

SOUTHWEST GENERAL HEALTH CENTER

2012 Community Health Needs Assessment



Southwest General

Partnering with



University Hospitals

Foreword

Southwest General is pleased to present its 2012 Community Health Needs Assessment. As a Cuyahoga County Health Partners member, we collaborated with The Center for Health Affairs and The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio to collect data from adults in Cuyahoga County. Additional data was obtained through this partnership for Lorain and Medina County adults, youth and children.

This assessment provides us with a snapshot of the health care needs of people within the zip codes of Southwest General's primary and secondary service areas, in Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties and in the state and the nation as well. The data presented in this report will provide valuable information to help develop community health strategies that focus on wellness, access to care and unmet community needs.

Through collaboration with The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio and public health researchers at The University of Toledo, every effort has been made to assure that this report contains valid and reliable data.

As we review the results of this assessment, Southwest General will work collaboratively with members of our community to prioritize the needs identified and to develop strategies and programs that will improve the health and well-being of residents in our communities. It is our hope that this assessment will foster new, collaborative opportunities and initiate quality programs for all residents of the Southwest General community.

Sincerely,



Thomas A. Selden, FACHE
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To see Cuyahoga County data compared to that of other counties, please visit the Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio's Data Link website at <http://www.hcno.org/community/data-indicator.html>.

The 2012 Needs Assessment was approved by the Southwest General Health Center Hospital Board on September 23, 2013.

A copy of Southwest General Health Center's 2012 Community Health Needs Assessment can be viewed at www.swgeneral.com/Aboutus

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Introduction

Southwest General Health Center (Southwest General) cares about the health care needs of our community residents and is committed to providing excellent patient care. To identify the important health issues of our community, we partnered with The Center for Health Affairs and The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio to increase our understanding of our community's health care needs. With a more comprehensive understanding, Southwest General will integrate priority needs into strategic planning and program development. Southwest General also is assessing needs to comply with regulatory requirements.

This report identifies and assesses community health needs in the areas served by Southwest General. The areas identified throughout this report are referred to as Southwest General's primary service area (PSA) and secondary service area (SSA). The cities within these service areas are listed on page 10. The "three-county service area" is comprised of Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties. Southwest General's entire service area encompasses the PSA, SSA and the three-county service area of Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties. The report is organized into several sections, starting with a brief introduction to Southwest General and followed by the Executive Summary, data collection, population data for zip codes in the hospital's PSA and SSA, health care survey, secondary data information, priorities and community profiles.

About Southwest General

Southwest General is a private, nonprofit, 358-bed acute care hospital located in Middleburg Heights, Ohio. The hospital serves southwestern Cuyahoga, eastern Lorain and northern Medina Counties.

Founded in 1920 by the citizens of the surrounding communities, the hospital has a rich history of community partnership and a deep commitment to providing personalized care and building a healthy future for the patients, families and communities it serves. Six

communities currently support Southwest General by means of a self-imposed property tax: Berea, Brook Park, Middleburg Heights, Olmsted Falls, Strongsville and the Township of Columbia.

Southwest General offers modern technology and facilities, nationally recognized physicians and a broad range of services, including comprehensive medical, surgical and emergency care. Strategic areas of focus include cardiovascular care, neurosciences, orthopedics, oncology, surgical services, women's health and emergency services. Additionally, patients and families benefit from an extensive program of social services and support groups that provide mental, emotional and spiritual support. All services are provided with an eye toward excellence and individual attention. This is best expressed in Southwest General's mission statement: Health is our Passion. Quality is our Focus. Compassion is our Way.

Since its inception, Southwest General has been focused on growth in services, in facilities and in the quality of care provided to patients. As a result, the hospital has consistently received recognition for the outstanding quality of care it provides as well as for workplace excellence. In 2012, HealthGrades, a leading independent source of physician information and hospital quality ratings, identified Southwest General among its Emergency Medicine Excellence Award Hospitals for the third consecutive year, placing Southwest General among the top five percent of hospitals in the nation. Additionally, as one of the largest employers in Cuyahoga County, Southwest General was pleased to have been recognized by *The Plain Dealer* in its annual Top Workplaces study in 2013 for the fourth consecutive year—the only Greater Cleveland hospital to be named to the list of four-year recipients.

Southwest General is certified as a Level III Trauma Center and has achieved The Joint Commission Heart Failure Certification and The Joint Commission Primary Stroke Center Certification.

Executive Summary

This Executive Summary provides an overview of health-related data for the communities served by Southwest General. Primary data for Cuyahoga County was obtained through a collaborative partnership with The Center for Health Affairs and was specific to adults aged 19 and older. Additionally, Southwest General contracted with The Center for Health Affairs consulting partner, The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio, to obtain weighted data by zip code for Southwest General's primary and secondary service areas and completed needs assessment reports for Lorain and Medina Counties. Since Southwest General did not participate in the design and implementation of surveys in Lorain and Medina Counties, only information pertaining to primary data collection is summarized for Cuyahoga County. Secondary data for children and youth were obtained from several sources, including the 2012 Cuyahoga County Middle School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Report, the Cuyahoga County Department of Health website, the Health Improvement Partners-Cuyahoga (HIP-C) Report, Health Profile of Lorain County and the Cuyahoga County Human Service Briefing Book, Fall, 2010.

Findings for all three counties were based on self-administered surveys using a structured questionnaire. The questions were modeled after the survey instruments used by The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for its national and state Behavioral Risk Factor

Surveillance System (BRFSS) and Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). For Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties, The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio collected the data and developed the reports for each county, guided the health assessment process, and integrated sources of primary and secondary data into the final report. Southwest General collected and analyzed all data from the sources listed above to complete the Community Health Needs Assessment 2012.

Community health needs assessments help to identify the most significant health and access issues for particular geographic locations and populations. The following is a list of issues assessed:

- Alcohol, Marijuana and Other Drug Use
- Arthritis
- Asthma
- Cancer
- Cardiovascular Health
- Diabetes
- Health Care Access
- Health Care Coverage
- Health Perception
- Mental Health and Suicide
- Oral Health
- Preventative Medicine/ Screening
- Quality of Life
- Sexual Behavior & Pregnancy
- Social Issues
- Tobacco Use
- Weight
- Women's and Men's Health

Primary Data Collection

Design

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

Instrument Development

One survey instrument was designed and pilot tested for the Cuyahoga County study. As a first step in the design process, health education researchers from the University of Toledo and staff members from The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio met to discuss potential sources of valid and reliable survey items that would be appropriate for assessing the health status and health needs of adults. The investigators decided to derive the majority of the adult survey items from the BRFSS. This decision was based on being able to compare local data with state and national data.

The project coordinator from The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio conducted a series of meetings with the Planning Committee from Cuyahoga County. During these meetings, banks of potential survey questions from the BRFSS survey were reviewed and discussed. Based on input from the Cuyahoga County Planning Committee, the project coordinator composed a draft survey containing 115 items. The draft was reviewed and approved by health education researchers at the University of Toledo.

Sampling

In Cuyahoga County, adults aged 19 and older were used as the sampling frame for the adult survey. Since U.S. Census Bureau age categories do not correspond exactly to this age parameter, the investigators calculated the population of those 18 years and over living in Cuyahoga County. There were 987,126 persons aged 18 and older living in Cuyahoga County. The investigators

conducted a power analysis to determine what sample size was needed to ensure a 95% confidence level with a corresponding confidence interval of 5% (i.e., we can be 95% sure that the “true” population responses are within a 5% margin of error of the survey findings). A sample size of at least 384 adults from all races and 384 African American adults was needed to ensure this level of confidence. The random sample of mailing addresses of adults from Cuyahoga County was obtained from American Clearinghouse in Louisville, KY.

Procedure

Prior to mailing the survey to adults, an advance letter was mailed to 2,000 adults. This advance letter was personalized, printed on Cuyahoga County Health Partners stationery and signed by Bill Ryan, president and CEO, The Center for Health Affairs; Terry Allan, health commissioner, Cuyahoga County Board of Health; Karen Butler, director, Cleveland Department of Public Health; and Scott Frank, director, Shaker Heights Health Department. The letter introduced the county health assessment project and informed readers that they might be randomly selected to receive the survey. Additionally, the letter explained that the respondents’ confidentiality would be protected and encouraged the readers to complete and return the survey promptly if they were selected.

Three weeks following the advance letter, a three-wave mailing procedure was implemented to maximize the survey return rate. The initial mailing included a personalized, hand-signed cover letter (on Cuyahoga County Health Partners stationery) describing the purpose of the study, a questionnaire printed on colored paper, a self-addressed, stamped return envelope, and a \$2 incentive. Approximately two weeks after the first mailing, a second mailing included another personalized cover letter encouraging them to reply, another copy of the questionnaire on colored paper and another reply envelope. The third mailing was a postcard sent two weeks after the second mailing. Surveys returned as undeliverable were not resent to another potential respondent.

The response rate for the entire mailing, including both groups, was 34%, (n=610: CI=3.97). The response rate for the general population survey was 38% (n=352: CI=5.09%). The response rate for the African American mailing was 29% (n=258: CI= 6.32%). This return rate and sample size means that the responses in the health assessment should be representative of the entire county.

The number of surveys returned for the zip codes in Southwest General's PSA and SSA was as follows:

Primary Service Area

57 – Cuyahoga County

77 – Lorain County

84 – Medina County

Secondary Service Area

39 – Cuyahoga County

139 – Medina County

Data Analysis

Individual responses were anonymous and confidential. Only group data are available. All data were analyzed by health education researchers at the University of Toledo using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) 17.0 (software for statistical analysis). Crosstabs were used to calculate descriptive statistics for the data presented in this report. To be representative of Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties, the data collected was weighted by age, gender, race and income using 2010 census data. Multiple weightings were created based on this information to account for different types of analyses. Data analyzed for adults in the zip codes associated with Southwest

General's PSA and SSA was weighted by age, gender and income. For more information on how the weightings were created and applied, see the Appendix (page 70) and how the data was analyzed.

Limitations

As with all county assessments, it is important to consider the findings in light of all possible limitations. First, the Cuyahoga County adult assessment had a high response rate. However, if any important differences existed between the respondents and the non-respondents regarding the questions asked, this would represent a threat to the external validity of the results (the ability to generalize the results to the population of Cuyahoga County). If there were little to no differences between respondents and non-respondents, then this would not be a limitation. Additionally, information for the zip codes in Southwest General's secondary service area in Cuyahoga County cannot be generalized because less than 50 surveys were returned from adults in that area.

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

Finally, like all surveys, the self-reported results are subject to lapses in memory and the tendency to respond in a socially desirable manner. If these problems occurred, it would be a threat to the internal validity of the findings.

Population Data and Patient Information

Below is the list of zip codes for Southwest General's Primary Service Area (PSA) and Secondary Service Area (SSA) along with a map showing these areas.

Primary Service Area

- 44017 Berea
- 44028 Columbia Station
- 44130 Middleburg Heights
- 44136 Strongsville
- 44138 Olmsted Falls
- 44142 Brook Park
- 44149 Strongsville
- 44212 Brunswick

Secondary Service Area

- 44129 Cleveland (Parma)
- 44133 North Royalton
- 44134 Parma
- 44135 Cleveland (West Park)
- 44233 Hinckley
- 44256 Medina
- 44280 Valley City

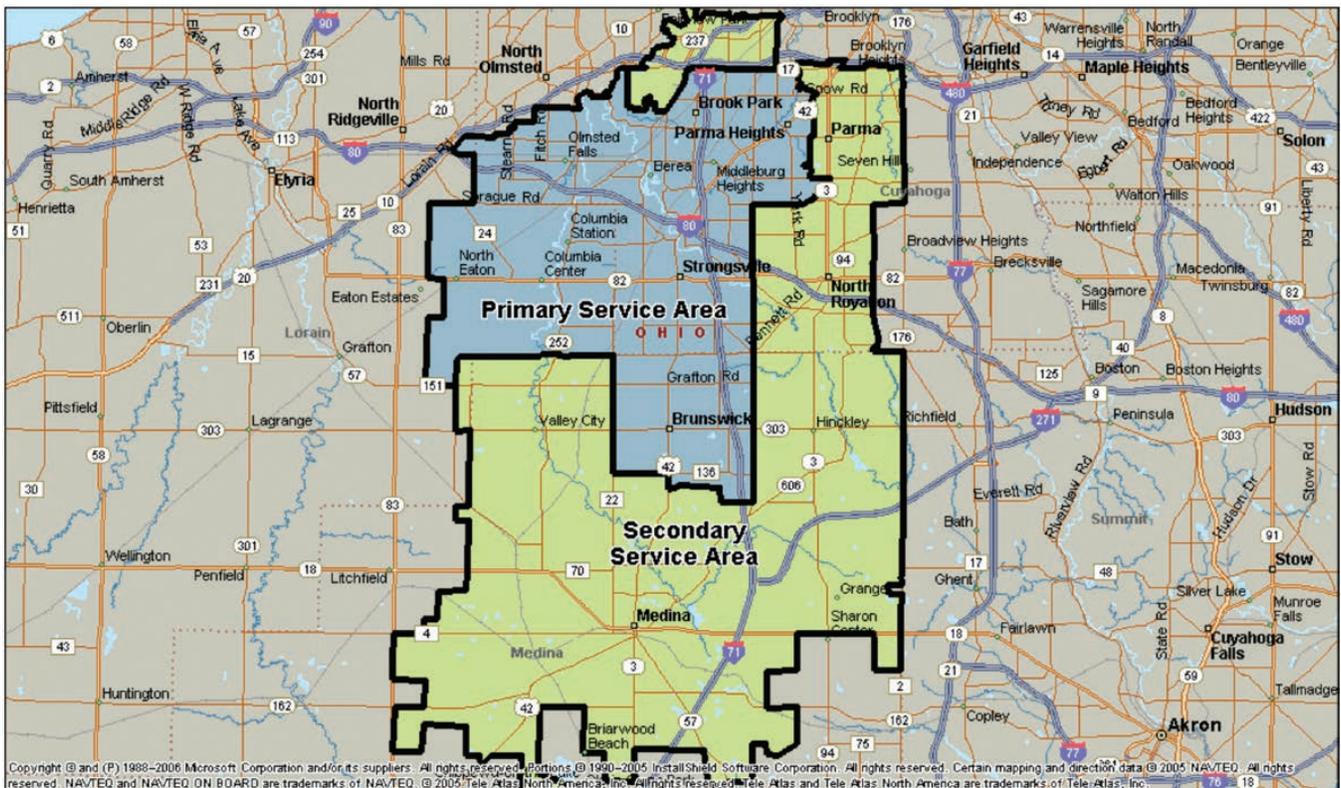


Table 1 (below) represents the PSA and SSA population by zip code and city based on 2010 census data, 2011 estimated data and 2016 projected data. Additionally the table shows the change in population between 2010 and 2011 and the projected change in population from 2011 through 2016. The 2016 projection in population for Southwest General's PSA shows a 1.9% decrease. In the SSA, the 2016 projection shows a slight increase in population of 0.2%.

Table 1: Southwest General's PSA and SSA 2010-2016 Population

Zip Code/City	Service Area Population			% Change in Population	
	2010	2011	2016	2010-2011	2011-2016
Primary Service Area					
44017 Berea	9.7%	9.5%	9.4%	-5.7%	-2.8%
44028 Columbia Station	4.3%	4.5%	4.6%	0.9%	0.7%
44130 Cleveland	26.0%	24.1%	23.3%	-10.1%	-5.2%
44136 Strongsville	12.7%	12.0%	11.7%	-8.0%	-4.4%
44138 Olmsted Falls	8.8%	10.1%	10.5%	11.8%	2.1%
44142 Brook Park	10.5%	9.4%	8.9%	-12.9%	-6.6%
44149 Strongsville	9.0%	9.4%	9.5%	0.4%	-0.5%
44212 Brunswick	18.9%	21.1%	22.0%	8.1%	2.6%
Total	202,036	196,155	192,397	-2.9%	-1.9%
Secondary Service Area					
44129 Cleveland	15.9%	13.8%	12.9%	-11.4%	-5.8%
44133 North Royalton	15.1%	15.0%	14.9%	1.7%	-0.4%
44134 Cleveland	21.2%	18.5%	17.4%	-11.1%	-5.8%
44135 Cleveland	14.9%	13.2%	12.5%	-9.5%	-5.1%
44233 Hinckley	3.6%	4.3%	4.6%	21.4%	6.8%
44256 Medina	27.1%	32.5%	34.8%	22.4%	7.1%
44280 Valley City	2.3%	2.8%	3.0%	26.0%	7.9%
Total	190,407	194,424	194,862	2.1%	0.2%

Source: Claritas, Inc.; Population

Table 2 (below) highlights population by gender in Southwest General's PSA and SSA and projects the change in population by gender through 2016.

Table 2: Southwest General's PSA and SSA 2010-2016 Population by Gender

Sex Cohort	Service Area Population			% Change in Population	
	2010	2011	2016	2010-2011	2011-2016
Primary Service Area					
Male	48.4%	48.5%	48.4%	-2.8%	-2.0%
Female	51.6%	51.5%	51.6%	-3.0%	-1.8%
Total	202,036	196,155	192,397	-2.9%	-1.9%
Secondary Service Area					
Male	48.4%	48.6%	48.6%	2.5%	0.2%
Female	51.6%	51.4%	51.4%	1.8%	0.2%
Total	190,407	194,424	194,862	2.1%	0.2%
Combined Service Area					
Male	48.4%	48.5%	48.5%	-0.2%	-0.9%
Female	51.6%	51.5%	51.5%	-0.7%	-0.8%
Total	392,443	390,579	387,259	-0.5%	-0.9%

Source: Claritas, Inc.; Population

Table 3 (below) highlights population by race in Southwest General's PSA and SSA with projected changes through 2016. The table shows that residents in Southwest General's PSA and SSA are predominately White. Projections indicate that there will be a decrease in the White population in the service area and an increase in all other races through 2016. With these changes, it is anticipated that oversampling of multiple races may be needed to ensure that future strategic and program development will address potential racial disparities in health care.

Table 3: Southwest General's PSA and SSA 2010-2016 Population by Race

Ethnic/Racial Cohort	Service Area Population			% Change in Population	
	2010	2011	2016	2010-2011	2011-2016
Primary Service Area					
Asian	1.7%	2.3%	2.6%	29.6%	8.6%
African American	1.8%	2.4%	2.6%	30.1%	9.4%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	26.2%	6.6%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	117.6%	23.4%
Some Other Race	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	41.4%	11.7%
Two or More Races	1.1%	1.4%	1.5%	22.9%	7.0%
White	94.8%	93.0%	92.3%	-4.7%	-2.7%
Total	202,036	196,155	192,397	-2.9%	-1.9%
Secondary Service Area					
Asian	1.4%	1.9%	2.1%	33.9%	10.2%
African American	3.3%	4.0%	4.3%	23.7%	7.5%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	29.3%	10.1%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	87.9%	12.9%
Some Other Race	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	42.6%	11.1%
Two or More Races	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	24.4%	8.3%
White	93.4%	91.7%	91.0%	0.3%	-0.5%
Total	190,407	194,424	194,862	2.1%	0.2%
Combined Service Area					
Asian	1.6%	2.1%	2.3%	31.5%	9.3%
African American	2.5%	3.2%	3.5%	26.0%	8.2%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	27.9%	8.5%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	106.0%	19.7%
Some Other Race	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	42.1%	11.4%
Two or More Races	1.1%	1.4%	1.5%	23.7%	7.6%
White	94.1%	92.4%	91.6%	-2.3%	-1.6%
Total	392,443	390,579	387,259	-0.5%	-0.9%

Source: Claritas, Inc.; Population

Table 4 (below) highlights population by age and projected changes through 2016 in Southwest General's PSA and SSA. The projections indicate that there will be a decrease in all ages except the 18-24 age cohort (increase by 4.6%) and the 65 and older age cohort (increase by 10.9%). With the projected change in the 65 and older population, it is anticipated that there will be an increased demand on health care resources by this age group.

Future programming development should focus on the aging population and services that will address chronic disease case management, transition of care and palliative care as strategies to decrease health care costs and improve the quality of life for the older adult.

Table 4: Southwest General's PSA and SSA 2010-2016 Population by Age

Age Cohort	Service Area Population			% Change in Population	
	2010	2011	2016	2010-2011	2011-2016
Primary Service Area					
0-17	23.6%	21.0%	20.2%	-13.6%	-5.6%
18-24	8.0%	8.9%	9.2%	8.1%	1.6%
25-44	29.1%	24.0%	22.9%	-19.9%	-6.7%
45-64	24.4%	30.0%	29.7%	19.2%	-3.1%
65 and older	14.8%	16.0%	18.0%	4.9%	10.3%
Total	202,036	196,155	192,397	-2.9%	-1.9%
Secondary Service Area					
0-17	24.8%	23.0%	22.2%	-5.4%	-3.4%
18-24	6.9%	8.0%	8.6%	18.8%	8.0%
25-44	30.7%	24.4%	22.7%	-18.6%	-6.8%
45-64	22.9%	29.5%	29.7%	31.4%	1.0%
65 and older	14.7%	15.1%	16.8%	4.7%	11.4%
Total	190,407	194,424	194,862	2.1%	0.2%
Combined Service Area					
0-17	24.2%	22.0%	21.2%	-9.5%	-4.5%
18-24	7.5%	8.5%	8.9%	12.9%	4.6%
25-44	29.9%	24.2%	22.8%	-19.2%	-6.7%
45-64	23.7%	29.7%	29.7%	24.9%	-1.1%
65 and older	14.8%	15.6%	17.4%	4.8%	10.9%
Total	392,443	390,579	387,259	-0.5%	-0.9%

Source: Claritas, Inc.; Population

Table 5 (below) highlights 2011 inpatient discharges by county and by Southwest General's PSA and SSA. The data shows that the highest proportion of discharges is for patients in Cuyahoga County.

Table 5: Southwest General 2011 Discharges by Service Area and County

County	2011 IP Discharges	% of Service Area Total
Primary Service Area		
Cuyahoga	9,722	81.2%
Lorain	436	3.6%
Medina	1,814	15.2%
Subtotal	11,972	82.2%
Secondary Service Area		
Cuyahoga	1,582	60.9%
Lorain	196	7.5%
Medina	821	31.6%
Subtotal	2,599	17.8%
Total	14,571	100.0%

2011 IP Discharges includes Newborn and excludes Skilled Nursing.

Source: Ohio Hospital Association Statewide Clinical and Financial Database.

In Southwest General's PSA, 12.1% of patient discharges, and 8.7% of patient discharges in the SSA, are from within the cardiology product line. Data from the 2011 and 2012 Lorain County and Cuyahoga County Community Health Needs Assessments and the Medina County Community Health Needs Assessment 2012 indicate that strategic planning and program development should focus on the four risk factors for heart and vascular disease, which are high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, obesity and smoking. According to the Ohio Department of Health, heart disease was the leading cause of death for adults in Cuyahoga and Medina Counties from 2006 to 2008 and the second leading cause of death in Lorain County during the same timeframe.

Health Perception

General Health Status

In 2012, 53.9% of adults in Southwest General's PSA rated their health status as excellent or very good. This number was higher at 62.7% in the SSA. In 2011, 51% of Ohio and U.S. adults rated their health status as excellent or very good (BRFSS, 2011 for Ohio and U.S.). In 2012, 12% of adults in the PSA and 11.5% of adults in the SSA rated their health status as fair or poor, increasing to 26.7% in the PSA and 22.2% in the SSA for those with annual incomes under \$25,000. Table 6 (below) highlights the health status of adults in Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties.

Table 6: General Health Status Comparisons by County

	Excellent/ Very Good	Good	Fair/Poor
Cuyahoga	52%	29%	19%
Lorain	48%	40%	12%
Medina	59%	30%	11%

Table 7 (below) shows that the reasons why adults rated their health as fair or poor varied by county. In Cuyahoga County, the primary reason for fair or poor health was related to income. In Medina County, diabetes was the number one reason, and in Lorain County, adults who were separated rated their health as fair or poor.

