

**COSHOCTON COUNTY
COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT
REPORT**

2016

Prepared by

**COSHOCTON COUNTY
HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

Coshocton OH

COSHOCOTON COUNTY COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT 2016

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Introduction

This report, completed in June 2016, presents the results of an update to the 2010 Coshocton County Community Needs Assessment which surveyed the health and social services needs and resources in the Coshocton County, Ohio community. This update was undertaken 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 initiative remained the same as the 2010 assessment: 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, and includes 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 Coshocton County Health Department at 740-622-1426; 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 2016

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 2016

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 2016

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 recent past were obtained; calls were made to clients during business hours with all responses remaining anonymous. In addition to the survey done by phone, paper questionnaires were filled out by Maternal and Child Health Center clients in 2011, 2012 and 2013 with anonymity guaranteed.
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.
As part of the 2012 Community Health Assessment update, a second Online survey was carried out, again using the Survey Monkey format. For this survey, the following community groups were invited to participate: Coshocton County employees, and members of the Coshocton Suicide Prevention Coalition, the Coshocton County Health Consortium and the Coshocton Family and Children First Council.

Profile Summaries

The following profile summaries highlight only a small sample of the data that is reported in the complete document, and are meant to give a quick overview of Coshocton County. The Table of Contents beginning on page ii provides a comprehensive listing of included topics, charts and tables.

Demographic Profile

- In 2010, the population of Coshocton County was 36,901, an increase of 0.67% from 2000 when the population was 36,655. The state of Ohio realized a 1.62% population increase during this time period. Population estimates for 2013 (36,760), 2014 (36,516) and 2015 (36,569) show declines of 0.38%, 1.04% and 0.9% respectively, from the 2010 count. Currently Coshocton County is ranked 67 out of the 88 counties, based on population.
- All political divisions (city, towns, villages) experienced a decline in population from 2000 to 2010, except for the village of West Lafayette.
- Ninety-six percent of the population in 2015 was white non-hispanic; 61% was rural.
- While both marriage and divorce rates in Coshocton County fluctuated between 2000 and 2011, rates for both declined during this time period in Ohio.
- In 2011, there were 3,700 child support cases in Coshocton County for a population of just over 9,000 children 0-18 years of age.
- Averaging years 2011-2013, 14.7% of the population, all ages included, had some form of disability.
- For the years 2011-2013, the typical Coshocton County resident living in a rented home was almost twice as likely to have no access to a vehicle than was a home owner.

Economic Profile

- From 2005 to 2014, the number of employees in Coshocton County decreased by 15.6%. The greatest decrease in jobs was seen in natural resources and mining jobs (37.3%) with a significant loss of manufacturing (33.9%) and information jobs (20.8%).
- There was a decrease of 9.8% in the number of government employees in the county from 2005 to 2014.
- From 2000 to 2014, the number of active businesses in Coshocton County decreased by 17.86%.
- Unemployment rates rose dramatically from 4.3% in 2000 to 13.1% in 2009, reached a high of 14.8% early in 2010, but decreased to 6.0% by December 2015. In 2015, Coshocton County's unemployment ranking was 24 among all counties in Ohio.
- In 2014, median household income for Coshocton County was \$41,547, which was \$12,110 less than for the US overall.
- In 2014, per capita income for Coshocton County was \$34,421, \$11,628 less than for the US.
- The poverty rate for Coshocton County was 18.1% in 2014. For children under the age of 18, the rate was 27.4%, higher than for Ohio or the US.
- Averaging the years 2010-2012, Coshocton County families with children under age five and headed by a single parent were shown to be most likely to be living in poverty: for male-headed families, 38.5% and for female-headed families, 70.4%.
- In 2012, 15.1% of Coshocton County residents did not have health insurance. For the adult population (18-64), this percentage was even greater, 18.2%.
- Twenty-six percent (9,647 individuals) of the county population received food stamps at some point in 2013. The average amount per recipient for the year was \$1,077.

Education Profile

- In the years 2011-2013, 14.7% of Coshocton County residents lacked a high school diploma or equivalent.
- There was a decline in student enrollment of 6.9% from 2013/14 to 2014/15 and a decline of 17.4% from 2004/05 to 2014/15 for all county public schools. Since school year 1999/2000 to present, county school enrollment has declined by 21.5%.
- Graduation rates (94%) for all Coshocton County public schools were higher than for Ohio schools.
- Cost per pupil in the county public schools ranged from \$8,886 to \$10,170, lower than the average of \$10,508 for Ohio schools.
- The percentage of students in Coshocton County schools receiving free or reduced price lunches increased by 107.6% from 2001/02 to 2013/14.
- There are approximately 480 students in the 16 Amish schools in Coshocton County.
- In 2012/13 there were 229 first notices for school truancy in the county.

Health Profile

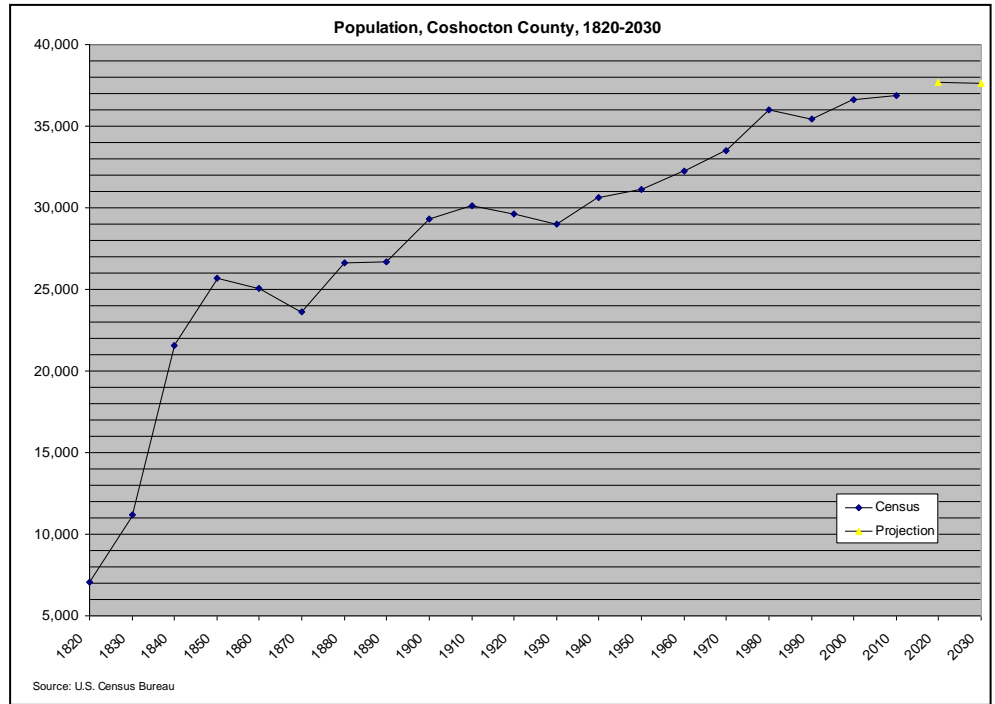
- In 2015, there were 483 live births to Coshocton County residents with 9.7% of those births taking place within the county.
- Comparing 2005 to 2015 there was a 47.4% decrease in births to county teens ages 15-17. Births to teens ages 18-19 decreased by 36.2%.
- Of all Coshocton County mothers giving birth in 2015, 61% were married compared to 67% in 2001.
- The rate of Coshocton County deliveries by Caesarean section jumped from 21.5% in 2000 to 36.9% in 2010, and then decreased to 26.9% in 2015. Ohio rates were 30.4% in 2015.
- The number of teen pregnancies in Coshocton County decreased from 95 in 2000 to 52 in 2012.
- In 2011, 32.1% of Coshocton County women with pregnancies reported smoking during the last three months of pregnancy. Sixty-one percent reported there was smoking in the household during pregnancy.
- In 2014, there were 24 abortions reported to Coshocton County women. No abortions were reportedly performed in the county.
- In 2013, there were three infant deaths for a mortality rate of 4.3 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.
- Of the 519 vehicular crashes reported in 2015 in Coshocton County, 7.7% were alcohol-related.
- Of the seven vehicular crash fatalities in 2014 in Coshocton County, 33% were not using seat belts.
- In Coshocton County, there were a total of three deaths by homicide in 2006-2008. In 2009 and 2010, there were none.
- Coshocton County's 2011 suicide rate of 10.8 per 100,000 people was lower than Ohio's rate of 12.6.
- In 2011, 38.1% of all Coshocton County males, and 40.5% of females were considered to be obese with higher rates of obesity than the state or nation.
- The Coshocton County chlamydia rate of 220.3 (# per 100,000 people) reported in 2014 indicates a steady annual increase over the past seven years, a trend also noted for the state.
- Children in Coshocton County have higher rates of immunization complete for age than Ohio children.
- The ratio of primary care physicians to people in Coshocton was 2,630:1 in 2014 compared to an Ohio ratio of 1,300:1.
- In most areas of health and well-being reported by the Community Health Rankings project, Coshocton County ranked negatively compared with other Ohio counties.
- The Coshocton County ratio of people to dentists in 2014 was 3,320:1. The same ratio for Ohio was 1,710:1. The county is designated a Dental Health Professional Shortage Area.
- Nineteen percent of Coshocton County third graders reportedly had untreated dental decay in 2010.

Demographic Profile

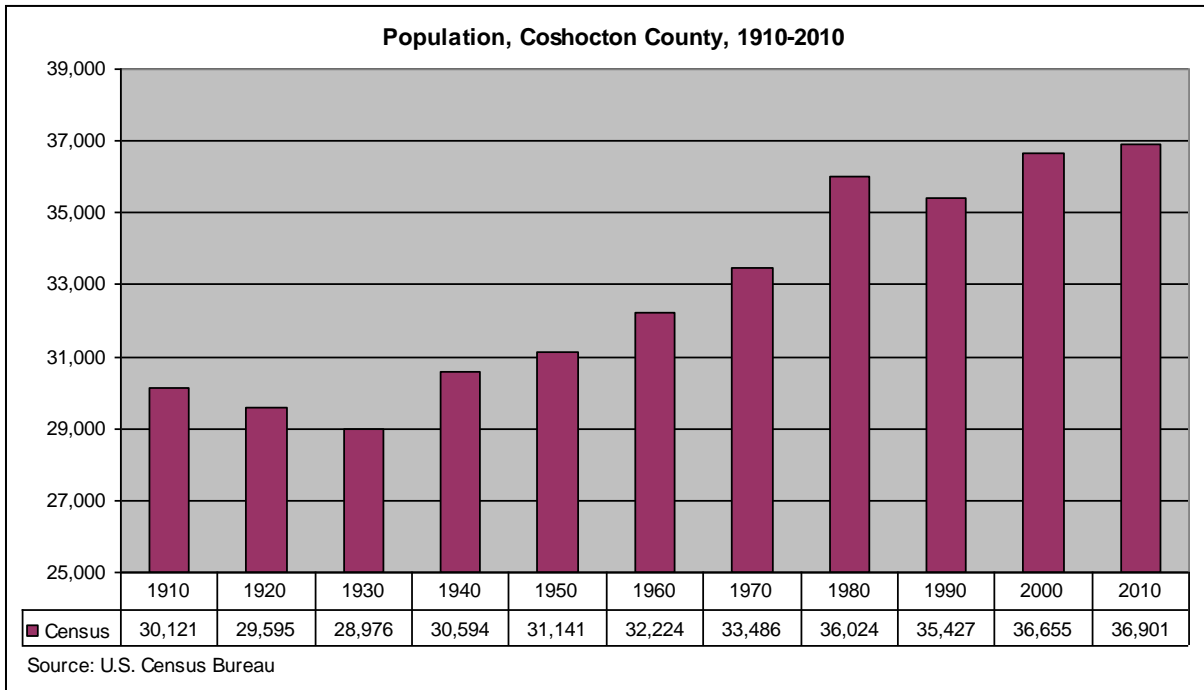
Population

Coshocton County Population including Projection

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 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 1910 to 2010, the population increased by 22.51%. Of interest are two decades when the population declined, in 1930, and again in 1990. During the most recent decade, 2000-2010, Coshocton County's population increased by 0.67%; the state of Ohio realized an increase of 1.62%. Estimated Coshocton County population for 2015 was 36,569, a 0.9% decrease from 2010.



Coshocton County Population by Age and Sex

The 2010 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.

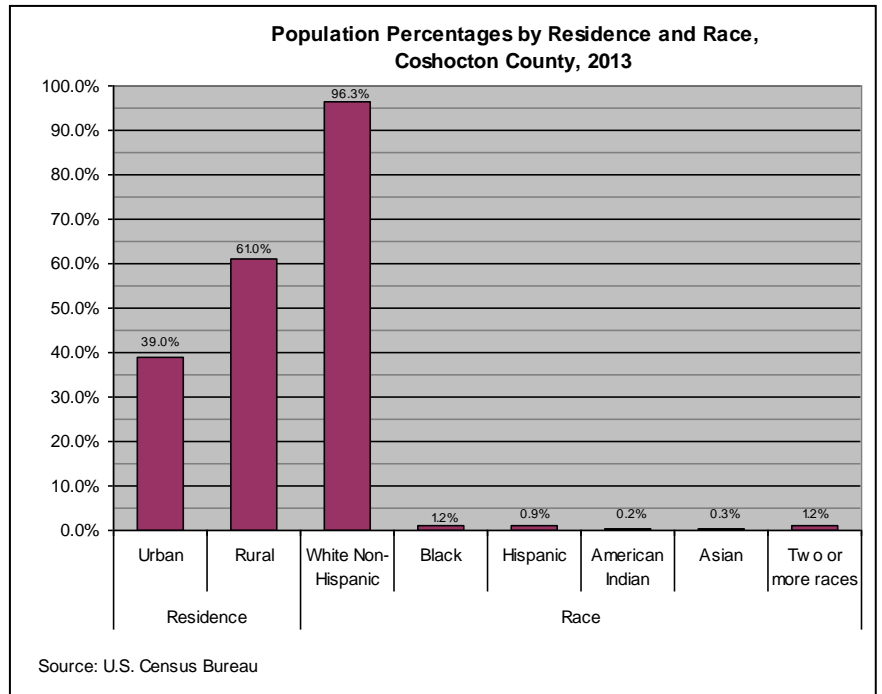
Population by Age and Sex, Coshocton County, 2010

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Total	18,225	49.4%	18,676	50.6%
Under 5 years	1,164	3.2%	1,127	3.1%
5 to 9 years	1,333	3.6%	1,140	3.1%
10 to 14 years	1,305	3.5%	1,212	3.3%
15 to 19 years	1,277	3.5%	1,248	3.4%
20 to 24 years	959	2.6%	981	2.7%
25 to 29 years	1,099	3.0%	1,032	2.8%
30 to 34 years	966	2.6%	1,018	2.8%
35 to 39 years	1,109	3.0%	1,093	3.0%
40 to 44 years	1,176	3.2%	1,167	3.2%
45 to 49 years	1,326	3.6%	1,366	3.7%
50 to 54 years	1,442	3.9%	1,445	3.9%
55 to 59 years	1,327	3.6%	1,298	3.5%
60 to 64 years	1,128	3.1%	1,171	3.2%
65 to 69 years	819	2.2%	937	2.5%
70 to 74 years	713	1.9%	833	2.3%
75 to 79 years	497	1.3%	583	1.6%
80 to 84 years	321	0.9%	521	1.4%
85 years and over	264	0.7%	504	1.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

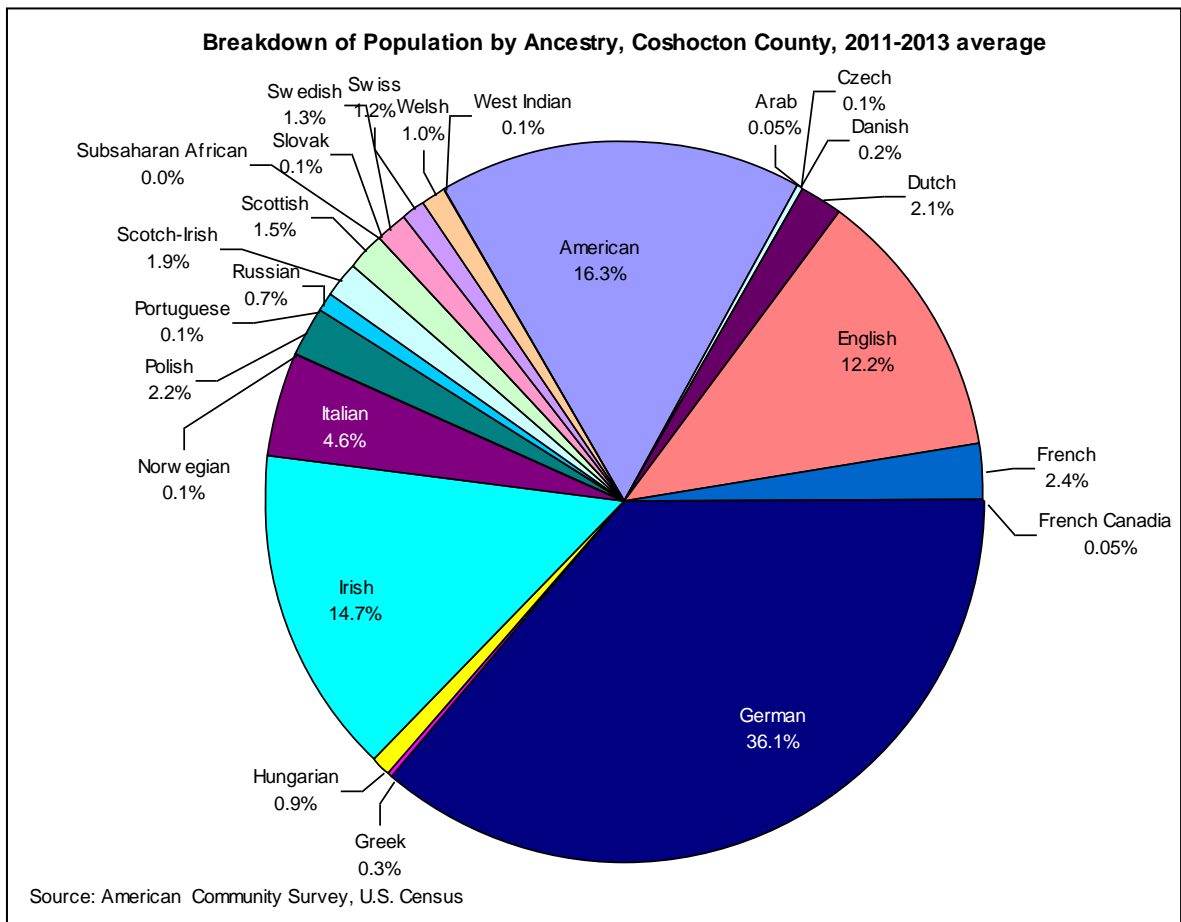
Population Percentages by Residence and Race in Coshocton County

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



Breakdown of Coshocton County Population by Ancestry

More than one third (36.1%) of the population living in Coshocton County during the 2011-2013 time period named Germany as their country of ancestry.



Population Changes in Coshocton County's Geopolitical Divisions

Between 2000 and 2010, Coshocton County realized an increase in population of 0.67%, or 246 persons. All city and village populations decreased during this time period, with the exception of the village of West Lafayette.

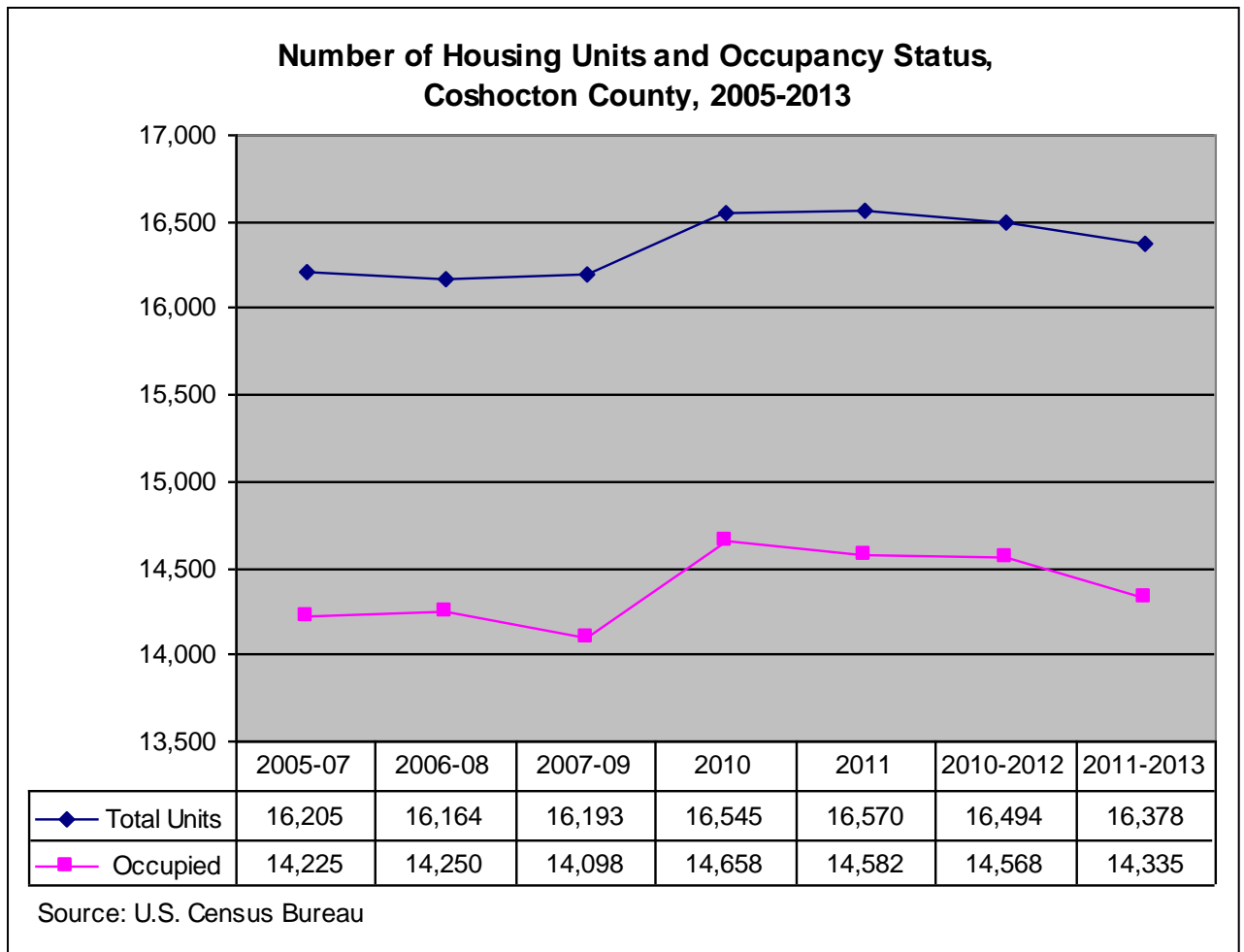
Population Change by Townships, Coshocton County, 2000 vs 2010				
	2000	2010	# Change	% Change
Adams Township	756	790	34	4.50%
Bedford Township	602	564	-38	-6.31%
Bethlehem Township	1,193	1,123	-70	-5.87%
Clark Township	596	586	-10	-1.68%
Crawford Township	1,598	1,858	260	16.27%
Franklin Township	1,288	1,229	-59	-4.58%
Jackson Township	2,050	1,947	-103	-5.02%
Jefferson Township	1,550	1,500	-50	-3.23%
Keene Township	1,693	1,690	-3	-0.18%
Lafayette Township	4,293	4,081	-212	-4.94%
Linton Township	633	646	13	2.05%
Mill Creek Township	748	932	184	24.60%
Monroe Township	453	525	72	15.89%
Newcastle Township	442	475	33	7.47%
Oxford Township	1,563	1,527	-36	-2.30%
Perry Township	514	711	197	38.33%
Pike Township	551	638	87	15.79%
Tiverton Township	349	449	100	28.65%
Tuscarawas Township	1,794	1,864	70	3.90%
Virginia Township	638	596	-42	-6.58%
Washington township	630	760	130	20.63%
White Eyes Township	1,080	1,194	114	10.56%
Total County, excluding Coshocton City	25,014	25,685	671	2.68%

Population Change by Political Divisions, Coshocton County, 2000 vs 2010				
	2000	2010	# Change	% Change
Coshocton County	36,655	36,901	+246	0.67%
Coshocton City	11,682	11,216	-466	-3.99%
Conesville Village	364	347	-17	-4.67%
Nellie Village	134	131	-3	-2.24%
Plainfield Village	158	157	-1	-0.63%
Warsaw Village	781	682	-99	-12.68%
West Lafayette Village	2,313	2,321	+8	0.35%

Source: Population Division, U. S. Census Bureau

Housing Units in Coshocton County

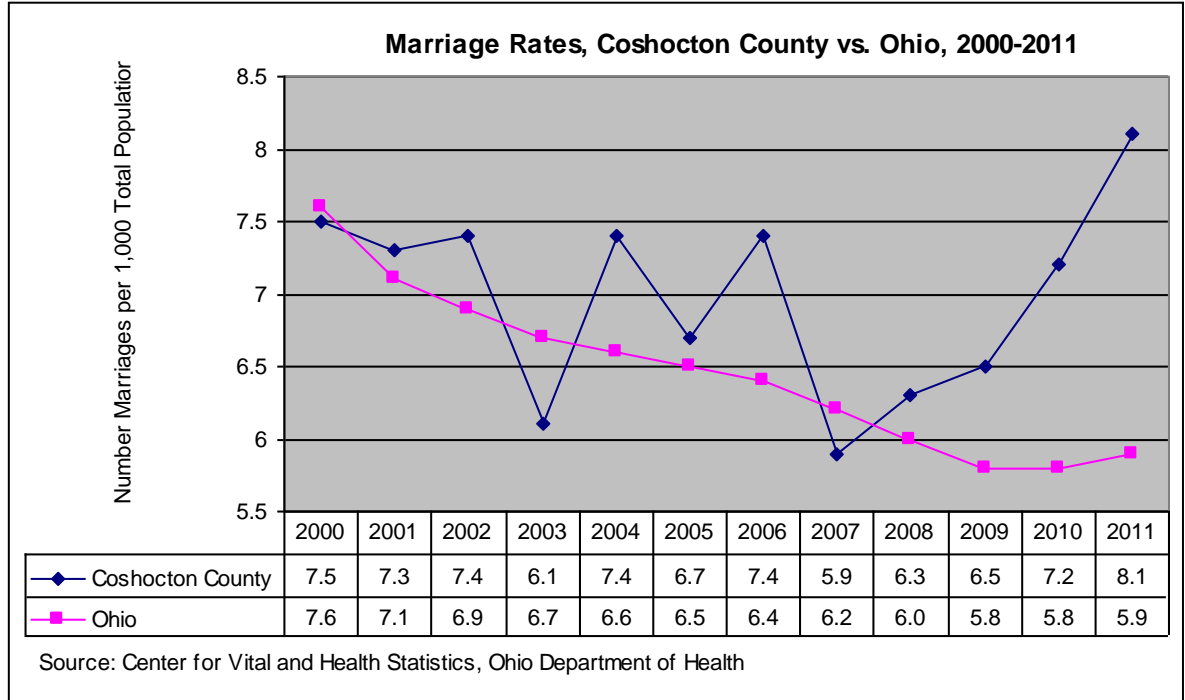
Beginning with 16,205 housing units in Coshocton County in 2005, there was a gradual increase until 2010 when a marked increase in housing units was noted. A plausible explanation for this sudden rise has to do with data collection rather than actual units added in the county. Available Census data for the five ranged years was listed as an estimate; data for 2010 and 2011 was considered to be an accurate count. The unit occupancy rate has remained fairly steady at an average of 87.9% for the charted time period.



Marital Status and Child Support

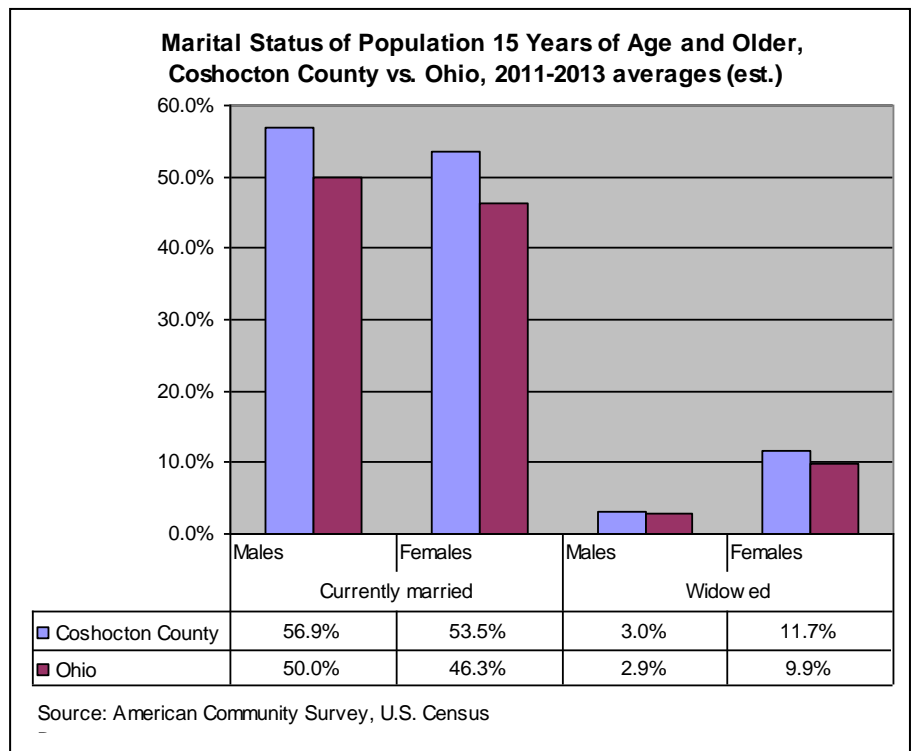
Marriage Rates in Coshocton County and Ohio

Although Ohio experienced a marked decline in the number of marriages per total population from 2000 to 2011, Coshocton County's marriage rate has shown fluctuations which, due to the county's small population, does not hold statistical significance.



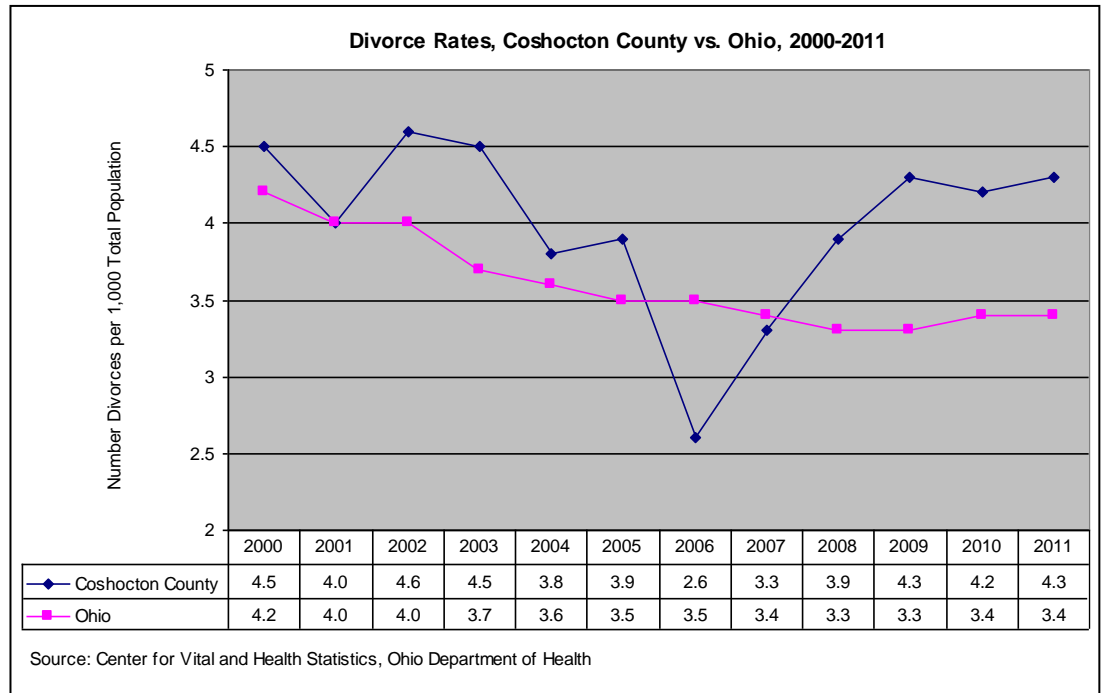
Marital Status in Coshocton County and Ohio

Coshocton County had a higher percentage of individuals who were married than Ohio, and a slightly higher percentage of widowed persons during the 2011-2013 time period.



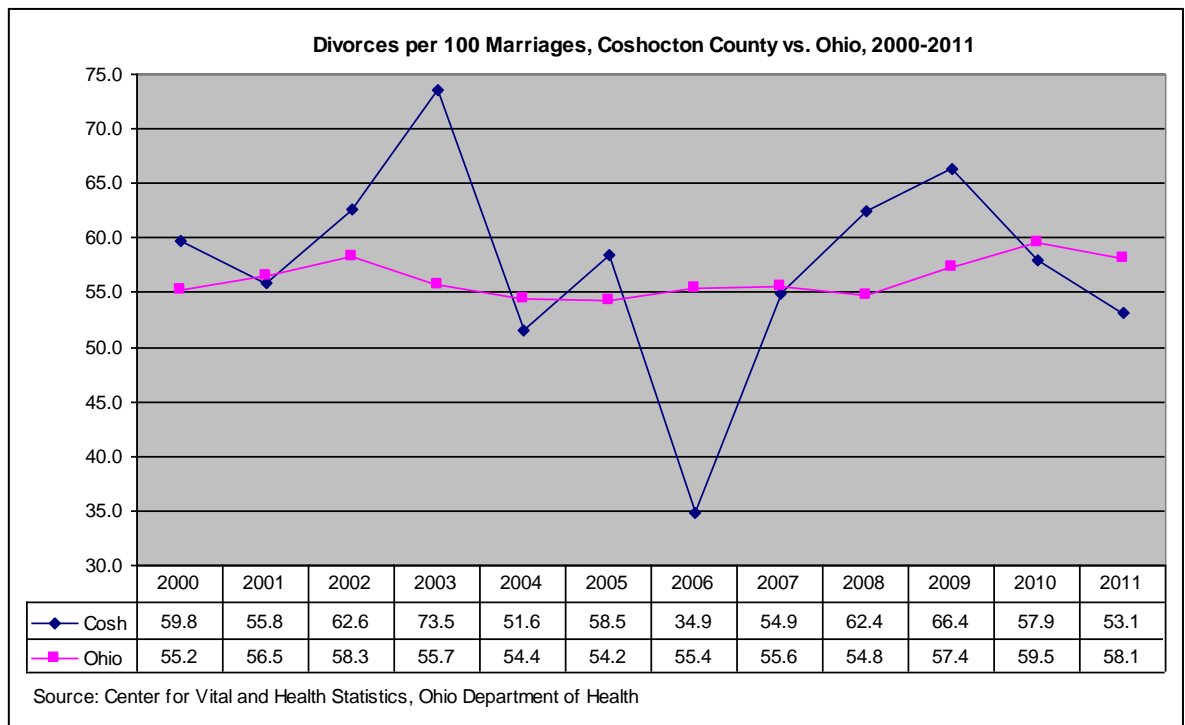
Divorce Rates in Coshocton County and Ohio

Divorce rates declined slightly for Coshocton County and more significantly for Ohio from 2000-2011. The county realized a 4.4% decrease; for the state the decrease was 19.0%.



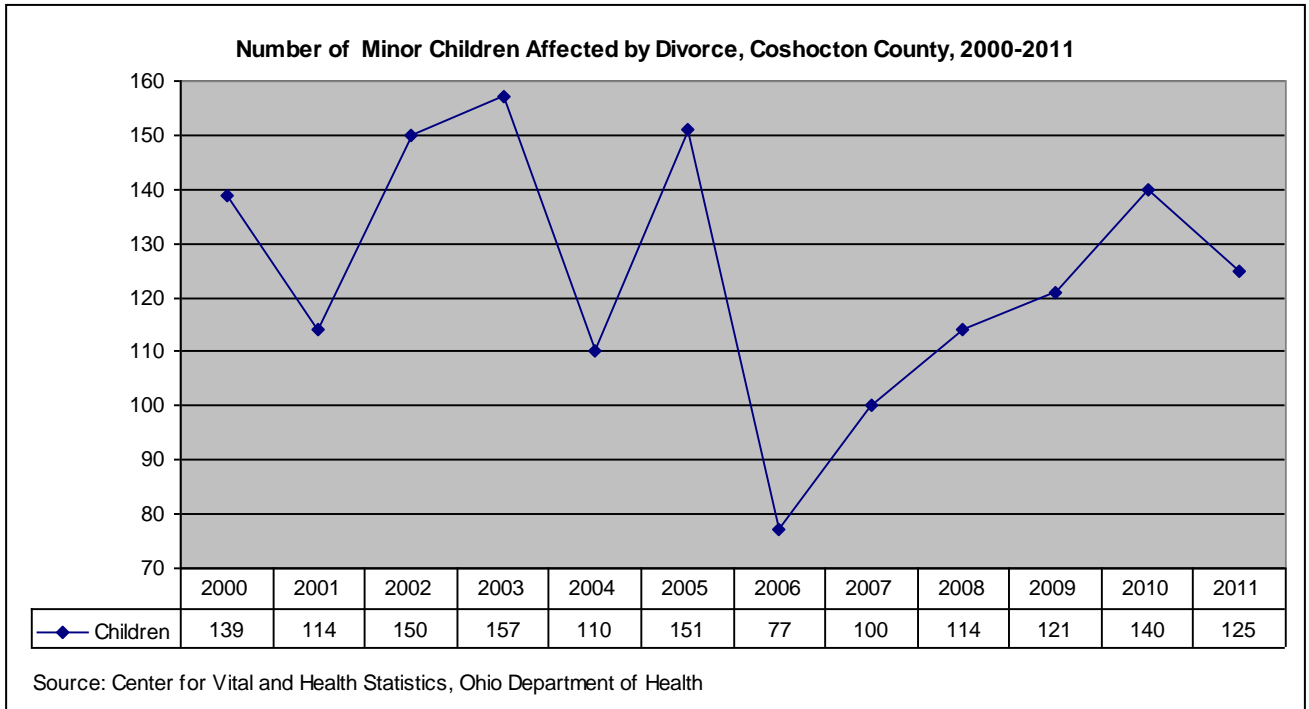
Divorces per Marriages in Coshocton County and Ohio

When looking at Ohio, the rate of divorces per marriages remained stable throughout the time period of 2000-2011. Due to the smaller population of Coshocton County, there was fluctuation from year to year, but no significant trend noted.



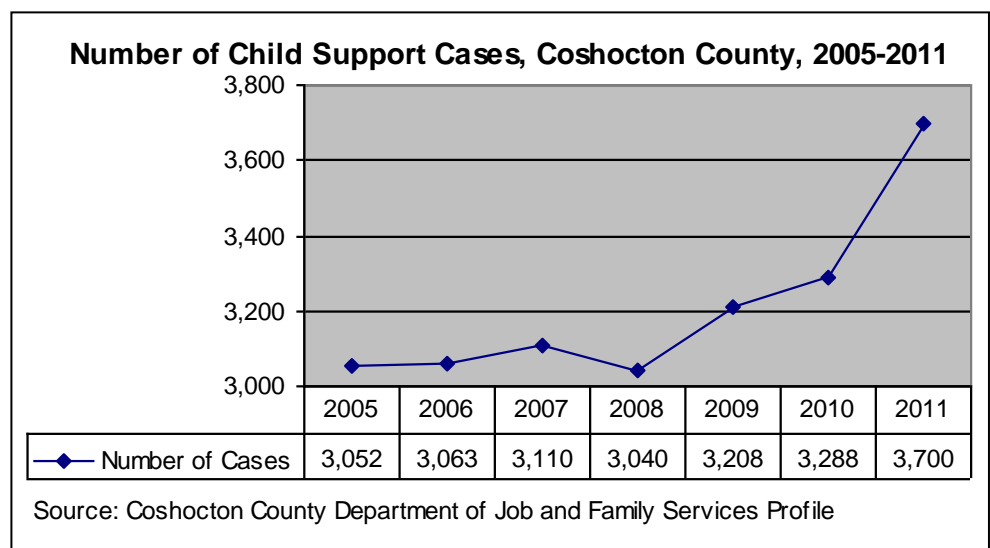
Number of Children Affected by Divorce in Coshocton County

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

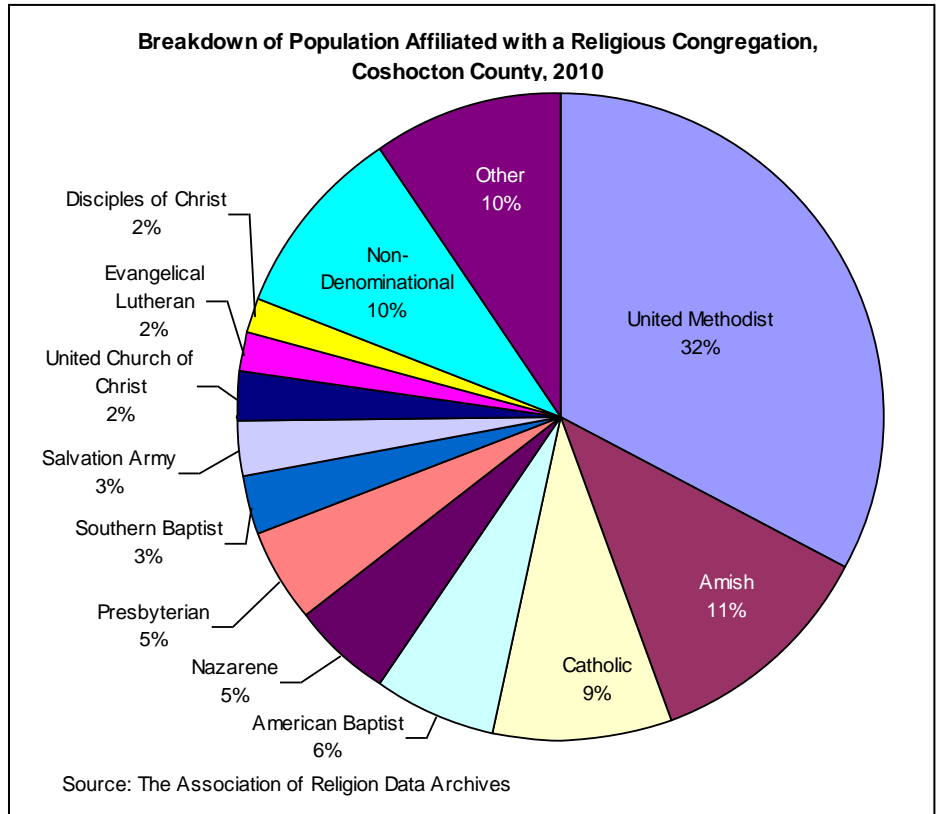
The number of child support cases increased by 21.2% from 2005 to 2011 with a slight downward trend in 2008.



Other Demographic Data

Religious Affiliation

In 2010, there were 15,161 Coshocton County residents who reported a religious affiliation, 41.1% of the county population, compared to 44.0% for the US. Of the 87 congregations in the county, the United Methodist Church was the denomination named by 32% of residents who stated a religious affiliation. In the "other" category, groups that claimed more than 100 adherents include: Church of Latter-Day Saints, Churches of Christ, Pentecostal Church of God, and Wesleyan Church.



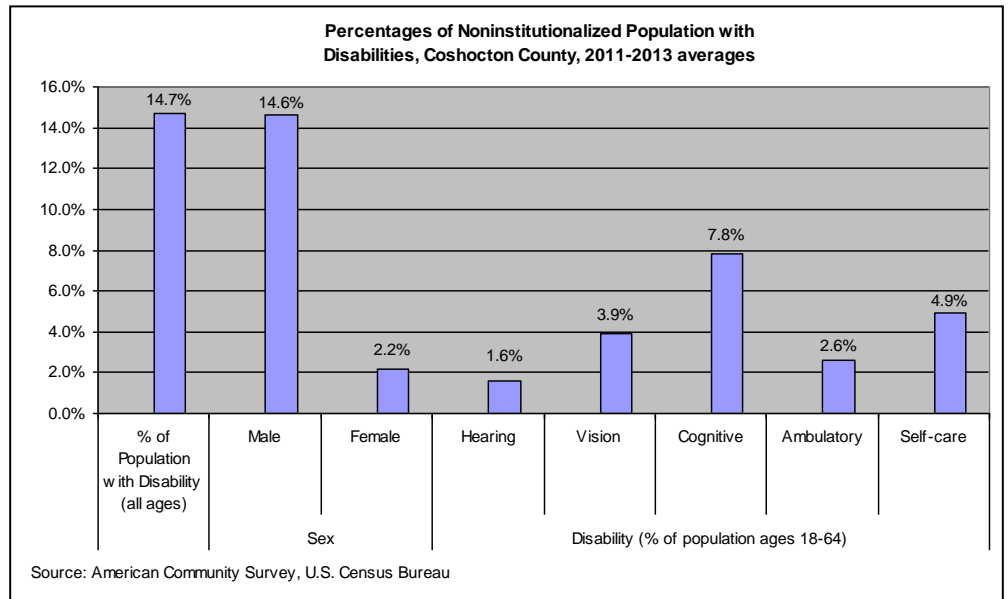
Amish Population

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

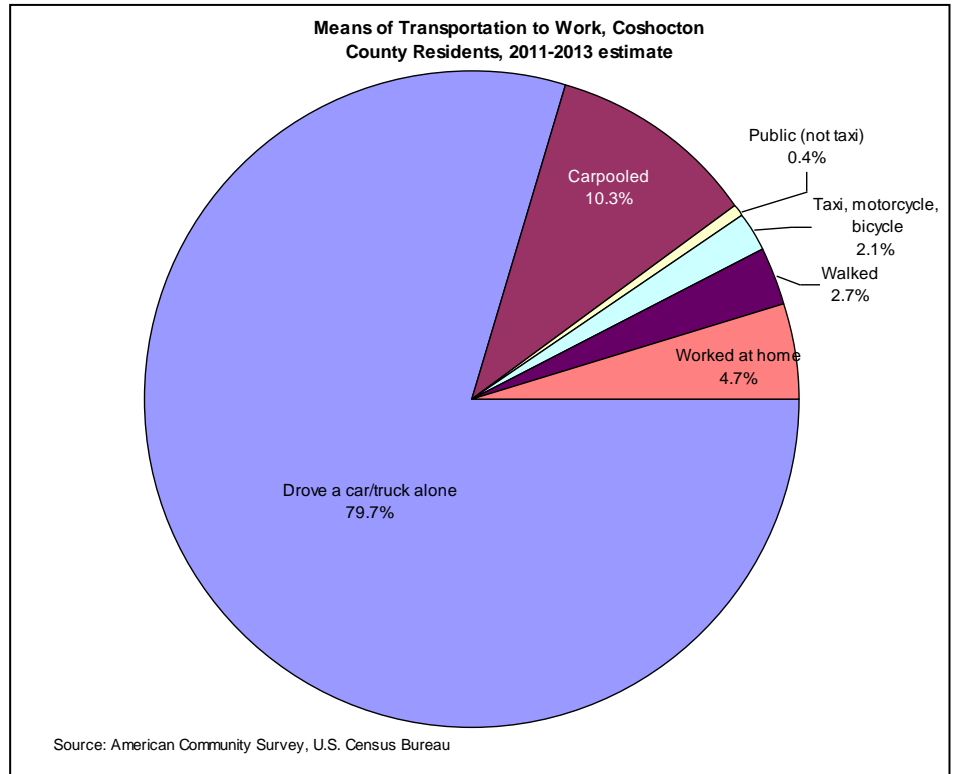
Population with Disabilities

The accompanying chart shows the percentages of Coshocton County residents with disabilities, but not institutionalized. Averaging years 2011-2013, it was reported that 14.7% of the population, all ages included, had some form of disability. Percentage breakdowns by sex and type of disability (for adults only) are further illustrated.



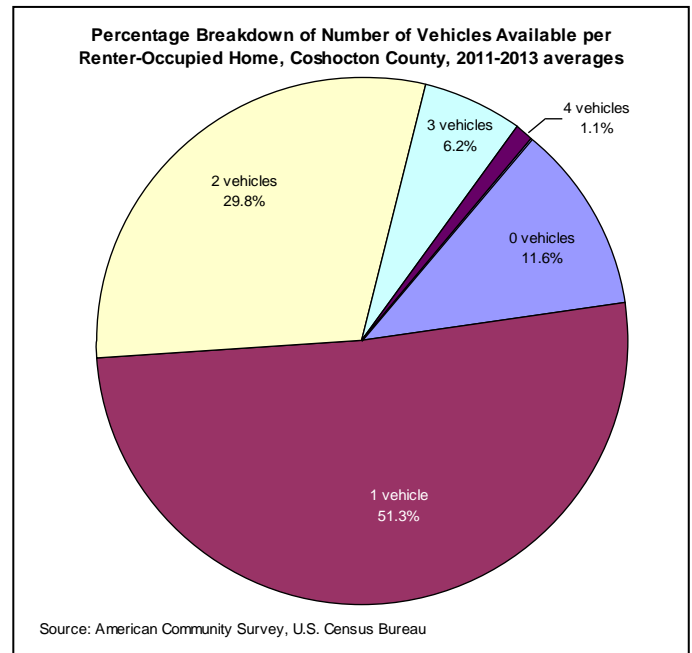
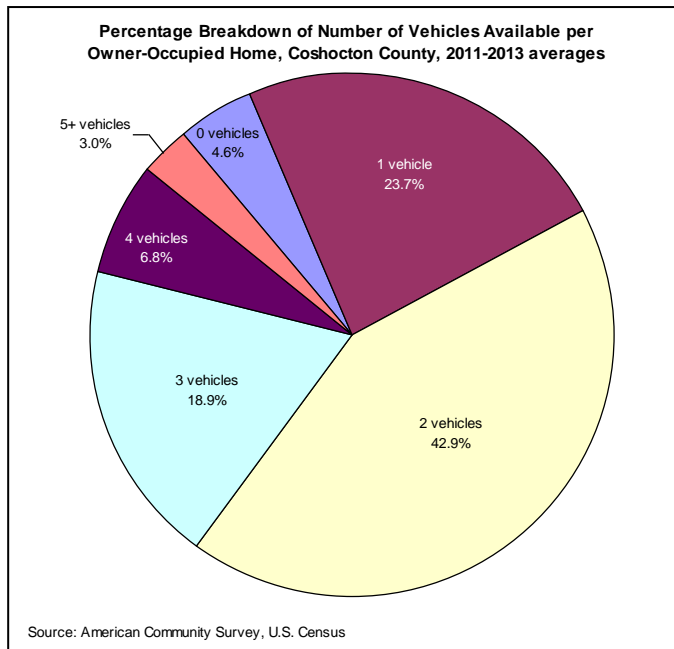
Means of Transportation to Work for Coshocton County Residents

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



Number of Vehicles Available to Coshocton County Resident by Type of Residency

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



Reported Crime in Coshocton County

Since 2008, there had been a marked decrease each year in the number of reported crimes occurring in Coshocton County until 2011, when the number rose significantly, to drop again in 2013 and 2014. The percentage of crimes that are considered to be violent (murder, rape, robbery and assault) has ranged from 2%-6% throughout this time span; the vast majority have been property crime (burglary, larceny, vehicle theft, arson). For the eight years shown on the accompanying chart, the average number of reported crimes per year has been 763.

