

COSHOCTON COUNTY  
COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT  
REPORT

2010

Prepared by

**COSHOCTON COUNTY  
HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

Coshocton OH

# COSHOCOTON COUNTY COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT 2010

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# COSHOCTON COUNTY COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT 2010

## Introduction

This report, completed in December 2010, presents the results of an assessment of health and social services needs and resources in the Coshocton County, Ohio community. The assessment was carried out at the request of the Coshocton County Health Department's Maternal and Child Health Center which serves children and pregnant women. The goal of this assessment was, simply stated, to gather information for the purpose of improving the health of Coshocton County residents. Included in the assessment report are demographic, health, economic, educational, and quality of life profiles of the county and its subdivisions, including state and national data in some categories. In addition, the report provides a compilation of responses from a broad spectrum of individuals regarding their opinions about community health and social services needs, both met and unmet.

The report in its entirety is available online at <http://www.coshoctoncounty.net/agency/health> and may be downloaded by any interested party. Agencies or individuals desiring a printed copy may contact the Maternal & Child Health Center at 740-622-2999; depending on demand, a small charge may be requested.

### Mission Statement:

*To conduct a community needs and resources assessment for the purpose of improving the health of Coshocton County residents.*

# COSHOCTON COUNTY COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT 2010

## Assessment Overview

### Geographic Scope

The geographic scope of the assessment includes all of Coshocton County, OH which is comprised of the following twenty-eight (28) subdivisions:

1. Coshocton City
2. Conesville Village
3. Nellie Village
4. Plainfield Village
5. Warsaw Village
6. West Lafayette Village
7. Adams Township
8. Bedford Township
9. Bethlehem Township
10. Clark Township
11. Crawford Township
12. Franklin Township
13. Jackson Township
14. Jefferson Township
15. Keene Township
16. Lafayette Township
17. Linton Township
18. Mill Creek Township
19. Monroe Township
20. Newcastle Township
21. Oxford Township
22. Perry Township
23. Pike Township
24. Tiverton Township
25. Tuscarawas Township
26. Virginia Township
27. Washington Township
28. White Eyes Township

### Included Profiles

The following data-based profiles were included in the assessment with every effort made to access and report the most recent data available. Data was sought primarily for Coshocton County, but in many cases, statewide and national statistics were included for comparison.

1. Demographic profile
2. Economic profile
3. Educational profile
4. Health profile
5. Community health and social services needs, both met and unmet

# COSHOCTON COUNTY COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT 2010

## Assessment Process

### Planning

In planning for the assessment, care was taken to identify the scope of data desired. Because the purpose of the assessment was to evaluate community needs in the areas of health and social services, it was determined that data, both from many available governmental and private sources, would be gathered that reflected these concerns. However, in order to broaden the usefulness of the completed report to a greater number of groups and individuals, it was felt that a more comprehensive profile of the community should be attempted. Therefore, the report does include information about a variety of topics including education, employment, and what could be called quality of life.

After deciding upon the scope of data to be sought, methods for obtaining data were chosen. The data that has to do with demographics and statistics, the “hard” data, was primarily collected from reputable websites. These sources are listed as footnotes on each page where appropriate; a comprehensive list of sites is included at the end of this report.

In addition to collecting statistical data, several survey methods were developed to gather information from community stakeholders:

1. Written questionnaires to be completed by parents or guardians of children throughout the county who are of the age group served by the Maternal and Child Health Center (MCHC).
2. Telephone surveys of clients who had used the services of the MCHC within the past year or two.
3. Online surveys made available to a broad cross-section of county and city employees, educators, community professionals and non-professionals.

# COSHOCTON COUNTY COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT 2010

## Implementation

Immediately after a list of websites was compiled and the survey tools were designed, implementation of the assessment plan was initiated. The three survey methods outlined in the planning narrative were employed as follows:

1. Written questionnaires were distributed to several private child care centers/preschools, to Coshocton Head Start, and to the Coshocton WIC (Women's, Infants, and Children) program with the request that users of these services voluntarily complete the survey. All respondents remained anonymous.
2. Telephone numbers of Child Health Center clients who had used the Center in the past year or two were obtained; consultants made calls to clients during business hours with all responses remaining anonymous.
3. An online survey was developed using the Survey Monkey site. After obtaining permission from superintendents, directors, and other appropriate supervisors, emails were sent out inviting participation by accessing the online survey. Potential respondents were assured of anonymity. Those groups contacted included all public employees of Coshocton County, the City of Coshocton, Coshocton County Department of Jobs and Family Services, Coshocton Head Start, the Coshocton Public Library, and employees of the Coshocton City School District, Ridgewood School District, and River View School District. Members of the Coshocton Family and Children First Council were also contacted.

# Profile Summaries

## Demographic Profile

- In 2009, the population of Coshocton County was estimated to be 35,917, a decrease of 2.01% from 2000 when the population was 36,665.
- All political divisions experienced a decline in population except for the village of West Lafayette.
- Ninety-seven percent of the population was white non-hispanic; fifty-nine percent was rural.

## Economic Profile

- The number of employees in Coshocton County decreased from 2004 to 2009 by 13.4%. The greatest decrease in jobs was seen in construction (39.4%) with a significant loss of manufacturing jobs (26.2%).
- Salaries for workers in natural resources and mining jobs increased by 56.7% and construction job salaries increased by 31.9%. In the areas of information and education and health services, salaries actually decreased.
- There was a slight decrease of 5.71% in numbers of government employees.
- From 2003 to 2008, the number of active businesses in Coshocton County decreased by 13.8%
- Unemployment rates rose by 209.3% from 2000-2009, reached a high of 15% early in 2010, but decreased to 11.5% by October 2010.
- Median household income for Coshocton County was \$12,629 less than for the US overall in 2007.
- Per capita income in 2008 was \$28,658, \$12,018 less than for the US.
- The poverty rate for Coshocton County was 11.3% in 2008. For children under the age of 18, the rate was 19.8%, slightly higher than for Ohio or the US.
- The highest percentage of families living in poverty (56.4%) were headed by a female with no husband.
- Twenty percent of Coshocton County adults (ages 18-64) did not have health insurance in 2008. Of this group, over 50% had been without insurance for at least three years.
- In 2009, 26.1% of Coshocton County residents were enrolled in Medicaid. For the child population, the percentage was 52.2.
- The total Medicaid costs for nursing/residential care facility residents in 2009 was \$14,034,719.

## Education Profile

- In 2000, 21.3% of Coshocton County residents did not have a high school diploma or equivalent.
- There was a decline in student enrollment of 13.4% from 2000 to 2010 for all county public schools.
- Graduation rates for all Coshocton County public schools (approx. 95%) were higher than for Ohio schools.
- Cost per pupil in the county public schools ranged from \$7,117 to \$9,040, lower than for Ohio.
- The percentage of students in Coshocton County public schools receiving free or reduced price lunches increased by 86.5% from 2001 to 2009.
- There are approximately 480 students in the 16 Amish schools in Coshocton County.
- In 2008-09 there were 357 first notices for school truancy in the county.

## Health Profile

- In 2008, there were 433 live births to Coshocton County residents with 65.1% of those births taking place in the county.
- From 2004-2008, there was a 31.6% decrease in births to county teens ages 15-17. Births to teens ages 18-19 decreased by 26.5%
- Sixty-two percent of all Coshocton County mothers were married when they gave birth in 2008.
- The rate of Coshocton County deliveries by Caesarean section increased by 33% between 2000 and 2008.
- The number of teen pregnancies in Coshocton County decreased from 93 in 2000 to 73 in 2006.

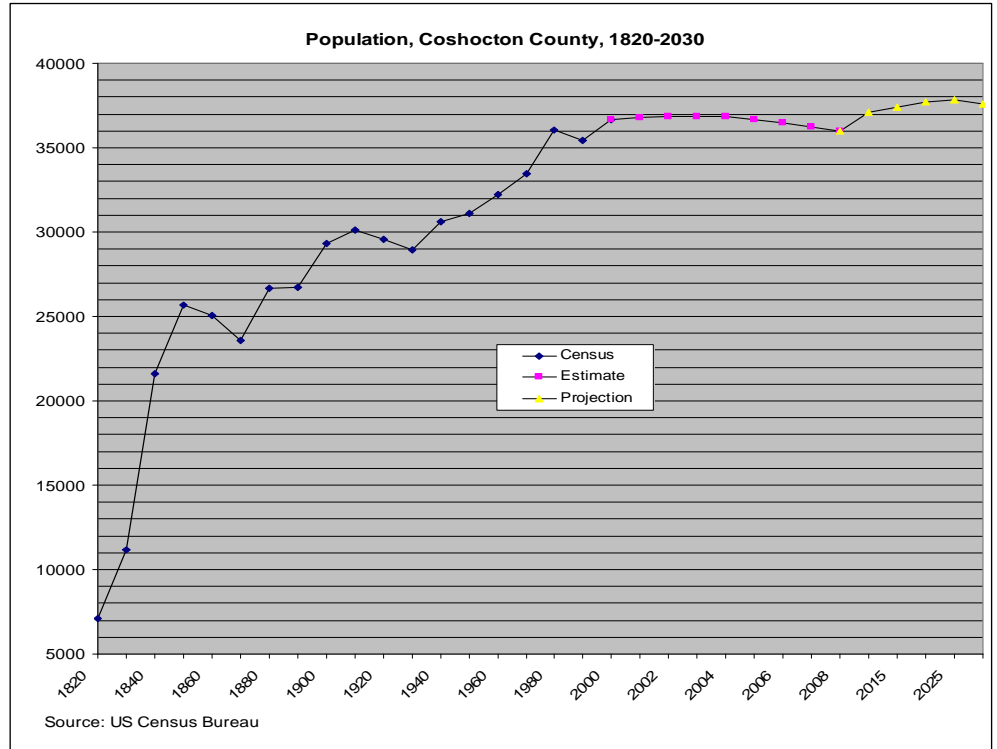
- An average of 32.8% of Coshocton County with pregnancies in 2007-2009 smoked during the last three months of their pregnancy. Fifty-five percent reported there was smoking in the household during their pregnancy.
- In 2009, there were 31 abortions reported to Coshocton County women. No abortions were reportedly performed in the county.
- In 2008 there were six infant deaths for a mortality rate of 13.9 per 1,000 live births to Coshocton County residents.
- The leading causes of mortality of Coshocton County residents were overwhelmingly diseases of the heart, and cancers.
- For the six areas of unintentional injuries resulting in fatalities reported, there were 44 deaths of Coshocton County residents in 2006-2008, the majority (total of 21) caused by motor vehicle accidents.
- There were a total of three deaths by homicide in 2006-2008.
- Coshocton County's suicide rate averaged 12 per 100,000 people in 2006-2008.
- In the years 2004-2007, 63.6% of Coshocton County adults were considered to be overweight or obese, having a Body Mass Index of 25 or greater.
- Children in Coshocton County have higher rates of immunization complete for age than Ohio children.
- The rate of primary care providers in Coshocton County was 51 per 100,000 population, an approximate people to physicians ratio of 1,960:1.
- In all areas of health and well-being reported by the Community Health Rankings project, Coshocton County ranked negatively compared with other Ohio counties except for physical environment: air pollution and liquor store density rates compared favorably to statewide values.
- The Coshocton County ratio of people to dentists was 5,282:1. The same ratio for Ohio was 2,369:1. The county is designated a Dental Health Professional Shortage Area.
- Thirty-one percent of Coshocton County third graders had untreated dental decay in 2009.

# Demographic Profile

## Population

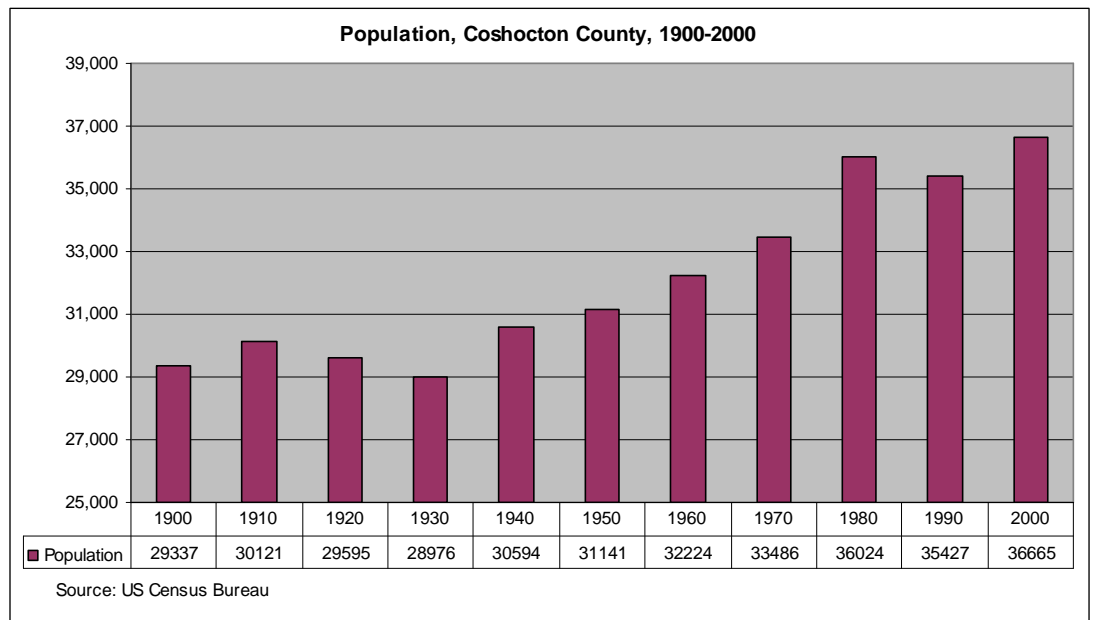
### Coshocton County Population including Estimates and Projections

The population of Coshocton County is recorded in a decennial census by the US Census Bureau. In addition to these counts, the Census Bureau publishes estimates for each year between censuses, as well as projections for future decennial dates as illustrated in the accompanying graph.



The following graph gives a closer look at population in Coshocton County over the past 100 years, by decades.

Comparing 1900 to 2000, the population increased by 24.98%. Of interest are the two decades when the population declined, in 1930, and again in 1990.



## Coshocton County Population by Age and Sex

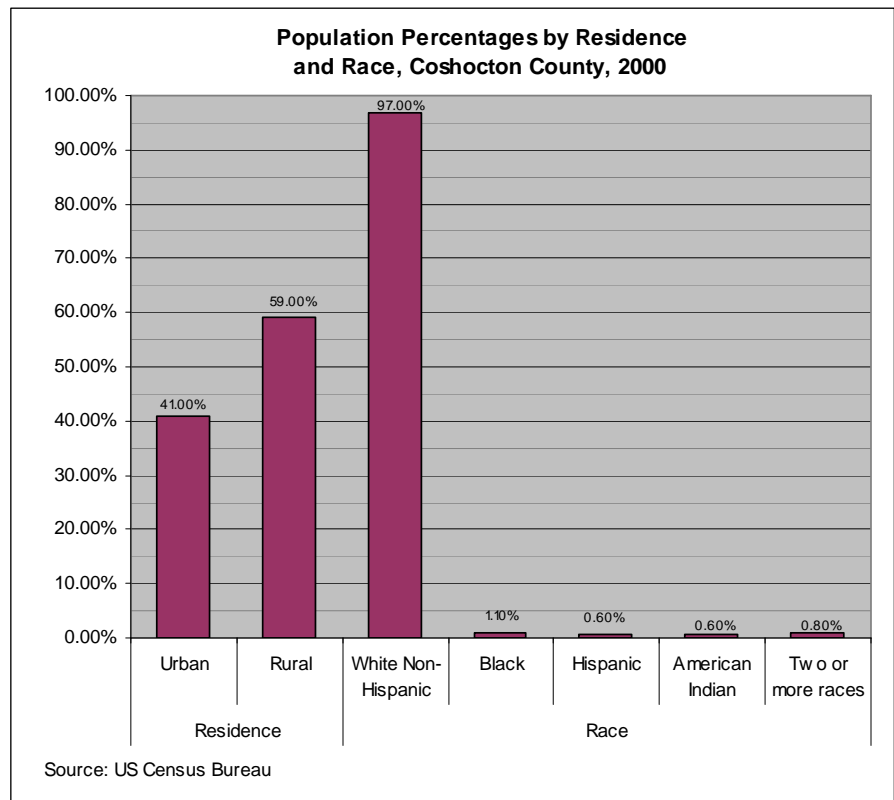
The 2000 census provided a breakdown on Coshocton County's population by age groups and by sex including number in each category and the percentage of the total population. There were slightly more females than males in the county, a statistic that holds true for the state of Ohio and the US.

<b>Population by Age and Sex, Coshocton County, 2000</b>	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Total	17,905	48.85%	18,750	51.15%
Under 5 years	1,180	3.22%	1,171	3.19%
5 to 9 years	1,318	3.60%	1,302	3.55%
10 to 14 years	1,457	3.97%	1,391	3.79%
15 to 17 years	941	2.57%	857	2.34%
18 and 19 years	539	1.47%	463	1.26%
20 years	230	0.63%	198	0.54%
21 years	187	0.51%	179	0.49%
22 to 24 years	518	1.41%	536	1.46%
25 to 29 years	1,087	2.97%	1,003	2.74%
30 to 34 years	1,097	2.99%	1,178	3.21%
35 to 39 years	1,335	3.64%	1,392	3.80%
40 to 44 years	1,459	3.98%	1,475	4.02%
45 to 49 years	1,358	3.70%	1,297	3.54%
50 to 54 years	1,191	3.25%	1,220	3.33%
55 to 59 years	907	2.47%	993	2.71%
60 and 61 years	353	0.96%	404	1.10%
62 to 64 years	517	1.41%	547	1.49%
65 and 66 years	293	0.80%	287	0.78%
67 to 69 years	374	1.02%	475	1.30%
70 to 74 years	635	1.73%	796	2.17%
75 to 79 years	474	1.29%	682	1.86%
80 to 84 years	289	0.79%	491	1.34%
85 years and over	166	0.45%	413	1.13%

Source: US Census Bureau

## Population Percentages by Residence and Race in Coshocton County

Coshocton County continues to have a majority rural population, predominantly white non-hispanic.



## Population Changes in Coshocton County's Political/Governmental Divisions

Between 2000 and 2008, Coshocton County realized a decrease in population of 1.93%, or 709 persons, with the city of Coshocton being the division of greatest loss.

Change in population statistics were available, comparing years 2000 and 2009 for city and village divisions which revealed a 2.01% decrease in the county population, with the city once again leading that loss. The village of West Lafayette was the only division to see an increase in population of 5.58%.

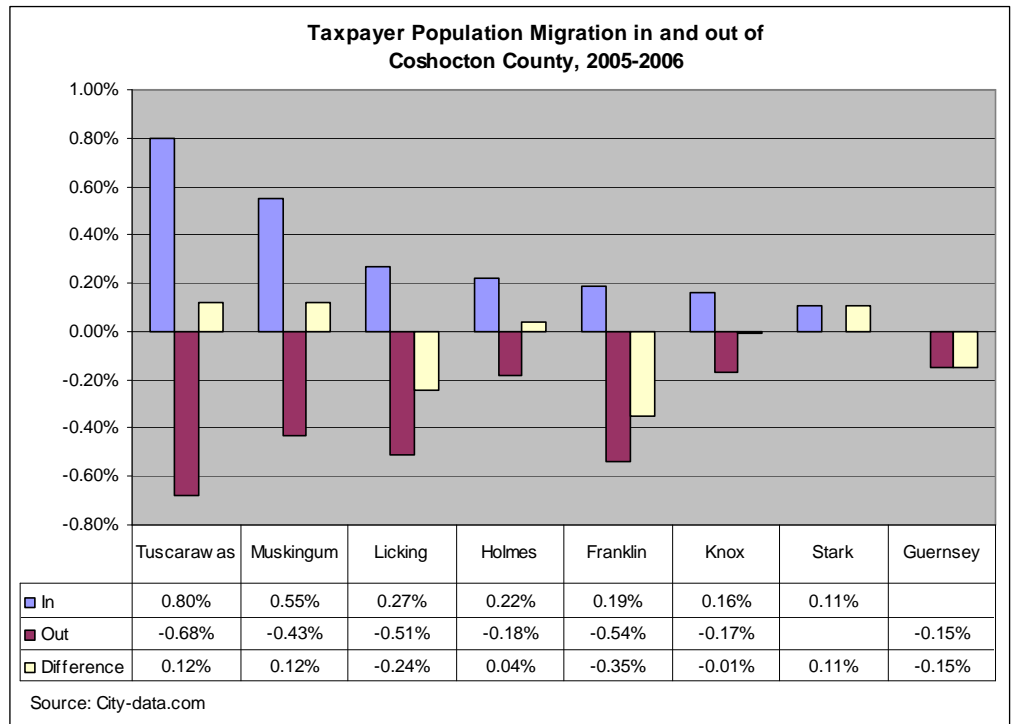
<b>Population Change by Political Divisions, Coshocton County, 2000-2008</b>				
	2000	2008	# Change	% Change
Adams Township	756	746	-10	-1.32%
Bedford Township	602	595	-7	-1.16%
Bethlehem Township	1,193	1,178	-15	-1.26%
Clark Township	596	588	-8	-1.34%
Coshocton City	11,676	11,353	-323	-2.77%
Crawford Township	1,598	1,574	-24	-1.50%
Franklin Township	1,288	1,270	-18	-1.40%
Jackson Township	2,050	2,023	-27	-1.32%
Jefferson Township	1,550	1,527	-23	-1.48%
Keene Township	1,693	1,670	-23	-1.36%
Lafayette Township	4,293	4,210	-83	-1.93%
Linton Township	633	623	-10	-1.58%
Mill Creek Township	748	735	-13	-1.74%
Monroe Township	453	447	-6	-1.32%
Newcastle Township	442	434	-8	-1.81%
Oxford Township	1,563	1,537	-26	-1.66%
Perry Township	514	507	-7	-1.36%
Pike Township	551	544	-7	-1.27%
Tiverton Township	349	342	-7	-2.01%
Tuscarawas Township	1,794	1,767	-27	-1.51%
Virginia Township	638	628	-10	-1.57%
Washington township	630	619	-11	-1.75%
White Eyes Township	1,080	1,064	-16	-1.48%
<b>Total County</b>	<b>36,690</b>	<b>35,981</b>	<b>-709</b>	<b>-1.93%</b>

<b>Population Change by Political Divisions, Coshocton County, 2000-2009</b>				
	2000	2009	# Change	% Change
Coshocton County	36,655	35,917	-738	-2.01%
Coshocton City	11,682	11,273	-409	-3.50%
Conesville Village	364	363	-1	-0.27%
Nellie Village	134	131	-3	-2.24%
Plainfield Village	158	155	-3	-1.90%
Warsaw Village	781	761	-20	-2.56%
West Lafayette Village	2,313	2,442	129	5.58%

Source: Population Division, U. S. Census Bureau

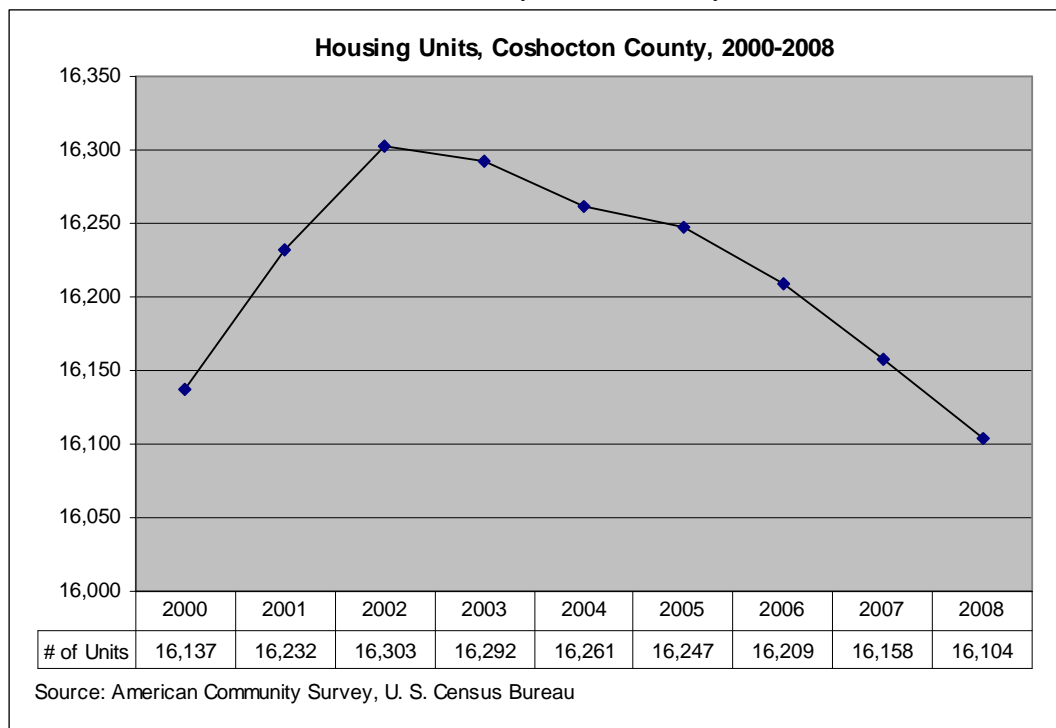
## Population Migration in and out of Coshocton County

During the years 2005-2006, migration of taxpayers was tracked and can be visualized with the accompanying graph. A clarifying example: Between 2005-2006, .80% of taxpayers moving to Coshocton County came from Tuscarawas County, which was the county of destination for .68% of taxpayers who moved out of Coshocton County, and also the county with which there was the most migration activity.



## Housing Units in Coshocton County

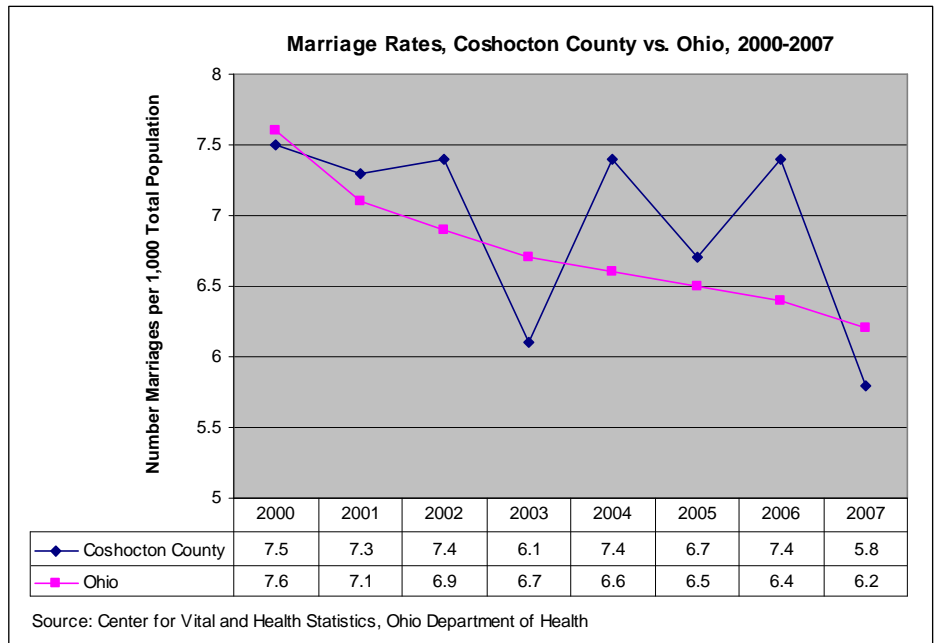
Beginning with 16,137 housing units in Coshocton County in 2000, there was an annual increase for the next three years peaking at 16,303 units in 2002. In the reported years following 2002 through 2008, there was a small, but steady annual decline for a total decrease of 1.2%. One explanation for the decline in housing units is the number of mobile homes that were moved from the county as the economy trended downwards.



## Marriage and Divorce and Child Support

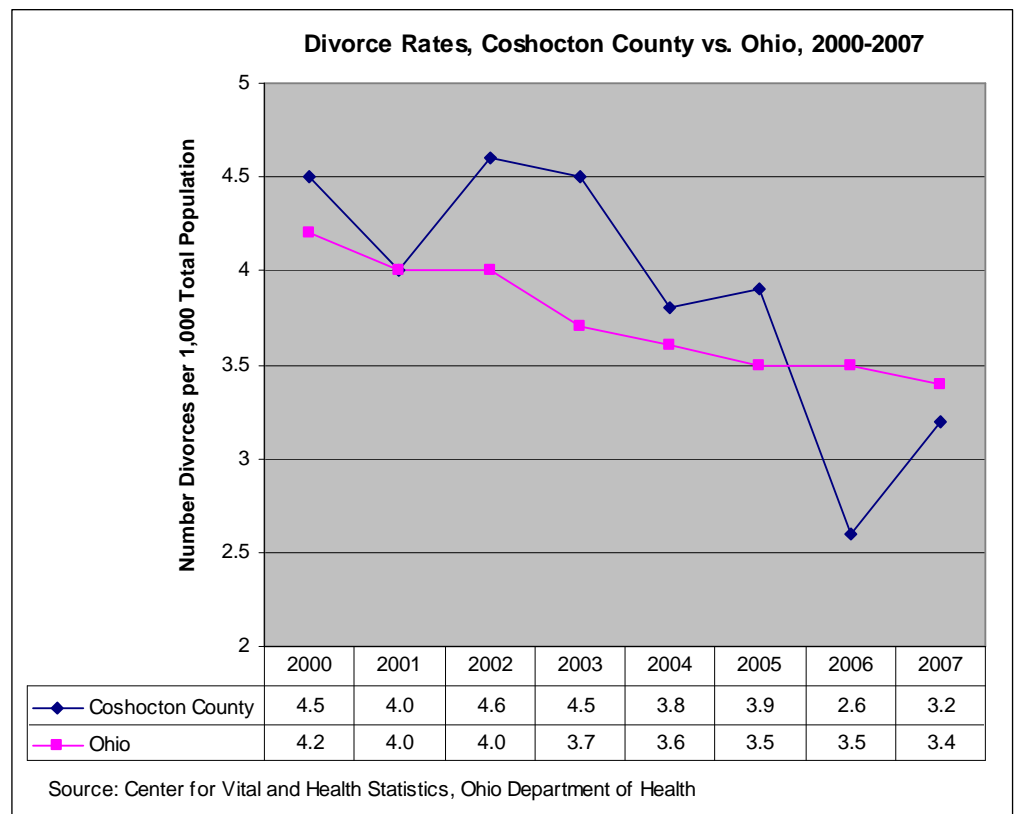
### Marriage Rates in Coshocton County and Ohio

Both Coshocton County and Ohio experienced a decline in the number of marriages per total population from year 2000 to 2007. Coshocton County's rate declined by 22.7% and Ohio's rate by 18.4%. The fluctuations for the county illustrated by the accompanying graph lack significance because of the county's small population.



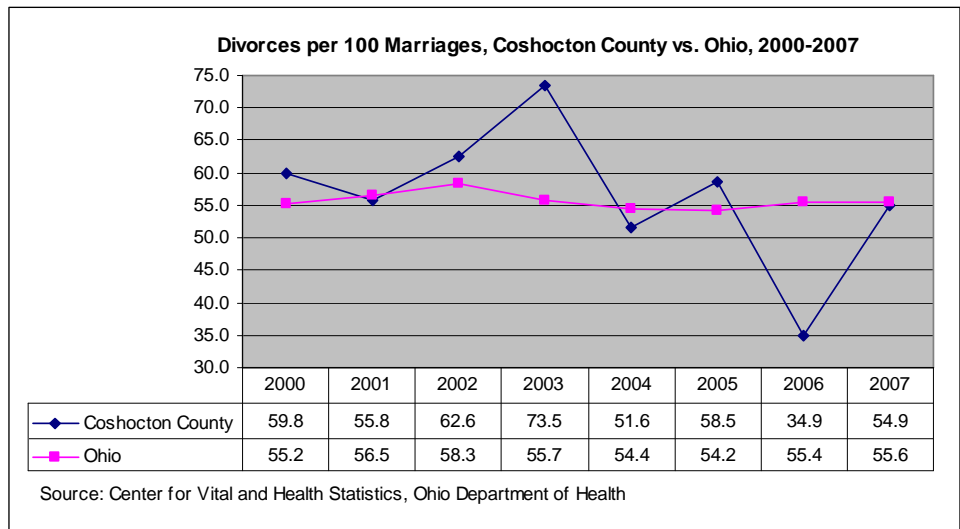
### Divorce Rates in Coshocton County and Ohio

Divorce rates also declined for both Coshocton County and Ohio from 2000-2007. The county realized a 28.9% decrease; for the state the decrease was 19.0%.



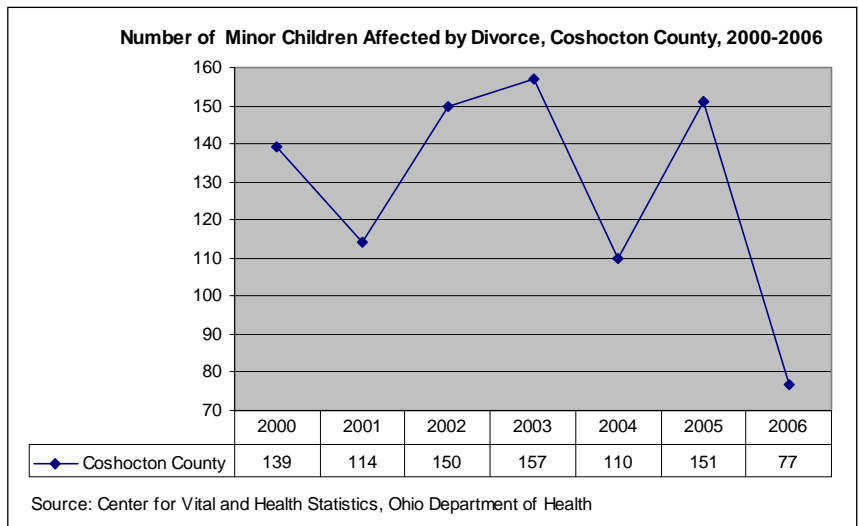
## Divorces per Marriages in Coshocton County and Ohio

When looking at Ohio, the rate of divorces per marriages remained stable throughout the time period of 2000-2007. Due to the smaller population of Coshocton County, there was fluctuation from year to year, but no significant trend noted.

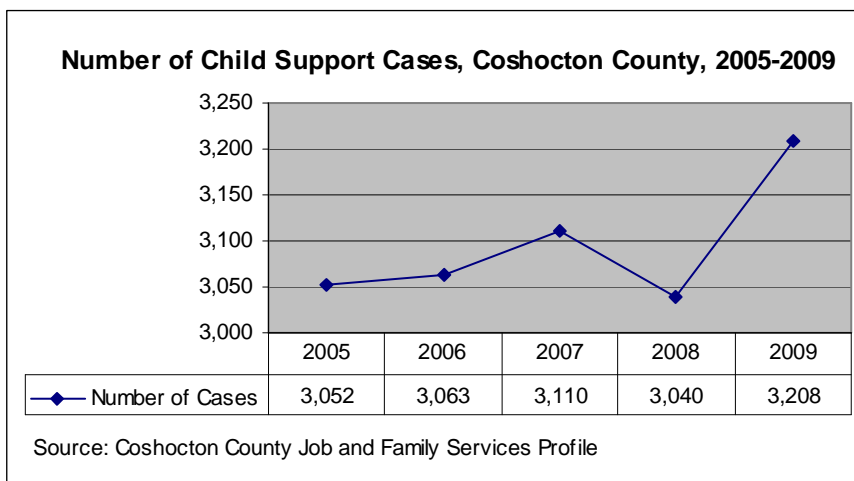


## Number of Children Affected by Divorce in Coshocton County

The fluctuation in number of children affected by divorce in Coshocton County as illustrated in the accompanying graph is likely not of statistical significance because of the county's small population. The greatly reduced number of affected children in the year 2006 reflects a sizeable reduction in the divorce rate for that year (see chart on the preceding page), but does not appear to be part of a trend, as the divorce rate rose again in 2007.



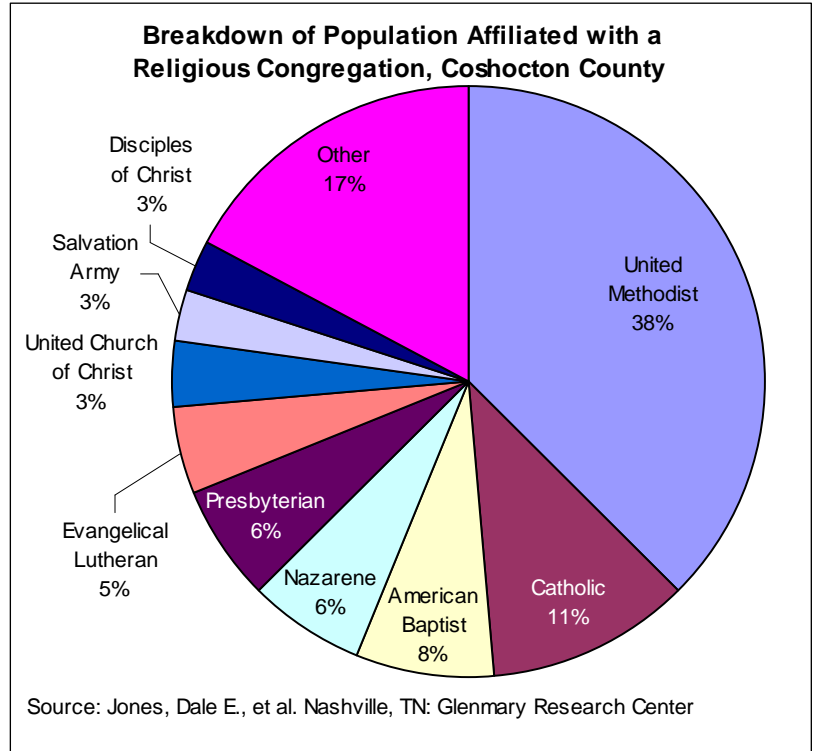
## Child Support Cases in Coshocton County



The number of child support cases increased by 5.1% from 2005 to 2009 with a slight downward trend in 2008.

## Religious Affiliation

There were 14,302 Coshocton County residents who reported a religious affiliation, 39.02% of the county population, compared to 50.2% for the US. Of the 72 congregations in the county, the United Methodist church was the denomination chosen by 38% of residents who claimed a religious affiliation.



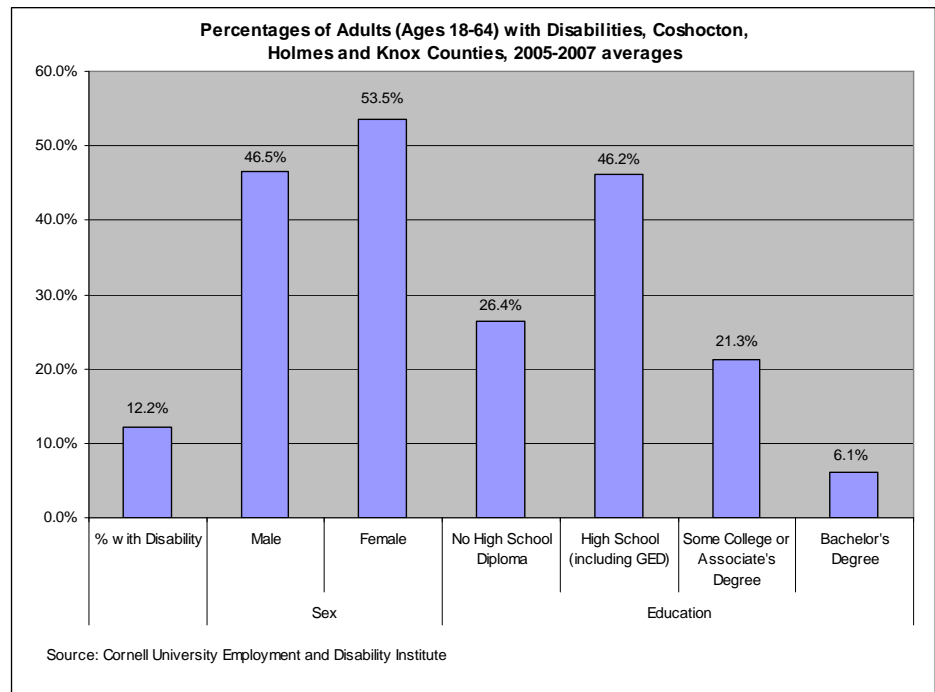
## Amish Population

According to a directory published in 2010, there are 2145 Amish living in Coshocton County, comprising approximately 6% of the county population. As a religious group, the Amish population is divided into church districts of which there are 17 in the county. Average membership per church is 63.48; average non-member (which would be primarily children) per church is 66.49. Average number of persons per church is 130.