Table 7: Reasons for Rating Health as Fair or Poor

	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
Had an Annual Income <\$25,000	48%	22%	26%
Had Diabetes	45%	n/a	29%
Had High Blood Pressure	35%	19%	15%
Had High Cholesterol	33%	16%	n/a
Were Separated	n/a	38%	n/a
Were 65 years of age or older	n/a	18%	19%
Were Widowed	33%	n/a	n/a

Physical Health Status

The information obtained from each county's health needs assessment showed that, on average, 22% of adults rated their physical health as not good on four days or more in the previous month (Cuyahoga County 34%; Lorain County 18%; Medina County 14%). In all three counties, the percentage increased for adults who reported annual incomes below \$25,000, and in Medina County, the percentage increased for adults aged 65 and older (22%).

Mental Health Status

Information obtained from the 2011 and 2012 community health needs assessments for Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties and Southwest General's PSA and SSA show that, on average, 24% of adults rated their mental health as not good on four or more days in the previous month. Table 8 (below) shows the comparison by location.

Table 8: Adults Who Rated Their Mental Health as Not Good on Four Days or More in the Previous Month

Location	Percentage
PSA	26%
SSA	31%
Cuyahoga	23%
Lorain	20%
Medina	21%

In all three counties, adults were most likely to rate their mental health as not good if they reported annual incomes below \$25,000. In Cuyahoga County, females (29%) and adults 30-64 years old (28%) were more likely to rate their mental health as not good.

Health Care Coverage

In Southwest General's PSA and SSA, 13% of adults reported that they were without health care coverage. This number increased to 23% in the PSA and 16% in the SSA for adults 30 years of age or younger. The increase was even higher for adults with annual incomes under \$25,000, rising to 34% in the PSA and 39% in the SSA. According to the 2011 BRFSS, 14% of Ohio adults and 18% of U.S. adults were uninsured. Table 9 (below) shows comparisons for all Southwest General service area locations.

Table 9: Percent of Adults With and Without Health Care Coverage

Service Area	Without coverage	Below 30	Income <\$25,000	With coverage
PSA	13%	23%	34%	87%
SSA	13%	16%	38%	87%
Cuyahoga	13%	31%	25%	87%
Lorain	11%	21%	24%	89%
Medina	9%	14%	28%	91%

In Cuyahoga County, 10% of adults who had children were uninsured compared to 14% of adults who did not have children. In Lorain County, the percentage of uninsured with children at 14% was higher than uninsured without children at 11%. In Medina County, 11% of adults who had children were uninsured compared to 13% of adults who did not have children living in their households.

The Healthy People 2020 target is 100% of the population will have access to health care insurance. Table 10 (below) highlights and compares the percentage of adults with insurance in Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties, the State of Ohio and the U.S. Additionally, this table shows current status compared to the Healthy People 2020 Target.

Table 10: Insured in Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties Compared to Healthy People 2020 Target

Objective	Cuyahoga County (2012)	Medina County (2012)	Lorain County (2011)	Ohio (2011)	U.S. (2011)	Healthy People 2020 Target
AHS-1.1: Increase the proportion of persons with health care insurance	76% age 20-24	84% age 20-24	78% age 20-24	79% age 18-24	75% age 18-24	100%
	78% age 25-34	83% age 25-34	86% age 25-34	81% age 25-34	73% age 25-34	
	89% age 35-44	94% age 35-44	87% age 35-44	84% age 35-44	80% age 35-44	
	84% age 45-44	95% age 45-54	87% age 45-54	83% age 45-54	84% age 45-54	
	86% age 55-64	90% age 55-64	89% age 55-64	87% age 55-64	87% age 55-64	

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

Source: Healthy People 2020 Objectives, BRFSS, 2012 Cuyahoga County Community Health Needs Assessment, 2011 Lorain County Community Health Needs Assessment

Types of Health Care Coverage

Based on information obtained from the community health needs assessments for all counties, the primary types of health coverage reported by adults surveyed were “employer” or “someone else’s employer.” Table 11 (below) breaks down the types of coverage by geographic location.

Table 11: Types of Health Care Coverage

	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
Employer	44%	33%	44%	47%	46%
Someone Else's Employer	28%	34%	22%	16%	22%
Medicare	12%	7%	13%	17%	10%
Medicaid	2%	3%	5%	5%	3%
Self-Pay	5%	12%	5%	6%	9%
Multiple Including Private Sources	5%	4%	5%	5%	3%
Multiple Including Government Sources	1%	<1%	2%	2%	2%
Veterans	<1%	3%	2%	1%	2%
Indian Health	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1%
Other	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

What Adults Thought About Their Health Care Coverage

In Southwest General's PSA, 18% of adults considered their health care coverage inadequate compared to 19% in the SSA. In all geographic locations, adults indicated that their deductibles, premiums and co-pays were too high. On average, 6% of adults reported that they opted out of certain coverage because they could not afford it. Table 12 (below) lists what adults thought about their health care coverage.

Table 12: What Adults Thought About Their Health Care Coverage

	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
Deductibles Were Too High	34%	22%	26%	34%	n/a
Co-Pays Were Too High	21%	11%	23%	28%	n/a
Premiums Were Too High	27%	15%	18%	30%	n/a
High Health Savings Account Deductible	9%	7%	7%	5%	n/a
Issues Working with the Insurance Company	7%	4%	7%	n/a	n/a
Opted Out of Certain Coverage Because They Could Not Afford it	5%	7%	5%	7%	n/a
Could Not Understand Their Insurance Plan	2%	11%	5%	n/a	n/a
Opted Out of Certain Coverage Because They Did Not Need It	0%	4%	2%	2%	n/a

Data for Medina County was not reported in their 2012 Community Needs Assessment.

Health Care Benefits

On average, 99% of adults reported that their health care coverage included medical coverage, and 93% of adults had prescription coverage. Table 13 (below) lists the types of benefits included in an adult's health care coverage.

Table 13: Adult Health Care Coverage (Benefits Include)

	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
Medical	99%	100%	99%	99%	100%
Prescription	91%	93%	93%	93%	94%
Dental	81%	74%	75%	68%	78%
Preventative Health	65%	69%	71%	62%	77%
Immunizations	69%	73%	79%	71%	77%
Their Spouse	63%	70%	61%	66%	72%
Mental Health	68%	70%	77%	69%	72%
Vision	80%	75%	75%	63%	71%
Their Children	56%	65%	54%	56%	65%
Alcohol/Drug Treatment	39%	45%	46%	44%	43%
Skilled Nursing	30%	20%	30%	27%	25%
Home Care	27%	20%	n/a	31%	21%
Hospice	26%	20%	30%	27%	20%
Palliative Care	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17%
Cuyahoga County Physician	n/a	n/a	30%	n/a	n/a

Low percentages are associated with high number of adults who did not know if they had that type of coverage.

Reasons for Not Having Health Care Coverage

The main reasons uninsured adults gave for not having health care coverage are listed in Table 14 (below).

Table 14: Reasons for Not Having Health Care Coverage

Reason	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
Lost Their Job or They Changed Jobs	11%	8%	42%	96%	25%
Employer Does Not or Stopped Offering Coverage	5%	4%	n/a	39%	9%
Could Not Afford the Premiums	8%	4%	22%	70%	17%
Became Ineligible (Age or Left School)	5%	4%	9%	31%	n/a

Health Care Access and Utilization

Health Care Provider Utilization

Questions pertaining to health care access and utilization varied by county. Therefore, comparisons were not available for all questions. According to information obtained from the community health needs assessments for all counties, 55% of adults in all geographic service areas for Southwest General had visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year (PSA 46%; SSA 56%; Cuyahoga County 57%; Lorain County 55%; Medina County 60%), with the percentage increasing in all areas for adults aged 65 and older. On average, 57.3% of adults reported that they had one doctor or health care provider for routine medical care (Cuyahoga County 57%; Lorain County 55%; Medina County 60%). In Southwest

General's PSA, 51% of adults, compared to 53% of adults in the SSA, have one doctor or health care provider. Of those reporting, 21% of respondents in Cuyahoga County reported that they did not have a health care provider. Lorain and Medina Counties each reported that 16% of respondents did not have a health care provider. In Southwest General's PSA, 21% of adults, compared to 16% of adults in the SSA, did not have a health care provider. The number of adults who reported not having one doctor or health care provider increased for adults under age 30, (PSA 32%; SSA 21%) and for adults with annual incomes below \$25,000 (Cuyahoga County 48%; Lorain County 43%; SSA 22%). Table 15 (below) highlights the reasons why adults did not have a usual source of health care.

Table 15: Reasons Adults Did Not Have a Usual Source of Health Care

	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Medina
Have Not Needed A Doctor	10%	19%	19%	25%
Do Not Like/Trust/Believe In Doctors	12%	13%	3%	4%
Did Not Know Where To Go	1%	2%	4%	1%
Previous Doctor Unavailable/Has Moved	4%	2%	12%	4%
No Insurance/Cannot Afford	9%	4%	21%	11%
Speak A Different Language	11%	4%	n/a	1%
No Place Available/Close Enough	n/a	1%	n/a	n/a
Other	2%	1%	14%	7%

Information was not reported in the Lorain County Community Health Assessment 2011 for this question.

Emergency Room Utilization

In Cuyahoga County, 5% of adults used the emergency room to meet their health care needs. In Medina County, 22% of adults had visited the emergency room in the past year. In Southwest General's PSA and SSA, 21% of adults had visited the emergency room one to two times in the

past year. For adults aged 60 and over, this increased to 28% in the PSA and 26% in the SSA. The percentage also increased to 22% for adults aged 30-59 in the PSA and to 23% for adults aged 30 and under in the SSA.

Medical Advice

When adults are sick and need medical advice, they usually go to their doctor's office. In Southwest General's geographic service area, on average, 71% of adults obtained health care advice at their doctor's office. Other places they may seek advice include the hospital emergency room, an urgent care center, the internet and a public health clinic or community health center. Table 16 (below) breaks down places that adults go to when they are sick or need health care advice.

Table 16: Places Where Adults Who Are Sick Obtain Advice About Their Health

	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
A Doctor's Office	71%	67%	66%	75%	75%
A Public Health Clinic Or Community Health Center	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%
A Hospital Emergency Room	3%	2%	5%	3%	1%
Urgent Care Center	5%	4%	4%	2%	4%
In-Store Health Clinic	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%
Internet	2%	9%	5%	n/a	4%
Chiropractor	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	n/a	n/a
Some Other Kind Of Place	1%	3%	1%	1%	2%
No Usual Place	6%	5%	4%	6%	4%
I Choose Not To Seek Help	< 1%	< 1%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Multiple Places Including A Doctor's Office	5%	2%	n/a	6%	7%
Multiple Places NOT Including A Doctor's Office	2%	< 1%	n/a	n/a	< 1%
Veterans Administration	n/a	n/a	n/a	2%	n/a
Lorain County Health & Dentistry	n/a	n/a	n/a	1%	n/a
Hospital Outpatient Department	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	< 1%

Health Care Location/Distance

Based on information obtained in the 2012 Medina County Community Needs Assessment, 69% of adults went outside of the county for health care services. Only 15% of Cuyahoga County adults went out of the county for health care services. The primary reason adults left their county to obtain services was for primary care services (Cuyahoga County 3%; Medina County 34%). In Lorain County, 16% of adults went outside of the county for specialty care. Other health care services that respondents accessed outside their county included dental care, obstetrics/gynecology, orthopedics, pediatrics, hospice, addiction services, mental health care, cardiac care, cancer care and care for developmental disabilities. Adults in all geographic locations traveled on average between two and 10 miles to obtain their medical care.

Transportation Issues

Adults in Cuyahoga and Medina Counties and Southwest General's PSA and SSA reported that the primary transportation issue they encountered when needing health care was not having a car (PSA 5%; SSA 4%; Cuyahoga County 6%; Medina County 3%) followed by not having a driver's license or gas.

Cost

Adults in Cuyahoga and Medina Counties and Southwest General's PSA and SSA did not obtain major preventative care due to cost. Table 17 (below) lists the types of health care not accessed due to cost.

Table 17: Percentage of Adults Who Did Not Obtain Preventative Care Due to Cost

Types of Preventative Care	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Medina
Medications	11%	5%	8%	3%
Mammogram	15%	5%	7%	4%
Weight-Loss Program	6%	8%	6%	3%
Pap Smear	11%	4%	6%	3%
Colonoscopy	9%	6%	5%	8%
Mental Health	9%	3%	5%	n/a
Surgery	2%	2%	3%	1%
Immunizations	2%	6%	3%	n/a
Smoking Cessation	6%	2%	3%	2%
Family Planning	2%	0%	2%	n/a
PSA Test	2%	< 1%	1%	1%
Alcohol And Drug Treatment	4%	0%	1%	n/a

Data was not reported in the Lorain County Community Health Assessment 2011 for this question.

Prescription Medication

Data for Southwest General's PSA and SSA indicate that 25% of adults in the PSA and 22% of adults in the SSA had not had a prescription from their doctor filled. This increased for males in both service areas (PSA 25%; SSA 23%); adults less than 30 years of age (PSA 28%; SSA 26%) and those with annual incomes below \$25,000 (PSA 46%; SSA 36%). Table 18 (below) lists the top three reasons adults in Southwest General's PSA and SSA and in Cuyahoga and Medina Counties reported for not having prescriptions filled.

Table 18: Reasons Why Adults Did Not Get Prescription Medications Filled

	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Medina
I Don't think I Need It	8%	10%	11%	4%
Couldn't Afford the Out-of-Pocket Expense	9%	6%	8%	7%
No Insurance	6%	3%	5%	3%

Availability of Services

Table 19 (below) highlights the types of service sought by adults in Cuyahoga and Medina Counties and in Southwest General's PSA and SSA to assist in the care of the elderly or disabled adult (for self or a loved one; in-home or out-of-home assistance). Additional information obtained showed that in Medina County, 1% of adults reported that they had also looked for adult daycare services and/or had an older relative or friend move in with their family.

Table 19: Types of Service Sought for Elderly or Disabled Adults

	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Medina
In-Home Care	3%	2%	29%	2%
Respite/Overnight Care	1%	2%	4%	1%
Assisted Living	1%	7%	18%	4%
Multiple Services	1%	1%	32%	4%
Out Of Home Placement	n/a	n/a	9%	1%
Looked For Disabled Adult Program	n/a	n/a	9%	n/a

Table 20 (below) highlights data pertaining to the Healthy People 2020 Objectives related to accessing quality health services. The first Healthy People 2020 Objective listed in the Table is to increase the number of adults who have a usual primary care provider. The target is 84%. Data obtained for Cuyahoga County and Medina County show that both counties are below the 84% target. The second Healthy People 2020 Objective listed is that 95% of adults will report that they have a specific source of ongoing care. Based on data obtained for Lorain County and the U.S., both Lorain County and the U.S. are below the Healthy People 2020 Target.

Table 20: Healthy People 2020 Access to Health Care Objectives

Objective	Cuyahoga (2012)	Lorain (2011)	Medina (2012)	U.S. (2010)	Healthy People 2020 Target
AHS-3: Increase the proportion of persons with a usual primary care provider	57%	n/a	83%	n/a	84%
AHS-5: Increase the proportion of persons who have a specific source of ongoing care	n/a	52%	n/a	86% (2008)	95%

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

Source: Healthy People 2020 Objectives, BRFSS, ODH Warehouse 1/7/11, Cuyahoga Community Health Needs Assessment 2012, Lorain County Community Health Assessment 2011 and Medina County Community Needs Assessment 2012.

Cardiovascular Health

Heart Disease and Stroke

Heart disease is the leading cause of death in Cuyahoga and Medina Counties and the second leading cause of death in Lorain County (Source: OHA Information Warehouse, updated 4/15/10). This same source reports that stroke is the fifth leading cause of death in Lorain and Medina Counties and the third leading cause of death in Cuyahoga County. In Southwest General's PSA, 3.7% SSA, 2.9% of adults reported having had a heart attack, and 1.4% (PSA) and 1.7% (SSA) reported having had a

stroke. According to BRFSS, 5% of Ohio adults and 4% of U.S. adults reported they had survived a heart attack or myocardial infarction in 2011. This same source reports that 3% of Ohio and U.S. adults reported surviving a stroke in 2011. Table 21 (below) shows the breakdown by PSA, SSA and county of those who reported having had a heart attack or stroke during their lifetime and one or more of the four risk factors associated with heart attack and stroke. These risk factors are high blood pressure, high cholesterol, obesity and smoking.

Table 21: Heart Attack and Stroke Incidence and Risk Factors Comparisons

Service Area	Heart Attack	Stroke	High Blood Pressure	High Cholesterol	Obesity*	Smoking
PSA	3.7%	1.4%	29.6%	33.3%	n/a	19.8%
SSA	2.9%	1.7%	24.3%	21.8%	n/a	15.9%
Cuyahoga	6.0%	3.0%	38.0%	38.0%	24.0%	19.0%
Lorain	6.0%	2.0%	35.0%	36.0%	32.0%	22.0%
Medina	3.0%	3.0%	28.0%	33.0%	23.0%	11.0%

* Percentage for obesity not available by PSA and SSA

High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)

Table 21 (above) shows comparisons for all geographic locations in Southwest General's service areas based on the Lorain County Community Health Assessment 2011, the Cuyahoga Community Health Needs Assessment 2012 and the Medina County Community Needs Assessment 2012. According to the 2011 BRFSS, 33% of Ohio adults and 31% of U.S. adults reported having high blood pressure. The Healthy People 2020 Objective

is to reduce the proportion of adults with hypertension to 27%. Comparing this goal to the data in the table, Medina County and Southwest General's SSA rate are better than the Healthy People 2020 Target.

The community health needs assessments for Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties indicate that adults with high blood pressure are more likely to have the characteristics listed in Table 22 (below).

Table 22: Characteristics of Adults with High Blood Pressure

	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
Be Age 65 Years and Older	59%	60%	59%
Have an Annual Household Income Less than \$25,000	37%	44%	30%
Be Classified as Obese by Body Mass Index (BMI)	50%	48%	50%

In Southwest General's PSA, 53% of adults aged 30-59 reported having high blood pressure compared to 30% in the SSA. For adults aged 60 and older, this increases to 64% in the PSA and 70% in the SSA.

High Blood Cholesterol

The 2011 BRFSS reported that 39% of Ohio adults and 35% of U.S. adults had been told they have high blood cholesterol. The Healthy People 2020 Objective is to decrease the proportion of adults with high total blood cholesterol (TBC) to 14%. On average, 52% of adults in Lorain and Medina Counties and in Southwest General's PSA and SSA had their cholesterol checked in the past year.

The community health needs assessments for Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties indicate that adults with high blood cholesterol are more likely to have the characteristics listed in Table 23 (below).

Table 23: Characteristics of Adults with High Blood Cholesterol

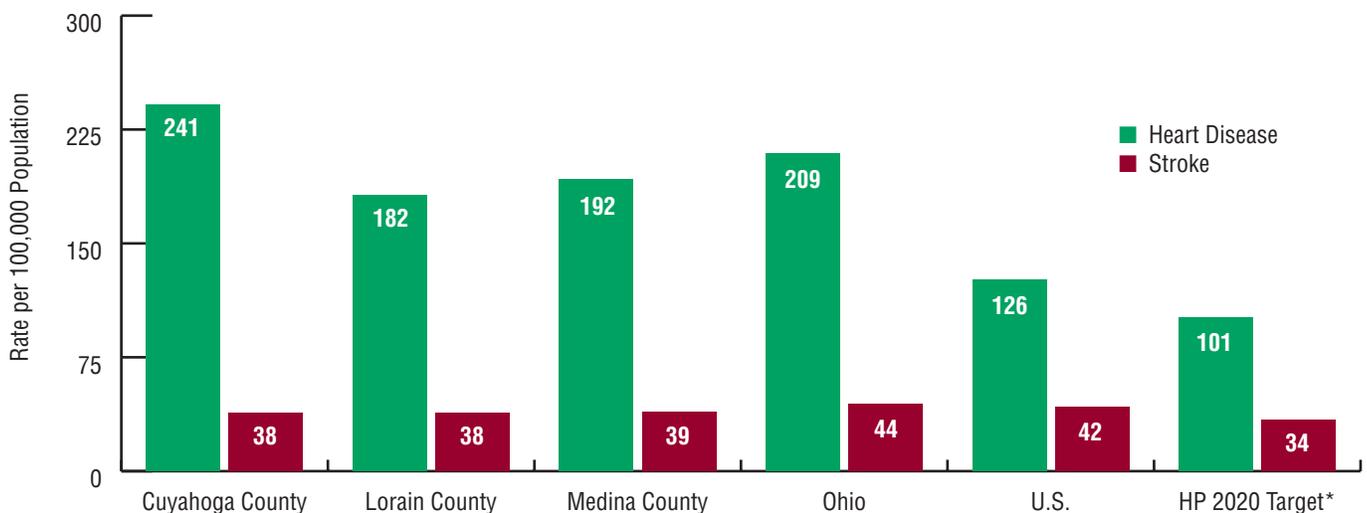
	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
Be Age 65 Years and Older	68%	60%	66%
Have an Annual Household Income Less than \$25,000	51%	37%	44%
Be Classified as Obese by Body Mass Index (BMI)	50%	45%	44%

In Southwest General's PSA, 69% of adults aged 60 and older were told by a health care professional that they had high cholesterol, compared to 61% in the SSA. For adults with annual incomes above \$25,000, 32% in the PSA and 36% in the SSA reported having high blood cholesterol.

Cardiovascular Health and Mortality Rates

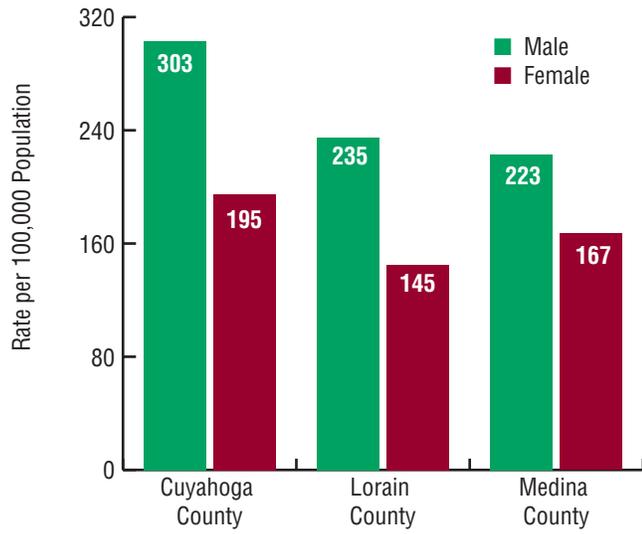
Additional information was obtained related to cardiovascular health and mortality rates. Graph 1 (below) compares heart attack and stroke mortality rates per 100,000 population for adults in Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties, the State of Ohio and the U.S. Additionally, this graph shows how each of these locations compares to the Healthy People 2020 Target. Graph 2 highlights age-adjusted heart disease mortality rates by gender and Graph 3 highlights age-adjusted stroke mortality rates by gender.

Graph 1: Age-Adjusted Heart Disease and Stroke Mortality Rates



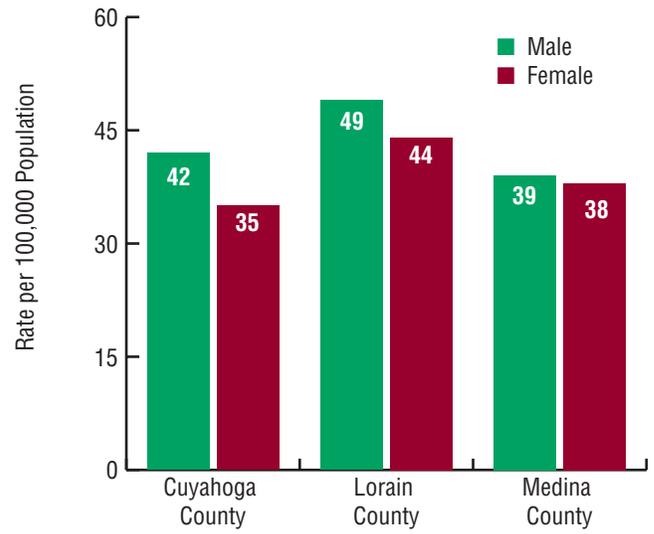
*The Healthy People 2020 Target for Coronary Heart disease is reported for heart attack mortality. Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4/15/2010, Healthy People 2020.

Graph 2: Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality Rates by Gender (2006–2008)



Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4/15/2010.

Graph 3: Age-Adjusted Stroke Mortality Rates by Gender (2006–2008)



Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4/15/2010.

