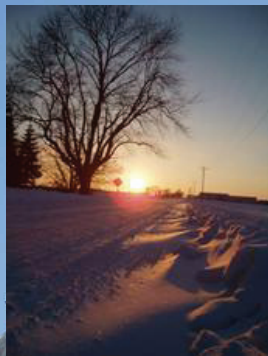


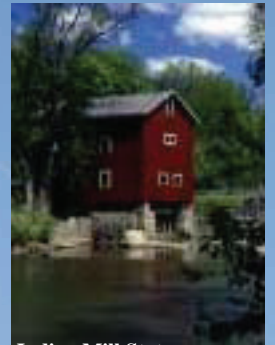
WYANDOT COUNTY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2012



Wyandot County Countryside



Winter in Wyandot County



Indian Mill State Memorial



Basilica & National Shrine
Our Lady of Consolation



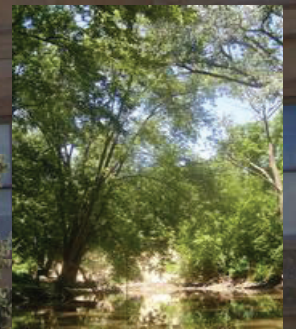
Wyandot County Sheriff
Dept.



Swartz Covered Bridge



Wyandot County Vietnam War
Memorial



Sandusky River

Sponsored by:

The Wyandot County Health Alliance

Foreword

The members of the Wyandot County Health Alliance are pleased to present the 2012 Health Assessment of our community. This comprehensive Community Health Assessment is the result of a strong commitment by dedicated community partners to work together to improve the health and well-being of residents of Wyandot County.

This health assessment gives a snapshot of our community, as well as our state and nation. The data presented in this report provides valuable information to develop strategies that focus on wellness, access to care, and unmet community needs. It provides additional insight into our community structure in the areas of health and well-being.

Through collaboration with The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio and public health researchers at the University of Toledo, every effort has been made to assure that this report contains valid and reliable data. This health assessment follows studies conducted in Wyandot County in 1998, 2003 and every 3 years since. As the 2006, 2009 and 2012 health assessments were similarly conducted, comparisons have been made between the three.

As we review the results of this assessment, the Wyandot County Health Alliance will continue to work collaboratively to identify unmet needs in our community, coordinate resources, and strive to initiate quality programs to improve the health and well-being of our residents. We hope this report will be valuable to you as an agency or as a community member as you strive to improve the quality of life in Wyandot County.

Sincerely,

Joseph D'Ettorre, CEO
Wyandot Memorial Hospital

Sincerely,

Nancy A. Cochran, Executive Director
Mental Health & Recovery Services Board

Acknowledgements

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Wyandot County Department of Job & Family Services
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Wyandot Memorial Hospital

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Sandusky and Wyandot Counties
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Ron Metzger, Wyandot County Commissioner
Dr. Joseph Sberna, Wyandot County Coroner, Board of Health
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Wyandot County Community Health Assessment

Executive Summary

This executive summary provides an overview of health-related data for Wyandot County adults (19 years of age and older) and youth (ages 12 through 18) who participated in a county-wide health assessment survey during 2012. The findings are based on self-administered surveys using a structured questionnaire. The questions were modeled after the survey instruments used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for their national and state Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio collected the data, guided the health assessment process and integrated sources of primary and secondary data into the final report.

Primary Data Collection Methods

Design

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

Instrument Development

Two survey instruments were designed and pilot tested for this study: one for adults and one for adolescents. As a first step in the design process, health education researchers from the University of Toledo and staff members from the Hospital Council of NW Ohio met to discuss potential sources of valid and reliable survey items that would be appropriate for assessing the health status and health needs of adults and adolescents. The investigators decided to derive the majority of the adult survey items from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey. The majority of the survey items for the adolescent survey were derived from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System survey.

The Project Coordinator from the Hospital Council of NW Ohio conducted a series of meetings with the planning committee from Wyandot County. During these meetings, banks of potential survey questions from the BRFSS and YRBSS surveys were reviewed and discussed. Based on input from the Wyandot County planning committee, the Project Coordinator composed a draft of a survey containing 117 items. The draft was reviewed and approved by health education researchers at the University of Toledo.

Sampling

Adult Survey

Adults ages 19 and over living in Wyandot County were used as the sampling frame for the adult survey. There were 17,114 persons ages 18 and over living in Wyandot County. The investigators conducted a power analysis to determine what sample size was needed to ensure a 95% confidence level with a corresponding confidence interval of 5% (i.e., we can be 95% sure that the “true” population responses

Primary Data Collection Methods

are within a 5% margin of error of the survey findings.) A sample size of at least 375 responding adults was needed to ensure this level of confidence. The random sample of mailing addresses of adults from Wyandot County was obtained from American Clearinghouse in Louisville, KY.

Adolescent Survey

Youth ages 12 to 18 living in Wyandot County were used as the sampling frame for the adolescent survey. The investigators conducted a power analysis to determine what sample size was needed to ensure a 95% confidence level with a corresponding confidence interval of 5% (i.e., we can be 95% sure that the “true” population responses are within a 5% margin of error of the survey findings.) A sample size of at least 333 responding adolescents was needed to ensure this level of confidence.

Procedure

Adult Survey

Prior to mailing the survey to adults, an advance letter was mailed to 800 adults in Wyandot County. This advance letter was personalized, printed on Wyandot County Health Alliance stationery and was signed by Barbara Mewhorter, Chairperson. The letter introduced the county health assessment project and informed the readers that they may be randomly selected to receive the survey. The letter also explained that the respondents’ confidentiality would be protected and encouraged the readers to complete and return the survey promptly if they were selected.

Two weeks following the advance letter, a three-wave mailing procedure was implemented to maximize the survey return rate. The initial mailing included a personalized hand signed cover letter (on Wyandot County Health Alliance stationery) describing the purpose of the study; a questionnaire printed on colored paper; a self-addressed stamped return envelope; and a \$2 incentive. Approximately two weeks after the first mailing, a second wave mailing included another personalized cover letter encouraging them to reply, another copy of the questionnaire on colored paper, and another reply envelope. A third wave postcard was sent two weeks after the second wave mailing. Surveys returned as undeliverable were not replaced with another potential respondent. The response rate for the mailing was 50% (n=391). This return rate and sample size means that the responses in the health assessment should be representative of the entire county.

Adolescent Survey

The Project Coordinator met with all school district superintendents and obtained approval for the survey. Schools and grades were randomly selected. Each student in that grade had to have an equal chance of being in the class that was selected, such as a general English or health class. Classrooms were chosen by the school principal. Passive permission slips were mailed home to parents of any student whose class was selected to participate. The response rate was 89% (n=370). The survey contained 80 questions and had a multiple choice response format.

Data Analysis

Individual responses were anonymous and confidential. Only group data are available. All data were analyzed by health education researchers at the University of Toledo using SPSS 17.0. Crosstabs were used to calculate descriptive statistics for the data presented in this report. To be representative of Wyandot County, the data collected was weighted by age, gender, race, and income using 2000 census

Primary Data Collection Methods

data. Multiple weightings were created based on this information to account for different types of analyses. For more information on how the weightings were created and applied, see Appendix iii.

Limitations

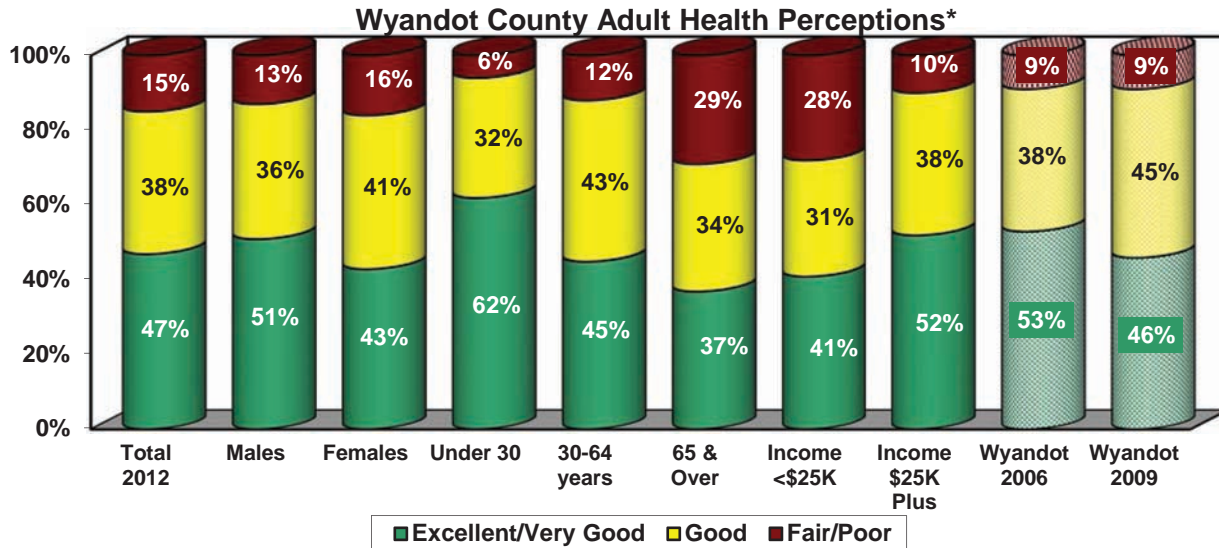
As with all county assessments, it is important to consider the findings in light of all possible limitations. First, the Wyandot County adult assessment had a very high response rate (50%). However, if any important differences existed between the respondents and the non-respondents regarding the questions asked, this would represent a threat to the external validity of the results (the generalizability of the results to the population of Wyandot County). In other words, if the others of those who were sent the survey would have answered the questions significantly differently than those who did respond, the results of this assessment would under-represent or over-represent their perceptions and behaviors. If there were little to no differences between respondents and non-respondents, then this would not be a limitation.

Also, it is important to note that, although several questions were asked using the same wording as the CDC questionnaires, the adult data collection method differed. CDC adult data were collected using a set of questions from the total question bank and adults were asked the questions over the telephone rather than as a mail survey. The youth CDC survey was administered in schools in a similar fashion as this county health assessment.

Data Summary

Health Perceptions

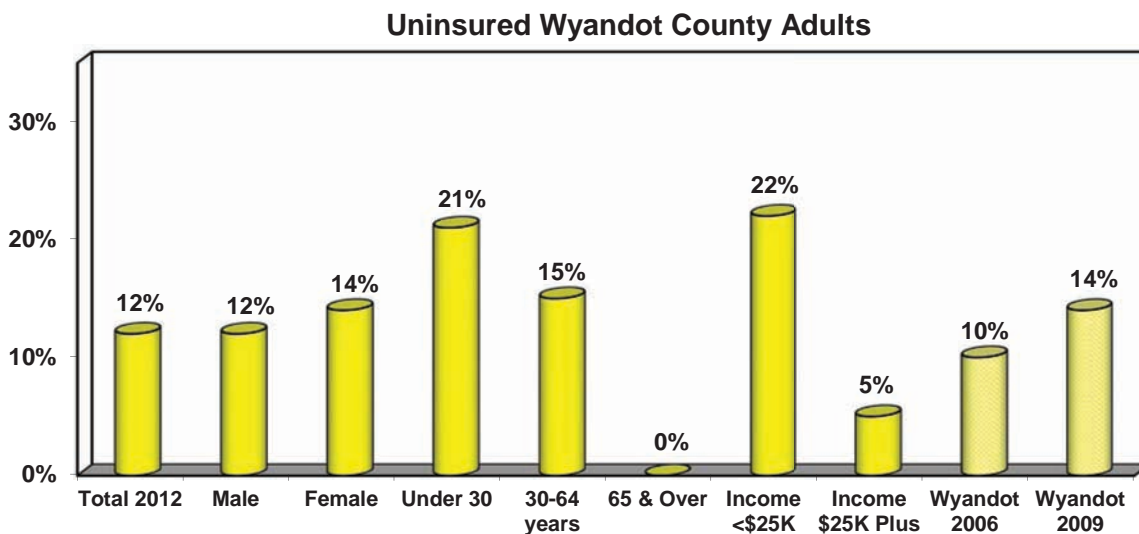
In 2012, nearly half (47%) of the Wyandot County adults rated their health status as excellent or very good. Conversely, 15% of the adults, increasing to 29% of those over the age of 65, described their health as fair or poor.



*Respondents were asked: "Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?"

Health Care Coverage

The 2012 health assessment data has identified that 12% of Wyandot County adults were without health care coverage. Those most likely to be uninsured were adults with an income level under \$25,000 and those under the age of 30. In Wyandot County, 8.6% of residents live below the poverty level. (Source U.S. Census, American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, 2006-2010)



Data Summary

Health Care Access

The 2012 health assessment project identified that 57% of Wyandot County adults visited a doctor for a routine check-up in the past year. 79% reported they had one particular doctor or healthcare professional they go to for routine medical care. Nearly half (48%) of all adults reported their satisfaction with their healthcare as excellent or very good.

Cardiovascular Health

Heart disease (25%) and stroke (9%) accounted for 34% of all Wyandot County adult deaths from 2006-2008 (*Source: ODH Information Warehouse*). The 2012 Wyandot County health assessment found that 5% of adults had a heart attack and 4% had a stroke at some time in their life. More than two-fifths (44%) of Wyandot County adults have been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 41% have high blood cholesterol, 20% were smokers and 40% were obese, four known risk factors for heart disease and stroke.

Wyandot County Leading Types of Death 2006-2008

Total Deaths: 669

1. Heart Diseases (25% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (22%)
3. Stroke (9%)
4. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (6%)
5. Diabetes Mellitus (5%)

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

Cancer

In 2012, 10% of Wyandot County adults had been diagnosed with cancer at some time in their life. Ohio Department of Health statistics indicate that from 2000-2008, a total of 470 Wyandot County residents died from cancer, the second leading cause of death in the county. The American Cancer Society advises that reducing tobacco use, increasing cancer education and awareness, healthy diet and exercise habits, and early detection may reduce overall cancer deaths.

Wyandot County Incidence of Cancer 2007

All Types: 121 cases

- ❖ Breast: 20 cases (17%)
- ❖ Lung & Bronchus: 18 cases (15%)
- ❖ Prostate: 18 cases (15%)
- ❖ Colon & Rectum: 15 cases (12%)
- ❖ Kidney & Renal Pelvis: 8 cases (7%)

From 2006-2008, there were 148 cancer deaths in Wyandot County.

(*Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, ODH Information Warehouse*)

Diabetes

In 2012, 14% of Wyandot County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes, increasing to 28% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.

Arthritis

According to the Wyandot County survey data, 37% of Wyandot County adults were diagnosed with arthritis. According to the 2009 BRFSS, 31% of Ohio adults and 26% of U.S. adults were told they have arthritis.

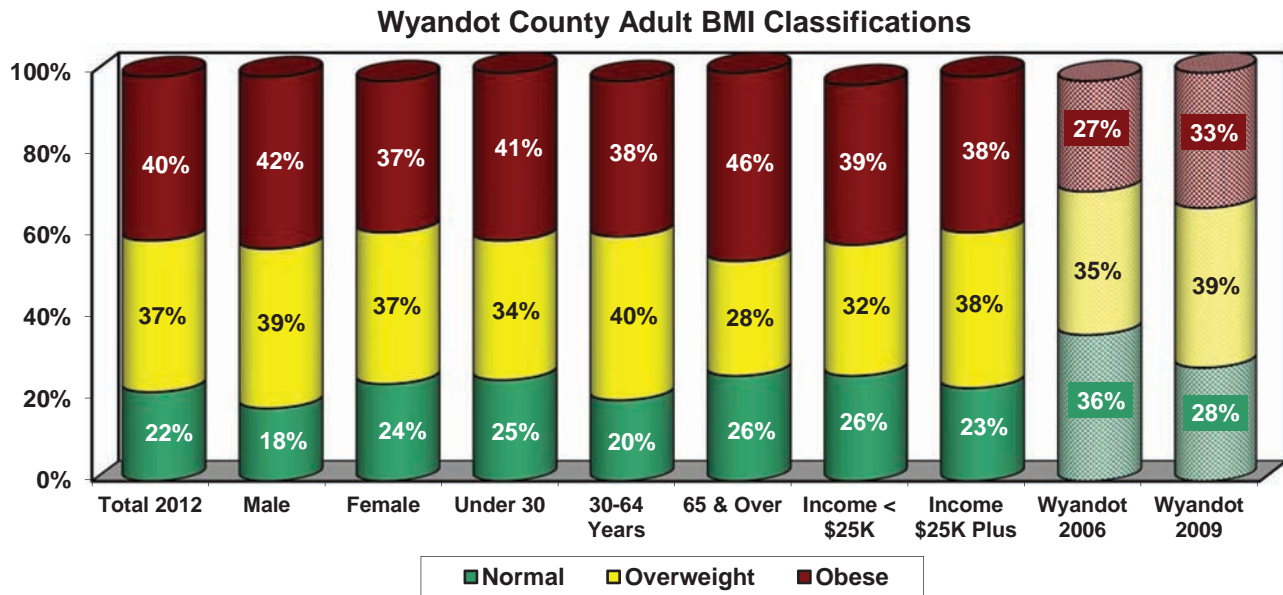
Asthma

According to the Wyandot County survey data, 10% of Wyandot County adults had been diagnosed with asthma.

Data Summary

Adult Weight Status

The 2012 Health Assessment project identified that 77% of Wyandot County adults were overweight or obese based on BMI. The 2010 BRFSS indicates that 30% of Ohio and 28% of U.S. adults were obese by BMI. Two-fifths (40%) of Wyandot County adults were obese. 27% of adults had not been participating in any physical activities or exercise in the past week.

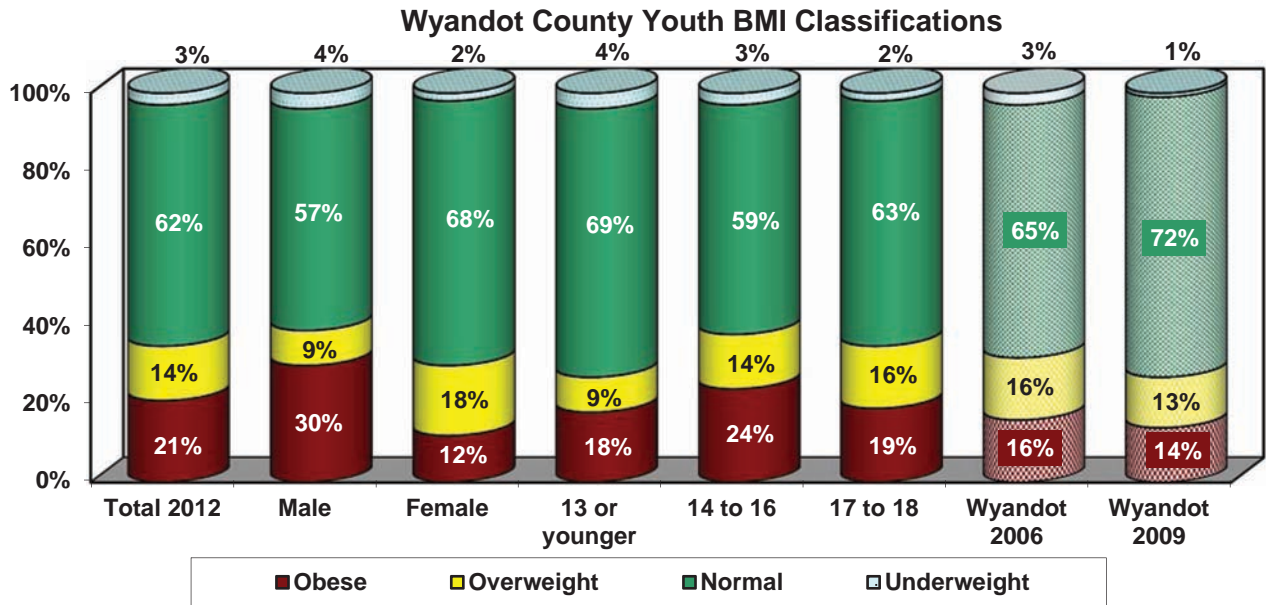


(Percentages may not equal 100% due to the exclusion of data for those who were classified as underweight)

Youth Weight Status

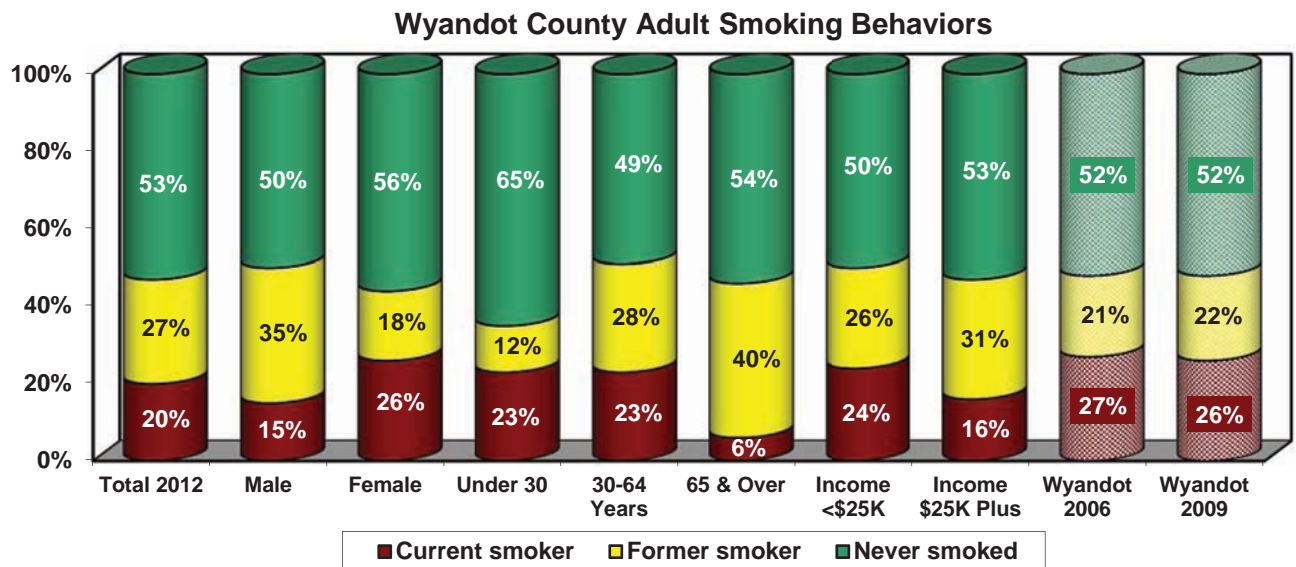
The 2012 Health Assessment identified that 21% of Wyandot County youth were obese, according to Body Mass Index (BMI) by age. When asked how they would describe their weight, 32% of Wyandot County youth reported that they were slightly or very overweight. 75% of youth were exercising for 60 minutes on 3 or more days per week.

Data Summary



Adult Tobacco Use

In 2012, 20% of Wyandot County adults were current smokers and 27% were considered former smokers. In 2011, the American Cancer Society (ACS) stated that tobacco use was the most preventable cause of disease and early death in the world, accounting for approximately 5.4 million premature deaths each year. ACS estimated that tobacco use would be linked to approximately one in five deaths in the U.S. (Source: *Cancer Facts & Figures, American Cancer Society, 2011*)



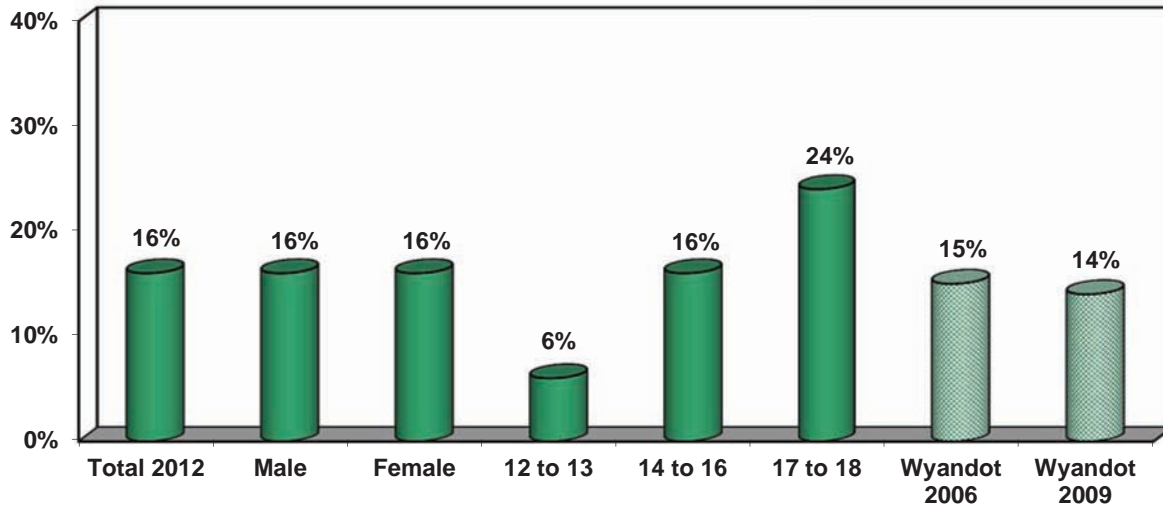
Respondents were asked:
 "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?
 If yes, do you now smoke cigarettes everyday, some days or not at all?"

Data Summary

Youth Tobacco Use

The 2012 health assessment identified that 16% of Wyandot County youth (ages 12-18) were smokers, increasing to 24% of those who were 17-18 years old. Overall, 10% of Wyandot County youth indicated they had used chewing tobacco in the past 30 days, increasing to 13% of high school youth. 60% of youth were exposed to second-hand smoke.

Wyandot County Youth Who Are Current Smokers



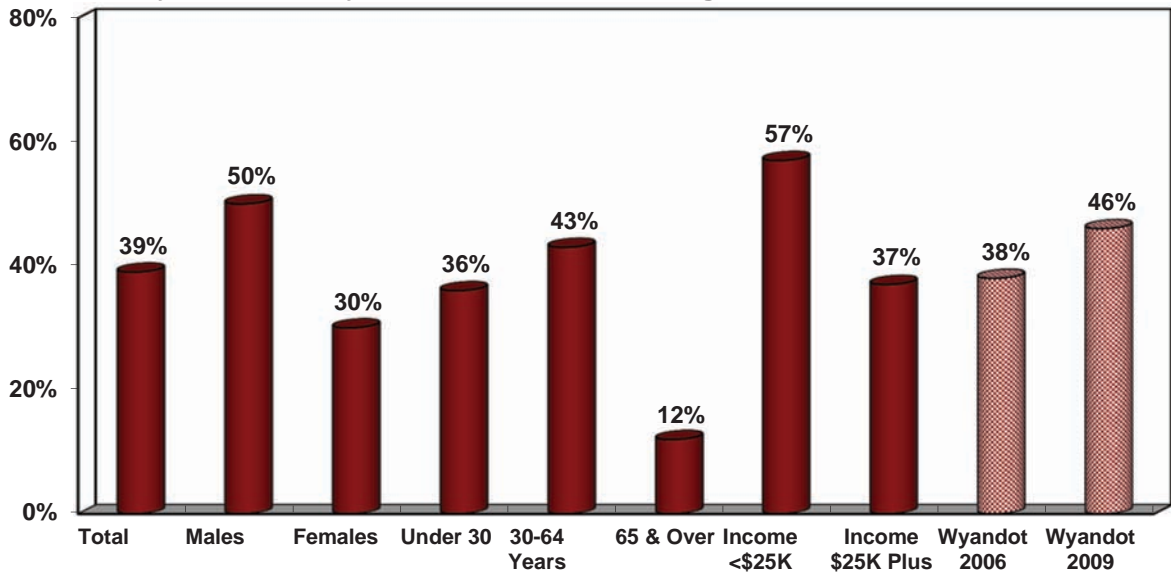
Current smokers are those who have smoked at any time during the past 30 days.

Adult Alcohol Consumption

In 2012, the health assessment indicated that 11% of Wyandot County adults were considered frequent drinkers (drank an average of three or more days per week, per CDC guidelines). 39% of adults who drank had five or more drinks on one occasion (binge drinking) in the past month. Four percent of adults drove after having perhaps too much to drink.

Data Summary

Wyandot County Adult Drinkers Who Binge Drank in Past Month*

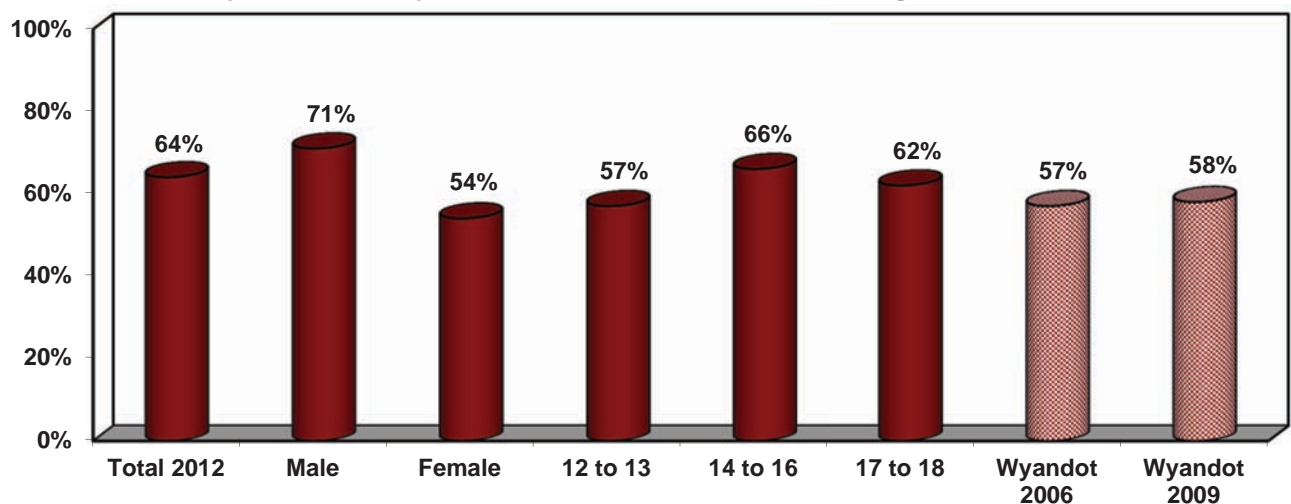


**Based on adults who have drunk alcohol in the past month. Binge drinking is defined as having five or more drinks on an occasion. Adults must have reported drinking five or more drinks on an occasion at least once in the previous month.*

Youth Alcohol Consumption

In 2012, the health assessment results indicated that 57% of Wyandot County youth had drunk at least one drink of alcohol in their life, increasing to 75% of youth seventeen and older. 36% of those who drank took their first drink by the age of 12. Nearly one-quarter (24%) of all Wyandot County youth and 37% of those 17-18 years had at least one drink in the past 30 days. Nearly two-thirds (64%) of the youth who reported drinking in the past 30 days had at least one episode of binge drinking. 11% of high school youth drivers had driven a car in the past month after they had been drinking alcohol.

Wyandot County Youth Current Drinkers Who Binge Drank in Past Month*



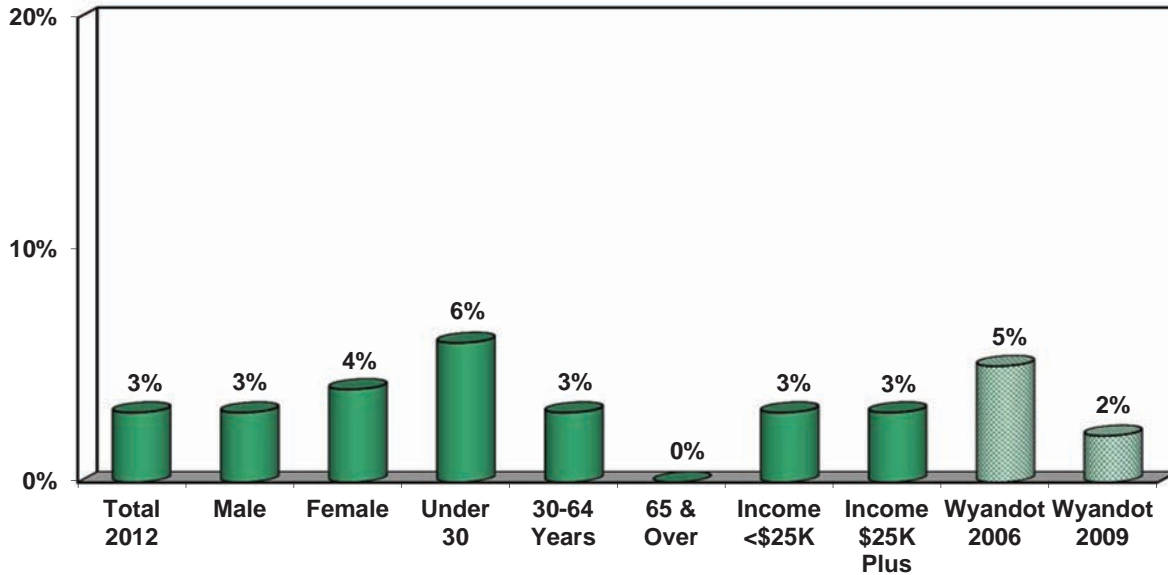
**Based on all current drinkers. Binge drinking is defined as having five or more drinks on an occasion.*

Data Summary

Adult Marijuana and Other Drug Use

In 2012, 3% of Wyandot County adults had used marijuana during the past 6 months.

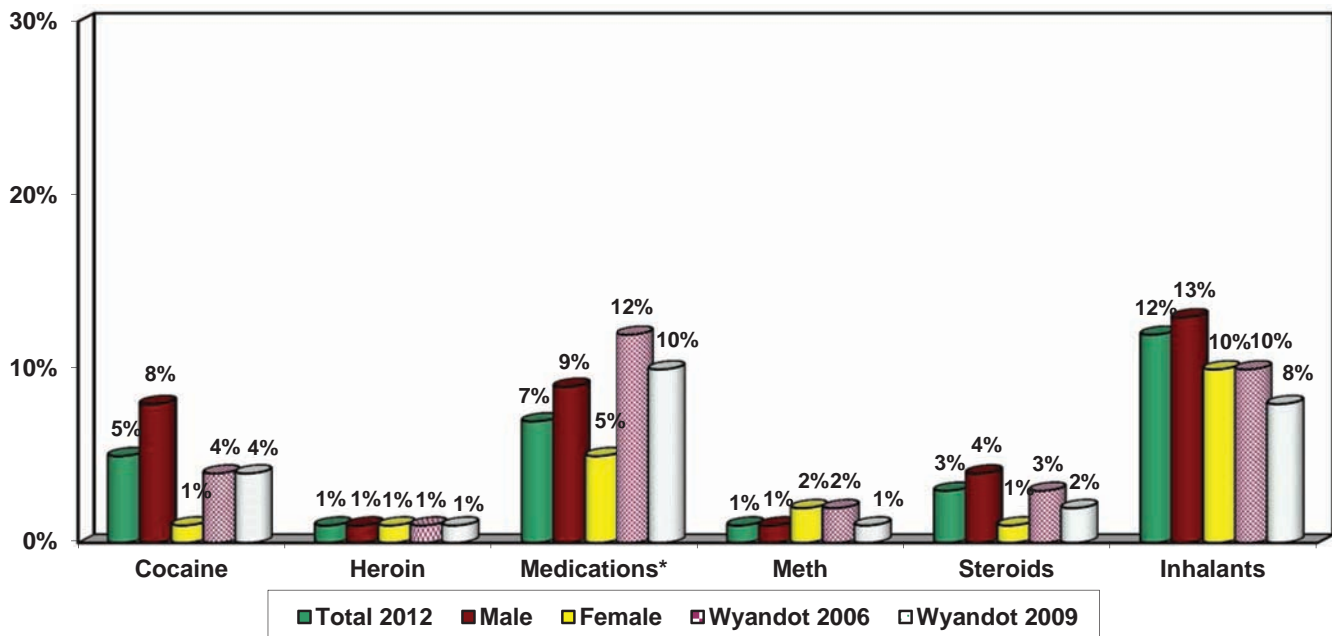
Wyandot County Adult Marijuana Use in Past 6 Months



Youth Marijuana and Other Drug Use

6% of Wyandot County youth had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days, increasing to 11% of high school youth. During the past 30 days, 7% of youth had misused medications.

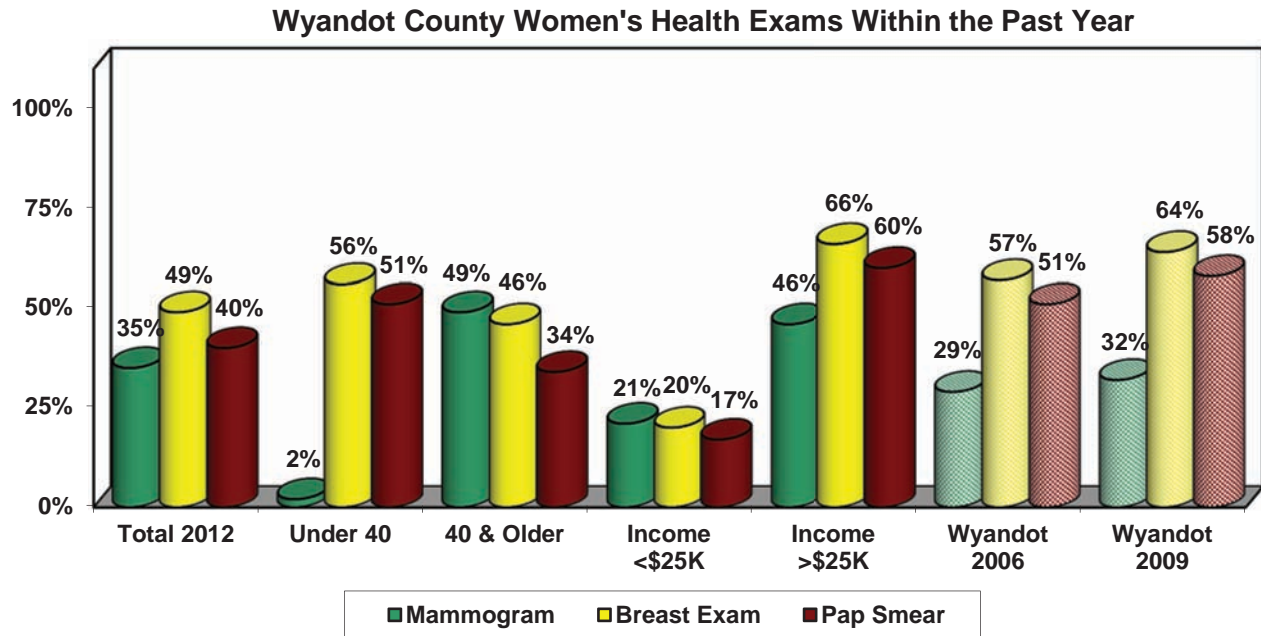
Wyandot County Youth Lifetime Drug Use



Data Summary

Women's Health

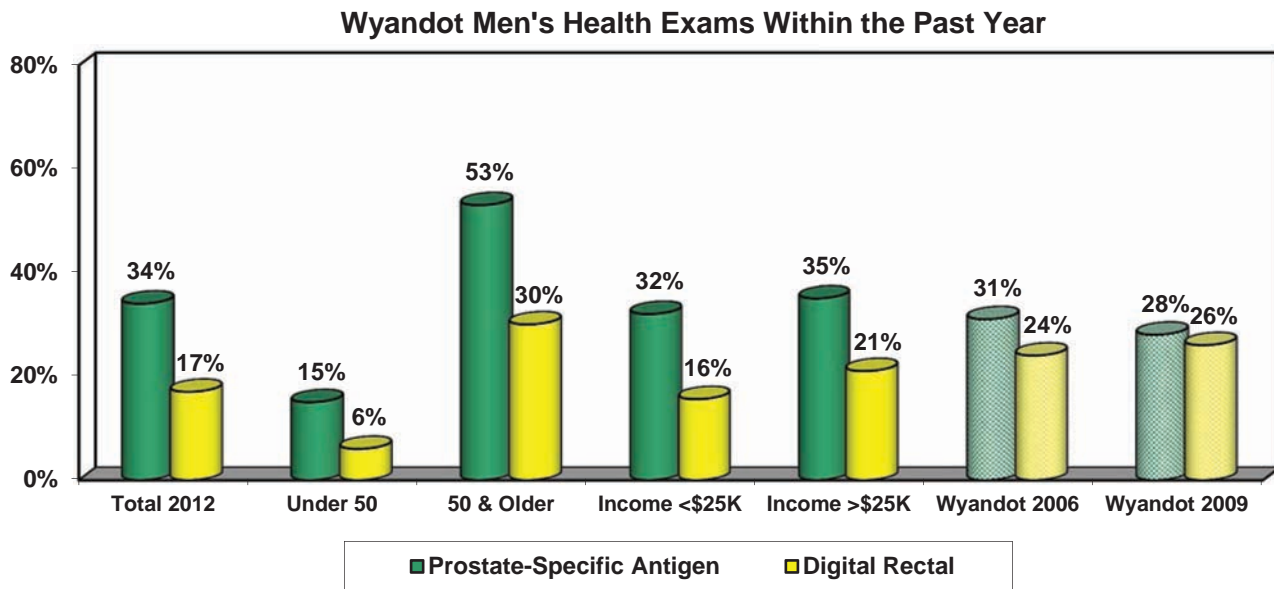
In 2012, nearly half (49%) of Wyandot County women over the age of 40 reported having a mammogram in the past year. 49% of Wyandot County women have had a clinical breast exam and 40% have had a Pap smear to detect cancer of the cervix in the past year. Nearly two-fifths (39%) had high blood cholesterol, 43% had high blood pressure, 37% were obese, and 26% were identified as smokers, known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.



Men's Health

In 2012, 53% of Wyandot County males over the age of 50 had a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test in the past year. Almost one-third (30%) of males over the age of 50 had a digital rectal exam in the past year. Major cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke) accounted for 34% and cancers accounted for 25% of all male deaths in Wyandot County from 2006-2008. The health assessment determined that 7% of men had a heart attack and 4% had a stroke at some time in their life. Nearly half (45%) of men had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol, 44% had high blood pressure, and 15% were identified as smokers, which, along with obesity (42%), are known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

Data Summary



Preventive Medicine and Health Screenings

Nearly half (44%) of adults had a flu shot during the past 12 months. 70% of adults ages 65 and over have had a pneumonia shot in their life. Insects and mold were the two most important perceived environmental health issues that threatened Wyandot County adults' health in the past year.

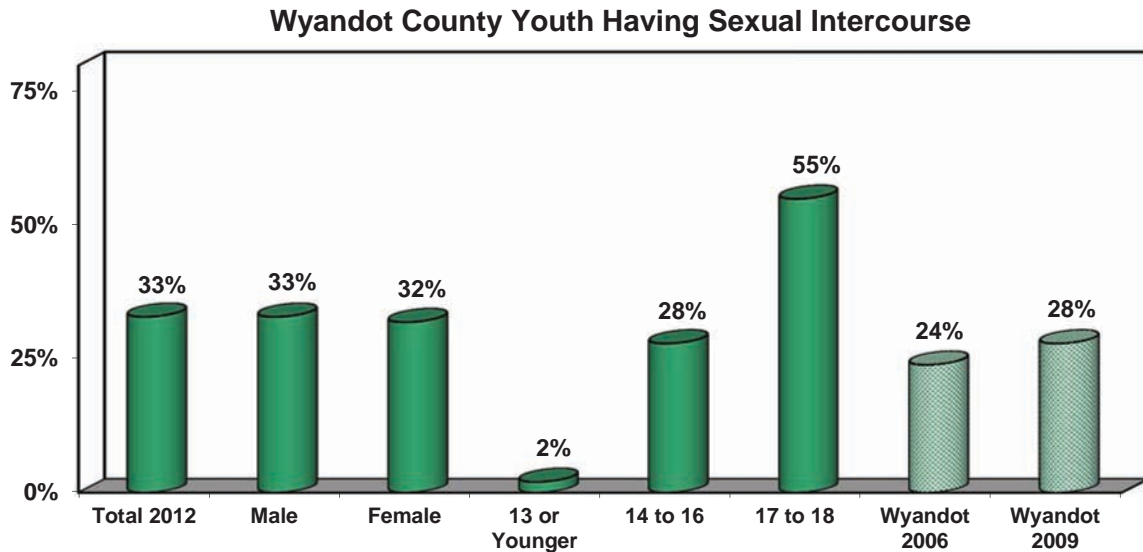
Adult Sexual Behavior & Pregnancy Outcomes

In 2012, about two-thirds (68%) of Wyandot County adults had sexual intercourse. 5% of adults had more than one partner. Although often drastically underestimated, sexually transmitted infections (STIs or STDs) are one of the most common infections nationwide. Even though young people aged 15-24 represent only 25% of the sexually experienced population, they acquire nearly half of all STDs (*Source: CDC, STDs in Adolescents and Young Adults, 2010 STD Surveillance*).

Youth Sexual Behavior & Pregnancy Outcomes

In 2012, about one in three (33%) Wyandot County youth have had sexual intercourse, increasing to 55% of those ages 17 and over. 28% of youth had participated in oral sex. 25% of youth participated in sexting. Of those who were sexually active, 52% had multiple sexual partners.

Data Summary



Quality of Life

In 2012, 27% of Wyandot County adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem.

Social Context and Safety

In 2012, 6% of Wyandot County adults were abused in the past year. More than half (58%) of all adults kept a firearm in or around their home. 5% of adults attempted to get assistance from a church or social service agency.

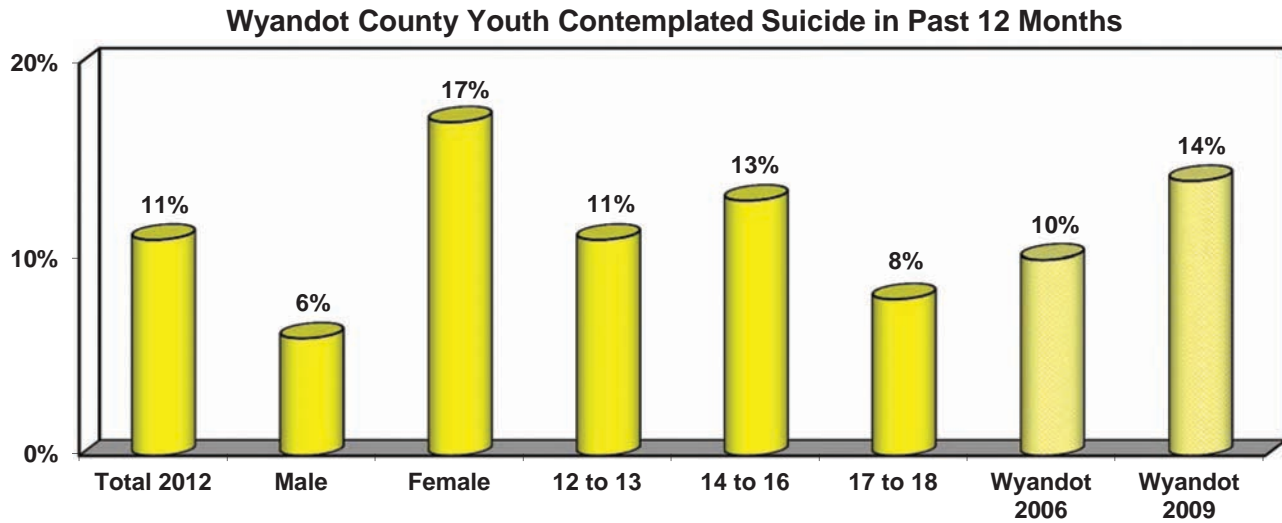
Mental Health and Suicide

In 2012, 2% of Wyandot County adults considered attempting suicide.

Youth Mental Health and Suicide

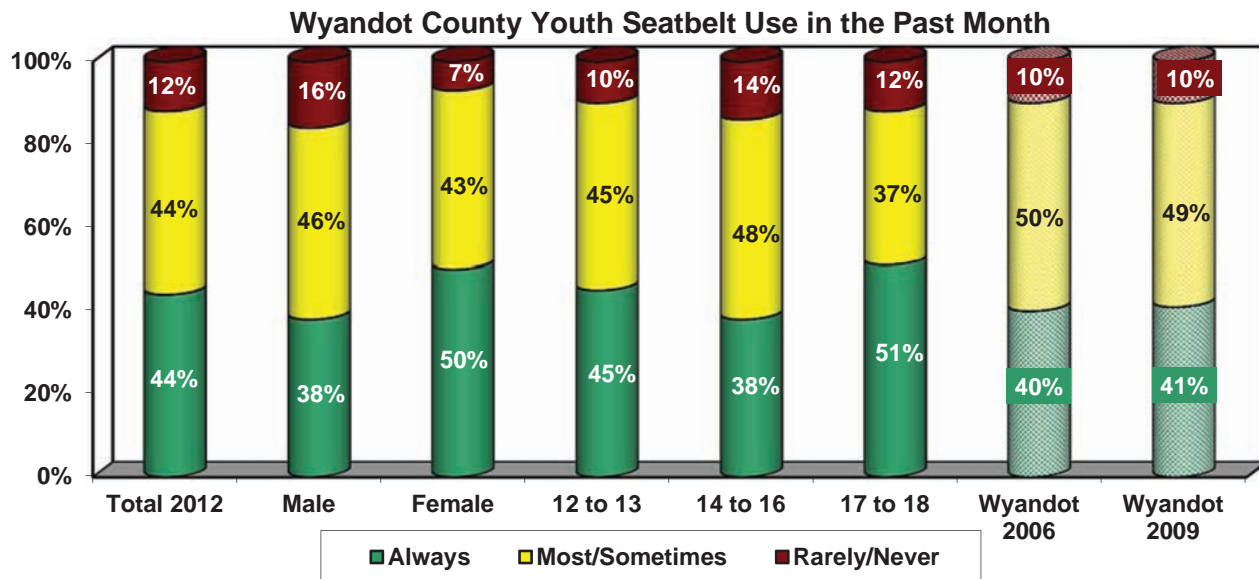
In 2012, 11% of Wyandot County youth had seriously contemplated suicide in the past year and 6% admitted actually attempting suicide in the past year.

