



**Henry County  
Health Partners**

# COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT REPORT

**2025**



**PREPARED BY**  
Henry County Health Department



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September 2025

Dear Community Member,

I am pleased to share with you the 2025 Comprehensive Community Health Assessment (CHA) for Henry County. This assessment was conducted by the Henry County Health Partners coalition, with all data analysis, assessment, and report writing completed by the Henry County Health Department.

The structure of this CHA is guided by a framework that considers three key areas: **Population Health and Well-Being, Health Behaviors,** and **Community Conditions.** By viewing our county's health through these lenses, we see that Henry County is a wonderful place to live, work, play, and worship, while also recognizing opportunities to grow stronger together.

This report combines critical data points with the voices of our community, collected through surveys, interviews, and focus groups across many sectors. These insights tell the story of health in Henry County from how long and how well we live, to the choices we make and how our surroundings shape our health.

We hope you find this report to be a valuable tool, one that not only highlights the overall health of Henry County residents but also helps identify areas of concern so that we can work together to create effective solutions. If you feel inspired to help improve health in our community, we welcome you to join the Henry County Health Partners coalition. Your voice and ideas are always needed as we plan and implement strategies that move the needle on health outcomes.

A heartfelt thank you to everyone who contributed to this effort, whether by completing a survey, sharing your story in an interview or focus group, gathering information, or helping compile this report. A special thanks goes to Henry County Hospital and Community Health Services Federally Qualified Health Center for their financial support of this important work.

Together, we can lead Henry County toward a healthier future.

Sincerely,

Joy Ermie, MPH  
Health Commissioner

## Acknowledgements

Funding for the 2025 Henry County Health Assessment was provided by Henry County Health Department, Henry County Hospital, and Community Health Services – Federally Qualified Health Center. Gratitude is extended to Henry County Health Partners Coalition for assisting the Project Team throughout the assessments and their dedication to improving the health and well-being of Henry County Residents.

### Project Team:

- Bethany Wachter, MPH | Director of Community Health, Henry County Health Department
- Dr. Krista Westrick-Payne, PhD | Demographer, Henry County Health Department
- Lukas Wise, BAS | Public Health Data Analyst, Henry County Health Department

### Henry County Health Partner Coalition Members

Arrowhead Behavioral Health	Liberty Center Local Schools
Center for Child and Family Advocacy	Main Street Health
City of Napoleon Police Department	Multi-Area Narcotics (MAN) Unit
City Of Napoleon Fire and Rescue	Maumee Valley Guidance Center
Community Health Professionals	Mercy Health
Community Health Services	NAMI Four County
Crossroads Church Napoleon	Napolean Area City Schools
Damascus Township Fire & Rescue	Napoleon Church of the Nazarene
Elara Caring	New Home Development
Emanuel Lutheran Church	New Vision Withdrawal Management
Filling Memorial Home	Northwestern Ohio Community Action (NOCAC)
Four County ADAMhs Board	Northcrest Rehab and Nursing Center
Four County Career Center	Northwest Ohio CASA
Frost Insurance	Northwest Signal
Genacross Lutheran Services - Napoleon Campus	Northwest State Community College
Health Partners of Ohio	Recovery Ohio
Henry County Chamber of Commerce	Ohio Guidestone
Henry County Commissioners	Ohio School Safety Center
Henry County Community Improvement Corporation	Ohio State University Extension
Henry County EMA	Patrick Henry Local Schools
Henry County Family Court	Recovery Services of NW Ohio
Henry County Family Medicine	South Joint Ambulance District
Henry County Job and Family Services	St Paul's Lutheran Church and School-Napoleon
Henry County Health Department	St Peter's Lutheran Church Holgate
Henry County Hospital	St. Augustine Catholic Church and School
Henry County Prosecutor	St. Paul United Methodist Napoleon
Henry County Residents	The RIDGE Project
Henry County Senior Center	Together We Can Make a Difference Initiatives
Henry County Sheriff	Toledo/ Lucas County Care Net
Henry County Veterans Service Commission	United Way of Henry County
Henry County Transportation Network	University of Toledo
Holgate Local Schools	Vancrest Health Care Center
Hope Services- Board of Developmental Disabilities	Veteran Administration Affairs
Independence Education Center	YWCA of Northwest Ohio

## Purpose

Henry County Health Department is the lead agency for conducting a health assessment of the community and has been leading assessments since 1999. The Health Department facilitates the Henry County Health Partners, a coalition of local agencies, businesses, organizations, and residents that work to improve the quality of life and health of people who live in Henry County. Part of this coalition work is to assess Henry County's health, select priorities for improvement based on this data, and conduct strategies to better the well-being of the community.

In order to assess the community's health, Henry County Health Department conducted the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process. This process is developed by National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) and is a community-driven strategic planning process for improving community health by assessing population health issues and aligning resources across sectors for strategic action. This report contains a summary of each process, results, and conclusions from each of the MAPP assessments to assess Henry County's health overall and assists the coalition in understanding the picture of health for the community we serve.

## Methods

Henry County Health Partners utilized the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process to complete a community health improvement planning model. MAPP is one of the most widely used and reputable community health improvement planning (CHIP) frameworks in the field. MAPP is not an agency-focused assessment process; rather, it is an interactive process that can improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and ultimately the performance of local public health systems.

The current MAPP 2.0 tool was developed in 2022 by the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) and is effective at engaging in community health improvement process, including initiating cross-sector partnerships, gathering community perspectives, meeting accreditation requirements, and raising awareness of health equity.

Henry County Health Department implemented the MAPP 2.0 framework for the 2025 Community Health Assessment. This framework is completed in three phases: Phase I: Build the Community Health Improvement Foundation, Phase II: Tell the Community Story, and Phase III: Continuously Improve the Community. Phase I focuses on building the foundation for the work including creating partnerships. Henry County Health Department completed Phase I by completing an outline of the work, budget, and involving the well-established coalition of Henry County Health Partners. Phase II is the collection of assessments, which is the focus of the report. Phase III is the development of the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP), which will occur through the Henry County Health Partners coalition and be contained in a separate report.

As part of MAPP 2.0, Phase 2: Tell the Community Story is a collection of assessments, which results in a more comprehensive, accurate, and timely community assessment of health and well-being. The following are the assessments completed by Henry County Health Department:

- **Community Health Status Assessment** - Quantitatively describes the community, including demographics, health status, contributing factors, and across all these variables, existing inequities. The collection, analyzation, and compilation of data was completed by Dr. Krista Westrick-Payne, Ph.D. and Lukas Wise, BAS.
  - Mortality and Cancer Reports completed Spring 2025
  - Adult Community Health Status Assessment completed Spring 2025
  - Youth Community Health Status Assessment completed Spring 2024

- **Community Partner Assessment** - Measures the capacity and performance for the local public health system—all organizations and entities that contribute to the public’s health. The analyzation of this data was completed by Bethany Wachter, MPH.
  - Community Partner Assessment completed Fall 2024
- **Community Context Assessment** - Provides an understanding of a community’s strengths, assets, and culture, recognizing that all communities have a vibrancy that must be leveraged in community improvement. The analyzation of this data was completed by Lukas Wise, BAS.
  - Community Focus Groups completed Spring 2025
  - Community Key Informant Interviews completed Spring 2025
  - Community Health Status Assessment (open ended responses) completed Spring 2025

Complete methods for each assessment can be found in the respective individual reports.

## Who We Are: Henry County Demographics

Henry County is located in Northwest Ohio and was founded in 1820. It is approximately 420 square miles and is the 57<sup>th</sup> largest county in Ohio by total area. The county is composed of thirteen townships and nine municipalities, including the county seat of Napoleon. Table 1 shows the demographics of the population residing in the county.

**Table 1: Henry County Demographics**

Population	
Total population (July 1, 2024, estimate)	27,536
Population change since 2020	-0.5%
Age Structure	
Median age	41.8 years
Under 5 years	6%
5–17 years	17%
18–24 years	8%
25–44 years	24%
45–64 years	25%
65+ years	21%
Race & Ethnicity	
White	96%
Black/African American	1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.6%
Asian	0.2%
Other race & two+ races	2%
Hispanic/Latino (of any race)	9%
Households	
Total households	11,179
Family households	7,362
Average commute time	22.3 minutes

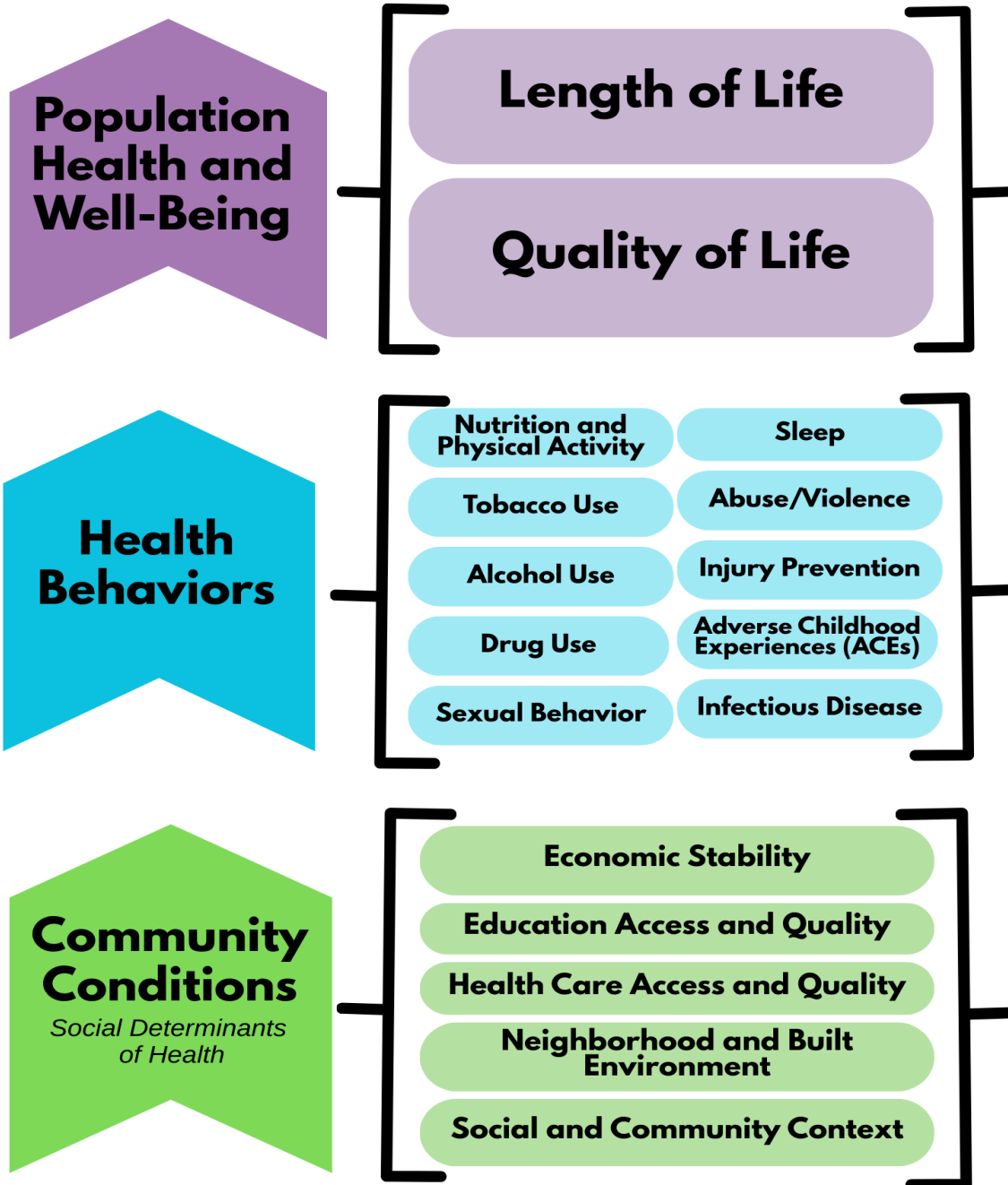
Education (25+ yrs)	
Less than high school	7%
High school graduate or equivalent	43%
Some college, no degree	20%
Associate degree	12%
Bachelor’s degree	12%
Graduate/professional degree	6%
Income & Poverty	
Median household income	\$79,267
Per capita income	\$40,050
Families below poverty level	7.3%
Housing	
Total housing units	12,045
Owner-occupied	79%
Renter-occupied	21%
Median home value	\$157,500
Median gross rent	\$846
Owners paying ≥30% of income on housing	18%
Renters paying ≥30% of income on housing	23%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau Vintage 2024 Estimates (July 2024); American Community Survey (ACS) 2019 2023 5-year estimates; Ohio Department of Development County Profile; BLS/Ohio LMI for unemployment.

# Model for Health: Understanding Henry County's Health Model

This report is organized into 3 primary components, based on Healthy People 2030 and County Health Rankings:

- Population Health and Well-Being
- Health Behaviors
- Community Conditions



This framework outlines the many different factors that influence our health over the course of our lifetimes. The model also shines a light on how the community we live in and the choices we make can impact how well and how long we live.

# Our Health: Henry County Health Data Findings

Throughout this report, findings from the Community Status Assessment (CSA), Community Partner Assessment (CPA), and Community Context Assessment (CCA) are integrated and denoted as such. The adult Community Status Assessment will be denoted as A-CSA and the youth as Y-CSA. Youth surveyed included 6<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> graders; adults surveyed are 18 years of age and older. Additional secondary data was sourced as appropriate. A reference list of figures and tables can be found on page 64. All individual assessments (appendices) can be found on [www.henrycohd.org/cha](http://www.henrycohd.org/cha) and will not be included in print versions of the summary document.

## Population Health and Well-Being

According to County Health Rankings, “population health and well-being is something we create as a society, not something an individual can attain in a clinic or be responsible for alone. Health is more than being free from disease and pain; health is the ability to thrive. Well-being covers both quality of life and the ability of people and communities to contribute to the world. Population health involves optimal physical, mental, spiritual and social well-being.”

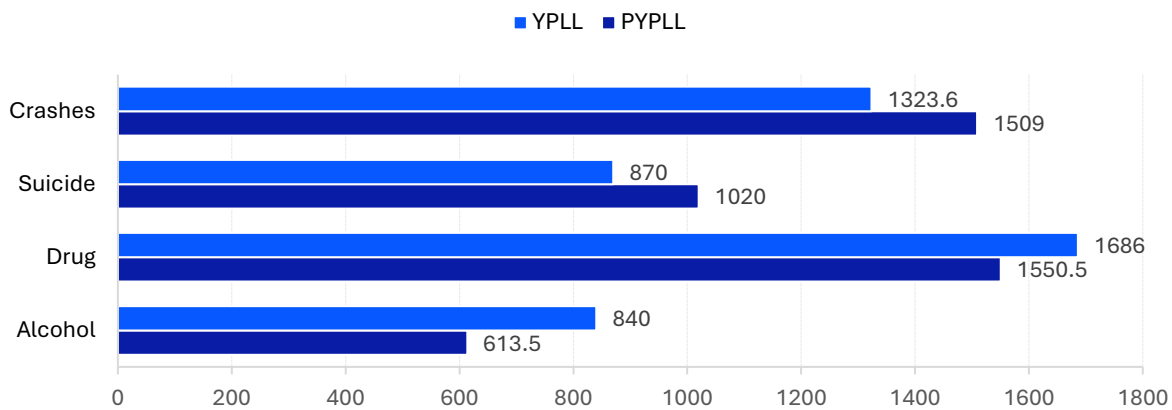
### Length of Life Key Findings

This section analyzes data related to the lifespan of Henry County residents. Length of life measures the time between birth and death and how people die early. This includes leading causes of death, reasons for premature death, and overall life expectancy. Analyzing length of life helps guide efforts to improve health and longevity of all residents.

#### Premature Death

- In Henry County, Ohio, 8,400 premature years of life were lost to deaths of people under age 75, per 100,000 people. This number has slowly increased from 2019-2021 (A-CSA).
- A majority of premature deaths in Henry County are due to unintentional injuries such as overdoses and traffic crashes. Our mortality assessment found the greatest number of years of potential life lost (YPLL) is due to drug-related deaths (1,686) with the next most being traffic crashes (1,323 years lost) (Henry County Mortality Report, 2025).

**Figure 1: Premature death in Henry County, Ohio – Years of potential life lost (YPLL) and premature years of potential life lost (PYPLL) by cause of death, (10-year total, 2013-2023)**



## Life Expectancy

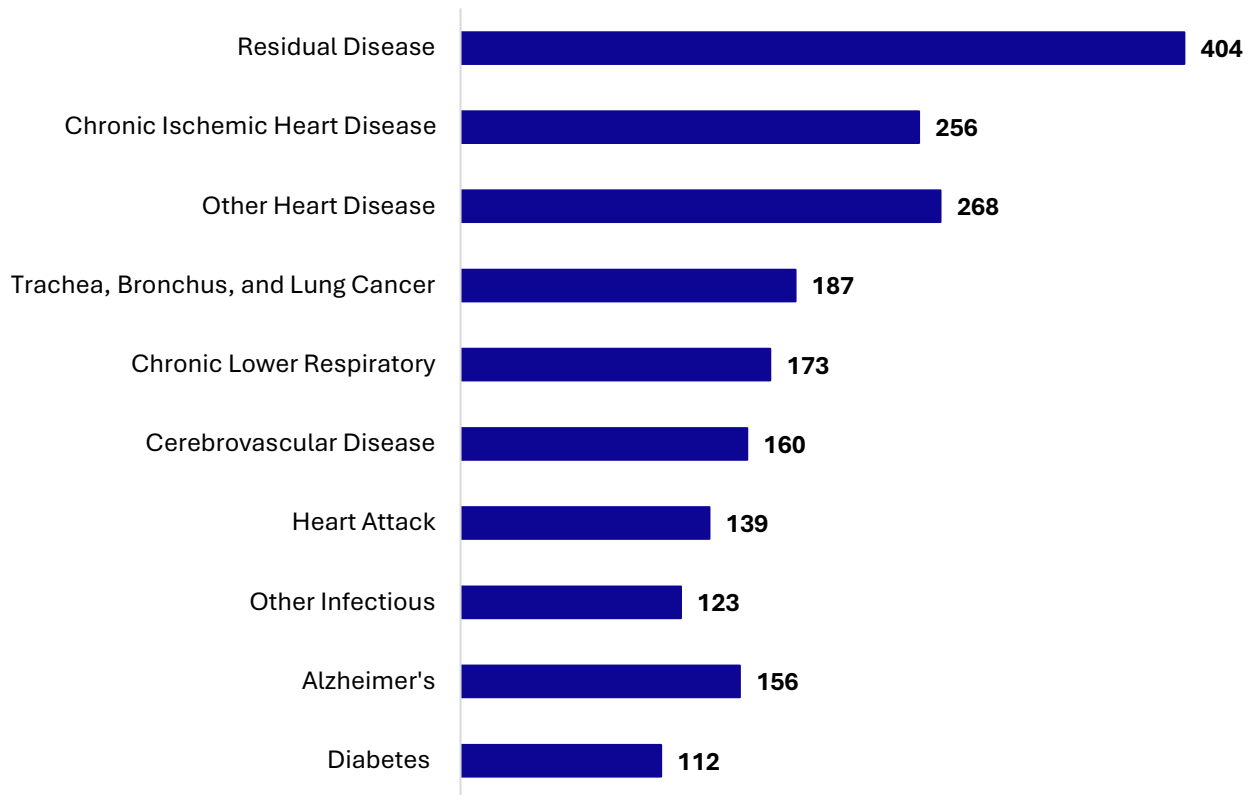
- Henry County's life expectancy is 76 years old, which is slightly higher than Ohio but less than the nation at 75.2 and 77.1 respectively (A-CSA).

## Mortality

### Leading Causes of Death

- From 2013-2023, residual disease had the highest number of deaths at 404. These are all diseases that do not fall into specific codes or other categories combined. When removing these deaths, the overall leading causes for Henry County residents include heart related diseases, lung related diseases, and cerebrovascular related diseases (A-CSA).

**Figure 2: Leading Causes of Death for Henry County Residents by Total Deaths 2013-2023**



- Heart disease, cancer, and other chronic conditions were the most common causes of death overall and for older residents, while vehicle crashes and accidental poisonings consisting of mostly drug overdoses were most common in middle-aged and younger residents (A-CSA).

**Figure 3: Number of Deaths by Cause for Henry County residents by age group 2013-2023**

	0-10	11-18	19-29	30-49	50-64	65-74	75+
1	Perinatal Conditions 11	Accidental Poisoning 3	Accidental Poisoning 13	Accidental Poisoning 31	Lung Cancer 51	Lung Cancer 55	Residual Diseases 282
2	Congenital Malformities 7	Motor Vehicle Crashes 3	Motor Vehicle Crashes 7	Motor Vehicle Crashes 22	Residual Diseases 44	Residual Diseases 52	Heart Disease 197
3	Abnormal Clinical Findings 4		Suicide (Without Firearms) 4	Residual Diseases 22	Other Forms of Heart Disease 35	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 44	Chronic Ischemic Heart Disease 191
4	Other Cancer 3		Residual Diseases 4	Suicide (With Firearms) 7	Chronic Ischemic Heart Disease 24	Chronic Ischemic Heart Disease 38	Alzheimer's Disease 140
5			Homicide 3	Alcoholic Liver Disease 7	Heart Attack 22	Other Heart Disease 32	Cerebrovascular Disease 120
6			Suicide (With Firearms) 3	Suicide (Without Firearms) 6	Other Cancer 18	Diabetes 31	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 112

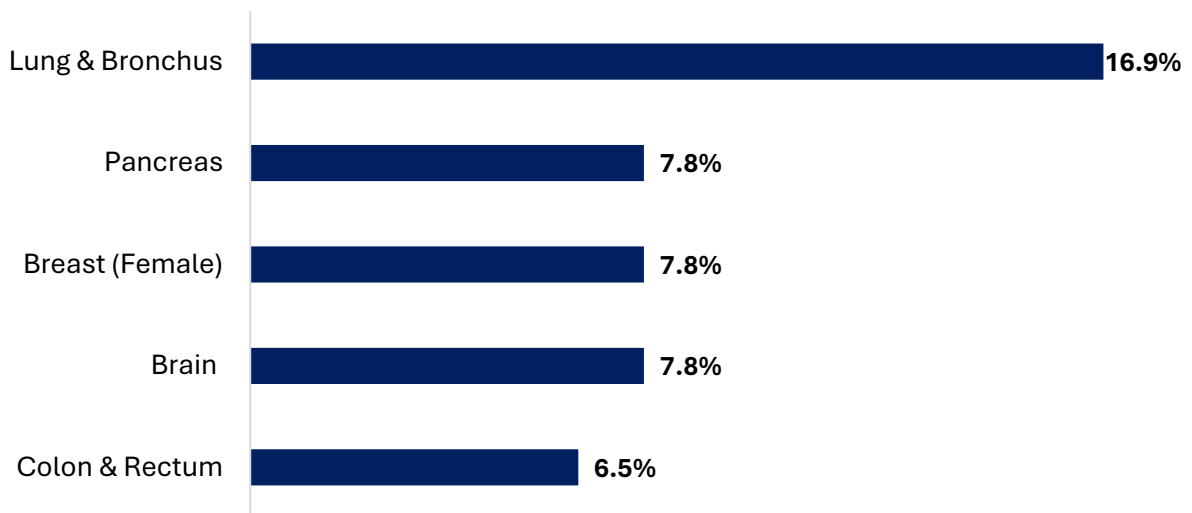
Note: Coloring indicates similar causes of death. Perinatal Conditions: conditions that occur just before, just after, or during birth. This can include consequences of an early birth, birth trauma, low birthweight, and obstructed labor. Congenital malformations: a condition in which during pregnancy a baby does not properly form one or more structures. This can be a missing or malformed heart, limb, or other body part, or this can be a malformation of chemical systems in the body. Cerebrovascular disease refers to a group of conditions that affect the blood vessels and blood supply to the brain. They reduce or block blood flow, which can damage brain tissue and lead to neurological problems. The most common types include stroke, transient ischemic attack, aneurysm, and vascular malformations. *Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Mortality Protected, 2024*

### Cancer-Related Mortality

- Cancer mortality rate reported over a 5-year period from 2018-2022 in Henry County was 170.2 per 100,000 people. This was higher than Ohio’s five-year mortality rate of 161.1 and the U.S. five-year mortality rate of 146.0 (Ohio Department of Health, Henry County Cancer Profile, 2025).
- Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System data for this same timeframe also indicates the cancer mortality rate in Henry County was higher among males (217.4) compared to females (135.5) (Ohio Department of Health, Henry County Cancer Profile, 2025).

- Lung and bronchus cancer had the highest share of cancer deaths from 2018-2022 (14.6%) and in 2024 Henry County (Ohio Department of Health, Henry County Cancer Profile, 2025) (A-CSA).

**Figure 4: Percent of Henry County Cancer Deaths by Type, 2024**



## Suicidality

- From 2013 through 2023, suicide deaths in Henry County occurred as sporadic, isolated incidents rather than showing a consistent upward or downward trend. Most suicide-related deaths involved residents aged 44-58 and 19-23 (A-CSA).

## Drug-Related Mortality

- From 2013-2018, the number of Henry County drug-related deaths increased which may have been largely due to the emergence of fentanyl. Since 2018, overall drug-related mortality has shown a decline within the county (A-CSA).

## Quality of Life Key Findings

Quality of life focuses on physical, mental, social, and emotional health throughout someone’s life. These data help tell us how residents assess their overall well-being and factors that support or limit their ability to live well. Studying quality of life for residents helps guide efforts in supporting daily living and improving overall life satisfaction.

