



612 6TH STREET – SUITE D
PORTSMOUTH, OH 45662
P: 740.355.8358
F: 740.354.8623

SCHD@SCIOTOCOUNTY.NET
WWW.SCIOTOCOUNTYHEALTH.COM

Health Equity and Access To Healthcare Report

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Prepared by T. Henderson, BSN, RN

INTRODUCTION

Scioto County has been identified by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) as a medically-underserved area/population since 1978. In fact, according to the 2023 County Health Rankings, Scioto County ranked last (88th out of 88 counties) among Ohio Counties for Health Outcomes, and 87th for Health Factors.¹ The purpose of this report is to (1) provide a description of current health issues in Scioto County, including Scioto County's medically-underserved, vulnerable, and socially disadvantaged populations; (2) to identify specific populations in Scioto County who lack access to medical care; and (3) to summarize health equity issues in Scioto County, including perceived or actual barriers to health care, and factors contributing to lack of health care access.

What is Health Equity?

The concept of health equity is the ideal that everyone, regardless of income level, race/ethnicity, educational level, age, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, medical condition, disability, or geographic location, should have equal access to health care services and fair opportunity to obtain their full health potential (paraphrased from the World Health Organization's definition).² Obstacles to health equity may include poverty, discrimination, lack of employment and educational opportunities, lack of safe and affordable housing, lack of insurance, lack of transportation, distance to medical centers, lack of healthcare providers and services, and other factors.

DATA SOURCES

The following sources were used to provide data for this report:

- The 2022 and 2023 County Health Rankings for Scioto County^{1,3}
- The 2018 Scioto County Community Health Assessment (CHA) report (Scioto County Health Coalition)⁴ (Note: List of participating organizations for the Scioto County Health Coalition and CHA is included as Appendix 2.)
- The 2019-2022 CHIP workgroup reports (Scioto County Health Coalition) and 2023-2025 CHIP workgroup reports (Scioto Connect). (Note: List of participating organizations for Scioto Connect is included in Appendix 2.)
- CDC Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) data by census tract⁵
- Scioto County Health Improvement Zones by census tract⁶
- Survey on Barriers to Health Care for Families of Children on the CMH (Children With Medical Handicaps) Program, Scioto County Health Department, 2021⁷
- Survey on Health Concerns for LGBTQ Community, Scioto County Health Department, 2022⁸
- Survey on Barriers to Health Care, Scioto County Health Department, 2022⁹
- Survey on Access to Healthcare, Scioto County Health Department, August 2023¹⁰
- Survey on Barriers to Health Care for Parents of Children age 0-18, Scioto County Health Department, May 2023¹¹

- Nine-year analysis of causes of infant and child mortality in Scioto County, Scioto County Health Department, 2023¹²
- Analysis of data on opioid use disorder, opioid overdose deaths, and opioid medication assisted treatment in Scioto County, 2023¹³

METHODOLOGY

To provide a description of health issues in Scioto County, including Scioto County's medically-underserved, vulnerable, and socially-disadvantaged populations, we started with the 2023 County Health Rankings for Scioto County, published by the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute.¹ This source provided the most up-to-date information on county population demographics, life expectancy, premature death, quality of life perception, and other health outcomes, as well as up-to-date statistics on health factors and health behaviors including smoking, obesity, physical inactivity, food insecurity, etc. Further, it provided up-to-date statistics on rate of uninsured adults and children, and health-care-provider to population ratios. Socioeconomic factors were also included, such as educational level, graduation rates, income, broadband access, etc. In 2023, Scioto County ranked 88 out of 88 counties in terms of health outcomes (based on length of life and self-reported health status), and 87 out of 88 counties in terms of health factors (community conditions in areas of health behaviors, access to and quality of medical care, socioeconomic factors, and physical environment). For one indicator (% of children eligible for free school lunch), 2023 data were not available, so we used the 2022 County Health Rankings Data.³ Data relating specifically to access to healthcare included the following indicators: percentage of Scioto County adults without medical insurance, percentage of Scioto County children without medical insurance, population to primary care physician ratio, population to other primary care providers ratio (i.e., nurse practitioners, physician assistants), and population to dentists ratio.

We supplemented the County Health Rankings data with data from the 2018 Scioto County Community Health Assessment (CHA) report,⁴ which contained many indicators not included in the County Health Rankings. The data reported in the CHA were based on a survey of 800 randomly-selected residents of Scioto County, with additional input from a large multi-agency team of stakeholders and medical providers. For the purposes of this Health Equity report, we focused on sections of the CHA pertaining to social determinants of health, access to care, causes of death and chronic condition, mental health and substance abuse. The data in the CHA provided insight into the specific populations in Scioto County who lack access to medical care, and the specific barriers to health care they face.

Next, in order to assess geographic areas in Scioto County that might be particularly vulnerable to healthcare access issues, we examined CDC Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) data by census tract^{5, 6} SVI is based on 16 specific indicators of U.S. census data in four categories: socioeconomic status, household characteristics, racial and ethnic minority status, and housing type/transportation, and included economic data as well as data on education, family characteristics, housing, language ability, ethnicity and vehicle access. These data allowed us to identify specific geographic areas within Scioto County where the population has a higher SVI. It was presumed that geographic areas with higher SVI values are likely to be higher-risk areas for lack of access to healthcare due to poverty and distance from medical facilities.

We supplemented these data sources with two surveys conducted by the Scioto County Health Department targeted toward specific population sub-groups in Scioto County: parents/caregivers of children with special medical needs⁷, and members of the LGBTQ+ community⁸, as well as three other surveys to identify healthcare access issues in the general population.^{9, 10, 11} These surveys allowed us to

gain direct community input, dig deeper into health issues and access issues specific to two special populations, and get a better sense of barriers to healthcare and healthcare access issues experienced by the general public. We also examined the conclusions from two recent data analysis reports on specific health issues of high importance in Scioto County: a 9-year analysis of causes of infant and child deaths in Scioto County,¹² and an analysis of overdose deaths and medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorder in Scioto County.¹³

Finally, we produced an updated list of healthcare facilities and resources available in Scioto County (specifically, primary care offices, pediatricians, dentists, mental health providers, addiction treatment centers, and pharmacies) in Scioto County (excluding Portsmouth City), listed by the Scioto County township or village in which they are located. This list is presented in Appendix 1. Where available and relevant, data on whether the practice is accepting new patients, whether they accept clients on Medicaid or Medicare, and the number of beds (for residential addiction treatment, for example) was included. This healthcare resource list helped us identify underserved geographic areas as well as types of facilities that we are lacking in Scioto County.

Interpretive Process

Once the relevant data were extracted from the data sources and compiled in the results section in Appendix 1 below, the Health Equity Team from the Scioto County Health Department met to consider the data and make conclusions about what the data show with regard to the identification of un-served or underserved populations in Scioto County who lack access to healthcare. The product of this data-based team discussion consisted of a list of specific populations in Scioto County who lack access to medical care, a summary of the specific access issues they face or reasons for the lack of access/barriers to access, and recommendations to address these issues. These findings and recommendations are summarized in the conclusions section of this report.