Data Summary



Youth Safety

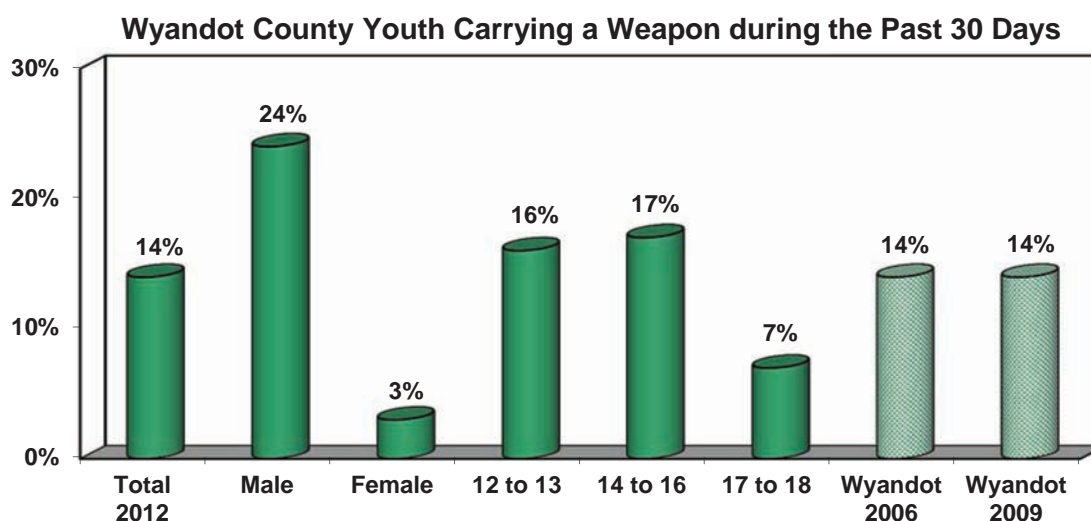
In 2012, more than two-fifths (44%) of Wyandot County youth self-reported that they always wore a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else.



Youth Violence

In Wyandot County, 14% of the youth had carried a weapon in the past month. 7% of youth had been threatened or injured by a weapon on school property. 45% of youth were bullied in the past year. 21% of youth had purposefully hurt themselves at some time in their life.

Data Summary



Oral Health

The 2012 health assessment project has determined that more than half (56%) of Wyandot County adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year. The 2010 BRFSS reported that 70% of U.S. adults and 72% of Ohio adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the previous twelve months. Two-thirds (67%) of Wyandot youth had visited the dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work in the past year.

Parenting

The 2012 Health Assessment project identified that 14% of children did not have health insurance at some point during the past year. 5% of children were left unsupervised for more than 4 hours per day.

Veterans Affairs

The 2012 Health Assessment project identified that 20% of Wyandot County adults had a veteran in their household. 20% of Wyandot veterans have applied for VA benefits, and 41% of them had Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

Youth Perceptions

In 2012, more than half (58%) of Wyandot County youth thought there was a great risk in harming themselves if they smoked cigarettes. 16% of youth thought that there was no risk of using marijuana. Nearly two-thirds (65%) of youth reported that their parents would feel it was very wrong for them to drink alcohol. 64% of youth reported their peers would feel it was very wrong for them to misuse prescription medication.

Wyandot County Trend Summary

Youth Variables	Wyandot County 2006 (6-12 grade)	Wyandot County 2009 (6-12 grade)	Wyandot County 2012 (6-12 grade)	Wyandot County 2012 (9-12 grade)	Ohio 2011 (9-12 grade)	U.S. 2011 (9-12 grade)
Weight Control						
Obese	16%	14%	21%	22%	15%	13%
Overweight	16%	13%	14%	16%	15%	15%
Described themselves as slightly or very overweight	31%	27%	32%	33%	30%	29%
Trying to lose weight	49%	47%	46%	50%	N/A	N/A
Exercised to lose weight	40%	50%	53%	54%	61%*	61%*
Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods lower in fat to lose weight	11%	25%	28%	32%	43%*	39%*
Went without eating for 24 hours or more	1%	3%	5%	6%	13%	12%
Took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice	1%	2%	2%	3%	6%	5%
Vomited or took laxatives	0%	1%	2%	3%	6%	4%
Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on less than 7 days in past week	N/A	73%	74%	76%	75%	71%
Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on less than 5 days in past week	N/A	49%	49%	50%	55%	51%
Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day in past week	N/A	13%	11%	11%	16%	14%
Watched TV 3 or more hours per day	N/A	41%	49%	N/A	31%	32%
Unintentional Injuries and Violence						
Always wore a seatbelt	40%	39%	44%	47%	N/A	N/A
Rarely or never wore a seatbelt	10%	10%	12%	12%	17%	8%
Carried a weapon in past month	14%	14%	14%	12%	16%	17%
Involved in a physical fight in past year	26%	26%	26%	21%	31%	33%
Did not go to school because felt unsafe	3%	4%	7%	6%	6%	6%
Ever been bullied in the past year	N/A	47%	45%	43%	N/A	N/A
Ever been electronically/cyber bullied in past year	N/A	9%	11%	11%	15%	16%
Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend in past year	5%	7%	7%	10%	N/A	9%
Seriously considered suicide in past year	10%	14%	11%	10%	14%	16%
Attempted suicide in past year	4%	6%	6%	6%	9%	8%
Felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row	18%	28%	18%	18%	27%	29%
Suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (of all youth)	1%	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%

N/A – Not available

*Comparative YRBSS data for Ohio is 2007 and U.S. is 2009

Wyandot County Trend Summary

Youth Variables	Wyandot County 2006 (6-12 grade)	Wyandot County 2009 (6-12 grade)	Wyandot County 2012 (6-12 grade)	Wyandot County 2012 (9-12 grade)	Ohio 2011 (9-12 grade)	U.S. 2011 (9-12 grade)
Alcohol Use						
Ever had at least one drink of alcohol in lifetime	62%	60%	57%	69%	71%	71%
Used alcohol during past month	27%	30%	24%	32%	38%	39%
Binged during past month (5 or more drinks in a couple of hours on an occasion)	16%	17%	16%	22%	24%	22%
Drank for the first time before age 13 (of all youth)	28%	30%	19%	17%	18%	21%
Rode with someone who was drinking in past month	18%	21%	21%	22%	21%	24%
Drank and drove	5%	3%	5%	7%	7%	8%
Obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them	N/A	N/A	36%	34%	N/A	40%
Tobacco Use						
Lifetime cigarette use (ever tried cigarette smoking, even 1 or 2 puffs)	54%	36%	35%	40%	52%	45%
Used cigarettes on one or more days in the past month	15%	14%	16%	20%	21%	18%
Smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before the age of 13 (of all youth)	14%	12%	11%	10%	14%	10%
Used chewing tobacco or snuff in past month	7%	11%	10%	13%	12%	8%
Sexual Behavior+						
Ever had sexual intercourse	24%	28%	33%	44%	45%*	47%
Had four or more sexual partners	7%	7%	8%	10%	18%	15%
Had sexual intercourse before age 13	5%	4%	4%	5%	6%	6%
Used a condom at last sexual intercourse	68%	67%	63%	65%	60%*	60%
Used birth control pills at last sexual intercourse	29%	49%	41%	44%	23%	18%
Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during the last sexual intercourse	13%	7%	8%	8%	10%	13%
Drug Use						
Used marijuana in the past month	5%	9%	6%	8%	24%	23%
Used cocaine in their lifetime	4%	4%	5%	5%	7%	7%
Used heroin in their lifetime	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	3%
Used methamphetamines in their lifetime	2%	1%	1%	2%	6%*	4%
Used steroids in their lifetime	3%	2%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Used prescription medication in order to get high or feel good	12%	10%	7%	9%	N/A	N/A
Used inhalants in order to get high in their lifetime	10%	8%	12%	11%	12%**	11%
Ever used ecstasy/MDMA	3%	N/A	3%	4%	N/A	8%
Ever been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property in the past year	10%	5%	8%	11%	24%	26%

N/A – Not available

*2007 YRBS Data

**2005 YRBS Data

+Only students in grades 7th-12th were asked sexual health questions

Wyandot County Trend Summary

Adult Variables	Wyandot County 2006	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010
Health Status					
Rated health as excellent or very good	53%	46%	47%	53%	55%
Rated general health as fair or poor	9%	9%	15%	16%	15%
Health Care Access/Coverage					
Has health care coverage	90%	86%	88%	87%	85%
Had one particular doctor they went to for health care	84%	87%	79%	N/A	N/A
Arthritis, Asthma, & Diabetes					
Has been diagnosed with arthritis	30%	30%	37%	31%*	26%*
Has been diagnosed with asthma	9%	13%	10%	14%	14%
Has been diagnosed with diabetes	10%	11%	14%	11%	10%
Cardiovascular Health					
Had angina	6%	6%	8%	4%	4%
Had a heart attack	4%	3%	5%	4%	4%
Had a stroke	2%	1%	4%	3%	3%
Has been diagnosed with high blood pressure	34%	40%	44%	32%*	29%*
Has been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol	32%	37%	41%	40%*	38%*
Had blood cholesterol checked within the past 5 years	N/A	N/A	75%	78%*	77%*
Weight Status					
Overweight	35%	39%	37%	36%	36%
Obese	27%	33%	40%	30%	28%
Alcohol Consumption					
Had at least one alcoholic beverage in past month	46%	45%	47%	53%	55%
Binged in past month (5 or more drinks in a couple of hours on an occasion)	17%	22%	19%	17%	15%
Tobacco Use					
Current smoker (currently smoke some or all days)	27%	26%	20%	23%	12%
Former smoker (smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime & now do not smoke)	21%	22%	27%	25%	25%
Marijuana & Drug Use					
Adults who used marijuana in the past 6 months	5%	2%	3%	N/A	N/A
Adults who misused prescription drugs in the past 6 months	5%	1%	7%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available
*2009 BRFSS Data

Wyandot County Trend Summary

Adult Variables	Wyandot County 2006	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010
Preventive Health					
Age 65 & over had a pneumonia vaccine in lifetime	50%	50%	70%	69%	69%
Age 40 & over had a clinical breast exam in the past two years	N/A	N/A	66%	75%	77%
Age 40 & over had a mammogram in the past two years	N/A	66%	66%	74%	76%
Had a pap smear in the past three years	81%	77%	67%	82%	81%
Had a PSA test within the past 2 years (age 40 and over)	N/A	N/A	61%	54%	53%
Had a digital rectal exam within the past year	24%	26%	17%	N/A	N/A
Quality of Life & Social Context					
Limited in some way because of physical, mental or emotional problem	20%	17%	27%	22%	21%
Mental Health					
Considered attempting suicide in the past year	4%	1%	2%	N/A	N/A
Oral Health					
Adults who have visited the dentist in the past year	61%	51%	56%	72%	70%
Adults who had one or more permanent teeth removed	52%	54%	49%	45%	44%
Adults 65 years and older who had all of their permanent teeth removed	30%	16%	19%	20%	17%

N/A – Not available
**2009 BRFSS Data*

Health Status Perceptions

Key Findings

In 2012, nearly half (47%) of the Wyandot County adults rated their health status as excellent or very good. Conversely, 15% of the adults, increasing to 29% of those over the age of 65, described their health as fair or poor.

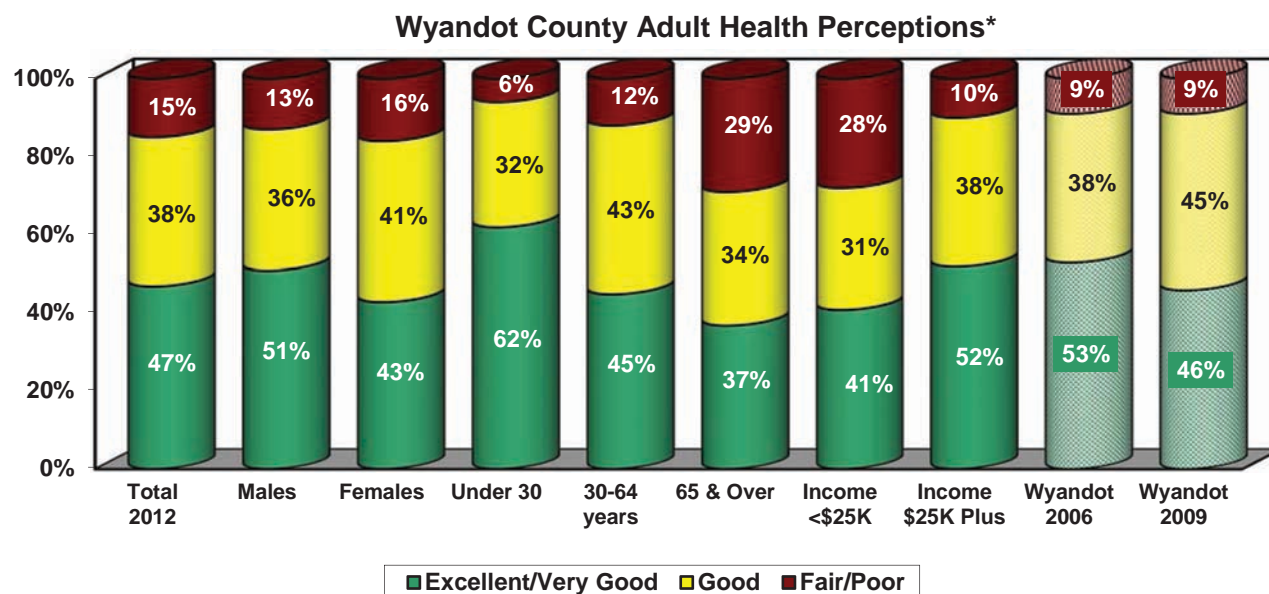
General Health Status

- ◆ In 2012, nearly half (47%) of Wyandot County adults rated their health as excellent or very good. Wyandot County adults with higher incomes (52%) were most likely to rate their health as excellent or very good, compared to 41% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- ◆ 15% of adults rated their health as fair or poor. The 2010 BRFSS has identified that 16% of Ohio and 15% of U.S. adults self-reported their health as fair or poor.
- ◆ Wyandot County adults were most likely to rate their health as fair or poor if they:
 - Were a member of an unmarried couple (29%)
 - Were 65 years of age or older (29%)
 - Had an annual household income under \$25,000 (28%)
 - Had high blood pressure (23%) or high blood cholesterol (20%)

Adults Who Rated General Health Status Excellent or Very Good

- ◆ Wyandot County 47% (2012)
- ◆ Ohio 53% (2010)
- ◆ U.S. 55% (2010)

(Source: BRFSS 2010 for Ohio and U.S.)



*Respondents were asked: "Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?"

2006/2009/2012 Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010
Rated health as excellent or very good	53%	46%	47%	53%	55%
Rated health as fair or poor	9%	9%	15%	16%	15%

Health Care Coverage

Key Findings

The 2012 health assessment data has identified that 12% of Wyandot County adults were without health care coverage. Those most likely to be uninsured were adults with an income level under \$25,000 and those under the age of 30. In Wyandot County, 8.6% of residents live below the poverty level. (Source U.S. Census, American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, 2006-2010)

General Health Coverage

- ♦ In 2012, most (88%) Wyandot County adults had health care coverage, leaving 12% who were uninsured. The 2010 BRFSS reports uninsured prevalence rates for Ohio (13%) and the U.S. (15%).
- ♦ In the past year, 12% of adults were without healthcare coverage, increasing to 22% of those with incomes less than \$25,000 and 21% of those under the age of 30.
- ♦ 16% of adults with children did not have healthcare coverage, compared to 11% of those who did not have children living in their household.
- ♦ Those with health care plans included the following: medical (100%), prescription coverage (90%), their spouse (74%), preventive health (71%), dental (63%), immunizations (63%), vision (62%), Wyandot County physicians (58%), their children (57%), mental health (51%), alcohol and drug treatment (32%), home care (29%), skilled nursing (26%), and hospice (21%).
- ♦ The top five reasons uninsured adults gave for being without health care coverage were:
 1. They lost their job or changed employers (45%)
 2. They could not afford to pay the insurance premiums (36%)
 3. They became a part-time/temporary employee (15%)
 4. Their employer does not/stopped offering coverage (13%)
 5. They became divorced or separated (13%)
 (Percentages do not equal 100% because respondents could select more than one reason)

Wyandot County and Ohio Medicaid Statistics

	Residents Enrolled in Medicaid	Annual Medicaid Expenditures*
Wyandot County 2009	4,272	\$19,334,092
State of Ohio 2009	2,407,572	\$13,162,469,167
Wyandot County 2008	2,536	\$18,837,543
State of Ohio 2008	1,789,934	\$11,962,683,659

*(Payments made directly to providers as well as capitation payments to HMOs)
 (Source: Ohio Job & Family Services, Wyandot County Profile, Published July 2009, <http://jfs.ohio.gov/county/cntypro/pdf09/Wyandot.pdf> and <http://jfs.ohio.gov/county/cntypro/pdf08/Wyandot.pdf>)

2010 Wyandot County Medicaid Statistics

- ❖ In 2010, 57.3% of all Wyandot County residents, ages 0-18 were enrolled in Medicaid.
- ❖ 33% of Wyandot County residents, ages 19-64 were enrolled in Medicaid during the same year.
- ❖ 9.8% of Wyandot County residents, ages 65 and over were enrolled in Medicaid during the same year.

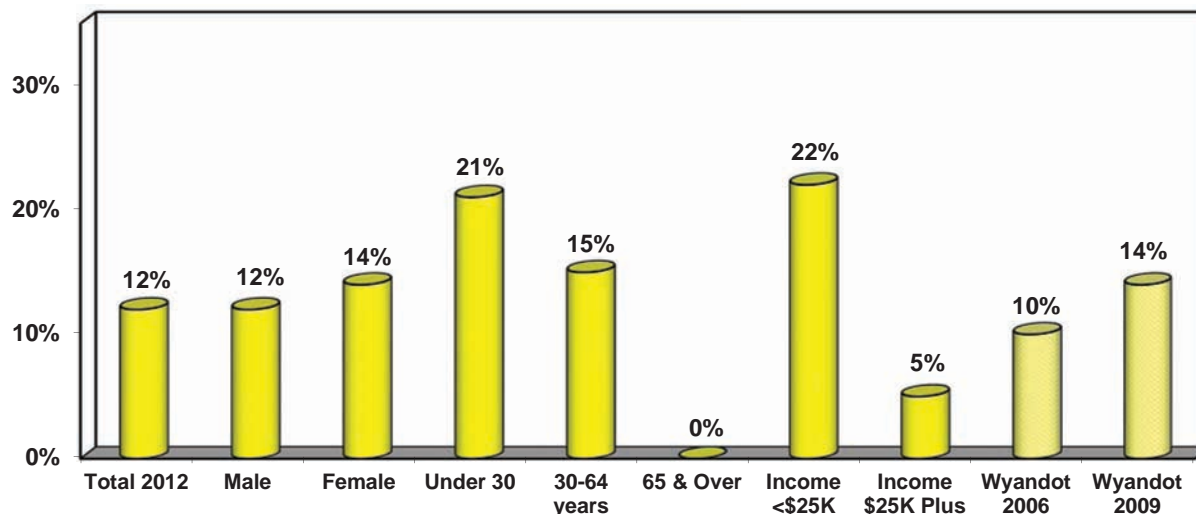
(Source: Job and Family Services- Wyandot County Job and Family Services Profile: <http://jfs.ohio.gov/County/cntypro/Wyandot.pdf>)

2006/2009/2012 Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010
Uninsured	10%	14%	12%	13%	15%

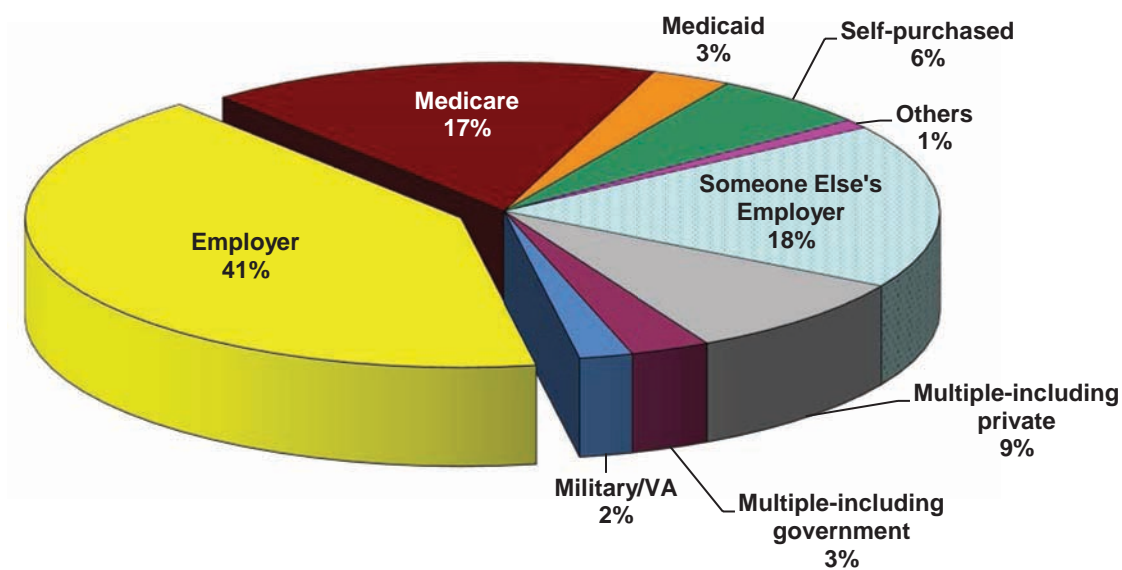
Health Care Coverage

The following graph shows the percentages of Wyandot County adults who were uninsured by demographic characteristics. Examples of how to interpret the information in the first graph include: 12% of all Wyandot County adults were uninsured, 22% of adults with an income less than \$25,000 reported being uninsured and 21% of those under age 30 lacked health care coverage. The pie chart shows sources of Wyandot County adults' health care coverage.

Uninsured Wyandot County Adults



Source of Health Coverage for Wyandot County Adults



Health Care Coverage

The following chart shows what is included in Wyandot County adults' insurance coverage.

Health Coverage Includes:	Yes	No	Don't Know
Medical	100%	0%	0%
Dental	63%	36%	1%
Vision	62%	37%	1%
Mental Health	51%	12%	37%
Prescription Coverage	90%	6%	4%
Home Care	29%	17%	54%
Skilled Nursing	26%	17%	57%
Hospice	21%	14%	65%
Your Spouse	74%	21%	5%
Your Children	57%	37%	6%
Preventive Health	71%	7%	22%
Immunizations	63%	14%	24%
Wyandot County Physicians	58%	7%	35%
Alcohol and Drug Treatment	32%	11%	57%

Healthy People 2020 Access to Quality Health Services

Objective	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010	Healthy People 2020 Target
AHS-1.1: Persons under age of 65 years with health care insurance	88% age 20-24	69% age 18-24	74% age 18-24	100%
	74% age 25-34	85% age 25-34	80% age 25-34	
	89% age 35-44	87% age 35-44	85% age 35-44	
	83% age 45-54	87% age 45-54	87% age 45-54	
	87% age 55-64	98% age 55-64	89% age 55-64	

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

(Sources: Healthy People 2020 Objectives, BRFSS, ODH Information Warehouse, 1-7-10, 2012 Assessment)

2010 Ohio Family Health Survey Results

- ❖ In Ohio, 19% of adults 18-64 years old and 5% of children were uninsured in 2010, compared respectively to 17% and 4% in 2008.
- ❖ In 2008, 14% of Wyandot County adults 18-64 years old and 4% of Wyandot County children were described as being uninsured in the report.
- ❖ Most of the uninsured children in Ohio are in families with incomes within 200% of the poverty level, making them eligible for Medicaid/SCHIP.
- ❖ In 2010, uninsured children had an 11.7 times higher rate of **not** having a usual source of care than insured children. Uninsured children had an almost 3 times higher rate of **not** having a usual source of coverage than uninsured adults.
- ❖ In Ohio, uninsured individuals reported greater issues with access to care, unmet needs, and paying for care than the insured.

(Source: (Source: 2008 and 2010 Ohio Family Health Survey Results, 03-08-2011))

Health Care Access

Key Findings

The 2012 health assessment project identified that 57% of Wyandot County adults visited a doctor for a routine check-up in the past year. 79% reported they had one particular doctor or healthcare professional they go to for routine medical care. Nearly half (48%) of all adults reported their satisfaction with their healthcare as excellent or very good.

Health Care Access

- More than half (57%) of Wyandot County adults visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year, increasing to 85% of those over the age of 65.
- 79% of Wyandot County adults reported they had one particular doctor or healthcare professional they go to for routine medical care.
- Wyandot County adults did not get medical care in the past year for the following reasons: cost/no insurance (12%), office was not open when they could get there (2%), no transportation (1%), too long to wait for an appointment (1%), too long to wait in the waiting room (<1%), no access for those with disabilities (<1%), medical provider did not speak their language (<1%), distance (<1%), and other reasons (13%). 71% of adults received the medical care they needed.
- Reasons for not having a usual source of medical care included: no insurance/could not afford insurance (40%), had not needed a doctor (24%), two or more usual places (17%), did not know where to go (4%), previous doctor unavailable/moved (3%), did not like/trust/believe doctors (3%), and other reasons (5%).
- Nearly half (48%) of Wyandot County adults rated their satisfaction with their overall health care as excellent or very good, decreasing to 39% of those with incomes less than \$25,000. 14% of adults rated their satisfaction as fair or poor.
- Wyandot County adults went to the following places when they were sick or needed advice about their health: doctor's office (81%), no usual place (6%), internet (4%), hospital emergency room (4%), urgent care center (2%), hospital outpatient department (1%), VA (1%), public health clinic or community health center (<1%), and some other place (1%).
- 73% of adults went outside of Wyandot County for the following health care services in the past year: primary care (30%), specialty care (30%), dental services (27%), obstetrics/gynecology/NICU (16%), orthopedic care (11%), pediatric care (10%), cardiac care (10%), mental health care (5%), cancer care (5%), hospice care (1%), palliative care (1%), addiction services (1%), developmental disability services (1%), and other services (11%).
- During the past year, Wyandot County adults did not get a prescription from their doctor filled because: they had no insurance (9%), they did not think they needed it (8%), they could not afford to pay the out-of-pocket expenses (7%), they stretched their current prescription by taking less than prescribed (5%), their deductibles were too high (3%), their co-pays were too high (2%), there was no generic equivalent of what was prescribed (1%), their premiums were too high (1%), they were taking too many medications (1%), they opted out of prescription coverage because they could not afford it (<1%), transportation (<1%), and they had a high health savings account (HSA) deductible (<1%). 79% of adults had all of their prescriptions filled.

Predictors of Access to Health Care

Adults are more likely to have access to medical care if they:

- ❖ Earn a higher income
- ❖ Have a regular primary care provider
- ❖ Have health insurance
- ❖ Utilize preventive services in a clinic setting
- ❖ Have a college education
- ❖ Work for a large company

(Source: Healthy People 2020 and CDC)

2006/2009/2012 Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010
Has one particular clinic, health center, doctor's office they usually go to	84%	87%	79%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

Health Care Access

Availability of Services

- ♦ Wyandot County adults reported they had looked for the following programs for themselves or a loved one: a weight problem (10%), depression or anxiety (10%), smoking cessation (3%), alcohol abuse (1%), and drug abuse (1%).
- ♦ 8% of adults looked for a program to assist in care for the elderly (either for themselves or a loved one). 5% looked for in-home care, 2% looked for an assisted living program, and 1% looked for out of home placement.

Wyandot County Adults Able to Access Assistance Programs/Services

Types of Programs (% of all adults who looked for the programs)	Wyandot County adults who have looked but have NOT found a specific program	Wyandot County adults who have looked and have found a specific program
Weight Control (10% of all adults looked)	44%	56%
Depression or Anxiety (10% of all adults looked)	17%	83%
Smoking Cessation (3% of all adults looked)	42%	58%
Alcohol Abuse (1% of all adults looked)	25%	75%
Drug Abuse (1% of all adults looked)	0%	100%

Healthy People 2020 Access to Quality Health Services

Objective	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010	Healthy People 2020 Target
AHS-5.1: Persons who report a usual primary care provider	79%	N/A	76%* (2007)	95%

N/A – Not available

*U.S. baseline is age-adjusted to the 2000 population standard
(Sources: Healthy People 2020 Objectives, BRFSS, 2012 Assessment)

Cardiovascular Health

Key Findings

Heart disease (25%) and stroke (9%) accounted for 34% of all Wyandot County adult deaths from 2006-2008 (Source: ODH Information Warehouse). The 2012 Wyandot County health assessment found that 5% of adults had a heart attack and 4% had a stroke at some time in their life. More than two-fifths (44%) of Wyandot County adults have been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 41% have high blood cholesterol, 20% were smokers and 40% were obese, four known risk factors for heart disease and stroke.

Heart Disease and Stroke

- ◆ In 2012, 5% of Wyandot County adults reported they had a heart attack or myocardial infarction, increasing to 12% of those over the age of 65.
- ◆ 4% of Ohio and U.S. adults reported they had a heart attack or myocardial infarction in 2010 (Source: 2010 BRFSS).
- ◆ 4% of Wyandot County adults reported having had a stroke, increasing to 7% of those over the age of 65 and 8% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- ◆ 3% of Ohio and U.S. adults reported having had a stroke in 2010 (Source: 2010 BRFSS).
- ◆ 8% of adults reported they had angina or coronary heart disease, increasing to 21% of those over the age of 65.
- ◆ 4% of Ohio and U.S. adults reported having had angina or coronary heart disease in 2010 (Source: 2010 BRFSS).

High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)

- ◆ More than two-fifths (44%) of Wyandot County adults had been diagnosed with high blood pressure. The 2009 BRFSS reports hypertension prevalence rates of 32% for Ohio and 29% for the U.S.
- ◆ 85% of adults had their blood pressure checked within the past year.
- ◆ Wyandot County adults diagnosed with high blood pressure were more likely to:
 - Have rated their general health as poor (83%)
 - Be ages 65 or older (76%)
 - Have been classified as obese by Body Mass Index-BMI (55%)
 - Have incomes less than \$25,000 (47%)

High Blood Cholesterol

- ◆ Just over two-fifths (41%) of adults had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol. The 2009 BRFSS reported that 40% of Ohio adults and 38% of U.S. adults have been told they have high blood cholesterol.
- ◆ Three-quarters (75%) of adults had their blood cholesterol checked within the past 5 years. The 2009 BRFSS reported 78% of Ohio adults and 77% of U.S. adults had theirs checked within the past 5 years.
- ◆ Wyandot County adults with high blood cholesterol were more likely to:
 - Be ages 65 or older (68%)
 - Have rated their general health as fair (63%)
 - Have been classified as obese by Body Mass Index-BMI (50%)

Wyandot County Leading Types of Death 2006-2008

Total Deaths: 669

1. Heart Diseases (25% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (22%)
3. Stroke (9%)
4. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (6%)
5. Diabetes Mellitus (5%)

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

Ohio Leading Types of Death 2006-2008

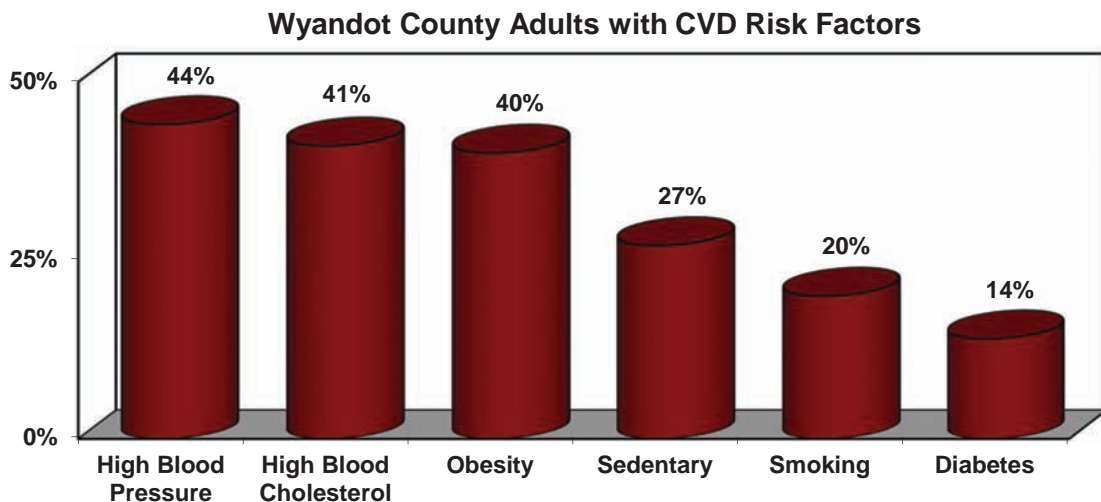
Total Deaths: 322,264

1. Heart Disease (25% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (23%)
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (6%)
4. Stroke (5%)
5. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (5%)

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

Cardiovascular Health

The following graph demonstrates the percentage of Wyandot County adults who had major risk factors for developing cardiovascular disease (CVD). (Source: 2012 Wyandot County Health Assessment)



Risk Factors for Cardiovascular Disease That Can Be Modified or Treated:

Cholesterol – As blood cholesterol rises, so does risk of coronary heart disease. When other risk factors (such as high blood pressure and tobacco smoke) are present, this risk increases even more. A person's cholesterol level is also affected by age, sex, heredity and diet.

High Blood Pressure – High blood pressure increases the heart's workload, causing the heart to thicken and become stiffer and causes the heart not to work properly. It also increases your risk of stroke, heart attack, kidney failure and congestive heart failure. When high blood pressure exists with obesity, smoking, high blood cholesterol levels or diabetes, the risk of heart attack or stroke increases several times.

Obesity and Overweight – People who have excess body fat — especially at the waist — are more likely to develop heart disease and stroke even if they have no other risk factors. Excess weight increases the heart's work. It also raises blood pressure and blood cholesterol and triglyceride levels, and lowers HDL ("good") cholesterol levels. Many obese and overweight people may have difficulty losing weight. But by losing even as few as 10 pounds, you can lower your heart disease risk.

Smoking – Smokers' risk of developing coronary heart disease is 2-4 times that of nonsmokers. People who smoke a pack of cigarettes a day have more than twice the risk of heart attack than people who've never smoked. People who smoke cigars or pipes seem to have a higher risk of death from coronary heart disease (and possibly stroke) but their risk isn't as great as cigarette smokers. Exposure to other people's smoke increases the risk of heart disease even for nonsmokers.

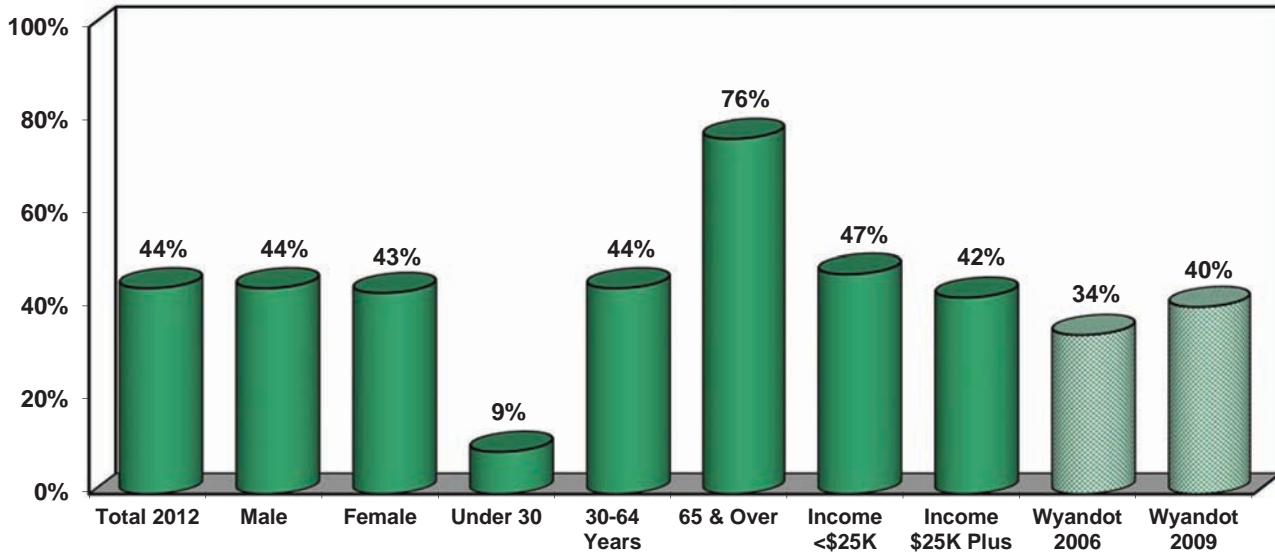
Physical Inactivity – An inactive lifestyle is a risk factor for coronary heart disease. Regular, moderate-to-vigorous physical activity helps prevent heart and blood vessel disease. However, even moderate-intensity activities help if done regularly and long term. Physical activity can help control blood cholesterol, diabetes and obesity, as well as help lower blood pressure in some people.

Diabetes Mellitus – Diabetes seriously increases your risk of developing cardiovascular disease. Even when glucose levels are under control, diabetes increases the risk of heart disease and stroke, but the risks are even greater if blood sugar is not well controlled. At least 65% of people with diabetes die of some form of heart or blood vessel disease. (Source: American Heart Association, *Risk Factors for Coronary Heart Disease*, 6-20-11)

Cardiovascular Health

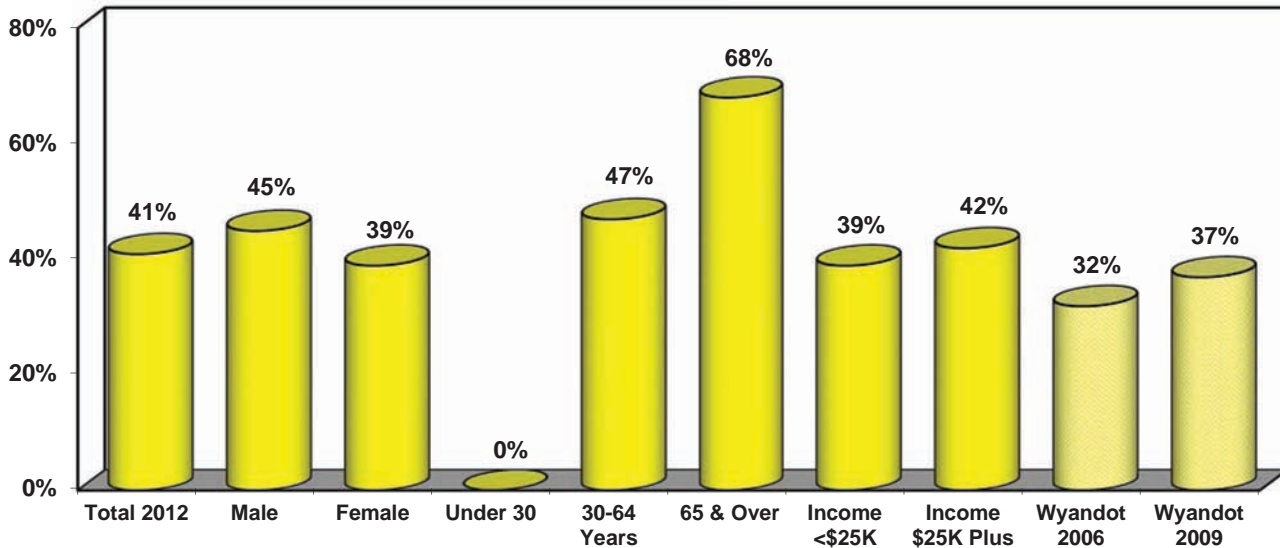
The following graphs show the number of Wyandot County adults who have been diagnosed with high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 44% of all Wyandot County adults have been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 44% of all Wyandot County males, 43% of all females, and 76% of those 65 years and older.

Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure*



**Does not include respondents who indicated high blood pressure during pregnancy only.*

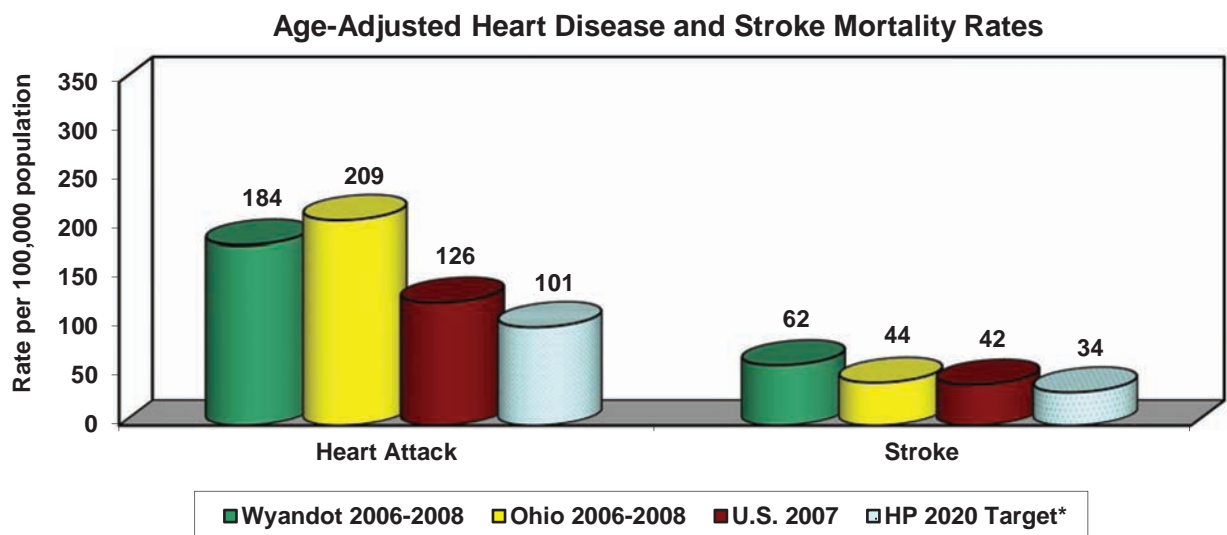
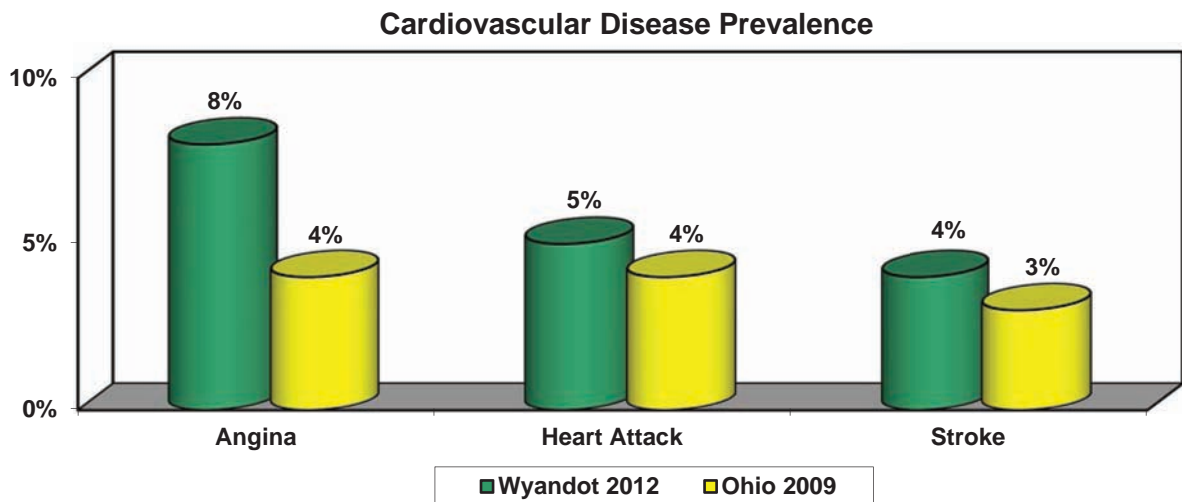
Diagnosed with High Blood Cholesterol



Cardiovascular Health

The following graphs show the Wyandot County and Ohio age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for heart disease and stroke by gender and race/ethnicity.

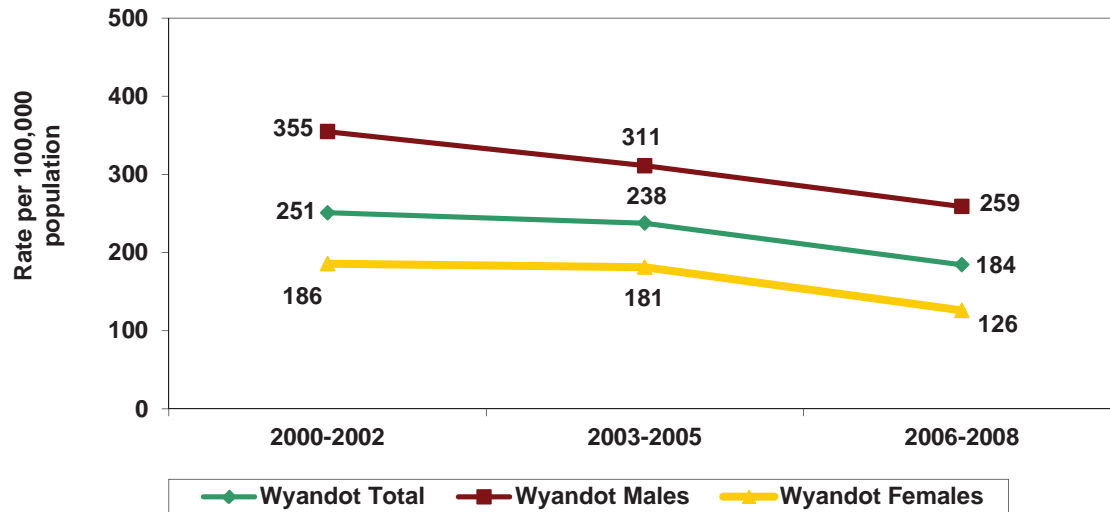
- The 2012 assessment shows that heart attacks are slightly more prevalent than strokes in Wyandot County.
- When age differences are accounted for, the statistics indicate that from 2006-2008 the Wyandot County heart disease mortality rate was lower than the figure for the state, but higher than the U.S. figure and the Healthy People 2020 target.
- The Wyandot County age-adjusted stroke mortality rate for 2006-2008 was higher than the figures for the state, the U.S., and Healthy People 2020 target.
- Disparities exist for heart disease mortality rates by gender in Wyandot County.



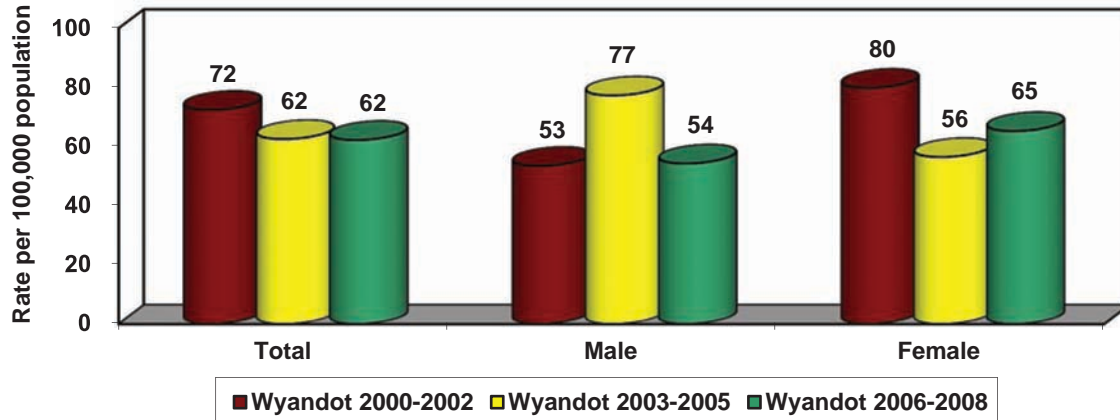
*The Healthy People 2020 Target objective for Coronary Heart Disease is reported for heart attack mortality.
(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10, Healthy People 2020)

Cardiovascular Health

Wyandot County Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality Rates by Gender



Age-Adjusted Stroke Mortality Rates by Gender



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

Cardiovascular Health

Healthy People 2020 Objectives

High Blood Pressure

Objective	Wyandot County 2012	U.S. Baseline*	Healthy People 2020 Target
HDS-4 Increase the portion of adults who have had their blood pressure measured within the preceding 2 years and can state whether it was normal or high	92%	91% Adults age 18 and up (2008)	93%
HDS-5: Reduce proportion of adults with hypertension	44%	29% Adults age 18 and up (2009)	27%

**All U.S. figures age-adjusted to 2000 population standard.
(Source: 2009 BRFSS, Healthy People 2020, 2012 Wyandot County Health Assessment)*

Blood Cholesterol

Objective	Wyandot County 2012	U.S. Baseline*	Healthy People 2020 Target
HDS-7: Decrease proportion of adults with high total blood cholesterol (TBC)	41%	38% Adults age 2- & up with TBC>240 mg/dl (2009)	14%
HDS-6: Increase proportion of adults who had their blood cholesterol checked within the preceding 5 years	75%	77% Adults age 18 & up (2009)	82%

**All U.S. figures age-adjusted to 2000 population standard.
(Source: 2009 BRFSS, Healthy People 2020, 2012 Wyandot County Health Assessment)*

2006/2009/2012 Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010
Had angina	6%	6%	8%	4%	4%
Had a heart attack	4%	3%	5%	4%	4%
Had a stroke	2%	1%	4%	3%	3%
Had high blood pressure	34%	40%	44%	32%*	29%*
Had high blood cholesterol	32%	37%	41%	40%*	38%*
Had blood cholesterol checked within the past 5 years	67%	63%	75%	78%*	77%*

** 2009 BRFSS Data*

Cancer

Key Findings

In 2012, 10% of Wyandot County adults had been diagnosed with cancer at some time in their life. Ohio Department of Health statistics indicate that from 2000-2008, a total of 470 Wyandot County residents died from cancer, the second leading cause of death in the county. The American Cancer Society advises that reducing tobacco use, increasing cancer education and awareness, healthy diet and exercise habits, and early detection may reduce overall cancer deaths.

