

# Wyandot County

## Community Health Status Assessment



*Examining the Health  
of Wyandot County*

**2015**





# FOREWORD

Dear Community Member,

The members of the Wyandot County Health Alliance are pleased to present the 2015 Health Assessment of our community. This Comprehensive Community Health Assessment is the result of dedicated community partners working 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 three years since. As the 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015 health assessments were similarly conducted, comparisons have been made between the four.

The Wyandot County Health Alliance will use this information to continue its efforts to bring about healthy changes in our community. 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

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

FOREWORD

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Family and Children First Council, Help Me Grow  
Firelands Counseling and Recovery Services  
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Wyandot County Department of Job and Family Services  
Wyandot County Health Department Levy Funds  
Wyandot Memorial Hospital

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

### **The 2015 Wyandot County Health Assessment is available on the following websites:**

Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio - <http://www.hcno.org/community/reports.html>

Mental Health and Recovery Services Board of Seneca, Sandusky and Wyandot Counties - <http://mhrsbsw.org/>

Wyandot County General Health District - <http://www.wyandothealth.com/>

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# 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 spring 2015. 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 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 BRFSS. The majority of the survey items for the adolescent survey were derived from the YRBSS. This decision was based on being able to compare local data with state and national data.

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 drafts of surveys containing 116 items for the adult survey and 80 items for the adolescent survey. The drafts were 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. Since U.S. Census Bureau age categories do not correspond exactly to this age parameter, the investigators calculated the population of those 18 years and over living in Wyandot County. 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 margin of error 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 375 adults was needed to ensure this level of confidence. The random sample of mailing addresses of adults from Wyandot County was obtained from Allegra Marketing Services in Louisville, KY.

## **SAMPLING | Adolescent Survey**

There were 2,216 persons ages 12 to 18 years old living in Wyandot County. A sample size of 333 adolescents was needed to ensure a 95% confidence interval with a corresponding 5% margin of error. Students were randomly selected and surveyed in the schools.

## **PROCEDURE | Adult Survey**

Prior to mailing the survey to adults, an advance letter was mailed to 1,200 adults in Wyandot County. This advance letter was personalized, printed on Wyandot County Health Alliance stationery and was signed by Barbara Mewhorter, Chair, Wyandot County Health Alliance. 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 encouraging them to reply, another copy of the questionnaire on colored paper, and another reply envelope was sent. 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 52% ( $n=611$ ;  $CI=\pm 3.89$ ). This return rate and sample size means that the responses in the health assessment should be representative of the entire county.

## **PROCEDURE | Adolescent Survey**

The survey was approved by all superintendents. 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 92% ( $n=404$ ;  $CI=\pm 4.41$ ).

## **DATA ANALYSIS**

Individual responses were anonymous and confidential. Only group data are available. All data was 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 adult data collected was weighted by age, gender, race, and income using 2010 census data. Multiple weightings were created based on this information to account for different types of analyses. 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 high response rate. However, if any important differences existed between the respondents and the non-respondents regarding the questions asked, this would represent a threat to the external validity of the results (the generalizability of the results to the population of Wyandot County). If there were little to no differences between respondents and non-respondents, then this would not be a limitation.

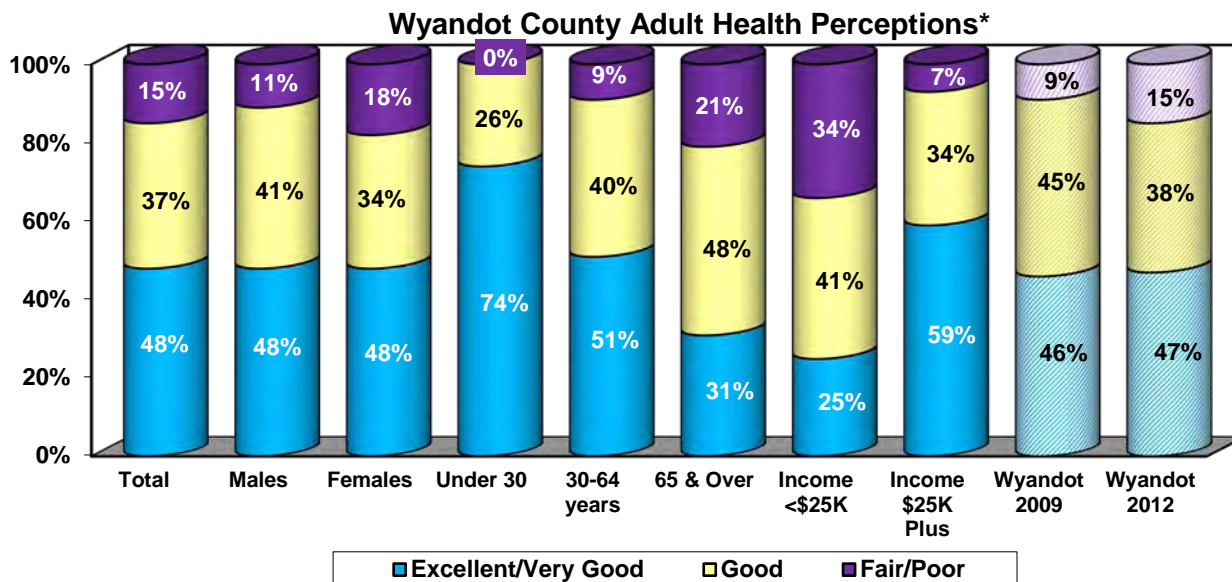
Second, it is important to note that, although several questions were asked using the same wording as the CDC questionnaires, the adult data collection method differed. CDC adult data were collected using a set of questions from the total question bank and adults were asked the questions over the telephone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

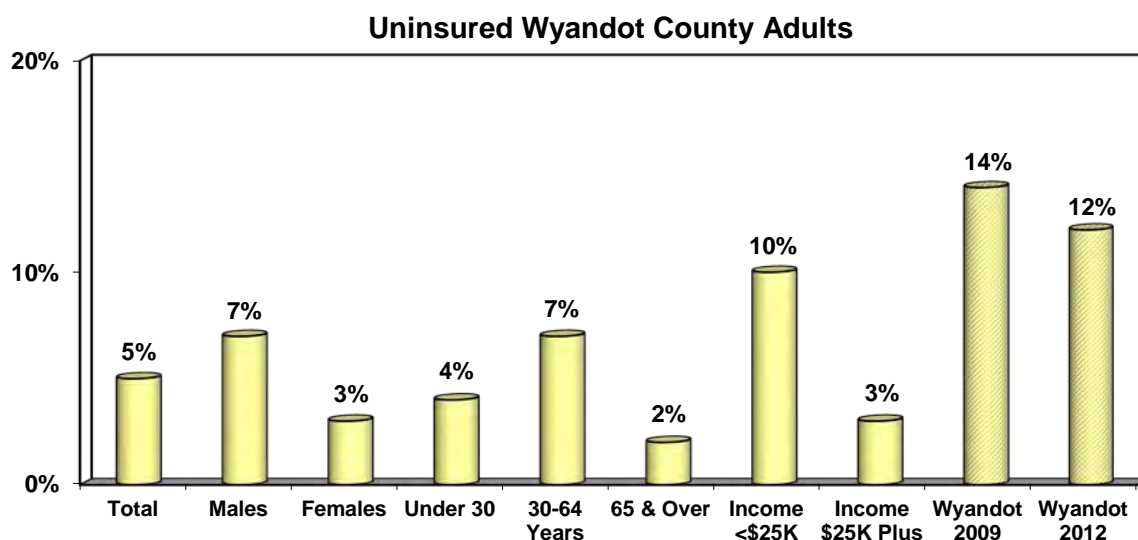
In 2015, nearly half (48%) of the Wyandot County adults rated their health status as excellent or very good. Conversely, 15% of adults, increasing to 21% of those ages 65 and older, described their health as fair or poor.



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

### HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

The 2015 Health Assessment data has identified that 5% of Wyandot County adults were without health care coverage. Those most likely to be uninsured were adults ages 30-64 and those with an income level under \$25,000. In Wyandot County, 12.1% of residents lived below the poverty level (Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 3 Year Estimate, 2013).



## HEALTH CARE ACCESS

The 2015 Health Assessment project identified that 63% of Wyandot County adults had visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year. 65% of adults went outside of Wyandot County for health care services in the past year.

## CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

Heart disease (23%) and stroke (9%) accounted for 32% of all Wyandot County adult deaths in 2013 (Source: CDC Wonder). The 2015 Wyandot County Health Assessment found that 4% of adults had survived a heart attack and 8% had survived a stroke at some time in their life. Almost half (48%) of Wyandot County adults were obese, 46% had high blood pressure, 43% had high blood cholesterol, and 15% were smokers, four known risk factors for heart disease and stroke.

### Wyandot County Leading Types of Death 2013

**Total Deaths: 256**

1. Heart Disease (23% of all deaths)
2. Cancer (22%)
3. Stroke (9%)
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (5%)
5. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (4%)

(Source: CDC Wonder, 2013)

## CANCER

In 2015, 14% of Wyandot County adults had been diagnosed with cancer at some time in their life. The American Cancer Society advises that not using tobacco products, maintaining a healthy weight, adopting a physically active lifestyle, eating more fruits and vegetables, limiting alcoholic beverages and early detection may reduce overall cancer deaths.

### Wyandot County Incidence of Cancer, 2007-2011

**All Types: 627 cases**

- Prostate: 90 cases (14%)
- Breast: 76 cases (12%)
- Lung and Bronchus: 96 cases (15%)
- Colon and Rectum: 76 cases (12%)

**In 2010, there were 51 cancer deaths in Wyandot County.**

(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, ODH Information Warehouse, Updated 1/9/2014)

## DIABETES

In 2015, 16% of Wyandot County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes.

## ARTHRITIS

According to the Wyandot County survey data, 37% of Wyandot County adults were diagnosed with arthritis. According to the 2013 BRFSS, 30% of Ohio adults and 25% of U.S. adults were told they have arthritis.

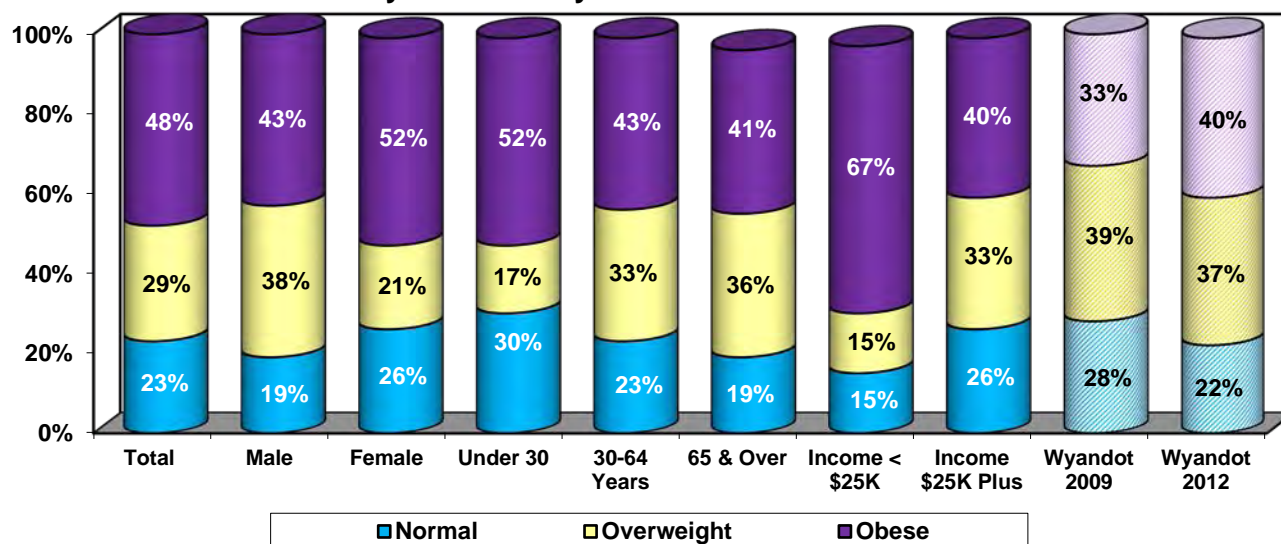
## ASTHMA

According to the Wyandot County survey data, 11% of adults had been diagnosed with asthma.

## ADULT WEIGHT STATUS

The 2015 Health Assessment identified that 76% of Wyandot County adults were overweight or obese based on Body Mass Index (BMI). Nearly half (48%) of Wyandot County adults were obese. The 2013 BRFSS indicates that 30% of Ohio and 29% of U.S. adults were obese by BMI.

Wyandot County Adult BMI Classifications

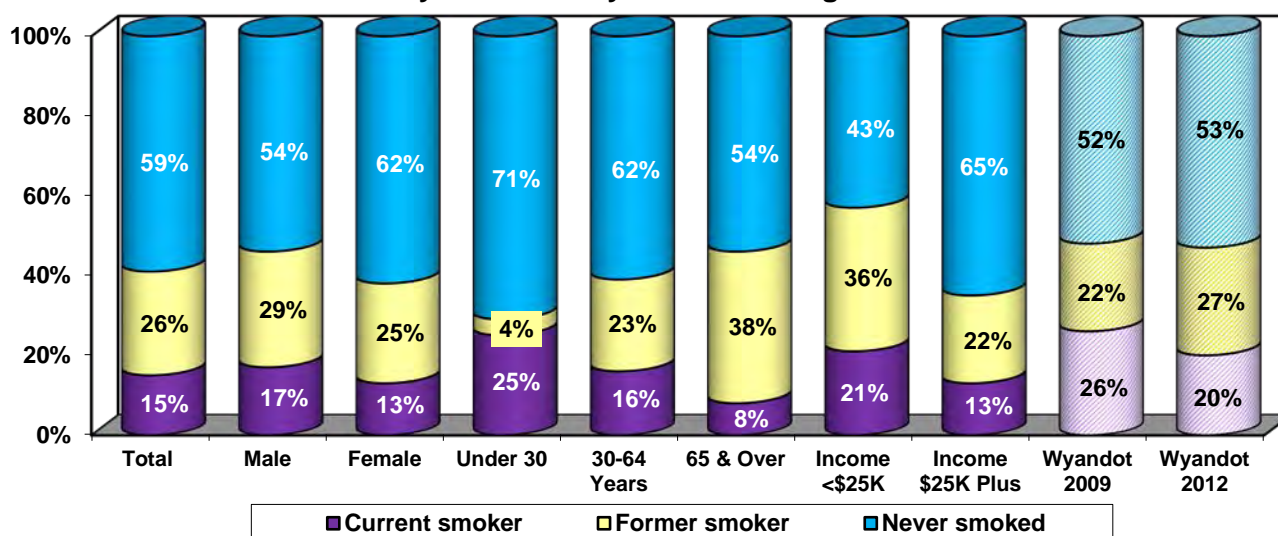


(Percentages may not equal 100% due to the exclusion of data for those who were classified as underweight)

## ADULT TOBACCO USE

In 2015, 15% of Wyandot County adults were current smokers and 26% were considered former smokers. In 2015, the American Cancer Society (ACS) stated that tobacco use was the most preventable cause of death worldwide, and is responsible for the deaths of approximately half of long-term users. Each year, tobacco use is responsible for almost 6 million premature deaths, 80% of which are in low-and middle-income countries, and by 2030, this number is expected to increase to 8 million (Source: Cancer Facts & Figures, American Cancer Society, 2015).

Wyandot County Adult Smoking Behaviors



Respondents were asked:

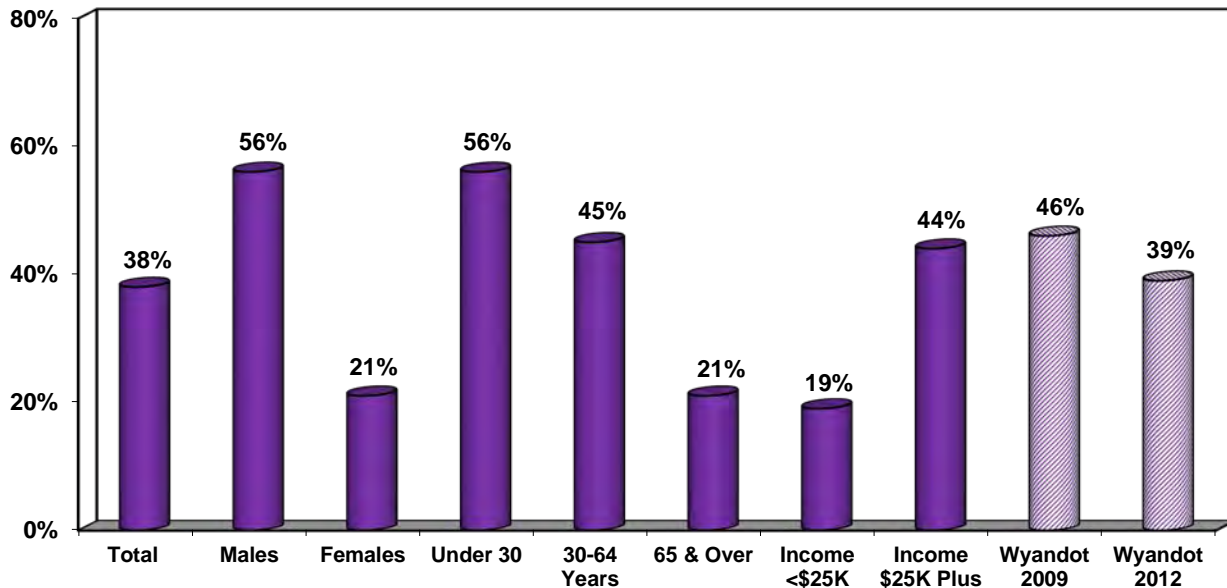
"Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?"

If yes, do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all?"

## ADULT ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

In 2015, the Health Assessment indicated that 15% of Wyandot County adults were considered frequent drinkers (drank an average of three or more days per week, per CDC guidelines). 38% of adults who drank had five or more drinks (for males) or 4 or more drinks (for females) on one occasion (binge drinking) in the past month. Nine percent of adults drove after having any alcoholic beverages.

**Wyandot County Adult Drinkers Who Binge Drank in Past Month\***

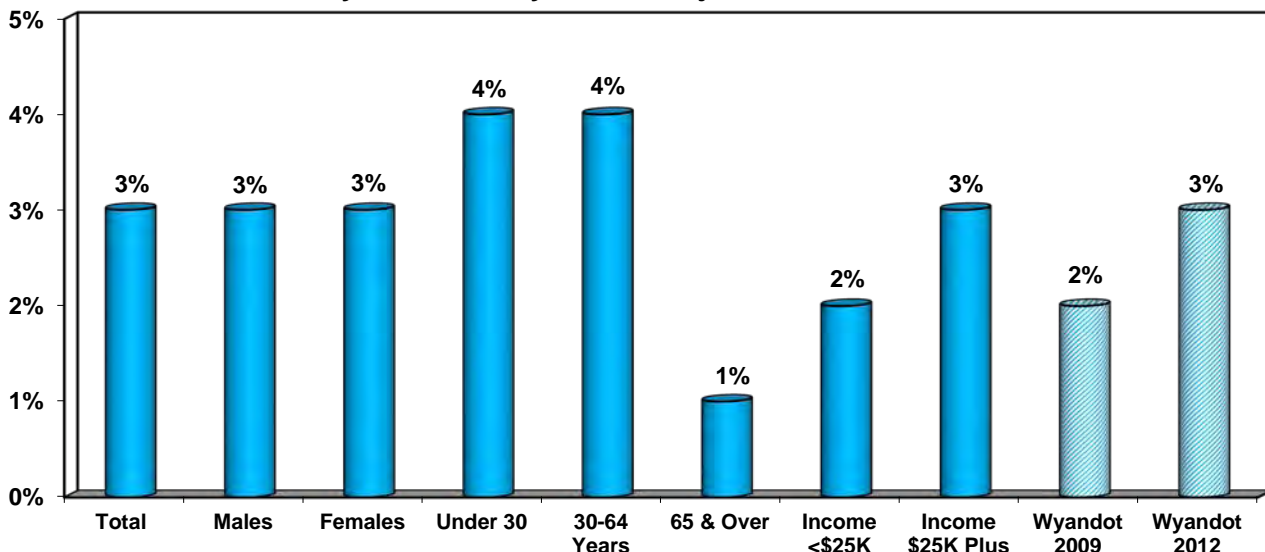


\*Based on adults who have drunk alcohol in the past month. Binge drinking is defined as having five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on an occasion. Adults must have reported drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on an occasion at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

## ADULT MARIJUANA AND OTHER DRUG USE

In 2015, 3% of Wyandot County adults had used marijuana during the past 6 months. 11% of adults had used medication not prescribed for them or took more than prescribed to feel good or high and/or more active or alert during the past 6 months.

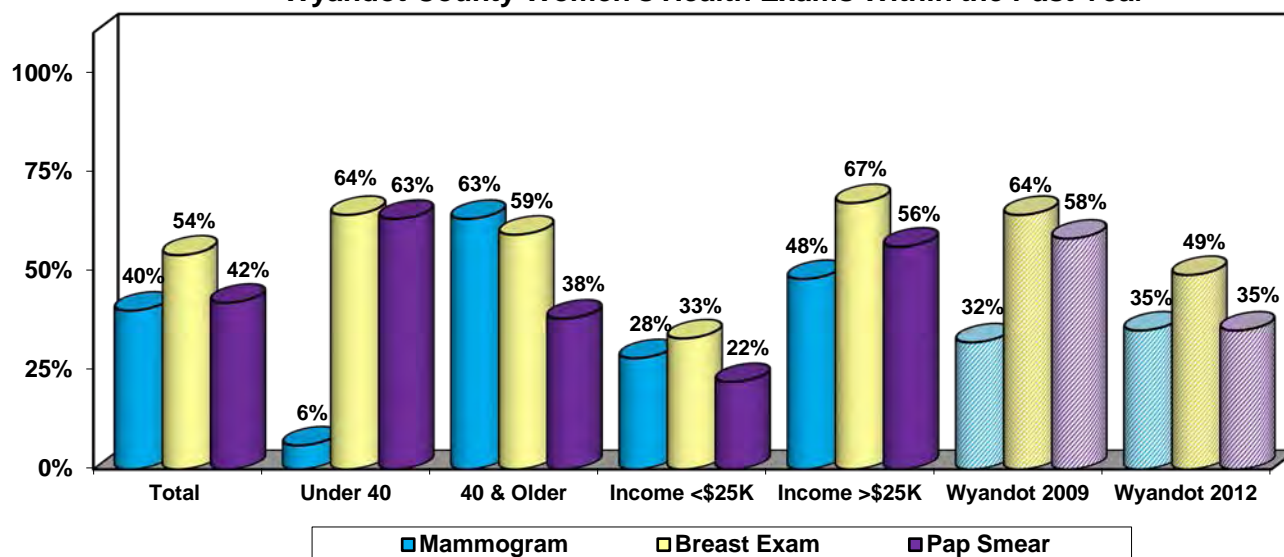
**Wyandot County Adult Marijuana Use in Past 6 Months**



## WOMEN'S HEALTH

In 2015, more than three-fifths (63%) of Wyandot County women over the age of 40 reported having a mammogram in the past year. 54% of Wyandot County women ages 19 and over had a clinical breast exam and 42% had a Pap smear to detect cancer of the cervix in the past year. The Health Assessment determined that 1% of women survived a heart attack and 13% survived a stroke at some time in their life. More than half (52%) were obese, 45% had high blood pressure, 45% had high blood cholesterol, and 13% were identified as smokers, known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

**Wyandot County Women's Health Exams Within the Past Year**



## MEN'S HEALTH

In 2015, 55% of Wyandot County males over the age of 50 had a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test. Major cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke) and cancers accounted for 61% of all male deaths in Wyandot County from 2011-2013. The Health Assessment determined that 6% of men had survived a heart attack and 2% had survived a stroke at some time in their lives. Nearly half (49%) of men had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 40% had high blood cholesterol, and 17% were identified as smokers, which, along with obesity (43%), are known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

## PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCREENINGS

Nearly three-fifths (59%) of adults ages 65 and over had a pneumonia vaccination at some time in their life. More than half (51%) of adults had a flu vaccine during the past 12 months.

## ADULT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

In 2015, over half (58%) of Wyandot County adults had sexual intercourse. Three percent of adults had more than one partner. Prevalence estimates suggest that young people aged 15-24 years acquire half of all new STDs and that 1 in 4 sexually active adolescent females have an STD, such as chlamydia or human papillomavirus (HPV) (Source: CDC, *STDs in Adolescents and Young Adults, 2014 STD Surveillance*).

## QUALITY OF LIFE

In 2015, 18% of Wyandot County adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem.



## SOCIAL CONTEXT

In 2015, 4% of Wyandot County adults were threatened and 4% were abused in the past year (including physical, sexual, emotional, financial, and verbal abuse). 48% of adults reported gambling in the past year.

## MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE

In 2015, 2% of Wyandot County adults considered attempting suicide. 8% of adults used a program or service to help with depression, anxiety, or emotional problems.

## ORAL HEALTH

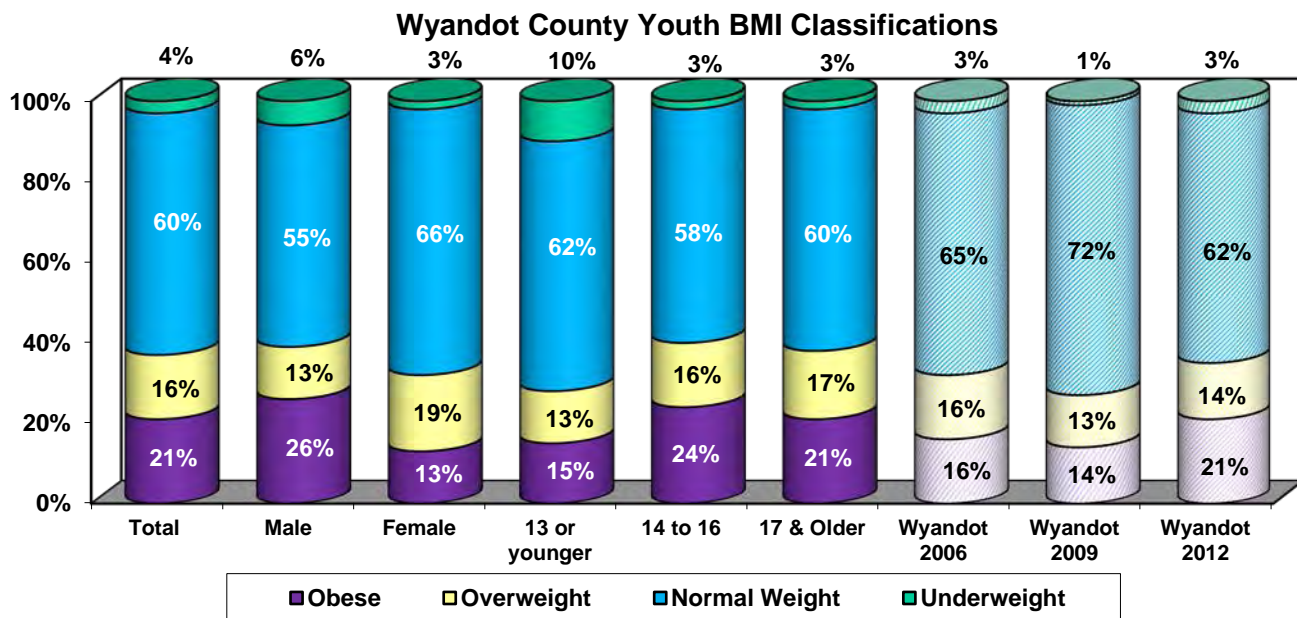
The 2015 Health Assessment project has determined that more than three-fifths (65%) of Wyandot County adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year. The 2012 BRFSS reported that 67% of U.S. adults and 68% of Ohio adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the previous twelve months. More than three-fourths (77%) of Wyandot County youth in grades 6-12 had visited the dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work in the past year (2013 YRBS reported 75% for Ohio).

## PARENTING

The 2015 Health Assessment project identified that 88% of parents discussed screen time with their 6-to-17 year-old in the past year. Parents took their child to the doctor for sick visits an average of 3.7 times in the past year.

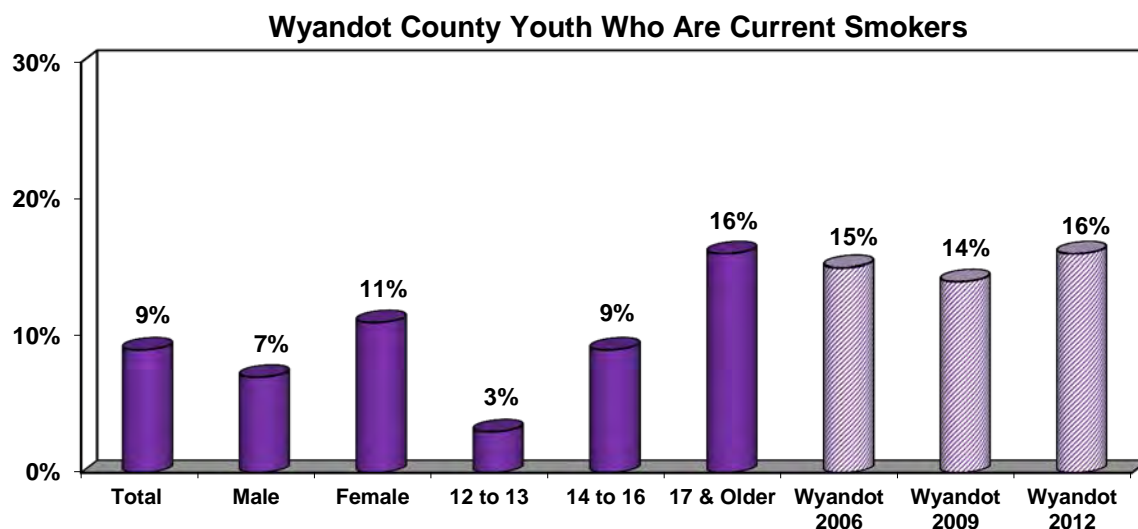
## YOUTH WEIGHT STATUS

The 2015 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, 33% of Wyandot County youth reported that they were slightly or very overweight. 78% of youth were exercising for 60 minutes on 3 or more days per week. 91% of youth were involved in extracurricular activities.



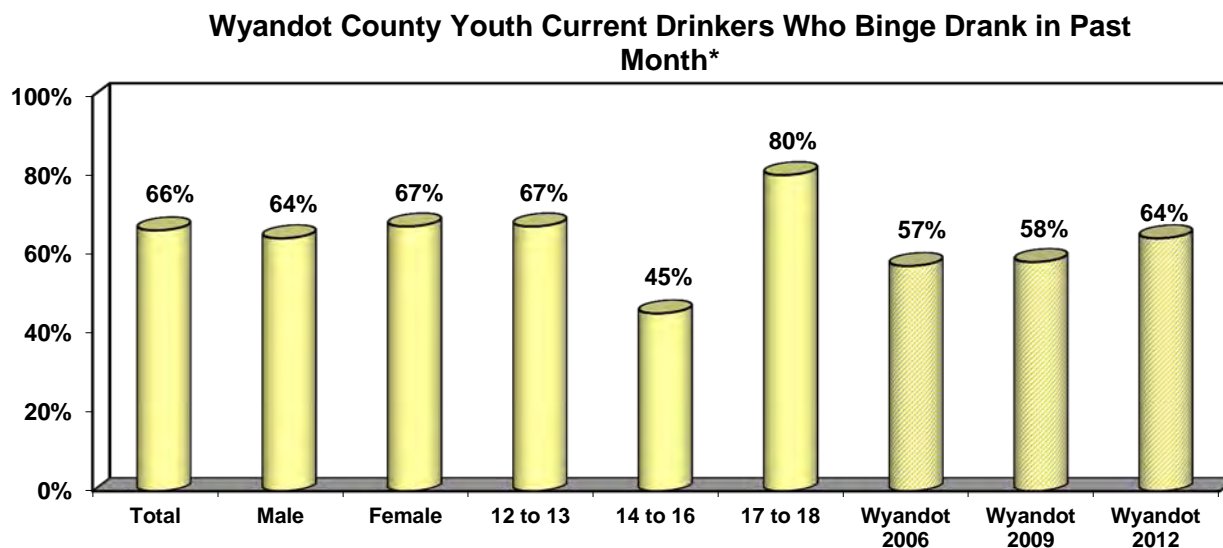
## YOUTH TOBACCO USE

The 2015 Health Assessment identified that 9% of Wyandot County youth in grades 6-12 were smokers, increasing to 16% of those ages 17 and older. The average age of onset for smoking was 13.6 years old. Over half (55%) of youth were exposed to second hand smoke.



## YOUTH ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

In 2015, the Health Assessment results indicated that 48% of Wyandot County youth in grades 6-12 had drank at least one drink of alcohol in their life, increasing to 68% of youth seventeen and older. 26% of those 6th-12th graders who drank, took their first drink at 12 years or younger. 20% of all Wyandot County 6th-12th grade youth and 39% of those over the age of 17 had at least one drink in the past 30 days. Two-thirds (66%) of the 6th-12th grade youth who reported drinking in the past 30 days had at least one episode of binge drinking, increasing to 80% of those ages 17 and older. 4% of all youth drivers had driven a car in the past month after they had been drinking alcohol.

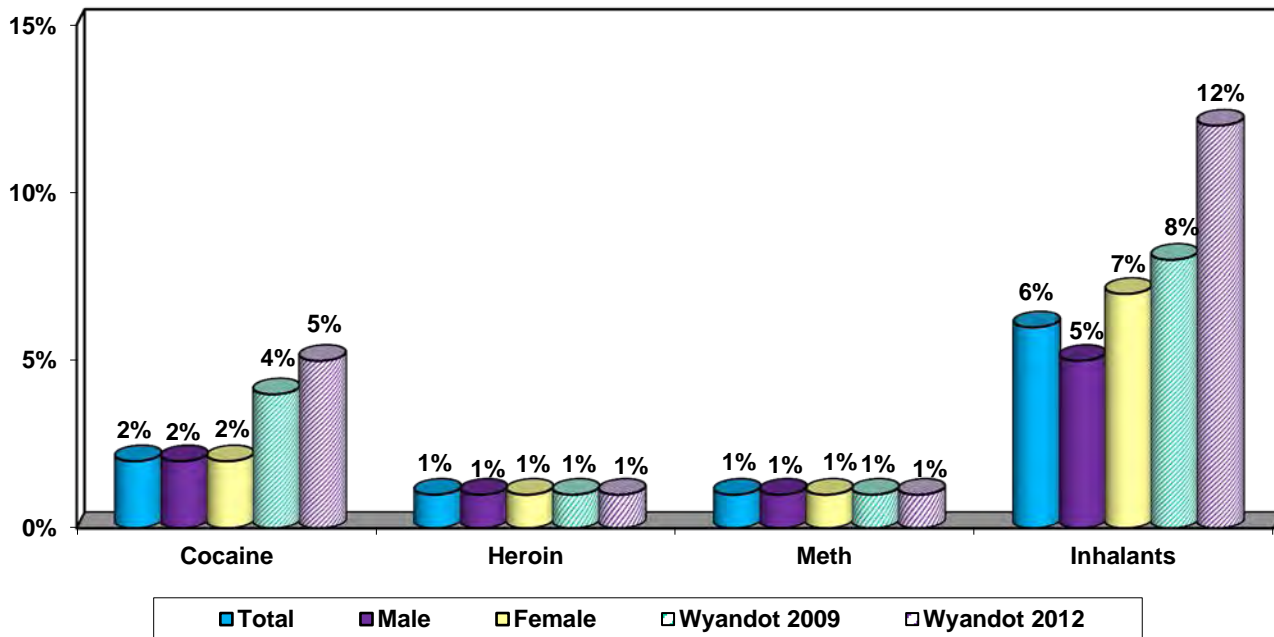


\*Based on all youth current drinkers. Binge drinking is defined as having five or more drinks on an occasion.

## YOUTH MARIJUANA AND OTHER DRUG USE

In 2015, 7% of Wyandot County 6th-12th grade youth had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days. 5% of youth used medications that were not prescribed for them or took more than prescribed to get high at some time in the past 30 days.

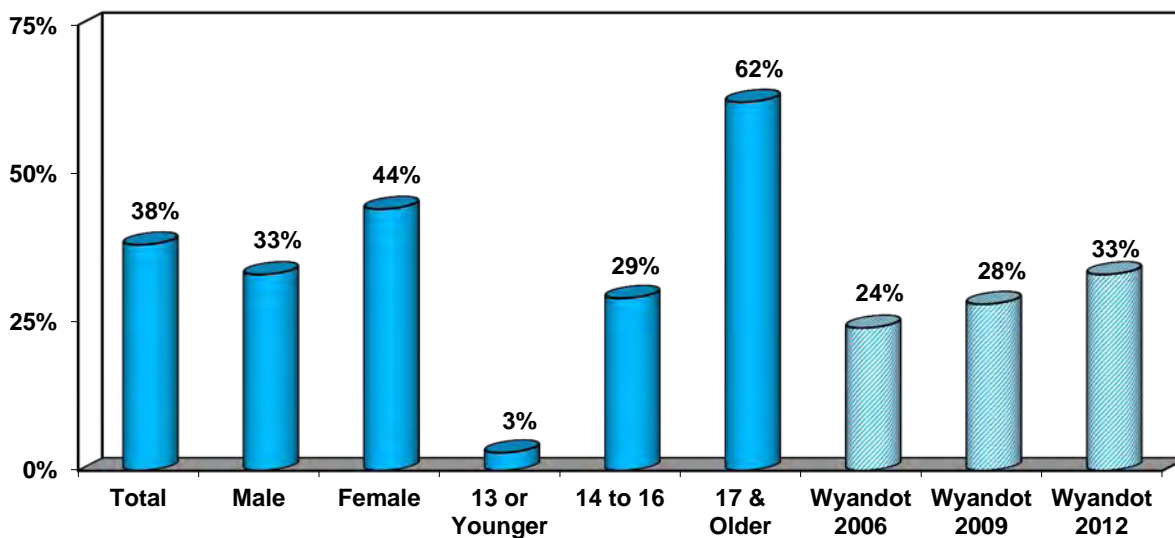
**Wyandot County Youth Lifetime Drug Use**



## YOUTH SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

In 2015, over one-third (38%) of Wyandot County youth have had sexual intercourse, increasing to 62% of those ages 17 and over. 33% of youth had participated in oral sex, increasing to 56% of those ages 17 and over. 10% had participated in anal sex, increasing to 18% of those ages 17 and over. 29% of youth participated in sexting, increasing to 42% of those ages 17 and over. Of those who were sexually active, 53% had multiple sexual partners. Only students in grades 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> were asked sexual health questions. One school district only asked sexual health questions in grades 9-12.

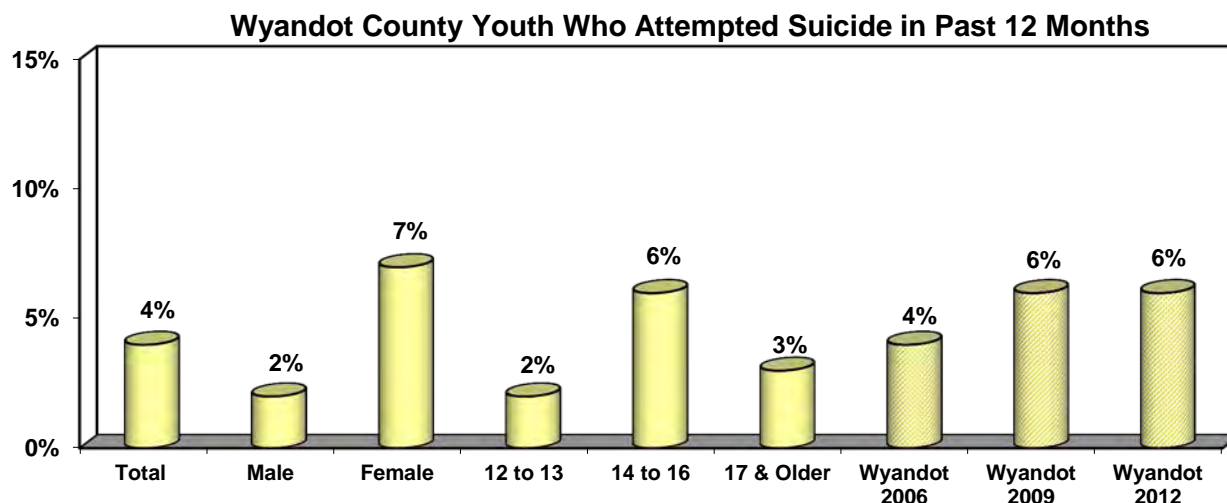
**Wyandot County Youth Who Had Sexual Intercourse**





## YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE

In 2015, the Health Assessment results indicated that 14% of Wyandot County 6th-12th grade youth had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year and 4% admitted actually attempting suicide in the past year, increasing to 7% of females.

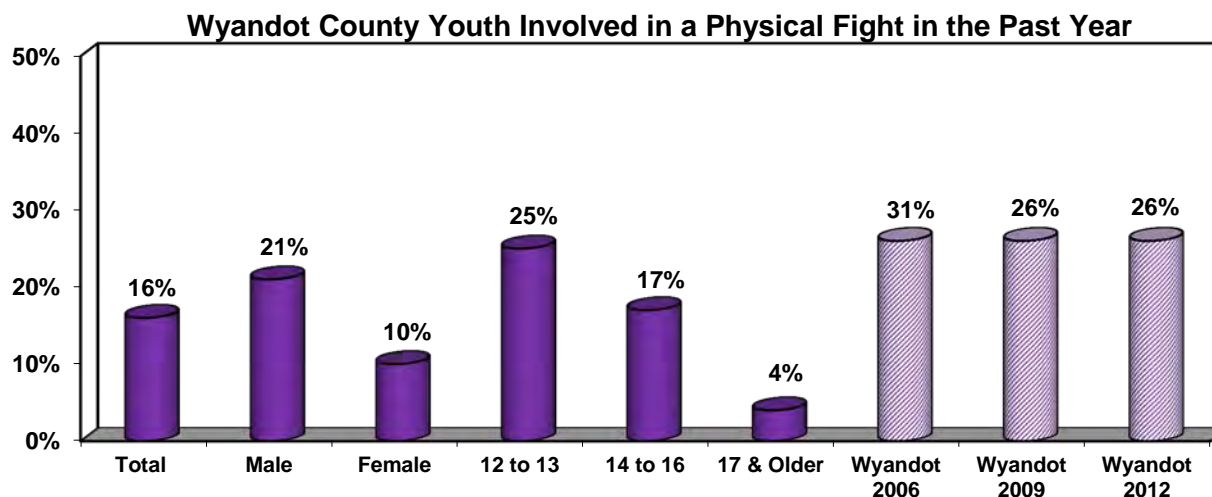


## YOUTH SAFETY

In 2015, 84% of Wyandot County youth self-reported that they wore a seatbelt when driving a car in the past month. 41% of youth drivers texted while driving. 13% of youth reported gambling in the past year.

## YOUTH VIOLENCE

In Wyandot County, 16% of youth had been involved in a physical fight in the past year. 5% of youth had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past year. 45% of youth had been bullied in the past year and 28% had been bullied on school property.



## YOUTH PERCEPTIONS

In 2015, 57% of Wyandot County 6<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grade youth thought there was a great risk in harming themselves if they smoked cigarettes. 19% of youth thought that there was either no risk in using marijuana once or twice a week. Over two-thirds (68%) of youth reported that their parents would think it was very wrong for them to drink alcohol.