## Health Status Perceptions

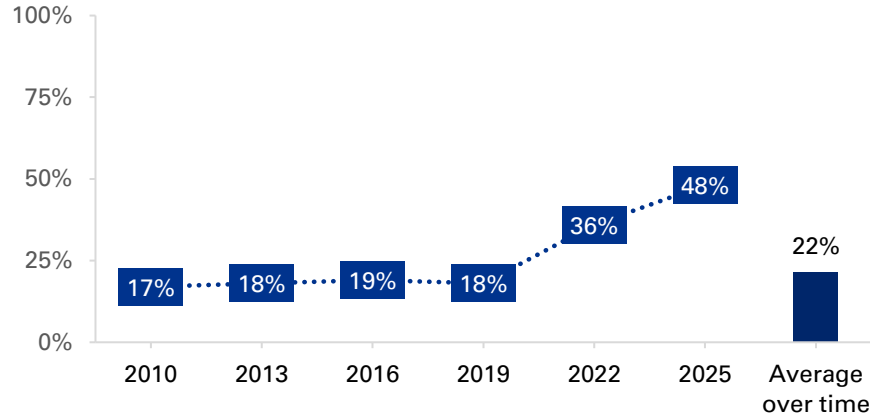
### General Health Status

- 45% of adults rated their health as excellent or very good, lower than the 2010–2022 average of 53% (A-CSA).
- 11% of Henry County adults rated their health as fair or poor—lower than Ohio (20%) and U.S (18%) rates (A-CSA).

## Physical Health Status

- 48% of adults reported poor physical health on  $\geq 4$  days in the past month—more than double the previous decade average (22%) (A-CSA).

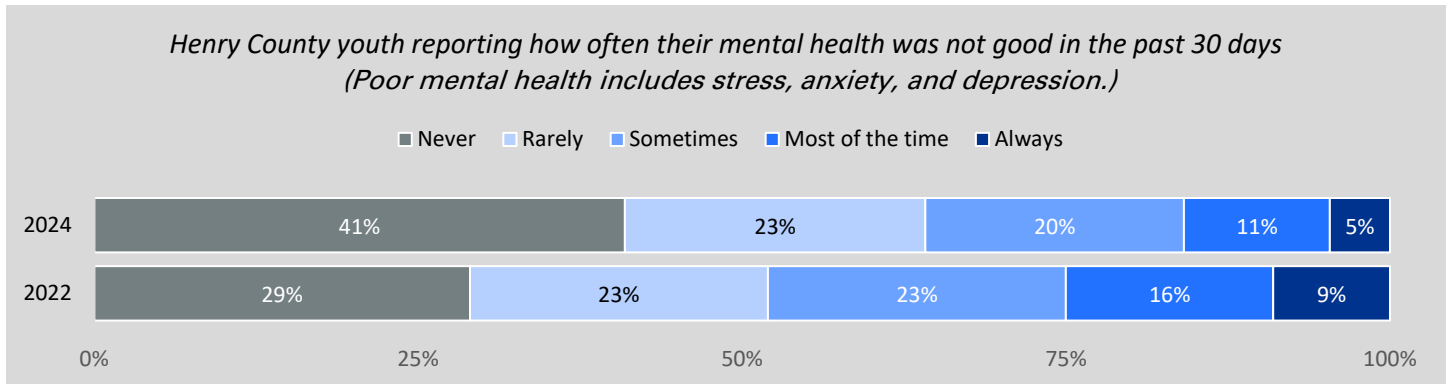
**Figure 5: Henry County Adults Rating Their Physical Health as Not Good on Four or More Days in the Past 30**



## Mental Health Status

- Adults reported an average of 5.5 mentally “not good” days per month, with 12% reporting poor mental health on  $\geq 14$  days (A-CSA).
- 41% of youth reported their mental health was "never" not good, an increase from 29% in 2022. This shows a positive trend for overall youth mental health (Y-CSA).

**Figure 6: Distribution of Henry County youth reporting how often their mental health was not good in the past 30 days, 2022 & 2024**



- Higher rates of poor mental health were reported among female students (20%) and sexual minority youth (46%) (Y-CSA).

## Low Birth Weight

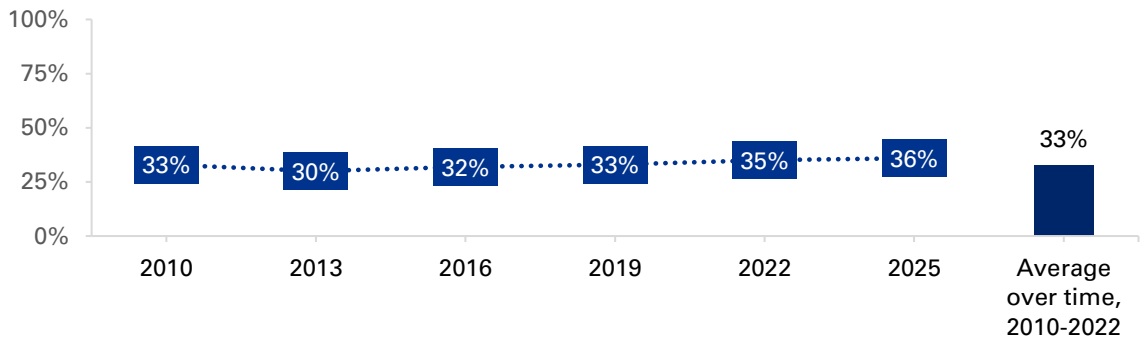
- 5.6% of Henry County births were considered low birth weight (birth of less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) in 2024, which is lower than the state of 8.8% of births (Ohio Department of Health, Infant Mortality Scorecard, updated 5/10/2025).

## Health Conditions

### Cardiovascular Health

- Only 5% of Henry County adults reported having a heart attack, 7% reported they had heart disease or failure. Over one-third (36%) were diagnosed with high blood pressure, and 38% with high cholesterol which increases risk of heart disease (A-CSA).

**Figure 7: Trend in Percentage of Henry County Adults Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure**



### Cancer

- Incidence rate (460.9 per 100,000) of Henry County adults reporting they have been diagnosed with cancer was slightly below Ohio's five-year incident rate of 471.1 but above the U.S. five-year incident rate of 444.6 (A-CSA).
- As of 2025, sixteen percent (16%) of Henry County adults reported they had been diagnosed with cancer at some point in their lives compared to 12% in 2019 (A-CSA).
- The top five most diagnosed cancers in Henry County from 2018-2022 were cancer of the lung and bronchus (15%), breast (female) (13%), prostate (12%), colon and rectum (11%), and uterus (5%) (A-CSA).
- Colon, lung, and uterine cancers had higher local rates than state/national levels (A-CSA).

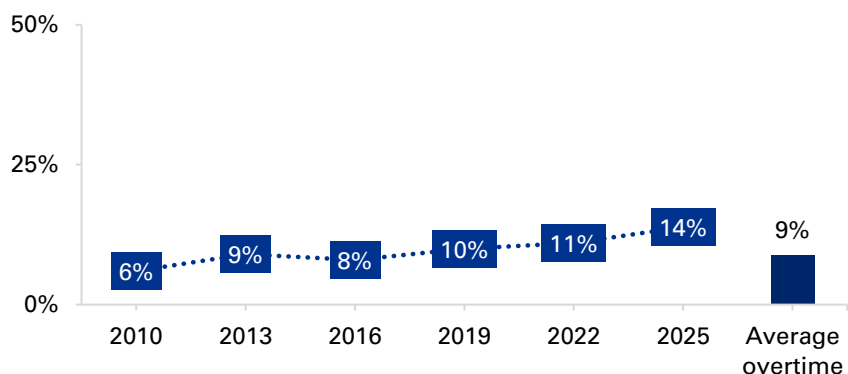
### Arthritis

- 23% of Henry County adults had a diagnosis of arthritis, lower than state (30%) and national (26%) rates (A-CSA).

### Diabetes

- 14% of adults had diabetes up from 11% in 2022, 7% had prediabetes, significantly higher than state and national estimates (2%) (A-CSA).

**Figure 8: Trend in Henry County Adults Diagnosed with Diabetes**



## Impairments and Health Problems

- Arthritis and chronic pain were the most limiting conditions (A-CSA).

**Table 2: Problems or Impairments that Limit Adults in Henry County**

	2019	2022	2025	Trend
Arthritis	46%	33%	15%	↓
Chronic pain	18%	22%	12%	↓
Back or neck problem	42%	35%	10%	↓
Fitness level	24%	26%	10%	↓
Chronic illness (diabetes, cancer, heart, stroke related problems)	23%	8%	8%	=
Walking problem	25%	13%	6%	↓
Fractures, bone/ joint injury	11%	7%	5%	↓

- Overall, Henry County older adults had lower rates of most disability characteristics than state/national comparisons. Disability characteristics include hearing difficulty, vision difficulty, cognitive difficulty, ambulatory difficulty, self-care difficulty, and independent living difficulty (A-CSA).

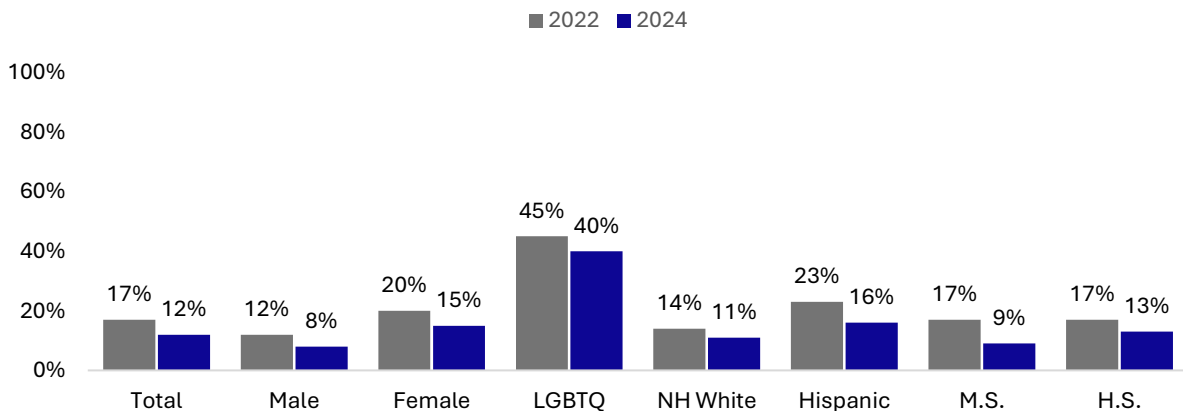
## Obesity

- 43% of adults were classified as obese, higher than the state (38%) and U.S (34%) (A-CSA).
- Slight increase in overall youth perceiving themselves as overweight (32%) in 2024 vs (30%) average from 2010-2022. Higher rates among females (36%) compared to males (28%), and LGBT youth showed the highest rate at 53% (Y-CSA)
- Slight decrease in youth trying to lose weight (44%) in 2024 vs (45%) average from 2010-2022 (Y-CSA).

## Mental Health

- There were too few respondents for the adult assessment for suicidal thoughts and attempts in 2025, to report. In 2022, five percent (5%) of Henry County adults considered attempting suicide in the past year (A-CSA).
- Overall decrease in suicidal thoughts and attempts for Henry County youth from 2022 to 2024. 12% of youth reported seriously considering suicide in 2024, down from 17% in 2022. 6% of youth reported attempting suicide in 2024, down from 9% in 2022. However, rates are higher for females, LGBT, and Hispanic youth (Y-CSA).

**Figure 9: Variation in the percentage of youth who reported seriously considering attempting suicide in the past 12 months, 2022 & 2024**



- Fewer adult females (44%) than males (56%) reported they had little interest or pleasure in doing things and feeling down, depressed, and/or hopeless (40% vs. 50%), which was an opposite trend from 2022 (A-CSA).
- In the past two weeks, more Henry County adults reported high or very high stress levels, feeling nervous or anxious, loss of interest or pleasure, and feeling down, depressed, or hopeless than in 2022 and 2019 (A-CSA).

**Table 3: Henry County Adults' Reports of Frequency of Being Bothered in the Past 2 Weeks**

	2019	2022	2025	Trend Since 2022
<b>Had high or very high stress levels</b>	36%	50%	58%	↑
<b>Felt nervous, anxious or on edge</b>	37%	46%	56%	↑
<b>Had little interest or pleasure in doing things</b>	30%	36%	50%	↑
<b>Felt down, depressed, or hopeless</b>	31%	34%	45%	↑

- In the past two weeks, fewer Henry County youth reported high or very high stress levels, feeling nervous or anxious, loss of interest or pleasure, and feeling down, depressed, or hopeless than in 2022 which was opposite of the trend seen in adults (Y-CSA).

**Table 4: Henry County Youths' Reports of Frequency of Being Bothered in the Past 2 Weeks**

	2022	2024	Trend Since 2022
<b>Felt nervous, anxious or on edge</b>	54%	46%	↓
<b>Unable to stop or control worrying</b>	45%	35%	↓
<b>Had little interest or pleasure in doing things</b>	37%	26%	↓
<b>Felt down, depressed, or hopeless</b>	39%	28%	↓

- Top stressors for adults included financial stress (44%), job stress (43%), and social media (19%) which all greatly increased since 2022 (A-CSA).

**Table 5: Causes of Anxiety, Stress, or Depression for Henry County Adults 2019-2025**

	2019	2022	2025	Trend Since 2022
<b>Financial stress</b>	34%	26%	44%	↑
<b>Job stress</b>	28%	32%	43%	↑
<b>Social media</b>	2%	8%	19%	↑
<b>Raising/ Caring for children</b>	20%	23%	15%	↓
<b>Marital/ Dating relationships</b>	12%	15%	14%	↓
<b>Other stress at home</b>	14%	11%	13%	↑
<b>Poverty/ No money</b>	16%	12%	12%	=
<b>Other causes</b>	7%	10%	11%	↑
<b>Death of close family member or friend</b>	18%	14%	10%	↓
<b>Caring for parent</b>	6%	7%	10%	↑
<b>Family member is sick</b>	20%	14%	6%	↓
<b>Family member with a mental illness</b>	2%	7%	6%	↓
<b>Fighting in the home</b>	12%	9%	4%	↓

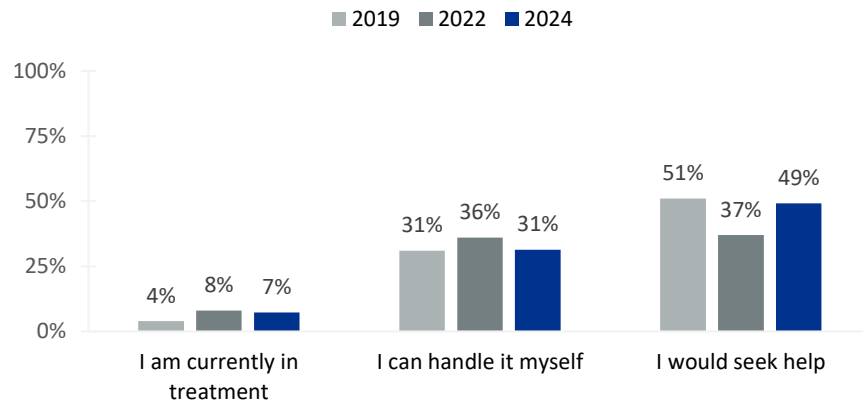
- For youth major causes of stress included self-image, sports, and fighting with friends. However, these all saw a decrease from 2022 to 2024 (Y-CSA).

**Table 6: Causes of anxiety, stress, or depression for Henry County Youth 2019-2024**

	2019	2022	2024	Trend Since 2022
<b>Self-image</b>	31%	43%	38%	↓
<b>Sports</b>	37%	36%	35%	↓
<b>Fight with friends</b>	38%	37%	34%	↓
<b>Peer pressure</b>	29%	35%	31%	↓
<b>Death of close family member or friend</b>	39%	31%	28%	↓
<b>Other stress in the home</b>	23%	29%	27%	↓
<b>Fighting at home</b>	18%	27%	21%	↓
<b>Being bullied</b>	20%	25%	20%	↓
<b>Breakup</b>	16%	24%	20%	↓
<b>Dating relationship</b>	22%	24%	19%	↓
<b>Social media</b>	12%	15%	17%	↑
<b>Poverty/ No money</b>	10%	16%	15%	↓
<b>Parent divorce/ separation</b>	14%	18%	14%	↓
<b>Current news/ world events/ political environment</b>	7%	15%	14%	↓
<b>Taking care of younger siblings</b>	11%	12%	13%	↑
<b>Alcohol or drug use in the home</b>	5%	9%	9%	=
<b>Parent is sick</b>	12%	12%	9%	↓
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	3%	7%	5%	↓
<b>Not having enough to eat</b>	4%	6%	5%	↓
<b>Not having a place to live</b>	3%	4%	3%	↓

- More Henry County adults use professional help than in 2019 (9% in 2025 compared to 5% in 2019) (A-CSA).
- For youth, 7% reported they were in mental health treatment, a slight decrease from 8% in 2022. Nearly half of youth (49%) expressed willingness to seek help, up from 37% in 2022 (Y-CSA).

**Figure 10: Trend in the percentage of Henry County youth who reports on seeking help, 2019-2024**



- Participants in key informant interviews and focus groups felt that mental health improvements and care were critical to their overall wellbeing. Despite this, many found it difficult to find time or money to dedicate to mental health (CCA).
- Some of our informants felt as though many community members' mental health begins to decline as they take less time for themselves to unwind and relax or engage enough with their community (CCA).
- A barrier reported by residents to mental health is stigma around seeking treatment and the implicit label of being 'mentally ill', especially for those in certain roles or professions in the community who feel as though they need to maintain a composed appearance (CCA).
- Over half of partner agencies reported they focused on mental or behavioral health as an initiative for their organization. This shows that the coalition has expertise to assist residents in this area (CPA).

## Health Behaviors

Health behaviors are actions people take that influence their health, either positively or negatively. For example, diet, smoking, sleep, and drug use are all considered health behaviors. This section provides key findings for the health behaviors of Henry County residents, including both adult and youth. By looking at data related to health behaviors for the county, it tracks changes and develops strategies to promote healthier lifestyles and prevent disease.

### Nutrition and Physical Activity Key Findings

#### Nutrition

- Adults’ fruit and vegetable consumption declined from 2022 to 2025, 62% of adults consumed 1–2 servings of fruit/day (↓ from 78%) and 70% consumed 1–2 servings of vegetables/day (↓ from 80%) (A-CSA).
- Only 60% of Henry County adults reported no sugar-sweetened beverage consumption (↑ from 51%) (A-CSA).
- Henry County adults reported drinking five or more servings of water daily at 35%, down from 41% in 2022 (A-CSA).

**Table 7: Food and Drink Consumption Among Henry County Adults, 2025**

	0 servings	1-2 servings	3-4 servings	5 or more servings	Dietary Guidelines
<b>Fruit</b>	11%	62%	10%	N.R.	2 cups (One serving = ½ cup)
<b>Vegetables</b>	6%	70%	8%	N.R.	2.5 cups (One serving = 1 cup)
<b>Sugar-sweetened beverages</b>	60%	N.R.	5%	N.R.	< 10% of calories*
<b>Caffeinated beverages</b>	12%	52%	20%	13%	< 400 mg (8 oz of coffee = 70 – 140 mg)
<b>Water</b>	N.R.	30%	31%	35%	No recommendation

- 94% of youth reported drinking at least one serving of plain water daily, with 68% consuming four or more servings daily, up from 66% in 2022 (Y-CSA).
- Most youth reported eating fruit (28%) or vegetables (33%) 1-3 times per week (Y-CSA).

**Table 8: Food and Drink Consumption Among Henry County Youth, 2024**

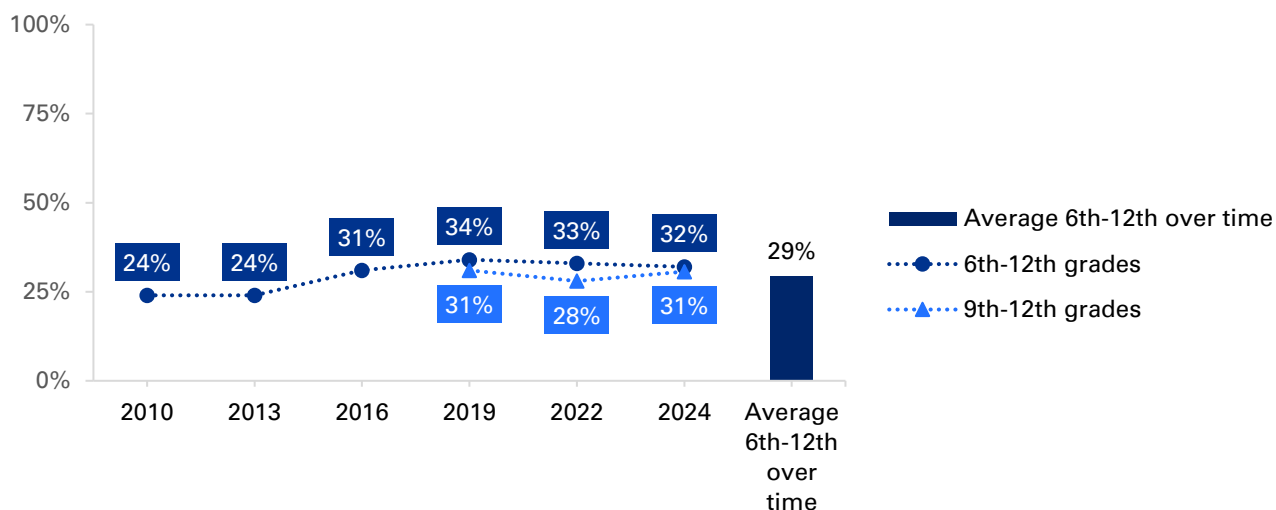
	0 times	1 to 3 times in the past week	4 to 6 times in the past week	1 time per day	2 to 3 times per day	4 times or more times per day
<b>Fruit</b>	10%	28%	27%	10%	17%	8%
<b>Vegetables</b>	11%	33%	23%	12%	15%	6%
<b>Soda or pop</b>	29%	46%	10%	5%	6%	4%
<b>100% fruit juice</b>	36%	39%	11%	6%	5%	3%
<b>Sports drinks</b>	35%	N.R.	N.R.	23%	29%	13%
<b>Water</b>	6%	N.R.	N.R.	4%	22%	68%
<b>Milk</b>	27%	N.R.	N.R.	17%	29%	28%

- Adults reported taste/enjoyment (84%), ease of preparation (64%), and cost (63%) were the top drivers of food choice. Adults cited expense (13%) as a barrier to eating fruits and vegetables and (15%) disliked the taste of fruits/vegetables (A-CSA).
- Residents who participated in our community context assessment felt as though healthy eating options were expensive, stating sticker price can be discouraging when comparing healthy to processed options (CCA).
- Only a quarter of partners who completed the survey had worked on health initiatives related to nutrition (26.1%) (CPA).

### Physical Activity

- Only 31% of adults met physical activity guidelines (150 minutes/week), 11% reported no activity (A-CSA).
- 32% of youth were physically active for at least 60 minutes every day in the past week, slightly higher than the 2010-2022 average of 29% (Y-CSA).

**Figure 11: Trends in the percentage of Henry County youth physically active for at least 60 minutes on every day in the past week, 2010-2024**



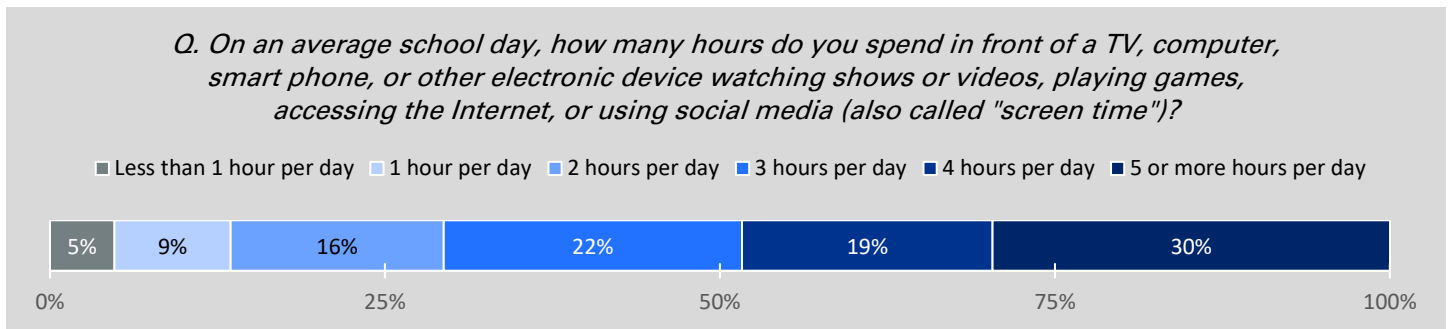
- Henry County adults reported the following reasons for not exercising: (A-CSA)
  - Time (44%)
  - Weather (38%)
  - Too tired (27%)
  - Laziness (22%)
  - Pain or discomfort (20%)
  - Chose not to exercise (12%)
  - Could not afford a gym membership (11%)
  - Poorly maintained/ no sidewalks (9%)
  - No exercise partner (7%)
- Almost all participants who were interviewed or answered open ended questions on the survey agreed that getting some form of exercise regularly is a key component of health. Some felt as though a more rigorous commitment is necessary for benefit, such as daily or near daily and up to an hour of vigorous exercise, while others suggested just getting moving and walking throughout the week was sufficient (CCA).
- Many felt that public options such as parks and recreational areas are excellent for physical activity when used, but some felt these options were underutilized while some felt there are not enough of these options (CCA).

- Many reported a significant barrier to physical activity was most public facilities for exercise are outdoors, which participants felt limits their use during winter and other times due to inclement weather (CCA).
- Time was a significant factor that participants described as a reason they do not exercise as much as they would like to or feel that they should. Participants described both the time taken by the exercise itself as well as the time it takes to access an exercise facility as a barrier to exercise (CCA).
- Only a quarter of partners who completed the survey had worked on health initiatives related to physical activity (26.1%) (CPA).

