



**Report to Partnership for Health Delaware County:
2007 Community Health Status Assessment**

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Overview

The Partnership for a Healthy Delaware County (PHDC) is working to bring its vision of Delaware County to life – “*A welcoming environment where all can thrive and enjoy emotional and physical wellbeing.*” To help make this happen, PHDC is currently engaged in a Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnership (MAPP) process. One of the chief components of the MAPP process is the Community Health Status Assessment, which gathers and analyzes data about health status, quality of life, and risk factors from residents in the community.

Completion of the Community Health Status Assessment is accomplished by the deployment of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS). The BRFSS utilizes a telephone survey to quantify the health needs and concerns of Delaware County residents. This survey identifies priority issues related to community health and quality of life by answering the following conceptual questions:

- *How healthy are Delaware County residents?*
- *What does the health status of the Delaware County community look like?*

The survey questions and procedures used for the 2007 Community Health Status Assessment were adapted from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention’s BRFSS and the Kansas Institute of Health’s Kansas Health-Nutrition Activity survey. Additional questions were determined jointly by the PHDC Assessment Subcommittee and The Strategy Team, Ltd.

Information regarding the survey methods used and the survey questions asked can be found in Appendices 1 and 2. Of the 1,321 telephone interviews conducted, 1,196 of these comprised a sample whose results can be generalized across the county, yielding a sampling error of $\pm 2.8\%$.

Data Presentation

The data in this report are primarily reported via graphs. Because most of the questions asked were “yes/ no” questions, most graphs show the estimated population percentages of Delaware County residents who report a particular health condition, risk factor, or behavior. Like any estimate produced from population surveys, the population parameter estimates are subject to various kinds of error. When possible, the graphs in this report display not only the estimated population percentages or averages but also “error bars” to indicate the precision of each estimate. These error bars illustrate the 95% confidence interval around each point estimate – the range of values that most likely contains the “true” population parameter 95% of the time.

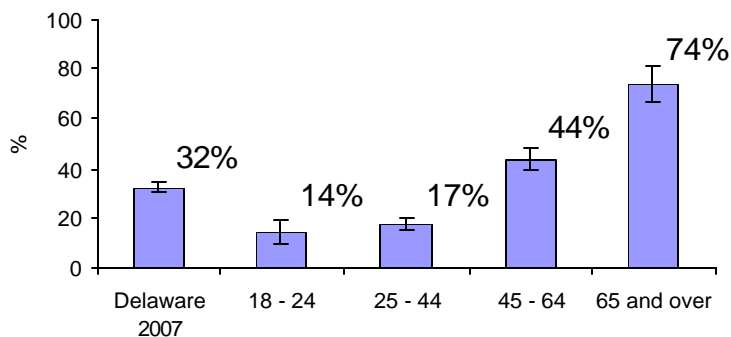
Graphical use of error bars yields another benefit to the reader – a visual test of statistical significance. Please see the **example graph**, below. Whenever one estimate’s error bars overlaps with another estimate’s error bars, those two estimates can be considered to be statistically similar. For example:

- The error bars for those aged 18-24 (14%) overlap with those aged 25-44 (17%). Therefore, the difference in responses between these two groups is not statistically significant.

However, if two or more estimates’ error bars do not overlap, the difference among the estimates is statistically significant.¹ For example:

- The error bars for those aged 18-24 (14%) do not overlap with those aged 45-64 (44%) or with those aged 65 and over (74%). Therefore, the difference between those aged 18-24 and those aged 45-64 is statistically significant, as is the difference between those aged 18-24 and those aged 65 and over.
- The error bars for those aged 65 and over do not overlap with any other bars – the responses from those aged 65 and over are statistically different from the responses from all other groups.

Example graph: Percentage of adults who report having lost at least one permanent tooth



For certain risk factors and health issues, comparisons are made to 2002 Delaware County BRFSS data as well as 2006 BRFSS Ohio data, when such data are available.

The next two pages present a demographic overview of those who participated in the survey. Following this, a summary of critical risk factors and health issues provides a “bird’s eye view” of the current health of Delaware County residents. This summary allows readers to consider risk factor and health behavior data both in 2007 and in comparison to historical data (i.e., to the 2002 Delaware County BRFSS and to the 2006 Ohio BRFSS data), which can help track healthy or unhealthy changes over time.

¹ Statistically significant differences refer to those differences that are unlikely to have been caused by random chance alone.