# Adult | TREND SUMMARY

Adult Variables	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
<b>Health Status</b>					
Rated health as excellent or very good	46%	47%	48%	50%	52%
Rated general health as fair or poor	9%	15%	15%	18%	17%
<b>Health Care Coverage</b>					
Uninsured	14%	12%	5%	14%	17%
<b>Arthritis, Asthma, &amp; Diabetes</b>					
Has been diagnosed with arthritis	30%	37%	37%	30%	25%
Has been diagnosed with diabetes	11%	14%	16%	11%	11%
Has been diagnosed with asthma	13%	10%	11%	14%	14%
<b>Cardiovascular Health</b>					
Had angina	6%	8%	5%	5%	4%
Had a heart attack	3%	5%	4%	5%	4%
Had a stroke	1%	4%	8%	4%	3%
Has been diagnosed with high blood pressure	40%	44%	46%	34%	31%
Has been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol	37%	41%	43%	38%	38%
Had blood cholesterol checked within the past 5 years	63%	75%	79%	78%	76%
<b>Weight Status</b>					
Obese	33%	40%	48%	30%	29%
Overweight	39%	37%	29%	35%	35%
Ate 5 or more servings of fruits / vegetables per day	N/A	4%	5%	21%***	23%***
<b>Alcohol Consumption</b>					
Had at least one alcoholic beverage in past month	45%	47%	49%	53%	55%
Binged in past month (5 or more drinks in a couple of hours on an occasion)	22%	19%	18%	17%	17%
<b>Tobacco Use</b>					
Current smoker (currently smoke some or all days)	26%	20%	15%	23%	19%
Former smoker (smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime & now do not smoke)	22%	27%	26%	25%	25%
<b>Drug Use</b>					
Adults who used marijuana in the past 6 months	2%	3%	3%	N/A	N/A
Adults who misused prescription drugs in the past 6 months	2%	7%	11%	N/A	N/A
Adults who used other recreational drugs in the past 6 months	3%	3%	0%	N/A	N/A

N/A - not available

\* 2012 BFRSS Data

\*\*2010 BFRSS Data

Adult Variables	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
<b>Preventive Medicine</b>					
Had a pneumonia vaccine (age 65 and older)	50%	47%	59%	71%	70%
Had a flu vaccine in the past year (ages 65 and over)	59%	N/A	71%	63%	63%
Had a clinical breast exam in the past two years (age 40 and older)	70%	66%	79%	75%**	77%**
Had a mammogram in the past two years (age 40 and older)	66%	65%	80%	74%*	74%*
Had a pap smear in the past three years	77%	67%	64%	78%*	78%*
Had a digital rectal exam within the past year	41%	30%	19%	N/A	N/A
Had a PSA test within the past two years (age 40 & over)	N/A	61%	58%	N/A	N/A
<b>Quality of Life</b>					
Limited in some way because of physical, mental or emotional problem	17%	27%	18%	21%	20%
<b>Mental Health</b>					
Considered attempting suicide in the past year	1%	2%	2%	N/A	N/A
<b>Oral Health</b>					
Adults who have visited the dentist in the past year	51%	56%	65%	68%*	67%*

N/A - not available

\* 2012 BFRSS Data

\*\*2010 BRFSS Data

# Youth | TREND SUMMARY

Youth Variables	Wyandot County 2009 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2012 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2015 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2015 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Ohio 2013 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	U.S. 2013 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )
<b>Weight Control</b>						
Obese	14%	21%	21%	22%	13%	14%
Overweight	13%	14%	16%	16%	16%	17%
Described themselves as slightly or very overweight	27%	32%	33%	35%	28%	31%
Trying to lose weight	47%	46%	47%	44%	47%	48%
Exercised to lose weight	50%	53%	52%	51%	61%‡	61%‡
Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods lower in fat to lose weight	25%	28%	31%	30%	43%‡	39%‡
Went without eating for 24 hours or more	3%	5%	5%	4%	10%	13%
Took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice	2%	2%	2%	2%	5%	5%
Vomited or took laxatives	1%	2%	1%	1%	5%	4%
Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on every day in past week	28%	26%	35%	32%	26%	27%
Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days in past week	51%	51%	60%	58%	48%	47%
Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day in past week	13%	11%	9%	8%	13%	15%
Watched TV 3 or more hours per day	41%	49%	36%	36%	28%	33%
<b>Unintentional Injuries and Violence</b>						
Carried a weapon in past month	14%	14%	9%	9%	14%	18%
Been in a physical fight in past year	26%	26%	16%	9%	20%	25%
Did not go to school because felt unsafe	4%	7%	3%	1%	5%	7%
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in past year	5%	7%	5%	2%	N/A	7%
Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend in past year	7%	7%	4%	3%	7%	9%‡
Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by an adult or caregiver in past year	10%	6%	6%	3%	N/A	N/A
Electronically/cyber bullied in past year	9%	11%	10%	12%	15%	15%
Bullied in past year	47%	45%	45%	38%	N/A	N/A
Bullied on school property in past year	N/A	N/A	28%	22%	21%	20%
<b>Mental Health</b>						
Youth who had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year	14%	11%	14%	14%	14%	17%
Youth who had attempted suicide in the past year	6%	6%	4%	5%	6%	8%
Youth who felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row	28%	18%	20%	24%	26%	30%

N/A – Not available

\* Comparative YRBS data for Ohio and U.S. is 2011, ‡ Comparative YRBS data for Ohio is 2007 and U.S. is 2009

Youth Variables	Wyandot County 2009 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2012 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2015 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2015 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Ohio 2013 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	U.S. 2013 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )
<b>Alcohol Consumption</b>						
Ever tried alcohol	60%	57%	48%	60%	71%*	66%
Current drinker	30%	24%	20%	27%	30%	35%
Binge drinker (of all youth)	17%	16%	13%	19%	16%	21%
Drank for the first time before age 13 (of all youth)	30%	19%	12%	10%	13%	19%
Rode with someone who was drinking	21%	21%	13%	13%	17%	22%
Drank and drove (of youth drivers)	4%	12%	4%	3%	4%	10%
Obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them	N/A	36%	40%	39%	38%	42%
<b>Tobacco Use</b>						
Ever tried cigarettes	36%	35%	26%	33%	52%*	41%
Current smokers	14%	16%	9%	12%	15%	16%
Smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before the age of 13 (of all youth)	12%	11%	6%	6%	14%*	9%
<b>Sexual Behavior**</b>						
Ever had sexual intercourse	28%	33%	38%	46%	43%	47%
Used a condom at last intercourse	67%	67%	67%	68%	51%	59%
Used birth control pills at last intercourse	49%	44%	46%	46%	24%	19%
Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse	7%	8%	7%	5%	12%	14%
Had four or more sexual partners (of all youth)	7%	8%	7%	8%	12%	15%
Had sexual intercourse before age 13 (of all youth)	4%	4%	2%	2%	4%	6%
<b>Drug Use</b>						
Youth who used marijuana in the past month	9%	6%	7%	9%	21%	23%
Ever used methamphetamines	1%	1%	1%	<1%	6%‡	3%
Ever used cocaine	4%	5%	2%	2%	4%	6%
Ever used heroin	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	2%
Ever used inhalants	8%	12%	6%	5%	9%	9%
Ever used ecstasy/MDMA	N/A	3%	3%	3%	N/A	7%
Ever been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property in the past year	5%	8%	6%	5%	20%	22%
<b>Preventive Care</b>						
Always wore a seatbelt	39%	44%	46%	46%	N/A	N/A
Rarely or never wore a seatbelt	10%	12%	9%	9%	8%	8%
Ridden with someone who had been drinking alcohol in past month	21%	21%	13%	13%	17%	22%
Drove a car after drinking alcohol (of all youth drivers)	3%	5%	4%	3%	4%	10%
Visited a dentist for a check-up within the past year	64%	67%	77%	78%	75%	N/A
Had been to the doctor for a routine checkup in the past year	58%	51%	70%	70%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

\* Comparative YRBS data for Ohio and U.S. is 2011, ‡ Comparative YRBS data for Ohio is 2007 and U.S. is 2009

\*\* Only students in grades 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> were asked sexual health questions in Wyandot County 2012 and 2015.

# Adult | HEALTH STATUS PERCEPTIONS

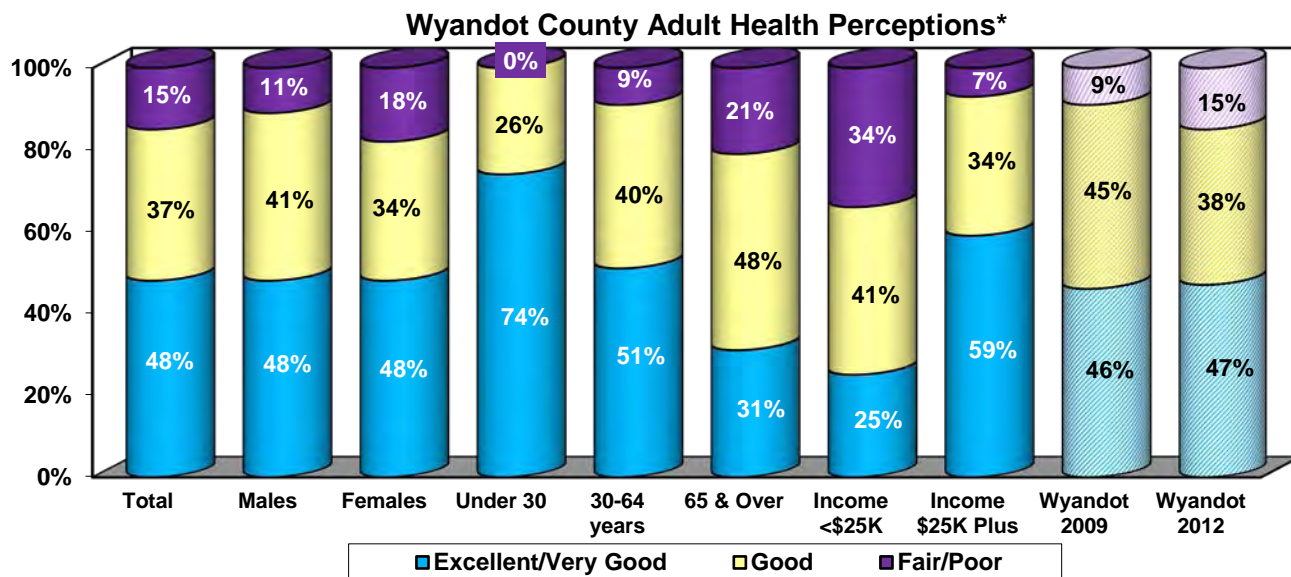
## Key Findings

In 2015, nearly half (48%) of the Wyandot County adults rated their health status as excellent or very good. Conversely, 15% of adults, increasing to 21% of those ages 65 and older, described their health as fair or poor.

## General Health Status

- In 2015, nearly half (48%) of Wyandot County adults rated their health as excellent or very good. Wyandot County adults with higher incomes (59%) were most likely to rate their health as excellent or very good, compared to 25% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- 15% of adults rated their health as fair or poor. The 2013 BRFSS has identified that 18% of Ohio and 17% 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 widowed (67%)
  - Had been diagnosed with diabetes (55%)
  - Had an annual household income under \$25,000 (34%)
  - Had high blood cholesterol (27%) or high blood pressure (26%)

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County adults who described their personal health status as excellent/very good, good, and fair/poor. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 48% of all Wyandot County adults, 74% of those under age 30, and 31% of those ages 65 and older rated their health as excellent or very good.



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

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Rated health as excellent or very good	46%	47%	48%	50%	52%
Rated health as fair or poor	9%	15%	15%	18%	17%

# Adult | HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

## Key Findings

The 2015 Health Assessment data has identified that 5% of Wyandot County adults were without health care coverage. Those most likely to be uninsured were adults ages 30-64 and those with an income level under \$25,000. In Wyandot County, 12.1% of residents lived below the poverty level. (Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 3 Year Estimate, 2013)

## General Health Coverage

- In 2015, 95% Wyandot County adults had health care coverage, leaving 5% who were uninsured. The 2013 BRFSS reports uninsured prevalence rates for Ohio (14%) and the U.S. (17%).
- In the past year, 5% of adults were uninsured, increasing to 7% of those ages 30-64 and 10% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- 4% of adults with children did not have healthcare coverage, compared to 6% of those who did not have children living in their household.
- The following types of health care coverage were used: employer (42%), Medicare (20%), someone else's employer (12%), self-paid plan (7%), multiple-including private sources (6%), Medicaid or medical assistance (4%), multiple-including government sources (4%), Health Insurance Market place (1%), military or VA (1%), and other (2%).

**5% of Wyandot County adults were uninsured.**

- Wyandot County adult health care coverage includes the following: medical (99%), prescription coverage (86%), preventive care (65%), immunizations (63%), dental (61%), county physicians (60%), vision (58%), their spouse (48%), mental health (46%), their children (37%), alcohol and drug treatment (33%), skilled nursing (25%), home care (24%), and hospice (22%).
- The top reasons uninsured adults gave for being without health care coverage were:
  1. They could not afford to pay the premiums (41%)
  2. They lost their job or changed employers (32%)
  3. Their employer does not/stopped offering coverage (21%)

(Percentages do not equal 100% because respondents could select more than one reason)

### Wyandot County and Ohio Medicaid Statistics

Average Members per Year 2010	Wyandot County Residents Enrolled in Medicaid	Ohio Residents Enrolled in Medicaid
<b>Ages 0-18</b>	1,884 (57%)	1,159,095 (55%)
<b>Ages 19-64</b>	1,084 (33%)	787,749 (38%)
<b>Ages 65 and Over</b>	321 (10%)	155,896 (7%)
<b>Total</b>	3,289 (100%)	2,102,740 (100%)

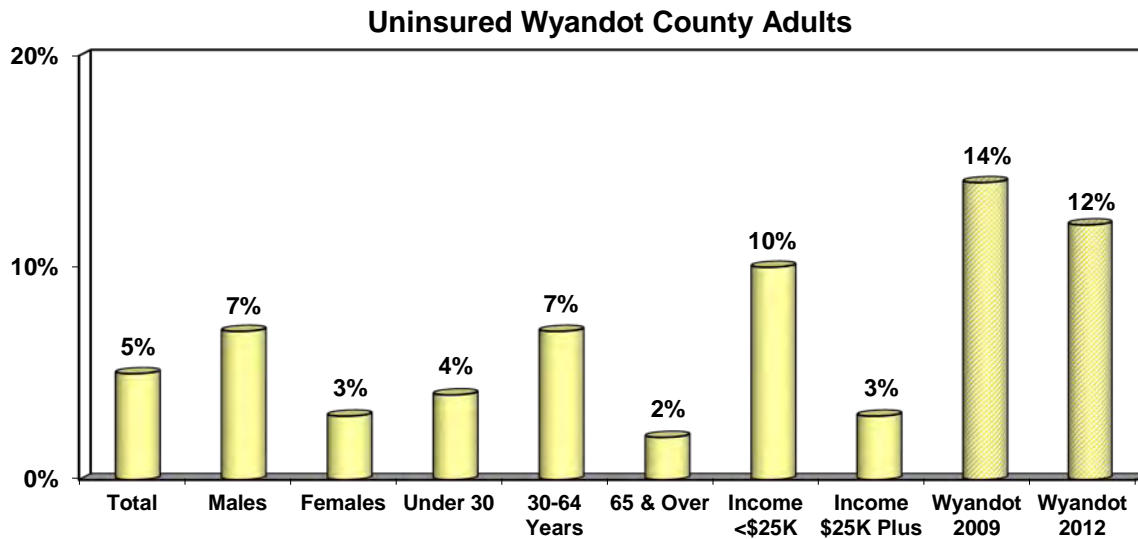
\*(Percent of Members Enrolled = Total Enrollment/Population per U.S. Census Bureau)

(Source: Ohio Department of Job & Family Services, Wyandot County 2008-2011 Profile, <http://jfs.ohio.gov/county/cntypro/pdf11/Wyandot.pdf>)



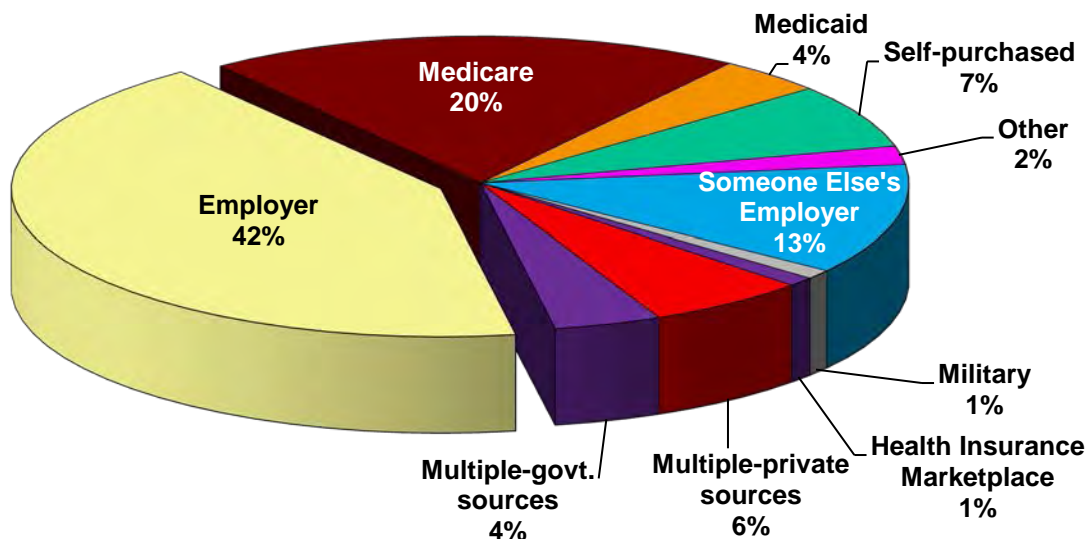
Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Uninsured	14%	12%	5%	14%	17%

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 graph includes: 5% of all Wyandot County adults were uninsured, 10% of adults with an income less than \$25,000 reported being uninsured and 4% of those under age 30 lacked health care coverage. The pie chart shows sources of Wyandot County adults' health care coverage.



*10% of Wyandot County adults with incomes less than \$25,000 were uninsured.*

**Source of Health Coverage for Wyandot County Adults**





## Healthy People 2020 Access to Health Services (AHS)

Objective	Wyandot County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013	Healthy People 2020 Target
AHS-1.1: Persons under age of 65 years with health care insurance	91% age 20-24 94% age 25-34 96% age 35-44 92% age 45-54 94% age 55-64	79% age 18-24 76% age 25-34 87% age 35-44 86% age 45-54 88% age 55-64	76% age 18-24 74% age 25-34 80% age 35-44 84% age 45-54 87% age 55-64	100%

\*U.S. baseline is age-adjusted to the 2000 population standard  
(Sources: Healthy People 2020 Objectives, 2013 BRFSS, 2015 Wyandot County Health Assessment)

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

Health Coverage Includes:	Yes	No	Don't Know
Medical	99%	1%	<1%
Prescription Coverage	86%	11%	3%
Preventive Health	65%	21%	14%
Immunizations	63%	20%	17%
Dental	61%	37%	2%
County Physicians	60%	13%	27%
Vision	58%	39%	3%
Their Spouse	48%	48%	4%
Mental Health	46%	26%	28%
Their Children	37%	57%	6%
Alcohol and Drug Treatment	33%	26%	41%
Skilled Nursing	25%	28%	47%
Home Care	24%	29%	47%
Hospice	22%	29%	49%

### Ohio Medicaid Assessment Survey

- More than 2.3 million Ohioans were enrolled in Medicaid in December 2012.
- An estimated 1.5 million Ohioans do not have health insurance, and most of them are from working families.
- In Ohio, 593,912 residents were uninsured with incomes below 138 percent of poverty in 2010, and 5,309 of these residents were from Wyandot County.
- Medicaid plays a critical role in protecting the health of low-income Ohioans, but it leaves out many people. Like many states, Ohio does not extend Medicaid coverage to adults unless they have children or are disabled.

(Source: Office of Health Transformation, Extend Medicaid Coverage and Automate Enrollment, 1/31/2013, from: <http://healthtransformation.ohio.gov/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=oid6Wo-y0gs%3D&tabid=160>)

# Adult | HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND UTILIZATION

## Key Findings

*The 2015 Health Assessment project identified that 63% of Wyandot County adults had visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year. 65% of adults went outside of Wyandot County for health care services in the past year.*

## Health Care Access

- Almost half (49%) of adults rated their satisfaction with their overall health care as excellent or very good. Conversely, 15% of adults rated their satisfaction with their health care as fair or poor, increasing to 30% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- More than three-fifths (63%) of Wyandot County adults visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year, increasing to 78% of those over the age of 65.
- Wyandot County adults who did not receive medical care in the past 12 months, did not do so for the following reasons: cost/no insurance (30%), no need to go (27%), office wasn't open when they could get there (7%), multiple reasons (5%), distance (3%), too long of a wait for an appointment (2%), too long of a wait in the waiting room (1%), medical provider did not speak their language (1%), and other problems that prevented them from getting medical care (10%).
- 78% of Wyandot County adults reported they had one particular place they usually went if they were sick or needed advice about their health.
- Reasons for not having a usual source of medical care included: had not needed a doctor (27%), cost (18%), had two or more usual places (17%), multiple reasons (10%), previous doctor unavailable/moved (8%), outstanding bill (5%), did not know where to go (5%), no insurance (4%), do not like/trust/ believe in doctors (1%), not accepting new patients (1%), and other reasons (1%).
- Adults visited the following places for health care services: doctor's office (62%), multiple places- including doctor's office (17%), Internet (4%), urgent care center (3%), multiple places- not including a doctor's office (3%), hospital emergency room (2%), chiropractor (1%), department of veterans affairs (VA) (1%), in-store health clinic (1%), public health clinic or community health department (<1%), alternative therapies (<1%), and some other kind of place (2%). 4% of adults indicated they had no usual place for health care services.
- 65% of adults went outside of Wyandot County for the following health care services in the past year: primary care (28%), specialty care (23%), dental services (23%), obstetrics/gynecology/NICU (17%), orthopedic care (9%), cardiac care (7%), pediatric care (6%), mental health care (4%), cancer care (4%), hospice care (<1%), palliative care (<1%), addiction services (<1%), developmental disability services (<1%), and other services (10%).
- Approximately one-in-six (16%) of adults did not get their prescriptions from their doctor filled in the past year, increasing to 74% of those who were uninsured.

### Health Care Access among Employed and Unemployed Adults

- In 2009–2010, 48.1% of unemployed adults aged 18–64 years had health insurance compared with 81.4% of employed adults.
- The unemployed were less likely to receive needed prescriptions due to cost than the employed in all insurance categories.
- Unemployed adults in 2009–2010 were more likely to have fair or poor health than employed adults across all categories of insurance coverage.

(Source: CDC, Access to Health Care, 2012, [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/access\\_to\\_health\\_care.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/access_to_health_care.htm))

- Of those who did not get their prescriptions filled, they gave the following reasons: they could not afford the out of pocket expense (42%), they did not think they needed it (34%), they did not have insurance (29%), they stretched their current prescription by taking less than prescribed (16%), their co-pays were too high (16%), there was no generic equivalent (9%), their deductibles were too high (5%), their premiums were too high (3%), they were taking too many medications (3%), they had a high HSA account deductible (2%), and they opted out of prescription coverage because they could not afford it (2%).

### Availability of Services

- 10% of Wyandot County adults have looked for a program to assist in care for the elderly (either in-home or out-of-home) for either themselves or a loved one. Of those who looked, 42% looked for in-home care, 14% looked for an assisted living program, 12% looked for out-of-home placement, 7% looked for day care, and 2% looked for respite or overnight care. 23% of adults looked for multiple types of elderly care programs.
- Wyandot County adults reported they had looked for the following programs for themselves or a loved one: depression or anxiety (10%), end-of-life/hospice care (10%), weight problem (8%), smoking cessation (4%), drug abuse (2%), and alcohol abuse (1%).

**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 <u>NOT</u> found a specific program	Wyandot County adults who have looked and have found a specific program
<b>Depression or Anxiety</b> (10% of all adults looked)	9%	91%
<b>End-of-Life/Hospice Care</b> (10% of all adults looked)	4%	96%
<b>Weight Problem</b> (8% of all adults looked)	40%	60%
<b>Smoking Cessation</b> (4% of all adults looked)	9%	91%
<b>Drug Abuse</b> (2% of all adults looked)	50%	50%
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b> (1% of all adults looked)	50%	50%

# Adult | **CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH**

## Key Findings

Heart disease (18%) and stroke (8%) accounted for 26% of all Wyandot County adult deaths in 2013 (Source: ODH Information Warehouse, 2013 Preliminary Data). The 2015 Wyandot County Health Assessment found that 4% of adults had survived a heart attack and 8% had survived a stroke at some time in their life. Almost half (48%) of Wyandot County adults were obese, 46% had high blood pressure, 43% had high blood cholesterol, and 15% were smokers, four known risk factors for heart disease and stroke.

### Wyandot County Leading Types of Death 2013

**Total Deaths: 256**

1. Heart Disease (23% of all deaths)
2. Cancer (22%)
3. Stroke (9%)
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (5%)
5. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (4%)

(Source: CDC Wonder, 2013)

## Heart Disease and Stroke

- In 2015, 4% of Wyandot County adults reported they had survived a heart attack or myocardial infarction, increasing to 12% of those over the age of 65.
- 5% of Ohio and 4% of U.S. adults reported they had a heart attack or myocardial infarction in 2013 (Source: 2013 BRFSS).
- 8% of Wyandot County adults reported they had survived a stroke.
- 4% of Ohio and 3% of U.S. adults reported having had a stroke in 2013 (Source: 2013 BRFSS).
- 5% of adults reported they had angina or coronary heart disease, increasing to 12% of those over the age of 65.
- 5% of Ohio and 4% of U.S. adults reported having had angina or coronary heart disease in 2013 (Source: 2013 BRFSS).

## High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)

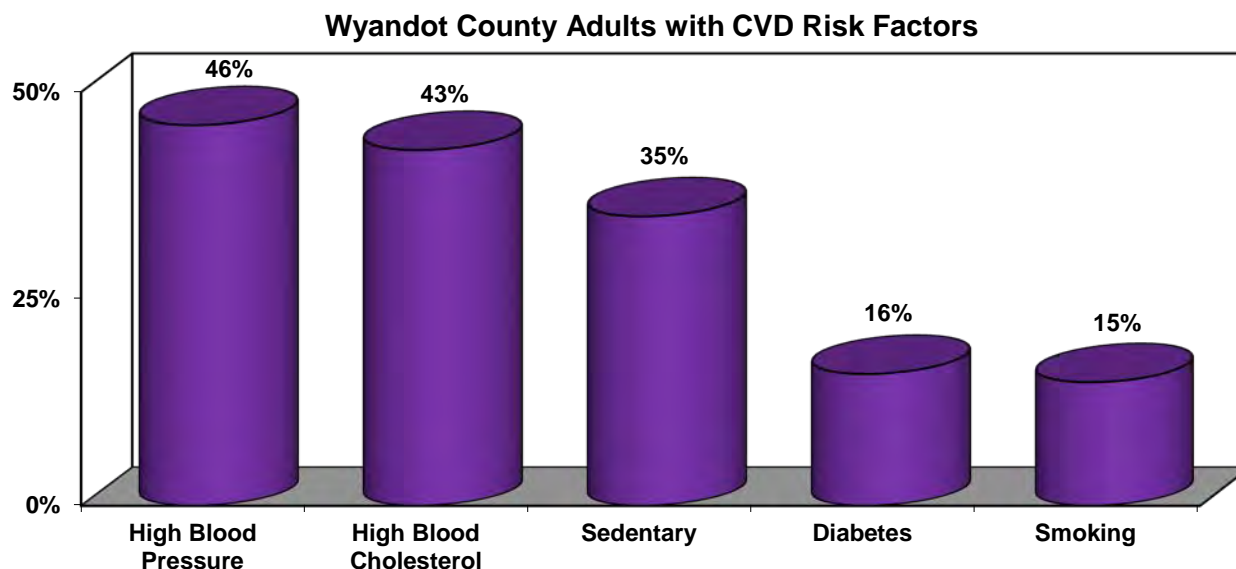
- More than two-fifths (46%) of adults had been diagnosed with high blood pressure. The 2013 BRFSS reports hypertension prevalence rates of 34% for Ohio and 31% for the U.S.
- 86% of adults had their blood pressure checked within the past year.
- Wyandot County adults diagnosed with high blood pressure were more likely to:
  - Have been age 65 years or older (71%)
  - Have rated their overall health as fair or poor (61%)
  - Have incomes less than \$25,000 (61%)
  - Have been classified as obese by Body Mass Index-BMI (60%)

## High Blood Cholesterol

- More than two-fifths (43%) of adults had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol. The 2013 BRFSS reported that 38% of Ohio and U.S. adults have been told they have high blood cholesterol.
- Nearly four-fifths (79%) of adults had their blood cholesterol checked within the past 5 years. The 2013 BRFSS reported 78% of Ohio and 76% of U.S. adults had their blood cholesterol checked within the past 5 years.

- Wyandot County adults with high blood cholesterol were more likely to:
  - Have rated their overall health as fair or poor (76%)
  - Have been age 65 years or older (65%)
  - Have incomes less than \$25,000 (53%)
  - Have been classified as obese by Body Mass Index-BMI (52%)

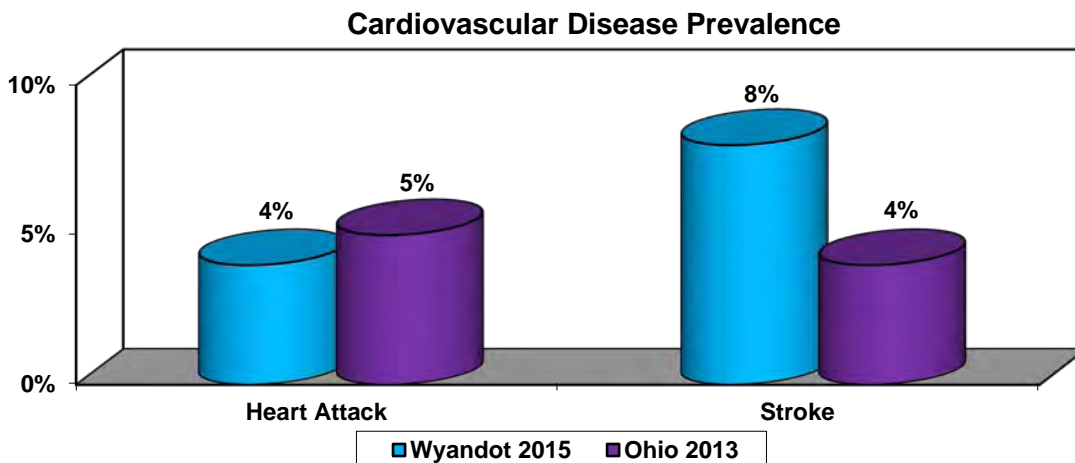
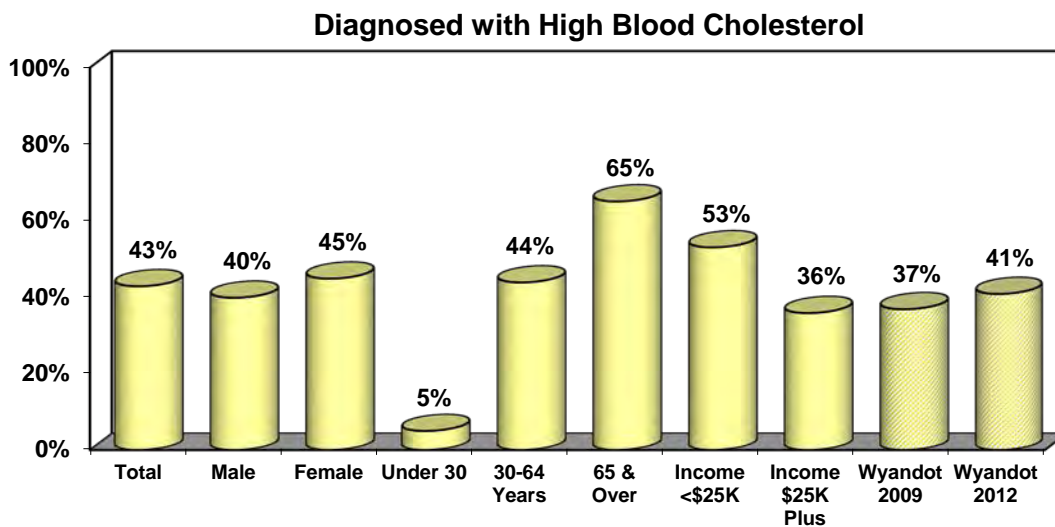
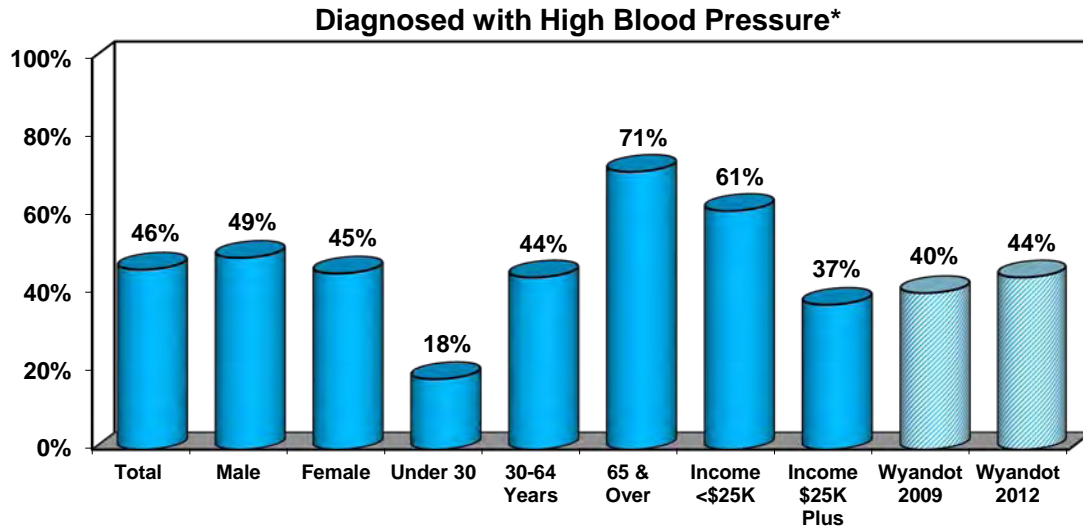
The following graph demonstrates the percentage of Wyandot County adults who had major risk factors for developing cardiovascular disease (CVD).



(Source: 2015 Wyandot County Health Assessment)

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Had angina	6%	8%	5%	5%	4%
Had a heart attack	3%	5%	4%	5%	4%
Had a stroke	1%	4%	8%	4%	3%
Had high blood pressure	40%	44%	46%	34%	31%
Had high blood cholesterol	37%	41%	43%	38%	38%
Had blood cholesterol checked within past 5 years	63%	75%	79%	78%	76%

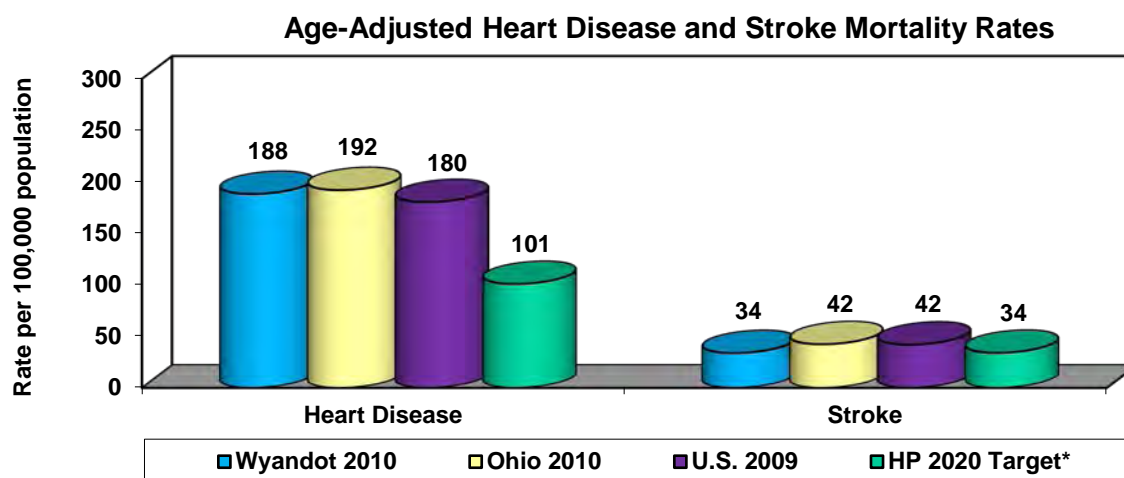
The following graphs show the number of Wyandot County adults who have been diagnosed with high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol and cardiovascular disease prevalence. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 46% of all Wyandot County adults have been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 49% of all Wyandot County males, 45% of all females, and 71% of those 65 years and older.



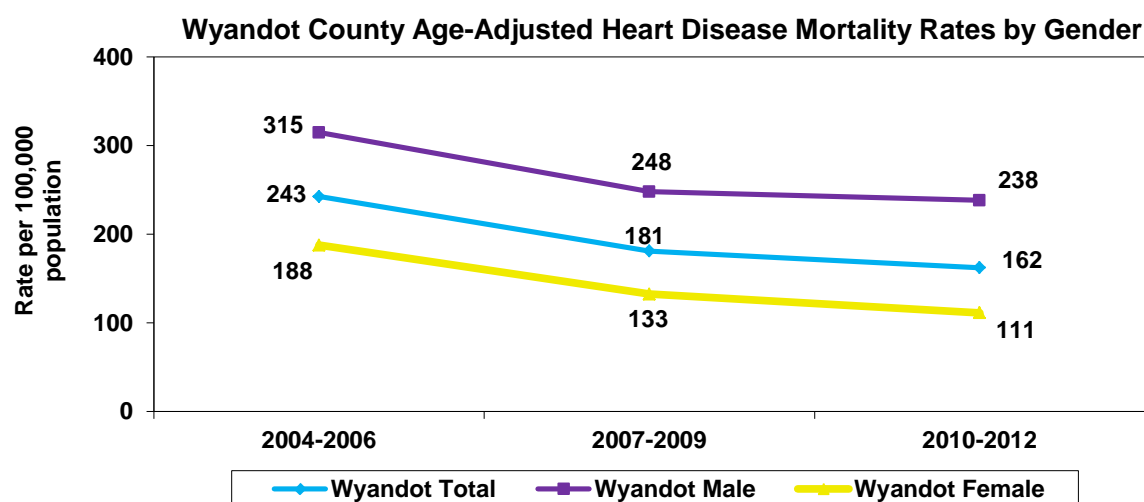
(Source: 2015 Wyandot Health Assessment and 2013 BRFSS)

The following graphs show the age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for heart disease and stroke.

- When age differences are accounted for, the statistics indicate that the 2010 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 2010 was lower than the state and the U.S. figure, but the same as the Healthy People 2020 target objective.
- From 2004-2012, the Wyandot County age-adjusted heart disease mortality rate has decreased.



\*The Healthy People 2020 Target objective for Coronary Heart Disease is reported for heart attack mortality.  
(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 10-27-14, Healthy People 2020)

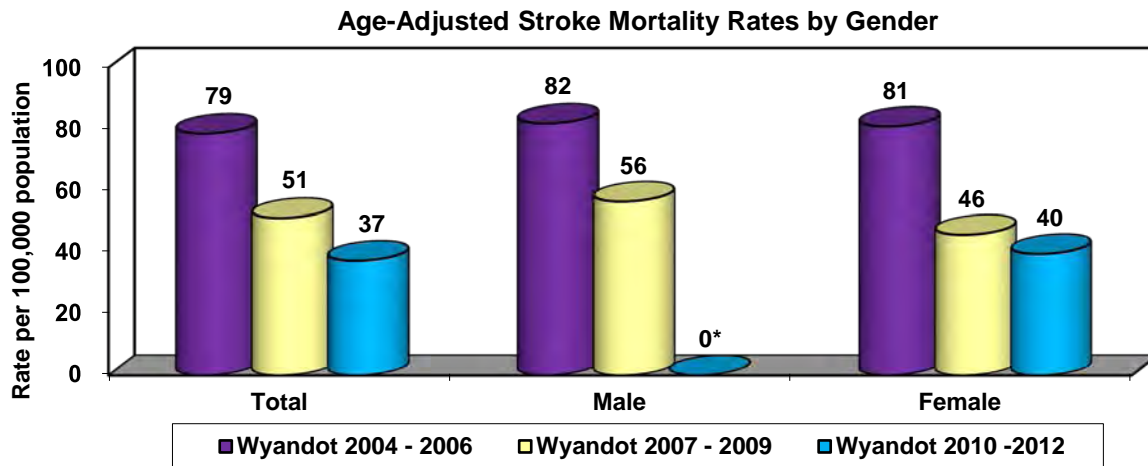


(Source: CDC Wonder, Underlying Cause of Death, 2004-2012)



The following graph shows the age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for stroke by gender.

- From 2004-2009, the Wyandot County stroke mortality rate was higher for males than for females.



*\*The data for Wyandot County males from 2010-2012 were unreliable.  
 (Source: CDC Wonder, About Underlying Cause of Death, 2004-2012)*

### Healthy People 2020 Objectives Heart Disease and Stroke (HDS)

Objective	Wyandot Survey Population Baseline	2013 U.S. Baseline*	Healthy People 2020 Target
HDS-5: Reduce proportion of adults with hypertension	46% (2015)	31% Adults age 18 and up	27%
HDS-6: Increase proportion of adults who had their blood cholesterol checked within the preceding 5 years	79% (2015)	76% Adults age 18 & up	82%
HDS-7: Decrease proportion of adults with high total blood cholesterol (TBC)	43% (2015)	38% Adults age 20 & up with TBC>240 mg/dl	14%

*\*All U.S. figures age-adjusted to 2000 population standard.  
 (Source: Healthy People 2020, 2013 BRFSS, 2015 Wyandot County Health Assessment)*



## Stroke Warning Signs and Symptoms

F.A.S.T. is an easy way to remember the sudden signs and symptoms of a stroke. When you can spot the signs, you'll know quickly that you need to call 9-1-1 for help. This is important because the sooner a stroke victim gets to the hospital, the sooner they'll get treatment. Being prompt can make a remarkable difference in their recovery. F.A.S.T is:

- **Face Drooping:** Does one side of the face droop or is it numb? Ask the person to smile.
- **Arm Weakness:** Is one arm weak or numb? Ask the person to raise both arms. Does one arm drift downward?
- **Speech Difficulty:** Is speech slurred, are they unable to speak, or are they hard to understand? Ask the person to repeat a simple sentence, like "the sky is blue." Is the sentence repeated correctly?
- **Time to call 911:** If the person shows any of these symptoms, even if the symptoms go away, call 9-1-1 and get them to the hospital immediately.

### Beyond F.A.S.T- Other Symptoms to Know

- Sudden confusion or trouble understanding
- Sudden numbness or weakness of the leg
- Sudden severe headache with no known cause
- Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes
- Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance or coordination



(Source: American Heart Association, *Stroke Warning Signs and Symptoms*, 2013, [http://strokeassociation.org/STROKEORG/WarningSigns/Stroke-Warning-Signs-and-Symptoms\\_UCM\\_308528\\_SubHomePage.jsp](http://strokeassociation.org/STROKEORG/WarningSigns/Stroke-Warning-Signs-and-Symptoms_UCM_308528_SubHomePage.jsp))

# Adult | CANCER

## Key Findings

*In 2015, 14% of Wyandot County adults had been diagnosed with cancer at some time in their life. The American Cancer Society advises that not using tobacco products, maintaining a healthy weight, adopting a physically active lifestyle, eating more fruits and vegetables, limiting alcoholic beverages and early detection may reduce overall cancer deaths.*

## Adult Cancer

- 14% of Wyandot County adults were diagnosed with cancer at some point in their lives, increasing to 24% of those over the age of 65.