Cancer

According to information obtained from the Ohio Department of Health, cancer was the Leading cause of death in Medina County from 2006 to 2008, and it was the second leading cause of death for residents in Cuyahoga and Lorain Counties during this same timeframe. Information obtained from the community health needs assessments for all three counties indicated that 15% of adults in Cuyahoga County had been diagnosed with cancer at some time in their lifetime, compared to 13% in Lorain County and 8% in Medina County. In Southwest General's PSA and SSA, the percentages were 11% and 13% respectively.

Lung Cancer

- The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) reports that lung cancer was the leading cause of cancer death for males in all three counties from 2000 to 2008 (Cuyahoga County 4,325; Lorain County 1,009; Medina County 392).
- The ODH reported that lung cancer also was the leading cause of cancer death for women in all three counties from 2000 to 2008 (Cuyahoga County 3,656; Lorain County 724; Medina County 301).
- According to the American Cancer Society, smoking causes 80% of lung cancer deaths in the U.S. Other factors that contribute to cancer risk include living with a smoker (30% greater risk) and working in an environment with tobacco smoke (*Source: American Cancer Society Fact & Figures 2012*).
- On average, 16% of males and 18% of females were current smokers in Southwest General's three-county service area at the time the county health needs assessments were completed. A current smoker is someone who currently smokes some or all days. Information obtained for Southwest General's PSA and SSA from the community health needs assessments for each county showed that, on average, 41% of males and 41% of females reported that they currently smoke every day or some days.

Breast Cancer

- According to the ODH, breast cancer was the second leading cause of cancer death for women in all three counties from 2000 to 2008 (Cuyahoga County 2,327; Lorain County 440; Medina County 197).

- If detected early, the five-year survival rate for breast cancer is 90% (*Source: American Cancer Society Facts & Figures 2012*).
- On average, 59% of women in Southwest General's three-county service area had a clinical breast exam in the past year, and 58% of women aged 40 and older had a mammogram in the past year. In the PSA, 39% of women ages 30-59 had a mammogram, and 60% had a clinical breast exam in the past year. In the SSA, 59% of women ages 30-59 had a mammogram, and 56% had a clinical breast exam in the past year. Information for Southwest General's PSA and SSA was not analyzed utilizing the 40 and older criteria; therefore, data is reported for the 30-59 age group for this category.

Colon and Rectum Cancer

- The ODH reports that colon and rectum cancer was the third leading cause of adult cancer deaths in all three counties (Cuyahoga County 1,522; Lorain County 271; Medina County 111) from 2000 to 2008. It was also the third leading cause of cancer deaths for males during this same timeframe (Cuyahoga County 1,449; Lorain County 280; Medina County 111).
- The Cuyahoga Community Health Needs Assessment 2012 reported 57% of Cuyahoga County adults over the age of 50 had been screened for colorectal cancer in the past five years. The American Cancer Society suggests that every person over the age of 50 have regular colon cancer screenings.
- The American Cancer Society recognizes cancers involving the esophagus, stomach, small intestine, colon, rectum, anus, liver, gallbladder and pancreas as digestive cancers. Digestive cancers accounted for 24% of all cancer deaths in Cuyahoga County, 29% in Lorain County and 21% in Medina County from 2000 to 2008 (*Source: ODH Information Warehouse*).

Prostate Cancer

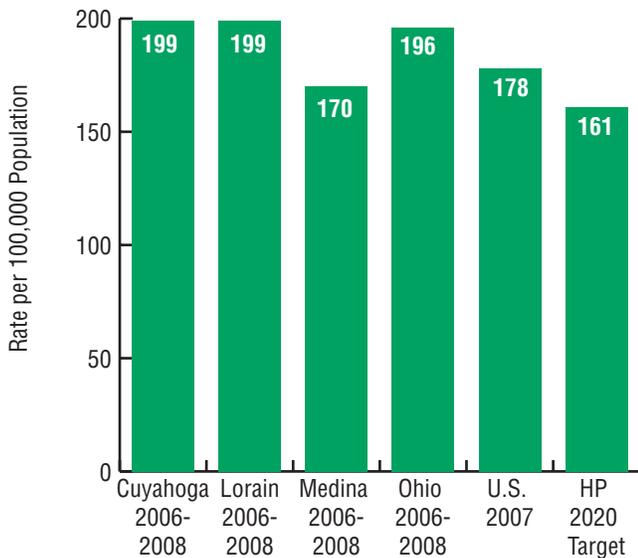
- The ODH reported that prostate cancer was the second leading cause of male cancer deaths from 2000 to 2008. In Cuyahoga County, prostate cancer caused 1,860 male deaths compared to 288 deaths in Lorain County and 121 deaths in Medina County.
- ODH statistics indicated that prostate cancer accounted for 12% of all male cancer deaths in

Cuyahoga County, 10% in Lorain County and 9% in Medina County from 2000 to 2008.

- According to the community health needs assessments of all three counties, on average, 56% of males over the age of 50 had a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test in the past year.
- In 2012, 32.7% of men in Southwest General's PSA and 19.6% in the SSA reported that they had a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test in the past year. Information was not analyzed for men over 50 years of age for the zip codes in these service areas. Men 60 and older reported that they had the test at a higher rate (PSA 78.3%; SSA 35.3%).

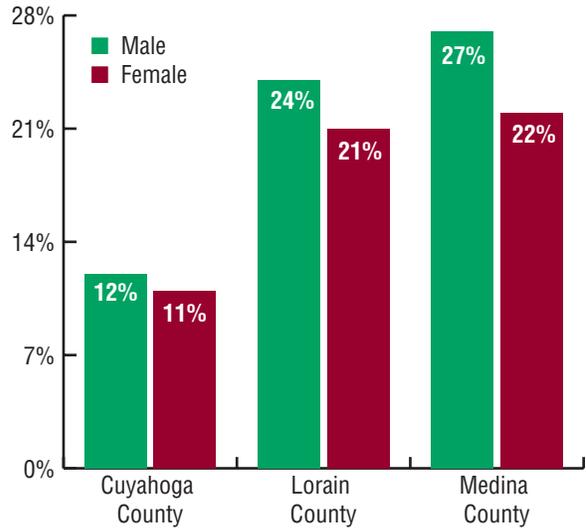
Graph 4 (below) represents the Healthy People 2020 Target and age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers; age-adjusted per 100,000 population. Graph 5 represents the percentage of cancer deaths by gender.

Graph 4: Healthy People 2020 Objective and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers



(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4/15/10, Healthy People 2020)

Graph 5: Cancer as a percentage of Total Deaths by Gender, 2000–2008



(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4/15/10)

When adjusted for age, data show that Cuyahoga County and Lorain County had a higher cancer mortality rate than Ohio, the U.S. and the Healthy People 2020 Target. Medina County cancer mortality rates were lower than Ohio and the U.S., but higher than the Healthy People 2020 Target.

Diabetes

In Southwest General's PSA and SSA, data from the community health needs assessments of all three counties show that 9% of adults in the PSA and 6% of adults in the SSA had been diagnosed with diabetes. The prevalence of adults identifying as diabetic was highest in Lorain County at 13%, compared to Cuyahoga County at 9% and Medina County at 5%. According to the 2011

BRFSS, 11% of Ohio adults and 10% of U.S. adults were diagnosed with diabetes. Table 24 (below) highlights the incidence of diabetes in Southwest General's PSA, SSA and in the three-county service area. The incidence of diabetes increases with age (aged 65 and older), for those who have incomes below \$25,000 per year and in the African American population.

Table 24: Adults Diagnosed with Diabetes

Location	Total	65 and Older	Income < \$25,000	African American
PSA	9%	22%	8%	n/a
SSA	6%	22%	7%	n/a
Cuyahoga	9%	14%	13%	17%
Lorain	13%	27%	15%	n/a
Medina	5%	19%	6%	n/a

African American data only available for adults in Cuyahoga County.

Adults diagnosed with diabetes in all three counties had one or more of the following characteristics: they were obese or overweight, had been diagnosed with high blood pressure or had been diagnosed with high cholesterol. Table 25 (right) breaks these characteristics down by county.

Table 25: Diabetes: Characteristics or Conditions

Conditions	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
Obese or Overweight	93%	50%	77%
High Blood Pressure	67%	72%	53%
High Blood Cholesterol	67%	71%	76%

Source: The Medina County Community Needs Assessment 2012 and the Lorain County Community Health Assessment 2011 and the Cuyahoga Community Health Needs Assessment 2012.

Based on information obtained from the community health needs assessments of all three counties, on average, 88% of adults in Southwest General's PSA and SSA and in Cuyahoga and Medina Counties felt they had received enough information on how to manage their diabetes. In Cuyahoga County, nearly 45% of adults with diabetes rated their health as fair or poor, compared to 26% in Lorain County and 29% in Medina County. Table 26 (below) highlights the methods that adults use to treat their diabetes.

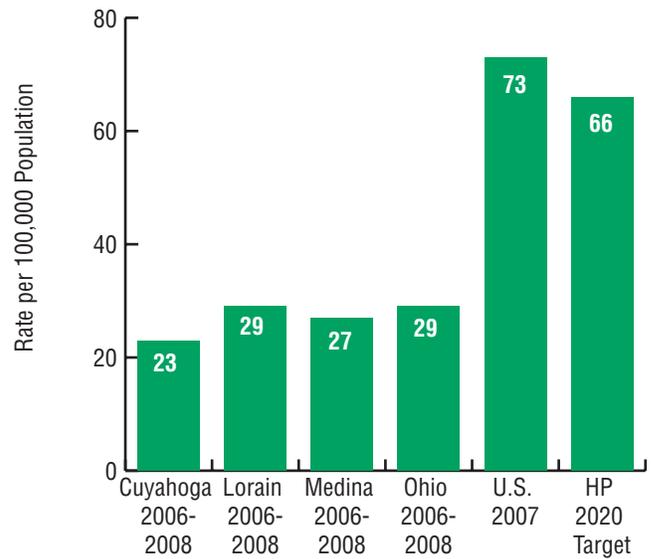
Table 26: Methods for Treating Diabetes

	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Medina
Diabetes Pills	80%	29%	70%	59%
Checking Blood Sugar	70%	43%	63%	44%
Diet Control	40%	40%	62%	50%
Exercise	20%	21%	40%	33%
Insulin	10%	29%	26%	22%

This information was not included in the Lorain County Community Health Assessment 2011.

Graph 6 (right) highlights the Healthy People 2020 Target and age-adjusted mortality rate for diabetes. From 2006 to 2008, rates for Southwest General's three-county service area and Ohio's age-adjusted diabetes mortality rates were less than the national rate, and all were below the Healthy People 2020 Target.

Graph 6: Healthy People 2020 Target and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Diabetes



Arthritis

According to the data obtained in all three counties' community health needs assessments, 21% of adults in Southwest General's PSA and 20% in the SSA were told by a health care professional that they had arthritis. This number increases with age and is substantially higher in

adults 60 years of age and older in both the PSA and SSA and 65 years of age and older in all counties assessed. Table 27 (below) shows the comparison by county, service area, Ohio and U.S.

Table 27: Arthritis Comparisons

	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Lorain 2011	Medina	Ohio 2011	U.S. 2011
Diagnosed with Arthritis	21%	20%	34%	35%	26%	29%	24%
60 or 65 Years and Older	67%	52%	64%	63%	61%	n/a	n/a

The following facts were obtained regarding adults with arthritis:

- About one in five U.S. adults have been diagnosed with arthritis by a physician. Approximately one in 20 working age adults reported that arthritis limited their work (Source: CDC Arthritis at a Glance 2011).
- Adults are at higher risk of developing arthritis if they are female, have genes associated with certain types of arthritis, have an occupation associated with arthritis, are overweight or obese and/or have injuries or infections (Source: CDC).
- Arthritis is a co-morbidity of diabetes, heart disease, high cholesterol, high blood pressure and obesity (Source: CDC, Arthritis Data and Statistics, 2011, <http://www.cdc.gov/arthritis/data-statistics.html> & Murphy, L.B., 2012).
- The Healthy People 2020 Objective for arthritis is to reduce the proportion of adults with doctor-diagnosed arthritis who experience a limitation in activity due to arthritis or joint symptoms. The target is 36%.

Asthma

In Southwest General's PSA, 13% of adults surveyed reported a diagnosis of asthma compared to 15% in the SSA. In the three-county region the numbers were as follows: Cuyahoga County 15%; Lorain County 14% and Medina County 17%. The prevalence of asthma was higher in the under-30 population in Lorain County at 20% and in the 65 and older population in Medina County at 25%. In Cuyahoga County, adult females and African American adults had the highest percentage diagnosed with asthma,

both at 21%. According to the 2011 BRFSS, 14% of Ohio and U.S. adults have been diagnosed with asthma.

In Southwest General's SSA, the over-60 population (17%) and females (23%) had the highest prevalence of asthma. In the PSA, adults with incomes below \$25,000 per year (17%) and adults under age 30 (16%) had the highest prevalence of asthma. Table 28 highlights asthma incidence by demographic, county and Southwest General's PSA and SSA.

Table 28: Adults Diagnosed with Asthma

	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
Total Diagnosed	13%	15%	15%	14%	17%
Males	13%	9%	9%	10%	17%
Females	13%	23%	21%	17%	16%
Under 30	16%	16%	16%	20%	17%
30-64	11%	13%	18%	13%	11%
65 & Over	14%	17%	13%	13%	25%
Income < 25 K	17%	11%	18%	15%	18%
Income 25K Plus	11%	15%	16%	14%	16%
African American (Cuyahoga)	n/a	n/a	21%	n/a	n/a

Asthma Medication Usage

In the areas served by Southwest General, 27% of adults in the PSA and 75% of adults in the SSA responded that they never take asthma medications. There was a low response rate for this question with two out of seven respondents in the PSA reporting that they never take asthma medication and three out of four respondents in the SSA reporting that they never take asthma medication. In Cuyahoga County, 38% of adults reported that they

had not taken any prescribed medications in the past 30 days. Data for Lorain and Medina Counties regarding this question was not included in their individual county reports.

Chronic lower respiratory disease was the fourth leading cause of death in Cuyahoga County and the third leading cause of death in Lorain and Medina Counties and in the State of Ohio, from 2006-2008. (Source: ODH, Information Warehouse).

Adult Weight Status

The 2011 Lorain County and 2012 Cuyahoga County community health needs assessments identified that two-thirds (67%) of Cuyahoga County and Lorain County adults were either overweight or obese. In Medina County, three-fifths (61%) of adults were either overweight or obese based on calculated BMI. The 2010 BRFSS indicates that 30% of Ohio and 28% of U.S. adults were obese based on BMI. (BMI was not available by zip code for Southwest General's PSA and SSA).

In Lorain and Medina Counties, 47% of adults reported that they were trying to lose weight. In Cuyahoga County the percentage was 40%. Of those reporting, 36% in Cuyahoga County, 38% in Medina County and 34% in Lorain County were trying to maintain their weight. In Southwest General's PSA, 32.3% of adults and 29.9% of adults in the SSA, reported the same.

The following statistics were obtained regarding obesity:

- More than 72 million U.S. adults are obese
- Persons who are obese have medical costs that are \$1,429 higher than those who are normal weight

- No state has an obesity rate less than 15%, which is the national goal
- In nine states, more than 30% of adults are obese
(Source: CDC, *Vital Signs, Adult Obesity: Obesity rises among adults*, <http://www.cdc.gov/VitalSigns/pdf/2010-08-vitalsigns.pdf>).

Physical Activity

Physical activity data for all locations are listed in Table 29 below. On average, 12% of adults did not report participating in any exercise. The CDC recommends that adults participate in moderate exercise for at least two hours and 30 minutes every week or vigorous exercise for at least one hour and 15 minutes every week. It is recommended that muscle-strengthening activities be incorporated two or more days per week (Source: CDC, *Physical Activity for Everyone*).

Table 30 (page 34) highlights the reasons adults reported for not exercising.

Table 29: Physical Activity

Location	30 minutes/3 or more days per week	5 or more days per week	Not exercising
PSA	12%	12%	2%
SSA	14%	13%	1%
Cuyahoga	60%	35%	20%
Lorain	56%	29%	21%
Medina	68%	34%	17%

Table 30: Reason for Not Exercising

	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
Too Tired	22%	15%	22%	20%	16%
Laziness/No Motivation	n/a	n/a	21%	n/a	22%
Time	30%	25%	20%	22%	21%
Pain/Discomfort	10%	10%	11%	n/a	11%
Weather	14%	11%	9%	9%	9%
Chose Not Too	14%	10%	9%	13%	6%
Could Not Afford A Gym Membership	6%	5%	5%	7%	5%
No Child Care	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Did Not Know What Activity To Do	3%	1%	2%	3%	1%
Safety	1%	1%	2%	3%	3%
No Walking/Bike Trails	1%	2%	1%	2%	5%
No Gym Available	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Lost Interest	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7%
Doctor Advised Them Not To Exercise	< 1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
No Sidewalks	4%	5%	1%	n/a	5%
Other	n/a	n/a	4%	9%	5%

Nutrition

Information obtained regarding Southwest General's PSA and SSA and from the three counties' community health needs assessments showed that 6.5% of adults in the PSA and 11.5% in the SSA ate five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day. In the PSA, 90.2% of adults reported eating 1-4 servings of fruits and vegetables per day. In the SSA, 82.8 % reported the same.

In Cuyahoga County, 6% of adults surveyed reported eating five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day, and 90% were eating from one to four servings per day. In Lorain County, 8% of adults were eating five or more servings per day, and 89% ate from one to four servings per day. In Medina County, 12% of adults ate five or more servings per day, and 85% reported eating from one to four

servings per day. According to the 2009 BRFSS report, only 21% of Ohio adults and 23% of adults nationwide were eating the recommended number of servings of fruits and vegetables, which is five to nine servings per day (*Source: The American Cancer Society*).

The three counties' community health needs assessments reported that, on average, adults in Cuyahoga and Lorain Counties purchased their fruits and vegetables from a large grocery store (62.5%). In Medina County, adults purchased fruits and vegetables from a local grocery store (77%). All three counties reported data on Farmers Markets, with 42% of Lorain County adults purchasing fruits and vegetables from this type of location. In Cuyahoga County the percentage was 36% and in Medina County it was 23%.

Adult Tobacco Use

As shown in Table 31, one-fifth of Cuyahoga County (19%) and Lorain County (22%) adults identified as current smokers on the community health needs assessment. In Medina County, 11% of adults, or one in nine, were current smokers (those who indicated that they smoked 100 or more cigarettes in their lifetime or currently smoke on some or all days). In Southwest General's PSA, 19.8% of adults, and in the SSA 15.9% of adults, reported that they were current smokers. In Cuyahoga County, 56% of current smokers reported that they had stopped smoking for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit smoking. The percentages were lower in Lorain County at 45% and in Medina County at 38%.

Table 31: 2011 and 2012 Adult Smoking Comparisons

Location	Current Smoker	Former Smoker
PSA	20%	27%
SSA	16%	23%
Cuyahoga 2012	19%	31%
Lorain 2011	22%	26%
Medina 2012	11%	28%
Ohio 2011	25%	25%
U.S. 2011	21%	25%

Healthy People 2020 Target is 12%.

In Cuyahoga County, adults were more likely to smoke if they had rated their health as poor (47%), had annual incomes less than \$25,000 (29%) or were under the age of 30 (23%). Adults in Lorain County were more likely to smoke if they had rated their general health as fair or poor (54%), had annual incomes less than \$25,000 or were 30-64 years old (24%). In Medina County, adults were more likely to smoke if they had been a member of an unmarried couple (23%) or divorced (19%), had annual incomes less than \$25,000 (18%) or were female (14%).

In 2011, the American Cancer Society (ACS) stated that tobacco use was the most preventable cause of disease and early death in the world, accounting for approximately 5.4 million premature deaths each year. The ACS estimated that tobacco use would be linked to approximately one in five deaths in the U.S. When compared to non-smokers, the risk of developing lung cancer is 23 times higher in male smokers and 13 times higher in female smokers. The ACS stated that tobacco use is associated with at least 20 types of cancer such as cervical, mouth, pharyngeal, esophageal, pancreatic, kidney and bladder cancer. Tobacco use contributes to heart disease, stroke, bronchitis, emphysema, COPD, chronic sinusitis, severity of colds, pneumonia and low birth rates in infants. *(Source: Cancer Facts & Figures, American Cancer Society, 2011).*

Adult Alcohol Consumption

The results of the three counties' community health needs assessments for Southwest General's service area indicated that, on average, 65.8% of adults reported having at least one drink in the past month. This percentage increased based on gender, age and income. In Cuyahoga and Lorain Counties, the percentage increased to 67% for adults under age 30 and for those with incomes above \$25,000 per year. In Medina County, the prevalence increased to 79% for males. In Southwest General's PSA, 78% of males reported drinking at least one drink per month and 70% of males reported the same in the SSA. For adults with incomes above \$25,000 per year, this rose to 76.2% in the PSA and 75% in the SSA. Binge drinking

statistics are included in Table 33 (below). Binge drinking is defined as the consumption of five alcoholic beverages or more on one occasion for males or four alcoholic beverages on one occasion for females (*Source: CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Vital Signs, Binge Drinking, January 2012*).

Table 32 (below) shows data for Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties, Southwest General's PSA and SSA, the State of Ohio and the U.S. for adults who reported drinking once per month and binge drinking. The table also highlights frequent drinking percentages for adults in Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties.

Table 32: 2011 and 2012 Adult Alcohol Comparisons

	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Lorain (2011)	Medina	Ohio	U.S
Once per month	70.8%	72.2%	59%	59%	68%	56%	57%
Frequent drinker (drank on average three or more days per week)	n/a	n/a	18%	13%	18%	n/a	n/a
Binge drinker	16.6%	18.1%	24%	23%	25%	20%	18%

In Medina County, the community needs assessment reported that one-third (33%) of adult drivers reported to driving after having an alcoholic beverage. In Cuyahoga County, 11% of drivers reported driving after perhaps having too much to drink, increasing to 15% for males. In Lorain County, the prevalence was 4%. Data was not available for Southwest General's PSA and SSA.

The 2012 community health needs assessment data for Cuyahoga and Medina Counties report that 3% of adults have used a program or service to help with alcohol

or other drug problems for themselves or a loved one. Reasons for not seeking help were fear or not wanting to miss work, with both at 1% for each county. In Medina County, 8% of adults noted stigma as a reason for not using a program. In Southwest General's PSA and SSA, the numbers were as follows for adults who have used a program: PSA 1.8% and SSA 2.6%. For adults who did not use a program, the reasons were as follows: fear: PSA 1.8% and SSA 5.3%, and missing work: SSA 2.6%.

Marijuana and Other Drug Use

The three counties' community health needs assessments reported that 9% of Cuyahoga County, 7% of Lorain County and 4% of Medina County adults had used marijuana in the past six months. In Southwest General's service area the percentages were as follows: 2.4% PSA and 7.9% SSA. Table 33 (below) shows adult marijuana use.

Table 33: Adult Frequency of Marijuana Use

Location	Almost Daily	Less Than Once Per Month
PSA	27%	46%
SSA	19%	43%
Cuyahoga	9%	32%
Lorain	25%	23%
Medina	25%	58%

The following is a breakdown of data related to adults who had used medication not prescribed for them or who took more than prescribed to feel good or high and/or more active or alert during the past six months: Southwest General's PSA 8.1%; SSA 6.8%; Cuyahoga County 9%; Lorain County 11% and Medina County 3%. Table 34 (right) highlights the percentage of adult by county and demographics.

Table 34: Adult Medication Misuse in the Past 6 Months

Demographic	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
Total	9%	11%	6%
Males	10%	10%	7%
Females	9%	11%	4%
Under 30	5%	10%	8%
30-64	10%	11%	5%
65 and over	3%	10%	3%
Income < 25 K	8%	15%	6%
Income > 25 K	11%	11%	4%
White	10%	N/A	N/A
African American	7%	N/A	N/A

Adults in all three counties reported to other recreational drug use (cocaine, heroin, LSD, inhalants, methamphetamines, Ecstasy). The numbers for the PSA and SSA were 0 or under 1% for these types of drugs, except for cocaine, which was reported to be 2.6% in the SSA. In Cuyahoga County, 4% of adults reported to recreational drug use compared to 1% in Lorain County and 3% in Medina County.