RESULTS

Unless otherwise noted, data presented below are from the 2023 County Health Rankings for Scioto County¹. For each line, Scioto County data are presented first, with Ohio average (or US average) presented in parentheses afterwards.

Population Description

Scioto County has a majority rural, predominantly white non-Hispanic population. Although Scioto County as a whole is a rural county, the county seat of Portsmouth, on the southern border of the county, is a population center (about 17,000 people) that is considered urban for the purposes of this report.

Total Population of Scioto County (including Portsmouth): 73,346

Age breakdown: < 18 years old: 21.8% (OH average 22.1%)

18-64 years: 59.4% (OH 60.1%)

65 or older: 18.8 % (OH 17.8%)

Race/ethnicity breakdown: Black non-Hispanic: 2.7% (OH 12.8%)

Native American: 0.6% (OH 0.3%)

Asian: 0.4% (OH 2.7%)

Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.0% (0.1%)

Hispanic: 1.6% (OH 4.3%)

White non-Hispanic: 92.8% (OH 77.7%)

Sex breakdown: Female: 50.4% (OH 50.7%)

Male: 49.6% (OH 49.3%)

Rural vs urban: Rural: 54.3% (OH 22.1%)
Urban/suburban: 45.7% (OH 77.9%)

Income, Poverty, and Food Insecurity

Scioto County has a significantly lower average income and significantly higher degree of food insecurity than the state average.

- Median household income: \$44,000 (OH \$62,300)
- Children eligible for free or reduced-cost lunch (2022 data)³: 53% (OH 36%)
- Food insecurity: 19% (OH 12%)
- Population below federal poverty level⁴: 24.0% (OH 15.4%)
- Population below 200% of federal poverty level⁴: 45.3% (OH 33.3%)

Educational Attainment

Scioto County has a lower level of educational attainment than the Ohio average.

- Current High School completion: 88% (OH 85%)
- % of population age 25+ with no high school degree⁴: 15.9% (OH 10.5%)

Life Expectancy and Selected Causes of Death

Scioto County has lower life expectancy and higher infant and child mortality rates than the Ohio average. Scioto County has a lower homicide rate, and an equal rate of firearm fatalities, as the Ohio average.

- Life expectancy: 70.7 years (OH 76.5 years)
- Infant mortality per 100,000 population: 8 (OH 7)
- Child mortality per 100,000 population: 70 (OH 60)
- Homicides per 100,000 population: 5 (OH 6)
- Firearm fatalities per 100,000 population: 14 (OH 14)

Infant and Child Mortality

Risk factors for Scioto County infant/child mortality, 2014-2022:¹²

- Over 50% of child fatalities were not due to natural causes, and were likely preventable.
- Over 25% of all child fatalities were associated with unsafe sleep conditions for infants.
- Nearly half (48.1%) of child deaths had documented illicit drug use in the family.
- 50% of infant deaths had documented maternal smoking during pregnancy and/or smoking in the home.

The highest risk factors for sleep-related infant deaths in Scioto County in the same time period were:¹²

- Low income (85.7%)
- Low educational level of parent (high school or below) (85.7%)
- Documented history of drug involvement in family (71.4%)

Chronic Conditions

Scioto County has higher rates of the most common chronic conditions, compared with Ohio and/or U.S. averages.

- Poor physical health days per month: 4.1 (OH 3.2)
- % of population rating their own health as fair or poor⁴: 25.0% (OH 18%)
- Prevalence of diabetes⁴: 22.8% (OH 11.3%)
- Prevalence of heart disease⁴: 14.4% (U.S. 8.0%)
- Prevalence of stroke⁴: 6.2% (OH 3.8%)

- Prevalence of hypertension⁴: 53.6% (OH 34.3%)
- Prevalence of cancer (other than skin cancer)⁴: 9.7% (OH 7.0%)
- Prevalence of COPD⁴: 21.1% (OH 8.3%)
- Prevalence of chronic back pain⁴: 33.8% (US 22.9%)
- Prevalence of arthritis/rheumatism in age 50+ population:⁴ 51.7% (US 38.3%)

Access to Medical Care

Scioto County has a slightly higher percentage of uninsured adults compared to the Ohio average. Only 5% of Scioto County children are uninsured (same as Ohio average). Scioto County has a severe shortage of dentists. In fact, as of July 2022, there were no dentists in Scioto County who take Medicaid, and no dentists in Scioto County who are enrolled as providers in the Children with Medical Handicaps program. Scioto County has fewer primary care physicians per population, but more of other types of healthcare providers (nurse practitioners and physician assistants) than the Ohio average.

- Uninsured Adults: 10% (OH 9%)
- Uninsured Children: 5% (OH 5%)
- Population to Primary Care Physician ratio: 1710:1 (OH 1290:1)
- Population to Other Primary Care Providers ratio: 550:1 (OH: 830:1)
- Population to Dentists Ratio: 2750:1 (OH 1570:1)

Barriers to Health Care

According to the 2018 Scioto County Community Health Assessment⁴, 40.1% of Scioto County residents reported experiencing some type of difficulty or delay in obtaining healthcare services during the previous year. Women reported greater difficulty than men. Young adults (ages 18-39) reported more difficulty than middle aged or older adults. Low-income persons reported more difficulty than middle or high-income persons. The most frequently-cited barriers to care in surveys of the general population of Scioto County included the following:

- Lack of health insurance (15% of adult population) (OH: 8.4%)
- High prescription costs / Skipped or reduced prescription doses in order to stretch prescriptions and save money (19%)
- Difficulty getting a doctor's appointment (27.8%)
- Inconvenient office hours (15.1%)
- Cost of doctor's visits (15.4%)
- Difficulty finding a doctor (12.8%)
- Lack of transportation (11.0%)
- Language or culture barriers (2.1%)

The same survey asked informants to identify the type of medical service that was most difficult to access. Responses were as follows:

- Behavioral health: 44.4%
- Substance abuse treatment: 33.3%
- Dental care: 11.1%
- Specialist care: 11.1%

These cited barriers appear consistent with the underlying problems of poverty, isolation/distance to medical centers, and inadequate number of providers, that were identified in the data from the 2023 County Health Rankings, presented above. Lack of locally-available pediatric specialty providers was listed as the top concern of parents with medically-fragile children.

Health Behaviors

Scioto County has higher rates of smoking, obesity, physical activity, and teen births than the Ohio average. Scioto County has lower rates of excessive drinking and sexually-transmitted infections than the Ohio average. Scioto County has poorer access to exercise and recreational opportunities than the Ohio average.