***14% of Wyandot County adults had been diagnosed with cancer at some time in their life.***

## Cancer Facts

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) indicates that from 2008-2012, cancers caused 25% (280 of 1,109 total deaths) of all Wyandot County resident deaths. The largest percent (29%) of cancer deaths were from lung and bronchus cancer (Source: CDC Wonder).
- 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 lung, colorectal, stomach, pancreas, kidney, bladder, uterine cervix, ovary (mucinous) and acute myeloid leukemia. The 2015 health assessment project has determined that 15% of Wyandot County adults were current smokers and many more were exposed to environmental tobacco smoke, also a cause of heart attacks and cancer.

***A current smoker is defined as someone who has smoked over 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smokes some or all days.***

## Lung Cancer

- The CDC reports that lung cancer (n=50) was the leading cause of male cancer deaths from 2008-2012 in Wyandot County. Cancer of the colon (n=13) male deaths and prostate cancer caused (n=14) male deaths during the same time period (Source: CDC Wonder).
- In Wyandot County, 17% of male adults were current smokers and 45% had stopped smoking for one or more days in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit (Source: 2015 Wyandot County Health Assessment).
- The CDC reports that lung cancer was the leading cause of female cancer deaths (n=30) in Wyandot County from 2008-2012 followed by breast (n=13) and colon (n=12) cancers (Source: CDC Wonder).

### Wyandot County Incidence of Cancer, 2007-2011

#### All Types: 627 cases

- Lung and Bronchus: 96 cases (15%)
- Prostate: 90 cases (14%)
- Breast: 76 cases (12%)
- Colon and Rectum: 76 cases (12%)

**In 2010, there were 51 cancer deaths in Wyandot County.**

*(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, ODH Information Warehouse, Updated 1/9/2014)*

- Approximately 13% of female adults in the county were current smokers and 48% had stopped smoking for one or more days in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit (*Source: 2015 Wyandot County Health Assessment*).
- According to the American Cancer Society, smoking causes 90% of lung cancer deaths in the U.S. Men and women who smoke are about 25 times more likely to develop lung cancer than nonsmokers (*Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2015*).

*17% of Wyandot County male adults and 13% of female adults were current smokers.*

## Breast Cancer

- In 2015, 54% of Wyandot County females reported having had a clinical breast examination in the past year.
- 63% of Wyandot County females over the age of 40 had a mammogram in the past year.
- The 5-year relative survival for women diagnosed with localized breast cancer (cancer that has not spread to lymph nodes or other locations outside the breast) is 99% (*Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2015*).
- 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. Otherwise, annual mammography is recommended beginning at age 40 (*Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2015*).

*More than three-fifths (63%) of Wyandot County females over the age of 40 had a mammogram in the past year.*

## Colon and Rectum Cancer

- The CDC statistics indicate that colon, rectum, and anus cancer deaths accounted for 11% of all male and female cancer deaths from 2008-2012 in Wyandot County.
- 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; obesity; physical inactivity; a diet high in red or processed meat; alcohol use; long-term smoking; and possibly very low intake of fruits and vegetables.
- In the U.S., 90% of colon cancers 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

- CDC statistics indicate that prostate cancer deaths accounted for 8% of all male cancer deaths from 2008-2012 in Wyandot County.
- Incidence rates for prostate cancer are 60% higher in African Americans than in whites and they are twice as likely to die of prostate cancer. In addition, about 56% of prostate cancers occur in men over the age of 65, and 97% occur in men 50 and older. Other risk factors include strong familial predisposition, diet high in processed meat or dairy foods, and obesity. African American men and Caribbean men of African descent have the highest documented prostate cancer incidence rates in the world (Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2015).

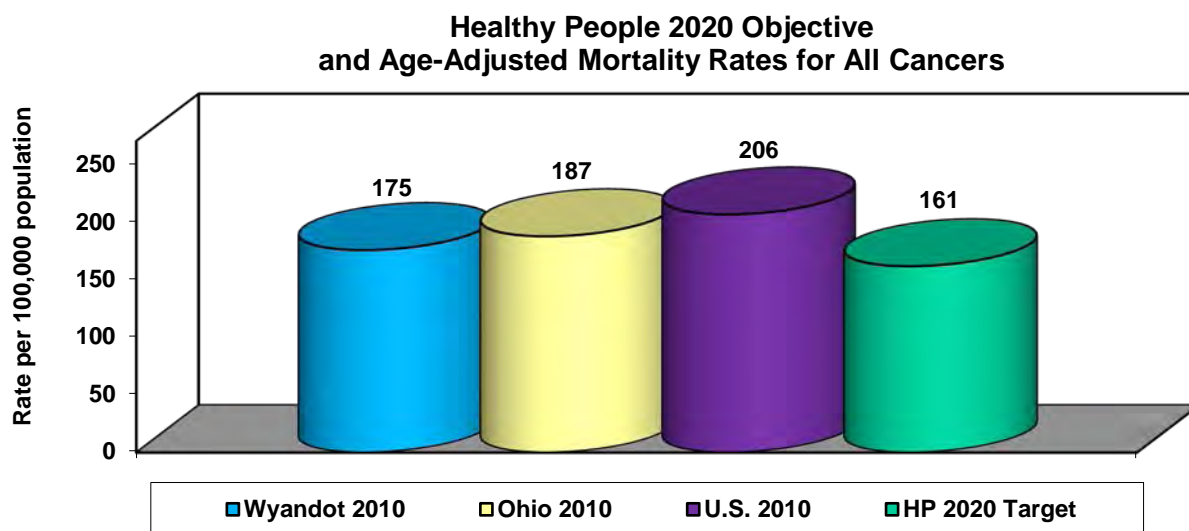
### 2015 Cancer Estimations

- In 2015, about 1,658,370 new cancer cases are expected to be diagnosed.
- The World Cancer Research Fund estimates that about one-quarter to one-third of the new cancer cases expected to occur in the U.S. in 2015 will be related to overweight or obesity, physical inactivity, and poor nutrition, and thus could be prevented.
- About 589,430 Americans are expected to die of cancer in 2015.
- In 2015, about 171,000 cancer deaths will be caused by tobacco use.
- In Ohio, 65,010 new cases of cancer are expected, and 25,260 cancer deaths are expected.
- The Ohio female new breast cancer cases are expected to be 8,950.
- About 15% of all new cancer cases in Ohio are expected to be from lung and bronchus cancers.
- About 5,430 (8%) of all new cancer cases in Ohio are expected to be from colon and rectum cancers.
- The Ohio male, new prostate cancer cases are expected to be 8,150 (13%).

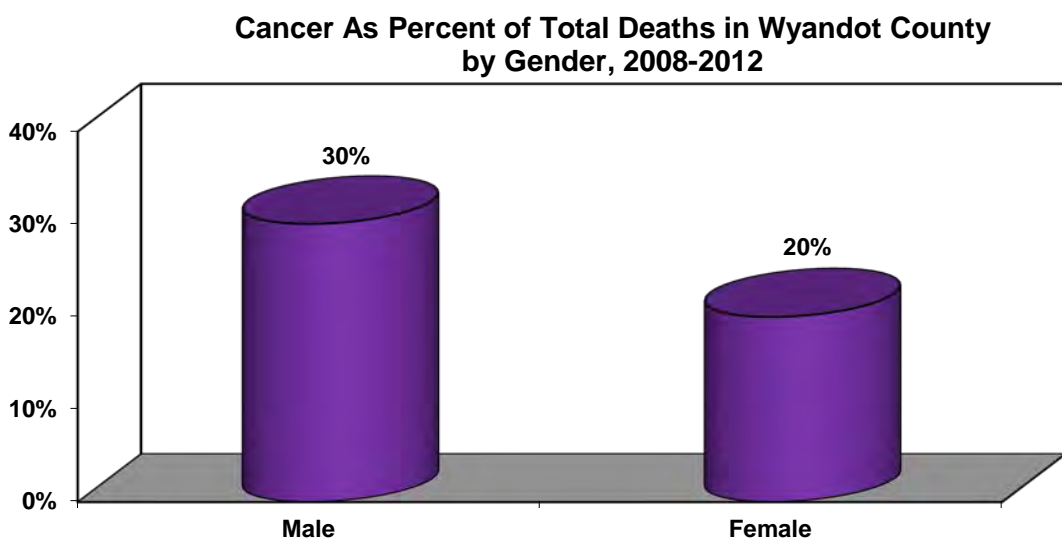
(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts and Figures 2015,  
<http://www.cancer.org/acs/groups/content/@editorial/documents/document/acspc-044552.pdf>)

The following graph shows 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. The graph indicates:

- When age differences are accounted for, Wyandot County had a lower cancer mortality rate than Ohio and the U.S. rate, but a higher rate than 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.



(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 10-27-14; Healthy People 2020)



(Source: CDC Wonder, 2008-2012)

**Wyandot County Incidence of Cancer  
2007-2011**

Type of Cancer	Number of Cases	Percent of Total Incidence of Cancer
Lung and Bronchus	96	15%
Prostate	90	14%
Breast	76	12%
Colon and Rectum	76	12%
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	38	6%
Other/Unspecified	37	6%
Bladder	30	5%
Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma	23	4%
Pancreas	23	4%
Melanoma of Skin	20	3%
Cancer and Corpus Uteri	19	3%
Oral Cavity & Pharynx	15	2%
Thyroid	13	2%
Leukemia	13	2%
Esophagus	13	2%
Ovary	10	2%
Brain and CNS	6	1%
Stomach	5	<1%
Liver and Bile Ducts	5	<1%
Multiple Myeloma	5	<1%
Testis	4	<1%
Hodgkins Lymphoma	4	<1%
Larynx	3	<1%
Cancer of Cervix Uteri	3	<1%
Total	627	100%

(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, ODH Information Warehouse, Updated 1/9/2014)

# Adult | DIABETES

## Key Findings

In 2015, 16% of Wyandot County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes.

## Diabetes

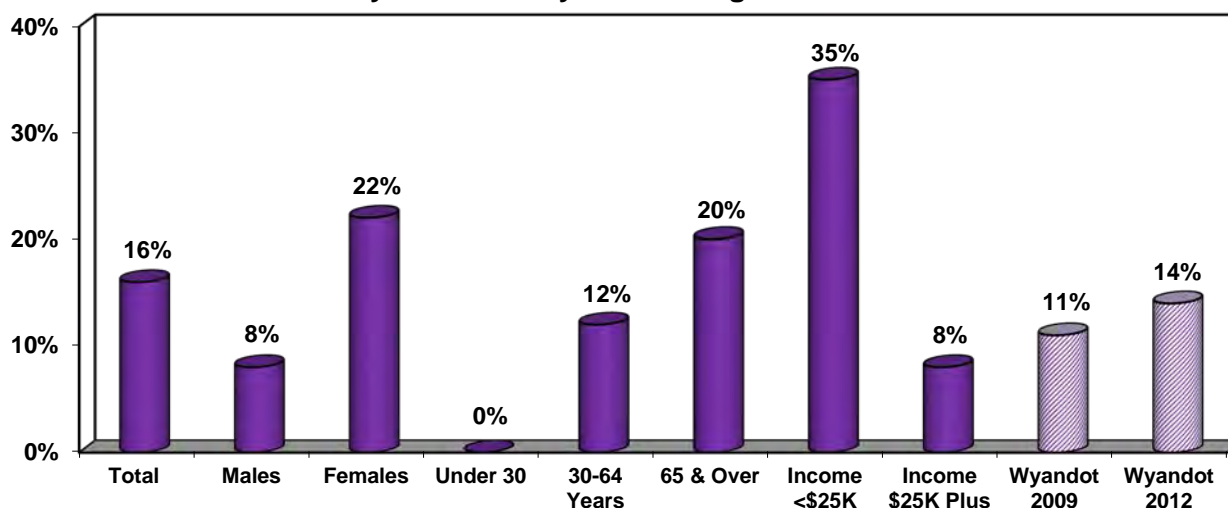
- The 2015 health assessment project has identified that 16% of Wyandot County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes, increasing to 35% of those with incomes less than \$25,000. The 2013 BRFSS reports an Ohio and U.S. prevalence of 11%.
- 4% of adults had been diagnosed with pre-diabetes.
- More than half (55%) 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:
  - 92% were obese or overweight
  - 87% had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol
  - 84% had been diagnosed with high blood pressure

## Diabetes Facts

- 29 million children and adults in the United States have diabetes.
- 86 million Americans have prediabetes.
- Without weight loss and moderate physical activity 15-30% of people with prediabetes will develop Type 2 diabetes within 5 years.
- Risk of death for adults with diabetes is 50% higher than for adults without diabetes.
- Medical costs for people with diabetes are twice as high as for people without diabetes.
- As many as 1 in 3 American adults will have diabetes in 2050 if present trends continue.
- The economic cost of diagnosed diabetes in the U.S. is \$245 billion per year.

(Source: American Diabetes Association, Infographics: A snapshot of Diabetes in America, <http://www.diabetes.org/diabetes-basics/statistics/cdc-infographic.html>)

Wyandot County Adults Diagnosed with Diabetes



Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Diagnosed with diabetes	11%	14%	16%	11%	11%

DIABETES

## Diabetes Symptoms

The most common symptoms of type 1 and 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

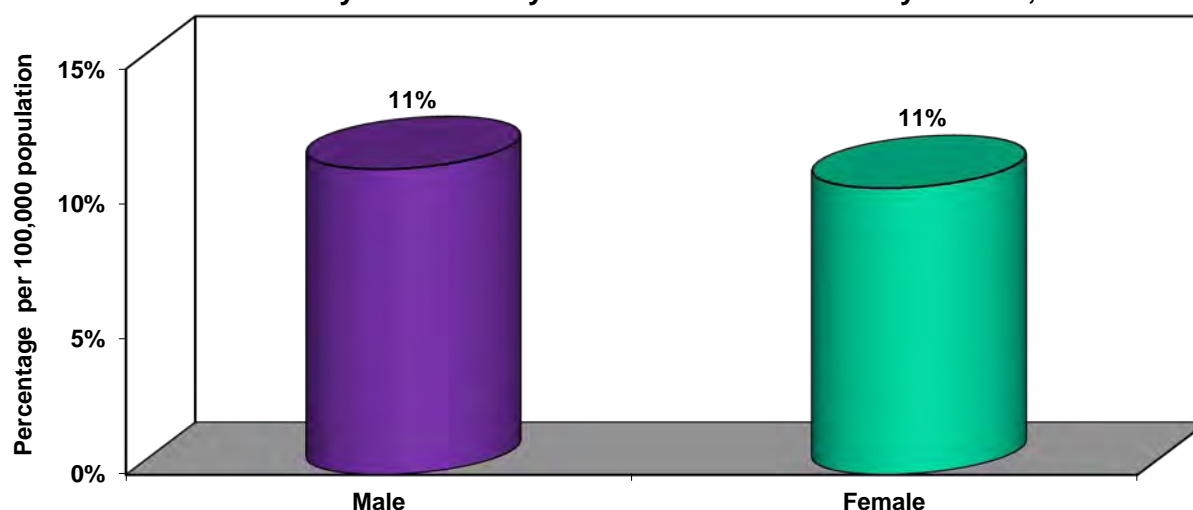
*(Source: American Diabetes Association, Diabetes Basics, Your Risk: Who is at Greater Risk for Type 2 Diabetes, <http://www.diabetes.org/diabetes-basics/prevention/risk-factors>)*



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

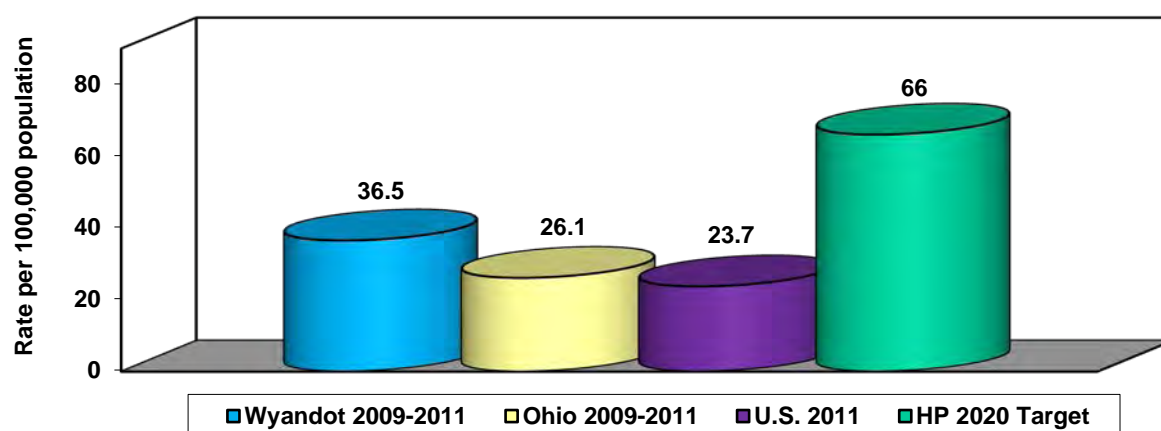
- In 2010, the prevalence of diabetes was the same among males and females in Wyandot County.
- From 2009 to 2011, Wyandot County's age-adjusted diabetes mortality rate was higher than the Ohio rate, greater than the national rate, and less than the Healthy People 2020 target objective.

**Wyandot County Prevalence of Diabetes by Gender, 2010**



(Source: Network of Care: Health Indicators, Public Health Assessment and Wellness)

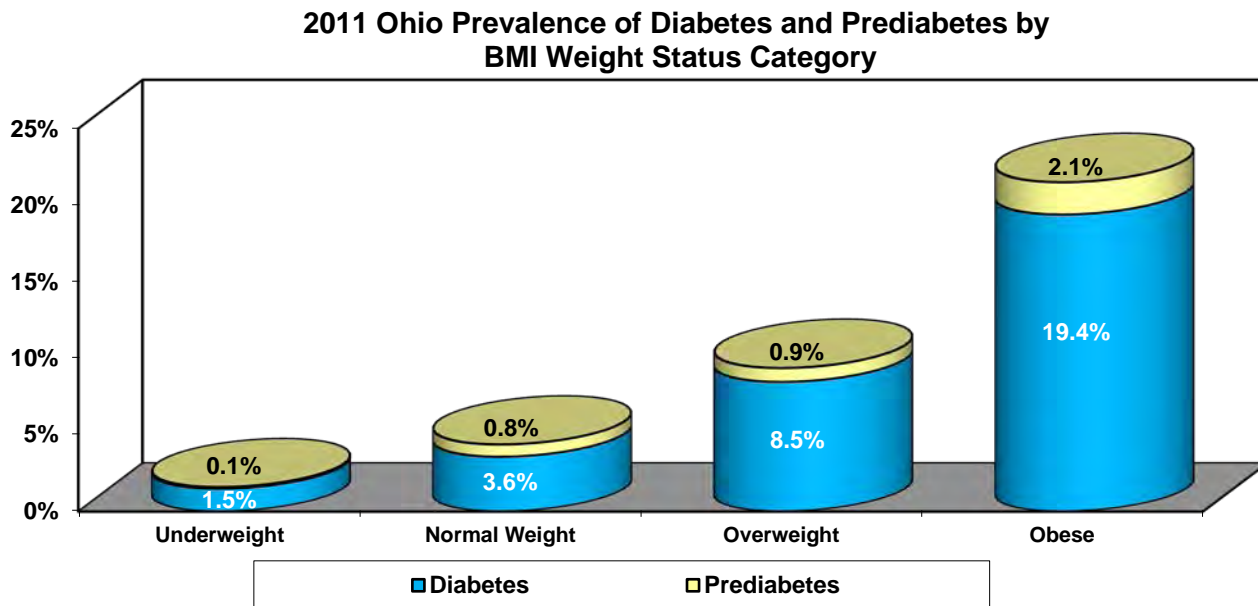
**Healthy People 2020 Objectives and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Diabetes**



(Source: Network of Care: Health Indicators, CDC, and Healthy People 2020)

The following graph shows the Ohio Prevalence of Diabetes and Prediabetes by BMI Weight Status Category. The following graph shows:

- The chance of developing diabetes and prediabetes increases relative to increases in BMI weight status category.



### Overweight and Obese Type 2 Diabetes Risk by Sex in Ohio

Category	Increase in Risk
Overweight Men	2.4
Overweight Women	3.9
Obese Men	6.7
Obese Women	12.4

(Source: ODH, Obesity and Diabetes in Ohio 2013, from [http://www.healthy.ohio.gov/~media/HealthyOhio/ASSETS/Files/diabetes/Obesity\\_Diabetes\\_Supp\\_2013.ashx](http://www.healthy.ohio.gov/~media/HealthyOhio/ASSETS/Files/diabetes/Obesity_Diabetes_Supp_2013.ashx))

# Adult | ARTHRITIS

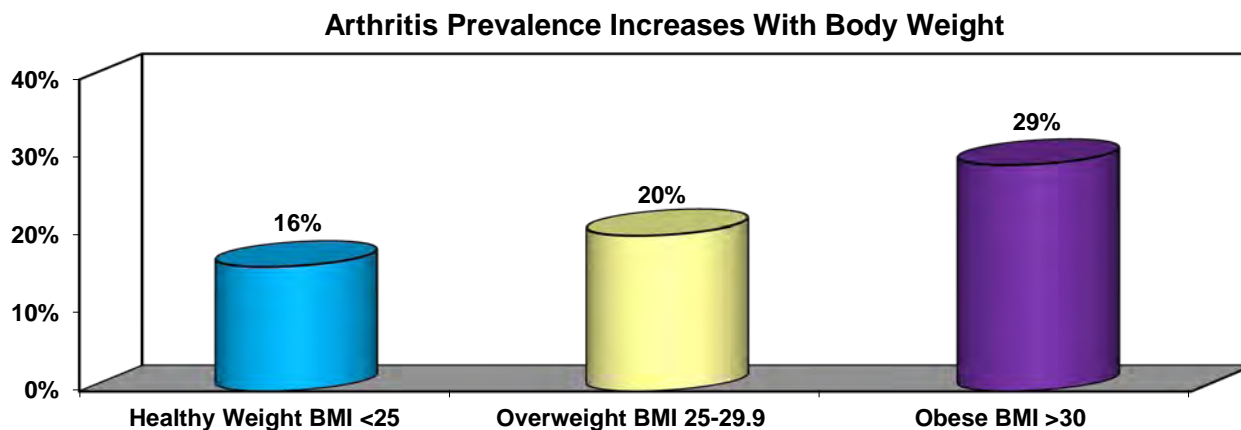
## Key Findings

According to the Wyandot County survey data, 37% of Wyandot County adults were diagnosed with arthritis. According to the 2013 BRFSS, 30% of Ohio adults and 25% of U.S. adults were told they have arthritis.

**37% of Wyandot County adults were told by a health professional that they had some form of arthritis, increasing to 59% of those over the age of 65.**

## Arthritis

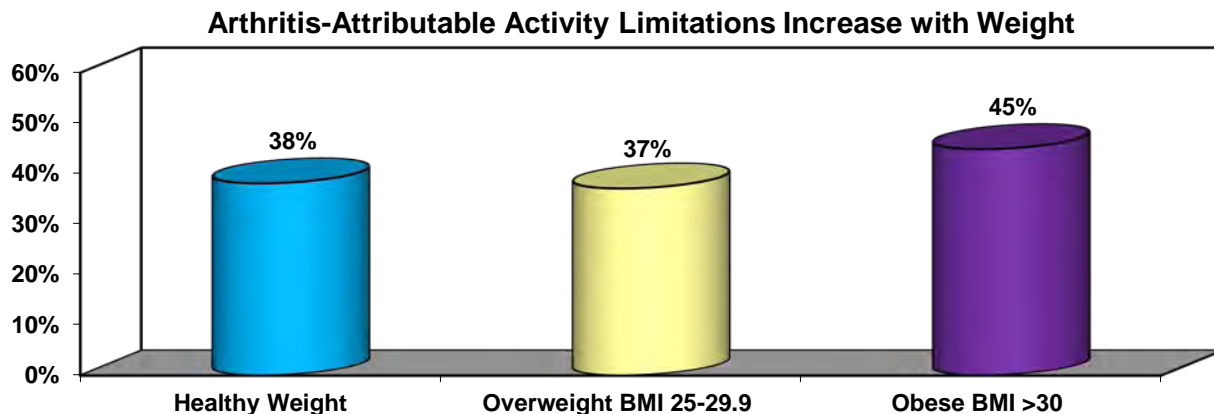
- More than one-third (37%) of Wyandot County adults were told by a health professional that they had some form of arthritis, increasing to 59% of those over the age of 65.
- According to the 2013 BRFSS, 30% of Ohio adults and 25% of U.S. adults were told they have arthritis.
- An estimated 50 million U.S. adults (about 1 in 5) report having doctor-diagnosed arthritis. About 1 in 3 of working age adults (aged 18-65) reported that arthritis limited their work. As the U.S. population ages, the number of adults with arthritis is expected to increase sharply to 67 million by 2030 (Source: CDC, *Arthritis at a Glance* 2013).
- 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).



(Source for graph: CDC Arthritis, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 2013; 62(44):869-873)

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Diagnosed with arthritis	30%	37%	37%	30%	25%

*18% of Wyandot County adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem. Among those who were limited in some way, 56% were limited because of arthritis.*



Source for graph: CDC Arthritis, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 2013; 62(44):869-873

### 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:

- **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](http://www.cdc.gov/arthritis/basics/key.htm), updated June 19, 2014)

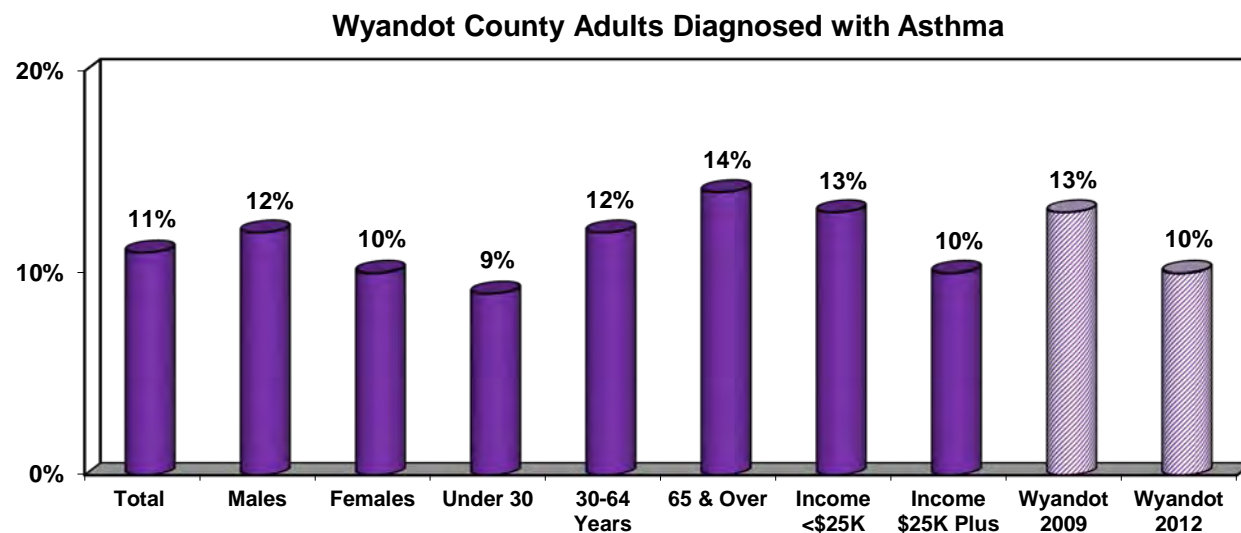
# Adult | ASTHMA AND OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASE

## Key Findings

According to the Wyandot County survey data, 11% of adults had been diagnosed with asthma.

## Asthma and Other Respiratory Disease

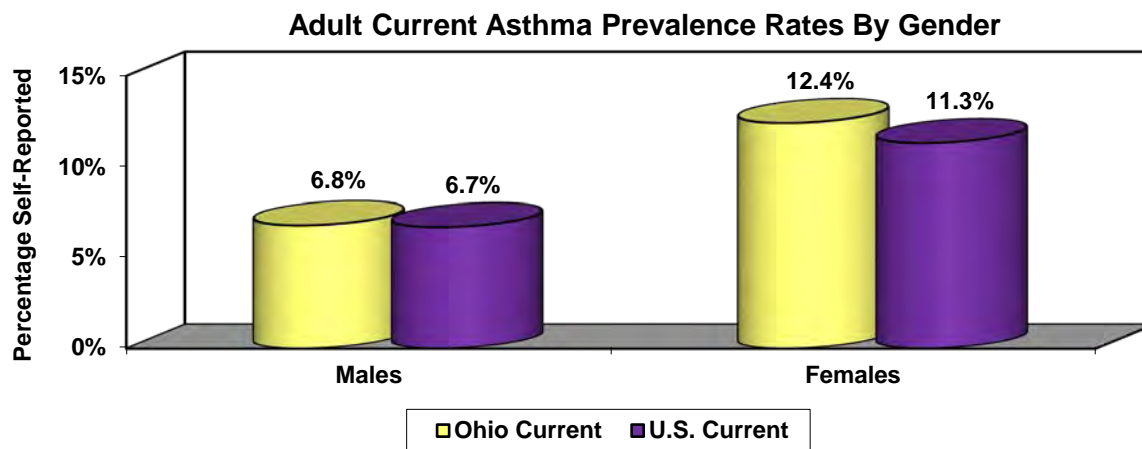
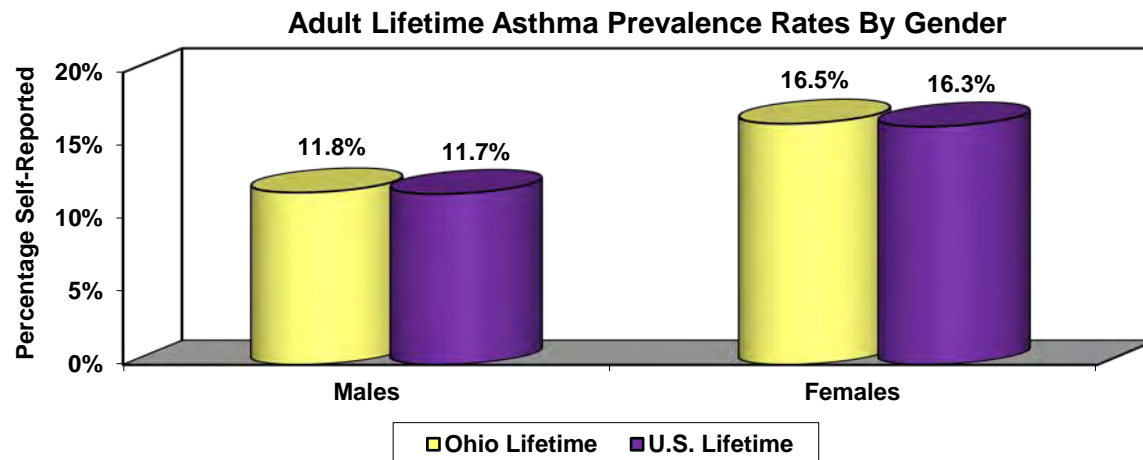
- In 2015, 11% of Wyandot County adults had been diagnosed with asthma.
- 14% of both Ohio and U.S. adults have ever been diagnosed with asthma (Source: 2013 BRFSS).
- There are several important factors that may trigger an asthma attack. Some of these triggers are tobacco smoke, dust mites, outdoor air pollution, cockroach allergens, pets, mold, smoke from burning wood or grass, infections linked to the flu, colds, and respiratory viruses (Source: CDC, 2013).
- Chronic lower respiratory disease was the 5<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death in Wyandot County and the 3<sup>rd</sup> leading cause of death in Ohio, in 2010 (Source: ODH, Leading Causes of Death: 2010 Preliminary Data).



Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Had been diagnosed with asthma	13%	10%	11%	14%	14%

ASTHMA

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



(Source for graphs: 2013 BRFSS)

## Asthma Facts

- The number of Americans with asthma grows every year. Currently, 26 million Americans have asthma.
- Asthma mortality is almost 4,000 deaths per year.
- Asthma results in 456,000 hospitalizations and 2.1 million emergency room visits annually.
- Patients with asthma reported 13.9 million visits to a doctor's office and 1.4 million visits to hospital outpatient departments.
- Effective asthma treatment includes monitoring the disease with a peak flow meter, identifying and avoiding allergen triggers, using drug therapies including bronchodilators and anti-inflammatory agents, and developing an emergency plan for severe attacks.

(Source: American College of Allergy, Asthma, & Immunology, Asthma Facts, from: <http://acaai.org/news/facts-statistics/asthma>)

## What Causes an Asthma Attack?

- **Tobacco Smoke:** People should never smoke near you, in your home, in your car, or wherever you may spend a lot of time if you have asthma. Tobacco smoke is unhealthy for everyone, especially people with asthma. If you have asthma and you smoke, quit smoking.
- **Dust Mites:** If you have asthma, dust mites can trigger an asthma attack. To prevent attacks, use mattress covers and pillowcase covers to make a barrier between dust mites and yourself. Do not use down-filled pillows, quilts, or comforters. Remove stuffed animals and clutter from your bedroom.
- **Outdoor Air Pollution:** This pollution can come from factories, automobiles, and other sources. Pay attention to air quality forecasts to plan activities when air pollution levels will be low.
- **Cockroach Allergens:** Get rid of cockroaches in your home by removing as many water and food sources as you can. Cockroaches are often found where food is eaten and crumbs are left behind. Cockroaches and their droppings can trigger an asthma attack, so vacuum or sweep areas that might attract cockroaches at least every 2 to 3 days.
- **Pets:** Furry pets can trigger an asthma attack. If you think a furry pet may be causing attacks, you may want to find the pet another home. If you can't or don't want to find a new home for a pet, keep it out of the person with asthma's bedroom.
- **Mold:** Breathing in mold can trigger an asthma attack. Get rid of mold in your home to help control your attacks. Humidity, the amount of moisture in the air, can make mold grow. An air conditioner or dehumidifier will help keep the humidity level low.
- **Smoke from Burning Wood or Grass:** Smoke from burning wood or other plants is made up of a mix of harmful gases and small particles. Breathing in too much of this smoke can cause an asthma attack. If you can, avoid burning wood in your home.
- **Other Triggers:** Infections linked to influenza (flu), colds, and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) can trigger an asthma attack. Sinus infections, allergies, breathing in some chemicals, and acid reflux can also trigger attacks. Physical exercise, some medicines, bad weather, breathing in cold air, some foods, and fragrances can also trigger an asthma attack.

(Source: Centers for Disease Control, *Vital Signs, Asthma*, updated November 18, 2014, <http://www.cdc.gov/asthma/faqs.htm>)



# Adult | WEIGHT STATUS

## Key Findings

*The 2015 Health Assessment identified that 76% of Wyandot County adults were overweight or obese based on Body Mass Index (BMI). Nearly half (48%) of Wyandot County adults were obese. The 2013 BRFSS indicates that 30% of Ohio and 29% of U.S. adults were obese by BMI.*

## Adult Weight Status

- In 2015, the health assessment indicated that about three-quarters (76%) of Wyandot County adults were either overweight (29%) or obese (48%) 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 (39%), exercised (38%), ate a low-carb diet (8%), took diet pills, powders or liquids without a doctor's advice (5%), used a weight loss program (3%), health coaching (2%), smoked cigarettes (1%), participated in a prescribed dietary or fitness program (1%), went without eating 24 or more hours (1%), took prescribed medications (1%), took laxatives (1%), vomited (1%), and Bariatric surgery (<1%).

**48% of Wyandot County adults are obese.**

## Physical Activity

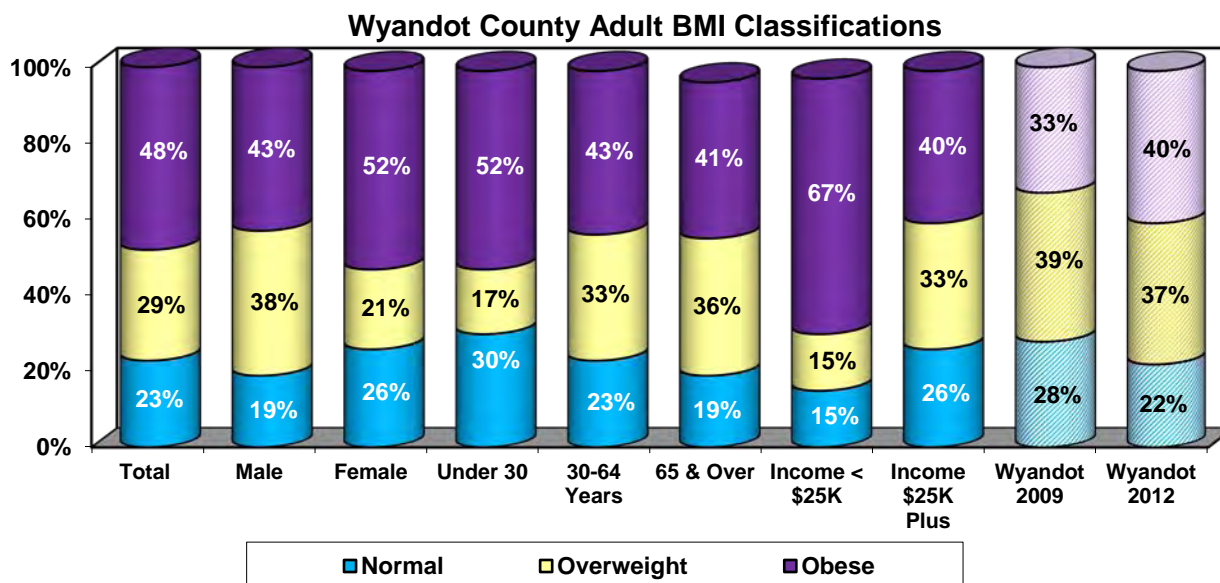
- In Wyandot County, 45% of adults were engaging in some type of physical activity or exercise for at least 30 minutes 3 or more days per week. 24% of adults were exercising 5 or more days per week. More than one-third (35%) of adults were not participating in any physical activity in the past week, including 10% who were unable to exercise.
- Reasons for not exercising included: time (22%), weather (22%), pain or discomfort (16%), too tired (15%), laziness (14%), chose not to exercise (14%), could not afford a gym membership (6%), no gym available (3%), no child care (3%), safety (3%), no walking or biking trails (2%), no sidewalks (2%), did not know what activities to do (1%), doctor advised them not to exercise (1%), and other reasons (8%).
- 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>).

**In Wyandot County, 45% of adults were engaging in some type of physical activity or exercise for at least 30 minutes 3 or more days per week.**

## Nutrition

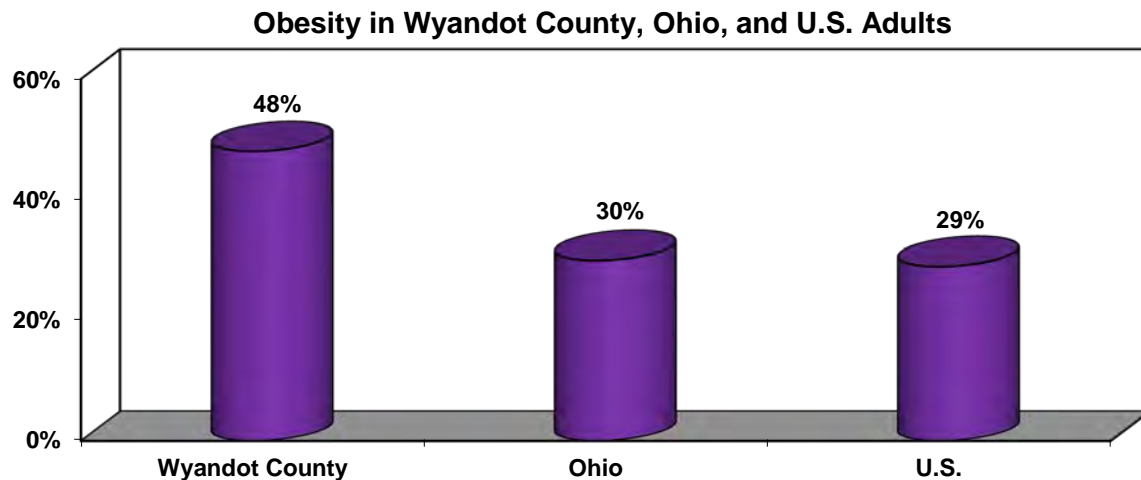
- In 2015, 5% of adults were eating 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day. 90% were eating between 1 and 4 servings per day. The American Cancer Society recommends that adults eat at least 2 ½ cups of fruits and vegetables per day to reduce the risk of cancer and to maintain good health. 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 chose the types of food they ate: taste (64%), cost (51%), enjoyment (48%), ease of preparation (48%), availability (41%), healthiness of food (41%), food they were used to (32%), time (32%), what their spouse prefers (24%), nutritional content (22%), calorie content (18%), what their child prefers (15%), if it is organic (5%), if it is genetically modified (4%), health care provider's advice (4%), other food sensitivities (3%), if it is gluten free (2%), and other reasons (2%).
- Wyandot County adults had access to a wellness program through their employer or spouse's employer with the following features: free/discounted gym membership (12%), lower insurance premiums for participation in wellness program (9%), health risk assessment (9%), on-site health screenings (7%), gift cards or cash for participation in wellness program (6%), on-site fitness facility (6%), free/discounted weight loss program (5%), free/discounted smoking cessation program (5%), healthier food options in vending machines or cafeteria (5%), lower insurance premiums for positive changes in health status (4%), on-site health education classes (2%), gift cards or cash for positive changes in health status (2%), and other (2%).
- 84% of Wyandot County adults did not have access to any wellness programs, and 16% had access to more than one wellness program.

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County adults who are overweight or obese by Body Mass Index (BMI). Examples of how to interpret the information include: 23% of all Wyandot County adults were classified as normal weight, 29% were overweight, and 48% were obese.



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

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County adults who are obese compared to Ohio and U.S.



(Source: 2015 Wyandot County Health Assessment and 2013 BRFSS)

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Obese	33%	40%	48%	30%	29%
Overweight	39%	37%	29%	35%	35%
Ate 5 or more servings of fruits / vegetables per day	N/A	4%	5%	21%*	23%*

N/A – Not available

\* 2009 BRFSS

### Obesity Facts

- More than one-third of U.S. adults (34.9%) are obese.
- Obesity-related conditions include heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes and certain types of cancer, some of the leading causes of preventable death.
- The estimated annual medical cost of obesity in the U.S. was \$147 billion in 2008 U.S. dollars; the medical costs for people who are obese were \$1,429 higher than those of normal weight.
- Non-Hispanic blacks have the highest age-adjusted rates of obesity (47.8%) followed by Hispanics (42.5%), non-Hispanic whites (32.6%), and non-Hispanic Asians (10.8%).
- In 2012, no state had a prevalence of obesity less than 20%.