### Screen Time

- Over three out of four (81%) Henry County adults reported they spent two or more hours a day watching television. Over two-thirds (67%) spent two or more hours on their cell phone and one-third (33%) spent two or more hours on a computer outside of work. Only 9% of Henry County adults reported they spent an hour or more playing video games (A-CSA).
- Seven-in-ten (71%) of Henry County youth reported they spent an average of 3 or more hours in a school day in front of a TV, computer, smartphone, or other electronic device watching shows or videos, playing games, accessing the Internet, or using social media (Y-CSA).

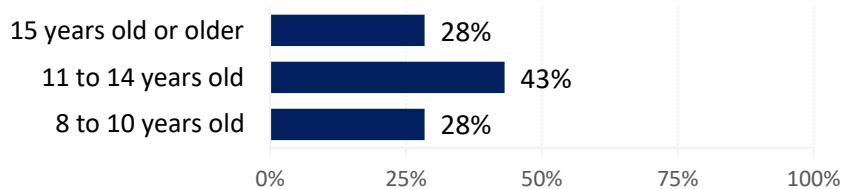
**Figure 12: Distribution of Henry County youth reports of their “screen time,” 2024**



### Tobacco Use Key Findings

- Only 7% of Henry County adults were current smokers (those who used cigarettes, pipes, or cigars some or every day in the past year). The number of current smokers statewide and nationally were higher at 15% and 12%, respectively (A-CSA).
- Over one in ten (13%) Henry County adults were current nicotine users (those who used cigarettes, pipes, cigars, e-cigarettes, or other electronic vaping products, or chewing tobacco some or every day in the past year). Among all current users, half (51%) used cigarettes, pipes, or cigars (A-CSA).
- 7% of all youth and 9% of high school students have tried cigarette smoking, a significant decrease from previous years. Most youth who tried smoking did so between ages 11-14 (43%) (Y-CSA).

**Figure 13: Henry County youth reports of age first smoked a cigarette, 2024**



## Vaping

- 16% of all youth and 20% of high school students have tried vaping, lower than 2022 (22% and 32% respectively) (Y-CSA).

## Quitting Tobacco

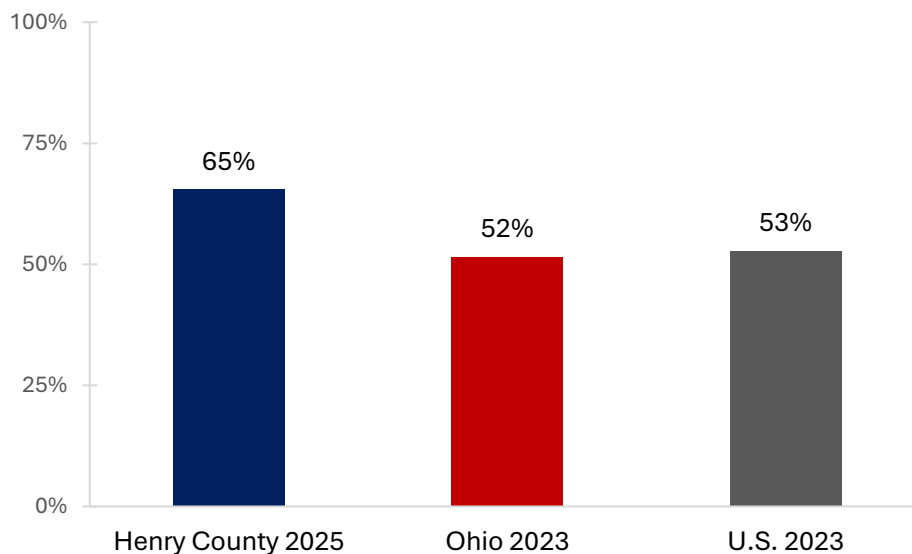
- 7.5% of adults reported they had stopped smoking, vaping, or chewing for one day or longer because they were trying to quit nicotine in the past 12 months. (A-CSA)
- Among youth who had smoked or vaped in the past year, forty-five percent (45%) reported they had tried to quit using all tobacco products. This share is close to the 44% average from 2010 through 2022 (Y-CSA).

## Alcohol Consumption Key Findings

### Current Alcohol Use

- Nearly two-thirds (65%) of Henry County adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month (aka current drinkers) higher than both the state and nation (A-CSA).

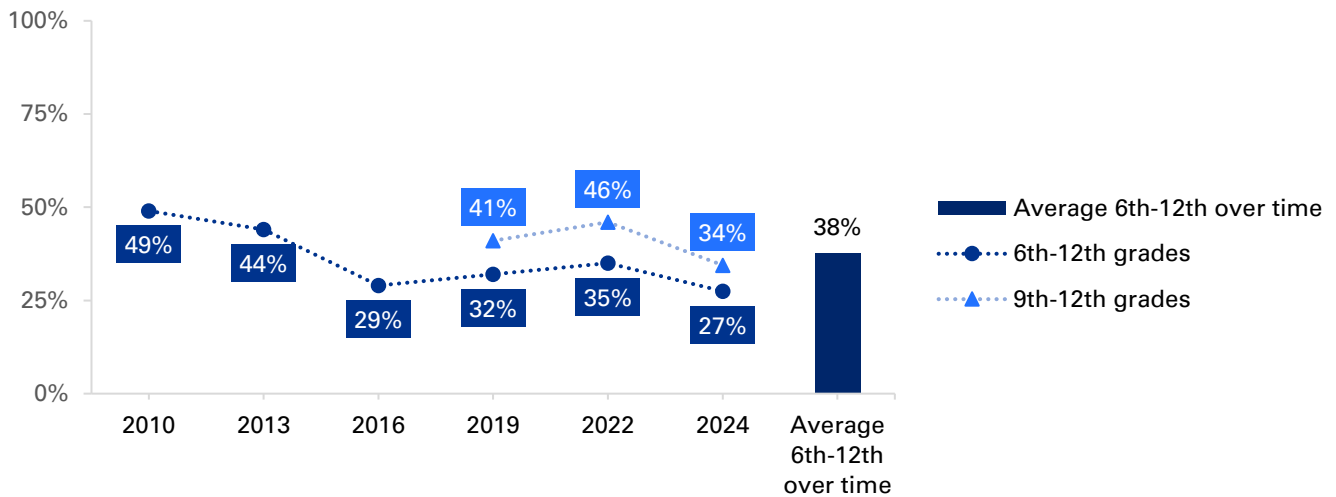
**Figure 14: Geographic variation in percentage of Henry County adults who were current drinkers (drank alcohol at least once in the past month)**



- Nearly half (48%) of Henry County adults drank on three or more days in the past month, increasing since 2010 (32%) (A-CSA).
- Henry County adults reported the following reasons for drinking alcohol: (A-CSA)
  - Taste/ Enjoyment (39%)
  - Social events (e.g., weddings) (34%)
  - Helps them relax/ relieve stress (30%)
  - It's normal/ part of the culture (19%)
  - They like the way it makes them feel (18%)
  - Social expectations (5%)

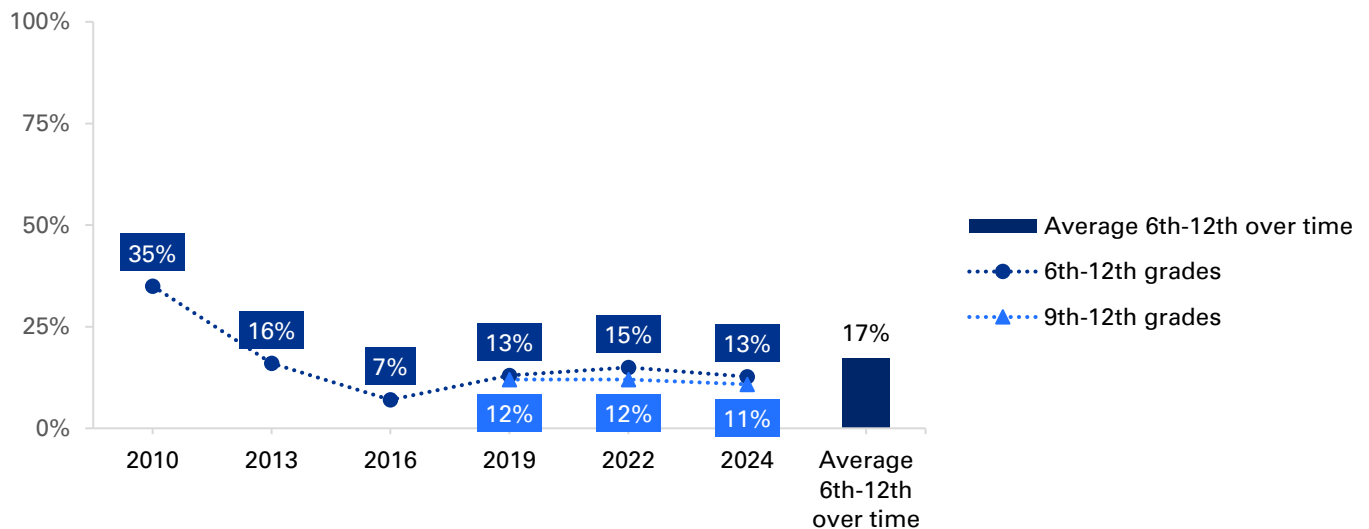
- 27% of all youth and 34% of high school students have tried alcohol, a significant decrease from previous years. Highest rates were among LGBT-identifying students (51%) and Hispanic youth (38%) (Y-CSA).

**Figure 15: Trends in the percentage of Henry County youth reporting whether they have ever tried alcohol, 2010-2024**



- 9% of all youth and 13% of high school students reported drinking alcohol in the past 30 days, down from 21% in 2022 (Y-CSA).
- 13% of youth reported having their first drink before age 13, down from a 17% average in previous years (Y-CSA).

**Figure 16: Trends in the percentage of Henry County youth who drank for the first time before age 13, 2010-2024**

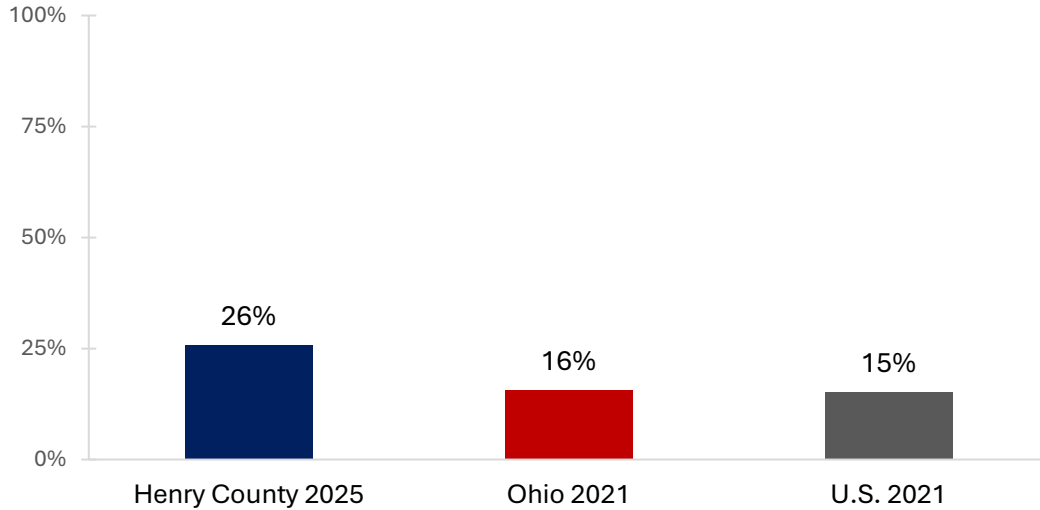


- In 2024, most often youth said someone gave alcohol to them (49%) and 22% said they got it “some other way.” (Y-CSA)
- Residents interviewed and those who filled out the open-ended responses on the survey felt as though the social and cultural scene in their community largely centered around alcohol. Many reported a lack of other sober entertainment options available in the community (CCA).

## Binge Drinking

- Nearly three-in-ten (26%) of Henry County adults reported they had five or more alcoholic drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on an occasion in the last month and would be considered binge drinkers. This is higher than both the state and nation (A-CSA).
- Average number of drinks per occasion for Henry County adults is 3.1 drinks (A-CSA).

**Figure 17: Geographic variation in percentage of adults who were binge drinkers**



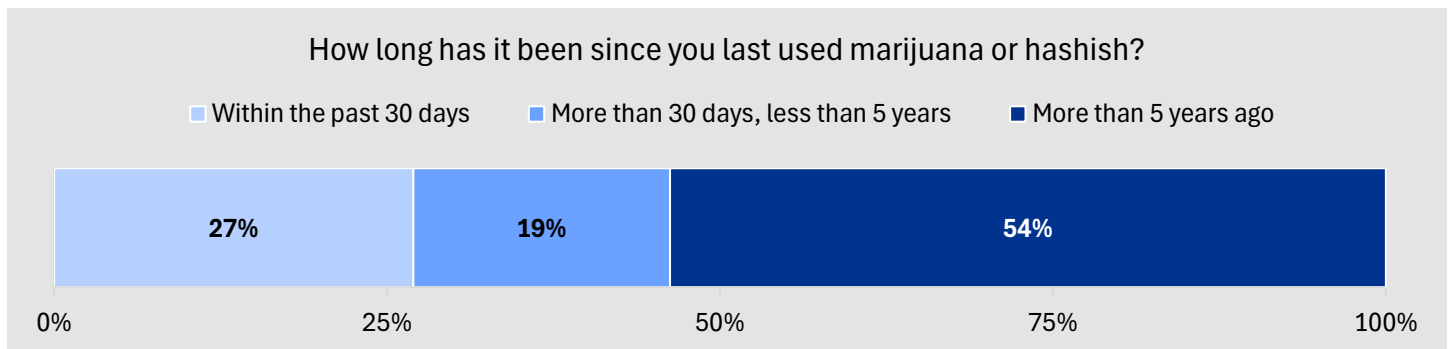
- Binge drinking among youth is defined as consuming five or more alcoholic drinks on an occasion in the last month. In 2024, 5% of Henry County youth would be considered binge drinkers, increasing to 7% among high school students. The share among Henry County high school students in 2024 was lower than the national share in 2023 which was 9% (Y-CSA).

## Drug Use Key Findings

### Marijuana

- When asked when they used last used marijuana or hashish, over half (54%) of Henry County adults reported it has been more than five years ago. One fifth (21%) of Henry County adults had used marijuana or hashish in the past year (A-CSA).

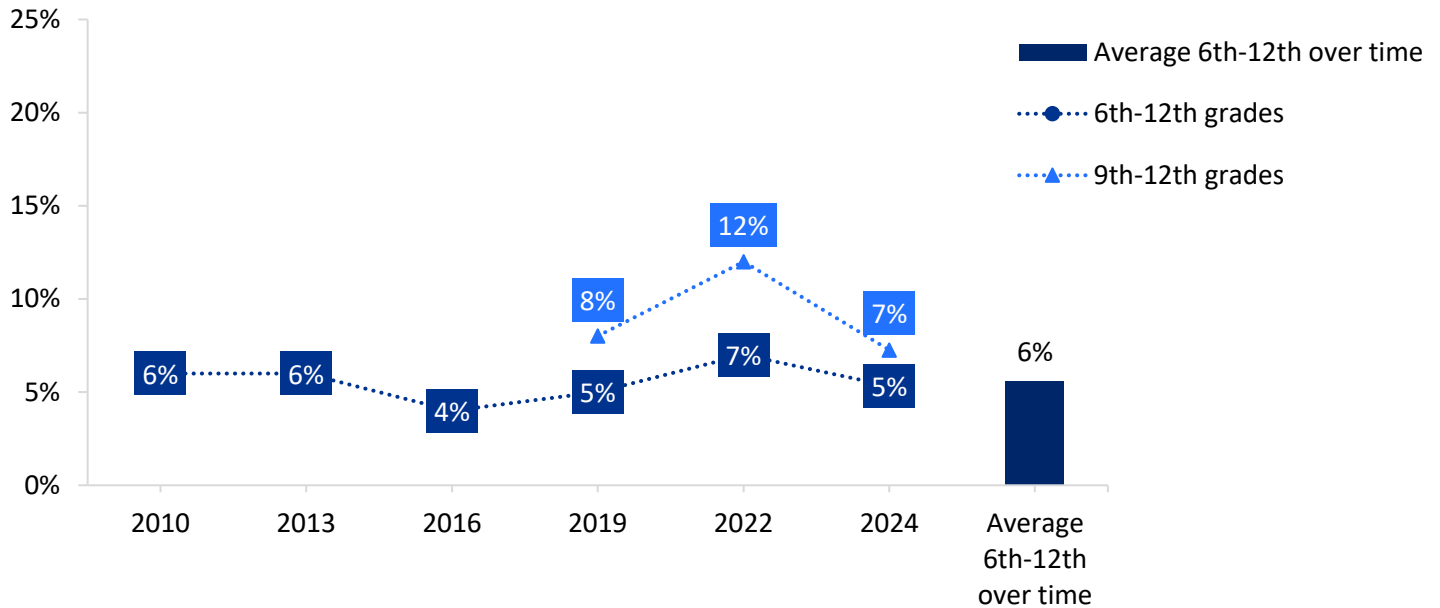
**Figure 18: Distribution of Henry County adult marijuana usage, 2025**



- Among adults who had ever used marijuana, more than nine-in-ten (93%) reported using (at least in part) for non-medical purposes (A-CSA).

- In 2024, one-in-ten (10%) of Henry County youth reported they had ever tried marijuana and 5% of youth reporting they used it in the past 30 days (Y-CSA).
- Among Henry County high school students in 2024, 7% reported using marijuana in the past 30 days. The most recent state and national data were from 2021, in which 13% of Ohio high school students and 16% of U.S. high schools students reported current use (Y-CSA).

**Figure 19: Trends in the percentage of Henry County youth reporting on using marijuana in the past 30 days, 2010-2024**



### Prescription Pain Relievers

- One-quarter (25%) of Henry County adults had used prescription pain relievers in the past 12 months the same in 2022 (A-CSA).
- Other follow-up questions were asked, but too few respondents answered to provide statistics on use within the past year or reason why they had used prescription pain relievers in the past year (A-CSA).
- In 2024, 7% of youth reported ever using prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than prescribed (Y-CSA).

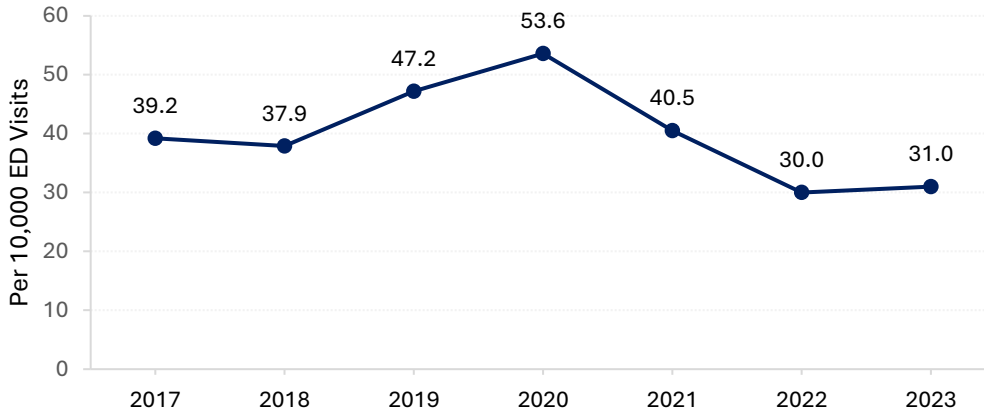
### Stimulant Use

- Nine percent (9%) of Henry County adults had ever used prescription stimulants, up slightly from 8% in 2022 (A-CSA).
- Other follow-up questions were asked, but too few respondents answered to provide statistics on use within the past year or reason why they had used stimulants in the past year (A-CSA).

## Opioid Use

- In 2023, Henry County recorded fewer than 67.3 suspected drug overdose ED visits per 10,000 visits, placing it in the second-lowest category statewide (EpiCenter - Syndromic Surveillance System. Analysis: ODH VISS)
- From 2017 to 2023, Henry County's rate of suspected drug overdose ED visits peaked in 2020 at 53.6 per 10,000 visits, before declining to 30.0 in 2022 and rising slightly to 31.0 in 2023 (EpiCenter - Syndromic Surveillance System. Analysis: ODH VISS)

**Figure 20: Trend in emergency department visits for suspected drug overdoses, rates per 10,000 ED visits, 2017-2023**



## General Drug Use

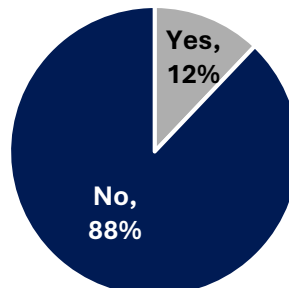
- In 2024, 4% of youth reported being offered, sold, or given illegal drugs on school property, the lowest rate since 2010 (Y-CSA).
- The most common reasons for youth abstaining from drug use were personal values and parental disapproval (71% each) (Y-CSA).
- Participants interviewed and open-ended question respondents are very aware of illicit substance use in their community as a barrier to health and feel as though it stems from a lack of support from basic necessities and difficult community conditions, housing in particular (CCA).

## Sexual Behavior Key Findings

### Sexual Intercourse

- Seventy-eight percent (78%) of Henry County adult respondents reported being sexually active.
- Twelve percent (12%) of Henry County adults reported they had ever been forced or coerced into participating in some kind of sexual activity when they did not want to.

**Figure 21: Percentage of Henry County adults who report ever being force or coerced into sexual activity, 2025**

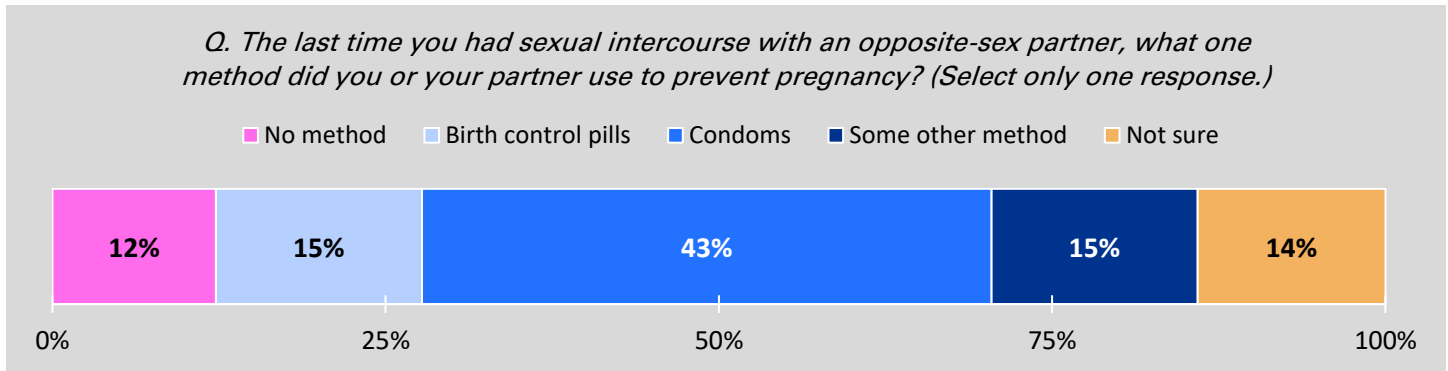


- Among all Henry County students in 2024, 16% said they had ever had sexual intercourse. This number was higher at 26% for 9-12<sup>th</sup> grade students (Y-CSA).
- Among sexually active youth, 15% reported they drank alcohol or used drugs before their last sexual encounter. Data from 2021 for Ohio indicates similar results with 15% of highschoolers reporting they used drugs and/or alcohol before their last sexual encounter. Nationally the share was higher at 21% (Y-CSA).

### Contraception

- Of those who were sexually active and in different-sex relationships, 39% of adults reported they or their partner did something to prevent pregnancy the last time they had sexual intercourse (A-CSA).
- When Henry County youth were asked about methods they used to prevent pregnancy, 12% reported not using any method and 14% reported they were not sure if any method was used (Y-CSA).

**Figure 22: Distribution of Henry County youth reporting on the method of birth control they used to prevent pregnancy the last time they had sexual intercourse, 2024**



### Pregnancy

- In 2025, twenty-five percent (25%) of Henry County females had been pregnant in the past 5 years which was similar to 2019 and 2022 at 26% (A-CSA).
- For 2025, during their last pregnancy (within the past five years), females did the following: had a prenatal appointment in the first 3 months (62%), took a multi-vitamin with folic acid (58%) (A-CSA).

### Sleep Key Findings

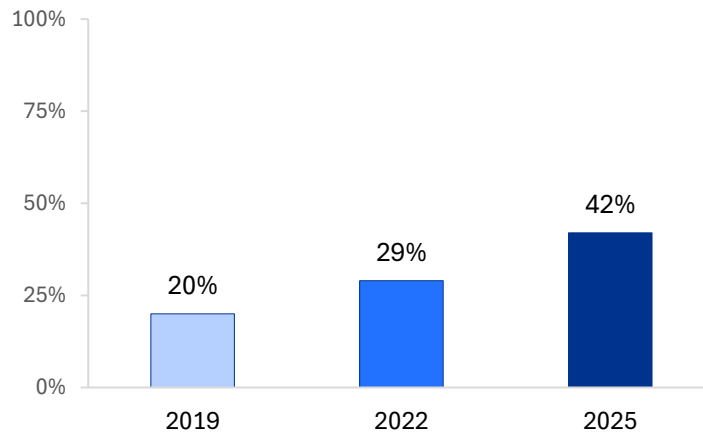
- Fifty-seven percent (57%) of adults reported they had trouble falling and staying asleep up from 44% in 2022. 53% reported they wake up feeling rested, and 10% reported they sleep too much (A-CSA).
- In 2024, most Henry County youth reported sleeping 7 hours or less (59%) on an average school night, meaning they weren't getting the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommended 8 to 10 hours of sleep per night (Y-CSA).