Women's Health

In Southwest General's PSA and SSA, 51% and 59% of women respectively had never had a mammogram. Conversely, 29% of women surveyed in the PSA and 28% of women surveyed in the SSA had a mammogram in the past year. Additionally, 8% of women in the PSA and 17% in the SSA reported that they had never had a clinical breast exam. Of those women surveyed, 60% in the PSA and 56% in the SSA reported having a clinical breast exam

in the past year.

Women's Health data collected from the 2011 and 2012 community health needs assessments for Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties is listed in Table 35 (below). Results are for women aged 40 and older who reported having a mammogram, clinical breast exam and pap test within the past year. Data for women in the PSA and SSA was collected for women aged 30-59.

Table 35: Women's Health Exams and Risk Factors

Topic	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
Had a Mammogram 40 and Over	39%	59%	56%	53%	66%
Clinical Breast Exam 40 and Over	60%	56%	58%	56%	63%
PAP Test	52%	46%	45%	46%	53%
High Blood Pressure	26%	20%	27%	31%	27%
High Cholesterol	30%	16%	28%	35%	26%
Obesity	33%	23%	25%	33%	21%
Smoking	36%	29%	19%	22%	14%

On average, 54% of women surveyed in Southwest General's PSA (57%) and SSA (52%) saw a private gynecologist for female health concerns (family planning, annual exams, breast exams, tests for sexually transmitted disease or other female health concerns). In the PSA, 22% of women, and in the SSA 27% of women, received their care from their general or family physician. Of those surveyed, 7% of women in Southwest General's PSA and 12% in the SSA reported that they did not have a usual source of care.

In Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties, on average, 53% of women reported that they saw a private gynecologist for their female health concerns. In Cuyahoga County, 10% of women reported that they had no usual source of care compared to Lorain County at 7% and Medina County at 5%.

In addition to assessing women's preventative health, each county in Southwest General's service area asked questions pertaining to pregnancy. Table 36 (below) lists information regarding vitamin use, prenatal care, folic acid, smoking and perinatal depression.

Table 36: Women's Health Pregnancy Table

	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
Prenatal Appointment Within First Three Months	15.9%	11.1%	71.0%	75.0%	N/A
Take a Multi-Vitamin	10.3%	10.0%	74.0%	77.0%	N/A
Take Folic Acid	8.6%	10.0%	47.0%	47.0%	N/A
Smoke	3.4%	0.0%	N/A	7.0%	N/A
Perinatal Depression	5.2%	0.0%	9.0%	12.0%	N/A

Table 37 (below) lists the leading causes of death for women in Cuyahoga, Lorain, and Medina Counties and the State of Ohio. The leading cause of death for women between 2006 and 2008 for Cuyahoga County, Medina County and the State of Ohio was heart disease.

In Lorain County, the leading cause of death was cancer at 24%. Alzheimer's is the third leading cause of death in Medina County and is the fifth leading cause of death at the state level.

Table 37: Leading Cause of Death for Women 2006-2008

	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina	Ohio
Heart Disease	30%	22%	25%	25%
Cancer	22%	24%	21%	22%
Stroke	5%	5%	6%	6%
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	5%	7%	6%	6%
Alzheimer's Disease	4%	7%	7%	5%

Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4/15/10.

Men's Health

In 2012, 33% of men in Southwest General's PSA and 20% in the SSA reported that they had a Prostate-Specific Antigen test in the past year. Men in the 60 and older age group reported having the test at a higher rate than younger men in Southwest General's PSA (78%) and SSA (35%). In the PSA, 28% of men, and 21% of men

in the SSA, had a digital rectal exam in the past year. In Southwest General's service area 13% of men surveyed had been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care professional that they had prostate cancer. Table 38 (below) shows the survey results for men 50 years of age and older in Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties.

Table 38: Men's Health Prostate Screening (50 years and older)

	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
Prostate-Specific Antigen (in their life)	73%	87%	73%
Prostate-Specific Antigen (past year)	56%	58%	63%
Digital Rectal Exam (in their life)	87%	90%	85%
Digital Rectal Exam (past year)	44%	47%	53%
Told he had prostate cancer	16%	2%	N/A

Table 39 (below) highlights leading causes of death for males in Cuyahoga, Lorain, and Medina Counties. In Cuyahoga County and Lorain County, heart disease was the leading cause of death. In Medina County the leading cause of death for adult males was cancer at 28%.

Respiratory disease was the third leading cause of death for males in Lorain County, and in Cuyahoga County and Medina County it was tied with accidents/injuries as the third leading cause of death.

Table 39: Leading Causes of Deaths for Men 2006-2008

	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
Heart Disease	30%	26%	26%
Cancers	25%	24%	28%
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	5%	7%	6%
Accidents, Unintentional Injuries	5%	5%	6%
Stroke	4%	4%	4%

Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4/15/10

Table 40 lists men’s health risk factors by Southwest General’s PSA and SSA, County, State and U.S.

Table 40: Men’s Health Risk Factors

	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina	Ohio	U.S.
High Blood Pressure	30%	24%	46%	40%	28%	34%	32%
High Cholesterol	33%	22%	46%	71%	38%	41%	40%
Overweight/obese	* 37%	* 28%	75%	74%	71%	74%	70%
Smoking	30%	18%	17%	22%	9%	26%	24%
Diabetes	9%	6%	7%	13%	4%	10%	9%
Heart Attack (in lifetime)	5%	2%	11%	7%	3%	n/a	n/a
Stroke (in lifetime)	1%	2%	3%	3%	4%	n/a	n/a

Source Ohio and US Statistics, 2011 BRFSS.

*Males reporting that they were overweight; BMI to determine obesity was not available for the SWGHC’s PSA and SSA.

Preventive Medicine and Health Screenings

In Southwest General's PSA and SSA, 42% of adults reported having a flu shot in the past 12 months. According to the 2011 BRFSS, 61% of U.S. and Ohio adults aged 65 and older had a flu shot in the past year. The 2011 BRFSS reported that 70% of U.S. and Ohio adults aged 65 and older had a pneumonia shot in their lifetime. Table 41 (below) includes data obtained for

Table 41: Flu and Pneumonia Shot

	Flu Shot	Flu Shot aged 60 and Older	Pneumonia Shot
PSA	42%	69%	20%
SSA	42%	57%	24%
Cuyahoga	56%	71%	33%
Lorain	43%	68%	29%
Medina	41%	66%	25%

Table shows aged 60 and older in Southwest General's PSA and SSA; aged 65 and older other locations.

Southwest General's PSA and SSA, and for Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties.

The Healthy People 2020 Objective is to increase the percentage of non-institutionalized high-risk adults aged 65 and older who are vaccinated against pneumococcal disease to 90%.

In Southwest General's PSA, 26% of adults surveyed received their flu shot at a doctor's office or health maintenance organization. In Southwest General's SSA, 16% of adults surveyed received their shots in these locations. Other areas where adults received their vaccine (shot or mist) include a store or emergency room (PSA 2% store and emergency room; SSA 13% store); workplace (PSA 9%; SSA 3%); hospital (SSA 3%); other type of clinic or health center (SSA 5%); some other kind of place (PSA 2%; SSA 3%).

Table 42 (below) highlights health care topics discussed between adults and their healthcare professional in the past 12 months. Data was obtained for Southwest General's PSA and SSA, and for Cuyahoga and Lorain Counties.

Table 42: Healthcare Topics Discussed

Topic	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Lorain
Weight, Diet or Eating Habits	37%	28%	40%	42%
Physical Activity or Exercise	37%	28%	39%	36%
Immunizations	27%	22%	32%	23%
Significance of Family History	19%	11%	22%	21%
Depression, Anxiety or Emotional Problems	21%	8%	19%	18%
Sexual Practices Including Family Planning, STDs, AIDs, Condom Use	9%	3%	13%	9%
Alcohol Use	12%	9%	12%	8%
Alcohol Use When Taking Prescription Drugs	3%	8%	11%	N/A
Injury Prevention Such as Safety Belt and Helmet Use	3%	3%	10%	8%
Quitting Smoking	12%	8%	10%	13%
Illicit Drug Use	4%	6%	7%	7%
Domestic Violence	4%	0%	6%	3%
Prescription Drug Abuse/Misuse	N/A	N/A	N/A	4%
Over-the-Counter Drug Abuse/Misuse	N/A	N/A	N/A	3%

Adults in Southwest General's PSA (45%) and SSA (42%) had a colorectal cancer screening at some time in their lifetime. Data from the Cuyahoga Community Health Needs Assessment 2012 indicated that 47% of adults had the screening, increasing to 71% for adults 50 years of age and older. In the PSA and the SSA, 32% of adults had a screening within the past five years (age not noted). The 2010 BRFSS reported that 53% of U.S. and Ohio adults aged 50 and older had a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy in the past five years.

In Southwest General's PSA, 22% of adults, and 26% of adults in the SSA, had been screened by a doctor or health

care professional for skin cancer, including those who had a pre-cancerous "spot." In Cuyahoga County 30% of adults had been screened for skin cancer in their lifetime, compared to 26% in Lorain County.

See the Women's and Men's Health Sections for data on prostate, mammogram, clinical breast exam and Pap smear testing for all locations. Also, additional information regarding general screening results for high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart attack, and stroke can be found in the Cardiovascular Section.

Adult Sexual Behavior

Adult Sexual Behavior and Pregnancy Outcomes

In 2012, almost two-thirds of adults in Southwest General's PSA (63%) and SSA (61%) had sexual intercourse. In both areas (9%) had two or more partners in the past 12 months. Data obtained from the 2012 community health needs assessments for Cuyahoga and Medina Counties indicate that 63% of Cuyahoga County and 74% of Medina County adults had sexual intercourse. In Cuyahoga County, 10% of adults reported having two or more partners in the past year, and in Medina County, 4% had two or more partners. The results in Lorain County from the 2011 community health needs assessment indicate that 66% of adults had sexual intercourse, with 6% reporting intercourse with more than one partner in the past year. In surveys from all three counties, the under-30 population reported that they had intercourse with more than one partner in the past year (Cuyahoga County 22%; Lorain County 19% and Medina County 15%).

Birth Control

Data obtained from the 2011 and 2012 community health needs assessments for Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties and for Southwest General's PSA and SSA indicate that, on average, 8.7% of adults surveyed were not using any method of birth control (Cuyahoga County 9%; Lorain County 10%; Medina County 7%; PSA 8.2% and SSA 9.2%). Of those surveyed, 5% of adults in Cuyahoga County wanted to get pregnant (Lorain County 4%; Medina County 1%; PSA 2.2% and SSA 3.5%).

The primary reasons for not using birth control in all geographic locations were that women had their tubes tied, one of the partners had a hysterectomy or vasectomy (PSA 17%; SSA 18%; Cuyahoga County 22%; Lorain County 31% and Medina County 21%). Other reasons noted for not using birth control were age of the partner, same sex partner, they did not think they could get pregnant, religious preference, they could not pay for birth control, they did not want to use birth control and fear of side effects. The primary methods of birth control are listed in Table 43 (below).

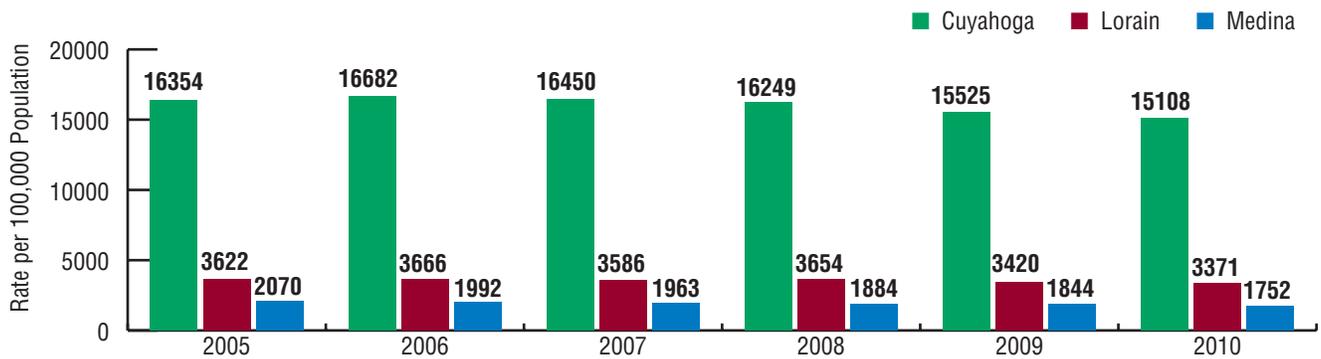
Table 43: Birth Control Methods

	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
Vasectomy	10%	6%	8%	14%	26%
Hysterectomy	7%	1%	4%	11%	3%
Tubes Tied	9%	11%	14%	12%	12%
Pill	17%	18%	14%	8%	13%
Condom	14%	16%	24%	11%	11%
IUD	<1%	4%	4%	2%	3%
Withdrawal	5%	5%	8%	5%	2%
Abstinence	13%	5%	1%	28%	2%
Rhythm	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Menopause/too old	17%	18%	25%	n/a	12%
Diaphragm	1%	1%	<1%	2%	n/a
Shots	<1%	0%	1%	1%	n/a
Contraceptive Implants/patch	0%	0%	1%	<1%	n/a
Emergency Contraceptives	0%	0%	1%	<1%	n/a

Pregnancy Outcomes

Data regarding live births was obtained from the 2011 and 2012 community health needs assessments from Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties. Six years worth of data was obtained for each county and includes data for adult and adolescent births. Data was not available based on Southwest General's PSA and SSA. Graph 7 (below) highlights live births for Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties.

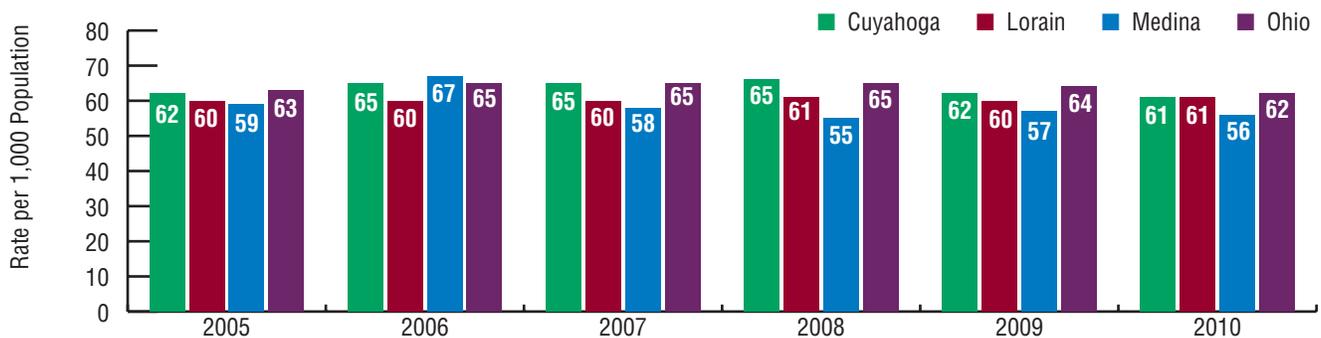
Graph 7: Live Births



Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 6/30/11 & 4/12/12

Graph 8 (below) highlights fertility rates for women ages 15-44 per 1,000 population. Data was not obtained for Southwest General's PSA and SSA. According to the National Center of Health Statistics, CDC, in 2010, the U.S. fertility rate was 64.1 per 1,000 women ages 15-44.

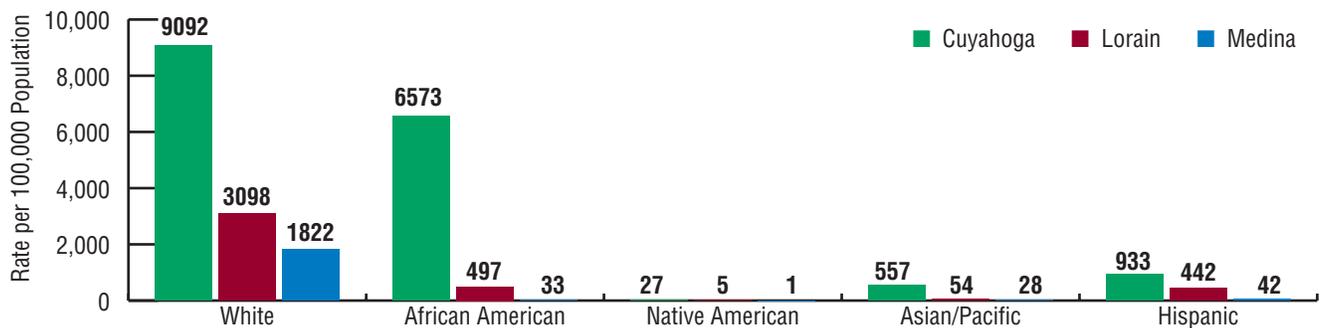
Graph 8: Fertility Rates per 1,000 population 2005-2010



Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 6/30/11 & 4/12/12.

Graph 9 (below) highlights total live births in 2008 by race for pregnant women (adults and adolescents) in Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties.

Graph 9: Total Live Births in 2008 by Race/Ethnicity



Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 6/30/11 & 4/12/12.

In 2009, 70% of Ohio mothers received pre-natal care during their first trimester (Source: ODH, Birth statistics, 2009). During this same time period, 8.2% of all U.S. births were low-weight births, and 41% of all births were to unwed mothers (Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2009). In Southwest General's PSA only 15.9% of women, and only 11.1% of women in the SSA, had seen their gynecologist/obstetrician during the first three months of their pregnancy (see Women's Health section for additional information regarding pregnancy).

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD)/HIV

Data obtained regarding HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases (STD) was collected differently by county. The following information is broken down by county and by Southwest General's PSA and SSA.

Cuyahoga County STD and HIV

- Information obtained from the ODH showed that in 2011, the Cuyahoga County HIV/AIDS rate for males at 463 cases per 100,000 population was nearly four times the rate for females at 123 cases per 100,000 population (Source: ODH Surveillance Program, update January 31, 2102).

- In 2011, the Ohio rate of 240 cases per 100,000 for males living with HIV/AIDS was four times as great as the female rate of 61 cases per 100,000 population (Source: ODH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program).
- Chlamydia in Cuyahoga County from 2009-2011 increased to a rate well above the Ohio rate. The annualized Chlamydia rate for Cuyahoga County in 2011 was 806.4 cases per 100,000 population compared to the Ohio rate of 456.5 cases per 100,000 population (Source: ODH, STD Surveillance, data reported through 3/1/12).
- Gonorrhea rates increased in Cuyahoga County from 2009-2011. The annualized rate per 100,000 population in 2011 for Cuyahoga County was 272.6 cases compared to Ohio at 145.1 cases.
- The Healthy People 2020 Objective for gonorrhea is 257 new female and 198 new male cases per 100,000 population.

Table 44 (below) highlights the number of Cuyahoga County residents with HIV per 100,000 population by race/ethnicity.

Table 44: Cuyahoga County Residents with HIV by Race/Ethnicity Per 100,000 Population

Race/Ethnicity	Cuyahoga County
White	151
African American	552
Asian/Pacific Islander	42
Hispanic	464

Source: OHD HIV/AIDS Surveillance program, data reported through 12/31/2011.

Lorain County STD and HIV

- Data obtained from the 2011 Lorain County Community Needs Assessment showed that 36% of adults had an HIV test at some time in their life. Reasons given for having an HIV test were as follows: pregnancy (20%), to find out if they were infected (14%), routine check-up (12%), hospital/surgical procedure (10%), to apply for life insurance (10%), part of blood donation process (7%), employment (4%), military induction/service (3%), to apply for marriage license (2%), doctor referral (2%), occupational exposure (2%), referred by sex partner (1%), illness (1%), to apply for health insurance (<1%), because they are at risk for HIV (<1%), other reasons (4%).
- Lorain County chlamydia rates increased from 2006 to 2010. However, they remained well below Ohio rates. The 2010 rate per 100,000 population for Lorain County was 314 cases compared to 446 cases for Ohio.
- Gonorrhea rates fluctuated for Lorain County from 2006 to 2010. The rate per 100,000 population for Lorain County in 2010 was 94 cases compared to the Ohio rate of 145.1 cases.

Medina County STD and HIV

- The Medina County HIV rate (for people being diagnosed with HIV as of December 31, 2009) is significantly lower than the Ohio HIV rate. Medina County has 24 people living with HIV per 100,000 population compared to Ohio at 142 people per 100,000 population (Source: ODH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, data reported through June 30, 2011).
- Medina County chlamydia rates increased from 2007 to 2011, but remained below the Ohio rates. The 2011 rate per 100,000 population for Medina County was 152 cases compared to Ohio at 457 cases.
- In Medina County, the gonorrhea rate increased from 2007 to 2011. The rate per 100,000 population in 2011 for Medina County was 18.6 cases compared to the Ohio rate of 145.1 cases.

Southwest General's PSA and SSA STD and HIV

Information obtained for Southwest General's PSA and SSA regarding STD and HIV was limited.

In Southwest General's PSA and SSA, there were no adults treated for STDs in the past 12 months. In Southwest General's PSA, 5.8% of adults were tested for a sexually transmitted disease in the past year; in the SSA, 2.8% of adults were tested. In the PSA, 22.2% of adults tested were under the age of 30. There were no adults who reported testing positive for HIV in Southwest General's PSA and SSA based on the data obtained from the community health needs assessment surveys. Information regarding specific STDs was not obtained for Southwest General's PSA and SSA.

Environmental Health/ Disaster Preparedness

Information regarding environmental health and disaster preparedness was limited to Lorain and Medina Counties. Insects and rodents were the two most important perceived environmental health issues that threatened the health of Medina County adults in the past year. In Lorain County, insects and mold were perceived as environmental health issues.

In Medina County, 95% of households had one or more disaster preparedness supplies. In Lorain County, 96% of adults had one or more items. Table 45 (right) highlights the type of supplies households reported having in preparation for an emergency.

Table 45: Emergency Preparedness Supplies

	Lorain County	Medina County
Cell Phone	89%	93%
Working Flashlight with Batteries	87%	84%
Working Battery Operated Radio and Working Batteries	49%	44%
3-Day Supply of Water for Everyone in the Household (1 gallon per person per day)	50%	56%
Disaster Plan	n/a	47%
Communication Plan	10%	n/a

Safety and Social Context

Information obtained from the three counties surrounding Southwest General varied from county to county. The data listed below highlights similar data from all three counties and relevant data that may impact priority development regarding educational needs, which were measured only in Lorain and Medina Counties.

Safety

- The Medina County 2012 Community Needs Assessment identified that 43% of Medina County adults had a firearm around their house. The Cuyahoga County 2012 Community Health Needs Assessment reported that 25% of adults kept a firearm around their house. The 2011 Lorain County Community Health Needs Assessment reported that 24% of adults had a firearm in their home. Of those adults reporting, 3% of adults in Cuyahoga and Lorain Counties reported that the firearm was unlocked or loaded. In Medina County, 4% of adults reported that the firearm was unlocked or loaded. In Southwest General’s PSA, 9.6% of adults reported the firearm was unlocked compared to 14% in the SSA. Additionally, 6.7% in the PSA reported that the firearm was loaded, compared to 8.7% in the SSA.

- Data obtained from the 2011 and 2012 community health needs assessments for Cuyahoga and Lorain Counties indicate that 75% of adults in Cuyahoga County and 76% of adults in Lorain County always wear their seatbelts. In Southwest General’s PSA, 68% of adults always wear their seatbelts compared to 82% in the SSA. This information was not available from the 2012 Community Needs Assessment for Medina County.

Social Context

Table 46 (below) breaks down by geographic location the type of assistance adults reported that they needed in the past year. This information was obtained from the 2011 Lorain County Community Health Needs Assessment, the 2012 Cuyahoga County Community Health Needs Assessment and the 2012 Medina County Community Needs Assessment. Additional information was obtained for Southwest General’s PSA and SSA. In Southwest General’s PSA and SSA, the number one service received by adults was health care (PSA 15%; SSA 14%).

Table 46: Types of Assistance Received by Adults in the Past Year

Service	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
Food	13%	8%	12%	13%	4%
Health Care	15%	14%	10%	n/a	4%
Utilities	6%	8%	8%	n/a	4%
Prescriptions	9%	8%	7%	8%	2%
Transportation	2%	0%	6%	4%	4%
Rent/Mortgage	4%	3%	5%	9%	2%
Employment	8%	8%	5%	n/a	n/a
Free Tax Preparation	2%	0%	3%	n/a	3%
Home Repair	2%	3%	3%	n/a	4%
Legal Aid Service	n/a	n/a	2%	2%	n/a
Credit Counseling	4%	3%	2%	4%	n/a
Emergency Shelter	2%	0%	1%	n/a	n/a
Clothing	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, approximately 9.1% (10.9 million) of U.S. households experienced low food security in 2010, which means they did not have sufficient money or other resources for food (Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Food Security in the United States: Statistics and Graphics, 2010*).