(Source: CDC, *Adult Obesity Facts*, updated September 9, 2014, <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/adult.html>)

# Adult | TOBACCO USE

## Key Findings

In 2015, 15% of Wyandot County adults were current smokers and 26% were considered former smokers. In 2015, the American Cancer Society (ACS) stated that tobacco use was the most preventable cause of death worldwide, and is responsible for the deaths of approximately half of long-term users. Each year, tobacco use is responsible for almost 6 million premature deaths, 80% of which are in low-and middle-income countries, and by 2030, this number is expected to increase to 8 million. (Source: Cancer Facts & Figures, American Cancer Society, 2015)

**In 2015, 15% of Wyandot County adults were current smokers.**

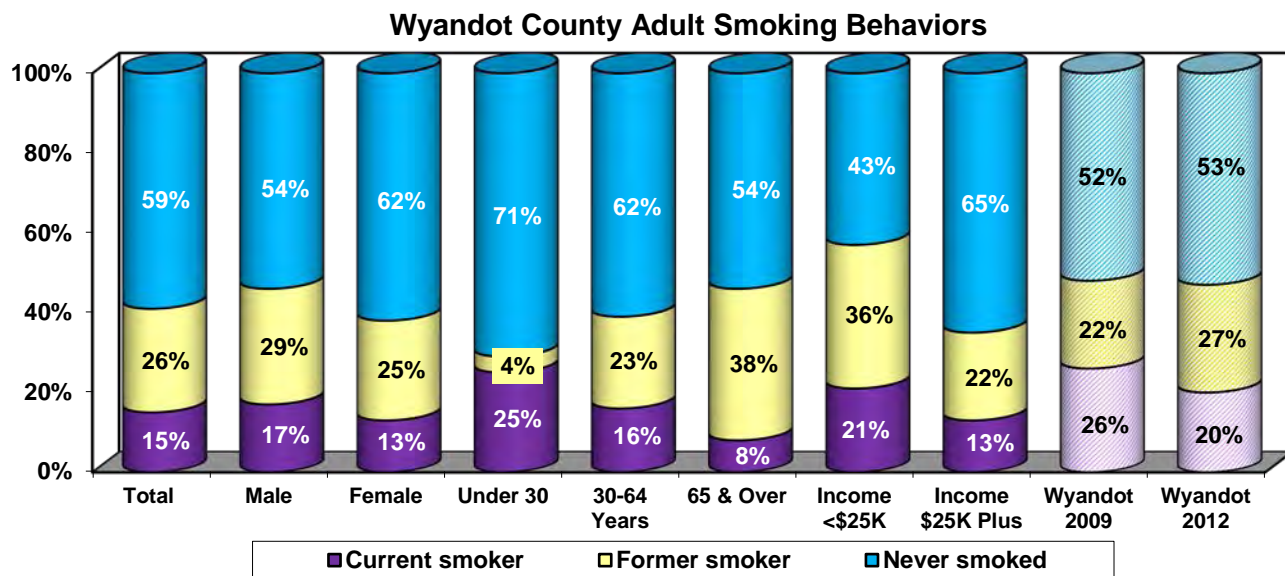
## Adult Tobacco Use Behaviors

- The 2015 health assessment identified that more than one-in-seven (15%) 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 2013 BRFSS reported current smoker prevalence rates of 23% for Ohio and 19% for the U.S.
- More than one-quarter (26%) of adults indicated that they were former smokers (smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now do not smoke). The 2013 BRFSS reported former smoker prevalence rates of 25% for Ohio and the U.S.
- Wyandot County adult smokers were more likely to:
  - Have been separated (57%)
  - Have rated their overall health as poor (57%)
  - Have been under the age of 30 (25%)
  - Have incomes less than \$25,000 (21%)
- Wyandot County adults used the following tobacco products in the past year: cigarettes (28%), e-cigarettes (7%), cigars (5%), chewing tobacco (5%), roll-your-own (4%), flavored cigarettes (3%), snuff (3%), Black and Milds (2%), hookah (2%), little cigars (1%), swishers (1%), cigarillos (1%), pipes (1%), and snus (<1%).
- 46% of 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 had the following rules/practices about smoking in their home: never allowed (75%), not allowed when children are present (10%), allowed anywhere (9%), and allowed in certain rooms (4%).
- Wyandot County had the following rules/practices about smoking in their car: never allowed (75%), not allowed when children are present (8%), allowed with windows open (6%), and allowed anywhere (5%).

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Current smoker	26%	20%	15%	23%	19%
Former smoker	22%	27%	26%	25%	25%

ADULT TOBACCO

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County adults who used tobacco. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 15% of all Wyandot County adults were current smokers, 26% of all adults were former smokers, and 59% had never smoked.



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

*46% of current smokers responded that they had stopped smoking for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit smoking.*

### Smoke-free Living: Benefits & Milestones

According to the American Heart Association and the U.S. Surgeon General, this is how your body starts to recover:

- In your first 20 minutes after quitting: your blood pressure and heart rate recover from the cigarette-induced spike.
- After 12 hours of smoke-free living: the carbon monoxide levels in your blood return to normal.
- After two weeks to three months of smoke-free living: your circulation and lung function begin to improve.
- After one to nine months of smoke-free living: clear and deeper breathing gradually returns as coughing and shortness of breath diminishes; you regain the ability to cough productively instead of hacking, which cleans your lungs and reduces your risk of infection.
- One year after quitting smoking, a person's risk of coronary heart disease is reduced by 50 percent.
- Five to 15 years after quitting smoking, a person's risk of stroke is similar to that of a nonsmoker.
- After 10 years of smoke-free living, your lung cancer death rate is about half that of a person who has continued to smoke. The risk of other cancers, such as throat, mouth, esophagus, bladder, cervix and pancreas decreases too.

(Source: AHA, *Smoke-free Living: Benefits & Milestones*, January 5, 2015, from: [http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/GettingHealthy/QuitSmoking/QuittingSmoking/Smoke-free-Living-Benefits-Milestones\\_UCM\\_322711\\_Article.jsp](http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/GettingHealthy/QuitSmoking/QuittingSmoking/Smoke-free-Living-Benefits-Milestones_UCM_322711_Article.jsp))

## Electronic Cigarettes Facts

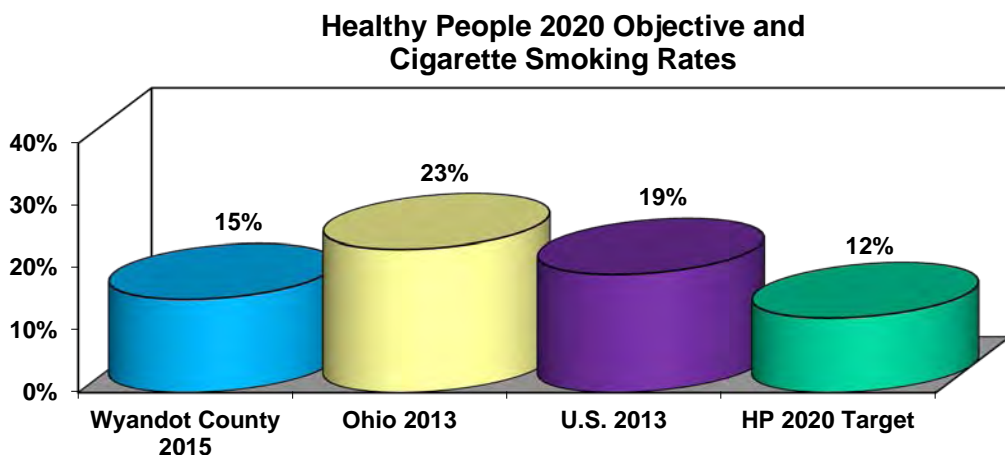
- Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) are a type of electronic smoking device, resembling cigarettes. They can also look like pipes, pens, or USB memory sticks.
- E-cigarettes cost approximately \$30-60, and refill cartridges cost \$7-\$10. More recently, disposable e-cigarettes that “last up to two packs” are being sold for under \$10 in local and national convenience stores.
- Cartridges generally contain 10-20 mg of nicotine. However, as e-cigarettes are unregulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), their contents and the level of these contents can be highly variable.
- Ever use of e-cigarettes is highest among current cigarette smoking adults in the U.S. and increased from 9.8% in 2010 to 21.2% in 2011 to 32% in 2012.
- Early studies by the FDA found varying levels of nicotine and other potentially harmful ingredients, including cancer-causing substances and diethylene glycol, which is found in antifreeze. However, these substances were found at much lower levels than in traditional cigarettes.
- The awareness and use of electronic cigarettes are increasing. In 2011, 6 of 10 U.S. adults were aware of electronic cigarettes with 21% of smokers having ever used an electronic cigarette.
- Nicotine is found in both inhaled and exhaled vapor of electronic cigarettes. Studies have also found heavy metals, silicates, and cancer-causing compounds in exhaled e-cigarette vapor.

(Source: Philadelphia Department of Public Health, “Electronic Cigarette Fact sheet,” published February 2014, from: [http://www.smokefreephilly.org/smokfree\\_philly/assets/File/Electronic%20Cigarette%20Fact%20Sheet\\_2\\_27\\_14.pdf](http://www.smokefreephilly.org/smokfree_philly/assets/File/Electronic%20Cigarette%20Fact%20Sheet_2_27_14.pdf) & Legacy for Health, Tobacco Fact Sheet, May 2014, from: <http://www.legacyforhealth.org/content/download/582/6926/file/LEG-FactSheet-eCigarettes-JUNE2013.pdf>)

*26% of Wyandot County adults indicated that they were former smokers.*

The following graph shows Wyandot County, Ohio, and U.S. adult cigarette smoking rates. The BRFSS rates shown for Ohio and the U.S. were for adults 18 years and older. This graph shows:

- Wyandot County adult cigarette smoking rate was lower than the Ohio and U.S. rates, and higher than the Healthy People 2020 Goal.

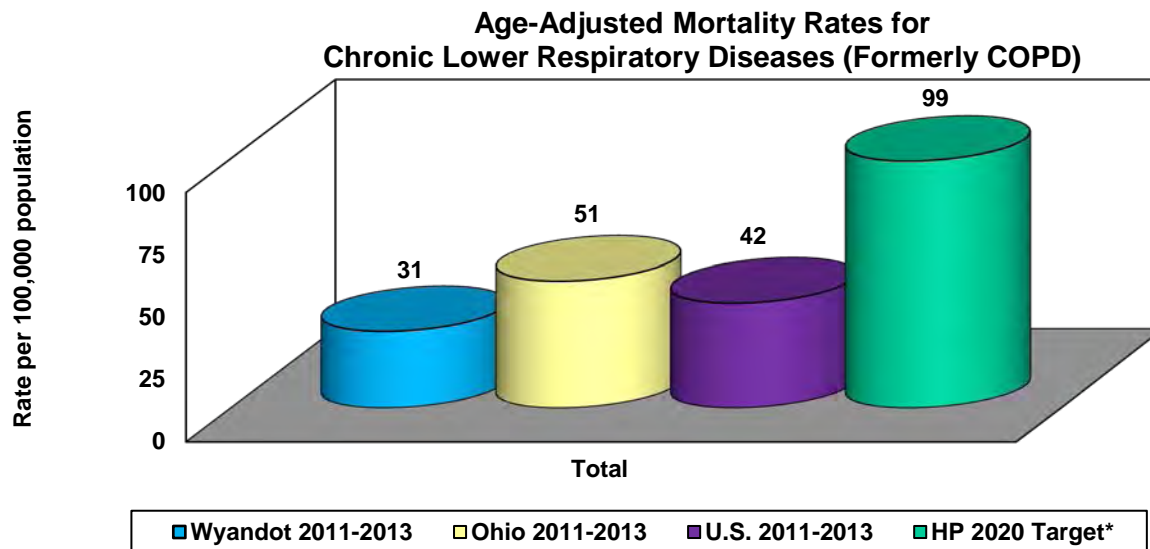


(Source: 2015 Wyandot County Health Assessment, 2013 BRFSS and Healthy People 2020)



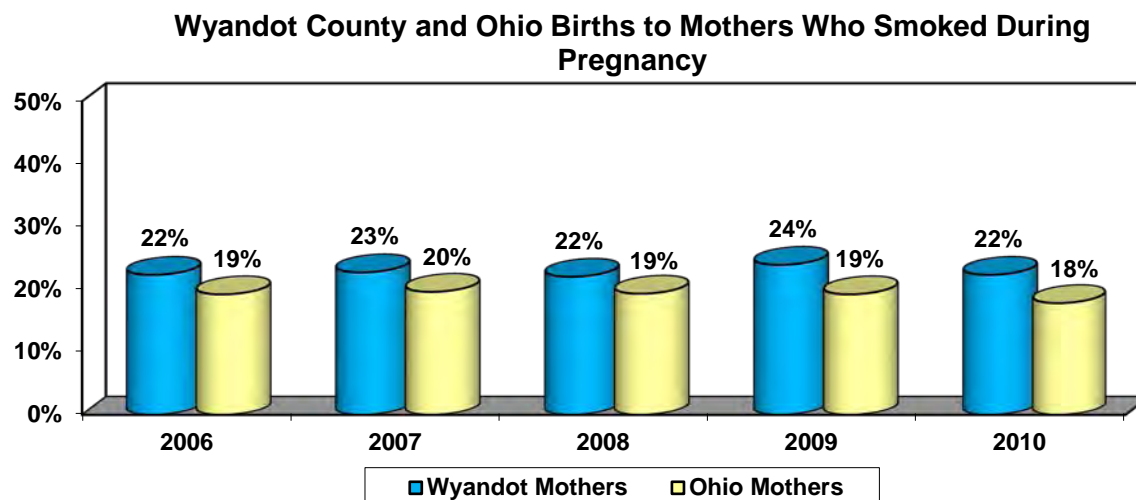
The following graphs show Wyandot County, Ohio, and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for chronic lower respiratory diseases (formerly COPD) in comparison with the Healthy People 2020 objectives and the percentage of Wyandot County and Ohio mothers who smoked during pregnancy. These graphs show:

- From 2011-2013, Wyandot County's age-adjusted mortality rate for Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease was lower than the Ohio rate, 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 higher than the Ohio rate.



(Source: Health Indicators Warehouse and Healthy People 2020)

\* Healthy People 2020's target rate and the U.S. rate is for adults aged 45 years and older.

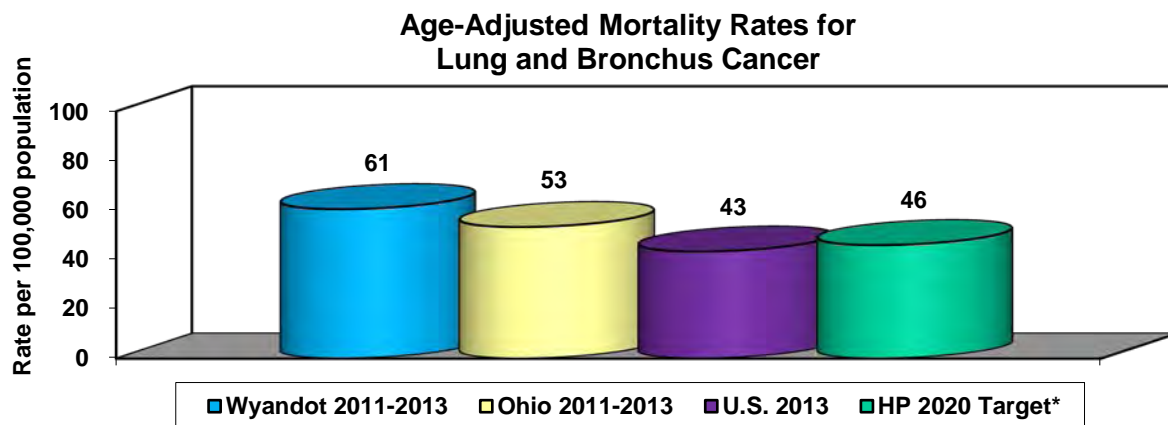


(Source: ODH Births, Vital Statistics Annual Birth Summaries by Year, 2006-2010)

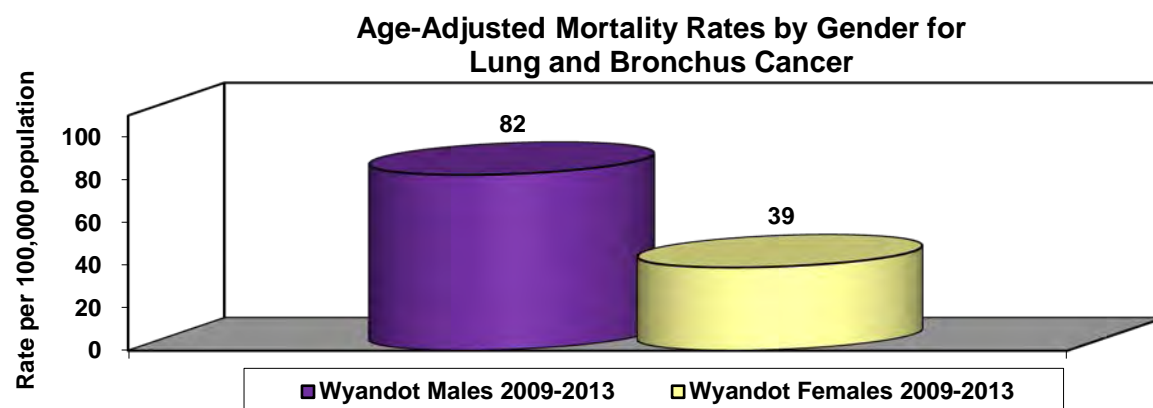


The following graphs show Wyandot County, Ohio, and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for lung and bronchus cancer in comparison with the Healthy People 2020 objectives and Wyandot County mortality rates by gender. These graphs show:

- Disparities existed by gender for Wyandot County lung and bronchus cancer age-adjusted mortality rates. The 2009-2013 Wyandot male rates were substantially higher than the Wyandot female rates.



\*Healthy People 2020 Target data is for lung cancer only  
(Sources: Healthy People 2020, National Cancer Institute, ODH Information Warehouse, updated 2015)



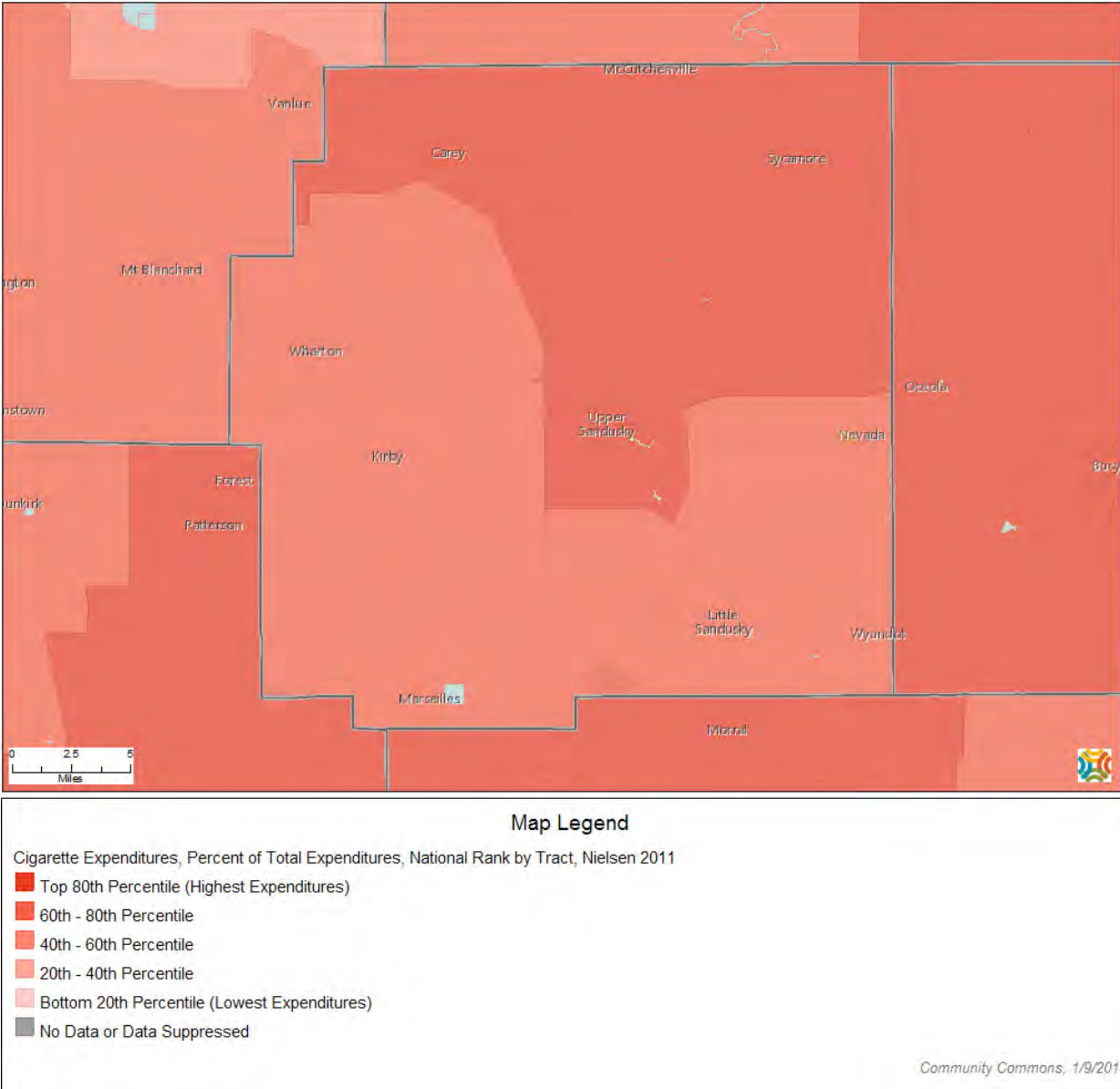
(Source: Health Indicators Warehouse, updated 2014)

### U.S. Adult Smoking Facts

- The percentage of American adults who smoke decreased from (20.9%) in 2005 to (19.3%) in 2010.
- About 1 in 5 (46.6 million) adults still smoke.
- 443,000 Americans die of smoking or exposure to secondhand smoke each year.
- More men (about 22%) than women (about 17%) smoke.
- Adults living below poverty level (29%) are more likely to smoke than adults living at or above poverty level (18%).
- Smoking rates are higher among people with a lower education level.

(Source: CDC, Vital Signs, Tobacco Use: Smoking & Secondhand Smoke, September 2011, <http://www.cdc.gov/VitalSigns/AdultSmoking/#LatestFindings>)

Cigarette Expenditures, Percent of Total Expenditures, National Rank by Tract,  
Nielsen 2011



(Source: Community Commons, updated 1/9/2015)

# Adult | ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

## Key Findings

*In 2015, the Health Assessment indicated that 15% of Wyandot County adults were considered frequent drinkers (drank an average of three or more days per week, per CDC guidelines). 38% of adults who drank had five or more drinks (for males) or 4 or more drinks (for females) on one occasion (binge drinking) in the past month. Nine percent of adults drove after having any alcoholic beverages.*

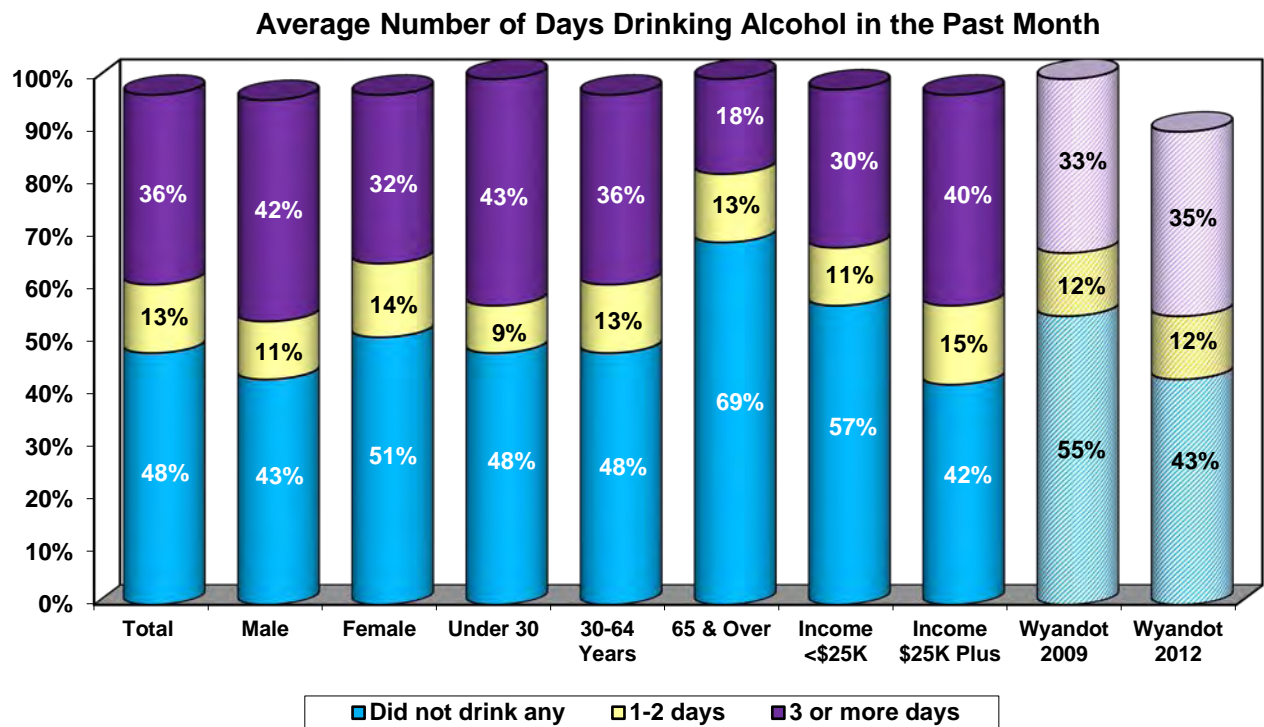
***49% of Wyandot County adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month.***

## Adult Alcohol Consumption

- In 2015, 49% 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. The 2013 BRFSS reported current drinker prevalence rates of 53% for Ohio and 55% for the U.S.
- More than one-in-seven (15%) adults were considered frequent drinkers (drank on an average of three or more days per week).
- Of those who drank, Wyandot County adults drank 3.2 drinks on average, increasing to 4.0 drinks for males, those under the age of 30, and those ages 30-64.
- Almost one-fifth (18%) of Wyandot County adults were considered binge drinkers. The 2013 BRFSS reported binge drinking rates of 17% for both Ohio and the U.S.
- 38% of current drinkers reported they had five or more alcoholic drinks (for males) or 4 or more drinks (for females) on an occasion in the last month and would be considered binge drinkers by definition.
- 9% of adults reported driving after having any alcoholic beverages, increasing to 13% of those with incomes more than \$25,000.
- Wyandot County adults reported that as a result of drinking, they or someone in their household: placed themselves in dangerous situations (1%), failed to fulfill obligations at home (1%), failed to fulfill obligations at work (1%), had legal problems (<1%), and got a DUI (<1%).
- Wyandot County adults experienced the following in the past year: drank more than they expected (8%), spent a lot of time drinking (4%), tried to quit or cut down but could not (3%), gave up other activities to drink (3%), continued to drink despite problems caused by drinking (2%), drank more to get the same effect (2%), and drank to ease withdrawal symptoms (2%).
- Wyandot County adults approved of youth doing the following: parents allowing or giving alcohol to minors in their home (3%), other adults giving alcohol to minors (2%), drinking alcohol (2%), binge drinking (2%), consuming alcohol and driving a child (2%), riding in a vehicle with someone who had been drinking (1%), and drinking alcohol and driving (1%).

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Drank alcohol at least once in past month	45%	47%	49%	53%	55%
Binge drinker (drank 5 or more drinks for males and 4 or more for females on an occasion)	22%	19%	18%	17%	17%

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County adults consuming alcohol. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph include: 48% of all Wyandot County adults did not drink alcohol, 43% of Wyandot County males did not drink, and 51% of a dult females reported they did not drink.

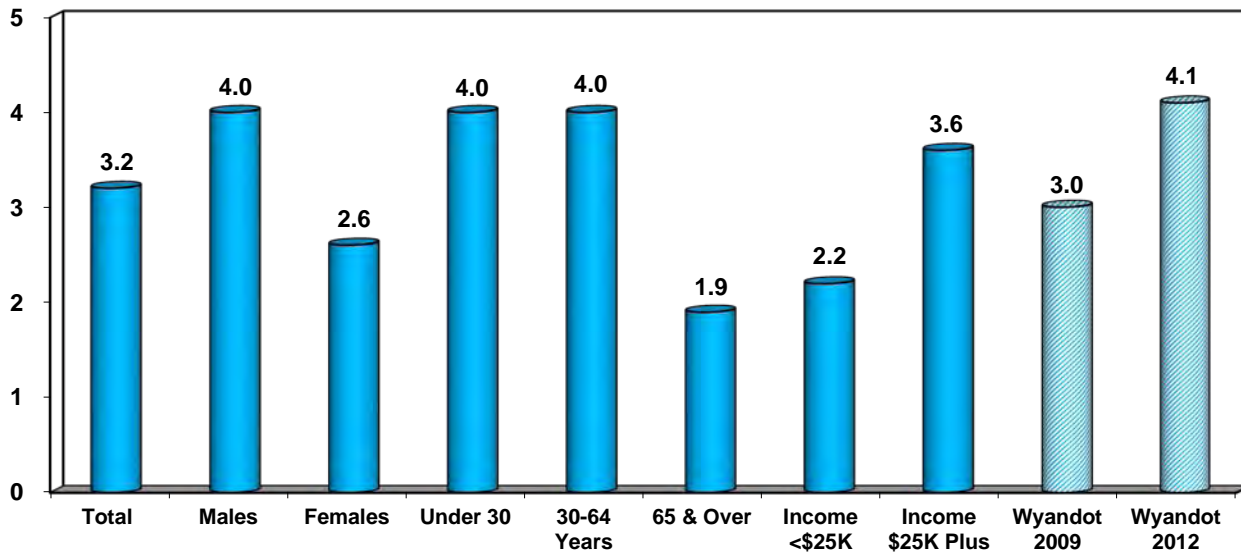


*Percentages may not equal 100% as some respondents answered "don't know"*

*15% of Wyandot County adults were considered frequent drinkers (drank on an average of three or more days per week).*

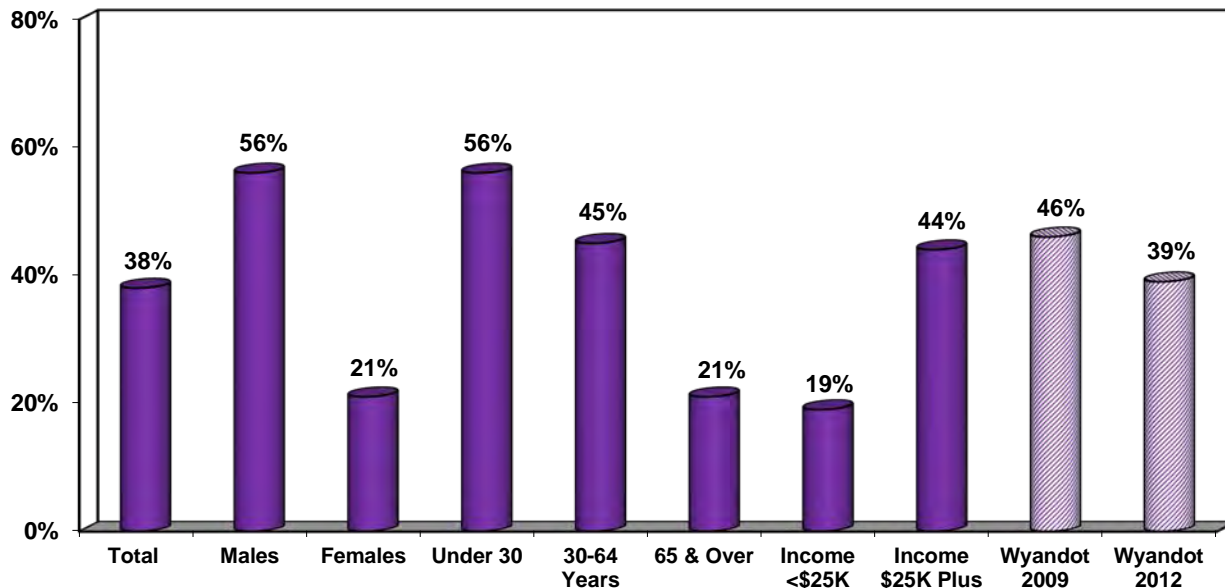
The following graphs show the number of alcoholic drinks consumed on average, the percentage of Wyandot County drinkers who binge drank in the past month.

**Adults Average Number of Drinks Consumed Per Drinking Occasion**



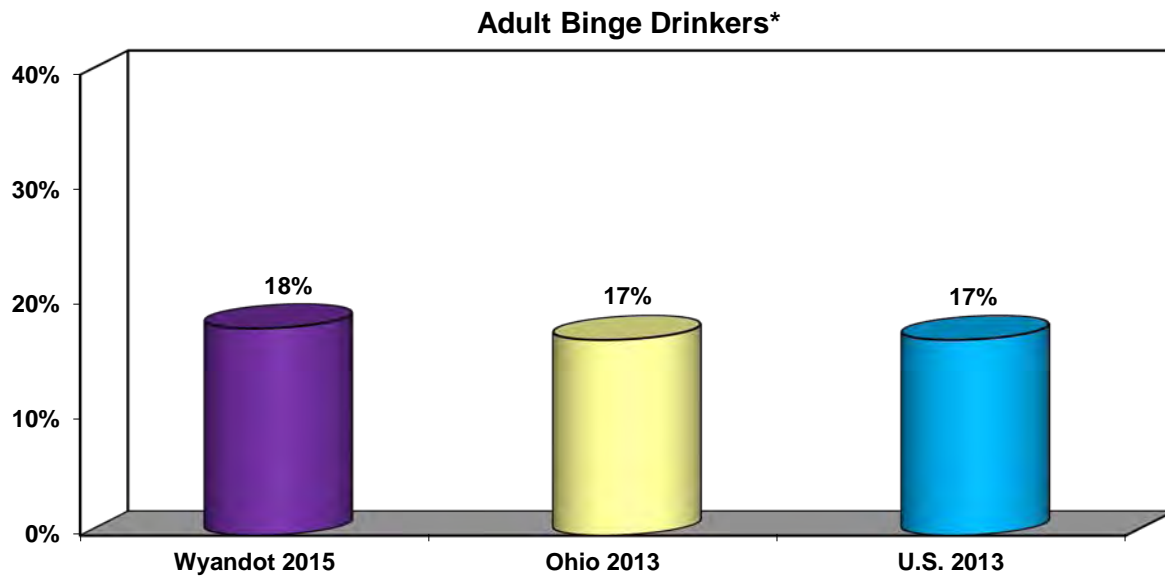
*9% of Wyandot County adults reported driving after having any alcoholic beverages.*

**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 (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on an occasion. Adults must have reported drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on an occasion at least once in the previous month.*

The following graph shows the Wyandot County binge drinking rates compared to Ohio and U.S.



(Source: 2013 BRFSS, 2015 Wyandot County Health Assessment)

*\*Based on all adults. Binge drinking is defined as males having five or more drinks on an occasion, females having four or more drinks on one occasion.*

The following table shows the Wyandot County Operating a Vehicle While Impaired (OVI) statistics as reported by the Ohio State Highway Patrol from January 2013 through June 2015.

Wyandot County Traffic Safety Stops	January – December 2013	January – December 2014	January – June 2015
OVI Stops	50	43	14
OVI-Related Injury Crash	4	10	N/A
OVI-Related Fatal Crash	1	1	2

N/A – Not available

(Source: Ohio State Highway Patrol – Traffic Safety Wyandot County from January 2013-June 2015)

The following table shows the cities of Carey and Upper Sandusky, Wyandot County, and Ohio motor vehicle accident statistics. The table shows:

	City of Carey 2014	City of Upper Sandusky 2014	Wyandot County 2014	Ohio 2014
Total Crashes	48	130	649	282,368
Alcohol-Related Total Crashes	0	4	18	12,480
Fatal Injury Crashes	0	0	2	919
Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes	0	0	1	271
Alcohol Impaired Drivers in Crashes	0	4	18	12,353
Injury Crashes	4	19	106	69,917
Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes	0	1	10	5,049
Property Damage Only	44	111	541	211,532
Alcohol-Related Property Damage Only	0	3	7	7,160
Deaths	0	0	3	1,008
Alcohol-Related Deaths	0	0	2	297
Total Non-Fatal Injuries	6	25	149	100,554
Alcohol-Related Injuries	0	3	17	7,029

(Source: Ohio Department of Public Safety, Crash Reports, Updated 6/17/2015, Traffic Crash Facts)

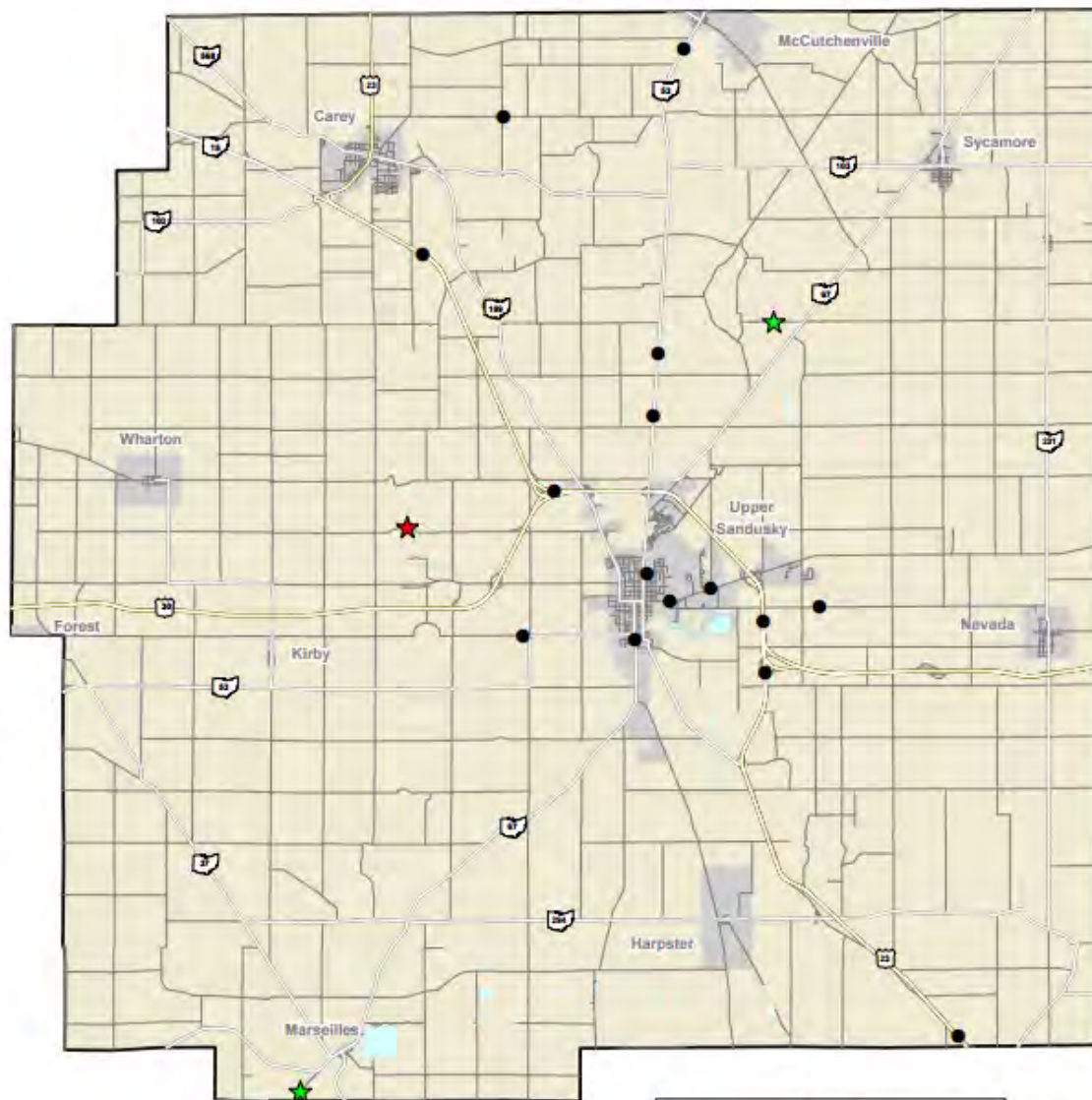
## Caffeinated Alcoholic Beverages

- Excessive alcohol consumption is responsible for about 88,000 deaths and 2.5 million years of potential life lost (YPLL) in the United States each year.
- Drinkers who consume alcohol mixed with energy drinks are 3 times more likely to binge drink than drinkers who do not report mixing alcohol with energy drinks.
- Drinkers who consume alcohol with energy drinks are about twice as likely as drinkers who do not report mixing to report being taken advantage of sexually, to report taking advantage of someone else sexually, and to report riding with a driver who was under the influence of alcohol.