Cancer Facts

- ◆ About one in ten (10%) of adults had been diagnosed with cancer at some time in their life.
- ◆ The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) vital statistics indicate that from 2000-2008, cancers caused 22% (470 of 2,095 total deaths) of all Wyandot County resident deaths. The largest percent (29%) of cancer deaths were from lung and bronchus cancer *(Source: ODH Information Warehouse).*
- ◆ Age-adjusted cancer mortality rates (calculated by ODH per 100,000 population) have decreased for Wyandot County from 196.6 for 2000-2002 to 174.6 for 2006-2008. The Ohio cancer mortality rate also shows a downward trend from 208.3 for 2000-2002 to 195.9 for 2006-2008 *(Source: ODH Information Warehouse).*
- ◆ The American Cancer Society reports that smoking tobacco is associated with cancers of the mouth, lips, nasal cavity (nose) and sinuses, larynx (voice box), pharynx (throat), and esophagus (swallowing tube). Also, smoking has been associated with cancers of the stomach, pancreas, kidney, bladder, uterine cervix, and acute myeloid leukemia. The 2012 health assessment project has determined that 20% of Wyandot County adults are current smokers and many more were exposed to environmental tobacco smoke, also a cause of heart attacks and cancer.

Lung Cancer

- ◆ The Ohio Department of Health reports that lung cancer (n=81) was the leading cause of male cancer deaths from 2000-2008 in Wyandot County. Colon cancer caused (n=22) deaths and prostate cancer caused (n=18) deaths during the same time period. In Wyandot County, 15% of male adults are current smokers¹ and 76% have stopped smoking for one or more days in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit *(Source: 2012 Wyandot County Health Assessment).*
- ◆ ODH reports that lung cancer was the leading cause of female cancer deaths (n=55) in Wyandot County from 2000-2008 followed by breast (n=30) and colon & rectum (n=28) cancers. Approximately 26% of female adults in the county are current smokers¹ and 79% have stopped smoking for one or more days in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit *(Source: 2012 Wyandot County Health Assessment).*
- ◆ According to the American Cancer Society, smoking causes about 30% of all cancer deaths and 80% of lung cancer deaths in the U.S. In addition, individuals living with smokers have a 30% greater risk of developing lung cancer than those who do not have smokers living in their household. Working in an environment with tobacco smoke also increases the risk of lung cancer.

2006/2009/2012 Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010
Adult males who are current smokers	34%	32%	15%	23%	19%
Adult females who are current smokers	23%	19%	26%	22%	16%
Adult females over the age of 18 had a clinical breast examination in the past year	57%	64%	49%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

¹Have smoked over 100 cigarettes in lifetime and currently smoke some or all days.

Wyandot County Incidence of Cancer, 2007 All Types: 121 cases

- ❖ Breast: 20 cases (17%)
- ❖ Lung & Bronchus: 18 cases (15%)
- ❖ Prostate: 18 cases (15%)
- ❖ Colon & Rectum: 15 cases (12%)
- ❖ Kidney & Renal Pelvis: 8 cases (7%)

From 2006-2008, there were 148 cancer deaths in Wyandot County.

(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, ODH Information Warehouse)

Cancer

Breast Cancer

- ◆ In 2012, 49% of Wyandot County females reported having had a clinical breast examination in the past year.
- ◆ 49% of Wyandot County females over the age of 40 had a mammogram in the past year.
- ◆ If detected early, the 5-year survival rate for breast cancer is 90% (*Source: American Cancer Society Facts & Figures 2012*).
- ◆ For women in their 20s and 30s, a clinical breast exam should be done at least once every 3 years. Mammograms for women in their 20s and 30s are based upon increased risk (e.g., family history, past breast cancer) and physician recommendation (*Source: American Cancer Society Facts & Figures 2012*).

Colon and Rectum Cancer

- ◆ The American Cancer Society recognizes any cancer involving the esophagus, stomach, small intestine, colon, liver, gallbladder or pancreas as a digestive cancer. Digestive cancers accounted for 21% of all cancer deaths in Wyandot County from 2000-2008 (*Source: ODH Information Warehouse*).
- ◆ The American Cancer Society reports several risk factors for colorectal cancer including: age; personal or family history of colorectal cancer, polyps, or inflammatory bowel disease; alcohol use; a high-fat or low-fiber diet lacking an appropriate amount of fruits and vegetables; physical inactivity; obesity; diabetes; and smoking.
- ◆ In the U.S., most cases of colon cancer occur in individuals over the age of 50. Because of this, the American Cancer Society suggests that every person over the age of 50 have regular colon cancer screenings.

Prostate Cancer

- ◆ 53% of Wyandot County males over the age of 50 had a PSA test in the past year.
- ◆ The Ohio Department of Health statistics indicate that prostate cancer deaths accounted for 8% of all male cancer deaths from 2000-2008 in Wyandot County.
- ◆ African American men are twice as likely as white American men to develop prostate cancer and are more likely to die of prostate cancer. In addition, about 60% of prostate cancers occur in men over the age of 65. Other risk factors include strong familial predisposition, diet high in processed meat or dairy foods, and obesity. Prostate cancer is more common in North America and Northwestern Europe than in Asia and South America (*Source: Cancer Facts & Figures 2012, The American Cancer Society*).

2012 Cancer Estimations

- ❖ In 2012, about 173,200 cancer deaths are expected to be caused by tobacco use.
- ❖ One-third of the 577,190 cancer deaths are expected to be related to overweight, obesity, physical activity and poor nutrition.
- ❖ About 77% of all cancers are diagnosed in people 55 years or older.
- ❖ About 1,638,910 new cancer cases are expected to be diagnosed in 2012, not including non-invasive cancers of any site except urinary bladder and does not include basal and squamous cell skin cancer.
- ❖ Approximately 577,190 people are expected to die of cancer, more than 1,500 people per day in 2012.

(*Source: American Cancer Society, Facts and Figures 2012*)

Cancer

Wyandot County Cancer Deaths 2000-2008

Type of Cancer	Number of Cancer Deaths	Percent of Total Cancer Deaths
Trachea, Lung and Bronchus	136	29%
Other/Unspecified	56	12%
Colon, Rectum & Anus	50	11%
Breast	30	6%
Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma	25	5%
Pancreas	24	5%
Leukemia	21	4%
Prostate	18	4%
Brain and CNS	14	3%
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	14	3%
Bladder	11	2%
Esophagus	11	2%
Ovary	10	2%
Melanoma of Skin	10	2%
Multiple Myeloma	9	2%
Liver and Bile Ducts	8	2%
Stomach	6	1%
Cancer of Corpus Uteri	5	1%
Lip, Oral Cavity & Pharynx	3	1%
Larynx	3	1%
Cancer of Cervix Uteri	3	1%
Hodgkins Disease	3	1%
Total	470	100%

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

Wyandot County Number of Cancer Cases, 2000-2007

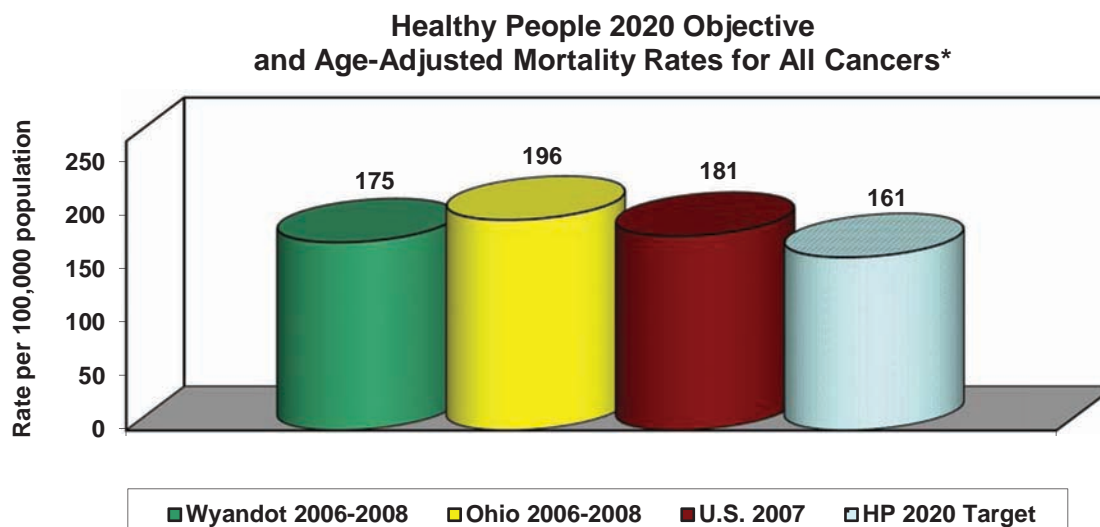
Year	All Sites	Breast	Colon & Rectum	Lung	Prostate
2000	124	21	11	22	21
2001	97	8	18	16	11
2002	120	16	18	16	16
2003	125	20	16	20	15
2004	125	22	9	18	15
2005	113	18	13	15	19
2006	120	17	9	27	19
2007	121	20	15	18	18

*2000 U.S. Standard for Age-adjustment
(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System)

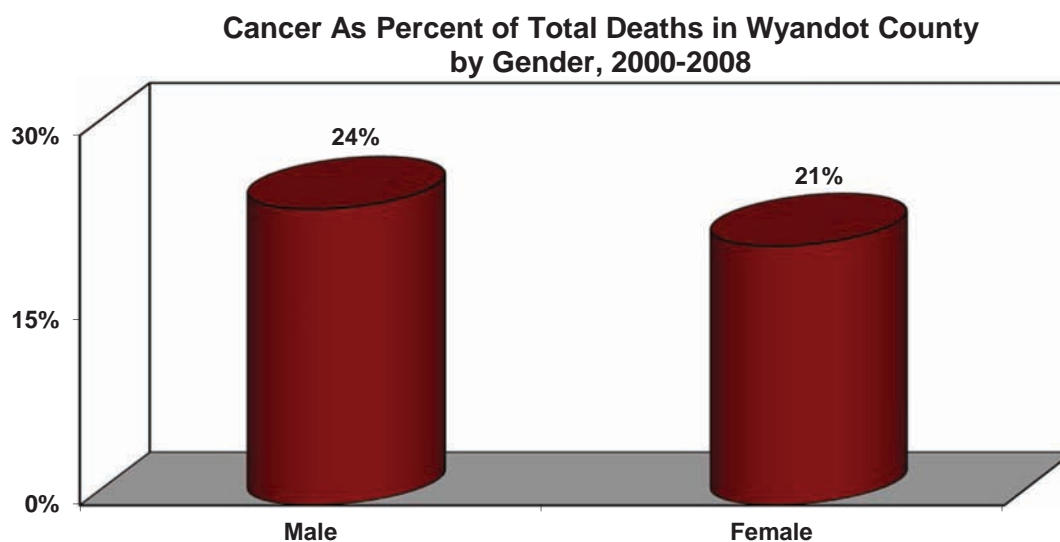
Cancer

The following graphs show the Wyandot County, Ohio and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates (per 100,000 population, 2000 standard) for all types of cancer in comparison to the Healthy People 2020 objective, and cancer as a percentage of total deaths in Wyandot County by gender. The graphs indicate:

- ◆ When age differences are accounted for, Wyandot County had a lower cancer mortality rate than the Ohio and national rate and exceeded the Healthy People 2020 target objective.
- ◆ The percentage of Wyandot County males who died from all cancers is higher than the percentage of Wyandot County females who died from all cancers.



**Age-adjusted rates/ 100,000 population, 2000 standard
(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10; Healthy People 2020)*



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

Diabetes

Key Findings

In 2012, 14% of Wyandot County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes, increasing to 28% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.

Diabetes

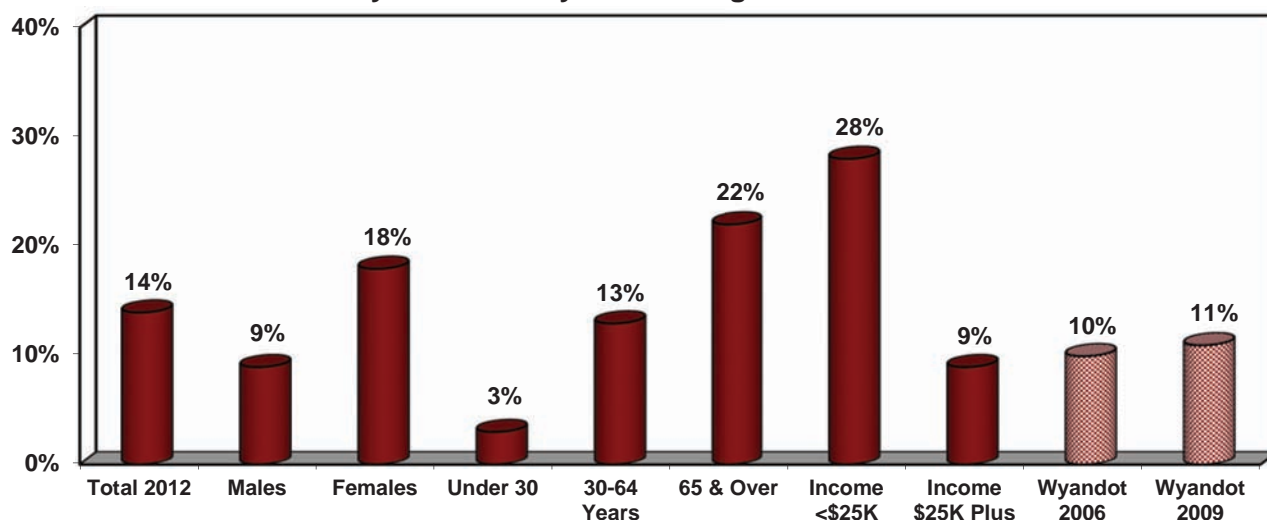
- ◆ The 2012 health assessment project has identified that 14% of Wyandot County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes, increasing to 28% of those with incomes less than \$25,000. The 2010 BRFSS reports an Ohio prevalence of 11% and 10% for the U.S.
- ◆ Over one-third (36%) of adults with diabetes rated their health as fair or poor.
- ◆ Wyandot County adults diagnosed with diabetes also had one or more of the following characteristics or conditions:
 - 88% had been diagnosed with high blood pressure
 - 87% were obese or overweight
 - 62% had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol

Diabetes Facts

- ❖ Diabetes was the 5th leading cause of death in Wyandot County from 2006-2008.
- ❖ Diabetes was the 7th leading cause of death in Ohio from 2006-2008.
- ❖ From 2006-2008, the Wyandot County age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 for diabetes was 51.2 deaths for males (34.5 Ohio) and 31.8 (24.4 Ohio) deaths for females.

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

Wyandot County Adults Diagnosed with Diabetes



2006/2009/2012 Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010
Diagnosed with diabetes	10%	11%	14%	11%	10%

Diabetes

Diabetes Symptoms

Many people with type 2 diabetes never show any signs, but some people do show symptoms caused by high blood sugar. The most common symptoms of type 2 diabetes are:

Type 1 Diabetes

- ❖ Frequent urination
- ❖ Unusual thirst
- ❖ Extreme hunger
- ❖ Unusual weight loss
- ❖ Extreme fatigue and irritability

Type 2 Diabetes

- ❖ Any of the type 1 symptoms
- ❖ Blurred vision
- ❖ Tingling/numbness in hands or feet
- ❖ Recurring skin, gum, or bladder infections
- ❖ Cuts/bruises that are slow to heal
- ❖ Frequent infections

(Source: American Diabetes Association, *Diabetes Basics, Symptoms*, <http://www.diabetes.org/diabetes-basics/symptoms/>)

Who is at Greater Risk for Type 2 Diabetes

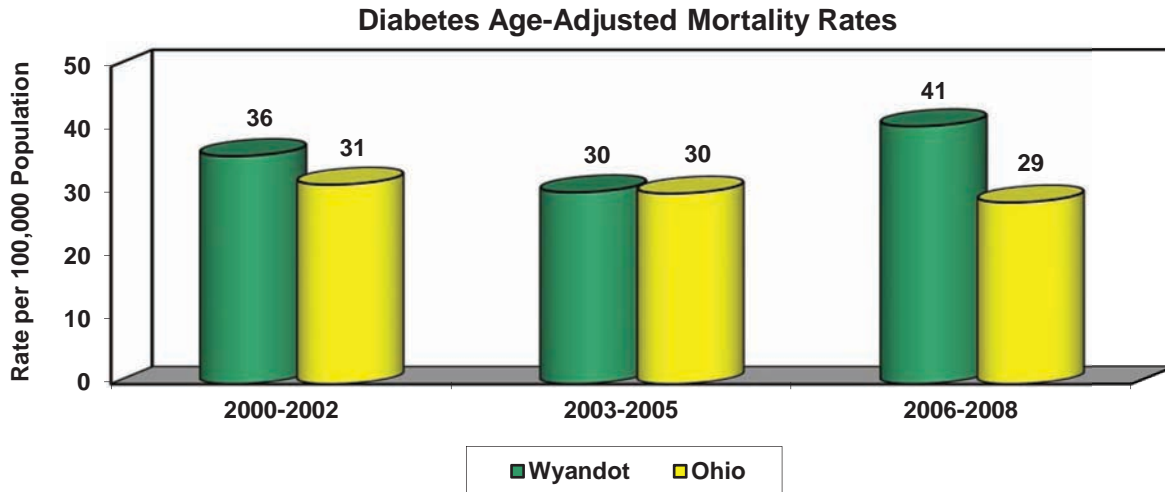
- ❖ People with impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) and/or impaired fasting glucose (IFG)
- ❖ People over age 45
- ❖ People with a family history of diabetes
- ❖ People who are overweight or obese
- ❖ People who do not exercise regularly
- ❖ People with low HDL cholesterol or high triglycerides, high blood pressure
- ❖ Certain racial and ethnic groups (e.g. Non-Hispanic Blacks, Hispanic/Latino Americans, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, and American Indians and Alaska Natives)
- ❖ Women who had gestational diabetes, or who have had a baby weighing 9 pounds or more at birth

(Source: American Diabetes Association, *Diabetes Basics, Your Risk: Who is at Greater Risk for Type 2 Diabetes*, <http://www.diabetes.org/diabetes-basics/prevention/risk-factors>)

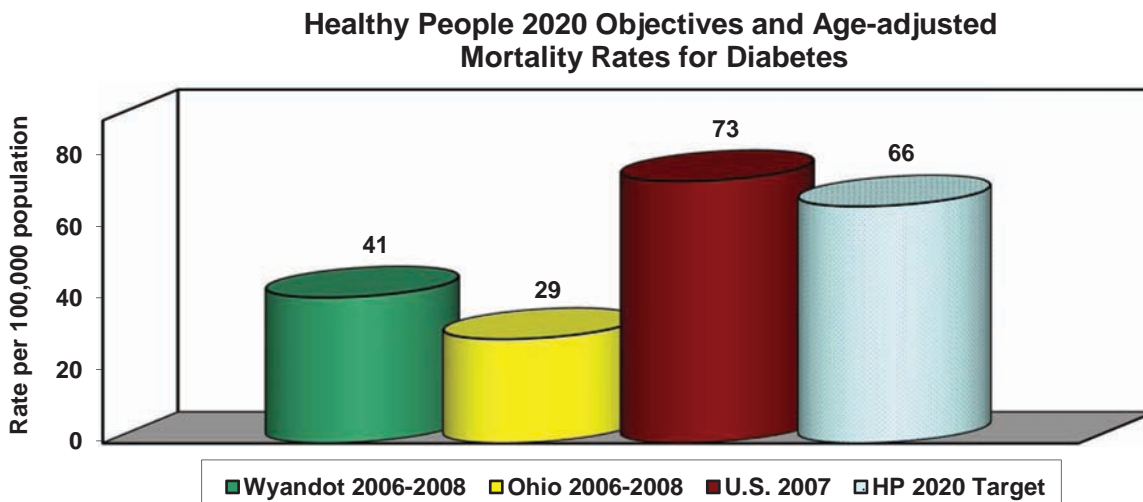
Diabetes

The following graphs show age-adjusted mortality rates from diabetes for Wyandot County and Ohio residents with comparison to the Healthy People 2020 target objective.

- ♦ Wyandot County's age-adjusted diabetes mortality rate fluctuated from 2000 to 2008.
- ♦ From 2006 to 2008, both Wyandot County and Ohio's age-adjusted diabetes mortality rates were much less than the national rate and both met the Healthy People 2020 target objective.



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



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

Arthritis

Key Findings

According to the Wyandot County survey data, 37% of Wyandot County adults were diagnosed with arthritis. According to the 2009 BRFSS, 31% of Ohio adults and 26% of U.S. adults were told they have arthritis.

Arthritis

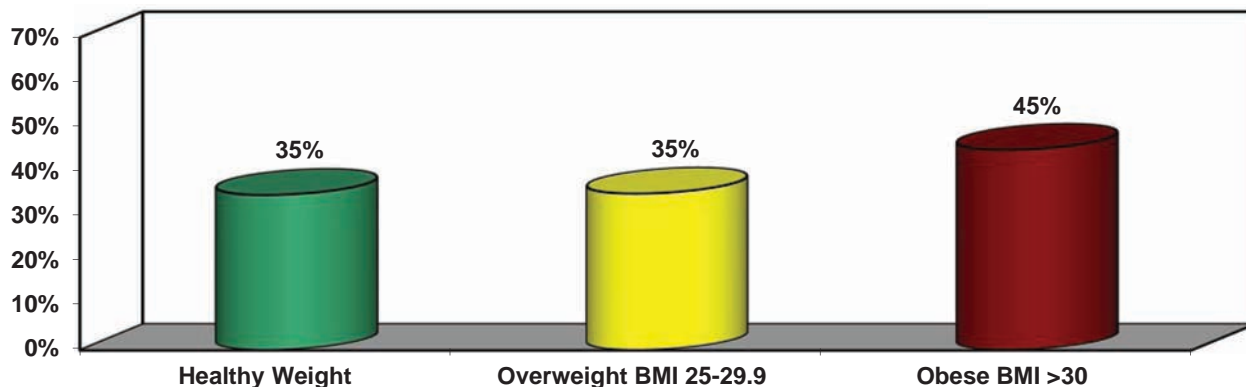
- ◆ More than one-third (37%) Wyandot County adults were told by a health professional that they had some form of arthritis, increasing to 45% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- ◆ According to the 2009 BRFSS, 31% of Ohio adults and 26% of U.S. adults were told they have arthritis.
- ◆ About 1 in 5 U.S. adults have doctor diagnosed arthritis. Approximately 1 in 20 of working age adults reported that arthritis limited their work. (Source: CDC Arthritis at a Glance 2011)
- ◆ Adults are at higher risk of developing arthritis if they are female, have genes associated with certain types of arthritis, have an occupation associated with arthritis, are overweight or obese, and/or have joint injuries or infections. (Source CDC)

The Impact of Arthritis

- ◆ Arthritis is the most frequent cause of disability among adults in the United States, with osteoarthritis (OA) being the most common type.
- ◆ 67 million (25%) adults aged 18 years or older will have doctor-diagnosed arthritis by the year 2030.
- ◆ Data indicates that lack of exercise and age are marked risk factors for developing arthritis.
- ◆ Arthritis is a co-morbidity of diabetes, heart disease, high cholesterol, high blood pressure and obesity.
- ◆ Anxiety and depression can develop in people with diagnosed arthritis. Health care providers should screen all people with arthritis, for both anxiety and depression.

(Source: CDC, Arthritis Data and Statistics, 2011, http://www.cdc.gov/arthritis/data_statistics.htm & Murphy, LB. 2012. "Anxiety and depression among US adults with arthritis: Prevalence and correlates," <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22550055>).

Arthritis-Attributable Activity Limitations Increase with Weight



(Source for graph: Arthritis at a Glance 2011, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 2010; 59(39):999-1003.)

2006/2009/2012 Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2009	U.S. 2009
Diagnosed with arthritis	30%	30%	37%	31%	26%

Arthritis

Arthritis: Key Public Health Messages

Early diagnosis of arthritis and self-management activities can help people decrease their pain, improve function, and stay productive.

Key self-management activities include the following:

- ❖ **Learn Arthritis Management Strategies** –Learning techniques to reduce pain and limitations can be beneficial to people with arthritis. Self-management education, such as the *Arthritis Self-Management Program* (ASMP), or the *Chronic Disease Self-Management Program* (CDSMP) help you develop the skills and confidence to manage your arthritis on a day to day basis.
- ❖ **Be Active** –Research has shown that physical activity decreases pain, improves function, and delays disability. Make sure you get at least 30 minutes of moderate physical activity at least 5 days a week. You can get activity in 10-minute intervals.
- ❖ **Watch your weight** –The prevalence of arthritis increases with increasing weight. Research suggests that maintaining a healthy weight reduces the risk of developing arthritis and may decrease disease progression. A loss of just 11 pounds can decrease the occurrence (incidence) of new knee osteoarthritis and a modest weight loss can help reduce pain and disability.
- ❖ **See your doctor** –Although there is no cure for most types of arthritis, early diagnosis and appropriate management is important, especially for inflammatory types of arthritis. For example, early use of disease-modifying drugs can affect the course of rheumatoid arthritis. If you have symptoms of arthritis, see your doctor and begin appropriate management of your condition.
- ❖ **Protect your joints** –Joint injury can lead to osteoarthritis. People who experience sports or occupational injuries or have jobs with repetitive motions like repeated knee bending have more osteoarthritis. Avoid joint injury to reduce your risk of developing osteoarthritis.

(Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Arthritis: Key Public Health Messages*, www.cdc.gov/arthritis/basics/key.htm, updated September 2011)

Asthma and Other Respiratory Disease

Key Findings

According to the Wyandot County survey data, 10% of Wyandot County adults had been diagnosed with asthma.

Asthma & Other Respiratory Disease

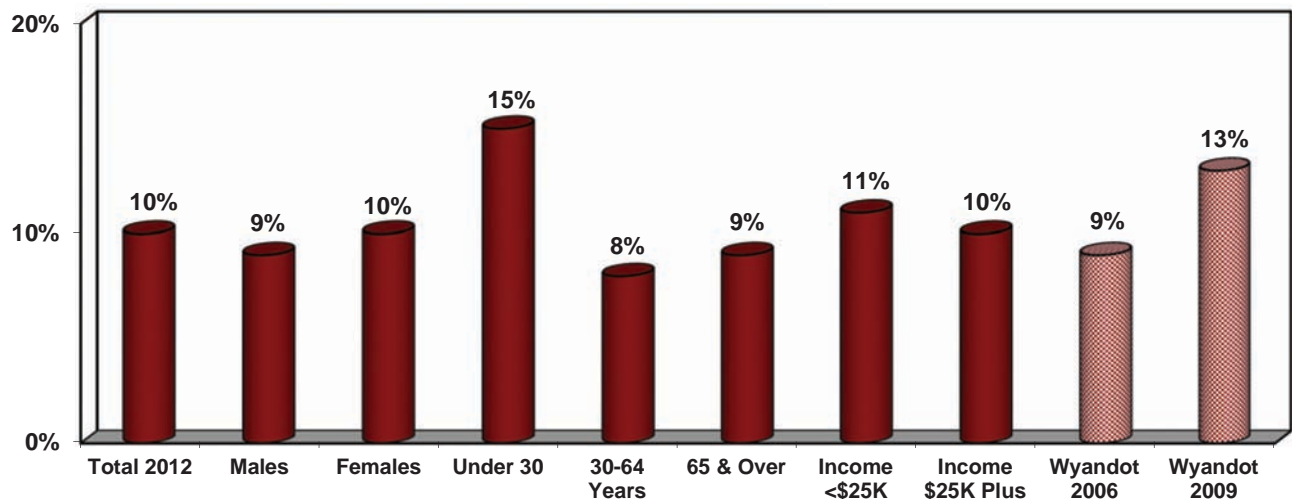
- ◆ In 2012, 10% of Wyandot County adults had been diagnosed with asthma, increasing to 15% of those under the age of 30 and 11% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- ◆ 14% of Ohio and U.S. adults have ever been diagnosed with asthma (Source: 2010 BRFSS).
- ◆ There are several important factors that may trigger an asthma attack. Some of these triggers are secondhand smoke, dust mites, outdoor air pollution, cockroach allergens, pets, mold, infections linked to the flu, colds, and respiratory viruses (Source: CDC- National Center for Environmental Health, 2011).
- ◆ Chronic lower respiratory disease is the 6th leading cause of death in Wyandot County from 2006 to 2008 (Source: ODH, Information Warehouse).

Asthma Statistics

- ◆ Approximately 1 in 12 people had asthma in the U.S. in 2009
- ◆ 1 in 2 people with asthma had an asthma attack in 2008.
- ◆ Asthma rates for African American children increased about 50% from 2001-2009.
- ◆ 185 children and 3,262 adults died from asthma in 2007.
- ◆ Asthma cost the US about \$3,300 per person with asthma each year from 2002 to 2007 in medical expenses.
- ◆ More than half (59%) of children and one-third (33%) of adults who had an asthma attack missed school or work because of asthma in 2008.
- ◆ On average, in 2008 children missed 4 days of school and adults missed 5 days of work due to asthma.

(Source: Centers for Disease Control, Vital Signs, Asthma in the US, Growing every year, <http://www.cdc.gov/VitalSigns/pdf/2011-05-vitalsigns.pdf>)

Wyandot County Adults Diagnosed with Asthma

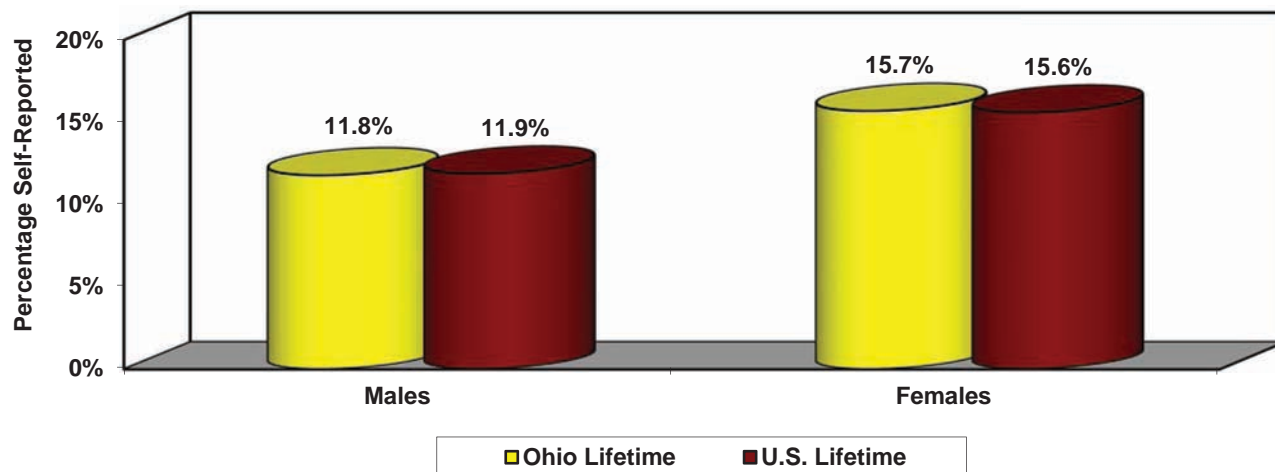


2006/2009/ 2012Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010
Had been diagnosed with asthma	9%	13%	10%	14%	14%

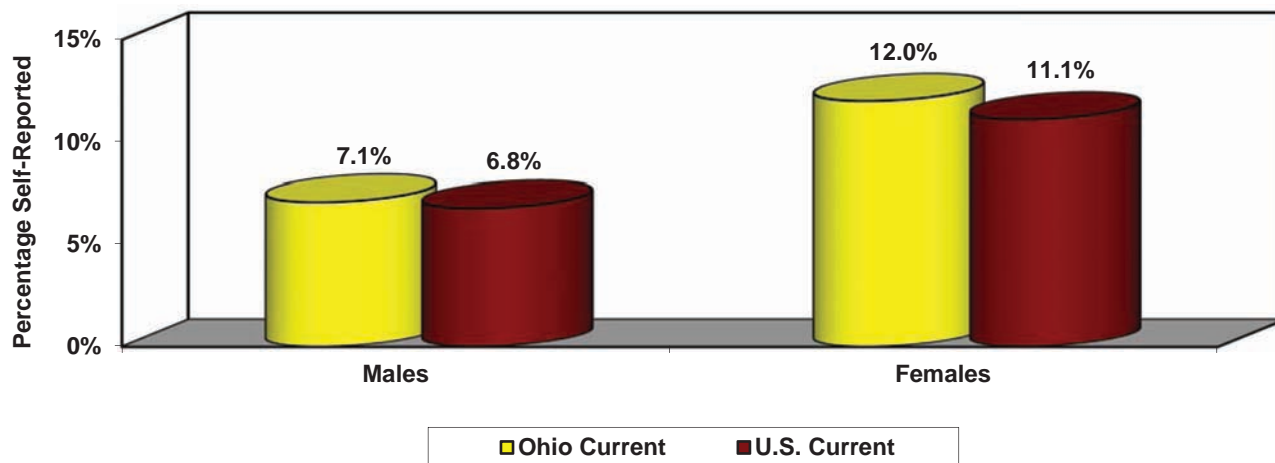
Asthma and Other Respiratory Disease

The following graphs demonstrate the lifetime and current prevalence rates of asthma by gender for Ohio and U.S. residents.

Adult Lifetime Asthma Prevalence Rates By Gender



Adult Current Asthma Prevalence Rates By Gender



(Source: 2010 BRFSS)

Adult Weight Status

Key Findings

The 2012 Health Assessment project identified that 77% of Wyandot County adults were overweight or obese based on BMI. The 2010 BRFSS indicates that 30% of Ohio and 28% of U.S. adults were obese by BMI. Two-fifths (40%) of Wyandot County adults were obese. 27% of adults had not been participating in any physical activities or exercise in the past week.

Adult Weight Status

- ◆ In 2012, the health assessment indicated that about three-fourths (77%) of Wyandot County adults were either overweight (37%) or obese (40%) by Body Mass Index (BMI). This puts them at elevated risk for developing a variety of diseases.
- ◆ Wyandot County adults did the following to lose weight or keep from gaining weight: ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat (48%), exercised (44%), ate a low-carb diet (11%), smoked cigarettes (4%), used a weight loss program (3%), took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice (2%), went without eating 24 or more hours (1%), participated in a dietary or fitness program (1%), and took prescribed medications (1%).

Physical Activity

- ◆ In Wyandot County, over half (53%) of adults were engaging in physical activity for at least 30 minutes 3 or more days per week. 27% of adults were exercising 5 or more days per week. Over one-quarter (27%) of adults were not participating in any physical activity in the past week, including those who were unable to exercise.
- ◆ Wyandot County adults gave the following reasons for not exercising: time (25%), too tired (17%), pain/discomfort (16%), weather (14%), choose not to (13%), lazy (10%), cannot afford a gym membership (7%), do not know what activity to do (3%), a gym is not available (3%), do not have child care (2%), no sidewalks (2%), safety (1%), doctor advised them not to (1%), and other (6%).
- ◆ The CDC recommends that adults participate in moderate exercise for at least 2 hours and 30 minutes every week or vigorous exercise for at least 1 hour and 15 minutes every week. Whether participating in moderate or vigorous exercise, CDC also recommends muscle-strengthening activities that work all major muscle groups on 2 or more days per week. (Source: CDC, *Physical Activity for Everyone*, <http://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/everyone/guidelines/adults.html>).

Nutrition

- ◆ In 2012, 4% of Wyandot County adults ate 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day, and 92% ate one to four servings per day. The American Cancer Society recommends that adults eat 5-9 servings of fruits and vegetables per day to reduce the risk of cancer and to maintain good health. The 2009 BRFSS reported that only 21% of Ohio adults and 23% nationwide were eating the recommended number of servings of fruits and vegetables.
- ◆ Wyandot County adults reported the following reasons they choose the types of food they eat: taste (64%), enjoyment (54%), cost (45%), healthiness of food (45%), ease of preparation (40%), availability (37%), food that they are use to (33%), time (31%), what their spouse prefers (27%), calorie content (21%), what their child prefers (11%), health care provider's advice (6%), and other reasons (1%).
- ◆ In 2012, 28% of Wyandot County adults drank at least one glass of milk per day.

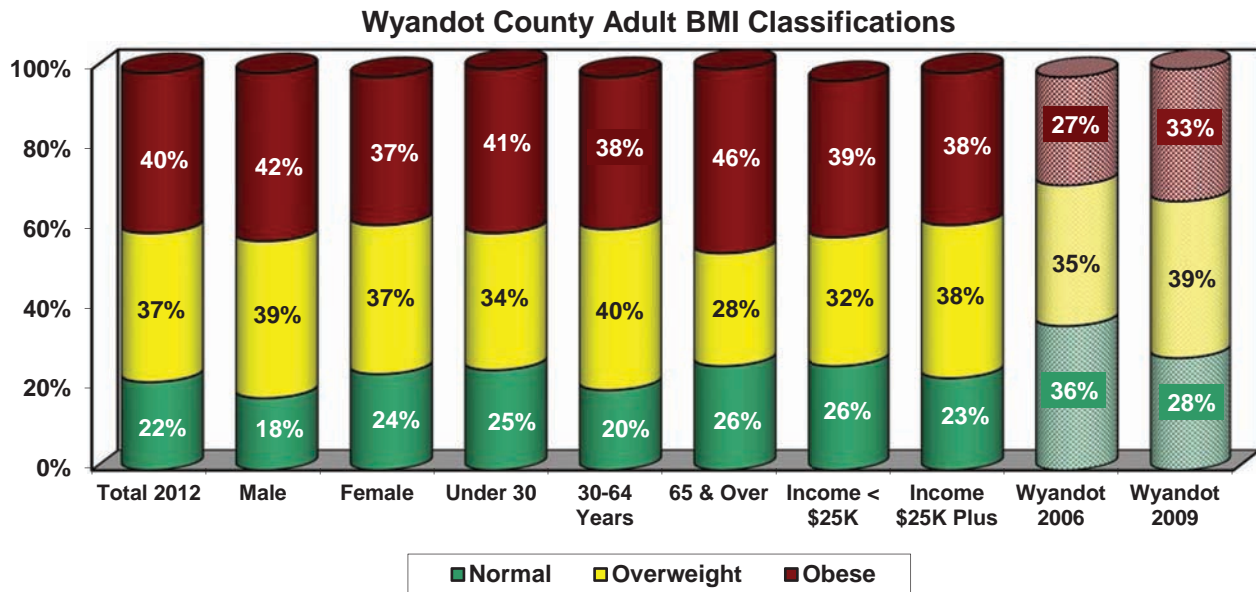
Obesity Statistics

- ◆ More than 72 million U.S. adults are obese.
- ◆ Persons who are obese have medical costs that are \$1,429 higher than those who are normal weight.
- ◆ No state has an obesity rate less than 15%, the national goal.
- ◆ In nine states, over 30% of adults are obese.

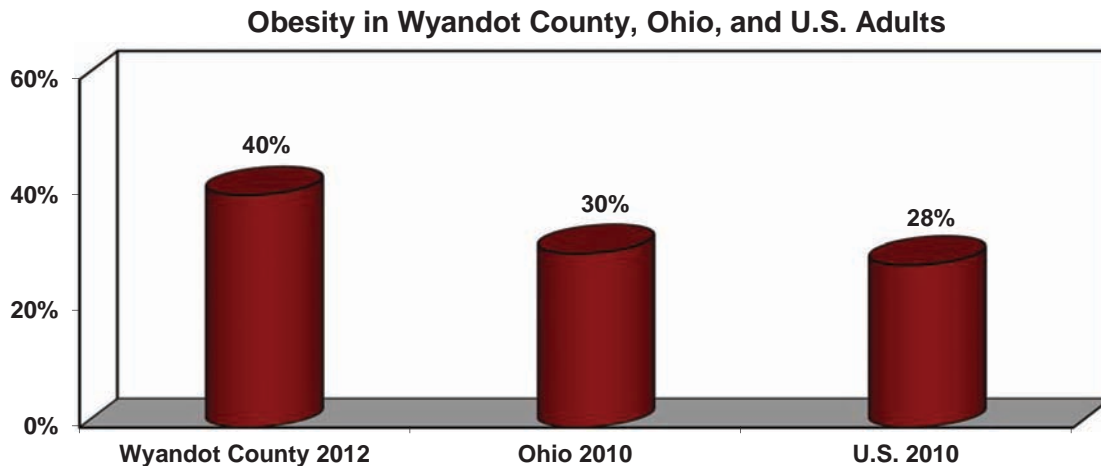
(Source: CDC, *Vital Signs, Adult Obesity: Obesity Rises Among Adults*, <http://www.cdc.gov/VitalSigns/pdf/2010-08-vitalsigns.pdf>)

Adult Weight Status

The following graphs show the percentage of Wyandot County adults who are overweight or obese by Body Mass Index (BMI) and the percentage of Wyandot County adults who are obese compared to Ohio and U.S. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 22% of all Wyandot County adults were classified as normal weight, 37% overweight and 40% obese.



(Percentages may not equal 100% due to the exclusion of data for those who were classified as underweight)



(Source: 2012 Wyandot County Health Assessment and 2010 BRFSS)

Adult Weight Status

Healthy People 2020 Obesity

Objective	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010	Healthy People 2020 Target
NWS-9: Reduce the proportion of adults who are obese	36% age 18-24 40% age 25-34 37% age 35-44 26% age 45-54 55% age 55-64 49% age 65+	26% age 18-24 24% age 25-34 31% age 35-44 33% age 45-54 39% age 55-64 27% age 65+	17% age 18-24 28% age 25-34 29% age 35-44 31% age 45-54 32% age 55-64 25% age 65+	31%

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

(Sources: Health People 2020 Objectives, BRFSS, ODH Information Warehouse, 1-7-10, 2012 Assessment)

2006/2009/2012 Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010
Obese	27%	33%	40%	30%	28%
Overweight	35%	39%	37%	36%	36%
Adults who have consumed fruits and vegetables five or more times per day	N/A	N/A	4%	21%*	23%*

N/A – Not available

*2009 BRFSS Data

Youth Weight Status

Key Findings

The 2012 Health Assessment identified that 21% of Wyandot County youth were obese, according to Body Mass Index (BMI) by age. When asked how they would describe their weight, 32% of Wyandot County youth reported that they were slightly or very overweight. 75% of youth were exercising for 60 minutes on 3 or more days per week.

Youth Weight Status

- ◆ BMI for children is calculated differently from adults. The CDC uses BMI-for-age, which is gender and age specific as children's body fatness changes over the years as they grow. In children and teens, BMI is used to assess underweight, normal, overweight, and obese.
- ◆ In 2012, 21% of youth were classified as obese by Body Mass Index (BMI) calculations (2011 YRBS reported 15% for Ohio and 13% for the U.S.). 14% of youth were classified as overweight, (2011 YRBS reported 15% for Ohio and 15% for the U.S.), 62% were normal weight, and 3% were underweight.
- ◆ 32% of youth described themselves as being either slightly or very overweight (2011 YRBS reported 30% for Ohio and 29% for the U.S.).
- ◆ Almost half (46%) of all youth were trying to lose weight, increasing to 52% of Wyandot County female youth (compared to 41% of males).
- ◆ Wyandot County youth reported doing the following to lose weight or keep from gaining weight in the past 30 days:
 - 53% of youth exercised
 - 28% ate less food, fewer calories, or foods lower in fat
 - 5% reported going without eating for 24 hours or more, (2011 YRBS reported 13% for Ohio and 12% for the U.S.), 65% of whom were female youth (compared to 35% males)
 - 5% smoked
 - 2% vomited or took laxatives (2011 YRBS reported 6% for Ohio and 4% for the U.S.)
 - 2% reported taking diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice (2011 YRBS reported 6% for Ohio and 5% for the U.S.)
- ◆ Youth ate out in a restaurant or brought home take-out food an average of 2.3 times per week.

Soft Drinks & Adolescent Weight

- ◆ Empty calories from added sugars and solid fats contribute to 40% of daily calories for children and adolescents aged 2–18 years, affecting the overall quality of their diets. Approximately half of these empty calories come from 6 sources: soda, fruit drinks, dairy desserts, grain desserts, pizza, and whole milk.
- ◆ Adolescents drink more full-calorie soda per day than milk. Males aged 12–19 years drink an average of 22 oz. of full-calorie soda per day, more than twice their intake of fluid milk (10 oz.), and females drink an average of 14 oz. of full-calorie soda and only 6 oz. of fluid milk.

(Source: CDC, Adolescent and School Health, <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/nutrition/facts.htm>, 9-15-11)

Wyandot County Youth did the following to lose weight in the past 30 days:	Percent
Exercised	53%
Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods lower in fat	28%
Went without eating for 24 hours	5%
Smoked	5%
Vomited or took laxatives	2%
Took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice	2%

Youth Weight Status

Physical Activity

- ◆ 75% of Wyandot County youth participated in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on 3 or more days in the past week. 51% did so on 5 or more days in the past week and 26% did so every day in the past week. 11% of youth did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day in the past week (2011 YRBS reports 16% for Ohio and 14% for the U.S.).
- ◆ 74% of Wyandot County youth were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on less than 7 days, (2011 YRBS reported 75% for Ohio and 71% for the U.S.) and 49% were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on less than 5 days (2011 YRBS reported 55% for Ohio and 51% for the U.S.).
- ◆ The CDC recommends that children and adolescents participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity per day. As part of their 60 minutes per day; aerobic activity, muscle strengthening, and bone strengthening are three distinct types of physical activity that children should engage in, appropriate to their age. Children should participate in each of these types of activity on at least three days per week.
- ◆ Wyandot County youth spent an average of 3.8 hours on electronic devices (such as an iPad, cell phone, computer), 2.8 hours watching TV, and 1.3 hours playing video games on an average day of the week. 49% of youth spent 3 or more hours watching TV on an average day (2011 YRBS reported 31% for Ohio and 32% for the U.S.).
- ◆ 86% of youth participated in extracurricular activities. They participated in the following: sports or intramural programs (54%), school club or social organization (31%), part-time job (27%), church or religious organization (21%), church youth group (16%), babysitting for other kids (16%), caring for siblings after school (12%), volunteering in the community (11%), or some other organized activity (Scouts, 4H, etc.) (24%).

