/ 1,000 live births</i> | 7.8 | 6 | 7.3 | | 2013-2017 | 8 |
| 0.75 | Babies with Low Birth Weight | <i>percent</i> | 7.3 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 2017 | 8 |
| 0.47 | Preterm Births (OE) | <i>percent</i> | 7.2 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 2017 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MENTAL HEALTH & MENTAL DISORDERS | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Depression: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 24.7 | | 20.3 | 17.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.58 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 20.8 | 10.2 | 15.4 | 13.6 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.50 | Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 11.6 | | 11.1 | 10.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.33 | Poor Mental Health: Average Number of Days | <i>days</i> | 4.4 | | 4.3 | 3.8 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.67 | Frequent Mental Distress | <i>percent</i> | 13.5 | | 13.3 | 15 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.22 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 32.7 | | 34.4 | 30.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 0.61 | Mental Health Provider Rate | <i>providers/ 100,000 population</i> | 471.4 | | 149.5 | 228.7 | 2018 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | MORTALITY DATA | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 3.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 179.2 | 103.4 | 101.9 | 94.8 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 3.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 99.6 | 36.4 | 52.7 | 46.7 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.83 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 66.6 | | 23.2 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.83 | Premature Death | <i>years/ 100,000 population</i> | 11324 | | 8237.6 | 6900.6 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.58 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 20.8 | 10.2 | 15.4 | 13.6 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.36 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Poisonings | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 35.8 | | 24.3 | 19.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.17 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 61.1 | 45.5 | 53.4 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.17 | Life Expectancy | <i>years</i> | 74.3 | | 77.1 | 79.1 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.06 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 29.5 | | 26.5 | 21.2 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 196.1 | 161.4 | 181 | 163.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Heart Attack | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population 35+ years</i> | 119.8 | | 75.6 | | 2015 | 13 |
| 1.75 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Falls | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 8.4 | 7.2 | 6 | 8.9 | 2014-2016 | 3 |
| 1.75 | Mortality Ranking | <i>ranking</i> | 89 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.72 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 55.2 | | 55 | 41 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.64 | Infant Mortality Rate | <i>deaths/ 1,000 live births</i> | 7.8 | 6 | 7.3 | | 2013-2017 | 8 |
| 1.36 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 11.9 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 2015-2017 | 3 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1.33 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke) | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 40.5 | 34.8 | 39.6 | 37.5 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.22 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 32.7 | | 34.4 | 30.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.22 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Influenza and Pneumonia | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 13.9 | | 13.4 | 14.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.11 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 14.9 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 females</i> | 20.7 | 20.7 | 21.4 | 20.9 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 0.78 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths | <i>percent</i> | 14.9 | | 20.8 | 28.6 | 2013-2017 | 5 |
| 0.72 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Kidney Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 12.5 | | 18.6 | 13.2 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 0.44 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Prostate Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 males</i> | 16.4 | 21.8 | 20.4 | 19.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | OLDER ADULTS & AGING | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 30 | | 25.1 | 24 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.83 | Depression: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 24.7 | | 20.3 | 17.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.83 | Heart Failure: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 22.4 | | 15 | 13.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.83 | Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 34.8 | | 28.3 | 26.9 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.61 | Rheumatoid Arthritis or Osteoarthritis: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 38.9 | | 34.5 | 33.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.50 | Alzheimer's Disease or Dementia: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 11.6 | | 11.1 | 10.9 | 2017 | 4 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.28 | Asthma: Medicare Population | percent | 5.4 | | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.28 | People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 10.2 | | 7.5 | 9.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | People 65+ Living Alone | percent | 29.8 | | 27.7 | 26.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.17 | COPD: Medicare Population | percent | 14.6 | | 14.4 | 11.7 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.17 | Hypertension: Medicare Population | percent | 61.5 | | 59.4 | 57.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.17 | Osteoporosis: Medicare Population | percent | 7.6 | | 6.2 | 6.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.78 | Diabetes: Medicare Population | percent | 27.9 | | 28.1 | 27.2 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.75 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Falls | deaths/ 100,000 population | 8.4 | 7.2 | 6 | 8.9 | 2014-2016 | 3 |
| 1.50 | Diabetic Monitoring: Medicare Population | percent | 85.3 | | 86.1 | 85.7 | 2015 | 15 |
| 1.50 | People 65+ with Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 2.5 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 1.22 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease | deaths/ 100,000 population | 32.7 | | 34.4 | 30.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.22 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | percent | 62.5 | | 62.3 | 63.2 | 2015 | 15 |
| 1.11 | Atrial Fibrillation: Medicare Population | percent | 7.7 | | 8.4 | 8.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| 1.00 | Hyperlipidemia: Medicare Population | percent | 37.8 | | 41.3 | 40.7 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.56 | Stroke: Medicare Population | percent | 3.1 | | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.33 | Cancer: Medicare Population | percent | 6.7 | | 7.8 | 8.2 | 2017 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Chronic Kidney Disease: Medicare Population | percent | 30 | | 25.1 | 24 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.61 | Rheumatoid Arthritis or Osteoarthritis: Medicare Population | percent | 38.9 | | 34.5 | 33.1 | 2017 | 4 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 2.17 | Osteoporosis: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 7.6 | | 6.2 | 6.4 | 2017 | 4 |
| 0.72 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Kidney Disease | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 12.5 | | 18.6 | 13.2 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | PREVENTION & SAFETY | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 3.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Injuries | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 99.6 | 36.4 | 52.7 | 46.7 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 2.83 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 66.6 | | 23.2 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.36 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Unintentional Poisonings | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 35.8 | | 24.3 | 19.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.75 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Falls | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 8.4 | 7.2 | 6 | 8.9 | 2014-2016 | 3 |
| 1.56 | Severe Housing Problems | <i>percent</i> | 14.8 | | 13.7 | 18.4 | 2011-2015 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | PUBLIC SAFETY | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 1.67 | Child Abuse Rate | <i>cases/ 1,000 children</i> | 15.6 | | 17.1 | | 2015 | 2 |
| 1.58 | Violent Crime Rate | <i>crimes/ 100,000 population</i> | 282.7 | | 333.7 | 393.1 | 2010-2012 | 5 |
| 1.36 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 11.9 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 0.78 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths | <i>percent</i> | 14.9 | | 20.8 | 28.6 | 2013-2017 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | RESPIRATORY DISEASES | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.28 | Asthma: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 5.4 | | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2017 | 4 |
| 2.22 | Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate | <i>cases/ 100,000 population</i> | 81.4 | | 72.8 | 60.2 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.17 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 population</i> | 61.1 | 45.5 | 53.4 | 43.4 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 2.17 | COPD: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 14.6 | | 14.4 | 11.7 | 2017 | 4 |