2007 Survey Demographics

Table 1a: Randomly selected sample of Delaware County households ONLY (n=1,196)

	Number in sample	Unweighted %	Weighted %	2005 Census
Gender (n = 1196)				
Male	399	33.4%	49.0%	48.9%
Female	797	66.6%	51.0%	51.1%
Age (n = 1196)				
18-24	29	2.4%	12.8%	12.6%
25-34	146	12.2%	22.2%	22.2%
35-44	282	23.6%	23.2%	23.3%
45-54	270	22.6%	19.8%	19.8%
55-64	230	19.2%	12.0%	11.9%
65+	239	20.0%	10.0%	10.3%
Ethnicity (n = 1192)				
White	1119	93.9%	92.2%	91.1%
Nonwhite	73	6.1%	7.8%	8.9%
Education (n = 1192)				
Less than high school	45	3.7%	5.6%	4.9%
High school or GED	268	22.5%	20.5%	23.4%
Some college	259	21.7%	21.3%	27.6%
College graduate	394	33.1%	33.9%	30.3%
Postgraduate degree	226	19.0%	18.7%	13.9%
Income (n = 1002)				
Less than \$25,000	123	12.3%	11.1%	12.7%
Between \$25,000 and less than \$50,000	196	19.6%	15.9%	18.7%
Between \$50,000 and less than \$75,000	159	15.9%	14.2%	18.1%
Between \$75,000 and less than \$100,000	198	19.8%	23.7%	16.0%
Between \$100,000 and less than \$150,000	179	17.9%	18.8%	19.9%
More than \$150,000	147	14.7%	16.3%	14.6%
Employment (n = 1195)				
Employed	733	61.3%	68.5%	68.6%
Unemployed	31	2.6%	3.6%	3.8%
Other	431	36.1%	27.9%	27.6%
Geographical area (n = 1196)				
Big Walnut region	145	12.1%	12.9%	12.0%
Buckeye Valley region	266	22.2%	20.9%	14.1%
Delaware region	329	27.5%	27.1%	22.7%
Olentangy region	456	38.1%	39.1%	51.2%

Note: Information about how the data were weighted can be found on page A-3 of the Appendix.

2007 Survey Demographics

Table 1b: Randomly selected sample of Delaware County households as well as additional households in the Big Walnut region (n=1,321)

	Big Walnut region	Buckeye Valley region	Delaware region	Olentangy region
Total (RDD + Oversample)	254	258	325	480
Gender				
Male	46.5%	52.5%	45.7%	51.4%
Female	53.5%	47.5%	54.3%	48.6%
Age				
18-24	20.9%	9.7%	14.4%	10.0%
25-34	17.3%	16.7%	26.1%	22.5%
35-44	15.7%	23.7%	15.3%	30.5%
45-54	23.2%	21.4%	21.8%	17.3%
55-64	11.4%	18.7%	9.5%	12.7%
65+	11.4%	9.7%	12.9%	6.9%
Ethnicity				
White	92.9%	93.4%	91.1%	92.1%
Nonwhite	7.1%	6.6%	8.9%	7.9%
Education				
Less than high school	5.9%	7.0%	7.1%	3.1%
High school or GED	21.3%	22.6%	30.2%	12.5%
Some college	30.3%	17.9%	24.9%	19.0%
College graduate	29.5%	35.0%	23.4%	42.5%
Postgraduate degree	13.0%	17.5%	14.5%	22.9%
Income				
Less than \$25,000	6.2%	12.1%	23.2%	3.5%
Between \$25,000 and less than \$50,000	15.9%	12.9%	22.8%	13.1%
Between \$50,000 and less than \$75,000	14.4%	18.8%	21.8%	7.4%
Between \$75,000 and less than \$100,000	29.7%	21.9%	15.2%	27.0%
Between \$100,000 and less than \$150,000	17.9%	23.7%	11.4%	22.0%
More than \$150,000	15.9%	10.7%	5.5%	27.0%
Employment				
Employed	65.1%	67.1%	68.9%	69.1%
Unemployed	1.2%	3.9%	2.2%	4.8%
Other	33.7%	29.1%	28.9%	26.1%

Data have been weighted.

Note: "Other" employment status includes students, homemakers, and retired adults.

Data Summary – Risk Factors

This page summarizes the estimated prevalence of various risk factors and critical health issues reported by Delaware County residents in 2007. For each risk factor, the 2007 weighted percentage is compared to 2002 Delaware data and to 2006 Ohio data and are presented as being significantly **higher**, **lower**, or similar (i.e., no statistical difference).