In Cuyahoga County, 24% of adults, and in Medina County 20% of adults, reported that they attempted to get assistance from social service agencies (see Table 47 for list of support services requested). Agency assistance varied by county. In Cuyahoga County, 59% of adults attempted to get assistance from government agencies (i.e., Department of Job and Family Services), with 42% attempting to do so in Medina County. Other sources sought for assistance were United Way/211, health departments, churches, workforce development

and County Action Commissions/Community Action organizations. There were 13% of adults in Cuyahoga County and 19% of adults in Medina County who requested assistance from a family member or friend.

Adult Stressors

Based on information obtained from the community health needs assessments in Cuyahoga and Lorain Counties and the community needs assessment in Medina County, adults reported the following as their top three stressors: a close family member went into the hospital; death of a family member or close friend; had bills they could not pay or someone lost their job. Table 47 (below) compares these stressors by county and Southwest General's PSA and SSA.

Table 47: Top Three Stressors Reported by Adults

	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
A Close Family Member Went into the Hospital	41%	32%	39%	37%	34%
Death of A Family or Close Friend	34%	29%	33%	33%	25%
Had Bills They Could Not Pay or Someone Lose Their Job	14%	14%	19%	22%	12%

Other stressors identified were: moved to a new job; someone close to them had a problem with drinking or drugs; someone in their household had their hours cut; someone in the household went to jail; divorce or separation; they were involved in a physical fight; someone in the household was homeless or someone homeless was living with them; they themselves were homeless; they or their child had been threatened or abused by someone close to them; they were financially exploited.

On average, 15.5% of adults in Cuyahoga and Lorain Counties reported that they would have a difficult time finding someone to help pay for their medical bills. On average, 12.5% would have a difficult time finding

someone to assist them if they were sick and needed to be in bed (Cuyahoga County 15%; Lorain County 10%). In both counties, 10% would have a difficult time finding someone to take them to the doctor.

Approximately 14% of adults in Southwest General's PSA and 16% in the SSA reported that they would have a difficult time finding someone to help pay for their medical bills. Additionally, 11% of adults in the PSA, and 8% of adults in the SSA would have a hard time finding someone to assist them if they were sick and had to stay in bed. Likewise, 8% of adults in the PSA and 5% in the SSA would have a difficult time finding someone to take them to the doctor.

Adult Educational Needs

Table 48 (below) highlights the educational needs identified by adults in Lorain and Medina Counties. This information was not collected on the 2012 Cuyahoga County Community Health Needs Assessment, therefore comprehensive data was not available for Southwest General's PSA and SSA.

Table 48: Adult Educational Needs

	Lorain	Medina
Distracted Driving	44%	41%
Childhood Obesity	40%	n/a
Violence	39%	11%
Driving Under the Influence	39%	22%
Drug Abuse	39%	27%
Teenage Pregnancy	35%	21%
Bullying	34%	30%
Depression/Anxiety/Mental Health	31%	n/a
Tobacco Use	27%	15%
Sexting	22%	16%
Speeding	22%	14%
Suicide/Prevention	20%	13%
Seat Belt/Restraint Usage	19%	4%
Bicycle Safety	13%	6%
Falls	5%	n/a
Nutrition	n/a	24%
End of Live Issues	n/a	10%
Other	5%	5%

Quality of Life

On average, 19% of adults in Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties and Southwest General's PSA and SSA reported that they were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem. Table 49 (below) lists percentage by county and Southwest General's PSA and SSA. According to the 2011 BRFSS, 24% of Ohio and U.S. adults were limited because of a physical, mental or emotional problem.

Table 50 (below) lists the limitations by geographic location. Back and neck problems was the number one reason

given for limitations in all areas. The second limitation noted for all areas except Cuyahoga County was arthritis. The Healthy People 2020 Objective for Arthritis is "Reduce the proportion of adults with doctor-diagnosed arthritis who experience a limitation in activity due to arthritis or joint symptoms." The target is 36%. Based on data obtained, all reporting locations are below the target (*Source: Healthy People 2020 Objectives*). In Cuyahoga County, stress, depression and/or anxiety was the second most limiting factor at 34% which is significantly higher than Southwest General's PSA, SSA and Lorain and Medina Counties.

Table 49: Percentage of Adults Reporting Limitations due to Physical, Mental or Emotional Problems

	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
Percentage Reported to Limitation	20%	19%	24%	20%	14%

Table 50: Reasons for Limitations

	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
Back/Neck Problems	17%	12%	38%	19%	11%
Arthritis	15%	8%	31%	19%	10%
Stress/Anxiety/Depression	6%	5%	34%	7%	3%
Heart Problems	5%	3%	29%	n/a	2%
High Blood Pressure	3%	4%	26%	n/a	3%
Walking Problems	4%	2%	26%	12%	7%
Breathing Problems	5%	3%	21%	6%	3%
Hearing Problems	n/a	n/a	3%	6%	3%
Vision Problems	5%	3%	7%	6%	2%
Fractures/Bone/Joint Injury	4%	5%	14%	n/a	3%
Diabetes	4%	3%	7%	n/a	1%

Table 51 (below) lists the type of assistance needed by adults who have reported limitations due to health issues.

Table 51: Adults Needed Help with the Following Due to Limiting Health Problems

	PSA	SSA	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
Household Chores	6%	9%	16%	12%	5%
Shopping	n/a	n/a	13%	8%	4%
Getting Around For Other Purposes	4%	0%	11%	8%	n/a
Doing Necessary Business	n/a	n/a	5%	6%	3%
Bathing	1%	10%	3%	2%	2%
Dressing	n/a	n/a	2%	2%	4%
Eating	1%	0%	2%	1%	3%
Getting Around the House	1%	0%	1%	3%	4%
Using The Toilet	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3%

Adult Mental Health and Suicide

The data obtained from the 2012 Cuyahoga County Community Needs Assessment, the 2011 Medina County Community Needs Assessment and from Southwest General's PSA and SSA indicated that, on average, 9% of adults felt so sad or hopeless every day for two or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing usual activities (Cuyahoga 10%; Medina 4%; Southwest General's PSA 9% and SSA 10%). Data was not obtained for Lorain County.

Table 52 (right) highlights the number of suicide deaths by age group from 2006-2008 for Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties. Information for African American adults was reported in the 2012 Cuyahoga County Community Health Needs Assessment and showed that there were 86 African American adults who committed suicide from 2006-2008. From 2006 to 2008, 24% of all Cuyahoga County suicide deaths occurred in those aged 45-54 followed by 20% in those aged 35-44. In Lorain County, 24% of all suicide deaths occurred in those aged 35-44. In Medina County, 19% of all suicide deaths occurred in both those aged 35-44 and those aged 65 and older.

Based on data obtained from the 2012 Cuyahoga County Community Health Needs Assessment and the 2011 Medina County Community Needs Assessment, 2% of adults had considered suicide in the past year. These percentages increased for adults in Lorain County to 4% and in Southwest General's PSA and SSA to 5%.

Table 52: Suicide Deaths by Age 2006-2008

Age	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
15-24	53	11	7
25-34	66	19	6
35-44	79	18	9
45-54	96	19	8
55-64	57	14	8
65 and >	51	10	9
Total	402	91	47

Source: ODH Vital Statistics, Mortality Data, updated 4/15/2010.

According to information obtained from the ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4/15/10, for all counties, the male age-adjusted suicide rate consistently exceeded the female rate from 2000 to 2008.

Age-adjusted suicide mortality rates for Cuyahoga and Lorain Counties were below the Ohio adjusted rate per 100,000 population. Medina County age-adjusted suicide mortality rates were higher than Ohio rates from 2000-2008. The Ohio rate for age-adjusted suicides for years 2003-2005 per 100,000 population was 10.8, and the rate for years 2006-2008 was 11.3.

Oral Health

Information obtained from the 2012 Medina County Community Needs Assessment, the 2011 Lorain County Community Health Assessment and the 2012 Cuyahoga County Community Health Needs Assessments varied from county to county. Table 53 (below) highlights the

percentage of adults who had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year. According to the 2010 BRFSS, 72% of Ohio adults and 70% of U.S. adults had visited a dentist or a dental clinic.

Table 53: Adult Oral Health: Time Since Last Visit to the Dentist or Dental Clinic

Location	Past Year	Past 2 Years	Past 5 Years	> 5 years	Never/Not Sure
PSA	63.2%	10.5%	11.3%	4.5%	4.5%
SSA	70.3%	8.1%	13.5%	8.1%	n/a
Cuyahoga	65%	13%	8%	10%	1%
Lorain	60%	13%	11%	14%	1%
Medina	75%	11%	6%	7%	<1%

Adults in all three counties were less likely to have seen the dentist if their annual incomes were below \$25,000 (Cuyahoga County 48%; Lorain County 44%; Medina County 62%). The Healthy People 2020 target is 49%. In Cuyahoga County, survey results showed that only 40% of African American adults sought dental care in the past year.

On average, for Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties, 25% of adults reported cost was the reason they did not seek dental care. Cost also was the number one reason in Southwest General's PSA (35%) why adults did not

seek dental care and fear was the number one reason in the SSA (27.3%). Other reasons reported for not seeking dental care in all areas are as follows: did not have a reason to, fear, not having insurance, other priorities, could not find a dentist to take Medicaid, dentist did not take their insurance.

Oral health issues identified included pain, permanent teeth removal, oral bleeding, difficulty eating and chewing, loose teeth, skipped meals due to pain, problems with dentures and having no teeth.

Adolescent Data Summary

Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties

This summary highlights secondary data obtained for children and adolescents within Southwest General's three-county region, which includes Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties. Information was obtained from the Lorain County Community Health Assessment 2011, Medina County Community Needs Assessment 2012 and the 2012 Cuyahoga County Middle School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Report. Other secondary data was obtained from additional resources (see Resource List on page 68). Information obtained varied by county. No specific data was obtained for Southwest General's PSA and SSA.

Adolescent Health Data Summary

Weight

According to the 2011 YRBS, 15% of Ohio youths and 13% of U.S. youths were obese, based on body mass index calculations. The Medina County Community Needs Assessment 2012 reported that 9% of youths in that county were obese based on their BMI. Information obtained from the Lorain County Community Health Assessment 2011 showed that 14% of the youths were obese according to BMI. Based on information obtained from the 2012 Cuyahoga County Middle School Youth Risk Behavior Survey report, 12.9% of Cuyahoga County youths were obese. The Healthy People 2020 Objective is to reduce the proportion of children and adolescents, aged 12-19, who are considered obese to no more than 16.1%. Based on the data obtained for this report, all three counties are below that 16.1% goal. Table 54 (below) highlights youth/adolescent weight comparisons by county.

Table 54: Youth/Adolescent Weight Comparison by County

	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina
Normal Weight	67%	69%	77%
Overweight	17%	11%	9%
Obese based on BMI	13%	14%	9%
Underweight	3%	6%	5%

Nutrition

Information obtained regarding nutrition varied by county. In Cuyahoga County, the 2012 YRBS reported that 28.5% of females and 27.5% of males ate five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day. In Medina County, 16% of all adolescents surveyed ate five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day, and in Lorain County, 13% of adolescents consumed five or more servings per day.

Milk was the primary source of dairy consumed by all adolescents followed by yogurt. Males in Cuyahoga County were more likely to consume three or more glasses of milk per day (29.9%) compared to females (18.1%).

In the Lorain County Community Health Assessment 2011, 19% of adolescents/youths reported going to bed hungry at least one day per week. In Cuyahoga County, 29% of adolescents ate out between two and three times per week. In Medina County, adolescents ate out or brought home take-out food, on average, two times per week.

Physical Activity

The 2011 Ohio YRBS shows that 16% of Ohio adolescents and 14% of U.S. adolescents reported that they did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day of the past week. The 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans included the recommendation that youth engage in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on most, preferably all, days of the week. The 2012 Cuyahoga County YRBS reported that of adolescents surveyed, 61.9% of males and 46.9% of females met the recommended levels of physical activity. The Medina County Community Needs Assessment 2012 showed that 79% of adolescents reported that they were exercising 60 minutes or more three times per week. In Lorain County, 65% of adolescents participated in the same amount of exercise.

Table 55 (page 57) highlights sedentary behavior, specifically hours spent watching television. The 2011 National YRBS reported 31% of Ohio adolescents and 32% of U.S. adolescents watch television three or more hours on an average day. Other sedentary behaviors include computer usage (not for school work) and use of electronics (cell phone, iPad). The Healthy People 2020 Objective is to increase the proportion of children and

adolescents, aged 6-14, who use a computer or play computer games outside of school (for non-school work) for two or fewer hours on a school day to 100%.

Table 55: Sedentary Behaviors

	Cuyahoga	Lorain	Medina	Ohio	U.S.
Television 3 or more hours on an average day	33%	42%	32%	31%	32%

Tobacco Use

The 2011 YRBS reported that 52% of Ohio youths and 45% of U.S. youths had tried cigarette smoking.

The Medina County Community Needs Assessment 2012 reported that 26% of Medina youths had tried cigarette smoking. The Lorain County Community Health Assessment 2011 showed that 31% of youths reported they had tried cigarette smoking.

In Cuyahoga County, adolescents in grades 7 and 8 were surveyed. Age at onset for trying cigarette smoking did not differ by grade. The average age at onset was 11 years. In Lorain County, the average age at onset was 13.3 years. In Medina County, 5% of all youths had smoked a whole cigarette for the first time by age 13. The 2011 YRBS reported that 14% of Ohio adolescents and 10% of U.S. adolescents had smoked a whole cigarette by age 13.

In Cuyahoga County, cigar smoking was more prevalent than cigarette use. On average, 17% of youths in Lorain and Medina Counties smoked cigarettes followed by “Black and Milds” cigars as the second most used tobacco source.

Alcohol Consumption

The 2011 YRBS reports that 71% of Ohio and U.S. adolescents 17 years of age and older reported to having at least one drink in their lifetime. In Medina County, 48% of adolescents (12-18 years old) who completed the 2012 Community Needs Assessment reported having had at least one drink in their lifetime. In Lorain County, 53% of adolescents reported the same. One-fourth of Lorain County and Medina County adolescents reported having had at least one drink in the past 30 days. The percentage increased for adolescents 17 and older to 44% in Medina County and 52% in Lorain County.

On average, 50% of adolescents in both counties reported that someone had given them their alcohol. In Medina County, 40% of adolescents reported that someone

bought the alcohol for them. In Lorain County, 25% reported having someone buy the alcohol for them. A friend’s parent was the third most reported source for obtaining alcohol in Medina County (31%) and in Lorain County (11%).

The average age at onset for alcohol use in Medina County was 13.6 years. In Lorain County, the average age was 12.6 years. The 2011 YRBS reported that 18% of Ohio youths and 21% of U.S youths reported that they had a drink for the first time before the age of 13.

Information obtained for Cuyahoga County was specific to grades 7 and 8 and showed that 9% of students in grade 7 and 7.2% of students in grade 8 reported their first use before the age of 11. There were 11.2% of students in grade 8 and 7.2% of students in grade 7 who had reported having at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days. The prevalence of lifetime alcohol use was higher among students in grade 8 (31.4%) compared to students in grade 7 (23.3%).

The Healthy People 2020 Objective is to reduce the proportion of adolescents, aged 12-17, using alcohol or any illicit drugs during the past 30 days to 16.5% or 83.5% not using alcohol or drugs during this timeframe. The 2012 Cuyahoga County Middle School YRBS reports that 90.5% of students reported no current alcohol use.

Drinking and Driving

In Ohio, 7% of students in grades 9-12 drank and drove in 2011. The number increased to 8% in the U.S. In Medina County, data was collected for students in two ways. First, the data was obtained for students in grades 6-12. Second, it was broken down to show data specific to students in grades 9 to 12. Information reported showed that 4% of students in grades 9-12 and 3% of students in grades 6-12 reported to drinking and driving in 2012. The number increased substantially in Lorain County where in 2011, 17% of students in grades 6-12 reported to drinking and driving and 16% of students in grades 9-12 reported

the same. Information was not collected on the Cuyahoga County YRBS.

Marijuana and Other Drug Use

According to the 2011 YRBS, 24% of Ohio youths and 23% of U.S. youths reported using marijuana one or more times in the past 30 days. In Lorain County, 16% of youths had used marijuana in the past 30 days, and in Medina County 12% reported the same. This number increased to 28% for those over the age of 17 in Lorain County and to 23% for those over age 17 in Medina County. Information obtained from the 2012 Cuyahoga County Middle School YRBS showed that 6.5% of students had used marijuana during the 30 days before the survey. Keep in mind that this number is for middle school students in grades 7 and 8. The Healthy People 2020 Objective is to reduce the proportion of adolescents, aged 12-17 years, reporting use of marijuana in the past 30 days to no more than 0.7%.

In Cuyahoga County, 2% of students had tried marijuana before the age of 11. In Lorain County, the average age of first use was 12.9 years, and 33% of youths reported that they had tried marijuana by the age of 12. Information for Medina County was not included in the assessment.

In Cuyahoga County, 9.6% of students had taken prescription pain medications not prescribed for them by a doctor at least one time during their lifetime. Medications that were taken included the following: Vicodan, Percocet, Oxycotin, Lortabs and Codeine. In Lorain County, 14% used medications not prescribed for them to get high or to feel good. This increased to 31% for those over the age

of 17. In Medina County, 13% reported the same, with this statistic increasing to 21% for those over the age of 17.

Sexual Behavior and Teen Pregnancy

Information obtained regarding sexual activity varied by school. Some schools chose to participate in this type of questioning and ask limited sexual activity questions. Data obtained for Cuyahoga County was very limited and was only available for grades 7 and 8.

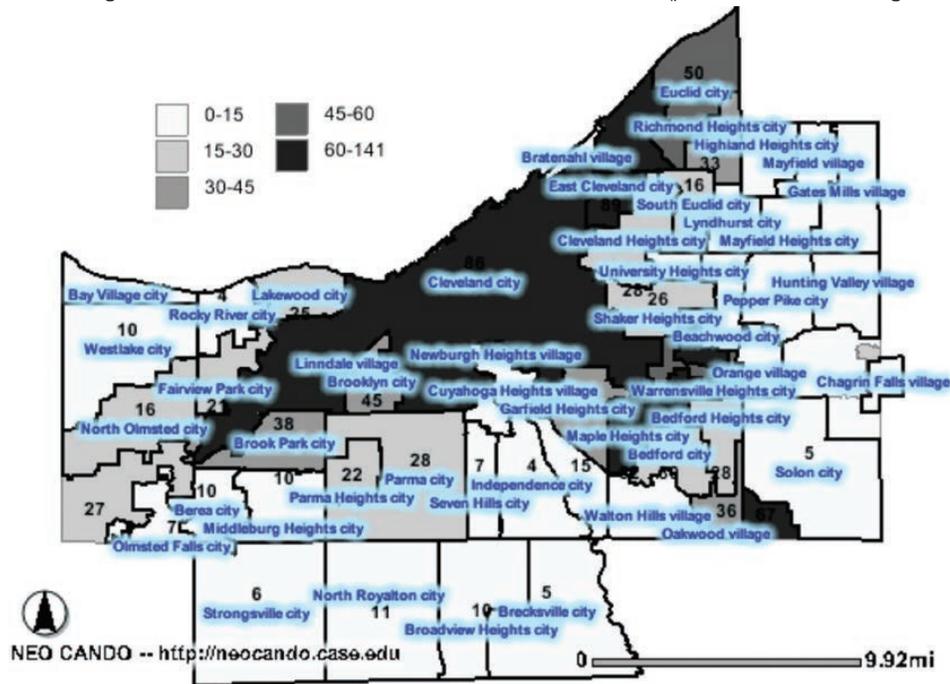
In 2011, 35% of Lorain County youth had engaged in sexual activity, increasing to 50% for ages 17 and older. The Medina County Community Needs Assessment 2012 showed that 39% of youths had sexual intercourse, increasing to 51% in the 17 and older population. In Cuyahoga County, the 2012 YRBS reported that 15.8% of students in grades 7 and 8 had sexual intercourse. The 2007 YRBS reported that 45% of Ohio and 47% of U.S. students in grades 9-12 had done the same.

On average, 72% of youth reported to using a condom in Lorain and Medina Counties, and 36% of youths had used birth control pills. The 2007 YRBS reported that 6% of Ohio and U.S. youths had reported having sex before the age of 13. The average age at onset for students in Medina County was 15.2 years and 13.6 years in Lorain County.

Other sexual behavior identified by youths included oral sex (Lorain County 44%; Medina County 45%), sexting (Lorain County 35%; Medina County 49%), viewing pornography (Lorain County 25%; Medina County 51%) and anal sex (Lorain County 16%; Medina County n/a). Data was not obtained for Cuyahoga County youths.

Teen Pregnancy

Information obtained from the Lorain County Community Health Assessment 2011 and the Medina County Community Needs Assessment 2012 shows that in 2010, Medina County teen birth rates at 4.3 per 100,000 population were lower than Ohio's at 15.6 per 100,000 population. In Lorain County, the teen birth rate at 16.9 per 100,000 population was higher than the state at 15.6 per 100,000 population. The map below highlights the birth rates per 1,000 population for teens, aged 15-19, in the cities located in Cuyahoga County for 2008 (Source: *Comprehensive Sex Education Evaluation Report, Cuyahoga County Board of Health Program 2010-2011 School Year*). The highest concentration of teen births is in or near Cleveland. According to the 2013 Health Improvement Partnership-Cuyahoga (HIP-C) report, the birth rate in Cuyahoga County for adolescents aged 15-17 is below the national benchmark of 22% (per 1,000 females aged 15-19).



Youth Mental Health and Suicide

More than one-fifth (22%) of Lorain County youths reported they felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row, which stopped them from doing some usual activities. The 2011 YRBS reported that 27% of Ohio youths and 29% of U.S. youths reported the same. In Medina County, 25% of youths reported that they felt sad or hopeless for two weeks or more in a row. Information pertaining to this question was not available in the Cuyahoga County YRBS.

Table 56 (below) highlights suicide comparisons for students in grades 6-12 and 9-12. Information for Cuyahoga County was reported for students who identified that they had experienced extended periods of sadness, which explains the higher percentages.

Table 56: Suicide Comparisons

	Cuyahoga 2012 (grades 7-8)	Lorain 2011 (grades 6-12)	Lorain 2011 (grades 9-12)	Medina 2012 (grades 6-12)	Medina 2012 (grades 9-12)	Ohio 2011 (grades 9-12)	U.S. 2011 (grades 9-12)
Considered Suicide	41%	11%	12%	17%	20%	14%	16%
Attempted Suicide	27%	6%	7%	7%	7%	9%	8%

Source 2011 and 2012 Needs Assessments, 2011 YRBS, 2012 Cuyahoga County YRBS

The Healthy People 2020 Objective is to reduce the rate of suicide attempts by adolescents to 1.7 attempts per 100 population. In Cuyahoga County, 8.7% of students had attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months prior to the YRBS survey.

Youth Violence

Weapons

In Lorain and Medina Counties, 10% of youths in grades 6-12 reported carrying a weapon in the past month. For students in grades 9-12, 12% reported the same. The 2011, YRBS reports that 16% of Ohio youths and 17% of U.S. youths did the same. In Cuyahoga County, 2.3% of females in grades 7-8 and 4.8% of males in grades 7-8 had carried a weapon in the past year.

Physical Fighting

In Lorain County, 32% of students in grades 6-12 and 27% of students in grades 9-12 had been in a physical fight in the past year. In Medina County, 23% students in grades 6-12 and 22% of students in grades 9-12 had reported the same. The 2011 YRBS reported that 31% of Ohio and 33% of U.S. students reported they had been in a physical fight in the past year. In Cuyahoga County, information obtained from the 2012 Cuyahoga County Middle School YRBS showed, that on average, 30% of students in grades 7-12 had been in a physical fight.