APPENDIX B

| 1.72 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases | deaths/ 100,000 population | 55.2 | | 55 | 41 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
|-------|---|----------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.22 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Influenza and Pneumonia | deaths/ 100,000 population | 13.9 | | 13.4 | 14.3 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.61 | Total Employment Change | percent | -3 | | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2015-2016 | 17 |
| 2.50 | Single-Parent Households | percent | 40.5 | | 33.6 | 33.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.25 | Households with an Internet Subscription | percent | 66.3 | | 75.9 | 78.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | Children Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 26.3 | | 20.4 | 20.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | People 65+ Living Alone | percent | 29.8 | | 27.7 | 26.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.22 | People Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 18.2 | | 14.6 | 14.6 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.17 | Homeownership | percent | 56.8 | | 61.2 | 56 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.17 | Young Children Living Below Poverty Level | percent | 33.4 | | 23.7 | 22.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.00 | Median Household Income | dollars | 41813 | | 52182 | 57652 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.00 | People 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher | percent | 18.2 | | 25.3 | 30.9 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.97 | Median Housing Unit Value | dollars | 96500 | | 130200 | 193500 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.89 | Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | percent | 57.7 | | 63.8 | 63 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.83 | Per Capita Income | dollars | 23895 | | 27305 | 31177 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.75 | Households with One or More Types of Computing Devices | percent | 81.4 | | 85.5 | 87.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.75 | Persons with Health Insurance | percent | 89 | 100 | 90.4 | | 2017 | 14 |
| 1.75 | Social and Economic Factors Ranking | ranking | 86 | | | | 2019 | 5 |

APPENDIX B

| 1.72 | Female Population 16+ in Civilian Labor Force | percent | 54.3 | | 58.9 | 58.2 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
|-------|---|--|--------------|--------|---------|------|--------------------|--------|
| 1.72 | People 25+ with a High School Degree or Higher | percent | 85.5 | | 88.3 | 87.3 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.67 | Child Abuse Rate | cases/ 1,000 children | 15.6 | | 17.1 | | 2015 | 2 |
| 1.25 | Median Monthly Owner Costs for Households without a Mortgage | dollars | 370 | | 389 | 474 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.00 | Voter Turnout: Presidential Election | percent | 61 | | 58 | | 2016 | 7 |
| 0.94 | Social Associations | membership associations/ 10,000 population | 15.9 | | 12.3 | 9.3 | 2016 | 5 |
| 0.92 | Median Household Gross Rent | dollars | 665 | | 782 | 982 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.72 | Linguistic Isolation | percent | 0.6 | | 1.7 | 4.5 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.64 | Mortgaged Owners Median Monthly Household Costs | dollars | 933 | | 1109 | 1515 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.50 | Mean Travel Time to Work | minutes | 19.6 | | 23.4 | 26.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | SUBSTANCE ABUSE | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.83 | Death Rate due to Drug Poisoning | deaths/ 100,000 population | 66.6 | | 23.2 | 19.2 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.83 | Liquor Store Density | stores/ 100,000 population | 21 | | 12.5 | 10.5 | 2016 | 17 |
| 2.50 | Adults who Smoke | percent | 21.5 | 12 | 21.1 | 17 | 2016 | 5 |
| 2.11 | Non-Fatal Emergency Department Visits due to Opioid Overdoses | Rate per 100,000 population | 356.6 | | 122.5 | | 2017 | 8 |
| 1.81 | Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy | percent | 14.5 | 1.4 | 13.5 | 6.9 | 2017 | 8 |
| 1.58 | Health Behaviors Ranking | ranking | 69 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.00 | Adults who Drink Excessively | percent | 16.9 | 25.4 | 18.6 | 18 | 2016 | 5 |
| 0.83 | Substance Abuse Treatment Rate: Alcohol | Rate per 100,000 population | 176.1 | | 197.1 | | 2015 | 8 |
| 0.78 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths | percent | 14.9 | | 20.8 | 28.6 | 2013-2017 | 5 |