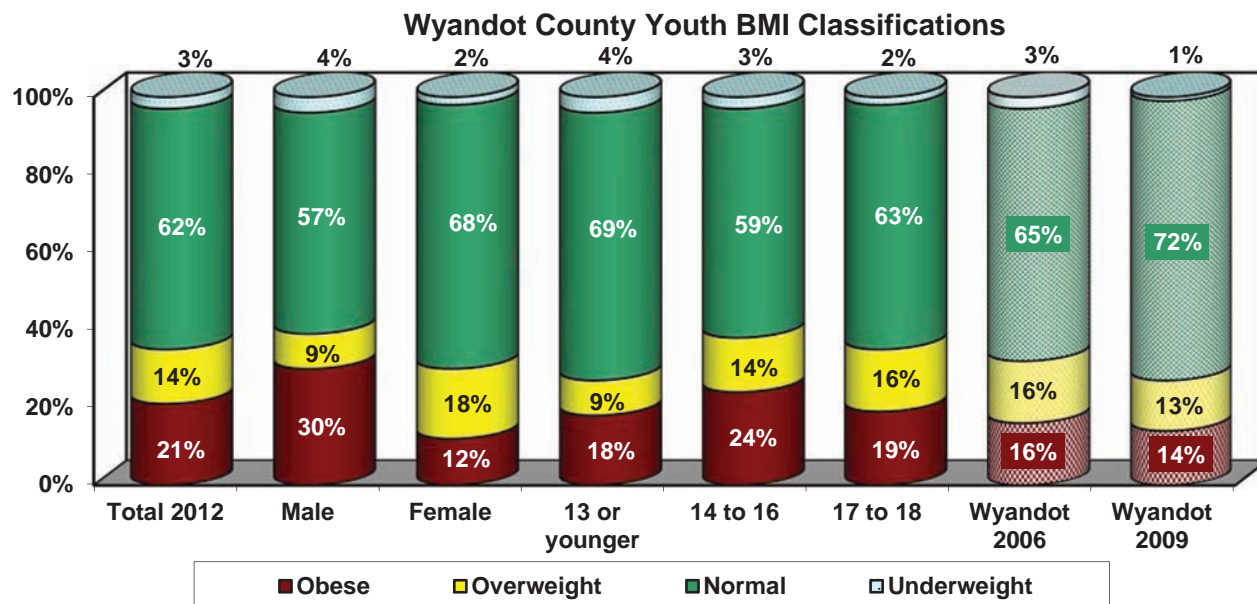
Learning To Get Fit; Stronger Bodies, Sharper Minds

- ❖ Exercise leads to better cardiovascular fitness, reduced body fat and stronger bones.
- ❖ Getting active can also improve academic performance. In a study of 214 middle-school students by researchers from Michigan State University, those who participated in vigorous physical activity did about 10% better in core classes like math, science and English.
- ❖ Exercise breaks during the day have been shown to improve learning and classroom behavior, and regular physical activity has psychological benefits that can help kids cope socially and deal with peer pressure.
- ❖ Current guidelines call for kids to get at least 60 minutes of exercise a day. Yet, according to a study published in *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, only 42% of children ages 6 to 11 and a mere 8% of adolescents meet that goal.

(Source: National Dairy Council, 2010; Newsweek Back-To-School Guidebook: In Association with Fuel up to Play 60, obtained from: www.nationaldairycouncil.org/childnutrition)

Youth Weight Status

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County youth who were classified as obese, overweight, normal, or underweight by Body Mass Index (BMI). Examples of how to interpret the information in the first graph include: 62% of all Wyandot County youth were classified as normal weight, 21% were obese, 14% were overweight, and 3% were calculated to be underweight for their age and gender.



2006/2009/2012 Youth Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006 (6 th -12 th)	Wyandot County 2009 (6 th -12 th)	Wyandot County 2012 (6 th -12 th)	Wyandot County 2012 (9 th -12 th)	Ohio 2011 (9 th -12 th)	U.S. 2011 (9 th -12 th)
Obese	16%	14%	21%	22%	15%	13%
Overweight	16%	13%	14%	16%	15%	15%
Described themselves as slightly or very overweight	31%	27%	32%	33%	30%	29%
Trying to lose weight	49%	47%	46%	50%	N/A	N/A
Exercised to lose weight	40%	50%	53%	54%	61%*	61%*
Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods lower in fat to lose weight	11%	25%	28%	32%	43%*	39%*
Went without eating for 24 hours or more	1%	3%	5%	6%	13%	12%
Took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice	1%	2%	2%	3%	6%	5%
Vomited or took laxatives	0%	1%	2%	3%	6%	4%
Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on less than 7 days in past week	N/A	73%	74%	76%	75%	71%
Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on less than 5 days in past week	N/A	49%	49%	50%	55%	51%
Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day in past week	N/A	13%	11%	11%	16%	14%
Watched TV 3 or more hours per day	N/A	41%	49%	N/A	31%	32%

N/A – Not available

* Comparative YRBSS data for Ohio is 2007 and U.S. is 2009

Adult Tobacco Use

Key Findings

In 2012, 20% of Wyandot County adults were current smokers and 27% were considered former smokers. In 2011, the American Cancer Society (ACS) stated that tobacco use was the most preventable cause of disease and early death in the world, accounting for approximately 5.4 million premature deaths each year. ACS estimated that tobacco use would be linked to approximately one in five deaths in the U.S. (Source: Cancer Facts & Figures, American Cancer Society, 2011)

Adult Tobacco Use Behaviors

- ◆ The 2012 health assessment identified that one-fifth (20%) of Wyandot County adults were current smokers (those who indicated smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke some or all days). The 2010 BRFSS reported current smoker prevalence rates of 23% for Ohio and 17% for the U.S.
- ◆ 27% of Wyandot County adults indicated that they were former smokers (smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now do not smoke). The 2010 BRFSS reported former smoker prevalence rates of 25% for Ohio and 25% for the U.S.
- ◆ Wyandot County adult smokers were more likely to:
 - Have rated their general health as poor (67%)
 - Have been separated (50%)
 - Be female (26%)
 - Have incomes less than \$25,000 (24%)
 - Be under 30 (23%)
- ◆ 78% of the current smokers responded that they had stopped smoking for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit smoking.
- ◆ Wyandot County adults used the following tobacco products in the past year: cigarettes (24%), snuff (6%), cigars (4%), e-cigarettes (3%), chewing tobacco (3%), little cigars (2%), swishers (2%), Black and Milds (1%), flavored cigarettes (1%), cigarillos (<1%), and snus (<1%).
- ◆ Wyandot County adults had the following rules about smoking in their home: smoking is not allowed inside their home at any time (69%), smoking is allowed anywhere (13%), smoking is not allowed when children are present (9%), and smoking is allowed in certain rooms (6%).
- ◆ Wyandot County adults had the following rules about smoking in their car: smoking is not allowed inside their car at any time (69%), smoking is allowed as long as a window is open (11%), smoking is not allowed when children are present (9%), and smoking is allowed anywhere (7%).

Tobacco Use and Health

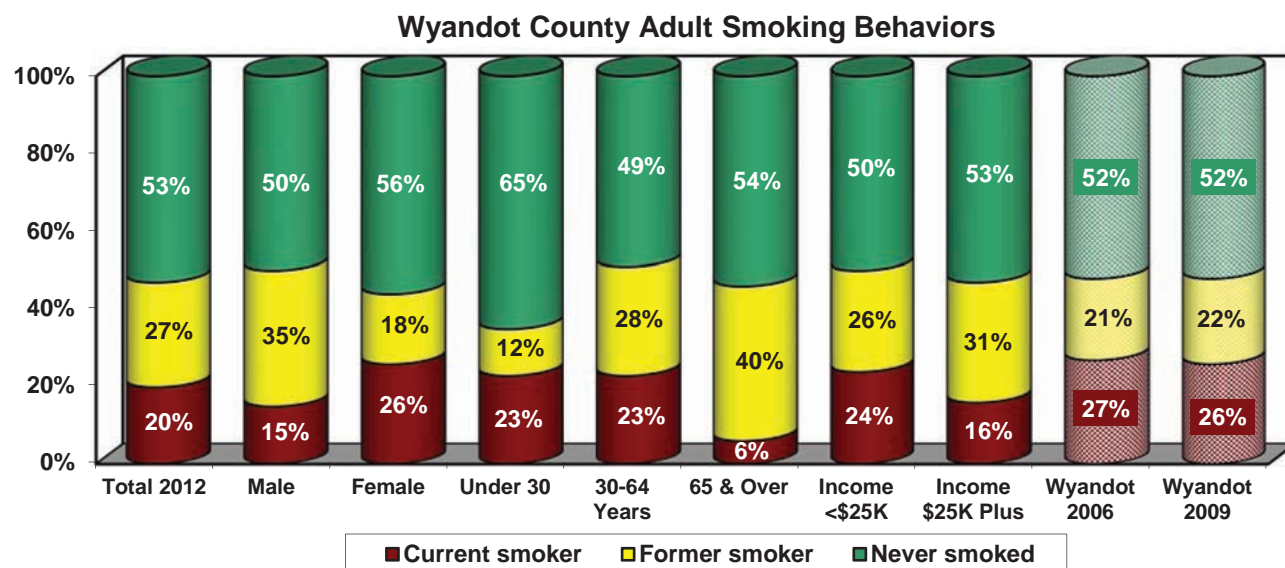
- ◆ Tobacco use is the most preventable cause of death in the U.S. and in the world
- ◆ 87% of all lung cancers deaths and at least 30% of all cancer deaths in the U.S. can be attributed to smoking.
- ◆ When compared to non-smokers, the risk of developing lung cancer is 23 times higher in male smokers and 13 times higher in female smokers.
- ◆ Tobacco use is also associated with at least 20 types of cancer such as cervical, mouth, pharyngeal, esophageal, pancreatic, kidney and bladder.
- ◆ Tobacco use contributes to heart disease, stroke, bronchitis, emphysema, COPD, chronic sinusitis, severity of colds, pneumonia and low birth weight in infants.

(Source: Cancer Facts & Figures, American Cancer Society, 2011)

2006/2009/2012 Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010
Current smoker	27%	26%	20%	23%	17%
Former smoker	21%	22%	27%	25%	25%

Adult Tobacco Use

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County adults who used tobacco. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 20% of all Wyandot County adults were current smokers, 27% of all adults were former smokers, and 53% had never smoked.



Respondents were asked:
 "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?
 If yes, do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all?"

Costs of Tobacco Use

- ❖ The average price for a pack of cigarettes in the United States is \$5.98.
- ❖ If a pack-a-day smoker spent approximately \$6/pack, they would spend: \$42/week, \$168/month, or \$2,190/year.
- ❖ 20% of Wyandot County adults indicated they were smokers. That is approximately 3,423 adults.
- ❖ If 3,423 adults spent \$2,190/year, then \$7,496,370 is spent a year on cigarettes in Wyandot County.

(Source: Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, State Cigarette Excise Tax Rates & Rankings, accessed from: <http://www.tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/pdf/0097.pdf> and 2012 Wyandot County Health Assessment)

Smoking and Tobacco Facts

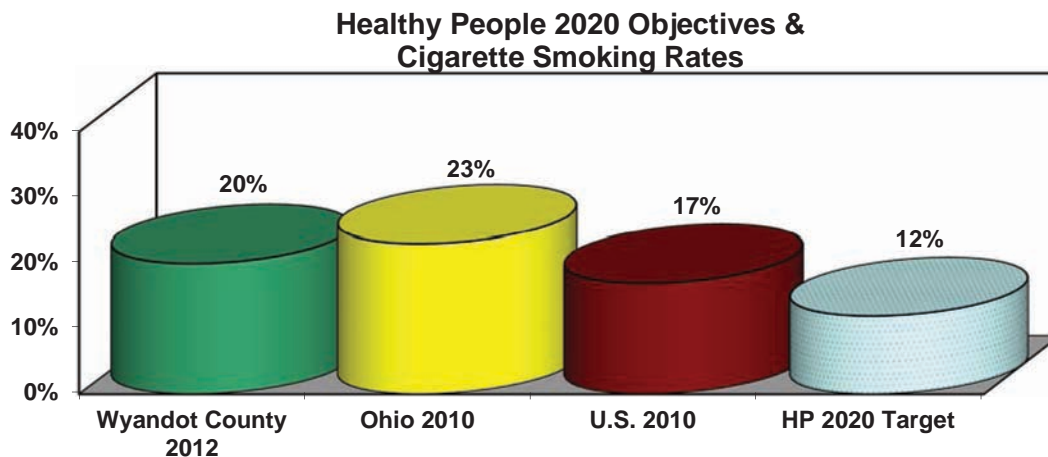
- ❖ Tobacco use is the most preventable cause of death in the U.S.
- ❖ Approximately 49,000 deaths per year in the U.S. are from secondhand smoke exposure.
- ❖ Typically, smokers die 13 to 14 years earlier than non-smokers.
- ❖ In 2009, cigarette smoking was highest in prevalence in adults among American Indians/Native Americans (23%), followed by whites (22.1%), African Americans (21.3%), Hispanics (14.5%), and Asians (12.0%).
- ❖ Smoking costs over \$193 billion in lost productivity (\$97 billion) and health care expenses (\$96 billion) per year.
- ❖ In 2006, the cigarette industry spent more than \$34 million per day on advertising and promotional expenses.

(Source: CDC: Fast Facts on Smoking and Tobacco Use, accessed from http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/fast_facts/index.htm)

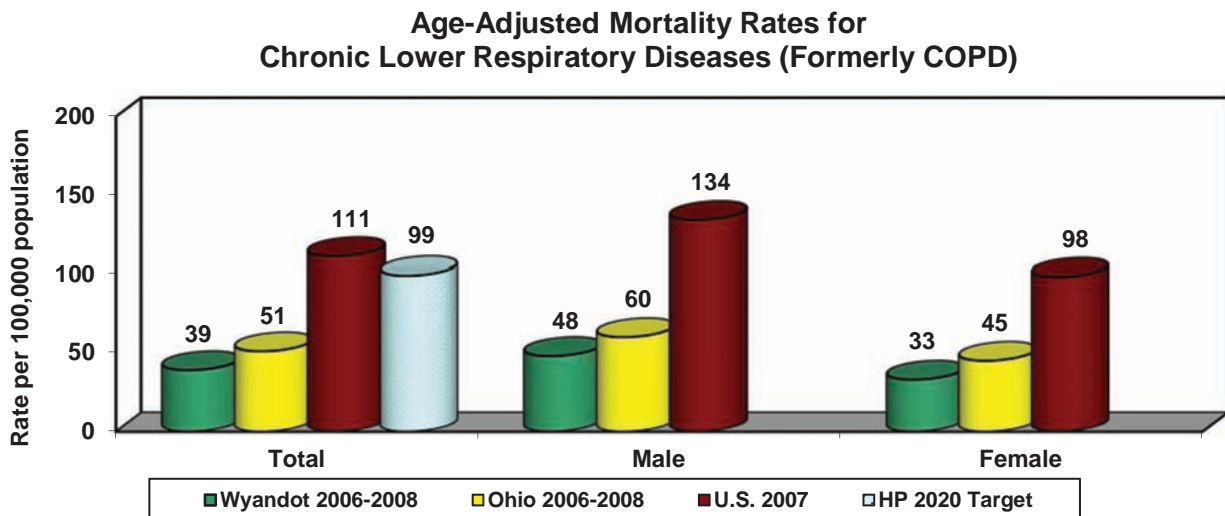
Adult Tobacco Use

The following graphs show Wyandot County, Ohio, and U.S. adult cigarette smoking rates and age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for chronic lower respiratory diseases (formerly COPD) and trachea, bronchus and lung cancers in comparison with the Healthy People 2020 objectives. The BRFSS rates shown for Ohio and the U.S. were for adults 18 years and older. These graphs show:

- ◆ Wyandot County adult cigarette smoking rate was lower than the Ohio rate, but higher than the U.S. rate and Healthy People 2020 Goal.
- ◆ From 2006-2008, Wyandot County's age-adjusted mortality rate for Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease was lower than the Ohio rate, the U.S. rate, and the Healthy People 2020 target objective.
- ◆ From 2006-2010 the percentage of mothers who smoked during pregnancy in Wyandot County was greater than the Ohio rate from year to year.
- ◆ Disparities existed by gender for Wyandot County trachea, bronchus, and lung cancer age-adjusted mortality rates, as well as chronic lower respiratory disease mortality rates. The 2006-2008 Wyandot male rates were higher than the Wyandot County female rates in both cases.



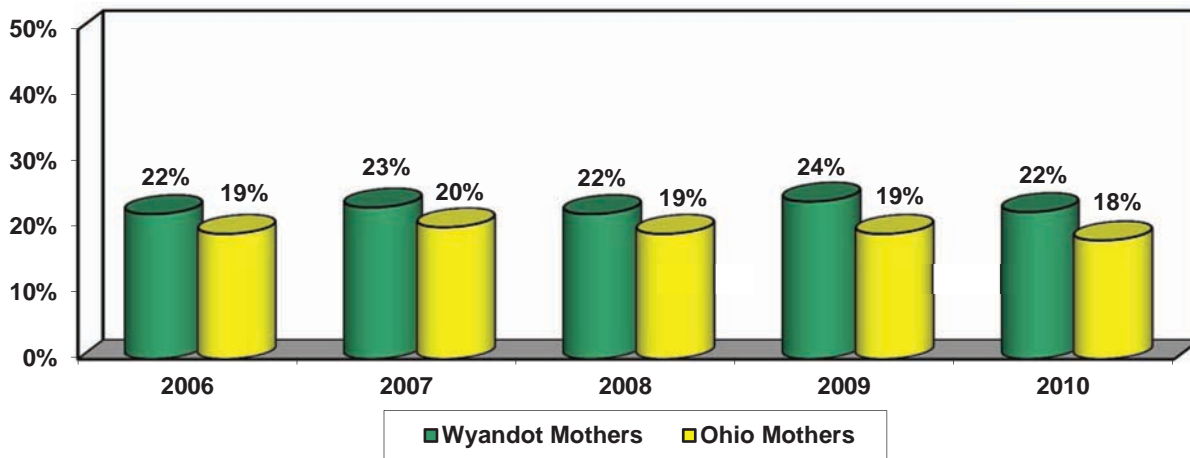
(Source: 2012 Assessment, BRFSS and HP2020)



(Source: ODH Information Warehouse and HP2020)
HP2020 does not report different goals by gender.

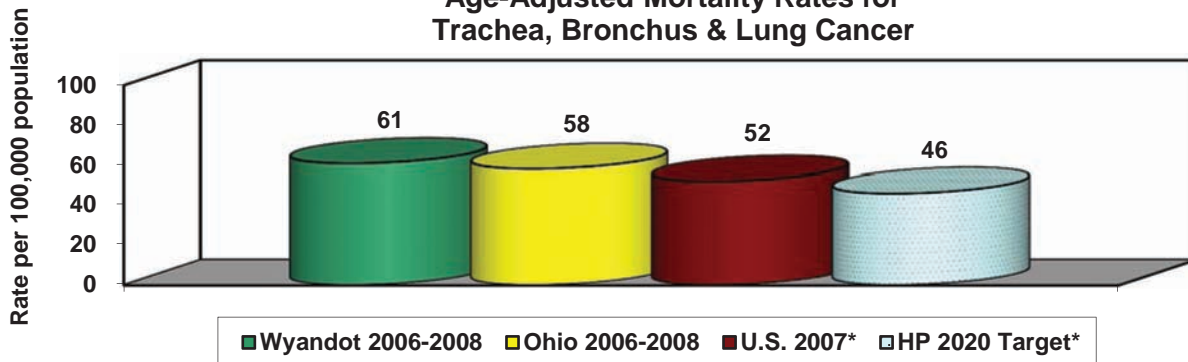
Adult Tobacco Use

Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy



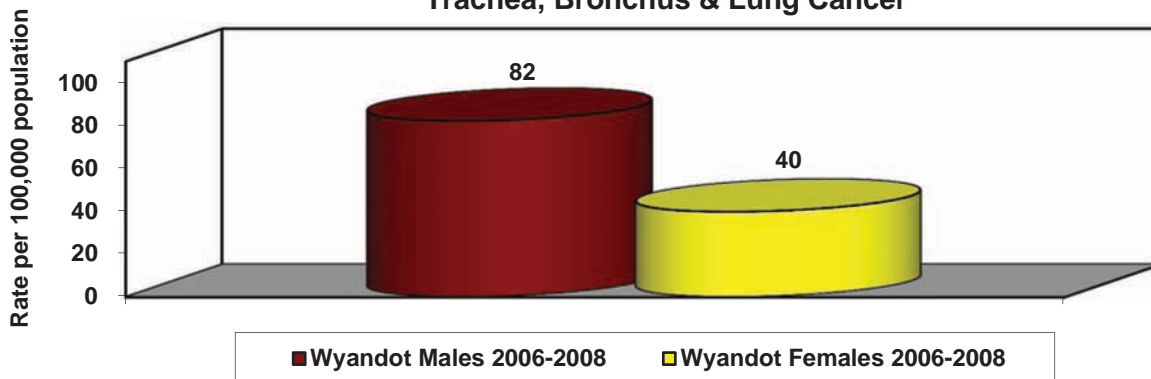
(Source: ODH Births, Vital Statistics Annual Birth Summaries by Year, 2006-2010)

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Trachea, Bronchus & Lung Cancer



*Healthy People 2020 Target and U.S. 2006 data are for lung cancer only
(Source: Healthy People 2020, ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10)

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Gender for Trachea, Bronchus & Lung Cancer



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

Youth Tobacco Use

Key Findings

The 2012 health assessment identified that 16% of Wyandot County youth (ages 12-18) were smokers, increasing to 24% of those who were 17-18 years old. Overall, 10% of Wyandot County youth indicated they had used chewing tobacco in the past 30 days, increasing to 13% of high school youth. 60% of youth were exposed to second-hand smoke.

Youth Tobacco Use Behaviors

- ◆ The 2011 YRBS reports that 52% of youth in Ohio had tried cigarette smoking (2011 YRBS reports 45% of U.S. youth) and the 2012 health assessment indicated that 35% of Wyandot County youth had done the same.
- ◆ 20% of those who have smoked a whole cigarette did so at 10 years old or younger, and 41% had done so by 12 years old. The average age of onset for smoking was 12.9 years old.
- ◆ 11% of all Wyandot County youth had smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before the age of 13. The 2011 YRBS reported that 14% of youth in Ohio had smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 and 2011 YRBS reported 10% for the U.S.
- ◆ In 2012, 16% of Wyandot County youth were current smokers, having smoked at some time in the past 30 days (2011 YRBS reported 21% for Ohio and 18% for the U.S.). Nearly one-quarter (24%) of 17-18 year olds were current smokers, compared to 6% of 12-13 year olds and 16% of 14-16 year olds.
- ◆ More than two-thirds (70%) of the Wyandot County youth identified as current smokers were also current drinkers, defined as having had a drink of alcohol in the past 30 days.
- ◆ 35% of youth smokers asked someone else to buy them cigarettes, 32% borrowed cigarettes from someone else, 26% indicated they bought cigarettes from a store or gas station, 18% said a person 18 years or older gave them the cigarettes, 9% took them from a store or family member, 2% got them from a vending machine, and 11% got them some other way.
- ◆ Wyandot County youth used the following forms of tobacco the most in the past year: cigarettes (21%), cigars (10%), chewing tobacco or snuff (10%), black and milds (7%), flavored cigarettes (6%), swishers (6%), snus (5%), cigarillos (4%), hookah (4%), e-cigarette (4%), little cigars (2%), and bidis (1%).
- ◆ In the past 30 days, 10% of Wyandot County youth used chewing tobacco, increasing to 13% of high school youth (2011 YRBS reported 12% for Ohio and 8% for the U.S.).
- ◆ 60% of youth indicated they were exposed to second-hand smoke. They were exposed in the following places: home (34%), a relative's home (28%), a friend's home (25%), and a car (24%).

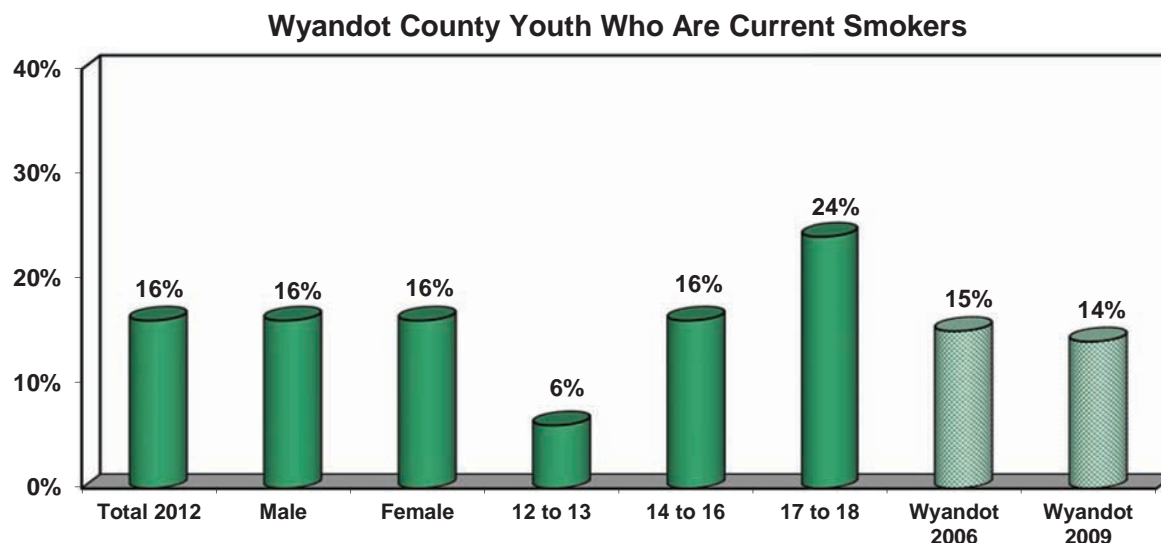
Tobacco Sales and Promoting to Youth

- ◆ All states have laws making it illegal to sell cigarettes to anyone under the age of 18, yet 14% of students under the age of 18 who currently smoke cigarettes reported they usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the 30 days before the survey.
- ◆ Cigarette companies spent more than \$15.2 billion in 2003 to promote their products.
- ◆ Children and teenagers constitute the majority of all new smokers, and the industry's advertising and promotion campaigns often have special appeal to these young people.
- ◆ Eighty-three percent of young smokers (aged 12-17) choose the three most heavily advertised brands.

(Source: CDC, Adolescent and School Health, Tobacco Use Facts, Obtained from: <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/tobacco/facts.htm>, retrieved 11-3-11)

Youth Tobacco Use

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County youth who smoke cigarettes. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 16% of all Wyandot County youth were current smokers, 16% of males smoked, and 16% of females were current smokers. The table shows differences in specific risk behaviors between current smokers and non-current smokers (nonsmokers).



Current smokers are those who have smoked at any time during the past 30 days.

Behaviors of Wyandot Youth *Current Smokers vs. Non-Current Smokers*

Youth Behaviors	Current Smoker	Non-Current Smoker
Have been in a physical fight in the past 12 months	46%	22%
Attempted suicide in the past 12 months	16%	4%
Have had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days	70%	16%
Have used marijuana in the past 30 days	35%	1%
Have had sexual intercourse	69%	25%
Participated in extracurricular activities	81%	87%

Current smokers are those youth surveyed who have self-reported smoking at any time during the past 30 days.

2006/2009/2012 Youth Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006 (6 th -12 th)	Wyandot County 2009 (6 th -12 th)	Wyandot County 2012 (6 th -12 th)	Wyandot County 2012 (9 th -12 th)	Ohio 2011 (9 th -12 th)	U.S. 2011 (9 th -12 th)
Ever tried cigarettes	54%	36%	35%	40%	52%	45%
Current smokers	15%	14%	16%	20%	21%	18%
Used chewing tobacco or snuff	7%	11%	10%	13%	12%	8%
Smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before the age of 13 (of all youth)	14%	12%	11%	10%	14%	10%

Adult Alcohol Consumption

Key Findings

In 2012, the health assessment indicated that 11% of Wyandot County adults were considered frequent drinkers (drank an average of three or more days per week, per CDC guidelines). 39% of adults who drank had five or more drinks on one occasion (binge drinking) in the past month. Four percent of adults drove after having perhaps too much to drink.

Adult Alcohol Consumption

- ♦ In 2012, nearly half (47%) of the Wyandot County adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month, increasing to 55% of those with incomes more than \$25,000 and 64% of those under the age of 30. The 2010 BRFSS reported current drinker prevalence rates of 53% for Ohio and 55% for the U.S.
- ♦ One in nine (11%) adults were considered frequent drinkers (drank on an average of three or more days per week).
- ♦ Of those who drank, Wyandot County adults drank 4.1 drinks on average, increasing to 5.6 drinks for those under 30 and 6.4 drinks for those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- ♦ Almost one-fifth (19%) of all adults were considered binge drinkers. The 2010 BRFSS reported binge drinking rates of 17% for Ohio and 15% for the U.S.
- ♦ Nearly two-fifths (39%) of those who drink reported they had five or more alcoholic drinks on an occasion in the last month and would be considered binge drinkers by definition (See box above).
- ♦ More than one-fourth (26%) of adults drove after having any alcoholic beverages, increasing to 36% of males.
- ♦ 4% of adults reported driving after having perhaps too much to drink.
- ♦ Wyandot County adults experienced the following: drank more than they expected (9%), spent a lot of time drinking (3%), continued to drink despite problems caused by drinking (2%), tried to quit or cut down but could not (1%), gave up activities to drink (1%), drank to ease withdrawal symptoms (<1%), and drank more to get the same effect (<1%).
- ♦ As a result of drinking, Wyandot County adults experienced the following: failed to fulfill obligations at home (1%), placed themselves in dangerous situations (1%), had legal problems (1%), got a DUI (1%), and failed to fulfill obligations at work (<1%).

Binge Drinking Dangers

- ❖ Binge drinking is defined as five or more drinks on one occasion or in a short period of time for men, and four or more drinks for women.
- ❖ About 92% of U.S. adults who drink excessively reported binge drinking in the past month.
- ❖ The prevalence of males binge drinking is higher than the prevalence of females binge drinking.
- ❖ Approximately 75% of the alcohol consumed in the U.S. is in the form of binge drinks.
- ❖ The highest proportion age group to binge drink is in the 18-20 year old group at 51%.
- ❖ Unintentional injuries, violence, alcohol poisoning, hypertension, sexually transmitted diseases, cardiovascular diseases, sexual dysfunction and unintentional pregnancy are a few of the adverse health effects of binge drinking.

(Source: CDC, Binge Drinking Facts Sheet, 10-17-2010)

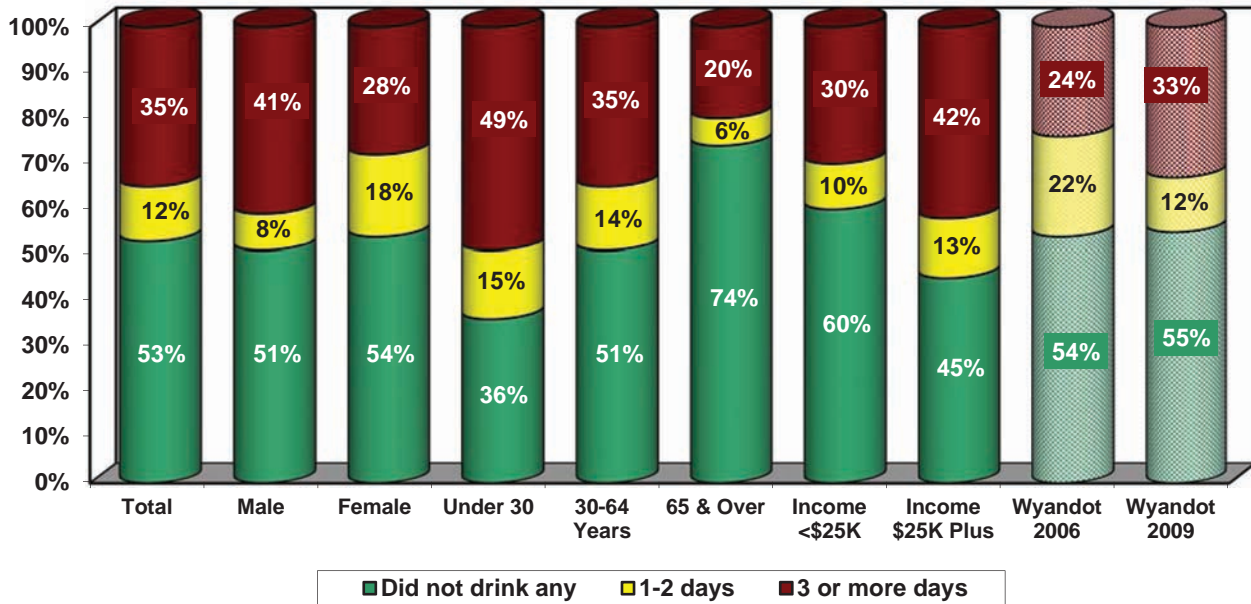
2006/2009/2012 Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010
Drank alcohol at least once in past month	46%	45%	47%	53%	55%
Frequent drinker (drank 3 or more days per week)	14%	10%	11%	N/A	N/A
Binge drinker (drank 5 or more drinks (for males) or 4 or more drinks (for females) on occasion)	17%	22%	19%	17%	15%
Drove after having perhaps too much to drink	9%	5%	4%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

Adult Alcohol Consumption

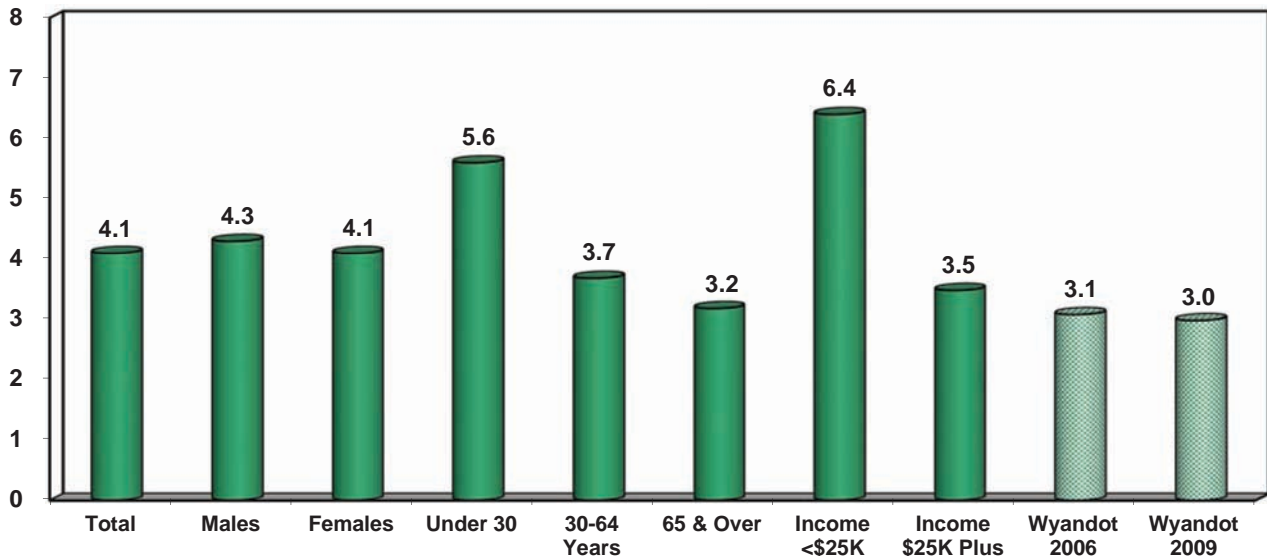
The following graphs show the percentage of Wyandot County adults consuming alcohol and the amount consumed on average. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the first graph include: 53% of all Wyandot County adults did not drink alcohol, 51% of Wyandot County males did not drink and 54% of adult females reported they did not drink.

Average Number of Days Drinking Alcohol in the Past Month



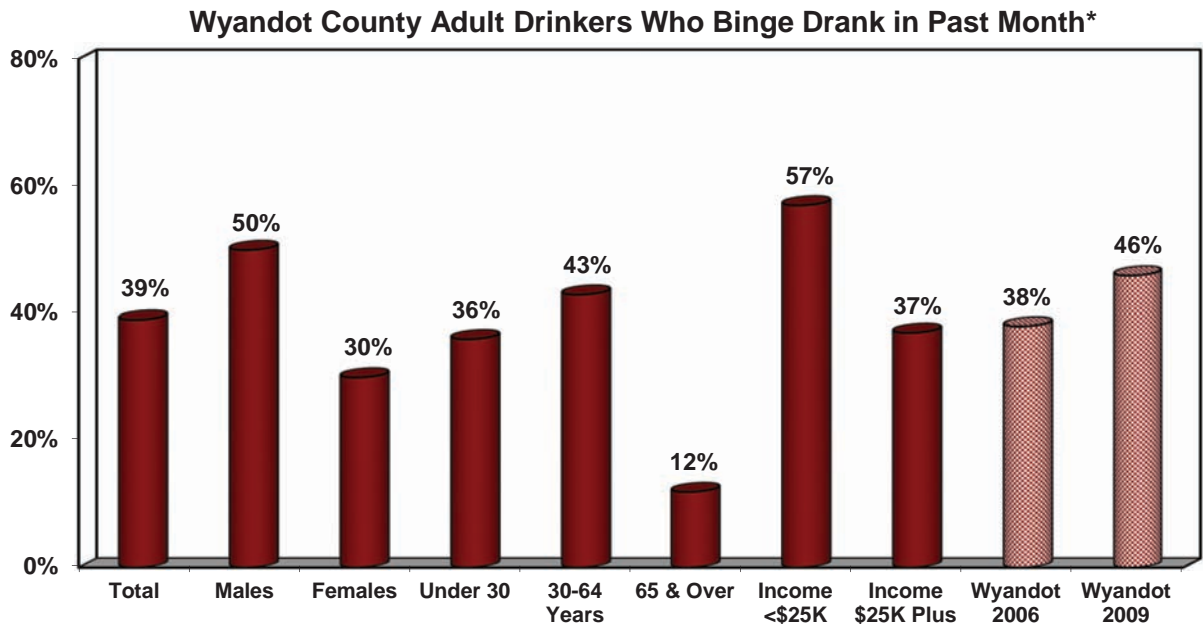
Percentages may not equal 100% as some respondents answered "don't know"

Adults Average Number of Drinks Consumed Per Occasion

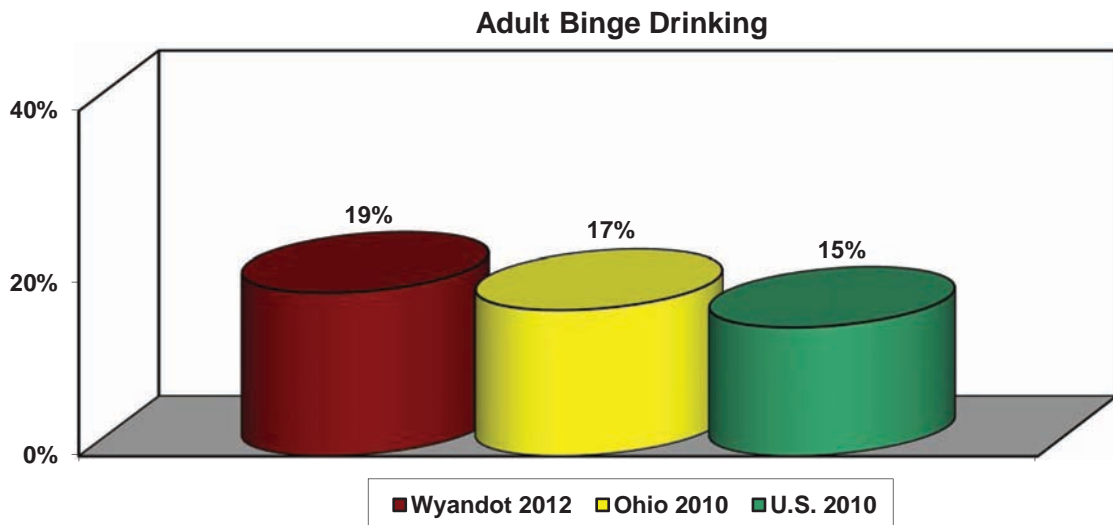


Adult Alcohol Consumption

The following graphs show the percentage of Wyandot County adult drinkers who binge drank and Wyandot County binge drinking compared to Ohio and U.S. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the first graph include: 39% of all Wyandot County adult drinkers had an episode of binge drinking, 50% of Wyandot County males and 30% of adult females.



**Based on adults who have drunk alcohol in the past month. Binge drinking is defined as having five or more drinks on an occasion. Adults must have reported drinking five or more drinks on an occasion at least once in the previous month.*



(Source: 2010 BRFSS, 2012 Wyandot County Health Assessment)

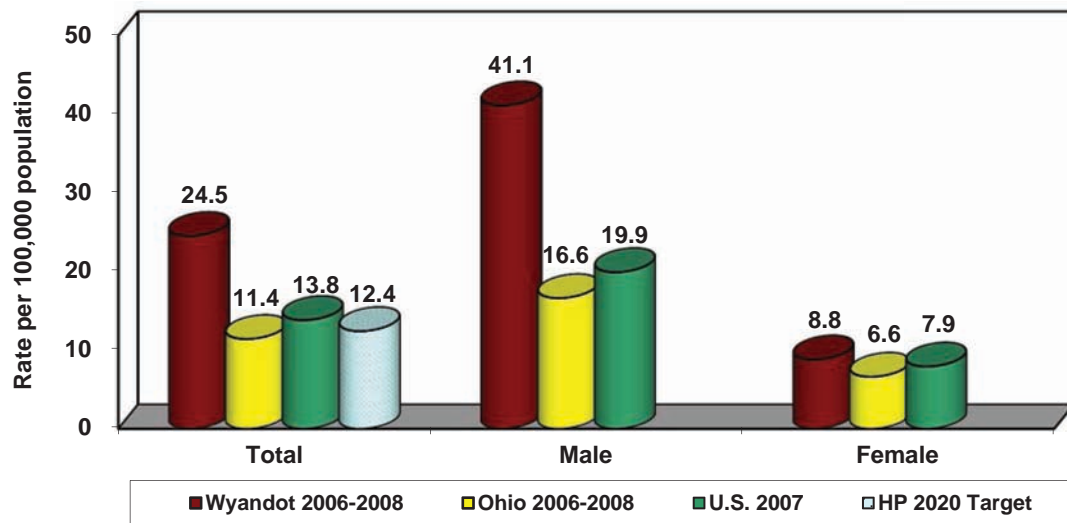
**Based on all adults. Binge drinking is defined as having five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on an occasion.*

Motor Vehicle Accidents

The following graphs show Wyandot County and Ohio age-adjusted motor vehicle accident mortality rates per 100,000 population with comparison to Healthy People 2020 objectives. The graphs show:

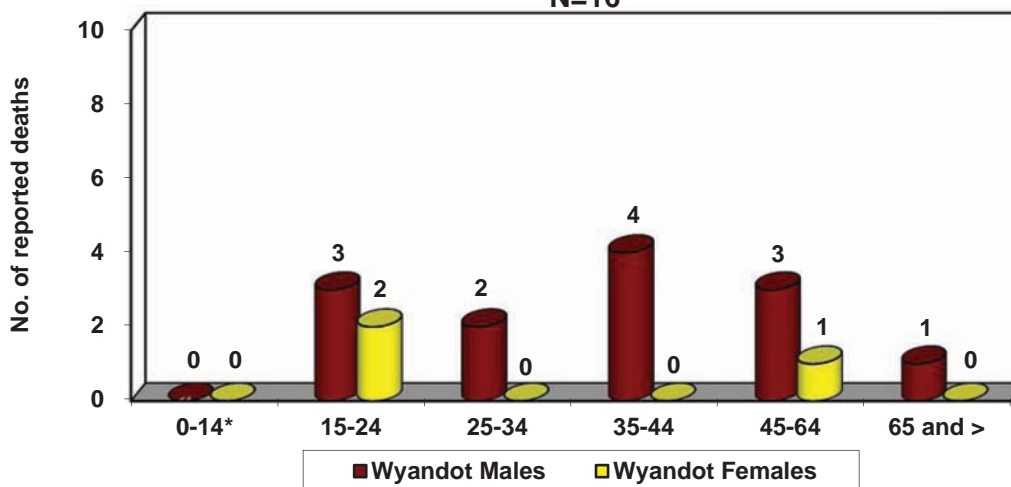
- ◆ From 2006-2008, the Wyandot County motor vehicle age-adjusted mortality rate of 24.5 deaths per 100,000 population is higher than the state rate, the national rate and the Healthy People 2020 objective.
- ◆ The Wyandot County age-adjusted motor vehicle accident mortality rate for males is higher than the female rate.
- ◆ 13 Wyandot County males died of motor vehicle accidents from 2006-2008 while 3 Wyandot County females died of motor vehicle accidents during the same period.

Healthy People 2020 Objective and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents



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

Wyandot County Number of Motor Vehicle Deaths By Age and Gender, 2006-2008
N=16*



*Zero motor vehicle accident deaths were reported for ages 1 to 4, and ODH Information Warehouse does not find records for ages 5 to 14
(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10)

Wyandot County Crash Statistics

	Township of Crane 2011	City of Carey 2011	City of Upper Sandusky 2011	Wyandot County 2011	Ohio 2011
Total Crashes	86	54	89	596	289,713
Alcohol-Related Total Crashes	0	1	4	18	12,550
Fatal Crashes	0	0	0	0	947
Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes	0	0	0	0	339
Alcohol Impaired Drivers in Crashes	0	1	4	18	12,435
Injury Crashes	5	10	15	82	71,696
Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes	0	0	2	8	5,187
Property Damage Only	80	44	74	509	213,174
Alcohol-Related Property Damage Only	0	1	2	10	6,902
Deaths	0	0	0	0	1,026
Alcohol-Related Deaths	0	0	0	0	367
Total Non-Fatal Injuries	8	14	18	113	105,193
Alcohol-Related Injuries	0	0	2	11	7,525

(Source: Ohio Department of Public Safety, Crash Reports, 2011 Traffic Crash Facts)

Healthy People 2020 Binge Drinking

Objective	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010	Healthy People 2020 Target
SA 14.3: Reduce the proportion of persons engaging in binge drinking during the past 30 days—Adults aged 18 years and older	64% age 18-24 25% age 25-34 65% age 35-44 36% age 45-54 31% age 55-64 13% age 65+	30% age 18-24 30% age 25-34 20% age 35-44 16% age 45-54 9% age 55-64 4% age 65+	22% age 18-24 23% age 25-34 19% age 35-44 15% age 45-54 10% age 55-64 3% age 65+	24%

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

(Sources: Health People 2020 Objectives, BRFSS, ODH Information Warehouse, 1-7-10, 2012 Assessment)

Youth Alcohol Consumption

Key Findings

In 2012, the health assessment results indicated that 57% of Wyandot County youth had drunk at least one drink of alcohol in their life, increasing to 75% of youth seventeen and older. 36% of those who drank, took their first drink by the age of 12. Nearly one-quarter (24%) of all Wyandot County youth and 37% of those 17-18 years had at least one drink in the past 30 days. Nearly two-thirds (64%) of the youth who reported drinking in the past 30 days had at least one episode of binge drinking. 11% of high school youth drivers had driven a car in the past month after they had been drinking alcohol.

Youth Alcohol Consumption

- ◆ In 2012, the health assessment results indicate that more than half (57%) of all Wyandot County youth (ages 12 to 18) have had at least one drink of alcohol in their life, increasing to 75% of 17-18 year olds (2011 YRBS reports 71% for Ohio and 71% for the U.S.).
- ◆ Nearly one-quarter (24%) of the youth had at least one drink in the past 30 days, increasing to 37% of 17-18 year olds (2011 YRBS reports 38% for Ohio and 39% for the U.S.).
- ◆ Of those who drank, 64% had five or more alcoholic drinks on an occasion in the last month and would be considered binge drinkers by definition.
- ◆ Based on all youth surveyed, 16% were defined as binge drinkers (2011 YRBS reports 24% for Ohio and 22% for the U.S.).
- ◆ More than one-third (36%) of Wyandot County youth who reported drinking at some time in their life had their first drink by the age of 12, 26% took their first drink between the ages of 13 and 14, and 38% drank between the ages of 15 and 18. The average age of onset was 13.0 years old.
- ◆ Of all Wyandot County youth, 19% had drank alcohol for the first time before the age of 13 (2011 YRBS reports 18% of Ohio youth drank alcohol for the first time before the age of 13 and 21% for the U.S.).
- ◆ Wyandot County youth drinkers reported they got their alcohol from the following: someone older bought it for them (42%), someone gave it to them (36%), (2011 YRBS reports 40% for the U.S.), a parent gave it to them (27%), a friend's parent gave it to them (8%), bought it from a store or gas station (6%), bought it with a fake ID (3%), took it from a store of family member (3%), bought it at a public event (1%), and some other way (19%).
- ◆ During the past month 21% of all Wyandot County youth had ridden in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol (2011 YRBS reports 21% for Ohio and 24% for the U.S.).
- ◆ 11% of all high school youth drivers had driven a car in the past month after they had been drinking alcohol.
- ◆ 5% of all youth had driven a car in the past month after they had been drinking alcohol (2011 YRBS reports 7% for Ohio and 2009 YRBS reports 8% for the U.S.).
- ◆ Among youth drinkers, 12% had been on school property under the influence of alcohol at least once in the past 30 days.

Underage Drinking in Ohio

- ❖ The price for underage drinking on Ohio residents was \$2.9 billion in 2010 translating to a cost of \$2,596 per year for each youth in Ohio or \$3.19 per drink consumed underage.
- ❖ In 2009, there were 4,178 youth ages 12-20 who were admitted to an alcohol treatment program in Ohio, which was 11% of all alcohol abuse treatment admissions.
- ❖ Approximately 1,253 teen pregnancies and 36,019 teens engaging in risky sex can be attributed to underage drinking in 2009.
- ❖ In 2009, around 31 traffic fatalities and 1,872 nonfatal injuries were associated with driving after underage drinking.