## Abuse/Violence Key Findings

### Abuse and Dating Violence

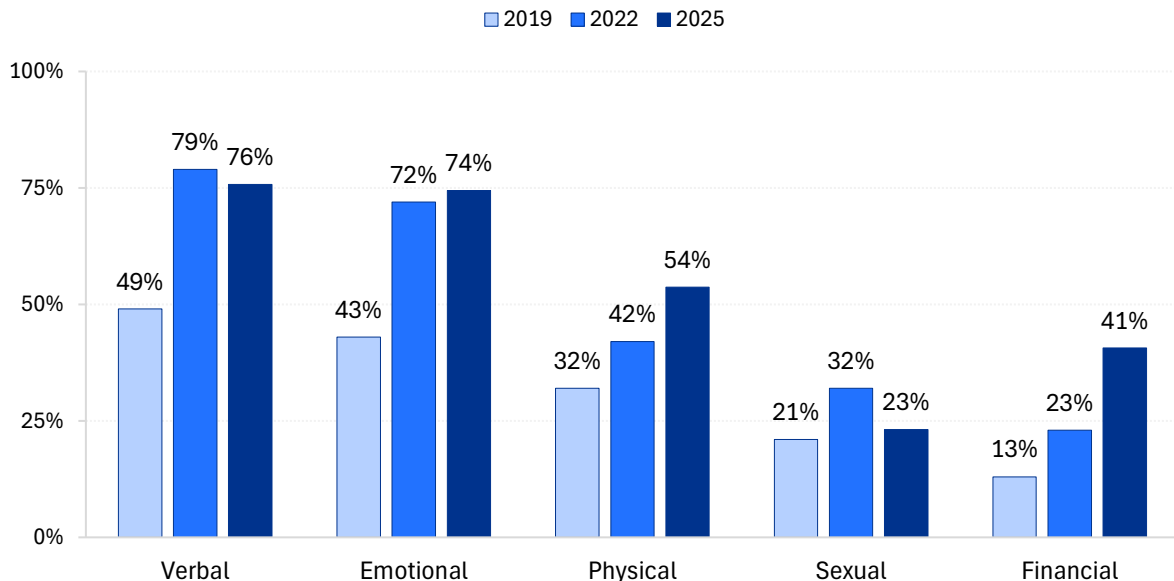
- Over two-fifths (42%) of Henry County adults reported they had been threatened or abused in their lifetimes. The shares in 2022 and 2019 were lower at 29% and 20%, respectively (A-CSA).

**Figure 23: Trend in the percentage of Henry County adults who reported they had been threatened or abused in their lifetimes, 2019, 2022, & 2025**



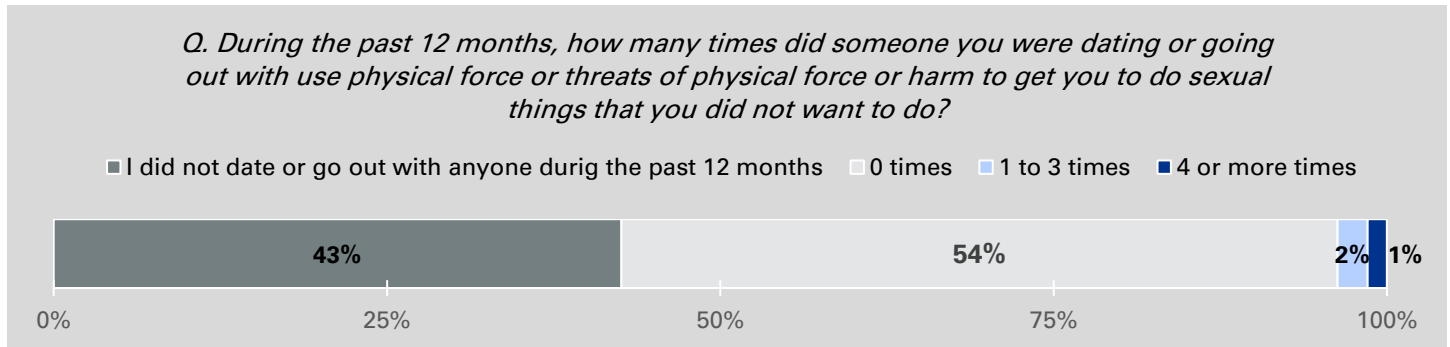
- Among the forty-two percent (42%) of Henry County adults who reported they had been threatened or abused in their lifetimes the following types of abuse were reported: (A-CSA)
  - Verbal abuse (76%)
  - Emotional abuse (74%)
  - Physical abuse (54%)
  - Financial abuse (41%)
  - Sexual abuse (23%)
- Among the types of abuse reported by adults, emotional, physical, and financial abuse have consistently risen since 2019 (A-CSA).

**Figure 24: Henry County adults' reports of abuse by type over time**



- Among all youth who dated or went out with someone in the past year, 6% reported ANY physical dating violence (Y-CSA).
- Among Henry County 6<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> grade students, forty-three percent (43%) had not dated anyone in the past year. Over half (54%) had been dating someone and not experienced sexual dating violence. 3% of all students reported experiencing sexual dating violence in 2024. However, this number increases to 7% of high school students (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup>) (Y-CSA).

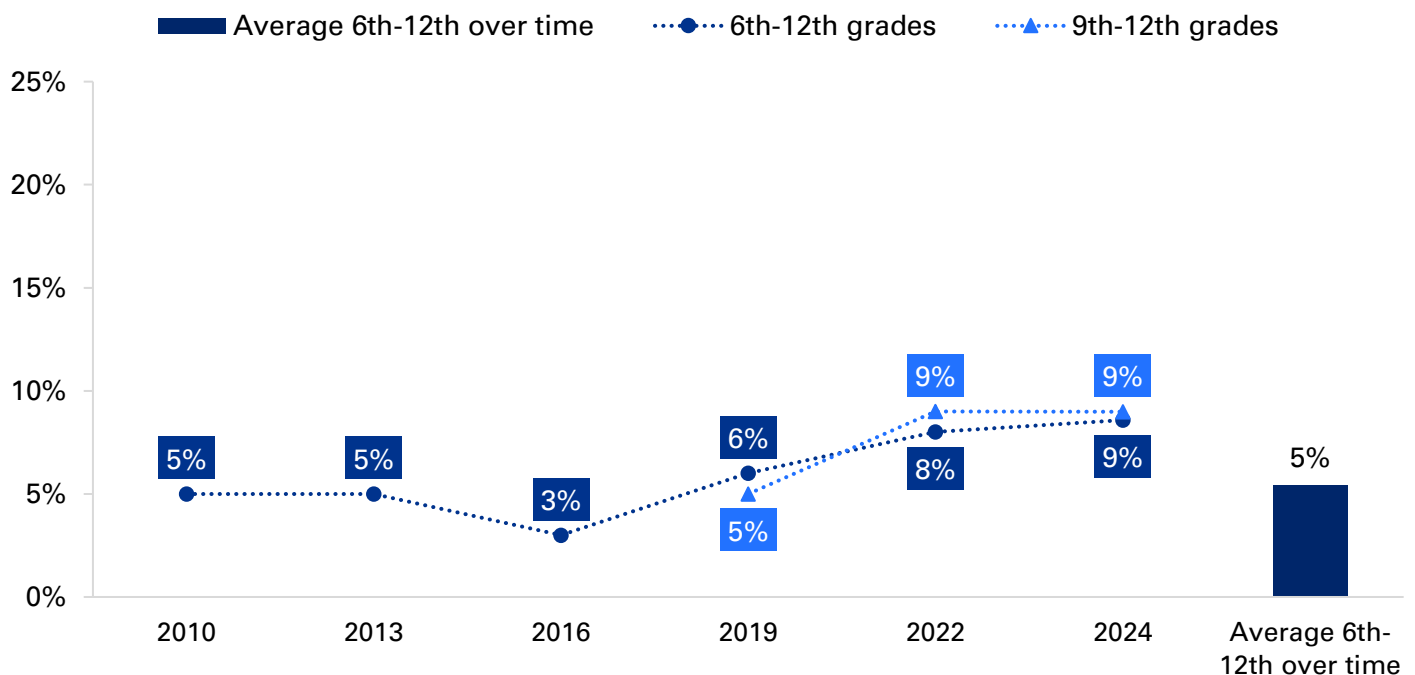
**Figure 25: Distribution of Henry County youth reporting the number of times someone they were dating or going out with used physical force or threats of physical force or harm to get them to do sexual things, 2024**



### Other Violence

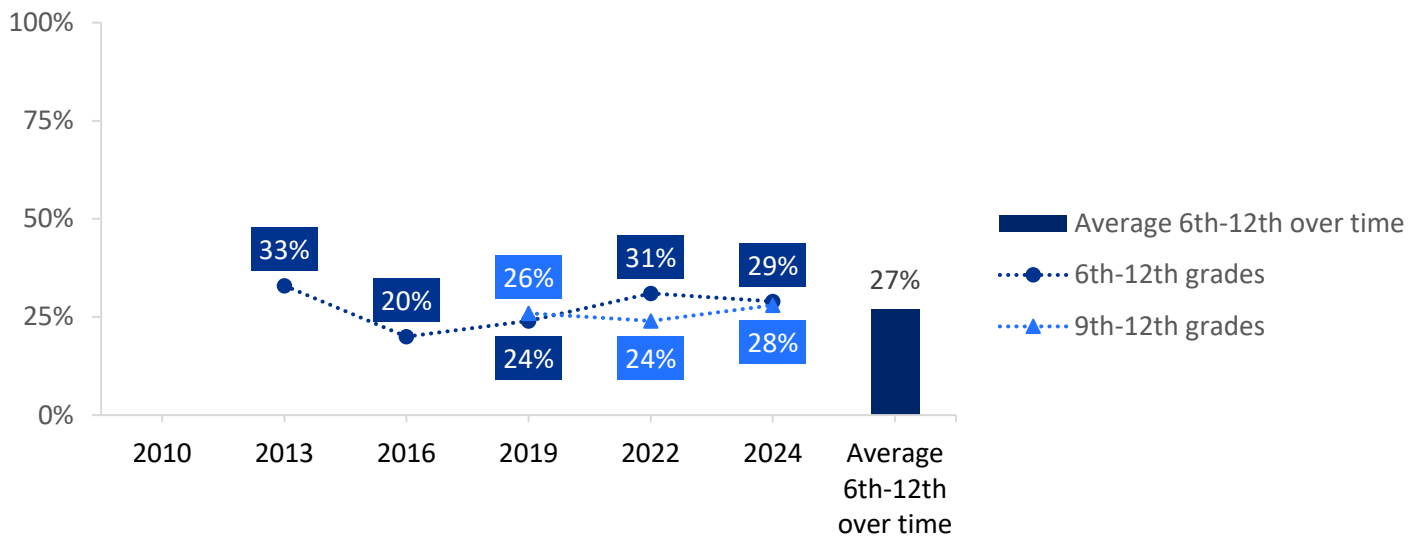
- Only 16% of students had been in any physical fights in the past 12 months (Y-CSA).
- Eight percent (8%) of youth were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past year. Two percent reported they had been threatened or injured four or more times (Y-CSA).
- On average (from 2010 through 2022) 5% of youth reported they had missed at least one day of school in the past month because they felt unsafe. Latest youth results from 2024 were higher at 9%. It was also 9% among high school students indicating no variation by age (Y-CSA).

**Figure 26: Trend in the percentage of Henry County youth who did not go to school because they felt unsafe (at school or on their way to or from school in the past 30 days), 2010-2024**



- Over one-third (32%) of youth had been bullied—whether electronically or at school (Y-CSA).
- From 2010 to 2022, on average, thirteen percent (13%) of Henry County youth reported they had been bullied electronically (bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, Snapchat, or other social media) in the past year. The share in the most recent survey year (2024) was slightly higher at 16% (Y-CSA).
- From 2010 to 2022, on average, over one-quarter (27%) of Henry County youth reported they had been bullied on school property in the past year. The share in the most recent survey year (2024) was slightly higher at 29% (Y-CSA).

**Figure 27: Trends in the percentage of Henry County youth who reported they had been bullied on school property in the past year, 2013-2024**



## Injury Prevention Key Findings

### Driving and Riding Safety

- To reduce risk of injury, Henry County adults reported they use the following: (A-CSA)
  - Wore seatbelts (97%)
  - Wore sunscreen (66%)
  - Wore life jackets (20%)
  - Wore motorcycle/ ATV/ snowmobile helmets (10%)
  - Wore bike helmets (9%)
- Regarding riding in a car or other vehicle, half (57%) of youth reported they always wore a seatbelt, and an additional three-in-ten (31%) said they wore a seatbelt “most of the time.” (Y-CSA)

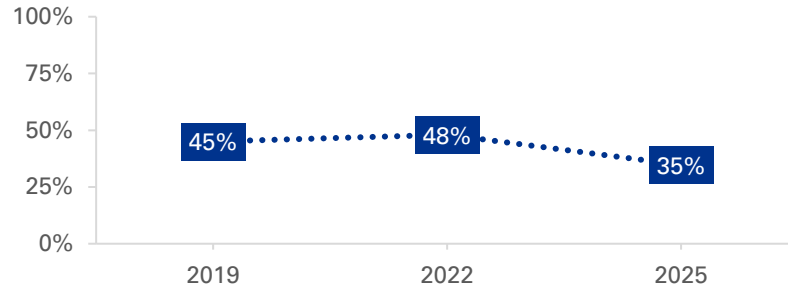
### Impaired Driving

- In the past month, 7% of adults reported driving a motor vehicle – a car, snowmobile, motorcycle, ATV, or something else—after having 2 or more drinks (A-CSA).
- Among youth who had driven a vehicle in the past 30 days, 4% reported they had done so while drinking (Y-CSA).

## Distracted Driving

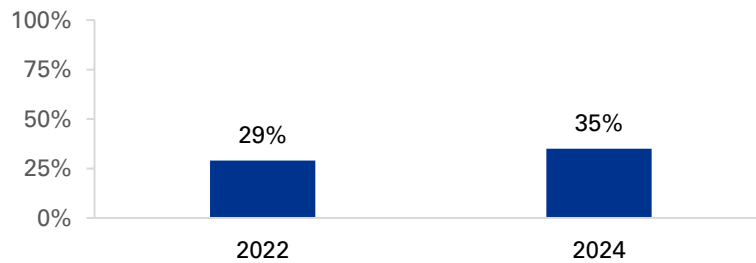
- Over one-third (35%) of Henry County adults reported they drove while distracted (they talked or texted on a handheld cellphone, read, ate, used internet on a cell phone, applied make-up, shaved, etc.) in the past 30 days. The figure in 2022 was approaching half at 48% (A-CSA).

**Figure 28: Trend in share of Henry County adults reporting distracted driving**



- Among youth who had driven in the last 30 days, nearly two-thirds (65%) said they had not texted or emailed while doing so (Y-CSA).
- The share of Henry County students who reported they texted at least once while driving a vehicle was higher in 2024 at 35% compared to 29% in 2022 (Y-CSA).

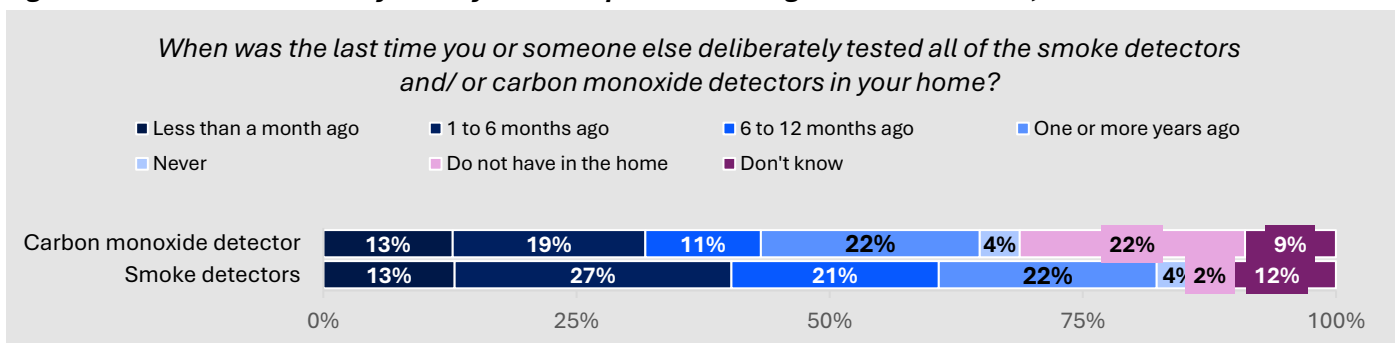
**Figure 29: Trend in the percentage of Henry County youth who texted or emailed while driving a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, 2022 & 2024**



## Home Safety

- Adults reported they or someone else deliberately tested all of the smoke detectors in their home less than a month ago (13%), 1 to 6 months ago (27%), 6 to 12 months ago (21%), one or more years ago (22%), and never (4%). Two percent (2%) reported they did not have smoke detectors in the home, and 12% did not know (A-CSA).
- Twenty two percent (22%) of adults reported they did not have carbon monoxide detectors in the home, and 9% did not know (A-CSA).

**Figure 30: Distribution of Henry County adults' reports on testing of home detectors, 2025**



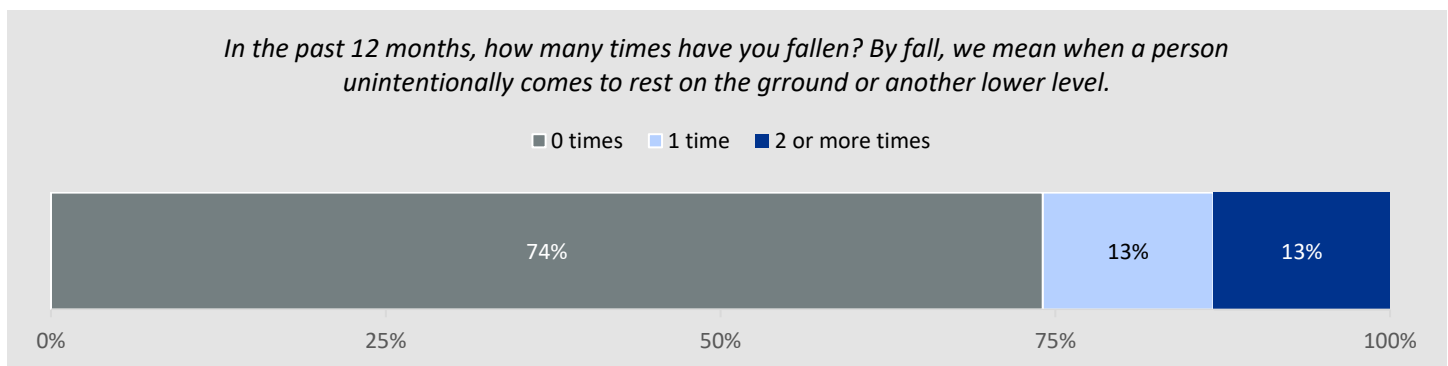
## Child Safety

- Among Henry County adults whose youngest child was not too big for a car seat, 91% reported their child always rode in a car seat down slightly from 94% in 2022. However, it remains substantially higher than the 65% who reported as such in 2019 (A-CSA).
- Among Henry County adults whose youngest child was born in the past 5 years, 81% reported their youngest child slept a safe sleep environment (in a crib/ bassinette without bumper pads, blankets, or toys) (A-CSA).

## Falls

- Twenty-six percent (26%) of Henry County adults had fallen in the past year, increasing to 38% among those aged 65 and older. Thirteen percent (13%) of adults had fallen two or more times (A-CSA).
- In 2025, three-in-ten (30%) of Henry County adults reported at least one fall caused an injury that limited their regular activities for at least a day or caused them to see a doctor (A-CSA).

**Figure 31: Distribution of Henry County adult reports on whether they had experienced falls in the past 12 months, 2025**



## Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Key Findings

ACEs are events that occur in childhood that are potentially traumatic. It is estimated that preventing ACEs could lower the prevalence of many health conditions, including cases of depression, heart disease, and overweight/obesity.

- Over half (56%) of Henry County adults experienced one or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), which is lower than the national estimates of 64% (A-CSA).
- About one-quarter (26%) of Henry County adults had four or more ACEs in their lifetime compared to 15% among Henry County residents in 2022 and 17% nationally (A-CSA).
- Most common ACEs for Henry County adults: verbal abuse (33%), parental separation (32%), and household mental illness (30%) (A-CSA).

**Table 9: Henry County adults' reports of adverse childhood events**

	2019	2022	2025	Trend
A parent or adult in their home swore at them, insulted them, or put them down	18%	27%	33%	↑
Their parents were separated or divorced	16%	22%	32%	↑
They lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal	14%	21%	30%	↑
Not including spanking, a parent or adult in their home hit, beat, kicked, or physically hurt them in some way	9%	13%	23%	↑
They lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic	15%	19%	17%	↓
Someone at least five years older than them touched them sexually	3%	11%	10%	↓
Parents or adults in their home slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beat each other up	8%	10%	8%	↓
They lived with someone who used illegal street drugs, or who abused prescription medications	4%	5%	6%	↑
Someone at least five years older than them tried to make them touch them sexually	7%	6%	6%	=
Someone at least five years older than them or an adult forced them to have sex	1%	2%	3%	↑
They lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility	1%	1%	3%	↑

## Infectious Disease Key Findings

### Reportable Disease

- During 2024, Henry County Health Department reported 629 confirmed and probable infection disease cases. This section provides a listing of those conditions and the incidence rate of the most commonly reported conditions (Henry County Health Department Annual Reportable Disease Summary 2024)

Reportable Condition	Incidence per 100,000
COVID-19	1,865.4
Chlamydia infection	151.8
Influenza-associated hospitalization	79.5
Campylobacteriosis	36.2
Salmonellosis	28.9
Gonococcal infection	18.1
Streptococcal - Group A –invasive	14.5
Giardiasis	10.8
Haemophilus influenzae	10.8
Hepatitis C - chronic	10.8
Pertussis	7.2
Streptococcus pneumoniae - invasive antibiotic resistance unknown or non-resistant	7.2
Carbapenem Producing Organism (formerly known as CP-CRE)	3.6
E. coli, Shiga Toxin-Producing (O157:H7, Not O157, Unknown Serotype)	3.6
Hepatitis B (including delta) – chronic	3.6
Lyme disease	3.6
Meningitis – aseptic/viral	3.6
Streptococcus pneumoniae - invasive antibiotic resistant/intermediate	3.6
Varicella	3.6
West Nile Virus	3.6
Yersiniosis	3.6

### Outbreaks

- During 2024, Henry County Health Department investigated nine outbreaks involving a total of 149 residents. The major causative agents were identified as COVID-19 (44%), norovirus (33%), influenza (11%), and scabies (11%). (Henry County Health Department Annual Reportable Disease Summary 2024)

## *Flu and COVID*

- In 2024, Henry County reported 22 cases (incidence rate 79.5 per 100,000) of influenza-associated hospitalizations, 214% higher than the year prior. Of those cases reported, 64% were among those 60 years old and older. Henry County's incidence rate (79.5) was lower than Ohio's incidence rate (85.4). Cases of influenza associated hospitalizations are a required reportable disease in the state of Ohio (Henry County Health Department Annual Reportable Disease Summary 2024).
- Of the 629 cases of reportable diseases in 2024, 516 (82%) were cases of coronavirus, also known as COVID-19. Of those cases, 65% occurred among females. Almost half of cases (47%) were among those 60 years and older. Henry County's incidence rate (1,865.4) was less than Ohio's (2,078.2) (Henry County Health Department Annual Reportable Disease Summary 2024).

## *Sexually Transmitted Infections*

- In 2024, there was an incidence rate of 18.1 per 100,000 for gonococcal infection, also known as gonorrhea, reported in Henry County. From 2020 to 2024, Henry County saw a 75% decrease in cases of gonorrhea. Ohio had an incidence rate of 150.3, higher than Henry County (18.1) (Henry County Health Department Annual Reportable Disease Summary 2024).
- A total of 42 cases (151.8 per 100,000) of chlamydia were reported by Henry County Health Department during 2024. Of those reported, 69% were female. The majority of cases (74%) were among those 18-29 years of age, followed by those 30-39 (14%). Henry County remains lower than Ohio's incidence rate (431.1) (Henry County Health Department Annual Reportable Disease Summary 2024).
- Only 2% of youth reported being tested for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in 2024, a decrease from 4% in 2022. 93% reported not being tested, and 5% were unsure (Y-CSA).

## *Foodborne Disease*

- During 2024, Henry County Health Department reported 10 cases of campylobacteriosis, which has an incidence rate of 36.2 per 100,000. When compared to the Ohio incidence rate (23.1 per 100,000), Henry County had a slightly higher incidence of campylobacter infections (Henry County Health Department Annual Reportable Disease Summary 2024).
- Eight cases of salmonellosis were reported during 2024 in Henry County. Of those cases reported, 62% were among those 60 years and older. Henry County's rate of 28.9 was higher than Ohio's incidence rate of 15.2 (Henry County Health Department Annual Reportable Disease Summary 2024).

## Community Conditions (Social Determinants of Health)

This section focuses on community conditions in Henry County, otherwise known as the social determinants of health (SDOH). These are the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks (*Healthy People 2030*). Community conditions have a major impact on individuals and communities in terms of health, well-being, and overall quality of life. They are grouped into five domains:

- Economic Stability
- Education Access and Quality
- Health Care Access and Quality
- Neighborhood and Built Environment
- Social and Community Context

Examples of these domains include safe housing, transportation, and neighborhoods, access to doctors and dentists, income, job opportunities, polluted air and water, and access to nutritious foods. It's important to look at these conditions because they contribute to health disparities. For example, individuals who don't have access to grocery stores that have healthy food are less likely to eat healthy. This raises their risk of health conditions like diabetes or heart disease. By looking at and improving areas in these domains, we can improve the overall quality of life for those in Henry County.