APPENDIX B

| SCORE | TRANSPORTATION | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
|-------|---|----------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| 2.39 | Households without a Vehicle | percent | 10.1 | | 6.7 | 8.8 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 2.11 | Workers Commuting by Public Transportation | percent | 0.4 | 5.5 | 1 | 5.1 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.67 | Workers who Drive Alone to Work | percent | 83.3 | | 83 | 76.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 1.36 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions | deaths/ 100,000 population | 11.9 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 2015-2017 | 3 |
| 1.33 | Households with No Car and Low Access to a Grocery Store | percent | 2.3 | | | | 2015 | 18 |
| 0.61 | Solo Drivers with a Long Commute | percent | 18.9 | | 30.7 | 35.2 | 2013-2017 | 5 |
| 0.50 | Mean Travel Time to Work | minutes | 19.6 | | 23.4 | 26.4 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| 0.39 | Workers who Walk to Work | percent | 3 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2013-2017 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | WELLNESS & LIFESTYLE | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.33 | Self-Reported General Health Assessment: Poor or Fair | percent | 19.6 | | 17.7 | 16 | 2016 | 5 |
| 2.17 | Life Expectancy | years | 74.3 | | 77.1 | 79.1 | 2015-2017 | 5 |
| 2.17 | Poor Physical Health: Average Number of Days | days | 4.2 | | 3.9 | 3.7 | 2016 | 5 |
| 1.75 | Morbidity Ranking | ranking | 81 | | | | 2019 | 5 |
| 1.67 | Frequent Physical Distress | percent | 12.7 | | 11.9 | 15 | 2016 | 5 |
| 0.67 | Insufficient Sleep | percent | 32.3 | | 36 | 38 | 2016 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| SCORE | WOMEN'S HEALTH | UNITS | WAYNE COUNTY | HP2020 | Indiana | U.S. | MEASUREMENT PERIOD | Source |
| 2.31 | Cervical Cancer Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 females | 11.9 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 2011-2015 | 10 |
| 1.28 | Breast Cancer Incidence Rate | cases/ 100,000 females | 115.1 | | 121.7 | 124.7 | 2011-2015 | 10 |

APPENDIX B

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------------------|----|
| 1.22 | Mammography Screening: Medicare Population | <i>percent</i> | 62.5 | | 62.3 | 63.2 | <i>2015</i> | 15 |
| 1.00 | Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer | <i>deaths/ 100,000 females</i> | 20.7 | 20.7 | 21.4 | 20.9 | <i>2011-2015</i> | 10 |

DISPARITY ANALYSIS

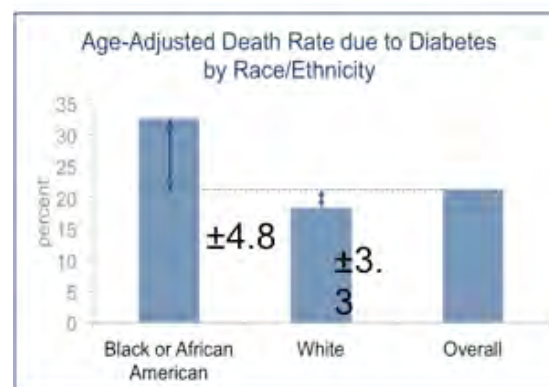
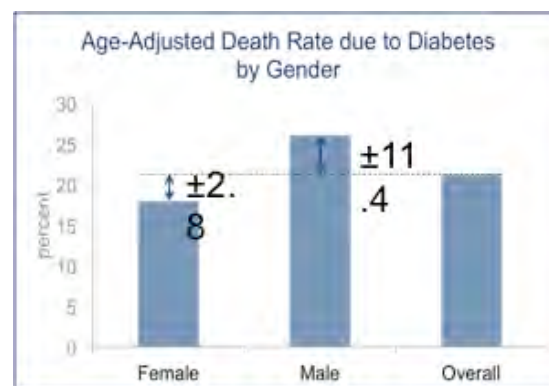
Secondary Data

Index of Disparity

To identify indicators with the largest disparities by gender or race/ethnicity, the Index of Disparity¹ measure was used to calculate the average of the absolute differences between rates for each subgroup within a sub-population category and the overall county rate, divided by the county rate. The index of disparity summarizes disparities across groups within a population that can be applied across indicators. The measure is expressed as a percentage.

Across all indicators, an Index of Disparity score that ranked in the top 25% of all disparities scores — in either gender or race/ethnicity category — was identified as having a high disparity. The availability of sub-population data varies by source and indicator.

In this example to the right, Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes by Gender has county values for the female and male subgroups that are closer to each other and close to the overall county value when compared to the subgroup values for Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Diabetes by Race/Ethnicity. The absolute difference between the Black or African American value and the overall value is much larger than the difference between the White value and overall value, resulting in a higher Index of Disparity score than the score calculated for the gender subgroups.

*SocioNeeds Index*

The SocioNeeds Index[®] — developed by Healthy Communities Institute and available on the Reid Health data platform — is a tool used to help determine which communities in Reid Health's service area are in most need of services and interventions. The Index summarizes multiple socioeconomic indicators, ranging from poverty to education, which may impact health or access to care. All zip codes in the United States are given an Index value from 0 (low need) to 100 (high need). Within Reid Health's service area, zip codes are ranked based on their Index value. These ranks are used to identify geographic areas of highest need.

Primary Data

As a part of the primary data collection, community survey participants, key informants, and focus group participants were asked which racial, ethnic, or special population groups were most negatively impacted with respect to community health concerns.