Crime Statistics, Coshocton County, 2007-2014

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	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Murder	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Rape	5	5	5	2	1	0	0	2
Robbery	3	1	4	6	9	5	10	9
Assault	19	14	10	8	10	14	16	23
Burglary	176	183	192	154	282	300	201	201
Larceny	532	580	494	500	581	608	445	309
Vehicle Theft	16	22	28	10	22	11	15	17
Arson	0	11	8	5	5	3	5	1
Total Crimes	752	818	741	685	910	941	694	562

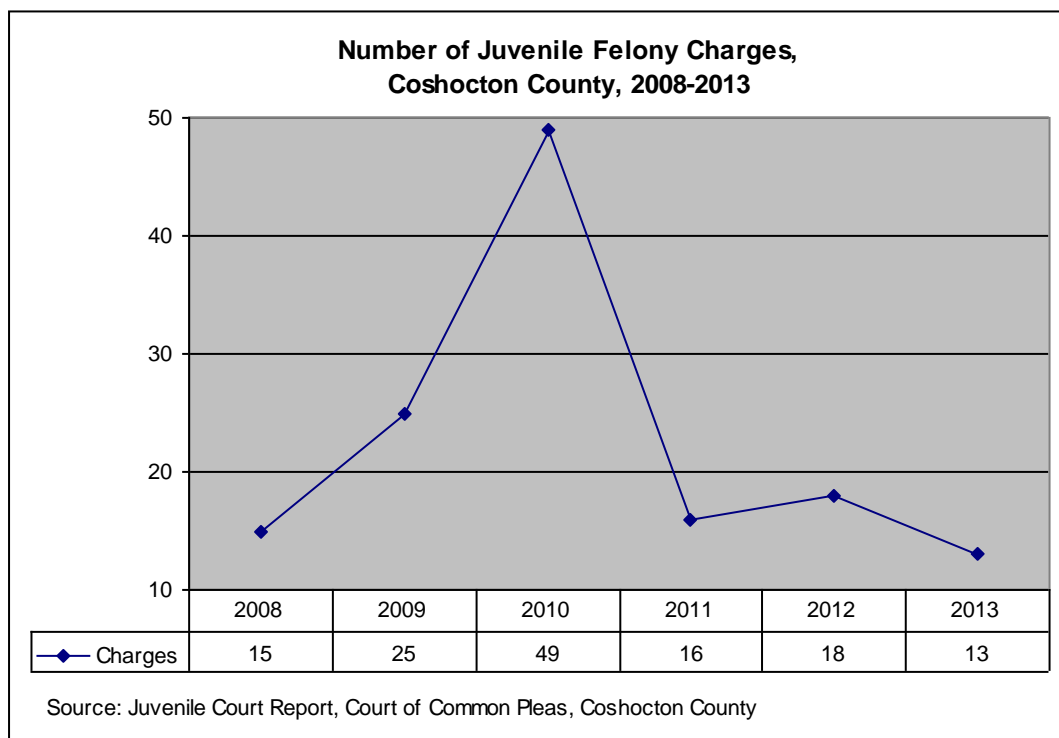
Source: Ohio Department of Public Safety

Registered Sex Offenders in Coshocton County

As of May 2016, there were 57 sex offenders registered with the Coshocton County Sheriff's Office.

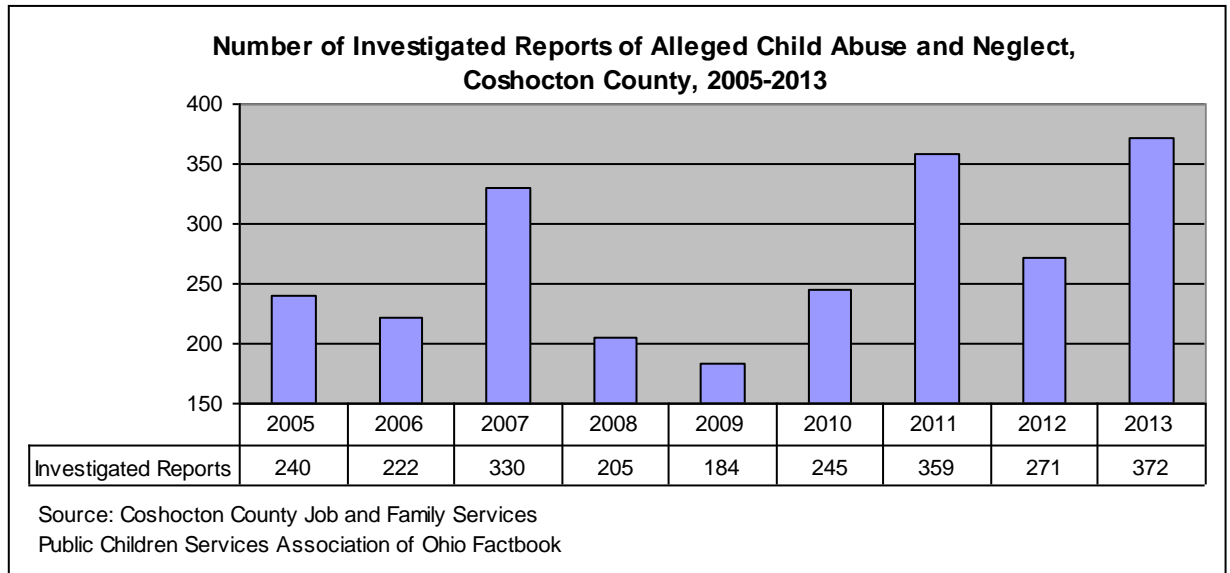
Juvenile Felony Charges in Coshocton County

The total number of juvenile felony charges increased from 15 in 2008 to 49 in 2010, but decreased dramatically in 2011. The category of charges that most heavily figured into the increase noted in 2010 was "breaking and entering", an area not reported in 2008. The top categories of offense in 2013 were "gross sexual imposition" and "rape". Source cited with the chart below provides more details regarding juvenile offenses.



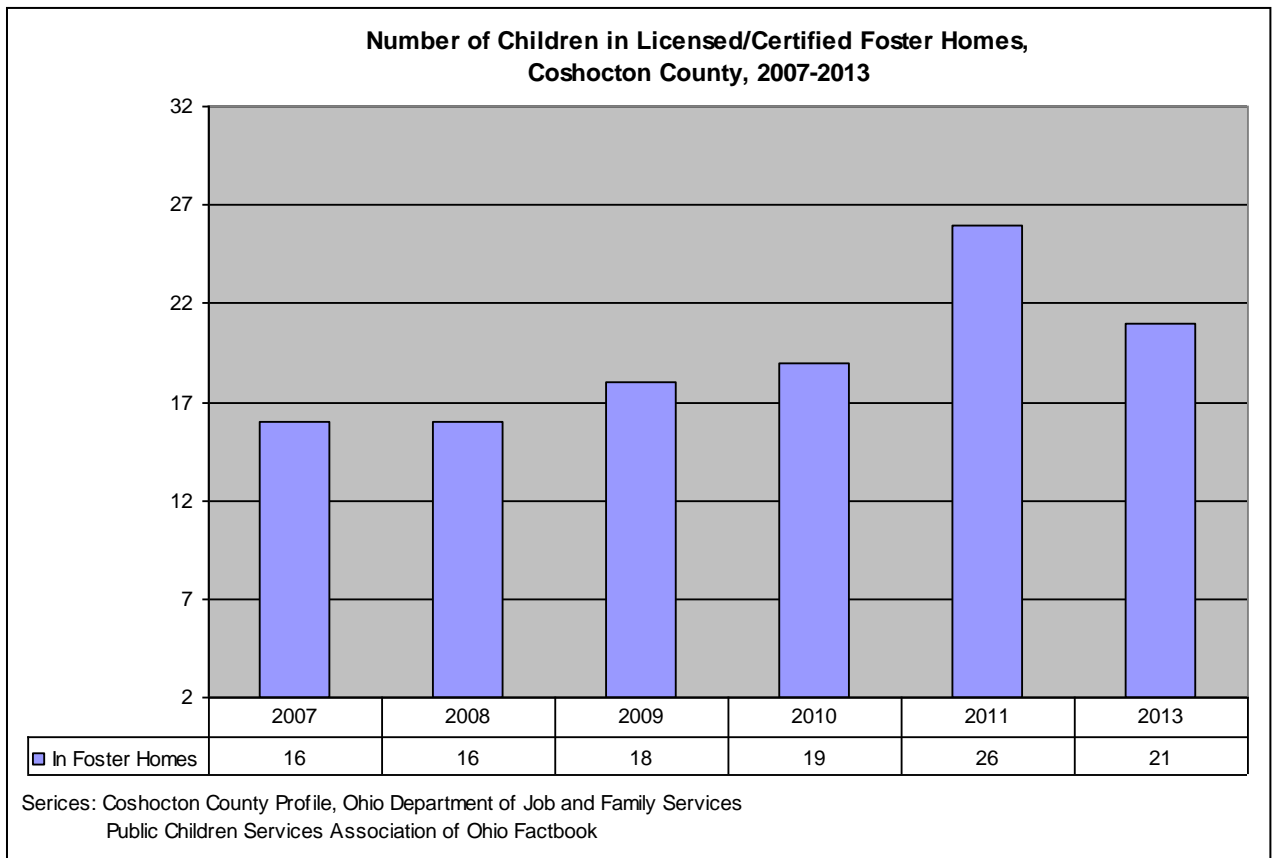
Child Abuse and Neglect Reports and Investigations

The accompanying graph shows fluctuation from year to year in numbers of child abuse and neglect reports and investigations in Coshocton County from 2005 to 2013



Children in Licensed Foster Homes

For the years reported, there was little change in number of Coshocton County children living in foster care with the exception of 2011 when an increase was seen.

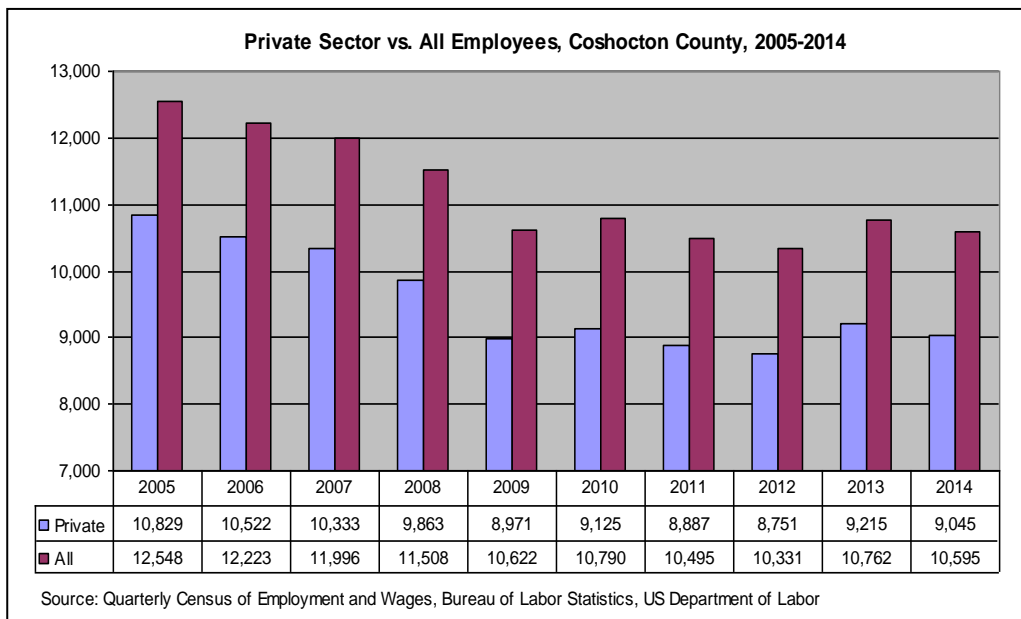


Economic Profile

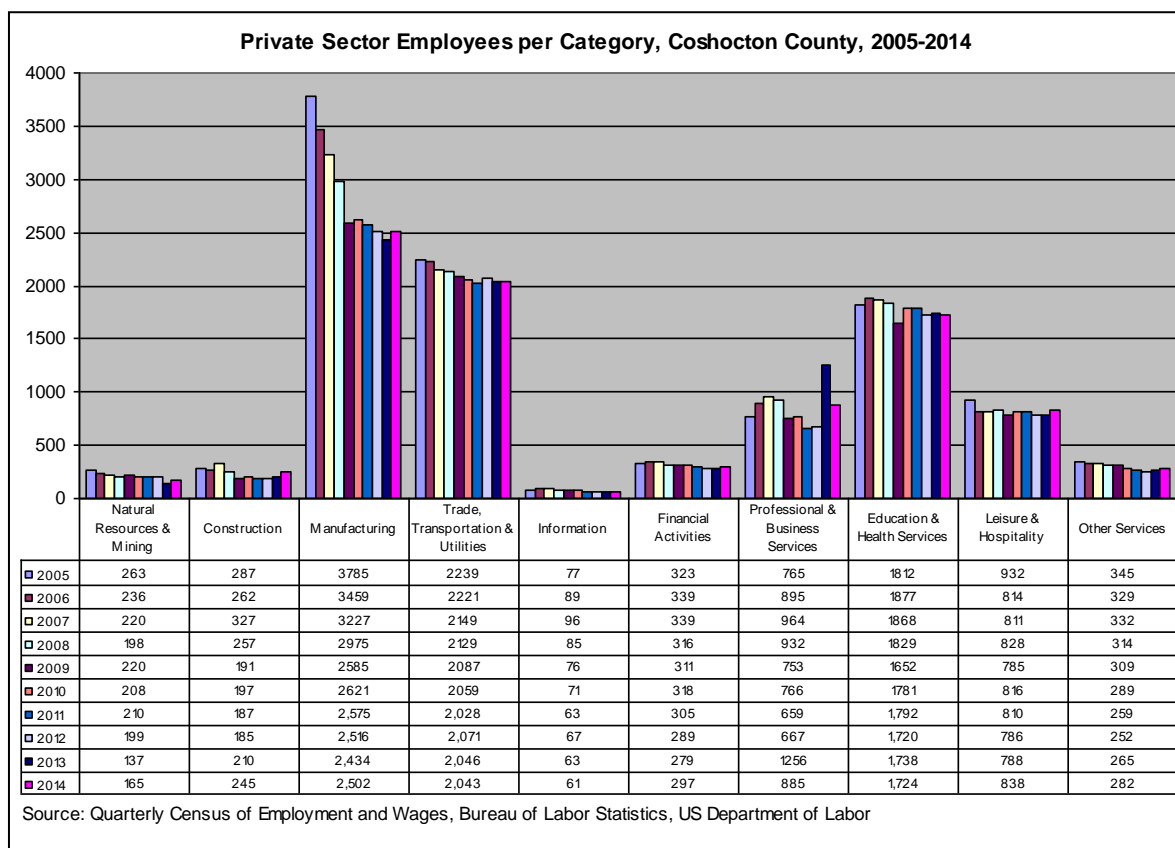
Employment

Private Sector and All Employees in Coshocton County

The number of employees in the private sector in Coshocton County decreased from 2005 to 2014 by 16.5%, slightly higher than the 15.6% decrease in the number of all employees for the same time period.

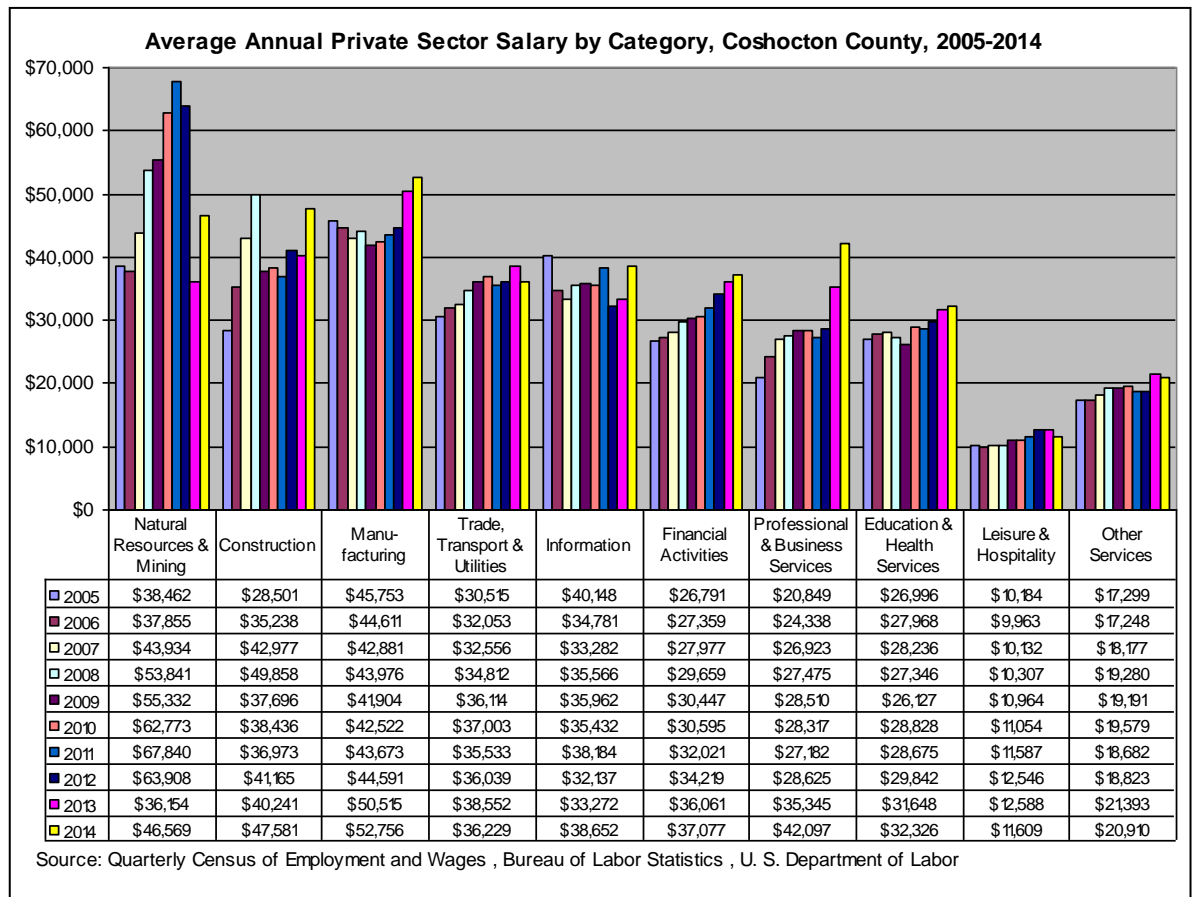


The chart below illustrates changes in numbers of private sector employees in Coshocton County by employment category from 2005 to 2014. There was a decrease in numbers of employees in most categories; the greatest decrease was seen in natural resources and mining jobs (37.3%) with a significant loss of manufacturing (33.9%) and information jobs (20.8%). Of note is the dramatic increase in jobs in the professional and business services sector in 2013. The construction of a pipeline within the county during that year is most certainly responsible for this temporary spike given that employees of this project fell within the business services job category.

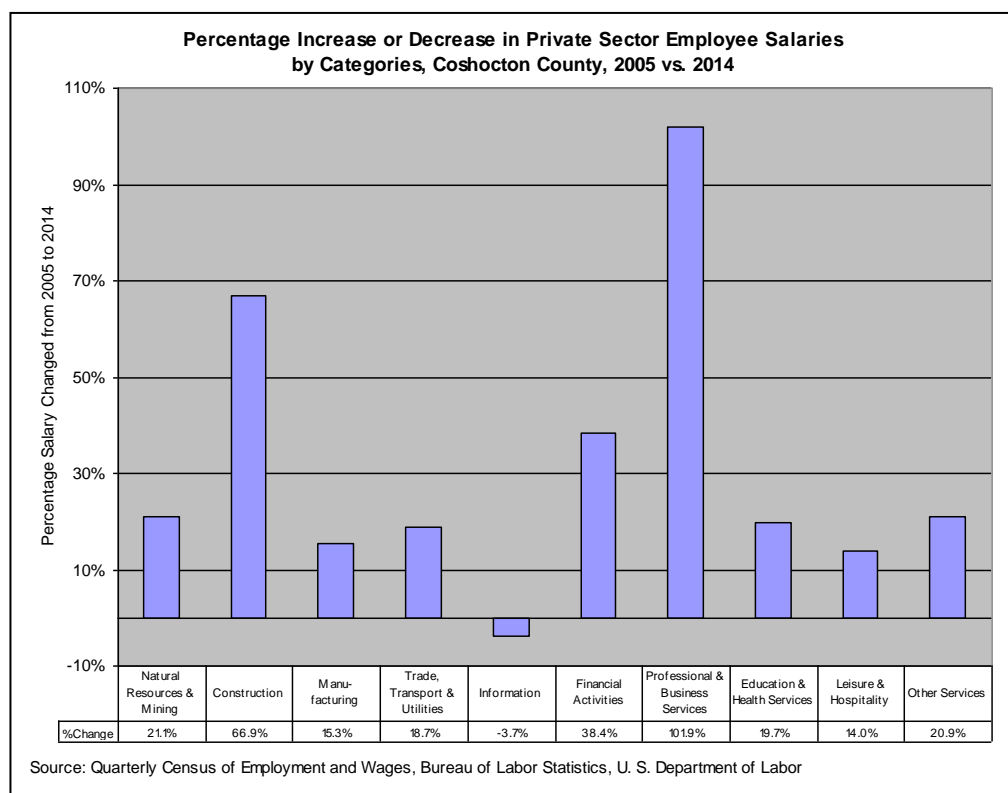


Private Sector Employee Salaries in Coshocton County

The graph below illustrates the average annual salary paid to private sector employees in Coshocton County for the years 2005-2014.



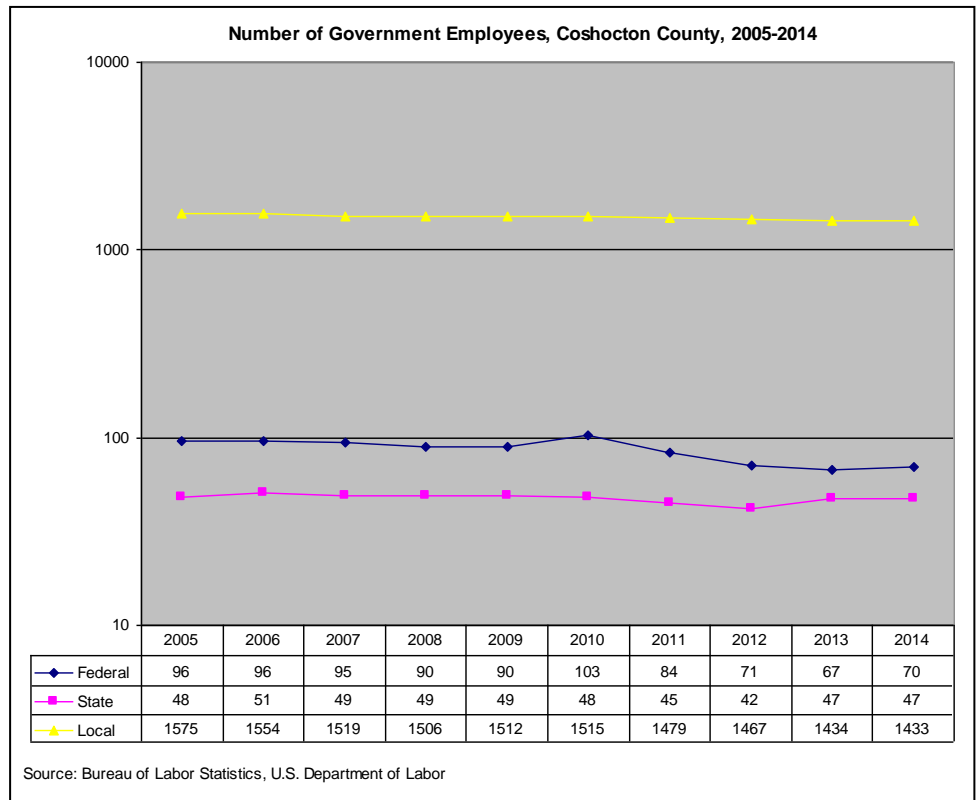
The graph to the right highlights the changes in average salaries of private sector employees in Coshocton County comparing year 2005 to 2014.



Government Employees in Coshocton County

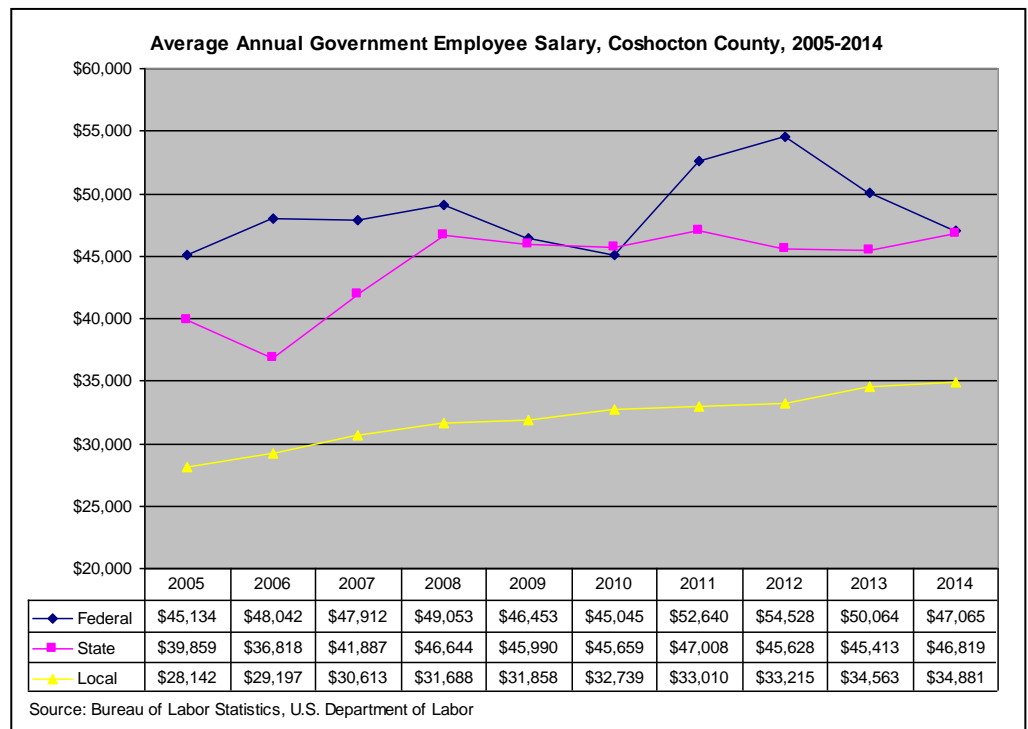
There was an overall 9.8% decrease in the number of government employees in Coshocton County between 2005 and 2014. The greatest decrease was seen in number of federal government employees (27.1%) with the number of state employees and local government employees decreasing by 2.1% and 9.0%, respectively.

Note: a logarithmic scale was applied to the Y-axis for the chart to the right.



Average Annual Government Employee Salary in Coshocton County

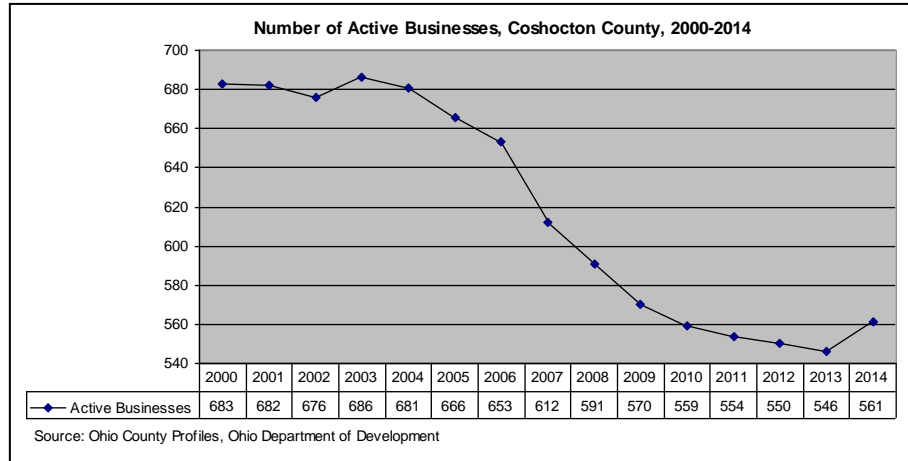
From 2005 to 2014, average annual salaries for all government employees in Coshocton County increased by 13.8%; salaries of federal government employees increased by 4.3%, state government employee salaries increased by 17.5% and local government employee salaries increased by 23.9%.



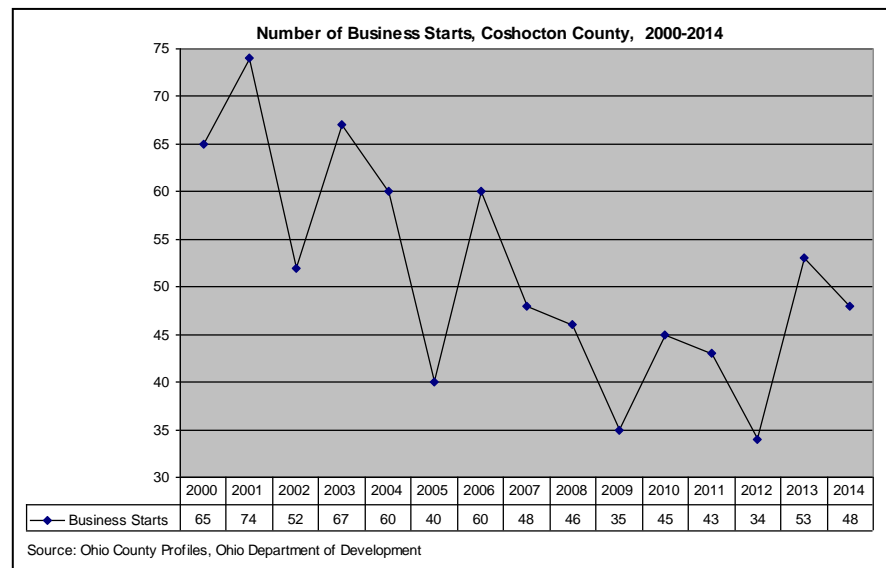
Employers and Businesses

Active Businesses and Business Starts in Coshocton County

Coshocton County has experienced a significant decline in number of active businesses from 2000 to 2014. The year with the greatest number of active businesses for this time period was 2003 when there were 686. From that peak year through 2014 there was a decrease of 18.2%.



As would be expected there was fluctuation in the number of new businesses starting in Coshocton County each year during the period 2000-2014, with as many as 74 in 2001 and as few as 34 in 2012. The median number of business starts annually during this time period was 51.



Major Coshocton County Employers

The table to the right lists Coshocton County's top thirteen employers in 2010, in alphabetical order.

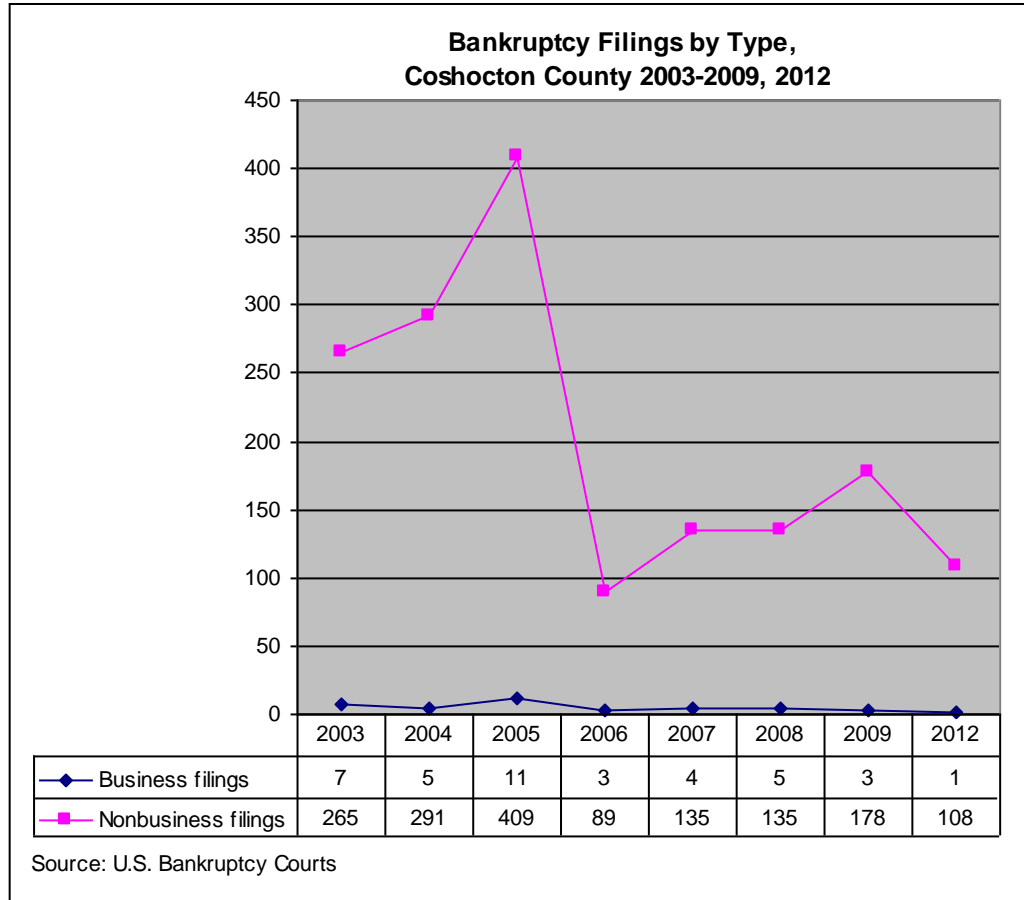
Major Coshocton County Employers - 2010		
Employer	Approx. # Employees	Type of Activity
AK Steel Holding Corp	420	Manufacturing
American Electric Power Co	302	Utility
Annin Flagmakers	150 FT/ 75 PT	Manufacturing
Coshocton City Schools	223	Government
Coshocton County Government	364 FT/ 79 PT	Government
Coshocton County Memorial Hospital	366 FT/ 146 PT	Service
Kraft Foods Inc	450	Manufacturing
McWane/Clow Water Systems	466	Manufacturing
Ohio Central Railroad	200	Transportation
Oxford Mining	450	Mining
Riverview Local Schools	263 FT/ 33PT	Government
RockTenn	222	Manufacturing
Wal-Mart	172 FT/ 116 PT	Retail

Source: Coshocton Port Authority

Bankruptcy

Business and Non-business Bankruptcy Filings in Coshocton County

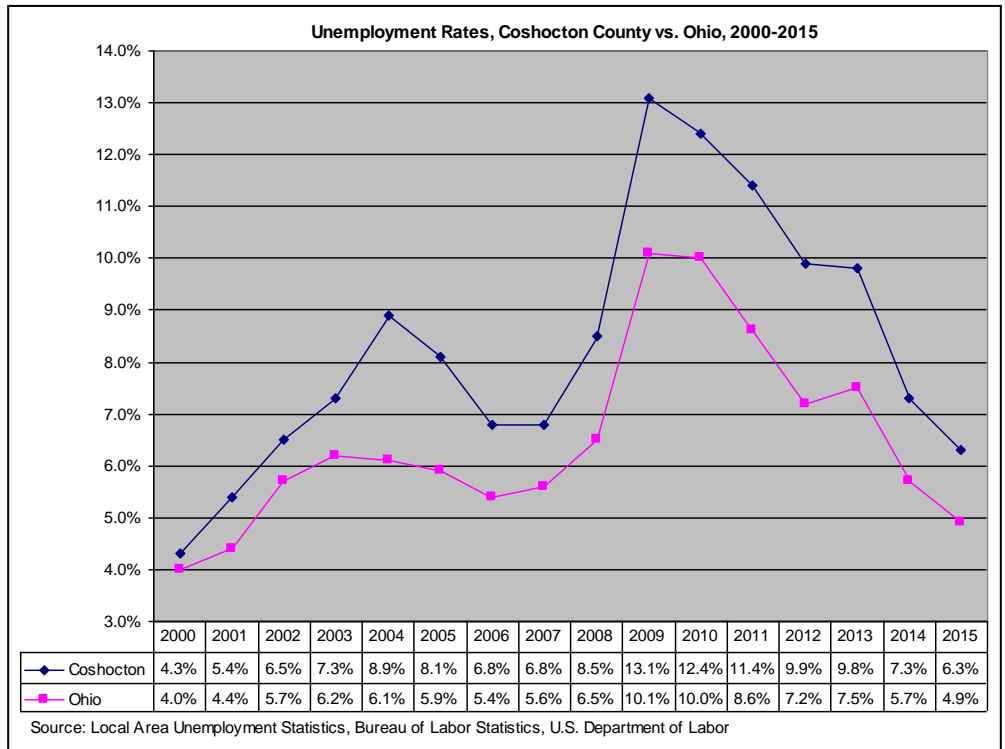
For the time period reported, 2003-2009, and illustrated in the graph below, there was a significant spike in bankruptcy filings in 2005 (420 filings) followed by a marked decline in 2006 (92 filings). Early in 2005 citizens were made aware of a new law, The Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection 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. For the next year for which data was available, 2012, a decline in filings is shown.



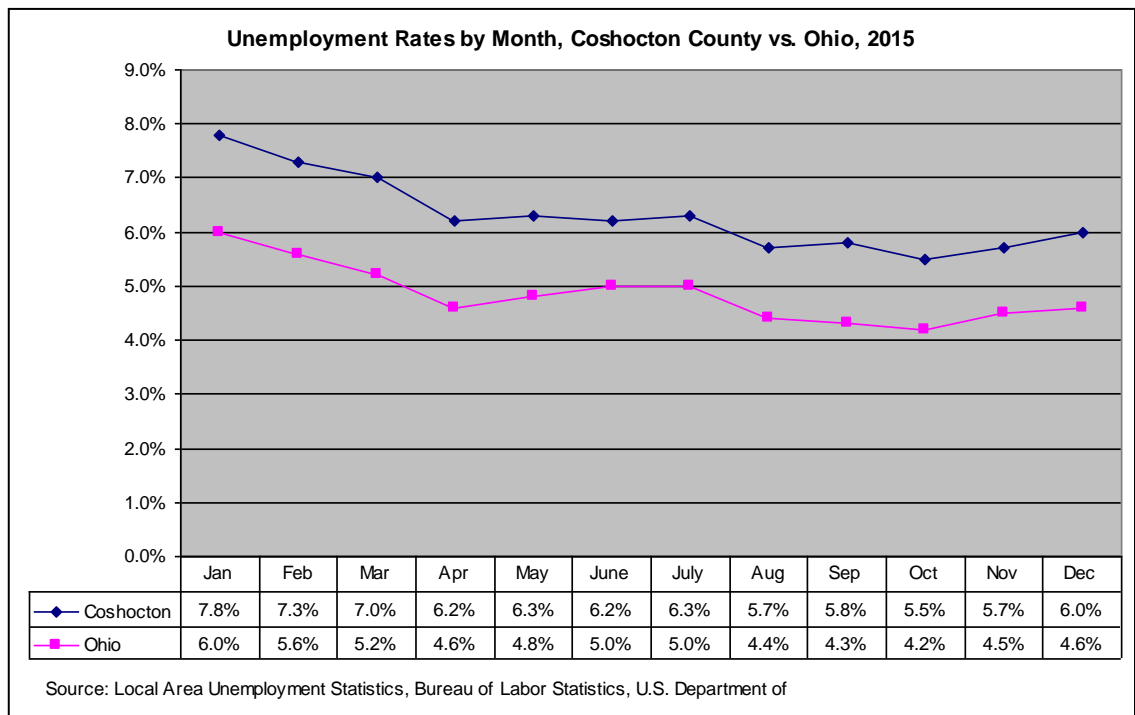
Unemployment

Unemployment Rates for Coshocton County and Ohio

Comparing 2000 to 2015, unemployment rates were higher in both Coshocton County and in Ohio. As illustrated in the accompanying chart, there was a dramatic increase, peaking in 2009 followed by a steady decline in the ensuing five years. In 2015, Coshocton County ranked 24th in all Ohio counties for its rate of unemployment.



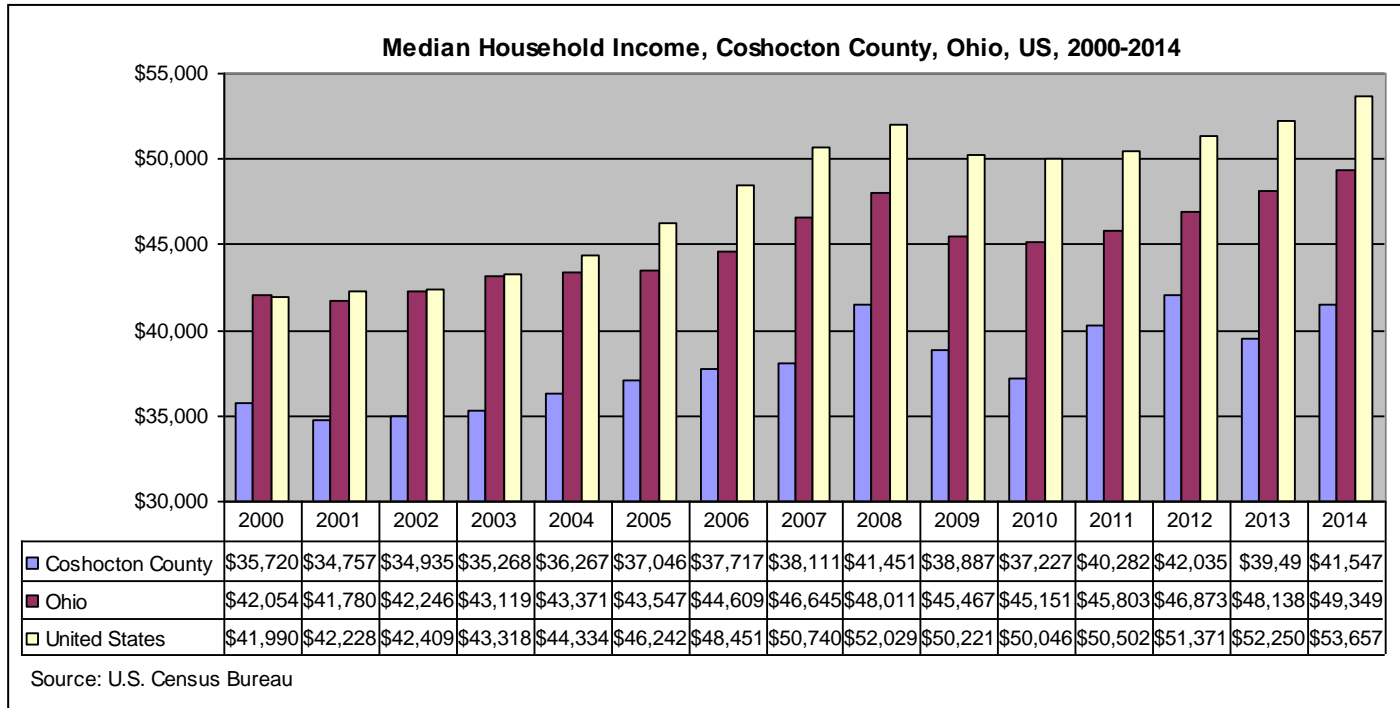
The chart below illustrates nearly parallel trend lines when comparing Coshocton County and Ohio unemployment rates by month for 2015.



Income and Economic Status

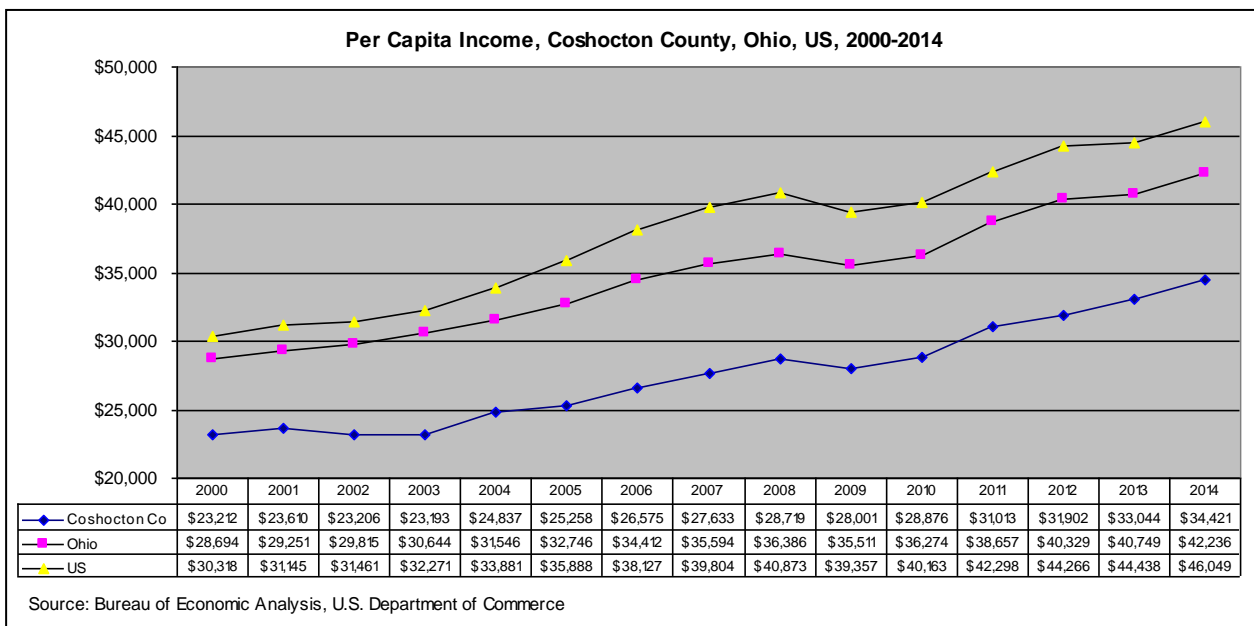
Household Income for Coshocton County, Ohio, US

The median income for households in the US increased by 27.8% from \$41,990 in 2000 to \$53,657 in 2014. In Ohio, income increased 17.3% and in Coshocton County the increase was 16.3% 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 2014 the average Coshocton County household income was \$12,110 less than for the US overall.



Per Capita Income in Coshocton County, Ohio, US

From 2000 to 2014 per capita income in Coshocton County increased from \$23,212 to \$34,421, an increase of 48.3%. During the same time frame, there was a 47.2% increase in Ohio, and 51.9% increase in national incomes. In 2014, the per capita income for the US was 33.8% greater than for Coshocton County.



Federal Poverty Level Thresholds

Federal Poverty Levels for 2014

Size of family unit	Related children under 18 years								
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight +
One person									
Under 65 years	\$12,316								
65 years+	\$11,354								
Two people									
Householder under 65 years	\$15,853	\$16,317							
Householder 65 years+	\$14,309	\$16,256							
Three people	\$18,518	\$19,055	\$19,073						
Four people	\$24,418	\$24,817	\$24,008	\$24,091					
Five people	\$29,447	\$29,875	\$28,960	\$28,252	\$27,820				
Six people	\$33,869	\$34,004	\$33,303	\$32,631	\$31,633	\$31,041			
Seven people	\$38,971	\$39,214	\$38,375	\$37,791	\$36,701	\$35,431	\$34,036		
Eight people	\$43,586	\$43,970	\$43,179	\$42,485	\$41,501	\$40,252	\$38,953	\$38,622	
Nine people or more	\$52,430	\$52,685	\$51,984	\$51,396	\$50,430	\$49,101	\$47,899	\$47,601	\$45,768

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

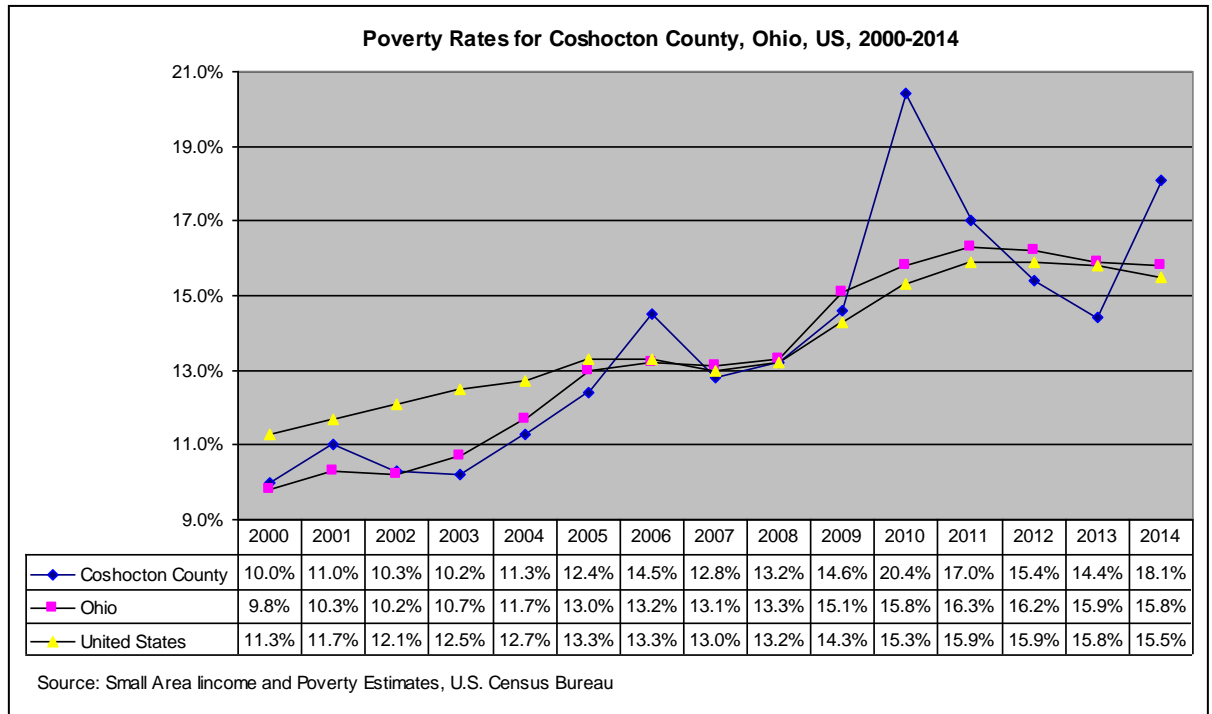
Federal Poverty Levels for 2015

Size of family unit	Related children under 18 years								
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight +
One person									
Under 65 years	\$12,331								
65 years+	\$11,367								
Two people									
Householder under 65 years	\$15,871	\$16,337							
Householder 65 years+	\$14,326	\$16,275							
Three people	\$18,540	\$19,078	\$19,096						
Four people	\$24,447	\$24,847	\$24,036	\$24,120					
Five people	\$29,482	\$29,911	\$28,995	\$28,286	\$27,853				
Six people	\$33,909	\$34,044	\$33,342	\$32,670	\$31,670	\$31,078			
Seven people	\$39,017	\$39,260	\$38,421	\$37,835	\$36,745	\$35,473	\$34,077		
Eight people	\$43,637	\$44,023	\$43,230	\$42,536	\$41,551	\$40,300	\$38,999	\$38,688	
Nine people or more	\$52,493	\$52,747	\$52,046	\$51,457	\$50,490	\$49,159	\$47,956	\$47,658	\$45,822

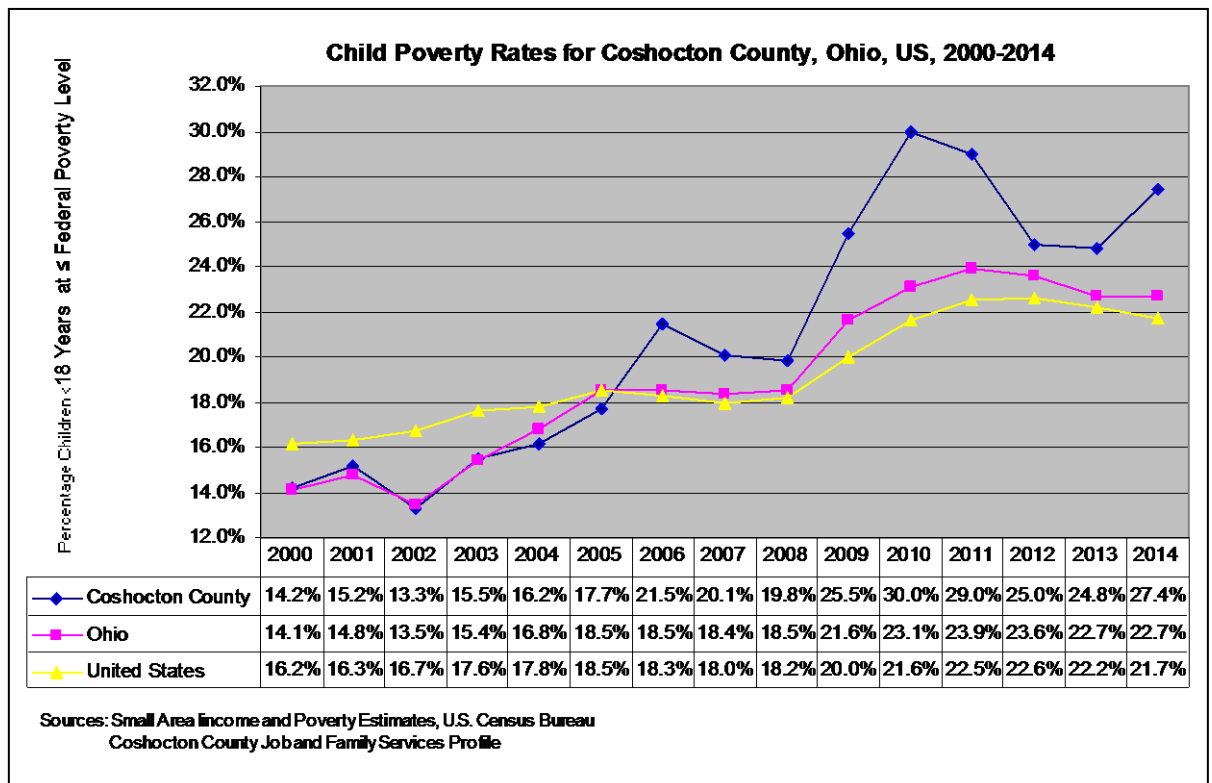
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

As illustrated on the accompanying graph, Coshocton County poverty rates have had greater fluctuations over the past 15 years than state or national trends.