### Economic Stability Key Findings

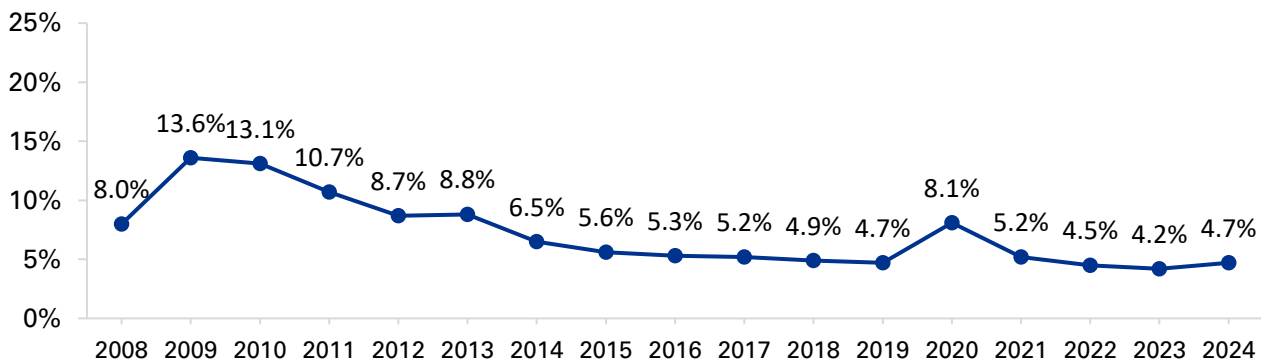
Economic stability, a key social determinant of health, refers to having reliable income and resources to meet basic needs such as housing, food, healthcare, and transportation. When individuals have steady employment, fair wages, and manageable expenses, they are better able to maintain healthy lifestyles, access preventive care, and avoid the chronic stress linked to financial hardship. Conversely, economic instability—such as unemployment, low wages, high debt, or poverty—can lead to food and housing insecurity, delayed medical care, poorer health outcomes, and shorter life expectancy. In this way, financial security is directly tied to both individual well-being and community health.

### Employment

#### Employment Rates

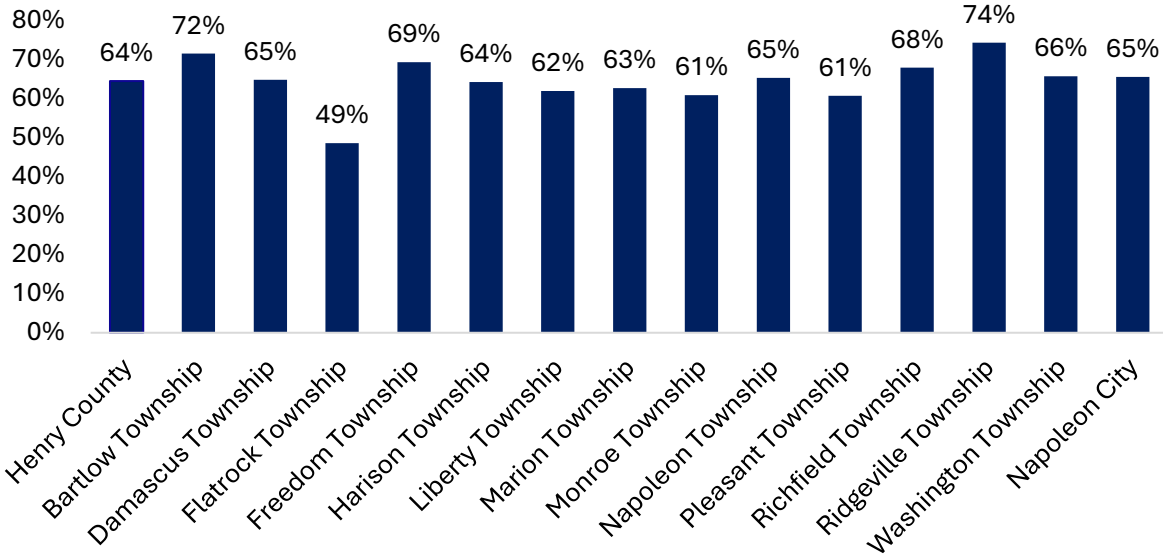
- Since 2020, the unemployment rate in Henry County has mostly recovered since the pandemic. However, there was a slight uptick in unemployment rate from 4.2% in 2023 to 4.7% in 2024 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2008-2024 Annual Averages).

**Figure 32: Trend in the Unemployment Rate for Henry County, Ohio 2008-2024**



- In comparison, the ratio of the population 16 and older in the labor force in Henry County was 64% (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2023).
- Among the townships in Henry County, the highest ratio was found in Ridgeville Township (74%) and the lowest was found in Flatrock Township (49%) (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2023).

**Figure 33: Henry County, Ohio Township Comparisons in the Employment to 16+ Population Ratio, 2023**

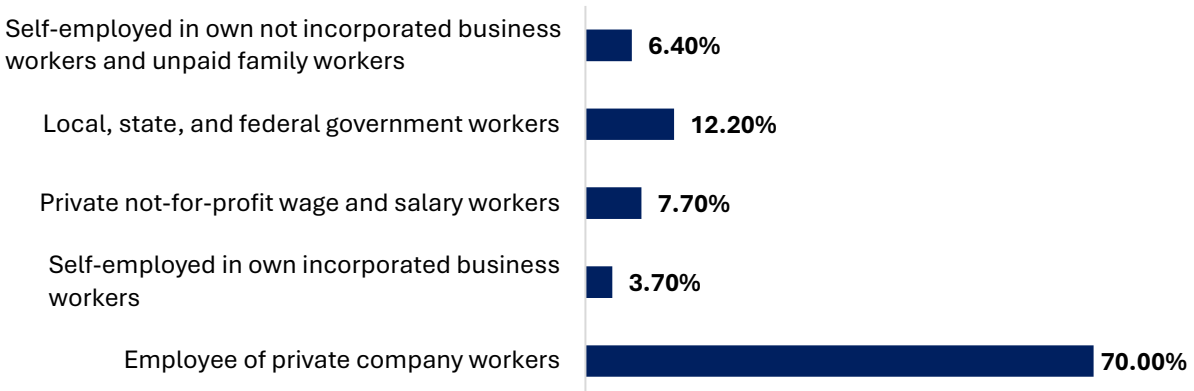


- There was also variation among different subpopulations within the county. The employment to population 16+ ratio among males was 69% and among females it was 59%. For those with a disability the ratio was 54.1%. For race and ethnicity, the highest ratio was Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders at 93.8%, followed by Asian alone at 89.7%, Hispanic and Latino of any race at 74.4%. White residents had a participation rate of 63.9%. The lowest was Black or African American at 61.5% (2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

## Occupation

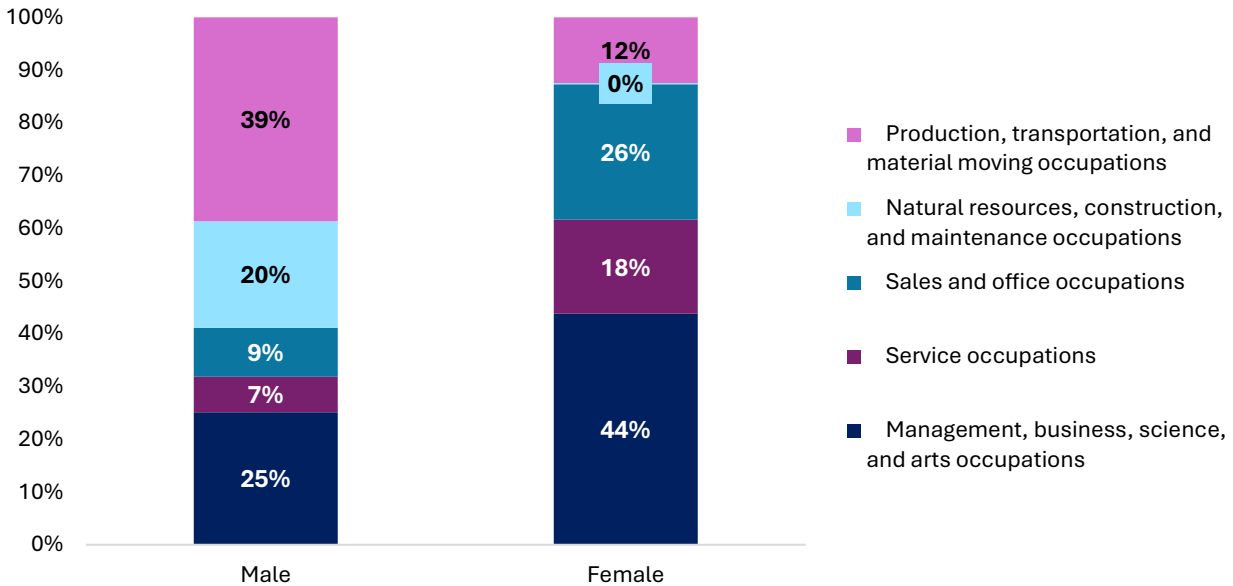
- A majority of Henry County residents are employed through a private company with the next highest grouping of employment being government workers (2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

**Figure 34: Class of Worker in Henry County**



- Among civilian employed males aged 16 and older in Henry County, the most common occupation type was production, transportation, and material moving jobs at 39%. This is an increase from 35% in 2021. For females, the most population occupation type was management, business, science, and arts occupations at 44%. This is an increase from 37% in 2021 (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates, 2023).

**Figure 35: Occupation for the Civilian Employed Population Aged 16 Years and Over by Gender, 2023**

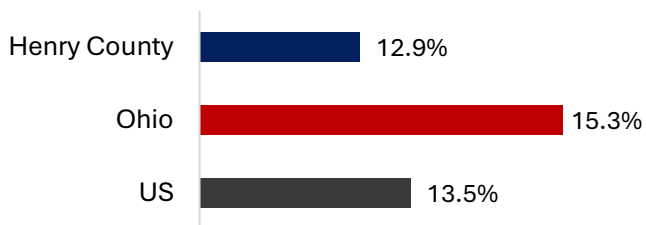


### Food Insecurity

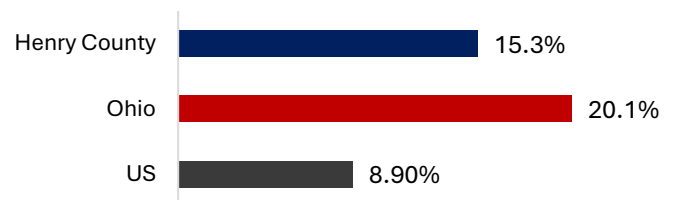
Food insecurity is defined by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) as a household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food. The condition occurs when at least one member of the household lacks access to enough food for an active, healthy life because of limited money or other resources (Map the Meal Gap, 2025 Feeding America - 2023 data).

- Twelve percent (12%) of Henry County adults reported experienced food insecurity in the past year—up from 9% in 2022 and consistent with state and national rates (A-CSA).
- The overall share of all Henry County residents who were food insecure in 2023 was 12.9% representing 3,560 people, which was lower than the state and nation. For those under the age of 18 this is determined by looking at households with children. In Henry County, 15.3% or 990 children were considered food insecure, which was lower than the state but higher than the nation (Map the Meal Gap, 2025 Feeding America - 2023 data).

**Figure 36: Geographic variation in food insecurity for adults**



**Figure 37: Geographic variation in food insecurity for households with children**

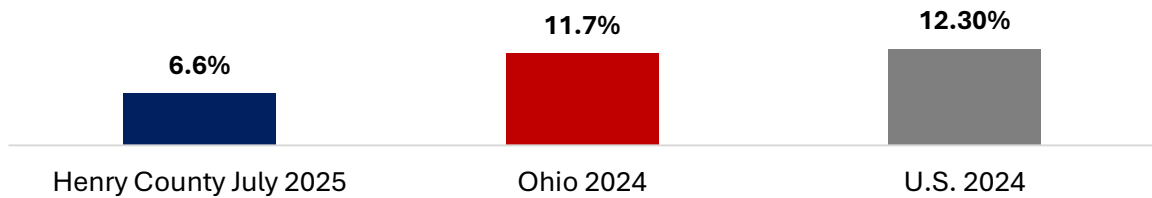


- Of all issues related to food hardship, most often, Henry County adults reported they had to choose between paying bills and buying food (6% of all respondents, 53% of all who had experienced any food hardship) (A-CSA).
- With an increase in the cost of necessities such as groceries, residents cannot always afford to make the healthiest choice for themselves (CCA).
- The total annual food budget shortfall for Henry County is \$2,154,000, which is the total annualized additional dollars needed to purchase enough food to meet individuals' food insecurity needs (Map the Meal Gap, 2025 Feeding America - 2023 data).

### Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

- The prevalence of food stamps/SNAP recipients among Henry County residents was 6.6% which was lower than both the state (11.7%) and nation (12.3%). In Ohio to qualify for SNAP benefits, your household's gross monthly income is at or below 130% of the federal poverty guidelines. For example, a family of 4 with a gross monthly income of \$3,380 or less would be eligible (USDA SNAP Eligibility 10/1/24-9/30/25, USDA SNAP) (Ohio Department of Job and Family Services SNAP dashboard, 2025 and USDA Economic Research Service SNAP statistics).

**Figure 38: Geographic variation of percent of population receiving SNAP benefits**

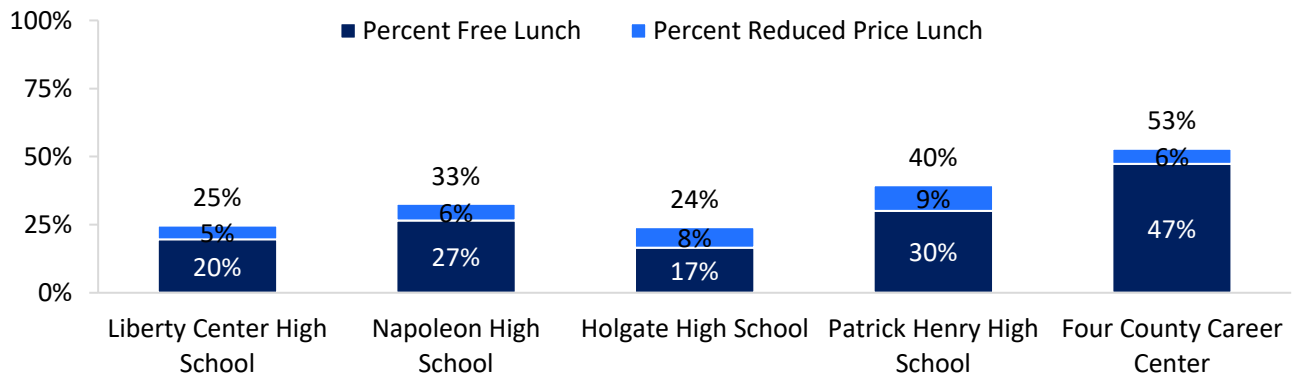


- In Henry County, 64% of residents who are considered food insecure are above the SNAP eligibility requirements of at or below 130% of poverty, therefore cannot utilize these benefits (Map the Meal Gap, 2025 Feeding America - 2023 data).

### Free or Reduced Lunch

- There was variation in the share of students enrolling for free or reduced school lunches within Henry County. The largest share of students qualifying for free/reduced lunch was those attending Four County Career Center, at over half (53%). The lowest share was Holgate with only a quarter (24%) of students eligible for free/reduced lunches (Ohio Department of Education, Office of Nutrition, Data for Free and Reduced-Price Meals 2024-2025).

**Figure 39: Percentage of Students Enrolled for Free/Reduced Lunches by School District in Henry County, Ohio 2024/25 School Year**

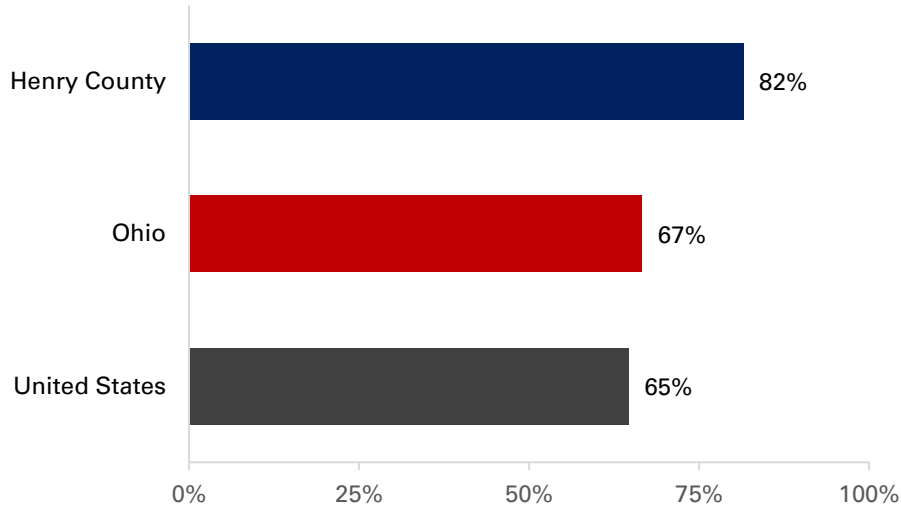


## Housing Instability

### Home Ownership

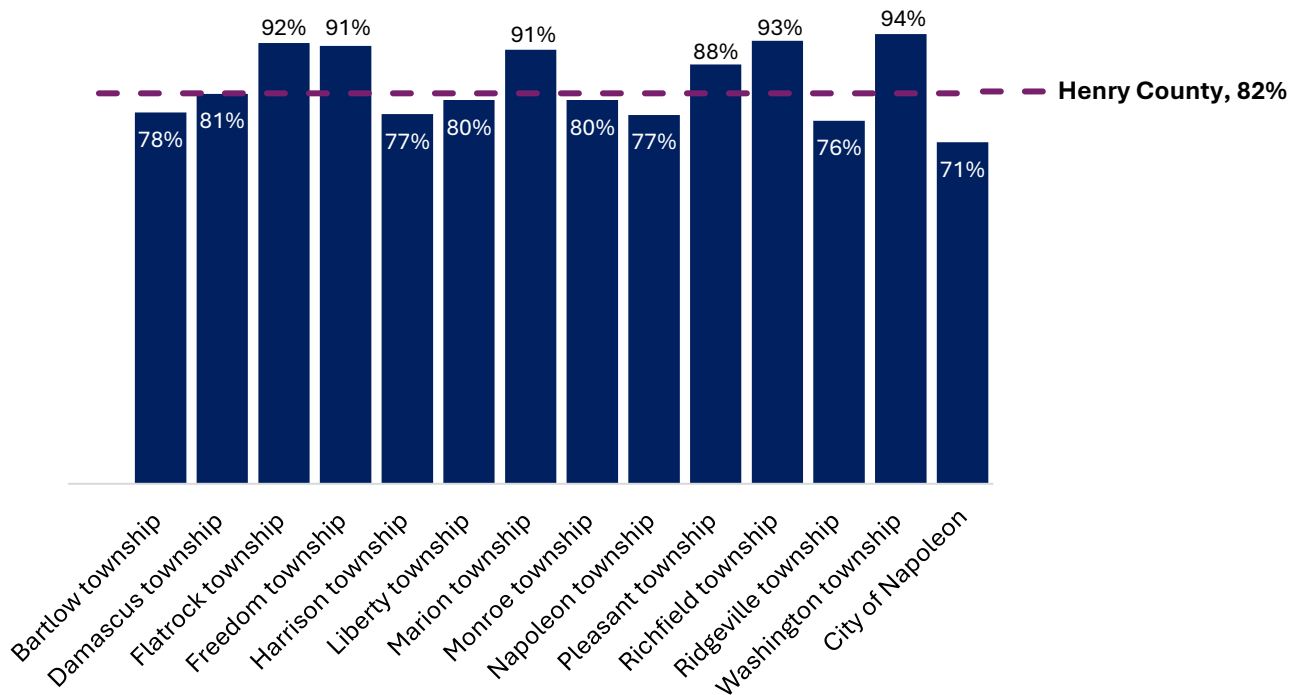
- Henry County had a homeownership rate of 82%, higher than the state of Ohio (67%) and the U.S (65%) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

**Figure 40: Geographic Variation in the Percentage of Owner-Occupied Housing, 2019-2023**



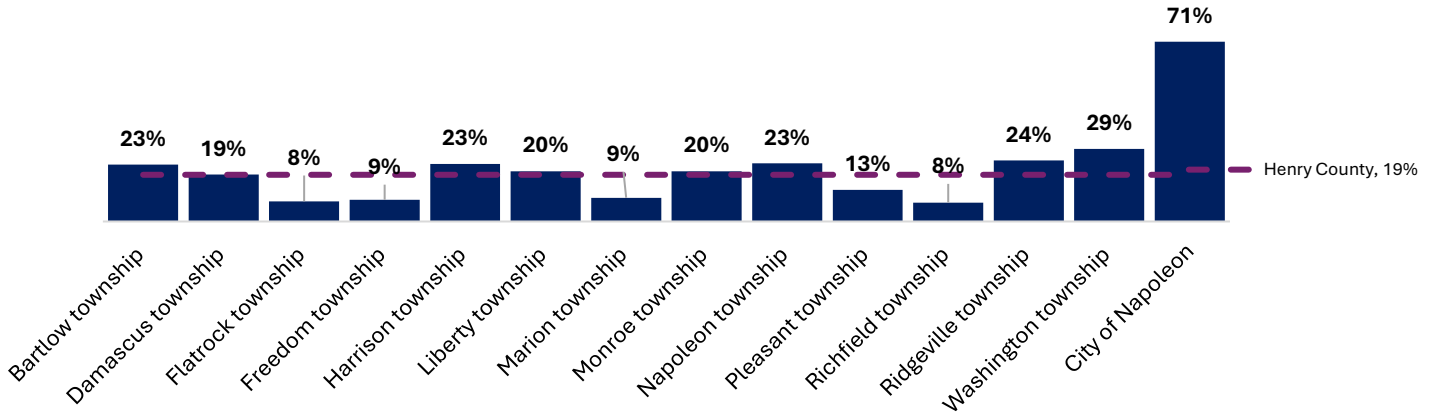
- Within Henry County, homeownership was highest among households within Washington township containing the community of Colton. The lowest homeownership was the City of Napoleon (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

**Figure 41: Percentage of Owner-Occupied Housing by Geographic Area by Township and City Associated with Henry County, 2019-2023**



- Henry County had a rental occupied housing rate of 19%, lower than the state of Ohio (33%) and the U.S (35%) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).
- Within Henry County, renter occupied housing was highest among households in the City of Napoleon. The lowest homeownership was both Flatrock and Richfield townships at 8% (U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

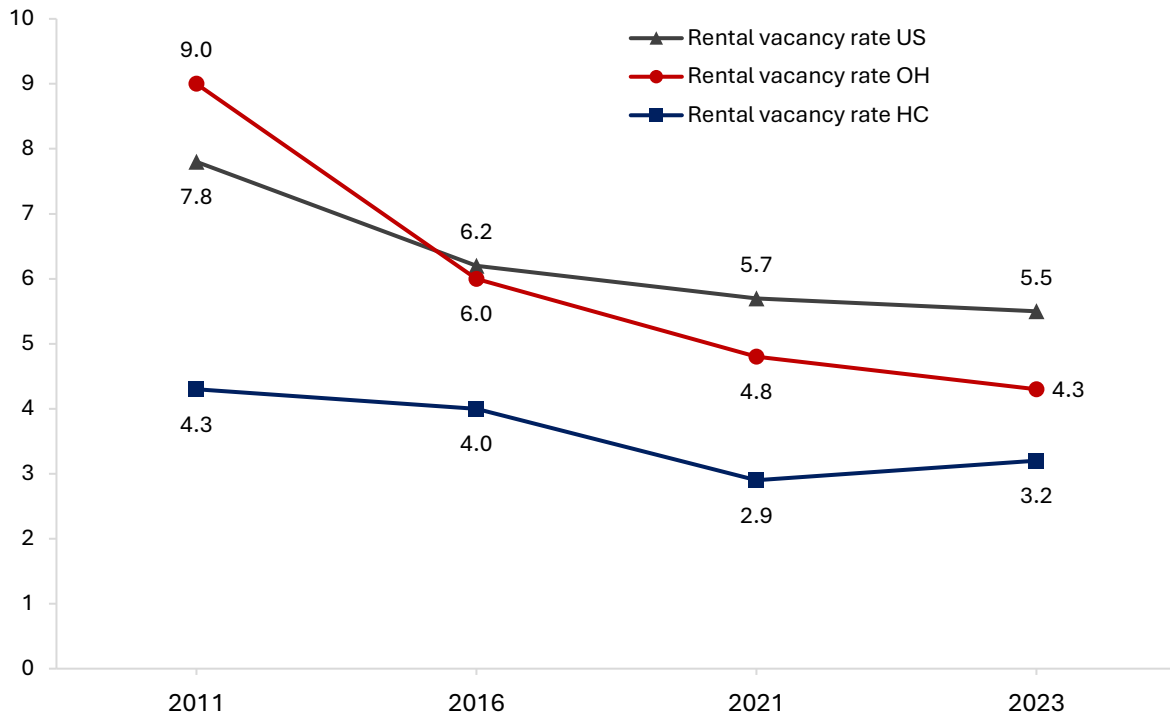
**Figure 42: Percentage of Renter-Occupied Housing by Geographic Area by Township and City Associated with Henry County, 2019-2023**