1. Pearcy, J. & Keppel, K. (2002). A Summary Measure of Health Disparity. Public Health Reports, 117, 273-280.

APPENDIX C. PRIMARY DATA METHODOLOGY

The following are lists of all the community input participants who attended either the focus group sessions, were key informants, or attend the final prioritization session:

FOCUS GROUP ORGANIZATIONS

- Amigos
- Birth to Five
- CAECI
- Drug Free Wayne County Partnership
- Fayette County Community Voices
- Forward Wayne County
- Hope Center
- House of Ruth
- Independent Living Center
- Ivy Tech Community College
- JACY House
- Monroe Central School Corp
- NATCO Empowerment Center
- Neighborhood Health Center
- Northeastern Middle School
- Preble County Council on Aging
- Wayne County Purdue Extension
- Fayette County Purdue Extension
- Reid Community Outreach
- Reid Health
- Richmond Farmers Market
- Richmond Senior Center
- Rock Solid Ministries
- Union County Opiate Center (Health Dept)
- United Way
- Wayne County Tobacco Coalition

KEY INFORMANT ORGANIZATIONS

- Boys and Girls Club
- Fayette County Purdue Extension
- Independent Living Center
- Lifestream
- NATCO Community Empowerment Center
- Neighborhood Health Center
- Preble County YMCA
- Wayne County Purdue Extension
- Reid Community Outreach
- Richmond Parks Department
- Richmond Senior Center
- Saint Paul United Methodist Church
- Union County Health Department
- Wayne County Foundation

PRIORITIZATION SESSION PARTICIPANTS

- Alicia Criswell, Purdue Extension/ Wayne County Food Council
- Angela Cline, Reid Health Community Benefit
- Angie Dickman, Reid Health Administration
- Becky Marvel, Purdue Extension/Discover Connersville
- Billie Kester, Reid Health Administration
- Brian Schleeper, Wayne County Cardinal Greenway
- Candace Ridgeway, Wayne County TPC
- Carrie Miles, Neighborhood Health Clinic
- Carrie Williams, NAACP and SLP for Richmond Schools
- Chad Bolser, Ivy Tech Community College
- Chirs Knight, Reid Health Administration
- Craig Kinyon, Reid Health CEO
- Denise Retz, Richmond Parks and Recreation
- Gerard Cyranowski, Meridian Health Services
- Jennifer Ehlers, Reid Health Administration
- Jennifer Young, Hope Center
- Jessica Przybysz, Meridian Health Services
- Judi Willett, Reid Health Marketing/Community Relations
- Justin Burkhardt, Reid Foundation
- Katherine Good, Connersville Parks Department
- Kathryn Cruz-Urbe, Indiana University East
- Kelly Beall, Reid Health Administration
- Lisa Felsman, Centerstone
- Megan Sanders, Forward Wayne County
- Misty Hollis, Richmond YMCA
- Patrick Ripberger, Reid Health Community Benefit
- Porter Miller, Reid Health Community Benefit Board Committee Member
- Randy Kirk, Reid Health Administration
- Robin Henry, West End Bank
- Rylie Joy, Reid Health Foundation
- Tajuan Stoker, Reid Health Wellness
- Tom Hilkert, Reid Health Board President
- Wendy McDavid, Randolph County Health Department/Reach All Randolph County Coalition

KEY INFORMANT QUESTIONNAIRE



Reid Health

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Name: | |
| Email: | |
| Organization: | |
| Title: | |
| Resident County: | |

Key Informant Interview Questions

| | |
|--|---|
| QI: Could you tell me a little about yourself, your background, and your organization? | |
| A: | |
| | Part II – What is your organization's mission? A: |
| | Part III - Does your organization work in direct care, services or more in an advocacy role? A: |
| QII: What are the major health needs/issues you see in the community? (Please provide up to 5) | |
| A: | |
| | Part II – How would you rank these issues in your community (top priority to lowest priority) and why? A: |
| | Part III – What do you think contributes to the health needs you see? |

| | |
|--|--|
| | A: |
| QIII: Who in your community appears to struggle the most with these issues you've identified and how does it impact their lives? | |
| A: | |
| | Part II – What is the impact of these health issues on low-income, underserved/uninsured persons? A: |
| | Part III – What about the impact on different racial or ethnic groups of this health concern? A: |
| | Part IV – What about by age or gender? A: |
| QIV: Are there any barriers to receiving care in the community? | |
| A: | |
| | Part II – What might prevent someone in this community from accessing care? <i>(Examples might include lack of transportation, lack of health insurance coverage, language/cultural barriers, etc.)</i> A: |
| QV: Could you tell me about some of the strengths and resources in your community that address these issues, such as groups, initiatives, services, or programs? <i>(For any resource mentioned, please enter the name and type of program)</i> | |

| | |
|---|--|
| A: | |
| | Part II – What is the most beneficial health resource or service in your community? A: |
| QVI: We have found that there is limited publicly available data around some health topics for your area, which may make it difficult to assess the extent of the community need. Could you please help fill in some of our data gaps by telling us a little about how any of the following health topics are impacting the community? | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Family Planning:</i> • <i>Food Safety</i> • <i>Vision</i> • <i>Disabilities</i> • <i>Oral Health:</i> • <i>Environment and Occupational Health</i> | |
| QVII: What services or programs do you feel could potentially have the greatest impact on the needs that you've identified? | |
| A: | |
| QVIII: Is there anything additional that should be considered for this Community Health Needs Assessment? | |
| A: | |

2019 REID HEALTH FOCUS GROUP GUIDE

Focus Group Intro:

Thank you for taking the time to speak with us to support the Reid Health Community Health Needs Assessment. We anticipate that this discussion will last no more than 90 minutes. You've been selected to participate because of the valuable insights you can provide into the community's health needs.

My name is _____ and we are working with Reid Health to collect information through interviews and discussion groups to combine with other data and information for the Needs Assessment. The results of this assessment will be made available to the public. We will be taking notes on your responses, but your names will not be associated with any direct quotes. Your identity will be kept confidential, so please share your honest opinions.

It is important that everyone has a chance to be heard, so we ask that only one person talk at a time (most important ground rule for today). Your insights will be lost if you are only sharing them with the person next to you. We also ask that you think about broader community needs and not just the health topic that you and your organization focus on. Please respect the opinions of others, as the point of the focus group is to collect various points of view.