Source: Ohio Amish Directory, Carlisle Press, Walnut Creek OH, 2010

## Adults with Disabilities

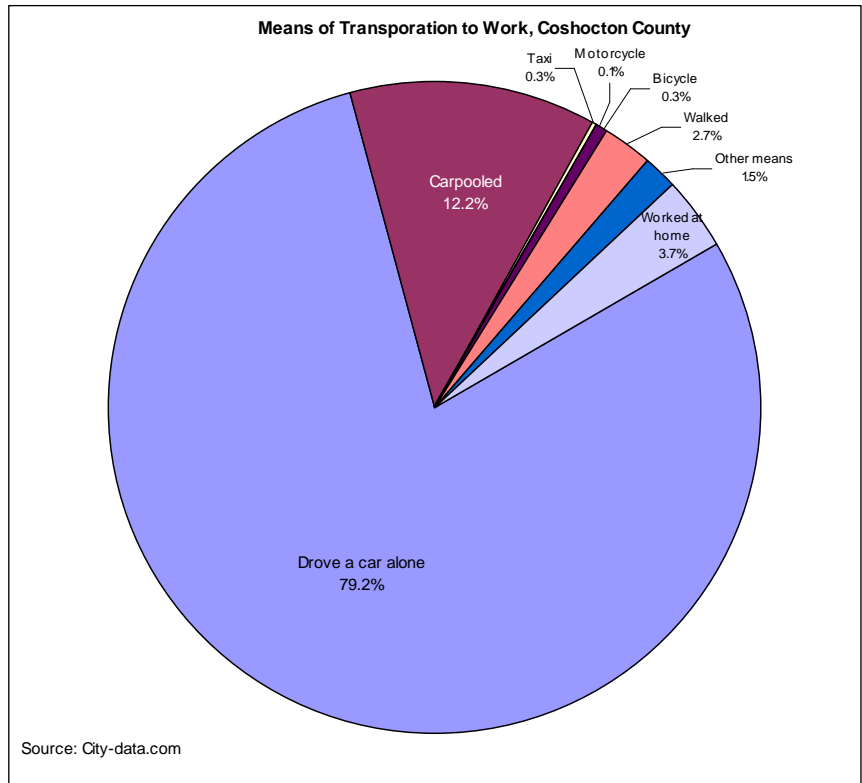
Data regarding adults with disabilities was obtained for a three-county population which included Coshocton County. Averaging years 2005-2007, it was reported that 12.2% of the population ages 18-64 had some form of disability. Percentage breakdowns by sex and level of educational attainment are further illustrated in the accompanying graph.



## Means of Transportation to Work for Coshocton County Residents

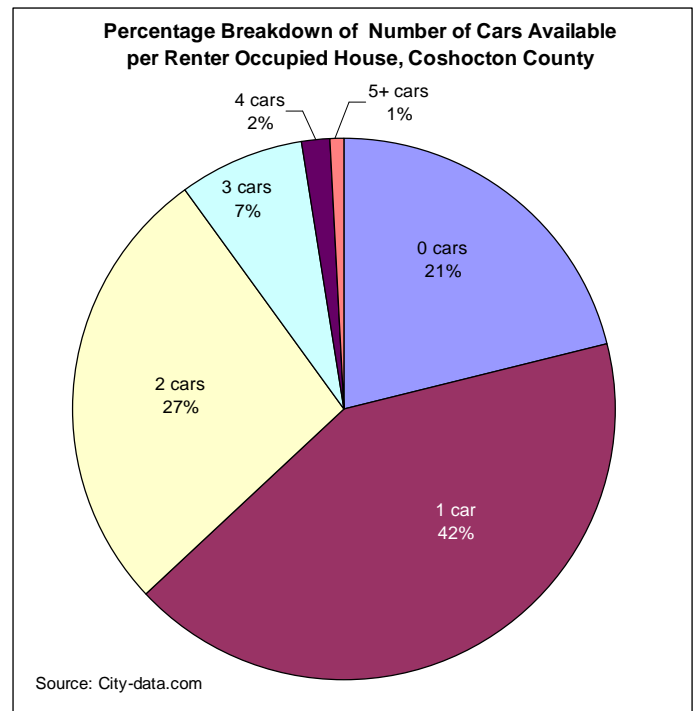
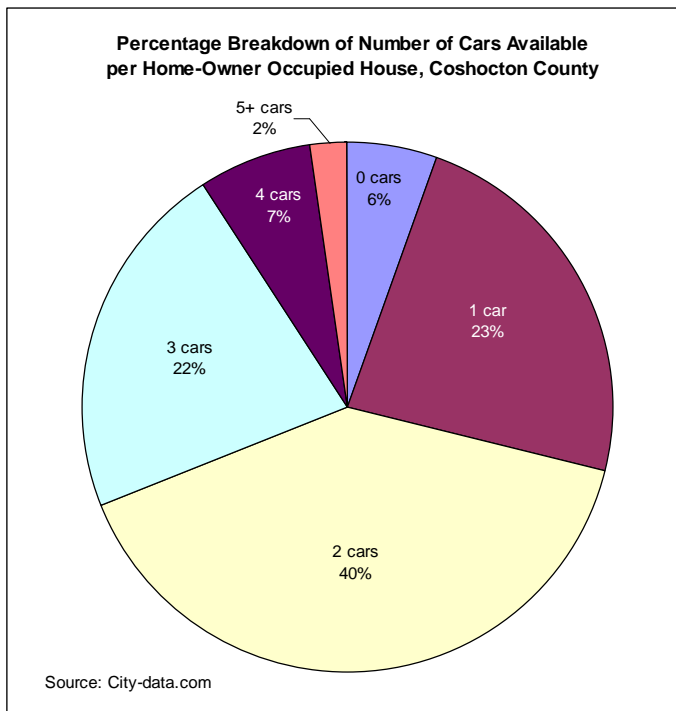
The chart to the right indicates that by far the majority of Coshocton County residents drive themselves to work.

Source did not indicate year to which the information pertains for this or the following charts.



## Number of Cars Available to Coshocton County Resident by Type of Residency

The typical Coshocton County resident living in a rented home was more than three times as likely to have access to no car than was a home owner. The home owner was more than three times as likely to have three or more cars available than the person renting a home.



## Reported Crime in Coshocton County

In the year 2007 there were a total of 752 crimes reported in Coshocton County. With a population of 36,257, there was 1 crime for every 48.2 people in the county. Out of the 752 crimes reported, 724 were crimes against property (burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft) and 28 were violent crimes (murder, rape, assault, robbery).

Crime Statistics, Coshocton County, 2007		
Crime	Number Reported	Rate*
Murder	1	2.71
Rape	5	13.54
Robbery	3	8.13
Assault	19	51.47
Burglary	176	476.77
Larceny	532	1441.15
Vehicle	16	43.34
Arson	0	0.00

\* based on number reported cases per 100,000 population

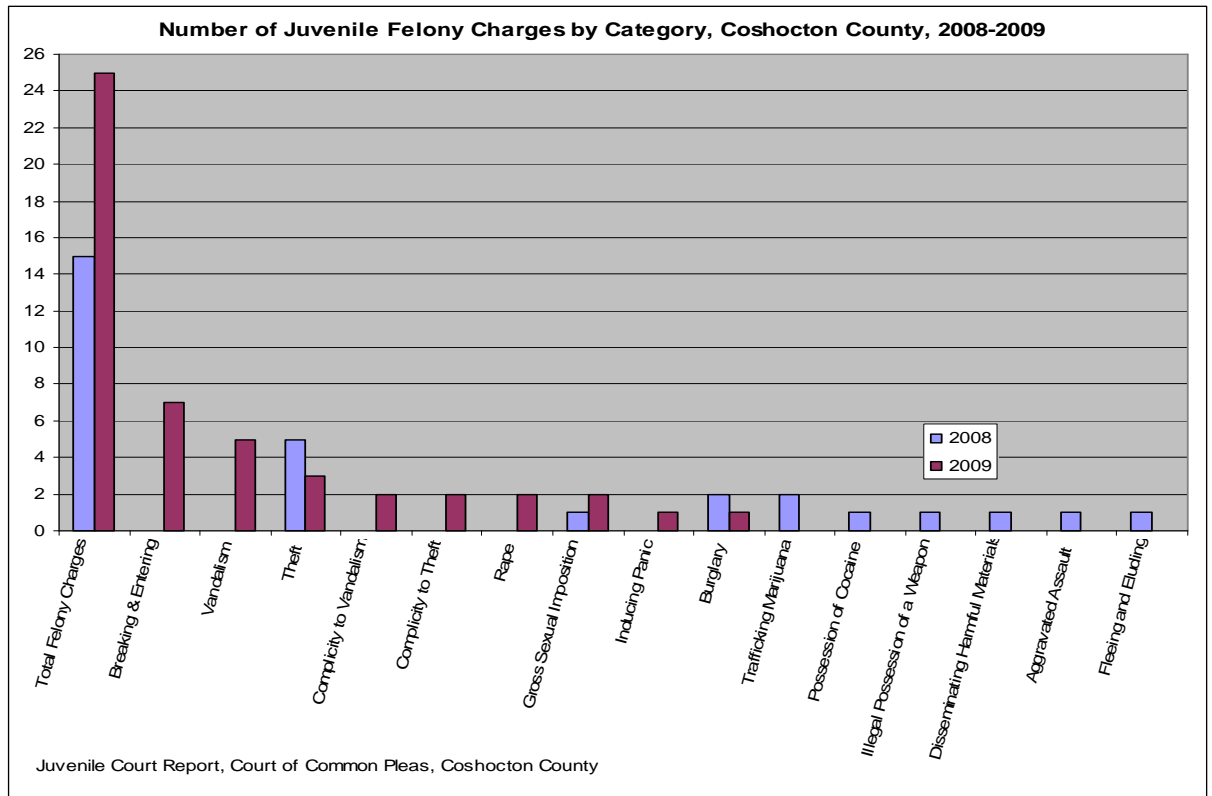
Source: Criminal.com

## Registered Sex Offenders in Coshocton County

As of the end of 2010, there were 59 sex offenders registered with the Coshocton County Sheriff's Office.

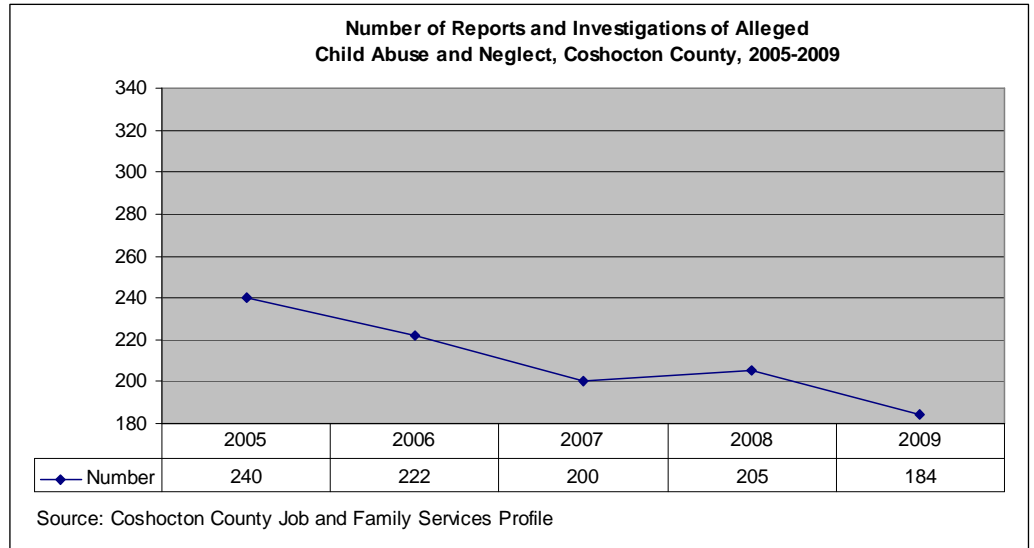
## Juvenile Felony Charges in Coshocton County

The total number of felony charges increase from 15 in 2008 to 25 in 2009. The categories of charges that figured into this increase were breaking and entering, and vandalism, areas not reported in 2008.



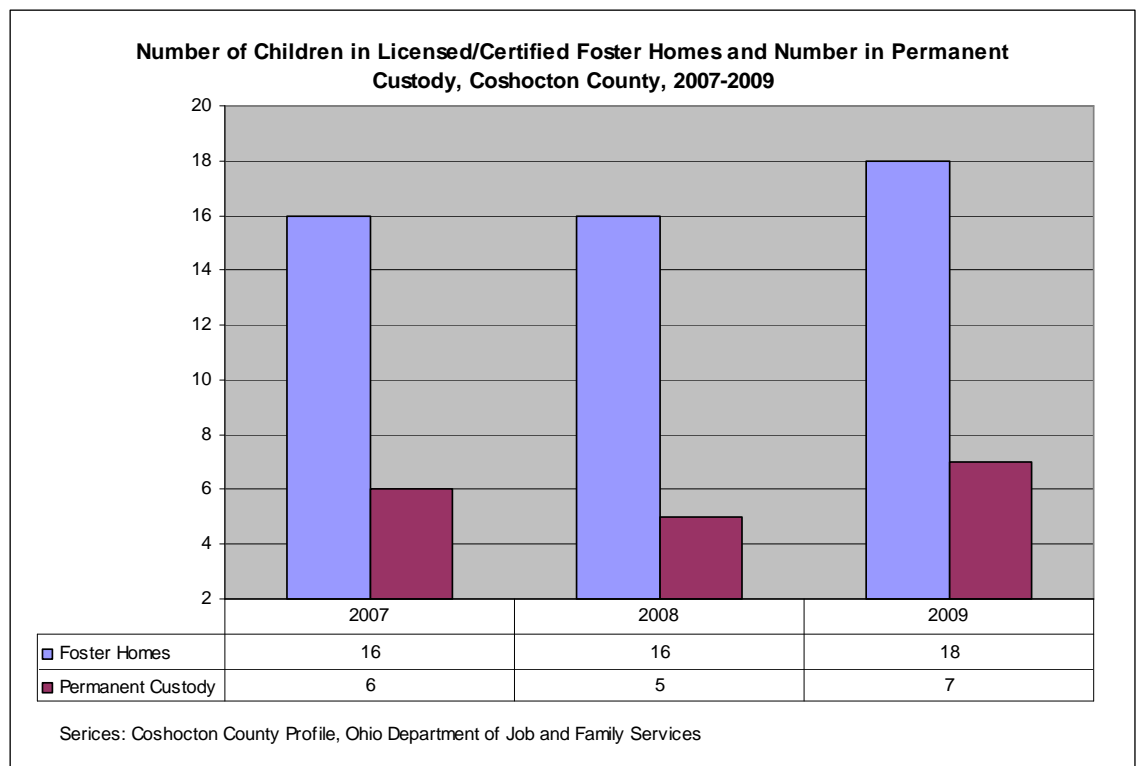
## Child Abuse and Neglect Reports and Investigations

The accompanying graph shows a fairly steady and significant decrease of 23.3% in the number of child abuse and neglect reports and investigations in Coshocton County from 2005 to 2009.



## Children in Licensed Foster Homes and in Permanent Custody

For the years reported, there has been little change in number of Coshocton County children living in foster care and under permanent custody of the county.



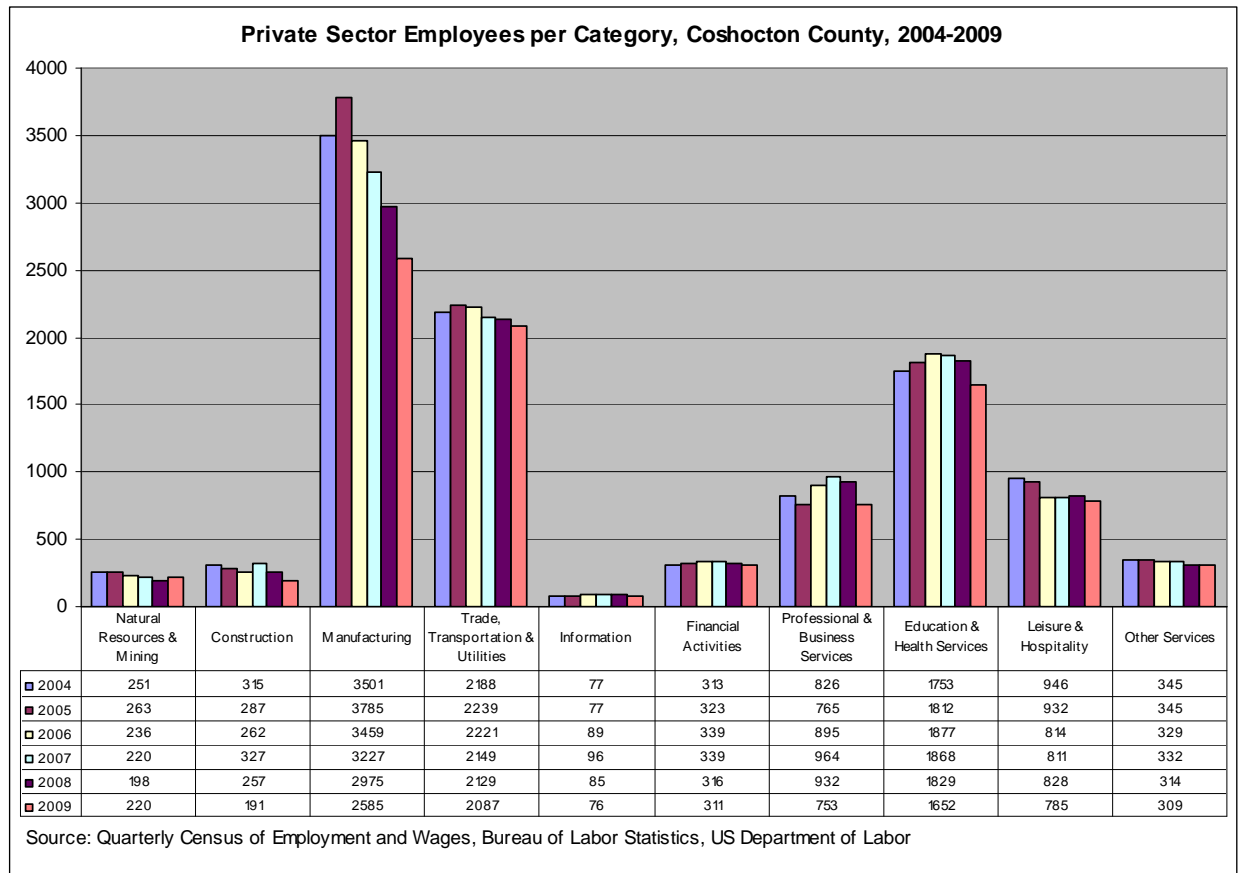
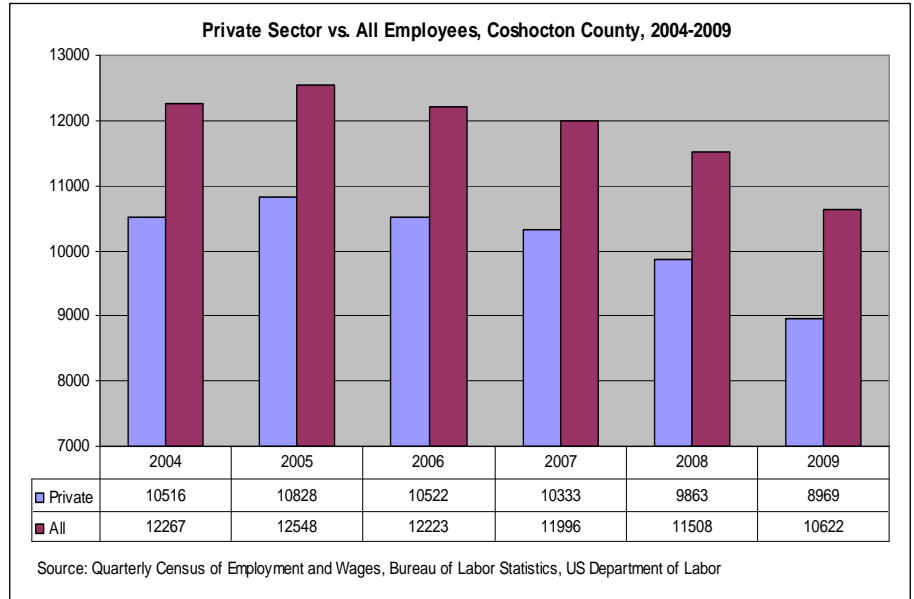
# Economic Profile

## Employment

### Private Sector and All Employees in Coshocton County

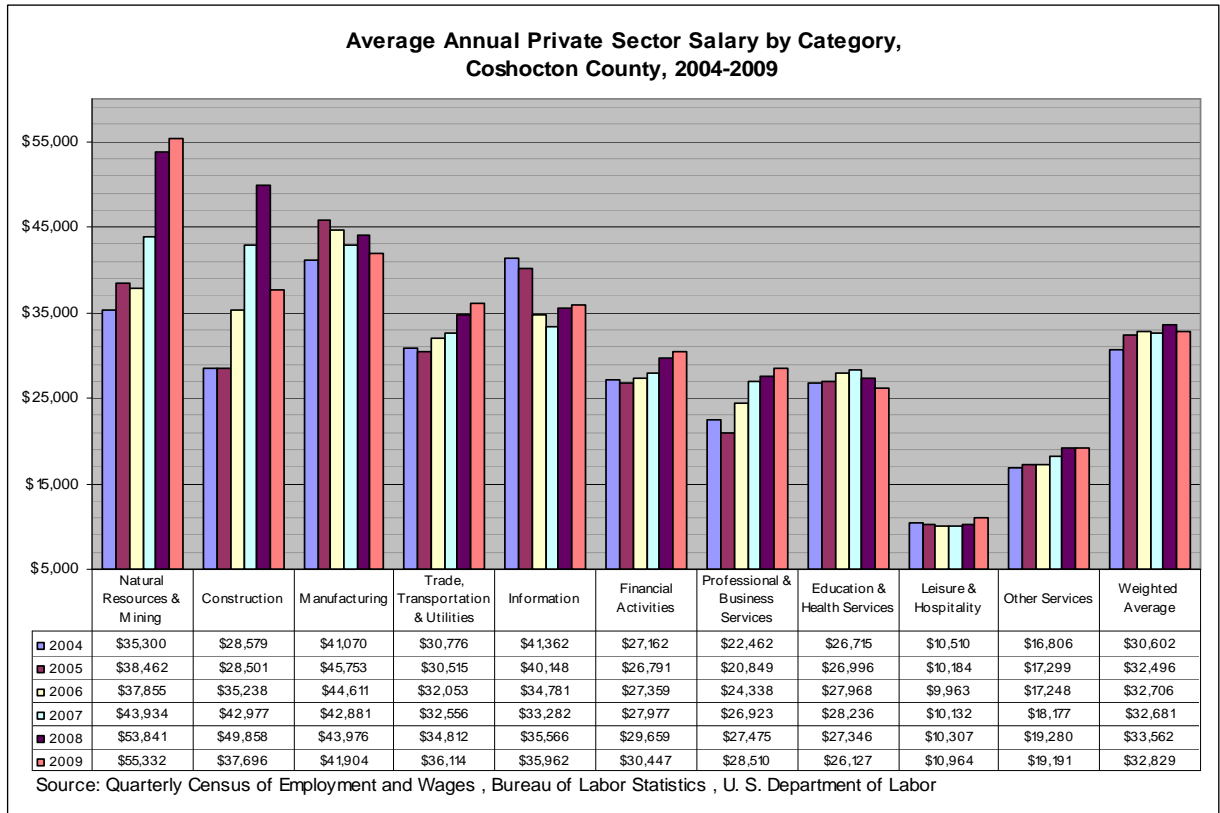
The number of employees in the private sector in Coshocton County decreased from 2004 to 2009 by 14.7%, very similar to the 13.4% decrease in all employees for the same time period.

The chart below illustrates changes in numbers of private sector employees in Coshocton County from 2004-2009. There was a decrease in numbers of employees in each category; the greatest decrease was seen in construction jobs (39.4%) with also a significant loss of manufacturing jobs (26.2%) and education and health services jobs (17.0%).

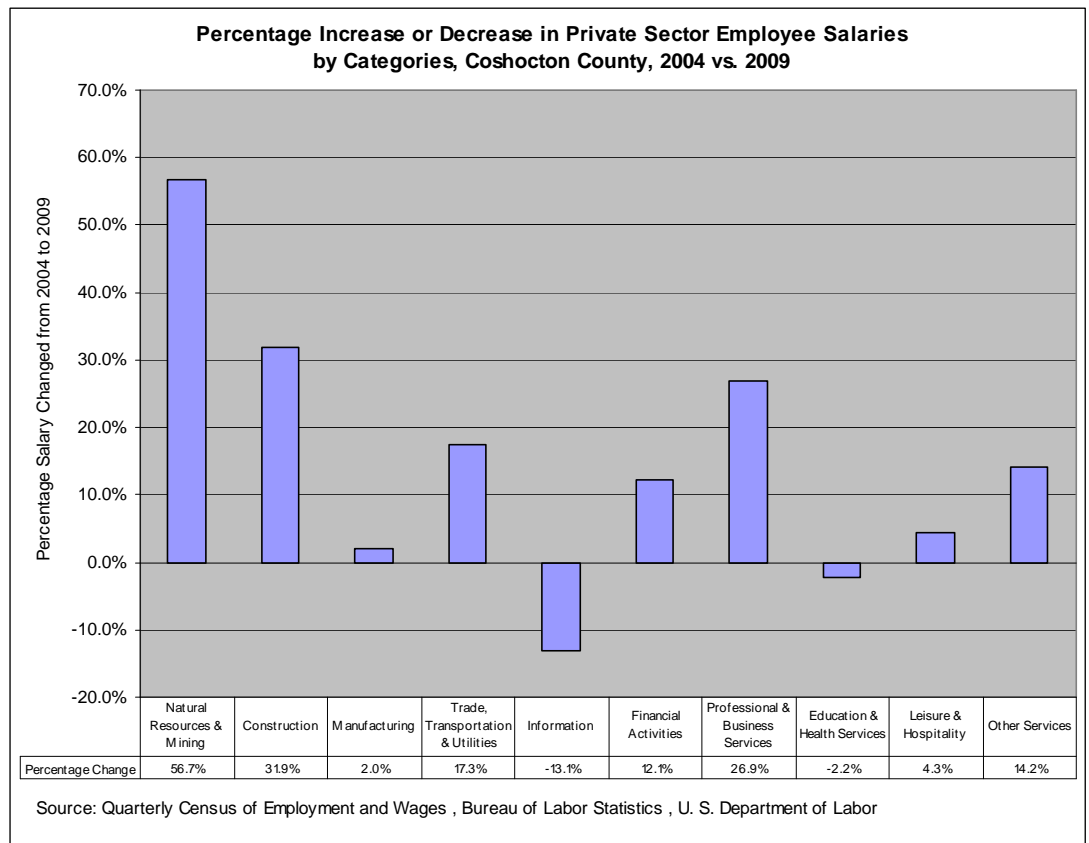


## Private Sector Employee Salaries in Coshocton County

The graph below illustrates the average annual salary paid to private sector employees in Coshocton County for the years 2004-2009.

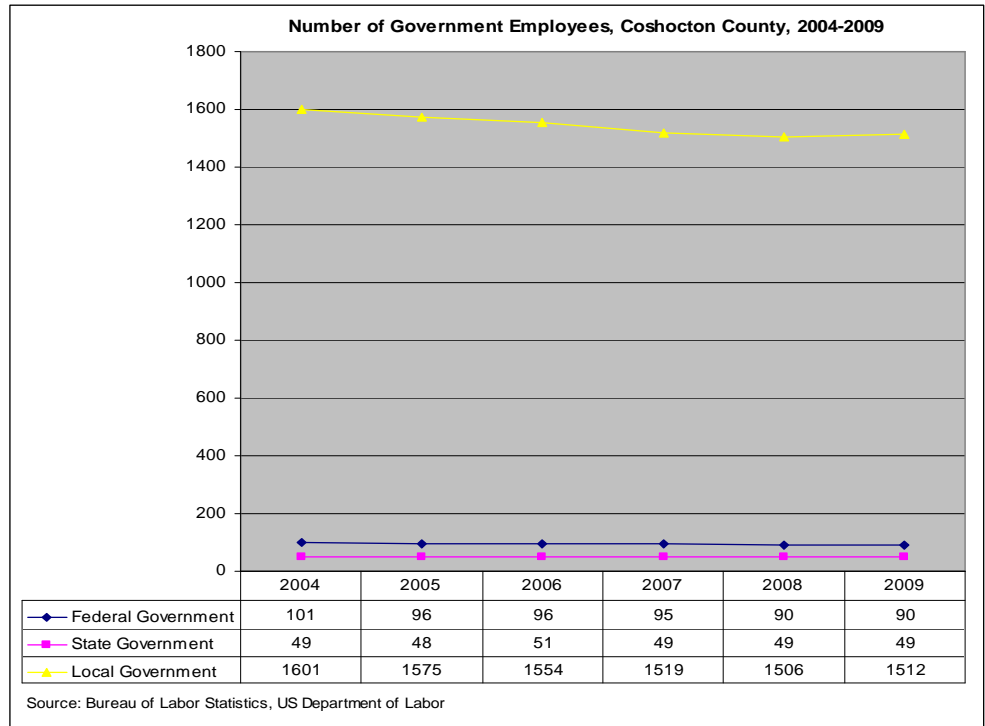


The graph to the right highlights the increase or, in a few categories, decrease in average salaries comparing year 2004 to 2009.



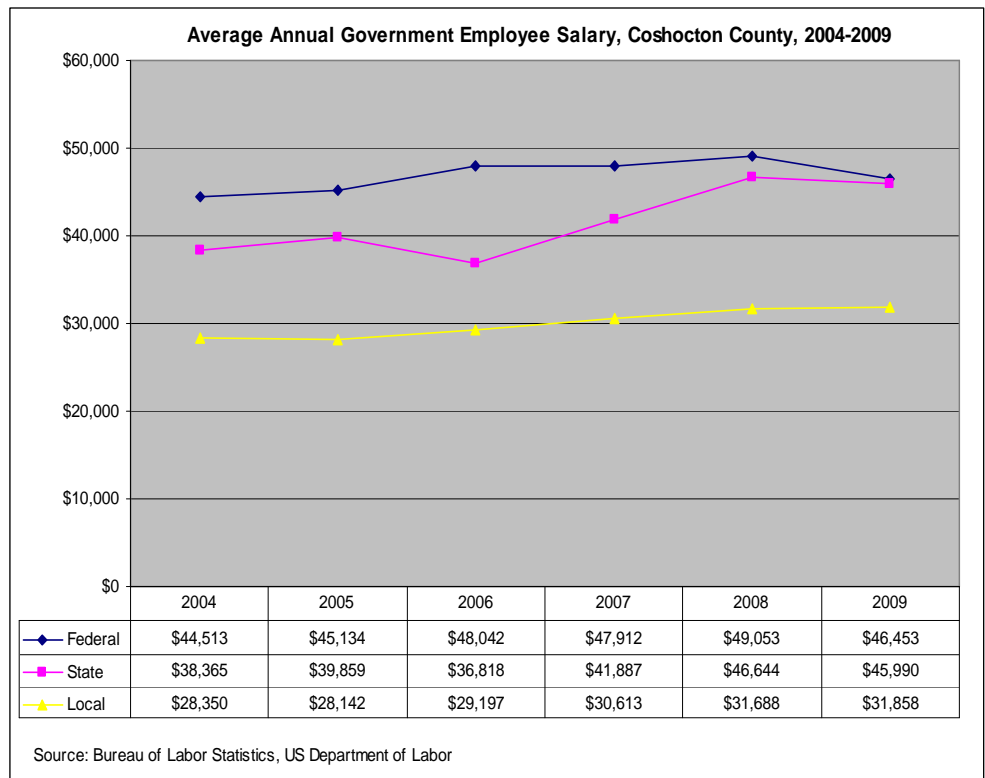
## Government Employees in Coshocton County

There was a 5.71% decrease in numbers of government employees in Coshocton County between 2004 and 2009. The greatest decrease was seen in employees of the federal government, 10.89%, no change in the number of state government employees and a 5.56% decrease in the number of local government employees.



## Average Annual Government Employee Salary in Coshocton County

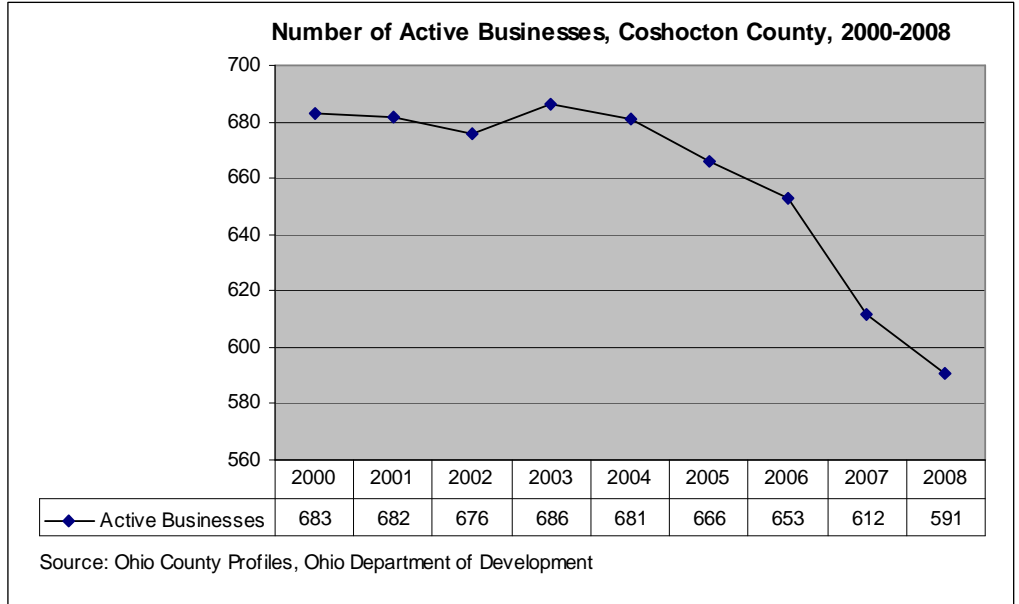
From 2004-2009, the average salary for a government employee in Coshocton County increased by 11.75%; federal government salaries increased by 4.36%, state government by 19.87% and local government by 12.37%



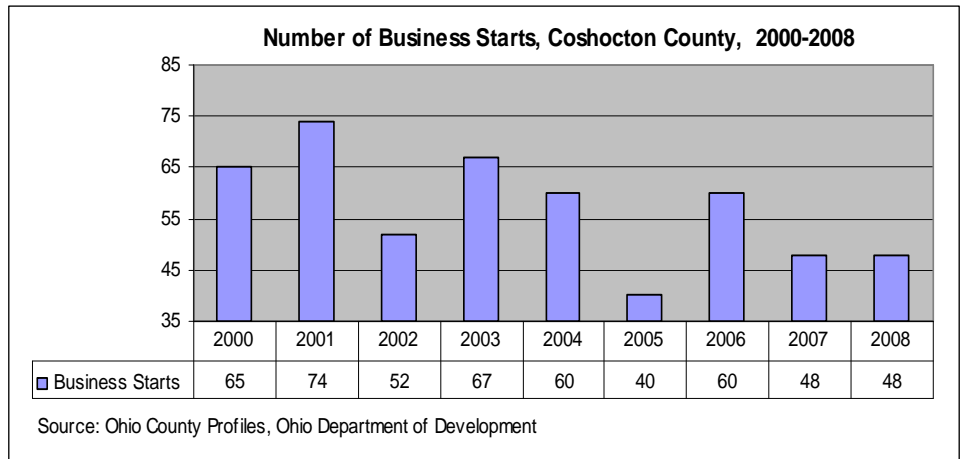
# Employers and Businesses

## Active Businesses and Business Starts in Coshocton County

Coshocton County has experienced a significant decline in number of active businesses from 2000 to 2008. The year with the greatest number of active businesses for this time period was 2003 when there were 686. From that peak year through 2008 there was a decrease of 13.8%.



As would be expected there was fluctuation in the number of new businesses starting in Coshocton County each year during the period 2000-2008, with as many as 74 in 2001 and as few as 40 in 2004. The median number of business starts annually during this time period was 57.



## Major Coshocton County Employers

The table to the right lists Coshocton County's top ten employers in 2009, in alphabetical order.

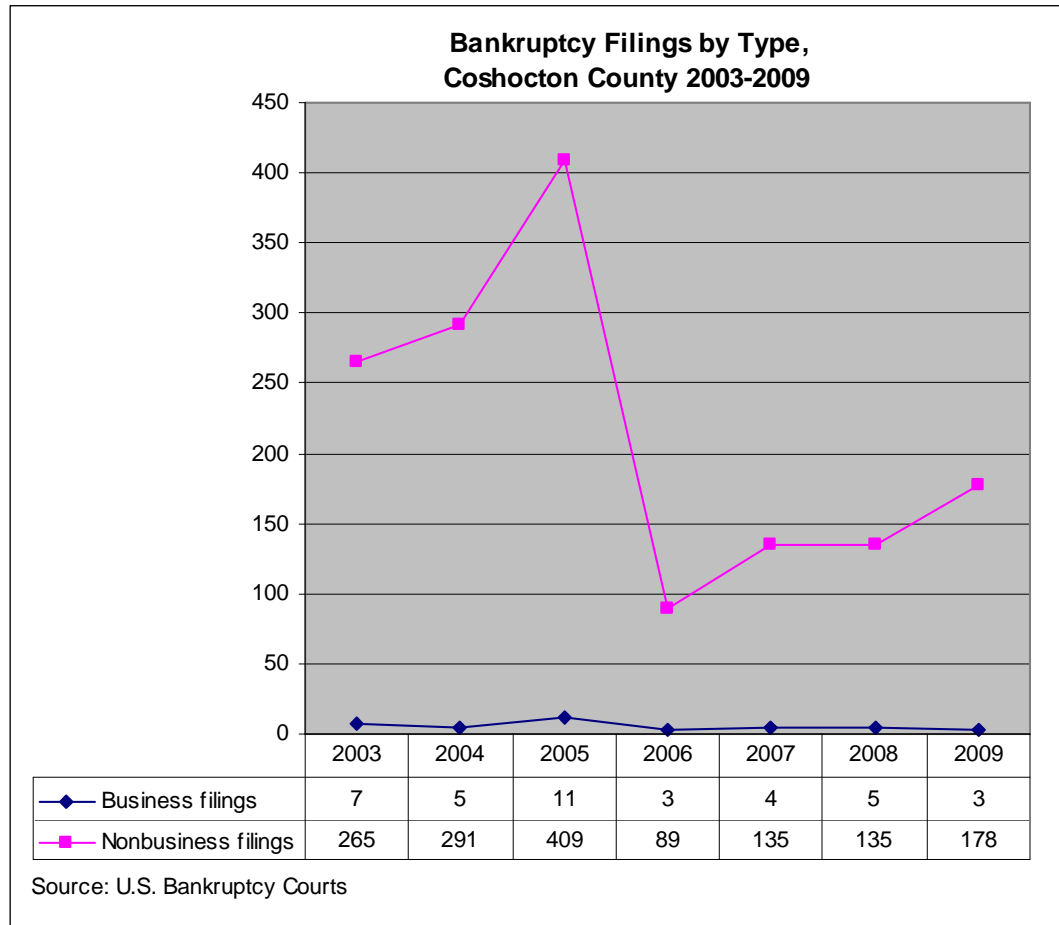
Major Coshocton County Employers - 2009	
AK Steel Holding Corp	Manufacturing
American Electric Power Co	Utility
Ansell Limited	Manufacturing
Coshocton City Schools	Government
Coshocton County Government	Government
Coshocton County Memorial Hospital	Service
Kraft Foods Inc	Manufacturing
McWane Corp/Clow Water Systems	Manufacturing
Riverview Local Schools	Government
Smurfit-Stone Container Corp	Manufacturing

Source: Ohio County Profiles, Ohio Department of Development

# Bankruptcy

## Business and Non-business Bankruptcy Filings in Coshocton County

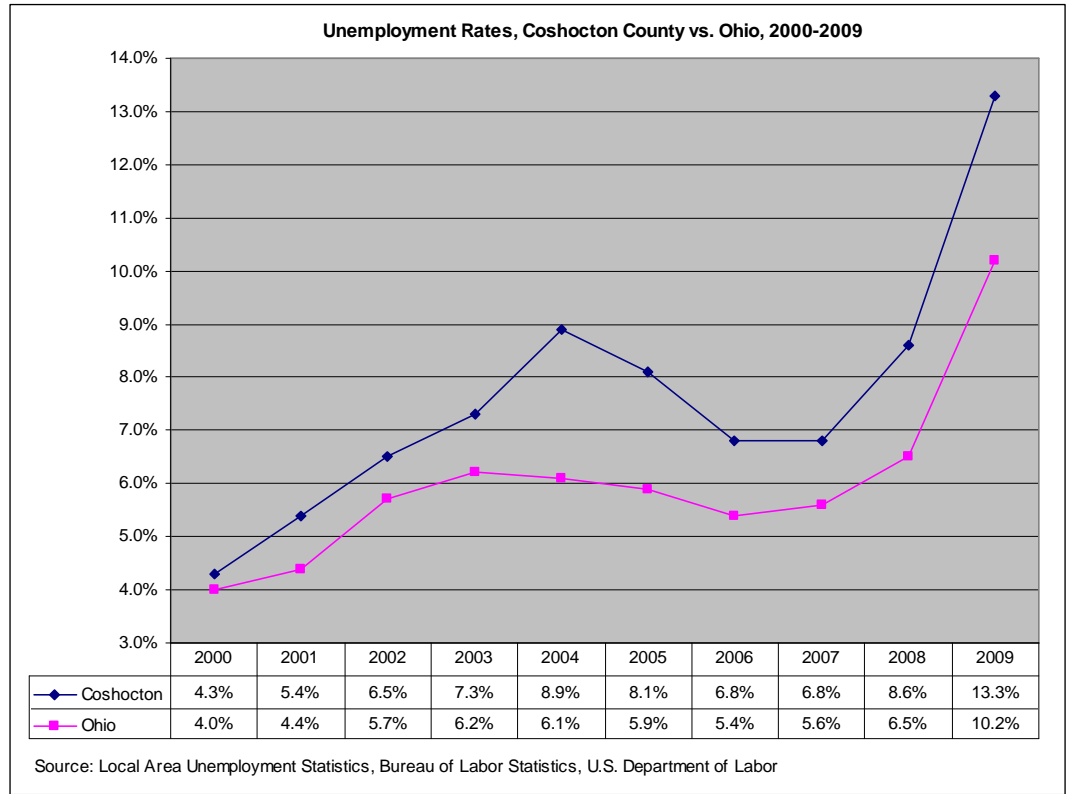
For the time period reported, 2003-2009, and illustrated in the graph below, there was a significant spike in bankruptcy filings in 2005 (420 filings) followed by a marked decline in 2006 (92 filings). Early in 2005 citizens were made aware of a new law, The Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act, which made it more difficult to declare bankruptcy. Although some changes took effect at the time the law was enacted in April 2005, the majority of changes did not take effect until October 17, 2005, giving ample opportunity to file during the six-month interim period.