- Adult smoking: 29% (OH 20%)
- Adult obesity: 47% (OH 36%)
- Physical inactivity: 33% (OH 24%)
- Access to exercise opportunities: 75% (OH 84%)
- Recreational Facilities per 100,000⁴: 1.3 (OH 9.8)
- Excessive drinking: 17% (OH 19%)
- Sexually-transmitted infections per 100,000: 266.9 (OH 509.2)
- Teen births per 100,000: 35 (OH 21)

Mental Health

Scioto County has seen increasing mental health needs over the past decade for both adults and children. Unfortunately, mental health services are severely lacking and have not kept up with the increased need. Several years ago, the local hospital closed its inpatient psychiatric unit and we currently have no psychiatrists in Scioto County. Most of the mental health facilities in the county are geared specifically toward addiction treatment, and either do not offer mental health care for non-addicted persons, or, if they do, those without addiction disorders do not want to go there. There are only two providers for general mental health care with locations in the county, and both of those are in population centers close to Portsmouth.

Statistics show that Scioto County has higher indicators for mental health issues than the state average:

- Suicides per 100,000 population: 17 (OH 15)
- Poor mental health days/month: 5.3 (OH 5.0)
- Percentage of population describing their mental health as fair or poor⁴: 20.7% (US 13.0%)
- Percentage of population diagnosed with depression⁴: 28.0% (OH 22.6%)

Substance Abuse

Scioto County has been, and continues to be, affected significantly by drug use. Rates of overdose deaths and deaths due to liver disease (which reflects the high level of hepatitis B and C) are three and two times the state average, respectively. About two-fifths of the population state they have been negatively affected by drug use (either their own or someone they are close to). Scioto County has a higher suicide rate and higher rates of self-reported poor mental health days and overall fair or poor mental health than state and national averages. Over a quarter of the Scioto County population has been clinically diagnosed with a depressive disorder.

- Drug overdose deaths per 100,000 population: 104 (OH 38)
- Cirrhosis/Liver Disease age-adjusted death rate per 100,000⁴: 21.0 (OH 10.9)
- % of population stating their life has been negatively affected by substance abuse⁴: 39.6% (US 37.3%)
- Suicides per 100,000 population: 17 (OH 15)
- Poor mental health days/month: 5.3 (OH 5.0)
- Percentage of population describing their mental health as fair or poor⁴: 20.7% (US 13.0%)
- Percentage of population diagnosed with depression⁴: 28.0% (OH 22.6%)

A recent study of trends in opioid overdose deaths and medication-assisted treatment (MAT) in Scioto County and surrounding counties, showed the following:¹³

- The number of unintentional opioid overdose deaths in Scioto County increased every year (except 2018) between 2012 and 2020, with sharp increases in 2019 and 2020.
- Scioto County has a higher overdose death rate than any of our neighboring Ohio counties.
- Scioto County and four of our surrounding counties (all except Jackson) have significantly higher overdose death rates than the Ohio average.
- Although most addiction treatment facilities in Scioto County offer some form of medication-assisted treatment, very few offer the evidence-based practice of long-term MAT. Only 30% of Medicaid recipients diagnosed with opioid use disorder received MAT for 6 months or longer during the 4-year time period (2018-21) for which data were available.

Social Vulnerability Index by Census Tract

We looked at Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) data from 2018 to assess which areas of Scioto County had the highest for vulnerable persons, making the assumption that the most vulnerable persons might also be those most prone to healthcare access issues.⁵ The State of Ohio used 2018 SVI data to designate its high-priority Health Improvement Zones, which include areas in Scioto County. According to the CDC, social vulnerability refers to the potential negative effects on communities caused by external stresses on human health. These stresses may include (but are not limited to) natural disasters, disease outbreaks, poverty, lack of affordable housing or educational opportunities, etc. The Social Vulnerability Index ranks each census tract in the U.S. according to 15 factors in four areas: socioeconomic status, household composition and disability, minority status and language, and housing and transportation. Overall, in 2018 Scioto County had a high SVI of 0.8347. (Any SVI between 0.75 and 1.0 is considered high.)

Scioto County has 20 census tracts. Eight of these have a high SVI.⁶ Four of the eight census tracts are located in the Scioto County Health Department Jurisdiction. (The other four are in Portsmouth City). These four are (in order of SVI, high to low): CT 23 (Otway and Rarden, SVI 0.821), CT 22 (Lucasville, SVI 0.819), CT 31 (New Boston, SVI 0.818), and CT 29 (Wheelersburg, SVI 0.754). A fifth census tract, CT 24 (West Portsmouth, SVI 0.749) was just on the borderline for High SVI. These 5 census tracts correspond with the following Scioto County townships: Rarden, Valley, New Boston village, Wheelersburg, and West Portsmouth. They represent the geographical areas in Scioto County with the highest degree of social vulnerability, and are therefore good candidates for targeting interventions toward the most vulnerable populations.

A map of Scioto County's 2018 SVI levels by census tract is attached at the end of this document.⁶

Cultural Considerations

Scioto County is part of Appalachian Ohio and the predominant cultural background of Scioto County residents is Appalachian. It is geographically isolated (no major highways, and two hours from a major city), with very little ethnic or racial diversity. Traditionally, many people raised in Scioto County are not accustomed to routine healthcare visits for preventive care or for what they perceive to be minor issues. This results in people waiting until medical issues are advanced or complications arise before seeking treatment. According to a recent training module on Appalachian culture and health produced by Ohio University, "A strong sense of independence on the part of those from Appalachia can be a major barrier to those who may need assistance. Appalachia is a culture which prides itself on never needing to ask for help, because of this, people are more likely to attempt to treat their healthcare issues on their own and be unwilling to reach out until the problem is severe. If the healthcare provider

sees Appalachian people as being unwilling to accept help, it may create a barrier to communication in the healthcare setting.”¹⁴

Another cultural issue is associated with the fact that many healthcare providers in Scioto County come in from outside the region (did not grow up here) and many hospital providers and specialists have backgrounds outside the U.S. and English is not their first language. Many local hospital patients have complained that “they can’t understand the doctor” because they have difficulty with the provider’s accent. Lack of trust in “outsider” healthcare providers is also an issue. According to the same Ohio University training module, “a long and varied history of exploitation by outsiders and the government has led to a general mistrust of those who are not from the region and those who can be seen as authority figures.... This culture is one that has a well-earned mistrust of outsiders and authority. Unfortunately, that extends to healthcare providers and those who work in social services. Oftentimes, doctors and specialists who work in the region are not from Appalachia. This is due to a variety of reasons, but because of this, people are inherently mistrustful. This is also exacerbated when people must travel outside of the region for care. Appalachian people may perceive that the provider is unfamiliar with their culture and way of life and will be unable to help them in a way that is consistent with their daily routines.”¹⁴

Healthcare Providers and Services in Scioto County: Availability, Geographic Distribution and Capacity

Scioto County is a large rural county with 16 townships and four villages: New Boston (surrounded on two sides by Portsmouth City); Otway (surrounded by Brush Creek Township); Rarden (surrounded by Rarden Township); and South Webster (surrounded by Bloom Township). The county seat is the City of Portsmouth on the southern border of the county, where the majority of healthcare facilities, including two hospital systems, are located. It is almost an hour drive from Portsmouth to the far northeastern and northwestern parts of Scioto County. The city of Portsmouth has its own health department and is not part of the Scioto County Health Department’s jurisdiction. In the County, there are three smaller population centers, Wheelersburg (about 15 minutes from Portsmouth), West Portsmouth (about 10 minutes from Portsmouth), and New Boston (right next to Portsmouth) that also have some medical facilities.