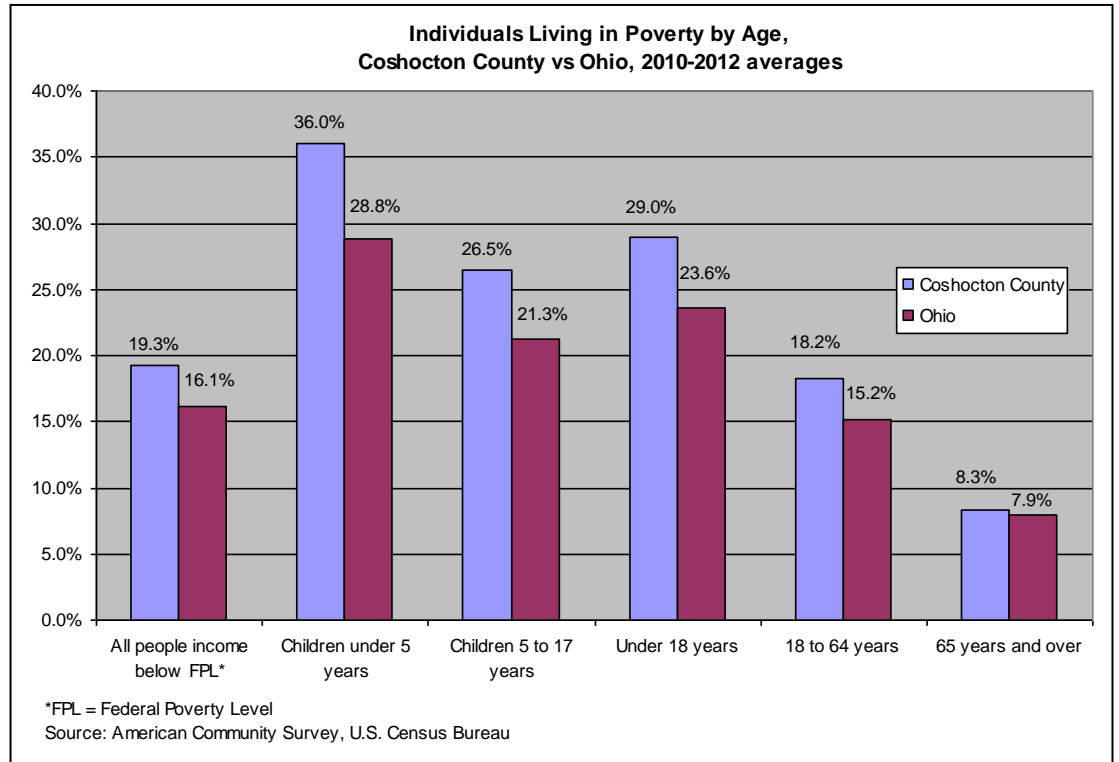
The percentage of children in Coshocton County living in poverty increased by 93% from 2000 to 2014. This is a considerably higher rate than for the state or nation and somewhat higher than the 81% increase in poverty for all the county's population during the same time frame.



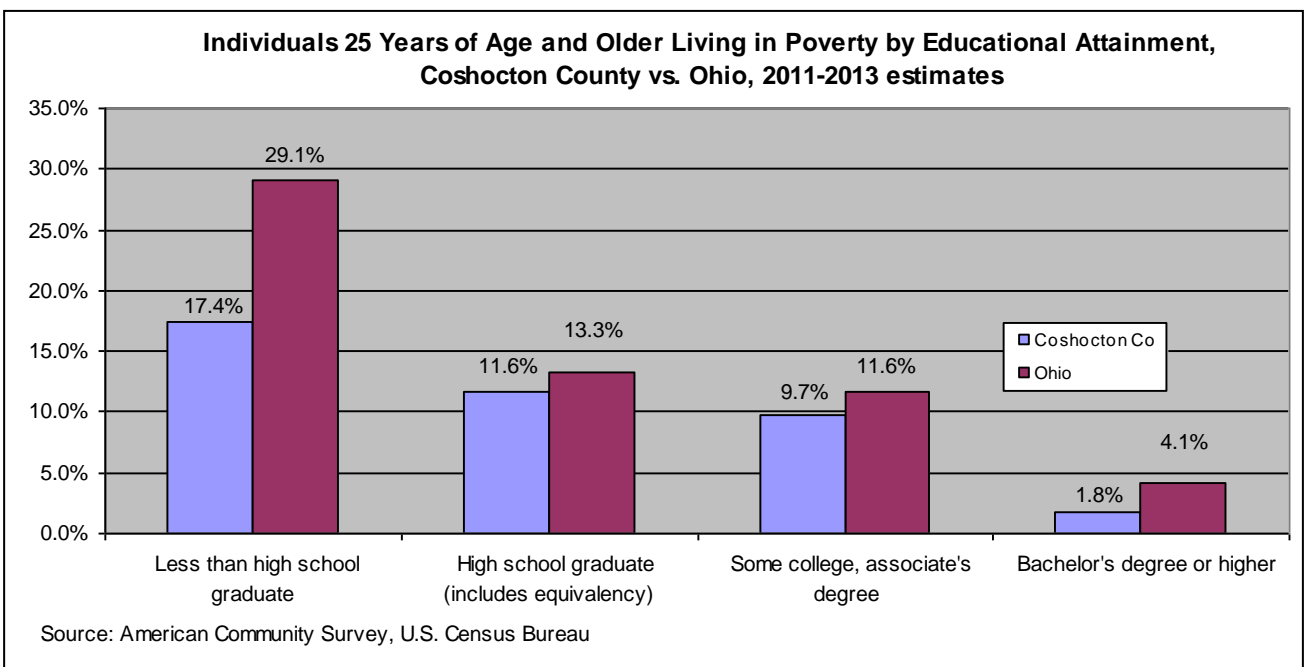
Individuals Living in Poverty in Coshocton and Ohio

Averaging statistics for 2010-2012, it can be seen that children under five years were the most likely to be living below the Federal Poverty Level in Coshocton County and Ohio, with significant disparity between county and state percentages for this age category. The least likely age group to be living in poverty was people 65 years and over.

Note: charts with Federal Poverty Level thresholds for 2014 and 2015 are shown on page 26.

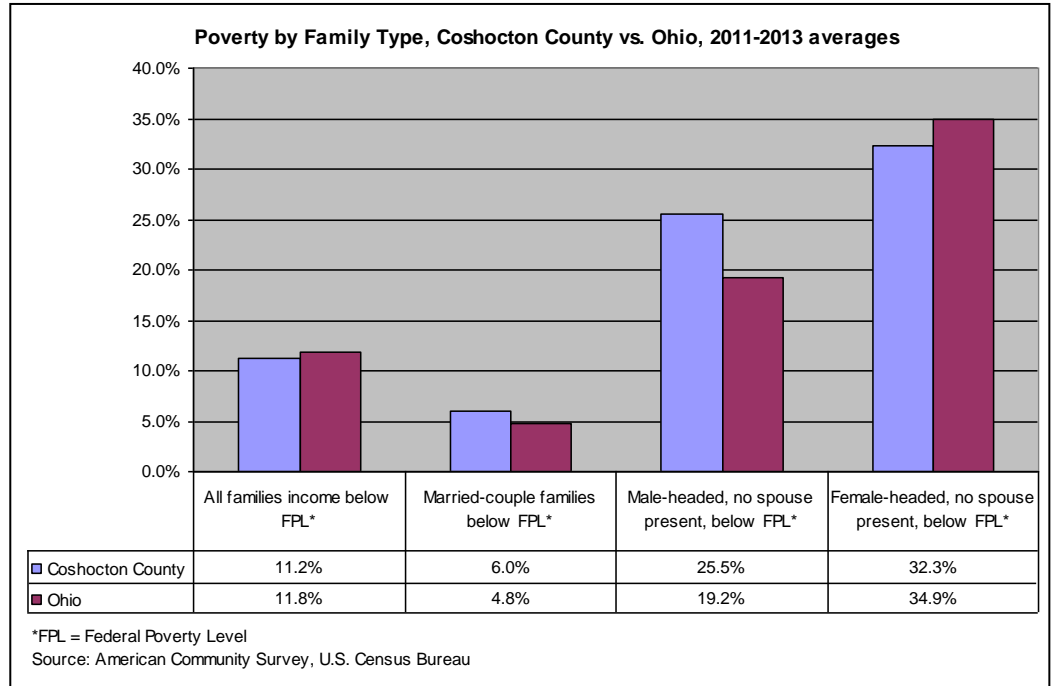


Nearly one-fifth of Coshocton County residents ages 25 and older were found to be living in poverty if they had not completed high school during the years 2011-2013. Likelihood of living in poverty was similar for County residents and Ohio residents. Without consideration for educational attainment, 10.8% of all Coshocton County residents of this age group, and 12.1% of Ohio residents, were living in poverty during these years.

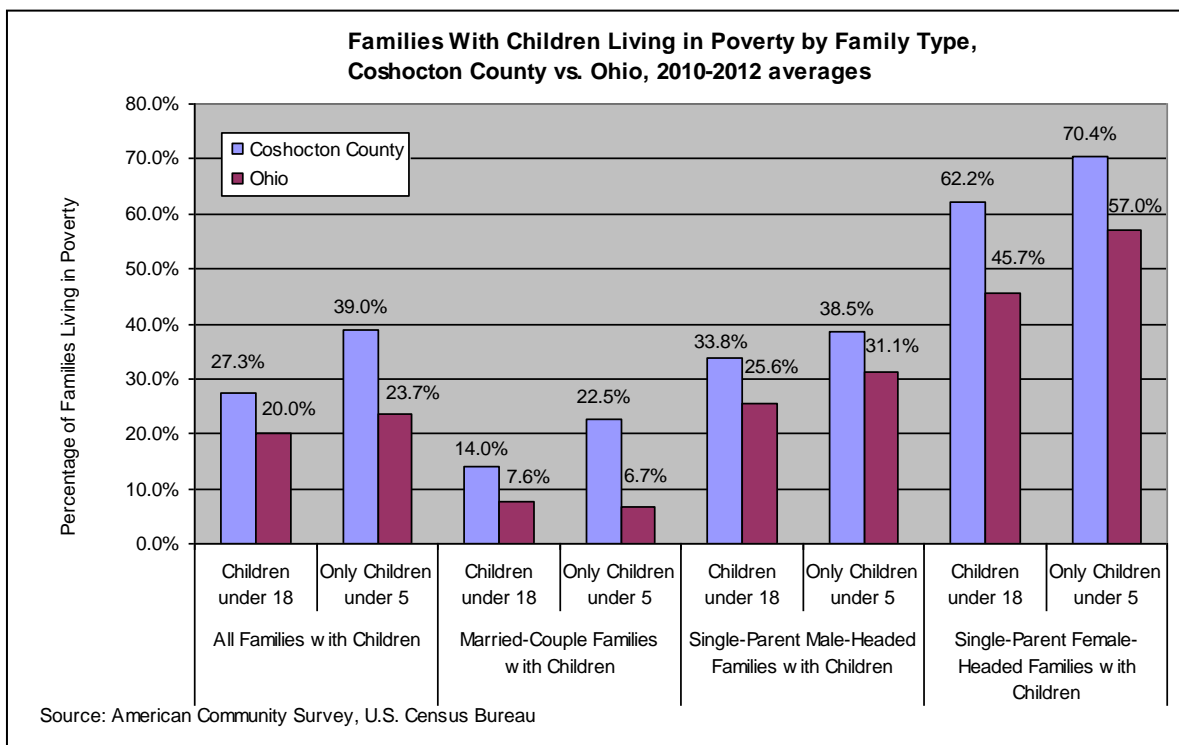


Families Living in Poverty in Coshocton County and Ohio

For all families living below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) in 2011-2013, both in Coshocton County and in Ohio, married-couple families comprised the smallest percentage. Families headed by a single person were much more likely to be living in poverty. Refer to page 26 for FPL thresholds.

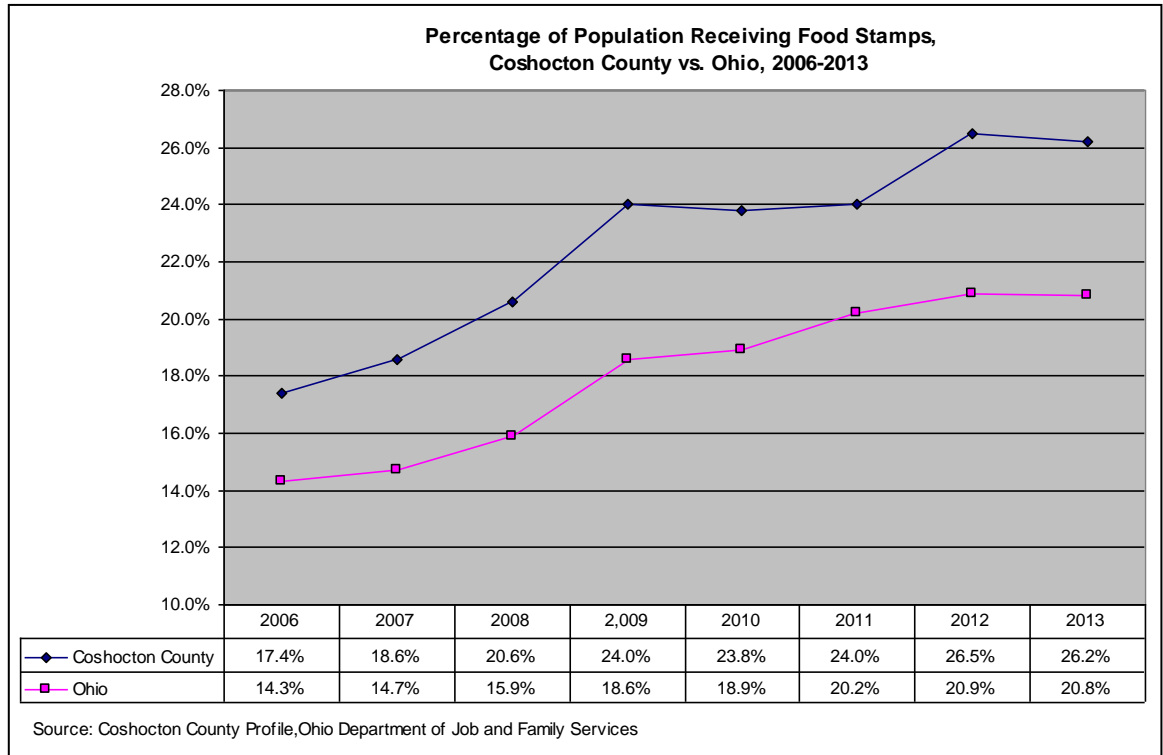


The graph below uses the same family type categories as the previous chart, but includes additional data regarding living in poverty when children are present in the home: 15.3% of all families in Coshocton County were living in poverty, but the percentage nearly doubled with children under 18 years of age in the home. Families with children under age five and headed by a single parent were much more likely to be living in poverty than married-couple families. Coshocton County had a significantly greater percentage of single-parent families in poverty than did Ohio.

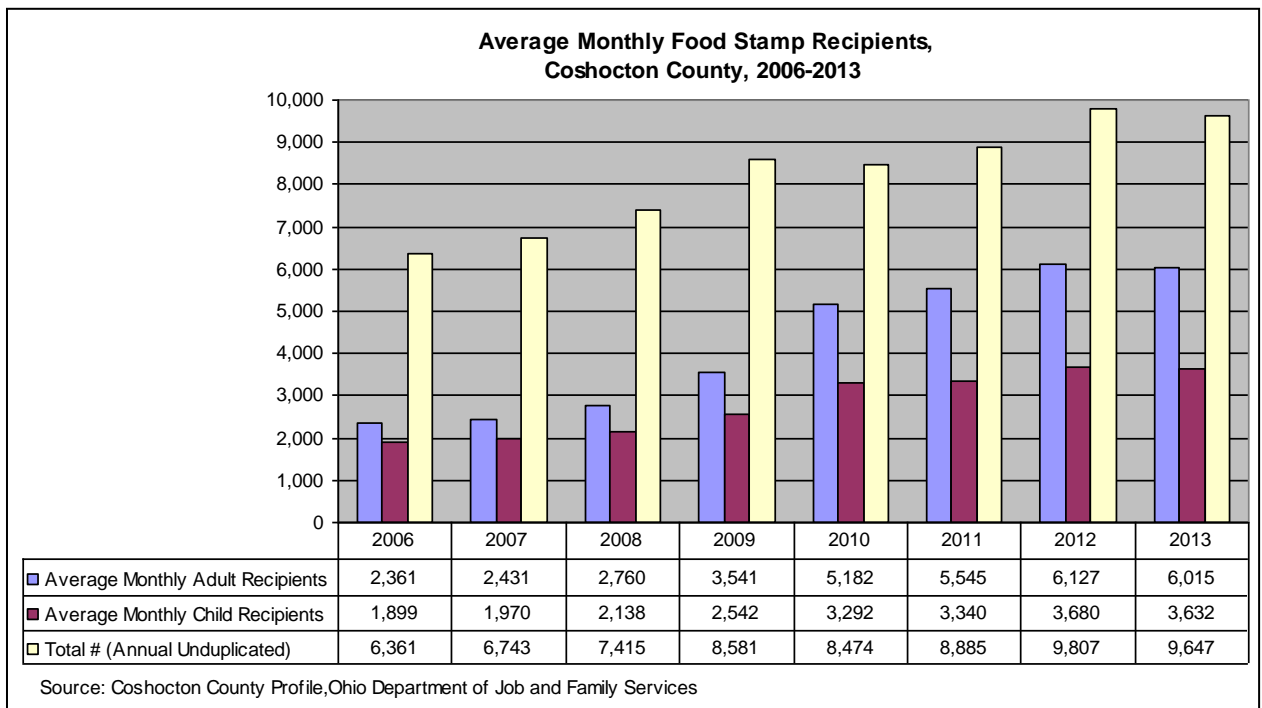


Population Receiving Food Stamps

The percentage of Coshocton County residents receiving food stamps has paralleled that of the state for the eight years illustrated in the chart below, with county rates consistently 4% higher.

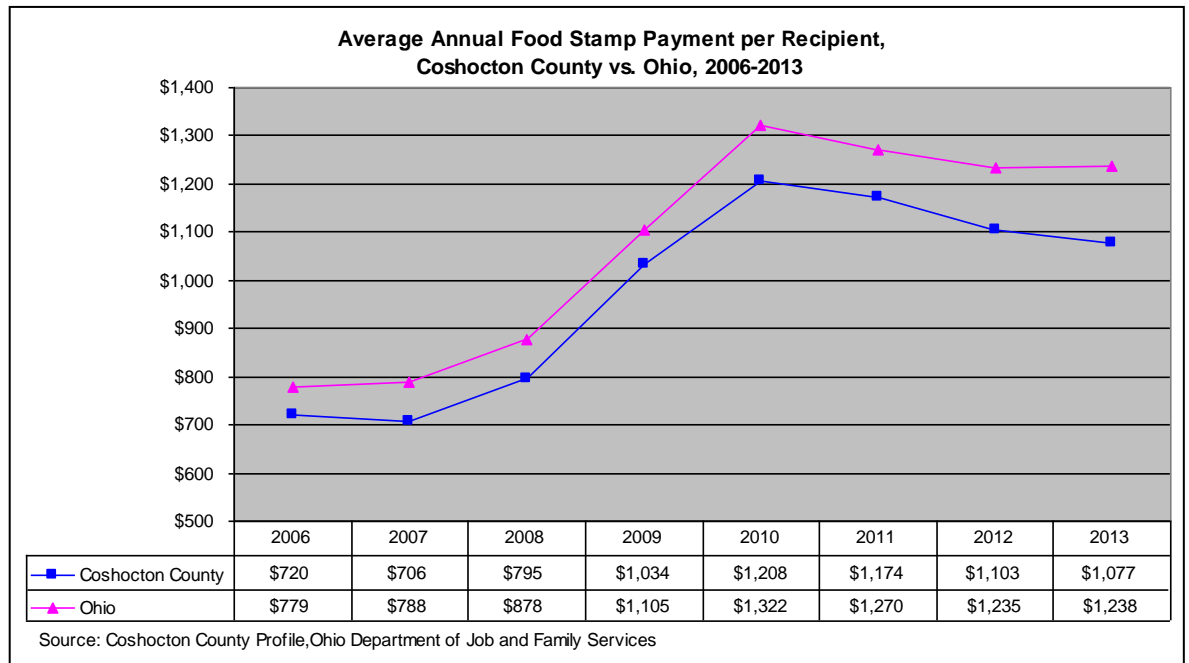


The total unduplicated number of food stamp recipients in Coshocton County per year increased by 51.7% from 2006 to 2013.



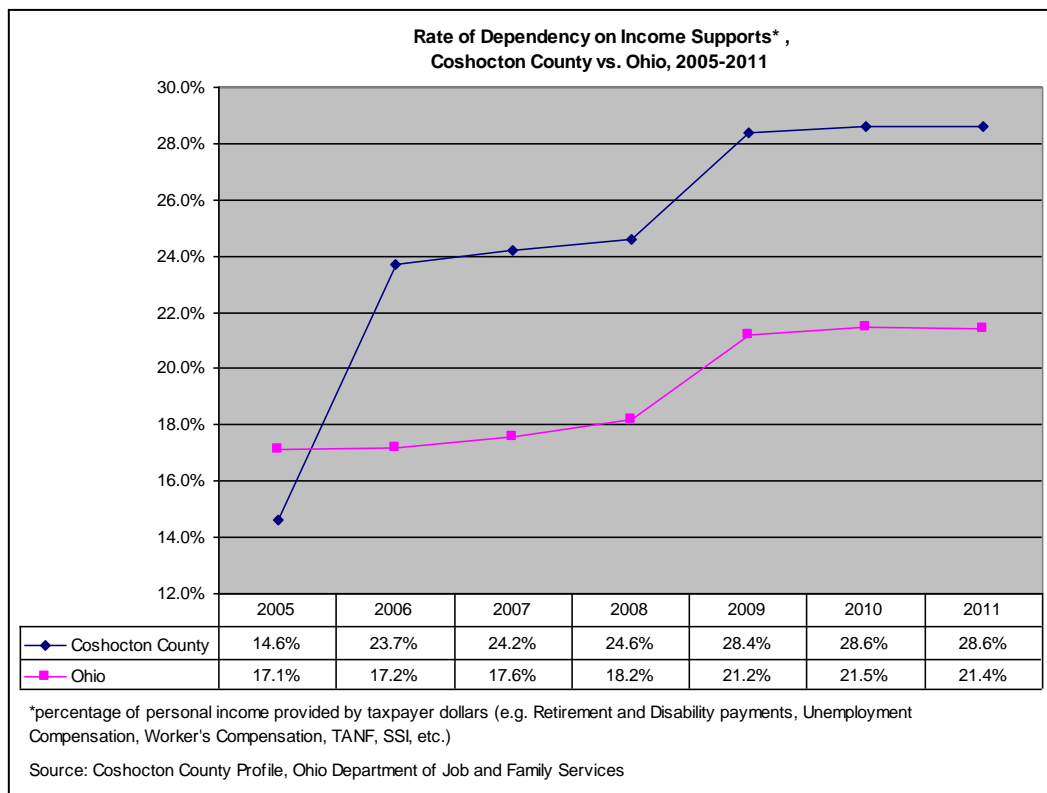
Food Stamp Payments

There was a significant increase in food stamp payments per recipient from 2006 to 2013 for both Coshocton County (50%) and Ohio (59%). For each of the years reported, the average annual amount of food stamps received throughout Ohio was slightly more than in Coshocton County..



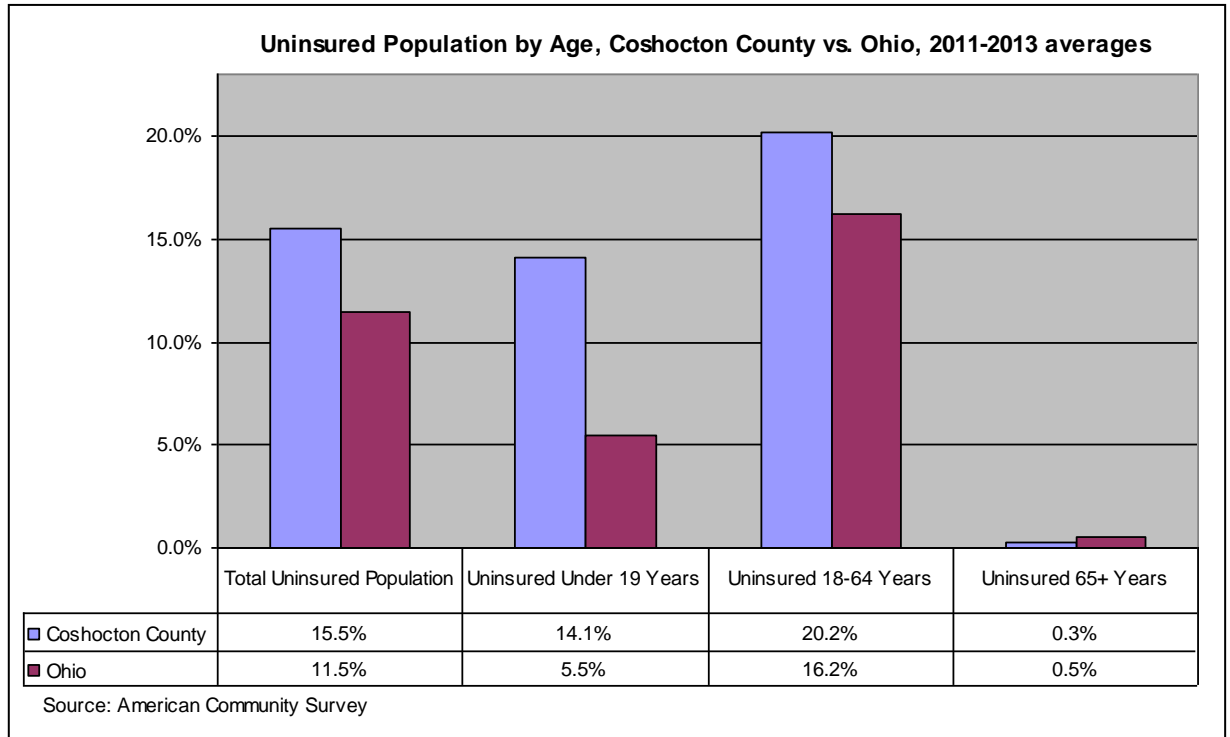
Dependency on Economic Supports

The rate of dependency on government-funded income (as footnoted in the chart below) was significantly higher for Coshocton County residents than for the state for most of the time span from 2005 to 2011.



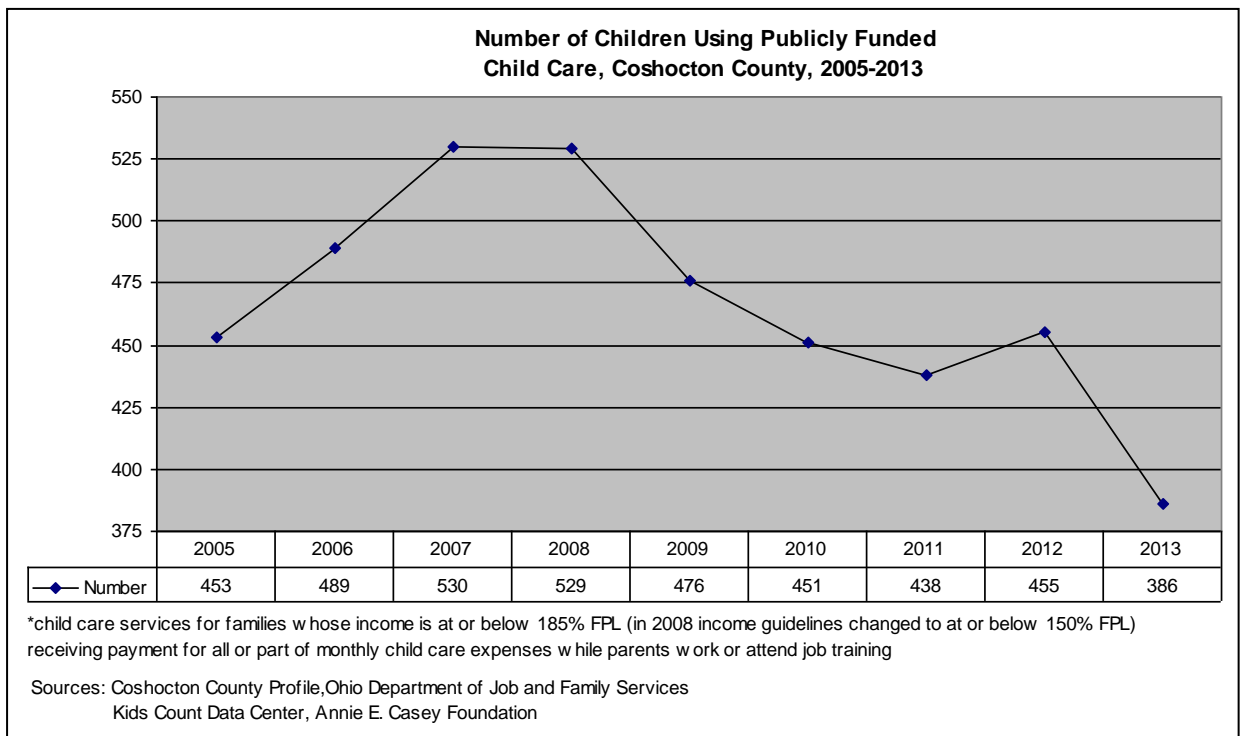
Medically Uninsured Population in Coshocton County and Ohio

Coshocton County residents were more likely to lack health insurance in 2011-2013 than were Ohio residents overall.



Children in Publicly Funded Child Care

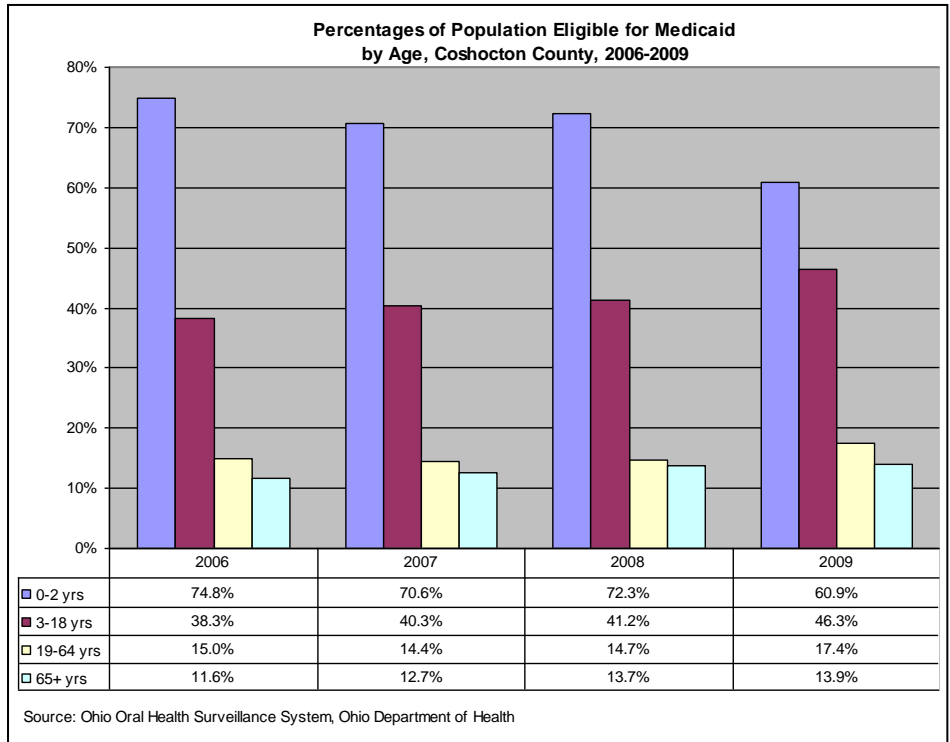
The decrease in income guidelines in 2008 for family eligibility to receive public funds to subsidize child care, and the loss of jobs in the private sector in Coshocton County (particularly evident between 2008-2010) likely account for the decrease in number of children using publicly funded child care.



Medicaid

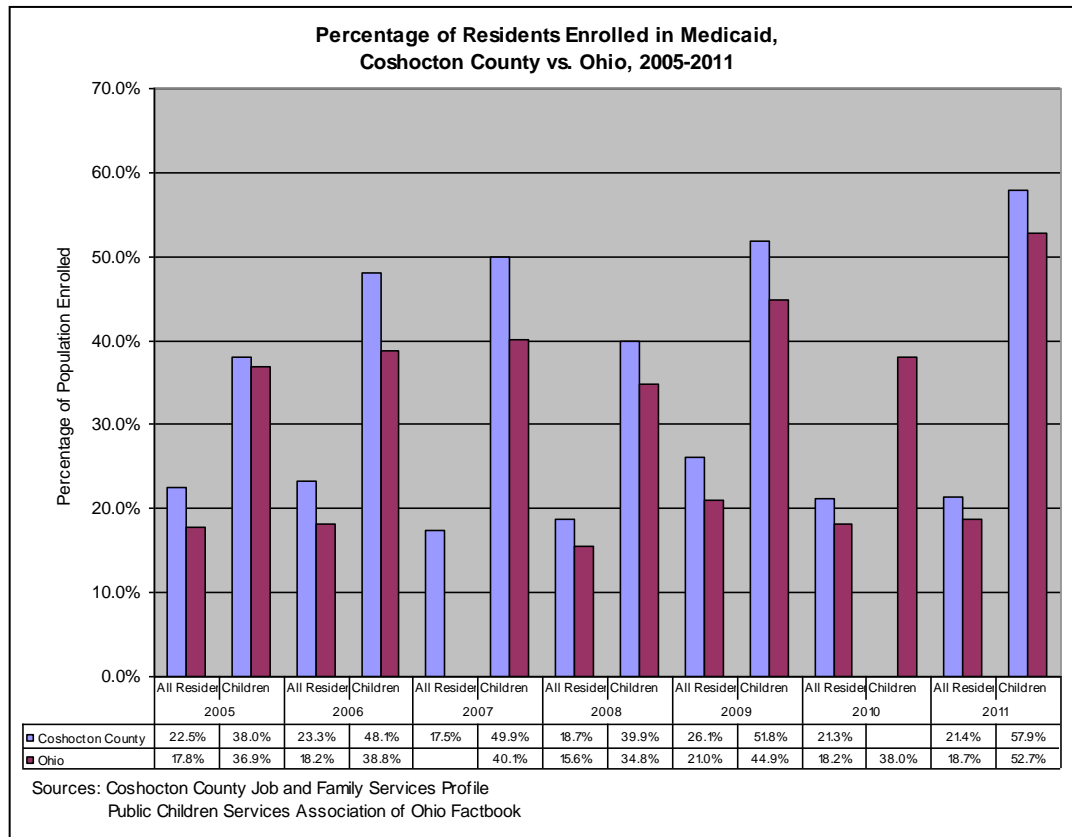
Medicaid Eligibles in Coshocton County

There was very little change in numbers of Medicaid eligible persons in Coshocton County in the four years reported, 2006-2009. The age group with the overwhelming percentage of eligibles was 0-2 years with a range from 60-75% of that population eligible to receive Medicaid coverage.



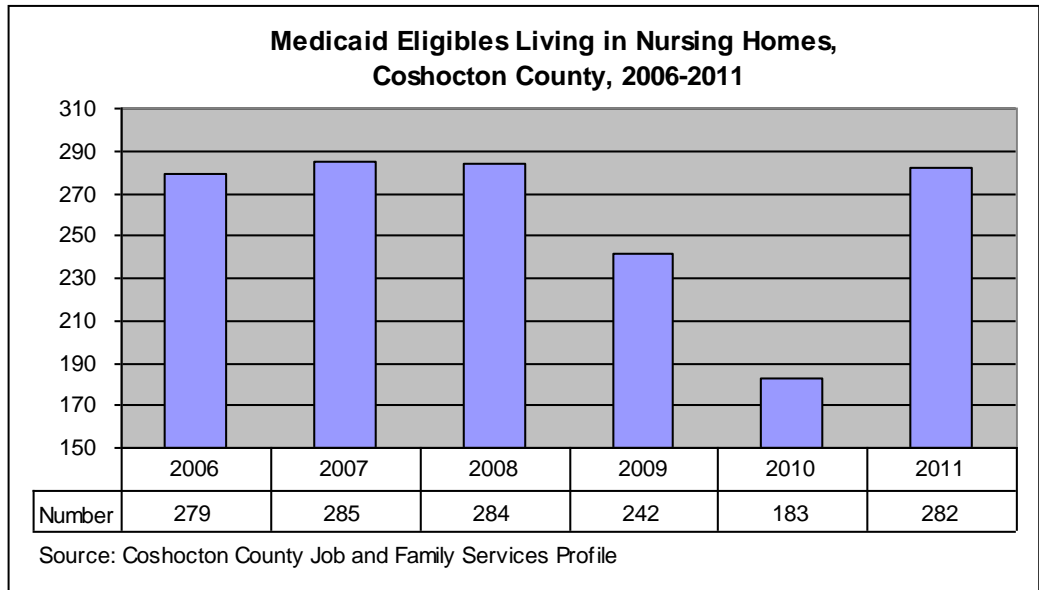
Residents Enrolled in Medicaid in Coshocton County and Ohio

Coshocton County has maintained a higher percentage of residents enrolled in Medicaid than Ohio for all the years 2005 to 2011, with 2011 having the highest rate of Medicaid enrollment, both in Coshocton County and in Ohio.



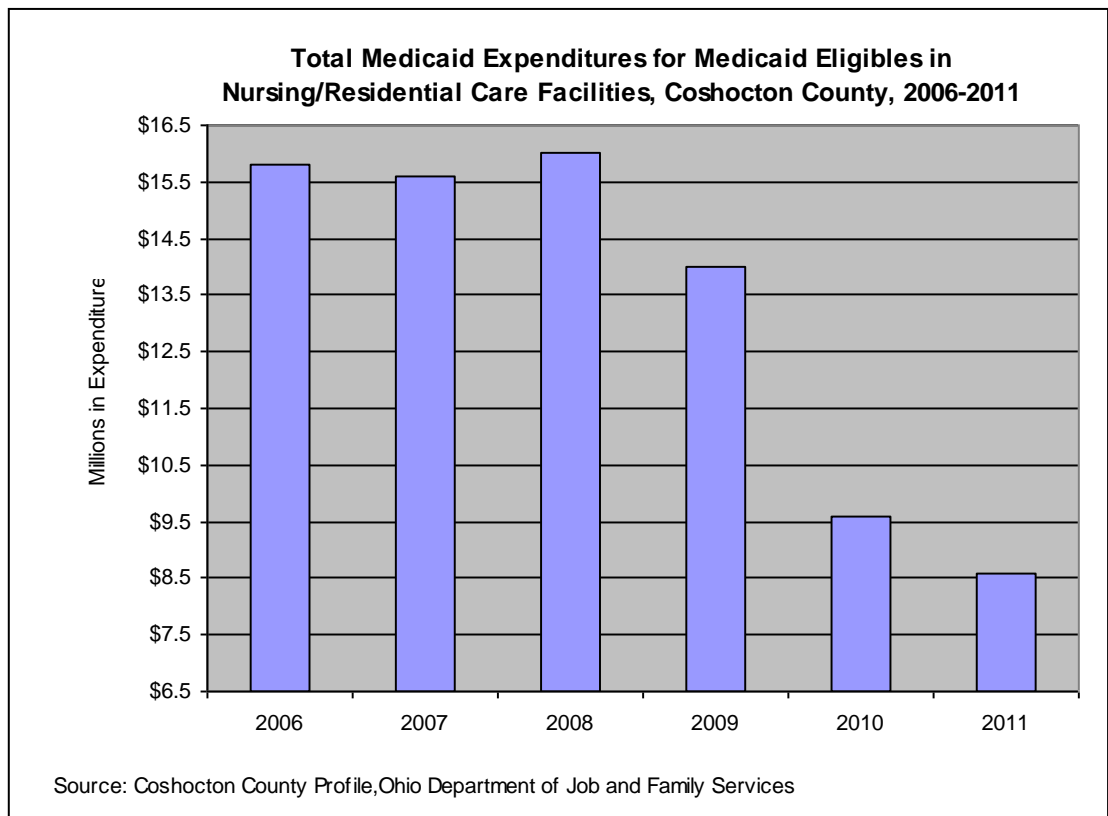
Nursing Home Residents Covered by Medicaid

The number of nursing home residents who were covered by Medicaid was consistent from 2006-2008, decreased in 2009 and 2010, then returned to the higher numbers in 2011.



Expenditures for Nursing/Residential Care Facility Residents Covered by Medicaid

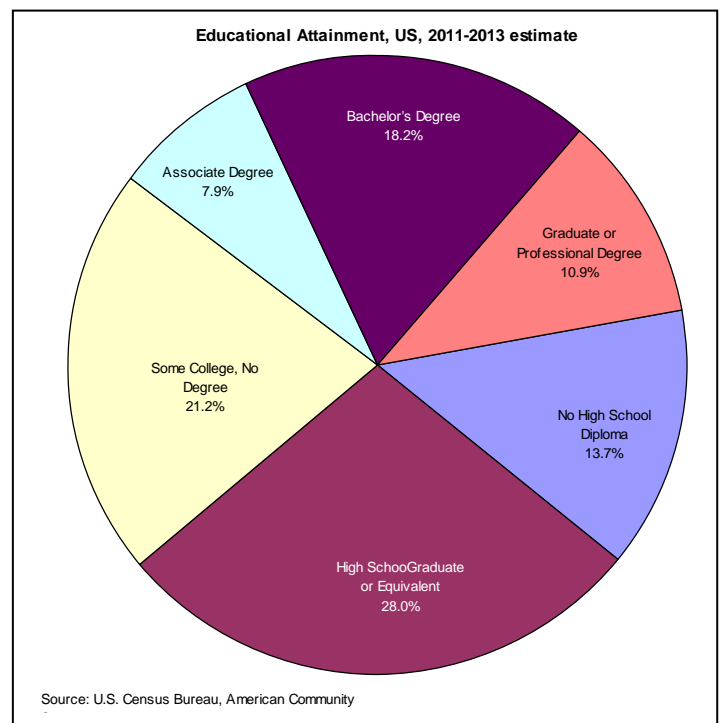
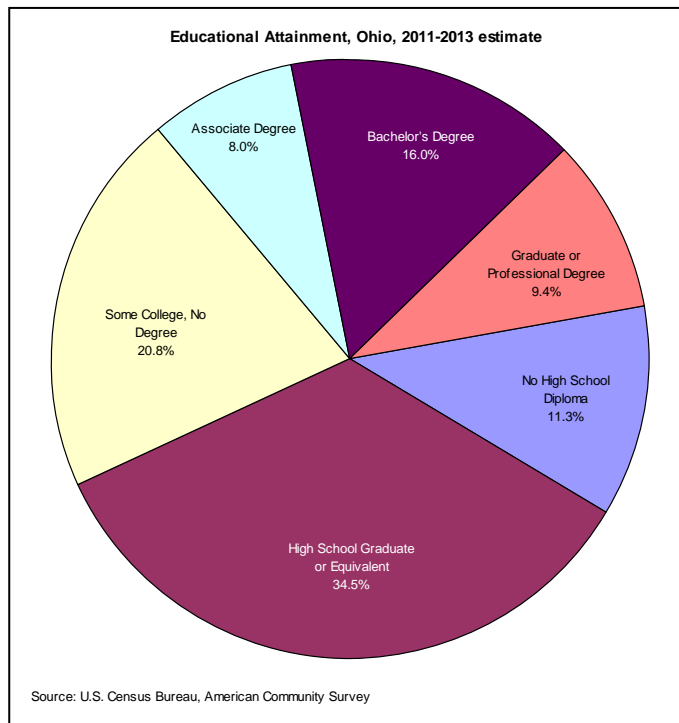
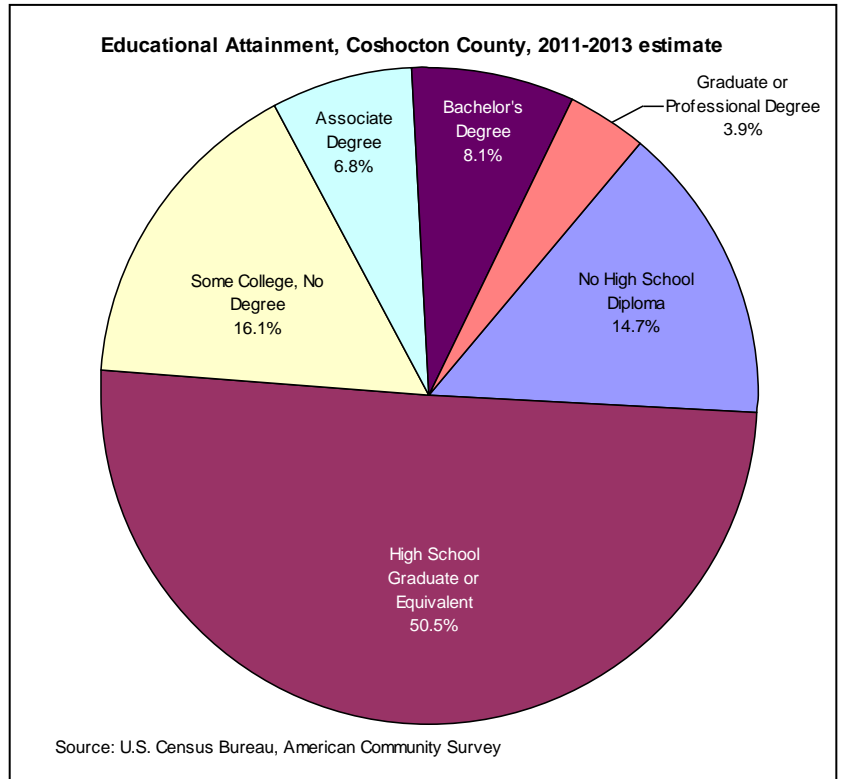
As would be expected, the total Medicaid costs for nursing home/residential care facility residents decreased in 2009 and again in 2010, in tandem with the decrease in number of residents covered. Unexpectedly, total expenditures decreased dramatically in 2011 while number of residents increased. A possible explanation could be shorter stays in facilities. The total expenditure decrease between 2006 and 2011 was 45.6%.



Educational Profile

Educational Attainment for Coshocton County, Ohio, US Residents

For the population who were 25 years of age and older during the years 2011-2013, 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, 34.9% in Coshocton County, 54.2% in Ohio and 58.2% in the US were in this category.



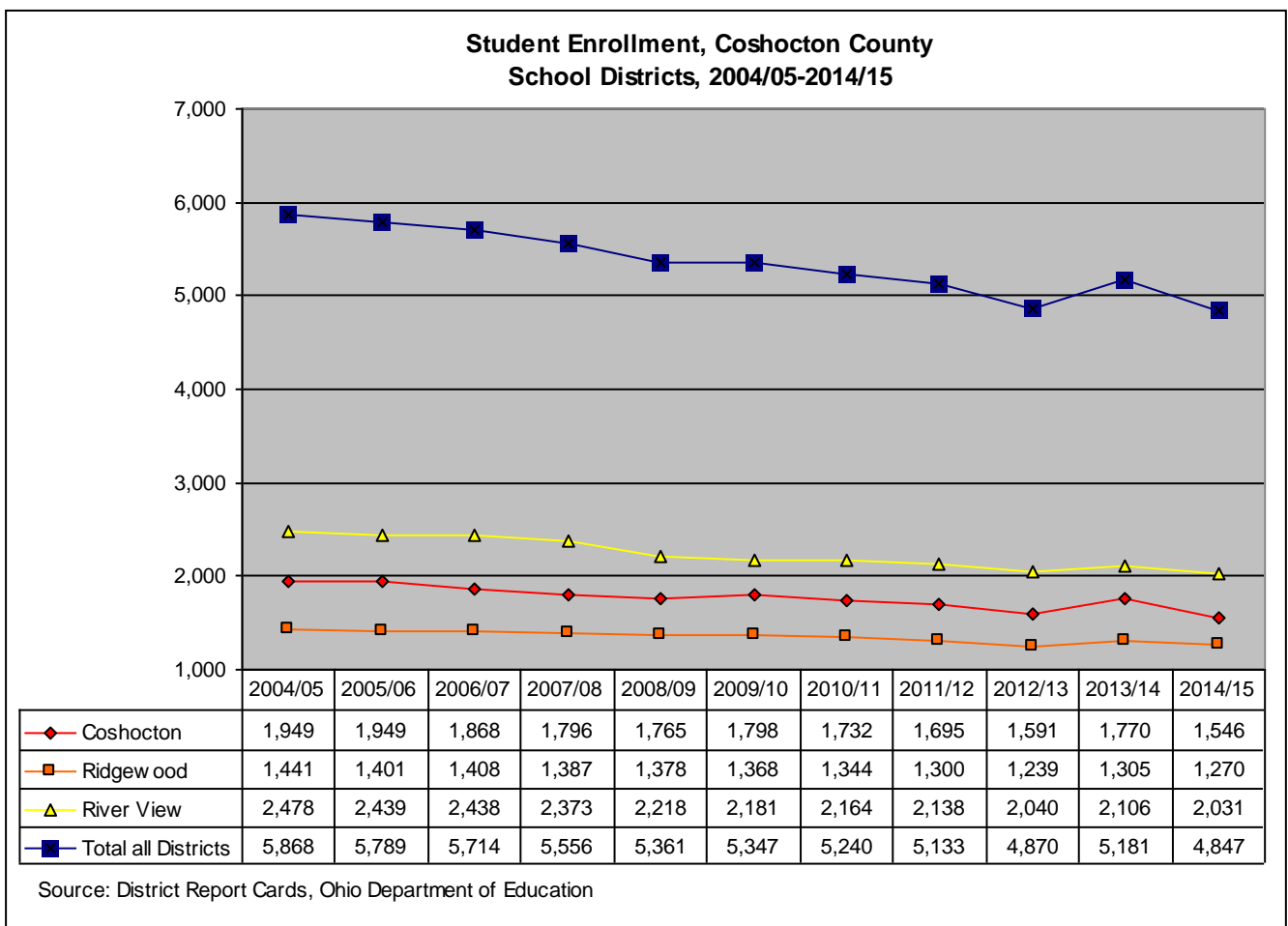
School District Report Cards

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

Enrollment, Attendance and Performance

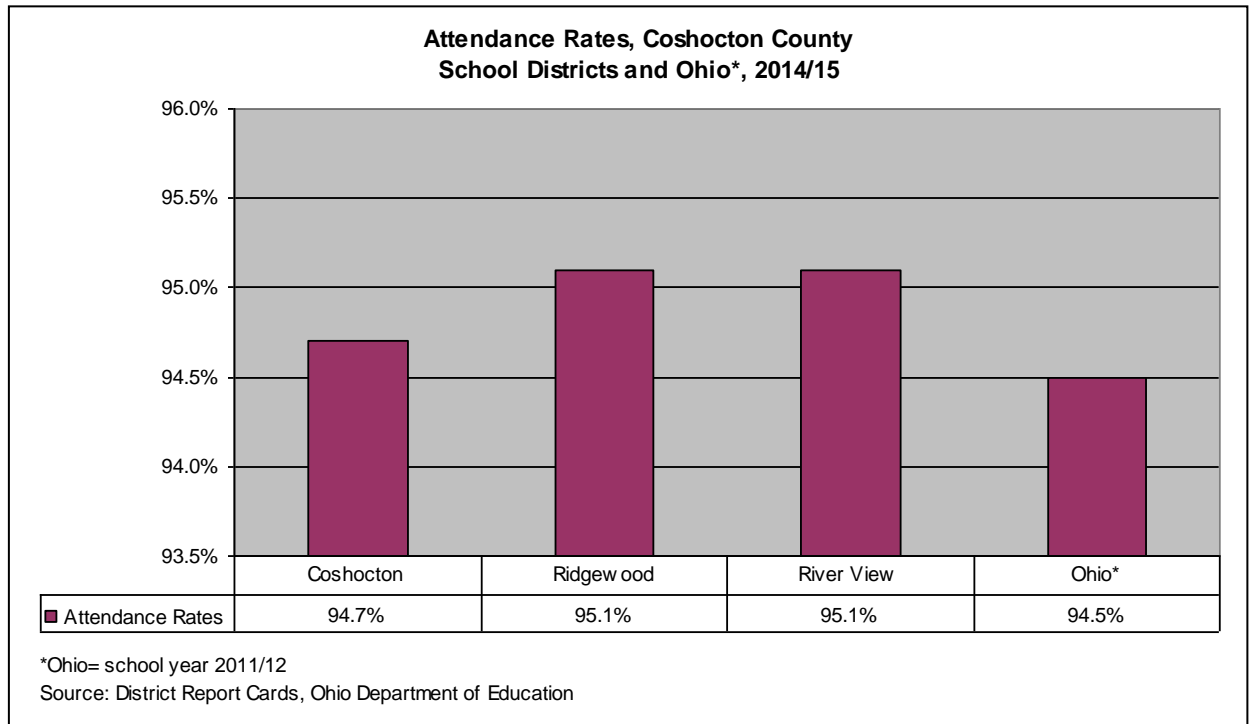
Student Enrollment for Coshocton County Schools

As would be expected, the declining and aging population of Coshocton County in the past decade is reflected in enrollment numbers for all the county public schools. Overall, there was a decrease in student enrollment of 17.4% from school year 2004/05 to 2014/15. Coshocton City School District experienced the greatest decline in this time period of 20.7% followed by River View Local School District's decline of 18.0%. Ridgewood Local School District's enrollment decreased by 11.9%



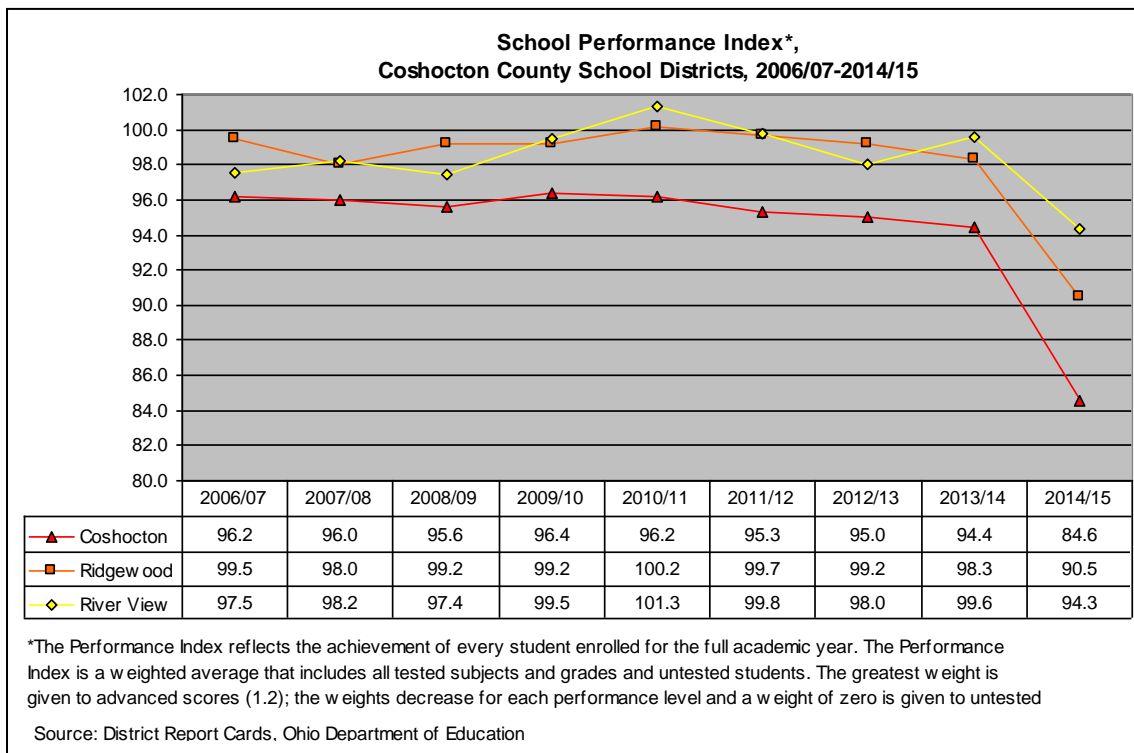
Attendance Rates for Coshocton County and Ohio Schools

All Coshocton County public schools compared favorably with Ohio schools in their attendance rates for the reported school year 2014/15.