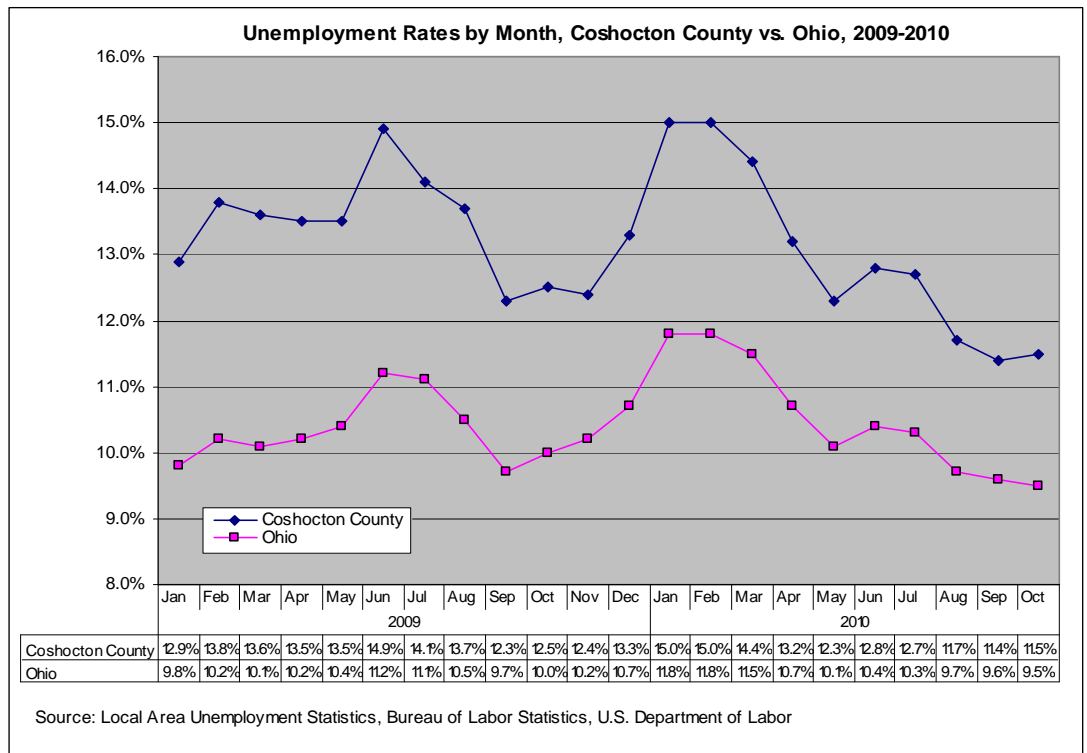
# Unemployment

## Unemployment Rates for Coshocton County and Ohio

From 2000 to 2009 unemployment rose in both Coshocton County and in Ohio. During this time period, the percentage of Coshocton County residents who were officially unemployed rose by 209.3%. Unemployment for Ohio residents rose by 155%.



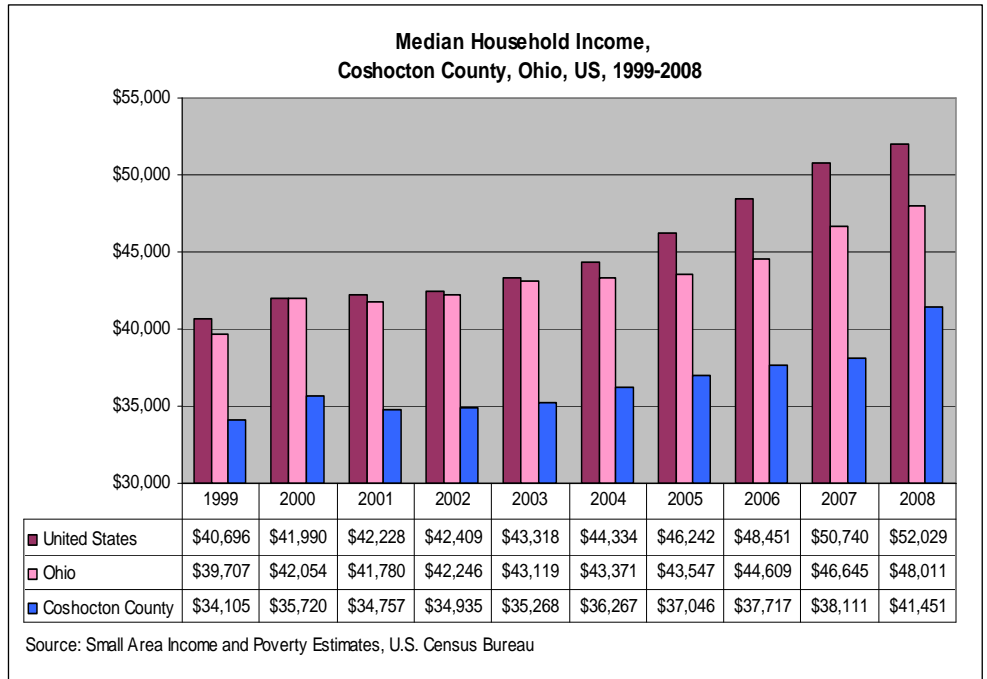
The chart below illustrates nearly parallel trend lines when comparing Coshocton County and Ohio unemployment rates by month. Also apparent are higher rates of unemployment during the month of June 2009 with slight decreases in early fall, rising abruptly again in January and February 2010, then falling to a lower rate by the end of the year.



# Income and Economic Status

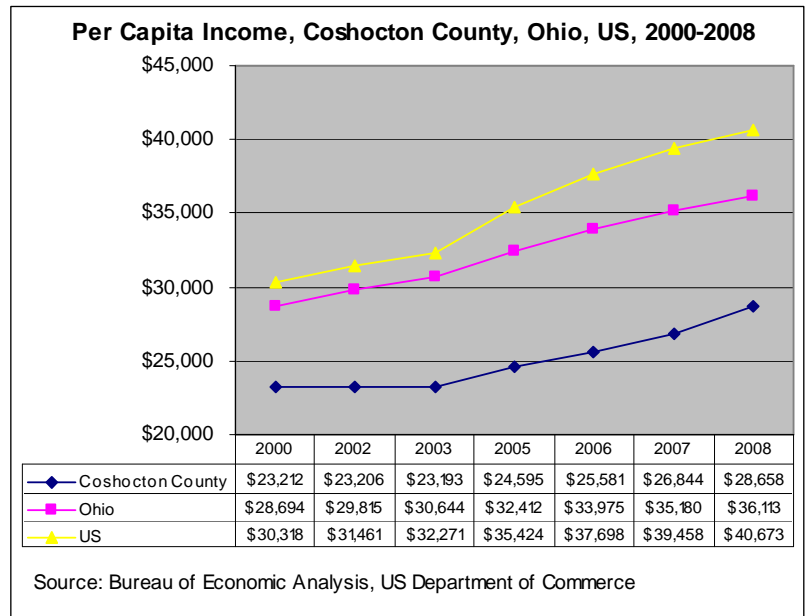
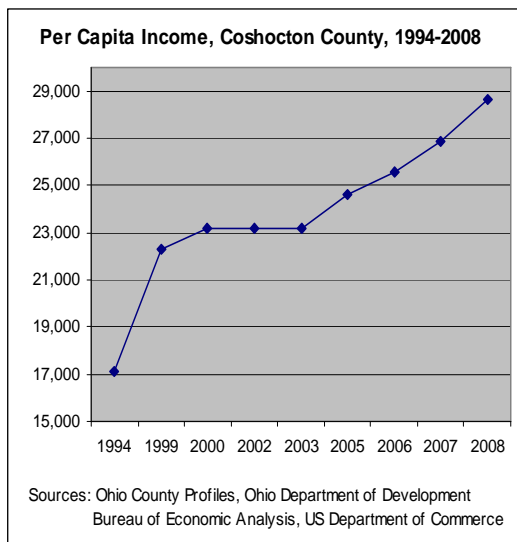
## Household Income for Coshocton County, Ohio, US

The median income for households in the US increased by 27.8% from \$40,696 in 1999 to \$52,029 in 2008. In Ohio, income increased 20.9% and in Coshocton County the increase was 21.5% for the same time period. The graph below illustrates disparity between income for households in the US and in Ohio. Even more marked is the disparity between national income and that of Coshocton County households: in 2007 the average Coshocton County household income was \$12,629 less than for the US overall.



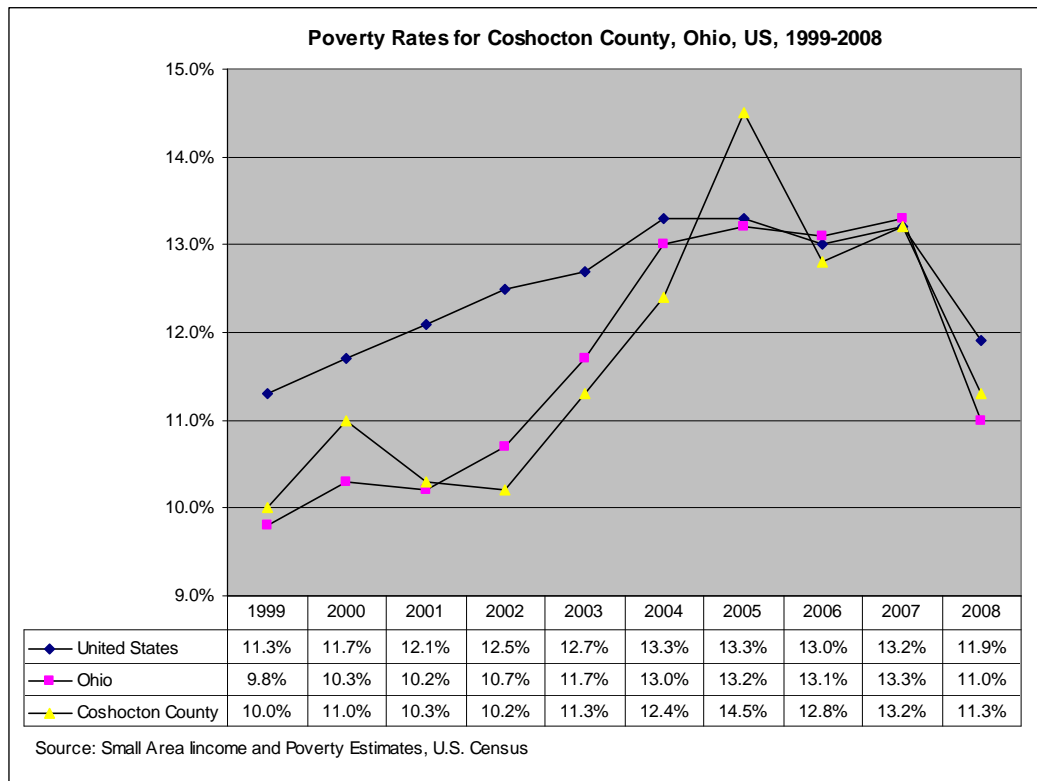
## Per Capita Income in Coshocton County, Ohio, US

From 1994-2008 per capita income in Coshocton County increased from \$17,093 to \$28,658, an increase of 67.7%. Between 2000 and 2008 Coshocton County per capita income increased by 23%, with a 26% increase in Ohio, and 34% increase in national incomes. In 2008 the per capita income for the US was 42% greater than for Coshocton County.

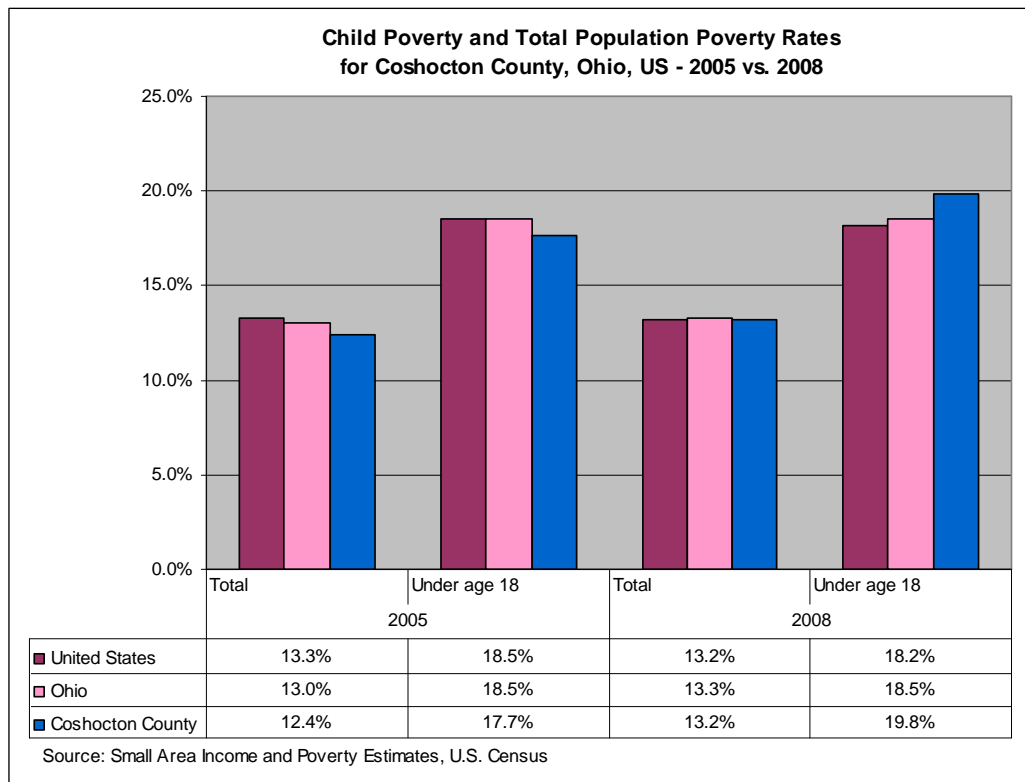


## Child and Total Population Poverty Rates for Coshocton County, Ohio, US

As illustrated on this accompanying graph, Coshocton County poverty rates are more closely tied with the state than with the US, but with slightly greater fluctuations.

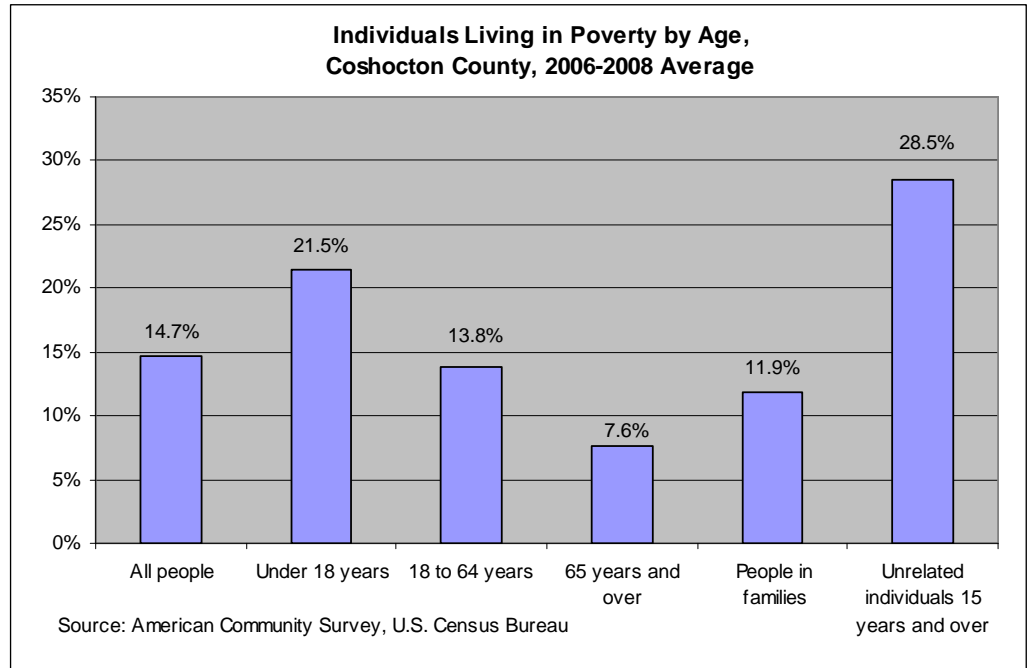


Comparing 2005 and 2008, the poverty rates for Coshocton County, Ohio and the US changed very little. An increase in the poverty rate for children in Coshocton County was evident, rising by 11.9%.



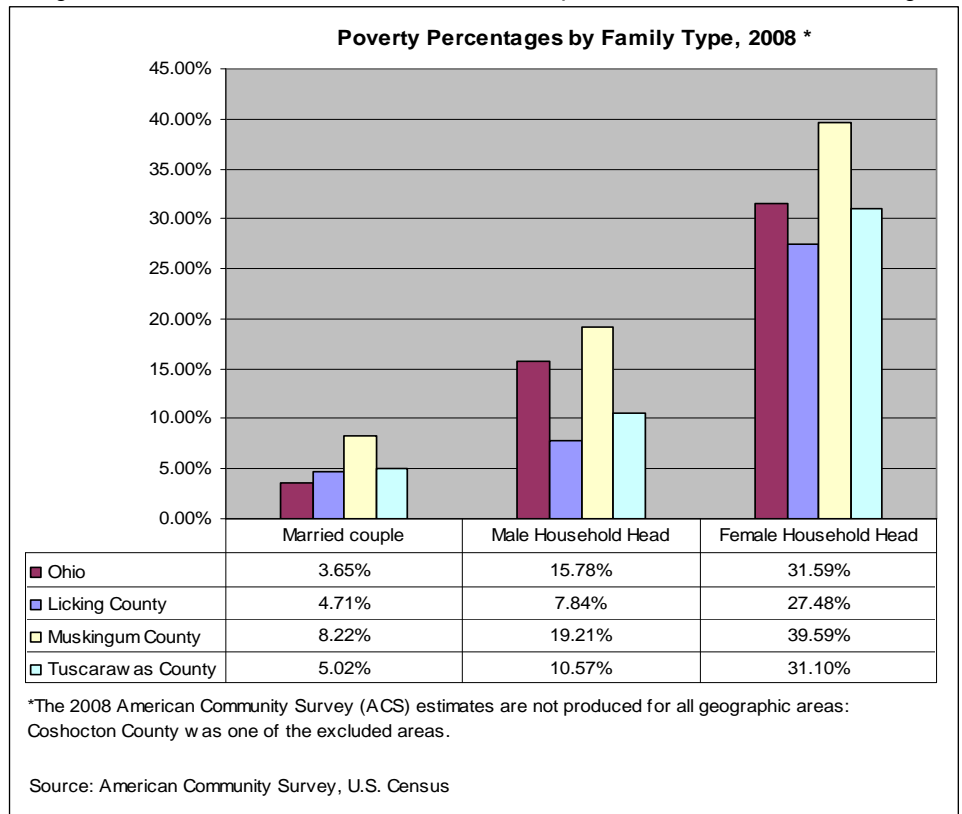
## Individuals Living in Poverty in Coshocton

Averaging statistics for 2006-2008, it can be seen that individuals 15 and over, not living in families, were the most likely to be at or below the poverty level in Coshocton County. The least likely age group to be living in poverty was people 65 years and over.

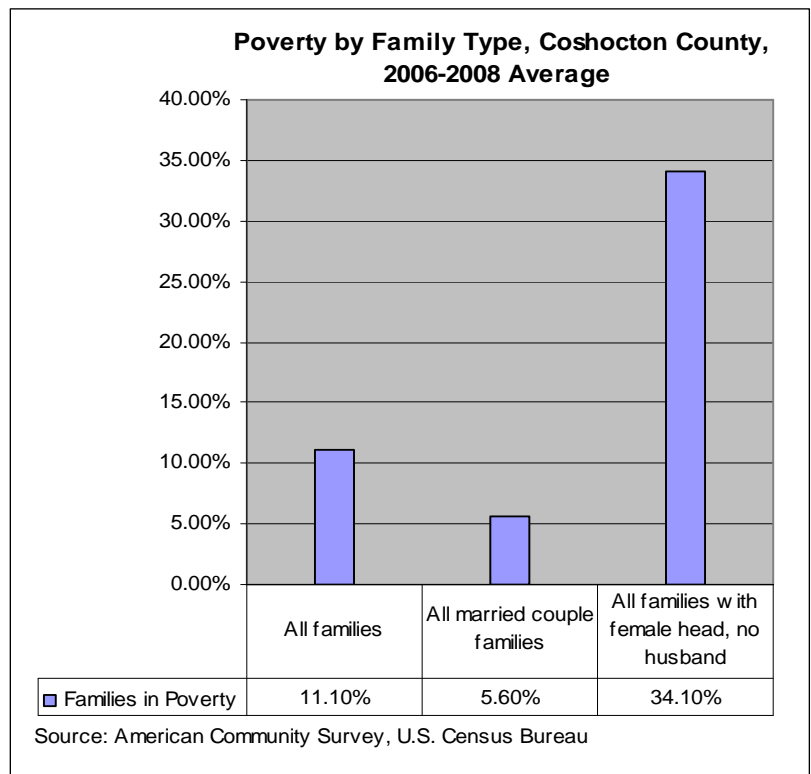


## Poverty by Family Type

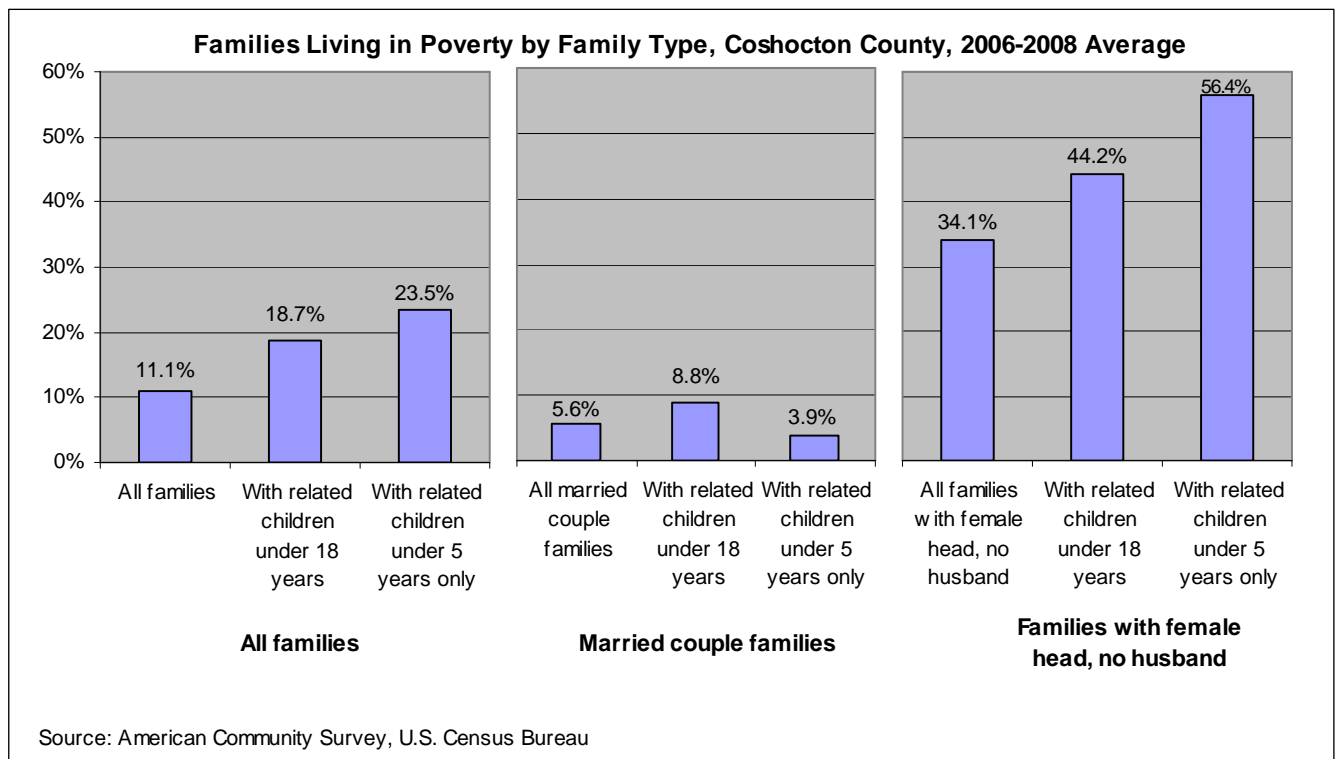
Although the survey that provided information about poverty percentages by family type did not include Coshocton County, several contiguous counties were included, and are compared with Ohio. When looking at the percent of married couples in Ohio who are living in poverty, the rate is lower than for the counties reported. Much higher poverty rates were found in households headed solely by a female with Muskingum County having the highest percentage in this family type.



The chart to the right shows the disparity between family types in Coshocton County in regards to living in poverty. Using an average for years 2006-2008, the poverty rate for families headed by a female with no husband was six times greater than for married couple families, and three times greater than for all families.

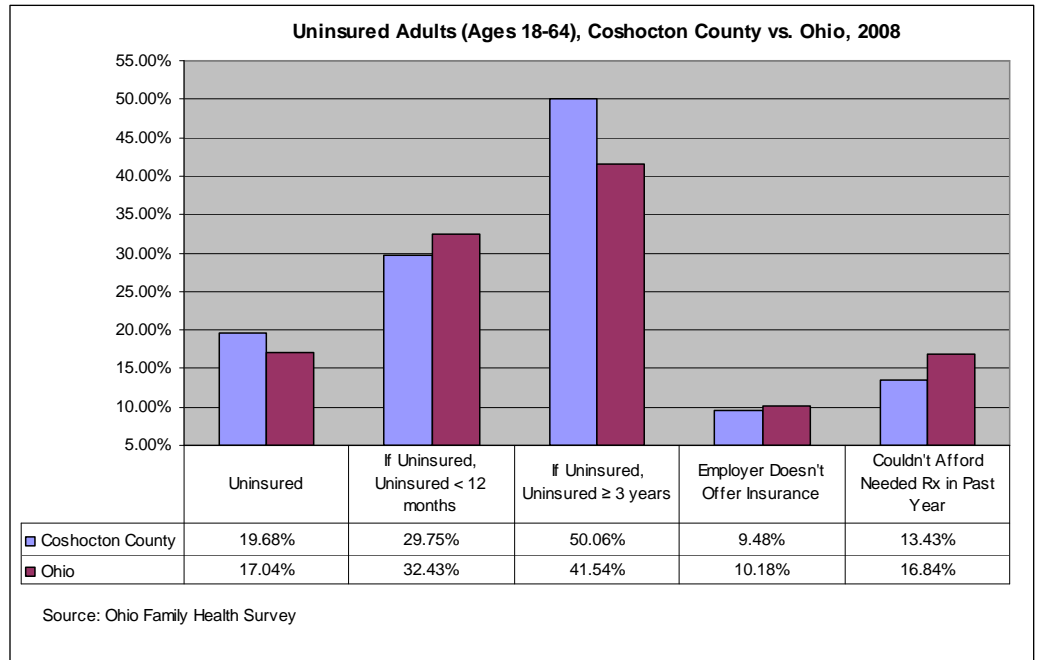


The three graphs below use the same family type categories as the previous chart, but include additional data regarding living in poverty when children are present in the home: 11.1% of all families in Coshocton County were living in poverty, but the percentage more than doubled with children under five years of age in the home. For all families headed by a female (no husband present) 34.1% were living in poverty, a percentage that increased greatly, to 56.4%, when young children were present. Married couples with young children were very unlikely to be living in poverty.



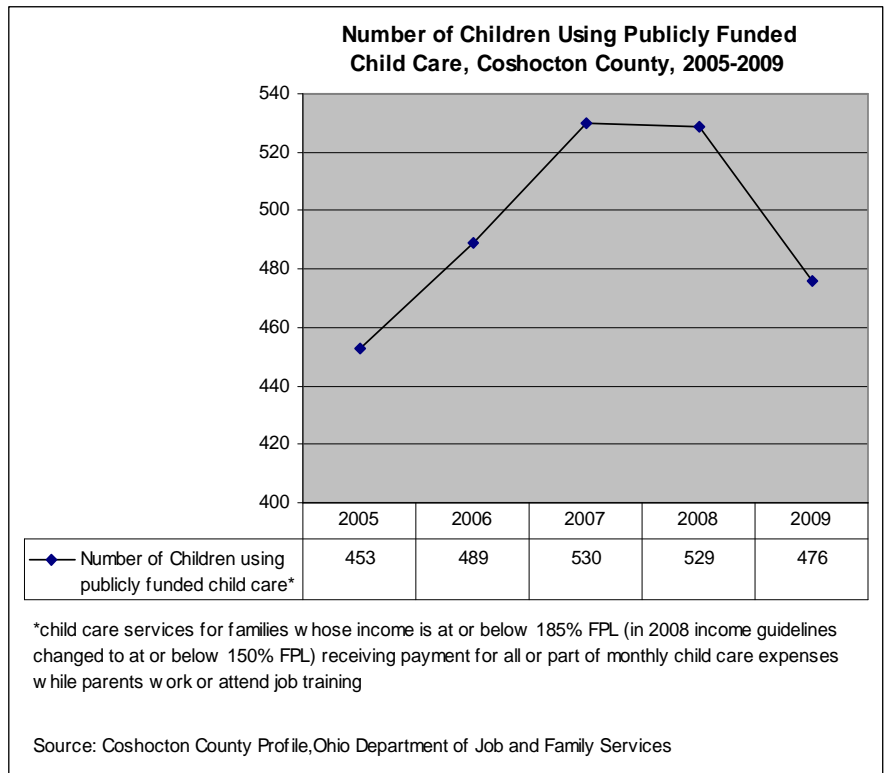
## Medically Uninsured Adults

Coshocton County had a slightly higher rate of medically uninsured adults than did Ohio in 2008. Of perhaps greater significance is the rate, over 50%, of uninsured lacking health insurance for at least three years. Fewer than 10% of those uninsured gave their reason as “employer doesn’t offer insurance”. A lack of medical coverage impacted 13.43% who stated they “couldn’t afford (to purchase) a needed prescription in the past year”.



## Children in Publicly Funded Child Care

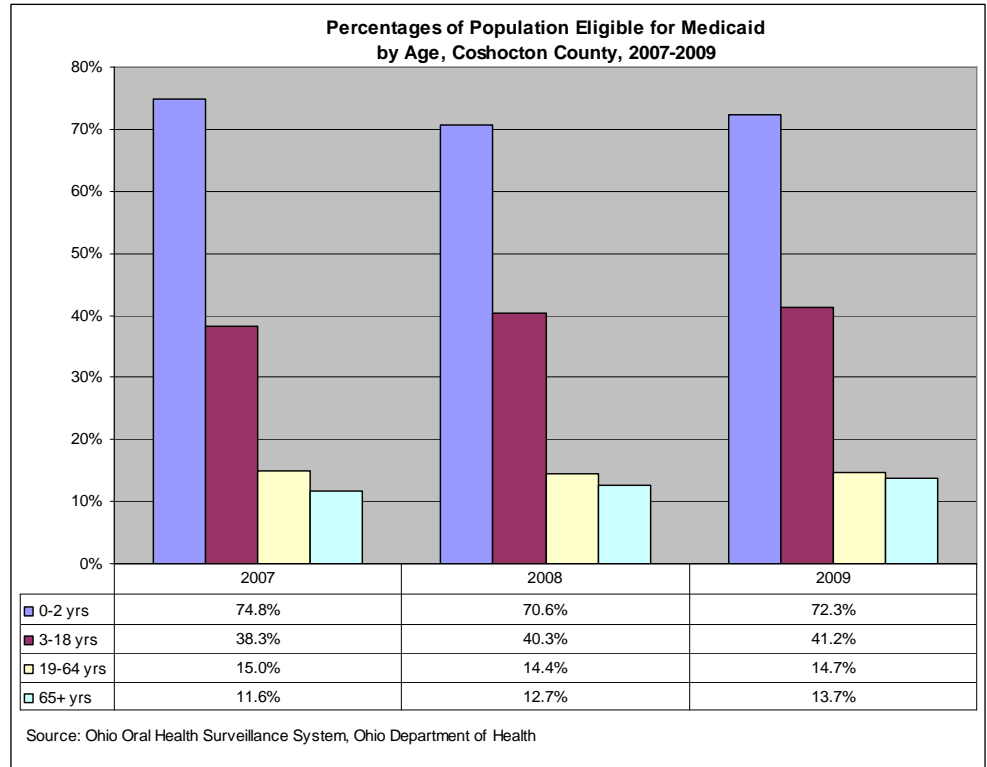
The decrease in income guidelines in 2008 for family eligibility to receive public funds to subsidize child care, and the loss of jobs in the private sector in Coshocton County (particularly evident between 2008-2009) likely accounts for the 10% decrease in number of children using publicly funded child care in 2009.



# Medicaid

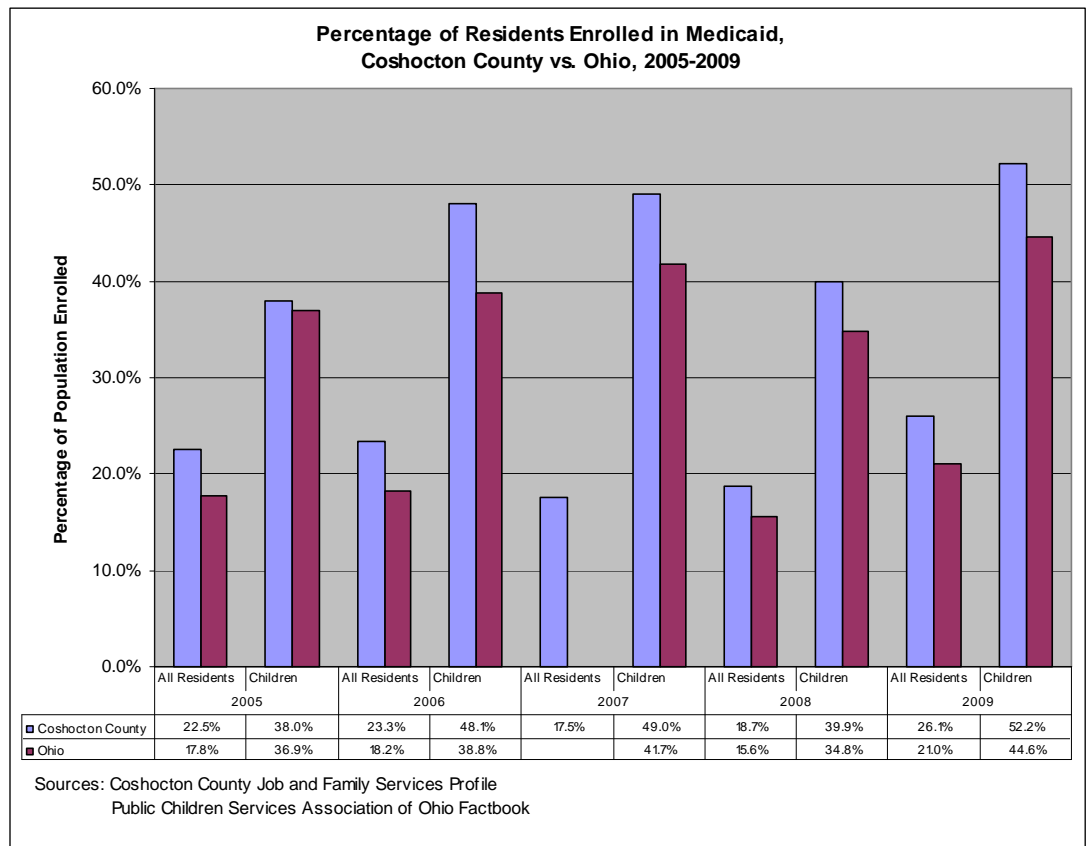
## Medicaid Eligibles in Coshocton County

There was very little change in numbers of Medicaid eligible persons in Coshocton County in the three years reported, 2007-2009. The age group with the overwhelming percentage of eligibles was 0-2 years with nearly 75% of that population eligible to receive Medicaid coverage.



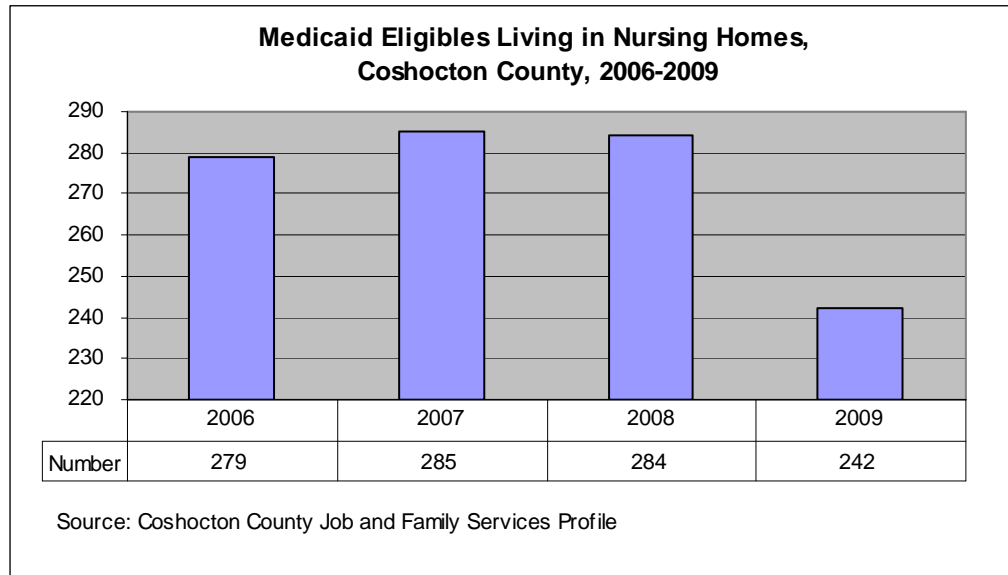
## Residents Enrolled in Medicaid in Coshocton County and Ohio

Coshocton County has maintained a higher percentage of residents enrolled in Medicaid than Ohio for all the years 2005-2009, with 2009 having the highest rate of Medicaid enrollment, both in Coshocton County and in Ohio.