Bullying

The Lorain County Community Health Assessment 2011 reported that 11% of students had been physically bullied, 31% had been verbally bullied, 24% had been indirectly bullied (i.e. had rumors spread about them, gossiped about) and 11% had been cyber bullied

(i.e. text messages, emails, rumors posted on social media).

In Medina County, 16% of students reported being physically bullied, 43% verbally bullied, 33% indirectly bullied and 14% were cyber bullied.

The 2012 Cuyahoga County Middle School YRBS reported that, on average, 23% of students in grades 7-12 had been bullied on school property, and 20% of students in these grades reported that they had been a victim of cyber bullying.

Health

In Medina County, 68% of youths had been to the doctor for a routine check-up in the past year.

In Cuyahoga County, 66.9% of students had a wellness check-up in the past year. The American Pediatrics Society recommends that children up to age 21 have an annual preventative exam. The Healthy People 2020 Objective is to increase the proportion of adolescents, aged 10-17, who have had a wellness check-up in the past 12 months to 75.6%.

In Medina County, 76% of youths had been to the dentist for a check-up, exam, cleaning or other dental work in the past year.

Safety

In Cuyahoga County, 89.7% of students had worn a seat belt, sometimes, and most of the time or always. Additionally, 53% of Medina County youths reported that they always wore their seat belts when riding in a car driven by someone else, and 40% of Lorain County youths reported the same. The Healthy People 2020 Objective is to increase seat belt use to 92.4%.

Child Data Summary

Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties

Although Southwest General does not provide acute care services for children within its primary and secondary service area, a decision was made to review secondary data to increase our awareness of the age groups' health care needs (ages 0-11 years). Through Southwest General's partnership with University Hospitals, children within Southwest General's service area are treated at Rainbow Babies and Children's Hospital.

This summary highlights secondary data obtained for children within Southwest General's three-county service area, which includes Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties. Information collected varied by county and type of information obtained. Information was obtained from the following resources:

- Health Profile of Lorain County: Result From the 2008 Ohio Family Health Survey December, 2009
- 2012 Medina County Community Needs Assessment
- Human Services Briefing Book, Fall 2010 The Center for Community Solutions

Cuyahoga County

According to information obtained from the Human Service Briefing Book:

- In 2006-2007, 15.1% of births in Cuyahoga County were premature
- Premature births, low birth weight and infant mortality rates in Cuyahoga County are higher than surrounding communities
- During this same timeframe 10.3% of births were low-weight births (<5.5 pounds) and 162 infants died before their first birthday
- In 2005-2007, the average infant mortality rate was 9.3 per 1,000 births. The African American infant mortality rate was more than triple that of Caucasian infants
- Children under the age of six are especially vulnerable to lead poisoning
- The likelihood of having a disability varied by age, and was 6% for children 5-15 years old
- Each year in Cuyahoga County, 4,200-6,300 children are abused or neglected

Lorain County

According to the Health Profile of Lorain County:

- In 2008, there were 2,700 children in Lorain County

without health insurance

- 6.4% of children were uninsured who were at 151-200% of the poverty level
- 85% of children used a doctor's office or HMO as their usual source of health care
- 3.3% of children in Lorain County were assessed by an adult in their family as being in fair or poor health
- 17.9% of children had been diagnosed with asthma
- 34.3% of children 10-17 years old were categorized as overweight or obese
- 76.8% of children had a well-child check-up in the past year
- 21.1% of children had one or more visits to the emergency room in the past year
- 17% of adults rated their child's health care as unsatisfactory; less than 8 on a 0-10 point scale

Medina County

According to the Medina County Community Needs Assessment 2012 (parents completed this survey on behalf of their children ages 0-years):

- 6% of Medina County parents rated their child's health as fair or poor
- 11% of children had asthma
- 6% were diagnosed with ADD/ADHD
- 14% of children were obese
- 5% had no health insurance
- 26% had an emergency room visit in the past year
- 88% had a preventative check-up in the past year
- 95% of mothers had prenatal care within the first three months of their last pregnancy
- 98% of children aged 0-5 rode in a car seat or booster seat
- 43% of children aged 6-11 never wore a helmet when using rollerblades or roller skates
- 11% of children aged 0-5 never wore a helmet when riding a bike, and 17% did not wear a helmet when riding a scooter or dirt bike
- 43% reported that their child had been bullied sometime in the past year
- 31% of children aged 6-11 spent time caring for himself/herself increasing to 46% in households with annual incomes less than \$25,000
- 6% of children aged 6-11 had anxiety problems
- 49% of children aged 6-11 had problems with their teeth

Assessment Summary

Service Area Population

Southwest General's Primary Service Area (PSA) and Secondary Service Area (SSA) sit within the three-county region of Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina County. The estimated population for the PSA and SSA is 600,000. Approximately 71% of all inpatient discharges within the PSA and SSA were from residents in Cuyahoga County.

Population projections through 2016 indicate that there will be a 1.7% decline in the population in Southwest General's PSA and SSA. Although there is a projected decrease in the overall population within the PSA and SSA, there is a projected 10.9% increase in the aging population. This increase is expected to increase the demand for health care resources for this age group.

On average, 21% of the population in Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties is over the age of 60.

Income

Between 2010 and 2011, 17% of the population in Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties had annual household incomes below \$25,000. Secondary data reviewed for Southwest General's Community Health Needs Assessment indicated that low income is a contributing factor to the following: adults' perception of health; lack of health insurance, not having a health care provider, ability to purchase medications, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes, asthma, weight issues, tobacco use, binge drinking, marijuana use, low food security, stress and dental care.

Poverty

Within Southwest General's three-county service area, on average, 12.2% of the total population was in poverty between 2005 and 2010. In Cuyahoga County, 16.4% were in poverty between 2005 and 2009. In Medina County, the percentage was 5.9%, which is lower than the Ohio rate of 13.6% during this same timeframe (2005-2009). In Lorain County, 14.3% of the total population was in poverty. Information for all three counties indicated that the rate of poverty was higher for children under the age of 18, and in Lorain and Medina County, poverty rates were higher for adults aged 65 and older.

Race

In Southwest General's PSA and SSA, 93% of the population is White. Projections related to race for these

service areas indicate there will be a decrease in the White race and an increase in all other races. Within Southwest General's three-county service area, the African American population is as follows: Cuyahoga County 29.3%; Lorain County 8.6%; Medina County 1.2%. Since the highest percentage of African Americans within Southwest General's service area is in Cuyahoga County, needs assessment data was specific to that county.

The Cuyahoga Community Health Needs Assessment 2012 reported that the African American population was more likely to have been diagnosed with the following compared to Whites: high blood pressure, asthma, diabetes and arthritis. African Americans were more likely to have felt sad or blue, considered suicide, used marijuana in the past six months, been overweight or obese. They were less likely to survive a heart attack and receive preventative skin cancer screenings. Information reported regarding health care coverage, access and utilization indicated that 26% of African Americans rated their health as fair or poor; 18% had no health insurance, and 43% had used the emergency room for care in the past year. Additionally, 5% of African Americans surveyed indicated that their health care experience was worse than other races. With the projected increase in the African American population and other races within Southwest General's PSA and SSA, over sampling may be needed to ensure that health disparities are being identified and addressed for other races in the future.

Health Perception

On average, 13.2% of adults rated their health as fair or poor in Southwest General's service area. Additionally, 18% rated their general health not good on four days or more, and 24% rated their mental health the same.

Health Care Coverage

In Southwest General's service areas, 13% of adults (including data for the African American population) were without health care coverage. For those who had health care coverage, 43% had employer sponsored insurance, 12% had Medicare, and 3.6% had Medicaid. 99% reported that their coverage included medical, and 93% had prescription coverage. Reasons for not having coverage included loss of employment, employer discontinued coverage and the respondent could not afford the premiums.

Health Care Access and Utilization

ADULT

In Southwest General's service areas, on average, 18% of adults did not have a health care provider; this increased to 38% for adults in Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties for those who had annual household incomes below \$25,000. This percentage also increased in the PSA (32%) and the SSA (21%) for adults under the age of 30.

In the PSA and SSA, 21% of adults had visited the emergency room one to two times in the past year; increasing for adults aged 60 and older in Southwest General's PSA (28%) and SSA (26%).

Cost prevented adults from obtaining preventative care, medications and treatment throughout all service areas.

YOUTH

In Medina County, 68% of youths, and in Cuyahoga County, 66.9% of youths had a routine/preventive check-up in the past year.

Cardiovascular Health

Heart disease was the leading cause of death for adults in Cuyahoga and Medina Counties from 2006 to 2008 and the second leading cause of death in Lorain County. At Southwest General, 12% of discharges in the PSA and 8.6% in the SSA were from within the cardiology product line. Needs assessment findings for all of the Southwest General service area indicate that work is needed in addressing the four risk factors associated with heart attack and stroke, which are as follows: high blood pressure, high cholesterol, obesity and smoking. On average, 31% of adults in the Southwest General service area reported having high blood pressure, 32.4% had high blood cholesterol, 16% were smokers and 26% were obese. All three counties' age-adjusted heart disease mortality rate for heart disease and stroke is higher than the Healthy People 2020 target.

Cancer

Cancer was the leading cause of death for adults in Lorain County from 2006 to 2008 and the second leading cause of death for adults in Cuyahoga and Lorain Counties. Information was reported for lung cancer, breast cancer, colon rectum cancer and prostate cancer. Results indicate that additional attention is needed in addressing the risk factors associated with cancer, i.e. smoking. Data obtained from all needs assessments indicated that adults are participating in preventative screenings for cancer; however, additional education may be needed regarding early detections and screenings for the types of cancers listed above. The age-adjusted mortality rate for cancer in all counties is higher than the Healthy People 2020 target.

Diabetes

On average, 10% of adults in Southwest General's service area had a diagnosis of diabetes. Three of the risk factors associated with cardiovascular disease also were characteristics associated with diabetes in Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties. The characteristics or conditions were related to obesity/overweight, high blood pressure and high cholesterol. Information regarding age-adjusted mortality rates indicated that from 2006 to 2008 all three counties met the Healthy People 2020 target.

Arthritis

On average, 20% of adults in the PSA and SSA and 32% in the three counties had been diagnosed with arthritis. In all areas, the percentage increased for the 60 and older population.

Asthma

In Southwest General's service area, 15% of adults had asthma.

Adult Weight

In Southwest General's three-county service area, 65% of adults are either overweight or obese. Obesity is a risk factor for multiple chronic conditions, including heart disease and diabetes.

Youth Weight

In Southwest General's three-county service area, 24% of youths were overweight or obese.

Tobacco Use

ADULT

In Southwest General's service area, 15% of adults were current smokers.

YOUTH

In Lorain County and Medina County, 29% of youths had tried cigarette smoking; 4.1% and 2.7% of Cuyahoga County students in grades 7-8 respectively were current smokers in 2012.

Alcohol Consumption

ADULT

On average, 21% of adults in Southwest General's service areas reported to binge drinking (five or more drinks on one occasion for males and four or more for females).

YOUTH

One-fourth of Lorain County and Medina County youths reported to having at least one drink in the past month

In Cuyahoga County, 11.2% of students in grade 8 had at least one drink in the past month; 7.2% of students in grade 7 reported the same.

Marijuana Use

ADULT

On average, 21% of adults who reported using marijuana in Southwest General's service area used marijuana almost daily.

YOUTH

On average, 14% of youths in Lorain County and Medina County had used marijuana in the past 30 days; 6.5% of Cuyahoga County students in grades 7–8 had reported the same prior to taking this YRBS survey.

Prescription Drug Misuse

ADULT

In Southwest General's three-county service area, 9% of adults reported taking medications not prescribed for them in the past six months to feel good or high and/or be more active or alert.

YOUTH

In Cuyahoga County, 9.6% of students had taken prescriptions not prescribed for them at least one time in their lifetime. In Lorain County, 14% had used medications not prescribed for them to get high.

Women's Health

On average, 58% of women aged 40 and older in Southwest General's three-county service area had a mammogram in the past year. Additionally, 59% had a clinical breast exam and 48% had a PAP test. On average, 26% of women reported being diagnosed with and/or having the risk factors associated with cardiovascular disease, (i.e., high blood pressure, high cholesterol, obesity and smoking). According to the ODH, heart disease was the leading cause of death for women in Cuyahoga and Medina Counties and in Ohio from 2006 to 2008.

Women in Southwest General's PSA and SSA were less likely to have a prenatal appointment within the first three months of their pregnancy. On average, 14% had an appointment in the PSA and SSA compared to 73% of those reporting in Cuyahoga and Lorain Counties.

Men's Health

In Southwest General's three-county service area, 59% of men aged 50 and older had a Prostate Antigen Screening test in the past year. In Southwest General's PSA and SSA, the numbers were significantly lower (PSA 33%; SSA 20%). In the three-county service area, 48% of men had a digital rectal exam in the past year compared to only 25% of men in Southwest General's PSA and SSA.

According to the ODH, heart disease was the leading cause of death for males in Cuyahoga and Lorain Counties

from 2006 to 2008. Data obtained for men's health also indicated that a higher percentage of men reported having the risk factors associated with cardiovascular disease.

Preventative Medicine and Health Screenings

On average, 45% of adults in Southwest General's service area had a flu shot in the past year, and 26% of adults had a pneumonia shot. Information obtained indicated that 45% of adults had a colonoscopy at some time in their lifetime, and 26% of adults had been screened for skin cancer in their lifetime.

Sexuality and Pregnancy

ADULT

In Southwest General's service area, on average, 65% of adults had sexual intercourse. Adults aged 30 and under were more likely to have sex with more than one partner in the past year. Live birth rates were higher in Cuyahoga County compared to Lorain and Medina Counties from 2005 to 2010 (*Source: ODH*). Additionally, 8.2% of all U.S. births were low-weight births, and 41% of all births were to unwed mothers (*Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2009*). In Southwest General's PSA, 22.2% of adults aged 30 and under were tested for an STD in the past year. There were no adults treated in Southwest General's PSA and SSA for STDs in the past year.

YOUTH

Teen birth rates in Medina County were lower than Ohio rates, and Lorain County rates were higher. In 2010, 19% of live births in Cuyahoga County were to teens in Cleveland.

Quality of Life

On average, 19% of adults in Southwest General's service area reported they were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem. Back and neck problems was the number one reason noted, followed by arthritis and stress, anxiety and depression. In Cuyahoga County, 34% of adults reported that stress/anxiety/depression limited them.

Mental Health and Suicide

ADULT

On average, 9% of adults in Southwest General's service area felt sad or hopeless every day for two or more weeks in a row, which stopped them from doing usual activities. From 2000 to 2008, age-adjusted suicide mortality rates were below Ohio rates; Medina County rates were higher during this same timeframe.

YOUTH

In Lorain and Medina Counties, 24% of youth felt sad or hopeless every day for two or more weeks in a row,

which stopped them from doing usual activities. Youths in Cuyahoga County who identified as experiencing extended periods of sadness had a higher incidence of suicide thoughts and attempts. On average, 18.5% of students in grades 9-12 in Lorain and Medina Counties had considered suicide, a rate higher than that of Ohio and the U.S. Suicide attempts in both counties were lower than those in Ohio and the U.S.

Youth Violence

Carrying weapons, physically fighting and bullying were reported in all counties.

Social Context

In Southwest General's service area, 10% of adults reported that they needed assistance with food in the past year, and 11% needed assistance with health care.

Safety

GUNS

In Cuyahoga, Lorain and Medina Counties, 31% of adults had a firearm in their home.

Seatbelt Usage

ADULT

Data obtained showed that 75% of adults always wear their seatbelts.

YOUTH

In Lorain and Medina Counties, 47% of youths always wear their seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else. In Cuyahoga County, 89.7% of students wear a seatbelt sometimes, most of the time or always.

Oral Health

In Southwest General's three-county service area, 67% of adults had seen a dentist in the past year.

Prioritization of Health Needs

As a member of the Cuyahoga County Health Partners, Southwest General actively participated in the development of the Cuyahoga Community Health Needs Assessment 2012 beginning in April of 2012. They—along with other professionals in public health, mental health, acute care, academia, health insurance companies, private foundations and other organizations that address the psychosocial and health care needs of the citizens of Cuyahoga County—worked together to develop a Community Health Needs Assessment survey for the purposes of assessing the health care needs of adults within the county. The completed Cuyahoga Community Health Needs Assessment 2012, along with other secondary data, was used to assess community health needs in the primary and secondary service areas of Southwest General. For Southwest General to capture the comprehensive needs of its community members and begin the prioritization process of these needs, representatives from Southwest General identified and obtained input from individuals representing the community, including adults from underserved, low income/minority populations and/or their representatives and continued to work collaboratively with professionals from numerous agencies as listed in the partnership section of this report. Additionally, Southwest General did an assessment of internal resources and external resources within the community in order to comprehensively address the significant health needs identified.

Individual Interviews

Individual meetings were held on numerous occasions to obtain input from various professionals representing the general population, including medically underserved and low income and minority populations. Below is a summary of the input from these interviews. Input from these interviews was included to assist in the development and the prioritization of needs to be addressed.

Director, Berea Recreation Center—Concerns/suggestions: teen health, (prevention of concussions, nutrition), health promotion and wellness, fitness, obesity

Director, Brook Park Recreation Center—Concerns/suggestions: obesity, bullying, more health promotion and wellness activities, senior health (senior sneakers programs), and increased marketing of all services that promote health and wellness

RN, Director, Ehrnfelt Senior Center—Concerns/suggestions: seniors, caregiving, chronic disease issues

Director, Middleburg Heights Recreation Center—Concerns/suggestions: childhood obesity, would like to partner with Community Nurses to develop wellness and weight loss program, do health screenings and provide education. Would like to develop programs for middle school students to keep them active

Director, Olmsted Falls Senior Center—Concern/suggestions (senior focused): diabetes, macular degeneration, diet, transportation, services to keep seniors active

Director, Healthcare Workforce/NEONI Operations, The Center for Health Affairs—The roundtable is a group of mental health and chemical dependency professionals both in the private and public sectors. This group has several initiatives, including the Health Home, which is focused on impacting Medicaid spending and access to timely treatment for adults with a severe mental health diagnosis; the 72 Hour Crisis Unit, to be set up at Metrohealth. This program is focused on patients with addictions and medical problems, with a goal of preventing unnecessary lengths of stay in the emergency room.

Christians in Action—Concerns/suggestions: financial concerns for low-income individuals, including food and utilities. These folks have to meet certain guidelines, many have incomes below the poverty level and very few that are helped have jobs. Christians in Action is unable to assist with prescription medications and refers to United Way's 211 as needed for this need and other needs with which they cannot assist.

Pharmacist, Southwest General Health Center—Concerns/suggestions: Concerned about the cost of prescription medications. Medicare Part D is available for seniors and the disabled; however, only minimally covers some medications. Within our service area, there is a large self-insured population and others who have insurance that does not include medication coverage. Prescription medications have been shown to reduce hospital admissions and stop the progression of disease but only if the medications are taken. Suggestions are to develop an internal prescription assistance program to assist patients across the continuum of care with linkage to needed medication therapy.

Collaborative Meetings

The Center for Health Affairs held a meeting on April 30, 2013 to present the findings of the Cuyahoga Community Health Needs Assessment 2012. At this meeting, the Cuyahoga County Health Partner—including representatives from agencies that address the needs of low-income and minority populations and the medically underserved (United Way, the Salvation Army and Neighborhood Family Practice) and representatives from Southwest General—reviewed the Cuyahoga Community Health Needs Assessment 2012 findings and answered several questions pertaining to the assessment process and outcomes. Additionally, these representatives identified several priority issues including the following: mental health, alcohol issues (drinking and driving), tobacco, obesity, access to primary care and other services, physical health, the elderly and social determinants of health and youth and young adults.

Representatives from Southwest General then met with hospital leadership to review this information and begin the process of identifying needs specific to the hospital's Community Health Needs Assessment. Southwest General then presented the hospital's Community Health Needs Assessment draft on May 20, 2013 to a focus group of hospital leaders, professionals from the community and local residents. The focus group reviewed the assessment highlights and listed priority areas to address including mental health, alcohol and drugs (adult and teen), heart and vascular issues (high cholesterol, hypertension, obesity and smoking), cancer (preventative screenings for women and men), and lack of education about all health issues.

As Southwest General reviewed input from these various sources, it was determined that there was a common theme related to health needs specific to cardiovascular health and the risk factors associated with this health concern (hypertension, high cholesterol, obesity, and smoking), mental health and chemical dependency issues (drugs and alcohol) and cancer. Information obtained specifically from Southwest General's individual hospital Community Health Needs Assessment indicated that the cardiovascular health, mental health and chemical dependency, cancer and access to prescription medications are issues that the hospital can address.

Internal and External Resources

Internal Resources

Southwest General Health Center Cardiovascular Services: Having achieved the Joint Commission Heart Failure and the Joint Commission Primary Stroke Center Certification, Southwest General has experts who are assisting in the development of the implementation plan to address the

risk factors associated with cardiovascular health.

Oakview Behavioral Health: Southwest General has individuals working in the fields of mental health and chemical dependency within its Behavioral Health Services department (Oakview Behavioral Health Center). These clinicians are experienced in assessing and treating mental health and alcohol and drug issues and are integral to the development of the implementation plan to address these health care issues.

UH Seidman Cancer Center at Southwest General: Southwest General also is accredited by the American College of Surgeons Commission on Cancer (CoC) as a Community Hospital Comprehensive Care Program. This highly sought accreditation recognizes cancer programs that have met the CoC established measures for the provision of high quality cancer care. UH Seidman Cancer Center at Southwest General has professional experts available to provide a full array of high quality state of the art services geared at prevention, screening, detecting and treating cancer.

The Community Nurse Program: Conducts community health screenings and education programs in convenient neighborhood locations, such as recreation and senior centers, libraries and local meeting places.

Additionally, Southwest General has experts within the hospital who assist patients with obtaining prescriptions through various prescription assistance programs. Pharmacists assist patients on the inpatient units and in the Seidman Cancer Center. Nurses and office staff assist patients who received primary care at the Neighborhood Care Center, the hospital's free clinic for the working uninsured and the unemployed.

External Resources

External resources identified are the following: other hospitals and health care facilities, including Southwest General's partner University Hospitals; community recreation and senior centers, social service agencies, (such as Medina Catholic Charities), school systems, civic organizations (such as the Brunswick Family Assistance Coalition Team) mental health and public health.

Southwest General will continue to work with its collaborative partners through The Center for Health Affairs and the Southwest General Community Health Needs Assessment Advisory Council made up of members of the focus group. This Council along with Southwest General leadership will be developing the implementation plan to address these priority needs, with implementation beginning in January of 2014.

The priority needs that emerged from the needs assessment were related to the following indicators:

1. Cardiovascular Issues: Heart disease was the leading cause of death for both men and women in Cuyahoga and Medina Counties and the second leading cause of death in Lorain County from 2006 to 2008. The four risk factors associated with heart disease impact women's and men's health, diabetes and arthritis.

The risk factors are:

- High Blood Pressure
- High Cholesterol
- Weight (overweight/obesity)
- Smoking

Through the prioritization of cardiovascular issues, it is anticipated that improvements will also be seen in the following:

- High Blood Pressure
- High Cholesterol
- Weight
- Smoking
- Diabetes
- Arthritis
- Nutrition
- Physical Activity
- Cancer
- Quality of Life

2. Mental Health and Alcohol and Drug Use: Alcohol and drug use impacts all aspects of a person's life including the following: physical, emotional and mental health, relationships, work, violence and criminal activity. Early onset of drug and alcohol use is an indicator for lifelong use. Alcohol and drug use was prevalent in the adult and youth population.

Mental health issues affect a person's ability to function on a day-to-day basis. Stigma associated with mental illness and alcohol and drug use impact a person's ability to seek help. Throughout this report, on average, 20% of Southwest General's service area reported issues related to mental health and chemical dependency. It is anticipated that by addressing this priority, there will be:

- Improved perceptions of health
- Decreased stigma
- Increased utilization of treatment services
- Decreased health care cost associated with drug- seeking activity

In addition to focusing on cardiovascular health and mental health and chemical dependency as the top priorities, Southwest General will be developing strategic initiatives to address cancer and prescription medication assistance.