Appendix 1 shows the presence of medical facilities (primary care offices, pediatricians, dentists, mental health practices, addiction treatment centers, and pharmacies) by township/village in Scioto County (excluding Portsmouth City). For all facilities except pharmacies, capacity and access was assessed by noting the number of providers, whether or not the practice is accepting new patients, the typical wait time for a new-patient appointment, and whether they accept clients with Medicaid and Medicare.

Table 7 of Appendix 1 lists the available healthcare facilities in each township/village by type and number. It shows that 8 of the 17 geographic entities in Scioto County (excluding Portsmouth City) do not have any healthcare facilities. These 8 townships and/or villages are: Brush Creek/Otway, Jefferson, Madison, Morgan, Nile, Rarden/Rarden village, Union and Vernon Townships. A map of Scioto County townships is attached to the bottom of Table 7.

Primary Care

There are 11 primary care practices located in Scioto County (with others in Portsmouth City). Eight of these are part of one of the two hospital systems in Portsmouth (SOMC or KDMC). There are two independent physicians (one in Wheelersburg and one in West Portsmouth), and one Federally Qualified Health Clinic (FQHC), located in West Portsmouth. Of the 11 primary care practices in the County, seven are within a 15-minute drive of Portsmouth (four in the population center of Wheelersburg, and three in

West Portsmouth). The other four are located in Bloom Township (South Webster), Harrison Township (Minford), Rush Township (adjacent to Northwest schools), and Valley Township (Lucasville). Green Township is in the process of planning a primary care clinic adjacent to their school. Eleven of our sixteen townships and the village of New Boston do not have any primary care providers in their locality.

In terms of capacity, all of the primary care clinics are accepting new patients. Wait time for new patient appointments range from 1 day to 1 month. All accept both Medicaid and Medicare, and most have multiple providers. The majority of the primary care providers in Scioto County are nurse practitioners, with some physician assistants and physicians. Although the number of primary care providers in Scioto County is well below Ohio and national averages, primary care in Scioto County is probably the most accessible healthcare service.

Emergency Care and Urgent Care

Southern Ohio Medical Center offers a full-service Emergency Department. However, it is located in Portsmouth City, which is almost a 1-hour drive from the far corners of Scioto County. There is one urgent care center in Scioto County outside of Portsmouth City, located in Wheelersburg (about a 10-minute drive from Portsmouth City, and up to an hour from the far southeast and northeast corners of the County.) It is open for 12 hours daily (8 am to 8 pm). There are two other urgent care centers located in Portsmouth City.

Inpatient Care

Southern Ohio Medical Center is a 211-bed hospital located in Portsmouth City. There are no hospitals located out in the County. Kings Daughters Medical Center Ohio has a small 10-bed hospital, but it mainly serves as a site for same-day surgery. Most clients requiring longer hospital stays are transferred to KDMC's main hospital in Ashland, KY.

Long-Term Residential Care

Scioto County (excluding Portsmouth City) has 7 skilled nursing homes, located in Franklin Furnace, Wheelersburg (2), McDermott, Lucasville (2), and Rosemount . It also has 4 assisted living facilities located in West Portsmouth, Minford, Wheelersburg and New Boston.

Physical, Occupational and Speech Therapy

Outside of Portsmouth City, there are facilities for physical, occupational and speech therapy in Lucasville and Wheelersburg.

Pediatric and Women's Health Care

Notably, there is only one pediatrician in Scioto County (excluding Portsmouth City). This practice is located in Wheelersburg, near Portsmouth. Families in the rest of the County must travel to either Portsmouth, Wheelersburg, another county, or out of state (Kentucky) for pediatric care. However, many of the primary care facilities have family practitioners who are able to care for children. The one Scioto County pediatrician has 2 providers and accepts Medicaid. They accept new patients, with an average wait time of 3-5 days for an appointment.

There are no OBGYN services or specialty services available outside of Portsmouth. And there are no OB/GYN services that will accept uninsured patients, even in Portsmouth. In a recent (2023) case, a pregnant woman with no insurance who was an international migrant (ineligible for Medicaid) was unable to access prenatal care, and had preeclampsia. There is an urgent need to expand OB/GYN services in Scioto County.

Medical Specialty Care

There are no medical specialty offices in Scioto County outside of Portsmouth City, with the exception of one oral surgeon in Wheelersburg and a dermatologist who comes to Wheelersburg twice a month from out-of-state. Both hospital systems (SOMC and KDMC) have many specialists for adults available at their facilities in Portsmouth City. However, there are few opportunities to see pediatric medical specialists. A pediatric cardiologist and a pediatric gastroenterologist (from Columbus and Cincinnati) do come to Portsmouth once a month to see their Scioto County clients, but otherwise, parents need to take their children to either Columbus or Cincinnati to see a specialist. Transport, distance, and cost of fuel are barriers to care for families who have children with special medical needs.

Notably, there are no endocrinologists (adult or pediatric) in Scioto County, which is a serious problem, given the high incidence of diabetes among Scioto County residents. There are also no psychiatrists in Scioto County, which is another very significant gap. (See section on Mental Health below.)

Dental Care

Although there are five dentists practicing in Scioto County, they are all located in the population centers near Portsmouth (four in Wheelersburg and one in New Boston). Only two of them are accepting new patients, and in one of those practices, there is a 4-5 month wait time for a new patient appointment. (The other practice has a 1-week wait time.) There are no dental providers in Scioto County (including in the city of Portsmouth) who accept Medicaid, forcing low-income persons with Medicaid to either forego dental care entirely or travel long distances outside of the county to seek it. There are also no dental practices in Scioto County (including the city of Portsmouth) who specialize in pediatric dentistry or are willing to work with pediatric clients with significant medical or developmental issues. There is an urgent need to expand dental services in Scioto County, especially practices that are willing to accept Medicaid.

Mental Health

There are only two mental health practices for general mental health (i.e., not specifically focused on addiction treatment) in Scioto County, with a total of three locations. All three locations are in population centers close to Portsmouth (New Boston and Wheelersburg). There are no mental health practices located in the more rural parts of Scioto County. However, those two practices do provide mental health services for school students in many school districts in Scioto County. It is important to note that there are no psychiatrists in Scioto County (including in Portsmouth City), and no inpatient facilities for acute mental health crises or longer-term inpatient mental health care. Those in need of inpatient mental health care have long wait times to go to facilities elsewhere in Ohio. Youth in need of inpatient care have even fewer options, and many are forced to go out-of-state after very long wait times. There are no special services (like intensive home-based therapy) available locally for high-acuity cases that could serve as an alternative to out-of-home placement, and there are no out-of-home placement facilities. The result is a crisis situation for families dealing with children that have severe mental health or behavioral problems. Children with violent behaviors have no place to go, so they remain at home where they are a danger to themselves and their families.