School Performance Index

While scores on the School Performance Index were consistently high for all three school districts for school years 2006/07 through 2013/14, all county schools scored significantly lower for the most recent school year reported.

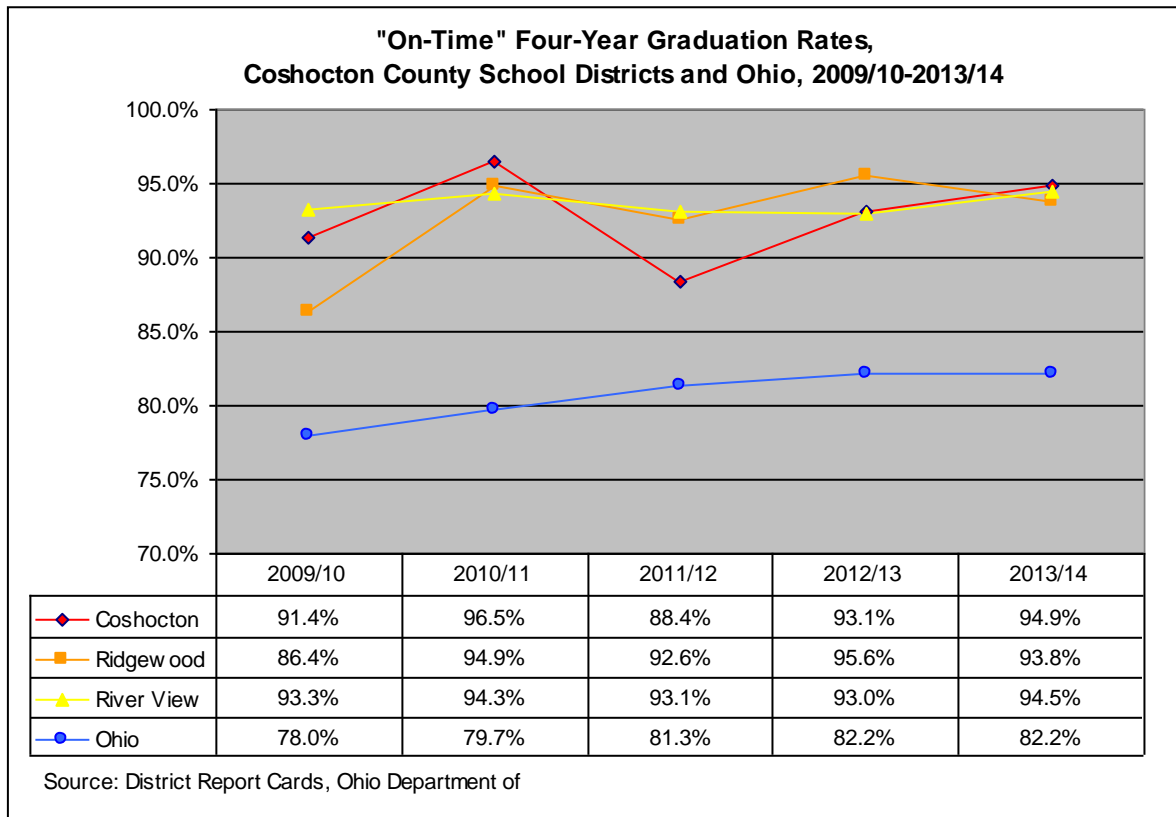


Graduation Rates

In 2008, the U.S. Department of Education issued new regulations requiring all states to begin using a new graduation rate formula to provide more uniform reporting from state to state. The new formula, the “four-year, adjusted cohort graduation rate”, includes only graduates who earn a diploma any time within four years of when they first enter the 9th grade. The rate is adjusted to take into account those students who transfer in or out during the four years. Beginning in 2012, this new rate was the official graduation rate for Ohio and is now used for accountability purposes.

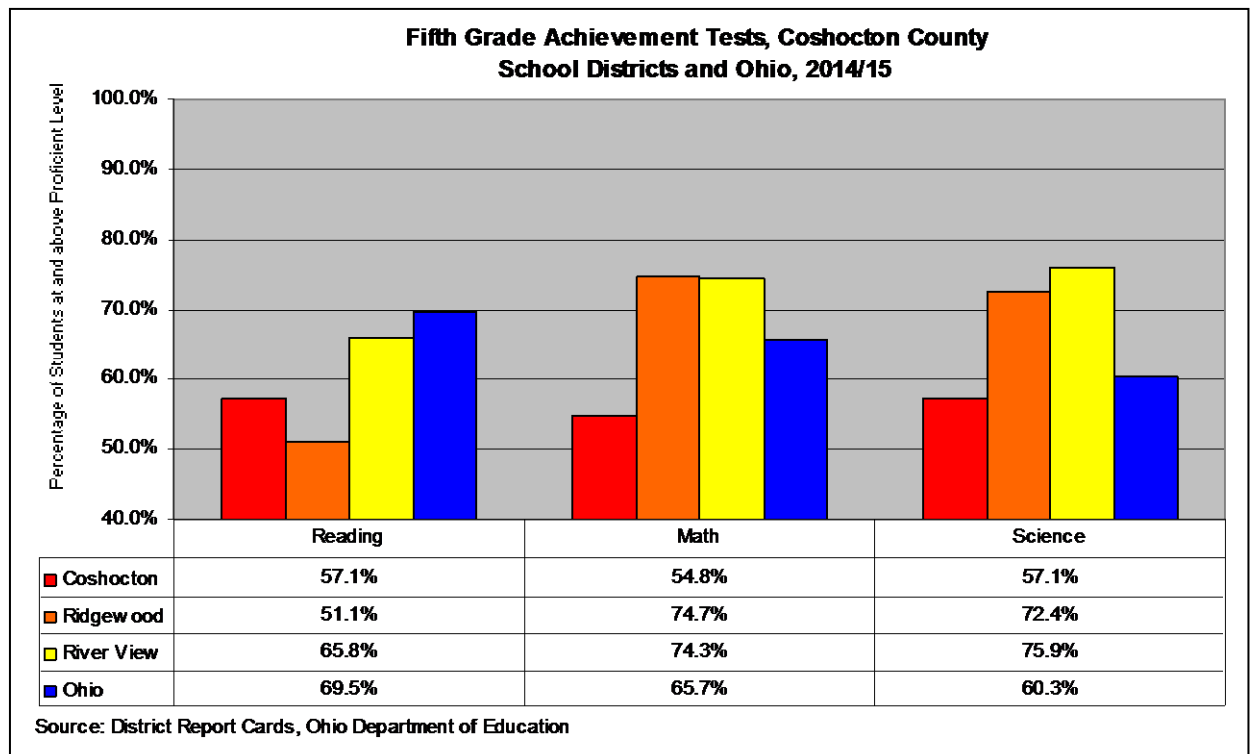
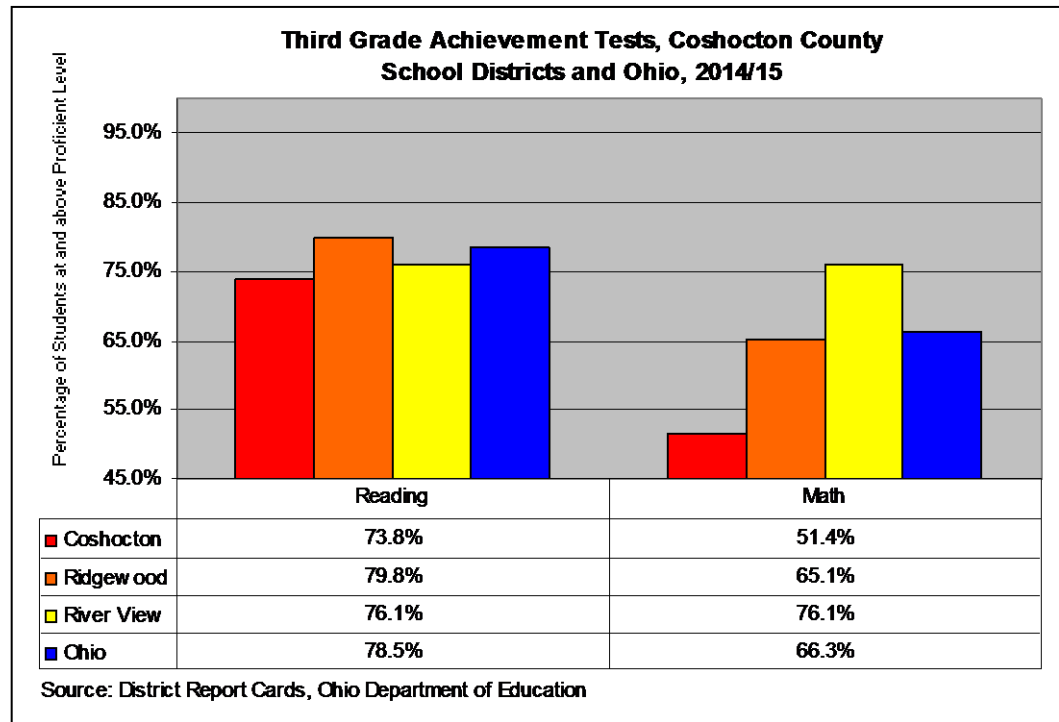
The 2013/14 school year is the fifth year "on-time" graduation rates are available for Ohio schools.

Note: Ohio lags its graduation rate by one year to include summer graduates.

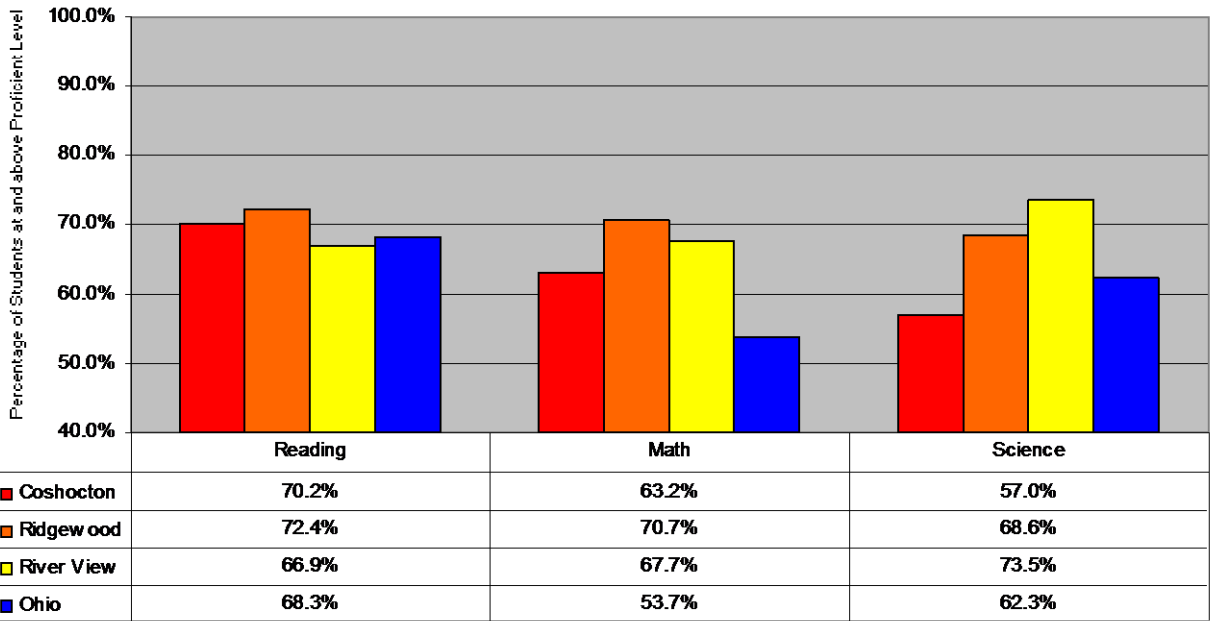


Achievement and Graduation Tests

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 4th, 6th, and 7th graders, and the Ohio Graduation Tests are taken by 10th graders. Results of these tests are not included in this profile, but can be accessed at the Ohio Department of Education website.

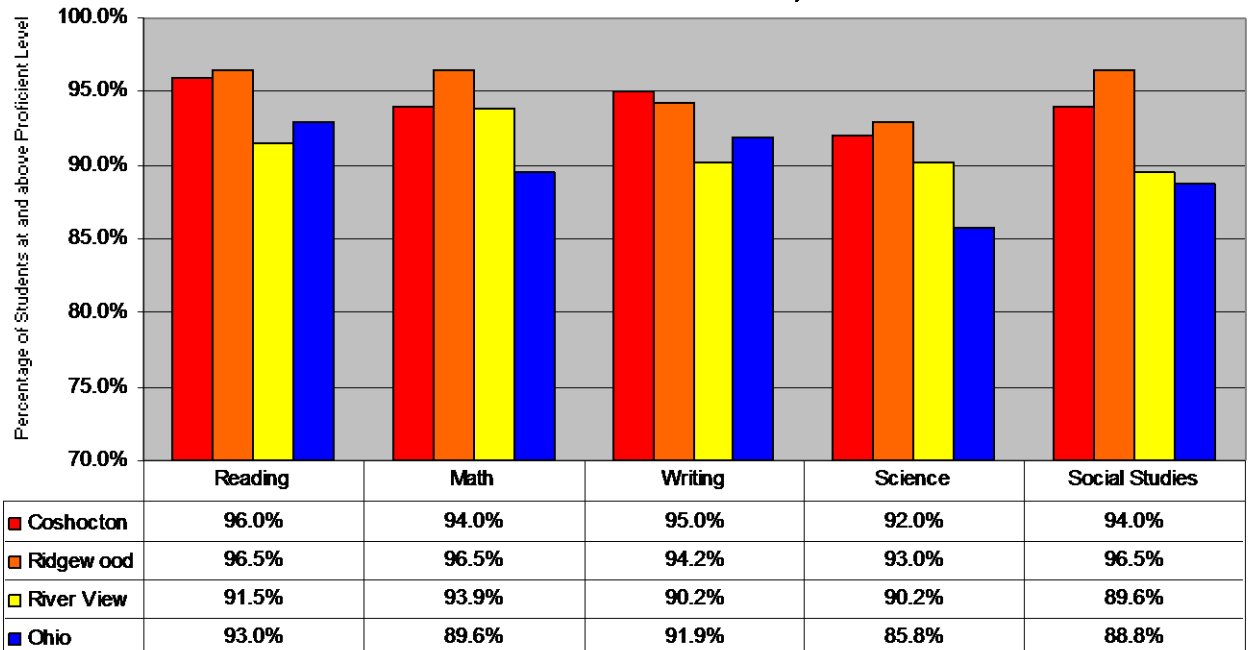


**Eighth Grade Achievement Tests, Coshocton County
School Districts and Ohio, 2014/15**



Source: District Report Cards, Ohio Department of Education

**Graduation Tests (11th Grade), Coshocton County
School Districts and Ohio, 2014/15**



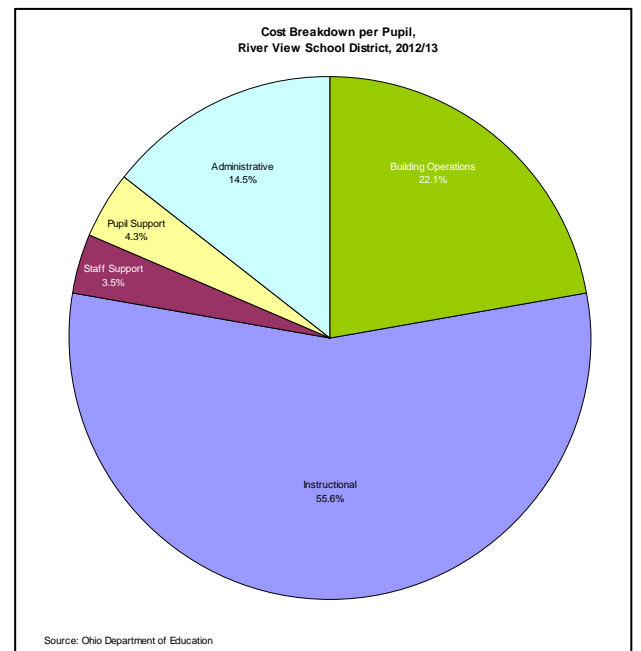
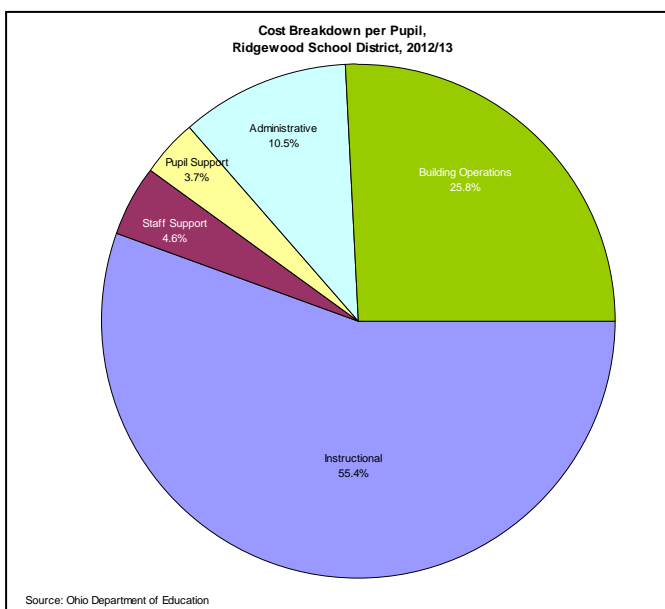
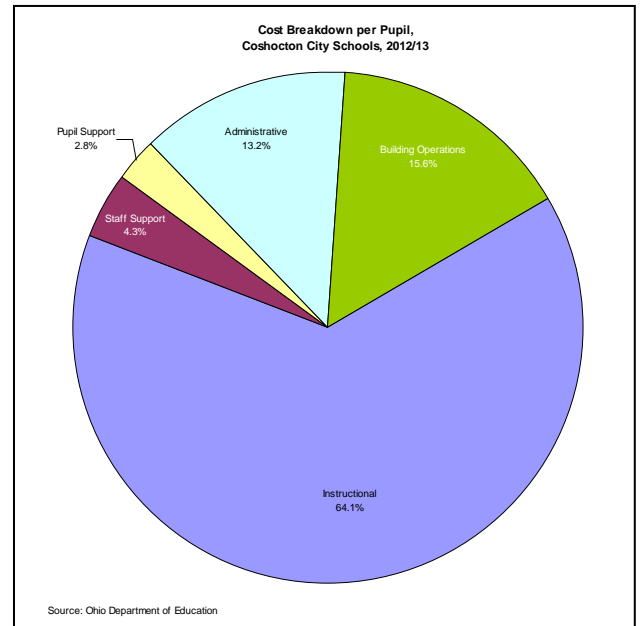
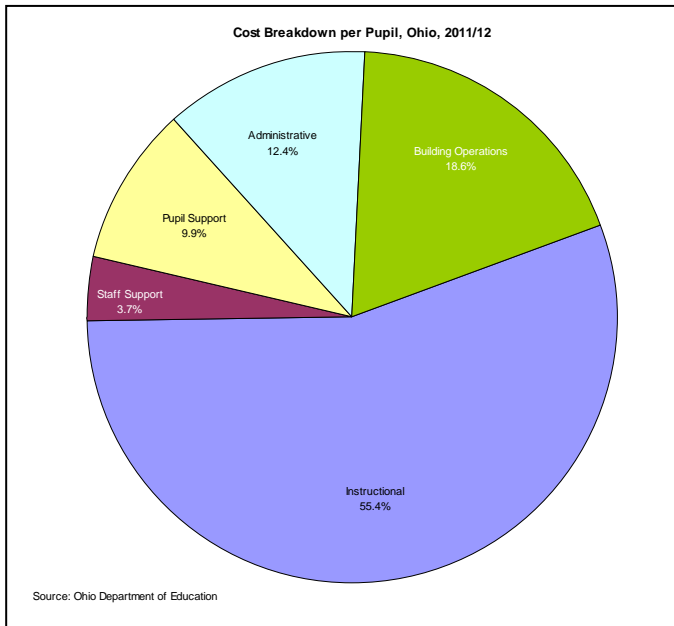
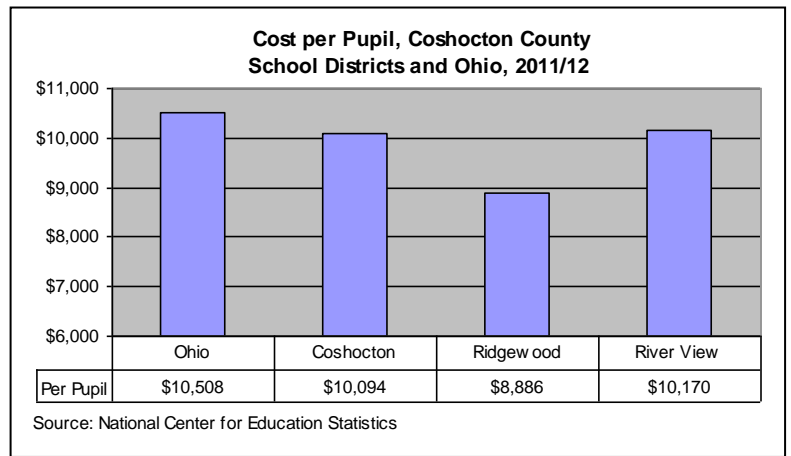
Source: District Report Cards, Ohio Department of Education

Public School Educational Costs

Cost per Pupil

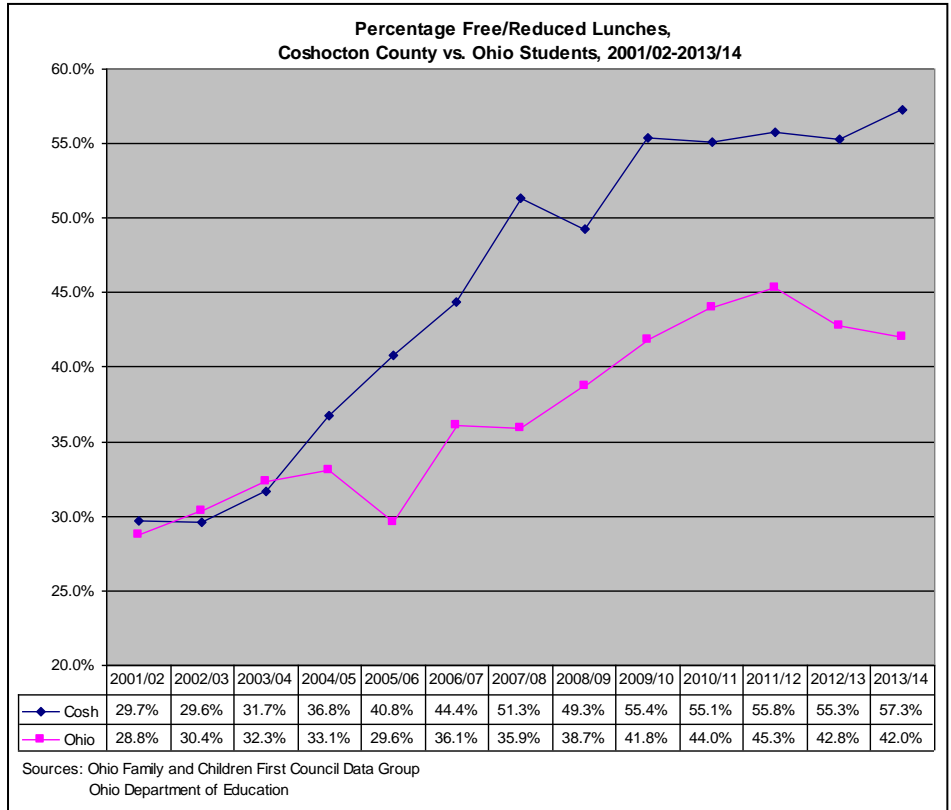
Cost per pupil for all public schools statewide in school year 2011/12 was greater than for any of the three Coshocton County school districts and markedly so in comparison to Ridgewood Local Schools.

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.

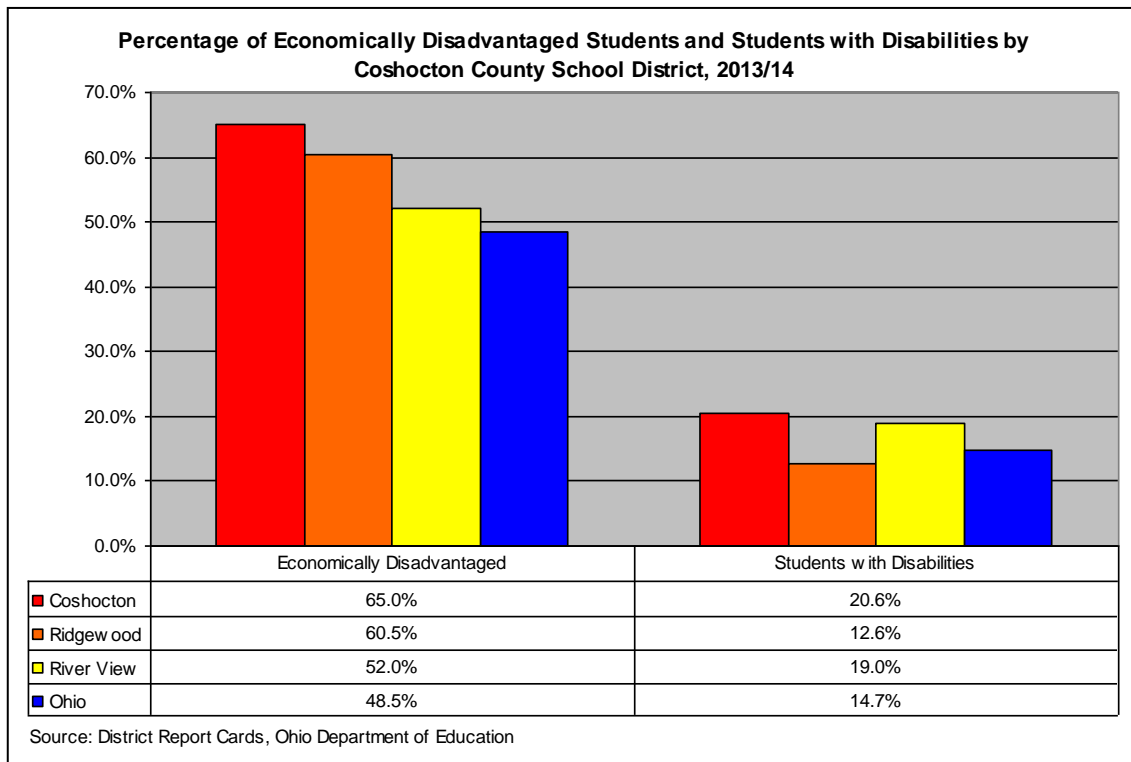


Free/Reduced Lunches, Disadvantaged Students and Students with Disabilities

The percentage of students in Coshocton County schools who received free or reduced price lunches increased by 107.6% from 2001/02 to 2013/14. Statewide the increase during the same time period was 45.8%. The average annual percentage of all students in the county receiving free lunches from 2001/02-2013/14, was 37.7% and those receiving reduced price lunches was 7.9%. To qualify for free or reduced price lunches, a student's family must have income below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level. (See page 26 for FPL thresholds.)



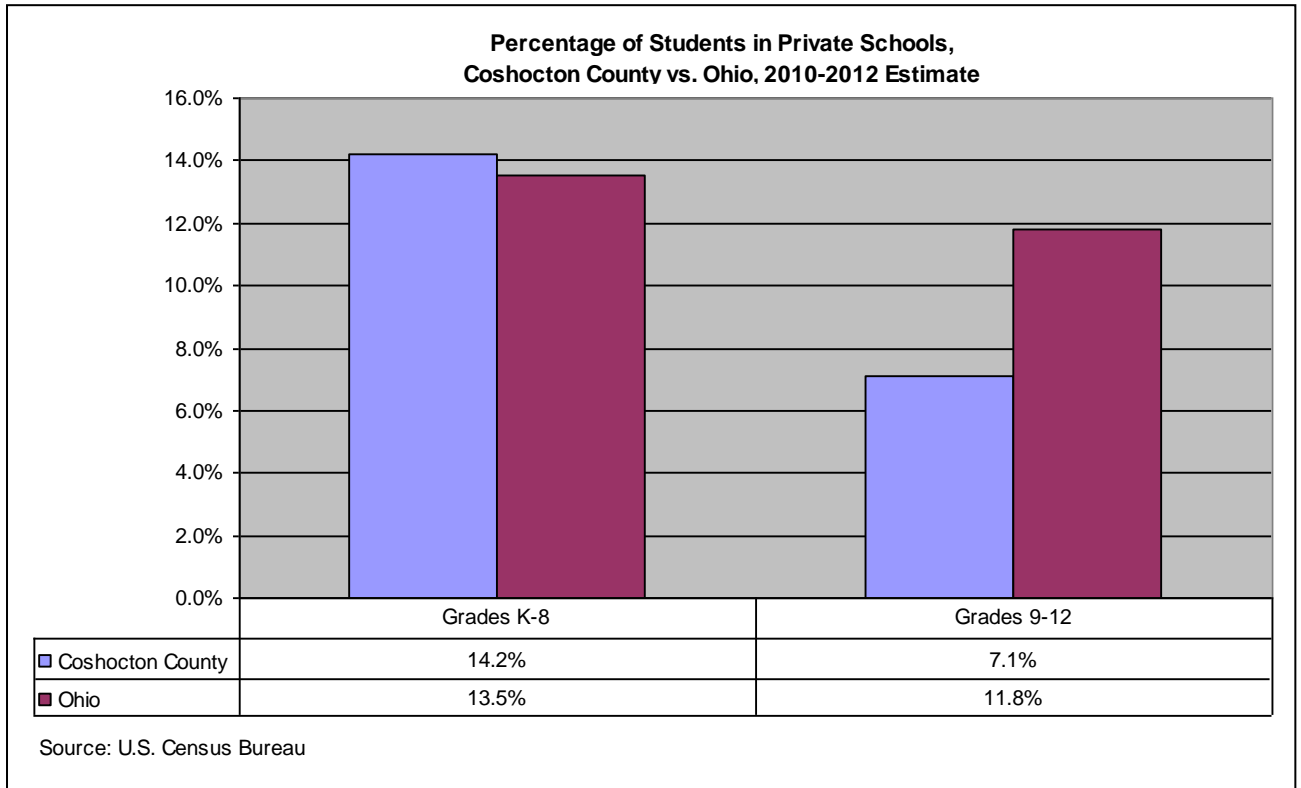
Coshocton Schools had a higher percentage of students considered to be economically disadvantaged, and also a higher percentage enrollment of students with disabilities than did the other two county school districts for the school year reported.



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 Coshocton County (14.2%) than in Ohio (13.5%) as estimated for 2010-2012. Coshocton County had a significantly lower percentage of high school students being educated privately than did Ohio.



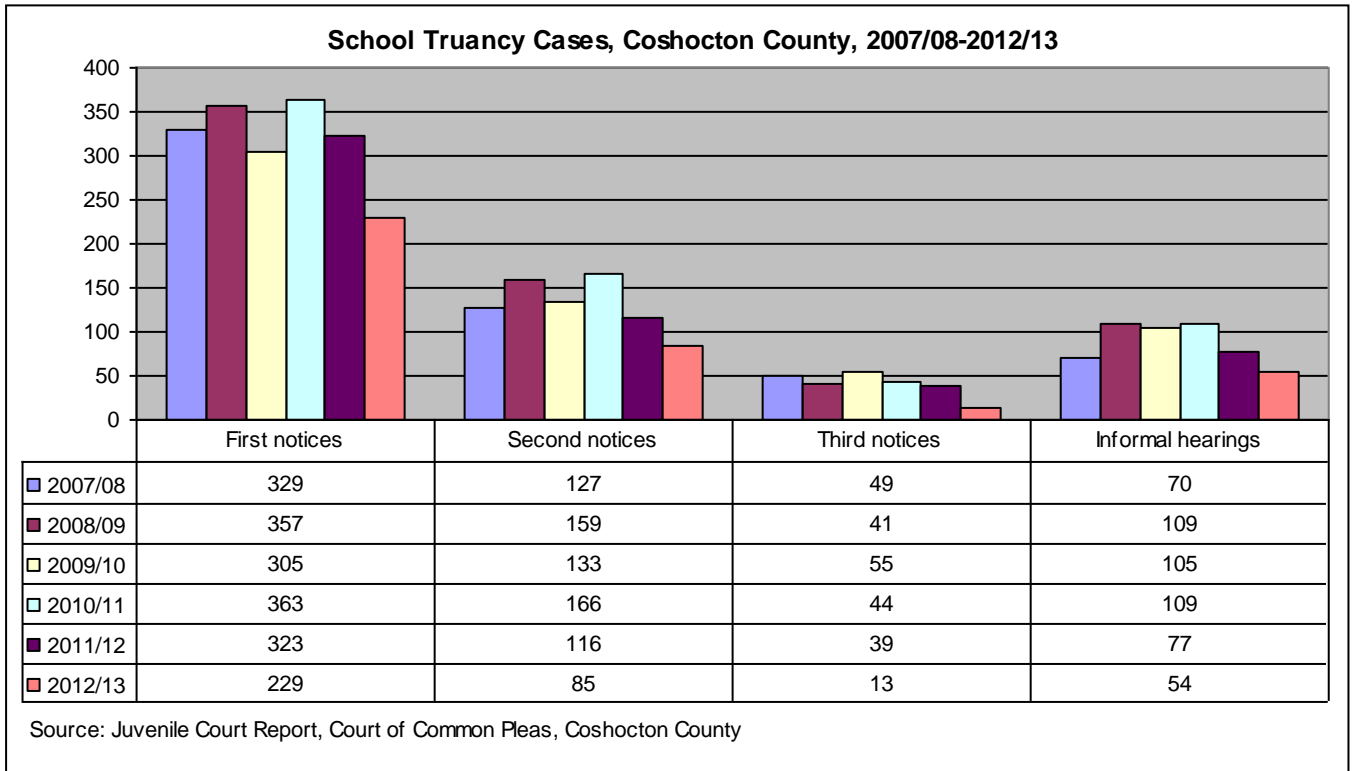
Students in Amish Schools in Coshocton County

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 through 2012/13. 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.



Disciplinary Action Taken in Coshocton County Schools

Not charted, but reported for school year 2013/14, were the following rates of disciplinary action (all types) taken in the county's public school districts:

Coshocton: 25.9 per 100 students

Ridgewood: 15.9 per 100 students

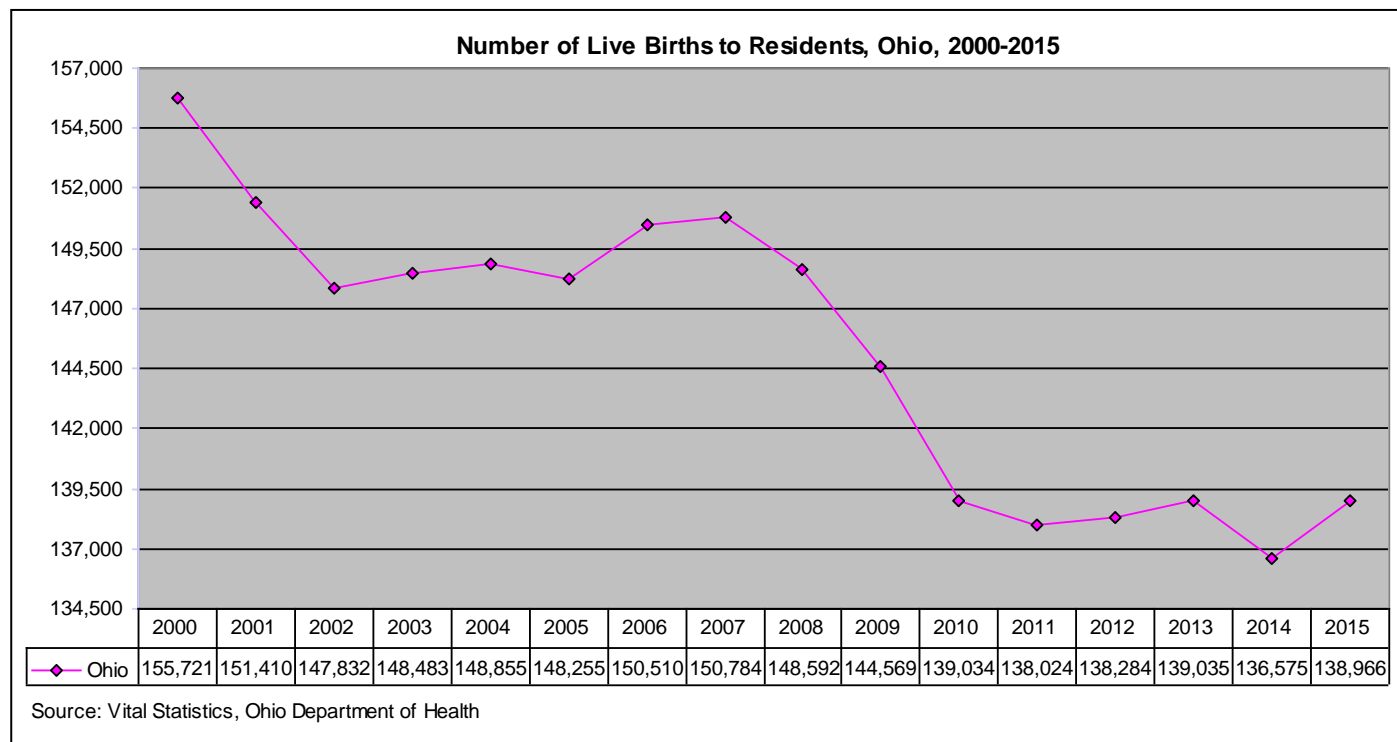
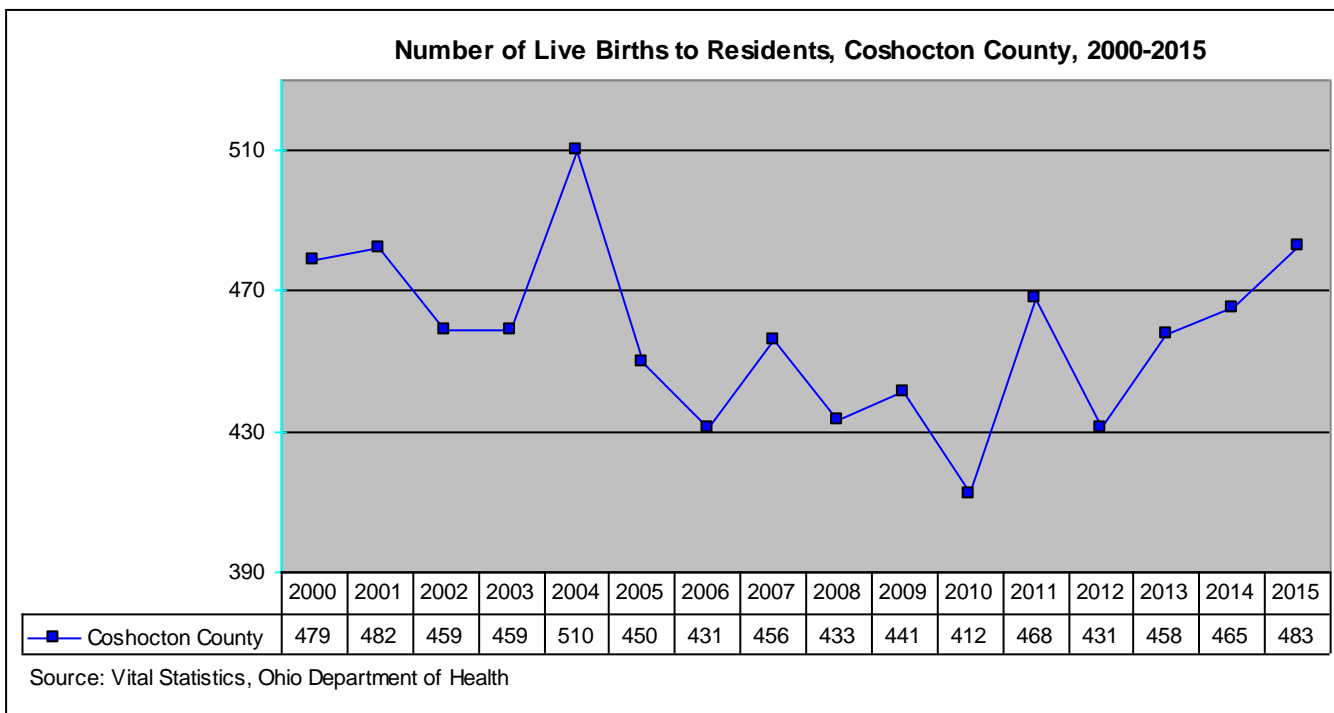
River View: 14.4 per 100 students

Health Profile

Births

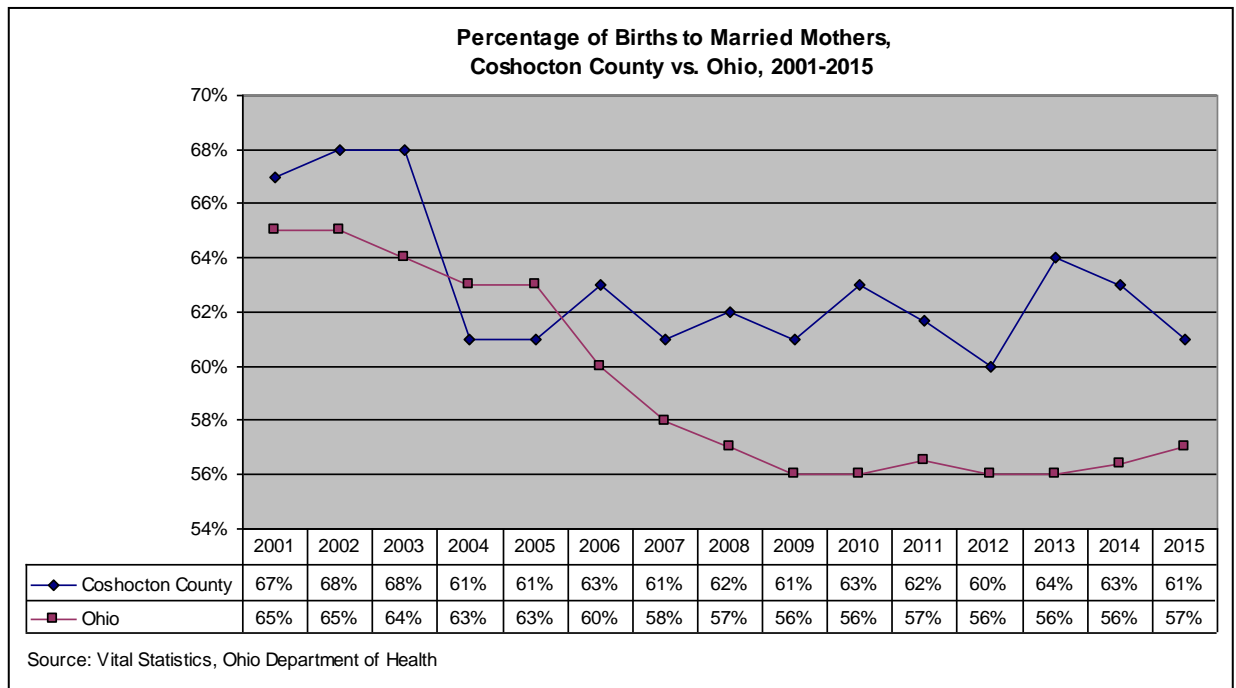
All Births to Coshocton County and Ohio Residents

In 2015 there were 483 live births to Coshocton County residents compared to 479 in 2000. The median number of births for the time period 2000-2015 was 457. There were 155,721 births to all Ohio residents in 2000 which decreased to 138,966 in 2014. The median number of Ohio births during the same time frame was 145,308.



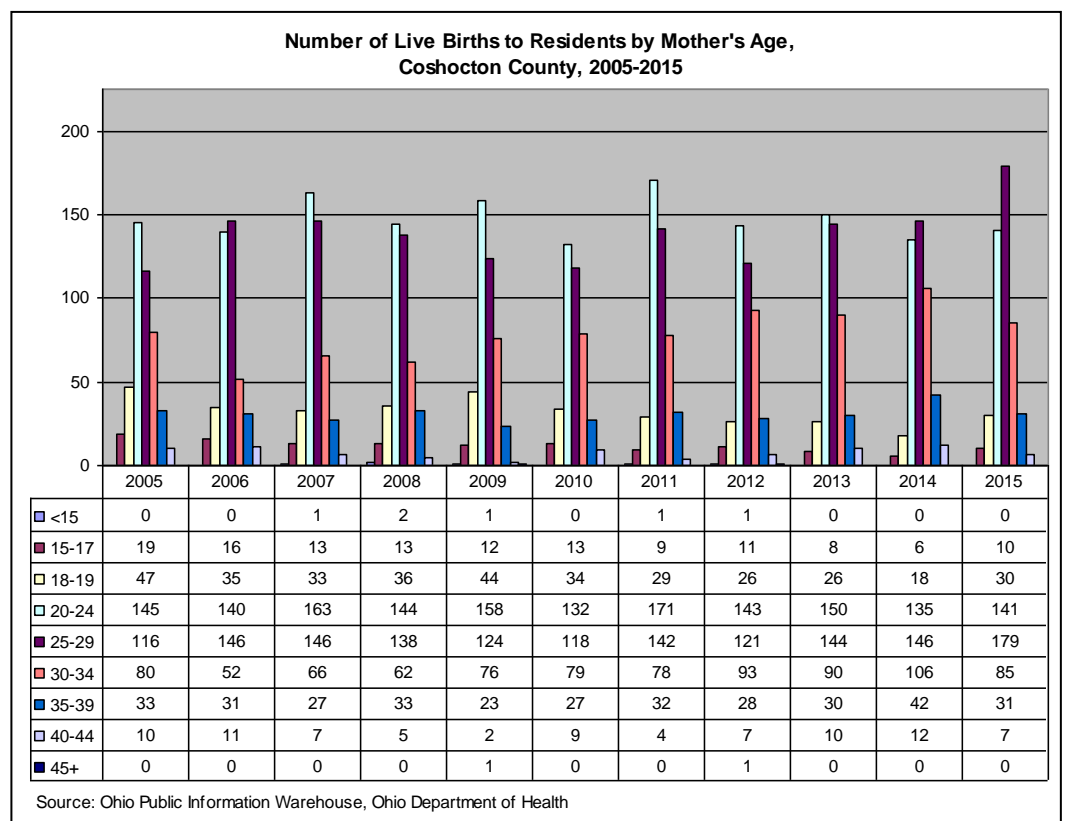
Births to Coshocton County and Ohio Married Mothers

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 2001-2015 as illustrated by the accompanying chart. The median percent of births to Coshocton County married mothers for this time frame was 63% as compared to the median for all married Ohio births of 59%.



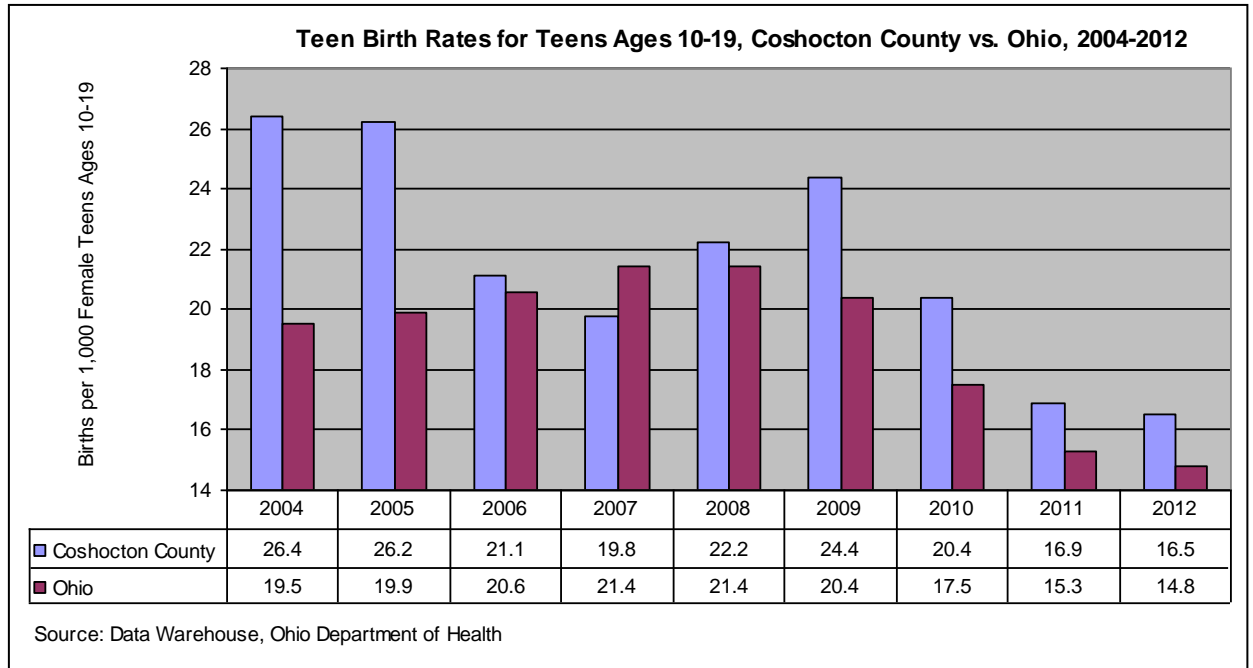
Live Births to Coshocton County Residents by Mother's Age

Despite the increase in total births to Coshocton County residents comparing 2005 (450) to 2015 (483), there was a significant 47.4% decrease in live births to Coshocton County teens ages 15-17. Births to teens ages 18-19 decreased by 36.2% during the same 10-year period. There were 66 teen births in 2005 and 40 in 2015.