(Source: CDC, Alcohol and Public Health, Fact Sheets, Caffeinated Alcoholic Beverages, November 19, 2014, <http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/cab.htm>)



## Wyandot County OVI Activity 2015 YTD



*\*There were a total of  
3 OVI-Related Injury Crashes;  
1 was not mappable*

### Legend

- ★ OVI-Related Fatal Crash (1)
- ★ OVI-Related Injury Crash (3)
- OVI Stop (16)

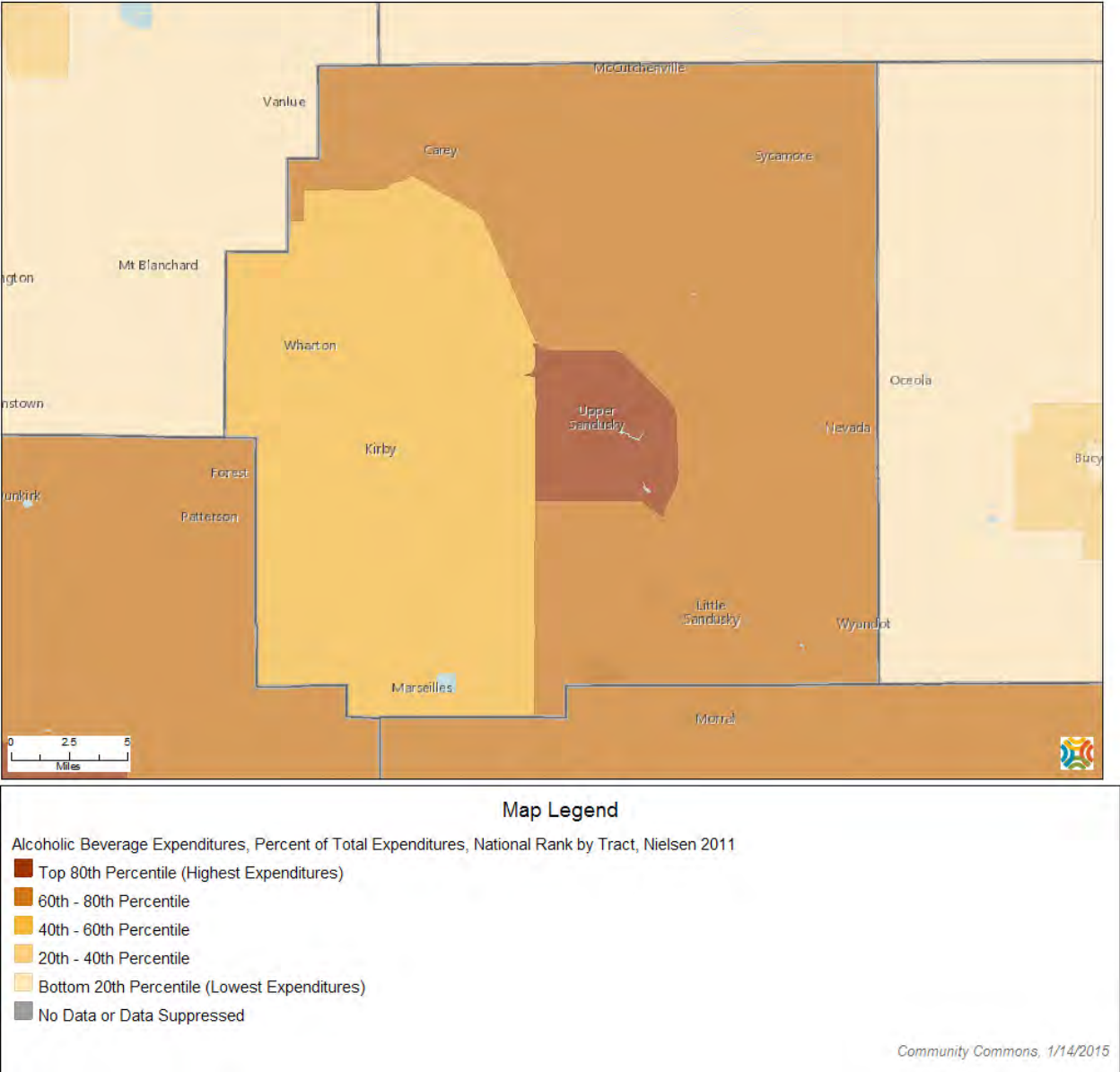


Data Source: ODPS Electronic Crash System;  
OSHP Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) System  
Map Design and Layout: OSHP Statistical Analysis Unit  
Ohio State Highway Patrol  
June 30, 2015



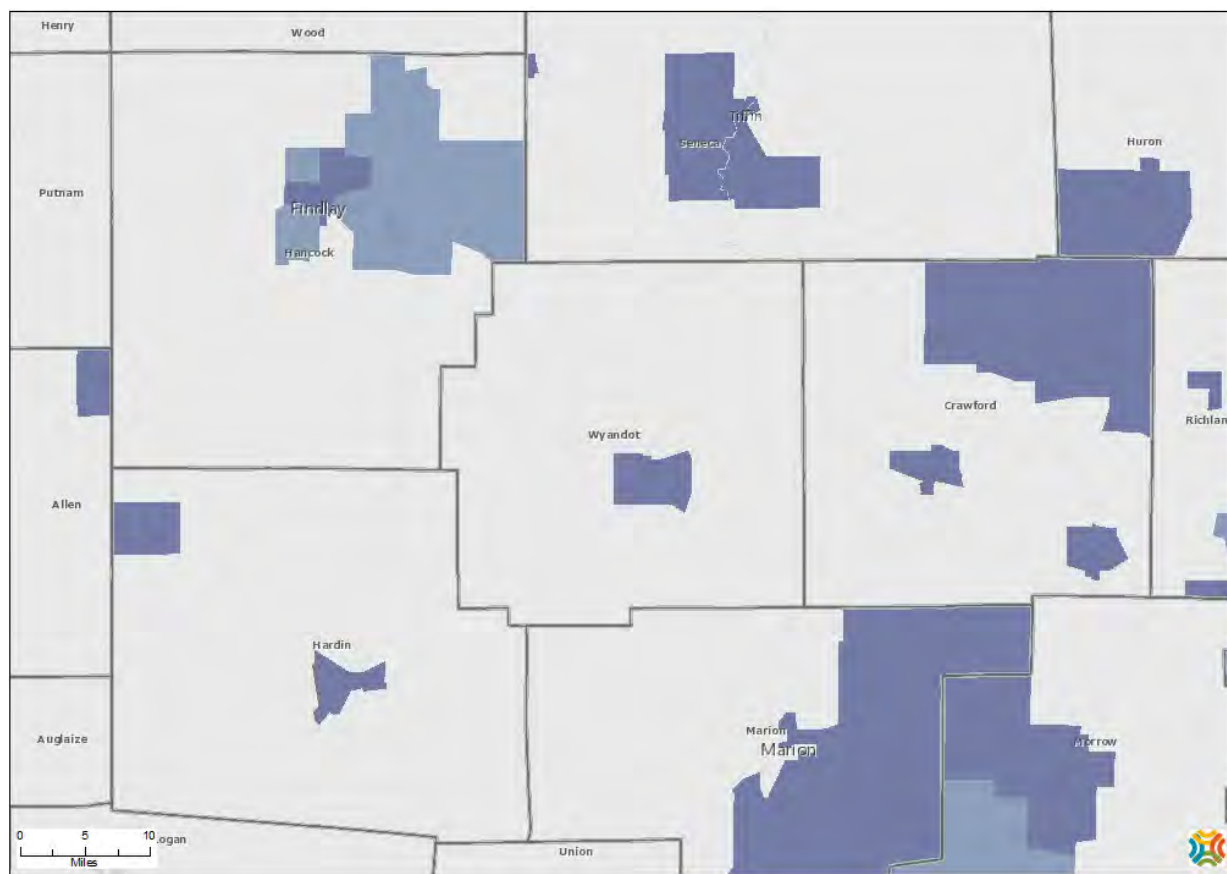
(Source: ODPS Electronic Crash System; OSHP Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) System, June 30, 2015)

Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures, Percent of Total Expenditures, National Rank by Tract, Nielsen 2011



(Source: Community Commons, updated 1/14/2015)

## Beer, Wine and Liquor Stores, Rate (per 100,000 Pop.) by Census Tract, County Business Patterns 2012



### Map Legend

Beer, Wine and Liquor Stores, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Tract, CBP 2012

- Over 18.0
- 12.1 - 18.0
- 6.1 - 12.0
- Under 6.1
- No Establishments or No Data

*Community Commons, 6/5/2015*

(Source: Community Commons, updated 6/5/2015)

# Adult | DRUG USE

## Key Findings

*In 2015, 3% of Wyandot County adults had used marijuana during the past 6 months. 11% of adults had used medication not prescribed for them or took more than prescribed to feel good or high and/or more active or alert during the past 6 months.*

## Adult Drug Use

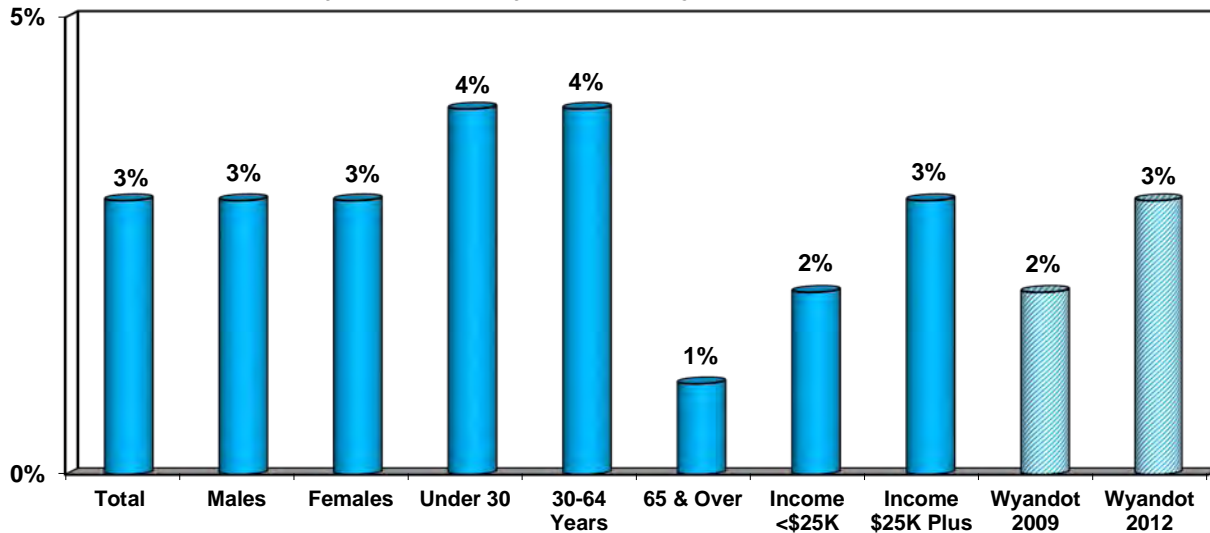
- 3% of Wyandot County adults had used marijuana in the past 6 months, increasing to 4% of those under the age of 30.
- No one reported using other recreational drugs in the past six months such as cocaine, synthetic marijuana/K2, heroin, LSD, inhalants, Ecstasy, bath salts, and methamphetamines.
- When asked about their frequency of marijuana and other recreational drug use in the past six months, 23% of Wyandot County adults who used drugs did so almost every day, and 39% did so less than once a month.
- 11% of adults had used medication 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 17% of females and 29% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- When asked about their frequency of medication misuse in the past six months, 75% of Wyandot County adults who used these drugs did so almost every day, and 11% did so less than once a month.
- Wyandot County adults indicated they did the following with their unused prescription medication: took as prescribed (43%), flushed it down the toilet (20%), threw it in the trash (18%), took it to the Medication Collection program (16%), kept it (15%), disposed in RedMed Box, Yellow Jug, etc. (3%), sold it (1%), gave it away (<1%), and some other destruction method (5%).
- Wyandot County adults reported that as a result of using drugs, they or someone in their household: placed themselves in dangerous situations (1%), failed to fulfill obligations at home (1%), failed to fulfill obligations at work (1%), and failed to fulfill obligations at school (<1%).

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Adults who used marijuana in the past 6 months	2%	3%	3%	N/A	N/A
Adults who used other recreational drugs in the past 6 months	3%	3%	0%	N/A	N/A
Adults who misused prescription drugs in the past 6 months	2%	7%	11%	N/A	N/A

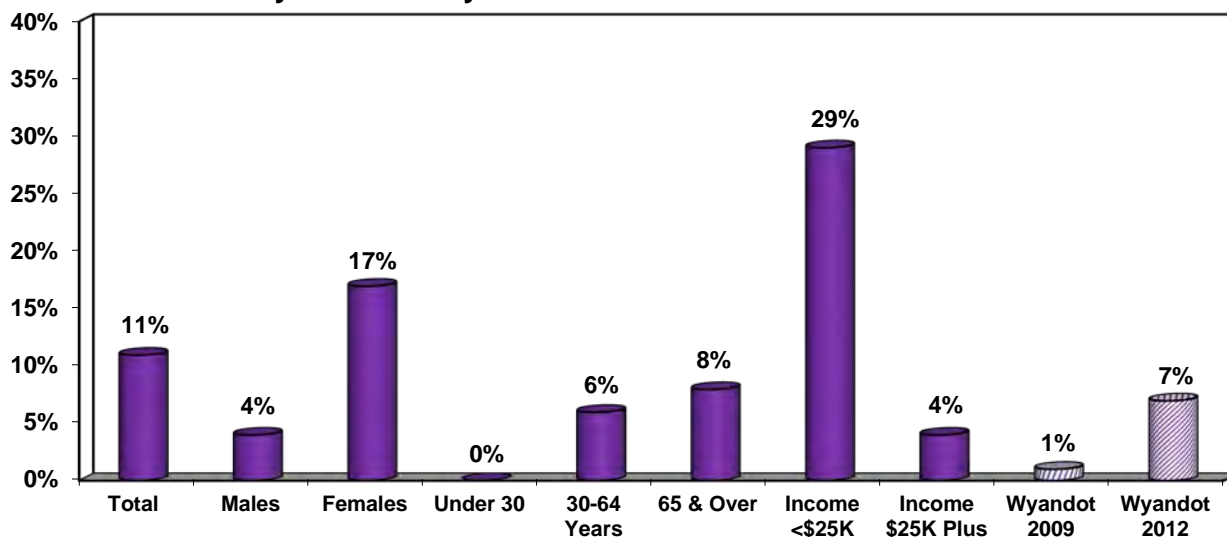
N/A – Not available

The following graphs are data from the 2015 Wyandot County Health Assessment indicating adult marijuana use in the past six months 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, 4% of adults under the age of 30 were current users, and 2% 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



## Abuse of Prescription (Rx) Drugs

- Young adults (age 18 to 25) are the biggest abusers of prescription (Rx) opioid pain relievers, ADHD, stimulants, and anti-anxiety drugs.
- Reasons for abusing these drugs include: getting high, relieving pain, studying better, dealing with problems, losing weight, feeling better, increasing alertness, and having a good time with friends.
- In 2010, almost 3,000 young adults in the U.S. died from prescription drug (mainly opioid) overdoses. This was a 250% increase from 1999.
- Among young adults, for every death due to Rx drug overdose, there were 17 treatment admissions and 66 emergency room visits.

(Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Abuse of Prescription (Rx) Drugs Affects Young Adults Most*, June 2013, from: <http://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/trends-statistics/infographics/abuse-prescription-rx-drugs-affects-young-adults-most>)

## Heroin

- Heroin is an opioid drug that is synthesized from morphine, a naturally occurring substance extracted from the seed pod of the Asian opium poppy plant.
- In 2011, 4.2 million Americans aged 12 or older had used heroin at least once in their lives.
- It is estimated that about 23% of individuals who use heroin become dependent on it.
- Heroin overdoses frequently involve a suppression of breathing. This can affect the amount of oxygen that reaches the brain, a condition called hypoxia.
- Heroin abuse is associated with a number of serious health conditions, including fatal overdose, spontaneous abortion, and infectious diseases like hepatitis and HIV.
- Chronic users may develop collapsed veins, infection of the heart lining and valves, abscesses, constipation and gastrointestinal cramping, and liver or kidney disease.

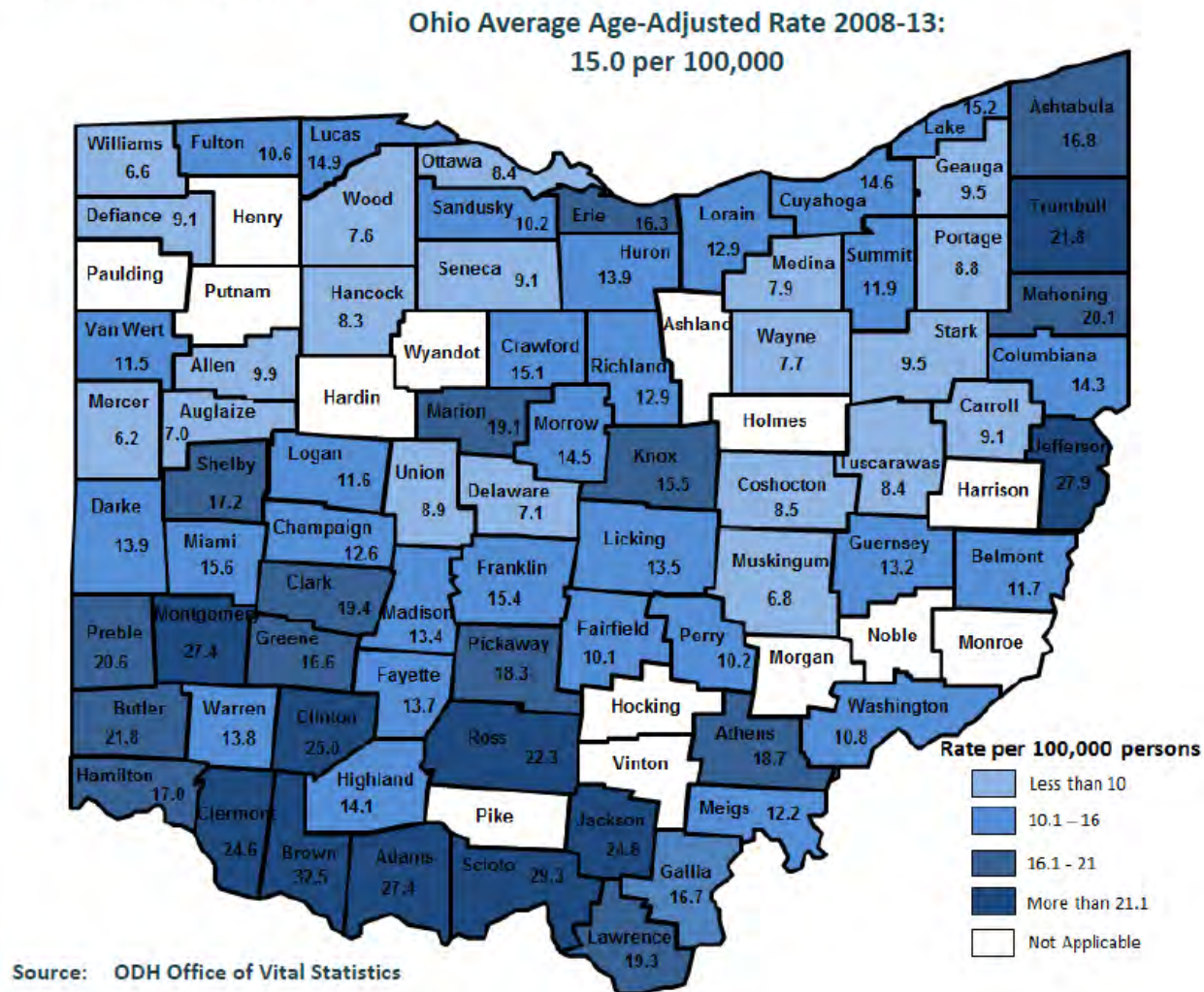
(Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Drug Facts: Heroin*, October 2014, from: <http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/heroin>)



## Unintentional Drug Overdose Death Rates

- The average age-adjusted unintentional drug overdose death rate was 15.0 deaths per 100,000 in Ohio from 2008-2013.

Average, age-adjusted unintentional drug overdose death rate per 100,000, by county, Ohio residents, 2008-2013<sup>1,2</sup>

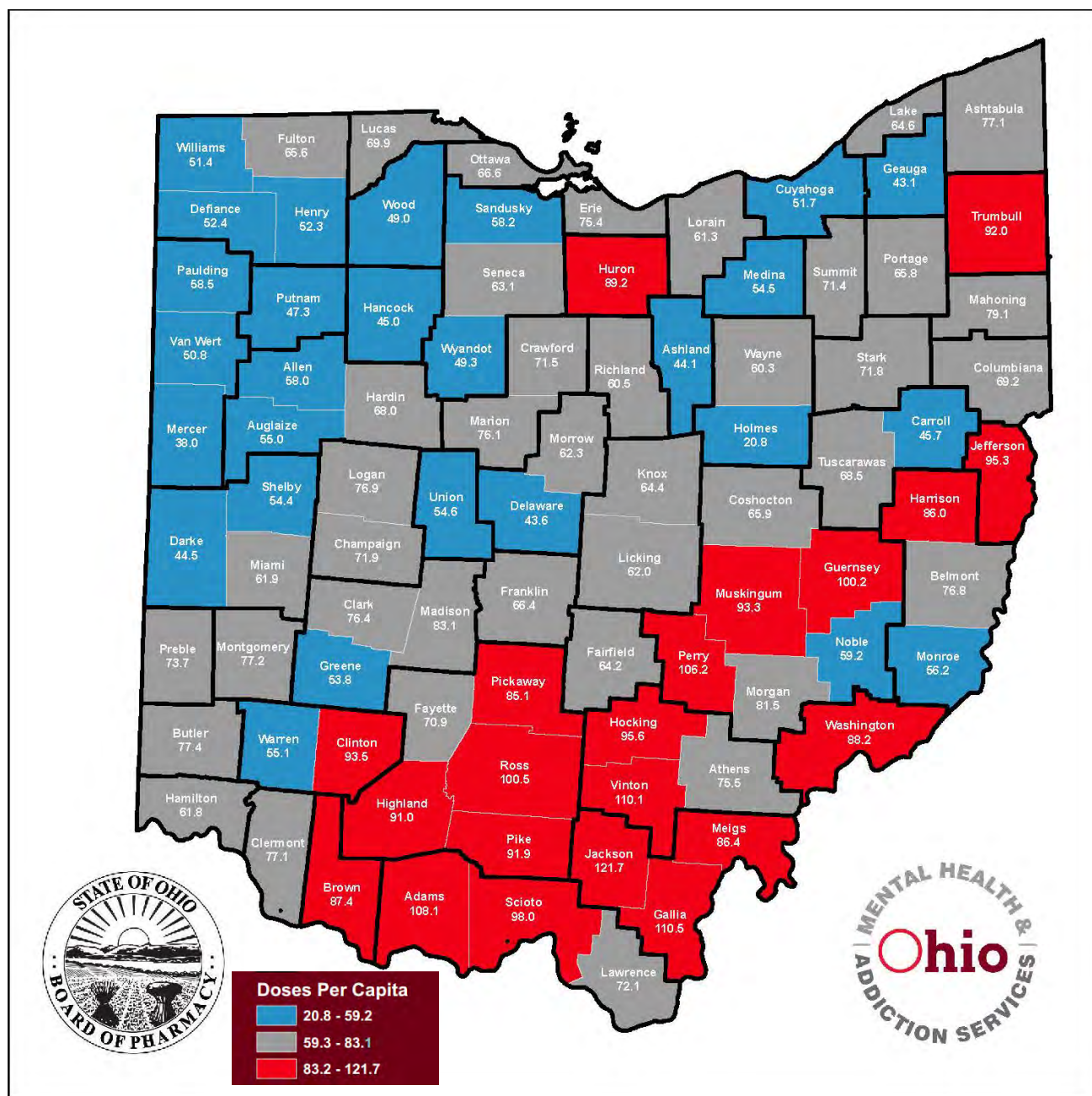


(Source: Ohio Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Unintentional Drug Overdose Death Rates for Ohio Residents by County, obtained from: <http://www.healthy.ohio.gov/~media/HealthyOhio/ASSETS/Files/injury%20prevention/CountyDrugData2013.pdf>)



## Prescription Analgesic Doses Per Capita

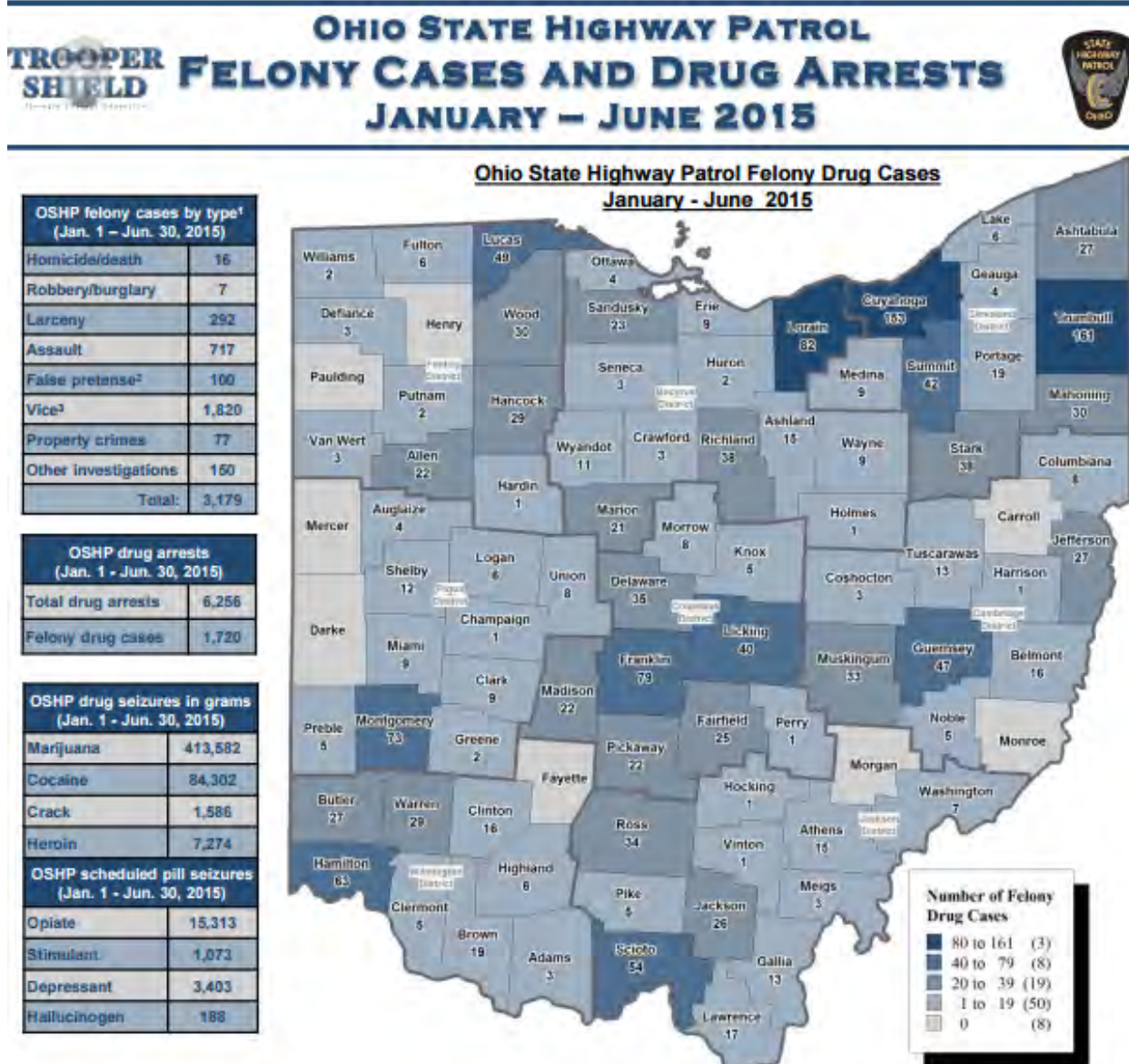
- In 2012, the statewide average per capita dosage rate was 66.7 doses per person.
- The average per capita dosage rate was 49.3 doses per person in Wyandot County in 2012.



(Source: Ohio Mental Health and Addiction Services, Doses Per Capita September 2013, obtained from: [http://mha.ohio.gov/Portals/0/assets/Research/Maps/Ohio\\_OARRS\\_Opioids\\_2012\\_v2.pdf](http://mha.ohio.gov/Portals/0/assets/Research/Maps/Ohio_OARRS_Opioids_2012_v2.pdf))

## Felony Cases and Drug Arrests January – June 2015

- OSHP investigated a wide range of felony offenses during the first half of 2015, including vice (1,820); assault (717); larceny (292); false pretense (100); property crimes (77); homicide/death (16); robbery/burglary (7); and various other types of felony offenses (150).
- OSHP Troopers made 6,256 total drug arrests during the first 6 months of 2015 – a 10% increase compared to 2014 and a 30% increase compared to the previous 3-year average (2012-2014).
- Of the 6,256 drug arrests, over one-quarter (1,720 or 27%) included one or more felony drug charges. This represents a 36% increase over the previous 3-year average (2012-2014).



(Source: Ohio State Highway Patrol, Felony Cases and Drug Arrests, January – June 2015, from <http://statepatrol.ohio.gov/>)

# Adult | WOMEN'S HEALTH

## Key Findings

In 2015, more than three-fifths (63%) of Wyandot County women over the age of 40 reported having a mammogram in the past year. 54% of Wyandot County women ages 19 and over had a clinical breast exam and 42% had a Pap smear to detect cancer of the cervix in the past year. The Health Assessment determined that 1% of women survived a heart attack and 13% survived a stroke at some time in their life. More than half (52%) were obese, 45% had high blood pressure, 45% had high blood cholesterol, and 13% were identified as smokers, known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

## Women's Health Screenings

- In 2015, 75% of women had a mammogram at some time and two-fifths (40%) had this screening in the past year.
- More than three-fifths (63%) of women ages 40 and over had a mammogram in the past year and 80% had one in the past two years. The 2012 BRFSS reported that 74% of women 40 and over in Ohio and in the U.S. had a mammogram in the past two years.
- Most (95%) Wyandot County women have had a clinical breast exam at some time in their life and 54% had one within the past year. More than three-fourths (79%) of women ages 40 and over had a clinical breast exam in the past two years. The 2010 BRFSS reported that 75% of women 40 and over in Ohio and 77% in the U.S., had a clinical breast exam in the past two years.
- This assessment has identified that 95% of Wyandot County women have had a Pap smear and 42% reported having had the exam in the past year. 64% of women had a pap smear in the past three years. The 2012 BRFSS indicated that 78% of Ohio and U.S. women had a pap smear in the past three years.

## Pregnancy

- 24% of Wyandot County women had been pregnant in the past 5 years.
- During their last pregnancy, Wyandot County women: took a multi-vitamin (62%), got a prenatal appointment in the first 3 months (58%), took folic acid during pregnancy (45%), took folic acid pre-pregnancy (35%), experienced perinatal depression (9%), consumed alcoholic beverages (3%), smoked cigarettes (2%), used e-cigarettes (2%), and gave a child up for adoption (2%).

## Women's Health Concerns

- From 2010-2012, major cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke) accounted for 27% of all female deaths in Wyandot County (Source: CDC Wonder, Underlying Cause of Death).

### Wyandot County Female Leading Types of Death, 2011 – 2013

1. Heart Diseases (20% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (18%)
3. Stroke (9%)
4. Diabetes (5%)
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (4%)

(Source: CDC Wonder, 2011-2013)

### Ohio Female Leading Types of Death, 2011 – 2013

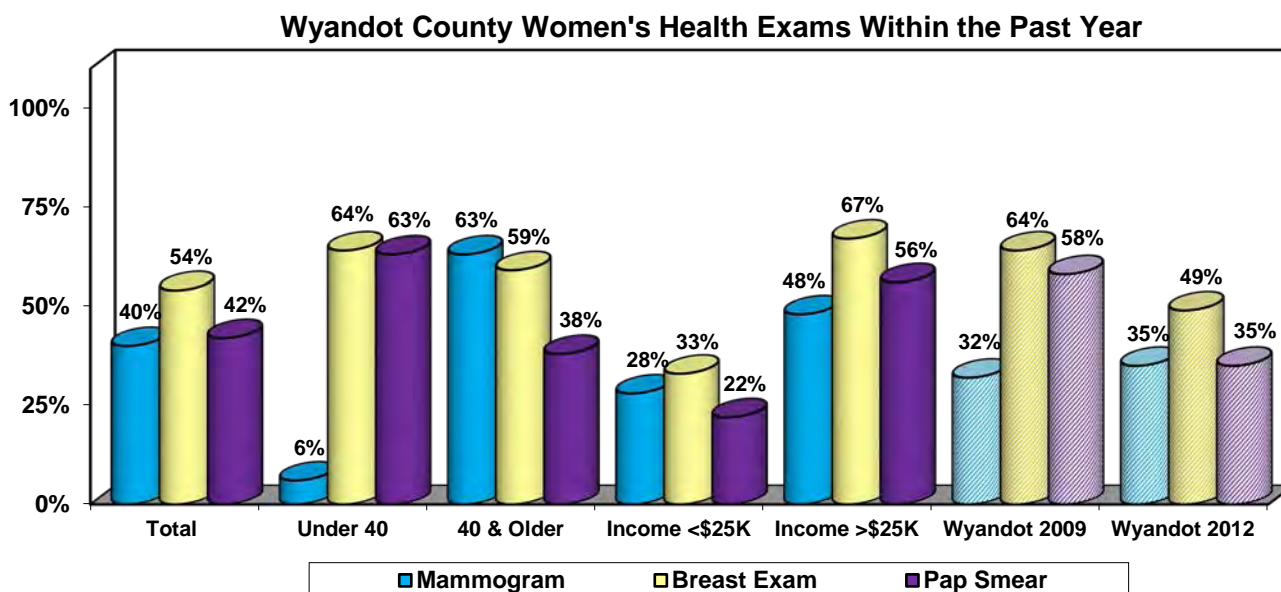
1. Heart Diseases (23% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (21%)
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (7%)
4. Stroke (6%)
5. Alzheimer's disease (5%)

(Source: CDC Wonder, 2011-2013)



- Women used the following as their usual source of services for female health concerns: general or family physician (46%), private gynecologist (45%), multiple places (5%), and health department clinic (<1%). 4% indicated they did not have a usual source of services for female health concerns.
- In 2015, the health assessment determined that 1% of women had survived a heart attack and 13% had survived 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 2015 Health Assessment has identified that:
  - 73% were overweight or obese (60% Ohio, 58% U.S., 2013 BRFSS)
  - 45% were diagnosed with high blood cholesterol (36% Ohio, 37% U.S., 2013 BRFSS)
  - 45% were diagnosed with high blood pressure (32% Ohio, 30% U.S., 2013 BRFSS)
  - 22% had been diagnosed with diabetes (12% Ohio, 12% U.S., 2013 BRFSS)
  - 13% of all women were current smokers (23% Ohio, 17% U.S., 2013 BRFSS)

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: 40% of Wyandot County females had a mammogram within the past year, 54% had a clinical breast exam, and 42% had a Pap smear.



Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Had a clinical breast exam in the past two years (age 40 & over)	70%	66%	79%	75%*	77%*
Had a mammogram in the past two years (age 40 & over)	66%	66%	80%	74%**	74%**
Had a pap smear in the past three years	77%	67%	64%	78%**	78%**

N/A – Not Available

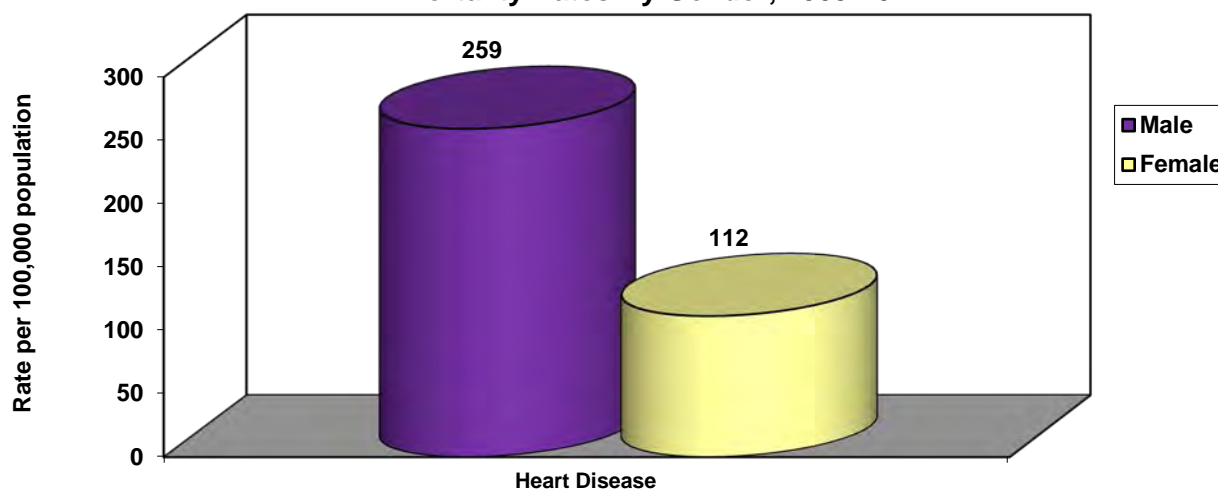
\*2010 BRFSS Data

\*\* 2012 BRFSS Data

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

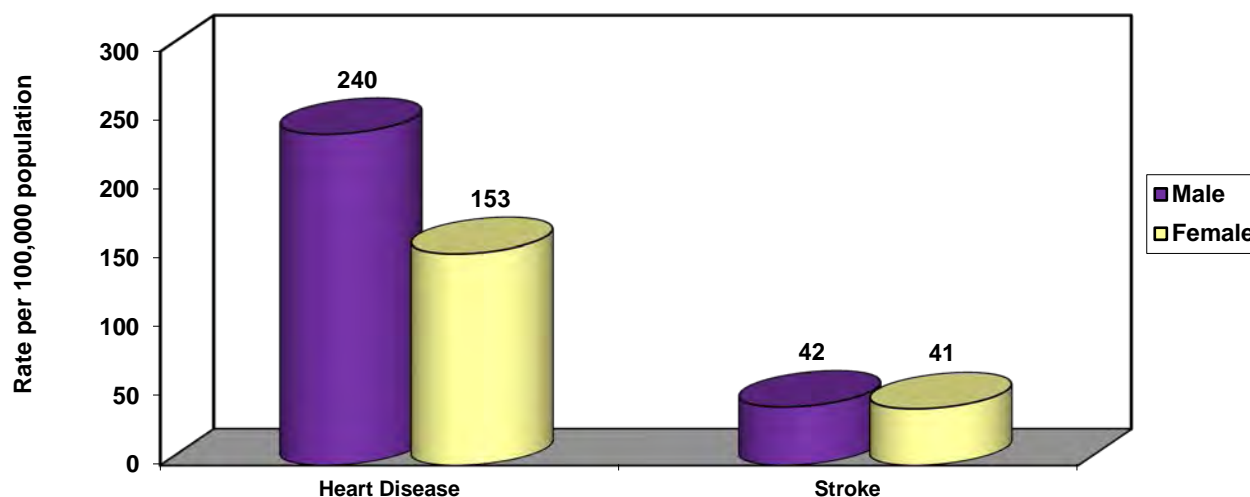
- From 2009-2011, the Wyandot County and Ohio female age-adjusted mortality rate was lower than the male rate for heart disease.
- The Wyandot County female heart disease mortality rate was higher than the Ohio female rate from 2009 to 2011.

**Wyandot County Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality Rates By Gender, 2009-2011**



*\*There is no data for Stroke rates because it was unreliable*

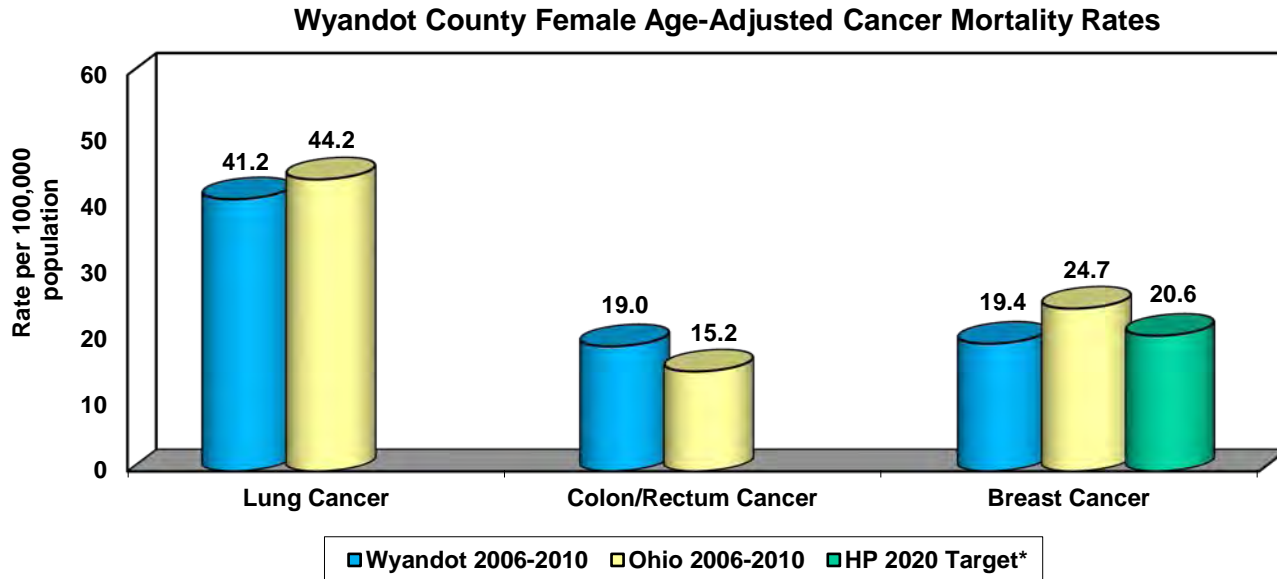
**Ohio Age-Adjusted Heart Disease and Stroke Mortality Rates By Gender, 2009-2011**



*(Source: Health Indicators Warehouse, 2009-2011)*

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

- From 2006-2010, the Wyandot County age-adjusted mortality rate for female lung cancer and breast cancer were less than the Ohio rate.
- The colon/rectum age-adjusted mortality rate for Wyandot County was greater than the Ohio rate.



(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, Cancer in Ohio 2014 and Healthy People 2020)

\*Note: Healthy People 2020 target rates are not gender specific; Healthy People 2020 Targets may not be available for all diseases.

## Human Papilloma Virus (HPV and Vaccine)

- Approximately 79 million Americans are infected with human papillomavirus (HPV), and approximately 14 million people will become newly infected each year.
- Some HPV types can cause cervical, vaginal, and vulvar cancer among women, penile cancer among men, and anal and some oropharyngeal cancers among both men and women.
- Other HPV types can cause genital warts among both sexes. Each year in the United States an estimated 27,000 new cancers attributable to HPV occur, 17,600 among females (of which 10,400 are cervical cancer) and 9,300 among males (of which 7,200 are oropharyngeal cancers).
- There are, however, two HPV vaccines available (Gardasil® and Cervarix®) which protect against the types of HPV infection that cause most cervical cancers (HPV types 16 and 18). Both vaccines should be given as a three-shot series. Clinical trials and post-licensure monitoring data show that both vaccines are safe.
- CDC recommends HPV vaccination for the prevention of HPV infections responsible for most types of cervical cancer.

(Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Vaccine Safety, Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine, updated September 25, 2014, from <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/vaccines/HPV/Index.html>)

## Binge Drinking: A Serious, Under Recognized Problem among Women and Girls

- Binge drinking for women is defined as consuming 4 or more alcohol drinks (beer, wine, or liquor) on an occasion.
- Binge drinking is a dangerous behavior but is not widely recognized as a women's health problem.
- Drinking too much results in about 23,000 deaths in women and girls each year.
- Binge drinking increases the chances of breast cancer, heart disease, sexually transmitted diseases, unintended pregnancy, and many other health problems.
- If women binge drink while pregnant, they risk exposing their developing baby to high levels of alcohol, increasing the chances the baby will be harmed by the mother's alcohol use.
- Drinking during pregnancy can lead to sudden infant death syndrome and fetal alcohol spectrum disorders.
- About 1 in 8 women aged 18 years and older and 1 in 5 high school girls binge drink. Women who binge drink do so frequently – about 3 times a month – and have about 6 drinks per binge.

*(Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Binge Drinking, October 2013,  
<http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/BingeDrinkingFemale/index.html>)*



# Adult | MEN'S HEALTH

## Key Findings

In 2015, 55% of Wyandot County males over the age of 50 had a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test. Major cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke) and cancers accounted for 61% of all male deaths in Wyandot County from 2011-2013. The Health Assessment determined that 6% of men had survived a heart attack and 2% had survived a stroke at some time in their lives. Nearly half (49%) of men had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 40% had high blood cholesterol, and 17% were identified as smokers, which, along with obesity (43%), are known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

## Men's Health Screenings and Concerns

- More than two-fifths (44%) of Wyandot County males had a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test at some time in their life and 31% had one in the past year.
- 77% of males age 50 and over had a PSA test at some time in their life, and 55% had one in the past year.
- Half (50%) of men had a digital rectal exam in their lifetime and 19% had one in the past year.
- More than half (51%) of men have done a self-testicular exam at some time in their life, and 23% had done one within the past month.
- From 2011-2013, major cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke) accounted for 36% of all male deaths in Wyandot County (Source: CDC Wonder).
- In 2015, the health assessment determined that 6% of men had a heart attack and 2% had a stroke at some time in their life.

**19% of Wyandot County males had a digital rectal exam in the past year.**

- Major risk factors for cardiovascular disease include smoking, obesity, high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, physical inactivity, and diabetes. In Wyandot County the 2015 health assessment has identified that:
  - 80% were overweight or obese (71% Ohio, 71% U.S., 2013 BRFSS)
  - 49% were diagnosed with high blood pressure (36% Ohio, 34% U.S., 2013 BRFSS)
  - 40% were diagnosed with high blood cholesterol (40% Ohio, 40% U.S., 2013 BRFSS)
  - 17% of all men were current smokers (24% Ohio, 22% U.S., 2013 BRFSS)
  - 8% had been diagnosed with diabetes (10% Ohio, 10% U.S., 2013 BRFSS)
- From 2006-2010, the leading cancer deaths for Wyandot County males were prostate, lung, and colon and rectum cancers. Statistics from the same period for Ohio males show prostate, lung, and colon and rectum cancers as the leading cancer deaths (Source: ODH Information Warehouse).