In terms of capacity, both County mental health outpatient practices are accepting new patients (adults, adolescents and children), accept Medicaid, and offer a sliding scale for uninsured patients. The average wait time for a new patient appointment was 3-4 weeks for one practice and 3 days for the other practice. One practice offers emergency care and the other does not. The two practices combined have a total of 7 providers and 22 therapists on staff (but these providers and therapist also serve other locations outside of Scioto County, and the providers are based outside of Scioto County).

There is a critical need to expand all mental health services in Scioto County, especially psychiatric services, intensive in-home therapy, and residential treatment options.

Addiction treatment

There are ten addiction treatment centers in Scioto County (with many others in Portsmouth City). Of these ten facilities, three provide outpatient care only, two provide residential treatment only, and the other five do both. Two of the residential facilities take men only, while the other five take both men and women. The total bed capacity is 204 (67 for women, 137 men). Scioto County/Portsmouth is known as a center for addiction treatment, and many clients come here from out of the county and even out of state for treatment. All the facilities take Medicaid and all are accepting new patients. Only seven provide emergency care. Nine of the facilities provide some sort of medication-assisted treatment (MAT), but not necessarily the long-term MAT that is recommended to prevent-relapse. (Some facilities only use short-term MAT during the withdrawal period.) Combined, the facilities have a total of 20 providers on staff, but those providers also serve other locations besides Scioto County. They also have 134 therapists on staff (but again, those therapists also serve other locations besides Scioto County.)

Pharmacies

There are ten pharmacies located in Scioto County (with seven more in Portsmouth City). Of these ten County pharmacies, six are located in the population centers close to Portsmouth (Wheelersburg and New Boston, and West Portsmouth). The four others are located further out in the County in Bloom Township (South Webster), Green Township (Franklin Furnace), Harrison Township (Minford), and Valley Township (Lucasville). Six of the 16 Scioto County townships, as well as the village of New Boston, have pharmacies. Those living in the far northwest corner of the county (Rarden Township) have the longest distance to travel to a pharmacy, at least a half hour drive.

Surveys of General Population

A. 2022 Barriers to Health Care Survey

A voluntary survey was conducted at the Scioto County Fair in August 2022 to assess access to healthcare and barriers to healthcare for Scioto County residents.⁹ There were 134 responses. In general, this survey did not show a great deal of access problems. However, it should be noted that there was inherent bias in the respondent pool, because those responding had adequate finances and transport to be able to attend the fair.

Specific findings from this survey included:

- 97% of respondents had some form of health insurance (private, Medicaid or Medicare). Only 3% did not have any health insurance.
- 90% of respondents had a primary care provider; 10% did not.
- 18% of respondents said they had difficulty finding a medical specialist; 72% did not.
- 4% of respondents said they had difficulty getting transportation to medical appointments; 96% did not.
- 20% stated they had difficulty making appointments during their provider's hours; 80% did not.
- 69% said they had had a telehealth appointment with a provider; 31% had not.
- 87% of respondents had moderate or high confidence in our local healthcare systems; 13% did not.
- In an open-ended question, these are the most difficult problems getting healthcare (in order of frequency):

- * Hard to get an appointment when needed / very long wait times for appointment / booking out very far
- * Cost / insurance doesn't cover needed care / no health insurance
- * Lack of trust / "They make me feel put down" / "I don't trust the doctor" / "Fat-shaming" / "They don't listen" / "They don't care" / "They missed my cancer diagnosis and now it's too late."
- * Can't find a dentist or eye doctor that takes my insurance / No specialists that I need
- * "There are no doctors anymore, just nurse practitioners. They don't do anything. They charge for a visit and then just want to send you to another doctor – then you can't get an appointment." / "I miss having a real doctor."

B. 2023 Access to Health Care Survey

A voluntary survey was conducted at the Scioto County Fair in August 2023, to assess access to healthcare and barriers to healthcare for Scioto County residents.¹⁰ This survey was modified from the 2022 survey, and was based on the CDC's Healthcare Access and Utilization Survey Template.### There were 51 responses. Again, there was inherent bias in the respondent pool, because those responding had adequate finances and transport to be able to attend the fair.

Specific findings from this survey included:

- All respondents had some form of insurance, and four respondents had more than one type. 47% had private insurance, 35% had Medicare, and 20% had Medicaid.
- The great majority (92%) of respondents had a primary care provider. 8% did not.
- When ill, 63% of respondents see their primary care provider, 22% go to urgent care, 13% go to either/both, and 2% talk to a medical professional in their family.
- 86% of respondents had seen a medical professional in the past year. Of the respondents who said no, over half of them (57%) did not have insurance.
- 39% of respondents had a telehealth visit within the past year; 61% did not.
- 25% of respondents said they delayed or skipped healthcare in the past year; 75% did not. Of those that delayed healthcare, the main reasons (in order of frequency were): couldn't find a provider that would take their insurance, lacked transport, couldn't get an appointment, couldn't get time off of work, couldn't get child care, too expensive, and too nervous about seeing a doctor.
- 18% of respondents said they couldn't afford need healthcare in the past year (82% answered no to that question.) Of those that said they couldn't afford healthcare, they gave the following specific barriers, in order of frequency: prescriptions too expensive, copays too expensive, high deductibles/out-of-pocket costs too expensive, needed services were not covered by insurance, and transport cost too expensive.
- 29% of respondents said they delayed filling a prescription because it was too expensive; 71% did not.
- 37% of respondents said they were moderately or very worried about paying medical bills; 63% said they had little or no worries about medical bills.
- 76% of respondents said they had moderate or high confidence in our local healthcare system; 24% had little or no confidence.
- Responses to an open-ended question about respondents' most difficult problems getting healthcare were as follows, in order of frequency: Costs too much/can't afford it, getting time off work, finding a provider, transport, quality of care/trusting the provider.

C. 2023 Barriers to Health Care - Parents of Young Children Survey (general population)

A voluntary survey was conducted at the CAO Community Baby Shower on May 25, 2023, to assess access to healthcare and barriers to healthcare for Scioto County residents with children.¹¹ There were 25 responses.

Specific responses included the following:

- 60% of respondents said they faced no barriers or access issues to achieving health and wellness for their children. 40% said they did face barriers or access issues.
- The specific barriers or access issues cited were as follows, in order of frequency: finances/low income; lack of transport; lack of time/childcare/other scheduling issues; no local specialists. Other issues included: chronically ill child, need money for food/clothing/utilities/gas, no hot water heater, refrigerator needs repair.

Surveys of Special Populations

A. Families with a child with special medical needs

A voluntary survey conducted in 2021, during home or clinic visits with parents/caregivers of medically-fragile children in Scioto County, asked respondents about barriers to medical care for their medically-fragile children and for themselves and other family members.⁷ Most responses centered on lack of local pediatric specialists (necessitating frequent long drives to a children's hospital), inadequate financial resources, inadequate time off, and impossible to both work and care for child / lack of home care.