(Source: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE) with funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Underage Drinking in Ohio: The Facts, September 2011, <http://www.udetc.org/factsheets/OH.pdf>)

Underage Drinking Impact

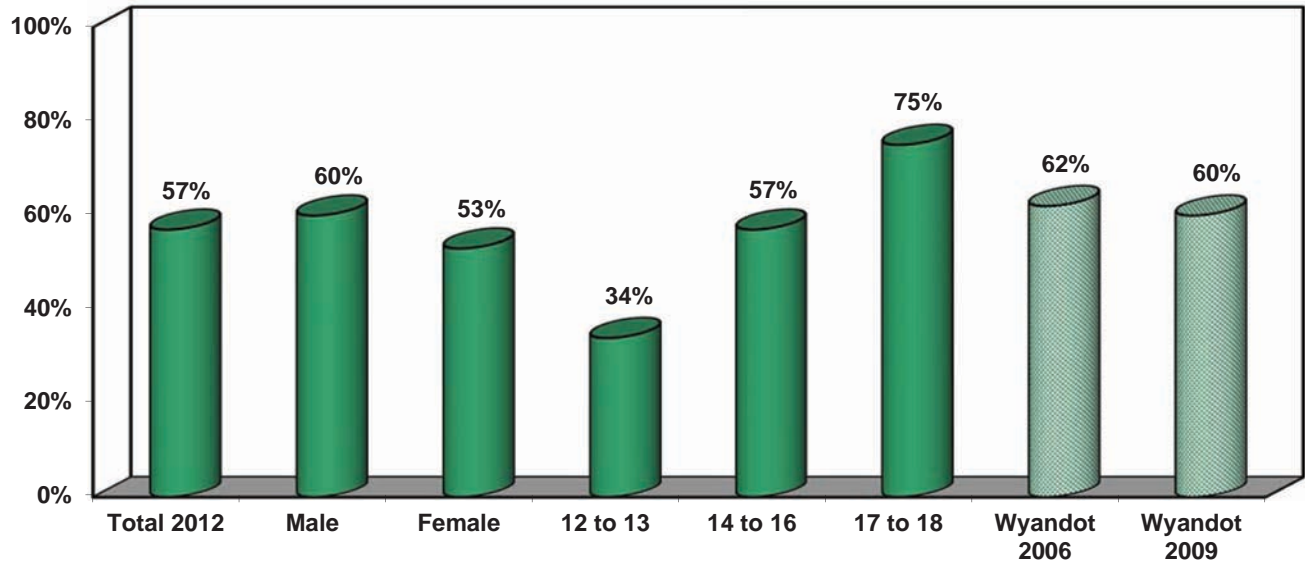
- ❖ There are 2,691 young people ages 12-20 in Wyandot County.
- ❖ 284 youth or 10.5% of young people in Wyandot County have a serious alcohol problem.
- ❖ Of the 284 young people with serious alcohol problems, they are approximately:
 - 9.4 times more likely to drink and drive
 - 8.5 times more likely to have serious problems with other drugs
 - 5.5 times more likely to be arrested
 - 1.5 times more likely to have a C+ average or lower and are likely to miss twice as much school

(Source: The Alcohol Cost Calculator for Kids, obtained from: <http://www.alcoholcostcalculator.org/kids>)

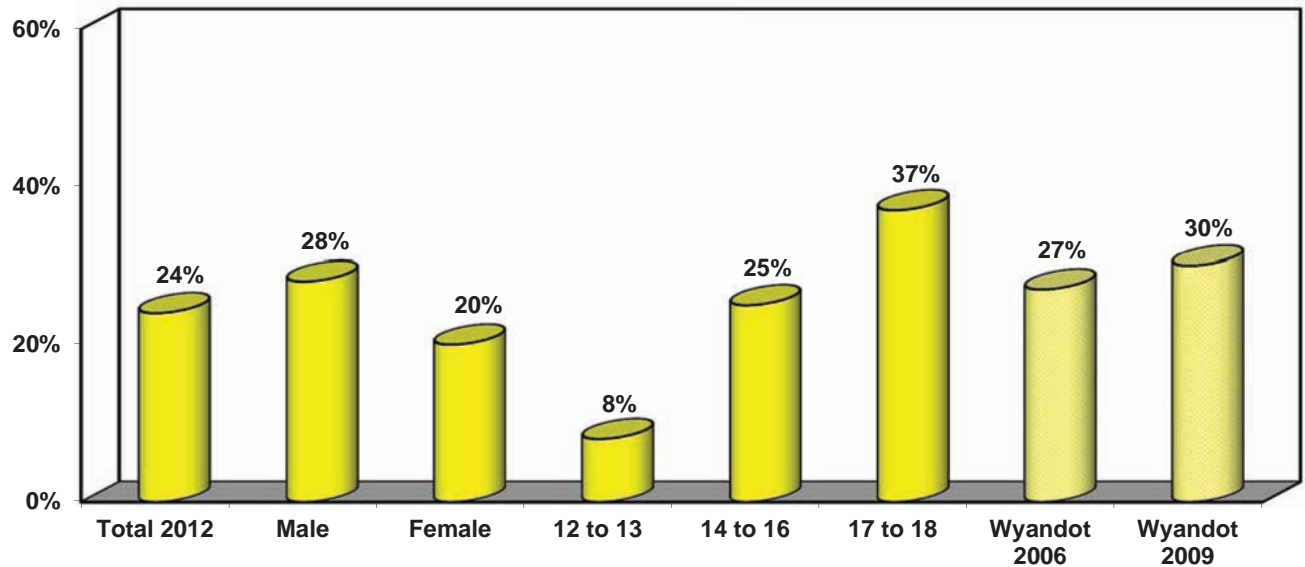
Youth Alcohol Consumption

The following graphs show the percentage of Wyandot County youth who have drunk in their lifetime and those who are current drinkers. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 57% of all Wyandot County youth have drunk at some time in their life, 60% of males, and 53% of females had drunk.

Wyandot County Youth Having At Least One Drink In Their Lifetime



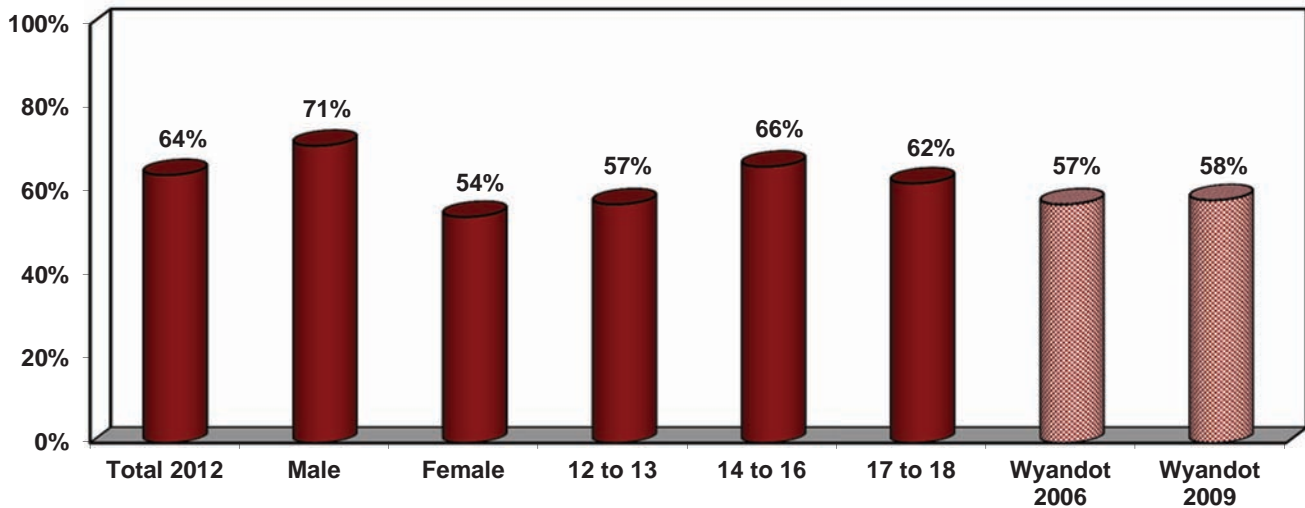
Wyandot County Youth Current Drinkers



Youth Alcohol Consumption

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County youth who were binge drinkers. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 64% of current drinkers binge drank in the past month, 71% of males, and 54% of females had binge drank. The table shows differences in specific risk behaviors between current drinkers and non-current drinkers.

Wyandot County Youth Current Drinkers Binge Drinking in Past Month*



**Based on all current drinkers. Binge drinking is defined as having five or more drinks on an occasion.*

Behaviors of Wyandot Youth Current Drinkers vs. Non-Current Drinkers

Youth Behaviors	Current Drinker	Non-Current Drinker
Have been in a physical fight in the past 12 months	38%	22%
Attempted suicide in the past 12 months	8%	5%
Have smoked in the past 30 days	44%	6%
Have used marijuana in the past 30 days	21%	2%
Have had sexual intercourse	61%	22%
Participated in extracurricular activities	87%	86%

Current drinkers are those youth surveyed who have self-reported drinking at any time during the past 30 days.

2006/2009/2012 Youth Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006 (6 th – 12 th)	Wyandot County 2009 (6 th – 12 th)	Wyandot County 2012 (6 th – 12 th)	Wyandot County 2012 (9 th – 12 th)	Ohio 2011 (9 th – 12 th)	U.S. 2011 (9 th – 12 th)
Ever tried alcohol	62%	60%	57%	69%	71%	71%
Current drinker	27%	30%	24%	32%	38%	39%
Binge drinker	16%	17%	16%	22%	24%	22%
Drank for the first time before age 13 (of all youth)	28%	30%	19%	17%	18%	21%
Rode with someone who was drinking	18%	21%	21%	22%	21%	24%
Drank and drove	5%	3%	5%	7%	7%	8%
Obtained alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them	N/A	N/A	36%	34%	N/A	40%

N/A – Not available

Adult Marijuana and Other Drug Use

Key Findings

In 2012, 3% of Wyandot County adults had used marijuana during the past 6 months.

Adult Drug Use

- ◆ 3% of Wyandot County adults had used marijuana in the past 6 months.
- ◆ 3% of Wyandot County adults reported using recreational drugs such as marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamines, heroin, LSD, inhalants, or Ecstasy.
- ◆ When asked about their frequency of drug use in the past six months, 25% of Wyandot County adults who used recreational drugs did so almost every day, and 50% did so less than once a month.
- ◆ 7% of adults had used medications not prescribed for them or they took more than prescribed to feel good or high and/or more active or alert during the past 6 months, increasing to 12% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- ◆ When asked about their frequency of medication misuse in the past six months, 46% of Wyandot County adults who used these drugs did so almost every day, and 18% did so less than once a month.
- ◆ As a result of using drugs, Wyandot County adults experienced the following: failed to fulfill obligations at work (<1%).

Prescription Painkiller Overdoses in the U.S. Facts

- ❖ Approximately 12 million Americans (ages 12 and older) reported a non-medical use of prescription painkillers in the past year in 2010.
- ❖ Almost half of all ER visits in 2009 were due to people misusing or abusing prescription painkillers.
- ❖ There were enough prescription painkillers that were prescribed in 2010 to medicate every American adult around the clock for a month.
- ❖ The number of prescription painkiller overdose deaths is greater than the deaths from heroin and cocaine combined.
- ❖ Nonmedical use of prescription painkillers costs health insurers up to \$72.5 billion annually in direct medical costs.

(Source: CDC, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Prescription Painkiller Overdoses in the U.S., obtained from: <http://www.cdc.gov/VitalSigns/pdf/2011-11-vitalsigns.pdf>)

2006/2009/2012 Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010
Adults who used recreational drugs in the past 6 months	14%	3%	3%	N/A	N/A
Adults who used marijuana in the past 6 months	5%	2%	3%	N/A	N/A
Adults who misused prescription drugs in the past 6 months	5%	1%	7%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

Commonly Abused Prescription Drugs

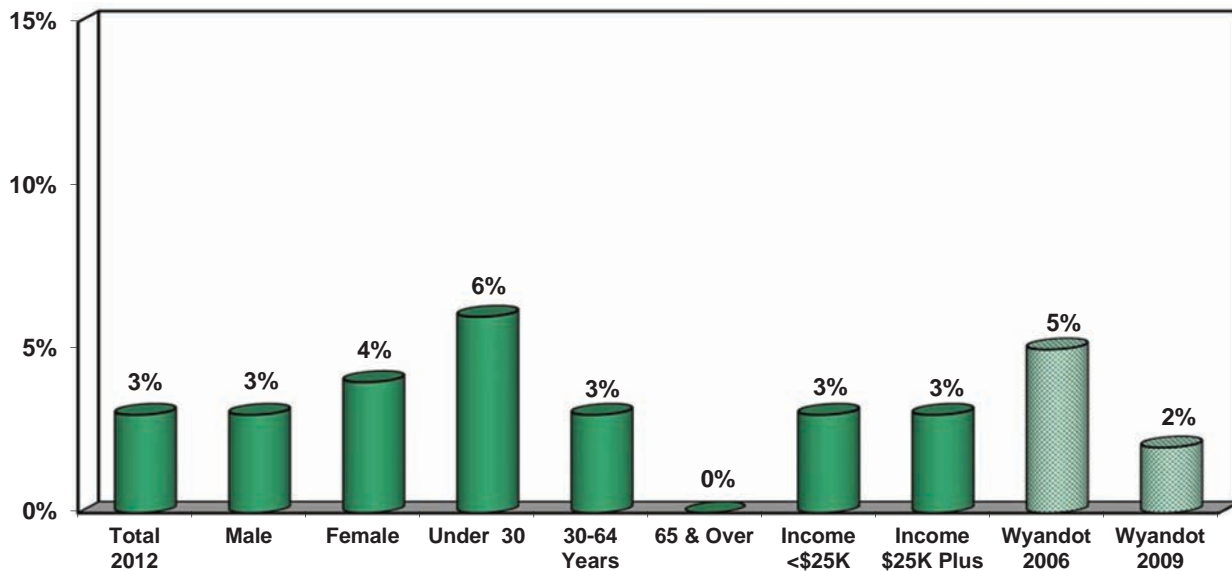
- ❖ **Opioids**—most often prescribed to relieve pain. Examples include: Codeine, Percocet, Darvon (Propoxyphene), Duragesic (Fentanyl), Dilaudid (Hydromorphone), Demerol (Meperidine), OxyContin (Oxycodone), and Vicodin (hydrocodone)
- ❖ **Central Nervous System (CNS) Depressants**—may be used to treat anxiety and sleep disorders. Examples include: Mebaral (mephobarbital), Nembutal (pentobarbital sodium), Valium (diazepam), Librium (chlordiazepoxide HCL), Xanax (alprazolam), and ProSom (estazolam)
- ❖ **Stimulants**—prescribed to treat narcolepsy, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), asthma and obesity. Examples include: Dexedrine (dextroamphetamine), and Ritalin (methylphenidate)

(Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, www.nida.nih.gov)

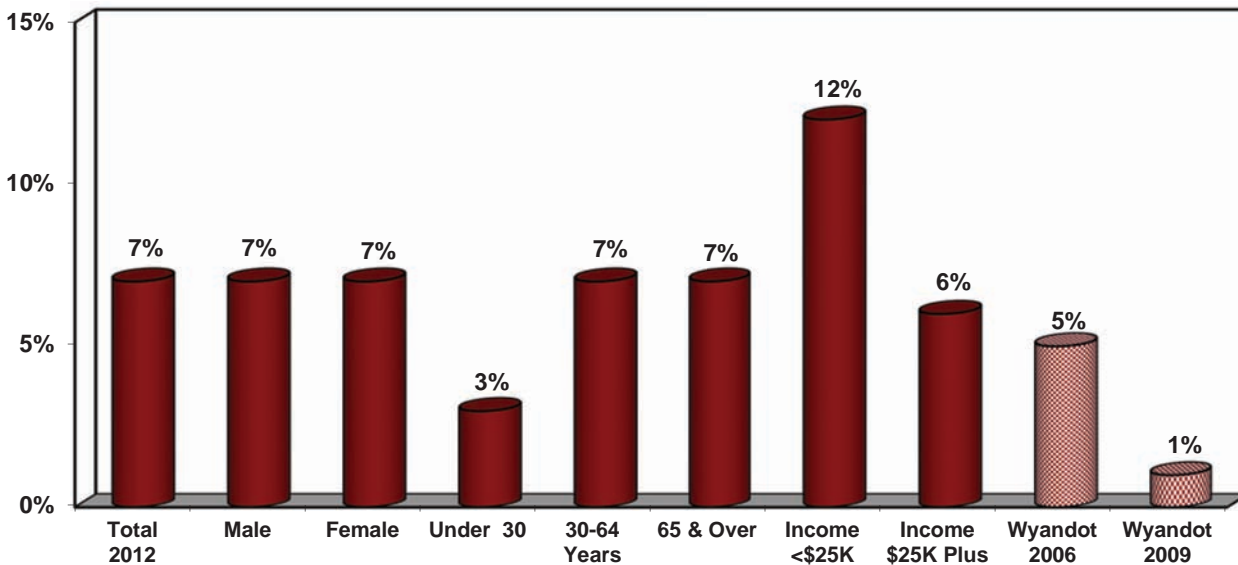
Adult Marijuana and Other Drug Use

The following graphs are data from the 2012 Wyandot County Health Assessment indicating adult marijuana use and medication misuse in the past six months. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 3% of all Wyandot County adults used marijuana in the past six months, 6% of adults under the age of 30 were current users and 3% of adults with incomes less than \$25,000 were current users.

Wyandot County Adult Marijuana Use in Past 6 Months



Wyandot County Adult Medication Misuse in Past 6 Months



Youth Marijuana and Other Drug Use

Key Findings

6% of Wyandot County youth had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days, increasing to 11% of high school youth. During the past 30 days, 7% of youth had misused medications.

Youth Drug Use

- ◆ In 2012, 6% of all Wyandot County youth had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days, increasing to 11% of those 17 and older. The 2011 YRBS found a prevalence of 24% for Ohio youth and 23% for U.S. youth.
- ◆ One-quarter (25%) of youth who tried marijuana did so by the age of 12. The average age of onset was 14.1 years old.
- ◆ 7% of Wyandot County youth used medications that were not prescribed for them or took more than prescribed to feel good or get high in the past 30 days, increasing to 10% of those 17 and older.
- ◆ Wyandot County youth have tried the following in their life:
 - 12% used inhalants (2011 YRBS reports 11% for U.S.)
 - 10% used K2/spice/posh/salvia/synthetic marijuana
 - 5% used cocaine (2011 YRBS reports 7% for Ohio and 7% for U.S.)
 - 3% used steroids (2011 YRBS reports 4% for Ohio and 4% for U.S.)
 - 3% misused over-the-counter medication
 - 3% used ecstasy/MDMA (2011 YRBS reports 8% for U.S.)
 - 1% methamphetamines (2011 YRBS reports 4% for the U.S.)
 - 1% heroin (2011 YRBS reports 3% for Ohio and 3% for U.S.)
 - 1% used bath salts
 - 1% used GhB
 - 1% pharm party
- ◆ During the past 12 months, 8% of all Wyandot County youth reported that someone had offered, sold, or given them an illegal drug on school property, increasing to 11% of high school youth (2011 YRBS reports 24% for Ohio and 26% for the U.S.).

Synthetic Marijuana

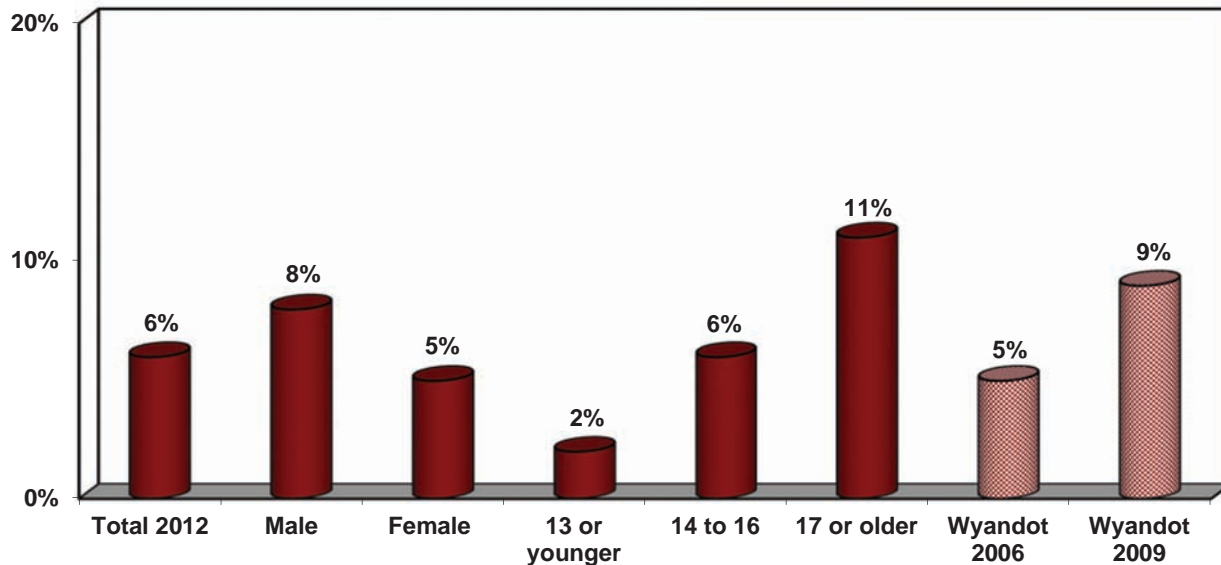
- ❖ “K2” and “Spice” are street names for synthetic marijuana.
- ❖ K2 or Spice is a mixture of herbs or other plant materials that have been sprayed with artificial chemicals that are supposed to mimic the effects of marijuana.
- ❖ The physical signs of using synthetic marijuana are very troubling and include increased agitation, profuse sweating, pale skin, vomiting and uncontrolled/spastic body movements.
- ❖ While these drugs may be “new” to many parents, more than one in 10 American high school seniors used synthetic marijuana in the prior year according to the “Monitoring the Future” study, conducted by the University of Michigan.
- ❖ Calls to poison control centers for exposure to synthetic marijuana doubled between 2010 and 2011 and is on track to continue rising in 2012.

(Source: The Partnership At Drugfree.Org, Parents 360 Synthetic Drugs : Bath Salts, K2/ Spice : A Guide for parents and other influencers, www.drugfree.org, 2-16-12)

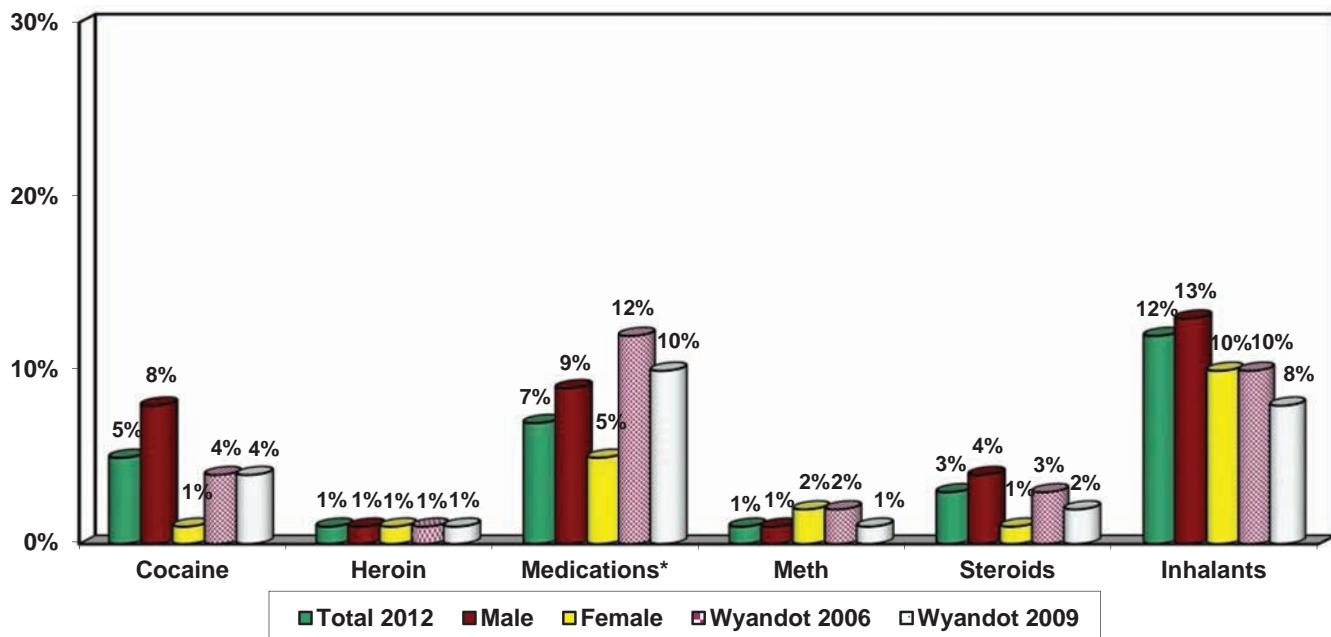
Youth Marijuana and Other Drug Use

The following graphs are data from the 2012 Wyandot County Health Assessment indicating youth lifetime drug use and marijuana use in the past 30 days. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 6% of all Wyandot County youth used marijuana in the past month, 8% of current users were males and 5% of female youth were current users.

Wyandot County Youth Marijuana Use in Past Month



Wyandot County Youth Lifetime Drug Use



Youth Marijuana and Other Drug Use

2006/2009/2012 Youth Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006 (6 th -12 th)	Wyandot County 2009 (6 th -12 th)	Wyandot County 2012 (6 th - 12 th)	Wyandot County 2012 (9 th - 12 th)	Ohio 2011 (9 th - 12 th)	U.S. 2011 (9 th - 12 th)
Youth who used marijuana in the past 30 days	5%	9%	6%	8%	24%	23%
Ever used methamphetamines	2%	1%	1%	2%	6%*	4%
Ever used cocaine	4%	4%	5%	5%	7%	7%
Ever used heroin	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	3%
Ever used steroids	3%	2%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Ever used inhalants	10%	8%	12%	11%	12%**	11%
Ever used ecstasy/MDMA	3%	N/A	3%	4%	N/A	8%
Ever misused medications	12%	10%	7%	9%	N/A	NA
Ever been offered, sold or given an illegal drug by someone on school property in the past year	10%	5%	8%	11%	24%	26%

N/A – Not available

*2007 YRBS Data

**2005 YRBS Data

2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

- ❖ Rates of current illicit drug use remained stable from 2009 (10%) to 2010 (10.1%) among youths aged 12 to 17 for all drugs, but were higher than the rate in 2008 (9.3%)
- ❖ The rate of current marijuana use among youths aged 12 to 17 decreased from 8.2 percent in 2002 to 7.4 percent in 2010.
- ❖ The rate of current misuse of prescription drugs declined from 4% in 2002 to 3% in 2010 for those youth ages 12 to 17 years old.
- ❖ The rate for young adults ages 18-25 who reported driving under the influence of illicit drugs in the past year was 12.7% in 2010.
- ❖ Of those youth aged 12 to 17 who were illicit drug users, they used the following drugs: inhalants (1.1%), hallucinogens (0.9%) and cocaine (0.2%).

(Source: Department of Health and Human Services, SAMHSA, NSDUH, 2010)

Women's Health

Key Findings

In 2012, nearly half (49%) of Wyandot County women over the age of 40 reported having a mammogram in the past year. 49% of Wyandot County women have had a clinical breast exam and 40% have had a Pap smear to detect cancer of the cervix in the past year. Nearly two-fifths (39%) had high blood cholesterol, 43% had high blood pressure, 37% were obese, and 26% were identified as smokers, known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

Women's Health Screenings

- ◆ In 2012, 64% of women had a mammogram at some time and 35% had this screening in the past year.
- ◆ Nearly half (49%) of women ages 40 and over had a mammogram in the past year and 66% had one in the past two years. The 2010 BRFSS reported that 76% of women 40 and over in the U.S. and 74% in Ohio, had a mammogram in the past two years.
- ◆ Most (94%) Wyandot County women have had a clinical breast exam at some time in their life and 49% had one within the past year.
- ◆ Nearly two-thirds (66%) of women ages 40 and over had a clinical breast exam in the past two years. The 2010 BRFSS reported that 77% of women 40 and over in the U.S. and 75% in Ohio, had a clinical breast exam in the past two years.
- ◆ 43% of women had done a self-breast exam within the past month, and 78% had done one within the past year.
- ◆ This assessment has identified that 95% of Wyandot County women have had a Pap smear and 40% reported having had the exam in the past year. 67% of women had a pap smear in the past three years. The 2010 BRFSS indicated that 81% of U.S. and 82% of Ohio women had a pap smear in the past three years.
- ◆ Wyandot County females listed the following as their usual source of services for female health concerns: private gynecologist (49%), general or family physician (35%), and the health department (3%). 12% of women did not have a usual source for female health concerns.

Pregnancy

- ◆ 17% of Wyandot County women had been pregnant in the past 5 years.
- ◆ Thinking back to their last pregnancy: 31% of women wanted to be pregnant then, 22% wanted to be pregnant sooner, 17% wanted to be pregnant later, 8% did not want to be pregnant then or any time in the future, and 22% of women did not recall.
- ◆ During their last pregnancy, Wyandot County women: got a prenatal appointment in the first 3 months (81%), took a multi-vitamin (74%), took folic acid (23%), and smoked cigarettes (6%).

Women's Health Concerns

- ◆ Major risk factors for cardiovascular disease include smoking, obesity, high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, physical inactivity, and diabetes. In Wyandot County the 2012 health assessment has identified that:
 - 74% were overweight or obese (57% U.S., 59% Ohio, 2010 BRFSS)
 - 43% were diagnosed with high blood pressure (28% U.S. and 30% Ohio, 2009 BRFSS)
 - 39% were diagnosed with high blood cholesterol (36% U.S., 37% Ohio, 2009 BRFSS)
 - 26% of all women were current smokers (16% U.S., 22% Ohio, 2010 BRFSS)
 - 18% have been diagnosed with diabetes (10% U.S., 11% Ohio, 2010 BRFSS)

Wyandot County Female Leading Types of Death 2006 - 2008

1. Heart Diseases (23% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (20%)
3. Stroke (12%)
4. Diabetes Mellitus (5%)
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (5%)

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

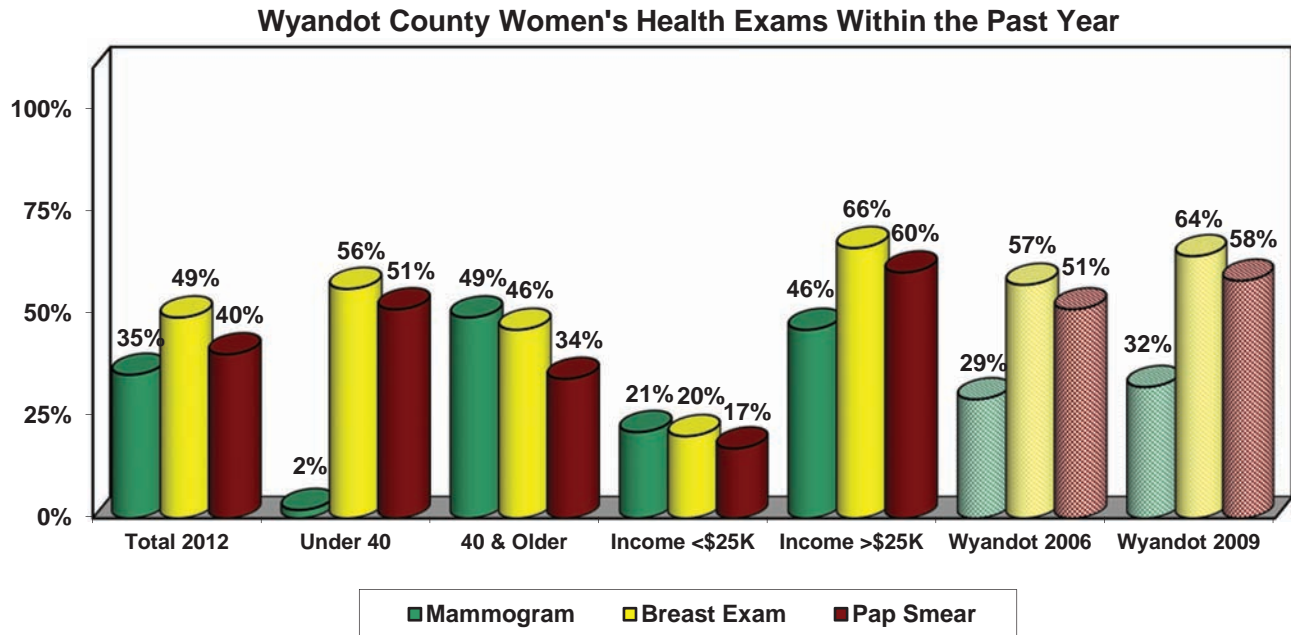
Ohio Female Leading Types of Death 2006 - 2008

1. Heart Diseases (25% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (22%)
3. Stroke (6%)
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (6%)
5. Alzheimer's disease (5%)

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

Women's Health

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County female adults that had various health exams in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph include: 35% of Wyandot County females have had a mammogram within the past year, 49% have had a clinical breast exam, and 40% have had a Pap smear.



Cancer and Women

- ❖ More women in the U.S. die from lung cancer than any other type of cancer. The most important thing you can do to prevent lung cancer is to not start smoking, or to quit if you smoke.
- ❖ Breast cancer is the most common cause of cancer and the second most common cause of cancer deaths in American women. Mammograms are the best way to find breast cancer early, before it can be felt, and when it is easier to treat.
- ❖ Colorectal cancer is the third leading cause of cancer deaths in America women. Screening tests can find precancerous polyps so they can be removed before they turn into cancer. Everyone should be tested for colorectal cancer regularly, starting at age 50.
- ❖ Gynecologic cancers (cervix, ovaries, and uterus) can be prevented by pap tests, which can find abnormal cells and detect cancer early.

(Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Cancer Institute, 2010, <http://www.cancer.gov/>)

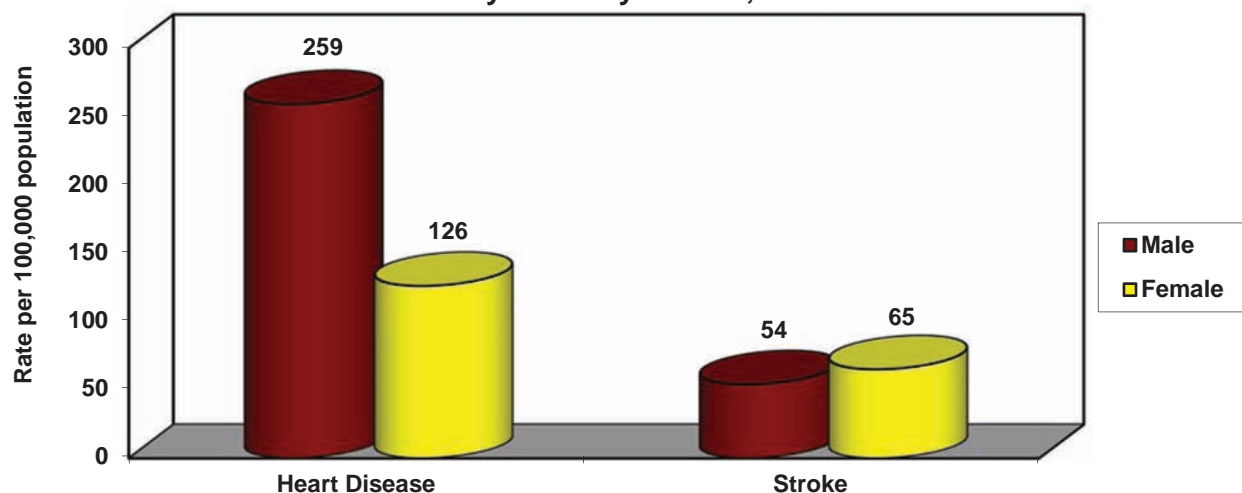
2006/2009/2012 Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010
Had a clinical breast exam in the past two years (age 40 & over)	67%	70%	66%	75%	77%
Had a mammogram in the past two years (age 40 & over)	65%	66%	66%	74%	76%
Had a pap smear in the past three years	81%	77%	67%	82%	81%

Women's Health

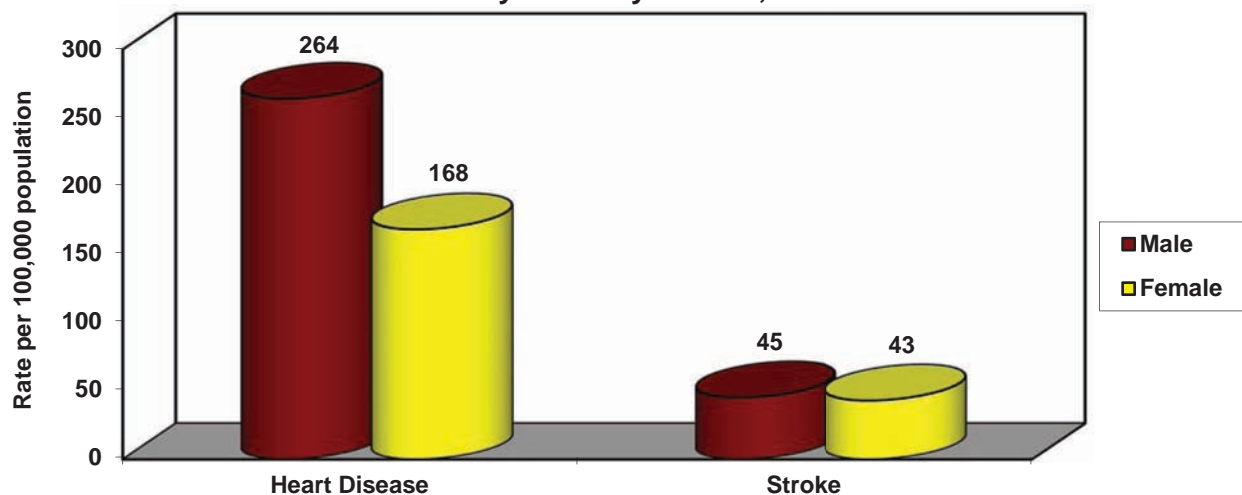
The following graphs show the Wyandot County and Ohio age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for cardiovascular diseases. The graphs show:

- ◆ From 2006-2008, the Wyandot County and Ohio female age-adjusted mortality rate was lower than the male rate for both heart disease and stroke.
- ◆ The Wyandot County female heart disease mortality rate was lower than the Ohio female rate, while the Wyandot County female stroke mortality rate was higher than the Ohio female rate.

Wyandot County Age-Adjusted Heart Disease and Stroke Mortality Rates By Gender, 2006-2008



Ohio Age-Adjusted Heart Disease and Stroke Mortality Rates By Gender, 2006-2008

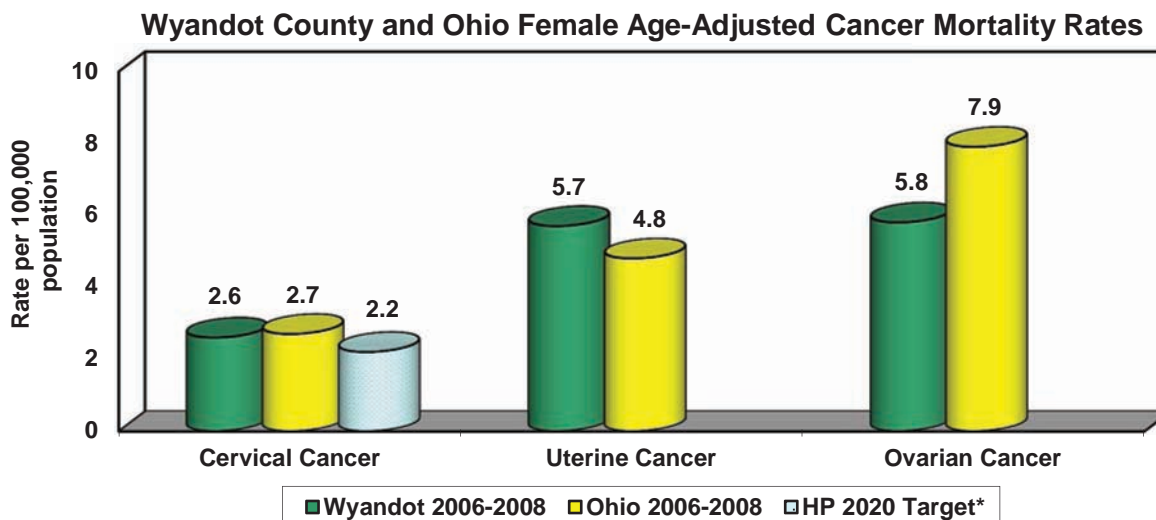
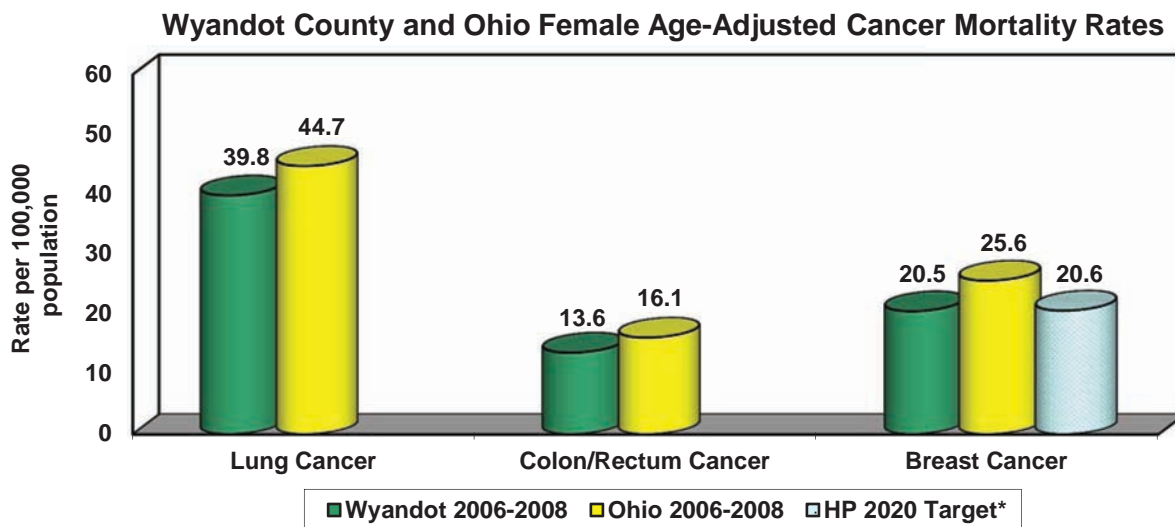


(Source for graphs: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10)

Women's Health

The following graphs show the Wyandot County age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for women's health with comparison to Healthy People 2020 objectives when available. The graphs show:

- ◆ From 2006-2008, the Wyandot County age-adjusted mortality rate for female lung cancer was less than the Ohio rate.
- ◆ The Wyandot County age-adjusted colon, rectum, and anus cancer mortality rates for 2006-2008 were less than the Ohio rate.
- ◆ From 2006-2008, the Wyandot County age-adjusted breast cancer mortality rate was less than the Ohio rate and the Healthy People 2020 target objective.



**Note: Healthy People 2020 target rates are not gender specific; Healthy People 2020 targets may not be available for all diseases.
(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10, and Healthy People 2020)*

Women's Health

Healthy People 2020 Cervical Cancer Screening

Objective	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010	Healthy People 2020 Target
C-15: Increase the proportion of women who receive a cervical cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines (Pap smear in the past 3 years)	67%	82%	81%	93%

*U.S. baseline is age-adjusted to the 2000 population standard
(Sources: Healthy People 2020 Objectives, BRFSS, ODH Information Warehouse, 1-7-10, 2012 Assessment)

Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) and Vaccine

HPV is the most common sexually transmitted infection in the U.S., with 6.2 million people becoming newly infected annually. There are more than 100 types of HPV, more than 40 of which can infect the genitals. Most HPV infections are benign and transient; however, almost all cervical cancers are related to infections by HPV.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report that every year in the U.S., about 11,000 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer and almost 4,000 of them die from this disease.

- ❖ Most cases of cervical cancer and all cases of genital warts are caused by human papillomavirus (HPV).
 - 70% of cervical cancers are caused by HPV types 16 and 18.
- ❖ There are two HPV vaccines available to protect against types 16, 18, and other subtypes of HPV that cause cervical cancers. These vaccinations include:
 - **Cervarix:** The Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) licensed Cervarix in 2009. This vaccine is recommended for females ages 10 through 25.
 - **Gardasil:** The FDA licensed Gardasil in 2006. This vaccine is recommended for 11 and 12 year-old girls as well as females ages 13 through 26, who were not previously vaccinated. The vaccine protects females against HPV types 6, 11, 16, and 18.
- ❖ HPV Vaccines are approximately \$130 per dose and are available in all 50 states through the Vaccine for Children (VFC) program, which covers vaccine costs for children and teens who do not have insurance and for some children and teens who are underinsured or eligible for Medicaid.

Recent data from the *National Immunization Survey of Teens* showed:

- ❖ Among US girls ages 13 to 17, uptake of the HPV vaccine initiation increased from 25.1% in 2007 to 48.7% in 2010.
- ❖ 32% or about one-third of girls had the complete three-shot vaccine series by 2010.
- ❖ Catch-up vaccine uptake improved for women between the ages of 13 and 26; from 10.5% in 2008 to 17.1% in 2009.
 - Non-Hispanic women had the highest catch-up HPV vaccine uptake (19.8%) in 2009. Following were African American women (13.3%) and Hispanic women (12.6%).

(Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Vaccine Safety, Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine, updated June 19, 2012, from <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/vaccines/HPV/Index.html> and American Cancer Society. Cancer Prevention & Early Detection Facts & Figures 2012; p. 40-41. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2012)

Men's Health

Key Findings

In 2012, 53% of Wyandot County males over the age of 50 had a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test in the past year. Almost one-third (30%) of males over the age of 50 had a digital rectal exam in the past year. Major cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke) accounted for 34% and cancers accounted for 25% of all male deaths in Wyandot County from 2006-2008. The health assessment determined that 7% of men had a heart attack and 4% had a stroke at some time in their life. Nearly half (45%) of men had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol, 44% had high blood pressure, and 15% were identified as smokers, which, along with obesity (42%), are known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

Men's Health Screenings

- ◆ Nearly half (49%) of Wyandot County males had a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test at some time in their life and 34% had one in the past year.
- ◆ 48% of men had a digital rectal exam in their lifetime and 17% had one in the past year.
- ◆ Over three-fifths (61%) of men ages 40 and over had a PSA test in the past two years. The 2010 BRFSS reported that 53% of men 40 and over in the U.S. and 54% in Ohio, had a PSA test in the past two years.
- ◆ 73% of males age 50 and over had a PSA test at some time in their life, and 53% had one in the past year.
- ◆ 71% of males age 50 and over had a digital rectal exam at some time in their life, and 30% have had one in the past year.
- ◆ 22% of men have done a self-testicular exam within the past month, and 40% have done one in the past year.

Men's Health Concerns

- ◆ From 2006-2008, major cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke) accounted for 34% of all male deaths in Wyandot County (Source: ODH Information Warehouse).
- ◆ In 2012, the health assessment determined that 7% of men had a heart attack and 4% had a stroke at some time in their life.
- ◆ Major risk factors for cardiovascular disease include smoking, obesity, high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, physical inactivity, and diabetes. In Wyandot County the 2012 health assessment has identified that:
 - 81% were overweight or obese (71% U.S., 73% Ohio, 2010 BRFSS)
 - 45% were diagnosed with high blood cholesterol (40% U.S., 43% Ohio, 2009 BRFSS)
 - 44% were diagnosed with high blood pressure (30% U.S., 33% Ohio, 2009 BRFSS)
 - 15% of all men were current smokers (19% U.S., 23% Ohio, 2010 BRFSS)
 - 9% have been diagnosed with diabetes (9% U.S., 10% Ohio, 2010 BRFSS)
- ◆ From 2006-2008, the leading cancer deaths for Wyandot County males were lung, prostate, brain and CNS, and colon cancers. Statistics from the same period for Ohio males show lung, prostate, colorectal, and pancreas cancers as the leading cancer deaths (Source: ODH Information Warehouse).