3. Cancer: As the needs assessment indicated, cancer was the number one leading cause of death for adults in Medina County from 2006 to 2008 and the second leading cause of death for adults in Cuyahoga and Lorain counties during this same timeframe. This assessment showed that there is an increased need to focus on lung, breast, prostate and colon and rectum cancers. These cancers were identified as the leading causes of cancer deaths for adults in all three counties. Addressing risk factors, such as smoking, and developing educational programs regarding prevention, screening and early detection related to these types of cancer will be implemented in 2014 and will have an impact on the following:

- Quality of Life
- Health Care Cost
- Early diagnosis
- Smoking

4. Prescription Medicine: The high cost of obtaining prescription medications is a deterrent for patients/adults when making a decision to fill prescriptions to address their health-related conditions. Southwest General's 2012 Community Health Needs Assessment showed that on average eight percent of adults did not obtain their prescription medications due to the cost. This percentage was higher for adults who had annual incomes under \$25,000. Five percent of adults surveyed reported that they did not have prescription drug coverage. It is anticipated that by addressing this priority issue, vulnerable adults will have the following:

- Increased access to prescription medication treatment
- Reduced readmissions to the hospital
- Improved perception of health
- Improved disease-specific treatment outcomes

Resources

2012 Cuyahoga County Middle School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Report

http://www.prchn.org/Downloads/2012_percent20CFHS_percent20Report_Complete.pdf

American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts and Figures 2011& 2012. Atlanta: ACS, 2011 and 2012

www.cancer.org

American Cancer Society, Colorectal Cancer, 2012

www.cancer.org/acs/groups/cid/documents/webcontent/003170-pdf.pdf

American Heart Association

www.americanheart.org

“Arthritis at a Glance,” 2011. Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 2010:59 (39):999-1003

www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/resources/Publications/AAG/arthritis.htm

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Behavioral Surveillance Branch, Centers for Disease Control

www.cdc.gov

CDC, Arthritis

www.cdc.gov/arthritis/basics/risk_factors.htm

www.cdc.gov/arthritis/data_statistics.htm

CDC, Asthma

www.cdc.gov/VitalSigns/pdf/2011-05-vitalsigns.pdf

CDC, Physical Activity for Everyone

www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/everyone/guidelines/adults.html

Claritas, Inc. Population

Comprehensive Sex Education Evaluation Report Cuyahoga County Board of Health Program 2010-2011 School Year

http://www.ccbh.net/storage/teen-wellness/2011-2012_percent20Final_percent20Wellness_percent20School-based_percent20Evaluation_percent20Report.pdf

Cuyahoga Community Health Needs Assessment 2012

Cuyahoga County Human Services Briefing Book, Fall, 2010. Center for Community Solutions

www.CommunitySolutions.com

Health Profile of Lorain County: Results From the 2008 Ohio Family Health Survey December, 2009

http://ccs.affiniscape.com/associations/13078/files/OFHS08_Lorain_final_010710.pdf

Healthy People 2020: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

www.healthypeople.gov.2020.topicsobjectives2020

HIP-C, Community Health Status Assessment for Cuyahoga County

www.hipcuyahoga.org

Lorain County Community Health Assessment 2011

Medina County Community Needs Assessment 2012

National Cancer Institute

www.cancer.org

National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, 2011

www.nhlbi.nih.gov/

Ohio Department of Health, Information Warehouse

www.odh.state.oh.us

Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System

www.odh.state.oh.us

U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis

www.census.gov

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs

Southwest General Demographic Profile*

(Survey Respondents)

Variable	Southwest General's PSA	Southwest General's SSA
Gender		
Male	51.4%	57.1%
Female	48.6%	42.4%
Age		
20-29	31.7%	46.3%
30-39	8.3%	7.9%
40-49	15.6%	8.5%
50-59	18.8%	17.5%
60 plus	24.8%	19.8%
Race / Ethnicity		
White	96.3%	94.4%
Black or African American	0.9%	1.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.4%	0%
Asian	0%	0%
Other	1.9%	3.4%
Hispanic Origin (may be of any race)	0.9%	2.3%
Marital Status		
Married Couple	50.5%	47.5%
Never been married/member of an unmarried couple	34.5%	48.0%
Divorced/Separated	9.6%	3.4%
Widowed	5.0%	1.1%
Education		
Less than High School Diploma	5.0%	1.7%
High School Diploma	27.5%	19.2%
Some college/ College graduate	66.4%	78.5%
Income (Families)		
\$14,999 and less	7.8%	10.2%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8.7%	5.7%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	25.2%	16.9%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14.7%	12.4%
\$75,000 or more	25.7%	36.7%

* The percents reported are the actual percent within each category of those who responded to the survey. The data contained within the report however are based on weighted data (weighted by age, race, sex, and income). Percents may not add to 100% due to missing data (non-responses).

Appendix

Methods for Weighting the 2012 Cuyahoga County Assessment Data

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

In some cases, the procedures of the survey methods may purposefully over-sample a segment of the population in order to gain an appropriate number of responses from that subgroup for appropriate data analysis when investigating them separately (this is often done for minority groups). Whether the over-sampling is done inadvertently

or purposefully, the data needs to be weighted so that the proportioned characteristics of the sample accurately reflect the proportioned characteristics of the population. In the 2012 Cuyahoga County survey, a weighting was applied prior to the analysis that weighted the survey respondents to reflect the actual distribution of Cuyahoga County based on age, sex, race, and income.

Weightings were created for each category within sex (male, female), race (White, Non-White), Age (7 different age categories), and income (7 different income categories). The numerical value of the weight for each category was calculated by taking the percent of Cuyahoga County within the specific category and dividing that by the percent of the sample within that same specific category. Using sex as an example, the following represents the data from the 2012 Cuyahoga County Survey and the 2010 Census.

Sex	2012 Cuyahoga Survey		2010 Census		Weight
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Male	261	47.111913	609,670	47.4348371	1.006857
Female	293	52.888087	675,609	52.5651629	0.993894

In this example, it shows that the proportion of males versus females in the survey was nearly the same as in the county. There was only a slightly larger portion of females in the sample compared to the actual portion in Cuyahoga County. The weighting for males was calculated by taking the percent of males in Cuyahoga County (based on Census information) (47.4348371%) and dividing that by the percent found in the 2012 Cuyahoga County sample (47.111913%) [$47.4348371 / 47.111913 =$ weighting of 1.006857 for males]. The same was done for females [$52.5651629 / 52.888087 =$ weighting of 0.993894 for females]. Thus males' responses are weighted slightly heavier by a factor of 1.006857 and females' responses weighted less by a factor of 0.993894.

This same calculation was utilized for each of the 18 specific categories as described above. For example, a respondent who was female, White, in the age category 35-44, and with a household income in the \$50-\$75k category would have an individual weighting of 1.799475 [0.993894 (weight for females) \times 1.193184 (weight for White) \times 1.351797 (weight for age 35-44) \times 1.122501 (weight for income \$50-\$75k)]. Thus, each individual in the 2012 Cuyahoga County sample has their own individual weighting based on their combination of age, race, sex, and income. See next page for each specific weighting and the numbers from which they were calculated.

Multiple sets of weightings were created and used in the statistical software package (SPSS 17.0) when calculating frequencies. For analyses done for the entire sample and analyses done based on subgroups other than age, race, sex, or income – the weightings that were calculated were based on the product of the four weighting variables (age, race, sex, income) for each individual. When analyses were done comparing groups within one of the four weighting variables (e.g., smoking status by race/ethnicity), that specific variable was not used in the weighting score that was applied in the software package. In the example smoking status by race, the weighting score that was applied during analysis included only age, sex, and income. Thus a total of eight weighting scores for each individual were created and applied depending on the analysis conducted. The weight categories were as follows:

- 1) Total weight (product of 4 weights) – for all analyses that did not separate age, race, sex, or income.
- 2) Weight without sex (product of age, race, and income weights) – used when analyzing by sex.
- 3) Weight without age (product of sex, race, and income weights) – used when analyzing by age.
- 4) Weight without race (product of age, sex, and income weights) – used when analyzing by race.
- 5) Weight without income (product of age, race, and sex weights) – used when analyzing by income.
- 6) Weight without sex or age (product of race and income weights) – used when analyzing by sex and age.
- 7) Weight without sex or race (product of age and income weights) – used when analyzing by sex and race.
- 8) Weight without sex or income (product of age and race weights) – used when analyzing by sex and income.

Cuyahoga County

Category	Cuyahoga Sample	Percent	2010 Census *	Percent	Weighting Value
Sex					
Male	261	47.111913	609,670	47.4348371	1.006854397
Female	293	52.888087	675,609	52.5651629	0.993894206
Age					
20-24	38	6.985294	77,601	8.1178708	1.162137294
25-34	56	10.294118	158,330	16.5629629	1.608973539
35-44	69	12.683824	163,903	17.1459566	1.351797158
45-54	127	23.345588	198,103	20.7236319	0.88768943
55-59	83	15.257353	87,255	9.1277795	0.598254463
60-64	74	13.602941	72,258	7.55893749	0.555684054
65-74	92	16.911765	94,856	9.92292307	0.586746755
75-84	4	0.735294	71,287	7.45736081	10.1420107
85+	1	0.183824	32,335	3.38257693	18.4012185
Race					
White	323	54.285714	832,512	64.7728625	1.19318431
African American	225	37.815126	379,068	29.4930517	0.779927367
Other	47	7.899160	73,699	5.73408575	0.725910856
Household Income					
Less than \$10,000	88	16.029144	55,338	10.30113	0.642650281
\$10k-\$15k	49	8.925319	37,713	7.02025	0.786554674
\$15k-\$25k	73	13.296903	65,109	12.12000	0.911490361
\$25k-\$35k	61	11.111111	60,441	11.25105	1.012594866
\$35k-\$50	76	13.843352	78,213	14.55930	1.051717904
\$50k-\$75k	84	15.300546	92,264	17.17489	1.122501443
\$75k or more	118	21.493625	148,125	27.57338	1.282862975

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

* Cuyahoga County population figures taken from the 2010 Census.

Cuyahoga County

Sample Demographic Profile*

Variable	2012 Survey Sample	Cuyahoga County Census 2011	Ohio Census 2011
Age			
20-29	14.0%	12.5%**	12.8%**
30-39	15.7%	11.9%**	12.2%**
40-49	16.5%	13.9%**	14.0%**
50-59	18.7%	15.0%**	14.5%**
60 plus	26.0%	21.3%**	19.8%**
Race / Ethnicity			
White	54.8%	64.5%	82.9%
Black or African American	34.4%	29.3%	12.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	1.1%	2.6%	1.7%
Other	2.8%	1.1%	0.9%
Hispanic Origin (may be of any race)	2.2%	4.9%	3.2%
Marital Status†			
Married Couple	50.0%	40.9%	48.3%
Never been married/member of an unmarried couple	28.3%	36.9%	31.0%
Divorced/Separated	11.4%	14.6%	14.1%
Widowed	3.1%	7.7%	6.6%
Education†			
Less than High School Diploma	5.9%	12.7%	11.7%
High School Diploma	23.4%	29.1%	34.8%
Some college/ College graduate	65.3%	58.2%	53.5%
Income (Families)			
\$14,999 and less	14.5%	11.4%	9.3%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	13.2%	8.8%	8.5%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	21.5%	23.9%	24.4%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	16.2%	20.1%	21.3%
\$75,000 or more	26.1%	35.7%	36.5%

* The percents reported are the actual percent within each category of those who responded to the survey. The data contained within the report however are based on weighted data (weighted by age, race, sex, and income). Percents may not add to 100% due to missing data (non-responses).

** 100% demographic data for 2010. Data not made available for 2011.

† The Ohio and Cuyahoga County Census percentages are slightly different than the percent who responded to the survey. Marital status is calculated for those individuals 15 years and older. Education is calculated for those 25 years and older.

Cuyahoga County

Population by Age Groups and Gender, U.S. Census 2010

Category	Total	Males	Females
Cuyahoga County	1,280,122	607,362	672,760
0-4 years	74,793	37,733	37,060
1-4 years	60,326	30,447	29,879
< 1 year	14,467	7,286	7,181
1-2 years	29,894	15,095	14,799
3-4 years	30,432	15,352	15,080
5-9 years	76,816	38,929	37,887
5-6 years	30,260	15,402	14,858
7-9 years	46,556	23,527	23,029
10-14 years	83,351	42,551	40,800
10-12 years	49,558	25,283	24,275
13-14 years	33,793	17,268	16,525
12-18 years	124,433	63,317	61,116
15-19 years	90,130	45,737	44,393
15-17 years	55,302	28,076	27,226
18-19 years	34,828	17,661	17,167
20-24 years	78,335	38,379	39,956
25-29 years	81,986	39,395	42,591
30-34 years	76,000	36,796	39,204
35-39 years	76,059	36,620	39,439
40-44 years	82,814	39,676	43,138
45-49 years	95,248	45,486	49,762
50-54 years	101,938	48,955	52,983
55-59 years	90,182	43,157	47,025
60-64 years	73,929	34,479	39,450
65-69 years	52,933	23,594	29,339
70-74 years	42,673	18,095	24,578
75-79 years	36,842	14,950	21,892
80-84 years	32,672	12,439	20,233
85-89 years	21,967	7,425	14,542
90-94 years	8,871	2,447	6,424
95-99 years	2,302	493	1,809
100-104 years	268	25	243
105-109 years	13	1	12
110 years & over	0	0	0
Total 85 years and over	33,421	10,391	23,030
Total 65 years and over	198,541	79,469	119,072
Total 19 years and over	971,511	450,758	520,753

Cuyahoga County

General Demographic Characteristics, 2011 ACS 1-year estimates

Total Population		
2011 Total Population	1,270,294	
2000 Total Population	1,280,122	
Largest City – Cleveland		
2011 Total Population	393,804	100%
2000 Total Population	478,403	100%
Population By Race/Ethnicity		
Total Population	1,270,294	100%
White Alone	819,389	64.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	62,711	4.9%
African American	372,149	29.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1,994	0.2%
Asian	33,454	2.6%
Two or more races	29,548	2.3%
Other	13,401	1.1%
Population By Age 2010		
Under 5 years	74,793	5.8%
5 to 17 years	215,469	16.8%
18 to 24 years	113,163	8.8%
25 to 44 years	316,859	24.7%
45 to 64 years	362,122	28.2%
65 years and more	198,541	15.5%
Median age (years)	40.3	
Household By Type		
Total Households	533,756	100%
Family Households (families)	304,582	57.1%
With own children <18 years	131,479	24.6%
Married-Couple Family Households	200,148	37.5%
With own children <18 years	75,174	14.1%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	84,919	15.9%
With own children <18 years	47,637	8.9%
Non-family Households	229,174	42.9%
Householder living alone	199,660	37.4%
Householder 65 years and >	68,819	12.9%
Households With Individuals < 18 years	145,270	27.2%
Households With Individuals 65 years and >	145,686	27.3%
Average Household Size	2.33 people	
Average Family Size	3.13 people	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2011.

Cuyahoga County

General Demographic Characteristics, 2011 ACS 1-year estimates (continued)

Median Value of Owner-Occupied Units	\$123,300	
Median Monthly Owner Costs (With Mortgage)	\$1,300	
Median Monthly Owner Costs (Not Mortgaged)	\$490	
Median Gross Rent for Renter-Occupied Units	\$701	
Median Rooms Per Housing Unit	5.7	
Total Housing Units	620,841	
No Telephone Service	12,946	
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	8,910	
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	4,826	
Selected Social Characteristics		
School Enrollment		
Population 3 Years and Over Enrolled In School	329,361	100%
Nursery & Preschool	20,366	6.2%
Kindergarten	14,710	4.5%
Elementary School (Grades 1-8)	124,265	37.7%
High School (Grades 9-12)	73,837	22.4%
College or Graduate School	96,183	29.2%
Educational Attainment		
Population 25 Years and Over	873,489	100%
< 9th Grade Education	28,919	3.3%
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	82,196	9.4%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	254,324	29.1%
Some College, No Degree	197,587	22.6%
Associate Degree	55,388	6.3%
Bachelor's Degree	152,742	17.5%
Graduate Or Professional Degree	102,333	11.7%
Percent High School Graduate or Higher	*(X)	87.3%
Percent Bachelor's Degree or Higher	*(X)	29.2%

*(X) – Not available

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2011.

Cuyahoga County

Selected Social Characteristics, 2011 ACS 1-year estimates (continued)

Marital Status		
Population 15 Years and Over	1,039,771	100%
Never Married	383,225	36.8%
Now Married, Excluding Separated	425,221	40.9%
Separated	21,870	2.1%
Widowed	79,600	7.7%
Female	62,933	6.1%
Divorced	129,855	12.5%
Female	77,254	7.4%
Grandparents As Caregivers		
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren < 18 years	21,653	100%
Grandparent Responsible for Grandchildren	9,993	46.2%
Veteran Status		
Civilian Veterans 18 years and over	86,129	8.7%
Disability Status of the Civilian Non-institutionalized Population		
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	1,254,059	100%
With a Disability	176,212	14.1%
Under 18 years	282,004	100%
With a Disability	14,287	5.1%
18 to 64 years	781,934	100%
With a Disability	94,323	12.1%
65 Years and Over	190,121	100%
With a Disability	67,602	35.6%
Selected Economic Characteristics		
Employment Status		
Population 16 Years and Over	1,022,659	100%
In Labor Force	640,329	62.6%
Not In Labor Force	382,330	37.4%
Females 16 Years and Over	545,864	100%
In Labor Force	320,554	58.7%
Population Living With Own Children <6 Years	85,894	100%
All Parents In Family In Labor Force	57,753	67.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2011.

Cuyahoga County

Selected Economic Characteristics, 2011 ACS 1-year estimates (continued)

Occupations		
Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	562,209	100%
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations	215,774	38.4%
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations	66,725	11.9%
Sales and Office Occupations	141,279	25.1%
Service Occupations	104,157	18.5%
Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations	34,274	6.1%
Leading Industries		
Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	562,209	100%
Manufacturing	65,391	11.6%
Educational, health and social services	153,722	27.3%
Trade (retail and wholesale)	75,563	13.4%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	53,265	9.5%
Other services (except public administration)	26,601	4.7%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	59,381	10.6%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	24,584	4.4%
Construction	23,726	4.2%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1,715	0.3%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	44,121	7.8%
Public administration	23,833	4.2%
Information	10,307	1.8%
Class of Worker		
Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	562,209	100%
Private Wage and Salary Workers	462,989	82.4%
Government Workers	73,677	13.1%
Self-Employed Workers in Own Not Incorporated Business	24,577	4.4%
Unpaid Family Workers	966	0.2%
Median Earnings		
Male, Full-time, Year-Round Workers	\$46,691	
Female, Full-time, Year-Round Workers	\$36,758	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2011.

Cuyahoga County

Selected Economic Characteristics, 2011 ACS 1-year estimates (continued)

Income In 2011		
Households	533,756	100%
< \$10,000	60,206	11.3%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	40,132	7.5%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	70,176	13.1%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	61,087	11.4%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	75,251	14.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	91,653	17.2%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	53,366	10.0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	49,051	9.2%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	17,302	3.2%
\$200,000 or more	15,532	2.9%
Median Household Income	\$41,530	
Income In 2011		
Families	304,582	100%
< \$10,000	22,172	7.3%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	12,669	4.2%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	26,883	8.8%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	28,704	9.4%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	44,050	14.5%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	61,341	20.1%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	40,280	13.2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	40,814	13.4%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	14,810	4.9%
\$200,000 or more	12,859	4.2%
Median Family Income	\$56,472	
Per Capita Income In 2011	\$25,796	
Poverty Status In 2011	Number Below Poverty Level	% Below Poverty Level
Families	*(X)	14.3%
Individuals	*(X)	18.6%

*(X) – Not available

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2011.

Cuyahoga County

Selected Economic Characteristics, 2011 ACS 1-year estimates (continued)

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Per Capita Personal Income Figures		
	Income	Rank of Ohio counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2010	\$41,909	4th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2009	\$40,292	4th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2008	\$43,133	4th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2007	\$40,959	4th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2000	\$33,092	4th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 1999	\$31,347	4th of 88 counties

(BEA PCPI figures are greater than Census figures for comparable years due to deductions for retirement, Medicaid, Medicare payments, and the value of food stamps, among other things)

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Poverty Rates, 5-year averages, 2005 to 2009

Category	Cuyahoga	Ohio
Overall (%)	16.4%	13.6%
Children under 18 (%)	23.3%	17.6%
Age 65 and over (%)	11.5%	8.5%
< 50% FPL, i.e. severe poverty (%)	7.6%	6.2%
< 200% FPL, i.e. below self-sufficiency (%)	33.9%	30.9%

Source: *The State of Poverty in Ohio 2011*, Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies, 2011 Annual Report, http://www.oacaa.org/index_337_103526955.pdf.

Employment Statistics

Category	Cuyahoga	Ohio
Labor Force	633,200	5,810,000
Employed	594,000	5,445,700
Unemployed	39,200	364,300
Unemployment Rate* in October 2012	6.2	6.3
Unemployment Rate* in September 2012	7.0	6.5
Unemployment Rate* in October 2011	7.2	8.0

*Rate equals unemployment divided by labor force.

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, October 2012.

Cuyahoga County

Estimated Poverty Status in 2010

Age Groups	Number	90% Confidence Interval	Percent	90% Confidence Interval
Cuyahoga County				
All ages in poverty	227,716	215,190 to 240,242	18.2%	17.2 to 19.2
Ages 0-17 in poverty	81,682	75,931 to 87,433	28.6%	26.6 to 30.6
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	54,660	50,223 to 59,097	25.9%	23.8 to 28.0
Median household income	\$41,407	40,745 to 42,069		
Ohio				
All ages in poverty	1,771,404	1,746,640 to 1,796,168	15.8%	15.6 to 16.0
Ages 0-17 in poverty	619,354	604,905 to 633,803	23.1%	22.6 to 23.6
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	407,567	394,584 to 420,550	20.8%	20.1 to 21.5
Median household income	\$45,151	44,860 to 44,860		
United States				
All ages in poverty	42,215,956	45,975,650 to 46,456,262	15.3%	15.2 to 15.4
Ages 0-17 in poverty	15,749,129	15,621,395 to 15,876,863	21.6%	21.4 to 21.8
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	10,484,513	10,394,015 to 10,575,011	19.8%	19.6 to 20.0
Median household income	\$50,046	49,982 to 50,110		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saie/country.html>.

Federal Poverty Thresholds in 2012 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years of Age

Size of Family Unit	No Children	One Child	Two Children	Three Children	Four Children	Five Children
1 Person <65 years	\$11,945					
1 Person 65 and >	\$11,011					
2 people Householder < 65 years	\$15,374	\$15,825				
2 People Householder 65 and >	\$13,878	\$15,765				
3 People	\$17,959	\$18,480	\$18,498			
4 People	\$23,681	\$24,069	\$23,283	\$23,634		
5 People	\$28,558	\$28,974	\$28,087	\$27,400	\$26,981	
6 People	\$32,847	\$32,978	\$32,298	\$31,647	\$30,678	\$30,104
7 People	\$37,795	\$38,031	\$37,217	\$36,651	\$35,594	\$34,362
8 People	\$42,271	\$42,644	\$41,876	\$41,204	\$40,249	\$39,038
9 People or >	\$50,849	\$51,095	\$50,416	\$49,845	\$48,908	\$47,620

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Poverty Thresholds 2012, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html>.

Lorain County

Sample Demographic Profile*

Variable	2010 Survey Sample	Lorain County Census 2010	Ohio Census 2010
Age			
20-29	21.5%	11.0%	12.8%
30-39	7.6%	12.2%	12.2%
40-49	14.3%	14.6%	14.0%
50-59	18.9%	14.9%	14.5%
60 plus	31.7%	20.4%	19.9%
Race / Ethnicity			
White	89.9%	84.8%	82.7%
Black or African American	3.9%	8.6%	12.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%
Asian	1.0%	0.9%	1.7%
Other	2.6%	2.5%	1.1%
Hispanic Origin (may be of any race)	4.1%	8.4%	3.1%
Marital Status†			
Married Couple	52.3%	52.4%	47.9%
Never been married/member of an unmarried couple	25.8%	28.1%	33.5%
Divorced/Separated	13.8%	13.1%	27.5%
Widowed	6.8%	6.5%	13.0%
Education‡			
Less than High School Diploma	8.8%	10.2%	11.9%
High School Diploma	26.7%	36.6%	35.2%
Some college/ College graduate	63.6%	53.2%	52.9%
Income			
\$14,999 and less	13.2%	12.9%	14.7%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12.9%	10.3%	12.7%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	23.6%	26.6%	27.0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	16.7%	20.9%	18.8%
\$75,000 or more	22.5%	29.3%	26.8%

* The percents reported are the actual percent within each category who responded to the survey. The data contained within the report however are based on weighted data (weighted by age, race, sex, and income). Percents may not add to 100% due to missing data (non-responses).