### Vacancy Rates

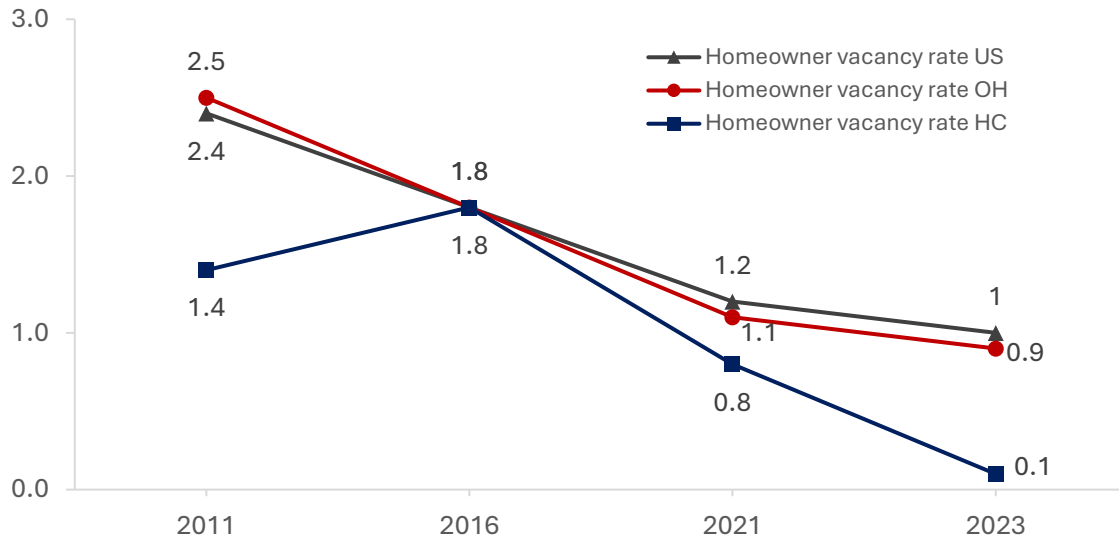
- The rental vacancy rate was consistently lower in Henry County than the state of Ohio and the United States for over the last 10 years (U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

**Figure 43: Geographic Variation in Rental Vacancy Rates, 2011, 2016, 2021, and 2023**



- The homeowner rate was not as high and did not fluctuate as much as the rental vacancy rate regardless of geographic level. The homeowner rate was also consistently lower in Henry County than the state of Ohio and the United States for over the last 10 years (U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

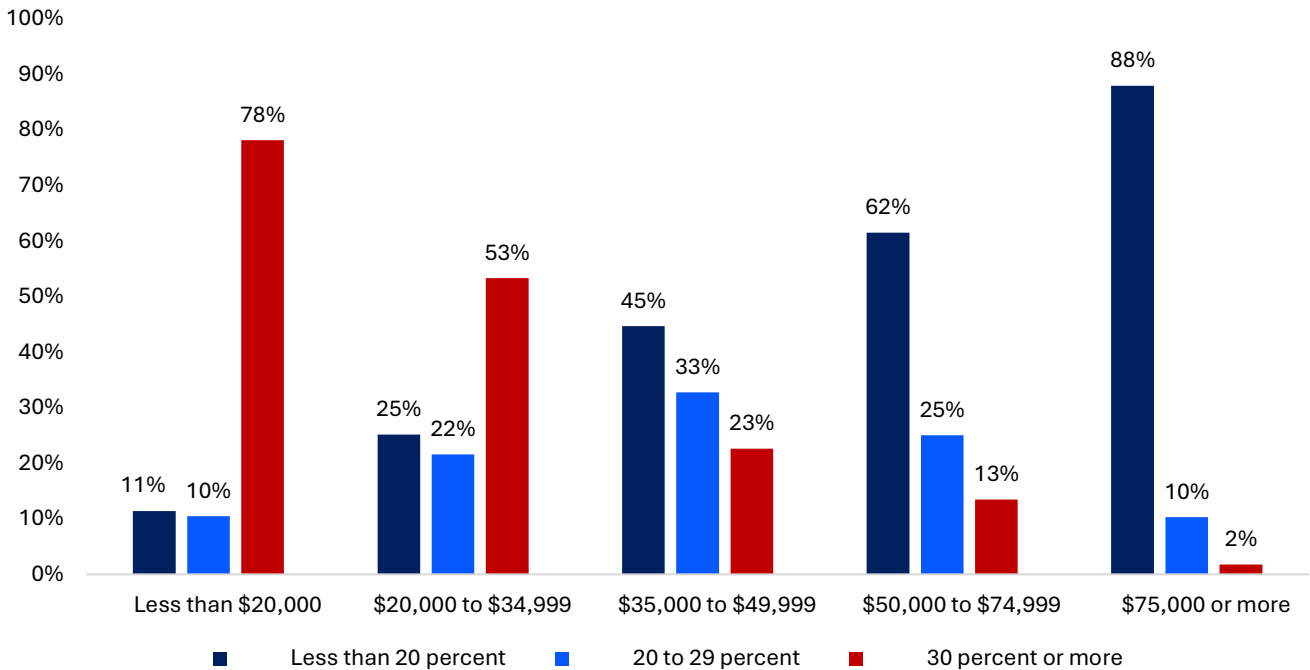
**Figure 44: Geographic Variation in Homeowner Vacancy Rates, 2011, 2016, 2021, and 2023**



## Housing Costs

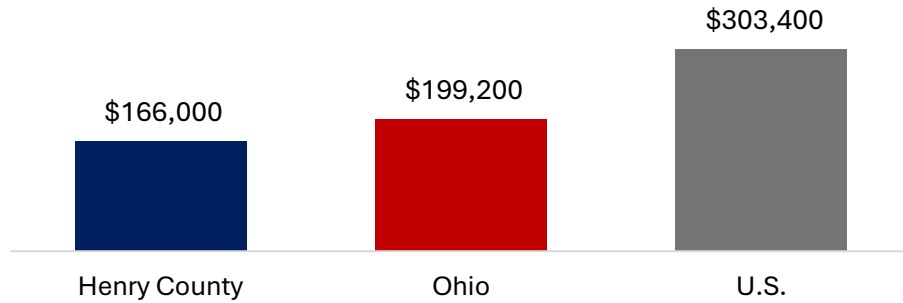
- Among households with incomes under \$20,000, a larger share (78%) was spending 30% or more of their income on housing ((U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

**Figure 45: Housing costs burden of Henry County residents by household income**



- Henry County has a median home value of \$166,000, which is lower than both Ohio and the nation (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

**Figure 46: Geographic variation of median home values**



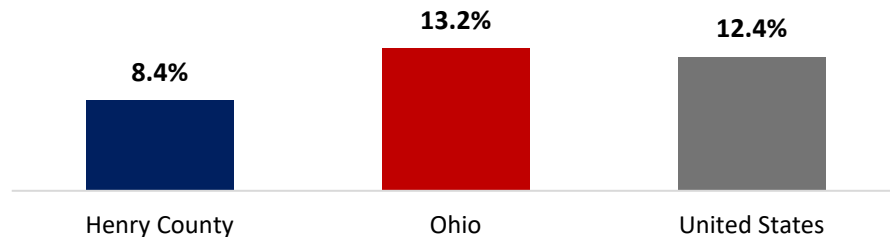
- Twelve percent (12%) of Henry County adults reported there was a time in the past 12 months in which they were not able to pay their mortgage, rent or utility bills. In 2022, 9% of Henry County adults reported as such (A-CSA).

## Income

### Poverty Level

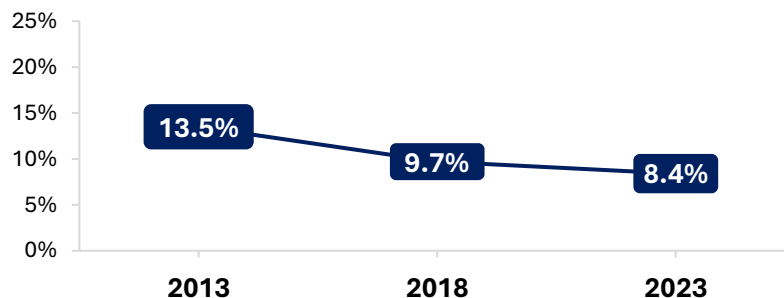
- Henry County had 8.4% of its population living below the poverty threshold, or approximately 2,292 residents. Henry County’s poverty rate was lower than the state of Ohio (13.4%) and the U.S (12.6%) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

**Figure 47: Geographic Variation in the percentage below the poverty level, 2023**



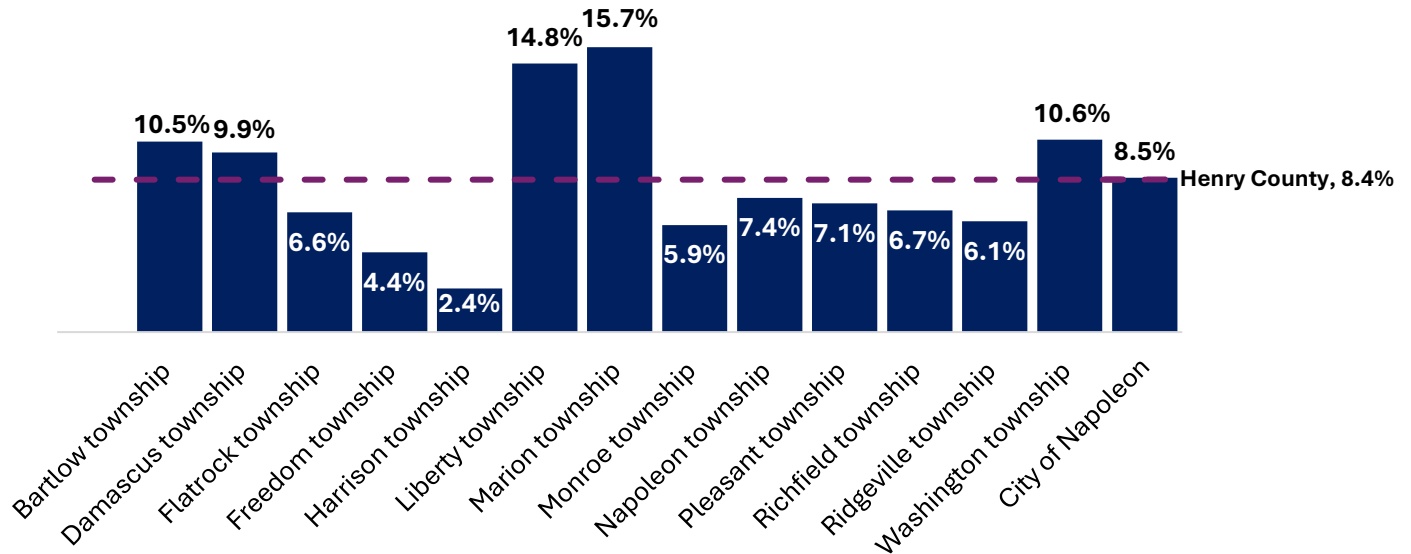
- The poverty rate in Henry County has generally declined since 2013. The share of the population living below the poverty threshold declined over 5% from 2013 to 2023 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

**Figure 48: Trend in the percentage below the poverty level for Henry County 2013-2023**



- The poverty rate for across Henry County varies greatly by townships. Poverty rates among those living in Marion and Liberty townships, at 15.7% and 14.8% respectively, were much higher than overall Henry County (8.4%). Marion township includes the village of Hamler and Liberty township includes the village of Liberty Center (U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

**Figure 49: Geographic Variation in the percentage below the poverty level by Henry County townships and City of Napoleon, 2023**



## Household Income

- Henry County has a median household income of \$79,267, which is higher than the state (\$69,680) and nation (\$78,538) (U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. *Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2023 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)*, American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates).
- There is variation of median household income across townships and the city within the county. The highest median household income is Freedom township at \$134,345 while the lowest is Marion township at \$61,250 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

## Living Wage

ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed) households are those with earnings above the Federal Poverty Level yet below the basic cost of living. ALICE households are in every community nationwide and span all ages, races, and abilities. These individuals may be living paycheck to paycheck and are forced to make impossible choices: pay the rent or buy food, receive medical care for themselves or pay for childcare, pay utility bills or put gas in the car (United for ALICE, United Way Inc.).

There were 38 million ALICE households (29%) nationwide in 2023. Combined with households below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), a total of 55 million U.S. households (42%) struggle to make ends meet. In Ohio, an estimated 39% of households were below the ALICE Threshold in 2023. Ohio is the eighteenth state among all states and the District of Columbia, with one representing the lowest rate of hardship. (United for ALICE, United Way Inc.).

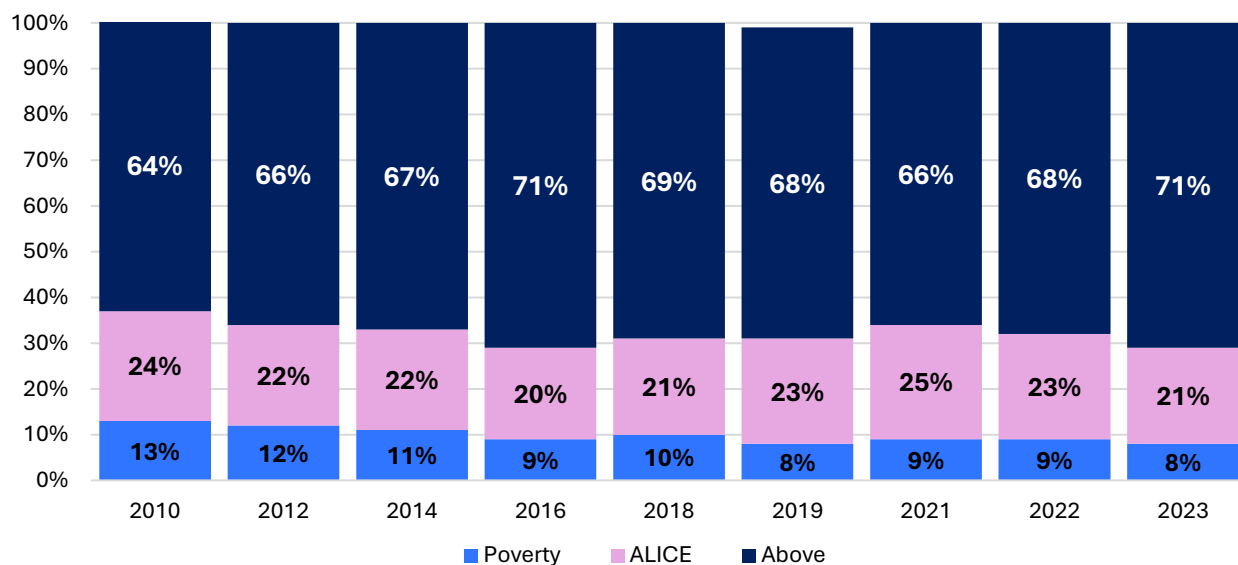
To better understand the basic cost of living, ALICE uses a Household Survival Budget which is adjusted for all U.S. counties and various household compositions: The budget reflects the minimum costs of household necessities (housing, childcare, food, transportation, health care, and technology) plus taxes.

**Table 10: ALICE Household Survival Budget, Henry County, Ohio, 2023**

Category	Single Adult	One Adult One Child	One Adult One in Child Care	Two Adults	Two Adults Two Children	Two Adults Two in Child Care	Single Senior	Two Seniors
<b>Housing</b>	\$607	\$773	\$773	\$773	\$873	\$873	\$607	\$773
<b>Child Care</b>	\$0	\$244	\$651	\$0	\$488	\$1,359	\$0	\$0
<b>Food</b>	\$420	\$711	\$638	\$771	\$1,293	\$1,142	\$387	\$710
<b>Transportation</b>	\$390	\$513	\$513	\$609	\$937	\$937	\$326	\$481
<b>Health Care</b>	\$190	\$454	\$454	\$454	\$673	\$673	\$558	\$1,116
<b>Technology</b>	\$86	\$86	\$86	\$116	\$116	\$116	\$86	\$116
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	\$169	\$278	\$312	\$272	\$438	\$510	\$196	\$320
<b>Taxes</b>	\$213	\$164	\$246	\$310	\$253	\$428	\$268	\$565
<b>Monthly Total</b>	\$2,075	\$3,223	\$3,673	\$3,305	\$5,071	\$6,038	\$2,428	\$4,081
<b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>	\$24,900	\$38,676	\$44,076	\$39,660	\$60,852	\$72,456	\$29,136	\$48,972
<b>Hourly Wage</b>	\$12.45	\$19.34	\$22.04	\$19.83	\$30.43	\$36.23	\$14.57	\$24.49

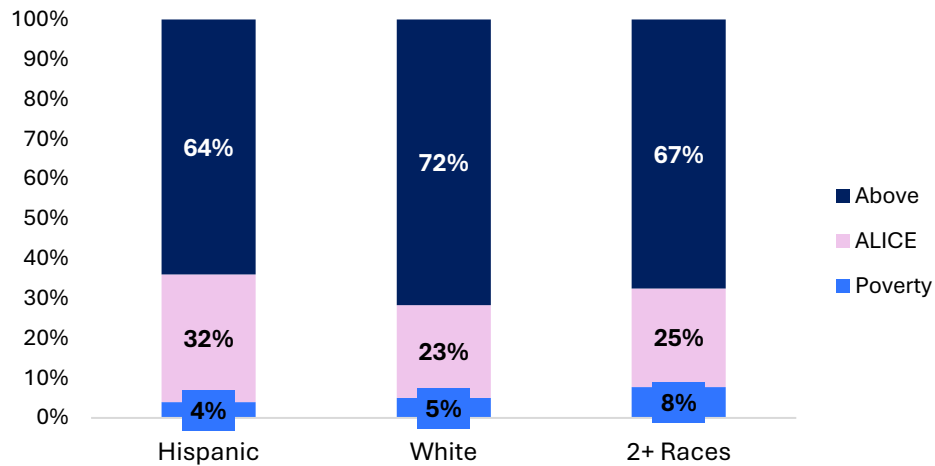
- The shares of households below the poverty threshold and below the ALICE threshold (29%) in 2023 was the same as it was in 2016. The share is still lower than the 37% observed in 2010 (ALICE Threshold, 2023, United for ALICE).

**Figure 50: Trend in the share of Henry County Households by Poverty and ALICE Status, 2023**



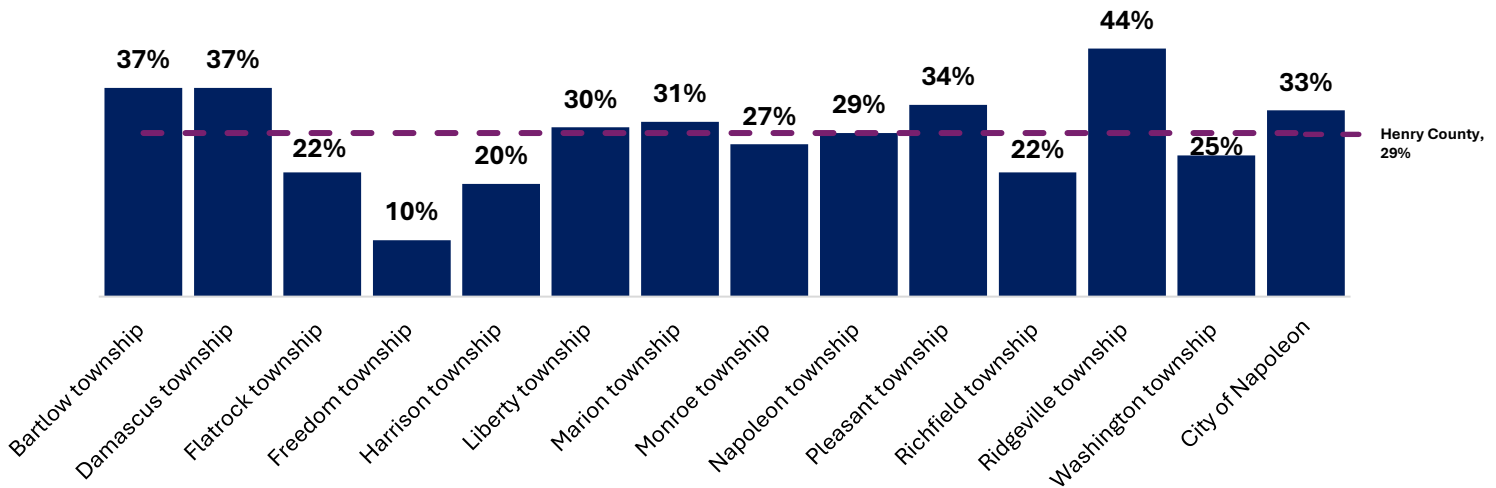
- The share living below the poverty threshold and below the ALICE threshold was highest among Hispanics (36%) followed by those of two or more races (33%), with the smallest share among Whites (28%) (ALICE Threshold, 2023, United for ALICE).

**Figure 51: Share of Henry County Households at or below ALICE Threshold by Household Type and Race/Ethnicity of the Householder, 2023**



- Nearly half of households in Ridgeville Corners (44%) are considered to be living below the ALICE threshold (poverty-level and ALICE threshold). Only one in ten households in Freedom township (10%) are below the ALICE threshold (ALICE Threshold, 2023, United for ALICE).

**Figure 52: Geographic variation in percentage of households in Henry County below the ALICE threshold**



## Assistance

- Eighteen percent (18%) of Henry County adults reported receiving assistance with at least one of the following in the past year: clothing, credit counseling dental care, diapers, employment, food, tax preparation, health care, home repair, Medicare, mental illness issues, prescription assistance, rent/ mortgage, transportation, and utilities (A-CSA).

## Transportation

- Nine percent (9%) (up slightly from 8% in 2022) of Henry County adults reported having at least one of the following transportation issues: no car, no driver’s license/ suspended licenses, other car issues/ expenses, cannot afford gas, disabled, limited public transportation available or accessible, no public transportation available or accessible, cost of public or private transportation, do not feel safe to drive (A-CSA).
- Cost was a key component of transportation discussion during interviews and in open ended responses. Some residents told us that having a car is the only way to get around and it can be expensive, especially since a lot of resources are far or located outside of the community. Residents shared positive feedback about the Henry County Transportation Network and described it as an effective system (CCA).

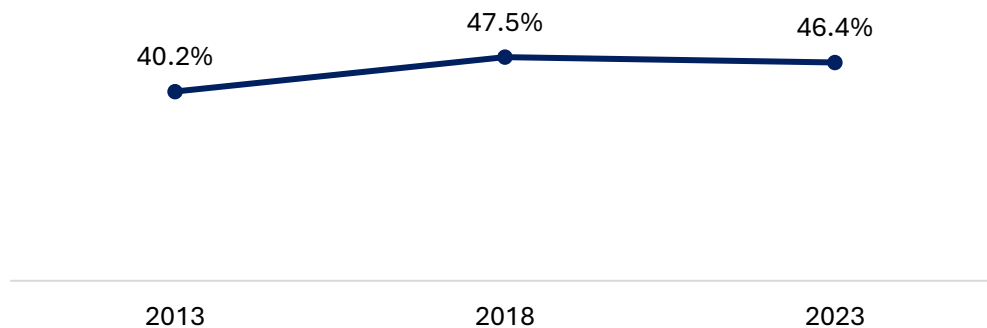
## Education Access and Quality Key Findings

Education access and quality, another key social determinant of health, refers to the ability of individuals to obtain quality learning opportunities from early childhood through higher education and workforce training. Access to strong education builds skills, health literacy, and employment opportunities, which in turn lead to higher incomes, healthier behaviors, and longer life expectancy. Conversely, limited educational opportunities—such as underfunded schools, low graduation rates, or barriers to higher education—can reduce job prospects, increase poverty risk, and contribute to poorer health outcomes. In this way, education shapes not only future economic stability but also lifelong health and well-being.

### Early Childhood Development and Education

- In 2023, about half (46.4%) of 3 to 4-year-olds in Henry County were enrolled in school. This percentage is higher than the state at 42.1% and lower than the nation 48.5% (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S1401, 2023).

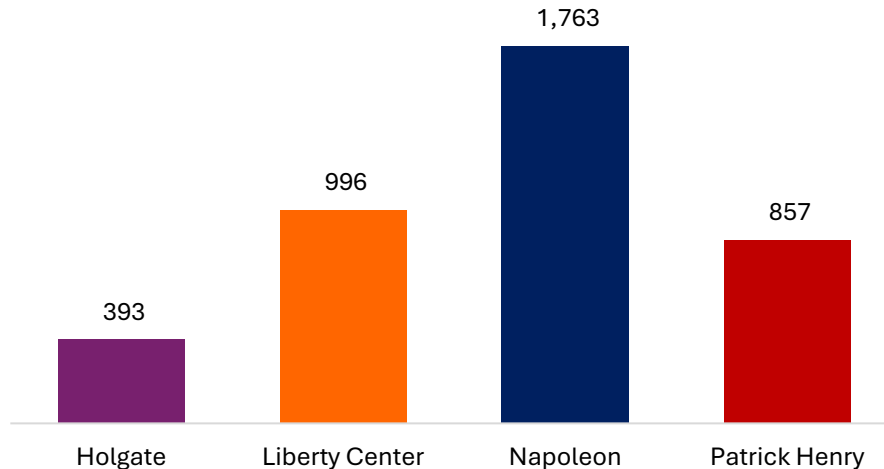
**Figure 53: Trend in the Percentage of Henry County Residents Aged 3-4 Years Old Enrolled in School, 2013, 2018, & 2023**



## School Enrollment

- Based on student enrollment numbers, the largest public-school district in Henry County was Napoleon Local Schools with 1,763 students and the smallest was Holgate Local Schools with 393 students in 2023-2024 school year (National Center for Education Statistics, CCD Public School District Data 2023-2024)

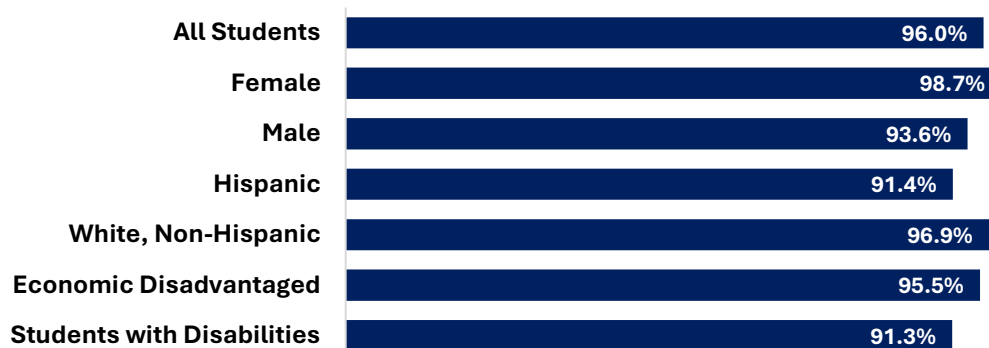
**Figure 54: Henry County school district enrollment, 2023-2024**



## Educational Attainment

- Henry County's four-year graduation rate for the class of 2023 was 96% which was higher than the state at 87.9% for the same year. There were lower graduation rates in Henry County for males, Hispanic, economically disadvantaged students, and students with disabilities (Ohio Department of Education and Workforce Report, Four Year Longitudinal Graduation Rate District, Class of 2023).