Does anyone have any questions before we get started? Let's go around the room and introduce ourselves. Please tell everyone your first name, what community you live in, and if you are interested in sharing, your involvement in the community (could be their job).

Focus Group Questions**Let's start by talking about community health. How would you rate the health status of the community?**

(Probe: do you think that this community is doing better or worse than those immediately surrounding it and why?)

-

What are the community's most critical health needs/issues?

(Probes: what health problems do you see the most among your family members and neighbors/patients? How would you rank these issues in your community (top priority to lowest priority) and why?)

-

How do these issues impact different types of people/populations?

(Probe: Do these issues vary by age, gender, race and/or ethnicity? How about for low-income or uninsured people?)

-

Which of the needs should have the highest priority for being met and why?

(Probe: what is the one health related problem in the community that you would change and what would you do?)

-

What do you see as the community's resources?

(Probes: What organization or community agency do you see taking a strong leadership role at improving health in your community? Could you tell me about some of the strengths in your community in terms of resources/services/programs/initiatives that address the issues you see? Are individuals in your service area likely to use preventative healthcare?)

-

To what extent are people utilizing these resources? Are there gaps in services or health information?

(Probe: Where do people get their health information in this community?)

-

What are the barriers to receiving services in the community?

(Probe: What might prevent someone in this community from accessing care? Examples include lack of transportation, lack of health insurance coverage, language/cultural barriers, etc.)

-

What do you think the role of a hospital has in addressing these needs?

(Probe: How does Reid Hospital respond to the health needs that have been discussed?)

-

What advice would you give to people who are working on this community assessment?

-

Is there anything else you thought about that we didn't get to discuss? Is there anything else you think would be helpful for the collaborative to know as they work to provide services and programs that meet the needs of the community?

-



Reid Health Community Survey 2019

Welcome to the Reid Health Community Feedback Survey.

Reid Health is conducting a Community Health Needs Assessment for its service area. This assessment allows Reid Health to better understand the health status and needs of the community and use the knowledge gained to implement programs that will benefit the community.

We can better understand community needs by gathering voices from the community. This survey allows community members like you to tell us about what you feel are important issues for your community. We estimate that it will take about 10 minutes to complete this ~30 question survey, and ask that you please do so by May 13th, 2019.

Thank you very much for your input and your time! If you have questions about this survey, please contact us at communitybenefit@reidhealth.org.

First, tell us a little about yourself...

*** 1. Where do you currently live?**

ZIP/Postal Code

2. What is your profession?

3. What is your age?

- ☐ 17 or younger
- ☐ 18-24
- ☐ 25-34
- ☐ 35-44
- ☐ 45-54
- ☐ 55-64
- ☐ 65-74
- ☐ 75+

4. What is your gender identity?

- ☐ Female
- ☐ Male
- ☐ Other (please specify)

5. What is your race?

- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
- ☐ Asian
- ☐ Black or African American
- ☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- ☐ Hispanic/Latino
- ☐ White
- ☐ Multi-racial
- ☐ Other (please specify)

6. Select the highest level of education you have achieved

- ☐ Less than High School
- ☐ High School Diploma or GED
- ☐ Some College
- ☐ Technical Certificate
- ☐ Associate's Degree
- ☐ Bachelor's Degree
- ☐ Professional or Advanced Degree

7. Enter the number of individuals in your household (including yourself)

8. Are there any children (persons younger than age 18) in your household? If yes, please enter the number of children below.

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes (please specify number of children)

9. Select your total household income level

- ☐ Less than \$25,000
- ☐ \$25,000 - \$49,999
- ☐ \$50,000 - \$74,999
- ☐ \$75,000 or more

10. Is English the primary language spoken in your home?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No. If no, please specify the primary language spoken in your home.



Your Health Status

Now we'd like to hear more about your health...

11. Do you have a disability?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes (please specify)

12. Your Overall Health

| | Excellent | Very good | Good | Fair | Poor | Don't know/not sure |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| How would you rank your personal health? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

13. Do you have any kind of health coverage?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes (medical only)
- ☐ Yes (medical and dental)

14. Where do you go for routine healthcare? *(Select all that apply)*

- ☐ Physician's office
- ☐ Health Department
- ☐ Emergency room
- ☐ Urgent care clinic
- ☐ Clinic in a grocery or drug store
- ☐ I do not receive routine healthcare
- ☐ Other (please specify)

15. Within the past year, have you been admitted to the hospital for care?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes (specify how many/number of times)

16. Within the past year, what type of health services did you receive?(*Select all that apply*)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> None | <input type="checkbox"/> Family Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bone/Orthopedic Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Foot and Ankle/Podiatry Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Obstetrics/Gynecology/Women's Health |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cancer/Oncology Care | <input type="checkbox"/> General Surgery | <input type="checkbox"/> Primary Care Provider |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Hearing Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Radiology Tests (X-Ray, CT scan, MRI) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ear, Nose, and Throat Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Heart/Cardiac Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Urology Care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eye Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Immunizations | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Room Service | <input type="checkbox"/> Lab Work | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | | |

17. In general, how satisfied are you with the health care you received in the past year?

- ☐ Very satisfied
- ☐ Somewhat satisfied
- ☐ Not at all satisfied
- ☐ Not applicable (did not receive health care services in the past year)

18. Was there a time in the past 12 months when you did not see a doctor because of cost?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

19. Was there a time in the past 12 months that you were unable to take your medications as prescribed because of cost?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

20. Please select the top health challenge(s) you face. *(Select up to 3)*

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol Overuse | <input type="checkbox"/> High Blood Pressure | <input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory/Lung Disease (asthma, COPD, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Allergies | <input type="checkbox"/> Heart Disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Stroke |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cancer | <input type="checkbox"/> Joint Pain or Back Pain | <input type="checkbox"/> Smoking Cessation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Issues | <input type="checkbox"/> I do not have any health challenges |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drug Addiction | <input type="checkbox"/> Overweight/Obesity | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | | |



Reid Health Community Survey 2019

Community Health Status

Next, we'd like to hear your thoughts and opinions about the community's health on the next 3 pages... Please answer the next questions with your community in mind.