Wyandot County Male Leading Types of Death 2006 - 2008

1. Heart Diseases (28% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (25%)
3. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (8%)
4. Stroke (6%)
5. Diabetes Mellitus (6%)

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

Ohio Male Leading Types of Death 2006 - 2008

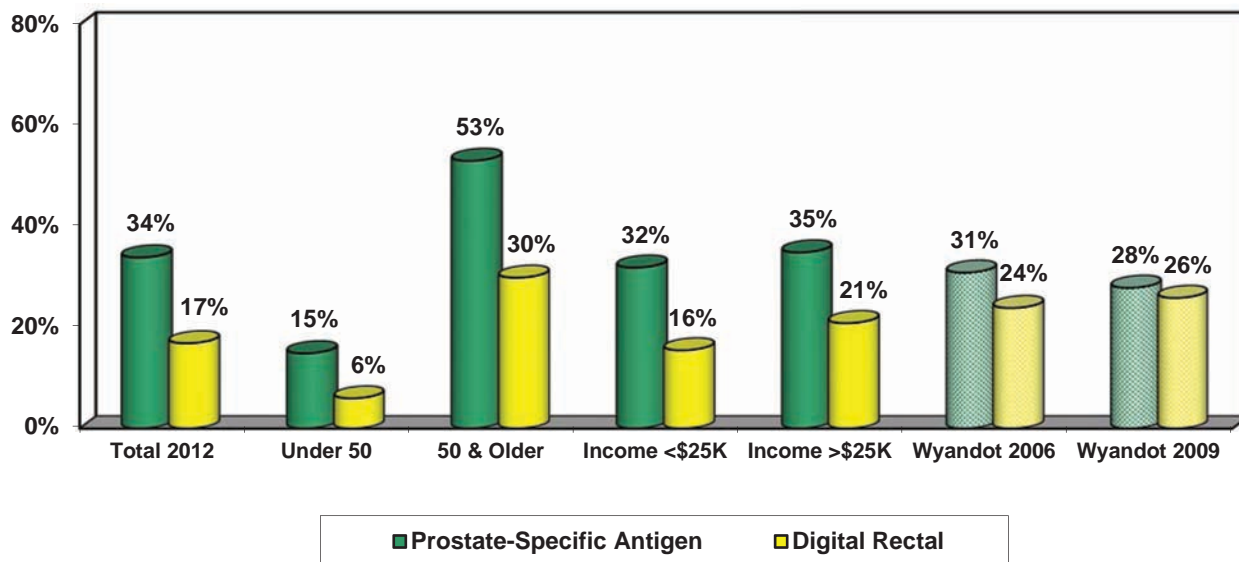
1. Heart Diseases (26% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (25%)
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (6%)
4. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (6%)
5. Stroke (4%)

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

Men's Health

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County males surveyed that have had the listed health exams in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph include: 34% of Wyandot County males have had a PSA test within the past year and 17% have had a digital rectal exam.

Wyandot County Men's Health Exams Within the Past Year



Men's Health Data

- ❖ Approximately 12% of adult males aged 18 years or older reported fair or poor health.
- ❖ 22% of adult males in the U.S. currently smoke.
- ❖ Of the adult males in the U.S., 31.5% had 5 or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year.
- ❖ Only 52% of adult males in the U.S. met the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines for aerobic activity through leisure-time aerobic activity.
- ❖ There are 20% of males under the age of 65 without health care coverage.
- ❖ The leading causes of death for males in the United States are heart disease, cancer and accidents (unintentional injuries).

(Source: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, Men's Health, Fast Stats, 2/18/2011 from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/mens_health.htm)

2006/2009/2012 Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010
Had a PSA test within the past 2 years (age 40 and over)	N/A	N/A	61%	54%	53%
Had a digital rectal exam within the past year (age 50 and over)	53%	41%	30%	N/A	N/A

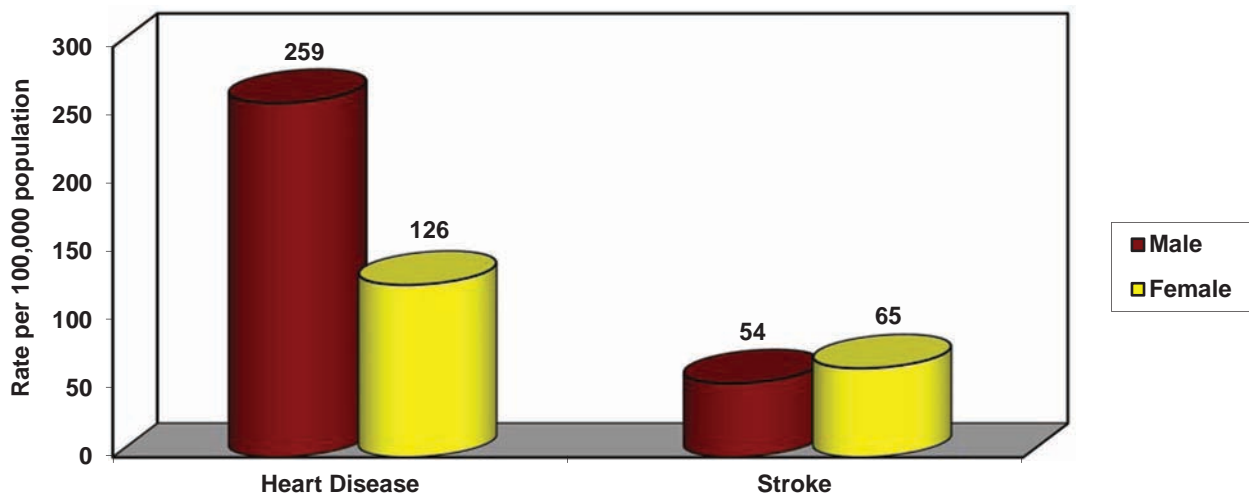
N/A – Not available

Men's Health

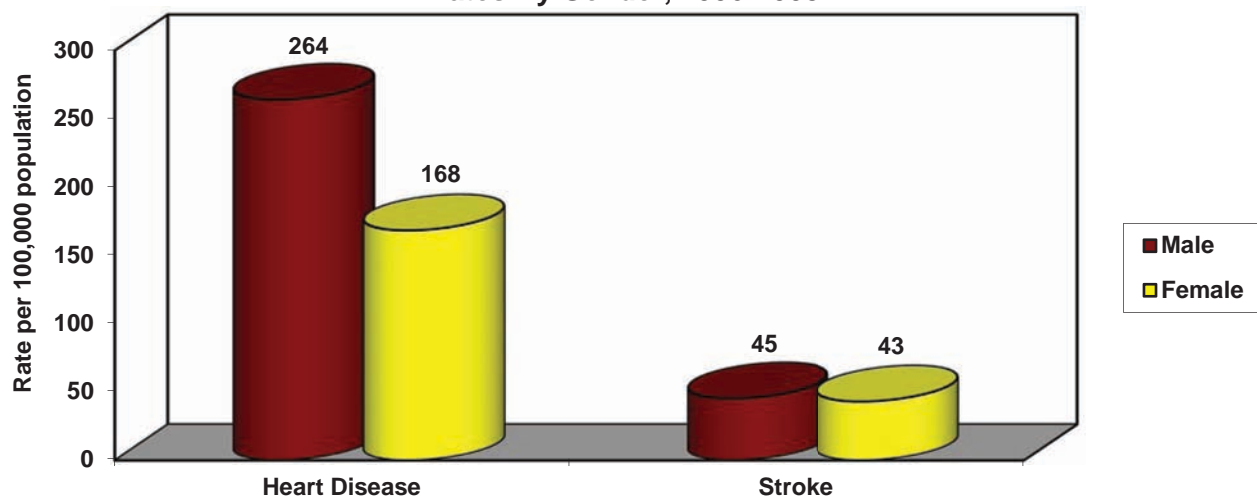
The following graphs show the Wyandot County and Ohio age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for men's cardiovascular diseases. The graphs show:

- ◆ From 2006-2008, the Wyandot County and Ohio male age-adjusted mortality rate was higher than the female rate for both heart disease and stroke.
- ◆ The Wyandot County male age-adjusted heart disease mortality rate was lower than the Ohio male rate.
- ◆ The Wyandot County male age-adjusted stroke mortality rate was higher than the Ohio male rate.

Wyandot County Age-Adjusted Heart Disease and Stroke Mortality Rates By Gender, 2006-2008



Ohio Age-Adjusted Heart Disease and Stroke Mortality Rates By Gender, 2006-2008

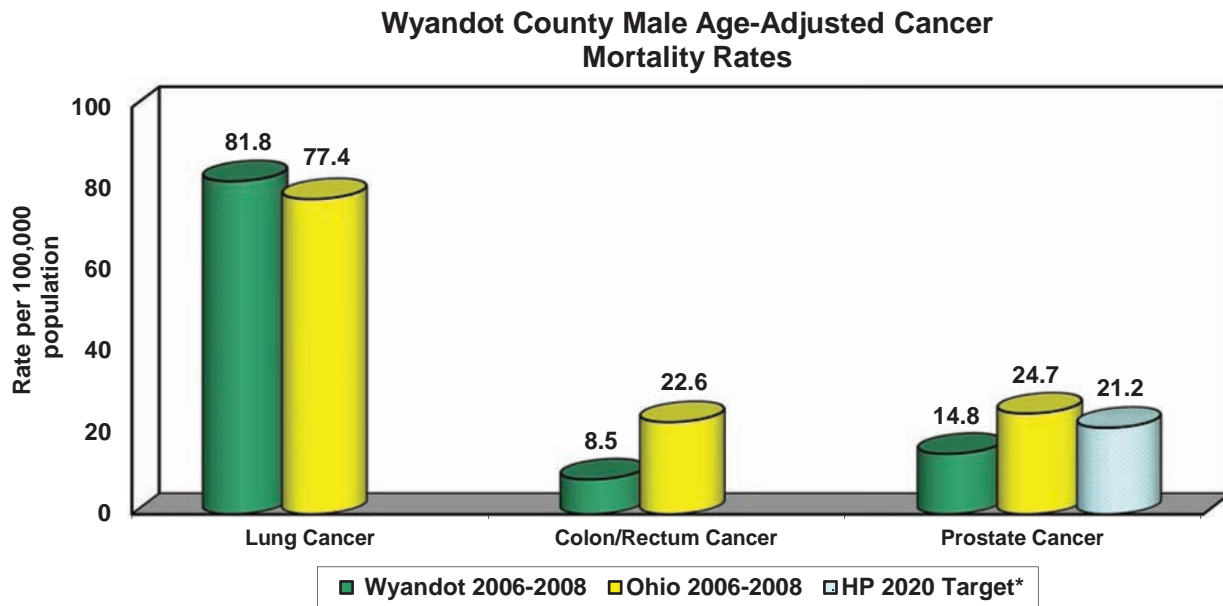


(Source for graphs: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 4-15-10)

Men's Health

The following graph shows the Wyandot County age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for men's health with comparison to Healthy People 2020 objectives. The graph shows:

- ◆ From 2006-2008, the Wyandot County age-adjusted mortality rate for male lung cancer was greater than the Ohio rate.
- ◆ The age-adjusted prostate cancer mortality rate in Wyandot County for 2006-2008 was lower than the Ohio rate and the Healthy People 2020 objective.



**Note: the Healthy People 2020 target rates are not gender specific.
(Source: ODH Information Warehouse and Healthy People 2020)*

Cancer and Men

- ◆ More men in the U.S. die from lung cancer than any other type of cancer. The most important thing you can do to prevent lung cancer is not to start smoking, or to quit if you smoke.
- ◆ Prostate cancer is the most common cancer in men in the U.S., not counting skin cancer. It is the second most common cause of cancer death in men. While all men are at risk for prostate cancer, some factors increase risk. These include:
 - older age
 - family history of prostate cancer
 - being African American
- ◆ Colorectal cancer is the third leading cause of cancer deaths in America men. Screening tests can find precancerous polyps so they can be removed before they turn into cancer. Everyone should be tested for colorectal cancer regularly, starting at age 50.

(Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Cancer Institute, 2010, <http://www.cancer.gov/>)

Adult Preventive Medicine and Health Screenings

Key Findings

Nearly half (44%) of adults had a flu shot during the past 12 months. 70% of adults ages 65 and over have had a pneumonia shot in their life.

Preventive Medicine

- ◆ Almost half (44%) of Wyandot County adults had a flu vaccine during the past 12 months.
- ◆ Wyandot County adults received their last flu shot from the following places: doctor's office/health maintenance organization (12%), workplace (11%), store (4%), health department (4%), hospital or emergency room (4%), another type of clinic or health center (2%), senior, recreation or community center (2%), and some other place (5%).
- ◆ Almost one-third (31%) of adults have had a pneumonia shot in their life, increasing to 70% of those ages 65 and over. The 2010 BRFSS reported that 69% of U.S. and Ohio adults ages 65 and over had a pneumonia shot in their life.

Screening for Colorectal Cancer

- ◆ Colorectal cancer is the 3rd most common cancer in adults and the 2nd leading cause of cancer deaths of men and women in the U.S.
- ◆ Screening tests look to remove polyps and lesions in the colon that can prevent colorectal cancer.
- ◆ *The American Cancer Society* recommends that those 50 years and older should be screened using the following screening recommendations:
 - ◆ Fecal occult blood test (FOBT) every year
 - ◆ Sigmoidoscopy every 5 years
 - ◆ Colonoscopy every 10 years

(Source: American Cancer Society, Colorectal Cancer Early Detection, last medical review, 2012, <http://www.cancer.org/acs/groups/cid/documents/webcontent/003170.pdf>)

Preventive Health Behaviors

- ◆ Over two-thirds (70%) of Wyandot County adults reported always wearing a seatbelt in the car. An additional 20% reported they used a seatbelt most of the time.
- ◆ 72% of Wyandot County adults deliberately tested all of the smoke detectors in their home in the past year. 6% reported having no smoke detectors in their Wyandot County home.
- ◆ Over two-fifths (44%) of adults had a carbon monoxide detector in their home.

Preventive Health Screenings and Exams

- ◆ Over half (57%) of adults visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year, increasing to 85% of those 65 and over.
- ◆ In the past year, 49% of Wyandot County women ages 40 and over have had a mammogram.
- ◆ In the past year, 53% of men ages 50 and over had a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test.
- ◆ See the Women and Men's Health Section for further prostate, mammogram, clinical breast exam, and Pap smear screening test information for Wyandot County adults.

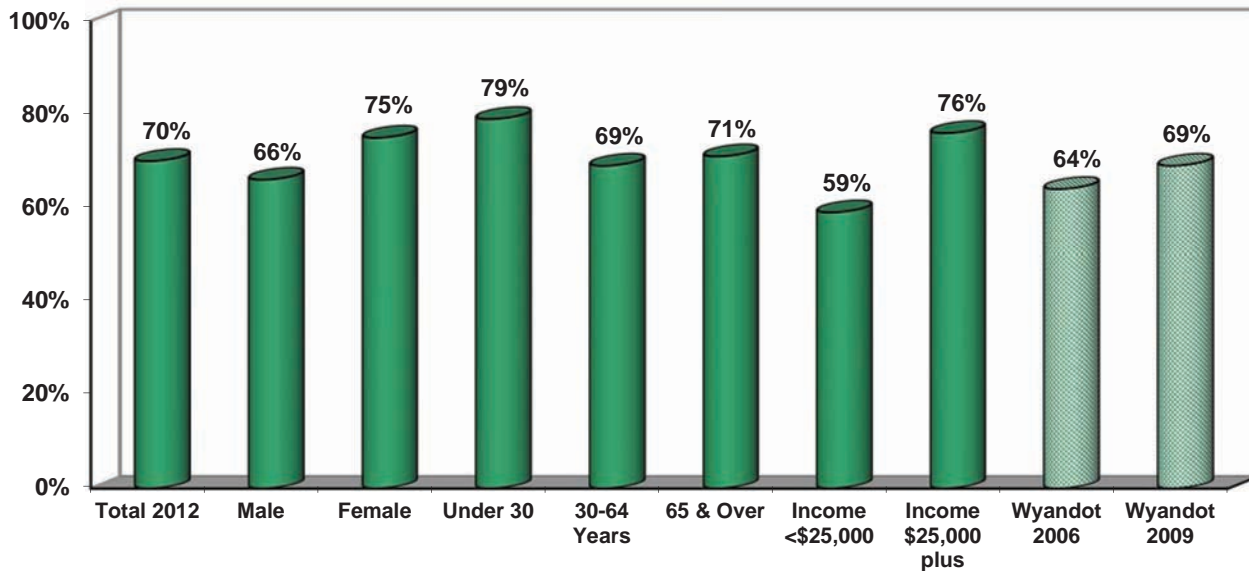
2006/2009/2012 Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010
Had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime (ages 65 and over)	50%	47%	70%	69%	69%
Always wear a seatbelt in the car	64%	69%	70%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

Adult Preventive Medicine and Health Screenings

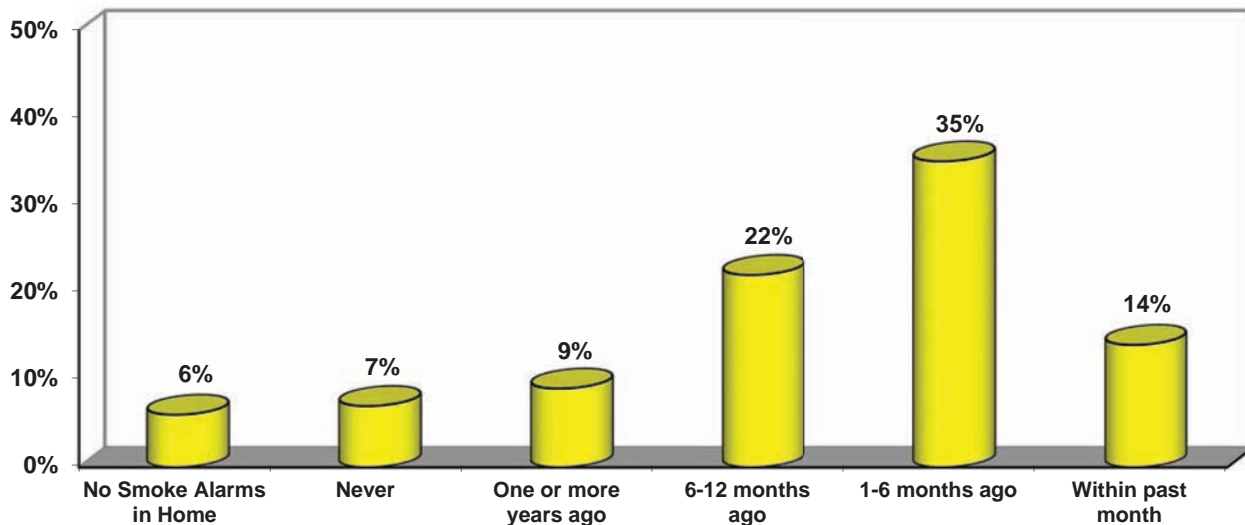
The following graphs indicate the percentage of Wyandot County adults who always wear their seatbelts and those who had checked household smoke alarms. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph include: 70% of Wyandot County adults reported always wearing their seatbelt, 66% of males always wore their seatbelt, and 75% of females always wore their seatbelt.

Wyandot County Adults Always Wearing Their Seatbelt



Respondents were asked: "How often do you use seatbelts when you drive or ride in a car?"

Wyandot County Adults Testing All Household Smoke Alarms



Respondents were asked: "When was the last time you or someone else deliberately tested all of the smoke detectors in your home?"

Adult Preventive Medicine and Health Screenings

Wyandot County Adults Having Discussed Healthcare Topics With Their Healthcare Professional in the Past 12 Months

HEALTHCARE TOPICS	Total 2006	Total 2009	Total 2012
Weight, Diet or Eating Habits	32%	31%	37%
Physical Activity or Exercise	37%	33%	40%
Injury Prevention Such As Safety Belt Use & Helmet Use	6%	6%	5%
Illicit Drug Abuse	4%	4%	2%
Alcohol Use	5%	11%	6%
Alcohol Use When Taking Prescription Drugs	N/A	N/A	10%
Quitting Smoking	12%	13%	11%
Sexual Practices Including Family Planning, STDs, AIDS, & Condom Use	8%	12%	4%
Depression, Anxiety, or Emotional Problems	N/A	N/A	14%
Domestic Violence	N/A	<1%	1%
Immunizations	N/A	19%	22%
Significance of Family History	N/A	N/A	17%

Wyandot County Adult Health Screening Results

GENERAL SCREENING RESULTS	Total Sample
Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure	44%
Diagnosed with High Blood Cholesterol	41%
Diagnosed with Diabetes	14%
Diagnosed with a Heart Attack	5%
Diagnosed with a Stroke	4%

(Percentages based on all Wyandot County adults surveyed)

Healthy People 2020 Pneumonia Vaccination

Objective	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010	Healthy People 2020 Target
IID-13.1: Increase the percentage of non-institutionalized high-risk adults aged 65 years and older who are vaccinated against pneumococcal disease	70%	69%	69%	90%

*U.S. baseline is age-adjusted to the 2000 population standard
(Sources: Health People 2020 Objectives, BRFSS, ODH Information Warehouse, 1-7-10, 2012 Assessment)

Environmental Health and Disaster Preparedness

Key Findings

Insects and mold were the two most important perceived environmental health issues that threatened Wyandot County adults' health in the past year.

Environmental Health

- ◆ Wyandot County adults thought the following threatened their health in the past year:
 - Insects (17%)
 - Mold (7%)
 - Rodents or mice (5%)
 - Temperature regulation (4%)
 - Chemicals found in household products (3%)
 - Plumbing problems (3%)
 - Bed Bugs (1%)
 - Radon (1%)
 - Excess medications in the home (1%)
 - Lead paint (1%)
 - Safety hazards (1%)
 - Sewage water problems (1%)
 - Cockroaches (1%)
 - Lice (1%)
 - Unsafe water supply (1%)
 - Asbestos (<1%)
 - Radiation (<1%)

Disaster Preparedness

- ◆ Wyandot County households had the following disaster preparedness supplies: cell phone (88%), working flashlight and working batteries (86%), working battery operated radio and working batteries (57%), 3-day supply of nonperishable food for everyone who lives there (56%), 3-day supply of prescription medication for each person who takes prescribed medicines (50%), 3-day supply of water for everyone in the household (1 gallon of water per person per day) (36%), disaster plan (15%), and a communication plan (13%).
- ◆ Wyandot County adults would use the following as their main method or way of getting information from authorities in a large-scale disaster or emergency: television (68%), radio (59%), internet (35%), neighbors (23%), print media (7%), and other (6%).

Health Effects from Biological Contaminants

Common biological contaminants include mold, dust mites, pet dander, droppings and body parts from cockroaches, rodents, and other pests, insects, viruses and bacteria.

Health Effects:

- ❖ Allergic reactions including hypersensitivity pneumonitis and asthma. Infectious illnesses such as influenza, measles, and chicken pox are transmitted through the air.
- ❖ Molds and mildews release disease-causing toxins and cause symptoms such as sneezing, watery eyes, coughing, shortness of breath, dizziness, lethargy, fever, and digestive problems

Reducing Exposure:

- ❖ Install and use exhaust fans
- ❖ Ventilate the attic and crawl spaces to prevent moisture build-up
- ❖ Clean appliances according to manufacturer's instructions
- ❖ Thoroughly clean and dry water-damaged carpets and building materials, or consider removal and replacement
- ❖ Keep the house clean. House pollutants can be reduced through regular cleaning
- ❖ Clean and disinfect the basement floor drain regularly

(Source: EPA, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Biological Pollutants, <http://www.epa.gov/iaq/biologic.html>, updated June 2012)

Recommended Items to Include in a Basic Emergency Supply Kit

- ❖ Water, one gallon of water per person per day for at least 3 days, for drinking and sanitation
- ❖ Battery-power or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert and extra batteries
- ❖ Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities
- ❖ First aid kit
- ❖ Dust mask, to help filter contaminated air and plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place
- ❖ Food, at least a 3 day supply of non-perishable food
- ❖ Can opener for food (if kit contains canned food)
- ❖ Flashlight and extra batteries
- ❖ Moist towlettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation
- ❖ Whistle to signal for help
- ❖ Local maps
- ❖ Cell phone with chargers

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Ready: Prepare. Plan. Stay Informed., Emergency Supply List, <http://www.ready.gov/america/downloads/checklist3.pdf>

Adult Sexual Behavior and Pregnancy Outcomes

Key Findings

In 2012, more than two-thirds (68%) of Wyandot County adults had sexual intercourse. 5% of adults had more than one partner. Although often drastically underestimated, sexually transmitted infections (STIs or STDs) are one of the most common infections nationwide. Even though young people aged 15-24 represent only 25% of the sexually experienced population, they acquire nearly half of all STDs (Source: CDC, STDs in Adolescents and Young Adults, 2010 STD Surveillance).

Adult Sexual Behavior

- ◆ More than two-thirds (68%) of Wyandot County adults had sexual intercourse in the past year.
- ◆ 5% of adults reported they had intercourse with more than one partner in the past year, increasing to 10% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- ◆ Wyandot County adults used the following methods of birth control: abstinence (27%), tubes tied (17%), hysterectomy (17%), vasectomy (14%), condoms (12%), birth control pill (6%), IUD (2%), withdrawal (2%), rhythm method (2%), shots (<1%), and some other method (1%).
- ◆ 13% of Wyandot County adults were not using any method of birth control.
- ◆ Wyandot County adults did not use birth control for the following reasons:
 - They or their partner had had a vasectomy, tubes tied, or hysterectomy (41%)
 - They or their partner were too old (24%)
 - They did not think they or their partner could get pregnant (5%)
 - They did not have a regular partner (3%)
 - They did not want to use birth control (3%)
 - They wanted to get pregnant (2%)
 - They did not care if they or their partner got pregnant (2%)
 - They or their partner were pregnant (2%)
 - They or their partner were breast feeding (1%)
 - They or their partner just had a baby (1%)
 - They could not afford birth control (1%)
 - They had a same sex partner (1%)
 - Their partner did not want to use birth control (1%)
 - They or their partner did not like the side effects of birth control (1%)
 - Religious preferences (1%)
- ◆ Wyandot County adults made the following sexual behavior changes based on what they know about HIV and STDs: had sexual intercourse with the same partner (23%), decreased their number of sexual partners (4%), and always used condoms for protection (7%). 66% did not make any changes.
- ◆ 6% of adults were tested for HIV test in the past year.
- ◆ About one in eight (12%) adults engaged in sexual activity following alcohol or other drug use that they would not have done if sober, increasing to 15% of females.

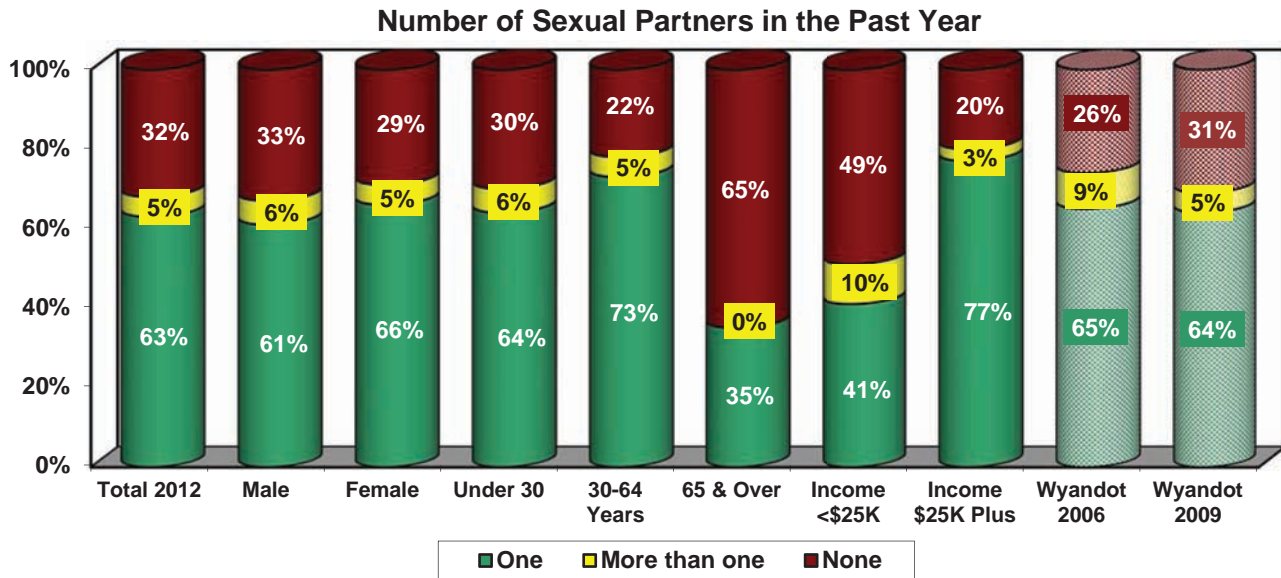
STDs and the Elderly

- ❖ Older people are at increasing risk for HIV/AIDS and other STDs.
- ❖ People age 50 and older represent almost one-fourth of all people with HIV/AIDS in the U.S
- ❖ In general, older Americans have been less exposed to education and prevention messages, which may contribute to less STD testing.
- ❖ In addition, older people are less likely than younger people to talk about their sex lives or drug use with their doctors.
- ❖ Finally, older people often mistake the symptoms of HIV/AIDS and other STDs for the aches and pains of normal aging, contributing to less testing.

(Source: National Prevention Information Network, 2012, <http://www.cdcnpin.org/scripts/population/elderly.asp>).

Adult Sexual Behavior and Pregnancy Outcomes

The following graph shows the sexual activity of the Wyandot County adults. Examples of how to interpret the information in graph one include: 63% of all Wyandot County adults had one sexual partner in the last 12 months and 5% had more than one, and 61% of males had one partner in the past year.



Respondents were asked: "During the past 12 months, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse?"

Risk Factors for Contracting Sexually Transmitted Infections

- ❖ Having unprotected sex
- ❖ Transmission from mother to infant
- ❖ Having multiple sex partners
- ❖ Injecting drugs
- ❖ Having a history of one or more STIs
- ❖ Abusing alcohol or using recreational drug

(Source: Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, 2-24-2011)

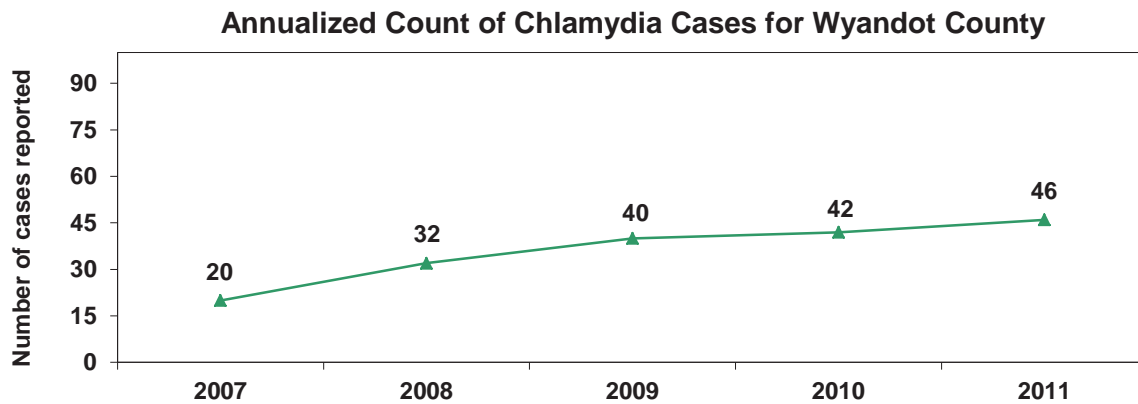
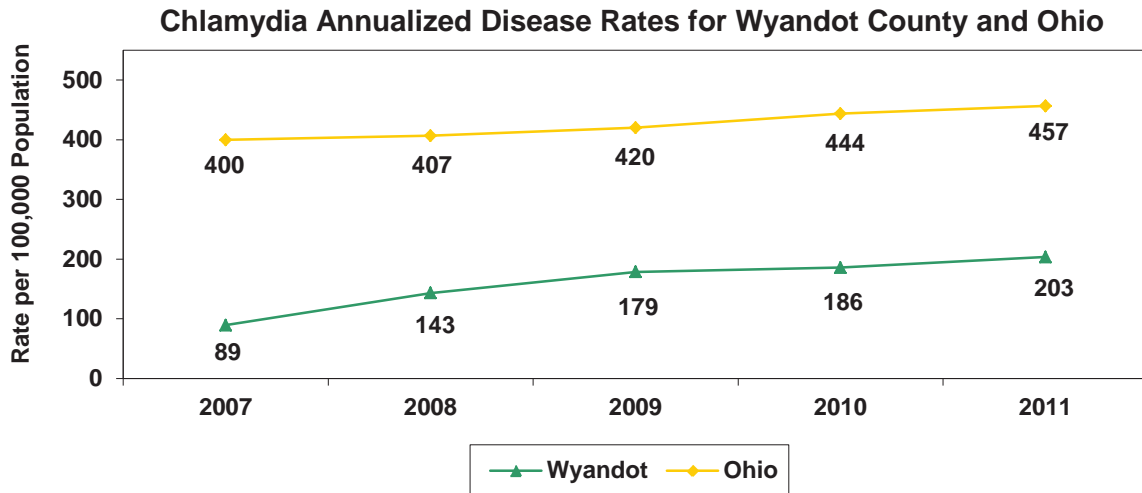
2006/2009/2012 Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010
Had more than one sexual partner in past year	9%	5%	5%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

Adult Sexual Behavior and Pregnancy Outcomes

The following graphs show Wyandot County chlamydia and gonorrhea disease rates per 100,000 population updated April 10, 2009 by the Ohio Department of Health. The graphs show:

- ◆ Wyandot County chlamydia rates increased from 2007 to 2011. The county rates remained well below the Ohio rates.
- ◆ In 2010, the U.S. rate for new chlamydia cases was 426.0 per 100,000 population. (Source: CDC, *Sexually Transmitted Diseases Surveillance*, 2010)

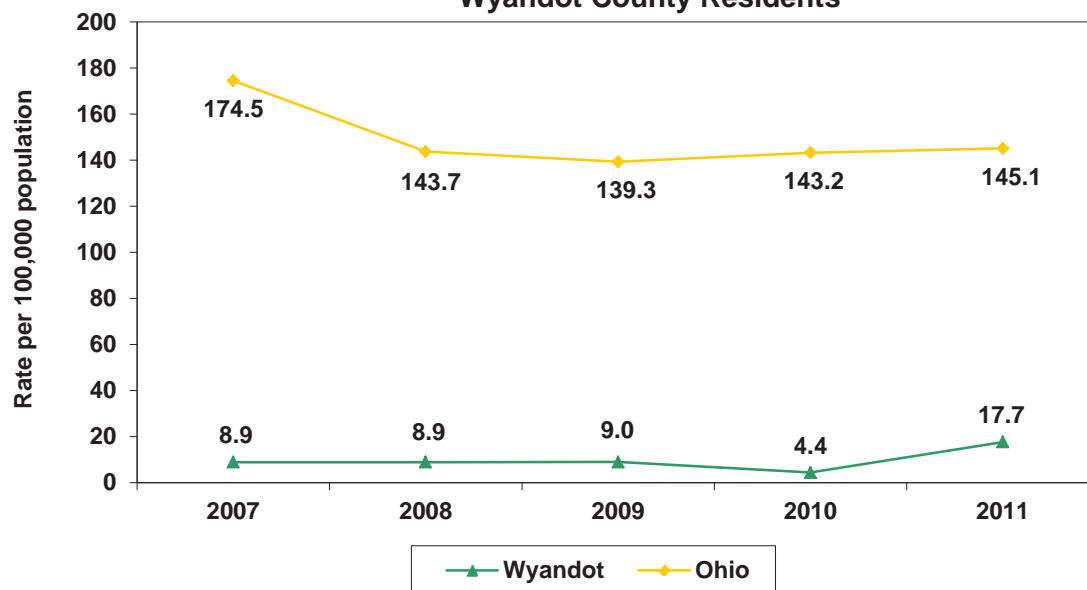


(Source for graphs: ODH, STD Surveillance, data reported through 4-18-2012)

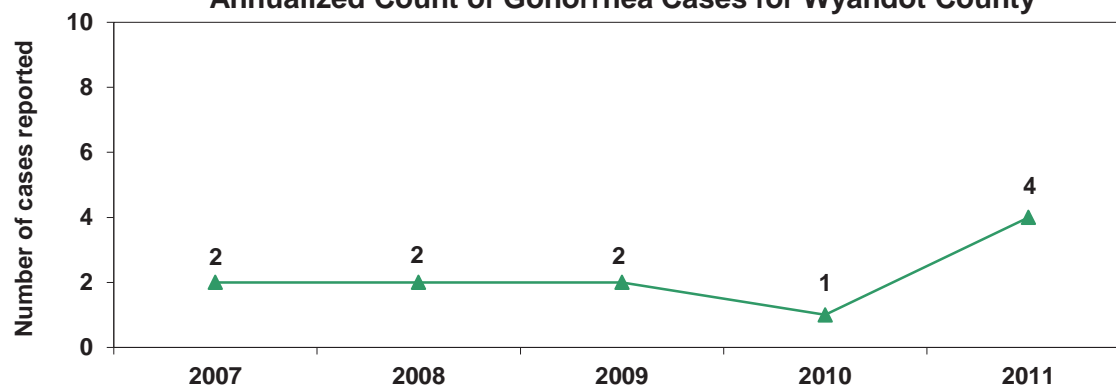
Adult Sexual Behavior and Pregnancy Outcomes

- ◆ The Wyandot County gonorrhea rate fluctuated from 2007 to 2011.
- ◆ The Ohio gonorrhea rate decreased from 2007 to 2009 and then increased in 2011.
- ◆ In 2010, the U.S. rate for new gonorrhea cases for the total population was 100.8 per 100,000 population (Source: CDC, *Sexually Transmitted Diseases Surveillance*, 2010).
- ◆ The Healthy People 2020 Objective for gonorrhea is 257 new female and 198 new male cases per 100,000 population.

Gonorrhea Annualized Disease Rates for Ohio and Wyandot County Residents



Annualized Count of Gonorrhea Cases for Wyandot County



(Source for graphs: ODH, STD Surveillance, data reported through 4-18-2012)

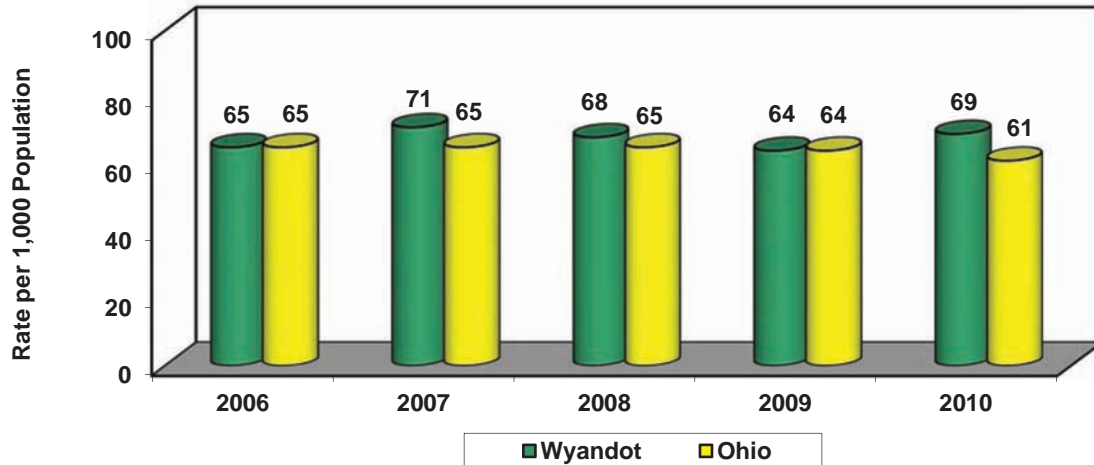
Adult Sexual Behavior and Pregnancy Outcomes

Pregnancy Outcomes

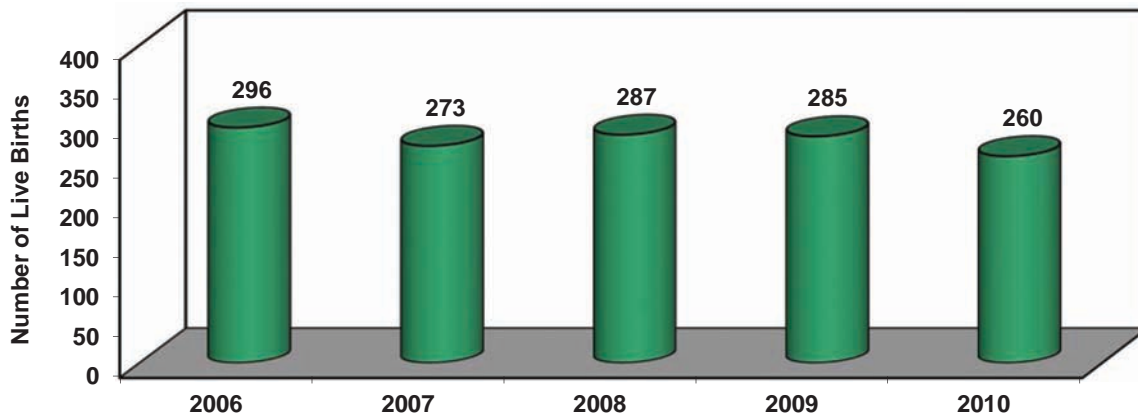
**Please note that the pregnancy outcomes data includes all births to adults and adolescents.*

- ◆ From 2006-2010, there was an average of 280 live births per year in Wyandot County (*Source: ODH Vital Statistics*)
- ◆ In 2010, the U.S. fertility rate was 64.7 per 1,000 women ages 15-44 (*Source: National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, 2010*).

Wyandot County and Ohio Fertility Rates



Wyandot County Total Live Births



(Source for graphs: ODH Vital Statistics, Updated 4-18-2012)

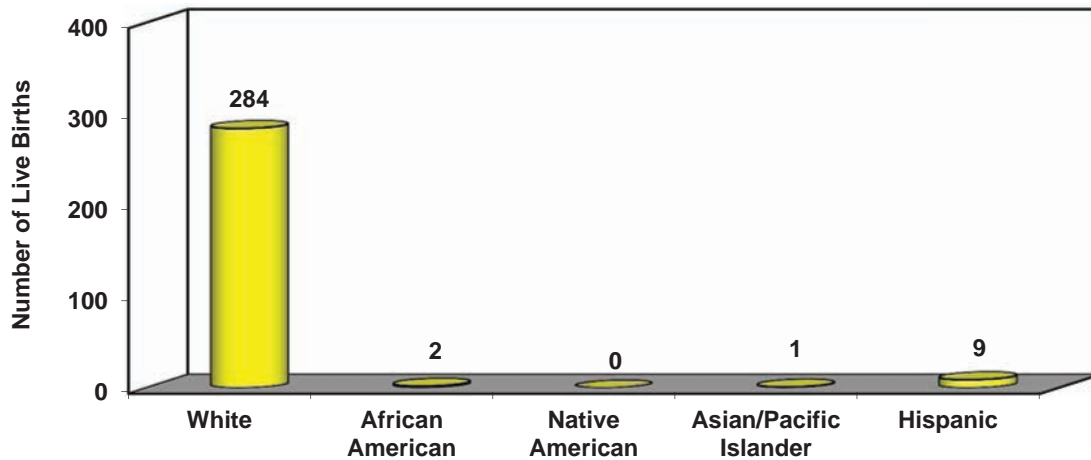
Adult Sexual Behavior and Pregnancy Outcomes

Pregnancy Outcomes

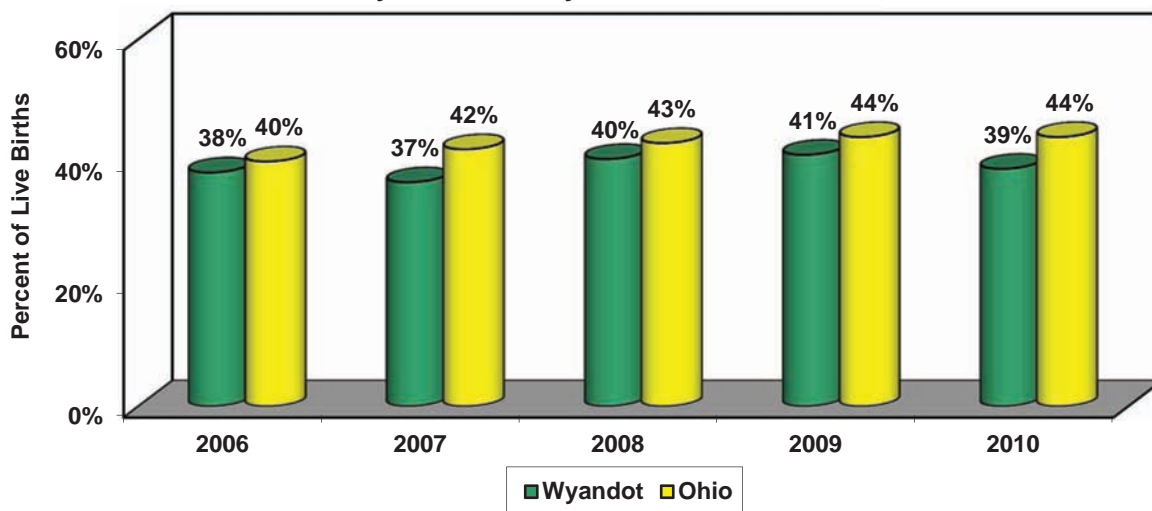
**Please note that the pregnancy outcomes data includes all births to adults and adolescents.*

- ◆ The percentage of births to unwed mothers in Wyandot was below the Ohio percentage each year from 2006 to 2010, and fluctuated overall during the five year period. (Source: ODH Vital Statistics)
- ◆ In 2009, 41% of U.S. births were to unwed mothers (Source: National Center for Health Statistics 2009).

**Wyandot County Total Live Births By Race/Ethnicity
2008**



Wyandot County and Ohio Unwed Births



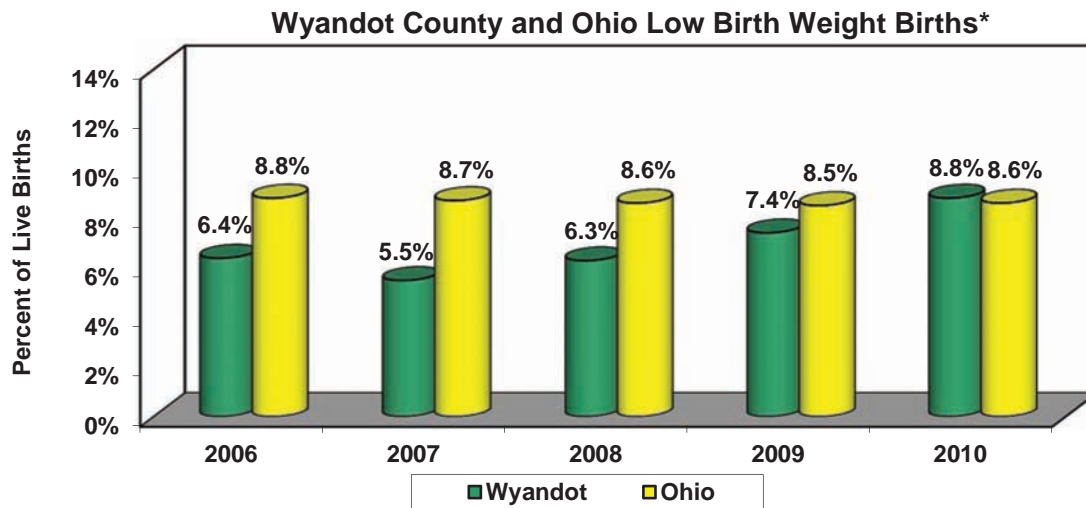
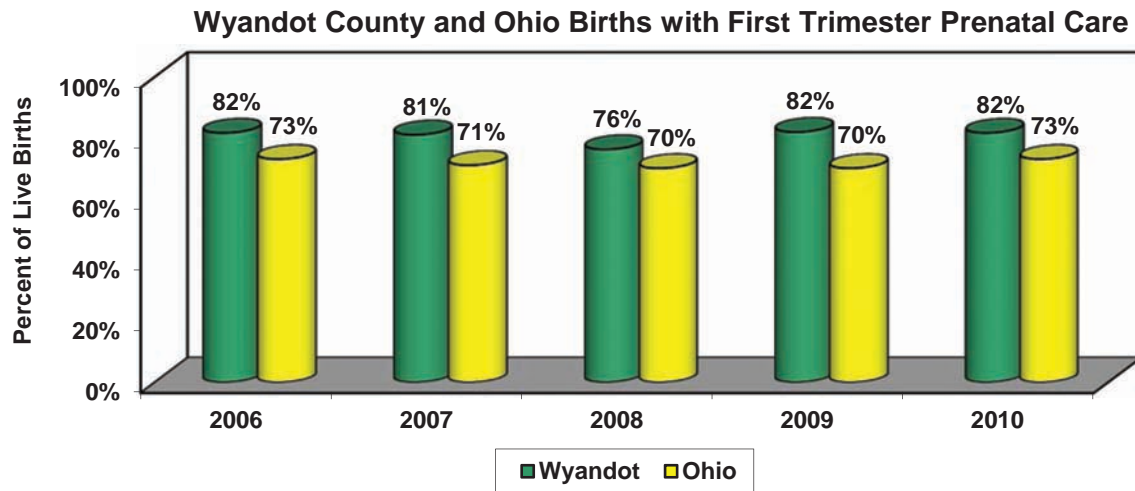
(Source for graphs: ODH Information Warehouse Updated 4-18-2012)

Adult Sexual Behavior and Pregnancy Outcomes

Pregnancy Outcomes

**Please note that the pregnancy outcomes data includes all births to adults and adolescents*

- ◆ In 2009, 70% of Ohio mothers received prenatal care during the first trimester (ODH, Birth Statistics, 2009).
- ◆ In 2009, 8.2% of all U.S. live births were low birth weight births (Source: National Center for Health Statistics 2009).



**Low Birth Weight is defined as weighing less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds, 8 ounces.
(Source for graphs: ODH Information Warehouse Updated 4-18-2012)*

Youth Sexual Behavior and Teen Pregnancy Outcomes

Key Findings

Only students in grades 7th -12th were asked sexual health questions. In 2012, about one in three (33%) Wyandot County youth had sexual intercourse, increasing to 55% of those ages 17 and over. 28% of youth had participated in oral sex. 25% of youth participated in sexting. Of those who were sexually active, 52% had multiple sexual partners.