### Wyandot County Male Leading Types of Death, 2011 – 2013

1. Cancers (31% of all deaths)
2. Heart Diseases (25%)
3. Stroke (5%)
4. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (5%)
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (4%)

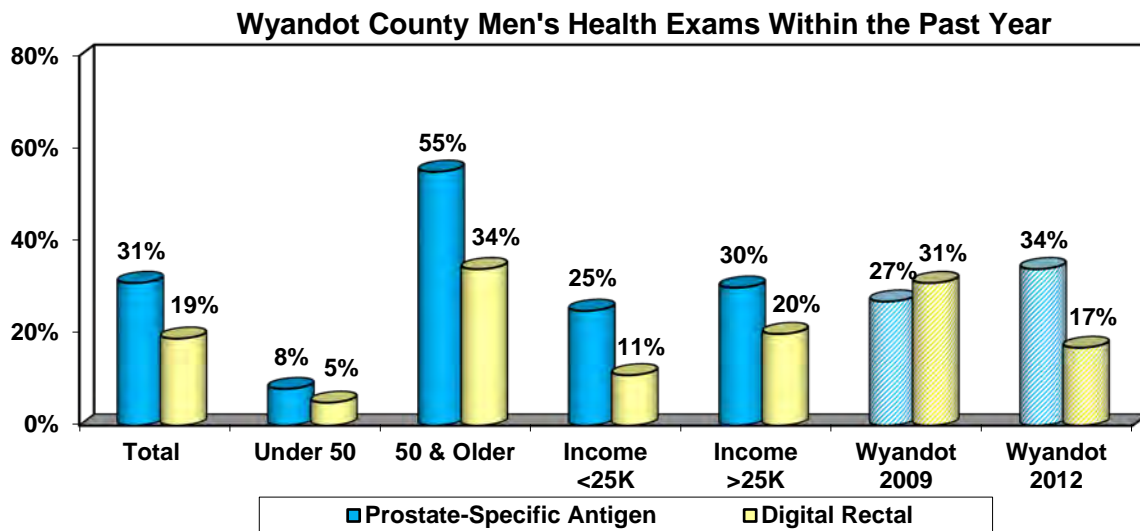
(Source: CDC Wonder, 2010-2012)

### Ohio Male Leading Types of Death, 2011 – 2013

1. Heart Diseases (25% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (24%)
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (6%)
4. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (6%)
5. Stroke (4%)

(Source: CDC Wonder, 2011-2013)

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County male adults that had various health exams in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph include: 31% of Wyandot County males had a PSA test within the past year and 19% had a digital rectal exam.



Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Had a digital rectal exam within the past year	41%	30%	19%	N/A	N/A
Had a PSA test in within the past two years (age 40 & over)	N/A	61%	58%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not Available

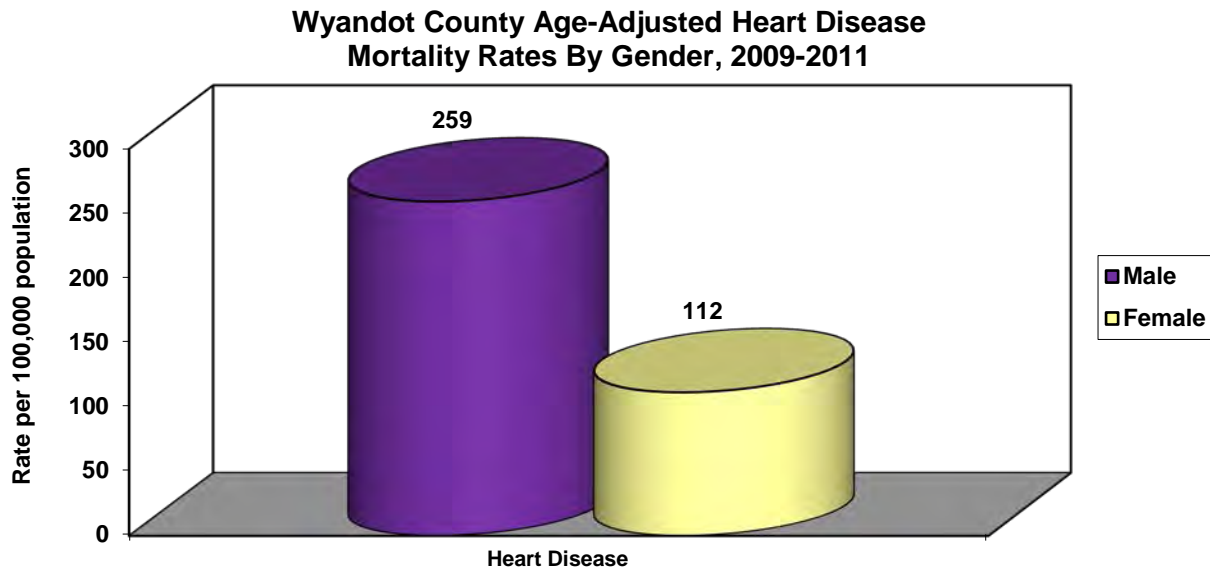
#### Men's Health Data

- Approximately 12% of adult males ages 18 years or older reported fair or poor health.
- 21% of adult males in the U.S. currently smoke.
- Of the adult males in the U.S., 31% had 5 or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year.
- Only 54% of adult males in the U.S. met the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines for aerobic activity through leisure-time aerobic activity.
- 35% of men 20 years and over are obese.
- There are 19% 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).

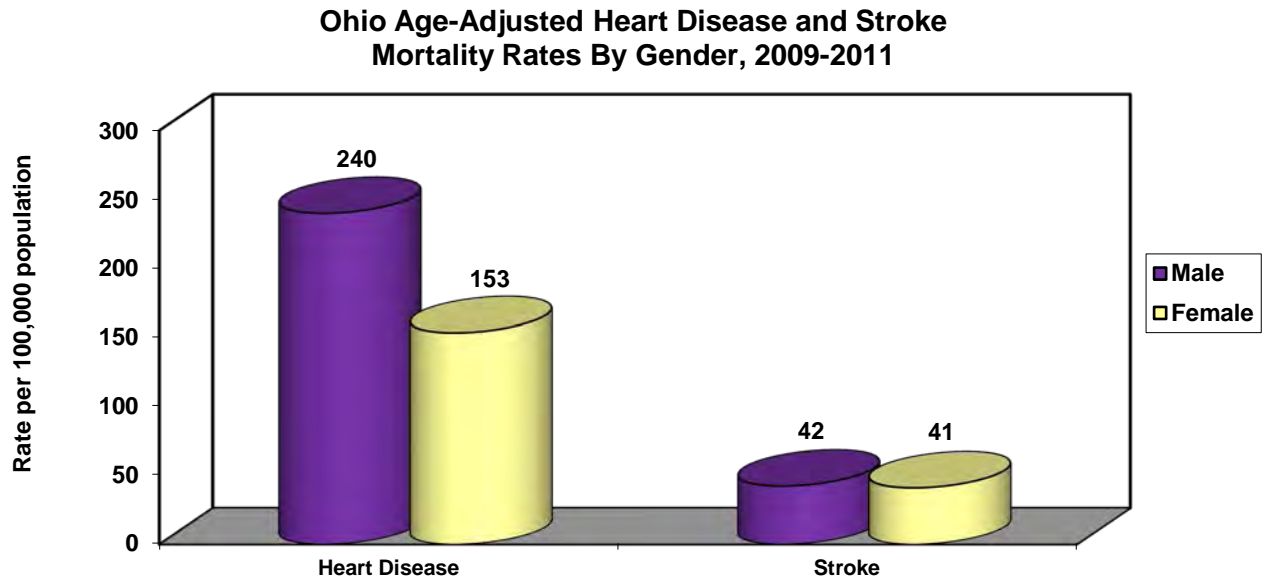
(Source: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, Men's Health, Fast Stats, July 14, 2014, from [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/mens\\_health.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/mens_health.htm))

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

- From 2009-2011, the Wyandot County and Ohio male age-adjusted mortality rates were higher than the female rates for heart disease.
- The Wyandot County male age-adjusted heart disease mortality rate was higher than the Ohio male rate.



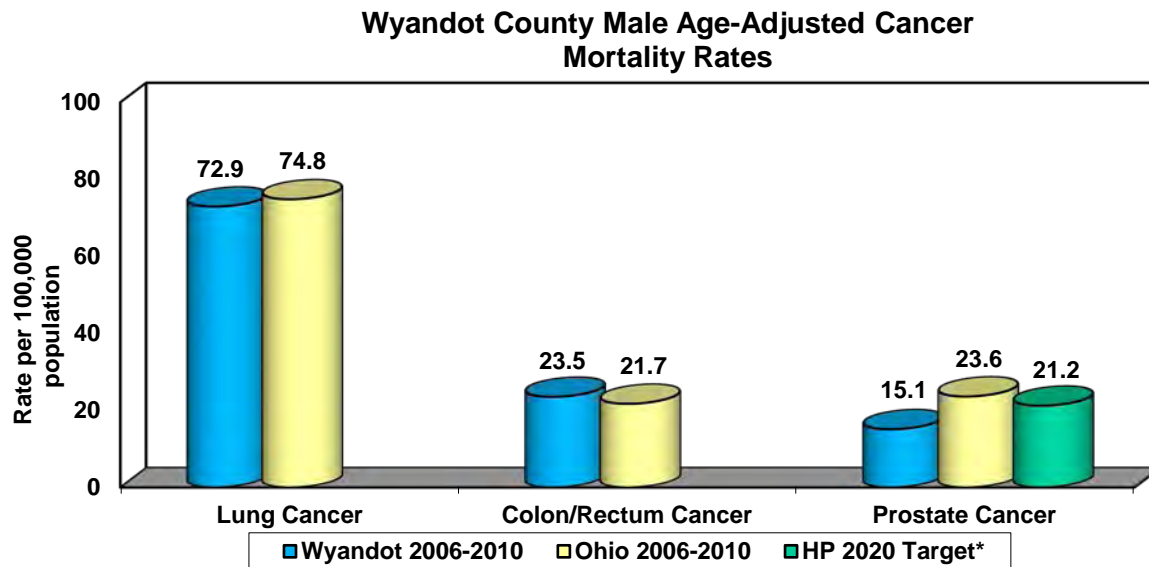
*\*There is no Wyandot County data for Stroke mortality rates because it was unreliable.*



*(Source: Health Indicators Warehouse, 2009-2011)*

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

- From 2006-2010, the Wyandot County age-adjusted mortality rate for male lung was lower than the Ohio average, and colon/rectum cancer was higher than the Ohio rate.
- The age-adjusted prostate cancer mortality rate in Wyandot County for 2006-2010 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: Cancer in Ohio 2014 and Healthy People 2020)

### Heart Health and Stroke Facts for Men

- Heart disease is the leading cause of death for men in the United States, killing 307,225 men in 2009—that's 1 in every 4 male deaths.
- Heart disease is the **leading cause** of death for men of most racial/ethnic groups in the United States, including African Americans, American Indians or Alaska Natives, Hispanics, and whites. For Asian American or Pacific Islander men, heart disease is second only to cancer.
- About 8.5% of all white men, 7.9% of black men, and 6.3% of Mexican American men have coronary heart disease.
- Half of the men who die suddenly of coronary heart disease have **no previous symptoms**. Even if you have no symptoms, you may still be at risk for heart disease.
- Between 70% and 89% of sudden cardiac events occur in men
- High blood pressure, high LDL cholesterol, and smoking are key risk factors for heart disease. About half of Americans (49%) have at least one of these three risk factors. Several other medical conditions and lifestyle choices can also put people at higher risk for heart disease, including:
  - Diabetes
  - Physical inactivity
  - Excessive Alcohol Use
  - Poor diet
  - Overweight and obesity

(Source: CDC, Men and Heart Disease Fact Sheet, August 26, 2013, from: [http://www.cdc.gov/dhdsdp/data\\_statistics/fact\\_sheets/fs\\_men\\_heart.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/dhdsdp/data_statistics/fact_sheets/fs_men_heart.htm))

## Cancer and Men

- Every year, more than 300,000 men in America lose their lives to cancer.
- The most common kinds of cancer among men in the U.S. are skin cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer, and colorectal cancer.
- Skin cancer is the most common cancer in the United States. Most cases of melanoma, the deadliest kind of skin cancer, are caused by exposure to ultraviolet (UV) light from the sun and tanning devices.
- More men in the U.S. die from lung cancer than any other type of cancer, and cigarette smoking accounts for 90% of lung cancer deaths.
- Smoking increases the risk of developing the following types of cancer: esophagus, pancreas, pharynx, larynx, lip, oral cavity, kidney, bladder, stomach, colorectum, and acute myeloid leukemia.
- In men, the following cancers are associated with being overweight: colorectal cancer, esophageal adenocarcinoma (a type of cancer of the tube that connects your throat to your stomach), and cancer of the kidney and pancreas. Adopting a lifestyle that includes healthy eating and regular physical activity can help lower the risk for several types of cancers.
- Prostate cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in men aside from skin cancer. For unclear reasons, incidence rates are 63% higher in African Americans than in whites. It is the second most common cause of cancer death in men.

*(Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Cancer Prevention and Control, June 9, 2015, <http://www.cdc.gov/features/cancerandmen/>, and American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts & Figures 2015, <http://www.cancer.org/acs/groups/content/@editorial/documents/document/acspc-044552.pdf>)*

# Adult | PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

## Key Findings

Nearly three-fifths (59%) of adults ages 65 and over had a pneumonia vaccination at some time in their life. More than half (51%) of adults had a flu vaccine during the past 12 months.

## Preventive Medicine

- More than half (51%) of Wyandot County adults had a flu vaccine during the past 12 months.
- Of those who had a flu vaccine, 97% had the shot and 3% had the nasal spray.
- 71% of Wyandot County adults ages 65 and over had a flu vaccine in the past 12 months. The 2013 BRFSS reported that 63% of Ohio and U.S. adults ages 65 and over had a flu vaccine in the past year.
- More than one-fourth (28%) of adults have had a pneumonia shot in their life, increasing to 59% of those ages 65 and over. The 2013 BRFSS reported that 71% of Ohio and 70% of U.S. adults ages 65 and over had a pneumonia shot in their life.
- Wyandot County adults have had the following vaccines: tetanus booster (including Tdap) in the past 10 years (51%), pneumonia vaccine in their lifetime (28%), Zoster (shingles) vaccine in their lifetime (17%), pertussis vaccine in the past 10 years (10%), and human papillomavirus vaccine in their lifetime (3%).

### Skin Cancer Prevention Recommendations

- Seek shade, especially during midday hours.
- Wear clothing to protect exposed skin.
- Wear a hat with a wide brim to shade the face, head, ears, and neck.
- Wear sunglasses that wrap around and block as close to 100% of both UVA and UVB rays as possible.
- Use sunscreen with sun protective factor (SPF) 15 or higher, and both UVA and UVB protection.
- Avoid indoor tanning.

(CDC, Skin Cancer Prevention, Updated 5/29/2014, [http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/skin/basic\\_info/prevention.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/skin/basic_info/prevention.htm))

## Preventive Health Screenings and Exams

- In the past year, 63% of Wyandot County women ages 40 and over have had a mammogram.
- In the past year, more than half (55%) of men ages 50 and over have had a PSA test.
- See the Women and Men's Health Sections for further prostate, mammogram, clinical breast exam, and Pap smear screening test information for Wyandot County adults.

## Environmental Health

- Wyandot County households had the following disaster preparedness supplies: working flashlight and working batteries (86%), cell phone (86%), working smoke detector (81%), cell phone with texting (75%), 3-day supply of nonperishable food for everyone in the household (56%), home land-line telephone (51%), working battery-operated radio and working batteries (49%), 3-day supply of prescription medication for each person who takes prescribed medicines (47%), 3-day supply of water for everyone in the household (1 gallon of water per person per day) (40%), generator (35%), communication plan (24%), family disaster plan (9%), and a disaster plan (8%).
- Wyandot County adults indicated the following as their main method or way of getting information from authorities in a large-scale disaster or emergency: television (70%), radio (44%), internet (34%), friends/family (26%), Wyandot County Emergency Alert (26%), social media (23%), newspapers (23%), neighbors (22%), and other methods (3%).

- Wyandot County adults thought the following threatened their health in the past year.
  - Insects (13%)
  - Mold (7%)
  - Rodents (6%)
  - Moisture issues (4%)
  - Temperature regulation (2%)
  - Unsafe water supply/wells (2%)
  - Radon (2%)
  - Sewage/waste water problems (1%)
  - Chemicals found in products (1%)
  - General living conditions (1%)
  - Plumbing problems (1%)
  - Safety hazards (1%)
  - Bed bugs (1%)
  - Excess medications in home (<1%)
  - Sanitation issues (<1%)
  - Asbestos (<1%)
  - Lead paint (<1%)
  - Lice (<1%)

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

HEALTHCARE TOPICS	Total 2015
Weight, Dieting or Eating Habits	38%
Physical Activity or Exercise	36%
Immunizations	21%
Significance of Family History	18%
Depression, Anxiety, or Emotional Problems	14%
Quitting Smoking	8%
Alcohol Use When Taking Prescription Drugs	5%
Sexual Practices Including Family Planning, STDs, AIDS, & Condom Use	4%
Injury Prevention Such As Safety Belt Use & Helmet Use	4%
Alcohol Use	4%
Domestic Violence	1%
Illicit Drug Abuse	1%

**Wyandot County Adult Health Screening Results**

GENERAL SCREENING RESULTS	Total Sample
Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure	46%
Diagnosed with High Blood Cholesterol	43%
Diagnosed with Diabetes	16%
Diagnosed with a Stroke	8%
Diagnosed with a Heart Attack	4%

*(Percentages based on all Wyandot County adults surveyed)*

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Had a pneumonia vaccine (age 65 and older)	50%	47%	59%	71%	70%
Had a flu vaccine in the past year (ages 65 and over)	59%	N/A	71%	63%	63%

N/A – Not available



## Healthy People 2020

### Immunization and Infectious Diseases (IID) - Pneumonia Vaccination

Objective	Wyandot County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013	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	59%	71%	70%	90%

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

*(Sources: Healthy People 2020 Objectives, 2013 BRFSS, 2015 Wyandot County Health Assessment)*

#### Who Should Get a Yearly Flu Shot?

The following groups are recommended to get a yearly flu vaccine:

- All persons aged 6 months and older should be vaccinated annually.
- When vaccine supply is limited, vaccination efforts should focus on delivering vaccination to persons who:
  - Are aged 6 months through 4 years.
  - Are aged 50 years and older.
  - Have chronic pulmonary (including asthma), cardiovascular (except hypertension), renal, hepatic, neurologic, hematologic, or metabolic disorders (including diabetes mellitus).
  - Are or will be pregnant during the influenza season.
  - Are American Indians/Alaska Natives.
  - Are morbidly obese (body-mass index is 40 or greater).
  - Are health-care personnel.
  - Are household contacts and caregivers of children aged younger than 5 years and adults aged 50 years and older, with particular emphasis on vaccinating contacts of children aged younger than 6 months.
  - Are household contacts and caregivers of persons with medical conditions that put them at higher risk for severe complications from influenza.

*(Source: CDC, Seasonal Influenza (Flu), Who Should Get Vaccinated Against Influenza, Updated in 2014, from: <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/protect/whoshouldvax.htm>)*

#### Basic Disaster Supplies Kit

A basic emergency supply kit could include the following recommended items:

- One gallon of water per person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation.
- At least a three-day supply of non-perishable food.
- A working battery operated radio and working batteries.
- Flashlight and extra batteries.
- First aid kit.
- Whistle to signal for help.
- Dust mask to help filter contaminated air.
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation.
- Cell phone with chargers, inverter or solar charger.
- Manual can opener for food.

*(Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Ready: Prepare. Basic Disaster Supplies Kit, Updated 6/10/2014, from: <http://www.ready.gov/basic-disaster-supplies-kit>)*

# Adult | SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

## Key Findings

*In 2015, over half (58%) of Wyandot County adults had sexual intercourse. Three percent of adults had more than one partner. Prevalence estimates suggest that young people aged 15-24 years acquire half of all new STDs and that 1 in 4 sexually active adolescent females have an STD, such as chlamydia or human papillomavirus (HPV) (Source: CDC, STDs in Adolescents and Young Adults, 2014 STD Surveillance).*

## Adult Sexual Behavior

- 3% of adults reported they had intercourse with more than one partner in the past year, increasing to 9% of those under the age of 30.
- Wyandot County adults used the following methods of birth control: abstinence (28%), they or their partner were too old (22%), hysterectomy (14%), tubes tied (13%), vasectomy (10%), condoms (7%), birth control pill (4%), infertility (4%), withdrawal (3%), rhythm method (2%), IUD (1%), contraceptive implants (1%), emergency contraception (<1%), and shots (<1%).
- 9% 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 a hysterectomy/vasectomy/tubes tied (30%)
  - No partner/not sexually active (29%)
  - They or their partner were too old (20%)
  - They did not think they or their partner could get pregnant (4%)
  - They wanted to get pregnant (3%)
  - They did not care if they or their partner got pregnant (3%)
  - They or their partner did not like birth control/fear of side effects (2%)
  - They did not want to use birth control (2%)
  - Religious preferences (2%)
  - Their partner did not want to use birth control (1%)
  - They or their partner had just had a baby (1%)
  - They or their partner were currently pregnant (1%)
  - They or their partner were currently breast feeding (1%)
  - They could not pay for birth control (<1%)
  - They had a same-sex partner (<1%)
- 11% of Wyandot County adults reported engaging in sexual activity following alcohol or other drug use that they would not have done if sober, increasing to 22% of those under the age of 30.

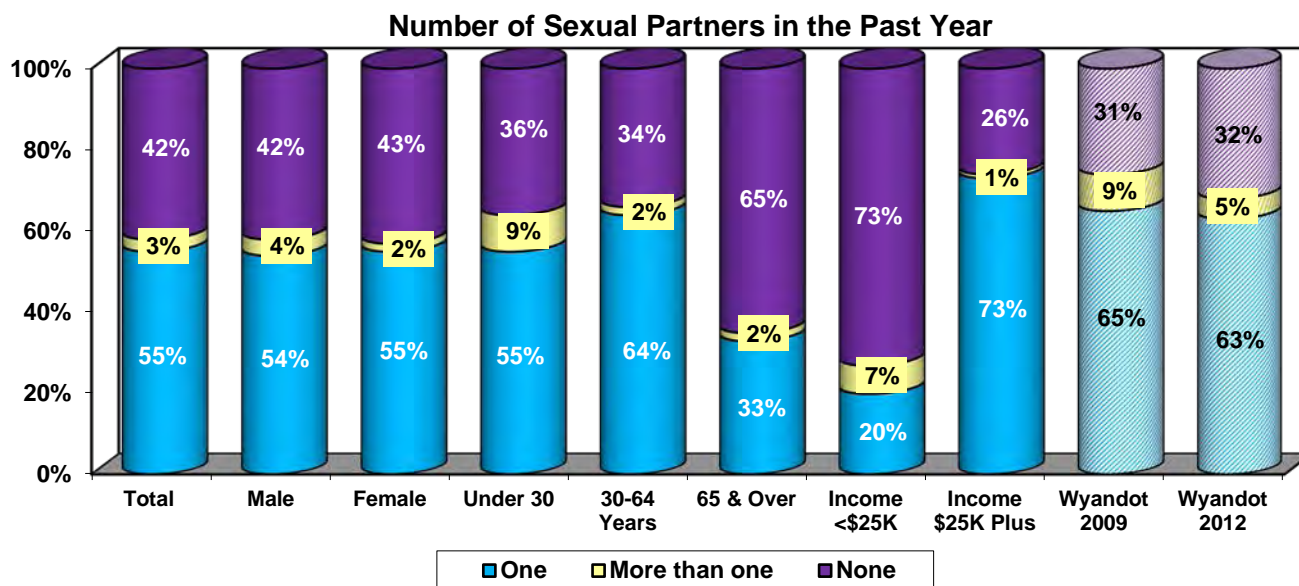
## HIV in the United States

- More than 1.2 million people in the United States are living with HIV infection, and almost 1 in 7 (14%) are unaware of their infection.
- By race, African Americans face the most severe burden of HIV.
- The estimated incidence of HIV has remained stable overall in recent years, at about 50,000 new HIV infections per year.
- In 2012, an estimated 47,989 people were diagnosed with HIV infection in the United States. In that same year, an estimated 27,929 people were diagnosed with AIDS. Since the epidemic began, an estimated 1,170,989 people in the United States have been diagnosed with AIDS
- An estimated 13,834 people with an AIDS diagnosis died in 2011 and approximately 648,459 people in the United States with an AIDS diagnosis have died since the epidemic.

(Source: CDC, HIV in the United States: At a Glance, 11/25/2014, from: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/basics/ata glance.html>)

- 5% of adults had been tested for HIV in the past year, increasing to 8% of those with more than one partner.
- Based on what they know about HIV, Wyandot County adults made the following sexual behavior changes in the past year: only had sexual intercourse with the same partner (23%), decreased their number of sexual partners or became abstinent (7%), and always used condoms for protection (5%). 64% did not make any sexual behavior changes.

The following graph shows the sexual activity of Wyandot County adults. Examples of how to interpret the information in the graph include: 55% of all Wyandot County adults had one sexual partner in the last 12 months and 3% had more than one, and 54% of males had one partner in the past year.



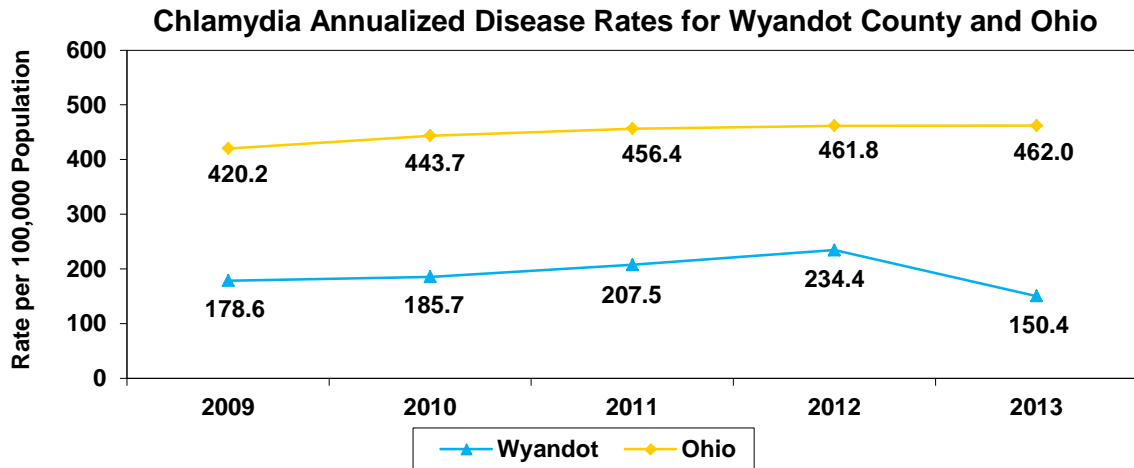
Respondents were asked: "During the past 12 months, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse?"

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Had more than one sexual partner in past year	5%	5%	3%	N/A	N/A

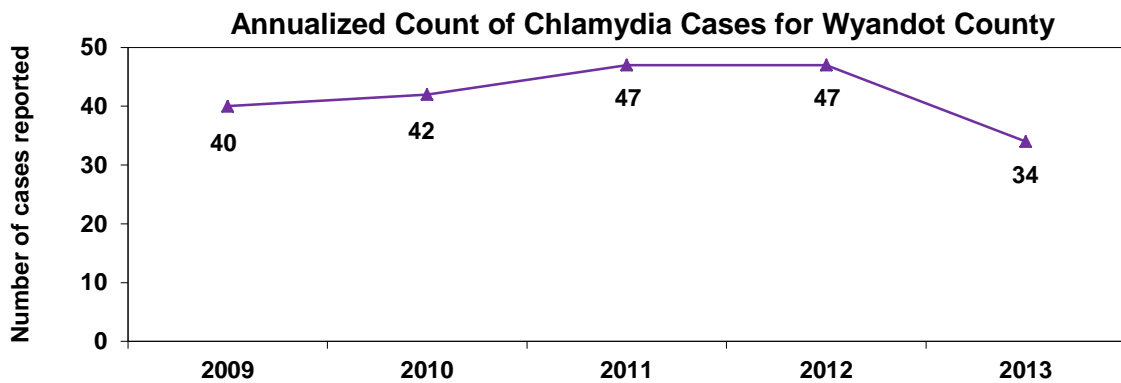
N/A – Not available

The following graphs show Wyandot County chlamydia disease rates per 100,000 population updated May 18, 2014 by the Ohio Department of Health. The graphs show:

- Wyandot County chlamydia rates increased from 2009 to 2012 then decreased in 2013. Wyandot County rates remained below the Ohio rates.
- In 2012, the U.S. rate for new chlamydia cases was 456.7 per 100,000 population (*Source: CDC, STD Trends in the U.S., 2014*).



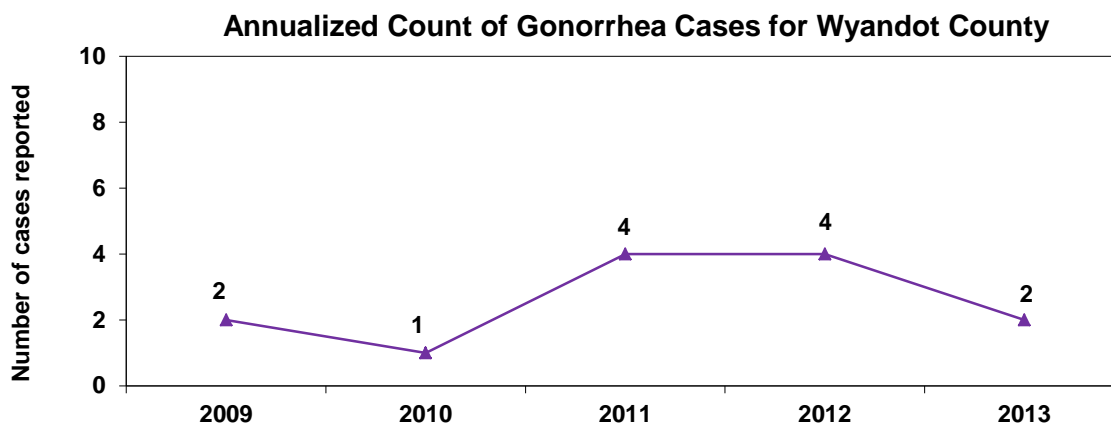
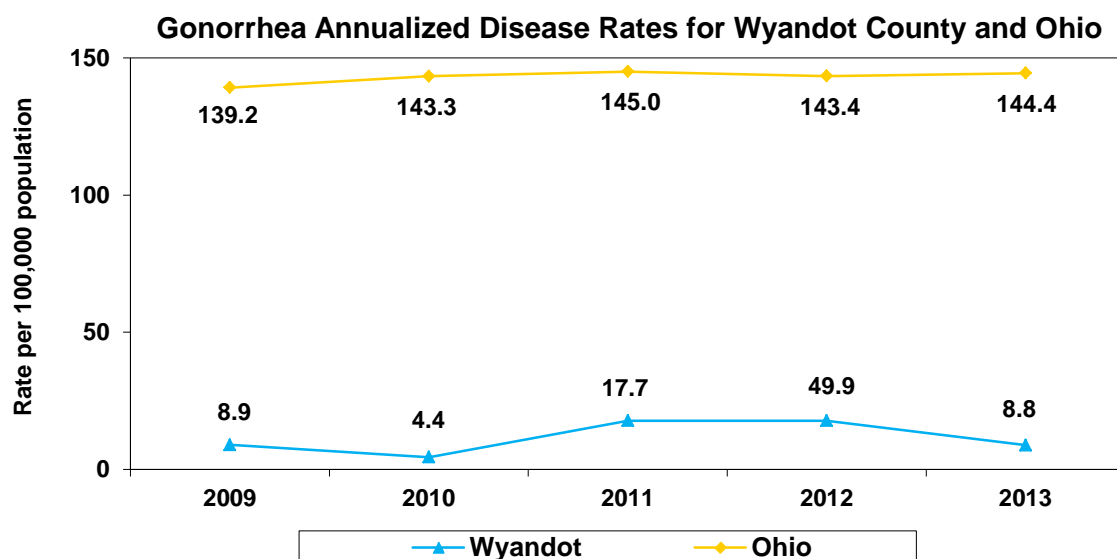
(Source for graph: ODH, STD Surveillance, data reported through 5-18-14)



(Source for graphs: ODH, STD Surveillance, data reported through 5-18-14)

The following graphs show Wyandot County gonorrhea disease rates per 100,000 population updated June 27, 2014 by the Ohio Department of Health. The graphs show:

- The Wyandot County gonorrhea rate fluctuated from 2009 to 2013, and remained below the Ohio rate.
- The Ohio gonorrhea rate fluctuated from 2009 to 2013.
- In 2012, the U.S. rate for new gonorrhea cases for the total population was 107.5 per 100,000 population (Source: CDC, *STD Trends in the U.S., 2014*).
- The Healthy People 2020 Objective for gonorrhea is 257 new female and 198 new male cases per 100,000 population.

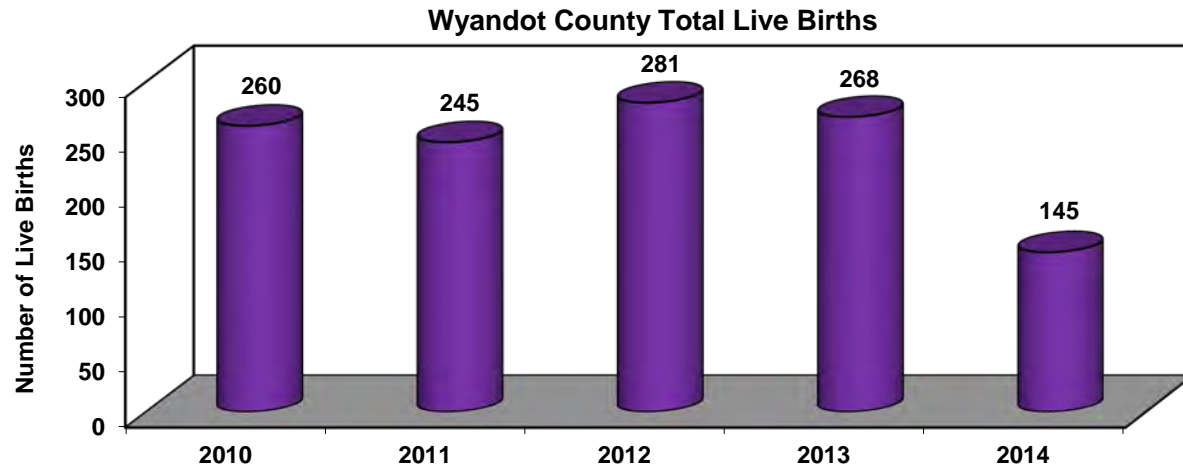


(Source for graphs: ODH, STD Surveillance, data reported through 5-18-14)

## Pregnancy Outcomes

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

- From 2010-2014, there was an average of 240 live births per year in Wyandot County.



*\*2013 & 2014 data preliminary data that may change*

*(Source for graph: ODH Information Warehouse Updated 8-4-14)*

# Adult | QUALITY OF LIFE

## Key Findings

In 2015, 18% of Wyandot County adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem.

## Impairments and Health Problems

- In 2015, nearly one-fifth (18%) of Wyandot County adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem (21% Ohio, 20% U.S., 2013 BRFSS), increasing to 30% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- Among those who were limited in some way, the following most limiting problems or impairments were reported: arthritis/rheumatism (56%), back or neck problems (51%), walking problems (47%), chronic pain (40%), diabetes (35%), high blood pressure (34%), stress, depression, anxiety, or emotional problems (13%), lung/breathing problems (10%), heart problems (9%), fractures, bone/joint injuries (9%), sleep problems (9%), eye/vision problems (6%), hearing problems (5%), cancer (3%), other mental health issue (3%), mental health illness/disorder (2%), incontinence (2%), tobacco dependency (2%), alcohol dependency (2%), a developmental disability (2%), and a learning disability (1%).
- Wyandot County adults who were limited in some way needed help with the following because of an impairment or health problem: shopping (62%), doing necessary business (51%), household chores (25%), getting around for other purposes (13%), meal preparation (8%), bathing (6%), dressing (6%), getting around the house (5%), eating (3%), and other (21%).

### Preventing High Blood Pressure: Healthy Living Habits

By living a healthy lifestyle, you can help keep your blood pressure in a healthy range and lower your risk for heart disease and stroke. A healthy lifestyle includes:

- Eating a healthy diet
- Maintaining a healthy weight
- Getting enough physical activity
- Not smoking
- Limiting alcohol use

(Source: CDC, High Blood Pressure, July 7 2014, from: [http://www.cdc.gov/bloodpressure/healthy\\_living.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/bloodpressure/healthy_living.htm))

## Healthy People 2020

### Arthritis

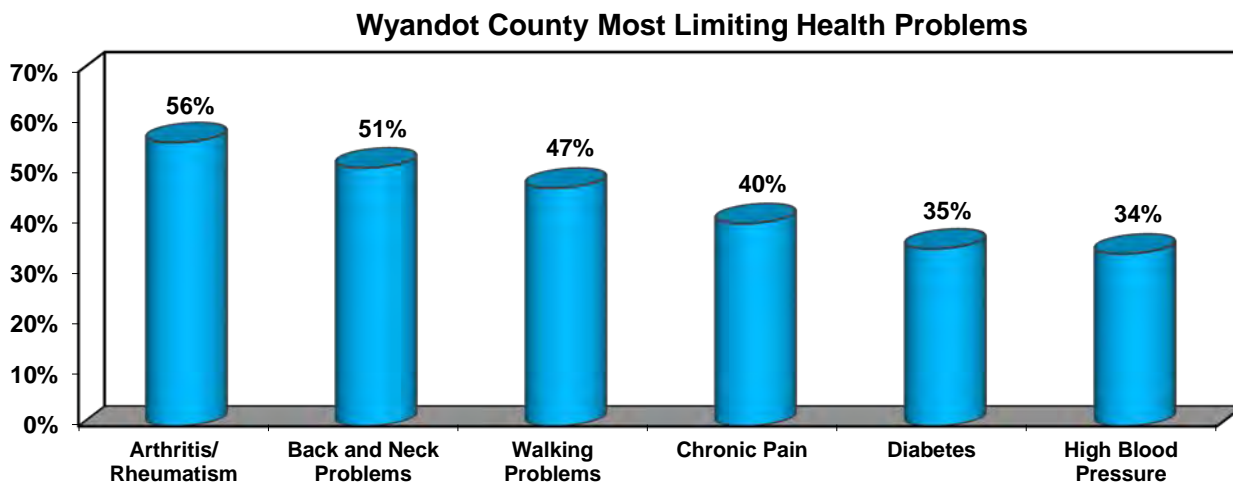
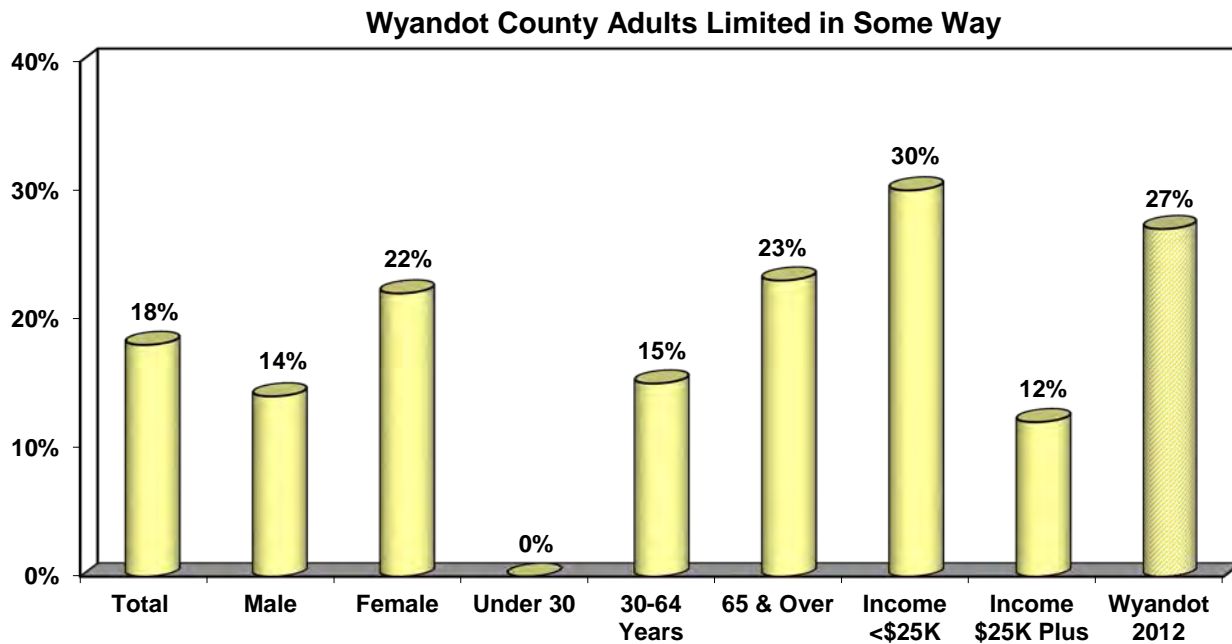
Objective	Wyandot County 2015	Healthy People 2020 Target
AOCBC-2: Reduce the proportion of adults with doctor-diagnosed arthritis who experience a limitation in activity due to arthritis or joint symptoms	56%	36%

\*U.S. baseline is age-adjusted to the 2000 population standard  
(Sources: Healthy People 2020 Objectives, 2015 Wyandot County Health Assessment)

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Limited in some way because of a physical, mental, or emotional problems	17%	27%	18%	21%	20%



The following graphs show the percentage of Wyandot County adults that were limited in some way and the most limiting health problems. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph include: 18% of Wyandot County adults are limited in some way, 14% of males, and 23% of those 65 and older.



# Adult | SOCIAL CONTEXT & SAFETY

## Key Findings

*In 2015, 4% of Wyandot County adults were threatened and 4% were abused in the past year (including physical, sexual, emotional, financial, and verbal abuse). 48% of adults reported gambling in the past year.*

## Social Context

- 4% of Wyandot County adults were threatened in the past year. They were threatened by the following: a spouse or partner (54%), another family member (4%), a parent (2%), and someone else (42%).
- 4% of Wyandot County adults were abused in the past year. They were abused by the following: a spouse or partner (48%), a parent (10%), and someone else (38%). Of those who were abused, they were abused in the following ways: verbally (81%), emotionally (62%), physically (19%), sexually (14%), financially (14%), and through electronic methods (5%).