21. Overall Health of Your Community

| | Excellent | Very good | Good | Fair | Poor | Don't know/not sure |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| How would you rate the health of your community? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

22. Please select the population(s) below who is(are) most negatively affected by poor health outcomes in your community. (*Select up to 5*)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Children | <input type="checkbox"/> Older Adults |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Teen and Adolescent | <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with Disabilities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low income | <input type="checkbox"/> Racial or Ethnic Populations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender | <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Maternal, Fetal, and Infant | <input type="checkbox"/> Women |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Men | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |

23. Social determinants are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. Please select the most critical social determinant(s) of health in your community. (*Select up to 5*)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to Health Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diet, Food and Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> Language Barriers Cultural Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Economy | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Activity and Exercise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employment (jobs, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Social Environment (faith, friendship, family, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Quality (exposure to secondhand smoke, etc.) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |

24. Please select the most important health issue(s) in your community from this list of health topics. (*Select up to 5*)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cancer | <input type="checkbox"/> Obesity/Overweight |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clinical Prevention Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Oral Health |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes | <input type="checkbox"/> Reproductive Health (family planning) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heart Disease & Stroke | <input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory/Lung Diseases (asthma, COPD, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Immunization & Infectious Diseases | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Health (HIV, STD/I, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Injury, Violence & Safety | <input type="checkbox"/> Substance Abuse (alcohol, tobacco, e-cigs, drugs, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health & Mental Disorders | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |




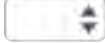









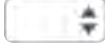












Reid Health Community Survey 2019



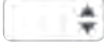














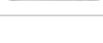
Community Health Status

For questions 25-27, please rank your answers from questions 22-24. To rank, you may either click on a category, hold to drag, and then drop/un-click to reorder or you can click on the up/down arrows to select a number.

25. Please rank the most negatively affected population categories in your community. (1 is most negatively affected)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
|  |  | Children |
|  |  | Teen and Adolescent |
|  |  | Low income |
|  |  | Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender |
|  |  | Maternal, Fetal, and Infant |
|  |  | Men |
|  |  | Older Adults |
|  |  | Persons with Disabilities |
|  |  | Racial or Ethnic Populations |
|  |  | Refugees |
|  |  | Women |
|  |  | Other (please specify) |

26. Please rank the most critical social determinants of health in your community.(1 having the greatest impact on the community)

| | | |
|---|---|--|
|  |  | Access to Health Services |
|  |  | Diet, Food and Nutrition |
|  |  | Economy |
|  |  | Education |
|  |  | Employment (jobs, etc.) |
|  |  | Environmental Quality (exposure to secondhand smoke, etc.) |
|  |  | Housing |
|  |  | Language Barriers Cultural Diversity |
|  |  | Physical Activity and Exercise |
|  |  | Transportation |
|  |  | Social Environment (faith, friendship, family, etc.) |
|  |  | Other (please specify) |

28. Please tell us whether you: “strongly disagree”, “disagree”, “feel neutral”, “agree”, or “strongly agree” with the following statements about your community.

| Strongly Disagree | Disagree | Feel Neutral | Agree | Strongly Agree |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Public transportation and other transit opportunities make accessing health services manageable. | | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| I, or someone I know, have delayed seeking health care due to cost in the last 12 months. | | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| My community is knowledgeable of the health resources available to them. | | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| I, or someone I know, have delayed seeking health care due to wait times or limited appointment opportunity. | | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| My community supports a healthy lifestyle. | | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| I, or someone I know, have had difficulty understanding a health professional because of a language barrier in the last 12 months. | | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| There is a lack of resources related to health improvement in this community. | | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| I and members of my community feel we have a voice in our community. | | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| I consider my community to be safe. | | | | |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

29. In your opinion, which racial or ethnic group is most disproportionately affected by health problems in your community?

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black or African American
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
- ☐ Asian
- ☐ Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
- ☐ Hispanic/Latinos
- ☐ Multi-racial
- ☐ Other race or ethnic group (please specify)

30. In your opinion, what are topics that your community needs more information on?(Check all that apply)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol and substance abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> Fitness and physical activity | <input type="checkbox"/> Senior health |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alternative and complementary care | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health | <input type="checkbox"/> Smoking cessation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic disease management | <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition and recipes | <input type="checkbox"/> Stress reduction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes management | <input type="checkbox"/> Pain management | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Emotional wellness | <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy and new baby | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Preventative health screenings | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | | |

31. Where do you get most of your health related resource information?(Check all that apply)

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 211 lines | <input type="checkbox"/> Health and Fitness Facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Primary Care Provider |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Books/Magazines | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Department | <input type="checkbox"/> School |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Faith/Community | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital | <input type="checkbox"/> Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Friends and Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Internet | <input type="checkbox"/> Television |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grocery Stores | <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacist | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | | |

32. Is it hard for you to obtain good information about your health?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

33. Is there something in your neighborhood/community that makes you healthier?



Reid Health Community Survey 2019

Thank you for your participation!

Please be sure to click 'Done' at the bottom right to ensure your voice is heard.

The final Community Health Needs Assessment report will be completed in Summer 2019. If you remember or think of something later, feel free to email us at communitybenefit@reidhealth.org.