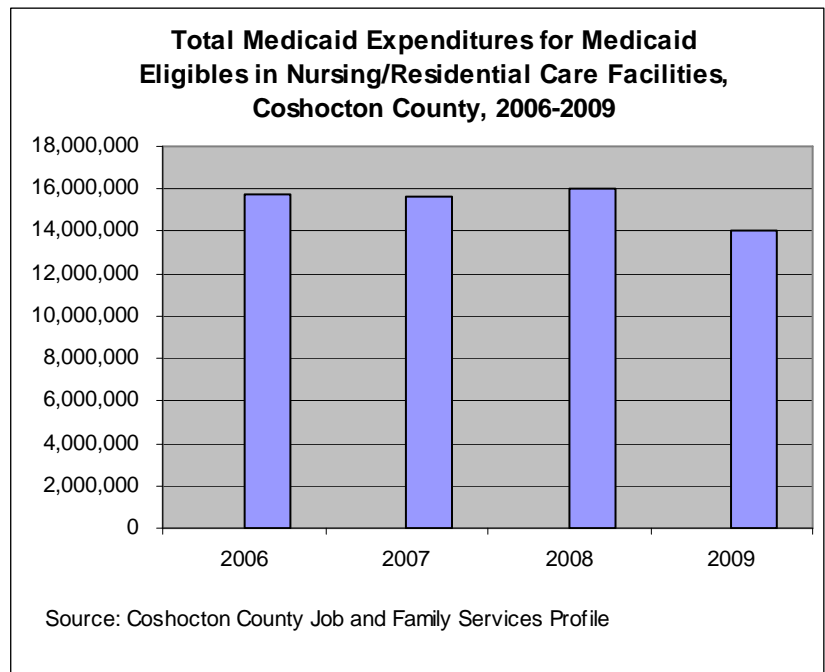
## Nursing Home Residents Covered by Medicaid

The number of nursing home residents who were covered by Medicaid was consistent from 2006-2008, but decreased by 14.8% from 2008-2009.



## Expenditures for Nursing/Residential Care Facility Residents Covered by Medicaid

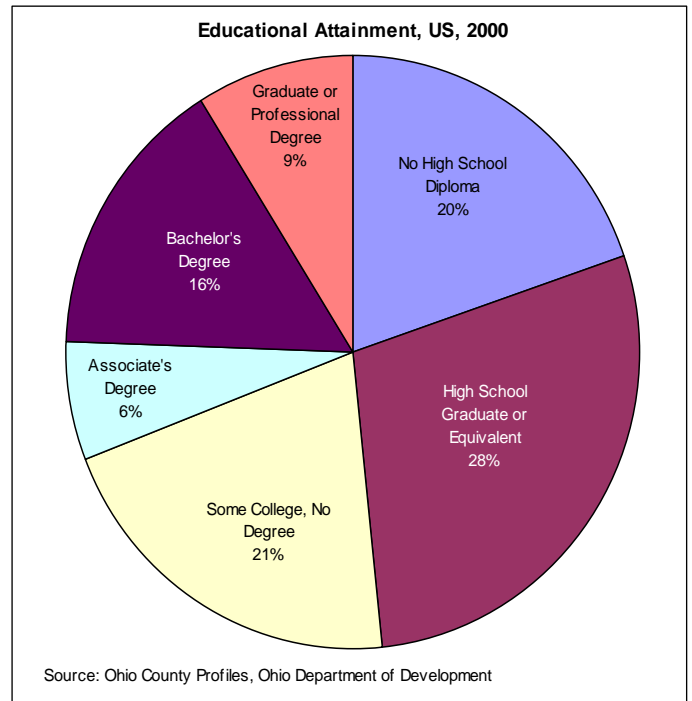
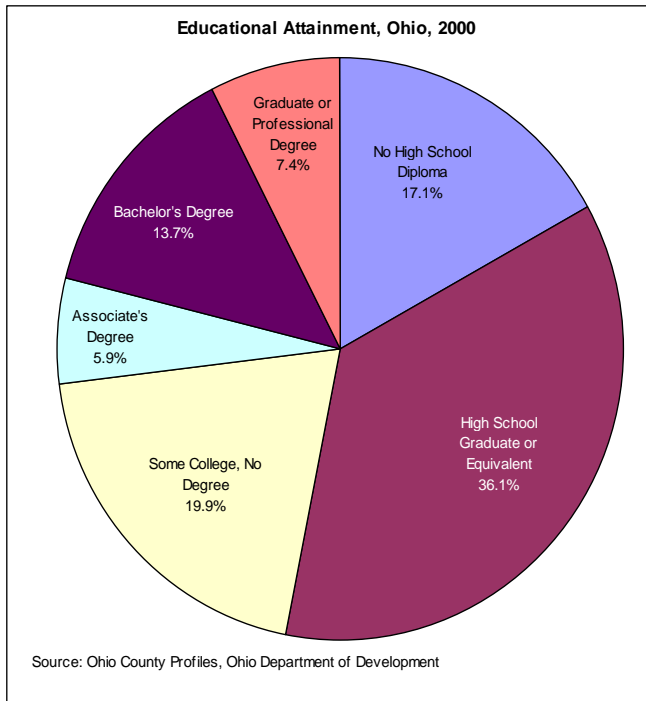
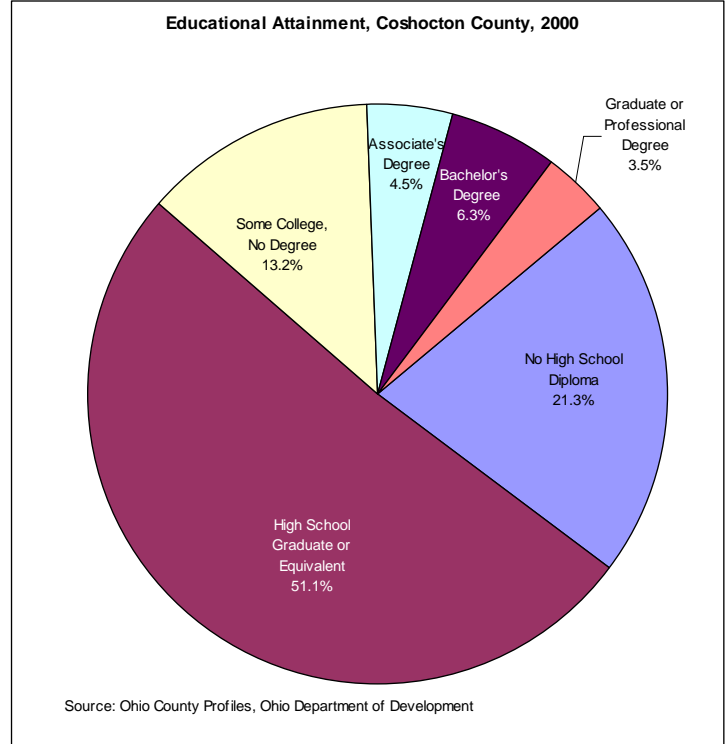
As would be expected, the total Medicaid costs for nursing home/residential care facility residents decreased in 2009 in tandem with the decrease in number of residents covered. The total expenditure decrease between 2008 and 2009 was 12.5%.



# Educational Profile

## Educational Attainment for Coshocton County, Ohio, US Residents

For the population who were 25 years of age and older in 2000, Coshocton County had a slightly higher percentage who had not yet attained a high school, or equivalent, diploma than in Ohio or nationwide. When looking at educational attainment beyond high school, Ohio had a 70.5%, and the US, a 88% higher rate than Coshocton County.



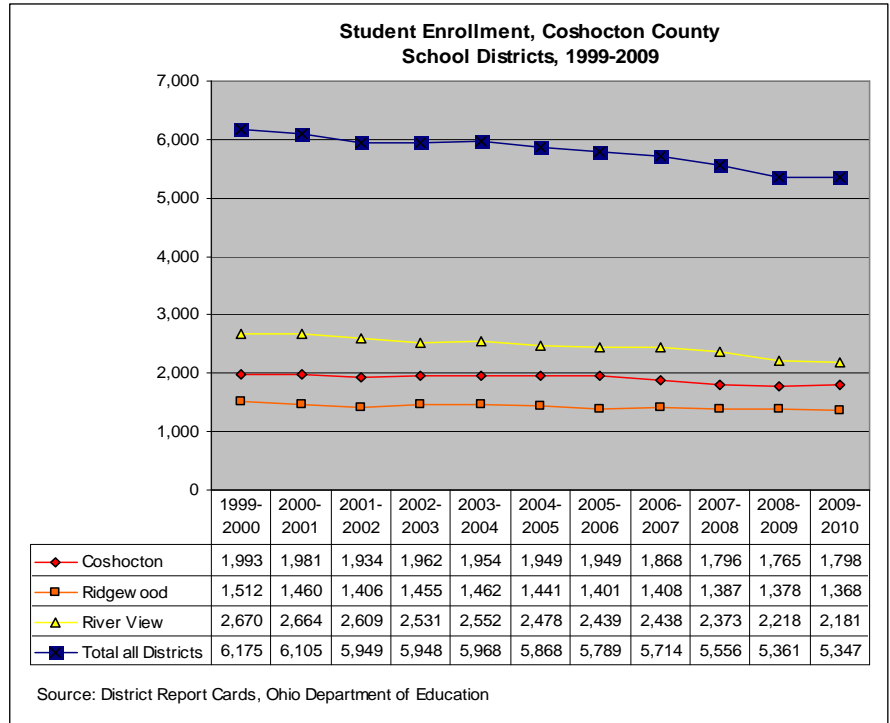
## School District Report Cards

The charts on the next several pages contain information provided annually by the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) in the form of School Year Report Cards. Each District Report Card shows progress that district has made based on four performance measures: State Indicators, Performance Index, Adequate Yearly Progress, and Value-Added Measure. The combination of these four measures is the basis for assigning state designations (such as Excellent, Effective, Academic Watch) to districts, buildings and community schools. More information and explanation about the Report Cards, as well as the complete District Report Cards, is accessible on the ODE website: [reportcard.ohio.gov](http://reportcard.ohio.gov)

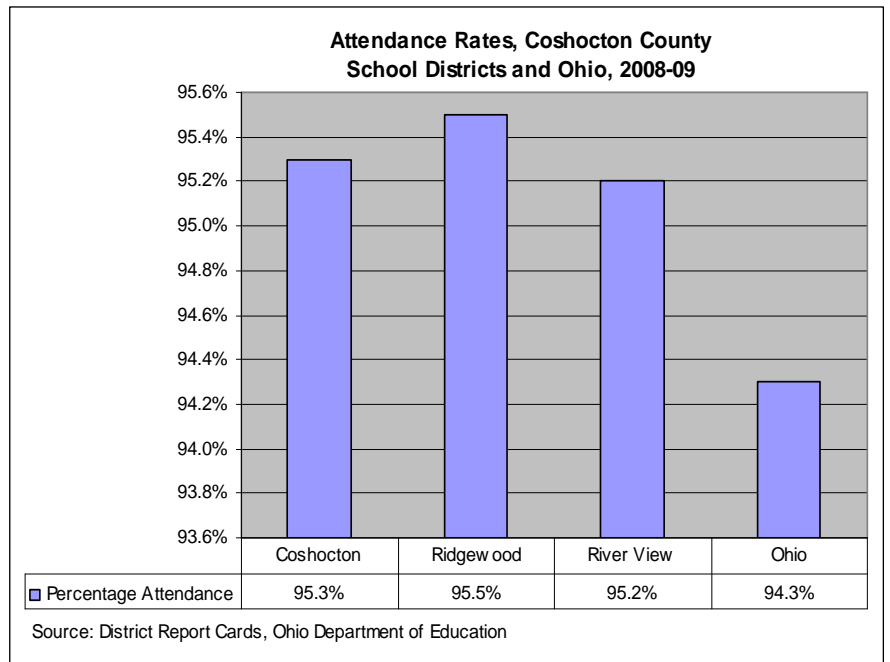
## Enrollment, Attendance and Performance

### Student Enrollment and Attendance Rates for Coshocton County Schools

As would be expected, the decline in the population of Coshocton County in the past 10 years is reflected in enrollment numbers for all the county public schools. Overall, there was a decline in student enrollment of 13.4% from 2000 to 2010. River View Local School District experienced the greatest decline in this time period of 18.3%. Coshocton City School District's enrollment decreased by 9.8% and Ridgewood Local School District by 9.5%.

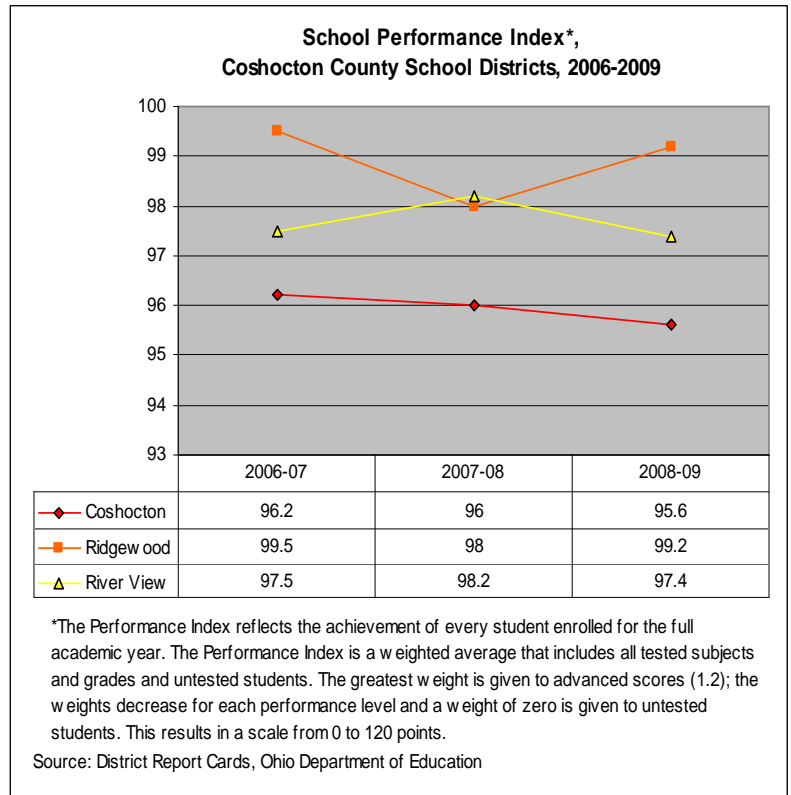


All Coshocton County public schools compared favorably with Ohio schools in their attendance rates for the school year reported, 2008-2009.

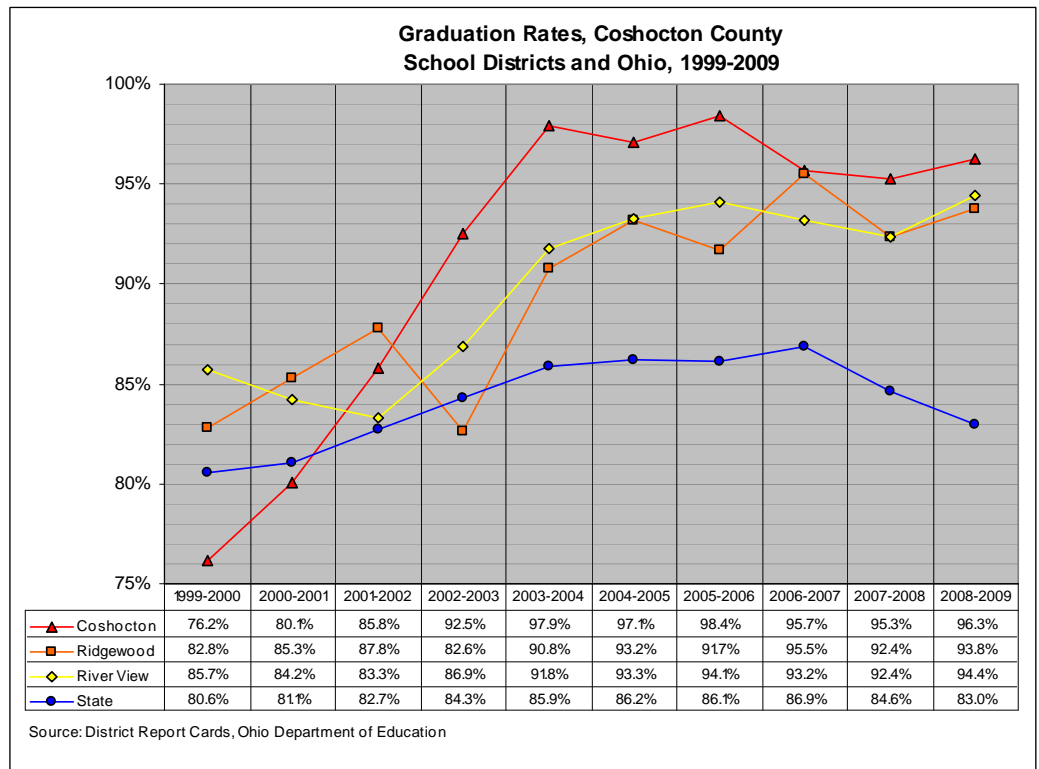


## School Performance Index and Graduation Rates

While scores on the School Performance Index were consistently high for all three school districts for school years 2007 through 2009, Ridgewood Local Schools maintained a slightly higher Performance Index score for school years than did Coshocton City Schools and scored a bit higher than River View Local Schools for two of those years. River View Local Schools had higher scores than Coshocton City Schools all three years.

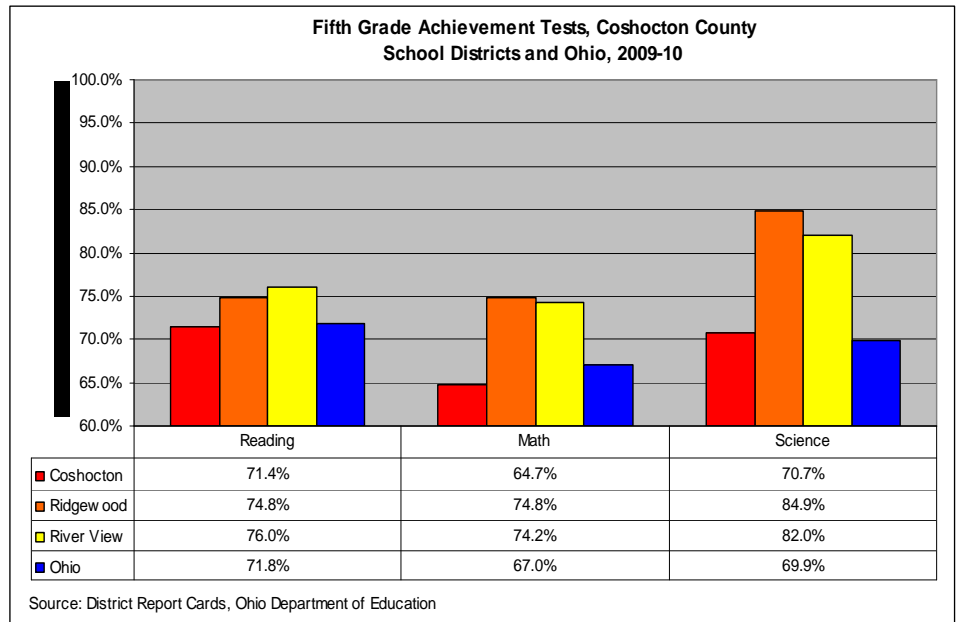
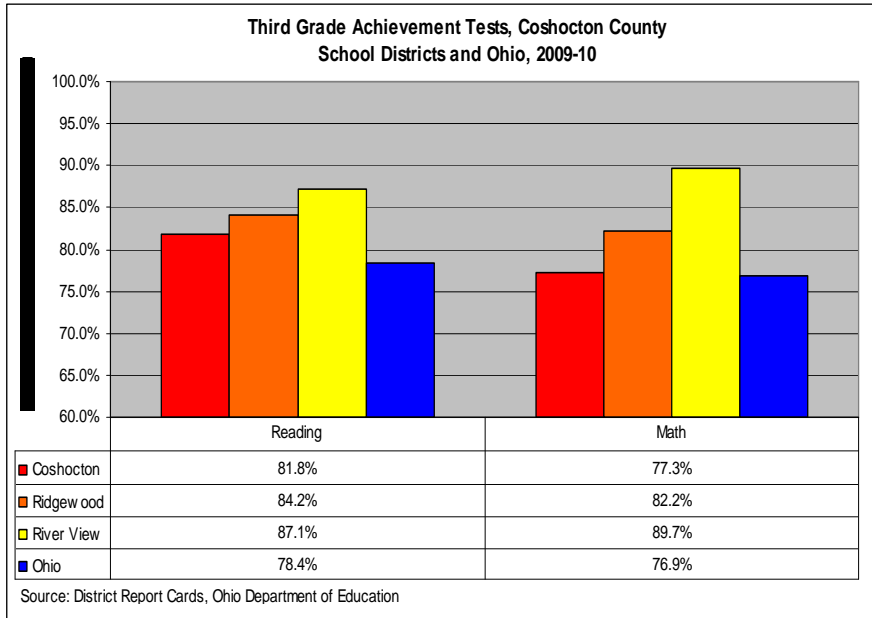


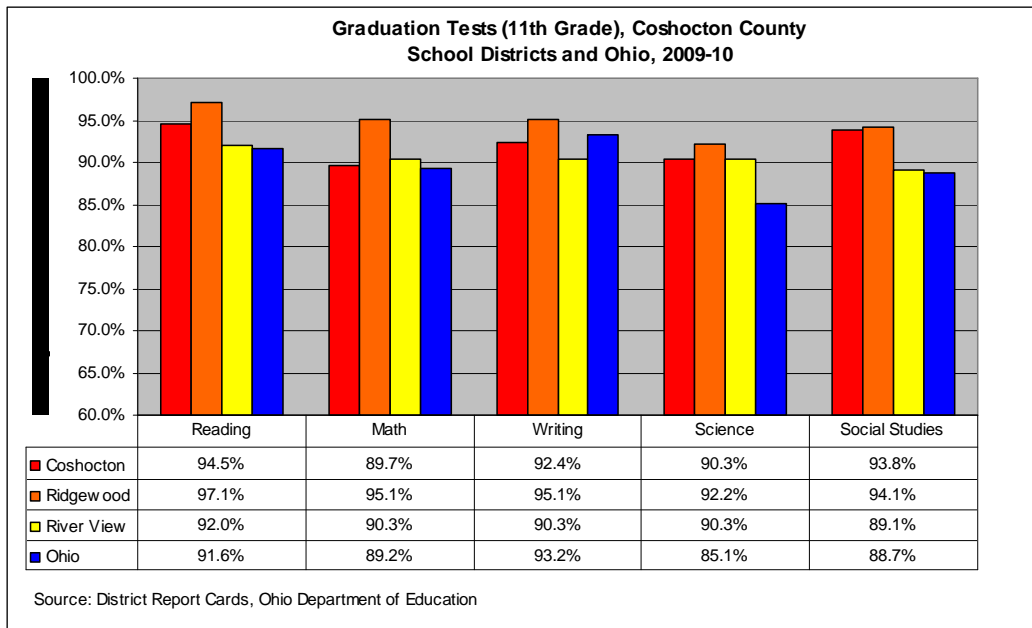
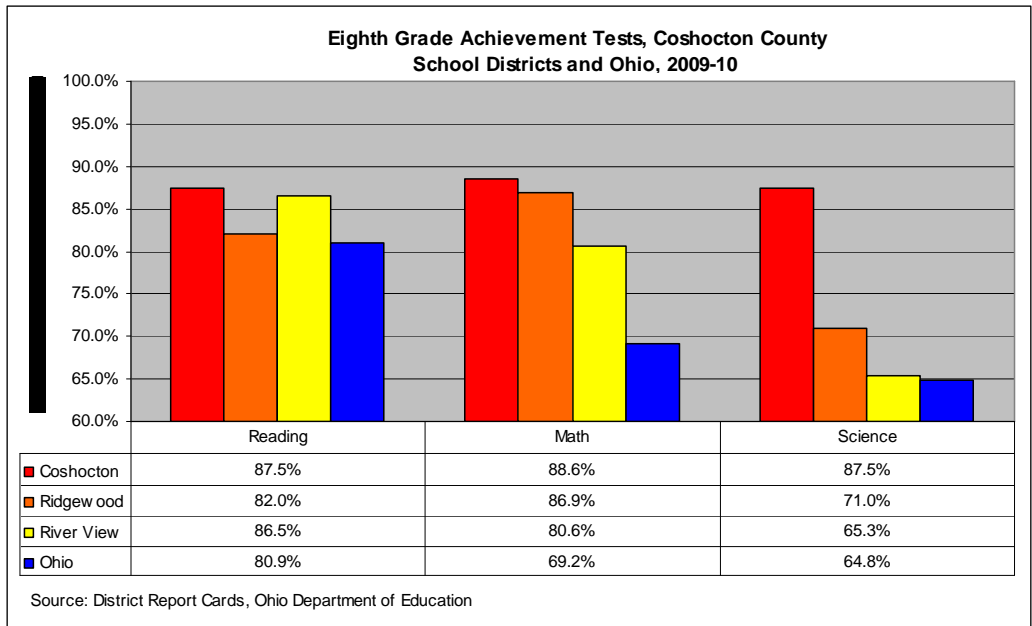
With the exception of a few years, graduation rates for all Coshocton County public schools were higher than for schools statewide for school years 1999-2009. All three county schools showed an increase in graduation rates over this time period, with Coshocton City Schools experiencing a marked rise, particularly from a low of 76.2% in 2000 to a high of 98.4% in 2006.



## Achievement and Graduation Tests

The following charts show percentages of students in the three Coshocton County school districts and in Ohio who scored “at or above Proficiency Level” in the various achievement tests administered each year under the Ohio Department of Education. Of note are the higher proficiency percentages for the county’s schools than for Ohio in most of the subjects tested. Achievement tests are also given to 4<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 7<sup>th</sup> graders, and the Ohio Graduation Tests are taken by 10<sup>th</sup> graders. Results of these tests are not included in this profile, but can be accessed at the Ohio Department of Education website.



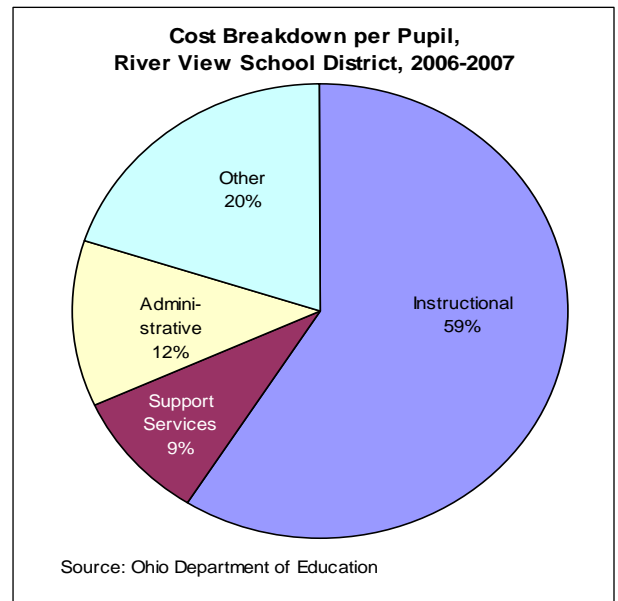
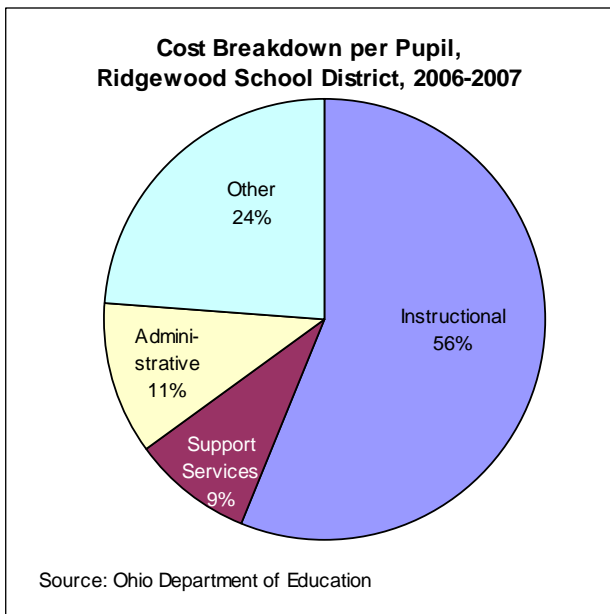
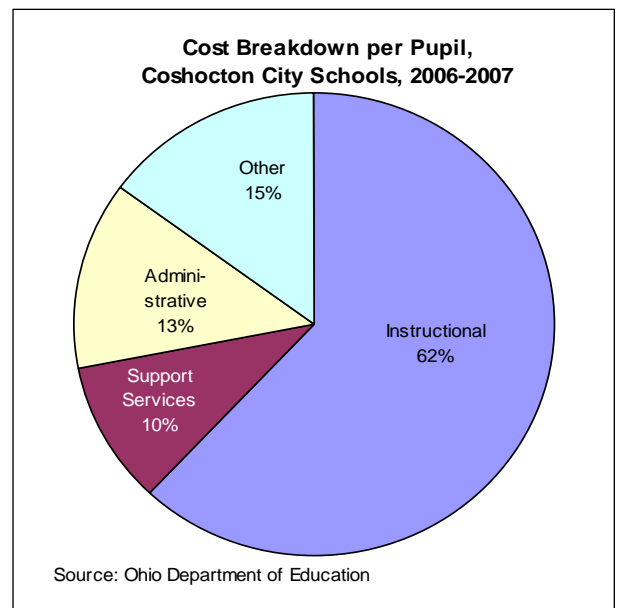
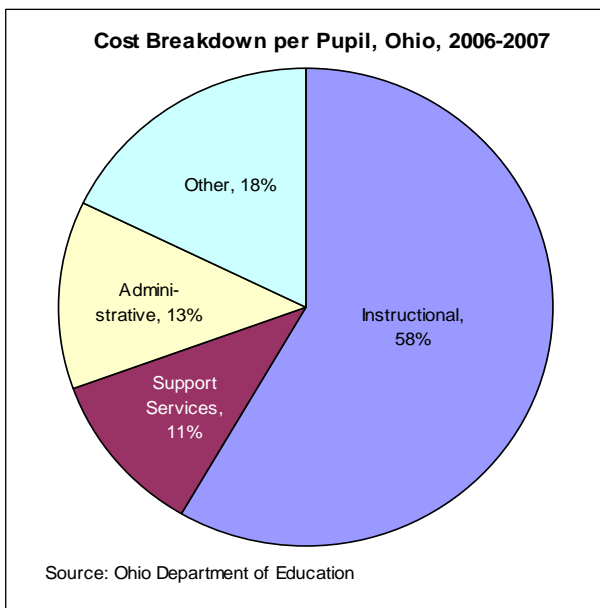
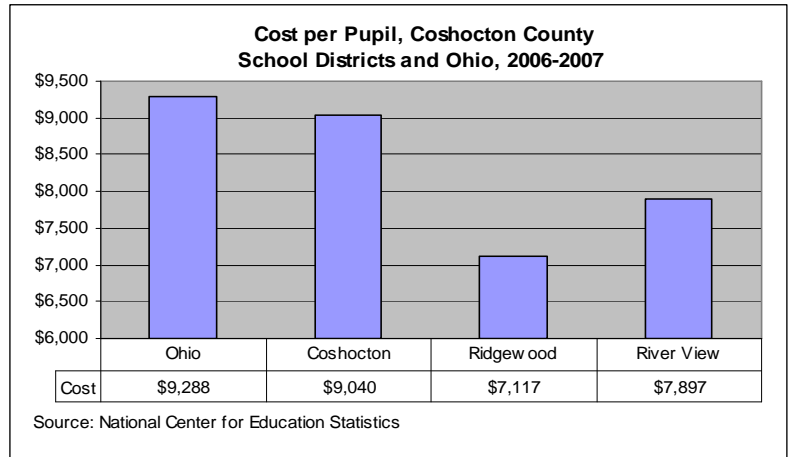


# Public School Educational Costs

## Cost per Pupil

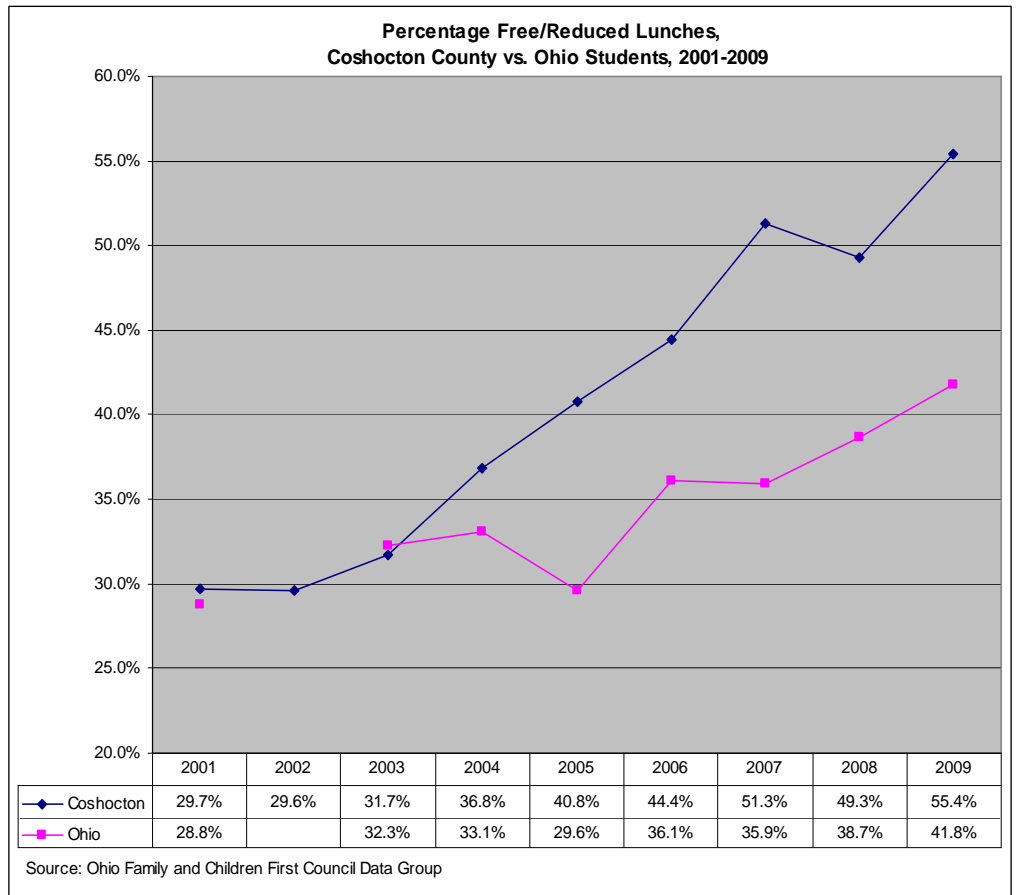
Cost per pupil for all public schools statewide in school year 2006-2007 was greater than for any of the three Coshocton County school districts and markedly so in comparison to Ridgewood and River View Local Schools.

When costs per pupil were broken down by the categories shown in the charts below, percentages were similar for Ohio schools and Coshocton County schools.

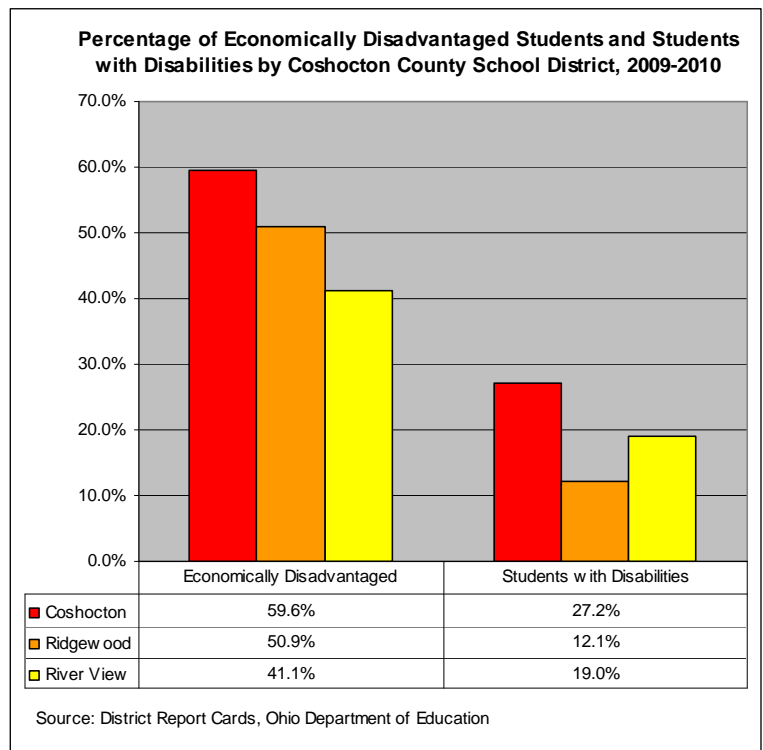


## Free/Reduced Lunches, Disadvantaged Students and Students with Disabilities

The percentage of public school students in Coshocton County who received free or reduced price lunches increased by 86.5% from 2001 to 2009. Statewide the increase during the same time period was 45.1%. The average percentage of all students receiving free lunches from 2001-2009, was 30.8% and those receiving reduced price lunches was 7.2%. To qualify for free or reduced price lunches, a student's family must have income below 185% of the FPL.



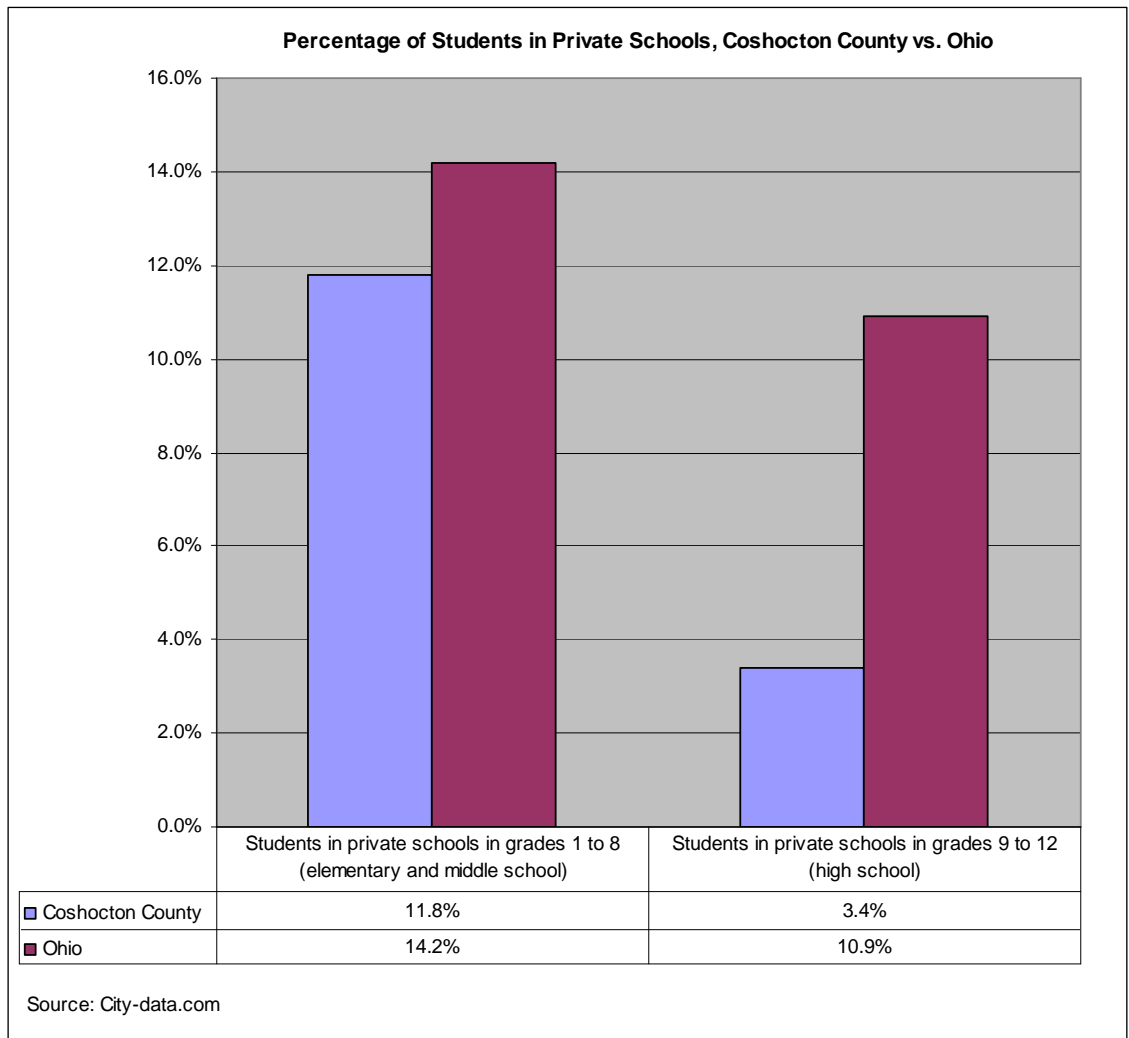
Coshocton Schools had a higher percentage of students considered to be economically disadvantaged, and also a higher percentage enrollment of students with disabilities than did the other two county school districts for the year reported.



## Students in Private Schools

### Percentage of Students in Private Schools in Coshocton County and Ohio

When comparing elementary and middle school numbers, there was a somewhat higher percentage of private school students in Ohio than in Coshocton County; at the high school level, Ohio had a 31.2% greater percentage in private schools than did the county.