**Figure 55: 4-year longitudinal graduation rate for Henry County school districts, Class of 2023**



- Nearly 2 in 10 adults older than 25 in Henry County (18.7%) had a bachelor's degree or higher. This share is lower than Ohio at 32% and the nation at 35%. The majority of residents (42%) have a high school or equivalent degree (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

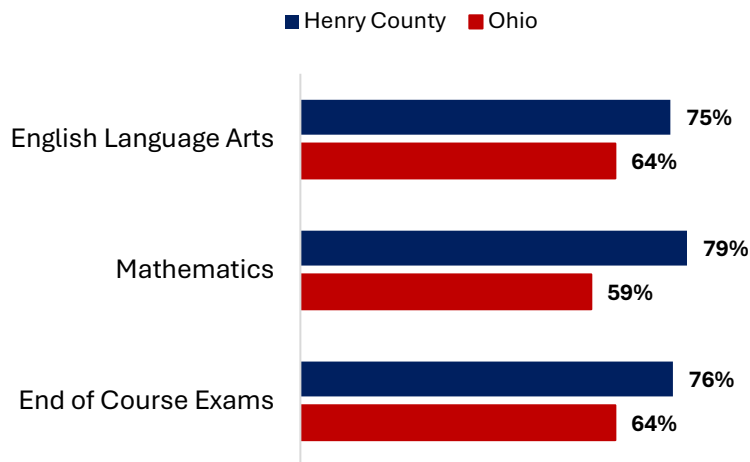
## Language and Literacy

- One in 10 students (10.4%) in Henry County are considered English learners. An English learner is a student whose native language is not English (Ohio Department of Education and Workforce Report Portal, 2025).

## Reading/Math scores

- Overall, for the 2023-2024 school year, Henry County students had higher proficiency rate in English Language Arts, Mathematics, and end of course exams when compared to the state (Ohio Department of Education and Workforce Report Portal, 2025).

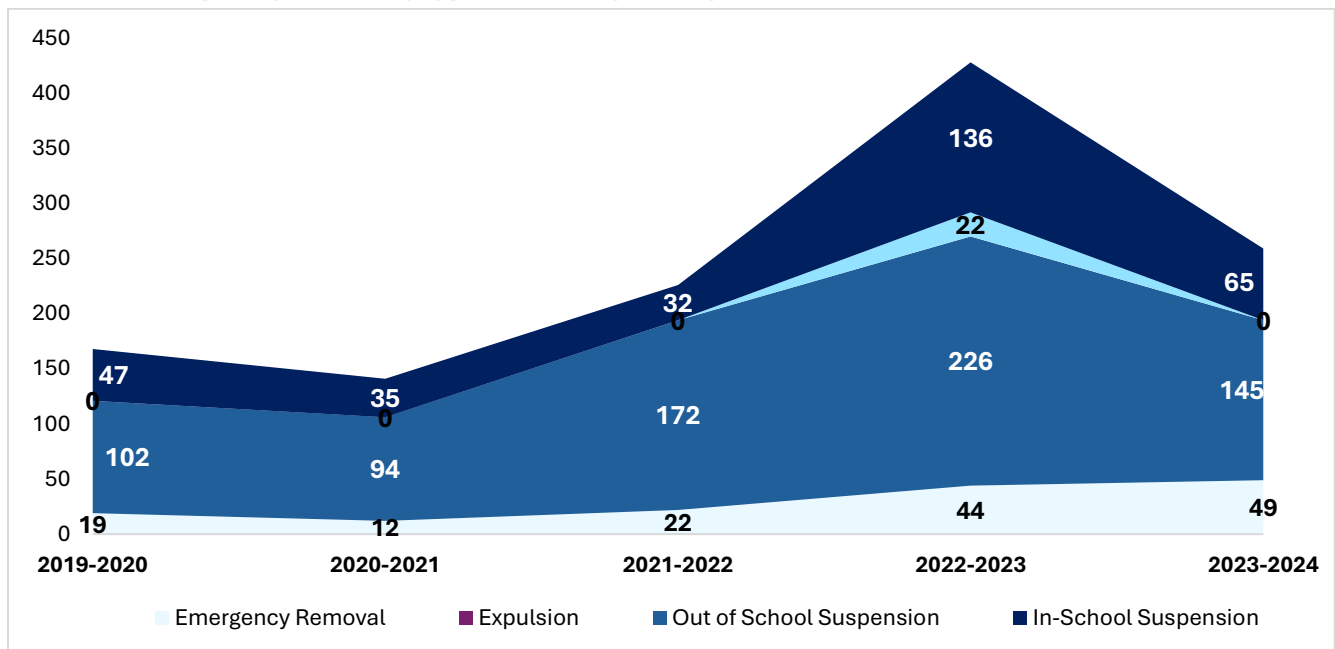
**Figure 56: Geographic variation of precent proficient**



## Discipline

- The largest majority of disciplinary actions occurring in Henry County schools occurred in the 2022-2023 school year with a total of 428. However, the highest number of emergency removals occurred in the 2023-2024 school year (Ohio Department of Education and Workforce Report Portal, 2025).

**Figure 57: Total disciplinary actions by type in all Henry County school districts**



## Health Care Access and Quality Key Findings

Health care access and quality, a critical social determinant of health, refers to the ability of individuals to obtain timely, affordable, and appropriate medical services as well as the quality of care they receive. Access to primary care, preventive services, and health insurance helps people detect and treat illnesses early, manage chronic conditions, and maintain overall well-being. Barriers such as lack of insurance, transportation challenges, provider shortages, or language and cultural differences can lead to delayed care, unmet health needs, and worse outcomes. Thus, equitable access to high-quality health care is essential for reducing health disparities and improving population health.

### Health Care Coverage

- Only 5.3% of residents do not have health insurance, representing approximately 1,456 residents. This is lower than both the state and national percentages at 6.4% and 8.6% respectively (U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).
- Over half of Henry County adults reported cost was an issue associated with their healthcare coverage, up from 34% in 2022. Twice as many residents reported having issues working with their insurance company in 2025, with 6% reporting in 2022 increasing to 13% in 2025 (A-CSA).

**Table 11: Henry County adults' issues regarding health care coverage**

	2019	2022	2025	Trend
Cost	42%	34%	53%	↑
Working with their insurance company	9%	6%	13%	↑
Service not deemed medically necessary	9%	7%	11%	↑
Opted out of certain coverage because they could not afford it	12%	5%	8%	↑
Provider was no longer covered	7%	7%	8%	↑

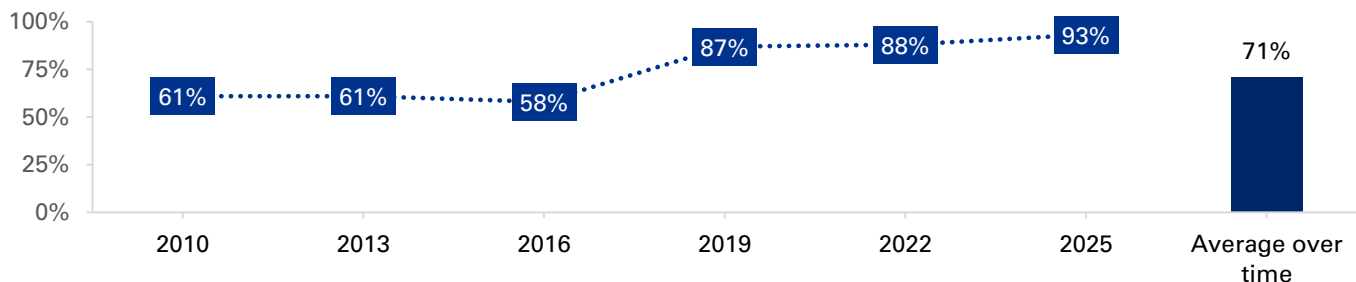
- Most notably on the topic of healthcare, residents who were interviewed or answered open ended survey questions felt that it simply could not be afforded. This includes those who have health insurance and are covered. High deductibles and health insurance cost were largely discussed as a prohibitive factor to healthcare access. Many stated that insurance coverage was unreliable and insufficient (CCA).

### Access and Utilization

#### Access to Primary Care

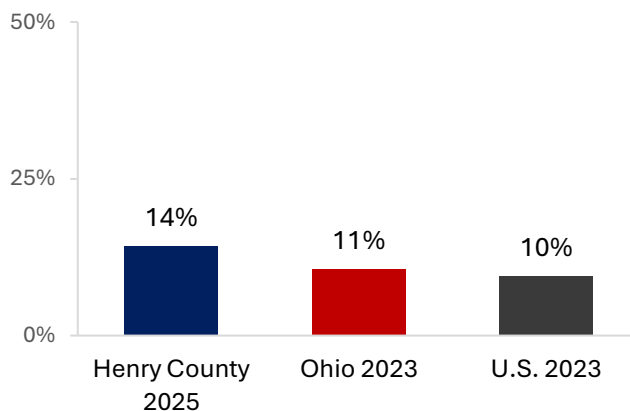
- Over half (61%) of adults reported they had one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider. One-third (33%) had more than one person they thought of as their personal health care provider. The share reporting, that did not have one at all was 7%, lower than the share in 2022 (12%) (A-CSA).

**Figure 58: Trend in the percentage of Henry County adults who had AT LEAST one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider**



- Fifty-six percent (56%) of adults received medical care in the past year. Most often, adults visited the following places for health care services when they were sick:
- Most often they reported a doctor’s office at 70% in 2025 up slightly from 68% in 2022.
- The next most often reported place was an urgent care center with 16% (A-CSA).
- About one-in-ten (11%) of adults receiving medical care in the past year reported they did not have a usual place to receive that care (A-CSA).
- Fourteen percent of Henry County residents reported there was a time in the past 12 months when they needed to see a doctor but couldn’t because of cost. The shares nationally and statewide in 2023 were lower (11% and 10%, respectively) (A-CSA).

**Figure 59: Geographic variation in the share of adults who couldn’t see a doctor in the past year because they couldn’t afford it**



- Eighty-two percent (82%) of adults went outside of Henry County for any type of health care services in the past year. Most often, residents reported they went outside of the county for primary care, at 40%, but this share has dropped steadily since 2019 (A-CSA).
- Women primarily used a general or family physician office (54%) or a private gynecologist office (38%) as their usual source of services for female health concerns (A-CSA).
- Participants who were interviewed discussed that the location of services can also be problematic. In addition to dental and pharmacy options, respondents mentioned a lack of specialist providers in the county, and the need to go outside of the county to access specialty care (CCA).
- Over half of partners who completed the survey reported they had a health initiative related to healthcare access and utilization (52.2%) (CPA).

### Access to Mental Health Care

- Eight percent (8%), up from 6% in 2022, reported they received counseling or therapy in the last 4 weeks from a mental health professional such as a psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric nurse, or clinical social worker. However, 7% (down from 11% in 2022) reported they needed counseling or therapy in the last 4 weeks but did not get it (A-CSA).

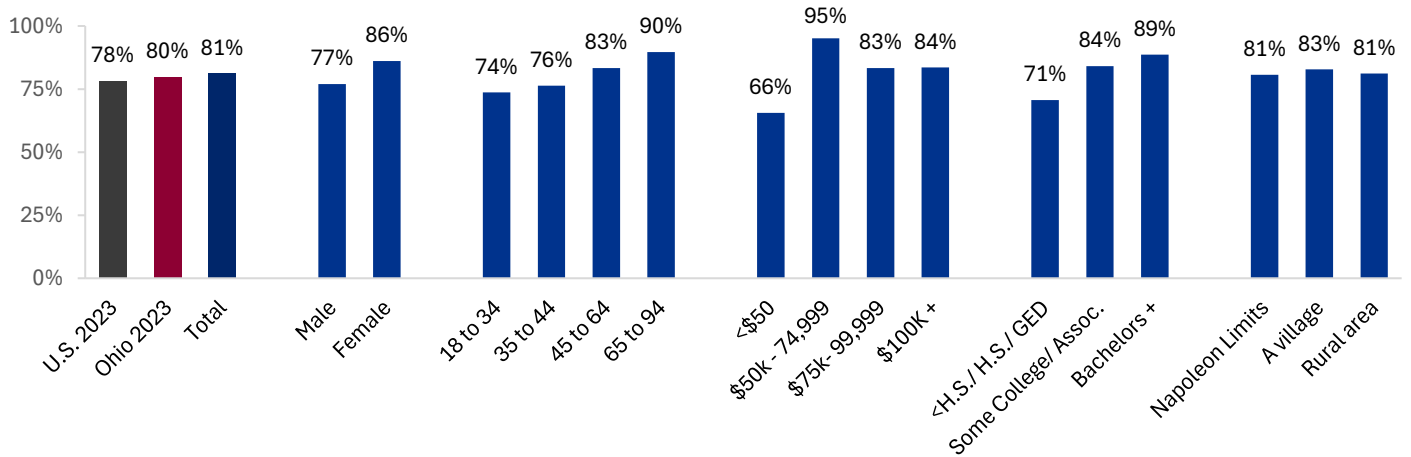
### Preventive Medicine Utilization

#### Routine Checkup

- Over four-fifths (81%) of Henry County adults visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year. The average share (from 2013 through 2022) of all Henry County adults who visited a doctor for a routine checkup was lower at 68% (A-CSA).

- The share of females (86%) to have had a routine checkup in the past year was slightly higher than the share among males (77%). Those with a reported household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had the highest share reporting a routine checkup in the past year at 95% (A-CSA).

**Figure 60: Variation in the percentage of adults who visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year**



## Vaccine Uptake

- Adults were asked about eleven different vaccines in 2025. Of all eleven vaccines asked about, the largest share of uptake was for the MMR vaccine at 85% followed by the COVID-19 at 75%. The Pertussis vaccine had the smallest uptake with only 25% reporting they had received the vaccine in the past ten years (A-CSA).

**Figure 61: Vaccine uptake among Henry County adult residents**

	2019	2022	2025	Trend
MMR (measles) in your lifetime	81%	81%	85%	↑
COVID-19 vaccine in their lifetime	N.A.	82%	75%	↓
Hepatitis B vaccine in your lifetime	46%	57%	62%	↑
Hepatitis A vaccine in your lifetime	41%	48%	52%	↑
Chicken pox vaccine in their lifetime	45%	50%	51%	↑
Pneumonia vaccine in their lifetime	36%	39%	49%	↑
Zoster (Shingles) vaccine in their lifetime	20%	32%	47%	↑
Flu vaccine in the past year	65%	65%	45%	↓
Tetanus booster (Td/ Tdap) in the past 10 years	75%	77%	31%	↓
Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine in their lifetime	20%	15%	28%	↑
Pertussis in the past 10 years	N.A.	32%	25%	↓

- Eighty-three percent (83%) of Henry County adults surveyed reported their youngest child had received all the recommended immunizations which is lower than the reported 96% in 2022. When asked why their youngest child had not received all the recommended immunizations for their age, responses included:
  - Fear of adverse effects, personal beliefs, do not think immunization is necessary, pre-existing health conditions, do not know what immunizations are needed, cost, fear of needles (A-CSA).

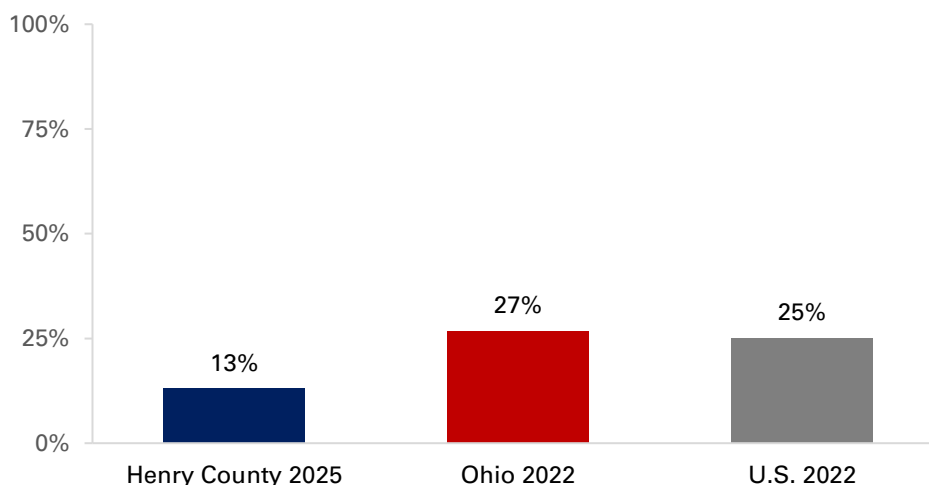
- For youth, the best indicator of vaccine uptake is school required vaccines. In the state of Ohio, children are required to have certain vaccines in kindergarten, seventh grade, and twelfth grade.
  - Between the 23-24 school year and 24-25 school year, Henry County kindergartens had a 3.8% increase in completion percentage of the required kindergarten immunizations (MMR, Varicella, DTaP, Hepatitis B and Polio) from (85.2% to 89%) (Henry County Health Department, School Vaccinations Report 2024-2025 School Year).
  - Like kindergarten vaccine completions, 7th grade observed a similar trend between the 23-24 and 24-25 school year. Henry County had a 3.5% increase (86.5% to 90%) in completion percentage of the 7th grade immunizations recorded (MMR, Tdap, Hepatitis B, and MCV) (Henry County Health Department, School Vaccinations Report 2024-2025 School Year).
  - Between the 23-24 school year and 24-25 school year, Henry County 12th grade had a 3.2% increase in completion percentage (81% to 84.2%) of the MCV4 vaccine, the only required vaccine (Henry County Health Department, School Vaccinations Report 2024-2025 School Year).

## Preventive Health Screenings and Exams

### Colorectal Cancer

- Seventy-two percent (72%) of adults aged 45 to 75 had a stool test, colonoscopy, flexible sigmoidoscopy, or CT colonoscopy in the past five years (A-CSA).
- The share of Henry County adults who had never received any of the recommended colorectal cancer screening tests was much lower (13%) than the shares statewide (27%) and nationally (25%) (A-CSA).

**Figure 62: Geographic variation in the percentage of adults aged 45 to 75 who had never received any of the recommended colorectal cancer screening tests**



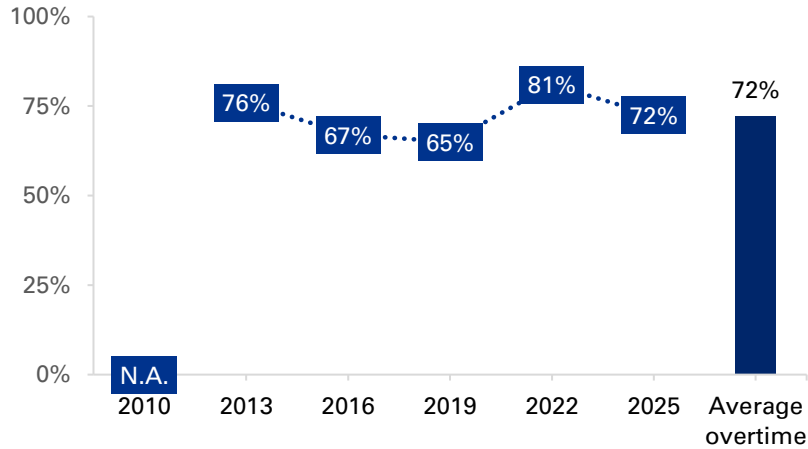
### Mammograms

- Seventy percent (70%) of all adult females had a mammogram at some time in their life (up from 68% in 2022) (A-CSA).
- More than half (52%) had this screening in the past year, up from 45% in 2022 (A-CSA).
- Regarding the state and national share, only the share of females aged forty and older who had a mammogram in the past two years were reported. The share in Henry County in 2025 was higher at 84% compared to 68% for Ohio and 70% for the U.S. in 2022 (A-CSA).

**Pap Tests**

- Ninety-four percent (94%) of all Henry County females 19 and older had a pap smear some time in their life, and 27% reported having had the exam in the past year (A-CSA).
- At 72%, the share of females reporting a pap test within the CDC recommended age range and timeframe (21-65 years of age every three years if normal test) in Henry County was equal to the average share (from 2013 through 2022) of 72%. However, the share was lower than the share among women in Ohio in 2020 (77%) and the nation (78%) (A-CSA).

**Figure 63: Trend in the percentage of females aged 21 to 65 in Henry County who reported having a pap test with the past THREE YEARS**



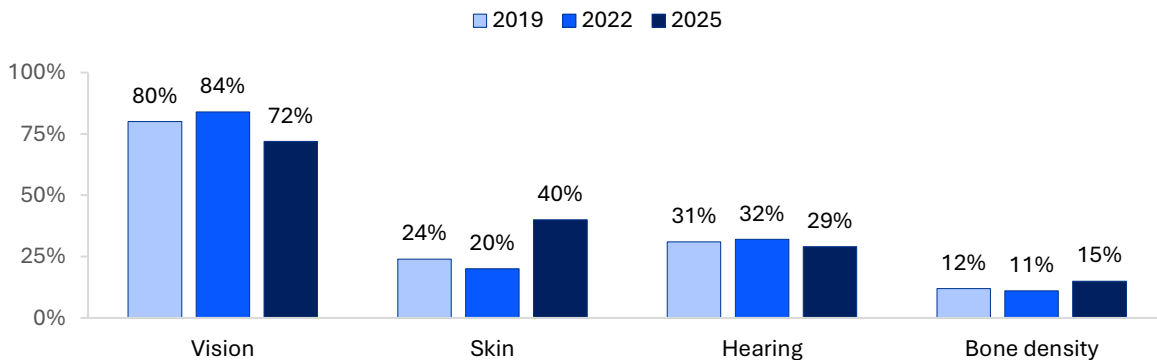
**Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) Test**

- Forty-four percent (44%) of all adult males 19 and older had a PSA at some time in their life, and 26% had this screening in the past year (A-CSA).
- The share of Henry County males aged forty and older to have had a PSA test within the past two years was higher (52%) than the share statewide (32%) or nationally (32%), however the state and national estimates are from 2020 (A-CSA).

**Other Health Related Screenings**

- Compared to 2022, the share of adults to report they had their skin or bone density checked had slightly increased whereas the share to report they had their vision or hearing checked had decreased (A-CSA).

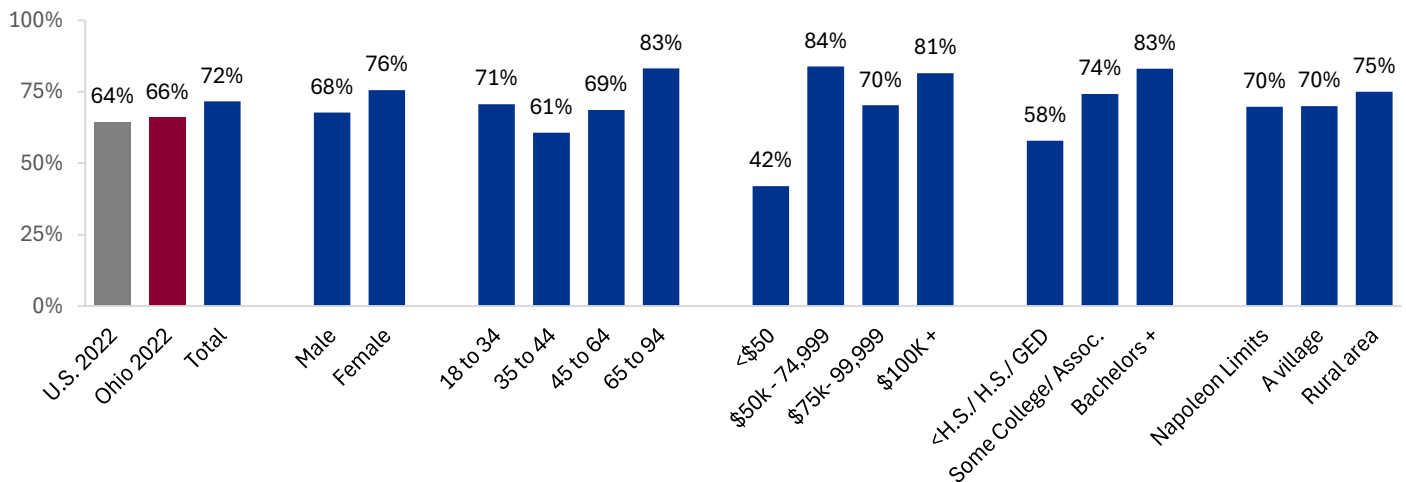
**Figure 64: Trend in the percentage of Henry County adults who have had the following checked in the past two years (asked to check all that apply)**



## Oral Health

- In the past year, 72% of Henry County adults had visited a dentist or a dental clinic, 10% had done so within the past 2 years, and 8% within the past 5 years. Eleven percent (11%) had not been for five or more years (A-CSA).
- The share of Henry County adults who visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past 12 months (72%) was higher compared to the share among all adults in Ohio (66%) and the United States (64%) (A-CSA).
- Shares of residents visiting the dentist in the past year varied among males and females, educational attainment, and age (A-CSA).