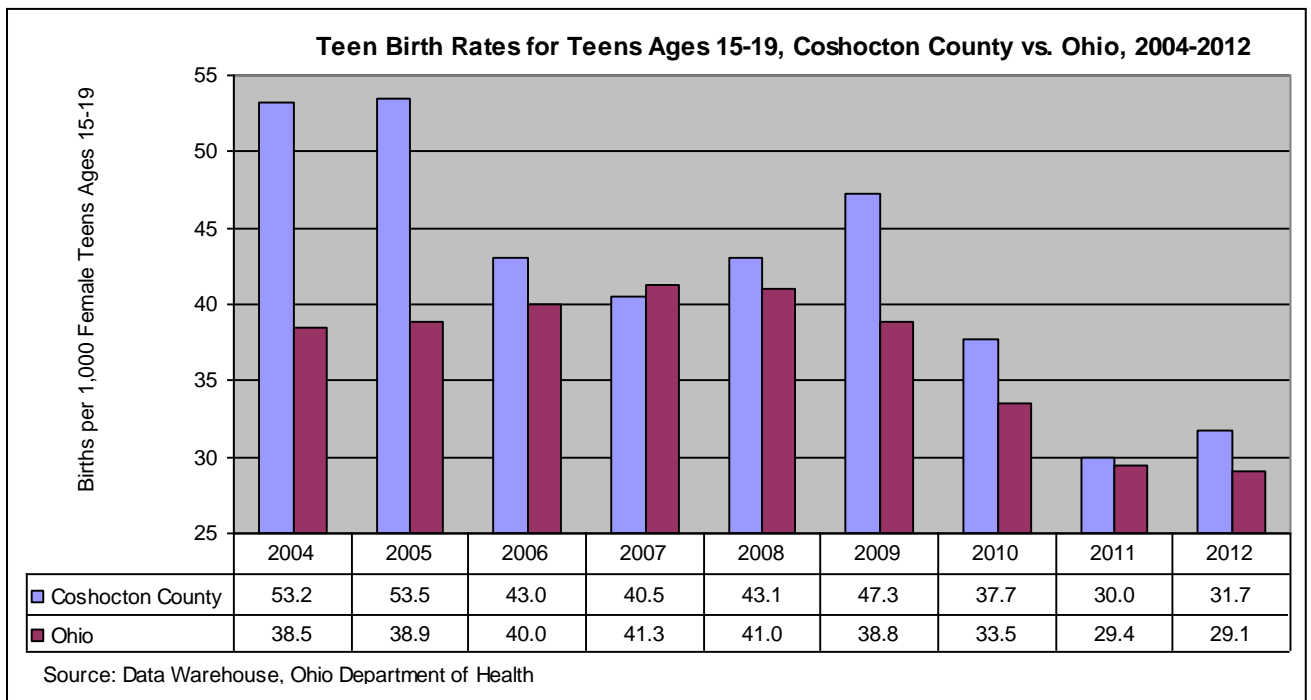


Teen Birth Rates in Coshocton County and Ohio

Birth rates for all female teens in Coshocton County and Ohio have fluctuated during the time period from 2004 to 2012 with a trend toward decreasing rates. It should be noted that the rates (births per 1,000 females) in the accompanying graph include the population of teens as young as age 10.

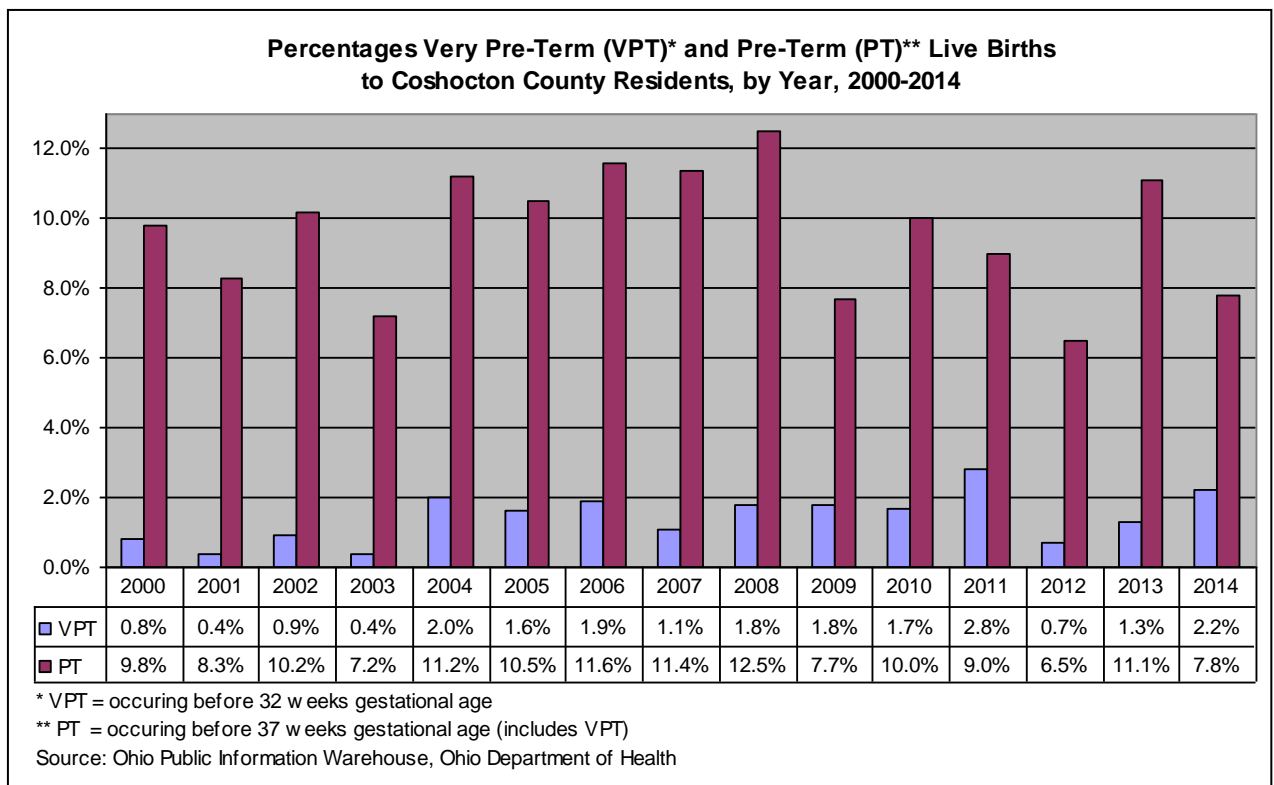
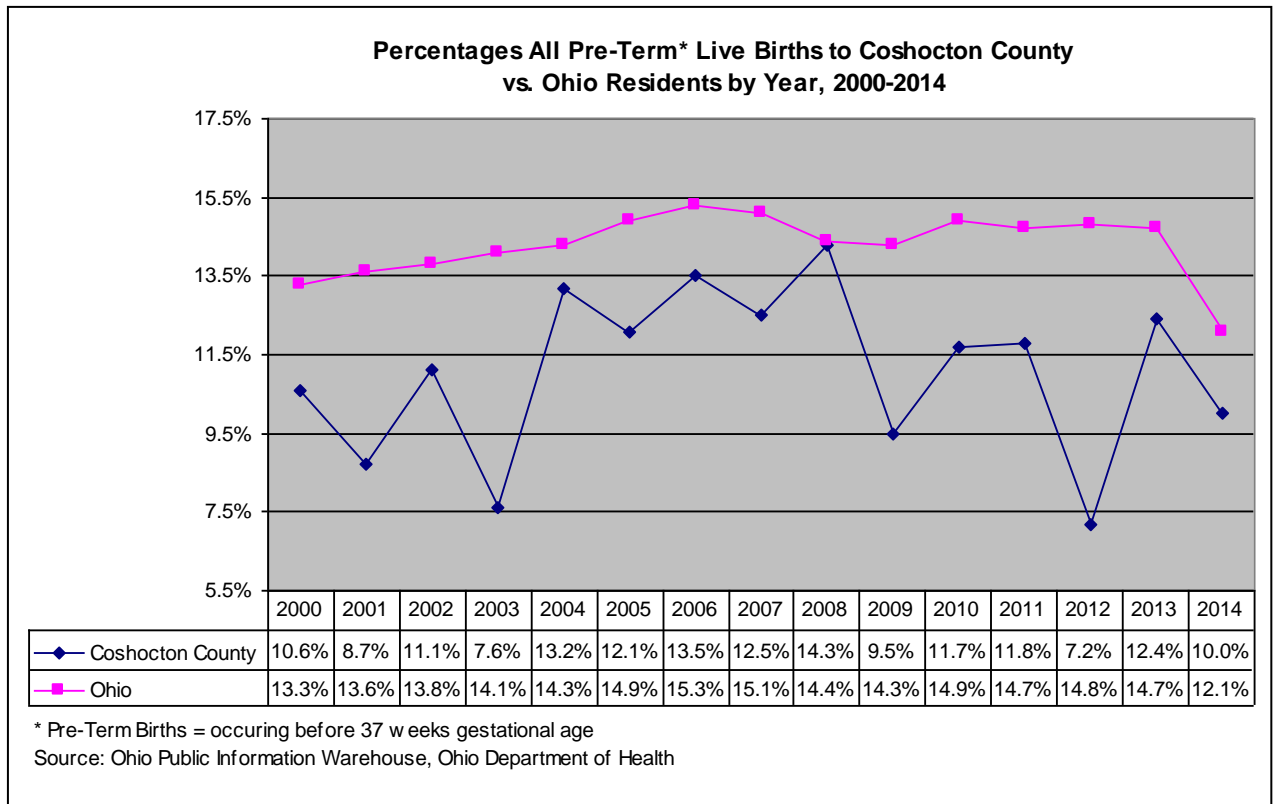


Because there have been so few births to teens under age 15 in Coshocton County during the 2004 to 2012 time frame, a second graph shows birth rates for teens ages 15-19. Particularly in Coshocton County, a decrease in the birth rate for these older teens was seen in 2010 and 2011. It should be noted, however, that for the small population of this county, statistical significance cannot always be established.



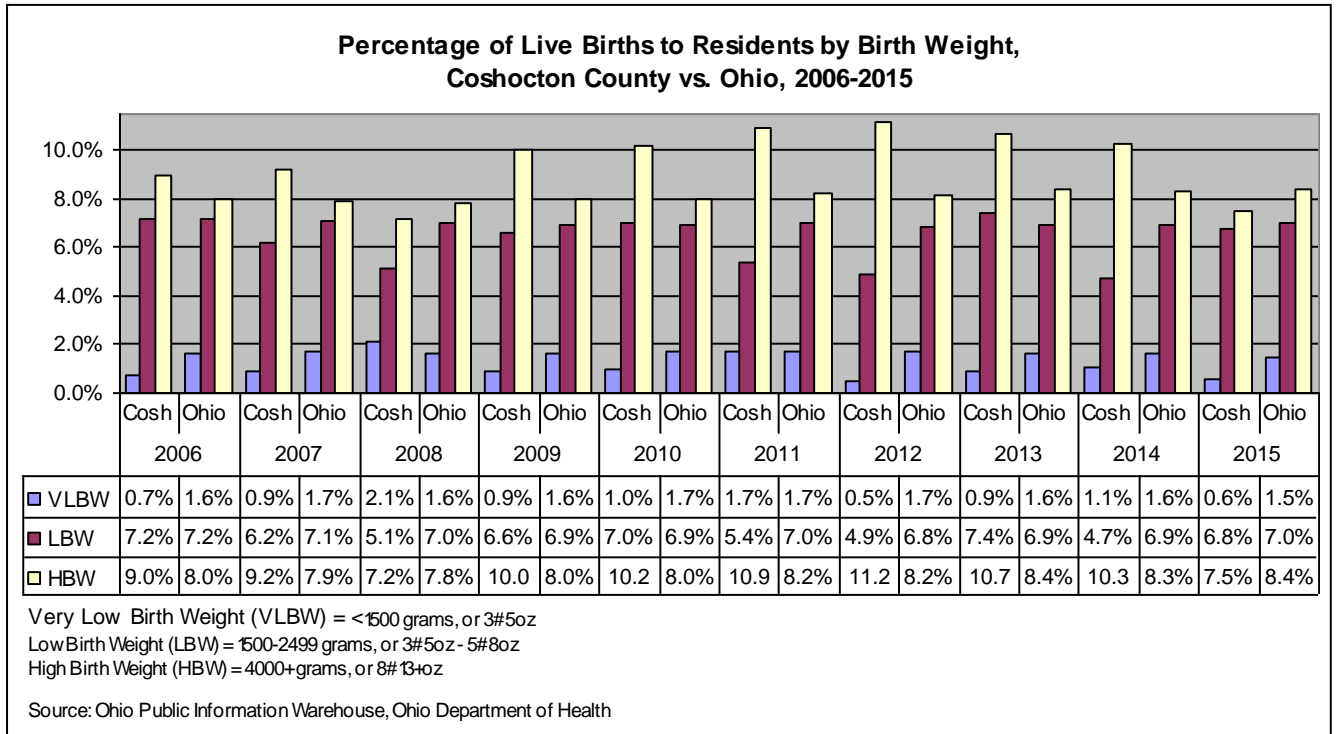
Gestational Age of Live Births to Coshocton County and Ohio Residents

With the exception of 2008, the percentage of pre-term live births to Ohio women was consistently higher than to Coshocton County women for the time period 2000-2014. There does not seem to be a significant trend in the incidence of pre-term births to Ohio women, and the fluctuation noted in the Coshocton County cohort is to be expected given its much smaller population.



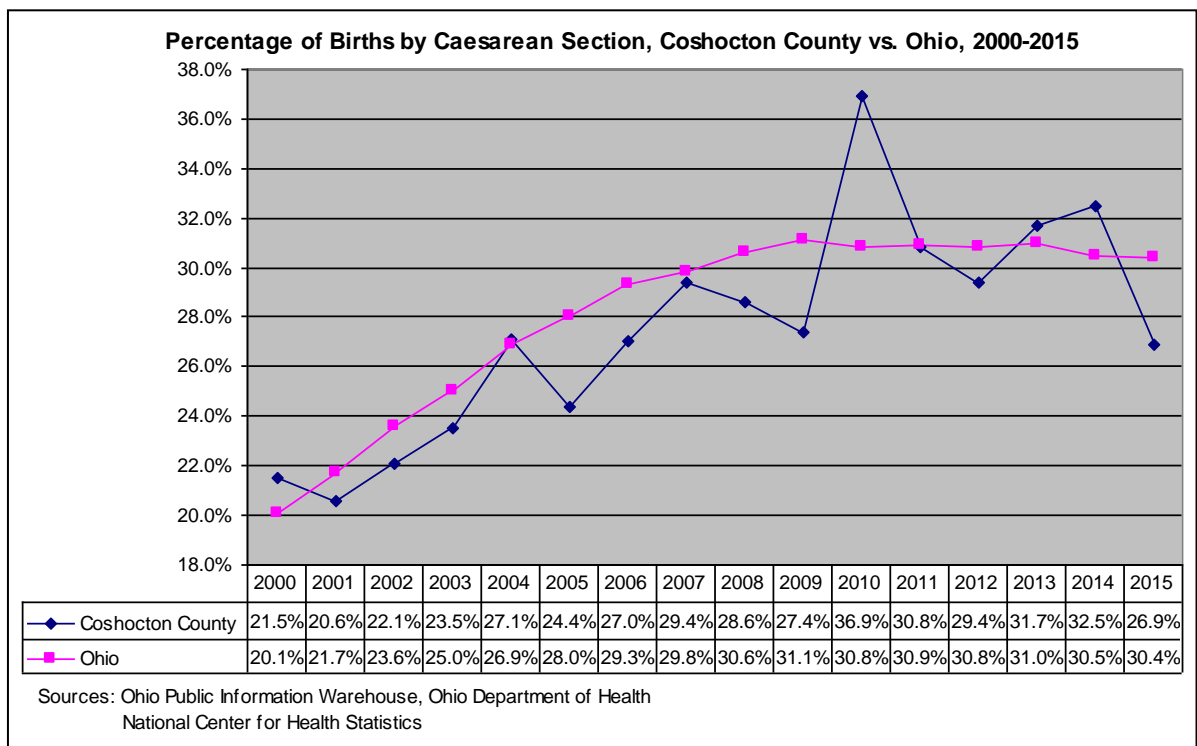
Birth Weight of Live Births to Coshocton County and Ohio Residents

There does not appear to be a trend in birth weights of babies delivered to residents of Ohio during the years 2006-2015. The changes that are noted from year to year with Coshocton County residents are most likely due to the smaller population, therefore, not statistically significant.



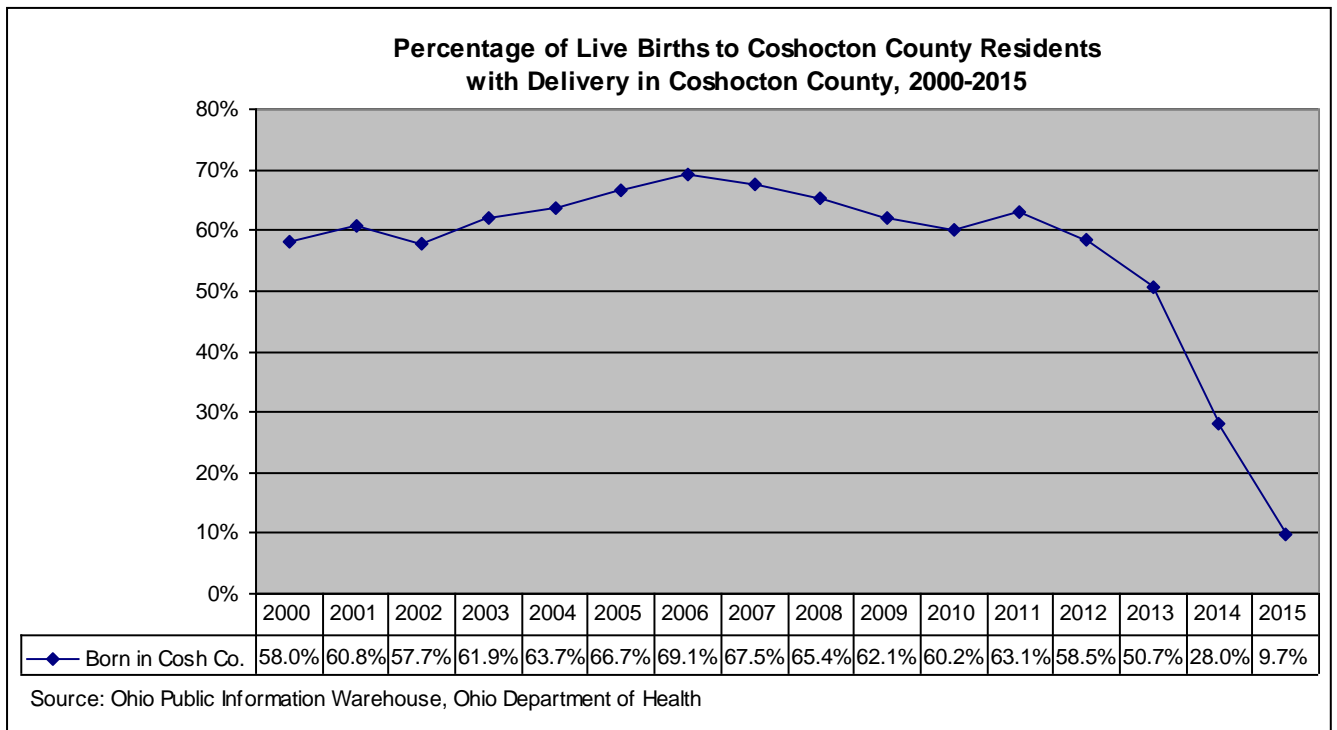
Caesarean Section Births to Coshocton County and Ohio Residents

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 decrease in the county. The rate of C-section deliveries for county babies increased by 25.1% from 2000-2015 and by 51.2% for Ohio in the same time span. On average, Ohio C-section rates have tended to be slightly higher than for Coshocton County.

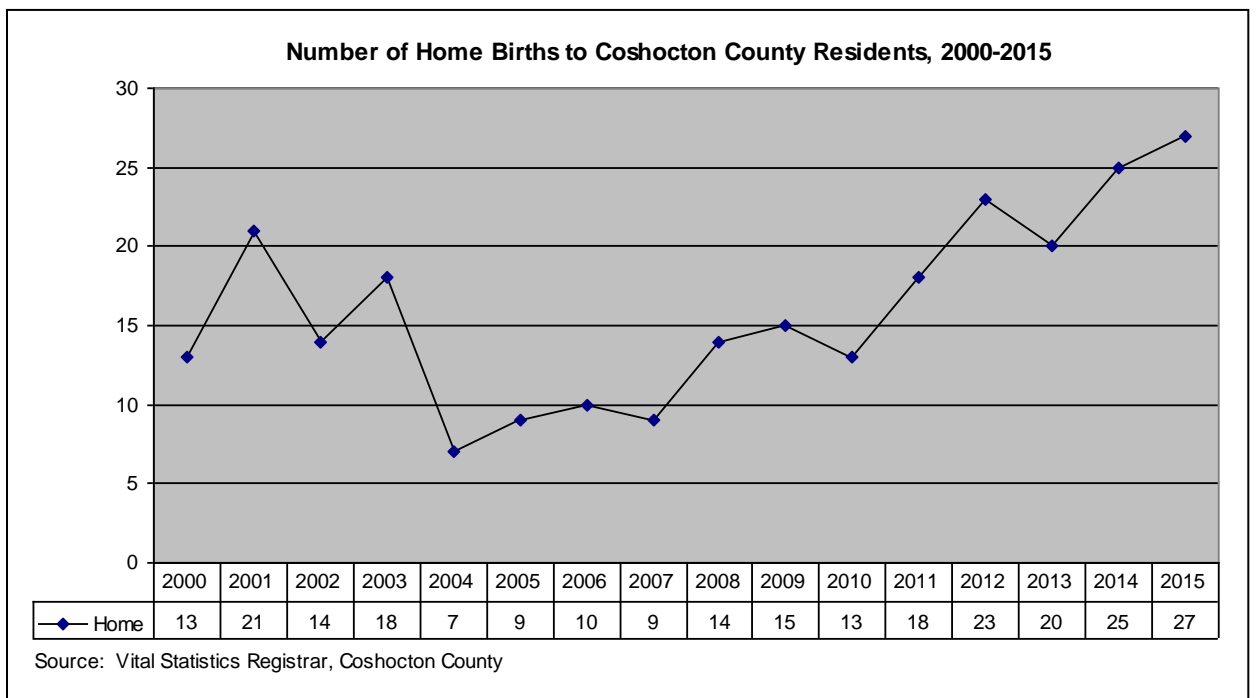


Coshocton County Residents Giving Birth in the County

There were significant fluctuations in the percentage of Coshocton County residents whose babies were born in the county between the years of 2000-2013. In 2000, 58% of the deliveries of Coshocton County women took place in the county while in 2006 that percentage rose to nearly 70% with a decrease in the following years. With the closing of the obstetrical department at Coshocton County Memorial Hospital in mid 2014, the majority of babies born to Coshocton County residents in 2014 and 2015 took place outside of the county.

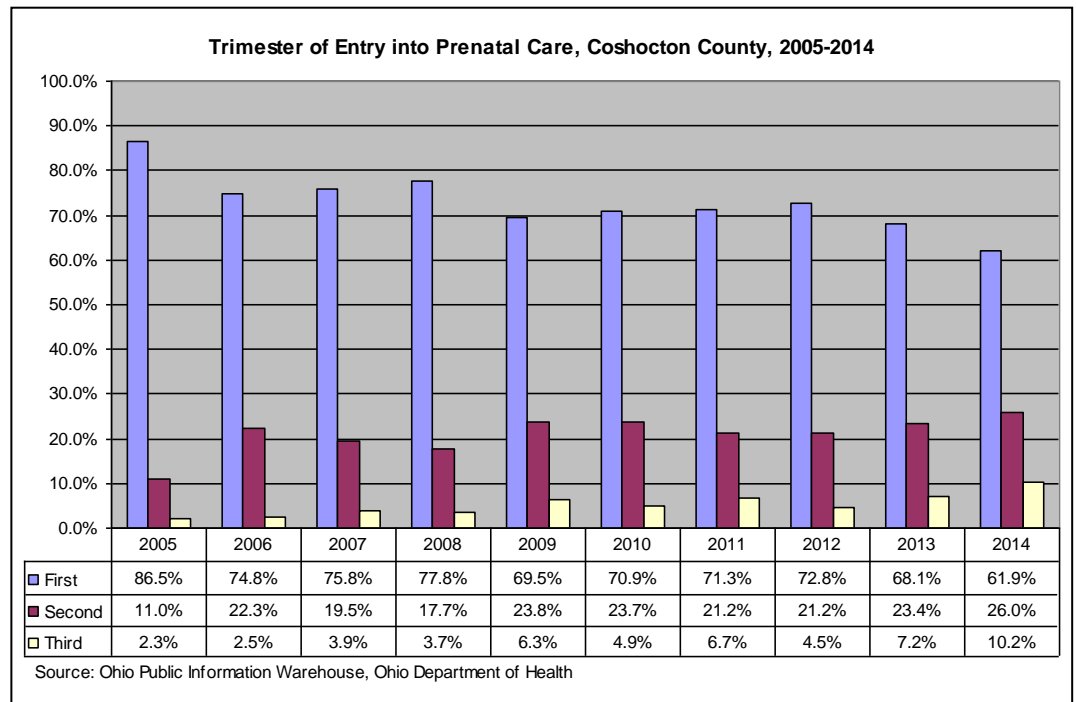


Home Births to Coshocton County Residents



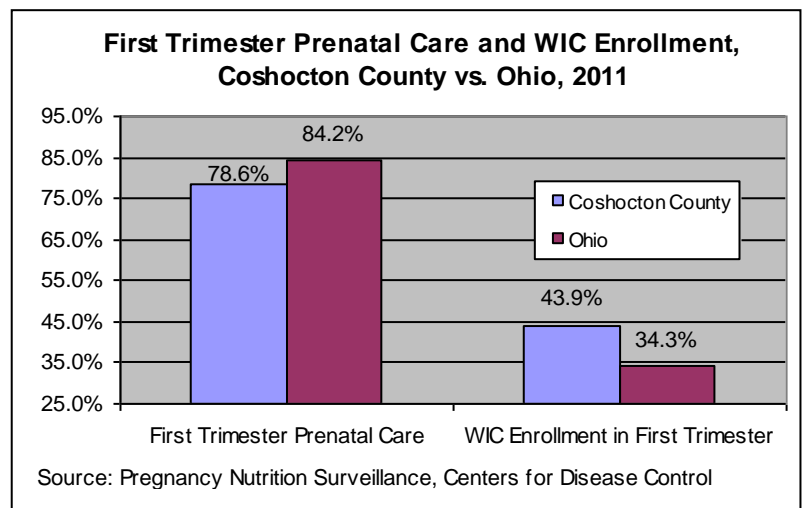
Trimester of Entry into Prenatal Care for Coshocton County Residents

As would be expected and desired, the great majority of pregnant women in Coshocton County began prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy for all ten years shown on the chart. From 2005 to 2014, there was a slight increase in prenatal care being sought late in the pregnancy with an accompanying decrease in first trimester care. For this same time period there was average of three women each year who reportedly received no prenatal care.



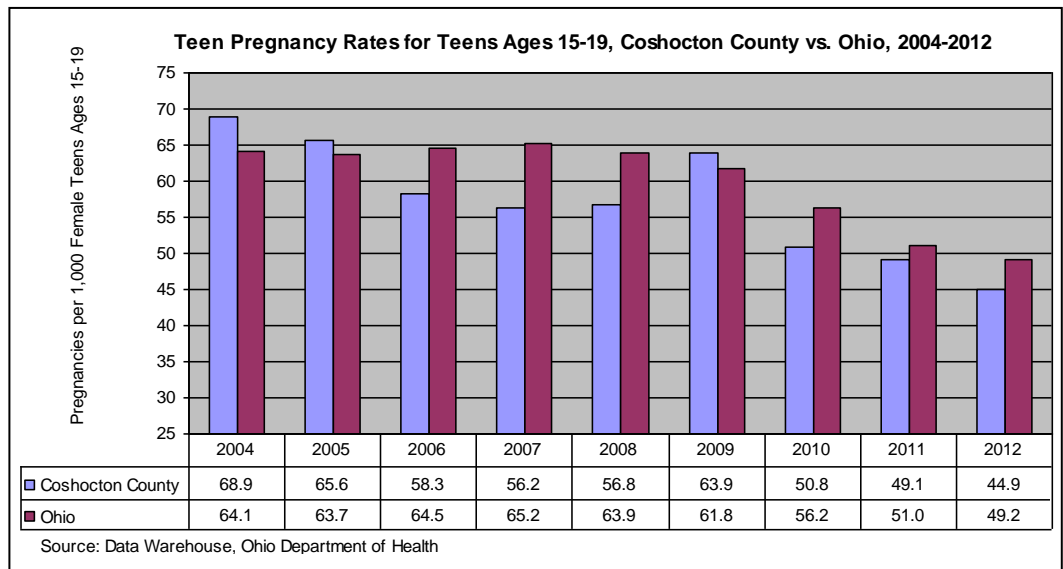
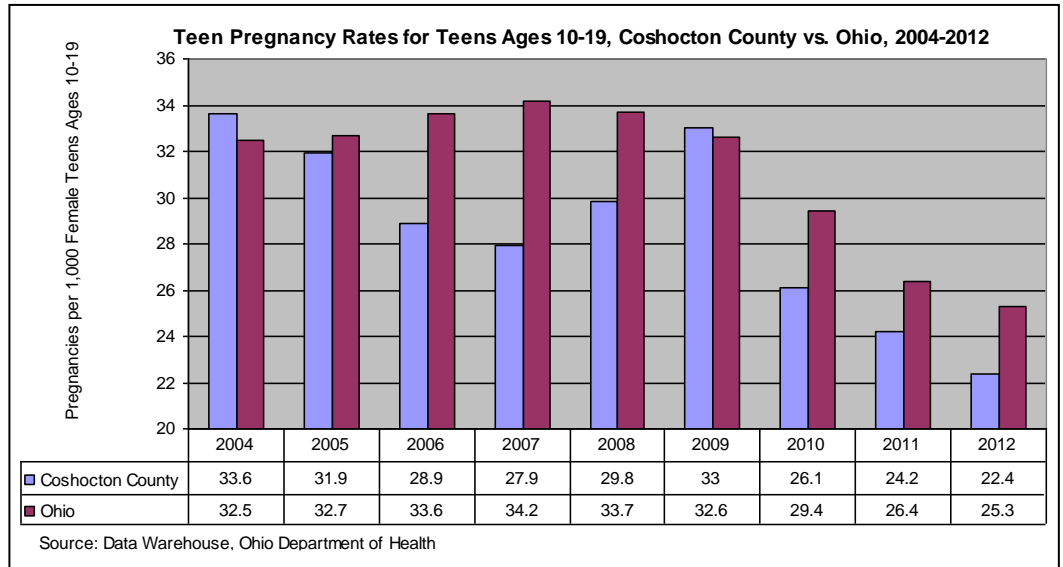
First Trimester Prenatal Care and WIC Enrollment for Coshocton County and Ohio Residents

Pregnant women in Coshocton County were a little less likely to begin prenatal care in the first trimester than were all Ohio pregnant women. In 2011, the county had a significantly higher percentage of pregnant women who enrolled in the Women Infants and Children (WIC) feeding program during the first trimester. Note: The chart on this page and the previous page show a difference in percentage of Coshocton County residents receiving first trimester prenatal care because data for the second of these two charts is based on a sample of approximately two-thirds of the population.



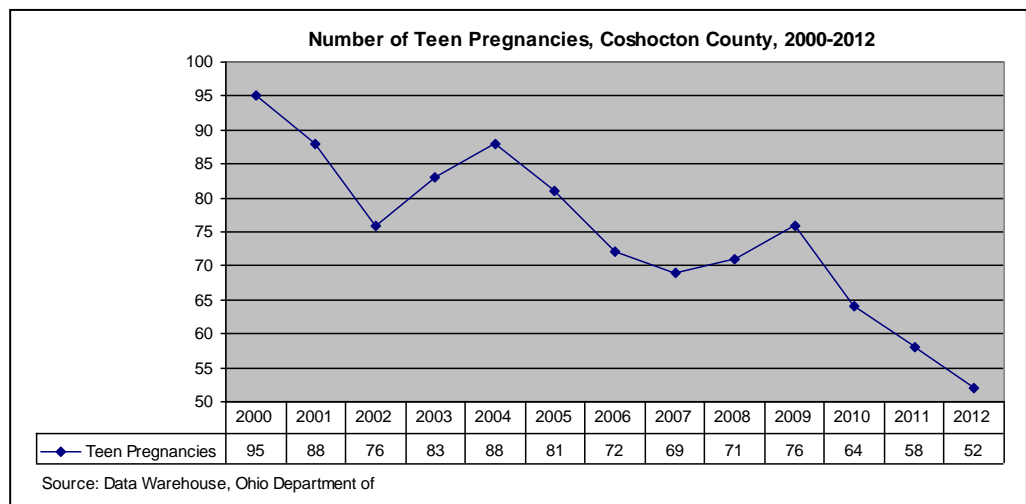
Teen Pregnancy Rates in Coshocton County and Ohio

The accompanying charts show a slight downward trend in teen pregnancies for both Coshocton County and Ohio when looking at years 2004-2012. The county rate (pregnancies per 1,000 female teens ages 10-19) decreased by 33% and the state rate by 22%.



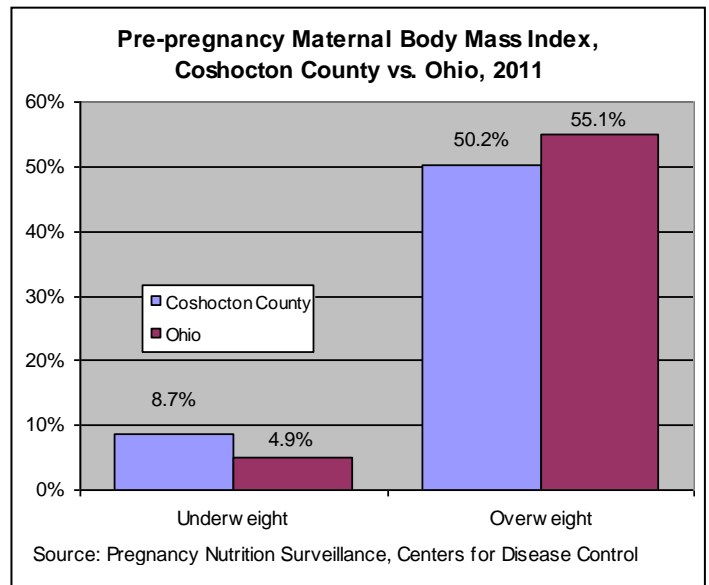
Number of Teen Pregnancies in Coshocton County

The actual number of teen pregnancies (includes teens ages 10-19) in Coshocton County decreased by 45% from 2000-2012.

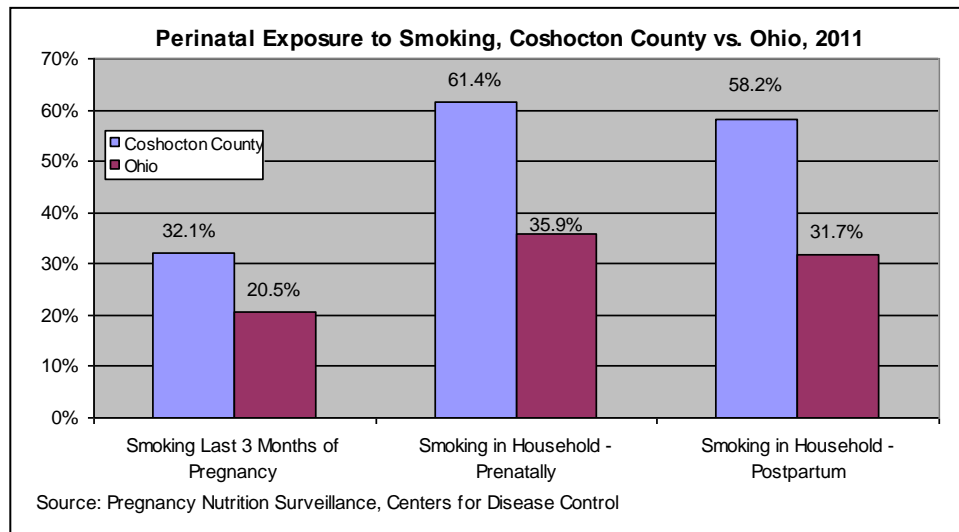


Pre-pregnancy and Prenatal Health of Coshocton County and Ohio Residents

Coshocton County women who became pregnant were, on average, slightly more likely to be underweight but less likely to be overweight just prior to becoming pregnant than were Ohio women when statistics were gathered for 2011. This information was gained by maternal body mass index calculations.



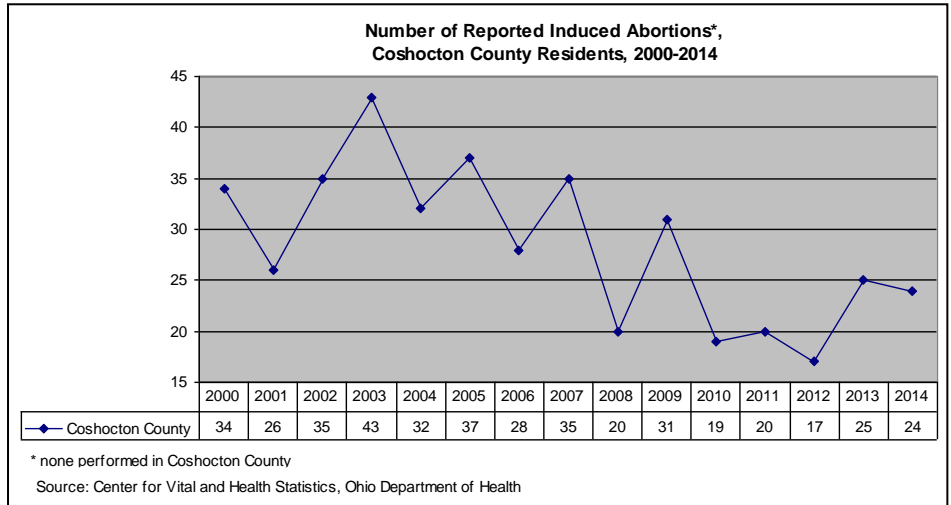
Exposure to tobacco smoke, both primarily by smoking during the last trimester of pregnancy, and also by living in a household where others are smoking, was shown to be significantly higher for women in Coshocton County than for Ohio women as illustrated in the accompanying chart. This higher rate of smoking is also seen in the Coshocton County population in general, as 23% of all Ohioans reported smoking compared to 28% of Coshocton County residents in 2011.



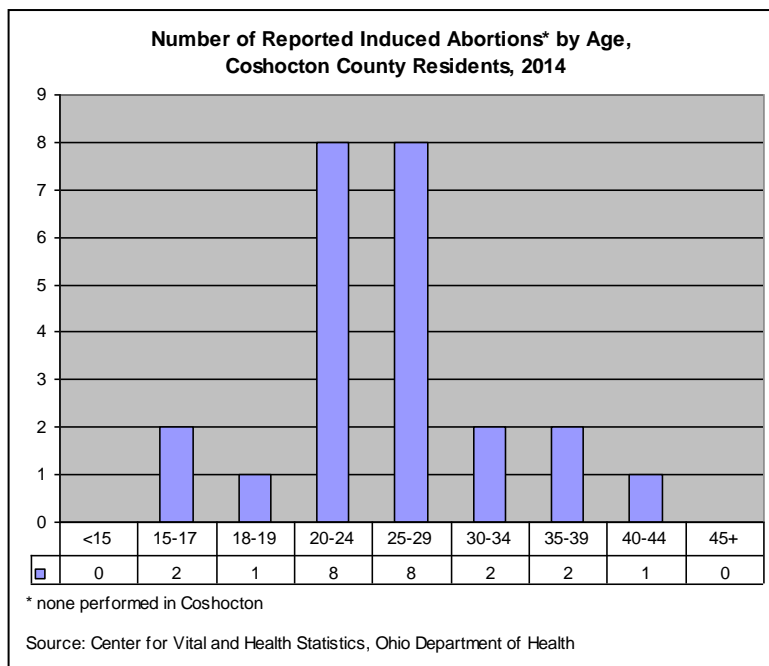
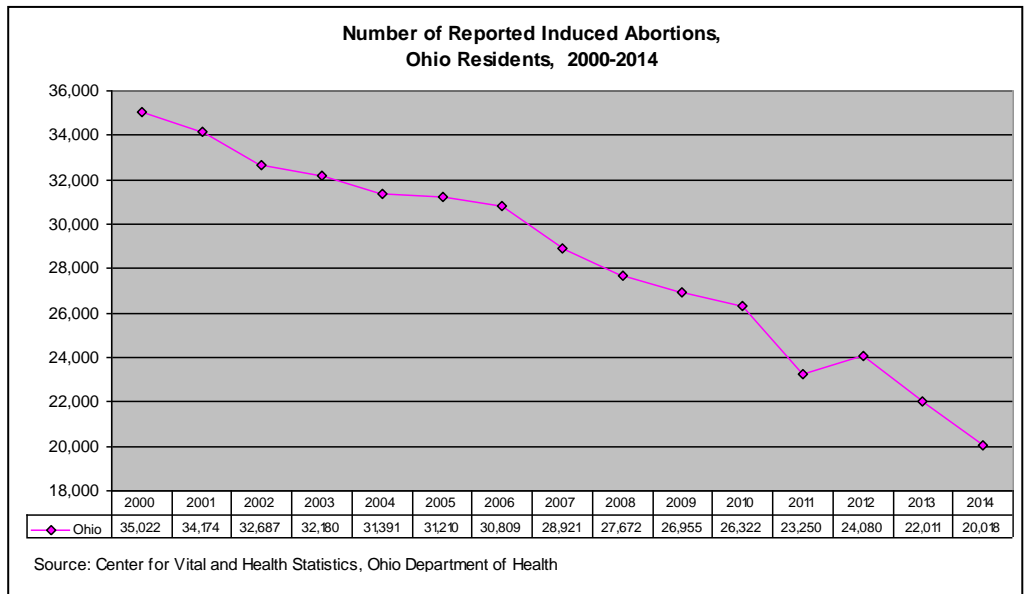
Abortions

Number of Abortions to Coshocton County and Ohio Residents

Although, for the years shown in the accompanying graph, the number of Coshocton County residents who had an induced abortion has fluctuated, there does seem to be a small downturn in numbers. The average number of abortions each year was 28; there were fewer abortions than this average in the last five reported years.

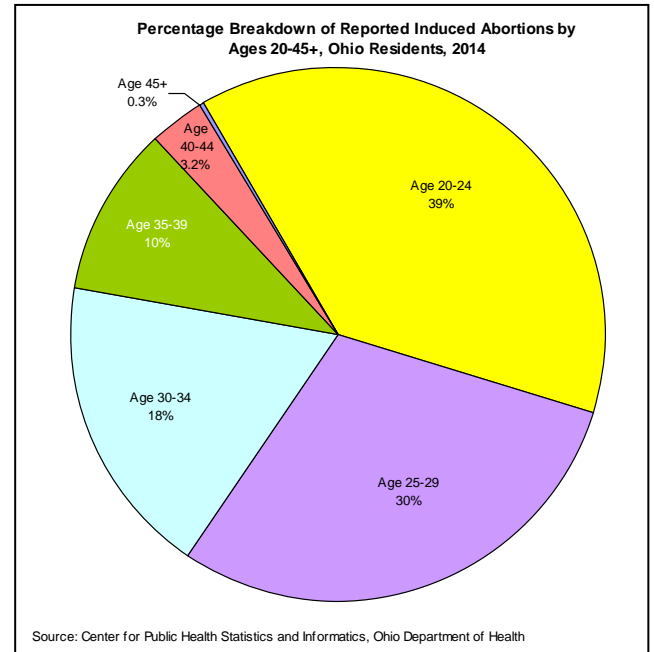
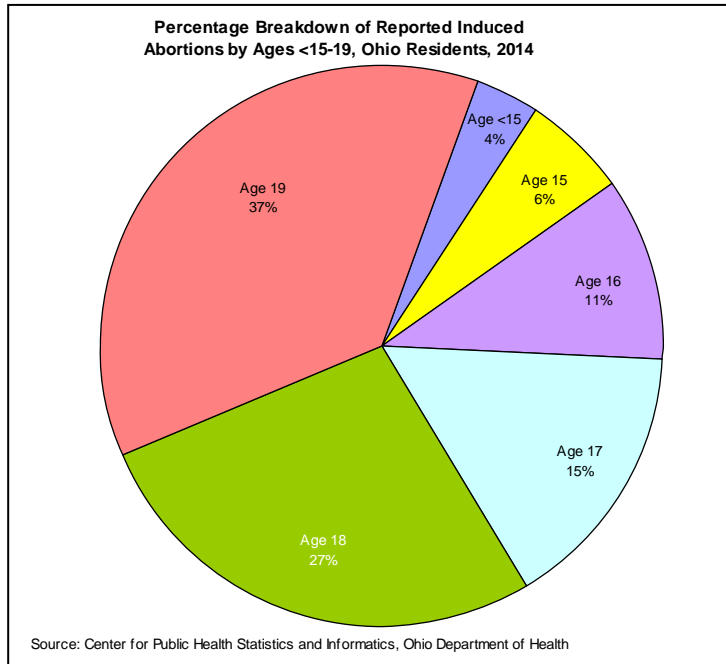


In general, the number of induced abortions reported in Ohio steadily decreased from 2000 to 2014. The overall numbers declined by 15,004, a decrease of 42.8%.



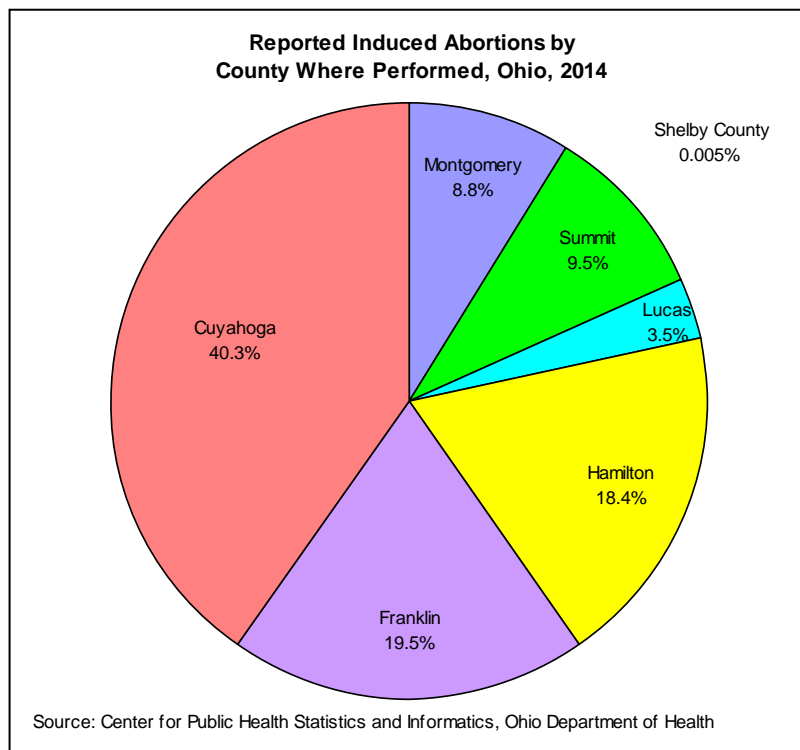
Abortions by Age to Ohio Residents

For Ohio residents, the group of women ages 20-24 had the most induced abortions of any age group in 2014. The total number of abortions in this age range was 6,743.



Abortions in Ohio by County Where Performed

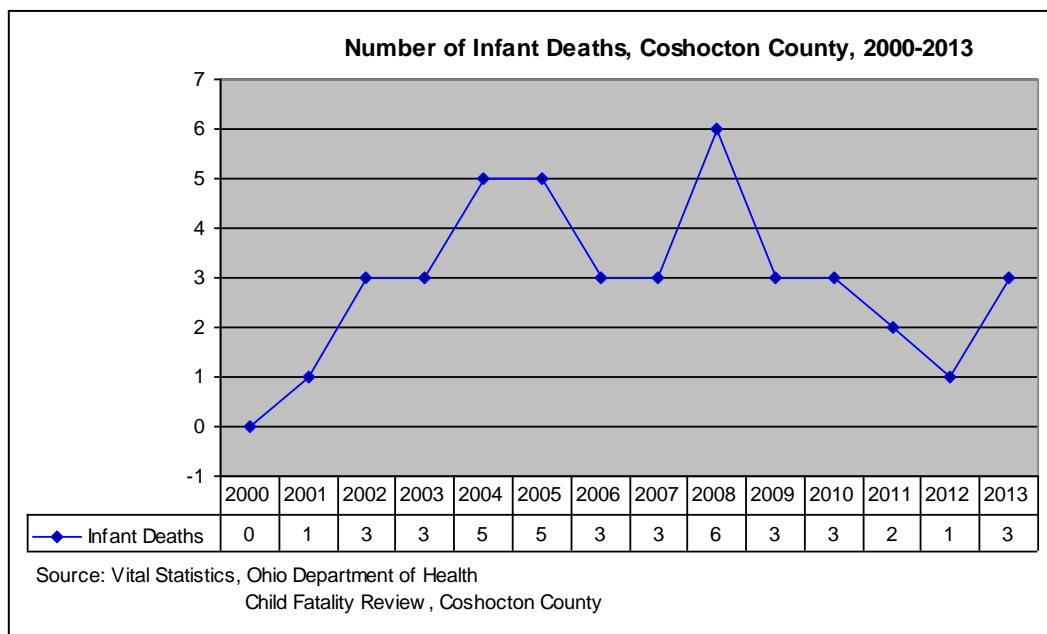
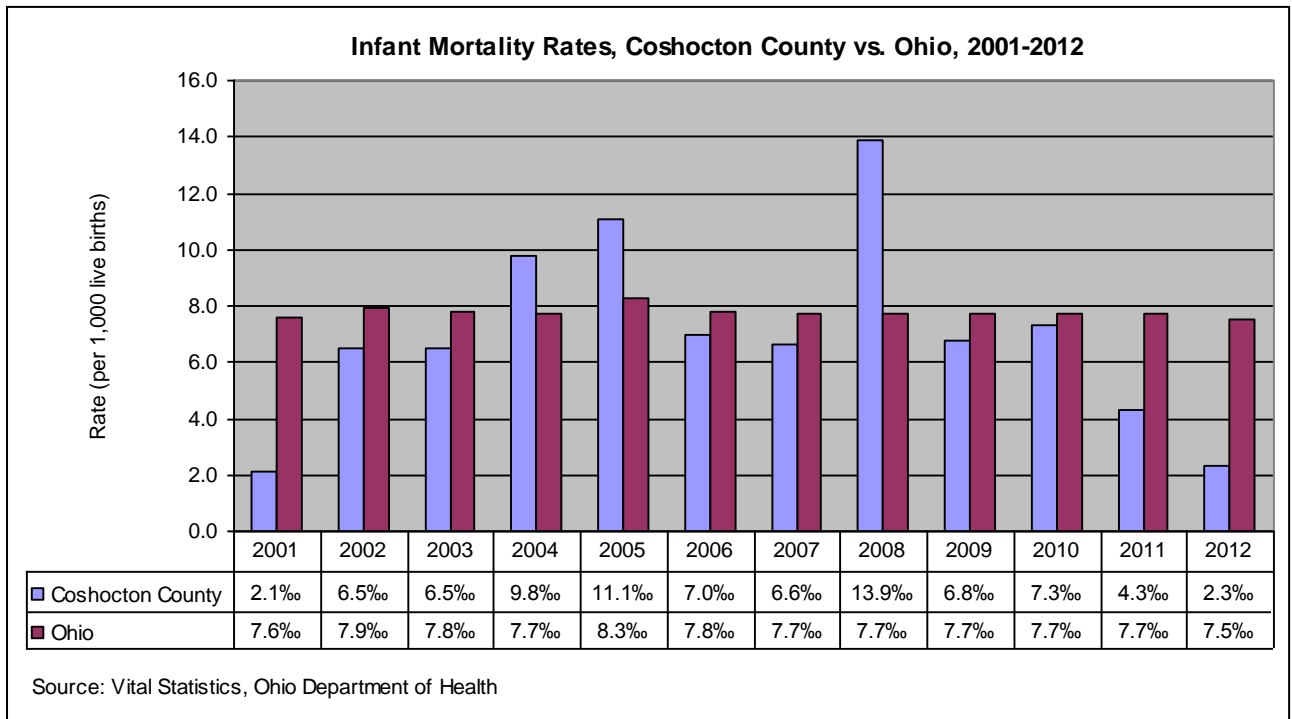
There were seven counties in Ohio where abortions were reported to have been performed in 2014. Cuyahoga County was the location for 40.3% of abortions followed by Franklin County with 19.5%. One abortion was reportedly performed in Shelby County.