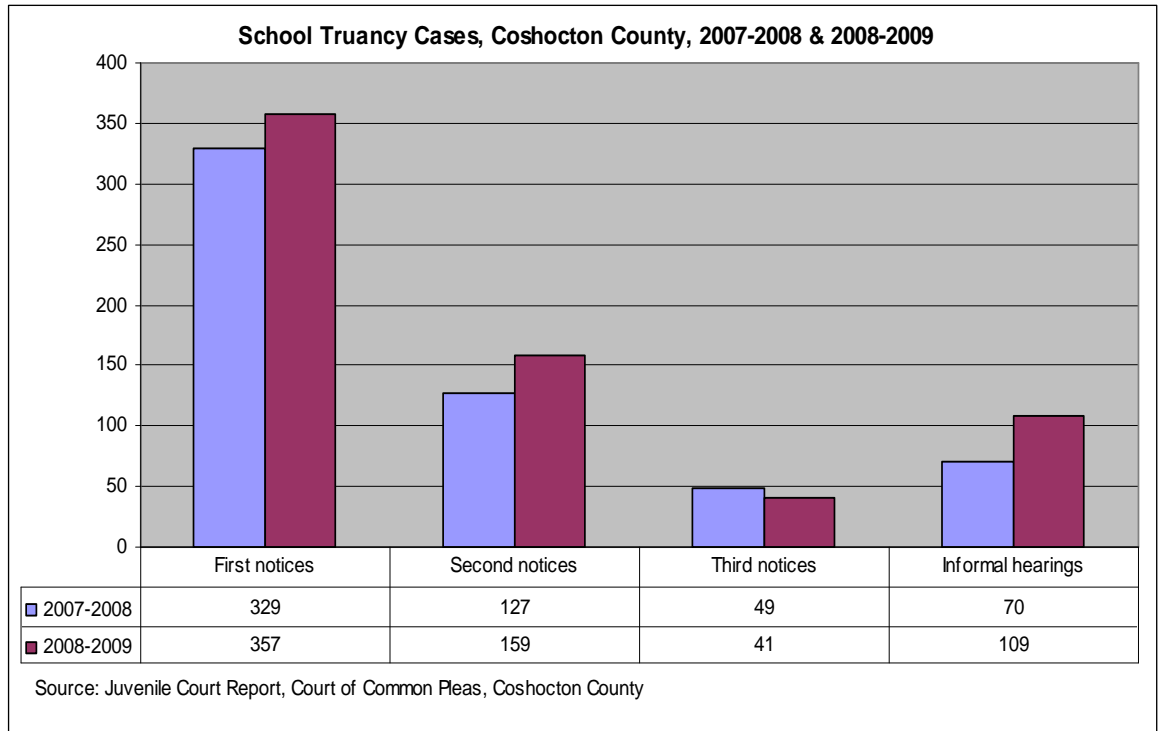
### Students in Amish Schools in Coshocton County

Although the source for the previous graph does not name the private schools in Coshocton County it is assumed that the 16 Amish schools within Coshocton County are included when calculating the percentage of students attending private schools. There is an average of 30 students per Amish school (total of 480 students) with a range of 22-47 students per school.

Source: 2010 Ohio Amish Directory, Carlisle Press, Walnut Creek OH,

## School Truancy in Coshocton County

The accompanying graph shows data for cases of public school student truancy for school years 2007-08 and 2008-09. A collaborative effort between the Juvenile Court, Coshocton Job and Family Services and the Coshocton County public schools allows for notices of truancy to be filed with the court and with the student's family, and for informal hearings to be held in the schools in an attempt to resolve attendance issues. If truancy continues to be a problem after these measures have been taken, juveniles will have a School Truancy charge filed.

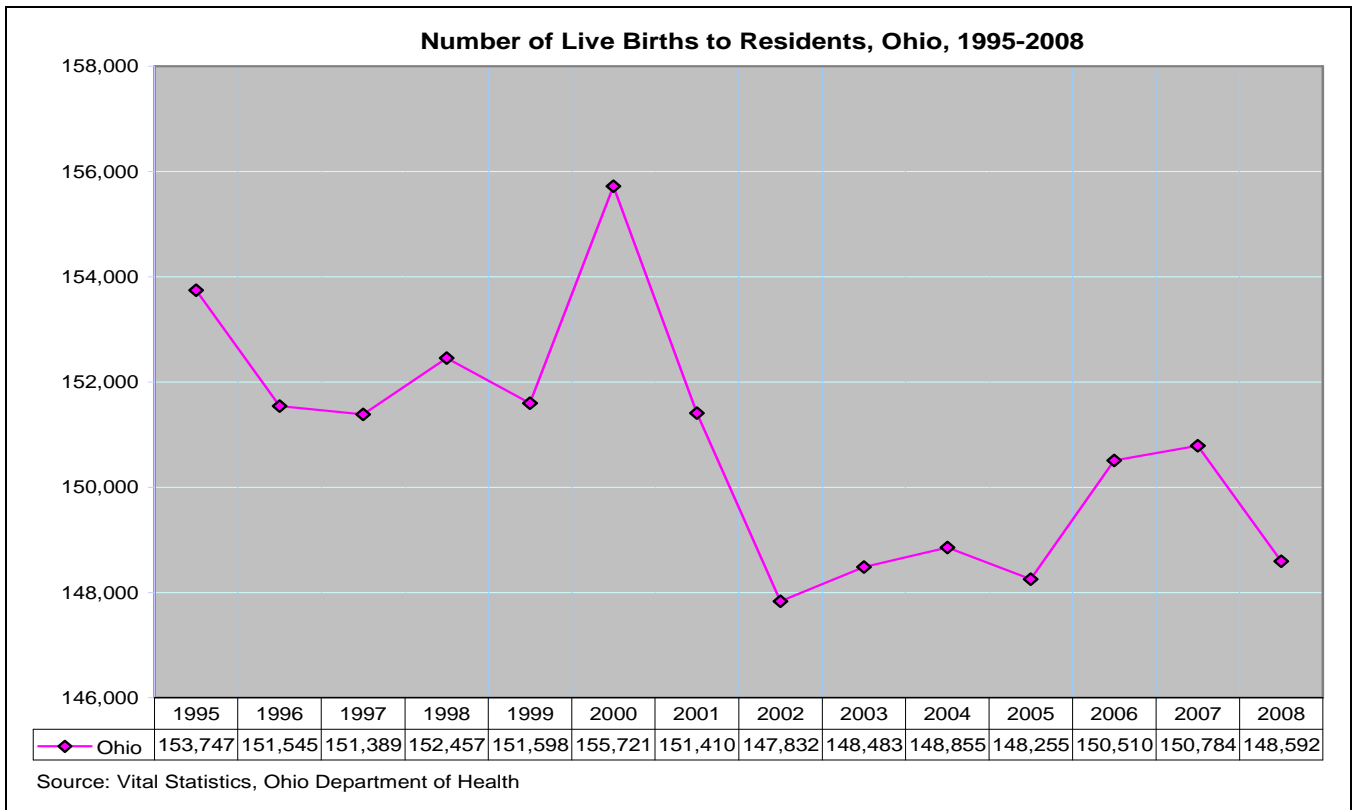
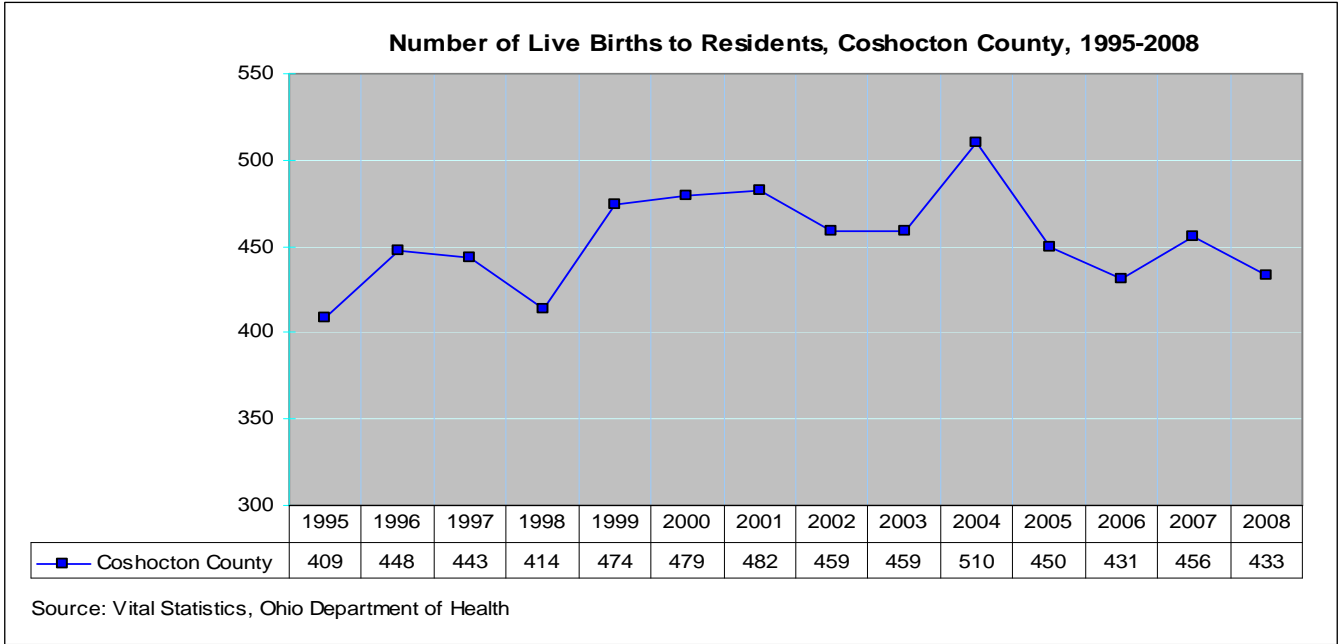


# Health Profile

## Births

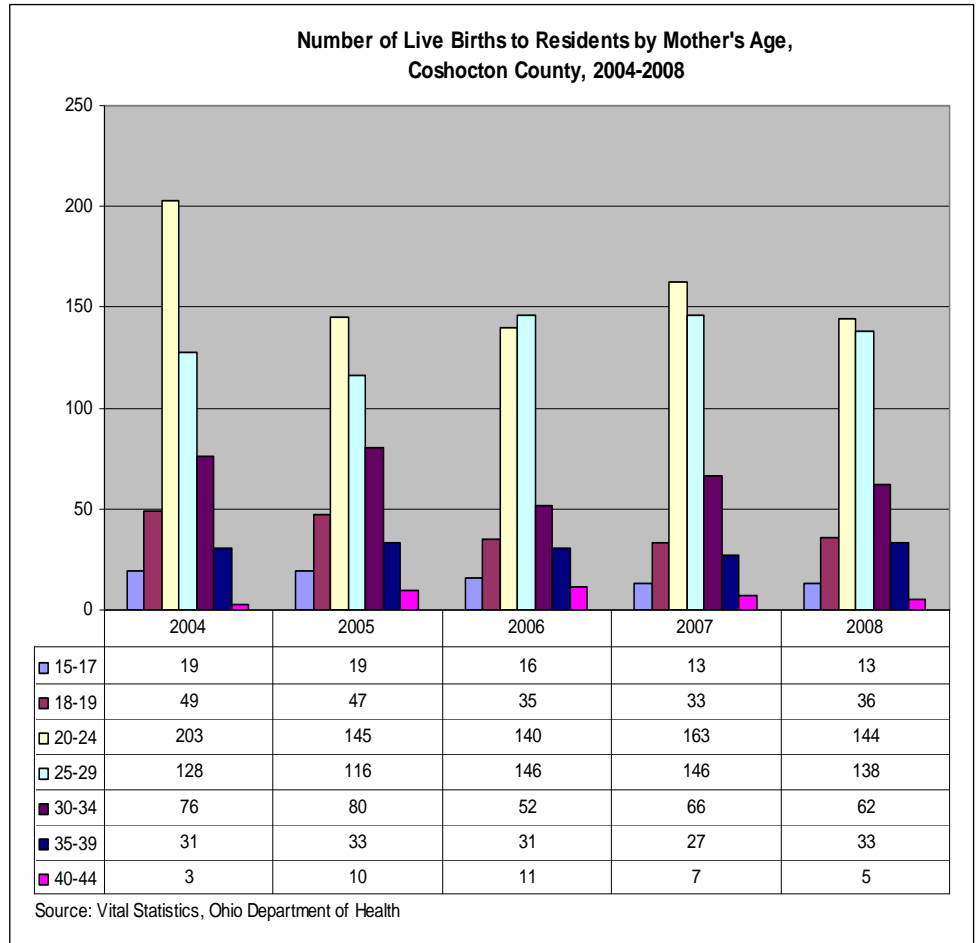
### All Births to Coshocton County and Ohio Residents

In 2008, there were 433 live births to Coshocton County residents compared to 409 in 1995. The median number of births for the time period 1995-2008 was 453. Births to all Ohio residents were 153,747 in 1995 which decreased to 148,592 in 2008. The median number of Ohio births during the same time frame was 150,798.



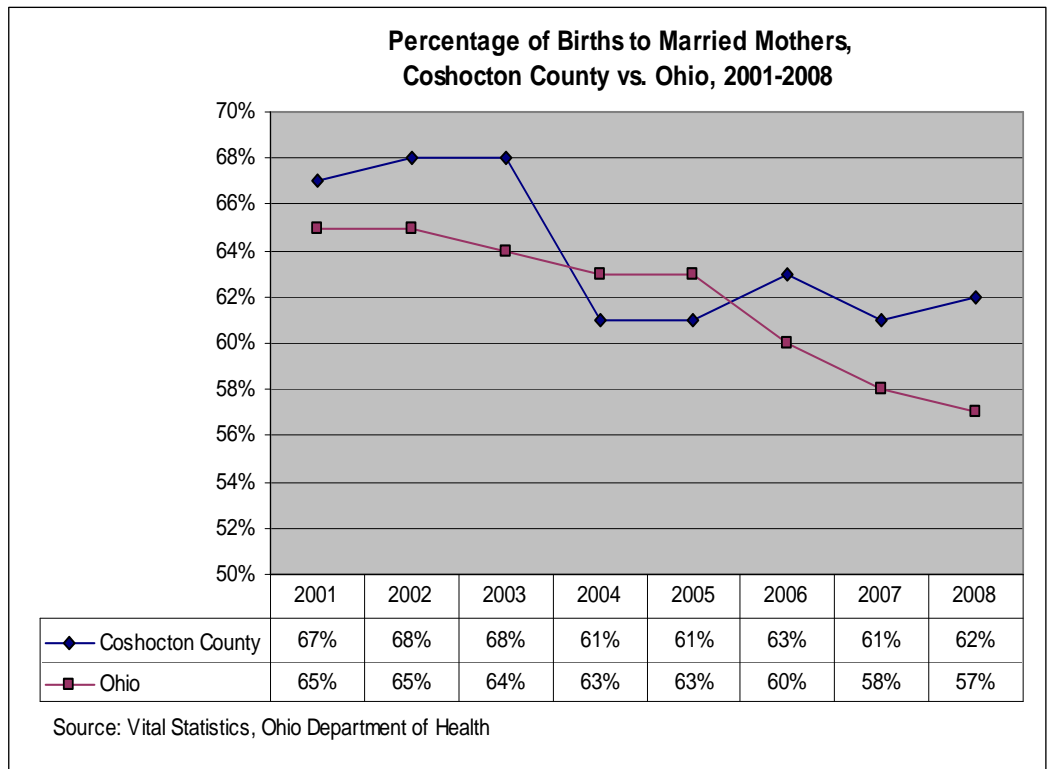
## Live Births to Coshocton County Residents by Mother's Age

From 2004 to 2008 there was a 31.6% decrease in live births to Coshocton County teens ages 15-17. Likewise, births to teens ages 18-19 decreased significantly by 26.5% during the same time period. There were 68 teen births in 2004 and 49 in 2008. An even greater decrease in births, 48.8%, was seen in Coshocton County women ages 20-24 from 2004 to 2008.



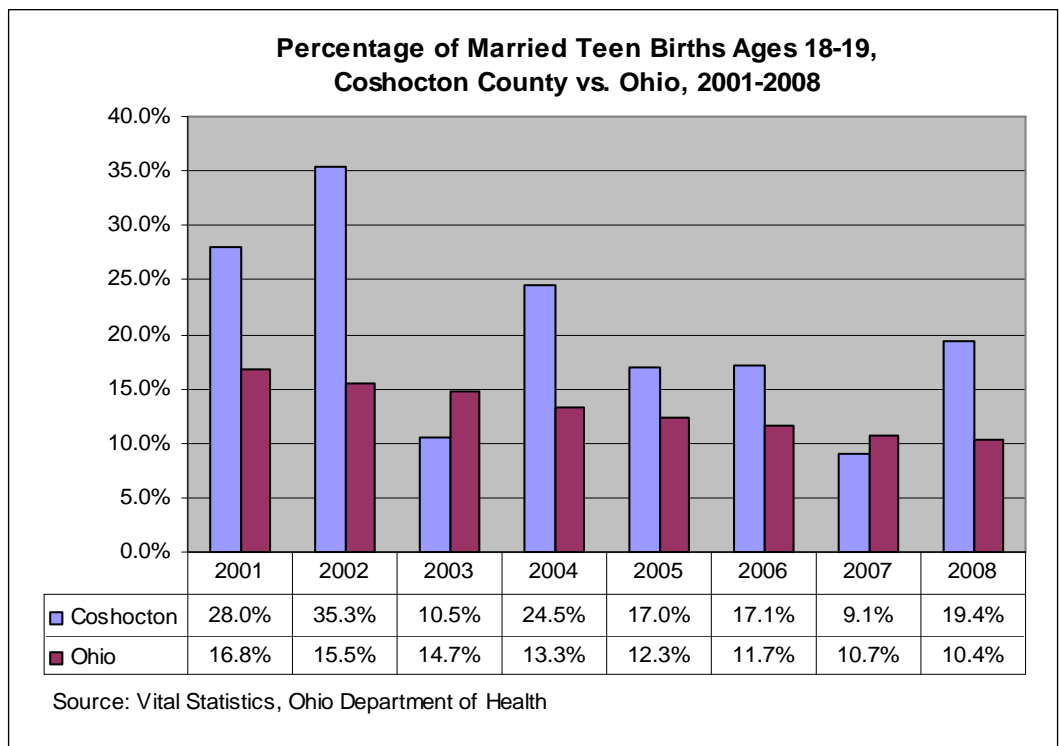
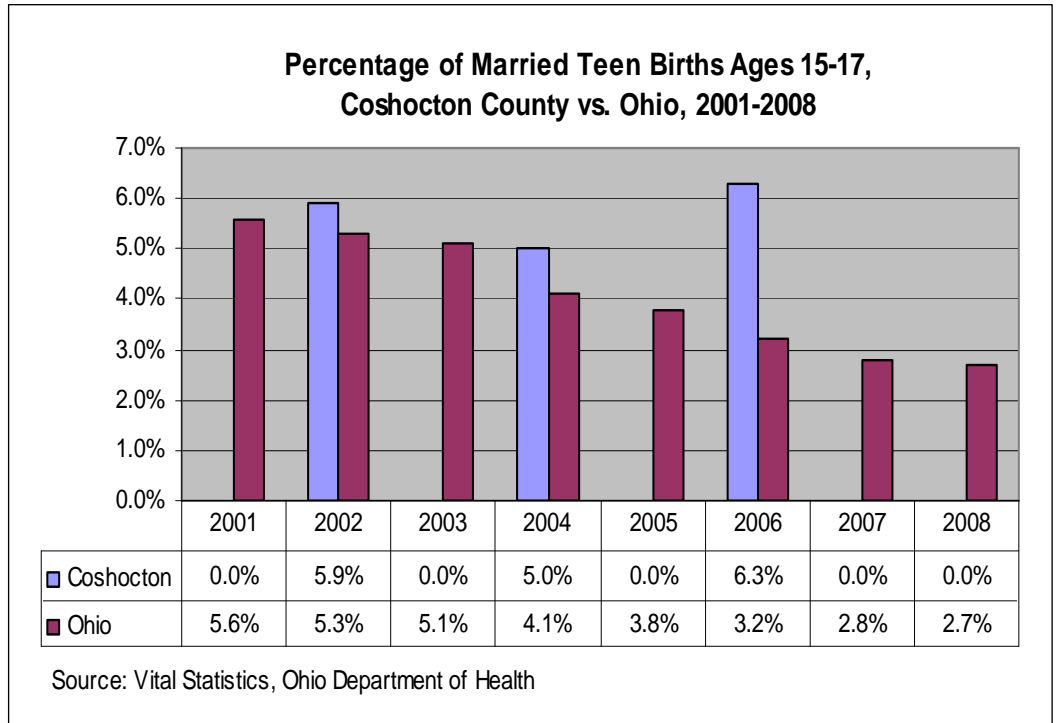
## Births to Coshocton County and Ohio Married Mothers

For the most part, a greater percentage of Coshocton County mothers were married when they gave birth compared to all Ohio births during the time period from 2001-2008 as illustrated by the accompanying chart. The median percent of births to Coshocton County married mothers for this time frame was 64% as compared to the median for all Ohio births of 62%.



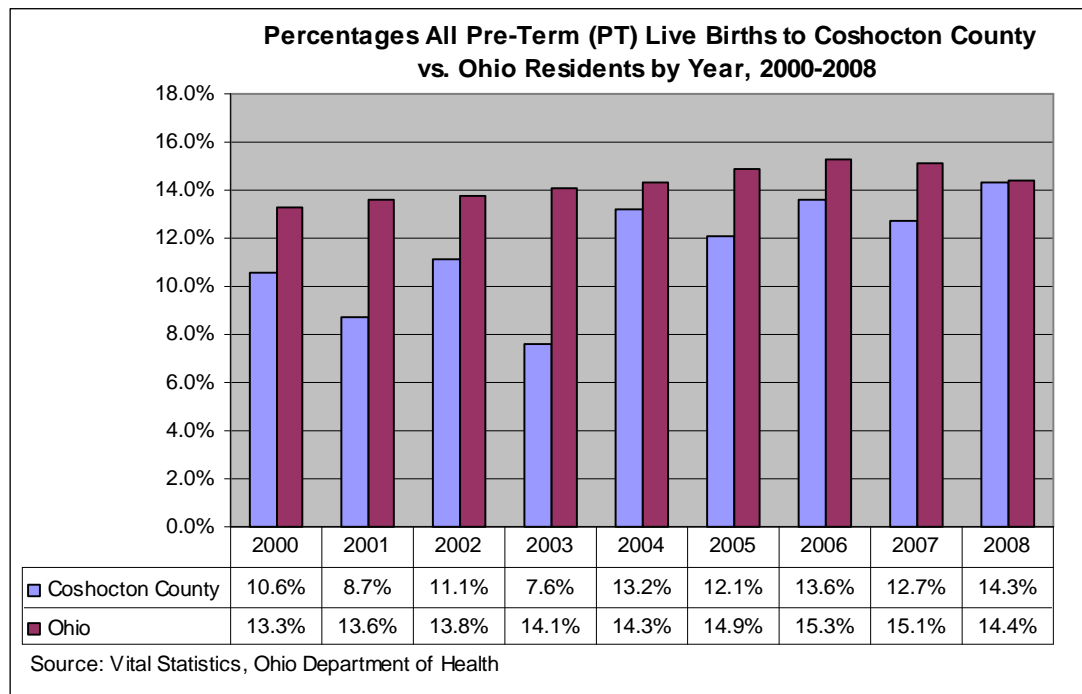
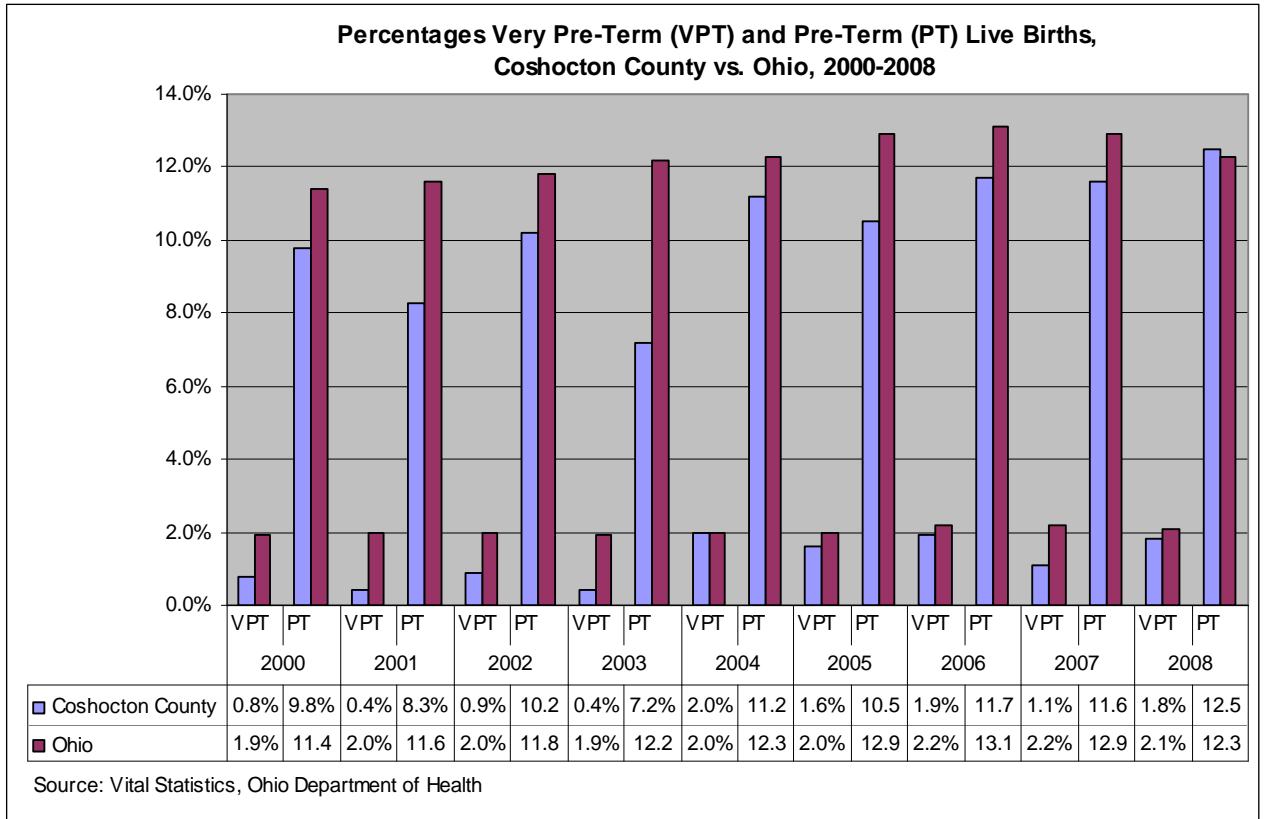
## Births to Coshocton County and Ohio Married Teen Mothers

From 2001-2008, a small percentage of Coshocton County teen mothers age 15-17 were married. A slightly larger percentage of Ohio teen mothers of the same ages were married, however, there was a marked change in marital status from 5.6% in 2001 to 2.7% in 2008. As would be expected the percentage of teen mothers age 18-19 who were married was higher than for younger mothers; a range from 35.3% in 2002 to 9.1% in 2007 was seen in Coshocton County mothers of this age group with a smaller range of 16.8% to 10.4% among Ohio mothers.



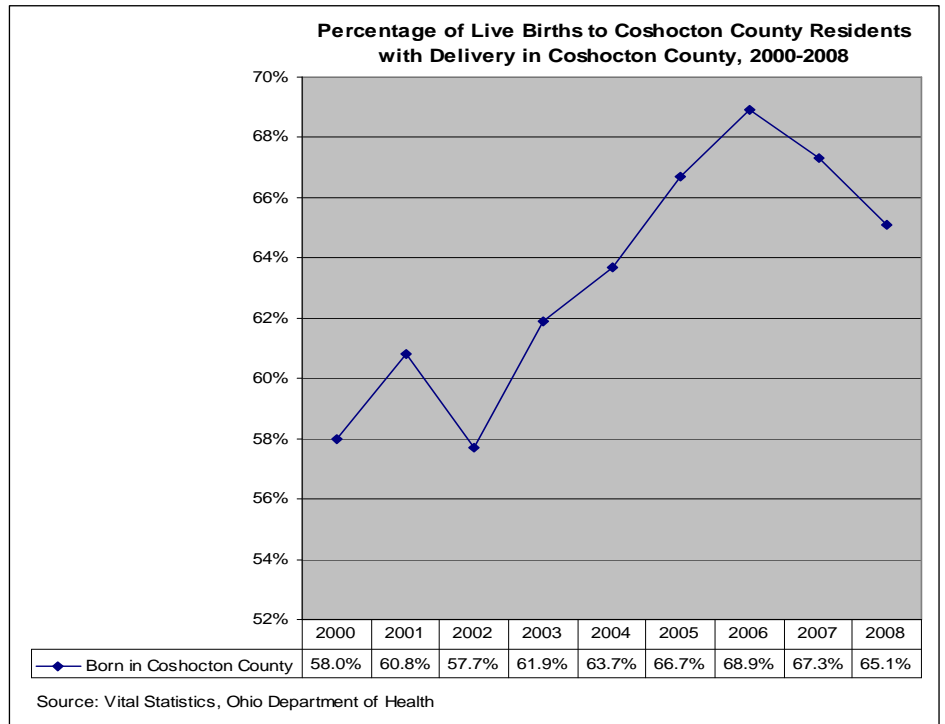
## Gestational Age of Live Births to Coshocton County and Ohio Residents

With the exception of 2008, the percentage of very pre-term (VPT) and pre-term (PT) live births to Ohio women was consistently higher than to Coshocton County women for the time period 2000-2008. There did not seem to be a significant trend in incidence of pre-term births to either group; the percentage of all pre-term births to Coshocton County women ranged from 7.6% in 2003 to 14.3% in 2008 while the year with the lowest percentage of pre-term births to Ohio women was 2000 with 13.3% and the highest year was 2006 with 15.3% of live births being pre-term.



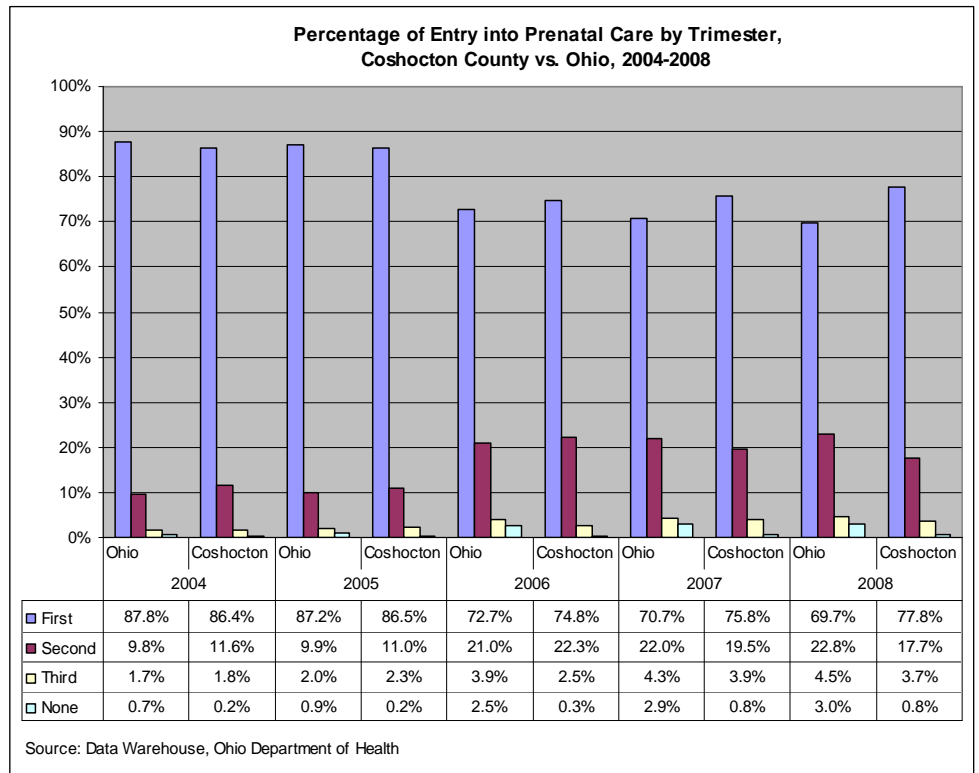
## Coshocton County Residents Giving Birth in the County

There were significant fluctuations in the percentage of Coshocton County residents whose babies were delivered in Coshocton County between the years of 2000-2008. In 2002, 57.7% of the deliveries of Coshocton County women took place in the county while in 2006 that percentage rose to nearly 70% with a slight decrease in the two years that followed.



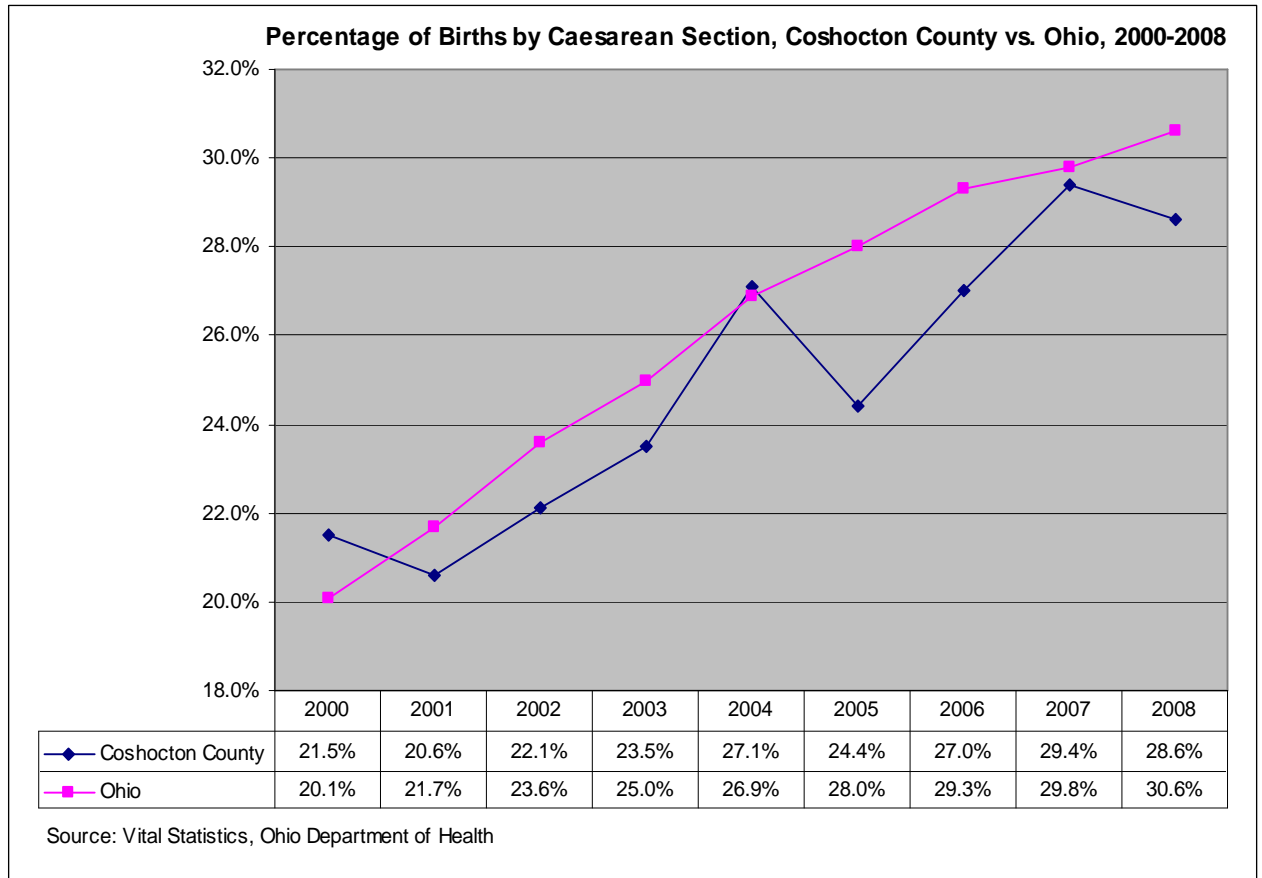
## Trimester of Entry into Prenatal Care for Coshocton County and Ohio Residents

As would be expected and desired, the great majority of pregnant women in Coshocton County and Ohio began prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy for all five years shown on the chart. There was a slight increase in prenatal care being sought late in the pregnancy in 2007 and 2008 both for Coshocton County women and for Ohio women, with 2004 and 2005 being the years when the greatest percentage received care beginning in the recommended first trimester.



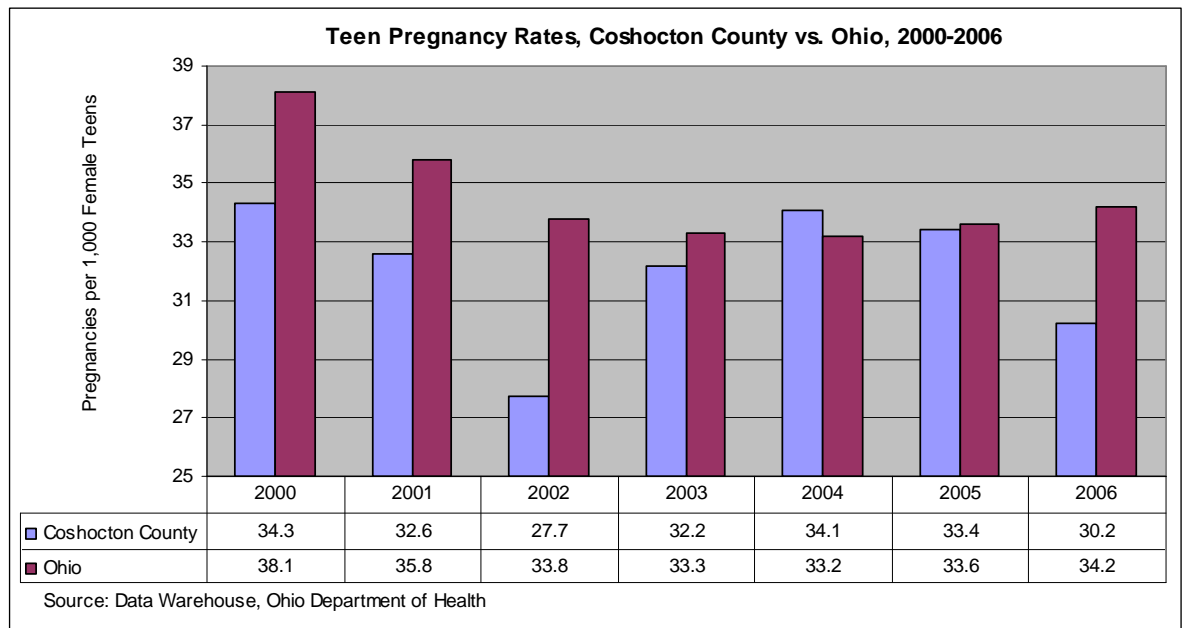
## Caesarean Section Births to Coshocton County and Ohio Residents

The percentage of babies delivered by Caesarean section has risen steadily in both Coshocton County and Ohio since 2000 with the exception of a few years when there was a slight decrease in the county. The rate of C-section deliveries for county babies increased by 33.0% and by 52.2% for Ohio between 2000 and 2008. Ohio C-section rates have tended to be slightly higher than for Coshocton County.