Specific responses included the following:

- Provider issues: Lack of local pediatric specialists, lack of local doctors who participate in the CMH (Children with Medical Handicaps) program/long travel to participating providers, local hospital doesn't accept CMH, some doctors and pharmacies won't take CMH because it's too hard to bill, no local dentists take CMH.
- Financial issues: Financial stress, can't get time off from work to take child to appointments, no gas money to drive to appointments, no means of payment for over-the-counter meds, no time off to attend training for insulin pump, not enough money for healthy food, no money for needed home and car modifications. Also – make too much money to qualify for assistance programs but not enough to pay for child's needs.
- Transportation issues: no car, no gas money, need wheelchair modifications for car but can't afford
- School issues: no one to pick child up from school, hard to get school to provide accommodations, problems with attendance due to illness and doctor's appointments (school rules don't accommodate this)
- Care issues: difficulty monitoring blood sugar, understanding what non-verbal child wants, hard to lift child as he grows (single mom is only caretaker), impossible to get home care, can't both work and care for child, local stores don't carry specialty formula, no time left for other (healthy) children in home.
- Other: No source of funding after child ages out of Medicaid and CMH, need better insurance for vision and dental, need affordable housing

B. Members of the LGBTQ+ community

Many studies have shown that members of the LGBTQ+ population face a number of health disparities. Voluntary, anonymous surveys conducted at the Portsmouth PRIDE event in 2019 asked respondents to rate their level of concern (1-5 rating, with 1 being no concern and 5 being great concern) about 7 identified issues of health disparity in the LGBTQ+ community.⁸ Results showed

that among respondents who self-identified as LGBTQ+, the following percentage rated the following issues at a moderately-high or high level of concern:

- Higher rates of HIV: 50%
- Higher rates of other sexually-transmitted infections: 39.1%
- Lower rates of mammography and pap smear testing: 54.3%
- Higher rates of substance abuse: 60.9%
- Higher rates of smoking: 63.0%
- Higher rates of depression and/or anxiety: 87.0%
- Higher rates of violence or victimization: 71.7%

These results suggest that health disparities are a significant concern to the LGBTQ+ population in Scioto County, and that the disparities of highest concern are higher rates of depression/anxiety, higher rates of violence/victimization, higher rates of smoking, and higher rates of substance abuse.

CONCLUSIONS

The Health Equity Team of the Scioto County Health Department met to discuss the results above and draw conclusions on specific populations in the Scioto County Health Department jurisdiction who lack access to health care, the types of health care they have difficulty accessing and the reasons for that lack of access. The team also developed a set of recommendations for next steps to improve access to health care for Scioto County residents.

Specific Populations in Scioto County Who Lack Access to Health Care Services

From the data included in this report, we can identify the following populations who are likely to lack access to health care services in Scioto County:

- Low-income persons who do not have Medicaid – especially the working poor who do not have employer-based health insurance
- Persons without health insurance (especially young adults)
- Persons in need of mental health care for issues unrelated to substance use disorder
- Persons in need of substance abuse treatment – especially those seeking long-term medication-assisted treatment
- Persons in need of dental care (especially persons without health insurance, Medicaid recipients, children with special needs, and persons who live far from Portsmouth or Wheelersburg)
- Persons in need of specialist care – especially children (all specialties), persons with diabetes, and anyone needing psychiatric care
- Children of parents who use drugs
- Children of parents with low educational level
- Pregnant women (especially low-income)
- Persons who use tobacco or vape – especially youth who vape
- LGBTQ+ population
- Persons without transportation
- Persons with language or culture barriers
- Persons living in high-SVI census tracts of Otway/Rarden, Lucasville, New Boston, part of Wheelersburg, and West Portsmouth
- Migrants/immigrants/international travelers who do not have insurance and are not eligible for Medicaid.
- Persons without broadband/internet access, computers or smartphones, or proficiency in using computers/smartphones

Specific Access Gaps and Barriers to Healthcare in Scioto County

- Lack of specialist physicians (all specialties, but especially psychiatrists and dentists) means long wait times for appointments.
- Distance and lack of transportation to medical services. (Most services are located in Portsmouth on the southern border of the County.)
- Available hours for specialty medical services, dentists, prenatal care, mental health, etc – makes it difficult for working hourly jobs with no paid time off to access the services.
- Dentists are not required to accept Medicaid and NO dentists in Scioto County (including Portsmouth City) accept Medicaid.
- Lack of health insurance for working poor who do not qualify for Medicaid.
- Overall lack of mental health providers/facilities/capacity. NO inpatient facilities.
- Lack of addiction treatment facilities using MAT/MOUD.

Underlying Causes of Access Gaps and Barriers to Healthcare in Scioto County

- Socioeconomic factors including poverty, unemployment, poor housing, lack of transportation, low educational level.
- Current Ohio Medicaid eligibility requirements exclude many of the working poor.
- Termination of benefits post-pandemic; people did not realize they needed to reapply (due to changes of address, phone number, email, lack of internet access, lack of awareness of policy changes)
- Perception that Marketplace insurance costs too much (from early days of the program) and lack of awareness/understanding of Marketplace insurance.
- High rates of substance use and hesitancy among users to seek healthcare services for themselves and their family members/children.
- Low population density/distance from population centers in Scioto County means it is not cost-effective to provide healthcare services in the outlying rural areas of the County.
- Lack of a strong public transportation service especially in outlying rural areas; lack of awareness of how to access the existing transport services for medical appointments (through Access Scioto County and Medicaid).
- Scioto County's distance from a large city and overall lack of amenities make it difficult to attract physicians (especially medical specialists, psychiatrists and dentists) to Scioto County.
- Cultural stigma regarding mental health and substance abuse disorders.
- Cultural acceptance of tobacco use.
- Cultural norm of independence/not seeking help for medical issues until they are dire.
- Lack of affordable fresh produce/healthy food, especially in outlying rural areas.

Recommended Action and Next Steps

Program planning done by the Scioto County Health Department must consider and address these barriers to care and underserved/vulnerable populations in order to maximize health equity and increase access to care and services for all residents of Scioto County.

Specific recommendations include:

- Advocate with elected officials for expansion of Medicaid eligibility to include the working poor with no insurance.
- Continue to participate in local health and community coalitions working to increase access to healthcare in Scioto County

- Continue to meet with leaders of both hospital systems to make them aware of the gaps in healthcare and encourage them to prioritize specialist recruitment and other programming to fill the gaps, with particular attention to endocrinology, psychiatry, and mental health therapy unrelated to addiction disorders.
- Reach out to regional and urban partners (such as Nationwide Children's Hospital, Ohio State University, Ohio University, etc.) to explore options to expand healthcare access in Scioto County and advocate for our needs here.
- Encourage local addiction treatment providers to adopt the evidence-based practice of long-term medication-assisted treatment.
- Continue to work with local partners to expand access to prenatal care and expand educational efforts about infant safe sleep.
- Expand efforts to serve homebound persons through the homebound vaccine program.
- Advocate with state government to establish regional inpatient mental health facilities for adults and youth in southern Ohio.
- Assist low-income persons who do not have insurance in applying to Medicaid or insurance through the healthcare.gov.
- Continue to promote tobacco-cessation programs, especially those targeted to pregnant women and parents/caregivers of infants and young children.
- Work with Access Scioto County to expand transportation from outlying areas in the County to Portsmouth for medical appointment, and to out-of-county urban centers like Cincinnati and Columbus for specialist care, and to increase public awareness of Access Scioto County services and how they work.
- Work with county officials, Area Agency on Aging, etc. to expand access to broadband/internet access and free training opportunities for the general public in basic computer skills.