**Figure 65: Variation in the percentage of adults who visited a dentist or dental clinic in the PAST YEAR**



- Henry County adults reported the following reasons for not visiting a dentist or dental clinic in the past year (A-CSA):
  - Cost (29% in 2025 compared to 28% in 2022).
  - Fear, apprehension, nervousness, pain, dislike going (25% in 2025 compared to 24% in 2022).
  - No reason to go/ had not thought of it (17% in 2025 compared to 18% in 2022).
- 73% of youth visited a dentist in the past year, consistent with the 2010-2022 average. There were higher rates among non-Hispanic White students (76%) compared to Hispanic students (64%). Sexual minority students reported lower rates of dental visits (53%) (Y-CSA).
- Participants of our survey felt mostly restrained by a lack of options and by cost. Dental providers were specifically cited as a lacking resource by our participants, especially those that accept Medicaid (CCA).

## Preventable Hospital Stays

- In Henry County, Ohio, 3,033 hospital stays per 100,000 people enrolled in Medicare might have been prevented by outpatient treatment (County Health Rankings 2025).

## Health Literacy

- Overwhelmingly, Henry County adults preferred to access information about their health or health care services from their doctor / primary health care provider (92%) (A-CSA).
- When accessing health care, increasing shares of adults reported they felt confident enough to (A-CSA):
  - Follow the advice of a health care provider (95%).
  - Follow the instructions on their medicine container (95%).
  - Fill out their medical forms accurately (94%).

## Neighborhood and Built Environment Key Findings

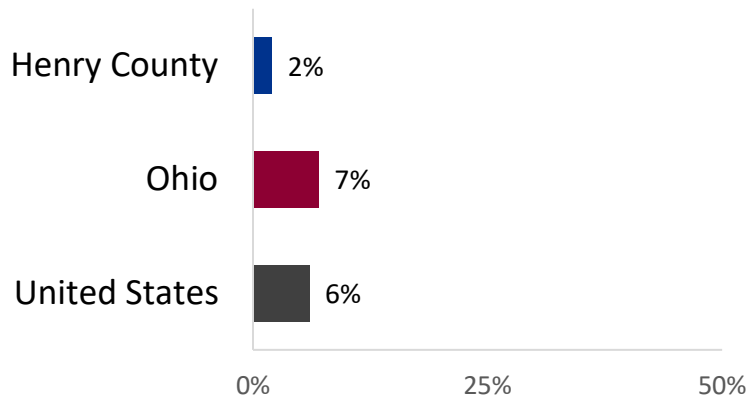
Neighborhood and built environment, as a social determinant of health, refers to the physical conditions of the places where people live, work, and play. Safe housing, reliable transportation, access to healthy foods, clean air and water, and recreational spaces all support healthier lifestyles and reduce the risk of chronic disease and injury. Conversely, exposure to environmental hazards, unsafe housing, limited food options, lack of sidewalks or parks, and high crime rates can create barriers to good health and increase stress. In this way, the quality and safety of the neighborhood and built environment directly influence both individual and community health outcomes.

### *Access to Healthy Foods*

The USDA Food Environment Atlas identifies individuals with limited access to healthy foods as individuals of low income who do not live close to a grocery store. In a rural area, the definition of “do not live close” is more than 10 miles from a supermarket or large grocery store.

- Based on the USDA Food Environment Atlas, 2019, Henry County residents had the smallest share with limited access to healthy foods at 2% compared to Ohio at 7% and the national-level share of 6% (USDA, Food Environment Atlas 2019).

**Figure 66: Percentage of population who are low-income and do not live close to a grocery store, 2019**

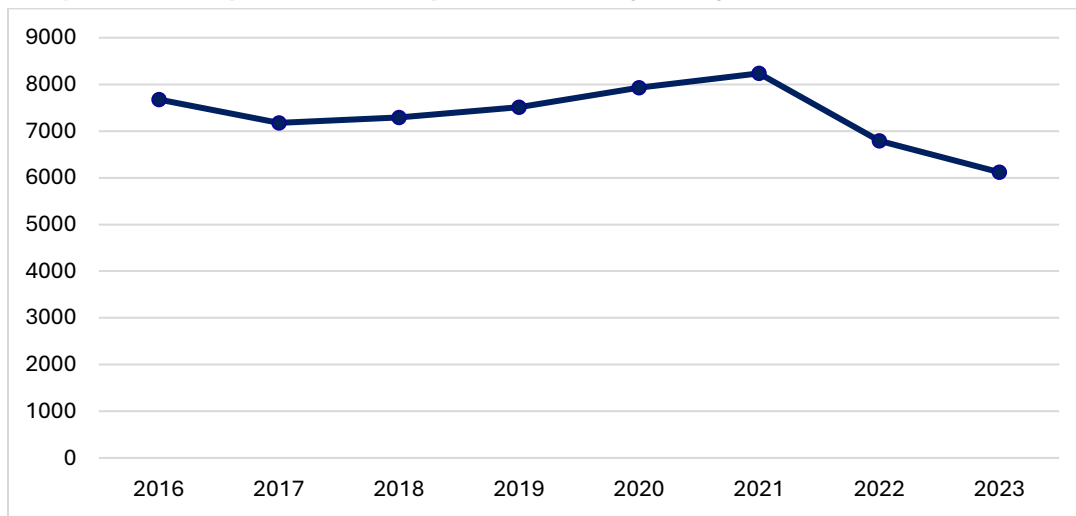


- In addition to the cost of food itself, residents interviewed and responded to open ended survey questions reported a lack of options nearby can create an additional cost in both money and time because many now have to pay for fuel or for other transportation services (CCA).
- Alternatively, farmers markets were mentioned by participants as a good option for healthy food access and would like to see them expand (CCA).

## Crime and Violence

- The Ohio Incidence Based Reporting System (OIBRS) is a program for Ohio law enforcement agencies to submit crime statistics to the state and federal governments. Based on the definition of crimes used by OIBRS, Henry County exhibits a stable crime rate, with a slight increase leading to 2021 and a decrease occurring since then (OIBRS Dashboard, 2025).
- Henry County had lower rates of crimes against persons and property than the state of Ohio (OIBRS Dashboard, 2025).
- Henry County had a higher rate of crimes against society than Ohio in 2023 (2424 vs 1485). This category includes a broad range of crimes including animal abuse, pornography and obscene materials offenses, weapons violations, driving under the influence, drunkenness, non-violent family offenses, peeping tom, liquor offenses, and trespassing. Alcohol and drug related offenses along with trespass/vagrancy crimes were the most common crimes against society in Henry County (OIBRS Dashboard, 2025).

**Figure 67: Henry County Crime Rate per 100,000 People, 2016-2023 (OIBRS)**



Please note these numbers only count the number of crimes reported. If a crime was committed and not reported it is not included in the figure.

## Environmental Conditions

### Air and Water

- Henry County’s metric scores on airborne cancer risk, air quality hazard, and toxic release index score all fared better than state or nation totals (U.S. News and World Report Healthiest Communities, 2022 Rankings, Copyright 2023 © U.S. News & World Report L.P.)

**Table 12: Air and Water Score Metrics, 2023**

Metrics	Henry County	Ohio	U.S.
Airborne Cancer Risk	20.67	25.7	25.92
Air Quality Hazard	0.25	0.34	0.34
Drinking Water Violation Rate /1k	0.15	0.01	0.03
Toxic Release Index Score	0.0	2.03	0.04

Airborne Cancer Risk: Probability of contracting cancer over the course of a lifetime based on air toxics health risks, per 1M population.

Air Quality Hazard: Potential risk of developing serious respiratory complications over the course of a lifetime, smaller values indicate reduced risk.

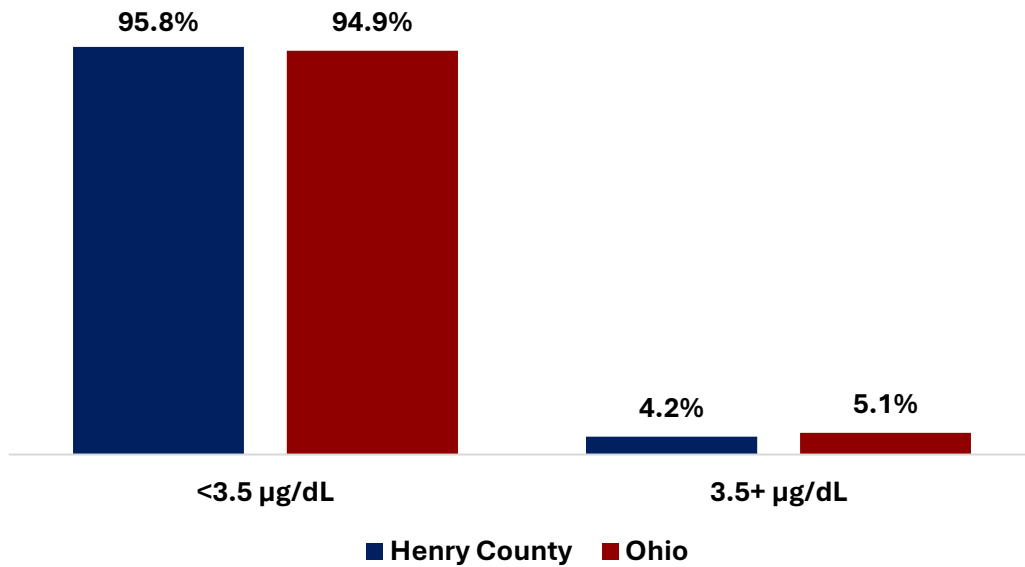
Drinking Water Violation Rate: Rate per 1,000 of violation points, according to EPA standards, per person served.

Toxic Release Index Score: Relative health risk from exposure to toxic chemicals.

## Lead Exposure Among Children

- Children from birth to 6 years of age are screened for lead poisoning in Ohio. Though no level of lead in the body is considered safe, medical attention is needed when a child under six years of age is confirmed to have a blood lead level of 3.5 micrograms per deciliter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ ) or higher. Henry County had a smaller share of children with elevated blood lead levels (above  $3.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ ) compared to the state in 2024 (Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (HHLPPSS), 2024).

**Figure 68: Geographic Variation in Percentage of Blood Lead Levels, 2024**



## Quality of Housing

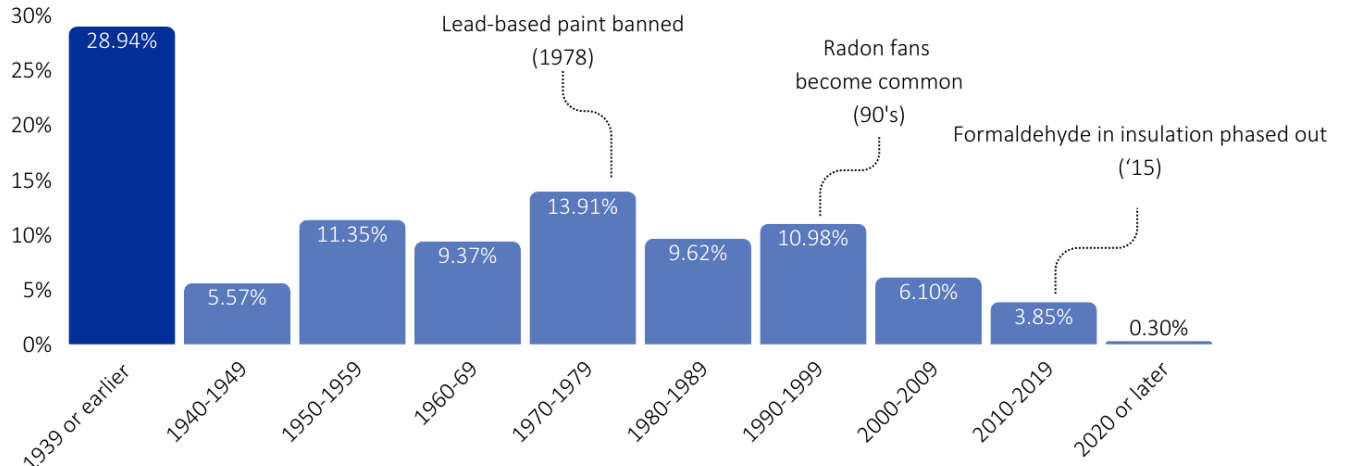
- Henry County’s individual metric scores on households with incomplete plumbing facilities (0.2%) were like the state of Ohio (0.3%) and the nation’s (0.3%) (*U.S. News and World Report Healthiest Communities, 2022 Rankings, Copyright 2023 © U.S. News & World Report L.P.*)
- Henry County’s share of vacant houses was lower than the state (9.6%) and the nation (16.3%) at 8.8% (*U.S. News and World Report Healthiest Communities, 2022 Rankings, Copyright 2023 © U.S. News & World Report L.P.*)

**Table 13: Housing Quality Metrics**

Metrics	Henry County	Ohio	U.S.
Households With Incomplete Plumbing Facilities	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Vacant Houses	8.8%	9.6%	16.3%

- Nearly one-third (29%) of housing units in Henry County were built in 1939 or earlier. While older homes aren't always a problem, many were built before we knew about serious health risks like lead paint, asbestos, radon, unsafe well water, and formaldehyde in insulation. These hazards can lead to poor health outcomes such as asthma, injuries, and other long-term issues. Children, older adults, and people with chronic illnesses are especially at risk from these conditions (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

**Figure 69: Percentage of Housing by Construction Year in Henry County**



Source: USCB ACS 5-year estimates, Selected Housing Characteristics-DP04, 2023

### Broadband access

- In Henry County, 88% of households had a broadband internet connection (2019-2023, American Community Survey (ACS)).

### Social and Community Context Key Findings

Social and community context, a key social determinant of health, refers to the relationships, networks, and social supports that influence how people interact with their community and experience belonging. Strong connections through family, friends, workplaces, and civic or faith-based groups can provide emotional support, reduce stress, and promote healthier behaviors. On the other hand, experiences of discrimination, social isolation, unsafe environments, or lack of trust in institutions can negatively affect mental and physical health. In this way, positive social and community connections foster resilience and well-being, while adverse social conditions contribute to health disparities.

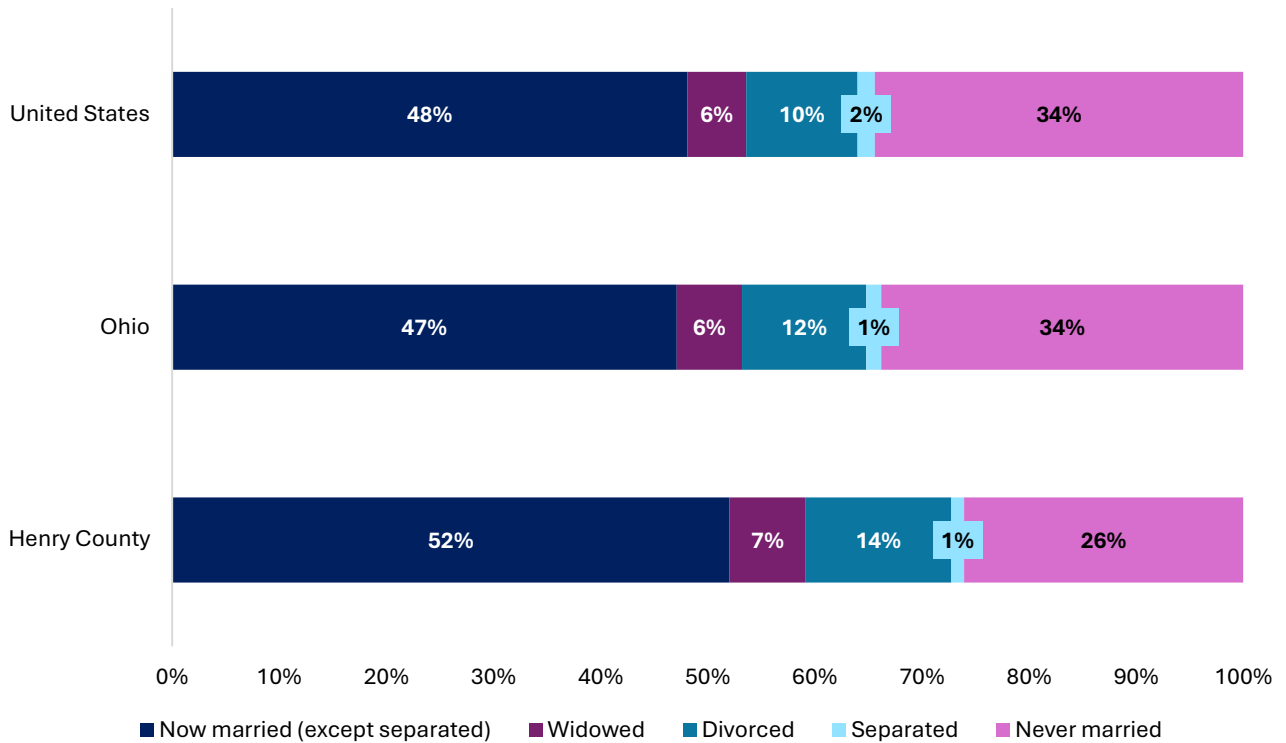
### Family and Living Arrangements

#### Marital Status and Cohabitation

- In 2023, 52% of individuals aged 15 and older living in Henry County were currently married. This share is larger than the 47% of Ohioans and 48% of Americans (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

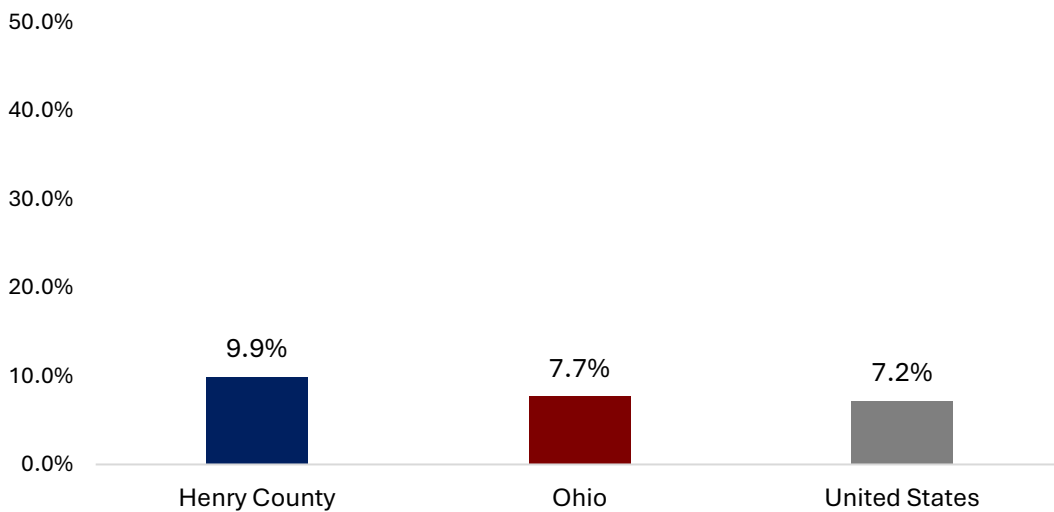
- In 2023, 14% of individuals aged 15 and older living in Henry County were divorced. The share is higher than Ohio (12%) and the United States (10%) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

**Figure 70: Geographic Variation in Marital Status**



- In 2023 9.9% of household heads in Henry County were cohabiting (or unmarried partner) households. This is higher than the national rate of 7.2% and the state rate of 7.7% (U.S. Census Bureau, 2023, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).

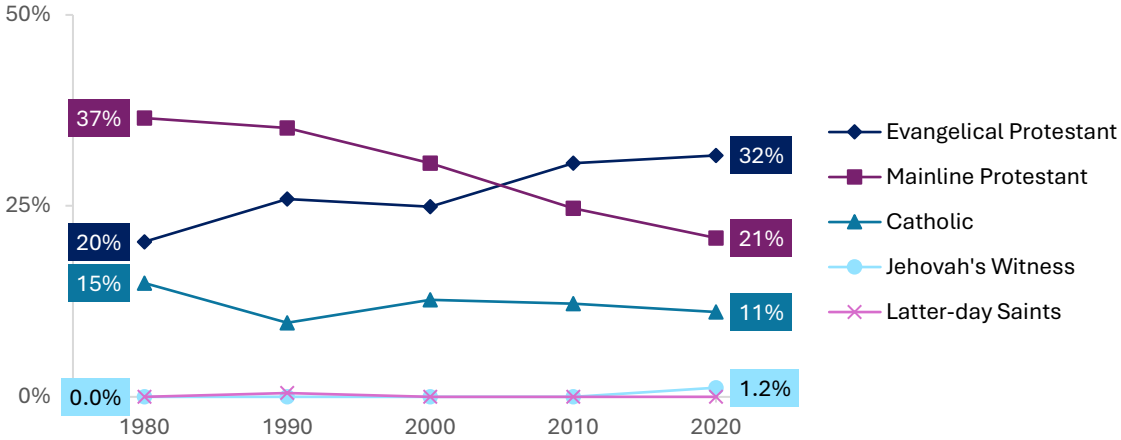
**Figure 71: Geographic Variation in Unmarried Partner Households, 2023**



## Religion and Religiosity

- In Henry County the dominant religious tradition has changed over time. The share of Mainline Protestant was the highest tradition in 2010, but it has since declined to 21% in 2020. Evangelical Protestant has become the highest tradition in 2020 at 32% (1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, & 2020 U.S. Religion Census: Religious Congregations & Adherents Study. Association of Statisticians of American Religious Bodies.)

**Figure 72: Trends in Religious Traditions for Henry County, 1980-2020**



## Social Cohesion

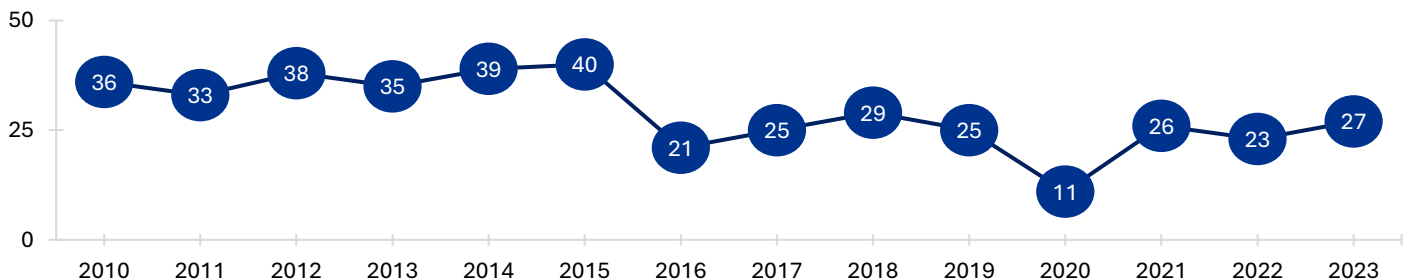
### Civic participation

- In Henry County, Ohio, there were 16.7 membership organizations per 10,000 people. These include civic, political, religious, sports and professional organizations.
- When it comes to social cohesion in our community our residents largely agreed during our assessment that social cohesion and involvement in the community is important to spiritual, mental, and overall wellbeing. Many felt more community events and advertising for them would be beneficial (CCA).
- Participants also had mentioned wanting to see more inclusive community events that are more accessible for senior citizens, families, and for individuals with disabilities. Others mentioned that many social events in the community can be centered around alcohol, which makes it difficult to make a healthy choice in that area (CCA).

## Incarceration

- Since 2021 the number of commitments of Henry County residents has remained above 20 a year after a drop in 2020 due to the COVID pandemic. For the last 3 years, the average commitment was 25 (Ohio Department of Rehabilitation & Correction, Fiscal Year Commitment Reports).

**Figure 73: Annual incarceration commitments of Henry County residents**



## Key Themes

The following overall themes from all assessments and secondary data reveal both positive trends and persistent challenges for the health of Henry County residents.

### Population Health & Well-Being

- Premature death rates are rising, with overdoses and traffic crashes contributing the most years of potential life lost.
- Chronic diseases and their risk factors are continuing to increase among adults including diabetes, obesity, hypertension, and cholesterol.
- Certain cancers (lung, colon, uterine) remain higher locally than state/national averages.
- Adults report worsening physical and mental health indicators including poor physical health days, increased stress and anxiety. Youth mental health improved overall: fewer reported stress, depression, or suicidal ideation. Stigma and access barriers to mental health remain significant for all residents.
- More residents have experienced abuse and/or trauma including increased number of adults reporting 4+ Adverse Childhood Experiences and increased abuse reports of verbal, emotional, physical, and financial abuse among adults.

### Health Behaviors

- Youth have shown improvements in nutrition and physical activity however adults have declined in both areas. Obesity remains a concern for all ages.
- Youth alcohol, tobacco, and vaping trends are improving, however adult alcohol misuse and drug-related impacts remain high in the county. Alcohol use is high among adults for both current drinkers and binge drinking.
- Distracted driving among adults decreased, but youth texting while driving increased.

### Community Conditions (Social Determinants of Health)

- Affordability challenges are increasing across many social determinants of health, especially for low-income households.
- Food insecurity increased for both adults and children; affordability is a major barrier to healthy eating.
- High homeownership rate is a strength; however, housing cost burdens are high among low-income households and the inability to pay rent/utilities is rising. Rental vacancies remain low, limiting affordable rental options.
- Financial and job stress are sharply increasing for adults, even as poverty rates declined overall.
- Preventive care (checkups, screenings, oral health) shows mixed uptake, leaving opportunities for improvement.
- Strong civic and faith-based networks remain assets across the community.
- Disparities by geography, income, age, and gender stand out, particularly in mental health, poverty, and access to care.

## Next Steps

The final phase of the process following the MAPP 2.0 guidelines is to continuously improve the community. This phase centers on developing a community health improvement plan (CHIP). This plan is used in collaboration with community partners to set priorities, coordinate actions, and target resources. Based on the health assessment data, partners and residents, including those in the Henry County Health Partners coalition, will determine strategic issues to focus on to improve the health of the overall community. This process and subsequent steps will be detailed in the Henry County Health Improvement Plan, which will be a separate document.

## Appendices

All individual assessments (appendices) can be found on [www.henrycohd.org/cha](http://www.henrycohd.org/cha) and will not be included in print versions of the summary document.

Appendix A – Community Health Status Assessment – Adult

Appendix B - Community Health Status Assessment – Youth

Appendix C – Community Partner Assessment

Appendix D – Community Context Assessment

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