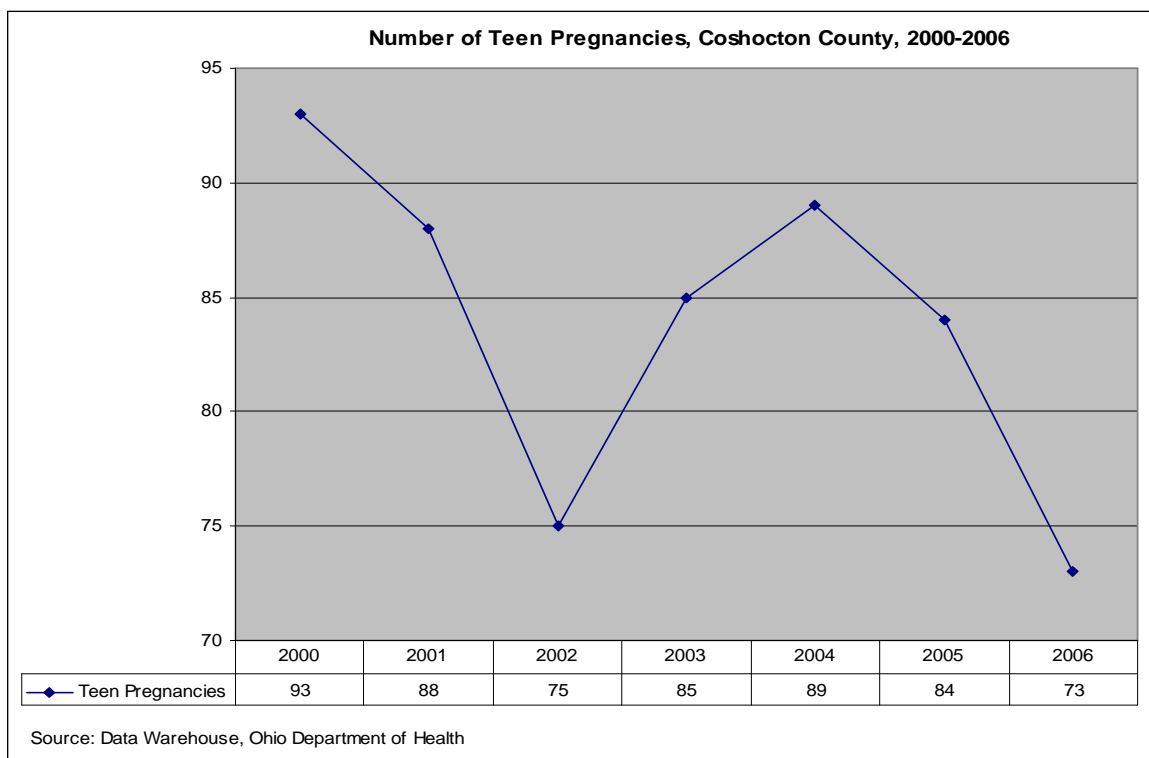
## Teen Pregnancy Rates in Coshocton County and Ohio

The chart below shows a slight downward trend in teen pregnancies for both Coshocton County and Ohio when looking at years 2000-2006. The county rate (pregnancies per 1,000 female teens) decreased by 12.0% and the state rate by 10.2%.



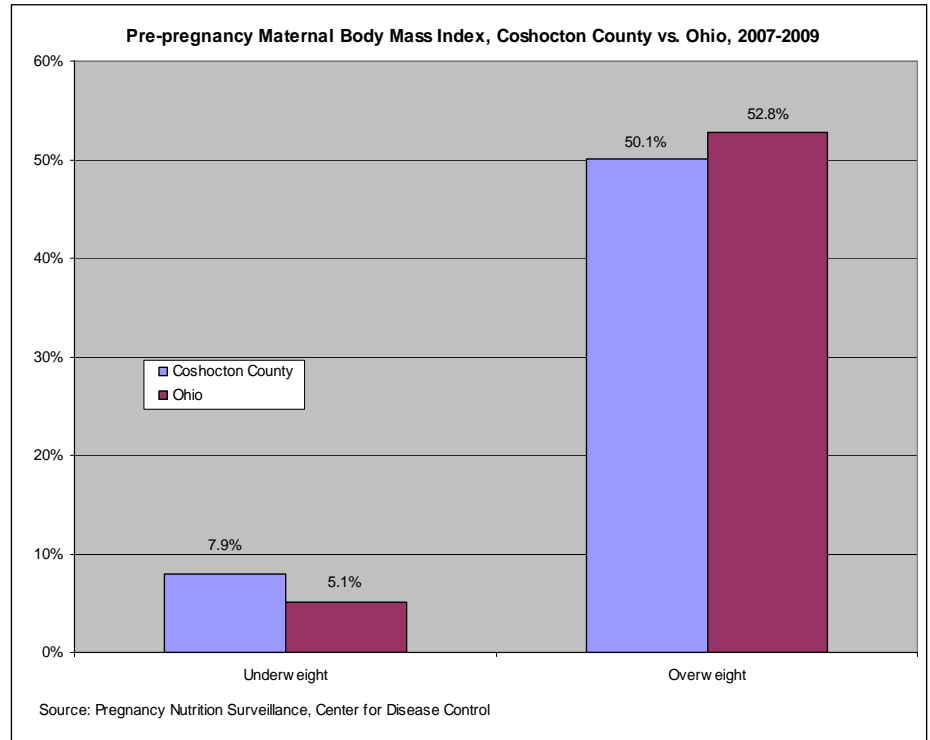
## Number of Teen Pregnancies in Coshocton County

The actual number of teen pregnancies in Coshocton County decreased by 21.5% from 2000-2006. This larger percentage decrease in number compared to rate is due to the decline in population during this time span.

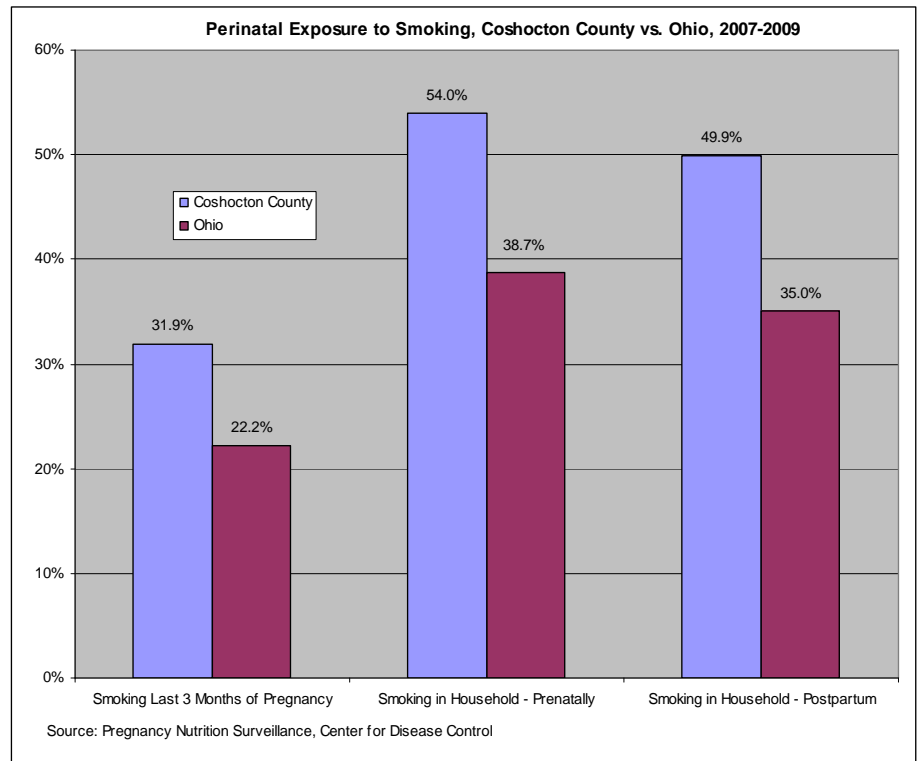


## Pre-pregnancy and Prenatal Health of Coshocton County and Ohio Residents

Coshocton County women who became pregnant were, on average, slightly more likely to be underweight, and less likely to be overweight just prior to becoming pregnant than were Ohio women when statistics were averaged for the years 2007-2009. This information was gained by maternal body mass index calculations.



Exposure to tobacco smoke, both primarily by smoking during the last trimester of pregnancy, and also by living in a household where others are smoking, was shown to be significantly higher for women in Coshocton County than for Ohio women as illustrated in the accompanying chart. This higher rate of smoking is also seen in the Coshocton County population in general, as 23.4% of all Ohioans reported smoking compared to 29.5% of Coshocton County residents during the years 2004-2007.



### Maternal and Child Health Indicators, Coshocton County vs. Ohio, 2005 and 2008

Indicators	2005 Report					2008 Report				
	2005		3-Year Average			2008		3-Year Average		
	County		State	County	State	County		State	County	State
	#	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	#	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Access to health care - prenatal care in first trimester <sup>1</sup>	377	86.5	87.2	85.8	87.6	294	77.8	71.0	76.2	71.0
Rate of adolescent births (ages 15-17) <sup>2</sup>	19	23.8	19.6	22.1	19.6	13	16.5	19.7	17.7	19.7
Very low birth weight, all births <sup>1</sup>	5	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.6	9	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.6
Very low birth weight, all singleton births <sup>3</sup>	3	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.2
Perinatal mortality rate <sup>4</sup>	2	4.4	7.1	5.6	7.1	4	9.2	7.0	5.3	7.0
Infant mortality rate <sup>5</sup>	5	11.1	8.3	9.2	7.9	6	13.9	7.7	9.1	7.7
Neonatal mortality rate <sup>6</sup>	2	4.4	5.6	4.2	5.3	4	9.2	5.2	3.8	5.2
Postneonatal mortality rate <sup>7</sup>	3	6.7	2.7	4.9	2.6	2	4.6	2.6	5.3	2.6
Child death rate (1-14 years) <sup>8</sup>	0	0.0	20.1	14.5	20.1	4	62.8	18.9	25.5	18.9
Child motor vehicle crash death rate (1-14 years) <sup>9</sup>	0	0.0	2.8	4.8	3.0	0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9

Source: Data Warehouse, Ohio Department of Health

<sup>1</sup> Rate based on percent of all births

<sup>2</sup> Number of births to mothers age 15-17 per 1,000 females age 15-17

<sup>3</sup> Rate based on percent of all singleton births

<sup>4</sup> Number of late fetal deaths (28 wks + gestation) plus infant deaths within 7 days of birth per 1,000 live births plus late fetal deaths

<sup>5</sup> Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births

<sup>6</sup> Number of deaths under 28 days of age per 1,000 live births

<sup>7</sup> Number of deaths over 28 days and under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births

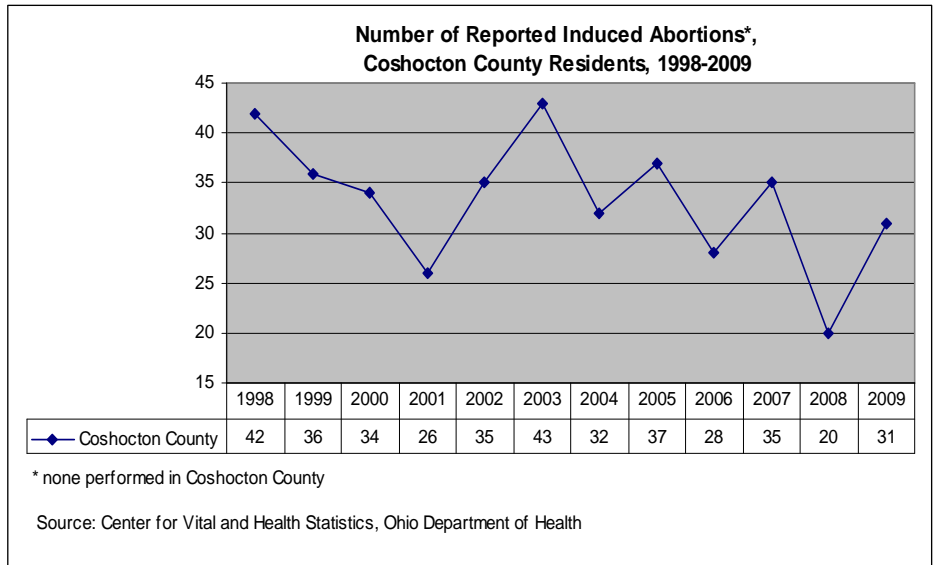
<sup>8</sup> Number of child deaths age 1-14 per 100,000 children age 1-14

<sup>9</sup> Number of child motor vehicle crash deaths age 1-14 per 100,000 children age 1-14

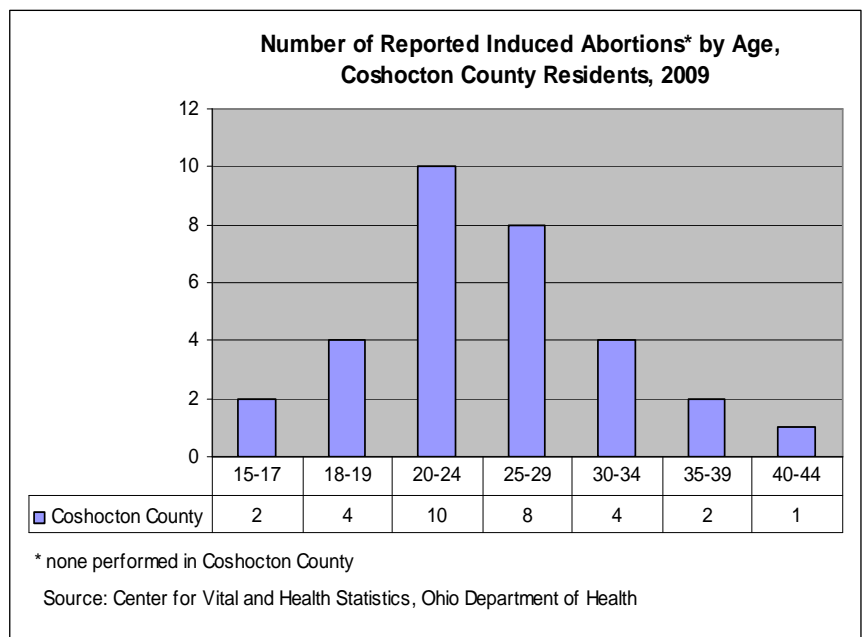
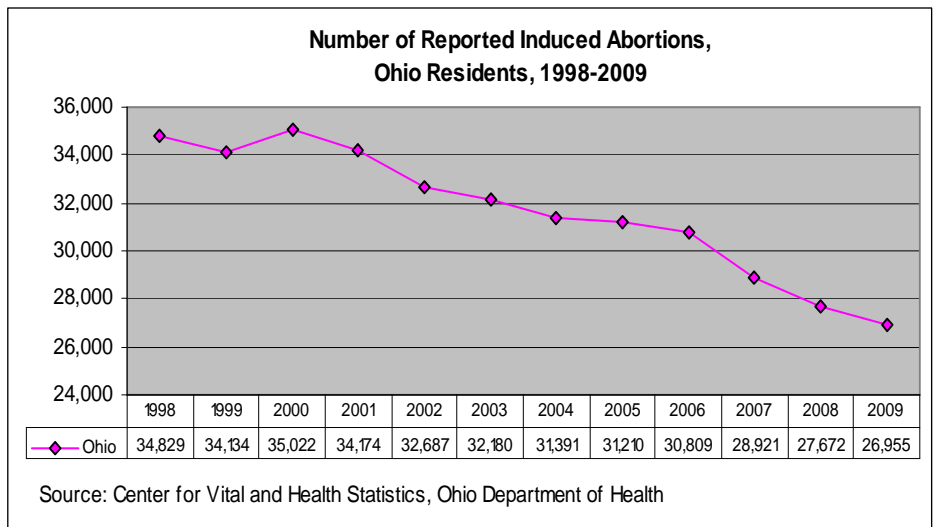
## Abortions

### Number of Abortions to Coshocton County and Ohio Residents

Although, for the years shown in the accompanying graph, the number of induced abortions performed on Coshocton County residents has fluctuated, there does seem to be a small downturn in numbers. The average number of abortions performed each year was 33; there were fewer abortions than this average in 2008 and 2009.

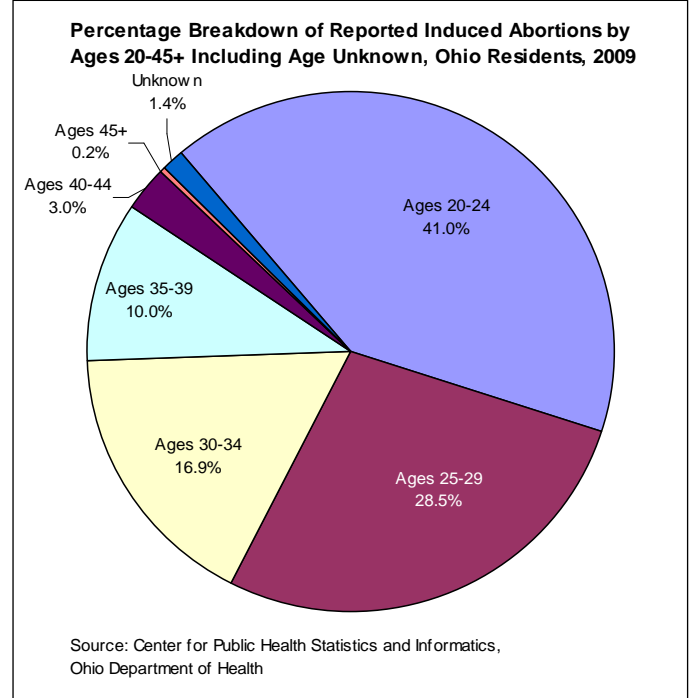
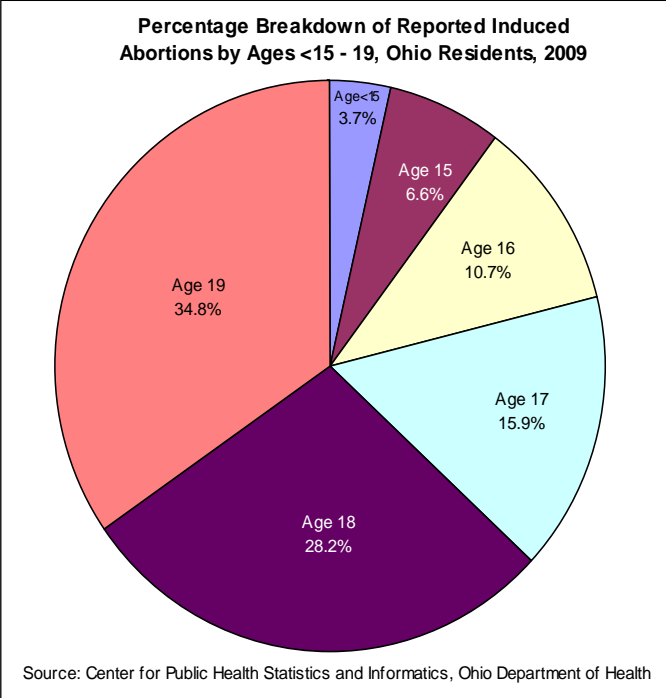


In general, the number of induced abortions reported in Ohio steadily decreased from 1998 to 2009. The overall numbers declined by 7,874, a decrease of 22.6%.



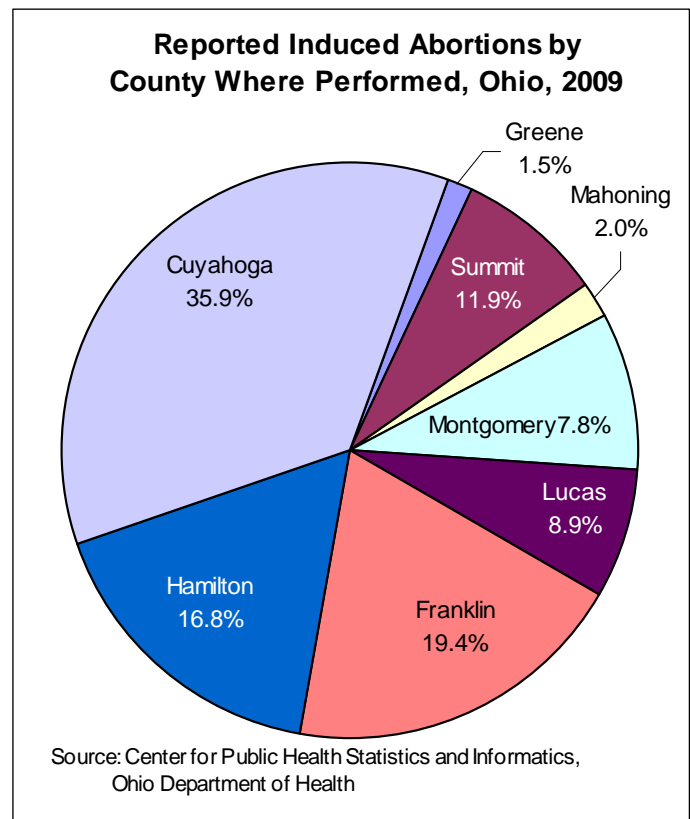
## Abortions by Age to Ohio Residents

For Ohio residents, the group of women ages 20-24 had the most induced abortions of any age group in 2009. The total number of abortions in this age range was 9146.



## Abortions in Ohio by County Where Performed

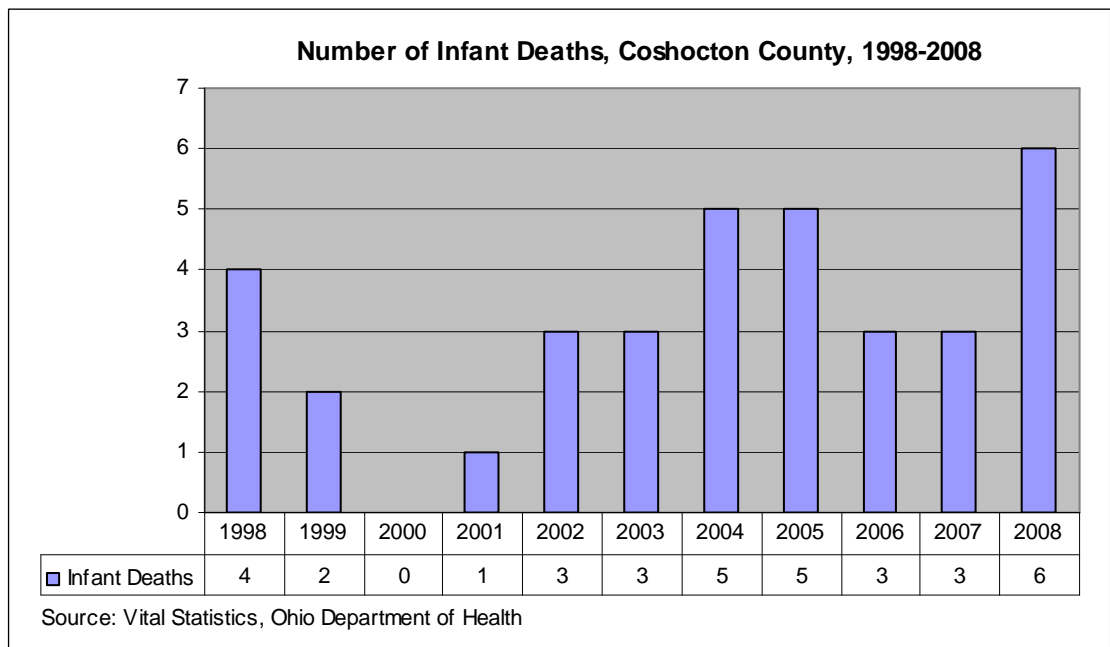
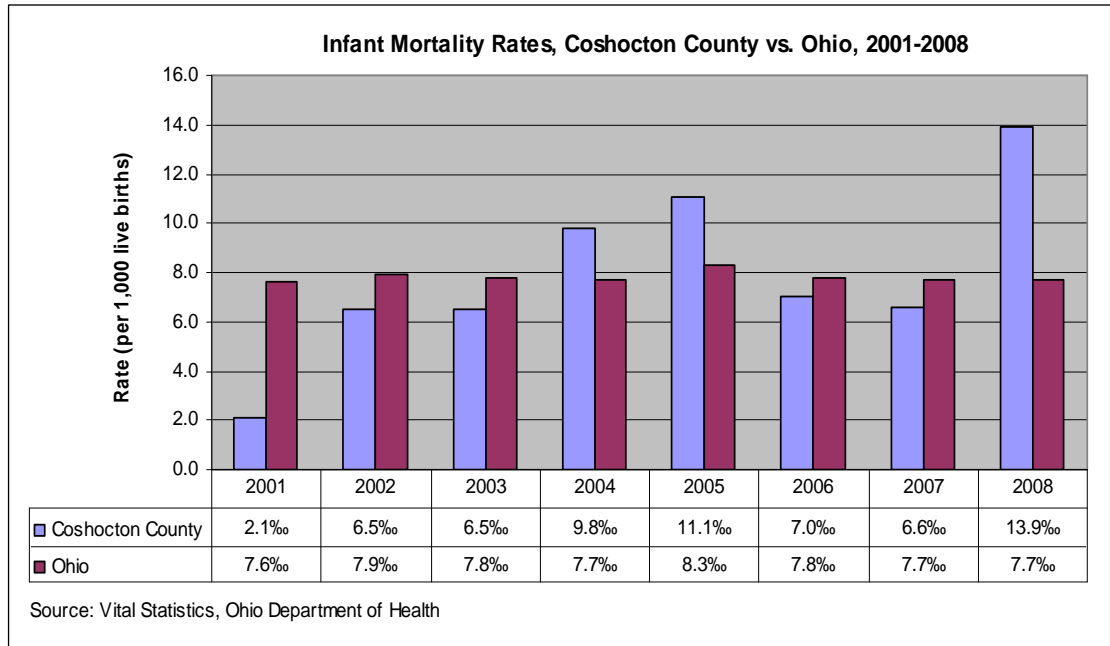
There were eight counties in Ohio where abortions were reported to have been performed in 2009. Cuyahoga County was the location for nearly 40% of abortions followed by Franklin County with almost 20%.



# Mortality

## Infant and Child Mortality in Coshocton County and Ohio

Infant mortality is defined as the number of infant deaths (one year of age or younger) per 1000 live births. Although, according to the first chart on this page, it seems that Coshocton County's infant mortality rate varies greatly from year to year, and has increased significantly from a rate of 2.1 in 2001 to 13.9 in 2008, the second chart shows that, although any death is a tragic loss, the actual number of infant deaths is too low to statistically be considered a trend. Ohio's population would be large enough to show a trend, however, the infant mortality rate for Ohio has remained stable, close to the eight-year average of 7.8 for each year shown.



## Key Findings of Child Deaths in Ohio

Every year local Child Fatality Review (CFR) boards in each of the 88 Ohio counties review deaths of children up to the age of 18 that occurred two years prior to the review year (child deaths in 2007 were reviewed in 2009). The chart below provides a summary of compiled reports from the local CFR boards. These findings, along with recommendations for prevention and information about local prevention initiatives, are published each year as the Ohio Child Fatality Review Annual Report.

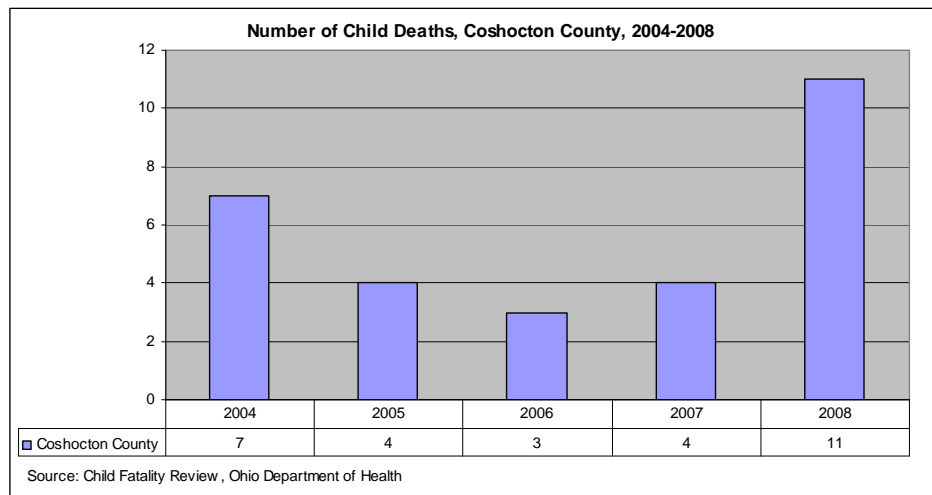
**Summary of Key Findings of Child Deaths, Ohio, 2004-2007**

	2004		2005		2006		2007	
Total child deaths	1,800	100%	1,892	100%	1,800	100%	1,760	100%
Total reviews	1,623	90%	1,734	92%	1,696	94%	1,676	95%
<b><u>Complete for Manner and Cause</u></b>	<b><u>1,623</u></b>	<b><u>90%</u></b>	<b><u>1,725</u></b>	<b><u>91%</u></b>	<b><u>1,692</u></b>	<b><u>94%</u></b>	<b><u>1,656</u></b>	<b><u>94%</u></b>
Natural	1,159	71%	1,229	71%	1,202	71%	1,209	73%
Accidental	294	18%	298	17%	290	17%	254	15%
Homicide	64	4%	75	4%	81	5%	76	5%
Suicide	53	3%	46	3%	42	2%	37	2%
Undetermined	53	3%	77	4%	77	5%	80	5%
Under age 1	1,020	63%	1,117	65%	1,094	65%	1,086	66%
<b>Medical causes</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>73%</b>
Under age 1	939	78%	992	78%	965	78%	936	77%
<b>External causes</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>23%</b>
Vehicular deaths	142	35%	129	28%	127	29%	111	29%
Asphyxiation	88	22%	95	21%	116	26%	110	29%
Weapons	53	13%	68	15%	71	16%	76	20%
Drowning and submersion	40	10%	46	10%	25	6%	29	8%
Fire, burn, and electrocution	27	7%	35	8%	37	8%	21	5%
Poisoning		0%	10	2%	17	4%	10	3%
Other injury	30	7%	33	7%	21	5%	11	3%
Undetermined/unknown	10	2%	41	9%		0%	17	4%
<b>Probably preventable</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>22%</b>
Accidental probably preventable	241	82%	240	81%	239	82%	210	83%

Source: Child Fatality Review, Ohio Department of Health

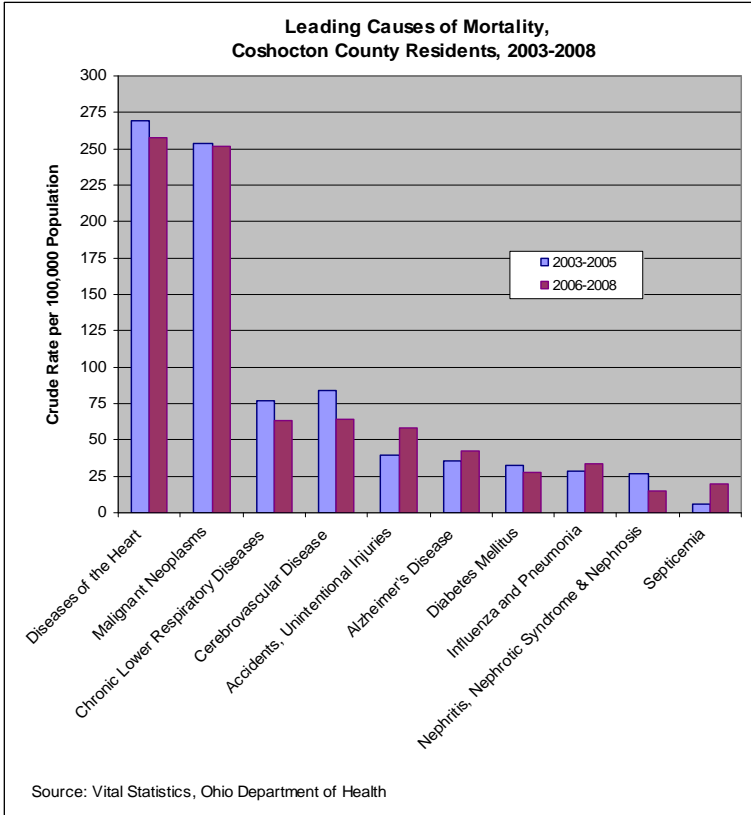
## Child Deaths in Coshocton County

For the years shown, this graph indicates the number of child deaths reviewed by the local Child Fatality Review Board in Coshocton County.



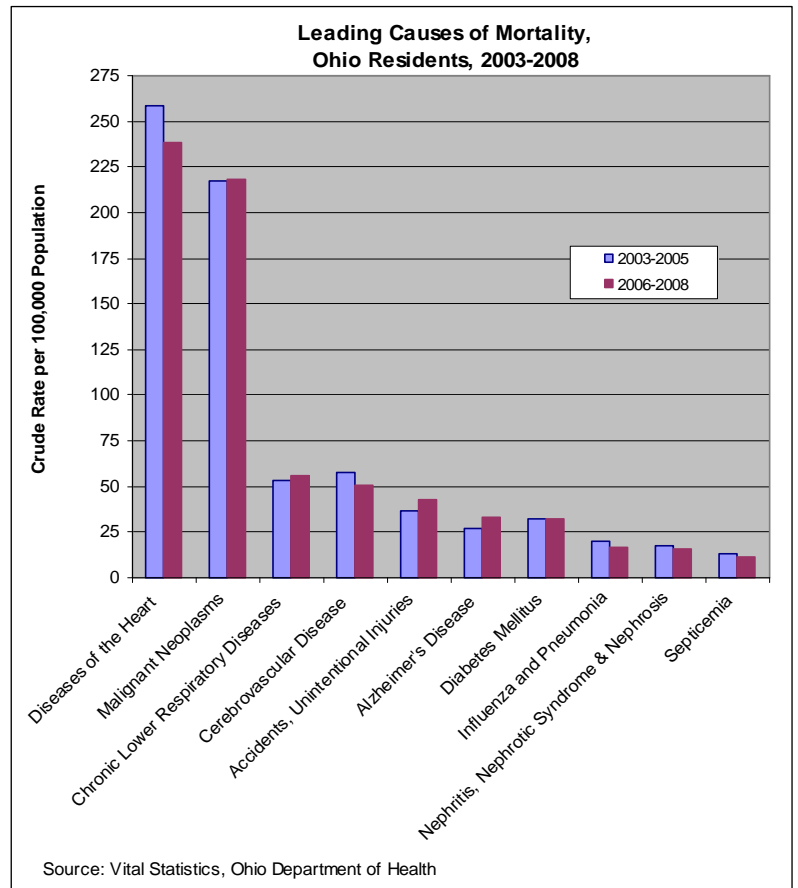
## Mortality in Coshocton County and Ohio

The Ohio Department of Health maintains its Bureau of Vital Statistics Department which provided data for the following chart that shows rates of death in Coshocton County due to ten leading causes.



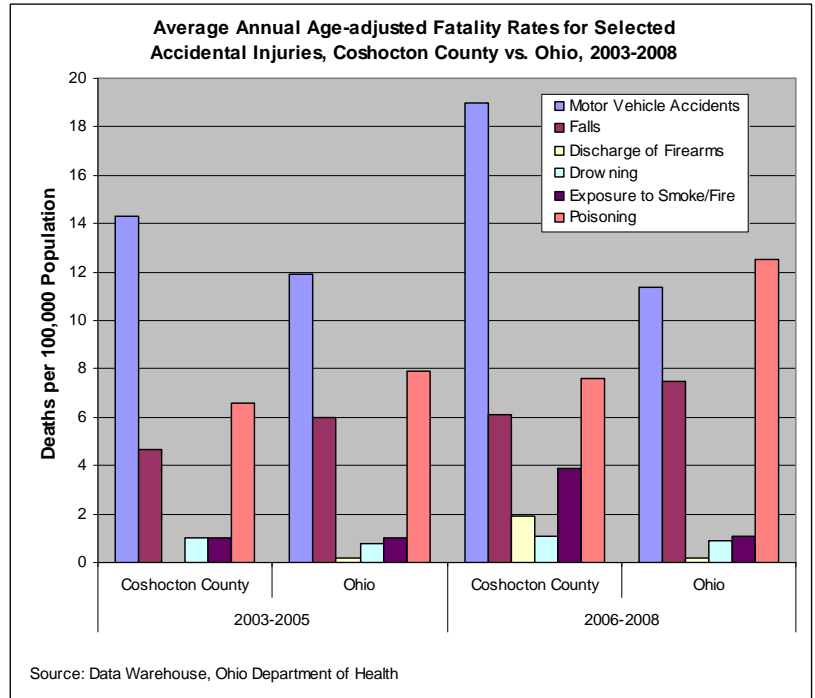
the following chart that shows rates of death in Coshocton County due to ten leading causes. The chart compares the deaths that occurred in years 2003-2005 to years 2006-2008. There do not appear to be significant differences in the death rates for the two time periods compared. Heart disease and cancer clearly topped the list of leading causes of death.

The leading causes of mortality of Ohio residents, as well as rates, were nearly identical to those for Coshocton County. The graph on the next page illustrates how similar the two population groups were.



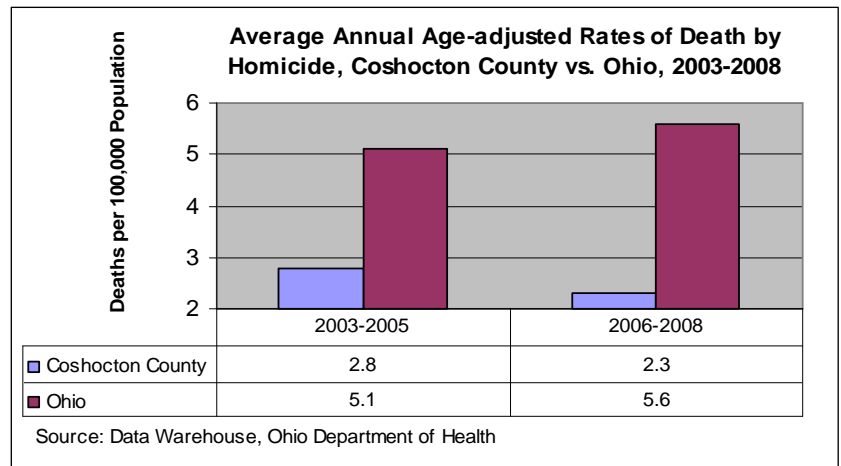
## Fatal Accidental Injuries in Coshocton County and Ohio

The graph to the right shows that motor vehicle accidents (MVAs) caused the most deaths of Coshocton County and Ohio residents during the six years reported except for Ohio's rate of poisoning in 2006-08. According to Healthy Ohio Community Profiles, 2008, rates of fatal poisoning have been increasing largely due to unintentional drug over-doses. Coshocton County had a significantly higher rate of MVA fatalities (19.0) than did Ohio (11.4) in 2006-08. During the years 2003-05, there were a total of 16 MVA fatalities in Coshocton County and 21 in 2006-08. For the accidental fatalities shown, there were a total of 31 deaths in 2003-05 and 44 in 2006-08 in Coshocton County, an increase of 13%.



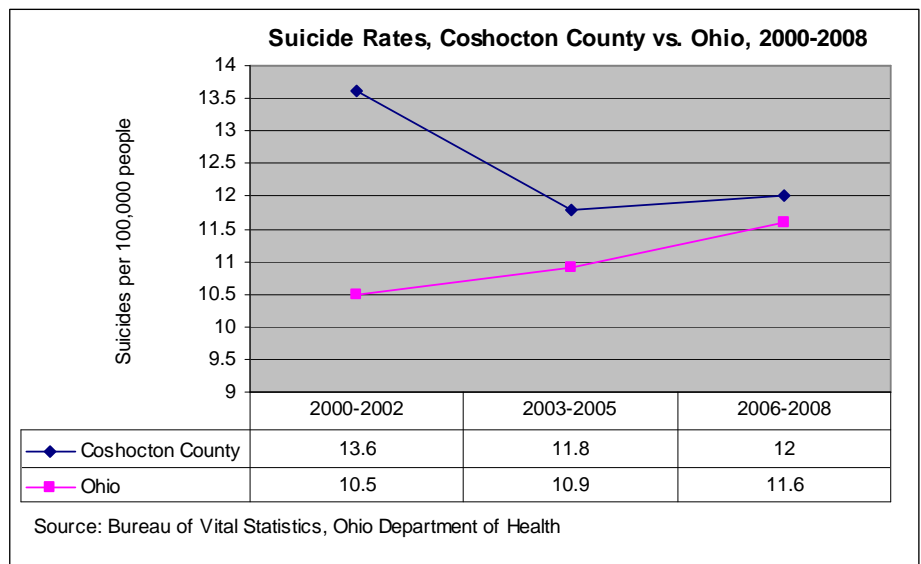
## Homicides in Coshocton County and Ohio

There were a total of 2 homicide deaths in 2003-05 and 3 in 2006-08 of Coshocton County residents. Averaging the rates for homicide deaths statewide over the span of six years, Ohio's rate was more than double that of Coshocton County.



## Suicide Rates in Coshocton County and Ohio

For the years reported, Coshocton County had a slightly higher rate of suicides than did Ohio. The number of suicides in Coshocton County was highest in the 2000-2002 time period (15), and lower in both 2003-2005 and 2006-2008 (13). Because the county population decreased in the latter years, a small increase in rate was seen.



## Illness

### Cancer Incidence and Mortality in Coshocton County, Ohio and US

The table below provides data about the number of cancer cases and deaths due to cancer that occurred annually in 2001-2005 in Coshocton County by all sites/types of cancer reported, and rates of cancer incidence in the county, in Ohio, and in the US. The statistics given are annual averages for the five years. Rates refer to numbers per 100,000 people. It should also be noted that completeness of case reporting for 2001-2005 is 91% in Coshocton County, compared to 93% for Ohio.

Additional information regarding cancer incidence and mortality in Coshocton County not illustrated in table form includes:

- For all cancer sites/types combined, white males have a higher incidence rate and higher mortality rate, compared to black males, black females and white females.
- Of the average 190 cancer cases per year and 86 deaths that occurred, two cases and zero deaths were among children 0-19.