Example: The percentage of Delaware County adults reporting their general health status as “fair” or “poor” in 2007 (9%) is statistically similar to the 2002 estimate (8%) and statistically lower than the 2006 Ohio estimate (15%).

Table 2: Data Summary – Risk Factors and Critical Health Issues

Risk Factors and Critical Health Issues (2007 Delaware County data)	Weighted Percentage	Compared to 2002 Delaware BRFSS	Compared to 2006 Ohio BRFSS
General health status is fair or poor	9%	Similar (8%)	Lower (15%)
No health care coverage (Ages 18-64)	9%	Similar (7%)	Lower (15%)
Medical visit in past 12 months	73%	Higher (67%)	Similar (74%*)
Dental visit in past 12 months	81%	Higher (75%)	Higher (73%*)
Flu shot during the past year (Ages 65+)	74%	Higher (56%)	Similar (68%)
Pneumonia vaccine ever (Ages 65+)	65%	Higher (49%)	Similar (69%)
Colonoscopy in past 2 years (Ages 50+)	60%	Higher (48%)	Similar (57%)
PSA test in past 2 years (Ages 40+)	42%	Similar (46%)	Lower (56%)
Mammogram in past 2 years (Ages 40+)	81%	Similar (78%)	Similar (77%)
Pap test in past 3 years (Ages 18+)	86%	Similar (86%)	Similar (83%)
Diagnosed arthritis	27%	n/a	Similar (30% [§])
Diagnosed asthma	13%	Similar (11%)	Similar (14%)
Diagnosed diabetes	7%	Similar (7%)	Similar (7%)
Current smoking	16%	Lower (22%)	Lower (22%)
Binge drinking	15%	Similar (15%)	Similar (16%)
Do not eat 5 or more serving of fruits and vegetables per day	65%	n/a	Lower (77% [§])
Overweight (BMI between 25.0 and 29.9)	35%	Similar (39%)	Similar (35%)
Obese (BMI greater than 30.0)	22%	Similar (18%)	Lower (28%)
Adult “always” wears seatbelts	84%	Similar (81%)	Higher (70%*)
Child aged <15 in household “always” wears seatbelt or is in car safety seats	92%	Similar (96%)	Higher (87%*)
Oldest child in household “always” wears helmet while riding bicycle	47%	Similar (40%)	Higher (32%*)

[§] = 2005 OH BRFSS data; * 1997 = OH BRFSS data.

Data Summary – Healthy Changes

This page summarizes changes in critical risk factors and health behaviors over time, reviewing areas in which there have been healthy, unhealthy, and no changes. So the PHDC can assess the County is making progress and where more progress is necessary, health objectives / goals as determined by the 2010 Healthy People initiative² are included as a reference.

Overall, what are the **healthy changes** reported by Delaware County residents from 2002 to 2007? By healthy changes we refer to those risk factors that have decreased or proactive health behaviors that have increased over time.

Table 3-a: Healthy changes over past five years

Risk Factors and Health Behaviors	2007 BRFSS	2010 Healthy People goal
Current smoking	16%	12%
Medical visit in past 12 months	73%	n/a
Dental visit in past 12 months	81%	56% (MET)
Ever have colonoscopy (50+)	60%	50% (MET)

No **unhealthy changes** were reported by Delaware County residents from 2002 to 2007. What about those risk factors or health behaviors for which there have there been **no changes** from 2002 to 2007? These areas may indicate where additional public health resources – either services or education – need to be focused.

Table 3-a: No changes over past five years

Risk Factors and Health Behaviors	2007 BRFSS	2010 Healthy People goal
No health care coverage (Ages 18-64)	9%	n/a
Binge drinking	15%	6%
Overweight (BMI between 25.0 and 29.9)	35%	n/a
Obese (BMI greater than 30.0)	22%	15%
Pap test in past 3 years (Ages 18+)	86%	90%
Mammogram in past 2 years (Ages 40+)	81%	70% (MET)
PSA test in past 2 years (Ages 40+)	42%	n/a
Adult “always” wears seatbelts	84%	n/a
Child aged <15 “always” wears seatbelt or is in car safety seat	92%	n/a
Oldest child in household “always” wears helmet while riding bicycle	47%	n/a

² See <http://www.healthypeople.gov/> for more details.