Youth Sexual Behavior

- ◆ Only students in grades 7th -12th were asked sexual health questions.
- ◆ One-third (33%) Wyandot County youth had sexual intercourse, increasing to 55% of those ages 17 and over. The 2011 YRBS reports that 47% of U.S. youth have had sexual intercourse.
- ◆ 28% of youth had participated in oral sex, increasing to 49% of those ages 17 and over.
- ◆ 25% of youth had participated in sexting, increasing to 34% of those ages 17 and over.
- ◆ 28% of youth had viewed pornography, increasing to 45% of males.
- ◆ Of those youth who were sexually active in their lifetime, 48% had one sexual partner and 52% had multiple partners. 10% of all Wyandot County high school youth had 4 or more partners (2011 YRBS reports 18% for Ohio and 15% for the U.S.).
- ◆ Of those youth who were sexually active, 18% had done so by the age of 13. Another 40% had done so by 15 years of age. The average age of onset was 14.9 years old.
- ◆ Of all high school youth, 5% were sexually active before the age of 13 (2011 YRBS reports 6% for Ohio and 6% for the U.S.).
- ◆ 94% of youth were taught about sexual practices, sexually transmitted diseases, or HIV or AIDS infection. They were taught about these issues by the following: school (83%), home (48%), their friends (24%), their doctor (21%), the internet (19%), church (9%), and somewhere else (10%). (Totals are greater than 100% because more than one answer could be chosen).
- ◆ Wyandot County youth had experienced the following: wanted to get pregnant (3%), had a miscarriage (2%), got someone pregnant (2%), been pregnant (2%), tried to get pregnant (2%), had a child (1%), had sex in exchange for something of value (1%), had an STD (1%), and had an abortion (1%).
- ◆ Nearly two-thirds (63%) of youth who were sexually active used condoms to prevent pregnancy, (2011 YRBS reports 60% for the U.S.), 41% used birth control pills, (2011 YRBS reports 23% for Ohio and 18% for the U.S.), 27% used the withdrawal method, and 13% used Depo-Provera. However, 8% were engaging in intercourse without a reliable method of protection (2011 YRBS reports 10% for Ohio and 13% for the U.S.).

Facts About “Sexting”

- ❖ One in five teen girls (22%) say they have electronically sent, or posted online, nude or semi-nude images of themselves.
- ❖ Almost one in five teen boys (18%) say they have sent or posted nude/semi-nude images of themselves
- ❖ One-third (33%) of teen boys and one-quarter (25%) of teen girls say they have had nude/semi-nude images—originally meant to be private—shared with them.
- ❖ 15% of teens who have sent sexually suggestive content such as text messages, email, photographs or video say they have done so with someone *they only know online*.

(Source: National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, 2012, obtained from: http://www.thenationalcampaign.org/sextech/PDF/SexTech_PressReleaseFIN.pdf)

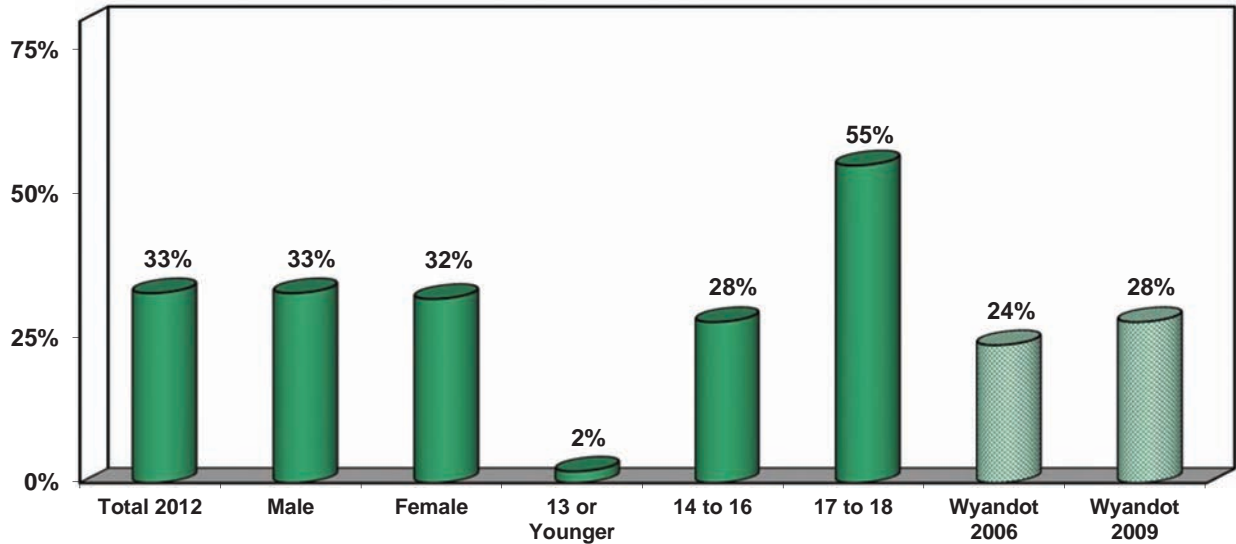
2006/2009/2012 Youth Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006 (6 th -12 th)	Wyandot County 2009 (6 th -12 th)	Wyandot County 2012 (6 th – 12 th)	Wyandot County 2012 (9 th – 12 th)	Ohio 2011 (9 th – 12 th)	U.S. 2011 (9 th – 12 th)
Ever had sexual intercourse	24%	28%	33%	44%	45%*	47%
Used a condom at last intercourse	68%	67%	63%	65%	60%*	60%
Used birth control pills at last intercourse	29%	49%	41%	44%	23%	18%
Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse	13%	7%	8%	8%	10%	13%
Had 4 or more partners	7%	7%	8%	10%	18%	15%
Had sexual intercourse before age 13	5%	4%	4%	5%	6%	6%

*2007 YRBS Data

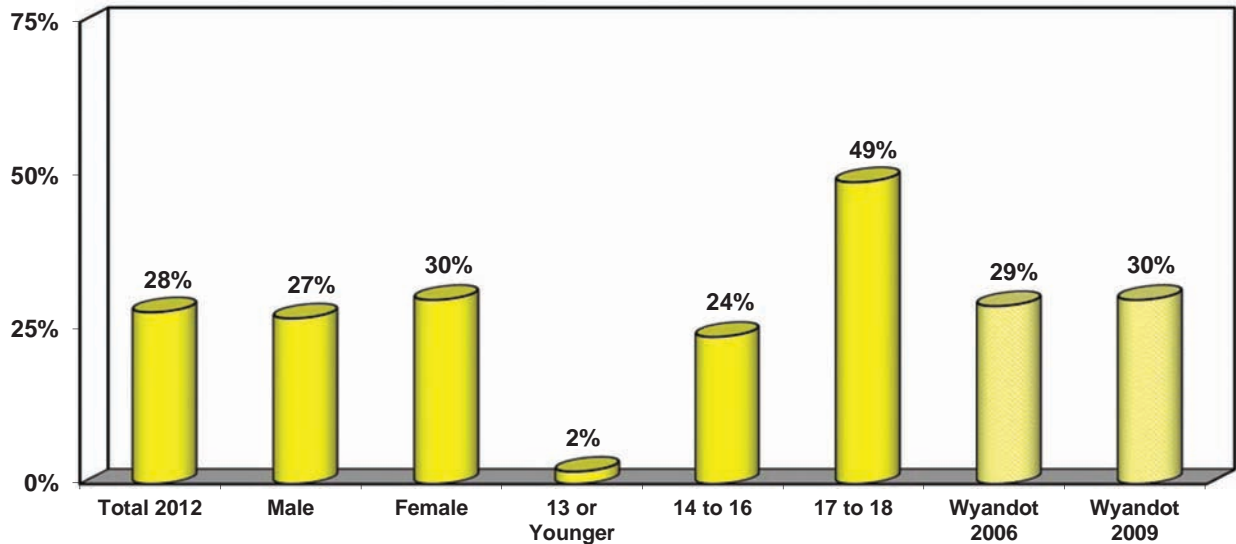
Youth Sexual Behavior and Teen Pregnancy Outcomes

The following graphs show the percentage of Wyandot County youth who participated in sexual intercourse and oral sex. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 33% of all Wyandot County youth had sexual intercourse, 33% of males, and 32% of females had sex.

Wyandot County Youth Having Sexual Intercourse

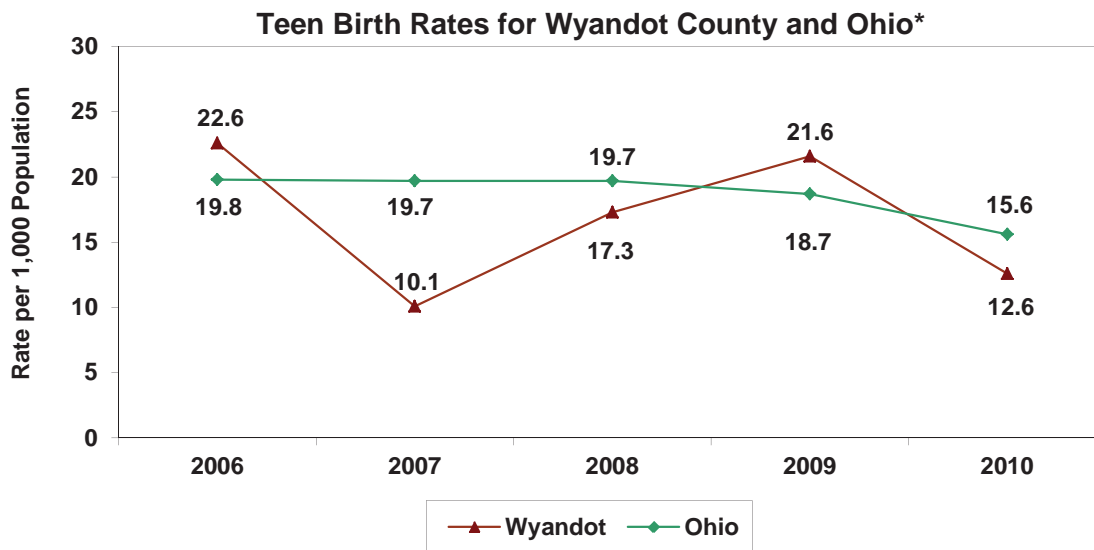
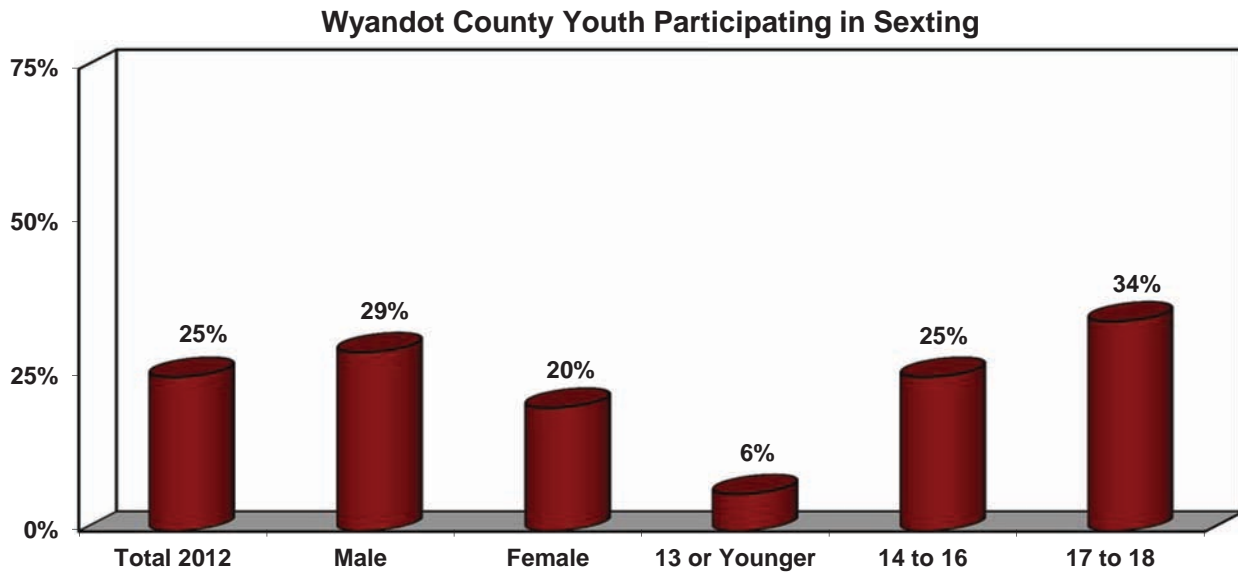


Wyandot County Youth Participating in Oral Sex



Youth Sexual Behavior and Teen Pregnancy Outcomes

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County youth who participated in sexting. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 25% of all Wyandot County youth participated in sexting, 29% of males, and 20% of females.



**Teen birth rates include women ages 15-17
(Source: Ohio Department of Health, Vital Statistics, Updated 4-12-12)*

Quality of Life

Key Findings

In 2012, 27% of Wyandot County adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem.

Impairments and Health Problems

- ◆ In 2012, more than one-fourth (27%) Wyandot County adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem (22% Ohio, 21% U.S., 2010 BRFSS), increasing to 38% of those ages 65 and over.
- ◆ Among those who were limited in some way, the following problems or impairments were reported: arthritis (49%), back or neck problems (39%), walking problems (32%), diabetes (17%), lung/breathing problems (16%), high blood pressure (15%), fractures, bone/joint injuries (13%), eye/vision problems (13%), hearing problems (10%), stroke-related problems (9%), stress, depression, anxiety, or emotional problems (8%), tobacco dependency (5%), cancer (5%), learning disability (5%), developmental disability (4%), alcohol dependency (2%), and drug addiction (1%).
- ◆ Wyandot County adults who were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem needed help with the following: household chores (43%), getting around for other purposes (41%), shopping (33%), doing necessary business (19%), meal preparation (19%), bathing (10%), dressing (7%), getting around the house (7%), and eating (7%).
- ◆ In the past month, pain made it hard for those who were limited in some way to do their usual activities, an average of 9.4 days.

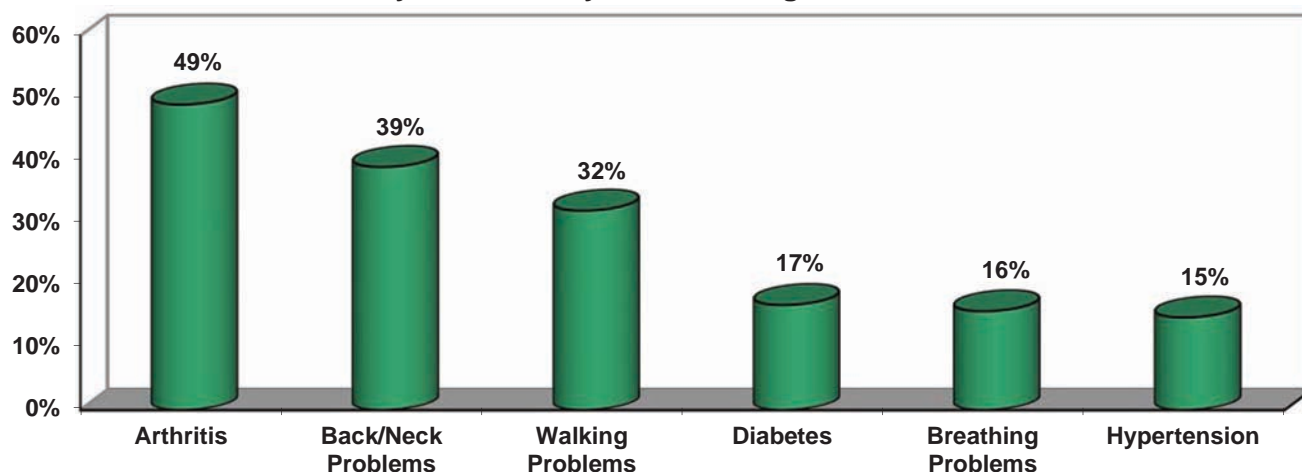
Back Pain Prevention

The best things you can do to prevent back pain are:

- ◆ Exercise often and keep your back muscles strong.
- ◆ Maintain a healthy weight or lose weight if you weigh too much.
- ◆ Make sure you are getting enough calcium and vitamin D every day. This is very important to keep bones strong.
- ◆ Try to stand up straight and avoid heavy lifting when you can. If you do lift something heavy, bend your legs and keep your back straight.

(Source: National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases.
http://www.niams.nih.gov/Health_Info/Back_Pain/back_pain_ff.asp, updated 9/09)

Wyandot County Most Limiting Health Problems



2006/2009/2012 Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010
Limited in some way due to physical, mental, or emotional problems	20%	17%	27%	22%	21%

Social Context and Safety

Key Findings

In 2012, 6% of Wyandot County adults were abused in the past year. More than half (58%) of all adults kept a firearm in or around their home. 5% of adults attempted to get assistance from a church or social service agency. The average number of meals a family had eaten together per week was 5.6 meals.

Social Context and Safety

- ◆ Over half (58%) of Wyandot County adults kept a firearm in or around their home. 5% of adults reported they were unlocked and loaded.
- ◆ 6% of Wyandot County adults were threatened to be abused in the past year. They were threatened by the following: a spouse or partner (41%), another family member (27%), and someone else (36%).
- ◆ 6% of Wyandot County adults were abused in the past year. They were abused by the following: a spouse or partner (32%), another family member (27%), a parent (5%), and someone else (50%).
- ◆ Those who had been abused were abused in the following ways: verbally (91%), emotionally (70%), physically (13%), sexually (9%), financially (9%), and through electronic methods (9%).
- ◆ 5% of Wyandot County adults attempted to get assistance from a church or social service agency. Of those who attempted to get assistance, 94% received assistance.
- ◆ 53% of adults reported that every family member who lived in their household ate a meal together every day of the week. The average number of meals eaten together per week was 5.6.

Domestic Violence in Wyandot County

- ◆ In 2010, there were 27 domestic violence incidents where Domestic Violence (DV), Protection Order, or Consent Agreement charges were filed in Wyandot County.
- ◆ There were 4 DV incidents where other charges were filed, but not DV, Protection Order, or Consent Agreement.
- ◆ There were 15 DV incidents where no charges were filed or incident did not meet the DV incident criteria.

(Source: Ohio Attorney General's Office, 2010 Domestic Violence Report, [http://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/files/Publications/Publications-for-Victims/Domestic-Violence-Reports-\(1\)/2010-Domestic-Violence-Reports](http://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/files/Publications/Publications-for-Victims/Domestic-Violence-Reports-(1)/2010-Domestic-Violence-Reports))

Planning Family Meals

When families eat meals together, children are more likely to eat more fruits and vegetables and fewer junk foods. Eating together is also a chance for parents to model good behavior, while connecting with their children about family matters. First Lady, Michelle Obama's *Let's Move!* Initiative recommends:

- ◆ Planning family meals ahead of time to improve your health while saving you time and money
- ◆ Bringing your children into the meal planning process
 - Example: Sitting down as a family to plan your healthy meals for the week, and then having everyone make suggestions for the shopping list. Kids are more willing to try new foods when they help pick them out
- ◆ Sticking to your shopping list instead of waiting to make choices at the grocery store will save you time and money
- ◆ Regularly scheduling meal and snack times to help kids learn structure for eating
- ◆ Eating right-size portions
- ◆ Spending less time watching television together and spending more time eating talking together around the table

(Source: Let's Move!, Plan a Healthy Meal, Eat Together as a Family, <http://www.letsmove.gov/plan-healthy-meal>, 2012)

Adult Mental Health and Suicide

Key Findings

In 2012, 2% of Wyandot County adults considered attempting suicide.

Adult Mental Health

- ◆ 2% of Wyandot County adults considered attempting suicide in the past year.
- ◆ Of those who considered attempting suicide, one-third (33%) made a plan about how they would attempt suicide.
- ◆ No adults reported attempting suicide.
- ◆ In the past year, Wyandot County adults were diagnosed with or treated for the following mental health issues: a mood disorder (8%), an anxiety disorder (5%), a psychotic disorder (<1%), and some other mental health disorder (2%). 8% indicated they had taken medication for one or more mental health issues.
- ◆ Of those adults who recently had a period of two or more weeks when they felt sad, blue or depressed nearly every day, they also: felt fatigued (43%), had trouble sleeping or slept too much (40%), woke up before they wanted (25%), had trouble thinking or concentrating (19%), lost interest in most things (18%), felt restless or slowed down (18%), had a weight/appetite change (16%), felt worthless or hopeless (17%), and thought about death or suicide (10%).
- ◆ 58% of adults indicated they always or usually got the social and emotional support they need. 12% reported they never got the social and emotional support they need.
- ◆ Wyandot County adults did not use a program or service to help with depression, anxiety or emotional problems for them or a loved one for the following reasons: had not thought about it (12%), cost (9%), fear (3%), did not know how to find a program (3%), stigma of seeking mental help (3%), other priorities (3%), high co-pay/deductible (2%), transportation (<1%), and other reasons (3%). 64% said they did not need such a program.

Mental Health Services in Ohio

(Ohio Facts 2010, FY 2009)*

- ◆ In FY 2009, mental health services spending totaled \$1.34 billion in Ohio.
- ◆ In FY 2009, Ohio's 50 community-based mental health boards served 325,000 individuals throughout the state. These boards included 47 alcohol & drug addiction and mental health service boards and three county mental health service boards.
- ◆ In FY 2009, state hospitals served 6,790 individuals at a cost of \$217.7 million. Average daily cost per resident was \$589.
- ◆ An average of 109,000 individuals each month received Medicaid mental health services through the Ohio Department of Mental Health (ODMH).

(Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Ohio Department of Mental Health, <http://www.lsc.state.oh.us/fiscal/ohiofacts/sep2010/healthandhumanservices.pdf>)

Wyandot County, Ohio, and U.S. Mental Health and Suicide Facts

- ◆ In 2010, 50% of suicides were male in Wyandot County.
- ◆ In Wyandot County, the 35-44 age group had the highest number of suicides in 2010.
- ◆ In 2009, the state of Ohio ranked 43 in the nation for suicide deaths, with a rate of 10.2 per 100,000 population.
- ◆ In 2009, suicide ranked 10th as the cause of death in the United States.

(Sources: Ohio Suicide Prevention Foundation, 2012, <http://obiospf.org/countymain.php?countyid=52&GO=GO> & McIntosh, J.L. (for the American Association of Suicidology). (2012). U.S.A. suicide: 2009 official final data. Washington, DC: American Association of Suicidology, dated January 12, 2012, from www.suicidology.org)

2006/2009/2012 Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010
Considered attempting suicide	4%	1%	2%	N/A	N/A

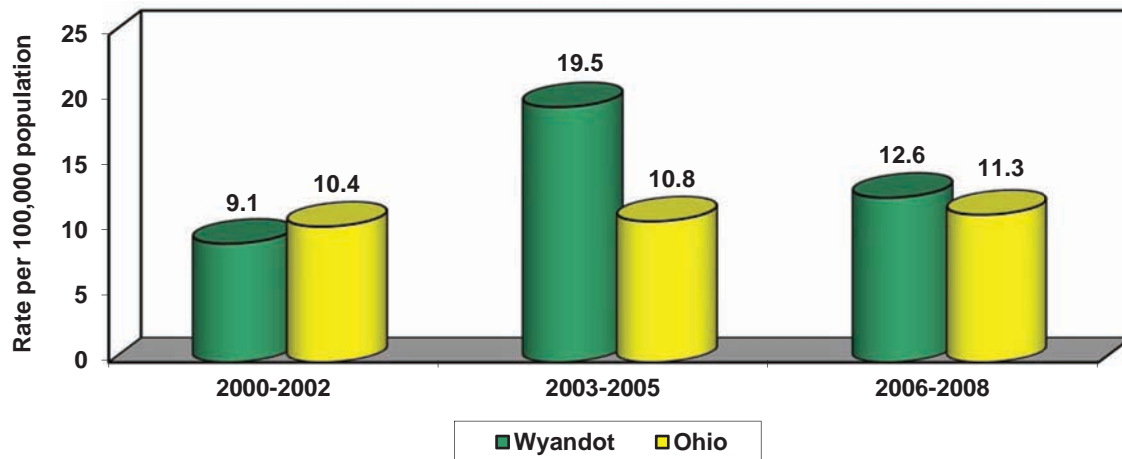
N/A – Not available

Adult Mental Health and Suicide

The following graphs show the Ohio and Wyandot County age-adjusted suicide mortality rates per 100,000 population and the number of suicide deaths by age group for the county. The graphs show:

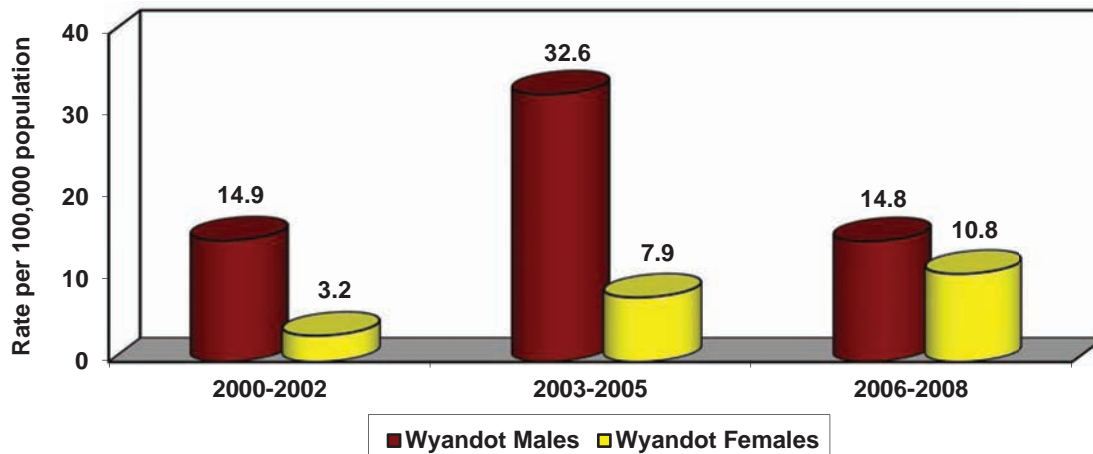
- ◆ The Wyandot County age-adjusted suicide mortality rate increased from 2000 to 2005 and then decreased from 2006 to 2008. The county rate exceeded the state rate from 2003 to 2008.
- ◆ The Wyandot County male age-adjusted suicide rate consistently exceeded the female rate from 2000 to 2008.
- ◆ From 2000-2008, 33% of all Wyandot County suicide deaths occurred to those ages 35-44 years old.

Wyandot County and Ohio Age-Adjusted Suicide Mortality Rates



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

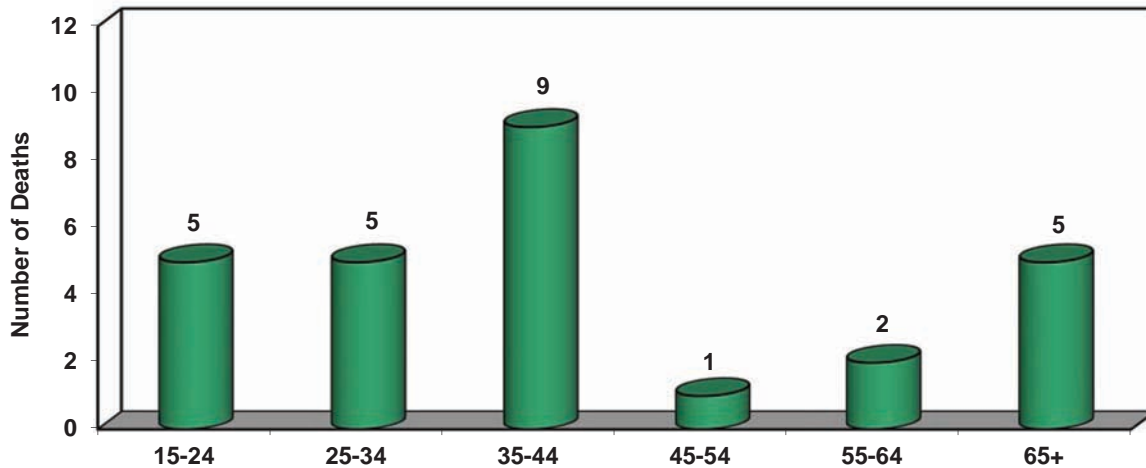
Wyandot County Age-Adjusted Suicide Mortality Rates by Gender



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

Adult Mental Health and Suicide

**Wyandot County Number of Suicide Deaths By Age Group
2000-2008
Total Deaths = 27**



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

Risk Factors and Warning Signs of Suicide

Although suicide is often difficult to predict, a few risk factors include:

- ❖ Mental Health disorder, especially depression
- ❖ Prior suicide attempt
- ❖ Feeling socially isolated
- ❖ Experiences poor parent/child communication
- ❖ Has access to lethal suicide methods (for instance, firearms)
- ❖ Substance abuse
- ❖ Has experienced violence
- ❖ Stressful life events
- ❖ Has medical condition
- ❖ Served jail/prison time

Recognizing Warning Signs of Suicide in Others

- ❖ Feelings of despair or hopelessness
- ❖ Drug or alcohol abuse
- ❖ Shows signs of improvement, but in reality, relief comes from having made decision to commit suicide
- ❖ Taking care of business- preparing for the family's welfare
- ❖ Rehearsing suicide or seriously discussing specific suicide methods

(Source: CDC, National Depression and Manic Depression Association)

Youth Mental Health and Suicide

Key Findings

In 2012, 11% of Wyandot County youth had seriously contemplated suicide in the past year and 6% admitted actually attempting suicide in the past year.

Youth Mental Health

- ◆ In 2012, 11% of Wyandot County youth reported seriously considering attempting suicide in the past year compared to the 2011 YRBS rate of 14% for Ohio youth and 16% for U.S. youth.
- ◆ In the past year, 6% of Wyandot County youth had attempted suicide and 2% had made more than one attempt. The 2011 YRBS reported a suicide attempt prevalence rate of 9% for Ohio youth and 8% for U.S. youth.
- ◆ Of those who attempted suicide, 27% had to be treated by a doctor or nurse as a result of a related injury, poisoning or overdose.
- ◆ Of all Wyandot County youth, 2% had to be treated by a doctor or nurse as a result of a related injury, poisoning or overdose due to a suicide attempt. (2011 YRBS reported 4% for Ohio and 2% for the U.S.)
- ◆ Nearly one-fifth (18%) of youth reported they felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities, (2011 YRBS reported 27% for Ohio and 29% for the U.S.).
- ◆ Wyandot County youth reported the following ways of dealing with anxiety, stress, or depression: sleeping (45%), texting someone (38%), hobbies (36%), talking to a peer (28%), exercising (26%), eating (26%), talking to an adult (21%), praying (13%), using social media (12%), breaking something (12%), smoking/using tobacco (9%), shopping (9%), writing in a journal (8%), drinking alcohol (8%), self-harm (5%), vandalism/violent behavior (5%), reading the Bible (4%), using illegal drugs (4%), using prescribed medication (3%), talking to a medical professional (1%), using un-prescribed medication (1%), and gambling (1%).

2011 Suicide Statistics for Youth Grades 9-12

- ◆ 14% of Ohio youth seriously considered attempting suicide in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- ◆ 15% of Ohio youth made a plan about how they would attempt suicide in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- ◆ 9% of youth had attempted suicide one or more times in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- ◆ 4% of youth had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or an overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse in the 12 months prior to the survey.

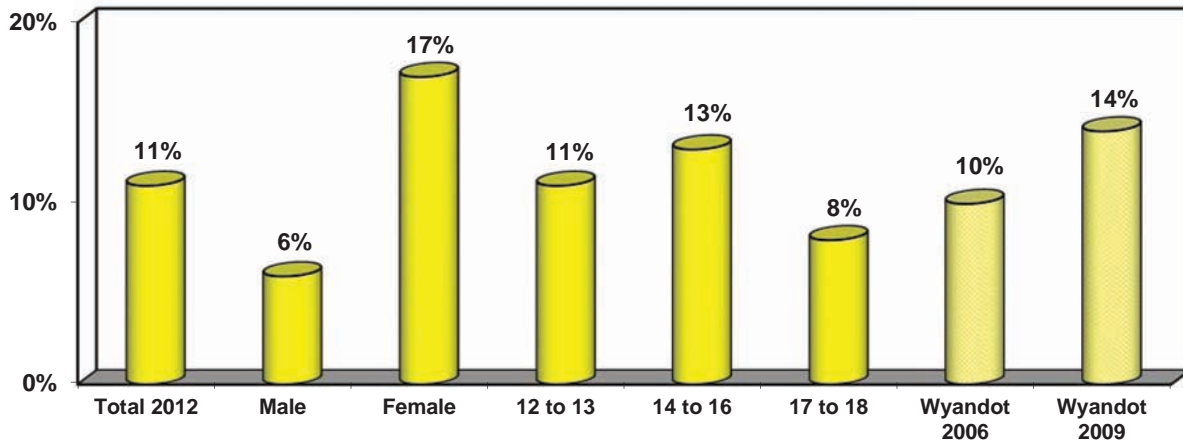
(Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, YRBSS 2011)

2006/2009/2012 Youth Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006 (6 th -12 th)	Wyandot County 2009 (6 th -12 th)	Wyandot County 2012 (6 th -12 th)	Wyandot County 2012 (9 th -12 th)	Ohio 2011 (9 th -12 th)	U.S. 2011 (9 th -12 th)
Youth who had seriously considered attempting suicide in past year	10%	14%	11%	10%	14%	16%
Youth who had attempted suicide in past year	4%	6%	6%	6%	9%	8%
Youth who felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row	18%	28%	18%	18%	27%	29%
Suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (of all youth)	1%	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%

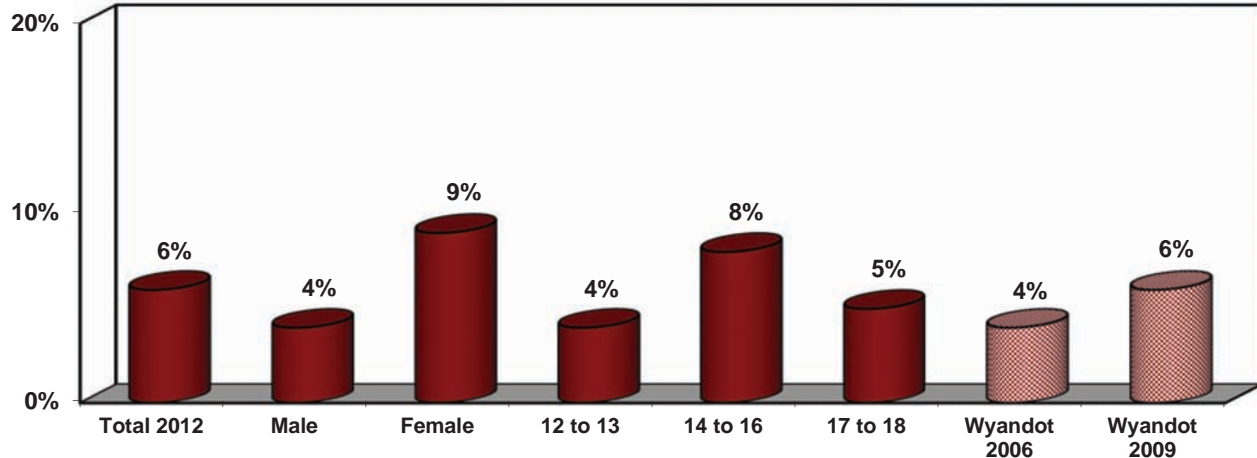
Youth Mental Health and Suicide

The following graphs show the percentage of Wyandot County youth who contemplated and/or attempted suicide in the past 12 months (i.e., the first graph shows that 11% of all youth had contemplated suicide, 6% of males and 17% of females).

Wyandot County Youth Contemplated Suicide in Past 12 Months



Wyandot County Youth Who Attempted Suicide in Past 12 Months



Recognizing Warning Signs of Suicide in Others

- ❖ Feelings of despair or hopelessness
- ❖ Taking care of business-preparing for the family's welfare
- ❖ Drug or alcohol abuse
- ❖ Rehearsing suicide or seriously discussing specific suicide methods
- ❖ Shows signs of improvement, but in reality, relief comes from having made the decision to commit suicide

(Source: CDC, National Depression and Manic Depression Association)

Oral Health

Key Findings

The 2012 health assessment project has determined that more than half (56%) of Wyandot County adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year. The 2010 BRFSS reported that 70% of U.S. adults and 72% of Ohio adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the previous twelve months. Two-thirds (67%) of Wyandot youth had visited the dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work in the past year.

Access to Dental Care

- ◆ In the past year, 56% of Wyandot County adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic, decreasing to 41% of adults with annual household incomes less than \$25,000.
- ◆ When asked how long it had been since their last visit to a dentist or dental clinic, 11% of Wyandot County adults reported that it had been more than one year but less than two years, 14% reported that it had been more than two years but less than five years, and <1% responded they had never visited a dentist.
- ◆ Two-thirds (67%) of Wyandot County adults with health care insurance have been to the dentist in the past year, compared to 52% of those without health insurance.
- ◆ When asked the main reason for not visiting a dentist in the last year, 41% said cost, 23% had no reason to go, 19% said fear, apprehension, nervousness, pain, and dislike going, 4% had other priorities, 3% had not thought of it, 1% did not have/know a dentist, 1% said their dentist did not accept their medical coverage, 1% said their dentist did not accept medical card, and 4% had other reasons.
- ◆ 49% of adults had one or more of their permanent teeth removed. 9% had all of their teeth removed.
- ◆ 19% of Wyandot County adults over the age of 65 have had all of their teeth removed. According to the 2010 BRFSS, 17% of U.S. adults and 20% of Ohio adults over 65 have had all of their teeth removed.
- ◆ In the past year, 67% of Wyandot County youth had visited the dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work.

Wyandot County Dental Care Resources 2010

- ◆ Number of licensed dentists- 7
- ◆ Number of primary care dentists- 7
- ◆ Ratio of population per dentist- 3,199:1
- ◆ Number of dentists who treat Medicaid patients- 7
- ◆ Ratio of Medicaid population per dentist who treats Medicaid patients- 549:1

(Source: ODH Ohio Oral Health Surveillance System, 2010)

Adult Oral Health	Within the Past Year	Within the Past 2 Years	Within the Past 5 Years	Never
Time Since Last Visit to Dentist/Dental Clinic				
Males	52%	15%	16%	0%
Females	61%	8%	13%	1%
Total	56%	11%	14%	<1%

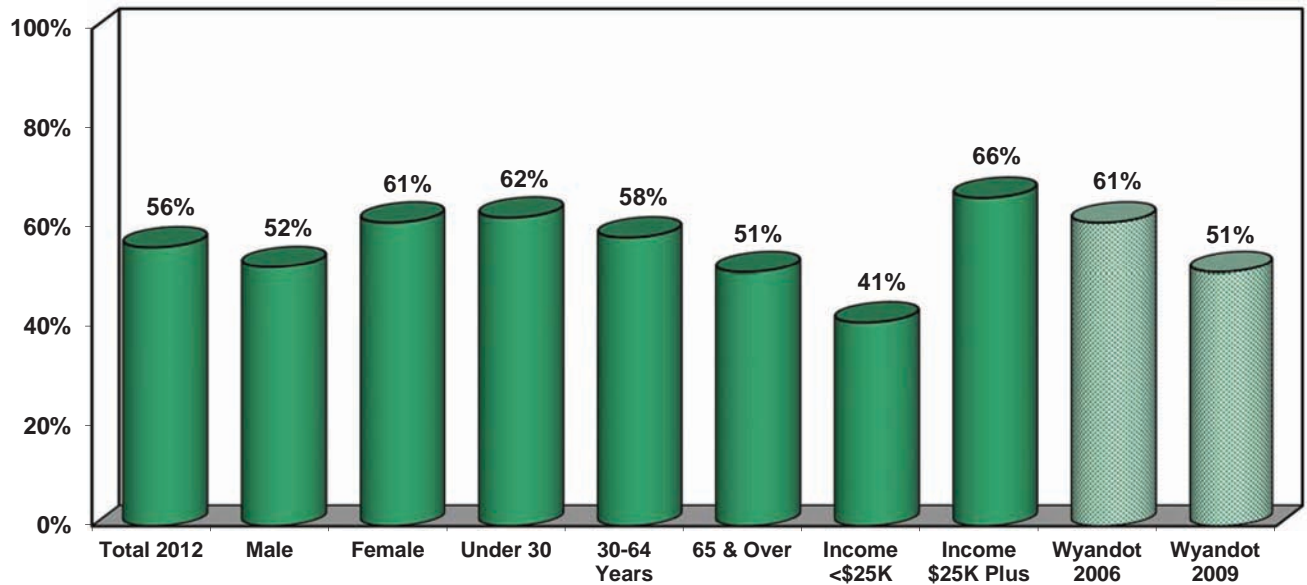
Totals may not equal 100% as respondents answered do not know.

2006/2009/2012 Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2010	U.S. 2010
Adults who have visited the dentist in the past year	61%	51%	56%	72%	70%

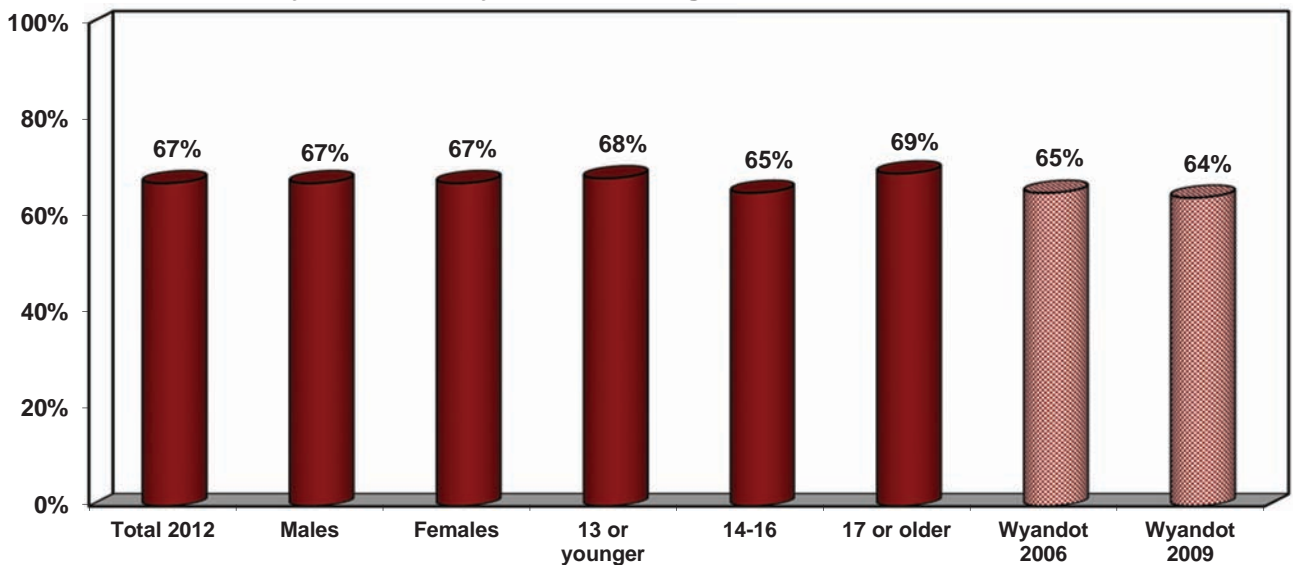
Oral Health

The following graphs provide information about the frequency of Wyandot County adult and youth dental visits. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 56% of all Wyandot County adults had been to the dentist in the past year, 62% of those under the age of 30 and 41% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.

Wyandot County Adults Visiting a Dentist in the Past Year



Wyandot County Youth Visiting a Dentist in the Past Year



Parenting

Key Findings

The 2012 Health Assessment project identified that 14% of children did not have health insurance at some point during the past year. 5% of children were left unsupervised for more than 4 hours per day.

Parenting

- ◆ In 2012, Wyandot County children lived with the following:
 - Mother (85%)
 - Father (73%)
 - Step-father (12%)
 - On their own (9%)
 - Grandparents (7%)
 - Step-mother (3%)
- ◆ 14% of parents reported that there was a time in the past year that their children did not have health insurance coverage. 6% of parents indicated at least one child currently does not have health insurance, increasing to 16% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- ◆ The 2007 National Survey of Children's Health reported that 7% of Ohio and 9% U.S. children did not have health insurance coverage at some time in the past year.
- ◆ Parents had taken their children to the doctor for the following in the past year:
 - Sick visits (an average of 2.7 times)
 - Regular checkups/well visits (an average of 1.7 times)
 - Ear infections (an average of 0.3 times)
 - Injuries or poisonings (an average of 0.2 times)
 - Flu (an average of 0.2 times)
- ◆ Parents reported their child spent the following unsupervised time after school on an average school day: less than one hour (78%), 1-2 hours (16%), 3-4 hours (1%), and more than 4 hours (5%).
- ◆ Parents discussed the following with their 12-to-17 year old in the past year: dating and relationships (75%), screen time (72%), eating habits (72%), bullying (60%), body image (57%), negative effects of alcohol (54%), negative effects of tobacco (54%), abstinence and how to refuse sex (52%), negative effects of marijuana and other drugs (51%), condom use/safer sex/STD prevention (51%), school/legal consequences of using tobacco/alcohol/other drugs (48%), energy drinks (42%), social media issues (42%), refusal skills/peer pressure (38%), birth control (35%), negative effects of misusing prescription medication (26%), and anxiety/depression/suicide (26%).

Talking to your teen about safe sex

- ◆ Talk calmly and honestly about safe sex
- ◆ Practice talking about safe sex with another adult before approaching your adolescent
- ◆ Listen to your adolescent and answer his/her questions honestly
- ◆ Topics that are appropriate for a safe sex discussion may include: STDs and prevention, peer pressure to have sex, birth control, different forms of sexuality, and date rape

(Source: American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) <http://www.aap.org/>)

2006/2009/2012 Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Ohio 2007	U.S. 2007
Children did not have health insurance coverage	N/A	9%	14%	7%	9%

N/A – Not available

* Comparison data from Ohio and U.S. for this table is from the National Survey of Children's Health for children 0-17 years old.

Veteran's Affairs

Key Findings

The 2012 Health Assessment project identified that 20% of Wyandot County adults had a veteran in their household. 20% of Wyandot veterans have applied for VA benefits, and 41% had Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

Veteran's Affairs

- ◆ One in five (20%) of Wyandot County adults had a veteran in their household.
- ◆ Of those Wyandot County residents who had a veteran in the household, they served during the following wars: Vietnam war era (54%), Gulf war era (20%), Iraq war era (17%), Korean war era (16%), Afghanistan war era (8%), and World War II era (7%).
- ◆ 20% of veterans had applied for VA benefits. Of those who applied, 81% received benefits.
- ◆ Reasons for not applying for VA benefits included: not eligible (70%), did not know location of Wyandot County Veterans Services office (7%), and time constraints (3%).
- ◆ 41% of adults with a veteran in their household indicated that someone in their immediate family had Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

What is PTSD?

- ❖ Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) occurs among Veterans after a traumatic events such as:
 - Combat exposure
 - Terrorist attack
- ❖ Symptoms usually include reliving the event (re-experiencing symptoms); avoiding situations that remind you of the event; feeling numb; and feeling keyed up (called hyper arousal)
- ❖ Sufferers usually experience feelings of hopelessness, shame, despair, depression, anxiety, substance abuse, chronic pain, employment problems, and/or relationship problems
- ❖ Treatments include cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), cognitive processing therapy (CPT), prolonged exposure therapy (PE), and eye movement desensitization and reprocessing therapy (EMDR).
- ❖ Medications can be effective as well. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) and Prazosin can be found helpful.

(Source: United States Department of Veterans Affairs, "What is PTSD?" <http://www.ptsd.va.gov/public/pages/what-is-ptsd.asp>, updated May, 2012)

Veterans in Wyandot County

- ❖ The U.S. Census Bureau's, American Community Survey 3-year estimates (2008-2010) indicated that there were 1,864 civilian veterans ages 18 and older living in Wyandot County.
 - Of the 1,864 veterans, 91% were male and 9% were female.
- ❖ Veterans ages 35 to 54 had the highest prevalence with 29%; followed by 27% of those ages 55 to 64 and 22% of those 75 years and over.
- ❖ 97% of the veteran population was white, not Hispanic or Latino.
- ❖ The median income of the veteran population was \$31,412.
- ❖ 80% of the 1,126 employed veterans worked in the labor force.
- ❖ 10% of the veteran population was unemployed.
- ❖ 4.2% of 1,816 veterans were living below the federal poverty threshold.
- ❖ 27% of 1,816 veterans were living with a disability.

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-year estimates, http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_3YR_S2101&prodType=table)

Youth Safety and Social Context

Key Findings

In 2012, more than two-fifths (44%) of Wyandot County youth reported that they always wore a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else.