Average Annual Number and Age-adjusted Rates of Invasive Cancer Cases and Cancer Deaths, by Site/Type, Coshocton County, Ohio, US, 2001-2005								
Cancer Site/Type	Incidence				Mortality			
	Coshocton County		Ohio	US	Coshocton County		Ohio	US
	Cases	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*	Deaths	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
All Sites/Types	190	453.6	465.1	467.4	86	203.3	203.3	189.8
Bladder	12	27.1	21.7	21.2	4	8.8	5.0	4.3
Brain/Other CNS**	4	9.9	6.7	6.5	3	6.3	4.5	4.4
Breast (Female)	26	60.7	121.9	126.1	7	30.6	27.5	25.0
Cervix	2	10.9	7.9	8.4	***	***	2.4	2.5
Colon/Rectum	19	46.1	52.9	50.6	7	15.6	20.6	18.8
Corpus Uterus	6	26.7	26.4	23.4	***	***	4.4	4.1
Esophagus	3	7.2	5.4	4.6	2	4.7	5.1	4.4
Kidney/Renal	4	9.8	13.6	13.2	2	5.2	4.6	4.2
Leukemia	5	12.7	11.0	12.3	2	5.9	7.6	7.4
Liver	2	3.9	4.1	6.4	2	5.8	4.3	5.0
Lung/Bronchus	33	77.4	75.0	63.9	24	56.2	60.3	54.1
Melanoma of Skin	8	20.6	17.0	19.4	2	4.0	2.6	2.7
Multiple Myeloma	2	4.4	5.0	5.6	1	2.9	3.9	3.7
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	10	24.3	19.1	19.5	6	14.3	7.8	7.3
Oral Cavity/Pharynx	5	11.3	9.4	10.4	2	4.4	2.6	2.6
Ovary	3	13.2	12.3	13.3	2	10.0	9.0	8.8
Pancreas	4	9.5	10.6	11.5	4	9.0	10.5	10.6
Prostate	21	110.8	145.7	163.0	4	22.3	27.8	26.7
Stomach	2	4.2	6.0	8.0	1	2.3	3.5	4.1
Thyroid	4	9.3	7.6	9.1	***	***	0.5	0.5
Other Sites/Types	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	N/A	N/A

\* per 100,000 people

\*\*Central Nervous System

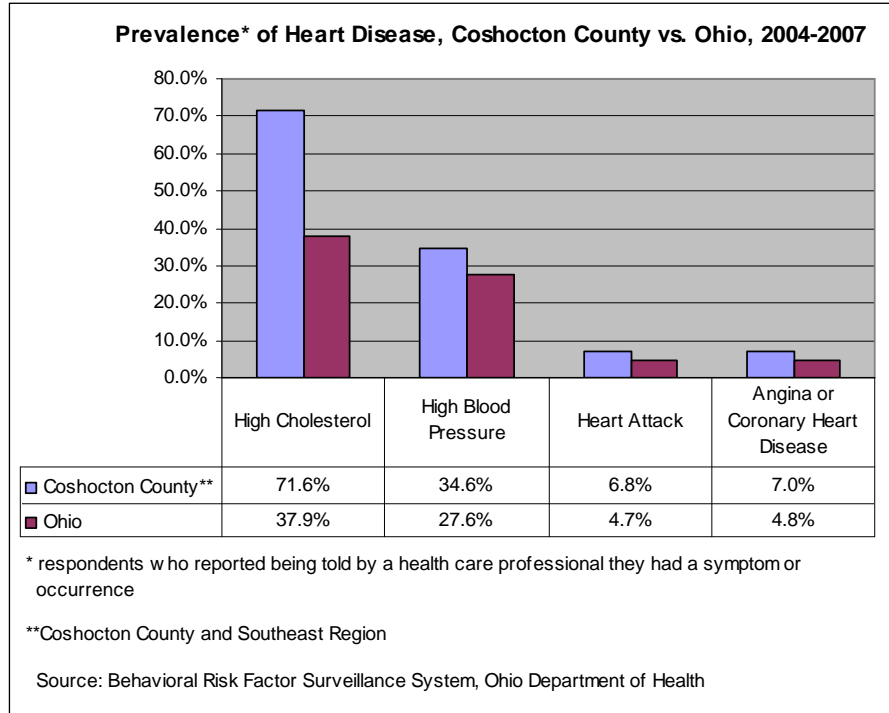
\*\*\*number and rate less than 1

N/A = Not Applicable

Sources: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, Ohio Department of Health  
National Cancer Institute and the National Center for Health Statistics

## Heart Disease in Coshocton County and Ohio

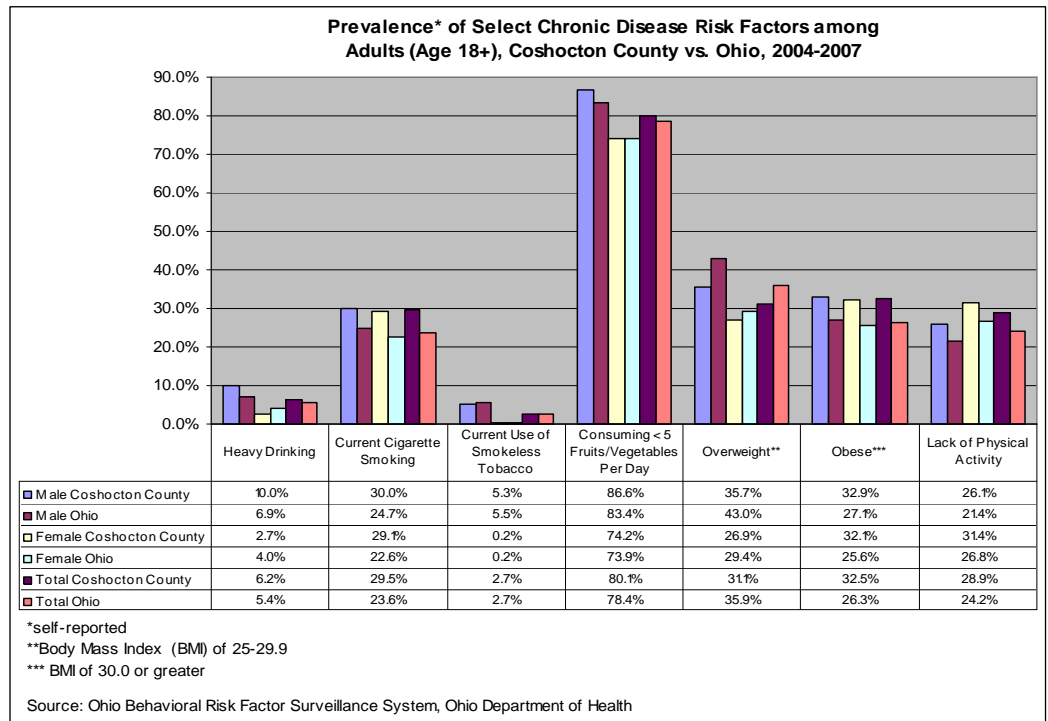
Reported prevalence of high cholesterol was 52.9% greater for Coshocton County residents than for Ohio residents. The percentage of county residents reporting having high blood pressure was 7.9% greater than for the state. Of the heart disease markers illustrated in the chart to the right, the disparity between county and state was the highest when looking at heart attacks: county residents reported a rate that was 69.1% higher than the state. Also of great disparity was reported angina or coronary heart disease; prevalence for Coshocton County residents was 68.6% higher than for Ohio residents.



## Disease Risk Factors among Adults in Coshocton County and Ohio

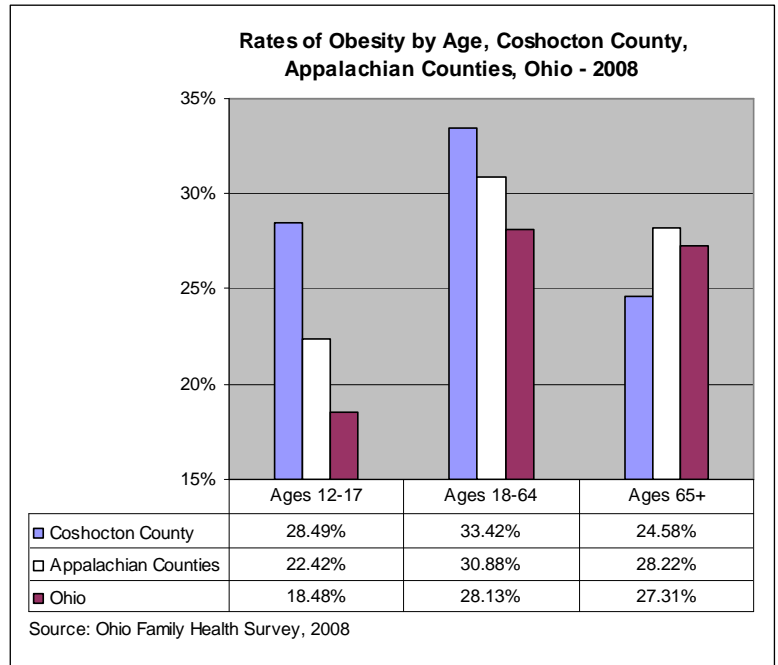
As reported in the "Mortality in Coshocton County and Ohio" section, page 50, the two primary causes of death in Coshocton County and Ohio are heart disease and cancer. The following chart shows prevalence of behaviors among adults in the county and state that have been linked to the incidence of these diseases, therefore considered to be risk factors.

Overall, Coshocton County residents are somewhat more likely to engage in the identified unhealthy behaviors than residents statewide. Of Coshocton County adults, 63.6% were considered to be overweight or obese (Body Mass Index of 25 or greater) compared to 62.2% statewide.



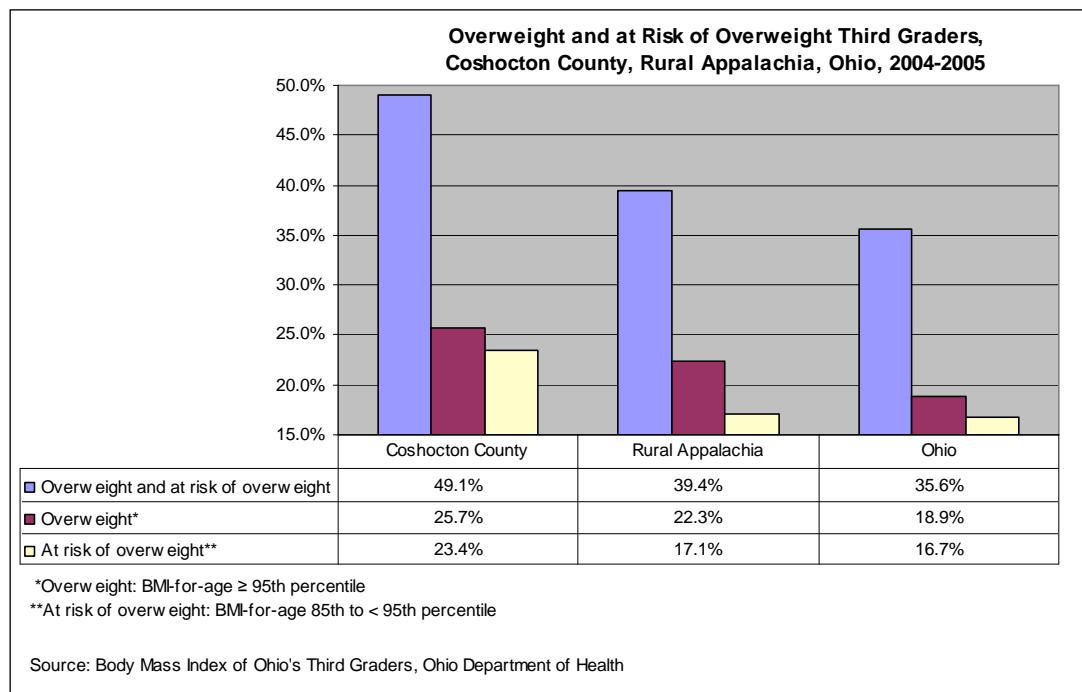
## Obesity in Coshocton County, Appalachia and Ohio

As reported in the 2008 Ohio Family Health Survey, Coshocton County had a slightly higher rate of obesity (Body Mass Index of 30 or greater) than did all Ohio Appalachian counties, which had a higher rate than Ohio for adolescents and for adults < 65 years. Comparing Coshocton County to Ohio, the rate of obesity among county adolescents ages 12-17 was 54.2% higher than for the state, and for the adult < 65 population, the county's rate was 18.8% higher. For the age group 65+, however, Coshocton County had a lower obesity rate than Appalachian counties or the state.



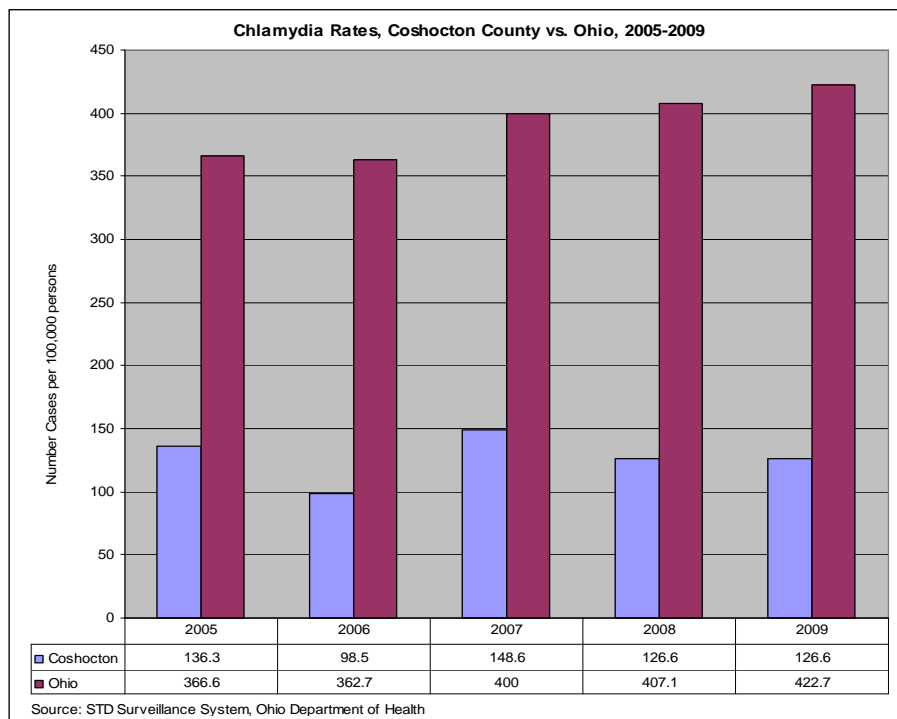
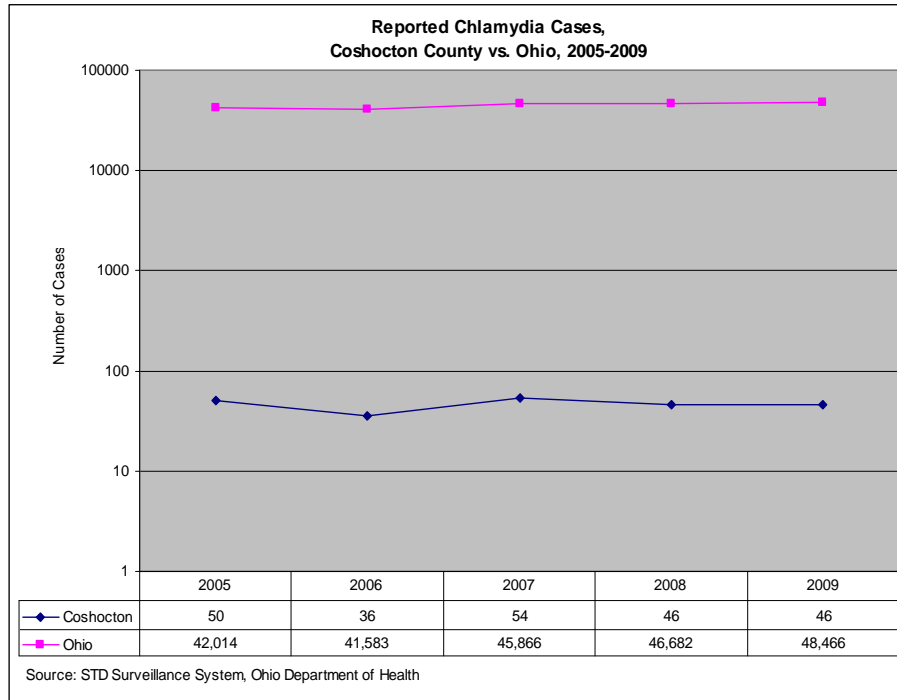
## Body Mass Index for Third Graders in Coshocton County, Appalachia and Ohio

During the school year 2004-2005, third graders throughout Ohio were tested for Body Mass Index, which compares weight to height. The following graph compares results of the data collection by Coshocton County, rural Appalachia and Ohio by categories. Coshocton County third graders were found to be overweight and at risk of overweight by significantly higher rates than either comparable Appalachian counties or the state. In this study, Coshocton County ranked the third highest county in the state.

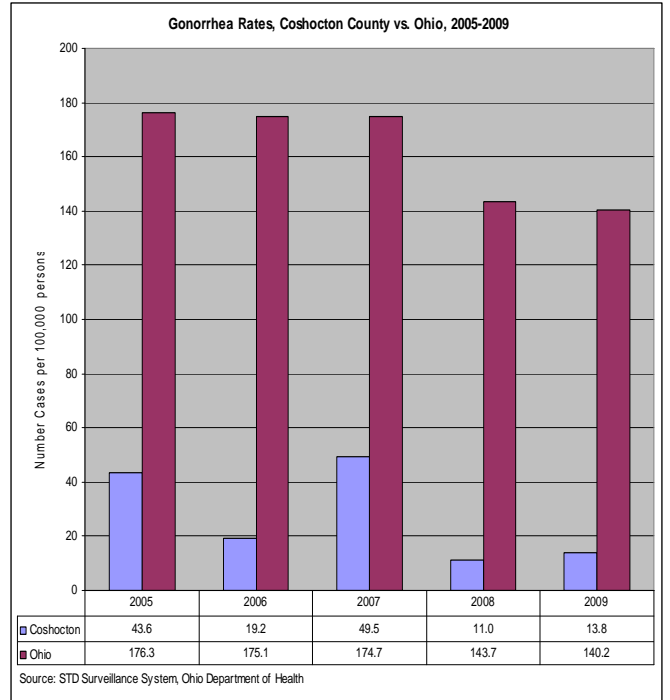
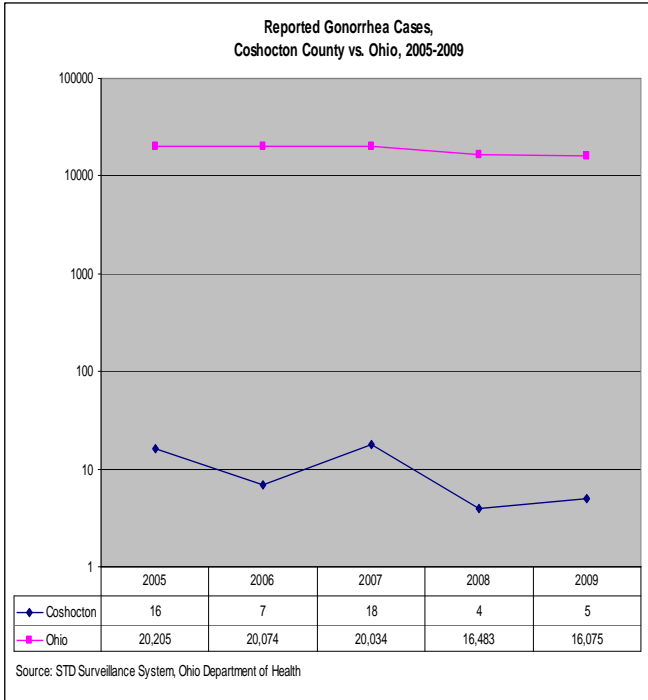


## Sexually Transmitted Diseases Reported in Coshocton County and Ohio

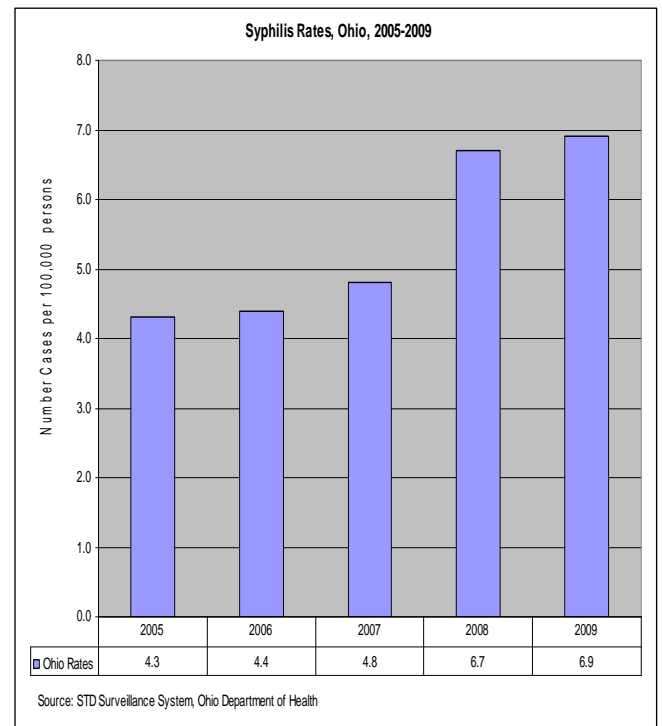
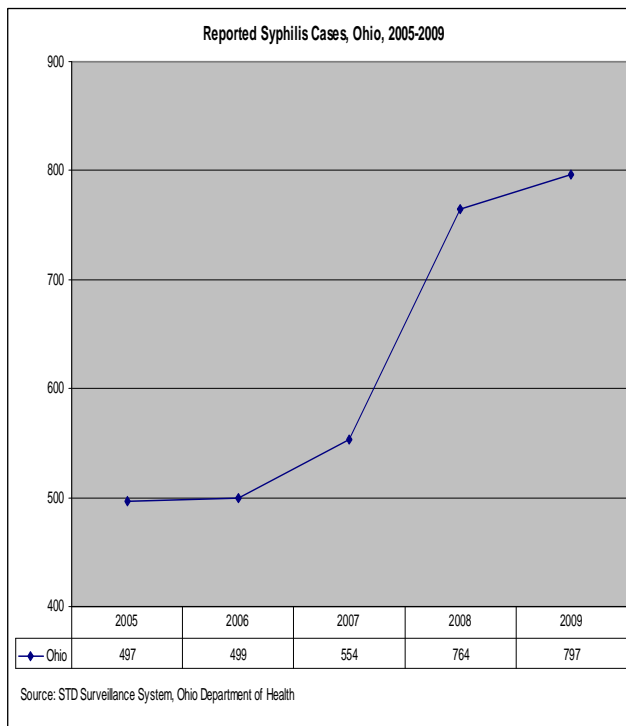
The Ohio Department of Health maintains an STD Surveillance System to which the applicable diseases are reported. The following graphs show numbers of cases of chlamydia and gonorrhea reported in Coshocton County and in Ohio for the years 2005-2009, rates (cases per 100,000 persons) of occurrence, and data for syphilis only in the state of Ohio. Coshocton County reported 3 cases of syphilis during the 5-year period, a statistically unstable number. Of possible significance are a steady increase from 2005 to 2009 of 15.4% in chlamydia cases and a decrease of 20.4% in gonorrhea statewide. Of probable significance is an increase in syphilis in Ohio of 60.4% for the same five-year period.



## Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates in Coshocton County and Ohio



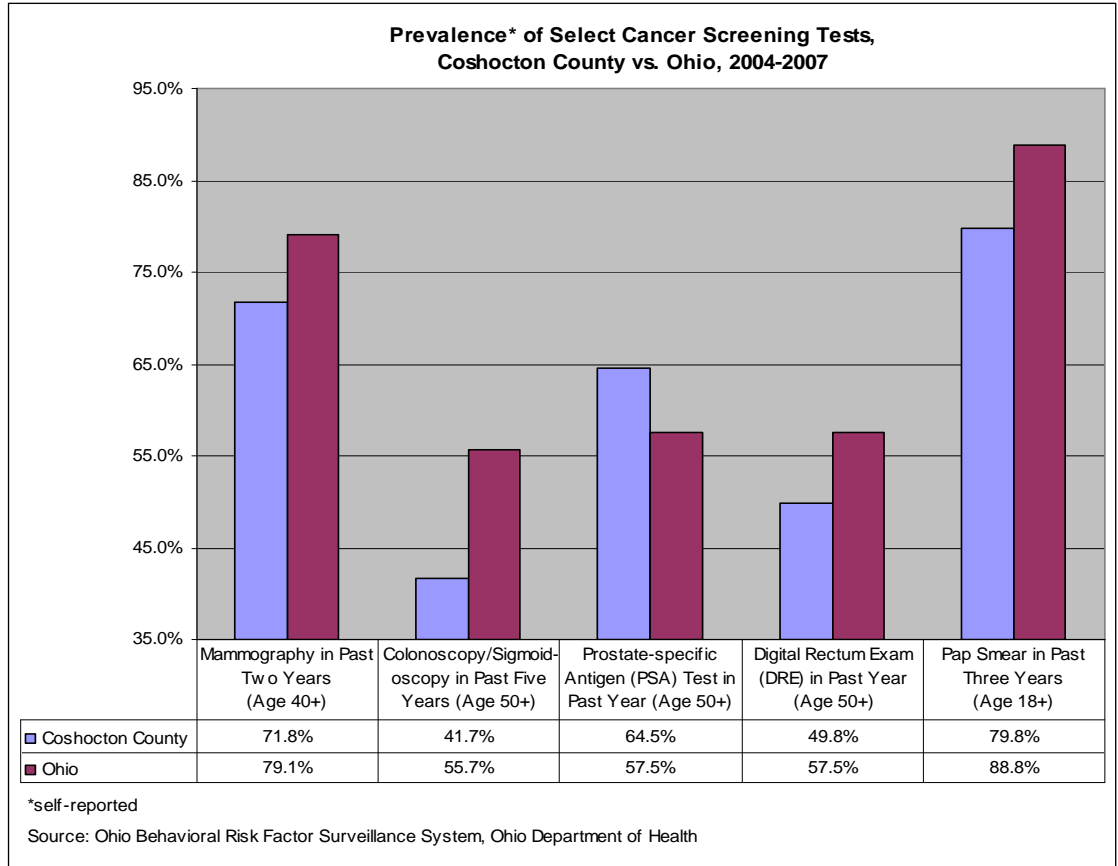
## Reported Syphilis Cases and Rates in Ohio



# Health Screenings

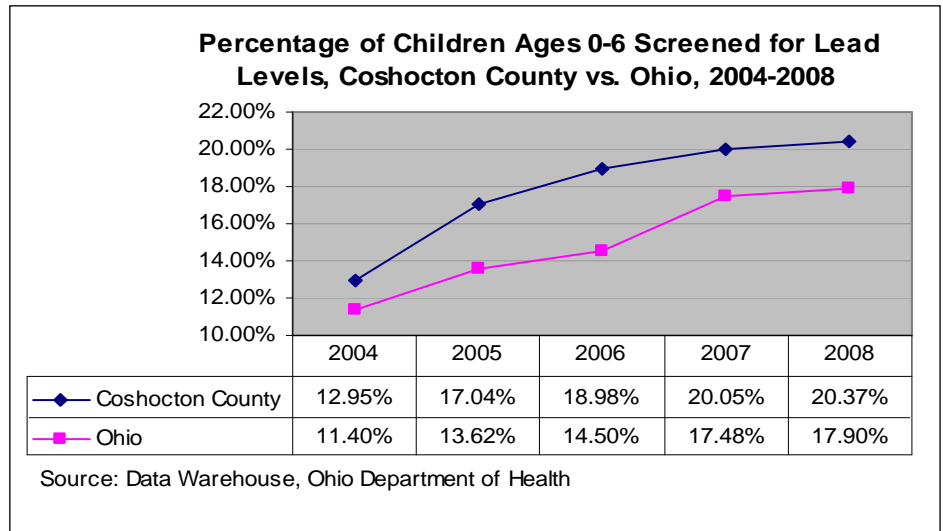
## Cancer Screening Tests in Coshocton County and Ohio

For the most part, Ohio residents were more likely to take advantage of cancer screening tests than were Coshocton County residents. Cancer screening is often most effective if the disease can be detected at an early stage, statistically leading to an increased probability of survival.



## Children Screened for Lead Levels

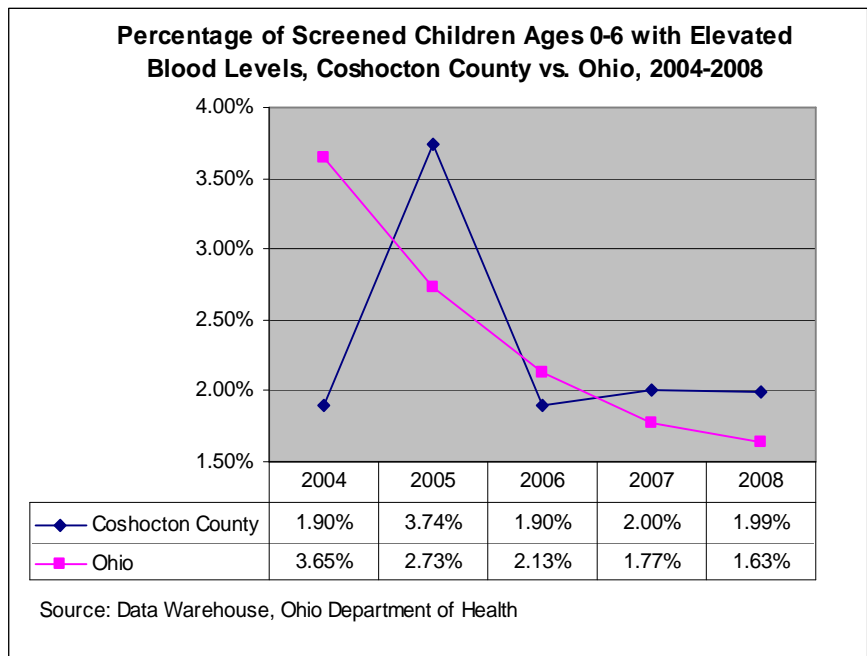
For the years reported in the accompanying graph, Coshocton County has maintained a slightly higher percentage of lead level screening of young children than Ohio, with both county and Ohio screening rates increasing each year.



## Children with Elevated Blood Lead Levels\*

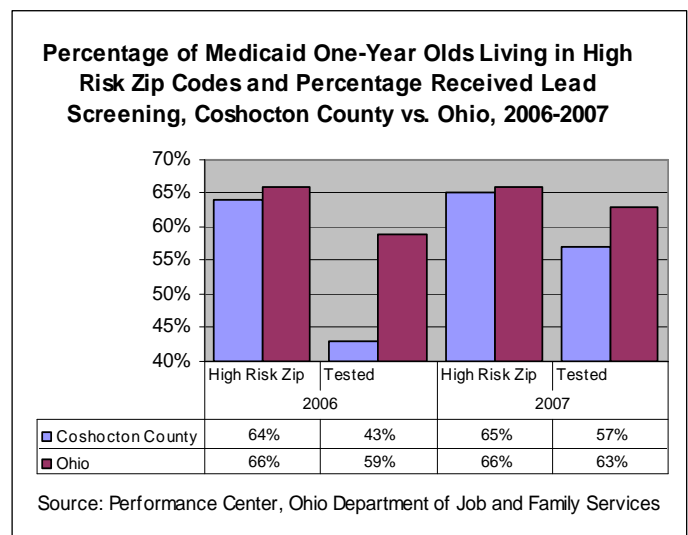
In 2004, of the 13% of all Coshocton County children ages 0-6 screened for blood lead levels, 1.9% were found to have elevated blood levels\* (EBL). The actual number of EBLs for that year was 7. An increase to 18 children with EBLs in 2005 is illustrated in the trend spike on the accompanying graph, followed by a decrease to 10 EBLs in 2006 and 11 in both 2007 and 2008.

\*EBL =  $\geq 10$  ug/dL (micrograms per deciliter of blood)



## Lead Screening of Medicaid One-Year Olds

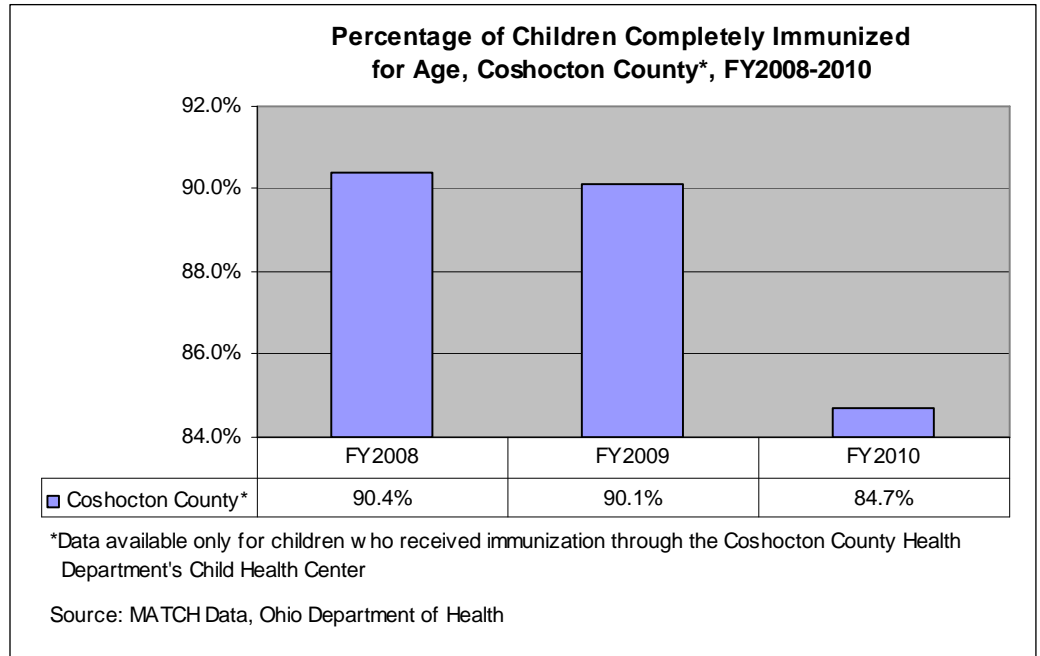
In 2006 and 2007, Coshocton County and Ohio had similar percentages of Medicaid children living in high risk areas (based partly on ages of homes), but Coshocton County children had a lower rate of lead screening than children statewide.



## Childhood Immunization

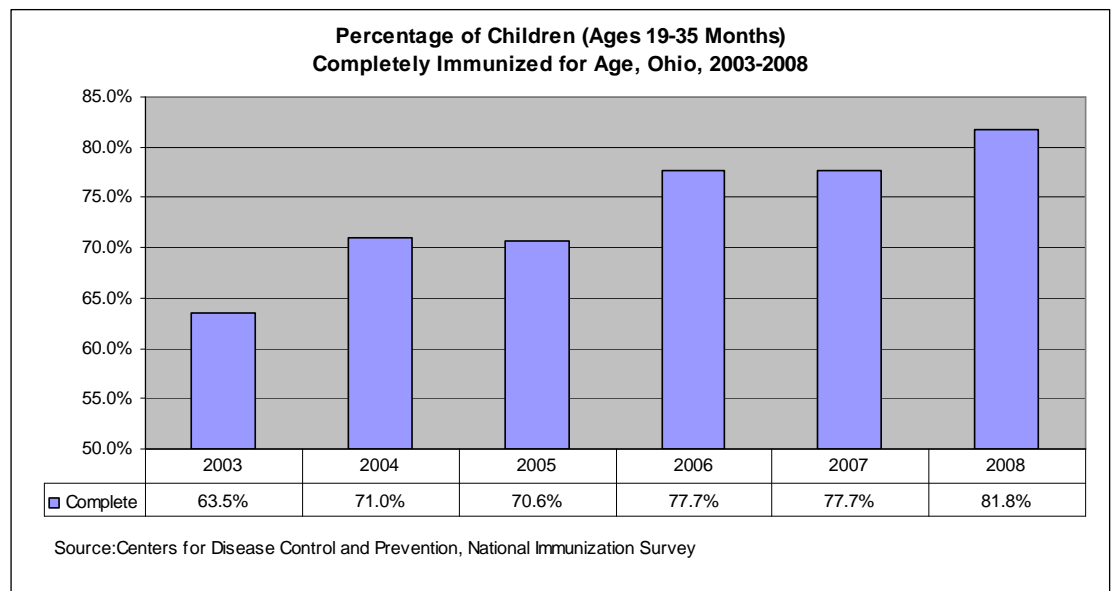
### Children Completely Immunized in Coshocton County

Data collected at the Maternal and Child Health Center indicated the percentages of children receiving some or all of their immunizations there who were up-to-date on the immunizations recommended for their age. The accompanying graph shows these complete-for-age percentages.



### Children Completely Immunized in Ohio

Comparing the percentages of children statewide who were completely immunized for age with the population of Coshocton County children receiving some of their immunizations at the Maternal and Child Health Center, the county is seen to have higher rates of completely immunized children.



## Health and Well-being Outcomes

Community Health Rankings, as shown in the following chart, is an ongoing collaborative project of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin. Some of the data reported appears in other charts of this document and may not always be the same values. Several statistics of note are:

- Rate of primary care providers in Coshocton County was 51 per 100,000 population which would be 18 MD/DOs in the county. The ratio of people to physicians is about 1,960:1.
- For those chronically ill Medicare enrollees, 26% received hospice care in the last six months of life.
- In all areas of health and well-being, Coshocton County ranked negatively compared with other Ohio counties except for physical environment: air pollution and liquor store density rates compared favorably to statewide values.