Mortality

Infant and Child Mortality in Coshocton County and Ohio

Infant mortality is defined as the number of infant deaths (occurring before one year of age) per 1000 live births in one particular year. Although, according to the first chart on this page, it seems that Coshocton County's infant mortality rate varies greatly from year to year, with a dramatic increase to a rate of 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 twelve-year average of 7.8‰ for each year shown.



Key Findings of Child Deaths in Ohio

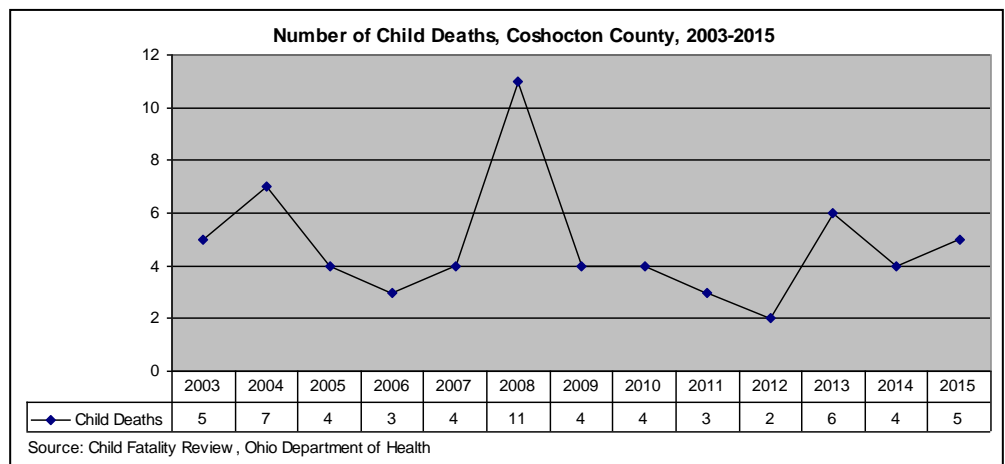
Every year local Child Fatality Review (CFR) boards in each of the 88 Ohio counties review deaths of children up to the age of 18 that occurred two years prior to the review year (child deaths in 2013 were reviewed in 2015). The chart below provides a summary of compiled reports from all of the local 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. For the first time in 2015, CFR boards were charged with reviewing deaths that occurred in the previous year, therefore, both years 2013 and 2014 were reviewed.

OCFR 2012-2015 - Summary of Key Findings (2010-2014 Deaths)

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
Total child deaths	1,580	100%	1,591	100%	1,551	100%	1,523	100%	1,362	100%
Total reviews	1,546	98%	1,547	97%	1,490	96%	1,446	95%	1,217	89%
Complete for Manner/Cause	1,542	98%	1,547	97%	1,490	96%	1,446	95%	1,217	89%
Natural	1,128	73%	1,088	70%	1,054	71%	1,052	73%	897	74%
Accidental	223	14%	224	15%	195	13%	207	14%	143	12%
Homicide	53	3%	63	4%	76	5%	51	4%	46	4%
Suicide	28	2%	57	4%	53	4%	35	2%	52	4%
Undetermined	110	7%	115	7%	112	8%	101	7%	79	7%
Child Abuse/Neglect	27	2%	30	2%	37	2%	24	2%	12	1%
Under age 1	1,044	68%	1,056	68%	1,005	68%	983	68%	831	68%
Medical causes	1,130	73%	1,103	71%	1,057	71%	1,051	73%	897	74%
Under age 1	882	78%	890	81%	822	78%	820	78%	709	79%
Prematurity	512	45%	505	46%	470	44%	460	47%	427	48%
External causes	334	22%	357	23%	347	23%	314	22%	258	21%
Vehicular deaths	88	6%	83	5%	74	5%	72	5%	60	5%
Asphyxiation	78	5%	106	7%	106	7%	102	7%	76	6%
Weapons	54	4%	74	5%	75	5%	58	4%	54	4%
Drowning and submersion	28	2%	30	2%	29	2%	27	2%	23	2%
Fire, burn, and electrocution	30	2%	22	1%	15	1%	18	1%	12	1%
Poisoning	16	1%	17	1%	16	1%	8	<1%	5	<1%
Other injury/unknown	40	3%	25	2%	32	2%	29	2%	20	2%
Probably preventable	348	23%	366	24%	354	24%	335	23%	n/a	n/a
Accidental probably preventable	193	87%	203	91%	175	90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

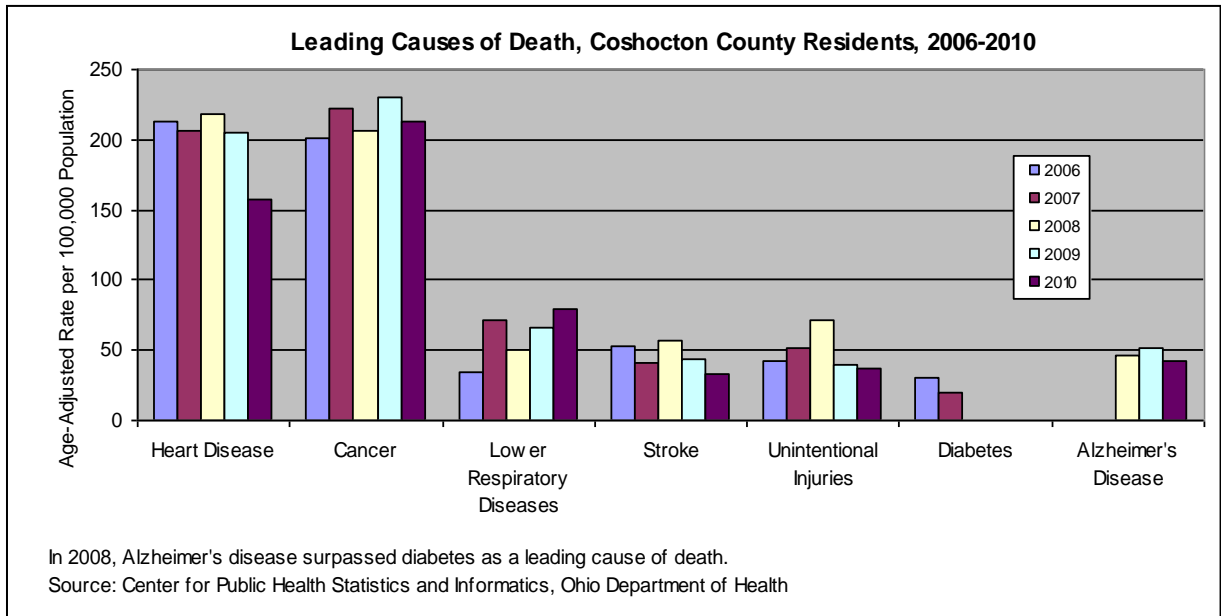
Child Deaths in Coshocton County

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

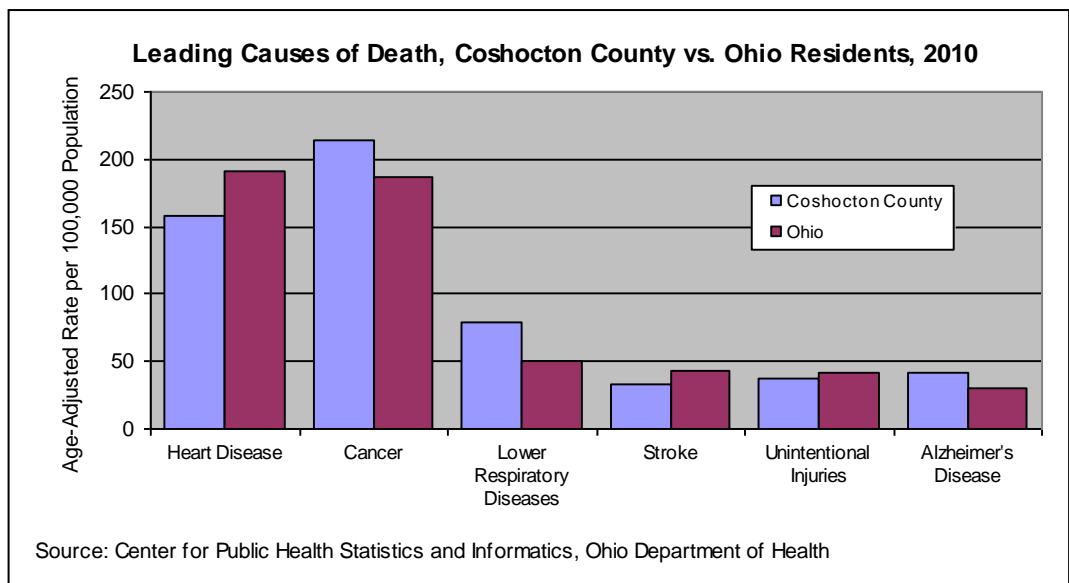


Mortality in Coshocton County and Ohio

The graph below shows six leading causes of death to Coshocton County residents in 2006-2010. For each year reported, heart disease and cancer were by far the leading causes of death. Although not shown here, data for all Ohio residents during these years were similar to Coshocton County.

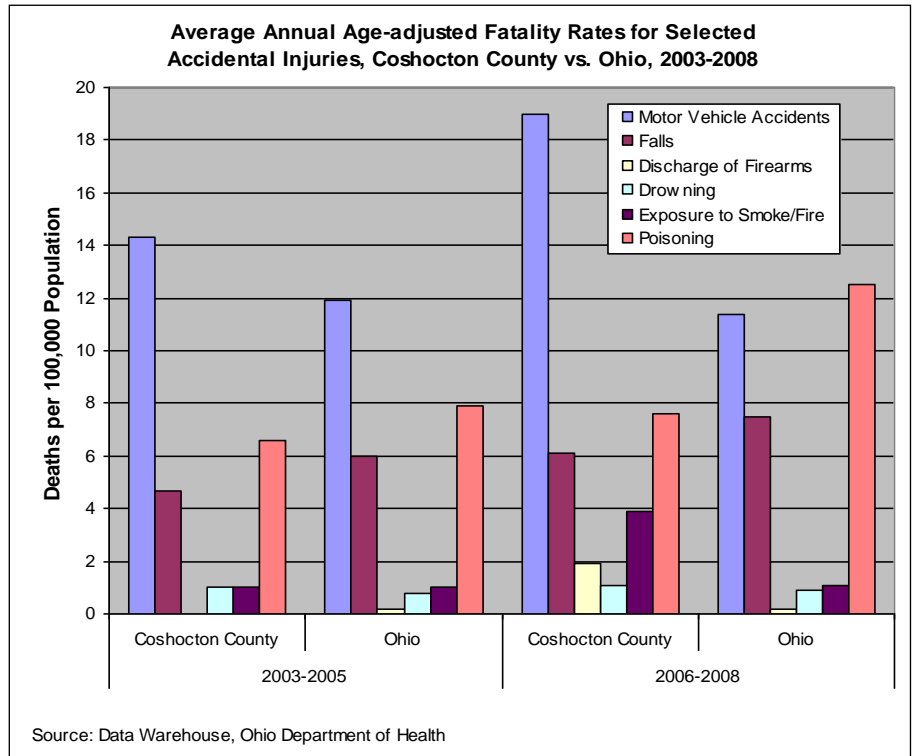


The graph below illustrates how similar the two population groups were in 2010.



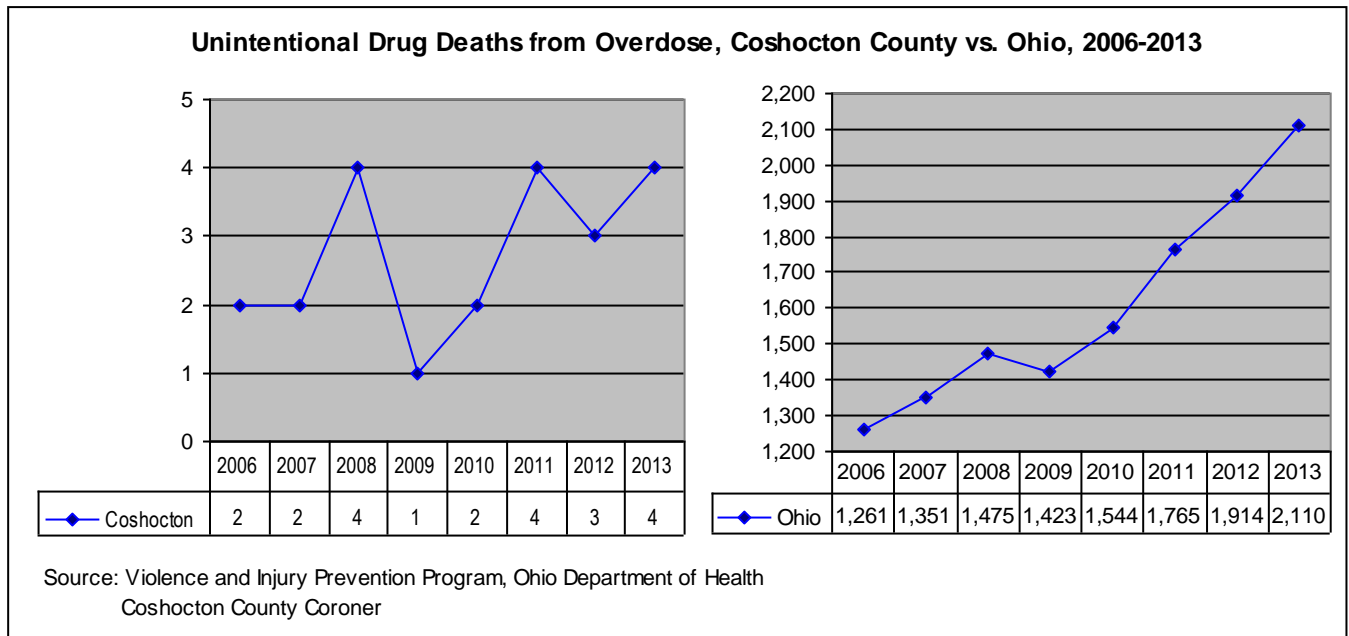
Fatal Accidental Injuries in Coshocton County and Ohio

The graph to the right shows that motor vehicle accidents (MVAs) have been the leading cause of 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 overdoses. 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%.



Deaths from Drug Overdose in Coshocton County and Ohio

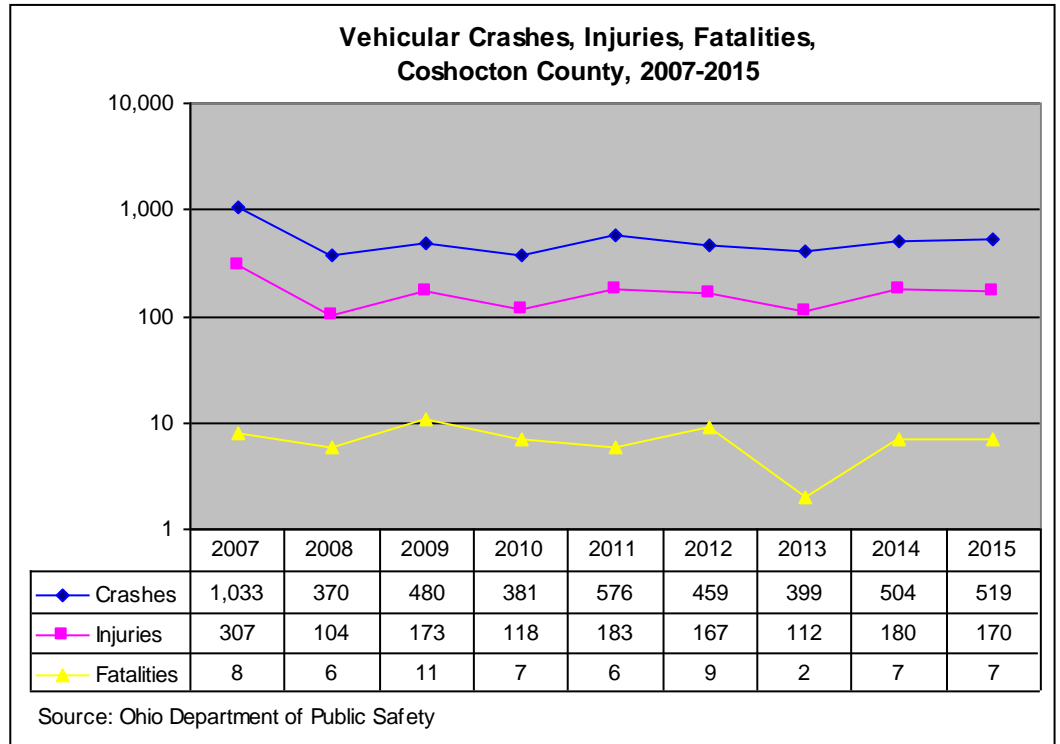
From 2006-2013, there was an upward trend in unintentional drug overdose deaths in Ohio of 67.3%. Numbers in Coshocton County are so small that no statistical significance can be assigned.



Vehicular Crashes in Coshocton County

The incidence of vehicular crashes in Coshocton County has varied considerably from year to year during the reported years 2007-2015.

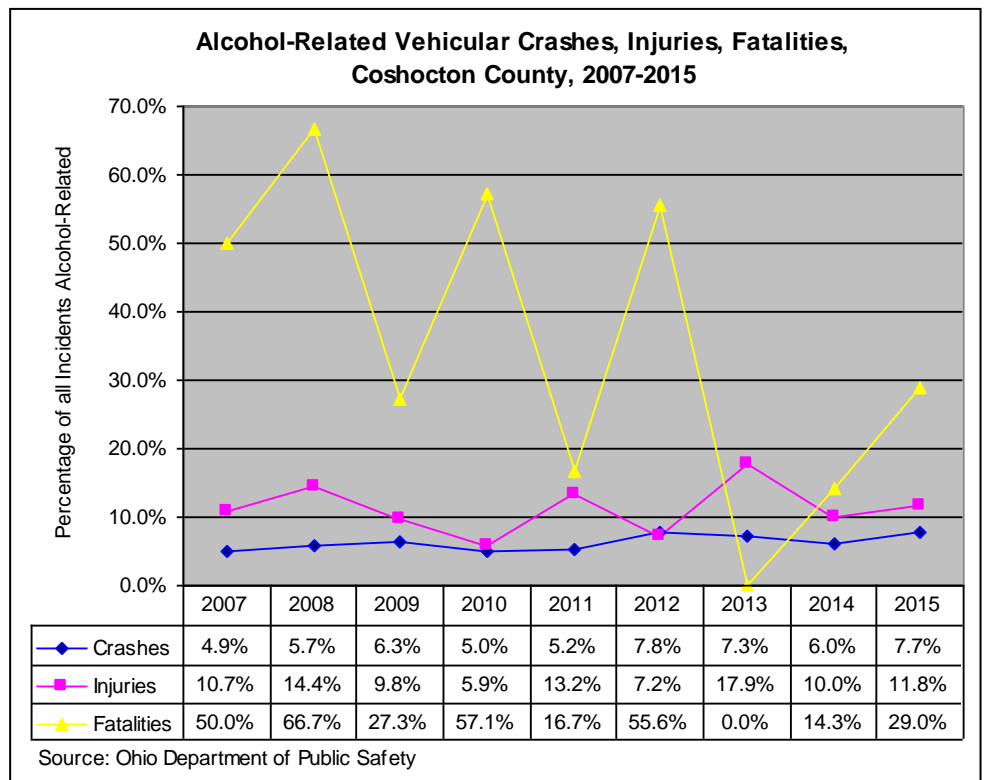
Note: a logarithmic scale was applied to the Y-axis for the chart to the right.



Alcohol-Related Vehicular Crashes

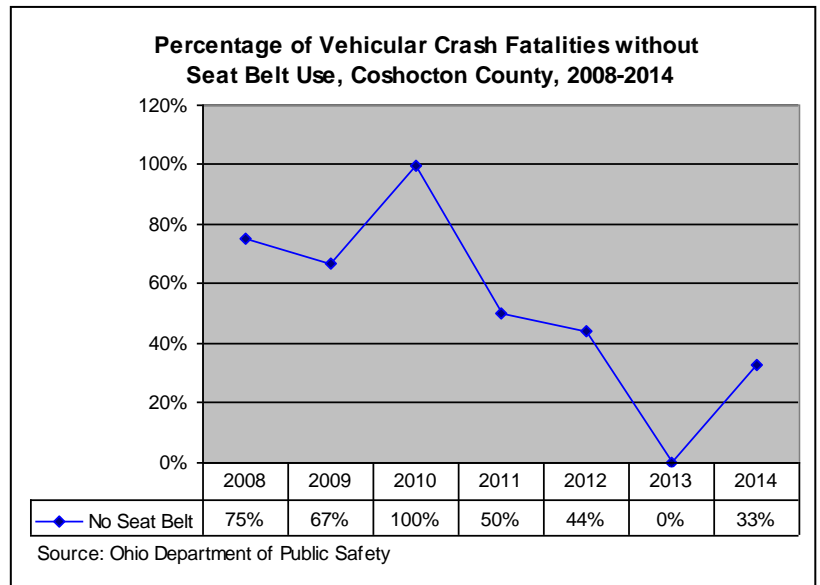
For the years reported, 2007 through 2015, alcohol was considered to be a factor in an average of 7.0% of all vehicular crashes in Coshocton County. In an average of 12.6% of all vehicular-crash injuries, alcohol was involved, and alcohol was a factor in an average of 40.0% of all vehicular-crash fatalities for the same time period.

Not shown in graph form: 6.6% of injuries and 31.2% of fatalities that resulted from vehicular crashes in Ohio in 2015 were alcohol-related.



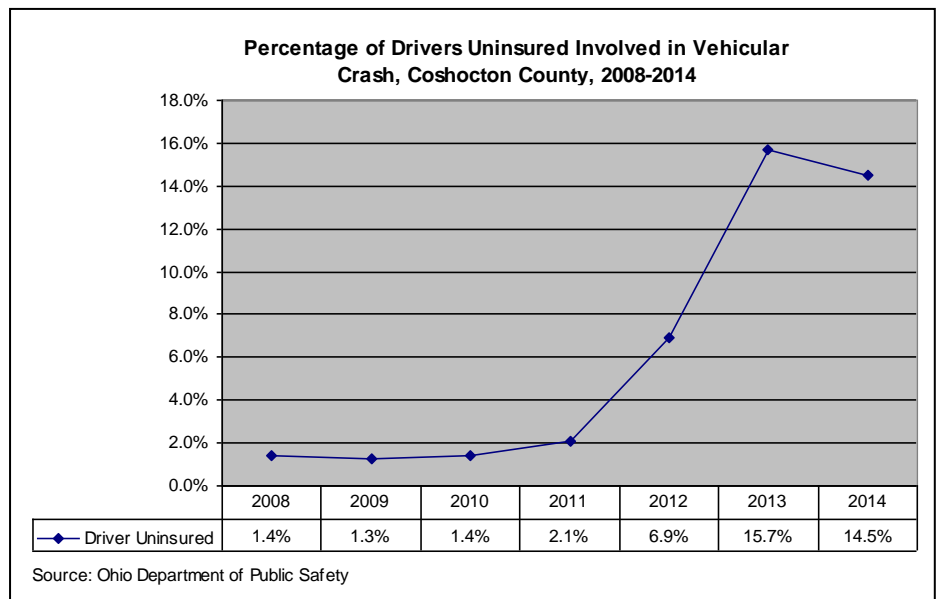
Crash Fatalities without Seat Belt Use

Records of vehicular crashes in Coshocton County during the years 2008-2014 show a decrease in the number of fatality victims who were not using a seat belt at the time of the crash.



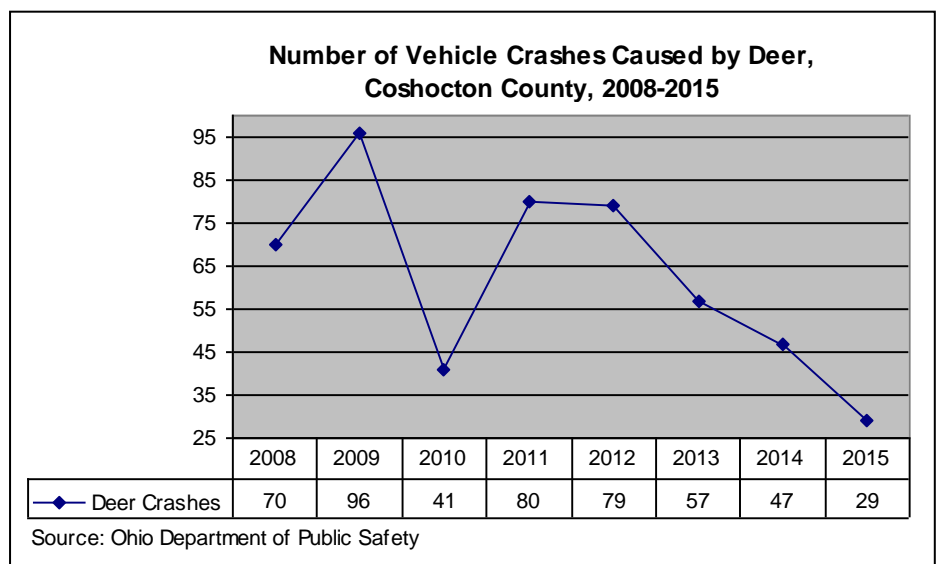
Uninsured Drivers Involved in Crashes

There were 109 drivers involved in vehicular crashes in Coshocton County in 2014 who did not have insurance. This percentage of 14.5, and that of 15.7 for 2013, are significantly higher than in the previous five years.



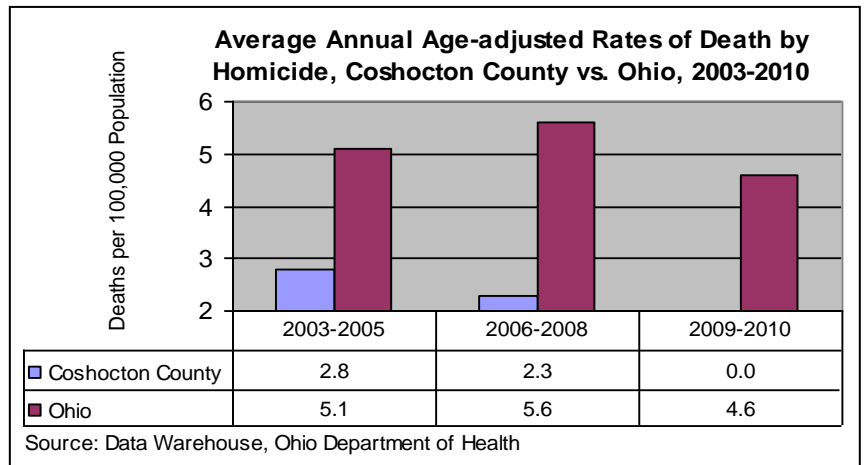
Crashes Caused by Deer

For the years 2008 to 2015, there was an average of 62 vehicle crashes per year in Coshocton County reportedly caused by deer.



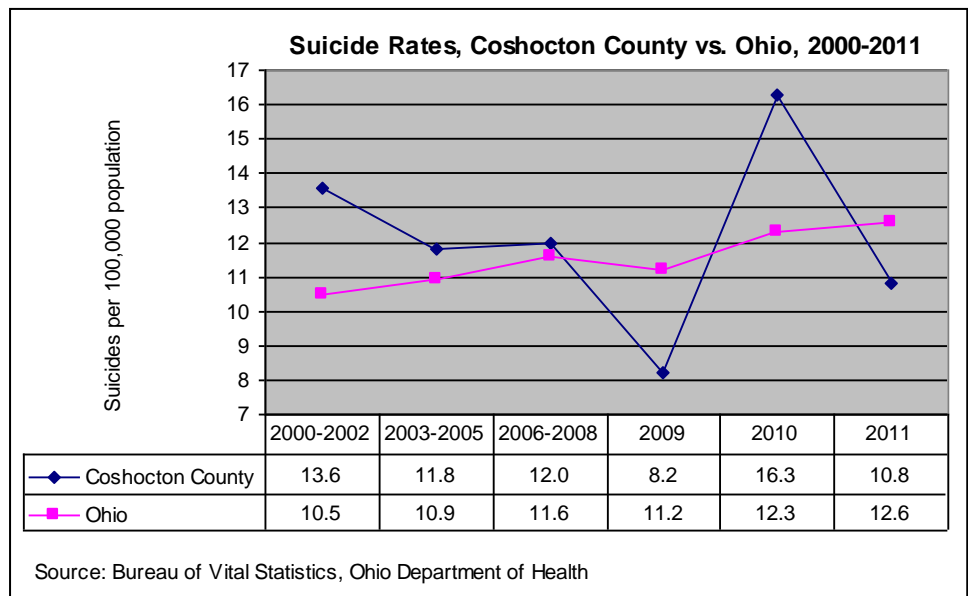
Homicides in Coshocton County and Ohio

There were a total of two Coshocton County resident homicide deaths in 2003-05, three in 2006-08, and none in 2009-2010. Averaging the rates for homicide deaths statewide over the span of eight years, Ohio's rate was more than three times that of Coshocton County.

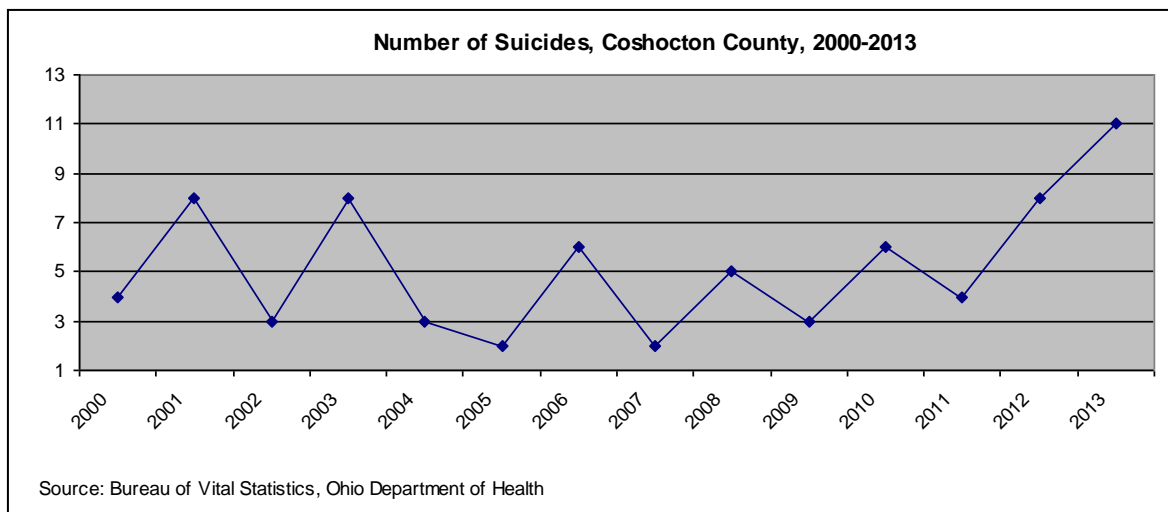


Suicide Rates and Numbers in Coshocton County and Ohio

For the years reported, Coshocton County tended to have a slightly higher rate of suicides than did Ohio. Due to its much greater population, there were only minor fluctuations in state rate, with a slight upward trend between 2000 and 2011. One-year data was available for each of the years 2009, 2010 and 2011.



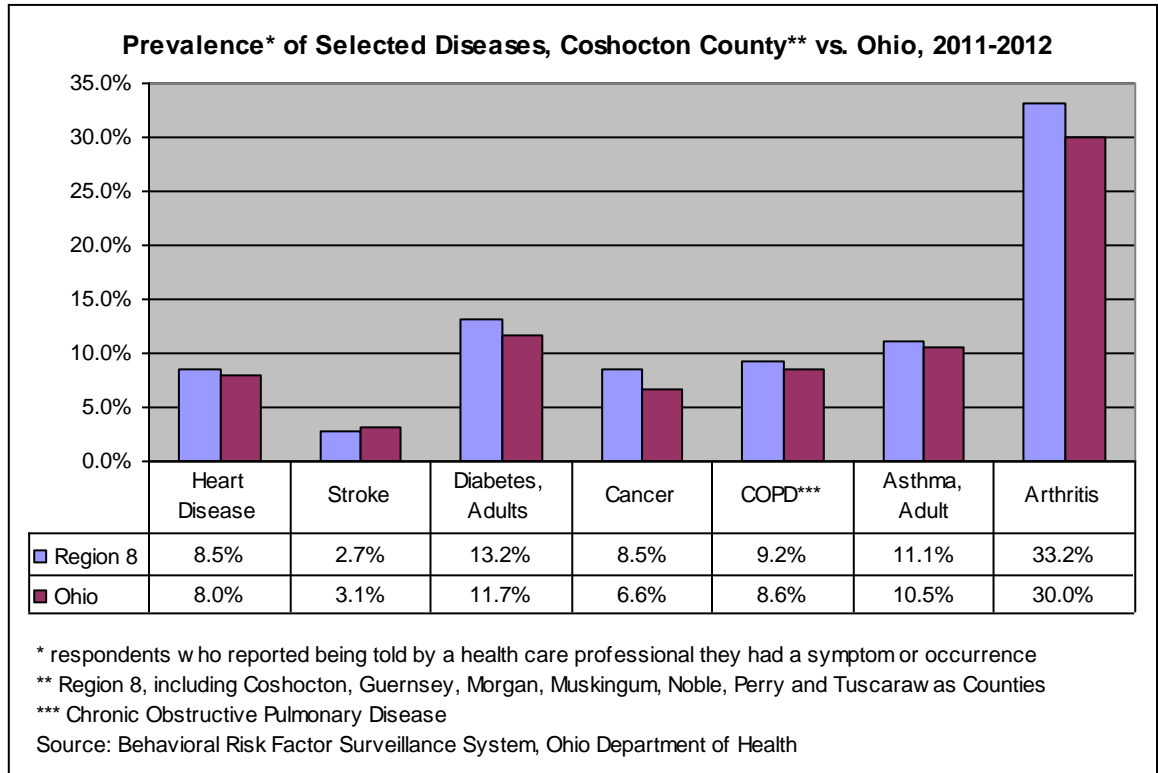
As shown below, the number of suicides in Coshocton County has fluctuated from year to year during the time span from 2000 to 2013.



Illness

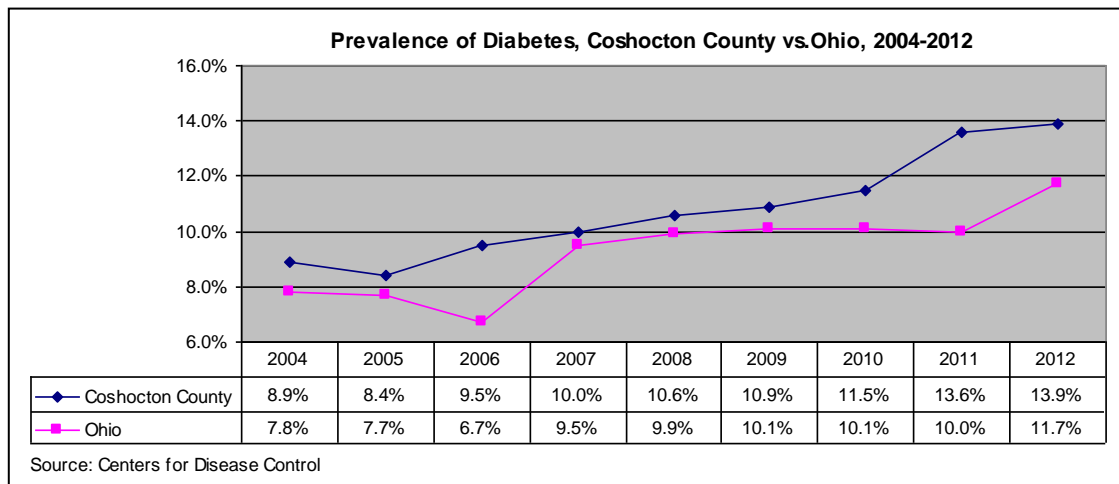
Selected Diseases in Coshocton County and Ohio

The chart below shows the prevalence of selected diseases in Ohio, as reported by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System of the Ohio Department of Health. Many counties are grouped together into regions to accommodate more sparsely populated areas. With the exception of strokes, in the years 2011-2012 there was a higher percentage of individuals with the selected diseases in the region of which Coshocton County is a part than for Ohio overall.



Diabetes in Coshocton County and Ohio

Coshocton County residents are shown to have similar trends, but consistently higher rates of diabetes than all Ohio residents for the years illustrated in the graph below.



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 2008-2012 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 population.

Additional information regarding cancer incidence and mortality in Coshocton County, not illustrated in table format, 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 218 cancer cases per year, five cases were among children 18 or younger.

Average Annual Number and Age-adjusted Rates of Invasive Cancer Cases and Cancer Deaths, by Site/Type, Coshocton County, Ohio, US, 2008-2012								
Cancer Site/Type	Incidence				Mortality			
	Coshocton County		Ohio	US	Coshocton County		Ohio	US
	Cases	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*	Deaths	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
All Sites/Types	218	468.0	463.9	454.8	96	206.1	186.6	171.2
Bladder	11	21.5	21.9	20.3	2	5.1	5.0	4.4
Brain/Other CNS**	3	7.1	6.9	6.4	3	7.4	4.5	4.3
Breast (Female)	29	115.2	120.9	124.8	6	26.6	23.6	21.9
Cervix	1	6.3	7.5	7.7	1	4.9	2.6	2.3
Colon/Rectum	22	46.2	43.1	42.4	8	17.5	17.0	15.5
Esophagus	3	7.4	5.3	4.4	3	5.8	5.0	4.2
Kidney/Renal	6	14.5	16.4	15.6	1	1.9	4.3	3.9
Leukemia	7	15.6	11.8	13.3	3	6.3	7.3	7.0
Liver	2	3.6	6.1	8.2	***	***	5.3	6.0
Lung/Bronchus	38	78.8	71.7	58.7	32	69.2	55.3	47.2
Melanoma of Skin	11	24.4	19.7	21.6	***	***	3.0	2.7
Multiple Myeloma	2	5.3	5.7	6.3	2	3.5	3.5	3.3
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	9	19.8	18.9	19.7	5	9.7	6.9	6.2
Oral Cavity/Pharynx	5	11.4	10.7	11.0	***	***	2.5	2.5
Ovary	4	16.6	11.9	12.1	4	15.1	7.9	7.7
Pancreas	4	9.2	12.4	12.4	3	7.1	11.5	10.9
Prostate	20	86.4	127.8	137.9	5	27.6	22.0	21.4
Stomach	3	5.2	6.1	7.4	2	3.3	2.9	3.4
Testis	1	7.2	5.4	5.6	***	***	0.3	0.3
Thyroid	7	17.2	13.0	13.5	***	***	0.5	0.5
Uterus	7	29.4	27.7	25.1	1	3.9	4.9	4.4

* per 100,000 people

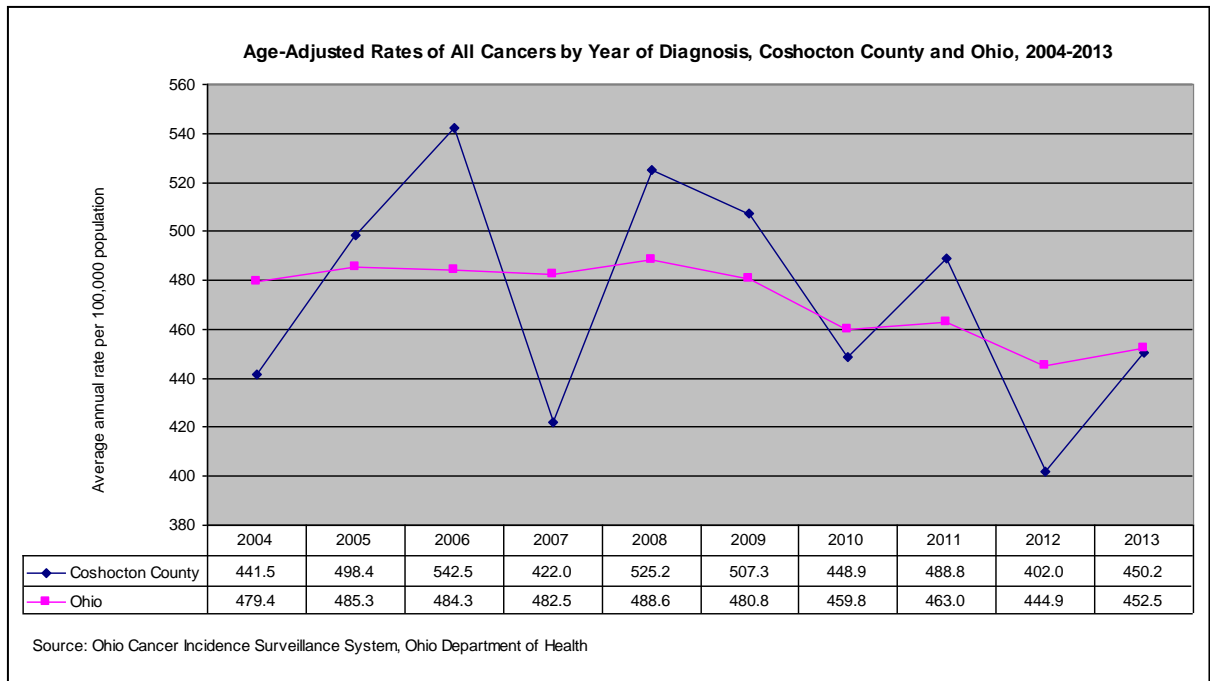
**Central Nervous System

***number and rate less than 1

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

Rates of Invasive Cancer Cases in Coshocton County and Ohio

The chart below illustrates rates of all invasive cancers diagnosed over a period of ten years, comparing Coshocton County with Ohio. There appears to be a slight trend in the state toward fewer cases. Probably because of its much smaller population, county data is not as consistent from year to year.



New Cancer Cases in Coshocton County

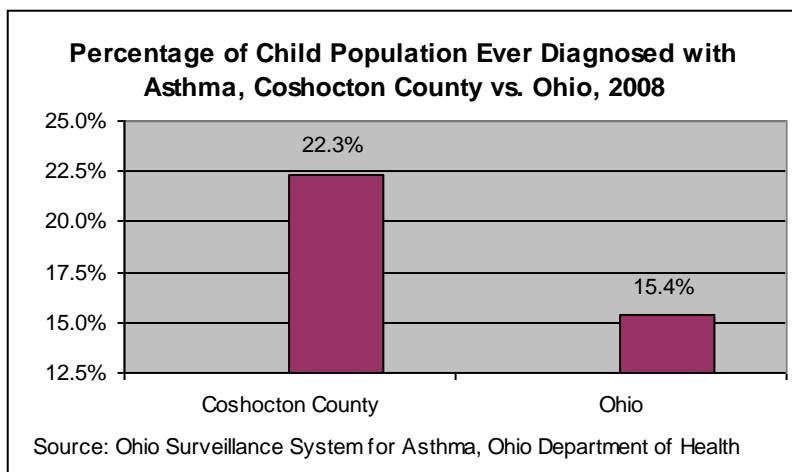
The table below indicates numbers of new cases of cancer diagnosed in Coshocton County annually from 2009 to 2015 by site or type of cancer.

Number of New Invasive Cancer Cases by Site/Type, Coshocton County, 2009-2015							
Site/Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Bladder	11	14	10	8	15	5	11
Brain	3	9	4	11	10	1	3
Breast (Female)	29	31	33	32	21	38	25
Colon/Rectum	25	16	22	19	23	27	15
Hodgkins/Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma	15	12	8	6	15	13	7
Kidney/Renal	7	6	9	5	9	4	6
Leukemia	6	9	3	5	5	2	4
Lung/Bronchus	41	33	45	34	21	37	22
Melanoma of Skin	11	14	15	14	7	21	12
Multiple Melanoma	1	4	3	1	3	2	1
Oral Cavity/Throat	11	7	14	15	11	3	12
Ovary	7	2	7	4	2	2	4
Pancreas	3	7	2	6	2	4	7
Prostate	23	22	18	16	10	13	6
Stomach	4	3	1	4	5	3	1
Thyroid	9	3	11	1	9	5	5
Uterus	4	13	6	6	12	12	11
Other*	25	28	27	22	28	19	14
Totals	235	233	238	209	208	211	166

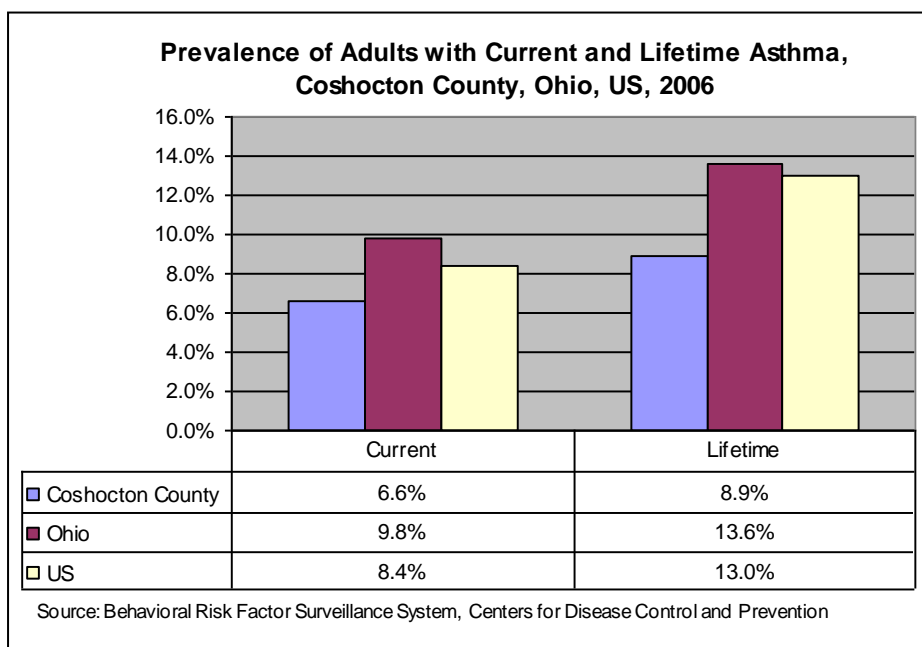
*Includes Cervix, Liver and Testis for which some years there were no cases reported
Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, Ohio Department of Health

Asthma in Coshocton County, Ohio and US

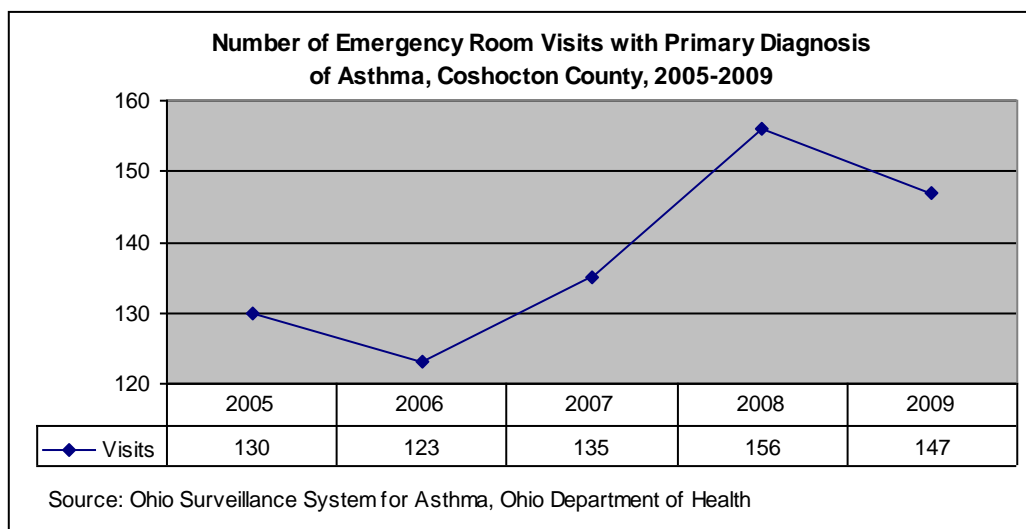
The most current data available, from 2008, reports prevalence of asthma in Coshocton County and Ohio children. Children in the county are shown to have a significantly higher incidence of asthma.



Unlike Coshocton County children, the prevalence of asthma among adults was shown to be significantly lower in the county as compared to state or national rates, both in current and in lifetime conditions. Although not shown in either chart on this page, according to the Center for Disease Control, asthma disproportionately affects certain groups in Ohio: women, children, African Americans and Appalachians. In 2006 there were 2,406 adults living with asthma in Coshocton County.

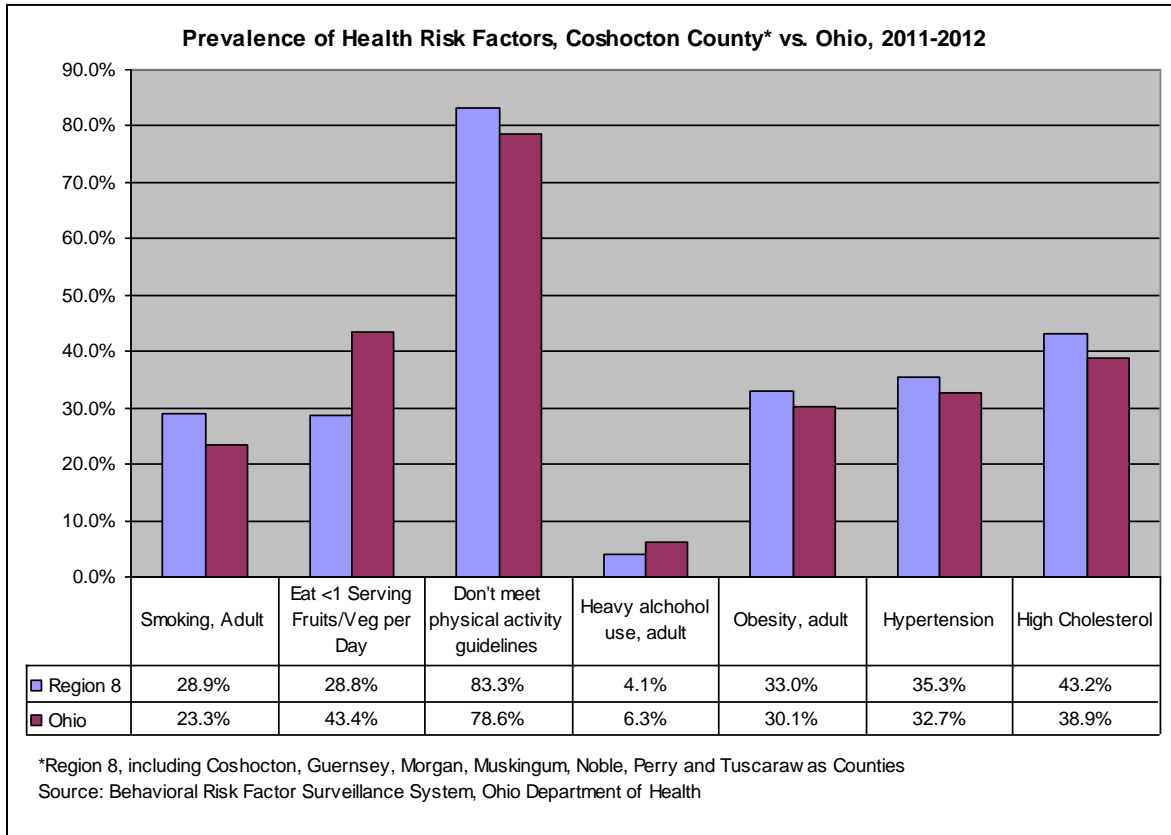


The prevalence of asthma has an impact on health care provider systems, as illustrated in the chart below.