Personal Safety

- ◆ More than two-fifths (44%) of youth always wore a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else, increasing to 51% of those ages 17 and older.
- ◆ 12% of youth rarely or never wore a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else (2011 YRBS reported 17% for Ohio and 8% for the U.S.).
- ◆ In the past 30 days, 21% of youth had ridden in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol (2011 YRBS reports 21% for Ohio and 24% for U.S), and 12% had driven a car themselves after drinking alcohol (2011 YRBS reports 7% for Ohio and 8% for the U.S).
- ◆ Wyandot County youth drivers did the following while driving: wore a seatbelt (74%), talked on their cell phone (62%), texted (54%), ate (53%), checked Facebook on their cell phone (16%), used the Internet on their cell phone (14%), used cell phone for other things (8%), applied makeup (4%), and read (1%).
- ◆ Over four-fifths (83%) of youth had a MySpace or facebook account. Of those who had an account, they reported the following: they knew all of “my friends” (47%), their account was currently checked private (39%), their parents had their password (22%), their parents monitored their account (20%), their friends had their password (7%), and they had problems as a result of their account (5%).
- ◆ 10% of youth have been asked to meet someone they met online. 2% of youth have participated in sexual activity with someone they met online.
- ◆ Over half (51%) of youth had been to the doctor for a routine check-up in the past year.
- ◆ Two-thirds (67%) of youth had been to the dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning or other dental work in the past year.

Wyandot County Youth (Ages 0-14) Leading Causes of Death 2006-2008

Total Deaths: 8

- ◆ Accidents, Unintentional Injuries
- ◆ Diseases of the Heart

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

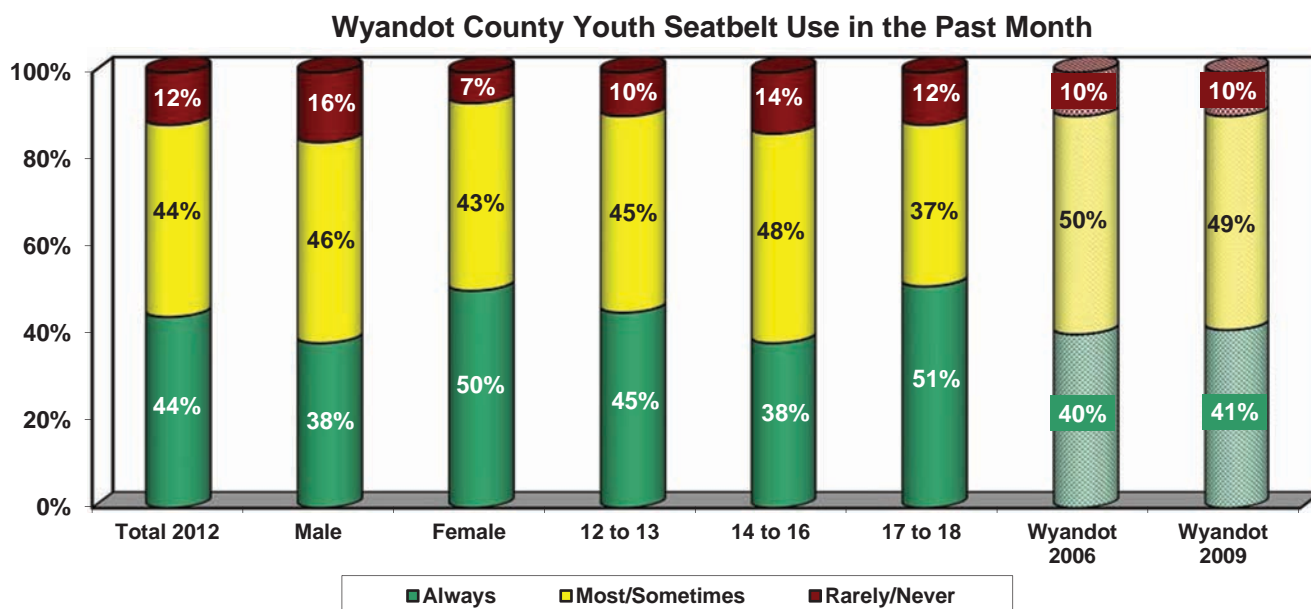
Social Context

- ◆ Wyandot County youth reported having at least one adult they can talk to and look up to in the following places: home (87%), school (76%), their community (68%), and church (44%).
- ◆ Youth spent an average of 2.4 hours with their family, 1.5 hours doing homework, and 1.4 hours reading on an average day of the week.

2006/2009/2012 Youth Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006 (6 th -12 th)	Wyandot County 2009 (6 th -12 th)	Wyandot County 2012 (6 th -12 th)	Wyandot County 2012 (9 th -12 th)	Ohio 2011 (9 th -12 th)	U.S. 2011 (9 th -12 th)
Always wore a seatbelt	40%	39%	44%	47%	N/A	N/A
Rarely or never wore a seatbelt	10%	10%	12%	12%	17%	8%
Had been to doctor for a routine checkup in past year	60%	58%	51%	52%	N/A	N/A
Rode with a drunk driver in past month	18%	21%	21%	22%	21%	24%
Drove a car after drinking alcohol in past month	5%	3%	5%	7%	7%	8%

N/A – Not available

Youth Safety and Social Context



Texting While Driving Statistics and Information

- ❖ 80% of Americans admit to using cell phones, 20% admit to texting while driving, which amounts to about 100 million drivers (*National Safety Council*).
- ❖ Texting while operating a motor vehicle can take nearly 40% of your brain capacity off the road (*National Safety Council, final.gov*).
- ❖ In 2009, 5,500 fatal crashes were reported to have involved cell phones as a distraction and over 440,000 people were reported with injuries (*The National Highway Traffic and Safety Administration; basbeinlaw.com*).
- ❖ Cell phone using drivers' are 23 times more likely to be involved in an accident while texting and driving (*Virginia Tech Transportation Institute, 2009*).

Youth Violence Issues

Key Findings

In Wyandot County, 14% of the youth had carried a weapon in the past month. 7% of youth had been threatened or injured by a weapon on school property. 45% of youth were bullied in the past year. 27% of youth had purposefully hurt themselves at some time in their life.

Violence-Related Behaviors

- ◆ In 2012, 14% of Wyandot County youth had carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife or club) in the past 30 days, increasing to 24% of males (2011 YRBS reported 16% for Ohio and 17% for the U.S.).
- ◆ Primary reasons for carrying a weapon included: hunting or sport (48%), protection (22%), and some other reason (17%).
- ◆ 7% of youth were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property. (2011 YRBS reported 7% for the U.S.)
- ◆ 7% of youth did not go to school on one or more days because they did not feel safe at school or on their way to or from school (2011 YRBS reported 6% for Ohio and 6% for the U.S.).
- ◆ 27% of youth purposefully hurt themselves by cutting, burning, scratching, hitting, biting, etc. at some time in their life, increasing to 32% of those ages 13 and younger.
- ◆ 45% of youth had been bullied in the past year. The following types of bullying were reported:
 - 34% were verbally bullied (teased, taunted or called you harmful names)
 - 25% were indirectly bullied (spread mean rumors about you or kept you out of a “group”)
 - 11% were cyber bullied (teased, taunted or threatened by e-mail or cell phone), (2011 YRBS reports 15% for Ohio and 16% for the U.S.)
 - 10% were physically bullied (you were hit, kicked, punched or people took your belongings)
- ◆ In the past year, 26% of youth had been involved in a physical fight; 13% on more than one occasion. The 2011 YRBS reports 31% of Ohio youth had been in a physical fight, while 33% of U.S. youth had been in a physical fight.
- ◆ 6% of youth reported an adult or caregiver hit, slapped or physically hurt them on purpose in the past 12 months.
- ◆ 7% of youth reported a boyfriend or girlfriend hit, slapped or physically hurt them on purpose in the past 12 months, increasing to 10% of those ages 14-16. (2011 YRBS reports 9% for the U.S.)
- ◆ 5% of youth were physically forced to participate in sexual activity when they did not want to.

Understanding Teen Dating Violence

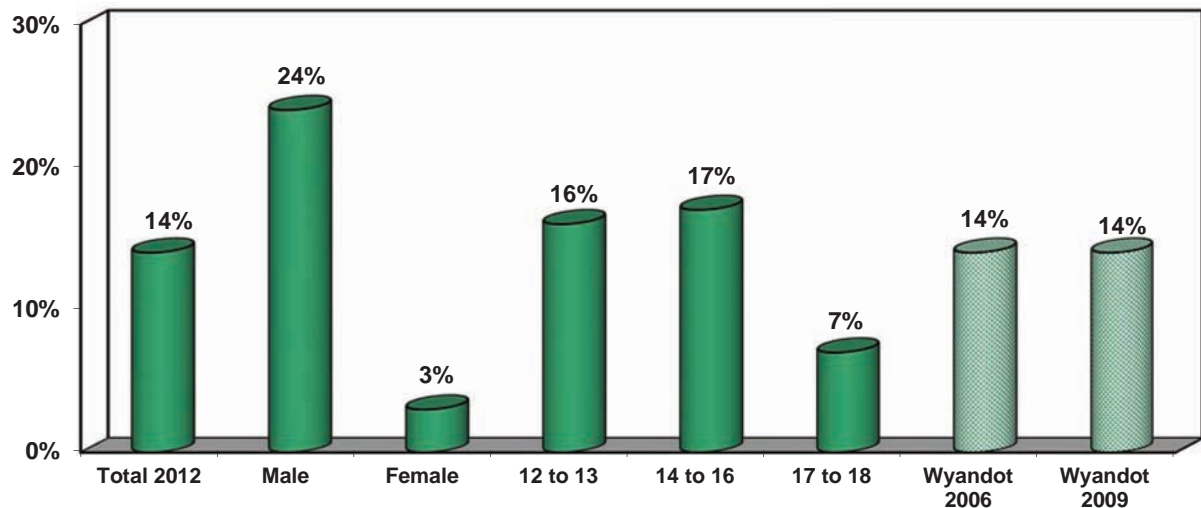
- ❖ About 10% of students nationwide report being physically hurt by a boyfriend or girlfriend in the past 12 months.
- ❖ Dating violence can have a negative effect of health throughout life. Teens who are victims are more likely to be depressed and do poorly in school.
- ❖ Unhealthy relationships can start early and last a lifetime. Dating violence often starts with teasing and name calling.
- ❖ Studies show that people who harm their dating partners are more depressed and are more aggressive than peers. Other factors that increase risk for harming a dating partner some factors include; trauma symptoms, alcohol use and having a problem behaviors in other areas.

(Source: CDC, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Understanding Teen Dating Violence Fact Sheet, 2012, obtained from <http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pdf/TeenDatingViolence2012-a.pdf>)

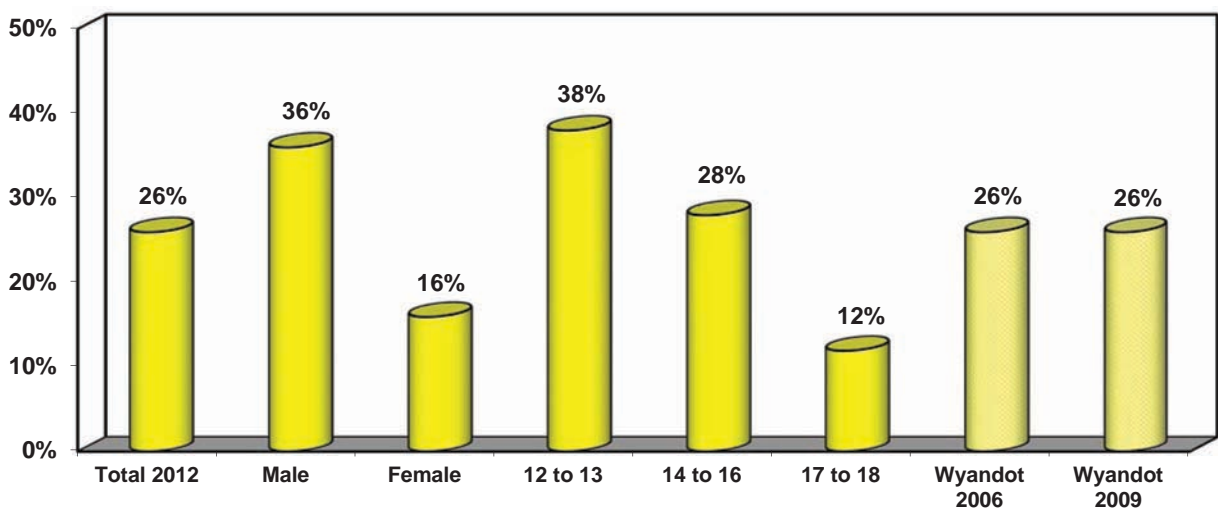
Youth Violence Issues

The following graphs show Wyandot County youth carrying a weapon in the past 30 days and those involved in a physical fight in the past year. The graphs show the number of youth in each segment giving each answer (i.e., the first graph shows that 14% of all youth carried a weapon in the past 30 days, 24% of males and 3% of females).

Wyandot County Youth Carrying a Weapon during the Past 30 Days



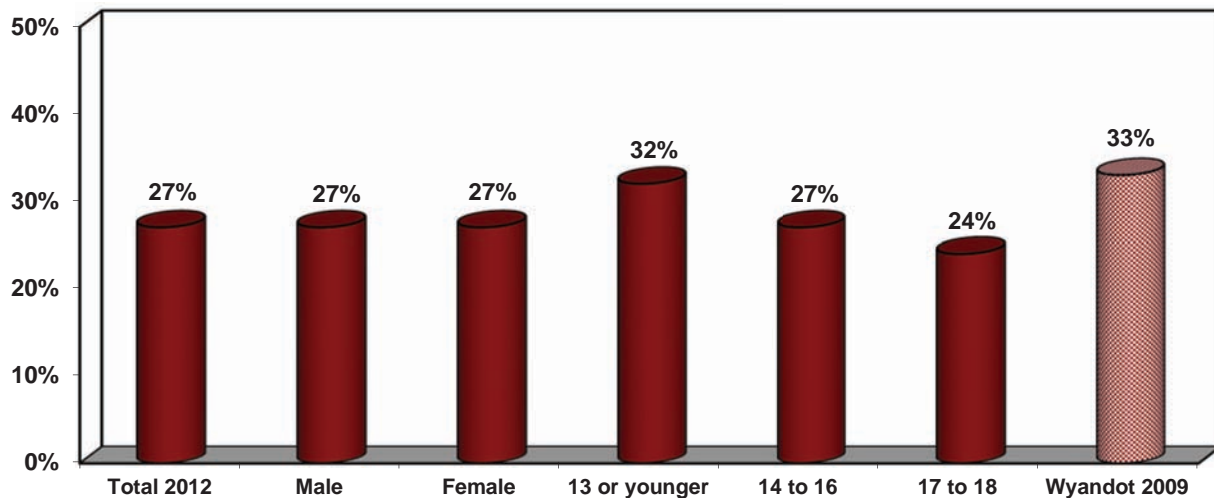
Wyandot County Youth Involved in a Physical Fight in the Past Year



Youth Violence Issues

The following graph shows Wyandot County youth who purposefully hurt themselves at some time in their life. The graph shows the number of youth in each segment giving each answer (i.e. 27% of all youth hurt themselves at some time in their life, 27% of males and 27% of females).

Wyandot County Youth Who Purposefully Hurt Themselves During Their Life



**Wyandot County youth who purposefully hurt themselves during their life was not asked in 2006*

Types of Bullying Wyandot County Youth Experienced in Past Year

Youth Behaviors	Total	Male	Female	13 or younger	14-16 Years old	17 and older
Physically Bullied	10%	12%	9%	18%	11%	3%
Verbally Bullied	34%	30%	40%	41%	32%	32%
Indirectly Bullied	25%	13%	38%	23%	28%	22%
Cyber Bullied	11%	5%	18%	11%	11%	13%

Types of Bullying

- ❖ **Verbal Bullying:** Any bullying that is done by speaking. Calling names, teasing, threatening somebody, and making fun of others are all forms of verbal bullying.
- ❖ **Indirect Bullying:** A form of bullying that involves mean rumors being spread about someone or keeping someone out of a “group”.
- ❖ **Physical Bullying:** Any bullying that hurts someone's body or damages their possessions. Stealing, shoving, hitting, fighting, and destroying property all are types of physical bullying.
- ❖ **Cyber Bullying:** Any bullying that happens over any technological device. This includes email, instant messaging, social networking sites (such as Facebook), text messages, and cell phones.

(Source: RESPECT, Bullying Definitions, obtained from: <http://www.respect2all.org/parents/bullying-definitions>)

Youth Violence Issues

Bullied vs. Not Bullied Behaviors

Youth Behaviors	Bullied	Not Bullied
Were depressed (felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing usual activities)	29%	10%
Contemplated suicide in the past 12 months	17%	7%
Attempted suicide in the past 12 months	8%	4%
Have had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days	24%	25%
Have smoked in the past 30 days	15%	16%

2006/2009/2012 Youth Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006 (6 th -12 th)	Wyandot County 2009 (6 th -12 th)	Wyandot County 2012 (6 th -12 th)	Wyandot County 2012 (9 th -12 th)	Ohio 2011 (9 th -12 th)	U.S. 2011 (9 th -12 th)
Carried a weapon in past month	14%	14%	14%	12%	16%	17%
Been in a physical fight in past year	26%	26%	26%	21%	31%	33%
Did not go to school because felt unsafe	3%	4%	7%	6%	6%	6%
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in past year	1%	5%	7%	6%	8%*	7%
Physically hurt by a boyfriend/girlfriend	5%	7%	7%	10%	N/A	9%
Physically hurt by an adult or caregiver	9%	10%	6%	6%	N/A	N/A
Forced to participate in sexual activity	N/A	9%	5%	6%	N/A	N/A
Electronically/cyber bullied in past year	N/A	9%	11%	11%	15%	16%
Bullied in past year	N/A	47%	45%	43%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

*2007 YRBS data

Youth Perceptions of Substance Use/Misuse

Key Findings

In 2012, more than half (58%) of Wyandot County youth thought there was a great risk in harming themselves if they smoked cigarettes. 16% of youth thought that there was no risk of using marijuana. Nearly two-thirds (65%) of youth reported that their parents would feel it was very wrong for them to drink alcohol. 64% of youth reported their peers would feel it was very wrong for them to misuse prescription medication.

Perceived Risk of Drug Use

- ◆ More than half (58%) of Wyandot County youth thought there was a great risk in harming themselves if they smoked cigarettes.
- ◆ 6% of youth thought that there was no risk in smoking cigarettes.
- ◆ More than two-fifths (41%) of youth thought there was a great risk in smoking marijuana.
- ◆ 16% of youth thought that there was no risk in smoking marijuana.
- ◆ More than one-quarter (27%) of Wyandot County youth thought there was a great risk in drinking alcohol.
- ◆ 9% of youth thought that there was no risk in drinking alcohol.
- ◆ More than half (58%) of youth thought there was a great risk in misusing prescription medication.
- ◆ 5% of youth thought that there was no risk in misusing prescription medication.

National Youth Perception of Own Risk

- ❖ 70% of youth ages 12-17 perceived great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day.
- ❖ 41% of youth ages 12-17 perceived great risk from consuming five or more alcoholic beverages once or twice a week.
- ❖ 34% of youth ages 12-17 perceived great risk from smoking marijuana once a month, while 53% perceived great risk from smoking 1-2 times per week.
- ❖ 50% of youth ages 12-17 perceived great risk from cocaine use once a month, while 79% perceived great risk from using 1-2 times per week.

(Source: Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration, 2008)

Degree of Disapproval of Use by Adults

- ◆ Three-fourths (75%) of youth reported their parents (or guardians) would feel it was very wrong for them to smoke cigarettes, increasing to 88% of youth under the age of 13.
- ◆ 87% of Wyandot County youth reported their parents would feel it was very wrong for them to use marijuana.
- ◆ 65% of youth reported their parents would feel it was very wrong for them to drink alcohol, decreasing to 49% of those ages 17 and older.
- ◆ 85% of youth reported their parents would feel it was very wrong for them to misuse prescription medication.

Degree of Disapproval of Use by Peers

- ◆ Nearly half (46%) of youth reported their peers would feel it was very wrong for them to smoke cigarettes, increasing to 56% of youth under the age of 13.
- ◆ 56% of Wyandot County youth reported their peers would feel it was very wrong for them to use marijuana.
- ◆ 35% of youth reported their peers would feel it was very wrong for them to drink alcohol, decreasing to 25% of those ages 17 and older.
- ◆ 64% of youth reported their peers would feel it was very wrong for them to misuse prescription medication.

Youth Perceptions of Substance Use/Misuse

Perceived Risk of Drug Use

How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they:	No Risk	Slight Risk	Moderate Risk	Great Risk
Smoke cigarettes	6%	12%	24%	58%
Smoke marijuana	16%	17%	26%	41%
Drink alcohol (such as beer, wine, or hard liquor)	9%	28%	36%	27%
Misuse prescription medication	5%	11%	26%	58%

Perceived Great Risk of Drug Use

How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they:	Total	Female	Male	13 or younger	14 – 16 years old	17 or older
Smoke cigarettes	58%	55%	59%	60%	58%	56%
Smoke marijuana	41%	42%	40%	47%	40%	38%
Drink alcohol (such as beer, wine, or hard liquor)	27%	31%	22%	26%	31%	22%
Misuse prescription medication	58%	56%	59%	58%	58%	57%

Degree of Disapproval of Use by Adults

How wrong do you think your parent(s) or guardian(s) feel it would be for you to:	Not at all Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
Smoke cigarettes	4%	6%	15%	75%
Smoke marijuana	3%	2%	8%	87%
Drink alcohol (such as beer, wine, or hard liquor)	4%	11%	20%	65%
Misuse prescription medication	1%	4%	10%	85%

Youth Perceptions of Substance Use/Misuse

Strong Disapproval of Use by Adults

How wrong do you think your parent(s) or guardian(s) feel it would be for you to:	Total	Female	Male	13 or younger	14 – 16 years old	17 or older
Smoke cigarettes	75%	76%	74%	88%	79%	59%
Smoke marijuana	87%	87%	89%	92%	88%	82%
Drink alcohol (such as beer, wine, or hard liquor)	65%	72%	59%	82%	67%	49%
Misuse prescription medication	85%	83%	88%	86%	83%	88%

Degree of Disapproval of Use by Peers

How wrong do you think your peers feel it would be for you to:	Not at all Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
Smoke cigarettes	17%	15%	22%	46%
Smoke marijuana	13%	12%	19%	56%
Drink alcohol (such as beer, wine, or hard liquor)	19%	19%	27%	35%
Misuse prescription medication	7%	8%	21%	64%

Strong Disapproval of Use by Peers

How wrong do you think your peers feel it would be for you to:	Total	Female	Male	13 or younger	14 – 16 years old	17 or older
Smoke cigarettes	46%	49%	44%	56%	44%	41%
Smoke marijuana	56%	60%	52%	69%	54%	47%
Drink alcohol (such as beer, wine, or hard liquor)	35%	40%	30%	52%	32%	25%
Misuse prescription medication	64%	65%	64%	66%	64%	60%

Wyandot County Health Assessment

Information Sources

Source	Data Used	Website
American Association of Suicidology	♦ 2009 Ohio and U.S. suicide statistics	http://www.suicidology.org
Alcohol Cost Calculator for Kids	♦ Cost of underage drinking	http://www.alcoholcostcalculator.org/kids
American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)	♦ Talking to your teen about safe sex	www.aap.org
American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts and Figures, 2011 & 2012. Atlanta: ACS, 2012	♦ ACS cancer detection guidelines ♦ 2012 Cancer estimates ♦ Cancer risk factors ♦ Tobacco use and health	www.cancer.org
American Cancer Society. <i>Cancer Prevention & Early Detection Facts & Figures 2012</i> ; p. 40-41. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2012	♦ Human Papillomavirus statistics and vaccinations	N/A
American Cancer Society, Colorectal Cancer, 2012	♦ Colorectal cancer early detection and screening tools	http://www.cancer.org/acs/groups/cid/documents/webcontent/003170-pdf.pdf
American Diabetes Association	♦ Diabetes symptoms and risk factors	www.diabetes.org
American Heart Association. <i>Risk Factors for Coronary Heart Disease, 2011</i> .	♦ Cardiovascular disease risk factors	www.americanheart.org
<i>Arthritis at a Glance, 2011</i> , Centers for Disease Control & Prevention	♦ Arthritis statistics ♦ Risk Factors	www.cdc.gov/nccd/php/aag/aag_arthritis.htm
<i>Arthritis Care & Research</i> , “Anxiety and depression among US adults with arthritis: Prevalence and correlates.” Murphy, LB. 2012. Jul;64(7)968-76	♦ Anxiety and depression among US adults with arthritis	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22550055
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Behavioral Surveillance Branch, Centers for Disease Control	♦ 2009 – 2010 adult Ohio and U.S. correlating statistics	http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/
CDC, Adolescent and School Health, 2011	♦ Soft Drinks and Adolescent Weight	http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/nutrition/facts.htm
CDC, Arthritis	♦ Risk Factors 2011 ♦ Data and Statistics 2011 ♦ The Impact of Arthritis ♦ Key Public Health Messages	http://www.cdc.gov/arthritis/basics/risk_factors.htm & http://www.cdc.gov/arthritis/data_statistics.htm
CDC, Asthma	♦ Asthma statistics	http://www.cdc.gov/VitalSigns/pdf/2011-05-vitalsigns.pdf
CDC, Binge Drinking Facts Sheet, 2010	♦ Binge Drinking Dangers	http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/factsheets/binge-drinking.htm

Wyandot County Health Assessment Information Sources

Source	Data Used	Website
CDC: Fast Facts on Smoking and Tobacco Use	♦ Smoking and Tobacco Facts	http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/fast_facts/index.htm
CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	♦ US birth data 2009-2010 ♦ Men's Health Data 2011	http://www.cdc.gov/nchs
CDC, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, 2012	♦ Understanding Teen Dating Violence fact sheet	http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pdf/TeenDatingViolence2012-a.pdf
CDC, Obesity Rises Among Adults	♦ Obesity statistics	http://www.cdc.gov/VitalSigns/pdf/2010-08-vitalsigns.pdf
CDC, Physical Activity for Everyone	♦ Physical activity recommendations	http://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/everyone/guidelines/adults.html
CDC, Sexually Transmitted Diseases Surveillance, 2009 & 2010	♦ U.S. Chlamydia and Gonorrhea rates ♦ STDs in Adolescents and Young Adults	http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats08/Natprotintro.htm
CDC, Youth Violence & Suicide Prevention	♦ Teen Dating Violence Fact Sheet	http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/dvp/dvp.htm
Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids, State Cigarette Excise Tax Rates & Rankings, July 2012	♦ Costs of tobacco	http://www.tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/pdf/0097.pdf
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2012	♦ Health Effects from Biological Contaminants	http://www.epa.gov/iaq/biologic.html
FASTATS A to Z, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Data Services	♦ U.S. mortality statistics ♦ U.S. predictors of access to health care ♦ U.S. birth rates	www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	♦ Additional Items to Consider Adding to Basic Emergency Supply Kit	http://www.ready.gov/document/additional-items-consider-adding-emergency-supply-kit
Healthy People 2020: Data 2020, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	♦ All Healthy People 2020 target data points ♦ Some U.S. baseline statistics	www.healthypeople.gov
Healthy Youth: Tobacco, CDC, 2011	♦ Tobacco Sales & Promoting to Youth	http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/tobacco/facts.htm
Let's Move! Initiative 2012	♦ Planning Family Meals	http://www.letsmove.gov/plan-healthy-meal

Wyandot County Health Assessment Information Sources

Source	Data Used	Website
Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research, 2011	♦ Risk factors for contracting sexually transmitted infections	http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/sexually-transmitted-diseases-stds/DS01123/DSECTION=risk-factors
National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy	♦ Facts about “Sexting”	www.thenationalcampaign.org/sextech/PDF/SexTech_PressReleaseFIN.pdf
National Cancer Institute, CDC 2010	♦ Cancer & Women ♦ Cancer & Men	http://www.cancer.gov/
National Center for Environmental Health, CDC, 2011	♦ Asthma prevalence rates ♦ Asthma triggers	http://www.cdc.gov/asthma/triggers.html
National Center for Injury Prevention & Control, CDC	♦ Prescription Painkiller Overdoses in the U.S.	http://www.cdc.gov/VitalSigns/pdf/2011-11-vitalsigns.pdf
National Center for Injury Prevention & Control, CDC	♦ Understanding Teen Dating Violence	http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pdf/TeenDatingViolence2012-a.pdf
National Dairy Council, 2010; <i>Newsweek Back-To-School Guidebook</i>	♦ Learning to get fit; stronger bodies, sharper minds	http://www.nationaldairycouncil.org/childnutrition
National Depression and Manic Depression Association, CDC	♦ Recognizing warning signs of suicide in others	N/A
National Highway Traffic and Safety Administration	♦ Fatal crashes involving cell phones	basheinlaw.com
National Institute on Drug Abuse	♦ Commonly Abused Prescription Drugs	www.nida.nih.gov
National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	♦ Back Pain Prevention	http://www.niams.nih.gov/Health_Info/Back_Pain/back_pain_ff.asp
National Prevention Information Network, 2012	♦ The Elderly – HIV/AIDS and STDs	http://www.cdcnpin.org/scripts/population/elderly.asp
National Safety Council	♦ Distracted Driving ♦ Texting while Driving	http://www.nsc.org/safety_road/Distracted_Driving/Pages/distracted_driving.aspx
Ohio Attorney General’s Office	♦ Domestic Violence Report 2010	http://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/files/Publications/Publications-for-Victims/Domestic-Violence-Reports-(1)/2010-Domestic-Violence-Reports

Wyandot County Health Assessment Information Sources

Source	Data Used	Website
Ohio Department of Health, Information Warehouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Wyandot County and Ohio mortality statistics ◆ Wyandot County and Ohio birth statistics ◆ Wyandot County and Ohio sexually transmitted diseases ◆ Statistics re: access to health services 	www.odh.state.oh.us
Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Wyandot County and Ohio cancer mortality ◆ Wyandot County and Ohio cancer incidence 	www.odh.state.oh.us
Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Oral Health Surveillance System, 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Wyandot County oral health resources 	http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/oralhealth/default.aspx
Ohio Department of Health, STD Surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ohio and Wyandot County Chlamydia and Gonorrhea rates 	http://www.odh.ohio.gov/healthStats/disease/std/std1.aspx
Ohio Department of Job & Family Services,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Poverty statistics ◆ Wyandot County and Ohio Medicaid statistics, SFY 2008-2009 ◆ Wyandot County Medicaid statistics 2010 	http://jfs.ohio.gov/
Ohio Department of Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 2011 Traffic Crash Facts ◆ Wyandot County and Ohio crash facts 	www.state.oh.us/odps
Ohio Family Health Survey Results, 2008 & 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Wyandot County and Ohio uninsured rates 	http://grc.osu.edu/ofhs/
Ohio Suicide Prevention Foundation, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Wyandot County Mental Health and Suicide Facts, 2010 	http://ohiospf.org
Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, "Underage Drinking in Ohio: The Facts," September 2011.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Underage drinking in Ohio fact sheet 	http://www.udetc.org/factsheets/OH.pdf
The Partnership at Drugfree.org, Parents 360, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Synthetic Drugs: Bath Salts, K2/Spice A guide for parents and other influencers 	www.drugfree.org
Respect2All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Types of Bullying 	www.respect2all.org/parents/bullying-definitions
Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ STD facts 	www.cdc.gov

Wyandot County Health Assessment Information Sources

Source	Data Used	Website
U. S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau; Bureau of Economic Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ohio and Wyandot County 2005-2010 Census demographic information ◆ Ohio and U.S. health insurance sources ◆ Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates ◆ Federal Poverty Thresholds 	www.census.gov
U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, SAMHSA, NSDUH, 2007, 2008, 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ National Survey on Drug Use and Health ◆ Youth Perceptions of Own Risk 	http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/NSDUH/2k7NSDUH/2k7results.cfm
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Ohio Department of Mental Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Mental Health Services in Ohio, 2010, FY 2009 	http://www.lsc.state.oh.us/fiscal/ohiofacts/sep2010/healthandhumanservices.pdf
United States Department of Veterans Affairs, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ What is PTSD? – Posttraumatic stress disorder among Veterans 	http://www.ptsd.va.gov/public/pages/what-is-ptsd.asp
Virginia Tech Transportation Institute, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Texting while driving 	http://www.vtti.vt.edu/
Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Adolescent and School Health, Centers for Disease Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 2005 - 2011 youth Ohio and U.S. correlating statistics 	www.cdc.gov

List of Acronyms and Terms

Adult	Defined as 19 years of age and older.
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates	Death rate per 100,000 adjusted for the age distribution of the population.
Binge drinking	Consumption of five alcoholic beverages or more (for males) or four alcoholic beverages or more (for females) on one occasion
BMI	Body Mass Index is defined as the contrasting measurement/relationship of weight to height.
BRFSS	Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, an adult survey conducted by the CDC.
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
Current Smoker	Individual who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smokes daily or on some days.
Crude Mortality Rates	Number of deaths/estimated mid-year population times 100,000.
HCF	Healthy Communities Foundation of the Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio.
HP 2020	Healthy People 2020, a comprehensive set of health objectives published by the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
Health Indicator	A measure of the health of people in a community, such as cancer mortality rates, rates of obesity, or incidence of cigarette smoking.
High Blood Cholesterol	240 mg/dL and above
High Blood Pressure	Systolic ≥ 140 and Diastolic ≥ 90
N/A	Data not available.
NSCH	National Survey of Children's Health, a survey conducted by the CDC.
ODH	Ohio Department of Health

List of Acronyms and Terms

Race/Ethnicity	Census 2000: U.S. Census data consider race and Hispanic origin separately. Census 2000 adhered to the standards of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), which define Hispanic or Latino as “a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race.” Data are presented as “Hispanic or Latino” and “Not Hispanic or Latino.” Census 2000 reported five race categories including: White, Black or African American, American Indian & Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Data reported, “White alone” or “Black alone”, means the respondents reported only one race.
Weapon	Defined in the YRBSS as “a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club”
Youth	Defined as 12 through 18 years of age
Youth BMI Classifications	Underweight is defined as BMI-for-age $\leq 5^{\text{th}}$ percentile. Overweight is defined as BMI-for-age 85^{th} percentile to $< 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile. Obese is defined as $\geq 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile.
YRBSS	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System , a youth survey conducted by the CDC

Methods for Weighting the 2012 Wyandot County Assessment Data

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

In some cases, the procedures of the survey methods may purposefully over-sample a segment of the population in order to gain an appropriate number of responses from that subgroup for appropriate data analysis when investigating them separately (this is often done for minority groups). Whether the over-sampling is done inadvertently or purposefully, the data needs to be weighted so that the proportioned characteristics of the sample accurately reflect the proportioned characteristics of the population. In the 2010 Wyandot County survey, a weighting was applied prior to the analysis that weighted the survey respondents to reflect the actual distribution of Wyandot County based on age, sex, race, and income.

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

<u>2010 Wyandot Survey</u>			<u>2010 Census</u>		<u>Weight</u>
<u>Sex</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
Male	166	44.743935	11,186	49.462746	1.10546258
Female	205	55.256065	11,429	50.537254	0.91460104

In this example, it shows that there was a slightly larger portion of females in the sample compared to the actual portion in Wyandot County. The weighting for males was calculated by taking the percent of males in Wyandot County (based on Census information) (49.462746%) and dividing that by the percent found in the 2010 Wyandot County sample (44.743935%) [$49.462746 / 44.743935 =$ weighting of 1.10546258 for males]. The same was done for females [$50.537254 / 55.256065 =$ weighting of 0.91460104 for females]. Thus males' responses are weighted heavier by a factor of 1.10546258 and females' responses weighted less by a factor of 0.91460104.

Methods for Weighting the 2012 Wyandot County Assessment Data

This same thing was done for each of the 18 specific categories as described above. For example, a respondent who was female, White, in the age category 35-44, and with a household income in the \$15-\$25k category would have an individual weighting of 1.538307 $[0.914601 \text{ (weight for females)} \times 1.012531 \text{ (weight for White)} \times 1.471907 \text{ (weight for age 35-44)} \times 1.128555 \text{ (weight for income \$15-$25k)}]$. Thus, each individual in the 2012 Wyandot County sample has their own individual weighting based on their combination of age, race, sex, and income. See next page for each specific weighting and the numbers from which they were calculated.

Multiple sets of weightings were created and used in the statistical software package (SPSS 14.0) when calculating frequencies. For analyses done for the entire sample and analyses done based on subgroups other than age, race, sex, or income – the weightings that were calculated based on the product of the four weighting variables (age, race, sex, income) for each individual. When analyses were done comparing groups within one of the four weighting variables (e.g., smoking status by race/ethnicity), that specific variable was not used in the weighting score that was applied in the software package. In the example smoking status by race, the weighting score that was applied during analysis included only age, sex, and income. Thus a total of eight weighting scores for each individual were created and applied depending on the analysis conducted. The weight categories were as follows:

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

Methods for Weighting the 2012 Wyandot County Assessment Data

Category	Wyandot Sample	%	2010 Census	%	Weighting Value
Sex:					
Male	166	44.743935	11,186	49.462746	1.10546258
Female	205	55.256065	11,429	50.537254	0.91460104
Age:					
20-24	15	4.054054	1,120	6.7530901	1.66576223
25-34	38	10.270270	2,566	15.4718119	1.50646589
35-44	44	11.891892	2,903	17.5037685	1.47190780
45-54	99	26.756757	3,382	20.3919204	0.76212228
55-59	44	11.891892	1,587	9.5688875	0.80465645
60-64	47	12.702703	1,347	8.1217968	0.63937549
65-74	59	15.945946	1,859	11.2089237	0.70293250
75-84	24	6.486486	1,253	7.5550196	1.16473219
85+	0	0.000000	568	3.4247814	NA
Race:					
White	360	0.95744681	21,924	96.9445059	1.01253151
Other	16	0.04255319	691	3.0554941	0.71804112
Household Income					
Less than \$10,000	16	0.04664723	588	6.193853	1.41903073
\$10k-\$15k	22	0.06413994	521	5.651357	0.91442797
\$15k-\$25k	44	0.12827988	1,286	14.770911	1.12855505
\$25k-\$35k	37	0.10787172	1,550	17.449060	1.61757502
\$35k-\$50	63	0.18367347	1,898	21.366554	1.16329568
\$50k-\$75k	87	0.25364431	2,051	23.890465	0.91029229
\$75k or more	74	0.21574344	989	11.133626	0.51605861
Note: The weighting ratios are calculated by taking the ratio of the proportion of the population of Wyandot County in each subcategory by the proportion of the sample in the Wyandot County survey for that same category. * Wyandot County population figures taken from the 2010 Census.					

Wyandot County Schools

The following schools were randomly chosen and agreed to participate in the 2012 Wyandot County Health Assessment:

Carey Exempted Village

Carey High School
Carey Elementary School

Mohawk Local

Mohawk High School
Mohawk Elementary School

Upper Sandusky Exempted Village

Upper Sandusky High School
Upper Sandusky Middle School

Wyandot County Sample Demographic Profile*

Variable	2012 Survey Sample	Wyandot County Census 2010	Ohio Census 2010
Age			
20-29	14.5%	10.5%	12.8%
30-39	13.4%	12.2%	12.2%
40-49	18.3%	13.7%	14.0%
50-59	20.7%	14.7%	14.5%
60 plus	27.9%	22.2%	19.9%
Race/Ethnicity			
White	94.0%	96.9%	82.7%
Black or African American	0.3%	0.2%	12.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	0.1%	0.6%	1.7%
Other	2.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Hispanic Origin (may be of any race)	1.2%	2.2%	3.1%
Marital Status†			
Married Couple	66.3%	56.6%	48.9%
Never been married/member of an unmarried couple	16.8%	23.2%	30.6%
Divorced/Separated	11.4%	12.2%	13.8%
Widowed	4.9%	7.9%	6.6%
Education†			
Less than High School Diploma	7.7%	60.0%	11.9%
High School Diploma	38.7%	48.0%	35.2%
Some college/ College graduate	52.8%	17.9%	52.9%
Income (Families)			
\$14,999 and less	10.9%	3.4%	14.7%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12.5%	1.4%	12.7%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	33.8%	6.1%	27.0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	21.5%	27.3%	18.8%
\$75,000 or more	10.3%	18.9%	26.8%

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

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

Demographics

Wyandot County Population by Age Groups and Gender U.S. Census 2010

Category	Total	Males	Females
Wyandot County	22,615	11,186	11,429
0-4 years	1,440	748	692
1-4 years	1,153	613	540
< 1 year	287	135	152
1-2 years	558	305	253
3-4 years	595	308	287
5-9 years	1,516	773	743
5-6 years	623	324	299
7-9 years	893	449	444
10-14 years	1,565	842	723
10-12 years	922	505	417
13-14 years	643	337	306
12-18 years	2,216	1,160	1,056
15-19 years	1,509	771	738
15-17 years	980	502	478
18-19 years	529	269	260
20-24 years	1,120	565	555
25-29 years	1,258	618	640
30-34 years	1,308	684	624
35-39 years	1,445	732	713
40-44 years	1,458	731	727
45-49 years	1,638	851	787
50-54 years	1,744	842	902
55-59 years	1,587	818	769
60-64 years	1,347	643	704
65-69 years	1,000	482	518
70-74 years	859	405	454
75-79 years	692	281	411
80-84 years	561	215	346
85-89 years	371	139	232
90-94 years	141	36	105
95-99 years	46	8	38
100-104 years	10	2	8
105-109 years	0	0	0
110 years & over	0	0	0
Total 85 years and over	568	185	383
Total 65 years and over	3,680	1,568	2,112
Total 19 years and over	16,823	8,164	8,659

Wyandot County Profile

General Demographic Characteristics (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010)

Total Population

2010 Total Population	22,615	100%
2000 Total Population	22,909	100%

Largest City-Upper Sandusky

2010 Total Population	6,596	100%
2000 Total Population	6,533	100%

Population By Race/Ethnicity

Total Population	22,615	100%
White Alone	21,924	96.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	504	2.2%
African American	44	0.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	37	0.2%
Asian	134	0.6%
Two or more races	232	1.0%
Other	240	1.1%

Population By Age

Under 5 years	1,440	6.4%
5 to 17 years	4,061	18.0%
18 to 24 years	1,649	7.3%
25 to 44 years	5,469	24.2%
45 to 64 years	6,316	27.9%
65 years and more	3,680	16.3%
Median age (years)	40.5	

Household By Type

Total Households	9,091	100%
Family Households (families)	6,236	68.6%
With own children <18 years	2,630	28.9%
Married-Couple Family Households	4,840	53.2%
With own children <18 years	1,771	19.5%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	923	10.2%
With own children <18 years	561	6.2%
Non-family Households	2,855	31.4%
Householder living alone	2,410	26.5%
Householder 65 years and >	1,065	11.7%
Households With Individuals < 18 years	2,919	32.1%
Households With Individuals 65 years and >	2,556	28.1%

Average Household Size	2.46 people
Average Family Size	2.95 people

Wyandot County Profile

General Demographic Characteristics, Continued (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010)

2010 ACS 3-year estimates

Median Value of Owner-Occupied Units	\$104,600
Median Monthly Owner Costs (With Mortgage)	\$4,052
Median Monthly Owner Costs (Not Mortgaged)	\$2,681
Median Gross Rent for Renter-Occupied Units	\$557
Median Rooms Per Housing Unit	6.1
 Total Housing Units	 9,871
No Telephone Service	405
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	58
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	15

Selected Social Characteristics (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010)

2010 ACS 3-year estimates

School Enrollment

Population 3 Years and Over Enrolled In School	5,886	100%
Nursery & Preschool	522	8.9%
Kindergarten	383	6.5%
Elementary School (Grades 1-8)	2,457	41.7%
High School (Grades 9-12)	1,183	20.1%
College or Graduate School	1,341	22.8%

Educational Attainment

Population 25 Years and Over	15,471	100%
< 9 th Grade Education	432	2.8%
9 th to 12 th Grade, No Diploma	1,418	9.2%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	7,427	48.0%
Some College, No Degree	2,771	17.9%
Associate Degree	1,418	9.2%
Bachelor's Degree	1,337	8.6%
Graduate Or Professional Degree	668	4.3%

Percent High School Graduate or Higher	*(X)	88.0%
Percent Bachelor's Degree or Higher	*(X)	13.0%

*(X) – Not available

Wyandot County Profile

Selected Social Characteristics, Continued (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010)

2010 ACS 3-year estimates

Marital Status

Population 15 Years and Over	18,108	100%
Never Married	4,198	23.2%
Now Married, Excluding Separated	10,255	56.6%
Separated	270	1.2%
Widowed	1,438	7.9%
Female	1,178	6.5%
Divorced	1,947	10.8%
Female	1,101	6.1%

Veteran Status

Civilian Veterans 18 years and over	1,864	10.9%
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Disability Status of the Civilian Non-institutionalized Population

Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	22,360	100%
With a Disability	3,370	15.1%
Under 18 years	5,498	100%
With a Disability	246	4.5%
18 to 64 years	13,394	100%
With a Disability	1,919	14.3%
65 Years and Over	3,468	100%
With a Disability	1,205	34.7%

Selected Economic Characteristics (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010)

2010 ACS 3-year estimates

Employment Status

Population 16 Years and Over	17,793	100%
In Labor Force	12,013	67.5%
Not In Labor Force	5,780	32.4%
Females 16 Years and Over	9,200	100%
In Labor Force	5,709	62.1%
Population Living With Own Children <6 Years	1,729	100%
All Parents In Family In Labor Force	1,142	66.0%

Wyandot County Profile

Selected Economic Characteristics, Continued (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010)

2010 ACS 3-year estimates

Occupations

Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	10,922	100%
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations	3,026	27.7%
Management, Professional, and Related Occupations	2,543	23.3%
Sales and Office Occupations	2,131	19.5%
Service Occupations	1,884	17.2%
Natural resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations	1,338	12.3%

Leading Industries

Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	10,922	100%
Manufacturing	3,110	28.5%
Educational, health and social services	2,080	19.0%
Trade (retail and wholesale)	1,493	13.7%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	902	8.3%
Construction	775	7.1%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	459	4.2%
Other services (except public administration)	416	3.8%
Public administration	415	3.8%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	402	3.7%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	338	3.6%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	382	3.5%
Information	100	0.9%

Class of Worker

Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	10,922	100%
Private Wage and Salary Workers	8,647	79.2%
Government Workers	1,597	14.6%
Self-Employed Workers in Own Not Incorporated Business	678	6.2%
Unpaid Family Workers	0	0.0%

Median Earnings

Male, Full-time, Year-Round Workers	\$41,132
Female, Full-time, Year-Round Workers	\$28,912

Wyandot County Profile

Selected Economic Characteristics, Continued (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010)

2010 ACS 3-year estimates

Income In 2010

Households	9,179	100%
< \$10,000	650	7.1%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	359	3.9%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,234	13.4%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,144	12.5%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1,793	19.5%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1,986	21.6%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,306	14.2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	492	5.4%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	162	1.8%
\$200,000 or more	53	0.6%

Median Household Income

\$45,052

Income In 2010

Families	6,081	100%
< \$10,000	204	3.4%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	87	1.4%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	368	6.1%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	678	11.1%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1,298	21.3%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1,658	27.3%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,149	18.9%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	469	7.7%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	137	2.3%
\$200,000 or more	33	0.5%

Median Household Income

\$56,010

Per Capita Income In 2010

\$21,710

Poverty Status In 2010

Number Below Poverty Level % Below Poverty Level

Families	*(X)	5.5%
Individuals	*(X)	8.6%

*(X) – Not available

Wyandot County Profile

Selected Economic Characteristics, Continued (Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis)

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Per Capita Personal Income Figures

	Income	Rank of Ohio counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2010	\$31,390	43 rd of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2009	\$30,361	43 rd of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2008	\$30,677	47 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2000	\$23,875	48 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 1999	\$22,389	50 th of 88 counties

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

(Source: U.S. Department of Commerce: Bureau of Economic Analysis, <http://www.bea.gov>.)

Employment Statistics

Category	Wyandot	Ohio
Labor Force	10,800	5,844,400
Employed	10,000	5,414,000
Unemployed	800	430,400
Unemployment Rate* in July 2012	7.2	7.4
Unemployment Rate* in June 2012	7.5	7.4
Unemployment Rate* in July 2011	10.1	9.0

*Rate equals unemployment divided by labor force.

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

Wyandot County Profile

Estimated Poverty Status in 2010

Age Groups	Number	90% Confidence Interval	Percent	90% Confidence Interval
Wyandot County				
All ages in poverty	2,086	1,607 to 2,565	9.4%	7.2 to 11.6
Ages 0-17 in poverty	762	580 to 944	14.3%	10.9 to 17.7
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	516	396 to 636	13.2%	10.1 to 16.3
Median household income	\$43,753	40,426 to 47,080		
Ohio				
All ages in poverty	1,771,404	1,746,640 to 1,796,168	15.8%	15.6 to 16.0
Ages 0-17 in poverty	619,354	604,905 to 633,803	23.1%	22.6 to 23.6
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	407,567	394,584 to 420,550	20.8%	20.1 to 21.5
Median household income	\$45,151	44,860 to 45,442		
United States				
All ages in poverty	46,215,956	45,975,650 to 46,456,262	15.3%	15.2 to 15.4
Ages 0-17 in poverty	15,749,129	15,621,395 to 15,876,863	21.6%	21.4 to 21.8
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	10,484,513	10,394,015 to 10,575,011	19.8%	19.6 to 20.0
Median household income	\$50,046	49,982 to 50,110		

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

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

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

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

Wyandot County Health Assessments
can be found at
www.hcno.org
www.wyandothealth.com