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- 2 - World Health Organization. Health Equity. 2023. https://www.who.int/health-topics/health-equity#tab=tab_1
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- 4 – *2018 Community Health Needs Assessment for Scioto County*. Scioto County Health Department and Portsmouth City Health Department. <https://webgen1files.revize.com/sciotocountyhealthoh/2018%20PRC%20CHNA%20Report%20%20Southern%20Ohio%20Medical%20Center.pdf>
- 5 – *CDC Social Vulnerability Index*. <https://svi.cdc.gov/map.html>
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7 – *Survey on Barriers to Health Care for Low-Income, Medically-Fragile Children and their Families in Scioto County. Summary of Results.* Scioto County Health Department. February 5, 2020. Unpublished report.

8 – *Survey on Health Disparities of Concern among the LGBTQ+ Population of Scioto County. Summary of Results.* Scioto County Health Department. July 19, 2022. Unpublished report.

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11 – *Survey on Access to Healthcare for Children (age 0-18) in Scioto County. Summary of Results.* Scioto County Health Department. August 25, 2023. Unpublished report.

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14 - Arnold, Tiffany G. 2022. *Introduction to Appalachian Health: Developing Cultural Competency and Humility – A Resource Guide.* Ohio University.
<https://www.ohio.edu/chsp/sites/ohio.edu.chsp/files/chsp/The%20Alliance/Appalachian%20Health%20Training/Introduction%20to%20Appalachian%20Health.pdf>

APPENDIX. SCIOTO COUNTY HEALTHCARE FACILITIES AND CAPACITY BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (TOWNSHIP) (excluding Portsmouth City)

Table 1. Primary Care clinics in each Scioto County Township Effective 7/28/2023 (excluding Portsmouth City)

Township/Village	Name of Practice	Address	Phone	Accepting new patients?	Accept Medicaid ?	Accept Medicare ?	Number of providers ?	Wait time for new patient appointment?
Bloom/South Webster	SOMC South Webster Family Practice	110 North Jackson St., South Webster	740-778-1020	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	2 days
Brush Creek/Otway								
Clay								
Green								
Harrison	SOMC Minford Family Practice	8792 State Route 335, Minford	740-356-3700	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1 week
Jefferson								
Madison								
Morgan								
New Boston (village)								
Nile								
Porter	SOMC Wheelersburg Family Health Center	8770 Ohio River Road, Wheelersburg	740-574-9090	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	unk.
Porter	KDMC Family Care Center	8750 Ohio River Road, Wheelersburg	740-574-9301	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	2-4 weeks
Porter	Dr. Mohammed Kalo	8048 Ohio River Road, Wheelersburg	740-574-1500	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1 week
Porter	Dr. David Provaznik	11826 Gallia Pike Suite A, Wheelersburg	740-574-4526	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1-2 days
Rarden/Rarden village								
Rush	SOMC Northwest Family Practice	812 Mohawk Drive, McDermott	740-356-6030	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1-2 days
Union								
Valley	SOMC Lucasville Family Practice	10 Thomas Hollow Road, Lucasville	740-356-3350	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1 month
Vernon								
Washington	SOMC West Portsmouth Family Health Center	15888 A US 52 West Portsmouth	740-858-1732	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	2 days
Washington	Dr. James Duncan	22442 Ohio Rt. 73, West Portsmouth	740-858-6656	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	4-5 days
Washington	Valley View Health Center (FQHC)	23030 Ohio Rt. 73, West Portsmouth	740-858-1063	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	1-2 days

Table 2. Pediatricians in Scioto County Townships/Villages

Township	Pediatrician	Address	Phone	# of providers	Accepting New patients?	Wait time for new patient appointment?	Accept Medicaid?
Bloom/South Webster							
Brush Creek/Otway							
Clay							
Green							
Harrison							
Jefferson							
Madison							
Morgan							
New Boston (village)							
Nile							
Porter	Dr. John Turjoman	8930 Ohio River Rd., Wheelersburg	740-574-1903	2	Yes	3-5 days	Yes
Rarden/Rarden village							
Rush							
Union							
Valley							
Vernon							
Washington							

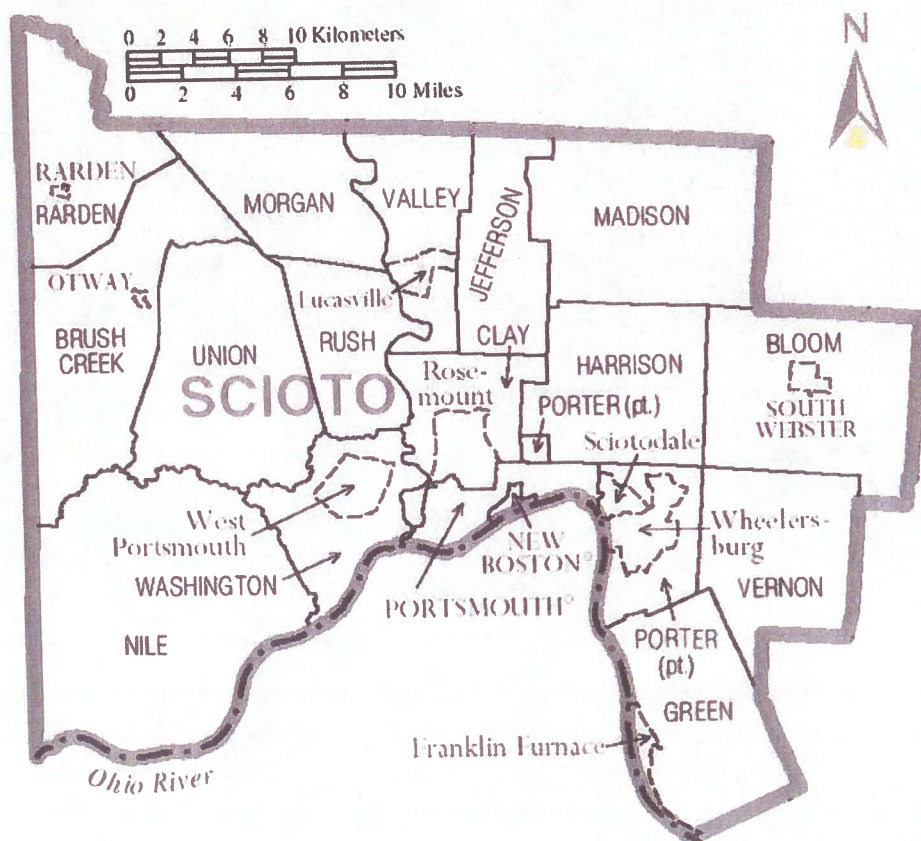
Table 6. Pharmacies in each Scioto County Township/Village Effective 7/28/2023 (excluding Portsmouth City)