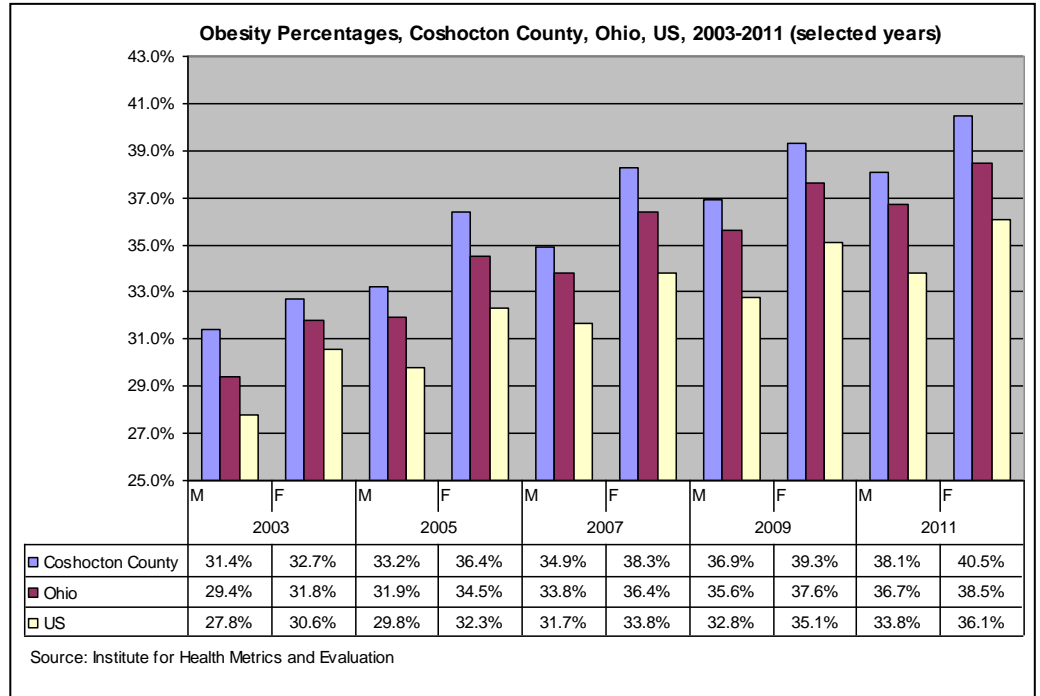
Health Risk Factors in Coshocton County and Ohio

As with prevalence of selected diseases in Ohio, the prevalence of health risk factors is monitored and reported by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System of the Ohio Department of Health. Similarly, smaller counties are grouped together into regions as described on page 63. The chart below provides data various factors that are considered to be risks for ill health. For most of the factors reported, Region 8 (comprised of seven counties including Coshocton County) compares unfavorably with all of Ohio.



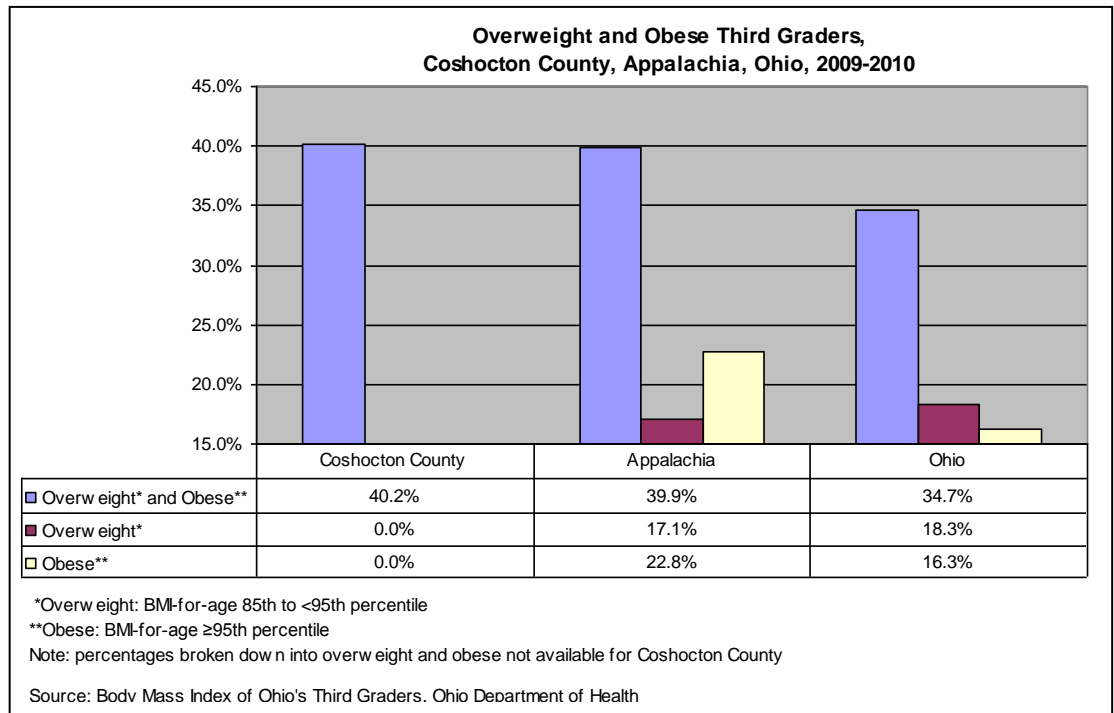
Obesity in Coshocton County, Appalachia and Ohio

As reported by the Intitute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, in 2011 Coshocton County had a higher rate of obesity (Body Mass Index of 30 or greater) than the averages for Ohio and the nation. This has been true for all five years illustrated on the accompanying graph.



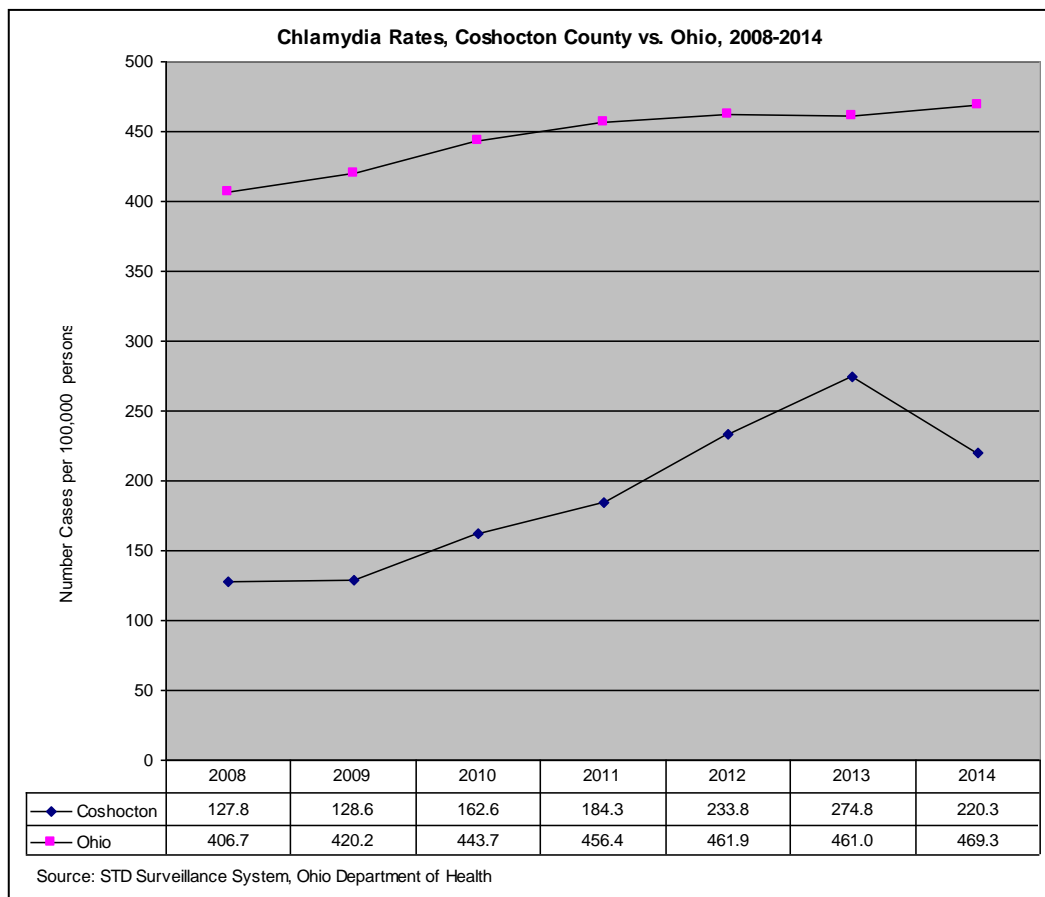
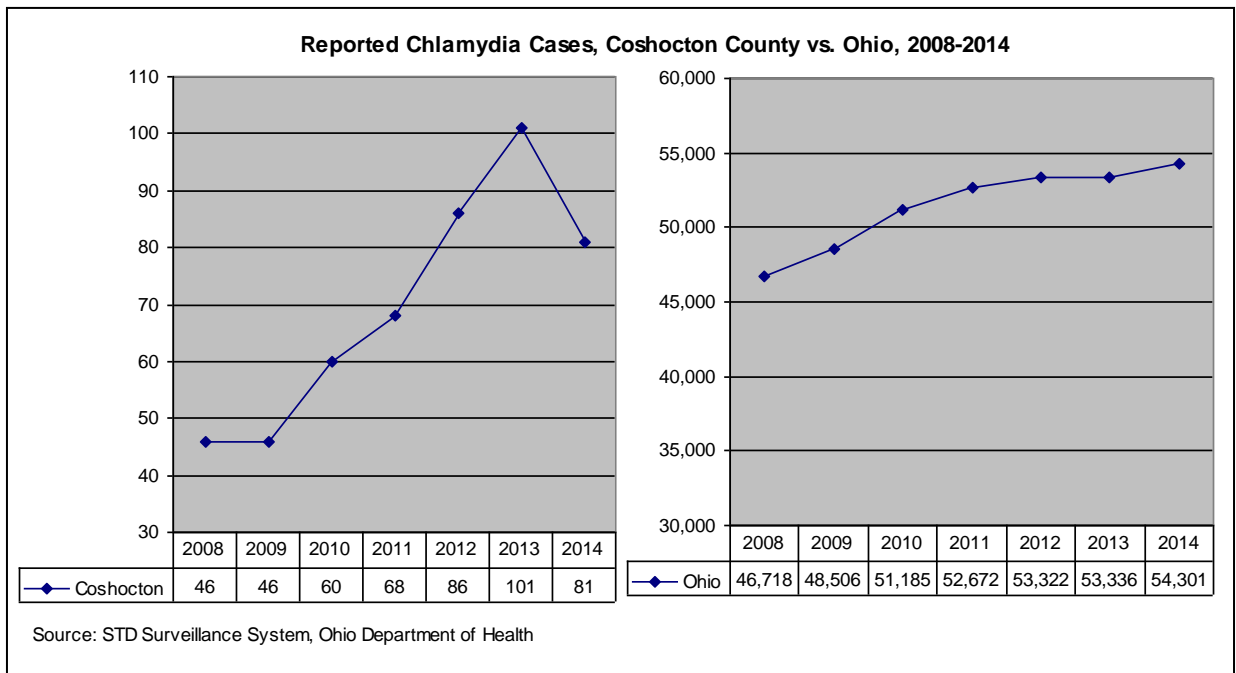
Body Mass Index for Third Graders in Coshocton County, Appalachia and Ohio

During the school year 2009-2010, 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, Appalachia and Ohio by categories. Coshocton County third graders were found to be overweight and obese at a rate similar to comparable Appalachian counties, but higher than the state.



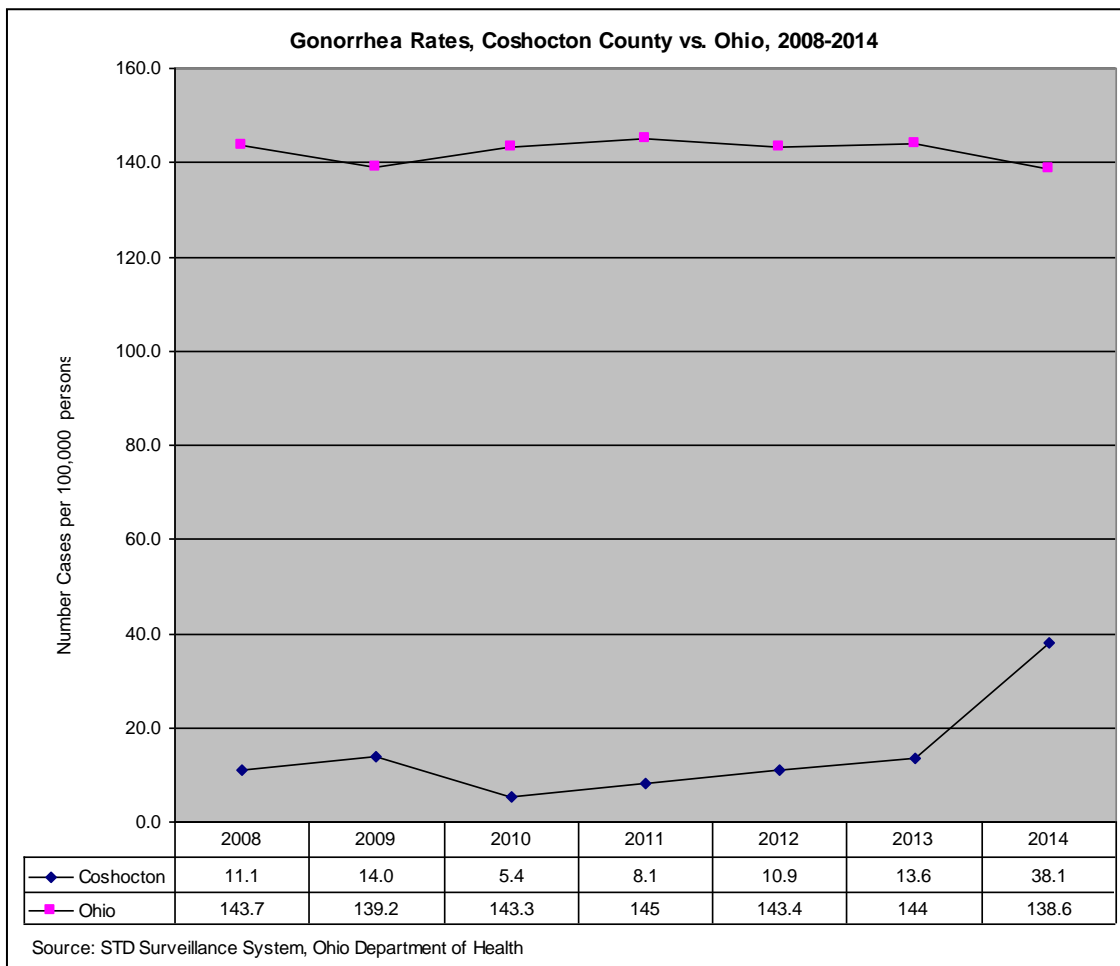
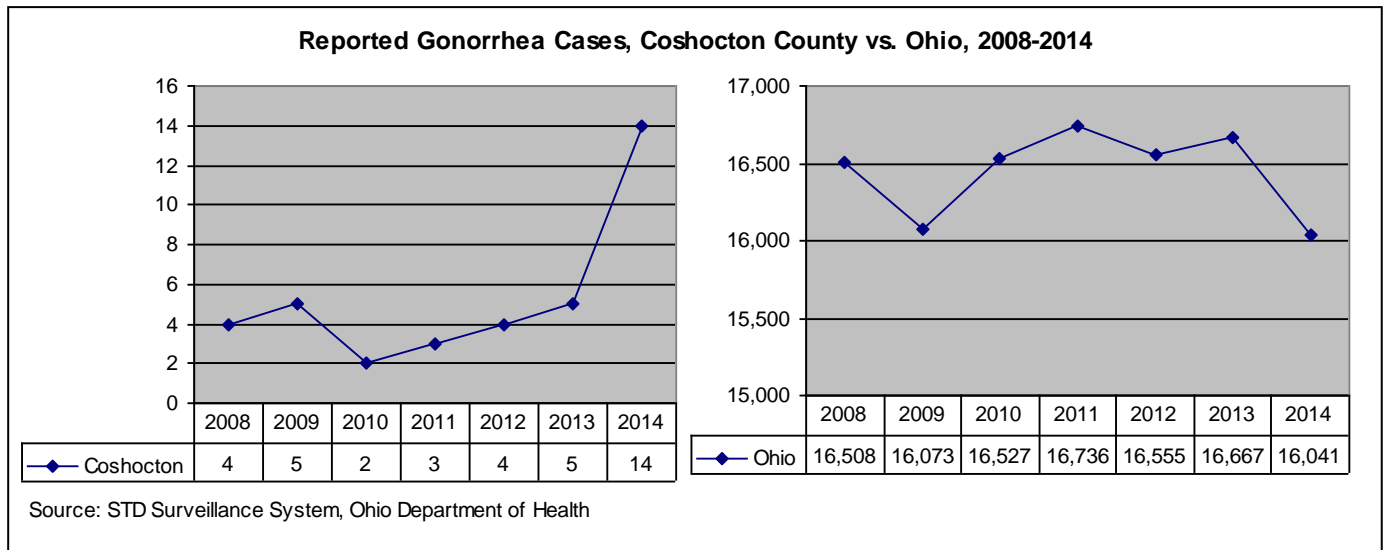
Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates in Coshocton County and Ohio

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 reported in Coshocton County and in Ohio for the years 2008-2014 and rates (cases per 100,000 persons) of occurrence. Of possible significance is a steady increase from 2008 to 2014 of 16.2% in chlamydia cases statewide. Of concern is the increase in cases in Coshocton County in the past several years.



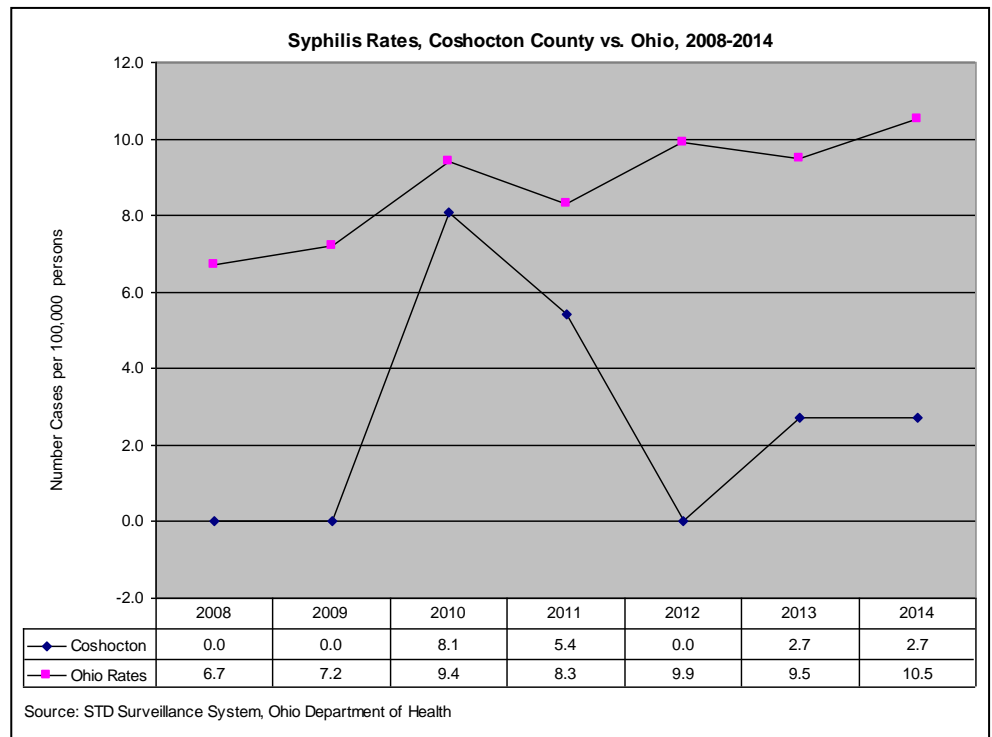
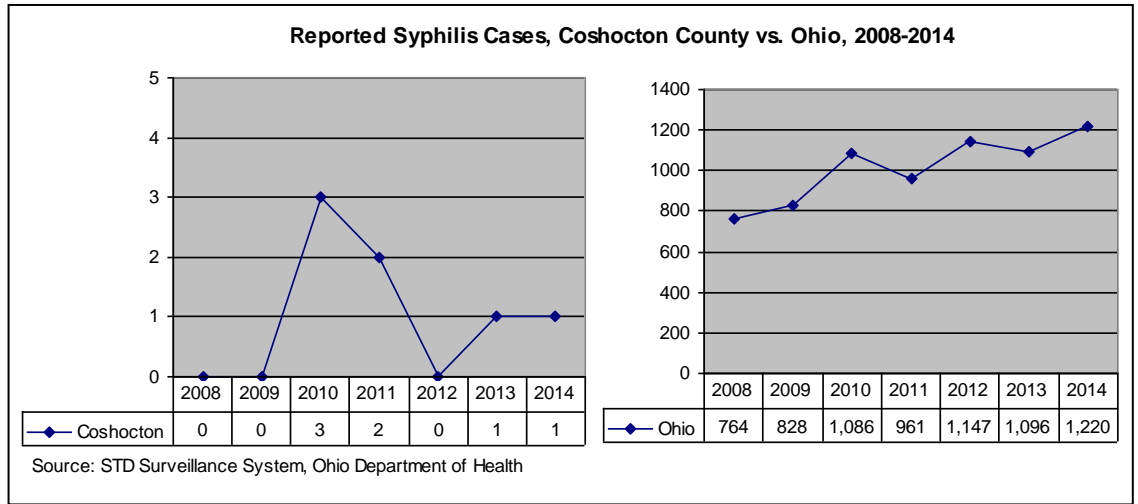
Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates in Coshocton County and Ohio

In 2014, there was a significant increase in reported cases and rates of gonorrhea in Coshocton County. The state's numbers have changed little in the past seven years.



Reported Syphilis Cases and Rates in Coshocton County and Ohio

Because of the very small numbers of syphilis cases reported in Coshocton County from 2008-2014, no statistical significance can be assigned. In Ohio, however, there was a 60% increase during the same seven-year period.



Reported Number of People Living with HIV Infection in Coshocton

Diagnoses of HIV infection include persons with a diagnosis of HIV and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS. Since the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program was begun, there have been, cumulatively, 26 HIV diagnoses in Coshocton County through 2014.

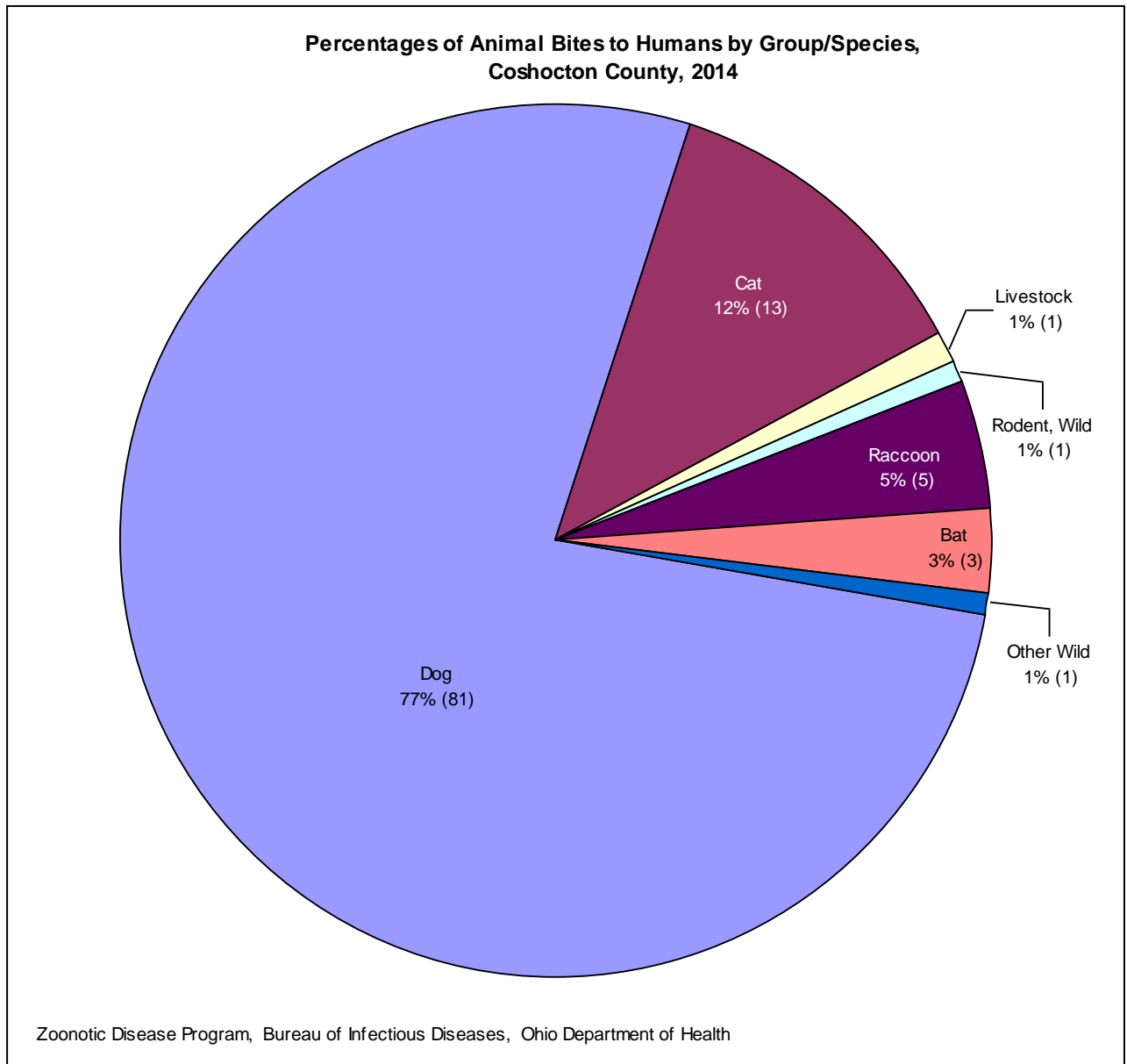
Note: reported numbers do not represent new diagnoses for each year. **Error! Not a valid link.**

Number of People Living with Diagnosis of HIV Infection by Year, Coshocton County, 2010-2014					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number with HIV	17	18	19	20	21

Source: HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, Ohio Department of Health

Reported Animal Bites Sustained by Humans

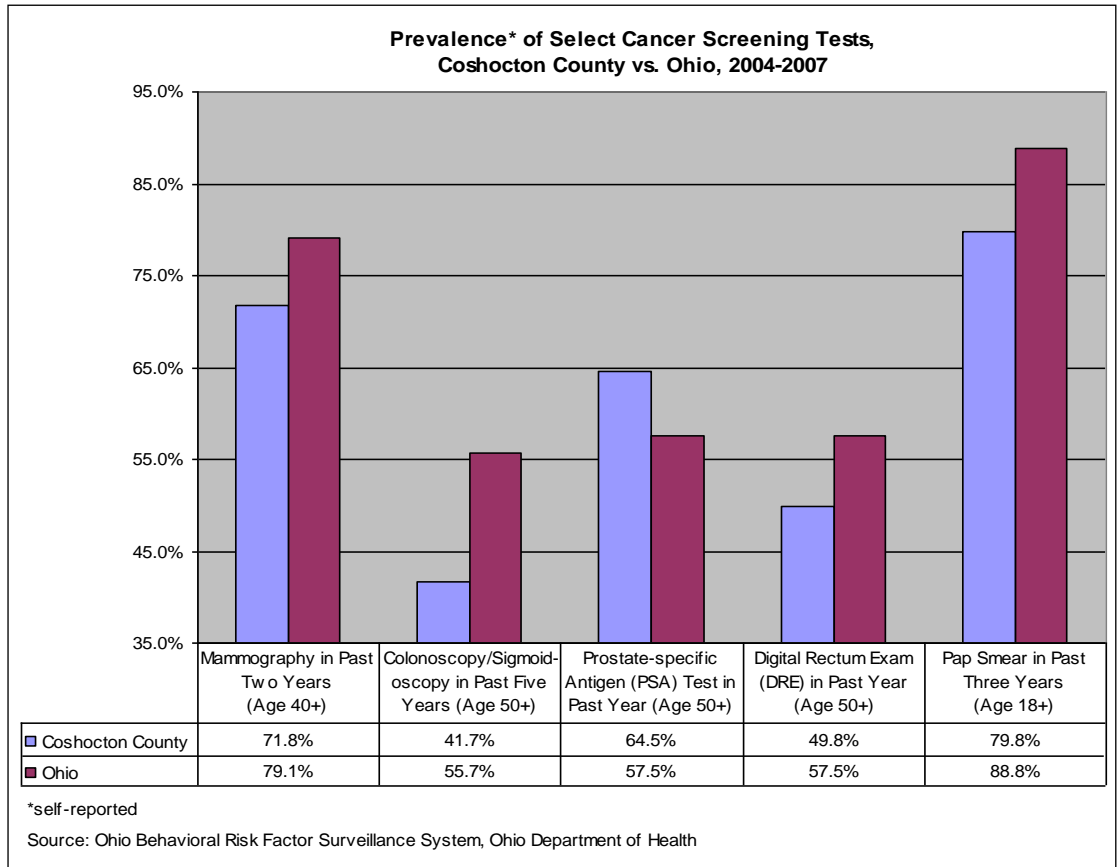
In 2014, there were a total of 19,850 reports of animal bites sustained by humans investigated by local health departments throughout Ohio, a number slightly lower than the 20,077 incidents reported in 2013. The graph below shows the percentage breakdown of animal bites to humans reported in Coshocton County in 2014.



Health Screenings

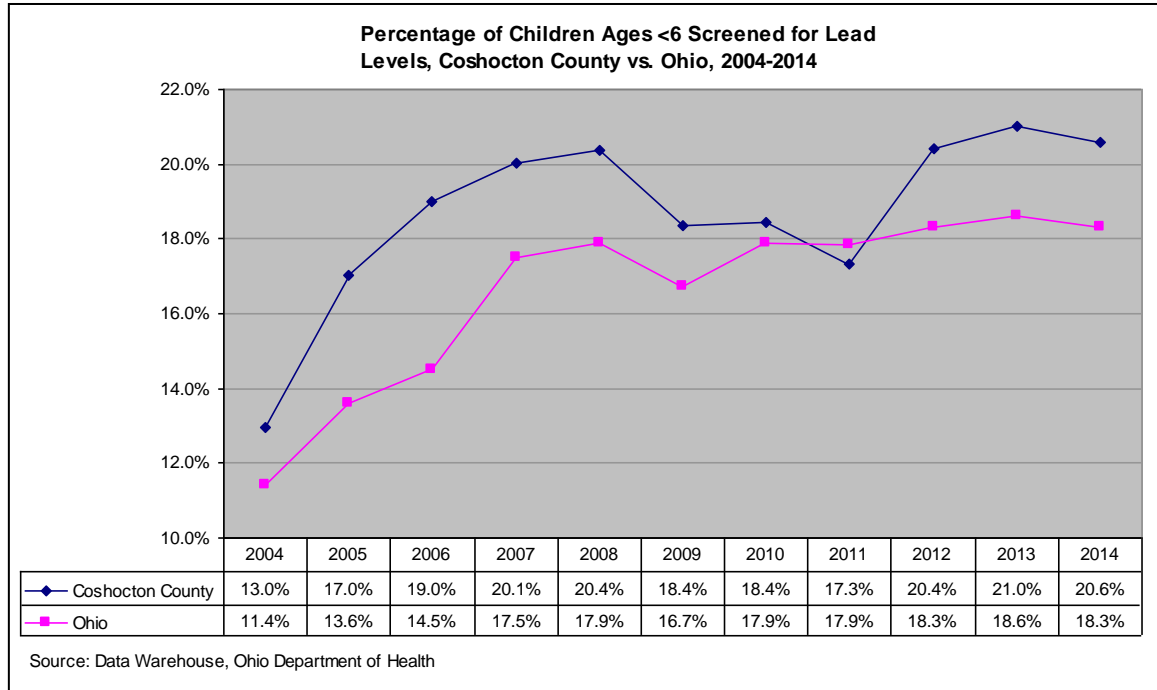
Cancer Screening Tests in Coshocton County and Ohio

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

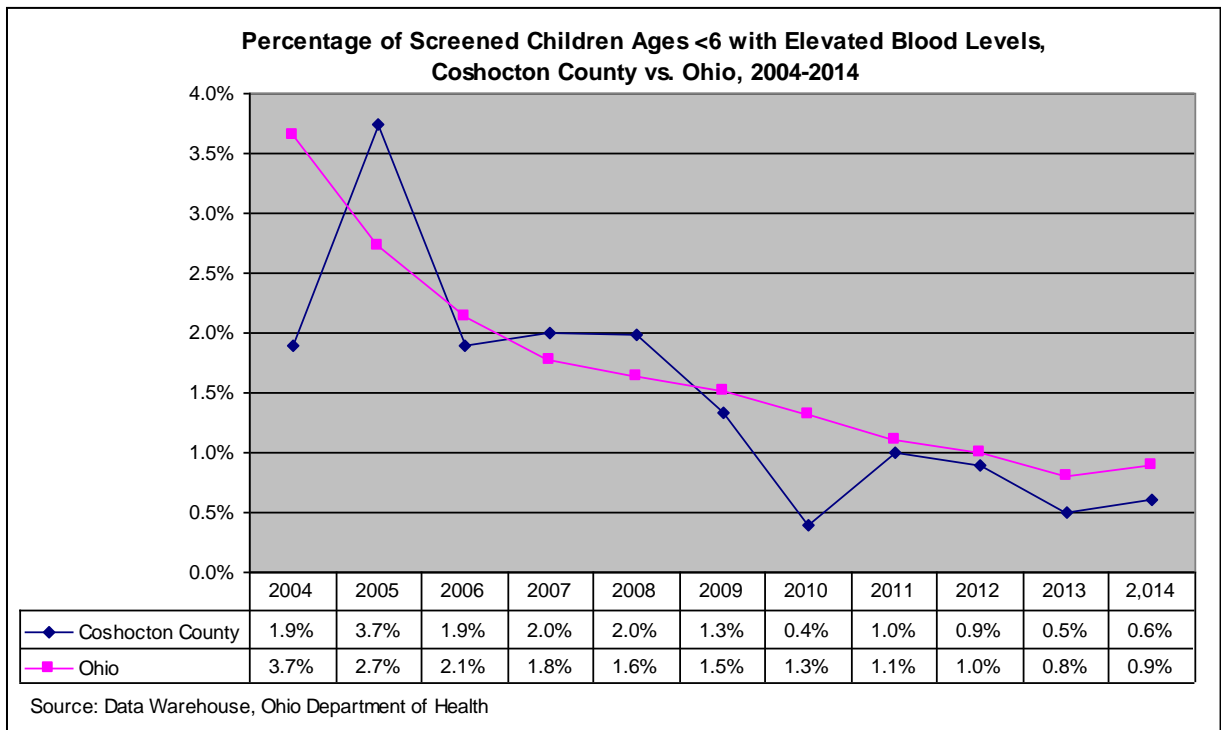
For most of the the years reported in the accompanying graph, Coshocton County has maintained a slightly higher percentage of lead level screening of young children than Ohio.



Children with Elevated Blood Lead Levels*

In 2004, of the 13% of all Coshocton County children less than age 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, 11 in both 2007 and 2008, 8 in 2009, 2 in 2010, 5 in both 2011 and 2012, and 3 in 2013.

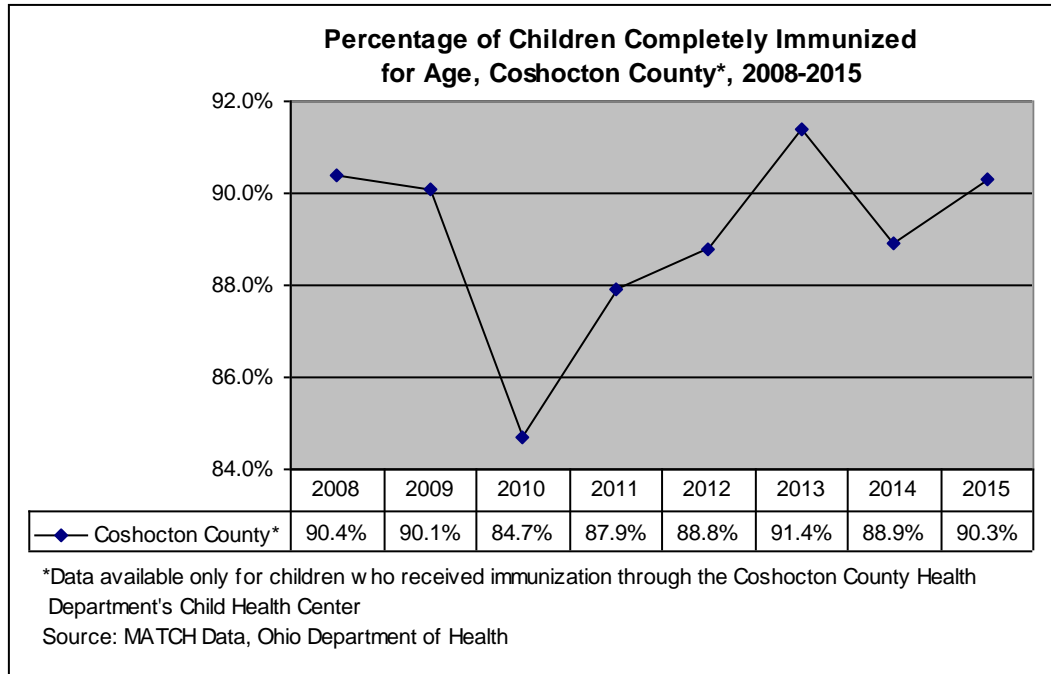
*EBL= ≥ 10 ug/dL (micrograms per deciliter of blood)



Childhood Immunization

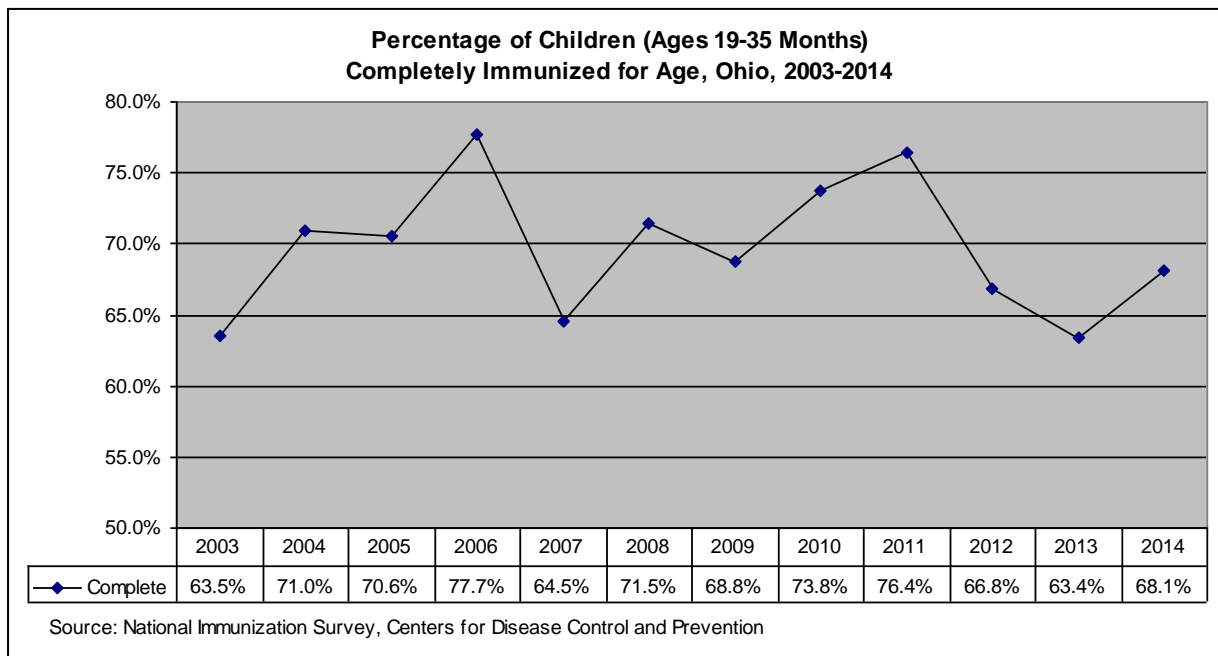
Children Completely Immunized in Coshocton County

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. Note: immunization data for Ohio was available only for children ages 19-35 months.



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. It should be noted that in many areas of health and well-being, Coshocton County ranked negatively compared with other Ohio counties; in the category of physical environment, the county ranked more favorably, as would be expected for a largely rural community.

Health/Well-Being Categories, 2016	County Rank*	Coshocton County	Ohio
Health Outcomes	55		
Mortality	62		
-premature death ^[1]		8,200	7,500
Quality of Life	44		
-poor or fair health ^[2]		17%	16%
-poor physical health days ^[3]		3.7	3.8
-poor mental health days ^[4]		4.2	4.0
-low birthweight babies ^[5]		7%	9%
Health Factors	73		
Health Behaviors	63		
-adult smoking ^[6]		21%	19%
-adult obesity ^[7]		34%	30%
-food environment index ^[8]		6.9	6.9
-physical inactivity ^[9]		28%	26%
-access to exercise opportunities ^[10]		61%	83%
-excessive drinking ^[11]		16%	18%
-alcohol-impaired driving deaths ^[12]		42%	35%
-sexually transmitted infections ^[13]		272	460
-teen birth rate ^[14]		37	34
Clinic Care	85		
-uninsured adults ^[15]		16%	13%
-primary care physicians ^[16]		2,630:1	1,300:1
-dentists ^[17]		3,320:1	1,710:1
-mental health providers ^[18]		2,610:1	640:1
-preventable hospital stays ^[19]		100	65
-diabetic screening ^[20]		82%	85%
-mammography screening ^[21]		59%	60%
Social and Economic Factors	64		
-high school graduation ^[22]		92%	83%
-some college ^[23]		42%	63%
-unemployment ^[24]		7.3%	5.7%
-children in poverty ^[25]		27%	23%
-children in single-parent households ^[26]		26%	35%
-violent crime rate ^[27]		52	307
-injury deaths ^[28]		65	63
Physical Environment	32		
-air pollution- particulate matter ^[26]		13.8	13.5
-drinking water violations ^[30]		0%	N/A
-severe housing problems ^[31]		12%	15%
-driving alone to work ^[32]		81%	84%
-long commute - driving alone ^[33]		28%	29%

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

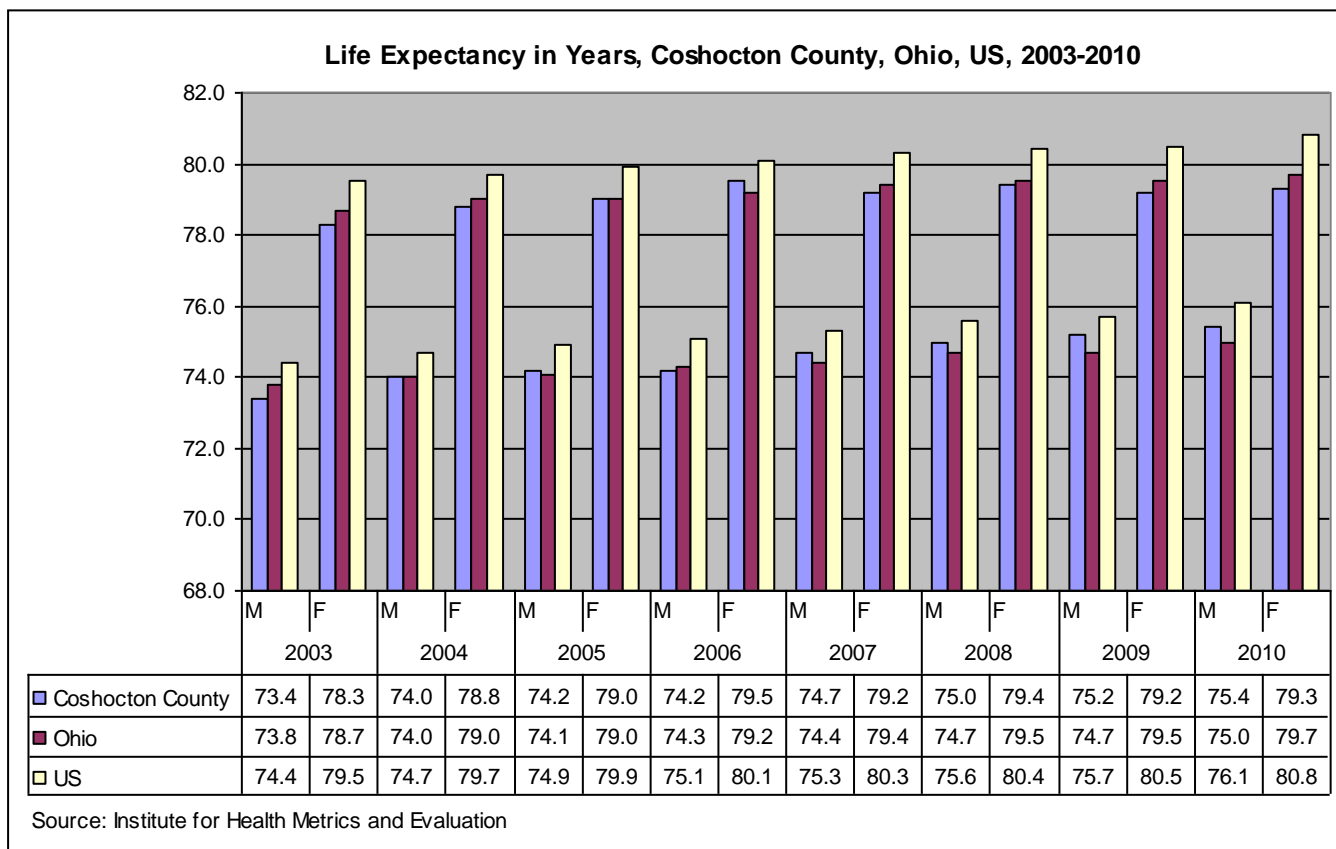
NOTE: Data for the Health/Well-Being table shown on page 75 was published by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation in 2016, but all of the data is for prior years. By searching the foundation's website, the years for which each specific category pertain can be found.

- ¹ All deaths occurring before the age of 75 reported as a rate per 100,000 people
- ² Percent of adults reporting fair or poor health
- ³ Average number of physically unhealthy days self-reported per month
- ⁴ Average number of mentally unhealthy days self-reported per month
- ⁵ Percent of live births with low birth weight (< 2,500 g)
- ⁶ Percent of adults that report smoking ≥ 100 cigarettes and currently smoking
- ⁷ Percent of the adult population with a body mass index ≥ 30
- ⁸ index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment
- ⁹ Percent of adults aged 20+ reporting no leisure time physical activity
- ¹⁰ Percent of the population with adequate access to locations for physical activity
- ¹¹ Five or more drinks for men and four or more drinks for women on one occasion
- ¹² Proportion of driving deaths with alcohol involvement
- ¹³ Incidence of chlamydia per 100,000 population
- ¹⁴ Birth rate per 1,000 female population ages 15-19
- ¹⁵ Percentage of adults under age 65 without health insurance
- ¹⁶ Ratio of population to primary care physicians
- ¹⁷ Ratio of population to dentists
- ¹⁸ Ratio of population to mental health providers
- ¹⁹ Hospitalization rate for conditions usually addressed in an outpatient setting per 1,000 Medicare enrollees
- ²⁰ Percent of diabetic Medicare patients who were screened in the past year using a test of their glycosylated hemoglobin levels
- ²¹ Percent of female Medicare enrollees that receive mammography screening
- ²² Percent of the ninth grade cohort that graduates high school in four years
- ²³ Percent of adults ages 25-44 years with some post-secondary education
- ²⁴ Percent of population age 16+ unemployed but seeking work
- ²⁵ Percent of children under age 18 living below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)
- ²⁶ Percent of children that live in household headed by single parent
- ²⁷ Violent crimes per 100,000 population
- ²⁸ Injury mortality per 100,000 population
- ²⁹ Average daily measure of fine-particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter
- ³⁰ Percentage of population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit
- ³¹ Percentage of householders with at least 1 or 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing Facilities
- ³² Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work
- ³³ Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes

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

Life Expectancy

From 2003 to 2010, life expectancy has steadily increased for all individuals in the US. Within Coshocton County there was an increase of 2.7% for male residents and 1.3% for female residents. In every year, life expectancy was shown to be slightly less for Coshocton County residents than for the US, but the increases for county, state and nation were similar.

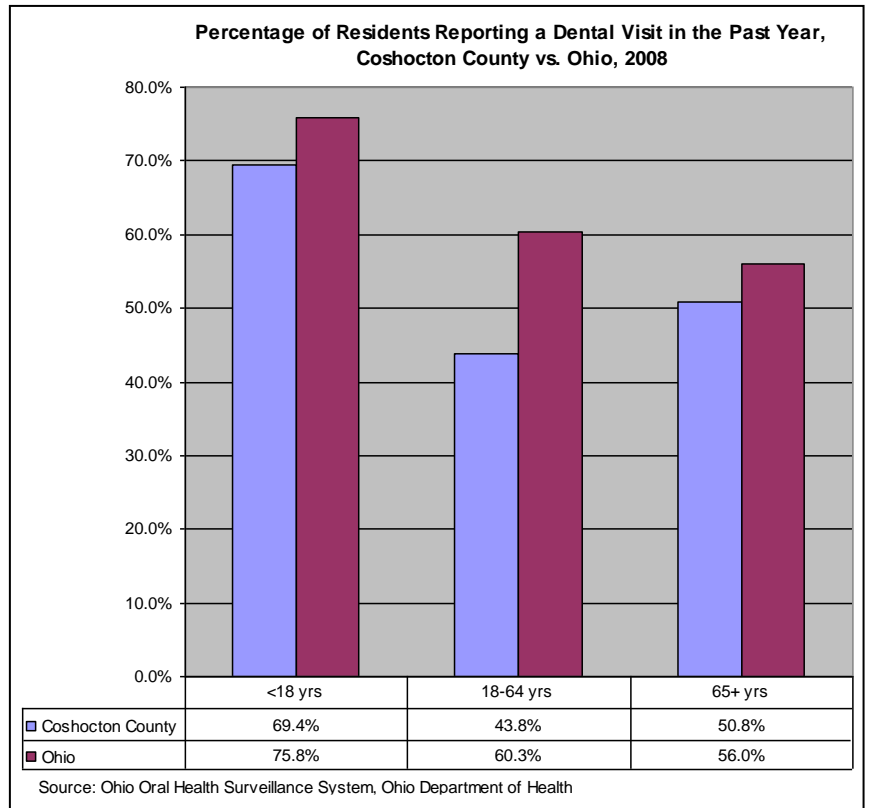


Dental Health

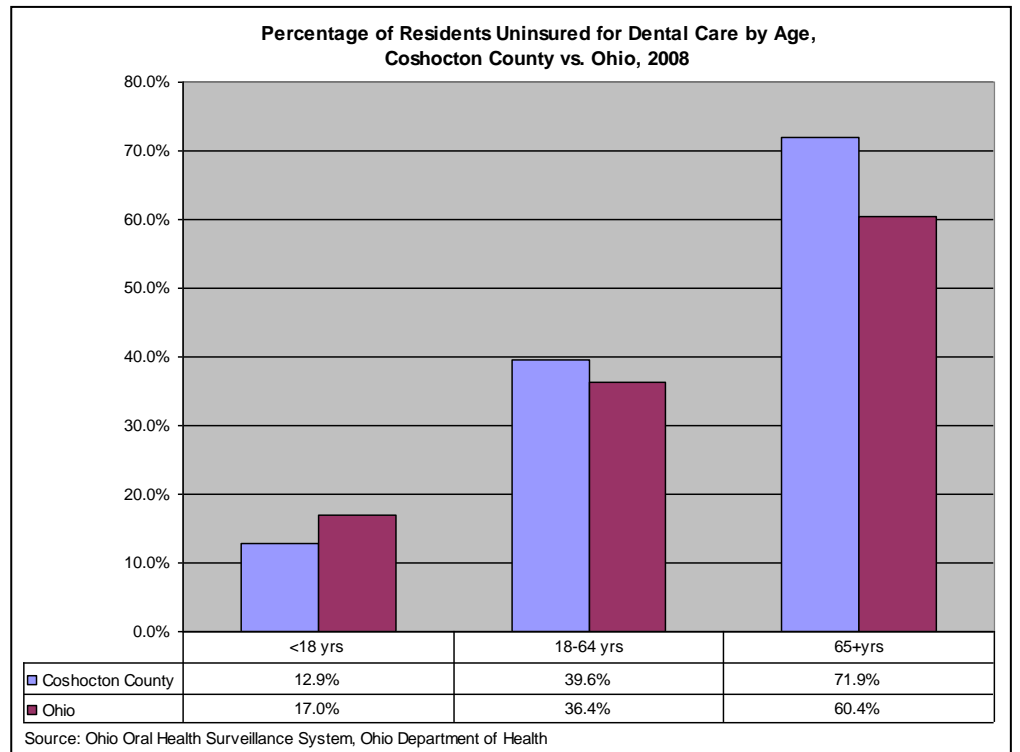
Dental Visits and Dental Insurance for Coshocton County and Ohio Residents

According to the Ohio Oral Health Surveillance System, Coshocton County had eight licensed dentists in 2010, all of whom were primary care dentists, serving a general and pediatric population. The ratio of population per dentists was 4,471:1. The same ratio for Ohio in general was 1,654:1. More recent statistics from the Robert Wood Johnson Community Health Rankings for 2013 indicates a ratio of population per dentists in Coshocton County of 3,733:1 compared to the ratio for Ohio of 1,928:1. Not surprisingly, the county is designated a Dental Health Professional Shortage Area. We see in 2008, 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%).