34. (Optional) Is there anything else you would like us to know about your community? Please feel free to tell us below.

APPENDIX D. PRIORITIZATION TOOLS

HEALTH NEEDS PRIORITIZATION, JUNE 17, 2019

This packet will help you assess each of the pressing health needs identified by HCI's data analysis, and how each of those health needs relate to the criteria set forth by Reid Health for prioritizing health topics in your service area. For each health need you will score how well you believe the health need meets the criteria. After you have completed the ranking, please submit your results using the Survey Monkey Link. Your results will be tabulated with those of other participants and will instantaneously show the group's collective ranking of the most pressing health needs in your service area. There will be opportunities to work individually and in groups.






INSTRUCTIONS






1. Use the matrix on page 2 of this packet to score each health need for how well it meets each criteria:
1 = Does not meet criteria through 3 = Meets criteria
2. Add total scores for each health need and write total in "Total Health Topic Score" column.
3. Write the total scores for each topic in the table below.
4. Assign ranking to health needs based on total score, with highest score receiving a ranking of 1. If you have any tying scores for health topics, assign their rank as you see fit.


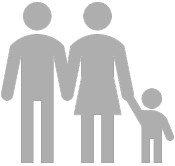
| HEALTH TOPICS | TOTAL HEALTH TOPIC SCORE FROM PAGE 2 | RANK |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Cancer | | |
| Diabetes | | |
| Heart Disease & Stroke | | |
| Economy | | |
| Access to Health Services | | |
| Mental Health & Mental Disorders | | |
| Substance Abuse | | |
| Exercise, Nutrition, & Weight | | |
| Transportation | | |
| Children's Health | | |
| Older Adults & Aging | | |
| Low Income & Underserved | | |

| Health Need | Propriety 1 – not in line with strategic vision/ programming 3 – in line with strategic vision/ programming | Economics 1 – does not make economic sense to address 3 – makes economic sense to address | Acceptability 1 – community not accepting of program for need 3 – program for need highly desired by community | Magnitude 1 – not immediate issue and small population effected 3 – value in immediately intervening and large population effected | Data Tracking 1 – data tracking difficult, limited evidence based programs 3 – data available for tracking, evidence based programs available | Total Health Topic Score |
|----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|---------------------------------|
| Cancer | | | | | | |
| Diabetes | | | | | | |
| Heart Disease & Stroke | | | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | |
| Access to Health Services | | | | | | |
| Mental Health & Mental Disorders | | | | | | |
| Substance Abuse | | | | | | |
| Exercise, Nutrition, & Weight | | | | | | |
| Transportation | | | | | | |
| Children's Health | | | | | | |
| Older Adults & Aging | | | | | | |
| Low Income & Underserved | | | | | | |

2019 REID HEALTH: PRIMARY & SECONDARY DATA SYNTHESIS

| | Health Topic | Key Themes from Secondary Data <i>(*Indicator shows a significant race/ethnic disparity)</i> | Key Themes from Community Input |
|---|---------------------------|--|--|
|  | Cancer | Top need in 6 counties Warning indicators: Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer and Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate | Ranked as 4th most pressing health issue in the community survey; Higher prevalence among African American and Hispanic population, Need for preventative education/care, Individuals delay seeking treatment/diagnosis |
|  | Diabetes | Top need in 7 counties Warning indicators: Adults with Diabetes, Diabetic Screening among Medicare Population | Ranked as 6th most pressing health issue in survey; Higher prevalence among Hispanic population and among the poor, Need for improved access to care and preventative information and resources, Addressing health literacy |
|  | Heart Disease & Stroke | Top need in 7 counties Warning indicators: Heart Failure among Medicare Population and Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Coronary Heart Disease | Ranked as 5th most pressing health issue in survey; Delayed Care, Factors like obesity and stress, Need for improved access to care and preventative information and resources, Higher prevalence among the poor |
|  | Economy | Top need in 4 counties Warning indicators: Families Living Below Poverty Level*, Child Food Insecurity Rate and Per Capita Income | Ranked as the #1 Social Determinant of Health issue in the survey; Insured population has access issues/barriers too, Health issues are often ignored, Families struggle to just cover their basic needs, lack of gainful employment opportunities |
|  | Access to Health Services | Top need in 6 counties Warning indicators: Dentist Rate, Mental Health Provider Rate, Primary Care Provider Rate | Ranked as 4th most pressing Social Determinant of Health issue in survey; Uninsured or underinsured, Individuals not realizing they qualify for services, Stigma, cost, fear, Addressing health literacy, Greater impact among the poor |

| | Health Topic | Key Themes from Secondary Data <i>(*Indicator shows a significant race/ethnic disparity)</i> | Key Themes from Community Input |
|---|----------------------------------|---|--|
|  | Mental Health & Mental Disorders | Top need in 7 counties Warning indicators: Depression among Medicare Population, Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide, and Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Alzheimer's Disease | Ranked as 2nd most pressing health issue in survey; Untreated mental health issues, Stigma prevents individuals from seeking help/treatment, Loneliness and isolation, Untreated past trauma, Lack of service providers |
|  | Substance Abuse | Top need in 7 counties Warning indicators: Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy and Adults who Smoke | Ranked as #1 most pressing health issue in survey; Community and familial financial burden, Prevention programs for youth are needed; school-based programs, Greater impact on senior citizens and youth, Barrier for employment |
|  | Exercise, Nutrition & Weight | Top need in 4 counties Warning indicators: Adults 20+ who are obese and Access to Exercise Opportunities | Ranked as 3rd most pressing health issue in survey; Obesity's link to other chronic diseases, Access to low-priced, healthy, fresh food, Need for inexpensive exercise classes and nutrition/cooking classes, Greater impact on youth |
|  | Transportation | Top need in 7 counties Warning indicators: Workers Commuting by Public Transportation* and Workers who Walk to Work* | Ranked as 6th most pressing social determinant of health in survey; Need more transportation options for health-related appointments and grocery shopping, Limited public transportation, Greater impact on low-income and rural communities |
|  | Children's Health | This group did not appear in top county need areas. | Ranked as 2nd most negatively affected population in survey; Obesity among youth, Opportunity for education in schools, Drug abuse impact, Greater impact on children living in poverty and those with disabilities |