Township	Pharmacy Name	Address	Phone
Bloom/South Webster	Smith's Pharmacy & Home Medical	11016 Main Street, South Webster OH 45682	740-778-3784
Brush Creek/Otway			
Clay			
Green	Franklin Furnace Pharmacy	561 Norwich Avenue Franklin Furnace, OH 45629	740-354-9983
Harrison	Minford Hometown Pharmacy	8746 State Route 335, Minford OH 45653	740-820-2163
Jefferson			
Madison			
Morgan			
New Boston (village)	CVS	4207 Gallia St., New Boston	740-456-4158
New Boston (village)	Walmart Pharmacy	4490 Gallia St., New Boston	740-456-8267
Nile			
Porter	Kroger Pharmacy	9090 Gallia Pike Road, Wheelersburg, OH 45694	740-574-6569
Porter	SOMC Wheelersburg Pharmacy	8770 Ohio River Road, Wheelersburg, OH 45694	740-355-4120
Porter	Rite Aid Pharmacy	8130 Ohio River Rd., Wheelersburg, OH 45694	740-574-5054
Rarden/Rarden village			
Rush			
Union			
Valley	Gahms Pharmacy	50 Center Street Lucasville, OH 45648	740-259-2442
Vernon			
Washington	Gahms Pharmacy II	1565 Galena Pike West Portsmouth, OH 45663	740-858-5000

Table 7. Number and Type of Healthcare Facilities in Scioto County (excluding Portsmouth City) by Township/Village - August 2023.

Township	Primary Care Practice	Pediatric Practice	Dental Practice	Mental Health Practice	Addiction Treatment	Pharmacy
Bloom/South Webster	1					1
Brush/Otway						
Clay					1	
Green					2	1
Harrison	1					1
Jefferson						
Madison						
Morgan						
New Boston (village)			1	1	1	2
Nile						
Porter	4	1	4	2	4	3
Rarden/Rarden Village						
Rush	1				2	
Union						
Valley	1					1
Vernon						
Washington	3				1	1

File:Map of Scioto County Ohio With Municipal and Township Labels.PNG



State of Ohio | Health Improvement Zones By Census Tract

[Click Here to View County Dashboard](#)

SVI Domain:

- Ottawa
- Paulding
- Perry
- Pickaway
- Pike
- Portage
- Preble
- Putnam
- Richland
- Ross
- Sandusky
- Scioto**
- Seneca
- Shelby
- Stark
- Summit
- Trumbull
- Tuscarawas
- Union
- Van Wert
- Vinton
- Warren
- Washington
- Wayne
- Williams
- Wood
- Wyandot

© 2023 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Address Lookup Instructions

Address Lookup

Street, City, State, ZIP

SVI

- 0.7501 - 1 | HIGH
- 0.5 - 0.75
- 0.2501 - 0.5

Datasource: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/ Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry/ Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Data System

Suggested Citation: Health Improvement Opportunity Zones, State of Ohio Department of Health, Office of Health Opportunity. Retrieved [date] from [https://www.ohio.gov/programs/health-equity/health-improvement-zones](#)

Appendix 2. Community Partners

The following community partners contributed data and/or were involved in the assessment process for this report.

A. Scioto County Health Coalition member organizations and other participating organizations in the 2018 Community Health Assessment

ADAMHS Board of Adams, Lawrence and Scioto Counties

Area Agency on Aging, District 7

Beltone

CAO of Scioto County

CAO Head Start and Early Head Start

CareSource

Clay Local School District

CAO WIC Program

Compass Community Health

CONNEX

The Counseling Center

Equitas Health

Glockner Enterprises

Goodwill Industries

Hardknocks Training Center

Heartland of Portsmouth

Hillview Retirement

HOMElife

HopeSource

Kings Daughters Medical Center – Ohio

Kroger Pharmacy

Main Street Portsmouth

Maverick Nutrition

Mended Reeds

Minford Local School District

Money Concepts Capital Financial Planning

Nationwide Children's Hospital

Ohio River Valley T1D

Ohio State Highway Patrol

Ohio State University

OSU Extension – Scioto County

Portsmouth Area Chamber of Commerce

Portsmouth City Health Department

Portsmouth City Schools

Portsmouth Police Department

Portsmouth-Scioto County Visitors Bureau

Portsmouth STEM Academy

Portsmouth VA Clinic

Resthaven Skilled Nursing

Schmidt Family Restaurant Group

Scioto Christian Ministries

Scioto County Commissioners

Scioto County Board of Developmental Disabilities

Scioto County Career and Technical Center
Scioto County Chamber of Commerce
Scioto County Economic Development
Scioto County Emergency Management Agency
Scioto County Health Department
Scioto County Red Cross
Scioto County Senior Games
Scioto County Sheriff's Dept.
Scioto County Veterans Affairs
Scioto Foundation
Shawnee Family Health Center
Shawnee State University
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility
Southeastern Ohio Legal Services
Southern Ohio Medical Center
STAR Workshop
Stephen A. Hunter Hope Foundation
Potters House Ministries
United Scioto Senior Center
Valley Local Schools
Vantage Workforce Solutions
Wheelersburg Local Schools
Private Citizens/Community Members

B. *Members/Participating Organizations, Scioto Connect*

14th Street Community Center
ADAMHS Board of Adams, Lawrence and Scioto Counties
Amazing Grace
ASCEND Treatment Center
Brightview Treatment Center
Compass Community Health
Compass Point Housing
The Counseling Center
Equitas Health
FOCUS Residential
Friends of Portsmouth
Goodwill
Hillview Retirement
HopeSource
Kings Daughters Medical Center
LifePoint Church
Main Street Portsmouth
Mahajan Therapeutics
Meadows for Congress
Minford School District
Monarch Recovery
Moving Forward Residential
River Valley Organizing

Ohio State University
OVR Recovery
Portsmouth City Council
Portsmouth City Health Department
Portsmouth City Schools
Portsmouth Fire Dept.
Portsmouth Metropolitan Housing Authority
Portsmouth Police Dept.
Salvation Army
Scioto Christian Ministries
Scioto County Board of Developmental Disabilities
Scioto County Children's Services
Scioto County Community Action (CAO)
Scioto County Health Department
Scioto County Prosecutor
Scioto County Red Cross
Scioto County Sheriff
Scioto Foundation
Scioto Literary
Serenity Now Counseling
Shawnee Family Health
Shawnee State University
Southern Ohio Medical Center
Spectrum Care
Spero Health
Star Community Justice
Thrive
Wings of Hope
Private Citizens/Community Members