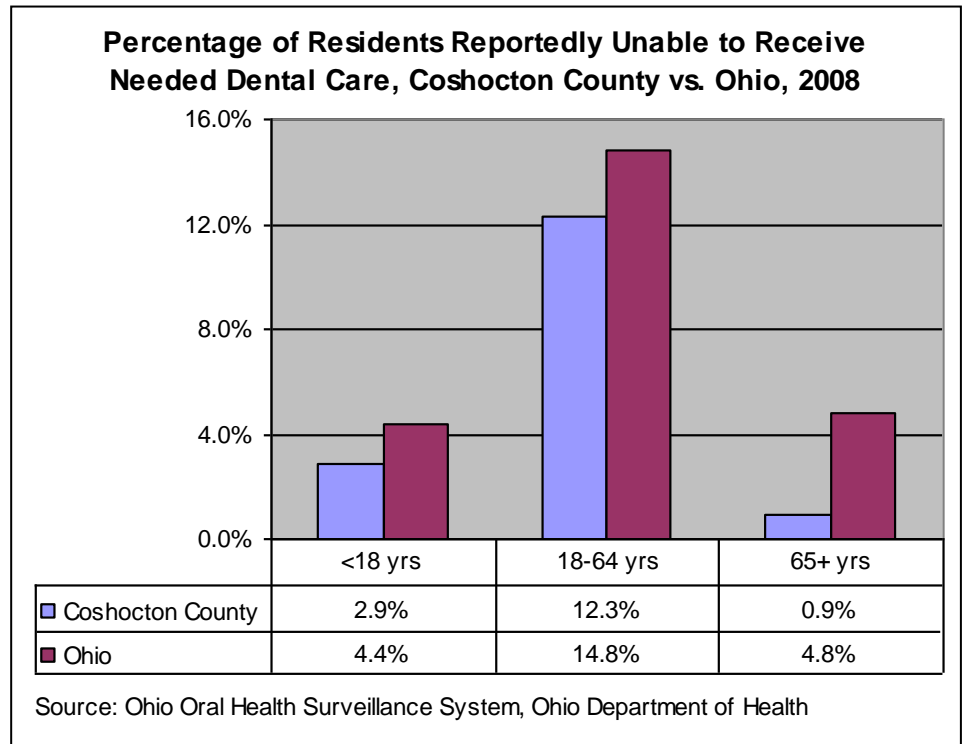


For the same year, Coshocton County children had a higher rate of dental insurance coverage than did all children in Ohio, but adults in the county were less likely to be covered than those statewide.



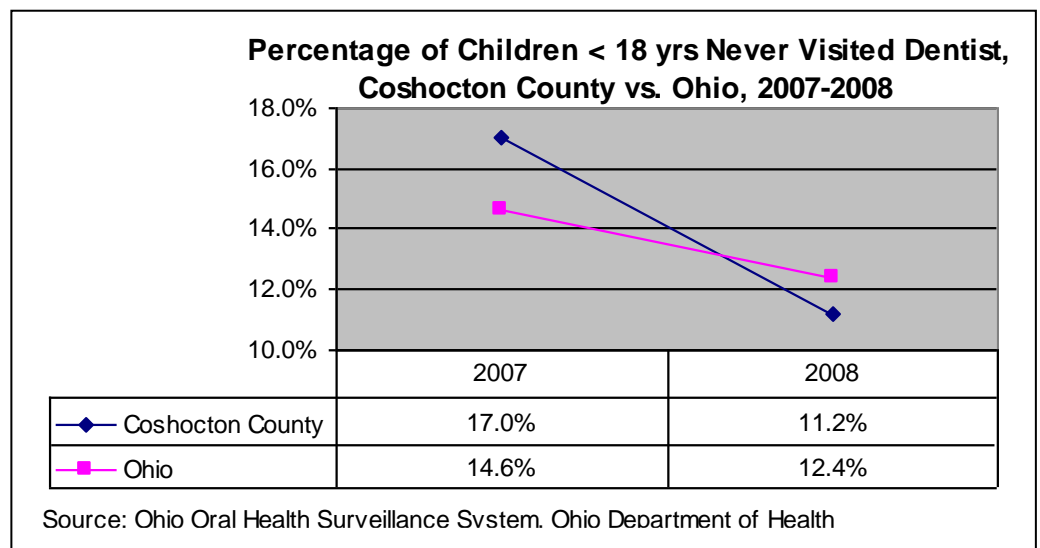
Access to Dental Care in Coshocton County and Ohio

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 (see text on previous page).



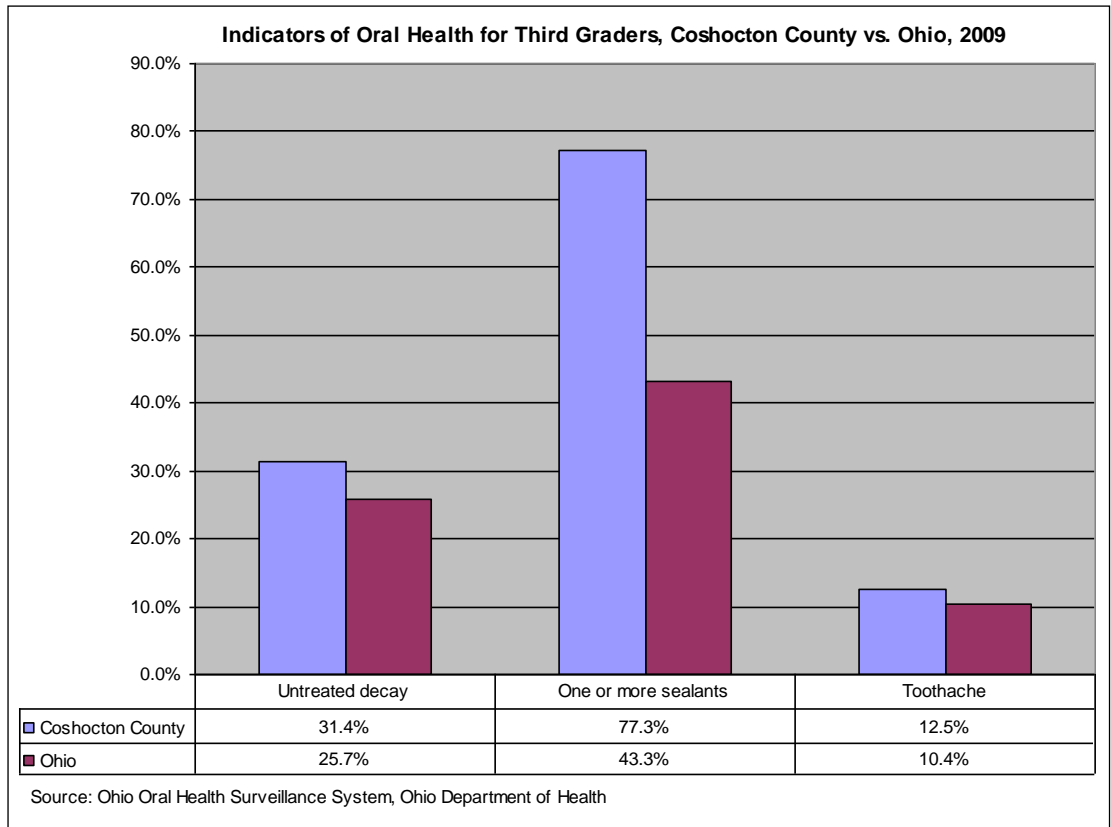
Children in Coshocton County and Ohio Who Have Never Visited a Dentist

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 2008.



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 83.

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 84-85.

Surveys were also conducted in 2011, 2012 and 2013 wherein Maternal and Child Health Center clients filled out questionnaires regarding their experience with the Center. Responses to these three surveys were compiled and are found on pages 86-88.

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 89-92, followed by additional comments by respondents found on pages 93-94.

A second online survey was conducted seeking to assess and prioritize the importance that community members placed on 12 health issues that had previously been identified by a consortium of health-related agencies. Five questions were asked regarding each of the health issues, with responses shown on pages 95-99.

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, doctor 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

1/2010

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

- 45.5% (15) friend or family member
- 36.4% (12) WIC
- 24.2% (8) my doctor
- 9.1% (3) Job and Family Services
- 6.1% (2) phone book
- 9.1% (4) other: Health department, school, foster parent, prenatal clinic

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

- 48.5% (16) care here is more affordable for me
- 36.4% (12) location is convenient
- 33.3% (11) have always come here
- 18.2% (6) could get an appointment here more quickly
- 15.2% (5) my doctor doesn't give immunizations
- 6.1% (2) other: lead screening

3. What services did you receive at the Maternal and Child Health Center today?

- 57.6% (19) immunizations
- 24.2% (8) prenatal care
- 21.2% (7) checkup
- 3.0% (1) health education

4. How satisfied were you with the services you received at the Maternal and Child Health Center?

(1=very dissatisfied, 5=very satisfied)

	1	2	3	4	5
How soon you could get an appointment			3.1% (1)	9.4% (3)	87.5% (28)
Comfort (waiting room, exam room)	3.1% (1)		6.3% (2)	15.6% (5)	75.0% (24)
Friendliness of staff					100.0% (32)
Care you or your child received					100.0% (32)
Health education provided (verbal/written)				3.2% (1)	96.8% (30)
Questions answered					100.0% (31)
Amount of time spent in waiting room		3.3% (1)	3.3% (1)	23.3% (7)	70.0% (21)

5. Are the hours that the Maternal and Child Health Center are open convenient for you?

- 97.0% (32) Yes
- 3.0% (1) No

6. Do you feel your cultural beliefs/traditions are respected at the Maternal and Child Health Center?

- 100.0% (33) Yes

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

- 34.7% (17) friend or family member
- 28.6% (14) WIC
- 16.3% (8) my doctor
- 10.2% (5) Job and Family Services
- 8.2% (4) Health Department
- 2.0% (1) phone book
- 8.2% (4) other: Headstart, been coming here for years, school

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

- 28.6% (14) my doctor doesn't give immunizations
- 26.5% (13) always come here
- 26.5% (13) could get an appointment here more quickly
- 22.4% (11) care here is more affordable for me
- 18.4% (9) location is convenient
- 8.2% (4) do not have a doctor
- 10.2% (5) other: Headstart lead screening day, doctor's office is rude and take too long, like the way the nurses give shots, pleasant atmosphere

3. What services did you receive at the Maternal and Child Health Center today?

- 73.5% (36) immunizations
- 22.4% (11) checkup
- 6.1% (3) lead screening
- 4.1% (2) prenatal care
- 4.1% (2) hearing/vision screening

4. How satisfied were you with the services you received at the Maternal and Child Health Center?

(1=very dissatisfied, 5=very satisfied)

	1	2	3	4	5
How soon you could get an appointment			8.2% (4)	18.4% (9)	73.5% (36)
Comfort (waiting room, exam room)		2.0% (1)		20.4% (10)	77.6% (38)
Friendliness of staff				4.1% (2)	95.9% (47)
Care you or your child received			2.0% (1)	8.2% (4)	89.8% (44)
Health education provided (verbal/written)			2.1% (1)	8.3% (4)	89.5% (43)
Questions answered			2.0% (1)	8.2% (4)	89.8% (44)
Amount of time spent in waiting room		2.2% (1)	4.3% (2)	19.6% (9)	73.9% (34)

5. Are the hours that the Maternal and Child Health Center is open convenient for you?

- 98% (48) Yes
- 2% (1) No

6. Do you feel your cultural beliefs/traditions are respected at the Maternal and Child Health Center?

- 100% (48) Yes

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

- 20.1% (14) My doctor
- 34.3% (23) A friend or family member
- 29.9% (20) WIC
- 7.5% (5) Job and Family Services
- 10.4 % (7) Health Department
- 13.4% (9) Other: advertisement, here before, general knowledge, research

2. Why did you decide to come to the Maternal and Child Health Center? (check all that apply)

- 37.3% (25) Care here is more affordable for me
- 19.4% (13) I always come here
- 13.4% (9) Don't have a doctor
- 19.4% (13) Could get an appointment here more quickly
- 26.9% (18) Location is convenient
- 22.4% (15) Dr. doesn't give shots
- 7.5% (12) Other: friendly staff, good service, no insurance, couldn't get in to doctor

3. What services did you receive at our Center today? (check all that apply)

- 16.4% (11) Checkup for child
- 71.6% (48) Immunizations
- 1.5% (1) Hearing or vision screen
- 7.5% (5) Lead screening
- 17.9% (12) Prenatal care (for self)

4. Are the hours of operation convenient for you?

- 100% (67) Yes
- (0) No

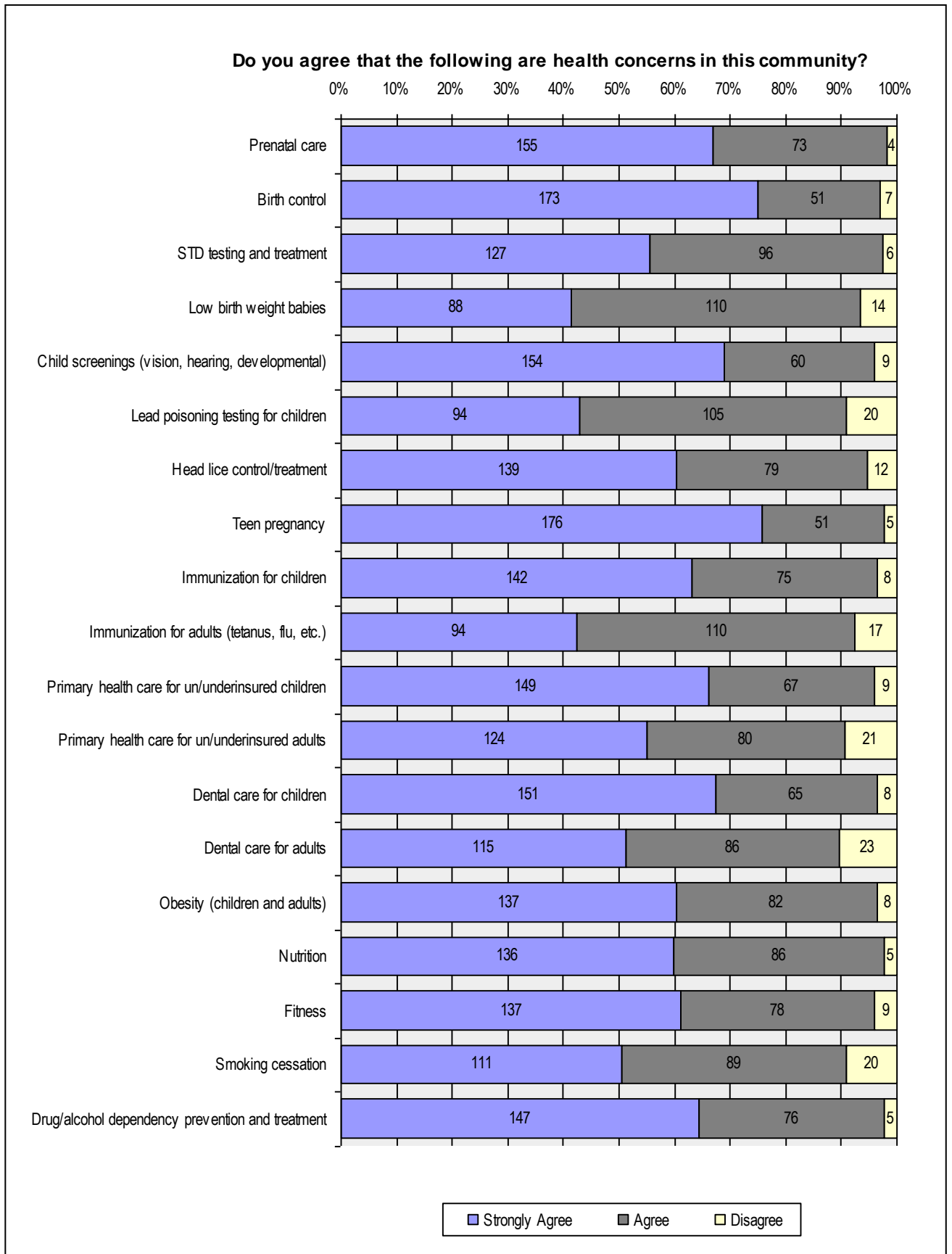
5. Do you feel your cultural beliefs/traditions are respected at the Maternal and Child Health Center?

- 98.4% (66) Yes
- 1.5% (1) No

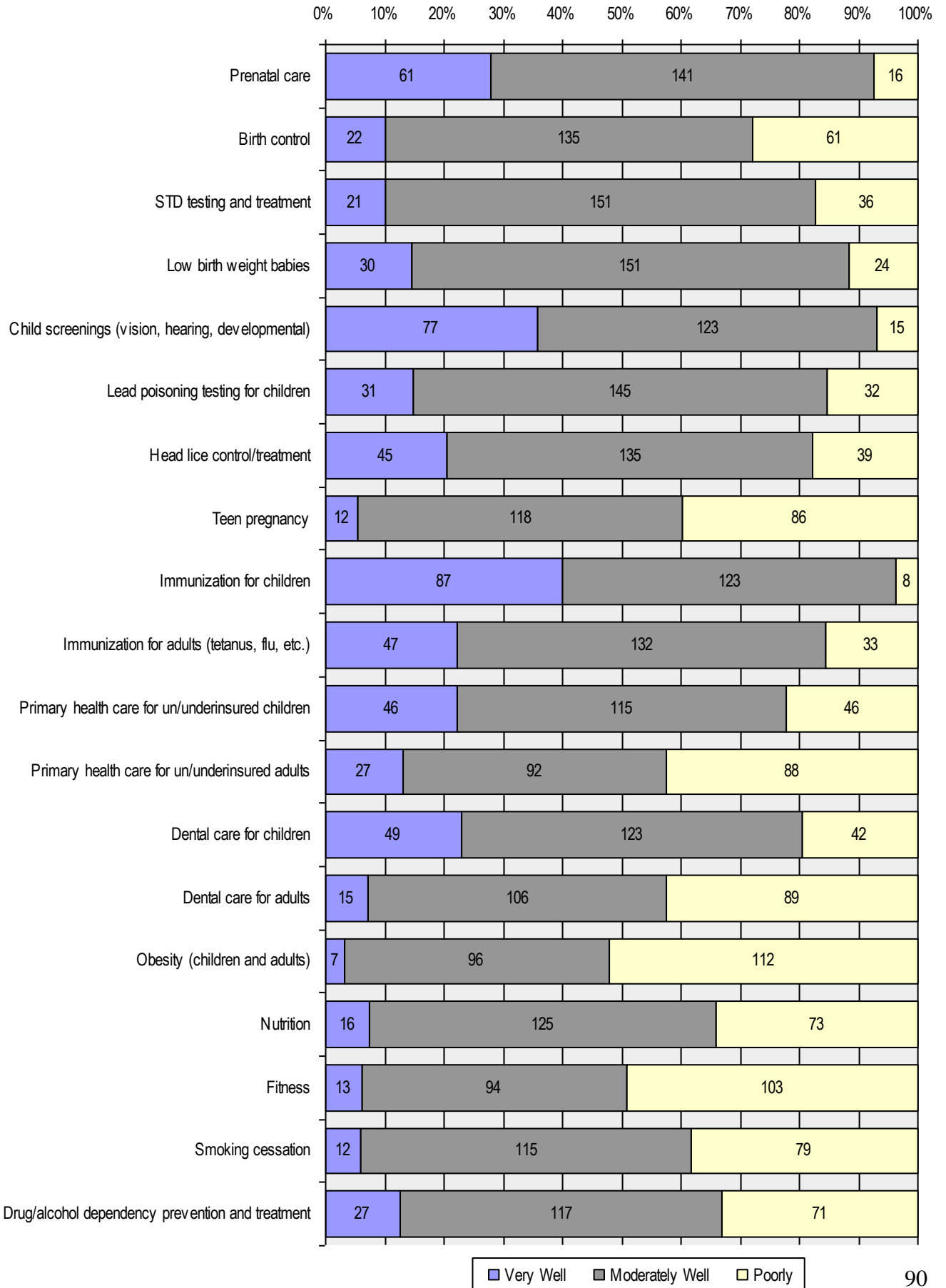
6. What suggestions do you have to help us improve our services? Other comments?

Open more days - 2

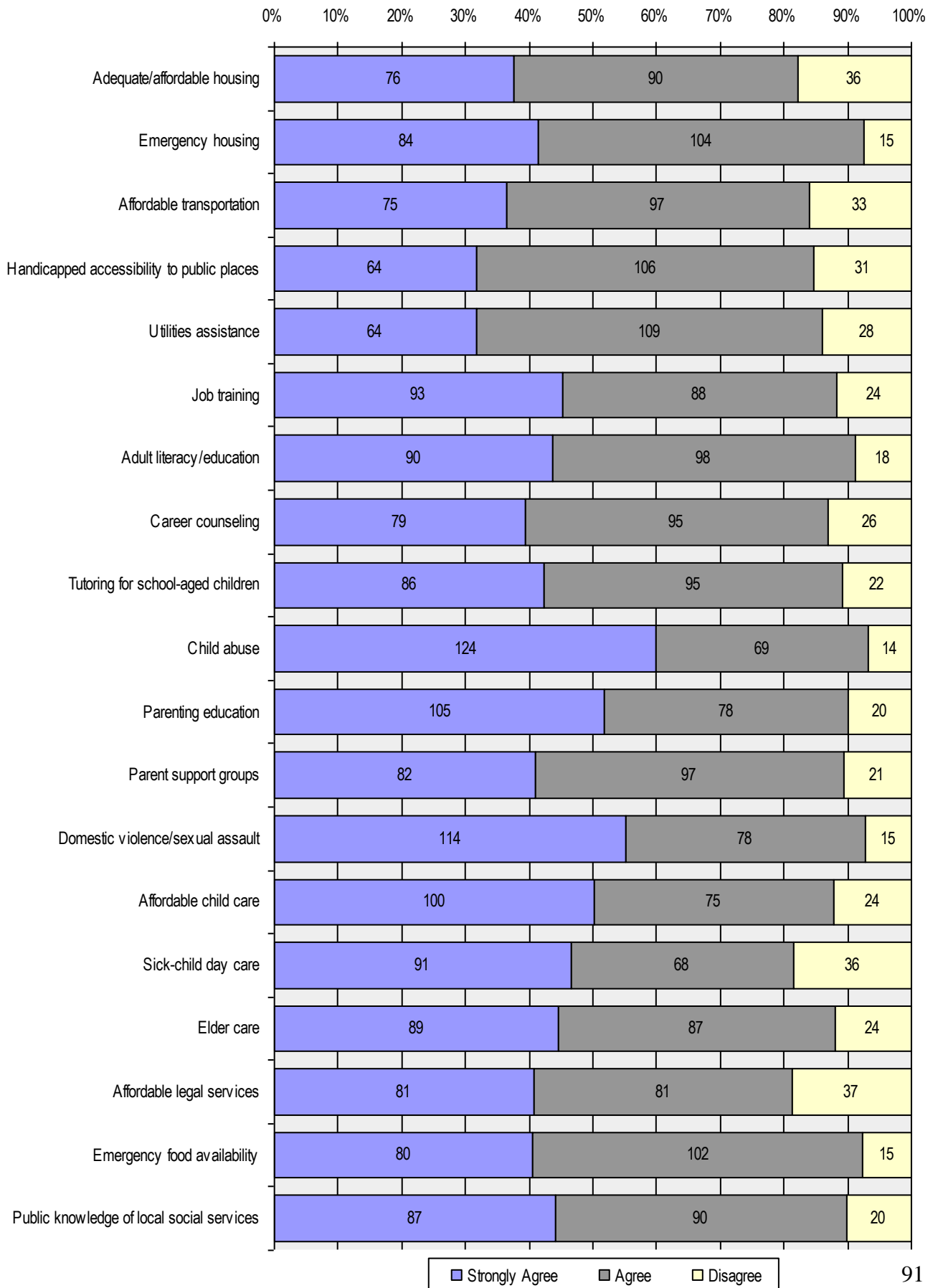
Coshocton County Community Needs Assessment Survey 2010



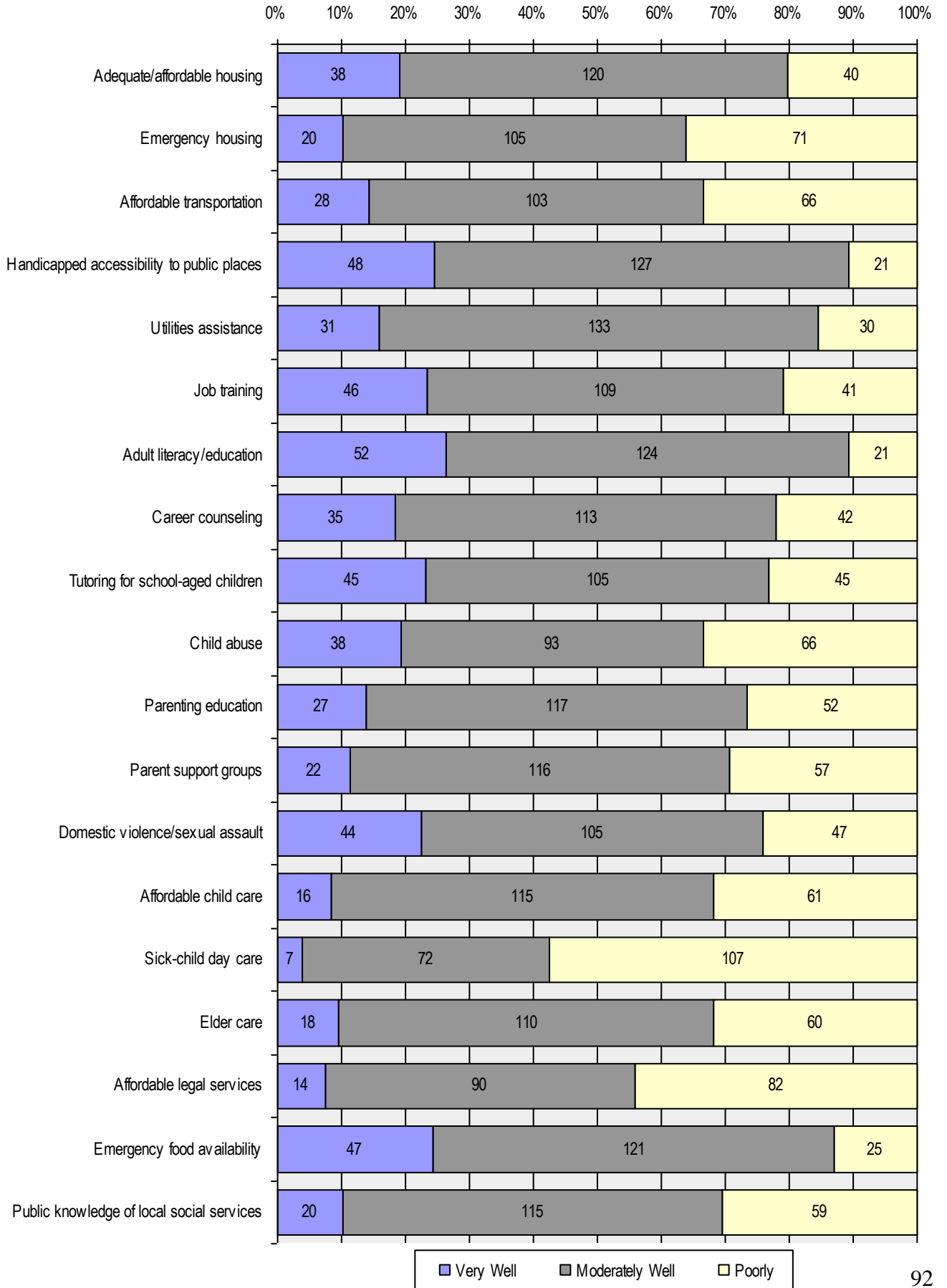
How well do you think these health concerns are being met in this community?



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?



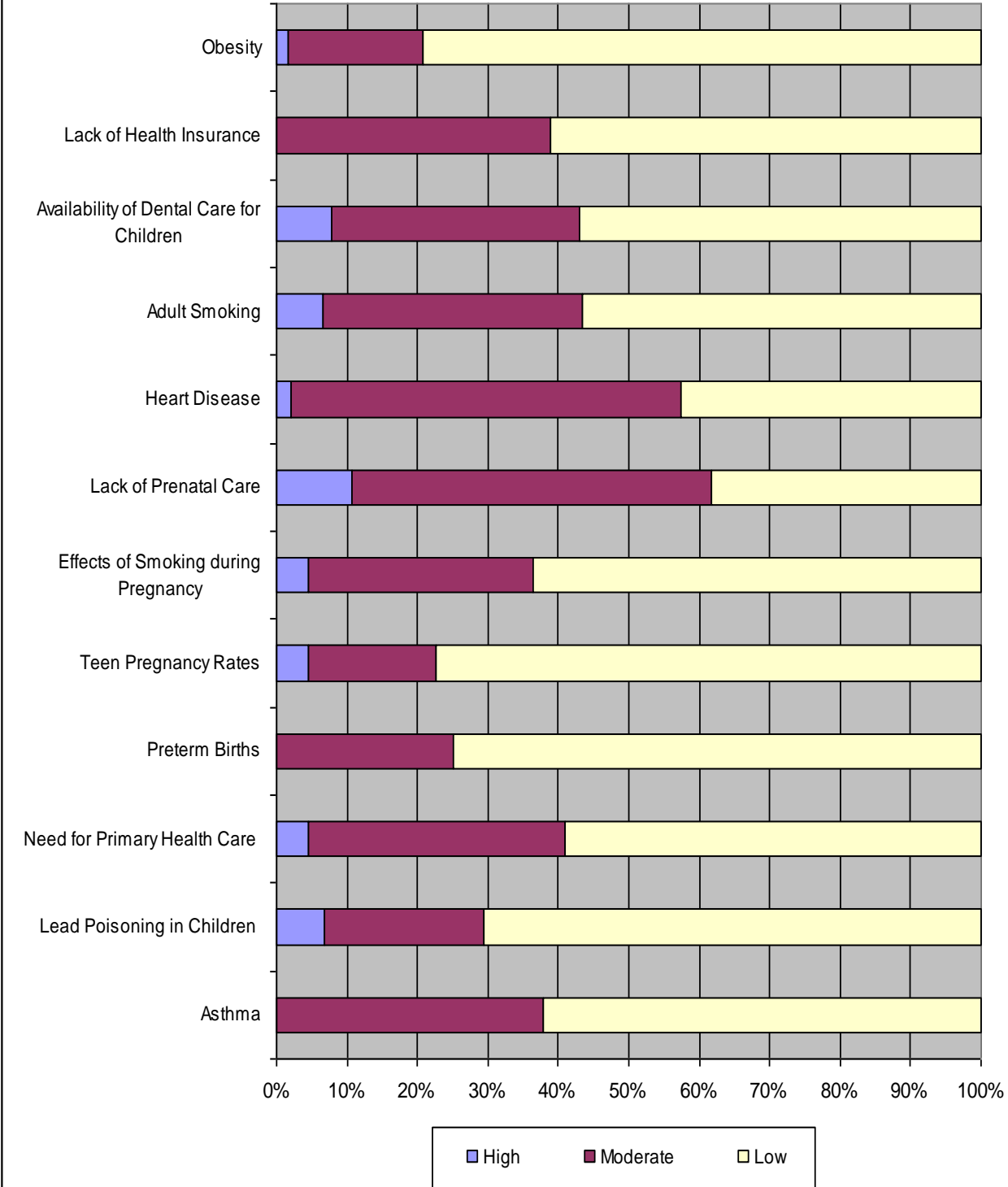
Some of the many comments recorded (and edited somewhat) by respondents to the online survey:

- 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 leeches 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.

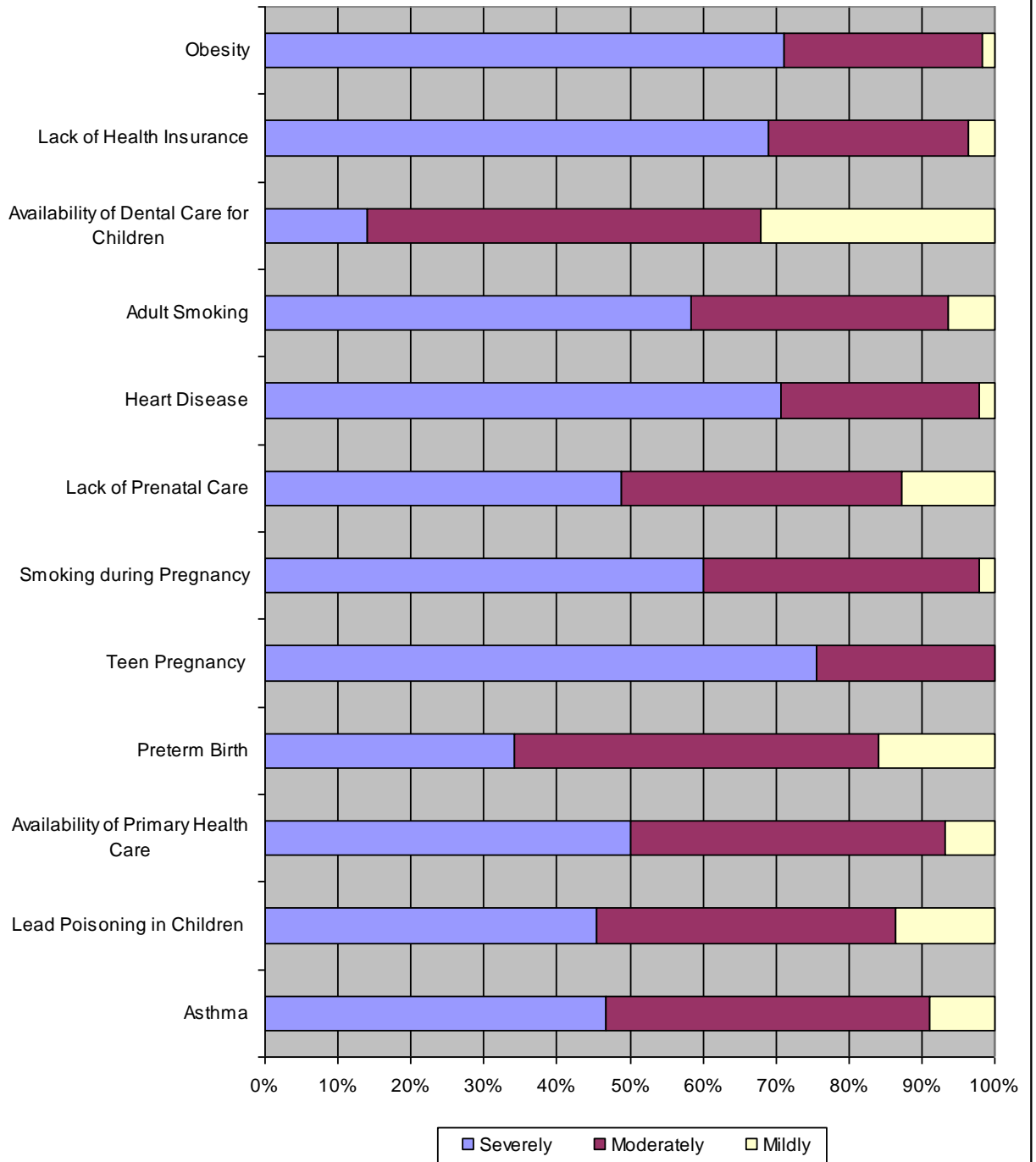
- Drug and alcohol addiction are enormous concerns, and we deal with the effects in the schools. The percentage of children who are suspected to suffer from Fetal Alcohol Syndrome is huge and then the parents are in denial and do not get help for their kids.
- Funding for prenatal and well child services 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.

Coshocton County Community Needs Assessment Survey 2012

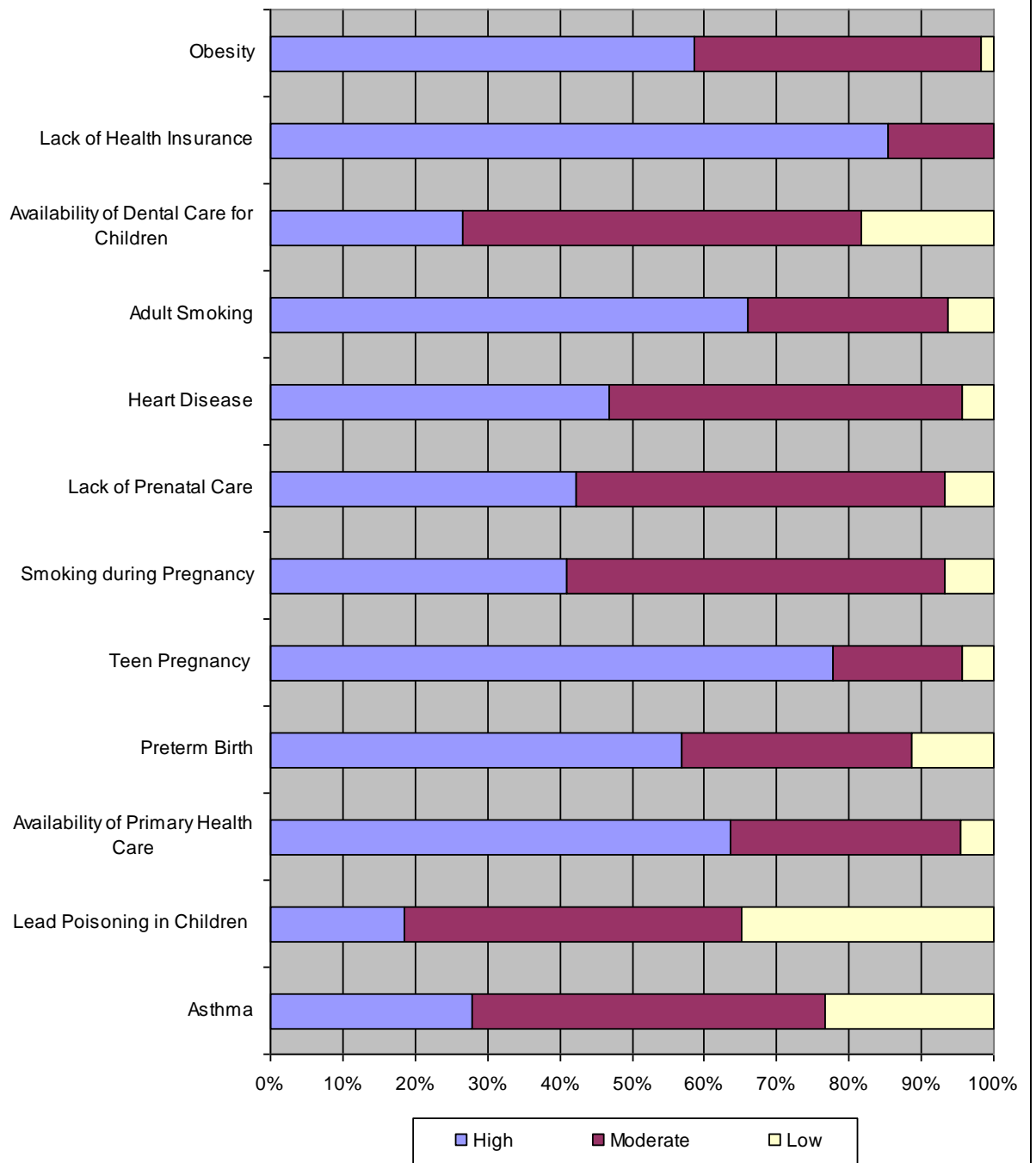
What do you think is the frequency and effectiveness of media coverage in Coshocton County regarding the following health issues?



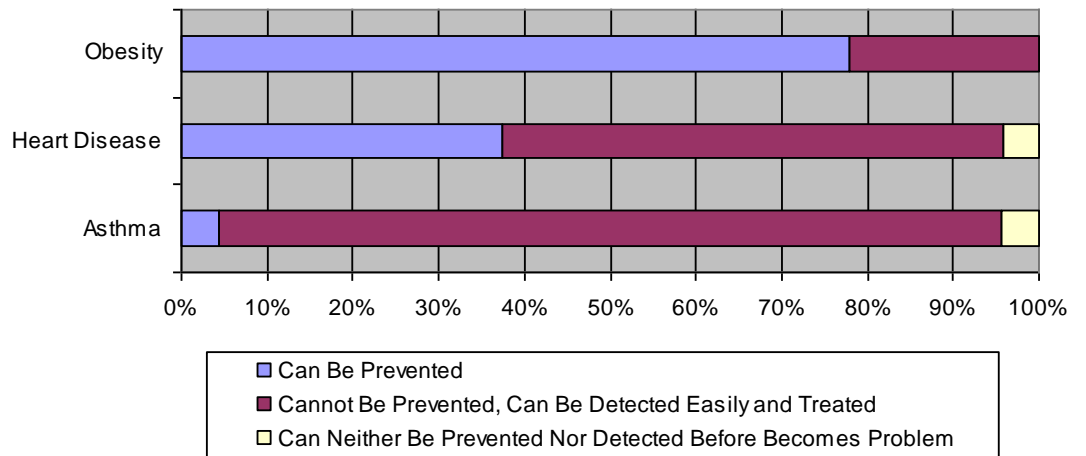
To what degree do you think the following health issues limit life choices?



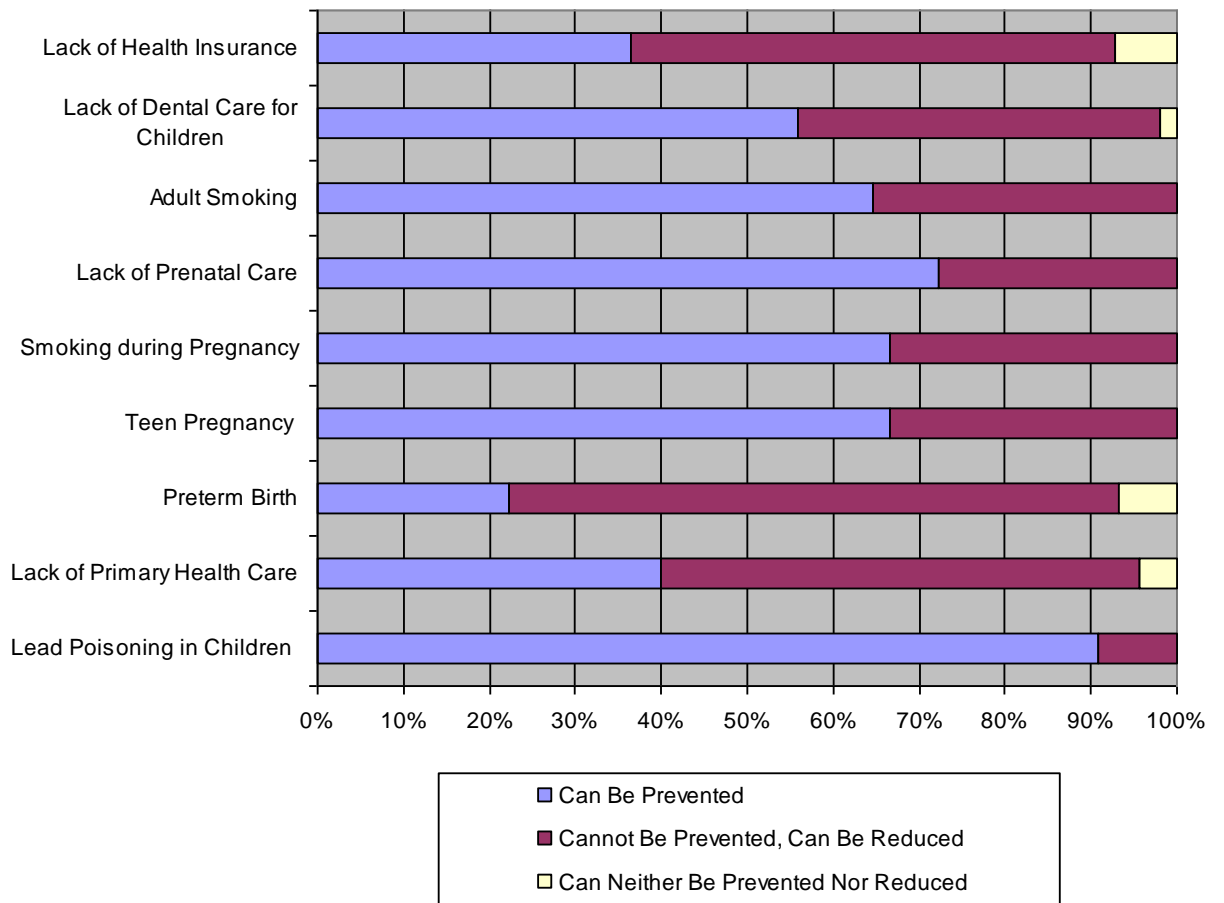
What do you think the economic burden to Coshocton County is for costs (lost productivity, health care) related to the following health issues?



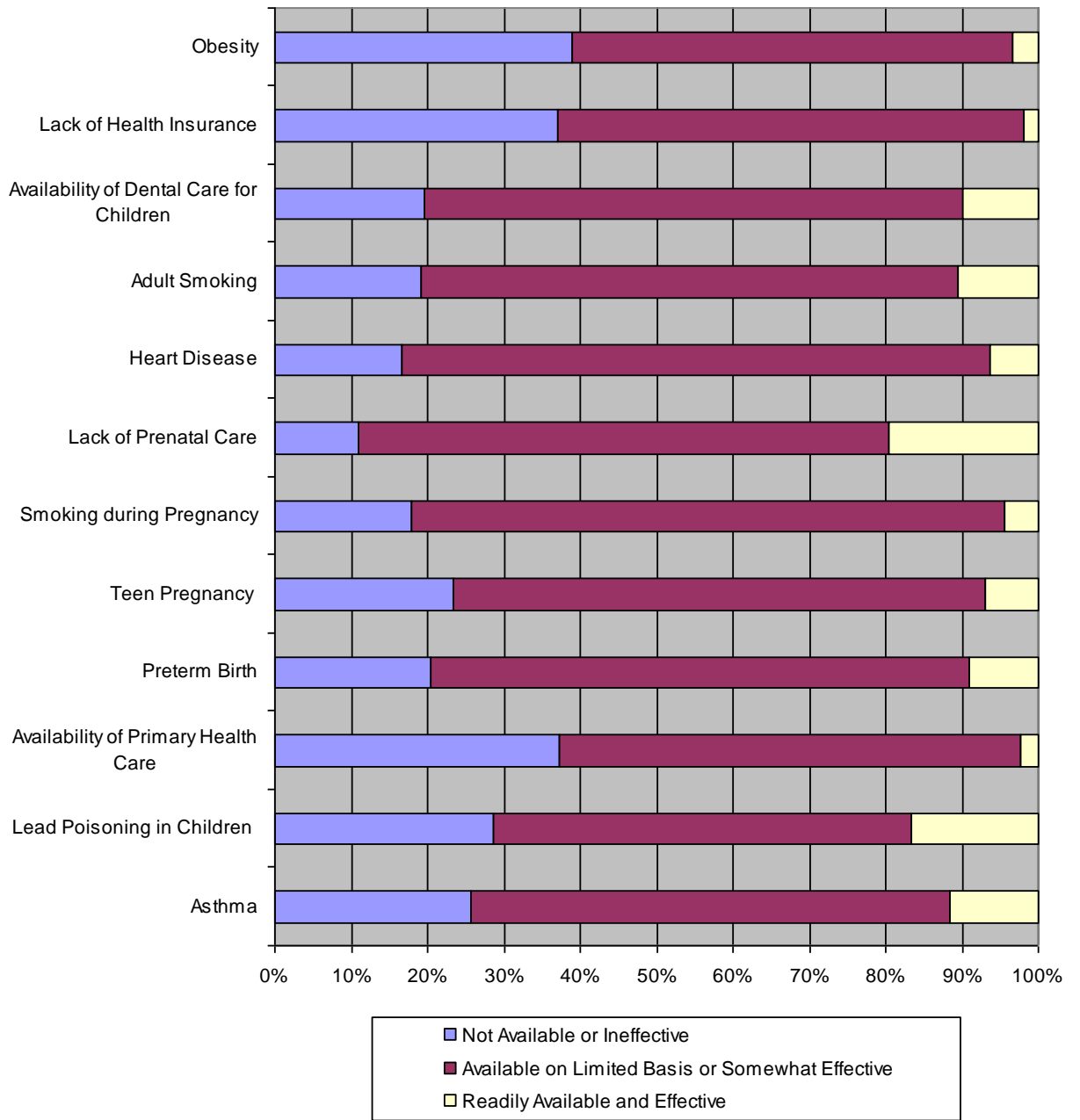
Do you think the following health Issues can be prevented or their occurrence detected and treated?



Do you think the following health Issues can be prevented or their occurrence reduced?



How available and effective do you think interventions are in Coshocton County to address the following health issues?



Sources

Every attempt was made to cite sources of information included in this report. Much of the data obtained was found by searching online; most 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.

American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau
Association of Statisticians of American Religious Bodies, Association of Religion Data Archives
Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Vital Statistics, Ohio Department of Health
Center for Public Health Statistics and Informatics, Ohio Department of Health
Center for Vital and Health Statistics, Ohio Department of Health
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Child Fatality Review, Ohio Department of Health
City-data.com
Community Health Rankings, Mobilizing Action Toward Community Health, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
and University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute
Cornell University Employment and Disability Institute
Coshocton County Profile, Ohio Department of Job and Family Services
Coshocton Port Authority
Data Warehouse, Ohio Department of Health*
District Report Cards, Ohio Department of Education
Healthy Ohio Community Profiles, Ohio Department of Health
HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, Ohio Department of Health
Juvenile Court Report, Court of Common Pleas, Coshocton County
Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor
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Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, Ohio Department of Health**
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Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System, Center for Disease Control
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Public Children Services Association of Ohio Factbook
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Report on Body Mass Index of Ohio's Third Grade Students, Division of Family and Community Health Services,
Ohio Department of Health
Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau
STD Surveillance System, Ohio Department of Health
U.S. Census Bureau
U.S. Bankruptcy Courts
Violence and Injury Prevention Program, Ohio Department of Health
Zoonotic Disease Program, Bureau of Infectious Diseases, Ohio Department of Health

Data obtained from the Ohio Department of Health Information Warehouse (Data Warehouse) and Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System must be presented with the following statements:

** "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".*

*** "Cancer incidence data used in these analyses were obtained from the Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System (OCISS), Ohio Department of Health (ODH), a cancer registry partially supported by the National Program of Cancer Registries at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) through Cooperative Agreement Number U58DP003936. Use of these data does not imply that ODH or CDC agrees or disagrees with the analyses, interpretations or conclusions in this report."*