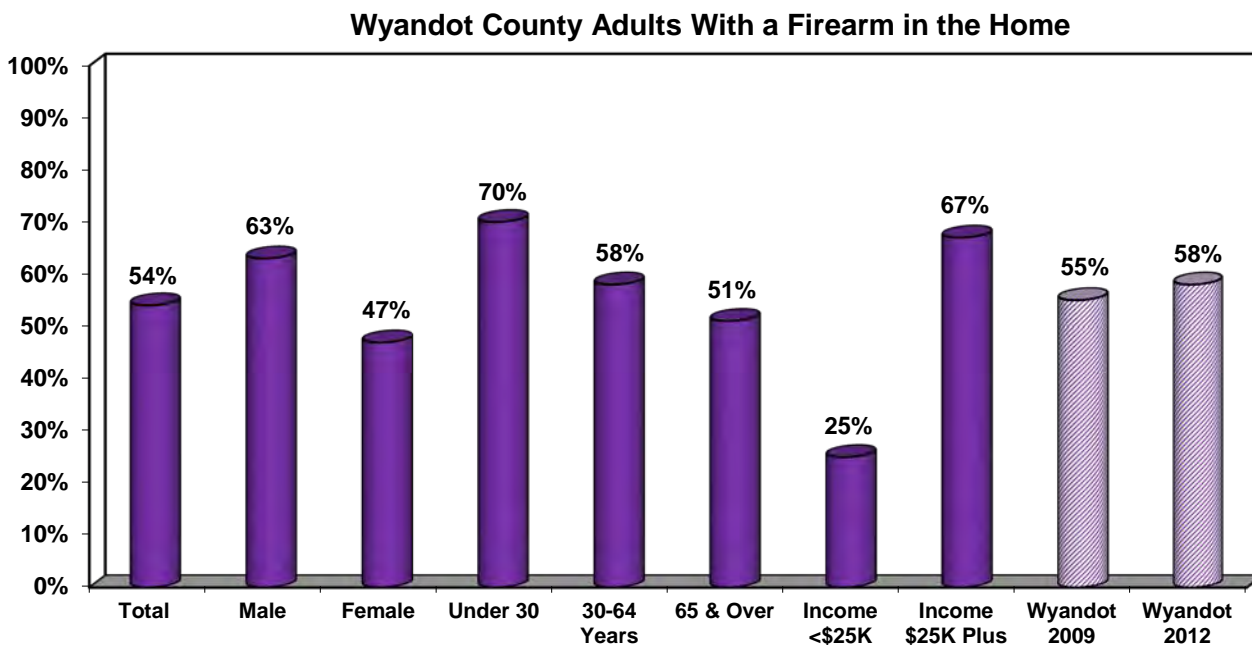
***4% of Wyandot County adults were threatened and 4% were abused in the past year.***

- 48% of adults reported gambling in the past year. They reported the following types of gambling: lottery (36%), casinos (15%), at home with friends (7%), at work with co-workers (6%), bingo (6%), online (1%), horse track (1%), dog track (<1%), and other types of gambling (3%).
- Among those who reported gambling, 1% reported doing so daily, and 46% reported gambling once or twice a year.
- Adults who reported gambling experienced the following due to gambling: gambling while drunk or high (4%), someone else expressed concern (for their gambling) (1%), lying to family members or others to hide their gambling (1%), and gambling with larger amounts of money to get the same excitement (<1%).
- Wyandot County adults experienced the following as a child: their parents became separated or were divorced (20%), lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic (16%), a parent or adult in their home swore at, insulted, or put them down (12%), lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal (9%), their parents or adults in their home slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beat each other up (7%), a parent or adult in their home hit, beat, kicked, or physically hurt them (6%), someone at least 5 years older than them or an adult touched them sexually (5%), lived with someone who used illegal stress drugs, or who abused prescription medications (3%), lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in prison, jail or other correctional facility (3%), someone at least 5 years older than them or an adult tried to make them touch them sexually (2%), their parents were not married (2%), and someone at least 5 years older than them or an adult forced them to have sex (1%).
- Wyandot County adults received assistance for the following in the past year: healthcare (17%), prescription assistance (13%), transportation (10%), home repair (10%), food (7%), utilities (5%), mental illness issues (5%), free tax preparation (4%), rent/mortgage (3%), employment (2%), credit counseling (2%), legal aid services (1%), clothing (1%), alcohol or other substance abuse dependency (1%), abuse or neglect issues (1%), unplanned pregnancy (1%), homelessness (<1%), affordable childcare (<1%), post incarceration issues (<1%), and emergency shelter (<1%).

## Safety

- More than half (54%) of Wyandot County adults kept a firearm in or around their home. 3% of adults reported they were unlocked and loaded.
- Wyandot County adults reported doing the following while driving: wearing a seatbelt (85%), eating (49%), talking on hand-held cell phone (48%), talking on hands-free cell phone (19%), texting (14%), using internet on their cell phone (4%), being under the influence of alcohol (4%), being under the influence of prescription drugs (3%), checking facebook on their cell phone (2%), reading (1%), being under the influence of drugs (<1%), and other activities (such as applying makeup, shaving, etc.) (2%).

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County adults that have a firearm in or around the home. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the first graph include: 54% of all Wyandot County adults have a firearm in or around the home, 63% of males, and 70% of those under 30 years old.



## Veterans' Affairs

- As a result of military service during the past 10-15 years, the following have affected veterans' immediate family members: access to medical care at a VA facility (10%), post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (4%), access to medical care at a non-VA facility (4%), had problems getting VA benefits (3%), major health problems due to injury (1%), marital problems (1%), substance/drug abuse (1%), access to mental health treatment (1%), access to substance/drug use treatment (1%), had problems getting information on VA eligibility and applying (1%), and incarceration/re-entry (1%). 80% did not have any problems listed.

## Victims of Gun Violence in America

- More than 100,000 people are shot in murders, assaults, suicides and suicide attempts, accidents or by police intervention in America in an average year.
  - 31,537 people die from gun violence and 71,386 people survive gun injuries.
- Every day, an average of 282 people is shot in America. Of those 282 people, 86 people die and 196 are shot, but survive.
  - Of the 282 people who are shot every day, an average of 50 are children and teens.
  - Of the 86 people who die, 32 are murdered, 51 are suicides, 2 die accidentally and 1 with an unknown intent.
  - Of the 196 people who are shot but survive, 140 are from assault, 43 are shot accidentally, 10 are suicide attempts, 2 are police interventions and 1 with an unknown intent.

(Source: Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence, "There Are Too Many Victims of Gun Violence" fact sheet, retrieved from:

<http://www.bradiycampaign.org/sites/default/files/GunDeathandInjuryStatSheet3YearAverageFINAL.pdf>)

### Distracted Driving

- Distracted driving is driving while doing another activity that takes your attention away from driving. Distracted driving can increase the chance of a motor vehicle crash.
- Each day, more than 9 people are killed and more than 1,060 people are injured in crashes that were reported to involve a distracted driver.
- In 2011, 3,331 people were killed in crashes involving a distracted driver. An additional 387,000 people were injured in motor vehicle crashes involving a distracted driver in 2011
- 69% of drivers in the U.S. ages 18-64 reported that they had talked on their cell phone while driving, and 31% reported that they had read or sent text messages or email messages while driving at least once within the last 30 days.
- Nearly half of all U.S. high school students aged 16 years or older text or email while driving.

(Source: CDC, *Distracted Driving*, updated October 10, 2014, [http://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/distracted\\_driving/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/distracted_driving/index.html))

## Ohio State Patrol Activity Statistics

- The table below shows activity that has been produced by the Ohio State Highway Patrol for Wyandot County from 1/1/2014 through 1/4/2015.
- The table also shows a previous year comparison for the same time frame.

Year to Date Activity	2013	2014
Enforcement Stops	4,496	3,774
Non-Enforcement Activity	10,491	11,312
Warnings	3,059	2,829
Motorist Assists	2,048	2,316
Crashes Investigated	118	132
OVI Enforcement	50	43
Driving Under Suspension Enforcement	127	133
Seat Belt Enforcement	329	349
Commercial Vehicle Enforcement	666	239
Case Investigations Initiated	36	48
Felony Arrests	14	30
Felony Warrants Served	2	3
Misdemeanor Summons Issued	79	92
Misdemeanor Warrants Served	16	14
Drug Violations	66	84
Identity Theft Enforcements	1	1
Resisting Arrest Violations	2	1
Weapons Violations	3	2

(Source: Ohio State Highway Patrol Statistics, Wyandot County Activity Statistics, Updated 1/4/2014, obtained from: <http://www.statepatrol.ohio.gov/statistics/statspage.asp?Area1=26&B2=Submit>)

## Ohio State Highway Patrol Statistics

- Below are the yearly activity summaries and officer complaints from 2009-2013.
- In 2013 there were 64,468 total crashes in the state of Ohio.

Crashes Investigated	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	5 Year Total
Total Crashes	67,695	69,077	66,628	64,561	64,468	333,429
Fatal	494	514	499	535	468	2,510
Injury	20,271	20,741	20,118	19,498	18,586	99,214
Property/Unknown	46,930	47,822	46,011	44,528	46,414	231,705

Traffic Enforcement	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	5 Year Total
Total Contacts	1,428,830	1,386,383	1,404,060	1,495,564	1,582,694	7,307,531
Enforcement	523,525	514,247	512,125	567,858	601,371	2,719,126
Non-Enforcement	915,305	872,136	891,935	927,706	981,323	4,588,405
OVI Arrests	24,254	22,090	23,747	24,529	24,128	118,748
Speed Citations	318,543	325,423	323,477	362,821	381,500	1,711,765
Safety Belt Citations	98,039	86,623	84,176	91,595	97,463	457,896
Driver License Citations	26,019	25,367	25,656	28,299	32,344	137,685
Traffic Warnings	410,659	371,085	367,739	409,029	440,349	1,998,861
Motorist Assists	324,906	308,573	312,104	304,293	291,837	1,541,713

Crime Enforcement	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	5 Year Total
Cases	11,191	11,209	9,040	9,244	9,975	50,659
Stolen Vehicles Recovered	673	676	653	735	654	3,391
Drug Arrests	5,327	5,665	6,164	7,644	9,628	34,428
Illegal Weapon Arrests	315	332	362	395	568	1,972
Resisting Arrests	733	682	726	721	731	3,593

(Source: OSHP Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) System and DPS Electronic Crash Record System. Updated: 01/30/2014)

## Traffic Stop Data

- This data is compiled from all traffic stops in which a citation, inspection, warning, or vehicle defect notice was issued by Ohio State Highway Patrol Troopers in 2013.

Crime Enforcement	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Unknown	Total
Traffic Stop Contracts	13,558	131,805	21,701	818,994	4,278	991,001

(Source: OSHP Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) System and DPS Electronic Crash Record System. Updated: 01/30/2014)

## Complaint Data

- This data represents all citizen complaints filed with the Ohio State Highway Patrol from January – December 2013.
- In 2013, there were a total of 30 filed citizen complaints.

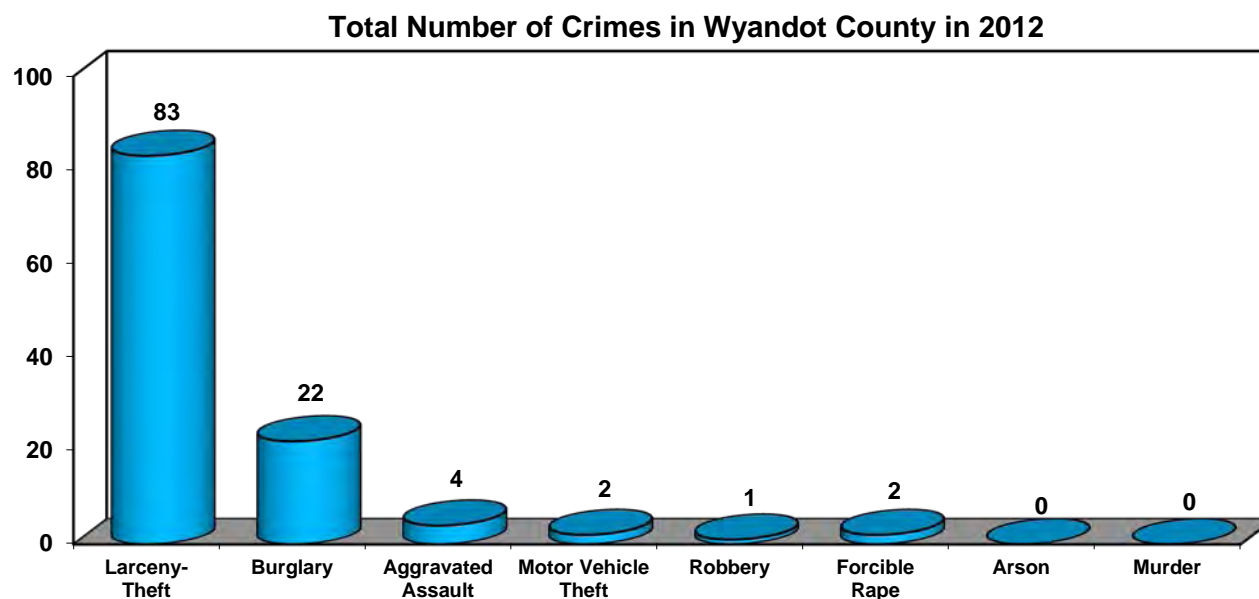
Complaints to Ohio State Highway Patrol from January-December 2013	Citizen Complaints Filed	Chargeable Findings	Non-Chargeable Findings
Harassment	2	0	2
Sexual Harassment	0	0	0
Racial Harassment	0	0	0
Improper or Unfair Enforcement Practices	1	0	1
Arrest Complaint	6	1	5
Mistakes and/or Poor Quality Reports	0	0	0
Failure to Assist Public	1	1	0
Improper Vehicle Operation	1	1	0
Dishonesty, Untruthfulness, Falsification	0	0	0
Improper Use of Electronic Equipment	0	0	0
Personal Activity of Employee	1	0	1
Failure to Act	0	0	0
Care of Recovered Property	0	0	0
Excessive Force	0	0	0
Other Agency / Beyond Our Control	0	0	0
Negligence by Employee	2	0	2
Improper Interaction with Other Public Service Agencies	0	0	0
Verbal Abuse	2	2	0
Unprofessional Demeanor (attitude)	7	4	3
Racially Biased Traffic Stop or Enforcement	1	0	1
Personal Conduct while Off Duty	1	0	1
Misuse of LEADS	0	0	0
Lost or Damaged Property	0	0	0
Request for Bribes or Gratuities by Employee	4	3	1
Use of Position for Personal Gain	1	0	1
Conducting Personal Business While on Duty	0	0	0
Total Complaints	30	12	18

(Source: Ohio State Highway Patrol Statistics, obtained from: <http://www.statepatrol.ohio.gov/statistics/statspage2.asp>)



## Crime Data

- In 2012, the total population in Wyandot County was 22,691.
- There were a total of 107 property crimes and 7 violent crimes in 2012.



(Source: Office of Criminal Justice Services, Crime Statistics and Crime Reports, 2012, from [http://www.ocjs.ohio.gov/crime\\_stats\\_reports.stm](http://www.ocjs.ohio.gov/crime_stats_reports.stm))

## Arrests/Incarceration Data

- In 2012, the total inmate population in the state of Ohio was 50,616.
- In FY 2014, the total budget is \$1,581,403,588. The budget has increased \$18,304,782 since FY 2013.
- The average daily cost per inmate in 2012 was \$62.57, and the annual budget was \$22,836.34.

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Counts	2012
Inmates Under 18 Years of Age	20
Inmates Over 50 Years of Age	7,400
Pregnant Females	46
Mothers/Babies in the ABC Nursery	2
Inmates Serving Life Without Parole (LWOP)	447

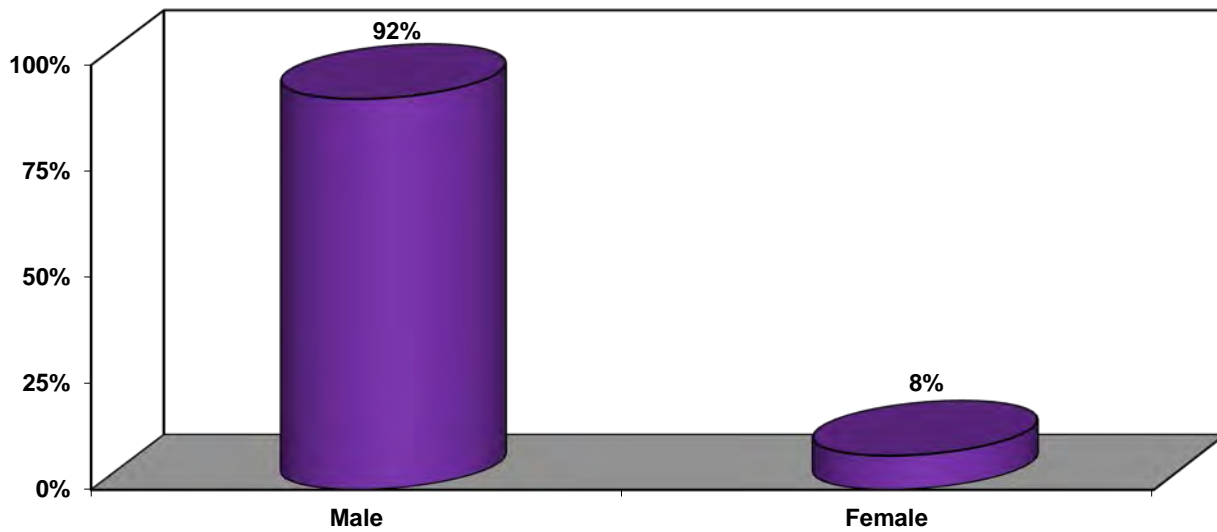
Age Range of Offender Population	2012
Male	37.00 years
Female	36.92 years
Average Stay in Prison	2.03 years

(Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Fact Sheet, January 2014, from <http://www.drc.ohio.gov/web/Reports/FactSheet/January%202014.pdf>)

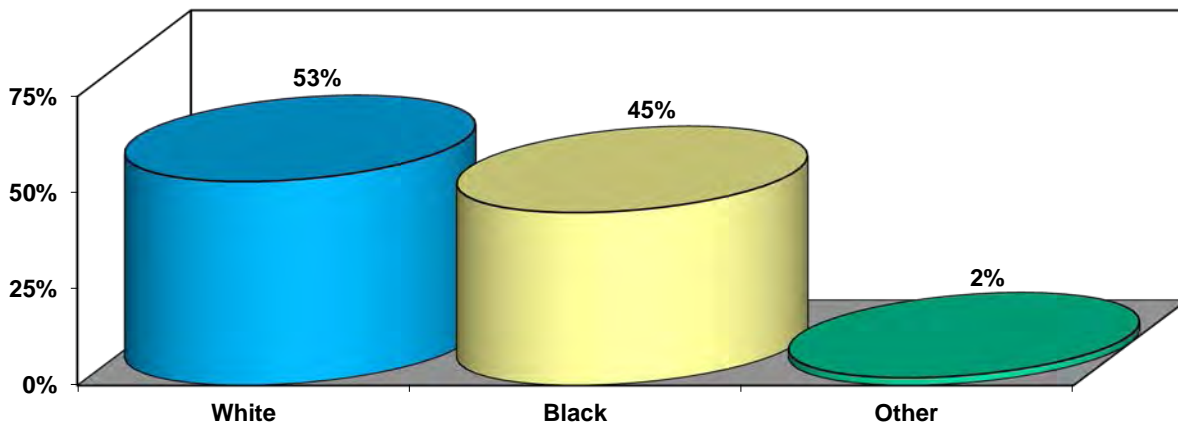
The following graphs show the Ohio inmate population in 2012 by gender and race. These graphs show:

- The percentage of Ohio males who are incarcerated is extremely higher than the percentage of females.
- More than half of the Ohio population that is incarcerated is White, followed by African Americans at 45%.

**Inmate Population by Gender, 2012**



**Inmate Population by Race, 2012**



(Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Fact Sheet, January 2014, from <http://www.drc.ohio.gov/web/Reports/FactSheet/January%202014.pdf>)

# Adult | MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE

## Key Findings

*In 2015, 2% of Wyandot County adults considered attempting suicide. 8% of adults used a program or service to help with depression, anxiety, or emotional problems.*

## Adult Mental Health

- 2% of Wyandot County adults considered attempting suicide in the past year.
- One percent (1%) of adults reported attempting suicide in the past year.
- Wyandot County adults reported they or a family member were diagnosed with or treated for the following mental health issues: depression (20%), anxiety or emotional problems (15%), an anxiety disorder (12%), bipolar (7%), attention deficit disorder (ADD/ADHD) (6%), illicit drug abuse (3%), developmental disability (3%), life-adjustment disorder/issue (3%), post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (2%), psychotic disorder (1%), and some other mental health disorder (3%). 16% indicated they or a family member had taken medication for one or more mental health issues.

- 8% of Wyandot County adults used a program or service for themselves or a loved one to help with depression, anxiety, or emotional problems. Reasons for not using such a program included: had not thought of it (20%), could not afford to go (5%), co-pay/deductible too high (3%), stigma of seeking mental health services (3%), did not know how to find a program (2%), other priorities (2%), transportation (1%), fear (1%), could not get to the office (1%), and other reasons (3%). 63% of adults indicated they did not need such a program.
- 33% of Wyandot County adults reported always getting the social and emotional support they needed, and 9% never received the social and emotional support they needed.
- Wyandot County adults would do the following if they knew someone who was suicidal: talk to them (76%), try to calm them down (53%), call 9-1-1 (41%), call a crisis line (33%), take them to the emergency room (22%), call a friend (19%) and do nothing (2%).
- Wyandot County adults indicated the following caused them anxiety, stress or depression: job stress (51%), financial stress (39%), death of close family member or friend (22%), poverty/no money (16%), marital/dating relationship (16%), sick family member (15%), fighting at home (14%), other stress at home (14%), caring for parent (9%), family member with mental illness (5%), family member with substance abuse problem (5%), fighting with friends (5%), divorce/separation (4%), raising/caring for grandchildren (4%), unemployment (4%), caring for someone with special needs (3%), alcohol or drug use at home (2%), not having enough to eat (2%), family member in the military (1%), not feeling safe at home (1%), sexual orientation (1%), not feeling safe in the community (<1%), and not having a place to live (<1%).

## Suicide Facts

- 38,364 people in the U.S. died from suicide, and 959,100 people attempted suicide in the 2010.
- Every 13.7 minutes an average of one person kills themselves, and every 32 seconds a person attempts suicide in the United States.
- Suicide is the 10<sup>th</sup> ranking cause of death in the U.S.
- For every female death by suicide, there are 3.7 male deaths.
- In 2010, there were 1,439 suicide deaths in Ohio.
- The leading suicide methods included:
  - Firearm suicides (50.5%)
  - Suffocation/Hanging (24.7%)
  - Poisoning (17.2%)
  - Cutting/Piercing (1.8%)
  - Drowning (1.1%)

(Sources: American Association of Suicidology, Statistics, September 21, 2012, from: <http://www.suicidology.org/resources/facts-statistics-current-research/suicide-statistics>)

- Wyandot County adults do the following to deal with their stress: talk to someone they trust (47%), listen to music (34%), sleep (30%), eat more or less than normal (28%), exercise (27%), work (26%), work on a hobby (22%), drink alcohol (12%), smoke tobacco (10%), take it out on others (8%), meditate (5%), use prescription drugs (3%), use herbs or home remedies (3%), use illegal drugs (1%), gamble (1%), and others things (10%).
- Wyandot County adults reported having a period of two or more weeks when they were feeling sad, blue or depressed and experienced the following: trouble sleeping or slept too much (28%), felt fatigued, no energy (22%), woke up before they wanted (12%), trouble thinking or concentrating (12%), lost interest in most things (10%), felt extremely restless or slowed down (9%), weight/appetite change (9%), felt worthless or hopeless (7%), thought about death or suicide (2%), had a child recently, resulting in postpartum depression (1%), and attempted suicide (<1%).

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Considered attempting suicide in the past year	1%	2%	2%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

### Suicide Statistics in Wyandot County

- From 2012-2014, there were 7 suicide deaths in Wyandot County.
- More than half (57%) of the suicide deaths were to those 46 years old and older.
- Firearms were listed as the method of 43% of Wyandot County suicides from 2012-2014.

(Source: Wyandot County Health Department Death Certificate Data for 2012-2014)

### Mental Health Services in Ohio

(Ohio Facts 2012, FY 2011\*)

- In FY 2011, mental health services spending totaled \$1.33 billion in Ohio. In FY 2011, state hospitals served 6,730 individuals at a cost of \$214.6 million. Average daily cost per resident was \$602.
- In FY 2011, Ohio's 50 community-based behavioral health boards served over 360,000 individuals throughout the state.
- In FY 2011, approximately 268,500 individuals received Medicaid mental health services through ODMH.

(Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Ohio Department of Mental Health, <http://www.lsc.state.oh.us/fiscal/ohiofacts/sept2012/health&humanservices.pdf>)

## Warning Signs for Suicide

More than 90 percent of people who kill themselves are suffering from one or more psychiatric disorders, in particular:

- Major depression
- Bipolar depression
- Schizophrenia
- Drug abuse and dependence
- Alcohol abuse and dependence
- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
- Eating disorders
- Personality disorders

The core symptoms of major depression are a “down” or depressed mood most of the day or a loss of interest or pleasure in activities that were previously enjoyed for at least two weeks, as well as:

- Changes in sleeping patterns
- Change in appetite or weight
- Intense anxiety, agitation, restlessness
- Fatigue or loss of energy
- Decreased concentration, indecisiveness, or poorer memory
- Feelings of hopelessness, worthlessness, self-reproach or excessive or inappropriate guilt
- Recurrent thoughts of suicide

## Prevention: Take it seriously

Fifty to 75% of all suicides give some warning of their intentions to a friend or family member.

Recognize the *Imminent Dangers*:

- Threatening to hurt or kill oneself
- Talking or writing about death, dying, or suicide
- Looking for ways to kill oneself (weapons, pills, or other means)
- Has made plans or preparations for a potentially serious attempt

(Source: American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, *When You Fear Someone May Take Their Life*, <https://www.afsp.org/>)

# Adult and Youth | ORAL HEALTH

## Key Findings

The 2015 Health Assessment project has determined that more than three-fifths (65%) of Wyandot County adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year. The 2012 BRFSS reported that 68% of Ohio adults and 67% of U.S. adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the previous twelve months. More than three-fourths (77%) of Wyandot County youth in grades 6-12 had visited the dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work in the past year (2013 YRBS reported 75% for Ohio).

### Wyandot County Dental Care Resources – 2012

- Number of licensed dentists- 7
- Number of primary care dentists- 7
- Ratio of population per dentist- 3,230:1
- Number of dentists who treat Medicaid patients- 6
- Ratio of Medicaid population per dentist who treats Medicaid patients- 697:1

(Source: ODH Ohio Oral Health Surveillance System, 2012)

## Access to Dental Care

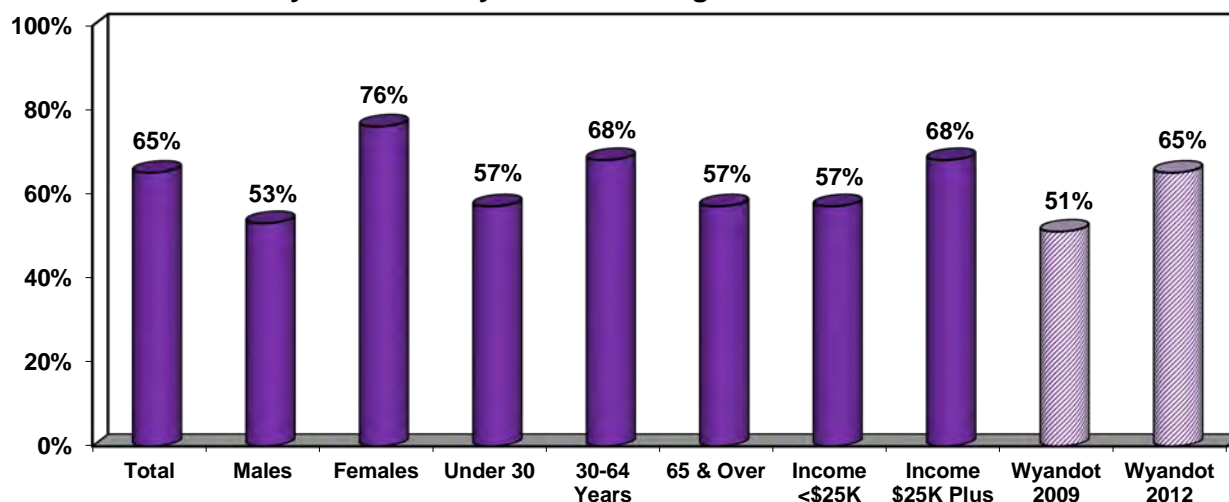
- In the past year, 65% of Wyandot County adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic, decreasing to 53% of males.
- The 2012 BRFSS reported that 68% of Ohio adults and 67% of U.S. adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the previous twelve months.
- More than two-thirds (70%) of Wyandot County adults with dental insurance have been to the dentist in the past year, compared to 63% of those without dental insurance.
- When asked the main reason for not visiting a dentist in the last year, 26% said cost, 26% had no oral health problems, 14% said fear, apprehension, nervousness, pain, and dislike going, 7% had not thought of it, 7% had other priorities, 3% said their dentist did not accept their medical coverage, 1% did not have/know a dentist, and 1% said their dentist did not accept medical card.
- Half (50%) of adults had one or more of their permanent teeth removed, increasing to 73% of those ages 65 and over.
- One-in-six (17%) Wyandot County adults ages 65 and over had all of their permanent teeth removed.
- Wyandot County youth last saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work: less than a year ago (77%), 1 to 2 years ago (11%), more than 2 years ago (4%), never (2%), and do not know (7%).

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2009	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Ohio 2013	U.S. 2013
Adults who have visited the dentist in the past year	51%	56%	65%	68%*	67%*

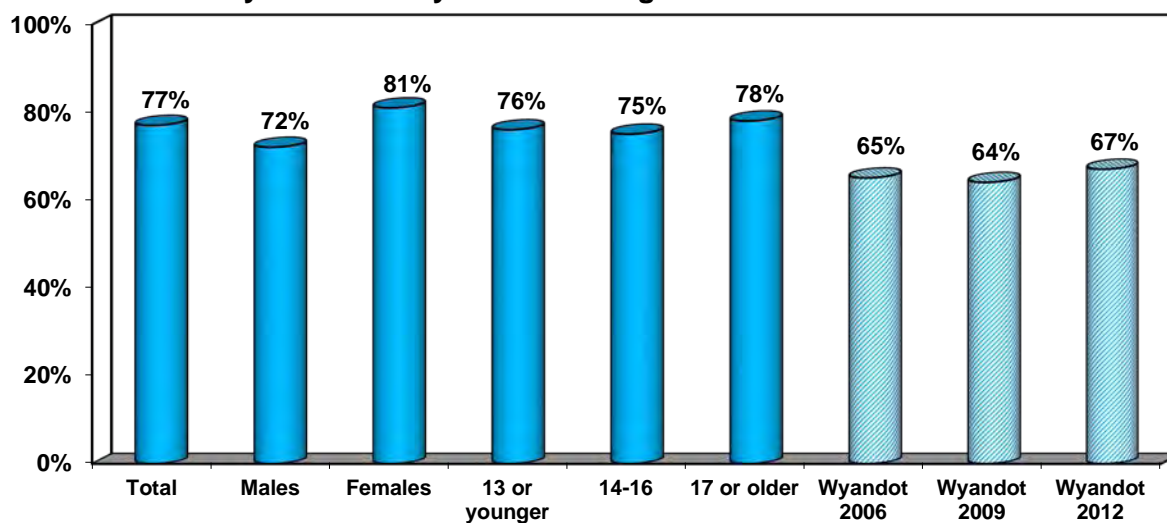
\*2012 BRFSS Data

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: 65% of all Wyandot County adults had been to the dentist in the past year, 57% of those under the age of 30, and 57% 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**



Adult Oral Health	Within the Past Year	Within the Past 2 Years	Within the Past 5 Years	5 or More years	Never
<b>Time Since Last Visit to Dentist/Dental Clinic</b>					
Males	53%	12%	13%	15%	0%
Females	76%	9%	7%	6%	1%
Total	65%	10%	10%	10%	1%

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



### **Oral Health in Older Adults**

- Older adults are at risk for getting cavities, gum disease and mouth cancer – and these may not cause any pain or discomfort until they are advanced.
- Everyone needs to see their dentist for a checkup at least once a year – preferably more often.
- People without natural teeth are at risk for mouth cancer as well as gum problems. Denture wearers need to have their mouth and their dentures checked at least once a year.
- As with many other cancers, older adults are more likely to get mouth cancer than younger people.
- Everyone is at a greater risk of getting mouth cancer if they use tobacco, drink alcohol a lot, or are repeatedly exposed to the sunlight.
- Severe gum disease has also been associated with pneumonia in long-term care patients, heart disease, stroke, and poor diabetic control.
- Periodontal disease can be prevented by:
  - Cleaning your teeth and gums thoroughly every day.
  - Getting regular checkups from your dentist.
  - Following the advice of your dentist and dental hygienist.

(Source: American Dental Association: Oral Longevity Questions and Answers, from: <http://www.ada.org/en/>)

### **What You Can Do to Maintain Good Oral Health**

- Drink fluoridated water and use fluoride toothpaste. Fluoride's protection against tooth decay works at all ages.
- Take care of your teeth and gums. Thorough tooth brushing and flossing to reduce dental plaque can prevent gingivitis—the mildest form of gum disease.
- Avoid tobacco. In addition to the general health risks posed by tobacco, smokers have 4 times the risk of developing gum disease compared to non-smokers.
- Limit alcohol. Heavy use of alcohol is a risk factor for oral and throat cancers.
- Eat wisely. Adults should avoid snacks full of sugars and starches.
- Visit the dentist regularly. Check-ups can detect early signs of oral health problems and can lead to treatments that will prevent further damage, and in some cases, reverse the problem.

(Source: CDC: Oral Health for Adults, July 2013, from: [http://www.cdc.gov/OralHealth/publications/factsheets/adult\\_oral\\_health/adults.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/OralHealth/publications/factsheets/adult_oral_health/adults.htm))

# Adult | PARENTING

## Key Findings

*The 2015 Health Assessment project identified that 88% of parents discussed screen time with their 6-to-17 year-old in the past year. Parents took their child to the doctor for sick visits an average of 3.7 times in the past year.*

## Parenting

- Parents reported their child spent the following unsupervised time after school on an average school day: less than one hour (74%), 1-2 hours (24%), 3-4 hours (1%), and more than 4 hours (1%).
- Parents thought the following should be covered in school sex education classes: abstinence and refusal skills (74%), birth control and the use of condoms (56%), biology (55%), and other topics (9%). 7% of parents did not believe schools should offer sex education classes.
- 39% of parents indicated the health department should make condoms or birth control available to high school students who are already sexually active with or without a parent's permission, and 28% of parents thought they should only be available with a parent's permission. 23% of parents indicated that the health department should not make condoms or birth control available to high school students.
- In the past year, parents took their child to the doctor for the following: sick visits (3.7 times), ear infections (2.7 times), flu (2.5 times), regular visits (2.1 times), and injuries or poisonings (1.7 times).
- Parents discussed the following topics with their 6-to-17 year-old in the past year:
  - Screen-time (88%)
  - Eating habits (77%)
  - Bullying (76%)
  - Peer Pressure (70%)
  - Physical activity (69%)
  - Body image (50%)
  - Negative effects of tobacco (50%)
  - Social media issues (50%)
  - Dating and relationships (46%)
  - Negative effects of marijuana and other drugs (45%)
  - Weight status (44%)
  - Negative effects of alcohol (43%)
  - Refusal skills/peer pressure (34%)
  - Energy drinks (26%)
  - School/legal consequences of using tobacco/alcohol/other drugs (26%)
  - Abstinence/how to refuse sex (24%)
  - Negative effects of misusing prescription medication (23%)
  - Anxiety/depression/suicide (22%)
  - Birth control (16%)
  - Condom use/safer sex/STD prevention (14%)

### Talking to Your Teen about Drinking

- Be honest and direct.
- Encourage your teen to talk to you about drinking, remain calm when listening.
- Try not to judge or criticize. Make it comfortable for your teen to talk honestly.
- Remind your teen that drinking comes with serious risks.
- Emphasize that your teen should never drink and drive or ride with a driver who has been drinking.

(Source: MedlinePlus, Talking to your teen about drinking <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/patientinstructions/000505.html>, May 14, 2014)

# Youth | WEIGHT STATUS

## Key Findings

The 2015 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, 33% of Wyandot County youth reported that they were slightly or very overweight. 78% of youth were exercising for 60 minutes on 3 or more days per week. 91% of youth were involved in extracurricular activities.

## 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 2015, 21% of youth were classified as obese by Body Mass Index (BMI) calculations (2013 YRBS reported 13% for Ohio and 14% for the U.S.). 16% of youth were classified as overweight (2013 YRBS reported 16% for Ohio and 17% for the U.S.). 60% were normal weight, and 4% were underweight.

*21% of Wyandot County youth were classified as obese.*

- 33% of youth described themselves as being either slightly or very overweight (2013 YRBS reported 28% for Ohio and 31% for the U.S.).
- Nearly half (47%) of all youth were trying to lose weight, increasing to 60% of Wyandot County female youth (compared to 37% of males) (2013 YRBS reported 47% for Ohio and 48% for the U.S.).
- Wyandot County youth reported doing the following to lose weight or keep from gaining weight in the past 30 days:
  - 52% of youth exercised.
  - 47% of youth drank more water.
  - 32% of youth ate more fruits and vegetables.
  - 31% of youth ate less food, fewer calories, or foods lower in fat.
  - 12% of youth skipped meals.
  - 5% reported going without eating for 24 hours or more (2013 YRBS reported 10% for Ohio and 13% for the U.S.).
  - 2% reported taking diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice (2013 YRBS reported 5% for Ohio and the U.S.).
  - 2% reported smoking to lose weight.
  - 1% vomited or took laxatives (2013 YRBS reported 5% for Ohio and 4% for the U.S.).

## Nutrition

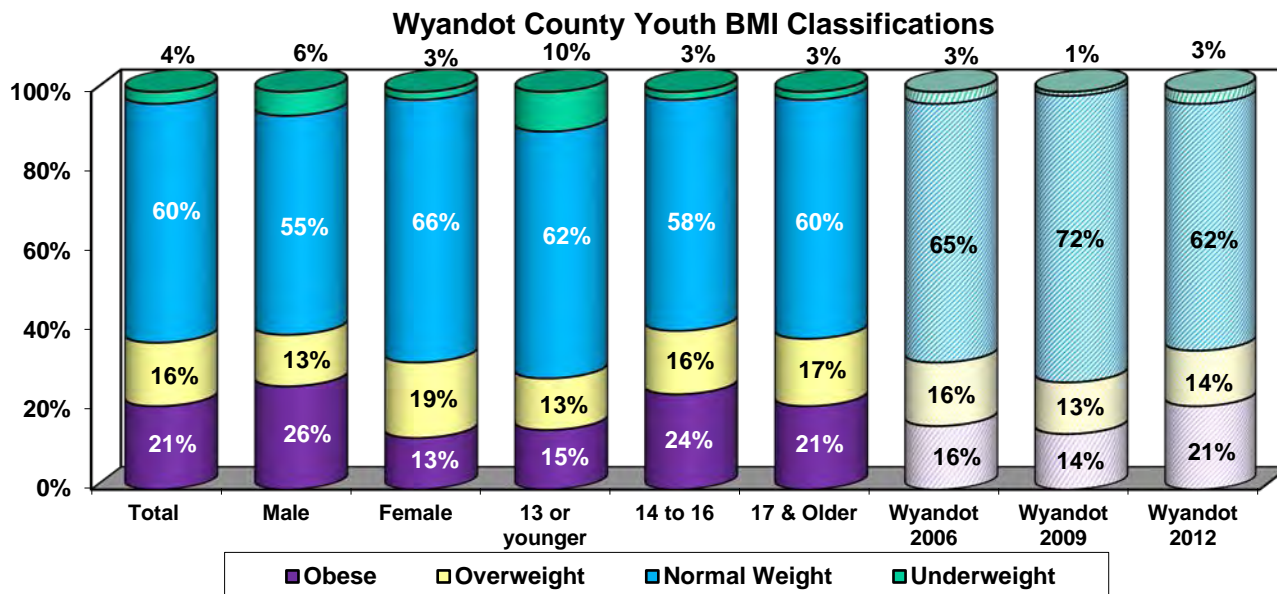
- In the past month, youth reported they went to bed hungry because there was not enough food in their home: sometimes (9%), most of the time (2%), and always (1%). 88% of youth reported they rarely or ever went to bed hungry.

## Physical Activity

- 78% of Wyandot County youth participated in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on 3 or more days in the past week. 60% did so on 5 or more days in the past week (2013 YRBS reports 48% for Ohio and 47% for the U.S.), and 35% did so every day in the past week (2013 YRBS reports 26% for Ohio and 27% for the U.S.). 9% of youth did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day in the past week (2013 YRBS reports 13% for Ohio and 15% 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 3.7 hours on electronic devices, 2.4 hours spending time with family, 2.3 hours watching TV, 1.5 hours doing homework, 1.4 hours playing video games, and 1.3 hours reading on an average day of the week.
- Over one-third (36%) of youth spent 3 or more hours watching TV on an average day (2013 YRBS reported 28% for Ohio and 33% for the U.S.).
- 91% of youth participated in extracurricular activities. They participated in the following: sports or intramural programs (59%), exercising (outside of school) (42%), school club or social organization (36%), part-time job (24%), church or religious organization (17%), church youth group (16%), caring for siblings after school (14%), babysitting for other kids (13%), volunteering in the community (13%), caring for parents or grandparents (2%) or some other organized activity (Scouts, 4H, etc.) (24%).

Wyandot County 6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> Grade Youth did the following to lose weight in the past 30 days:	Percent
Exercised	52%
Drank more water	47%
Ate more fruits and vegetables	32%
Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods lower in fat	31%
Skipped meals	12%
Went without eating for 24 hours	5%
Took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice	2%
Smoked cigarettes	2%
Vomited or took laxatives	1%

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County youth who were classified as obese, overweight, normal weight, or underweight by Body Mass Index (BMI). Examples of how to interpret the information in the first graph include: 60% of all Wyandot County youth were classified as normal weight, 21% were obese, 16% were overweight, and 4% were underweight for their age and gender.



### Physical Activity Facts

- Regular physical activity in childhood and adolescence improves strength and endurance, helps build healthy bones and muscles, helps control weight, reduces anxiety and stress, increases self-esteem, and may improve blood pressure and cholesterol levels.
- The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recommends that young people ages 6–17 years participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity daily.
- The percentage of high school students who attended physical education classes daily decreased from 42% in 1991 to 25% in 1995 and remained stable at that level until 2011 (31%).
- Regular physical activity:
  - Helps build and maintain healthy bones and muscles.
  - Helps reduce the risk of developing obesity and chronic diseases, such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and colon cancer.
  - Reduces feelings of depression and anxiety and promotes psychological well-being.
  - May help improve students' academic performance, including academic achievement and academic behavior.

(Sources: CDC, *Adolescent and School Health*, Updated: 2/19/2013, from: <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/physicalactivity/facts.htm>)

# YOUTH WEIGHT

Youth Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2009 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2012 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2015 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2015 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Ohio 2013 (9 <sup>th</sup> - 12 <sup>th</sup> )	U.S. 2013 (9 <sup>th</sup> - 12 <sup>th</sup> )
Obese	16%	14%	21%	21%	22%	13%	14%
Overweight	16%	13%	14%	16%	16%	16%	17%
Described themselves as slightly or very overweight	31%	27%	32%	33%	35%	28%	31%
Trying to lose weight	49%	47%	46%	47%	44%	47%	48%
Exercised to lose weight	40%	50%	53%	52%	51%	61%‡	61%‡
Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods lower in fat to lose weight	11%	25%	28%	31%	30%	43%‡	39%‡
Went without eating for 24 hours or more	1%	3%	5%	5%	4%	10%	13%
Took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	5%	5%
Vomited or took laxatives	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	5%	4%
Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on every day in past week	N/A	28%	26%	35%	32%	26%	27%
Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days in past week	N/A	51%	51%	60%	58%	48%	47%
Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day in past week	N/A	13%	11%	9%	8%	13%	15%
Watched TV 3 or more hours per day	N/A	41%	49%	36%	36%	28%	33%

‡ Comparative YRBS data for Ohio is 2007 and U.S. is 2009

N/A – Not available

# Youth | TOBACCO USE

## Key Findings

The 2015 Health Assessment identified that 9% of Wyandot County youth in grades 6-12 were smokers, increasing to 16% of those ages 17 and older. The average age of onset for smoking was 13.6 years old. Over half (55%) of youth were exposed to second hand smoke.