| | Health Topic | Key Themes from Secondary Data <i>(*Indicator shows a significant race/ethnic disparity)</i> | Key Themes from Community Input |
|--|--------------------------|---|--|
|  | Older Adults and Aging | Top need in 6 counties Warning indicators: Heart Failure: Medicare Population, Hypertension: Medicare Population, and Ischemic Heart Disease: Medicare Population | Ranked as 3rd most negatively affected population in survey; Grandparents caring for grandchildren, family, extended family, Increase in kidney failure/dialysis, More accessible respite care for caregivers, Greater impact on seniors living in poverty or on fixed-incomes |
|  | Low Income & Underserved | This group did not appear in top county need areas. | Ranked as #1 most negatively affected population in survey; Generational poverty, Individuals sharing medications, Addressing health literacy and barriers to access, Stigma and fear of diagnosis, Greater impact on those living in rural areas and those living in poverty |

Notes:

APPENDIX E. COMMUNITY RESOURCES

The follow is a list of all community resources mentioned by community input participants.

| | |
|--|--|
| Connect2Help 2-1-1 | Family Fitness Works |
| 321Go Family | Family Health Physicians |
| Alcoholics Anonymous | Fayette Pregnancy Resource Center |
| Amigos Latino Center | Fayette Regional Health System |
| Anytime Fitness | Fayette Senior Services |
| Applied Behavior Center for Autism | Food Pantries |
| Area 9 Agency | Gateway Youth Programs |
| Area Agencies on Aging | Genesis of Richmond |
| ASPIN Health Navigator | Girls Incorporated |
| Backpack Blessings | Golay Community Center |
| Better Life Wellness Center Birth to Five | Guiding Good Choices |
| BirthRight International | Hagerstown Library |
| Boys and Girls Club of Wayne County | Hayes Arboretum |
| Boys and Girls Clubs of America | Head Start |
| Cambridge City Public Library | Healthy Families Indiana |
| Cancer Association of Darke County | Help me Grow |
| Cardinal Greenway | Hope Crisis Center |
| Care-a-Van Celebrate Recovery Centerstone | Hope House |
| Circles | Hope Pregnancy Care Center |
| Communities in Schools | Hopeline |
| Communities That Care (CTC) | House of David |
| Community Corrections | House of Ruth |
| Cope Environmental Center | Independent Living Center of Eastern Indiana |
| Council on Rural Service Programs | Indiana Association of Adult Day Services |
| Cross Road Christian Recovery Center for Women | Indiana Balance of State Continuum of Care |
| Curves | Indiana Community Action Association |
| Darke County General Health District | Indiana Department of Natural Resources |
| Darke County Health Department | Indiana Department of Veterans Affairs Indiana First Steps |
| Darke County Job and Family Services | Indiana Healthy Weight Initiative |
| Darke County Mental Health Clinic | Indiana State Games |
| Darke County Senior Center Committee | InsideOut Dad® |
| Ending Poverty in Our Community (EPIC) | Just Us Kids Outdoors (JUKO) |
| Families United for Support and Encouragement | Laundry Project |
| Family and Social Services Administration | |

| | |
|--|---|
| Reid Ready Care (Meijer Clinic) | Rock Solid Ministries |
| Meridian Health Services | Rose View Transit System |
| Mid America Health | SafeHaven Inc. |
| Morrison-Reeves Library | Second Helpings Inc. |
| Narcotics Anonymous | Siloam Health and Wellness Center |
| NATCO Community Empowerment | St. Paul's Church |
| Center Syringe Exchange Program | St. Vincent Hospital |
| Northern Connection | State of the Heart Care — Hospice and Palliative Care |
| Ohio Health WorkHealth | Talented Tykes |
| One Cent Ministry | Telehealth |
| Open Arms Ministries | The Excel Center |
| Parents as Teachers | The Haven |
| Partnership for a Drug Free Wayne County | The Recovery and Wellness Centers of Midwest Ohio |
| Planet Fitness | The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) |
| Planned Parenthood | Thinking for a Change 4.0 (T4C) |
| Preble County Council on Aging | Townsend Center |
| Preble County Senior Center | Tri County Crisis Line and Team |
| Premier Physicians | United Way of Central Indiana |
| Presbyterian Church 3B Program | Veteran's Administration Clinic |
| Recovery Works | Victory Lane Camp |
| Reid Health | Wayne County Drug Task Force |
| Reid Health Heroin is Here Committee | Wayne County Foundation |
| Reid Health Mother-Baby Care Center | Wayne County Health Clinic |
| Reid Health Physician Associates | Wayne County Indiana Health Department |
| Reid Health — Outpatient Care Center (OCC) | Wayne HealthCare |
| Reid Rehab Services Reid Urgent Care | Wernle Youth and Family Treatment Center |
| Rent a Librarian Program | Y's Owl Preschool |
| Richmond Comprehensive Treatment Center | YMCA |
| Richmond Family Fitness | Youth as Resources (YAR) |
| Richmond Farmers Market | |