† The Ohio and Lorain County Census percentages are slightly different than the percent who responded to the survey. Marital status is calculated for those individuals 15 years and older. Education is calculated for those 25 years and older.

Lorain County

Population by Age Groups and Gender

Category	Total	Males	Females
Lorain County	301,356	148,135	153,221
0-4 years	18,037	9,239	8,798
1-4 years	14,691	7,509	7,182
< 1 year	3,535	1,730	1,616
1-2 years	7,197	3,665	3,532
3-4 years	7,494	3,844	3,650
5-9 years	19,913	10,245	9,668
5-6 years	7,793	4,027	3,766
7-9 years	12,120	6,218	5,902
10-14 years	21,021	10,721	10,300
10-12 years	12,489	6,340	6,149
13-14 years	8,532	4,381	4,151
12-18 years	30,155	15,393	14,762
15-19 years	21,452	10,966	10,486
15-17 years	13,107	6,668	6,439
18-19 years	8,345	4,298	4,047
20-24 years	17,074	8,853	8,221
25-29 years	16,084	8,090	7,994
30-34 years	17,541	8,890	8,651
35-39 years	19,435	9,622	9,813
40-44 years	20,837	10,498	10,339
45-49 years	23,317	11,474	11,843
50-54 years	23,946	11,840	12,106
55-59 years	21,145	10,436	10,709
60-64 years	18,423	8,897	9,526
65-69 years	12,886	6,053	6,833
70-74 years	10,042	4,561	5,481
75-79 years	7,737	3,314	4,423
80-84 years	6,470	2,500	3,970
85-89 years	4,038	1,382	2,656
90-94 years	1,533	451	1,082
95-99 years	374	87	287
100-104 years	47	15	32
105-109 years	4	1	3
110 years & over	0	0	0
Total 85 years and over	5,996	1,936	4,060
Total 65 years and over	24,300	10,391	13,909
Total 19 years and over	224,935	109,014	115,921

Source: U.S. Census 2010

Lorain County

General Demographic Characteristics

Total Population		
2010 Total Population	301,356	
2000 Total Population	284,664	
Largest City – Findlay		
2010 Total Population	41,202	100%
2000 Total Population	38,967	100%
Population By Race/Ethnicity		
Total Population	301,356	100%
White Alone	255,410	84.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	25,290	8.4%
Other	7,410	2.5%
Asian	2,811	0.9%
Two or more races	8,994	3.0%
African American	25,799	8.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	883	0.3%
Population By Age		
Under 5 years	18,037	6.0%
5 to 17 years	54,041	17.9%
18 to 24 years	25,419	8.4%
25 to 44 years	73,897	24.5%
45 to 64 years	86,831	28.8%
65 years and more	43,131	14.3%
Median age (years)	40.0	
Household By Type		
Total Households	116,274	100%
Family Households (families)	80,077	68.9%
With own children <18 years	33,993	29.2%
Married-Couple Family Households	58,748	50.5%
With own children <18 years	22,122	19.0%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	15,755	13.5%
With own children <18 years	9,080	7.8%
Non-family Households	36,197	31.1%
Householder living alone	30,248	26.0%
Householder 65 years and >	11,690	10.1%
Households With Individuals < 18 years	37,908	32.6%
Households With Individuals 65 years and >	30,650	26.4%
Average Household Size	2.51 people	
Average Family Size	3.02 people	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010.

Lorain County

General Demographic Characteristics (continued)

Median Value of Owner-Occupied Units	\$144,000	
Median Monthly Owner Costs (With Mortgage)	\$1,317	
Median Monthly Owner Costs (Not Mortgaged)	\$417	
Median Gross Rent for Renter-Occupied Units	\$694	
Median Rooms Per Housing Unit	6.0	
Total Housing Units	127,127	
Total Occupied Housing Units	116,475	
No Telephone Service in Occupied Housing Units	3,859	
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	1,459	
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	489	
Selected Social Characteristics		
School Enrollment		
Population 3 Years and Over Enrolled In School	80,048	100%
Nursery & Preschool	5,387	6.7%
Kindergarten	4,297	5.4%
Elementary School (Grades 1-8)	33,810	42.2%
High School (Grades 9-12)	17,165	21.4%
College or Graduate School	19,389	24.2%
Educational Attainment		
Population 25 Years and Over	204,673	100%
< 9th Grade Education	4,654	2.3%
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	16,207	7.9%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	74,902	36.6%
Some College, No Degree	46,967	22.9%
Associate Degree	17,470	8.5%
Bachelor's Degree	28,974	14.2%
Graduate Or Professional Degree	15,499	7.6%
Percent High School Graduate or Higher		89.8%
Percent Bachelor's Degree or Higher		21.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010.

Lorain County

Selected Social Characteristics (continued)

Marital Status		
Population 15 Years and Over	242,481	100%
Never Married	68,168	28.1%
Now Married, Excluding Separated	126,982	52.4%
Separated	5,309	2.2%
Widowed	15,647	6.5%
Female	12,188	5.0%
Divorced	26,375	10.9%
Female	14,654	6.0%
Grandparents As Caregivers		
Grandparent Living in Household with 1 or more own grandchildren <18 years	5,381	100%
Grandparent Responsible for Grandchildren	2,028	37.7%
Veteran Status		
Civilian Veterans 18 years and over	23,865	10.4%
Disability Status of the Civilian Non-institutionalized Population		
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	16,598	100%
With a Disability	1,100	6.6%
Under 18 years	40,125	100%
With a Disability	5,093	12.7%
18 to 64 years	35,032	87.3%
With a Disability		82.8%
Population 65 Years and Over	8,734	100%
With a Disability	3,266	37.4%
Selected Economic Characteristics		
Employment Status		
Population 16 Years and Over	238,060	100%
In Labor Force	152,144	63.9%
Not In Labor Force	85,916	36.1%
Females 16 Years and Over	122,073	100%
In Labor Force	74,670	61.2%
Population Living With Own Children <6 Years	21,505	100%
All Parents In Family In Labor Force	15,290	71.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010.

Lorain County

Selected Economics Characteristics (continued)

Occupations		
Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	135,796	100%
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations	45,906	33.8%
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupation	21,555	15.9%
Sales and Office Occupations	31,473	23.2%
Service Occupations	25,325	18.6%
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations	11,537	8.5%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	568	0.4%
Leading Industries		
Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	135,796	100%
Manufacturing	24,257	17.9%
Educational, health and social services	32,596	24.0%
Trade (retail and wholesale)	17,916	13.2%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	11,385	8.4%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	12,307	9.1%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	6,537	4.8%
Construction	8,176	6.0%
Other services (except public administration)	6,211	4.6%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	6,784	5.0%
Public administration	5,794	4.3%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	568	0.4%
Information	3,265	2.4%
Class of Worker		
Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	135,796	100%
Private Wage and Salary Workers	112,261	82.7%
Government Workers	18,137	13.4%
Self-Employed Workers in Own Not Incorporated Business	5,192	3.8%
Unpaid Family Workers	206	0.2%
Median Earnings		
Male, Full-time, Year-Round Workers	\$49,984	
Female, Full-time, Year-Round Workers	\$37,943	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010.

Lorain County

Selected Economics Characteristics (continued)

Income In 2010		
Households	116,475	100%
< \$10,000	8,719	7.5%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6,309	5.4%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12,012	10.3%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12,893	11.1%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	18,013	15.5%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	24,358	20.9%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	14,271	12.3%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	13,867	11.9%
\$150,000 or \$199,999	3,535	3.0%
\$200,000 or more	2,498	2.1%
Median Household Income	\$50,200	
Families	80,220	100%
< \$10,000	4,878	6.1%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,839	3.5%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5,264	6.6%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7,026	8.8%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11,784	14.7%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17,806	22.2%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12,611	15.7%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	12,203	15.2%
\$150,000 or \$199,999	3,438	4.3%
\$200,000 or more	2,371	3.0%
Median Household Income	\$60,417	
Per Capita Income In 2010	\$24,111	
Poverty Status In 2010	Number Below Poverty Level	% Below Poverty Level
Families	*(X)	11.3%
Individuals	*(X)	14.2%

*(X) – Not available

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010.

Lorain County

Selected Economics Characteristics (continued)

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Per Capita Personal Income Figures		
	Income	Rank of Ohio counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2009	\$32,514	33th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2008	\$32,930	33th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2007	\$32,148	32th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2006	\$30,971	31th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2000	\$27,135	24th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 1999	\$25,823	25th of 88 counties

(BEA PCPI figures are greater than Census figures for comparable years due to deductions for retirement, Medicaid, Medicare payments, and the value of food stamps, among other things)

(Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.)

Employment Statistics

Category	Lorain	Ohio
Labor Force	159,000	5,773,400
Employed	147,400	5,331,800
Unemployed	11,600	441,700
Unemployment Rate* in December 2011	7.3	7.6
Unemployment Rate* in November 2011	7.0	7.6
Unemployment Rate* in December 2010	8.7	9.2

**Rate equals unemployment divided by labor force.*

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, December 2011.

Lorain County

Estimated Poverty Status in 2010

Age Groups	Number	90% Confidence Interval	Percent	90% Confidence Interval
Lorain County				
All ages in poverty	41,612	37,520 to 45,704	14.3%	12.9 to 15.7
Ages 0-17 in poverty	15,834	13,949 to 17,719	22.3%	19.6 to 25.0
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	10,609	9,247 to 11,971	20.1%	17.5 to 22.7
Median household income	\$50,092	47,755 to 52,429		
Ohio				
All ages in poverty	1,771,404	1,746,640 to 1,796,168	15.8%	15.6 to 16.0
Ages 0-17 in poverty	619,354	604,905 to 633,803	23.1%	22.6 to 23.6
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	407,567	394,584 to 420,550	20.8%	20.1 to 21.5
Median household income	\$45,151	44,860 to 45,442		
United States				
All ages in poverty	46,215,956	45,975,650 to 46,456,262	15.3%	15.2 to 15.4
Ages 0-17 in poverty	15,749,129	15,621,395 to 15,876,863	21.6%	21.4 to 21.8
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	10,484,513	10,394,015 to 10,575,011	19.8%	19.6 to 20.0
Median household income	\$50,46	49,982 to 50,110		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/county.html>.

Federal Poverty Thresholds in 2011 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years of Age

Size of Family Unit	No Children	One Child	Two Children	Three Children	Four Children	Five Children
1 Person 65 and >	\$10,788					
2 people Householder < 65 years	\$15,063	\$15,504				
2 People Householder 65 and >	\$13,596	\$15,446				
3 People	\$17,595	\$18,106	\$18,123			
4 People	\$23,201	\$23,581	\$22,811	\$22,891		
5 People	\$27,979	\$28,386	\$27,517	\$26,844	\$26,434	
6 People	\$32,181	\$32,309	\$31,643	\$31,005	\$30,056	\$29,494
7 People	\$37,029	\$37,260	\$36,463	\$35,907	\$34,872	\$33,665
8 People	\$41,414	\$41,779	\$41,027	\$40,368	\$39,433	\$38,247
9 People or >	\$49,818	\$50,059	\$49,393	\$48,835	\$47,917	\$46,654

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Poverty Thresholds 2011, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html>.

Medina County

Sample Demographic Profile*

Variable	2012 Survey Sample	Medina County Census 2010	Ohio Census 2010
Age			
20-29	17.7%	9.4%	12.8%
30-39	9.6%	12.3%	12.2%
40-49	22.9%	16.2%	14.0%
50-59	24.1%	15.1%	14.5%
60 plus	23.8%	19.2%	19.9%
Race/Ethnicity			
White	97.5%	96.1%	82.7%
Black or African American	0%	1.2%	12.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Asian	0%	1.0%	1.7%
Other	1.6%	0.4%	1.1%
Hispanic Origin (may be of any race)	1.6%	1.6%	3.1%
Marital Status†			
Married Couple	66.9%	62.4%	47.9%
Never been married/member of an unmarried couple	20.2%	21.4%	33.5%
Divorced/Separated	11.7%	11.4%	27.5%
Widowed	3.8%	4.8%	13.0%
Education†			
Less than High School Diploma	3.8%	6.3%	11.9%
High School Diploma	19.0%	33.1%	35.2%
Some college/ College graduate	77.0%	60.6%	52.9%
Income (Families)			
\$14,999 and less	2.5%	3.1%	14.7%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7.5%	4.7%	12.7%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	14.8%	19.1%	27.0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17.2%	23.9%	18.8%
\$75,000 or more	43.4%	49.2%	26.8%

* The percents reported are the actual percent within each category who responded to the survey. The data contained within the report however are based on weighted data (weighted by age, race, sex, and income). Percents may not add to 100% due to missing data (non-responses).

† The Ohio and Medina County Census percentages are slightly different than the percent who responded to the survey. Marital status is calculated for those individuals 15 years and older. Education is calculated for those 25 years and older.

Medina County

Population by Age Groups and Gender

Category	Total	Males	Females
Medina County	172,332	84,941	87,391
0-4 years	10,327	5,281	5,046
1-4 years	8,497	4,353	4,144
< 1 year	1,830	928	902
1-2 years	4,027	2,039	1,988
3-4 years	4,470	2,314	2,156
5-9 years	12,306	6,314	5,992
5-6 years	4,649	2,372	2,277
7-9 years	7,657	3,942	3,715
10-14 years	13,122	6,720	6,402
10-12 years	7,850	4,002	3,848
13-14 years	5,272	2,718	2,554
12-18 years	18,196	9,384	8,812
15-19 years	11,920	6,175	5,745
15-17 years	7,986	4,073	3,913
18-19 years	3,934	2,102	1,832
20-24 years	7,801	4,017	3,784
25-29 years	8,421	4,188	4,233
30-34 years	9,505	4,599	4,906
35-39 years	11,697	5,749	5,948
40-44 years	13,421	6,585	6,836
45-49 years	14,515	7,134	7,381
50-54 years	14,028	7,007	7,021
55-59 years	12,078	5,879	6,199
60-64 years	10,590	5,181	5,409
65-69 years	7,484	3,565	3,919
70-74 years	5,322	2,570	2,752
75-79 years	3,856	1,743	2,113
80-84 years	3,066	1,306	1,760
85-89 years	1,942	670	1,272
90-94 years	724	217	507
95-99 years	187	37	150
100-104 years	20	4	16
105-109 years	0	0	0
110 years & over	0	0	0
Total 85 years and over	2,873	928	1,945
Total 65 years and over	22,601	10,112	12,489
Total 19 years and over	126,196	61,259	64,937

Source: U.S. Census 2010.

Medina County

General Demographic Characteristics

Total Population		
2010 Total Population	172,332	
2000 Total Population	151,095	
Largest City-Brunswick		
2010 Total Population	34,255	100%
2000 Total Population	33,388	100%
Population By Race/Ethnicity		
Total Population	172,332	100%
White Alone	165,642	96.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2,747	1.6%
African American	2,027	1.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	247	0.1%
Asian	1,660	1.0%
Two or more races	2,086	1.2%
Other	652	0.4%
Population By Age		
Under 5 years	10,327	5.9%
5 to 17 years	33,414	19.3%
18 to 24 years	11,735	6.8%
25 to 44 years	43,043	24.9%
45 to 64 years	51,211	29.7%
65 years and more	22,601	13.1%
Median age (years)	40.4	
Household By Type		
Total Households	65,143	100%
Family Households (families)	48,214	74.0%
With own children <18 years	21,350	32.8%
Married-Couple Family Households	40,031	61.5%
With own children <18 years	16,822	25.8%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	5,685	8.7%
With own children <18 years	3,195	4.9%
Non-family Households	16,929	26.0%
Householder living alone	14,072	21.6%
Householder 65 years and >	5,476	8.4%
Households With Individuals < 18 years	22,966	35.3%
Households With Individuals 65 years and >	15,760	24.2%
Average Household Size	2.63 people	
Average Family Size	3.07 people	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010.

Medina County

General Demographic Characteristics, 2010 ACS 1-year estimates (continued)

Median Value of Owner-Occupied Units	\$185,900	
Median Monthly Owner Costs (With Mortgage)	\$1,499	
Median Monthly Owner Costs (Not Mortgaged)	\$452	
Median Gross Rent for Renter-Occupied Units	\$788	
Median Rooms Per Housing Unit	6.6	
Total Housing Units	69,319	
No Telephone Service	767	
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	482	
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	321	
Selected Social Characteristics		
School Enrollment		
Population 3 Years and Over Enrolled In School	45,896	100%
Nursery & Preschool	2,912	6.3%
Kindergarten	2,412	5.3%
Elementary School (Grades 1-8)	20,746	45.2%
High School (Grades 9-12)	10,316	22.5%
College or Graduate School	9,510	20.7%
Educational Attainment		
Population 25 Years and Over	117,828	100%
< 9th Grade Education	1,757	1.5%
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	5,616	4.8%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	39,045	33.1%
Some College, No Degree	27,221	23.1%
Associate Degree	9,781	8.3%
Bachelor's Degree	23,414	19.9%
Graduate Or Professional Degree	10,994	9.3%
Percent High School Graduate or Higher	*(X)	93.7%
Percent Bachelor's Degree or Higher	*(X)	29.2%

*(X) – Not available

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010.

Medina County

Selected Social Characteristic, 2010 ACS 1-year estimates (continued)

Marital Status		
Population 15 Years and Over	137,080	100%
Never Married	29,331	21.4%
Now Married, Excluding Separated	85,540	62.4%
Separated	1,604	1.1%
Widowed	6,560	4.8%
Female	5,344	3.9%
Divorced	14,045	10.2%
Female	7,113	5.2%
Veteran Status		
Civilian Veterans 18 years and over	13,782	10.7%
Disability Status of the Civilian Non-institutionalized Population		
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	171,476	100%
With a Disability	16,201	9.4%
Under 18 years	43,365	100%
With a Disability	1,297	3.0%
18 to 64 years	105,862	100%
With a Disability	7,794	7.4%
65 Years and Over	22,249	100%
With a Disability	7,110	32.0%
Selected Economic Characteristics		
Employment Status		
Population 16 Years and Over	135,059	100%
In Labor Force	95,107	70.4%
Not In Labor Force	39,952	29.6%
Females 16 Years and Over	69,346	100%
In Labor Force	46,068	66.4%
Population Living With Own Children <6 Years	12,205	100%
All Parents In Family In Labor Force	8,725	71.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010.

Medina County

Selected Economic Characteristic, 2010 ACS 1-year estimates (continued)

Occupations		
Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	87,569	100%
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations	32,394	37.0%
Sales and Office Occupations	21,611	24.7%
Service Occupations	13,447	15.4%
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations	12,933	14.8%
Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations	7,184	8.2%
Leading Industries		
Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	87,569	100%
Educational, health and social services	19,247	22.0%
Manufacturing	13,762	15.7%
Trade (retail and wholesale)	13,028	14.9%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	7,713	8.8%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	6,485	7.4%
Construction	5,980	6.8%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	5,607	6.4%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	5,211	6.0%
Public administration	4,524	5.2%
Other services (except public administration)	3,199	3.7%
Information	2,169	2.5%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	644	0.7%
Class of Worker		
Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	87,569	100%
Private Wage and Salary Workers	70,071	80.0%
Government Workers	12,951	14.8%
Self-Employed Workers in Own Not Incorporated Business	4,488	5.1%
Unpaid Family Workers	59	0.1%
Median Earnings		
Male, Full-time, Year-Round Workers	\$55,866	
Female, Full-time, Year-Round Workers	\$35,179	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010.

Medina County

Selected Economic Characteristic, 2010 ACS 1-year estimates (continued)

Income In 2010		
Households	66,184	100%
< \$10,000	2,814	4.3%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,835	2.8%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5,348	8.1%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6,041	9.1%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8,166	12.3%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14,962	22.6%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11,694	17.7%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	10,485	15.8%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2,810	4.2%
\$200,000 or more	2,029	3.1%
Median Household Income	\$63,543	
Families	49,791	100%
< \$10,000	788	1.6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	748	1.5%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2,336	4.7%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	3,926	7.9%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5,592	11.2%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	11,915	23.9%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10,569	21.2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	9,544	19.2%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2,434	4.9%
\$200,000 or more	1,939	3.9%
Median Family Income	\$74,284	
Per Capita Income In 2010	\$28,819	
Poverty Status In 2010	Number Below Poverty Level	% Below Poverty Level
Families	*(X)	4.6%
Individuals	*(X)	7.7%

*(X) – Not available

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010.

Medina County

Selected Economic Characteristic, 2010 ACS 1-year estimates (continued)

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Per Capita Personal Income Figures		
	Income	Rank of Ohio counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2009	\$37,432	8th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2008	\$38,413	8th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2007	\$37,769	8th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2006	\$36,114	8th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2000	\$31,307	7th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 1999	\$29,849	7th of 88 counties

(BEA PCPI figures are greater than Census figures for comparable years due to deductions for retirement, Medicaid, Medicare payments, and the value of food stamps, among other things)

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Poverty Rates, 5-year averages, 2005 to 2009

Category	Medina	Ohio
Overall (%)	5.9%	13.6%
Children under 18 (%)	7.1%	17.6%
Age 65 and over (%)	5.6%	8.5%
< 50% FPL, i.e. severe poverty (%)	2.5%	6.2%
< 200% FPL, i.e. below self-sufficiency (%)	16.9%	30.9%

Source: *The State of Poverty in Ohio 2011*, Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies, 2011 Annual Report, http://www.oacaa.org/index_337_103526955.pdf.

Employment Statistics

Category	Medina	Ohio
Labor Force	97,100	5,844,400
Employed	91,300	5,414,000
Unemployed	5,800	430,400
Unemployment Rate* in July 2012	6.0	7.4
Unemployment Rate* in June 2012	6.3	7.4
Unemployment Rate* in July 2011	6.7	9.0

*Rate equals unemployment divided by labor force.

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, July 2012.

Medina County

Estimated Poverty Status in 2010

Age Groups	Number	90% Confidence Interval	Percent	90% Confidence Interval
Medina County				
All ages in poverty	12,951	10,675 to 15,227	7.6%	6.3 to 8.9
Ages 0-17 in poverty	4,462	3,581 to 5,343	10.3%	8.3 to 12.3
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	3,011	2,441 to 3,581	9.1%	7.4 to 10.8
Median household income	\$63,582	60,656 to 66,508		
Ohio				
All ages in poverty	1,771,404	1,746,640 to 1,796,168	15.8%	15.6 to 16.0
Ages 0-17 in poverty	619,354	604,905 to 633,803	23.1%	22.6 to 23.6
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	407,567	394,584 to 420,550	20.8%	20.1 to 21.5
Median household income	\$45,151	44,860 to 44,860		
United States				
All ages in poverty	42,215,956	45,975,650 to 46,456,262	15.3%	15.2 to 15.4
Ages 0-17 in poverty	15,749,129	15,621,395 to 15,876,863	21.6%	21.4 to 21.8
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	10,484,513	10,394,015 to 10,575,011	19.8%	19.6 to 20.0
Median household income	\$50,046	49,982 to 50,110		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saiper/county.html>.

Federal Poverty Thresholds in 2011 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years of Age

Size of Family Unit	No Children	One Child	Two Children	Three Children	Four Children	Five Children
1 Person <65 years	\$11,702					
1 Person 65 and >	\$10,788					
2 people Householder < 65 years	\$15,063	\$15,504				
2 People Householder 65 and >	\$13,596	\$15,446				
3 People	\$17,595	\$18,106	\$18,123			
4 People	\$23,201	\$23,581	\$22,811	\$22,891		
5 People	\$27,979	\$28,386	\$27,517	\$26,844	\$26,434	
6 People	\$32,181	\$32,309	\$31,643	\$31,005	\$30,056	\$29,494
7 People	\$37,029	\$37,260	\$36,463	\$35,907	\$34,872	\$33,665
8 People	\$41,414	\$41,779	\$41,027	\$40,368	\$39,433	\$38,247
9 People or >	\$49,818	\$50,059	\$49,393	\$48,835	\$47,917	\$46,654

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Poverty Thresholds 2011, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html>.

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