**Health/Well-being Outcomes and Factors, Coshocton County vs. Ohio**

Health/Well-being Categories	County Rank*	Coshocton County	Ohio
<b>Health Outcomes</b>	62		
Mortality	56		
<a href="#">-premature death[1]</a>		7,899	7,590
Morbidity	73		
-poor or fair health[2]		26%	14%
-poor physical health days[3]		5.4	3.5
<a href="#">-poor mental health days[4]</a>		3.5	3.7
<b>Health Factors</b>	67		
Health Behaviors	61		
<a href="#">-low birthweight babies[5]</a>		7.20%	8.40%
<a href="#">-adult obesity[6]</a>		30%	28%
<a href="#">-binge drinking[7]</a>		13%	16%
<a href="#">-motor vehicle crash deaths[8]</a>		19	13
<a href="#">-chlamydia[9]</a>		149	413
<a href="#">-teen births[10]</a>		49	41
<b>Clinic Care</b>	78		
<a href="#">-uninsured adults[11]</a>		12%	12%
<a href="#">-primary care providers[12]</a>		51	118
<a href="#">-preventable hospital stays[13]</a>		126	86
<a href="#">-diabetic screening[14]</a>		76%	81%
<a href="#">-hospice use[15]</a>		26%	36%
<b>Social and Economic Factors</b>	58		
<a href="#">-high school graduation[16]</a>		87%	79%
<a href="#">-college degrees[17]</a>		10%	23%
<a href="#">-unemployment[18]</a>		9%	7%
<a href="#">-children in poverty[19]</a>		20%	18%
<a href="#">-income inequality[20]</a>		40	45
<a href="#">-single-parent households[21]</a>		10%	10%
<b>Physical Environment</b>	19		
<a href="#">-air pollution-particulate matter days[22]</a>		1	5
<a href="#">-air pollution-ozone days[23]</a>		4	9
<a href="#">-access to healthy foods[24]</a>		0.3	0.5
<a href="#">-liquor store density[25]</a>		0.5	0.8

\*this county's rank in the state, with 1 being most favorable and 88 being least favorable

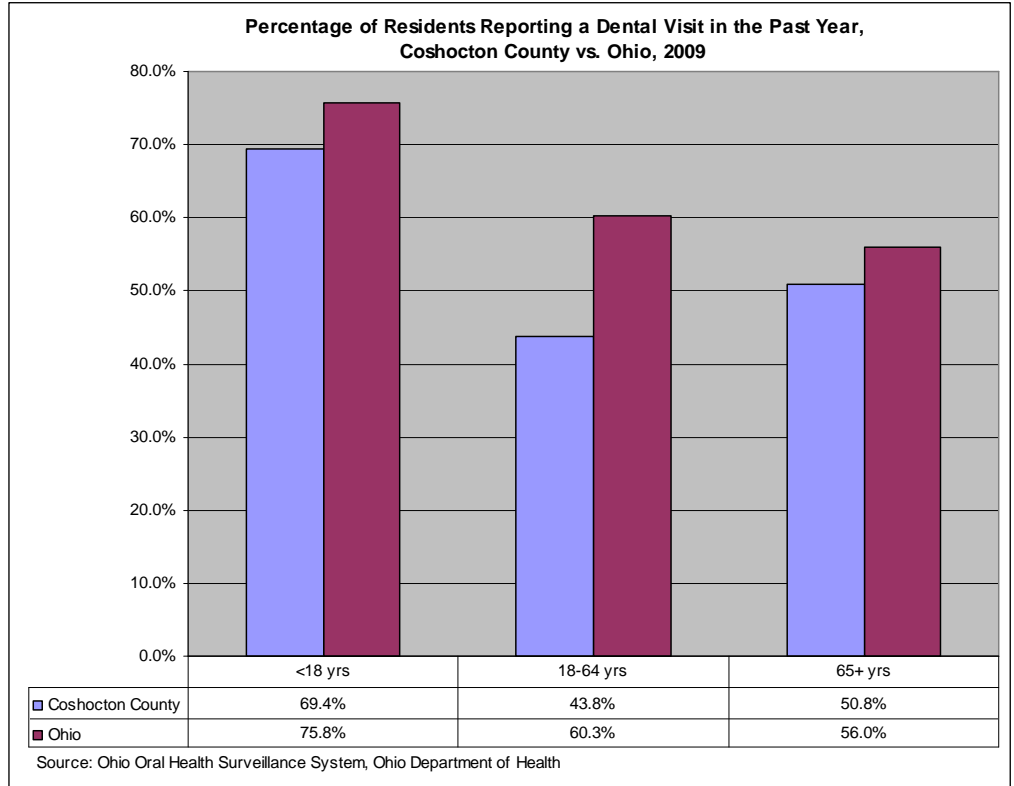
- <sup>1</sup> All deaths occurring before the age of 75 reported as a rate per 100,000 people
- <sup>2</sup> Percent of adults reporting fair or poor health
- <sup>3</sup> Average number of physically unhealthy days self-reported per month
- <sup>4</sup> Average number of mentally unhealthy days self-reported per month
- <sup>5</sup> Percent of live births with low birth weight (less than 2,500 g)
- <sup>6</sup> Percent of the adult population age 20 and older with a body mass index greater than or equal to 30
- <sup>7</sup> Five or more drinks for men and four or more drinks for women on one occasion
- <sup>8</sup> Crude mortality rate per 100,000 people due to on- or off-road accidents involving a motor vehicle
- <sup>9</sup> Incidence of Chlamydia per 100,000 population
- <sup>10</sup> Birth rate per 1,000 female population ages 15-19
- <sup>11</sup> Percentage of adults under age 65 without health insurance
- <sup>12</sup> Primary care provider rate per 100,000 population
- <sup>13</sup> Hospitalization rate for conditions usually addressed in an outpatient setting per 1,000 Medicare enrollees
- <sup>14</sup> Percent of diabetic Medicare patients who were screened in the past year using a test of their glycosylated hemoglobin levels
- <sup>15</sup> Percent of chronically ill Medicare enrollees receiving hospice care in the last six months of life
- <sup>16</sup> Percent of the ninth grade cohort that graduates high school in four years
- <sup>17</sup> Percent of adults ages 25+ with a four-year college degree or higher
- <sup>18</sup> Percent of the civilian labor force, age 16 and older, that is unemployed but seeking work
- <sup>19</sup> Percent of children under age 18 living below the Federal Poverty Line (FPL)
- <sup>20</sup> Gini Index, which represents the inequitable distribution of income by household; a higher number indicates greater inequality
- <sup>21</sup> Percent of all households run by a single parent with at least one of their own children under age 18 living at home
- <sup>22</sup> Annual number of days that air quality was unhealthy for sensitive populations due to fine-particulate matter
- <sup>23</sup> Annual number of days that air quality was unhealthy for sensitive populations due to ozone concentrations
- <sup>24</sup> Percent of zip codes in a county with a healthy food outlet, defined as a grocery store or produce stand/farmers' market
- <sup>25</sup> Number of liquor stores (primarily engaged in retailing packaged alcoholic beverages) per 10,000 people in a county

Source: Community Health Rankings, Mobilizing Action Toward Community Health, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute

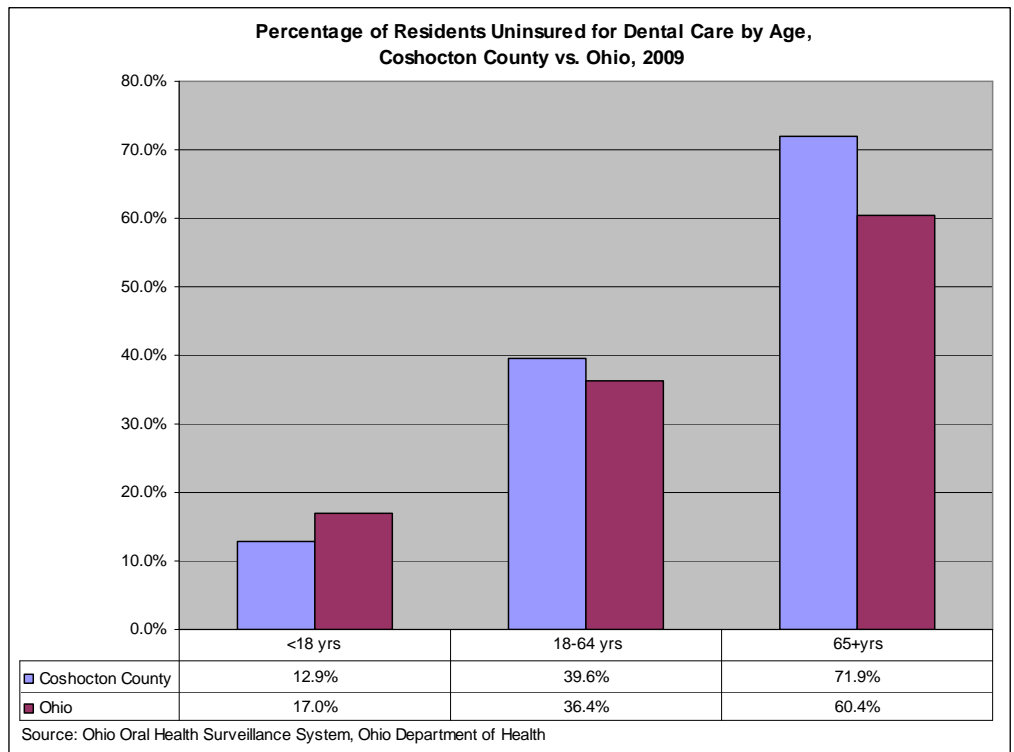
# Dental Health

## Dental Visits and Dental Insurance for Coshocton County and Ohio Residents

According to the Ohio Oral Health Surveillance System, Coshocton County had seven licensed dentists in 2009, all of whom were primary care dentists, serving a general and pediatric population. The ratio of population per dentists was 5,282:1. The same ratio for Ohio in general was 2,369:1. Not surprisingly, the county is designated a Dental Health Professional Shortage Area. We see in 2009, Coshocton County residents of all ages were less likely to have been to a dentist than were Ohioans statewide. This disparity was most evident for adults less than 65 years of age. A greater percentage of dentists (57%) in Coshocton County treated Medicaid patients than did all Ohio dentists (39.2%).

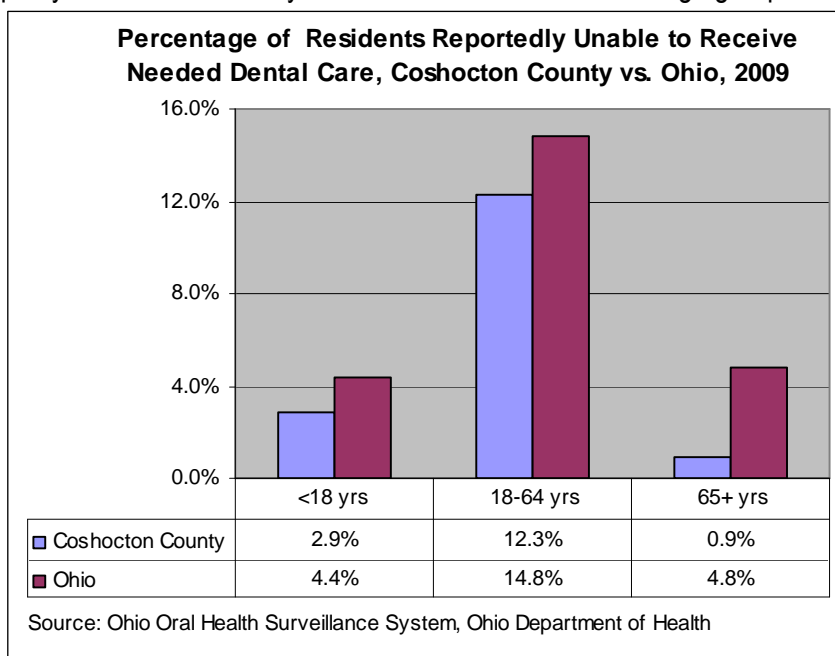


For the same year, Coshocton County children had a higher rate of dental insurance coverage than did all children in Ohio, but adults in the county were less likely to be covered than those statewide.



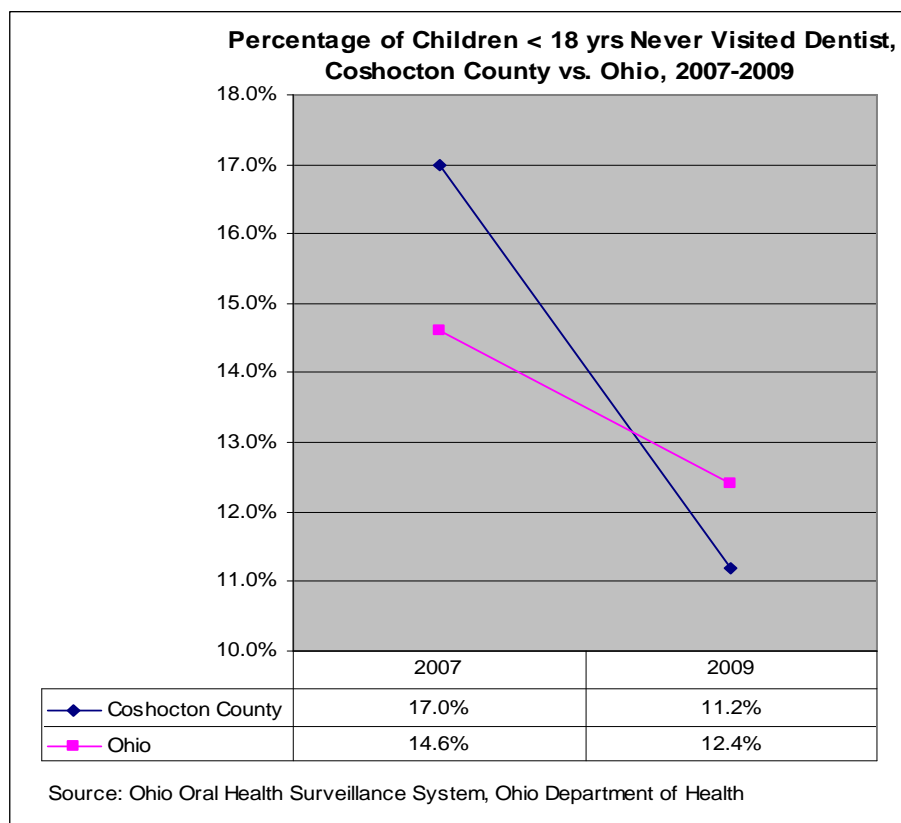
## Access to Dental Care in Coshocton County and Ohio

There is clearly a greater inability for adults in Coshocton County and in Ohio to be able to access dental care than for children. The greatest disparity between the county and state was seen in the 65+ age group. Available sources do not indicate why residents could not access dental care. The only factor that seems to point in that direction is the lower ratio of dentists to population.



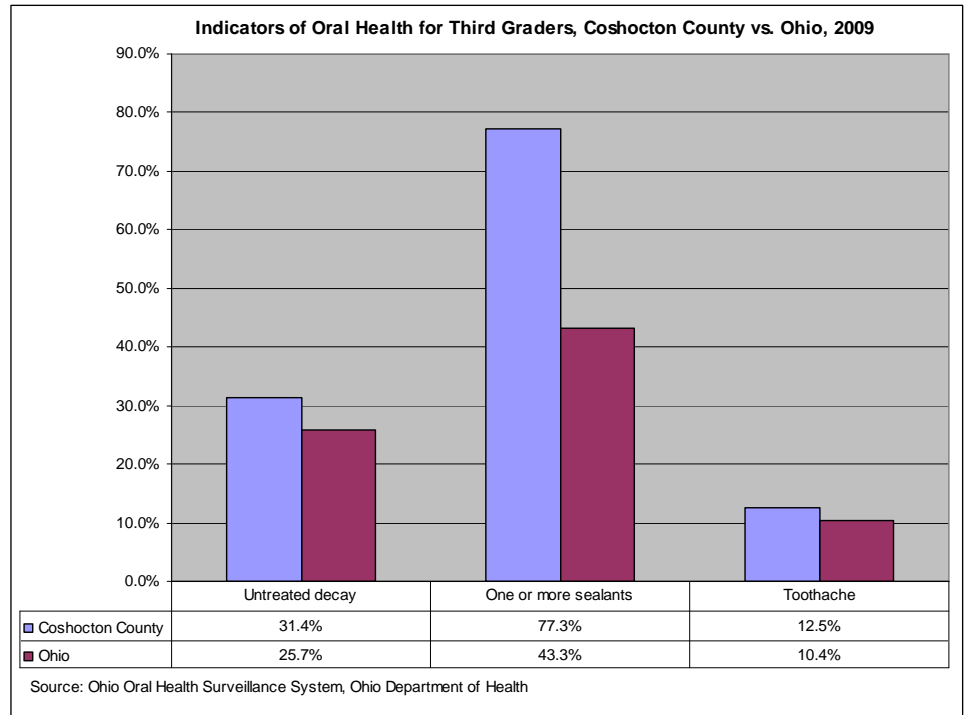
## Children in Coshocton County and Ohio Who Have Never Visited a Dentist

Both Coshocton County and Ohio saw a downward trend in percentages of children under the age of 18 who had never been to a dentist from 2007 to 2009.



## Dental Health for Third Graders

Third graders in Coshocton County were more likely to have untreated dental decay than third graders statewide, but also were much more likely to have sealants on one or more teeth.



## Surveys

### Coshocton County Health Assessment Survey

Paper survey forms were distributed to a number of child care centers and preschools in Coshocton County, to Coshocton Head Start, and to the Coshocton WIC (Women's, Infants and Children) program with the request that parents whose children were enrolled in these center or programs voluntarily complete the questionnaire. All respondents remained anonymous. Of the forms surveys distributed, 105 completed forms were able to be included in the compiled report, found on Page 66.

### Maternal and Child Health Center Survey

Telephone numbers of Child Health Center clients who had used the Center in the past few years were obtained and phone calls were made to clients during business hours inviting them to respond to a users' survey. More than 400 calls were attempted; input from 101 respondents was included in the survey, with all participants assured of anonymity. A compilation of responses is found on Pages 67-68.

### Coshocton County Community Needs Assessment Survey

An online survey was developed using the Survey Monkey site. After obtaining permission from supervisors such as superintendents and directors, emails were sent out inviting participation by accessing the online survey. All respondents were assured of anonymity. Those groups contacted included all public employees of Coshocton County, the City of Coshocton, Coshocton County Department of Jobs and Family Services, Coshocton Head Start, the Coshocton Public Library, and employees of the Coshocton City School District, Ridgewood School District, and River View School District. Members of the Coshocton Family and Children First Council were also contacted. Graphs showing responses to the four main questions asked in this survey are found on Pages 69-72, followed by additional comments by respondents found on Pages 73-74.

## Coshocton County Health Assessment Survey

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**1. Where does your child receive checkups and immunization? (Check all that apply)**

- 65.7% (69) doctor's office in Coshocton County
- 24.8% (26) doctor's office in another county
- 20.0% (21) Child Health Clinic at the Coshocton County Health Department
- 1.0% (1) other

**2. Where do you take your child when s/he is sick? (Check all that apply)**

- 67.6% (71) doctor's office in Coshocton County
- 24.8% (26) doctor's office in another county
- 49.5% (52) the emergency room at CCMH
- 47.6% (50) Urgent Care in Coshocton
- 10.5% (11) an emergency room/urgent care facility in another county
- 1.0% (1) other

**3. When you call to schedule a checkup or immunizations for your child, how soon can you be seen?**

- 45.6% (47) within 1 week
- 41.7% (43) within 2 weeks
- 8.7% (9) around 30 days
- 2.9% (3) longer than 30 days
- 1.0% (1) other: same day

**4. What obstacles have you faced in getting medical care for your child? (Check all that apply)**

- 50.5% (53) none reported
- 8.6% (9) I don't have adequate health insurance
- 9.5% (10) the doctor I wanted was not accepting patients
- 29.5% (31) the wait time to schedule an appointment was too long
- 5.7% (6) transportation problems
- 11.4% (12) other: wait in waiting room too long, hours inconvenient, dr. not in network, don't accept Medicaid, not seen by actual doctor, trouble finding dentist for child

**5. In your opinion, how widespread are the following children's health concerns in our community?**

	Very	Moderately	Mildly
Obesity	42.6% (43)	45.5% (46)	11.9% (12)
Lead poisoning	7.0% (7)	26.0% (26)	67.0% (67)
Up-to-date immunization	18.0% (18)	46.0% (46)	36.0% (36)
Dental care	35.0% (35)	45.0% (45)	20.0% (20)
Head lice	19.0% (19)	50.0% (50)	31.0% (31)
Vision/hearing screening	14.1% (14)	49.5% (49)	36.4% (36)
Nutrition	45.0% (45)	38.0% (38)	17.0% (17)

**6. How well do you think these concerns are being met in our community?**

	Very well	Moderately well	Poorly
Obesity	10.7% (11)	57.3% (59)	32.0% (33)
Lead poisoning	22.2% (22)	75.8% (75)	2.0% (2)
Up-to-date immunization	37.6% (38)	59.4% (60)	2.3% (3)
Dental care	23.1% (24)	52.9% (55)	24.0% (25)
Head lice	17.5% (18)	74.8% (77)	7.8% (7)
Vision/hearing screening	26.5% (27)	66.7% (68)	6.9% (7)
Nutrition	21.4% (22)	58.3% (60)	20.4% (21)

**1. How did you learn about the Maternal and Child Health Center? (choose all that apply)**

- 20.4% (20) my doctor
- 43.9% (43) a friend or family member
- 13.3% (13) WIC
- 6.1% (6) Jobs and Family Services
- 2.0% (2) phone book, website
- 17.3% (17) other:
  - 5.1% (5) hospital
  - 5.1% (5) always knew about/always came
  - 4.1% (4) prenatal clinic
  - 1.0% (1) HeadStart
  - 1.0% (1) BCMH
  - 1.0% (1) drove by

**2. What made you decide to come to the Maternal and Child Health Center? (choose all that apply)**

- 38.4% (38) care here is more affordable for me
- 2.0% (2) I always come here
- 5.1% (5) I don't have a doctor
- 23.2% (23) I could get an appointment here more quickly
- 14.1% (15) location is convenient
- 15.2% (15) my doctor doesn't give immunizations
- 51.5% (51) other:
  - 17.2% (17) like staff
  - 10.1% (10) good service, questions answered, like how shots are given
  - 9.1% (9) wait too long in private doctor's office
  - 4.0% (4) insurance doesn't cover immunizations
  - 4.0% (4) heard good things about Center
  - 3.0% (3) didn't like doctor
  - 2.0% (2) doctor not taking new patients
  - 2.0% (2) didn't like taking well child to doctor where there could be sick people

**3. If the Maternal and Child Health Center did not exist, where would you go for medical care?**

- 57.1% (56) a private doctor (some responses: would go reluctantly, would have to wait 1 – 2 ½ months)
- 14.3% (14) a clinic/doctor in another county
- 24.5% (24) would have nowhere to go/don't know
- 2.0% (2) other: emergency room/urgent care

**4. On a scale of 1 to 3 (where 1 is “outstanding,” 2 is “okay,” 3 is “unacceptable”), how would you rate the Maternal and Child Health Center in the following areas?**

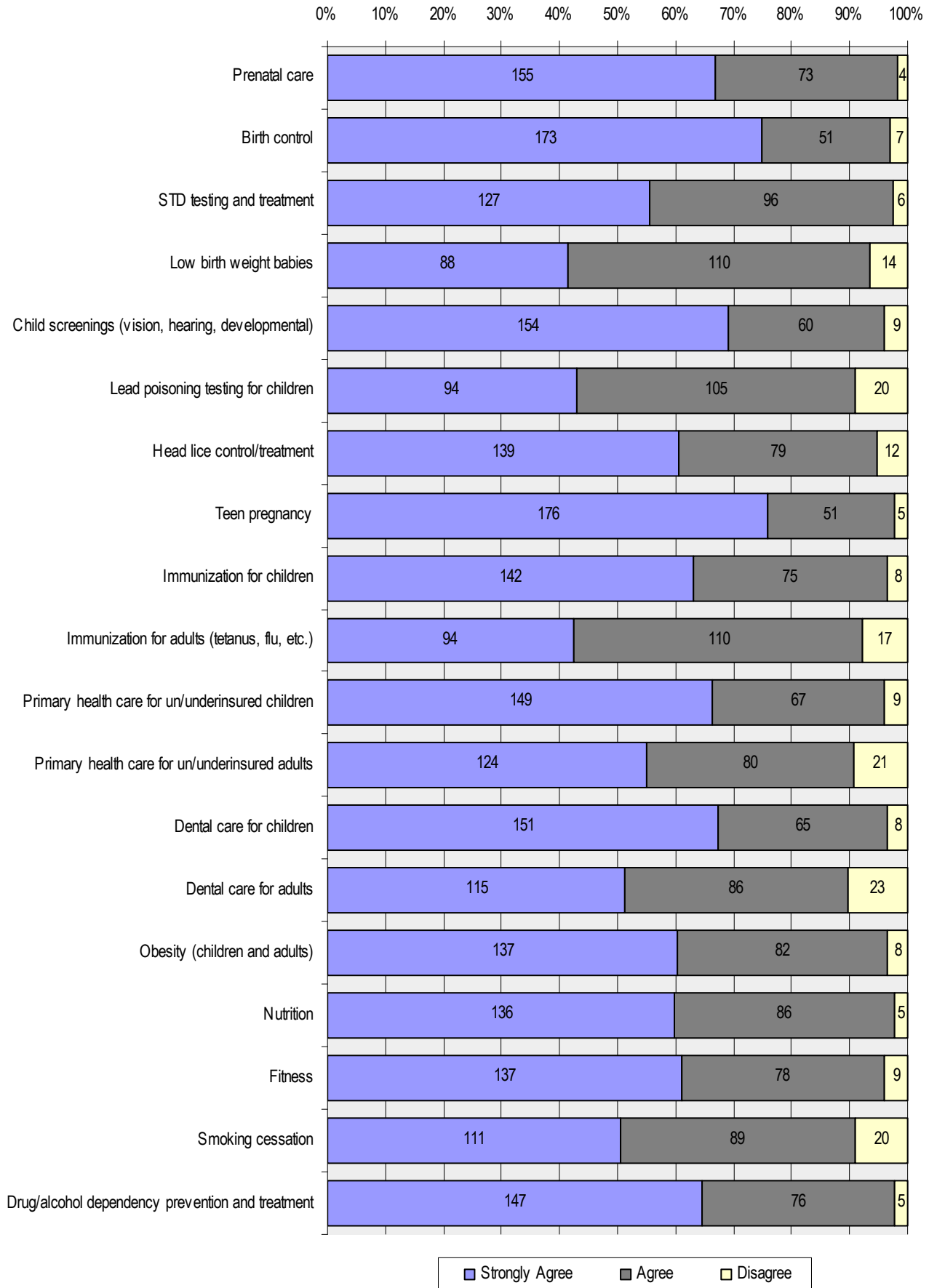
How soon you could get in to be seen:	1 = 88%	2 = 12%
Comfort (waiting room, exam rooms)	1 = 80%	2 = 20%
Friendliness of staff	1 = 100%	
Care you or your child received	1 = 100%	
Amount of time spent in waiting room	1 = 66%	2 = 34%
Hours of operation	1 = 85%	2 = 15%

**5. What suggestions do you have to help us improve our services? Other comments?**

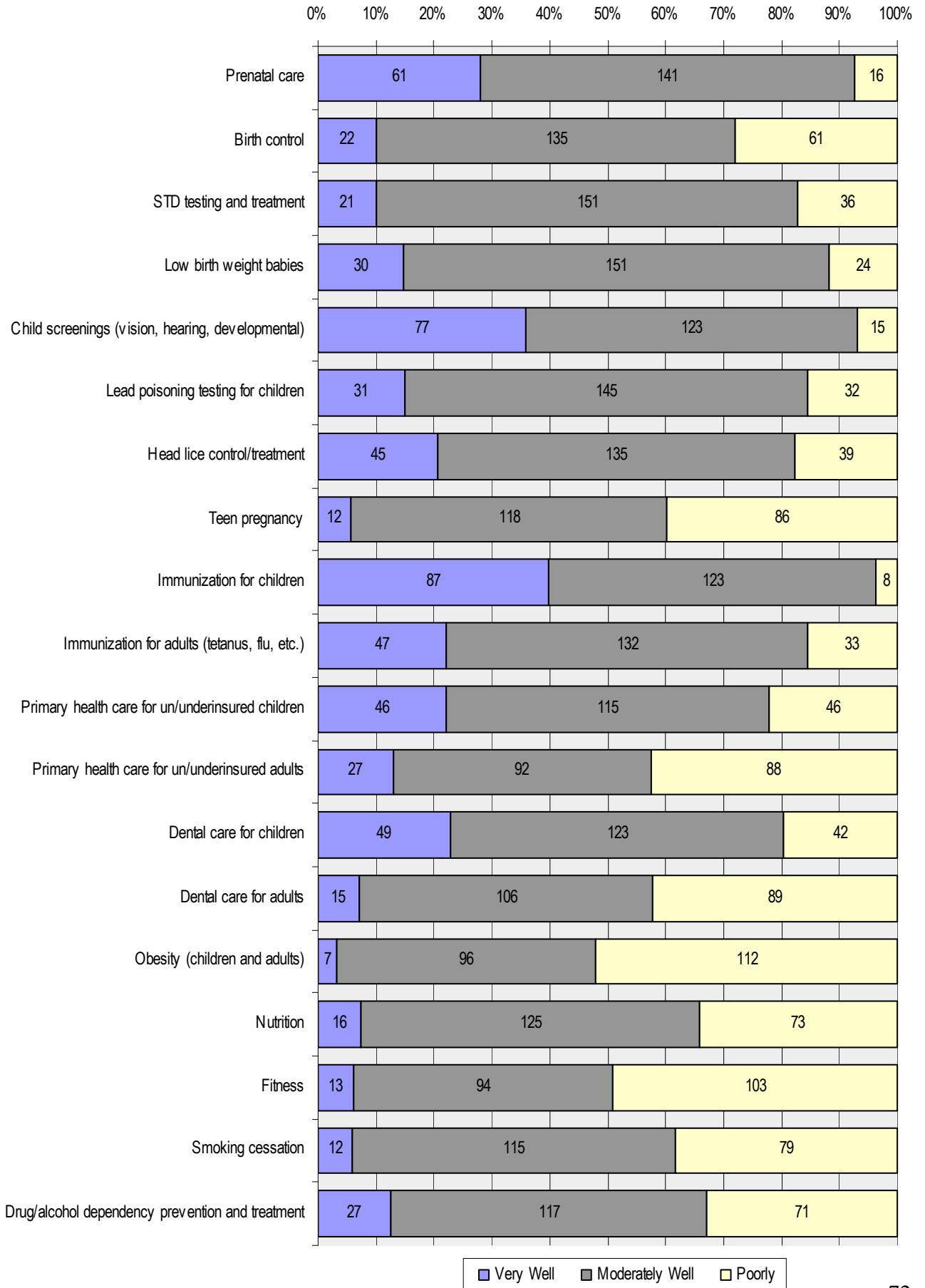
- Everything fine = 20
- Staff is great = 8
- Great, wonderful = 8
- Very thankful = 6
- Waiting room too small = 5
- Would like some later hours = 4
- Would be upset if no Center = 2
- Nurses good = 2
- Always answer questions = 2
- Would like wipes/hand sanitizer in waiting room = 2
- Likes two nurses giving shots at once
- Would like Center open on Friday
- Has had problems getting phone calls answered
- Would like there to be sick child care
- Need to improve advertising
- Likes walk-in hours
- Tell government to give more money
- Could have more color in exam rooms
- Appreciates thorough exams
- Needs to stay open, this community needs the Center
- Has good toys
- Would like to have reminder cards for booster shots
- Would like call to remind of appointments
- Not in network with insurance companies

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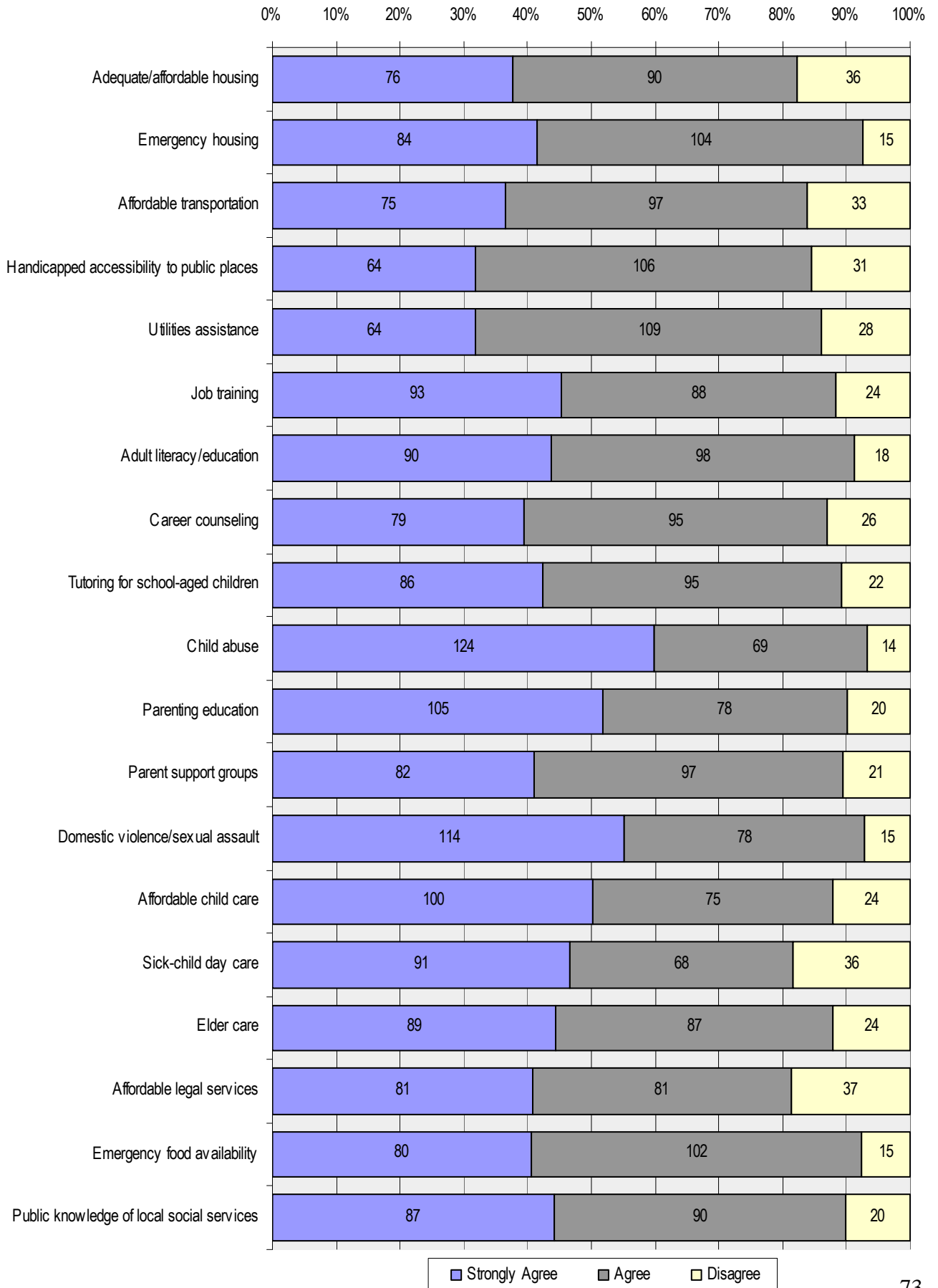
### Do you agree that the following are health concerns in this community?



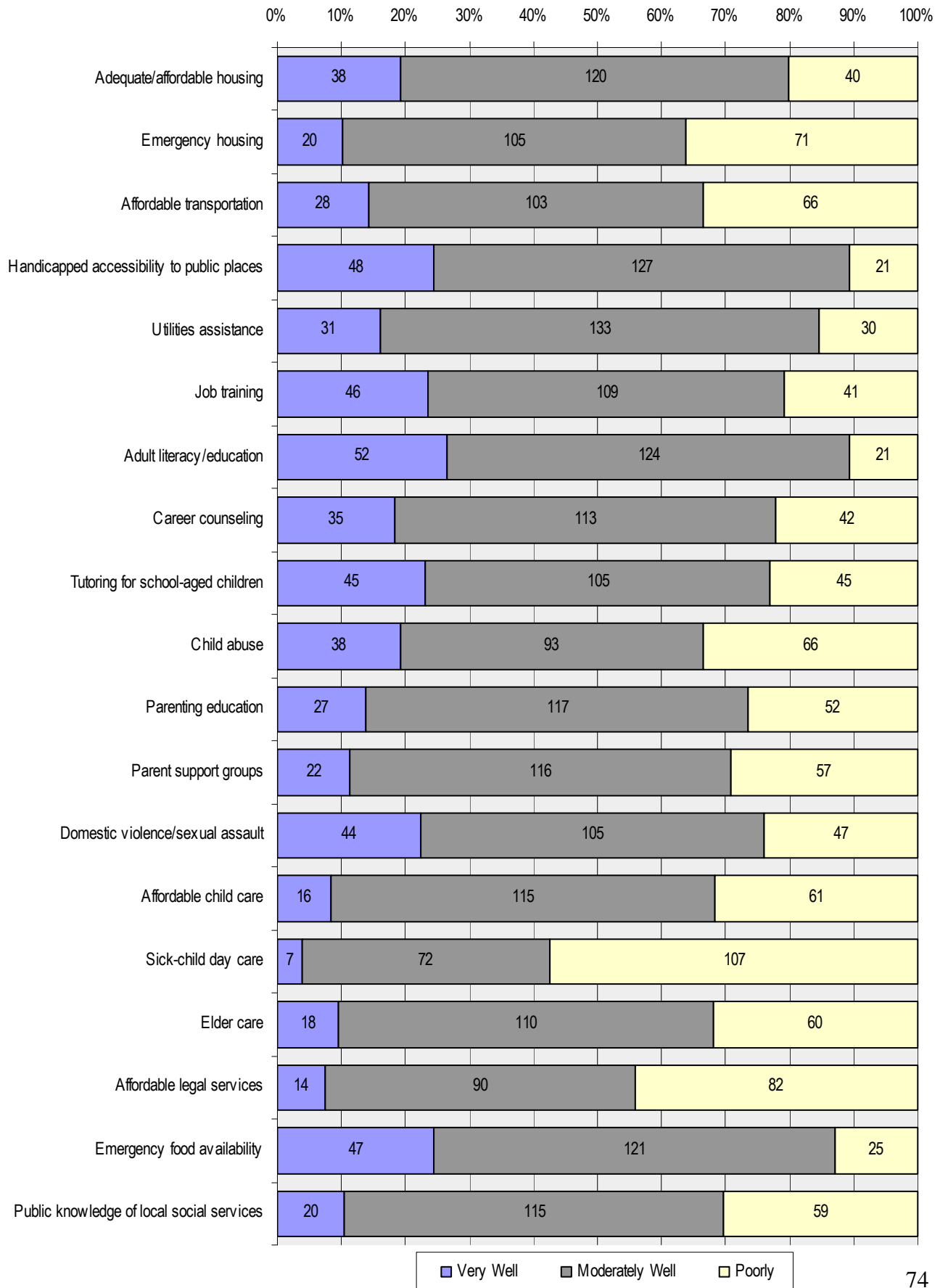
### How well do you think these health concerns are being met in this community?



### Do you agree that the following are social services concerns in this community?



### How well do you think these social services concerns are being met in this community?



Some of the many comments recorded (and edited somewhat) by respondents to the online survey:

- I am concerned with becoming a "nanny state." I understand that we have a moral, even Biblical, obligation to help those in need, but at some point the middle class will no longer exist if we have to "float" too many people. Therefore, I hope that the programs we provide/implement are meant to get people up and working, not to let them be "taken care of" all their lives. Legitimate jobs are priority one!
- I believe all communities need to put more emphasis on personal responsibility. I am against using public money to repeatedly bail out the same people over and over again especially if they are physically able, but choose not to help themselves because it is easier to sit around and collect a check. All public monies should have limits for all but the truly incapable.
- I marked some of my answers negatively but my intention is not to blame the county. Many people of the community are offered opportunities for education, child abuse prevention etc but they are not interested. You can lead a horse to water but you CANNOT make it drink!!
- Medical assistance for people that need to see specialists but don't have insurance to be seen, so no treatment or medicine is given.
- Our community is stretching the resources further and further. The social and health issues are in direct correlation with the decline in economic resources. Even if someone is trained in a new field, they often have to relocate to another community to find a job. We need to be more realistic about the actual job availability before training people. I think we do pretty well for the state we are in (economically) and I believe that we have many dedicated workers in the social and health fields who are dedicated to quality care.
- Our community shovels out WAY too much money and resources to individuals and families that have no intention of ever getting a real job and becoming a productive member in the community. Our community will continue to decline until we cut down on the free handouts. When we are giving fewer handouts and food stamps than our surrounding counties these economic leaches will move elsewhere and our community will once again start to fill with people who want to work.
- The low income get housing, food stamps, health cards, utility assistance, job training or college fees paid, etc. There needs to be more help for the middle class, that might be having a short term need. There is a drug problem in this city and it needs to be taken care of, more so through the law. Parents need to be held more accountable.
- There are some in the community that know the services very well. There are some that have no income that are able to get these services without any problems. It is the families in the middle that are trying to make ends meet that are not income eligible that are not able to use many of these services such as subsidized daycare or food stamps because they make "just enough" that they are not eligible for these services, but are not able to pay their bills such as their utilities and have to pick and choose what they are going to pay so that they can work, etc. These are the people that the community needs to be working with at this time.
- This was a difficult survey. Are the services available?? Yes. Do all that are needy participate? Not necessarily. Do too many participate that aren't truly in need? Yes. There is truly a difference between need and the attitude of entitlement.

- Drug and alcohol addiction are enormous concerns, and we deal with the effects in the schools. The percentage of children who are suspected to suffer from Fetal Alcohol Syndrome is huge and then the parents are in denial and do not get help for their kids.
- Funding for prenatal and well child services needs to be increased.
- I am concerned about the underinsured in our community and the amount of students who are living in campers/trailers with inadequate heat/running water.
- I would like the department to better serve the general public and not be so focused on low income population.
- My most serious concerns are the lack of follow up and prosecution for obvious child abuse cases. Our drug and alcohol programs are NOT meeting the needs in this county. The current programs are literally "laughed at" by those being served and others involved in alcohol and drug treatment rehabilitation.
- Social Services needs to be more involved with childhood development and preteen and teen age pregnancy. Also there are TOO many young adults that are living off the system and there needs to be something done about it. Let's stop making excuses for why they can't get a job and give the resources to get a job. And here is another thought, how about kicking them off of the system and force them into the workforce. There are jobs out there but you have to get up, shut off the Playstation, put out your cigarette, get a shower, wear proper clothing that covers everything, and go apply for a JOB.
- The children in our community (the school in which I teach) believe child abuse is normal. Teachers are frustrated and there is NO help. Job and Family Services is a waste of effort. When a teacher calls with a concern, they are met with excuses for the parent.
- There is major child neglect that is reported and not addressed. Children are not protected by our county services. Their neglectful and abusive parents are protected and provided with every free ride they can get.
- I know there are great services and opportunities for some of these issues but the word isn't out and the average person is not aware of them.
- Several years a group was formed to pool resources from various agencies, making note of areas of where an agency was needed, and work up a pamphlet listing all of the local agencies and what needs they cover. If this was ever done I have not seen one. I feel this would help out families - in a lot of cases we just don't know where to go or where to send someone. It is really too bad Coshocton County doesn't work together. I serve other counties that are on the ball and truly wish Coshocton was also. It is the right of every Coshocton resident to know what is offered in their community, not just the "people" who play the system.

## Sources

Every attempt was made to cite sources of information included in this report. Much of the data obtained was found by searching online; all websites used are accessible to the public. If any errors are found in this document, the Coshocton County Health Department will make corrections as necessary.

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STD Surveillance System, Ohio Department of Health  
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\*Data obtained from the Ohio Department of Health Information Warehouse (Data Warehouse) must be presented with the following statement:

*“These data were provided by the Center for Public Health Statistics and Informatics, Ohio Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations or conclusions”.*