## Youth Tobacco Use Behaviors

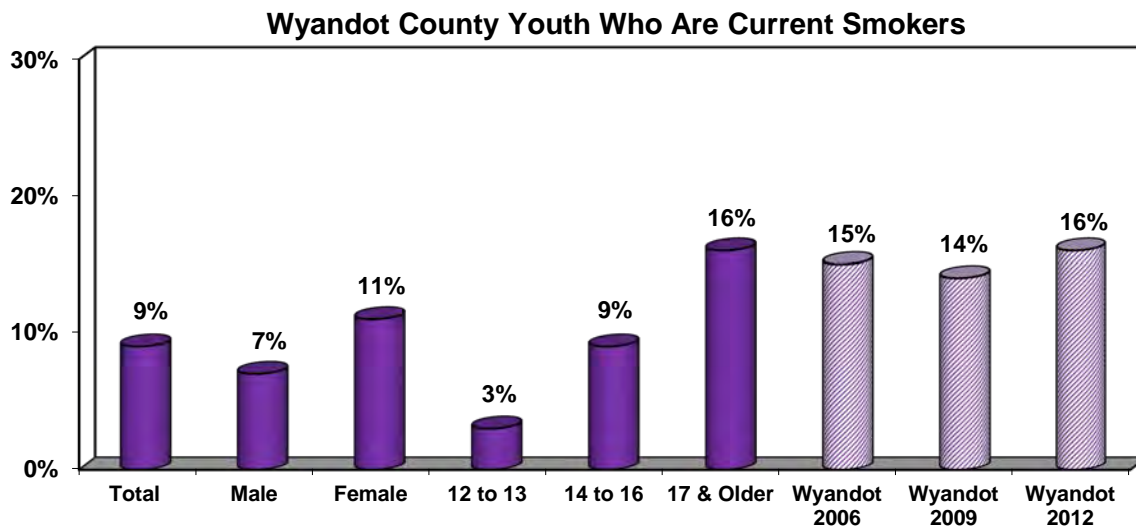
- The 2015 health assessment indicated that 26% of Wyandot County youth had tried cigarette smoking (2013 YRBS reported 41% for the U.S.).
- 17% of those who had smoked a whole cigarette did so at 10 years old or younger, and another 14% had done so by 12 years old. The average age of onset for smoking was 13.6 years old.
- 6% of all Wyandot County youth had smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before the age of 13 (2013 YRBS reported 9% for the U.S.).
- In 2015, 9% of Wyandot County youth were current smokers, having smoked at some time in the past 30 days, increasing to 16% of youth ages 17 and older (2013 YRBS reported 15% for Ohio and 16% for the U.S.).
- Over half 53% of Wyandot County youth identified as current smokers were also current drinkers, defined as having had a drink of alcohol in the past 30 days.
- 48% of youth smokers borrowed cigarettes from someone else, 33% gave someone else money to buy them cigarettes, 22% took them from a family member, 20% said a person 18 years or older gave them the cigarettes, 9% indicated they bought cigarettes from a store or gas station (2013 YRBS reported 18% for the U.S.), 2% got them from a vending machine and 13% got them some other way. No one reported getting them from the internet or taking them from a store.
- Wyandot County youth used the following forms of tobacco the most in the past year: cigarettes (16%), e-cigarettes (13%), hookah (10%), chewing tobacco or snuff (9%), cigars (8%), swishers (6%), Black and Milds (4%), flavored cigarettes (4%), cigarillos (3%), snus (2%), little cigars (2%), dissolvable tobacco products (1%), other forms of tobacco (1%) and bidis (<1%).
- Over half (55%) of Wyandot County youth were exposed to second hand smoke. Youth reported being exposed to second hand smoke in the following places; home (29%), another relative's home (24%), in the car (22%), at a friend's home (14%), at the fairgrounds (11%), and at a park or ball field (10%).

Youth Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2009 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2012 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2015 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2015 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Ohio 2013 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	U.S. 2013 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )
Ever tried cigarettes	54%	36%	35%	26%	33%	52%*	41%
Current smokers	15%	14%	16%	9%	12%	15%	16%
Smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before the age of 13 (of all youth)	14%	12%	11%	6%	6%	14%*	9%

\* Comparative YRBS data for Ohio is 2011



The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County youth who smoke cigarettes. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 9% of all Wyandot County youth were current smokers, 7% of males smoked, and 11% of females were current smokers.



*55% of all Wyandot County youth were exposed to second hand smoke*

### Behaviors of Wyandot County Youth Current Smokers vs. Non-Current Smokers

Youth Behaviors	Current Smoker	Non-Current Smoker
Participated in extracurricular activities	89%	91%
Exposed to second hand smoke	77%	16%
Have had sexual intercourse	64%	36%
Have been bullied in the past 12 months	61%	43%
Had 3 or more adverse childhood experiences	54%	19%
Have had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days	53%	16%
Have used marijuana in the past 30 days	41%	3%
Misused prescription medications in the past 30 days	11%	4%
Attempted suicide in the past 12 months	8%	4%

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

### **Electronic Cigarettes and Teenagers in the U.S.**

- The percentage of U.S. middle and high school students who tried electronic cigarettes more than doubled from 2011 to 2012.
- E-cigarettes look like regular cigarettes, but they are operated by battery. An atomizer heats a solution of liquid, flavorings, and nicotine that creates a mist that is inhaled.
- The percentage of high school students who had ever used e-cigarettes rose from 4.7% in 2011 to 10% in 2012. In the same time period, high school students using e-cigarettes within the past 30 days rose from 1.5% to 2.8%.
- The percentage of middle school students who had ever used e-cigarettes also doubled from 1.4% to 2.7%.
- Altogether, as of 2012 more than 1.78 million middle and high school students in the US had tried e-cigarettes.
- 76% of current young e-cigarette users also smoked regular cigarettes. Some experts fear that e-cigarettes may encourage children to try regular cigarettes.
- Nicotine is a highly addictive drug. Many teens that start with e-cigarettes may be condemned to struggling with a lifelong addiction to nicotine and conventional cigarettes."

(Source: CDC, Press Release, September 5, 2013, <http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2013/p0905-ecigarette-use.html> & ACS, *Electronic Cigarette Use Doubles Among Teenagers*, September 9, 2013, <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/news/electronic-cigarette-use-doubles-among-teenagers>)

# Youth | ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

## Key Findings

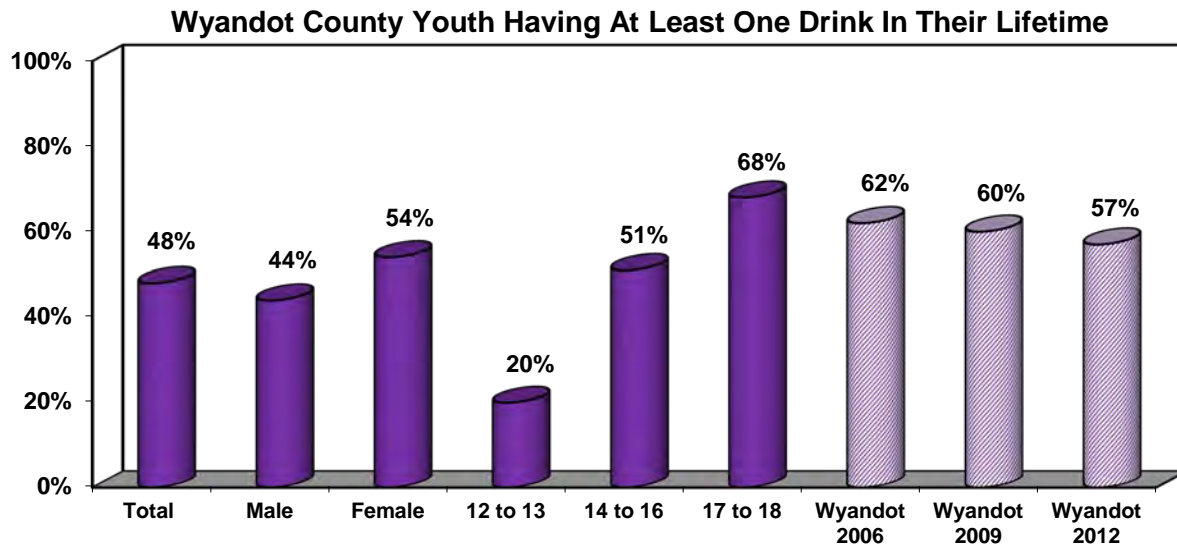
*In 2015, the Health Assessment results indicated that 48% of Wyandot County youth in grades 6-12 had drank at least one drink of alcohol in their life, increasing to 68% of youth seventeen and older. 26% of those 6th-12th graders who drank, took their first drink at 12 years or younger. 20% of all Wyandot County 6th-12th grade youth and 39% of those over the age of 17 had at least one drink in the past 30 days. Two-thirds (66%) of the 6th-12th grade youth who reported drinking in the past 30 days had at least one episode of binge drinking, increasing to 80% of those ages 17 and older. 4% of all youth drivers had driven a car in the past month after they had been drinking alcohol.*

*In Wyandot County in 2015, 20% of youth had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days.*

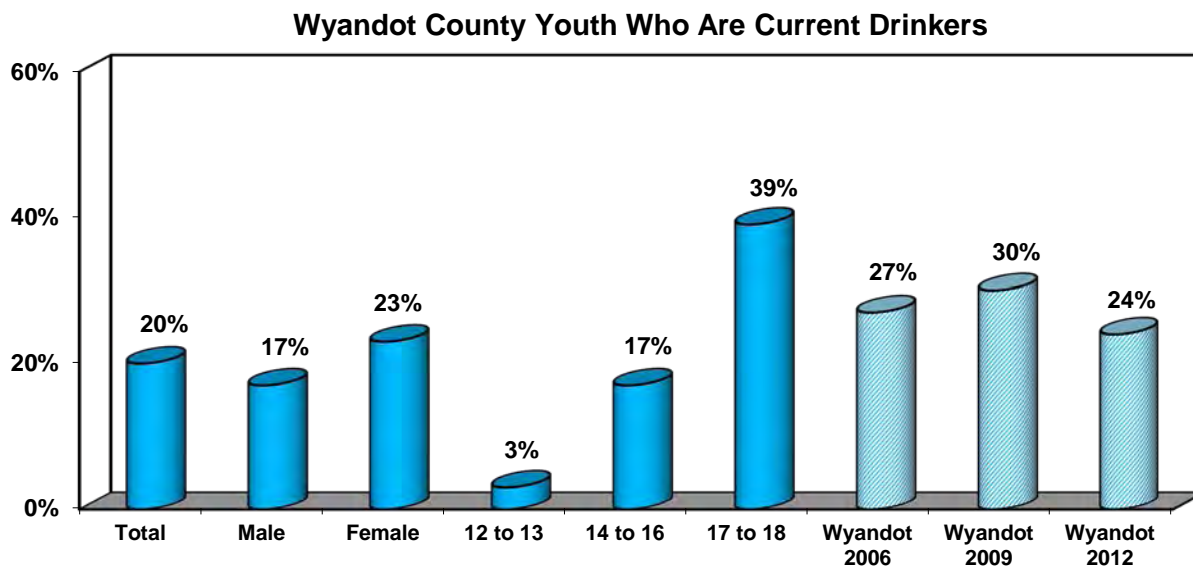
## Youth Alcohol Consumption

- In 2015, the Health Assessment results indicated that nearly half (48%) of all Wyandot County youth (ages 12 to 18) had at least one drink of alcohol in their life, increasing to 68% of those ages 17 and older (2013 YRBS reports 66% for the U.S.).
- One-fifth (20%) of youth had at least one drink in the past 30 days, increasing to 39% of those ages 17 and older (2013 YRBS reports 30% for Ohio and 35% for the U.S.).
- Of those who drank, 66% had five or more alcoholic drinks on an occasion in the last month and would be considered binge drinkers by definition, increasing to 80% of those ages 17 and older.
- Based on all youth surveyed, 13% were defined as binge drinkers, increasing to 31% of those ages 17 and older (2013 YRBS reports 16% for Ohio and 21% for the U.S.).
- Over one-quarter (26%) of Wyandot County youth who reported drinking at some time in their life had their first drink at 12 years old or younger, 27% took their first drink between the ages of 13 and 14, and 46% started drinking between the ages of 15 and 18. The average age of onset was 13.9 years old.
- Of all Wyandot County youth, 12% had drunk alcohol for the first time before the age of 13 (2013 YRBS reports 13% of Ohio youth drank alcohol for the first time before the age of 13 and 19% for the U.S.).
- Wyandot County youth drinkers reported they got their alcohol from the following: someone gave it to them (40%)(2013 YRBS reports 38% for Ohio and 42% for the U.S.), an older friend or sibling bought it (24%), someone older bought it (22%), a parent gave it to them (20%), gave someone else money to buy it (17%), a friend's parent gave it to them (7%), took it from a store or family member (7%), bought it at a restaurant/bar/club (2%), bought it in a liquor store/convenience store/gas station (1%), and some other way (20%). No one reported using a fake ID to buy alcohol or buying it at a public event.
- During the past month, 13% of all Wyandot County youth had ridden in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol (2013 YRBS reports 17% for Ohio and 22% for the U.S.).
- 4% of youth drivers had driven a car in the past month after they had been drinking alcohol (2013 YRBS reports 4% for Ohio and 10% for the U.S.).

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: 48% of all Wyandot County youth have drunk at some time in their life: 44% of males and 54% of females.

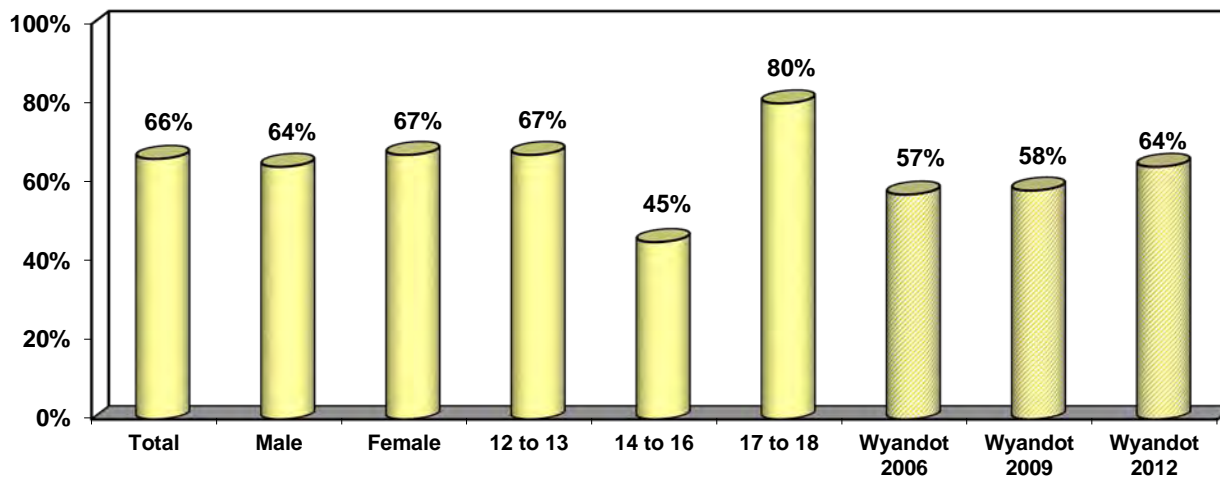


*Of all Wyandot County youth, 12% had drunk alcohol for the first time before the age of 13.*



The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County youth who were binge drinkers. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 66% of current drinkers binge drank in the past month, 64% of males, and 67% 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 Who Binge Drank in Past Month\***



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

*Based on all Wyandot County youth surveyed, 13% were defined as binge drinkers.*

### Teen Binge Drinking: All Too Common

#### Risks Associated with Binging:

- It is estimated that alcohol consumption is responsible for about 80,000 deaths in the US each year.
- Binge drinking has also been associated with many health problems, including:
  - Heart disease
  - Stroke
  - Cancer
  - Liver disease
  - Chemical dependency
  - Pregnancy
  - STDs
  - Alcohol poisoning
- MRI scans of the brains of teens that drank heavily showed damaged nerve tissue compared to those who did not.
- Studies have shown that alcohol can cause long-term damage to the brain and impair memory, coordination and movement.

(Source: Psychology Today, Teen Angst, Teen Binge Drinking: All Too Common, 1/26/2013, from: <http://www.psychologytoday.com/blog/teen-angst/201301/teen-binge-drinking-all-too-common>)

## Behaviors of Wyandot County Youth

### Current Drinkers vs. Non-Current Drinkers

Youth Behaviors	Current Drinker	Non-Current Drinker
Participated in extracurricular activities	95%	90%
Have had sexual intercourse	63%	31%
Have been bullied in the past 12 months	39%	46%
Have smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days	25%	5%
Have had 3 or more adverse childhood experiences	24%	22%
Have used marijuana in the past 30 days	21%	3%
Attempted suicide in the past 12 months	11%	3%
Misused prescription medications in the past 30 days	8%	4%

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

*20% of Wyandot County youth drinkers reported they got their alcohol from a parent giving it to them.*

Youth Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2009 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2012 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2015 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2015 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Ohio 2013 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	U.S. 2013 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )
Ever tried alcohol	62%	60%	57%	48%	60%	71%*	66%
Current drinker	27%	30%	24%	20%	27%	30%	35%
Binge drinker (of all youth)	16%	17%	16%	13%	19%	16%	21%
Drank for the first time before age 13 (of all youth)	28%	30%	19%	12%	10%	13%	19%
Rode with someone who was drinking	18%	21%	21%	13%	13%	17%	22%
Drank and drove (of youth drivers)	6%	4%	12%	4%	3%	4%	10%
Obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them	N/A	N/A	36%	40%	39%	38%	42%

\* Comparative YRBS data for Ohio is 2011

N/A – Not available

# Youth | DRUG USE

## Key Findings

*In 2015, 7% of Wyandot County 6th-12th grade youth had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days. 5% of youth used medications that were not prescribed for them or took more than prescribed to get high at some time in the past 30 days.*

## Youth Drug Use

- In 2015, 7% of all Wyandot County youth had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days. The 2013 YRBS found a prevalence of 21% for Ohio youth and a prevalence of 23% for U.S. youth.
- Over one-third (38%) of youth who tried marijuana did so by the age of 13. The average age of onset was 14.1 years old.
- 5% of Wyandot County youth used medications that were not prescribed for them or took more than prescribed to feel good or get high at some time in the past 30 days.
- Wyandot County youth have tried the following in their life:
  - 6% of youth used inhalants, (2013 YRBS reports 9% for Ohio and U.S.)
  - 5% used K2/spice
  - 3% used ecstasy/MDMA (2013 YRBS reports 7% for the U.S.)
  - 2% used cocaine, (2013 YRBS reports 4% for Ohio and 6% for U.S.)
  - 2% misused over-the-counter medications
  - 2% used posh/salvia/synthetic marijuana
  - 1% misused cough syrup
  - 1% misused hand sanitizer
  - 1% used methamphetamines (2013 YRBS reports 3% for the U.S.)
  - 1% used heroin (2013 YRBS reports 2% for Ohio and U.S.)
  - 1% had been to a pharm party/used skittles
  - 1% used bath salts
  - 1% used GhB
  - 1% used Cloud 9
  - 1% used Liquid THC
- During the past 12 months, 6% of all Wyandot County youth reported that someone had offered, sold, or given them an illegal drug on school property, (2013 YRBS reports 20% for Ohio and 22% for the U.S.).
- Wyandot County youth used the following substances during the school day while on school property: chewing tobacco (2%), cigarettes (2%), alcohol (1%), e-cigarettes (1%), illegal drugs (1%), and prescription drugs not prescribed for them (1%).

### Drug Facts: Drugged Driving

- Vehicle accidents are the leading cause of death among youth aged 16 to 19. When teens' relative lack of driving experience is combined with the use of marijuana or other substances that affect cognitive and motor abilities, the results can be tragic.
- According to the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), an estimated 9.9 million people aged 12 or older reported driving under the influence of illicit drugs during the year prior to being surveyed.
- After alcohol, THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol), the active ingredient in marijuana is the substance most commonly found in the blood of impaired drivers, fatally injured drivers, and motor vehicle crash victims. Studies in several localities have found that approximately 4 to 14 percent of drivers who sustained injury or died in traffic accidents tested positive for THC.

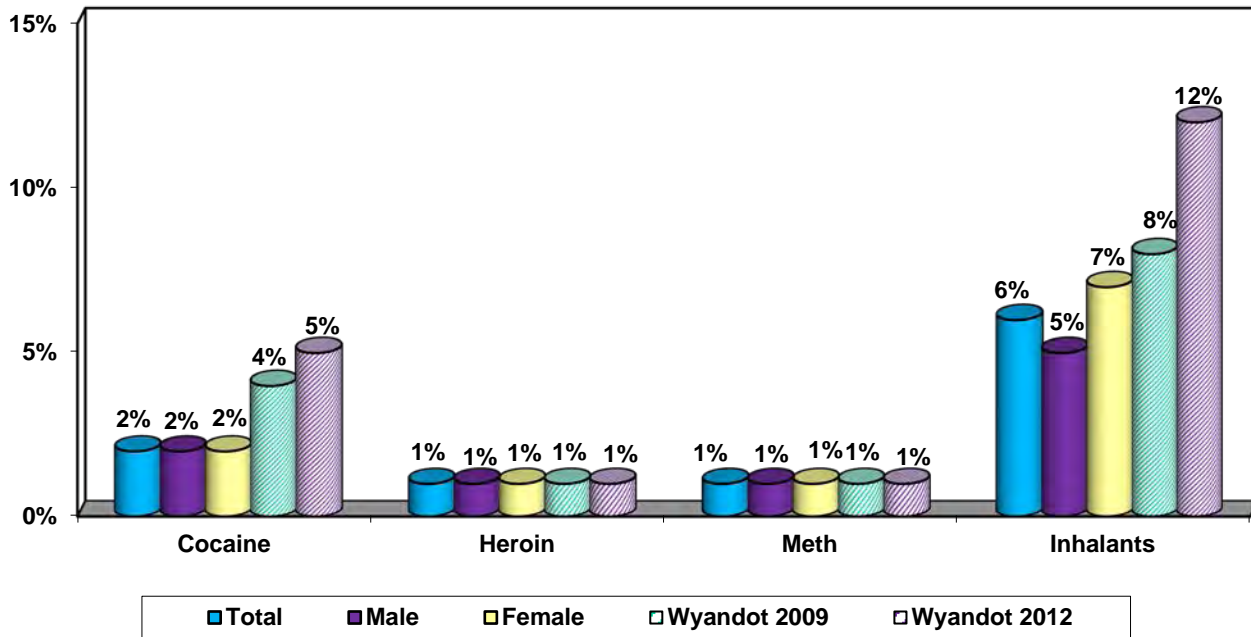
*(Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, The Science of Drug Abuse & Addiction: Drug Facts: Drugged Driving, <http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/drugged-driving>, revised 12-14)*

# YOUTH DRUG USE

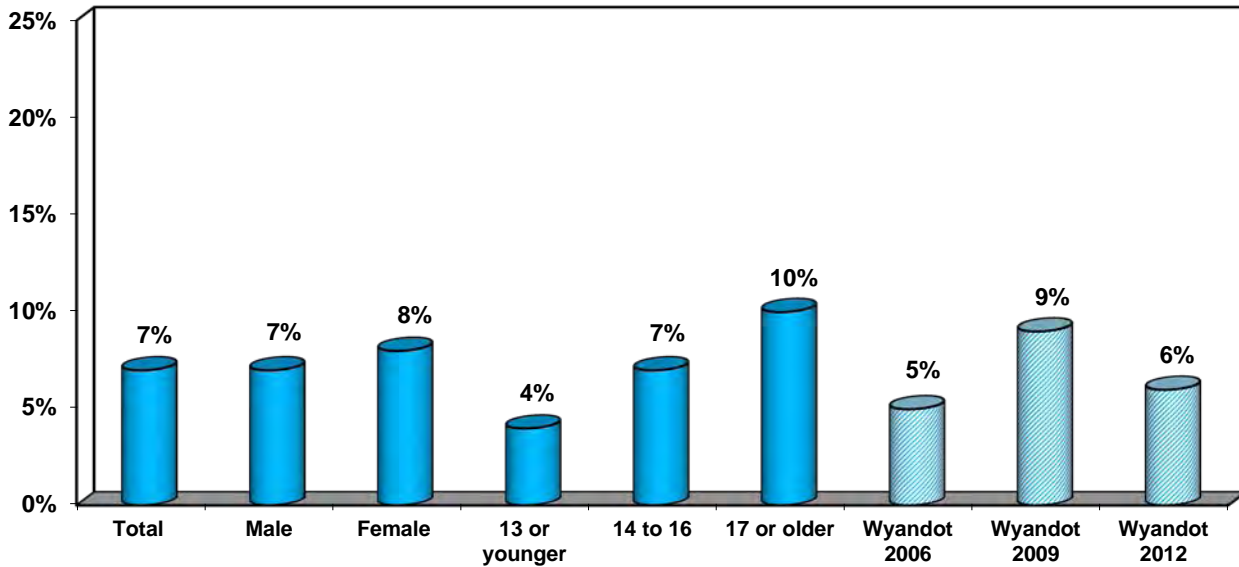


The following graphs are data from the 2015 Wyandot County Health Assessment indicating youth lifetime drug use and marijuana use in the past 30 days. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 2% of youth have used cocaine at some point in their lives, and 6% of youth have used inhalants at some point in their life.

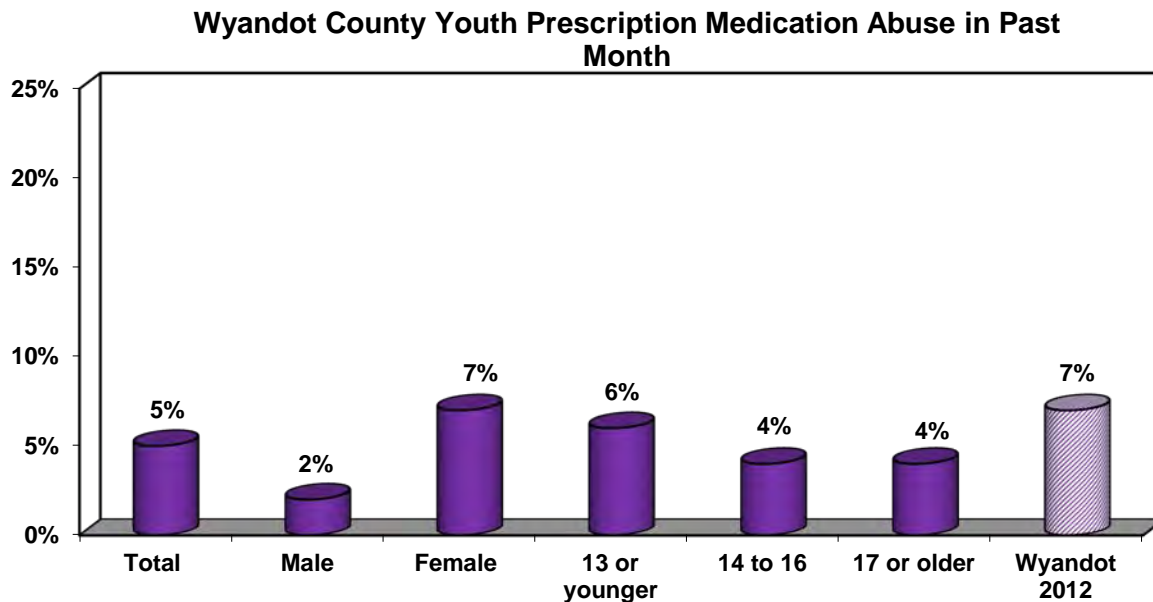
**Wyandot County Youth Lifetime Drug Use**



**Wyandot County Youth Marijuana Use in Past Month**



The following graph is data from the 2015 Wyandot County Health Assessment indicating youth prescription medication abuse. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 7% of youth have misused medications in the past 30 days.



*7% of Wyandot County youth had used marijuana in the past month.*

Youth Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2009 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2012 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2015 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2015 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Ohio 2013 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	U.S. 2013 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )
Youth who used marijuana in the past month	5%	9%	6%	7%	9%	21%	23%
Ever used methamphetamines	2%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	6%‡	3%
Ever used cocaine	4%	4%	5%	2%	2%	4%	6%
Ever used heroin	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	2%
Ever used inhalants	10%	8%	12%	6%	5%	9%	9%
Ever used ecstasy/MDMA	3%	N/A	3%	3%	3%	N/A	7%
Ever been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property in the past year	10%	5%	8%	6%	5%	20%	22%

N/A – Not available

‡ Comparative YRBS data for Ohio is 2007

# Youth | SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

## Key Findings

*In 2015, over one-third (38%) of Wyandot County youth have had sexual intercourse, increasing to 62% of those ages 17 and over. 33% of youth had participated in oral sex, increasing to 56% of those ages 17 and over. 10% had participated in anal sex, increasing to 18% of those ages 17 and over. 29% of youth participated in sexting, increasing to 42% of those ages 17 and over. Of those who were sexually active, 53% had multiple sexual partners. Only students in grades 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> were asked sexual health questions. One school district only asked sexual health questions in grades 9-12.*

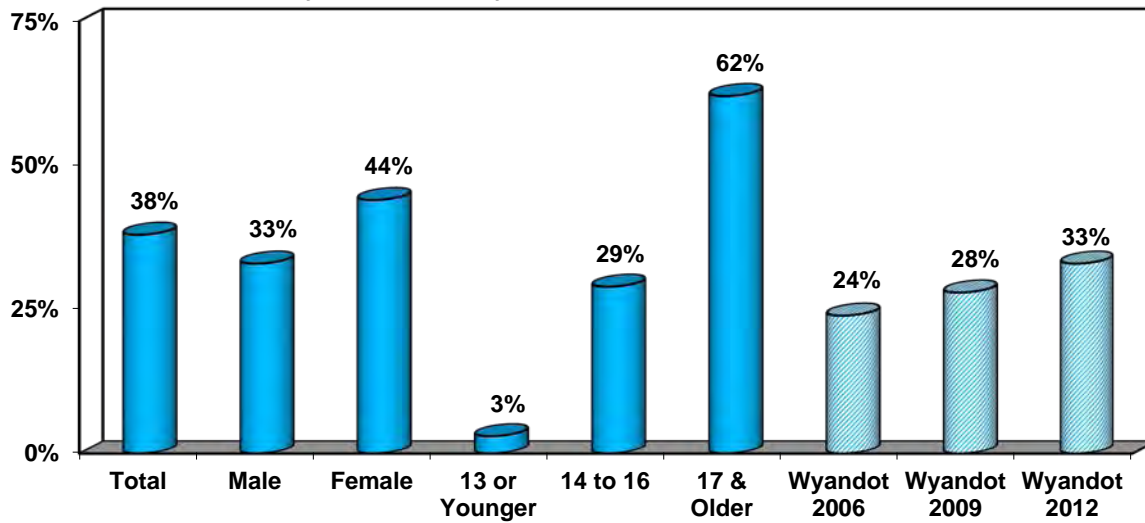
**62% of Wyandot County youth ages 17 and over have had sexual intercourse**

## Youth Sexual Behavior

- Only students in grades 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> were asked sexual health questions. One school district only asked sexual health questions in grades 9-12.
- Over one-third (38%) of Wyandot County youth have had sexual intercourse, increasing to 62% of those ages 17 and over (The 2013 YRBS reports 43% for Ohio and 47% of U.S. youth have had sexual intercourse).
- 33% of youth had participated in oral sex, increasing to 56% of those ages 17 and over.
- 10% of youth had participated in anal sex, increasing to 18% of those ages 17 and over.
- 29% of youth had participated in sexting, increasing to 42% of those ages 17 and over.
- 28% of youth had viewed pornography, increasing to 40% of males.
- Of those youth who were sexually active in their lifetime, 47% had one sexual partner and 53% had multiple partners.
- 7% of all Wyandot County youth had 4 or more sexual partners (2013 YRBS reports 12% for Ohio and 15% for the U.S.).
- Of those youth who were sexually active, 10% had done so by the age of 13. Another 55% had done so by 15 years of age. The average age of onset was 15.1 years old.
- Of all youth, 2% were sexually active before the age of 13 (2013 YRBS reports 4% for Ohio and 6% for the U.S.).
- 67% of youth, who were sexually active used condoms to prevent pregnancy, 44% used birth control pills, 17% used a shot, patch or birth control ring, 15% used the withdrawal method, 3% used an IUD and 3% used some other method. 5% reported they were gay or lesbian. 7% were engaging in intercourse without a reliable method of protection, and 3% reported they were unsure.
- Wyandot County youth had experienced the following: wanted to get pregnant (3%), tried to get pregnant (2%), been pregnant (1%), had a miscarriage (1%), had a child (1%), had been treated for an STD (1%), got someone pregnant (<1%) and had sex in exchange for something of value such as food, drugs, shelter or money (<1%). No one reported having an abortion.
- When asked where they were taught about pregnancy prevention, STDs, AIDS/HIV, and birth control, Wyandot County youth reported the following: school (88%), parents/caregivers (55%), doctor (31%), friends (25%), internet or social media (21%), brothers/ sisters (12%), church (7%), and somewhere else (4%).

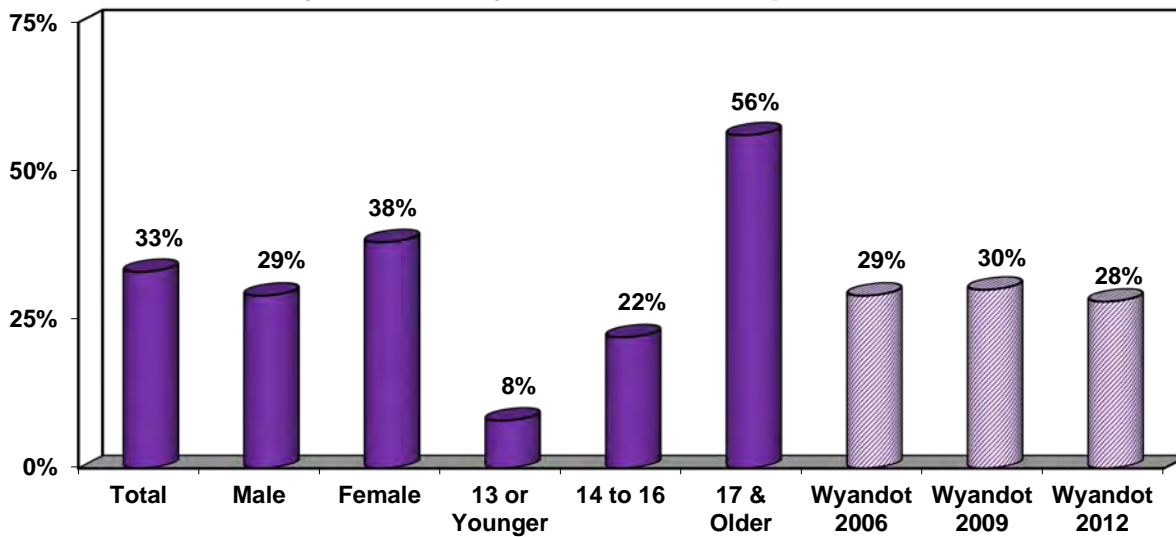
The following graphs show the percentage of Wyandot County youth who participated in sexual intercourse and oral sex. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 38% of all Wyandot County youth had sexual intercourse, 33% of males, and 44% of females had sex.

**Wyandot County Youth Who Had Sexual Intercourse**



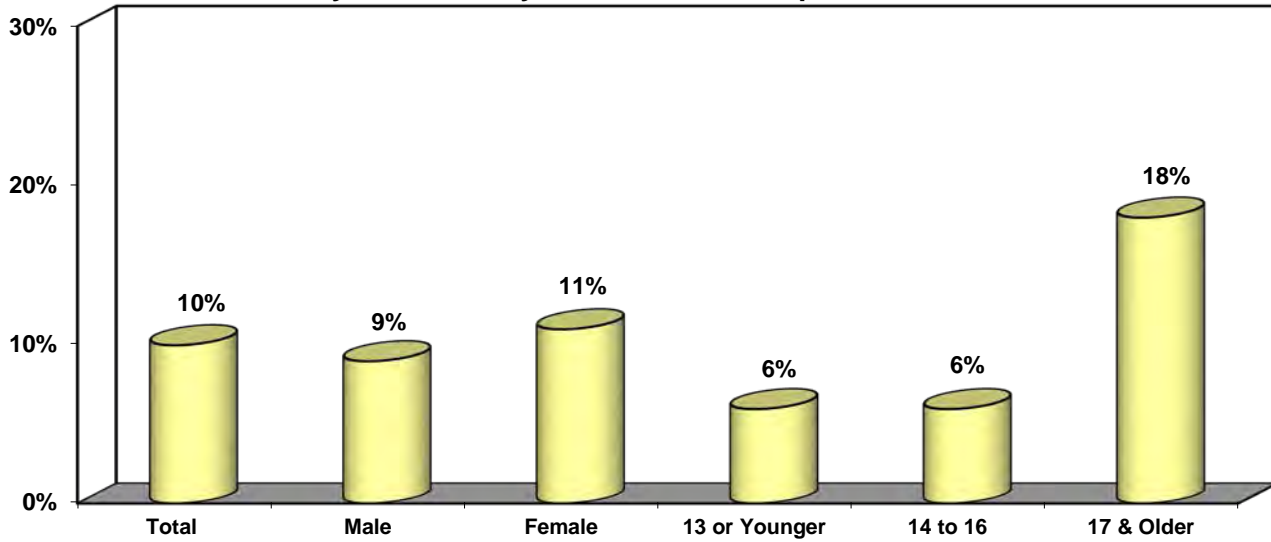
*7% of Wyandot County youth who were sexually active were not using a reliable method of protection to prevent pregnancy.*

**Wyandot County Youth Who Participated in Oral Sex**

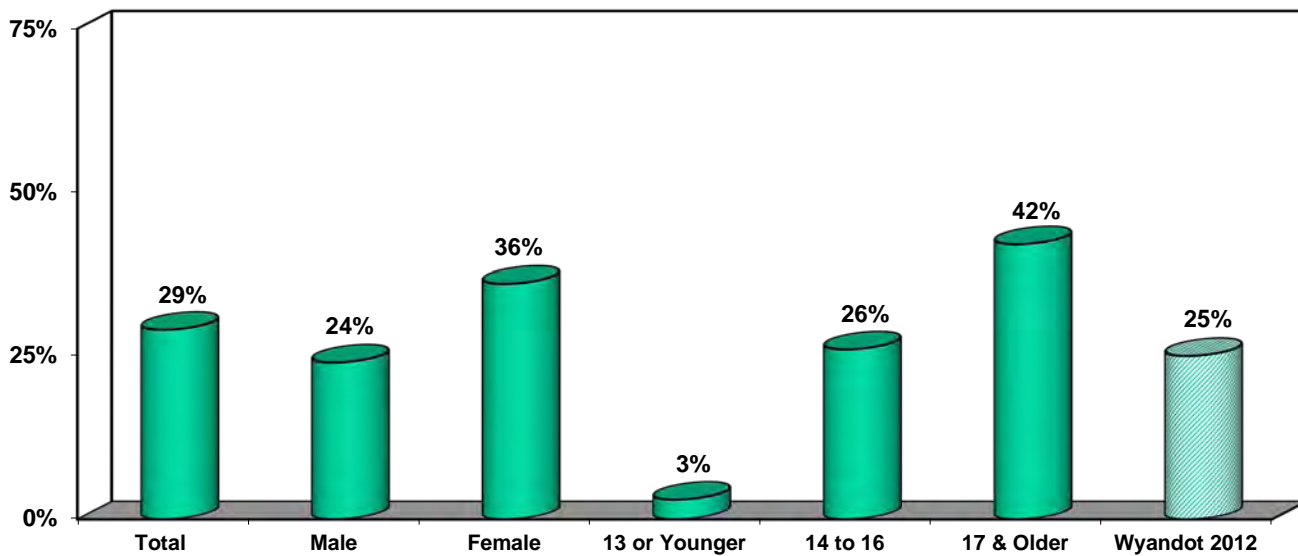


The following graphs show the percentage of Wyandot County youth who participated in anal sex and sexting. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 10% of all Wyandot County youth participated in anal sex, 9% of males, and 11% of females.

**Wyandot County Youth Who Participated in Anal Sex**



**Wyandot County Youth Who Participated in Sexting**



Youth Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006 (6 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2009 (6 <sup>th</sup> –12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2012 *(7 <sup>th</sup> –12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2015 *(7 <sup>th</sup> –12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2015 (9 <sup>th</sup> –12 <sup>th</sup> )	Ohio 2013 (9 <sup>th</sup> –12 <sup>th</sup> )	U.S. 2013 (9 <sup>th</sup> –12 <sup>th</sup> )
Ever had sexual intercourse	24%	28%	33%	38%	46%	43%	47%
Used a condom at last intercourse	68%	67%	67%	67%	68%	51%	59%
Used birth control pills at last intercourse	29%	49%	44%	46%	46%	24%	19%
Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse	13%	7%	8%	7%	5%	12%	14%
Had four or more sexual partners (of all youth)	7%	7%	8%	7%	8%	12%	15%
Had sexual intercourse before age 13 (of all youth)	5%	4%	4%	2%	2%	4%	6%

\* Only students in grades 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> were asked sexual health questions.

## Sexual Risk Behavior

Many young people engage in sexual risk behaviors that can result in unintended health outcomes. For example, among U.S. high school students surveyed in 2013:

- 47% had ever had sexual intercourse
- 34% had had sexual intercourse during the previous 3 months, and, of these
- 41% did not use a condom the last time they had sex
- 15% had had sex with 4 or more people during their life
- Only 22% of sexually experienced students have ever been tested for HIV

Sexual risk behaviors place adolescents at risk for HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and unintended pregnancy:

- Approximately 10,000 young people aged 13–24 years were diagnosed with HIV infection in the United States in 2013
- Nearly half of the 20 million new STDs each year are among young people aged 15–24 years
- In 2013, about 273,000 babies were born to teenage girls

(Source: CDC, *Adolescent and School Health*, updated 3/25/2015, from: <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/sexualbehaviors/>)

# Youth | MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE

## Key Findings

*In 2015, the Health Assessment results indicated that 14% of Wyandot County 6th-12th grade youth had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year and 4% admitted actually attempting suicide in the past year, increasing to 7% of females.*

## Youth Mental Health

- In 2015, one-fifth (20%) 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, increasing to 29% of females (2013 YRBS reported 26% for Ohio and 30% for the U.S.).
- 14% of youth reported they had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past 12 months, increasing to 18% of females, (2013 YRBS rate of 14% for Ohio youth and 17% for U.S. youth).
- In the past year, 4% of Wyandot County youth had attempted suicide, increasing to 7% of females. 2% of youth had made more than one attempt. The 2013 YRBS reported a suicide attempt prevalence rate of 6% for Ohio youth and an 8% rate for U.S. youth.
- 26% of youth purposefully hurt themselves by cutting, burning, scratching, hitting, biting, etc. at some time in their life, increasing to 35% of females.
- Wyandot County youth reported the following causes of anxiety, stress and depression: academic success (37%), sports (36%), fighting with friends (30%), fighting at home (29%), self-image(26%), peer pressure (26%), breakup (26%), death of close family member or friend (25%), dating relationship (23%), being bullied (21%), parent divorce/separation (14%), poverty/no money (10%), caring for younger siblings (9%), ill parent (6%), sexual orientation (4%), not feeling safe at home (4%), parent lost their job (3%), parent/caregiver with a substance abuse problem (3%), family member in the military (3%), not having enough to eat (2%), alcohol or drug use at home (2%), not feeling safe in the community (2%), not having a place to live (2%), parent with a mental illness (2%), and other stress at home (22%).
- Wyandot County youth reported the following ways they dealt with anxiety, stress, or depression: sleeping (53%), texting someone (36%), hobbies (36%), talking to a peer (31%), exercising (31%), eating (27%), talking to someone in their family (21%), praying (17%), using social media (13%), shopping (10%), breaking something (9%), writing in a journal (8%), self-harm (7%), reading the Bible (6%), drinking alcohol (5%), talk to a counselor /teacher (5%), smoking/using tobacco (4%), using illegal drugs (3%), using prescribed medication (3%), talking to a medical professional (2%), vandalism/violent behavior (1%), using un-prescribed medication (1%) and harming someone else (1%). No one reported gambling. 14% of youth reported they did not have anxiety, stress, or depression.

### 2013 Ohio Suicide Statistics for Youth Grades 9-12

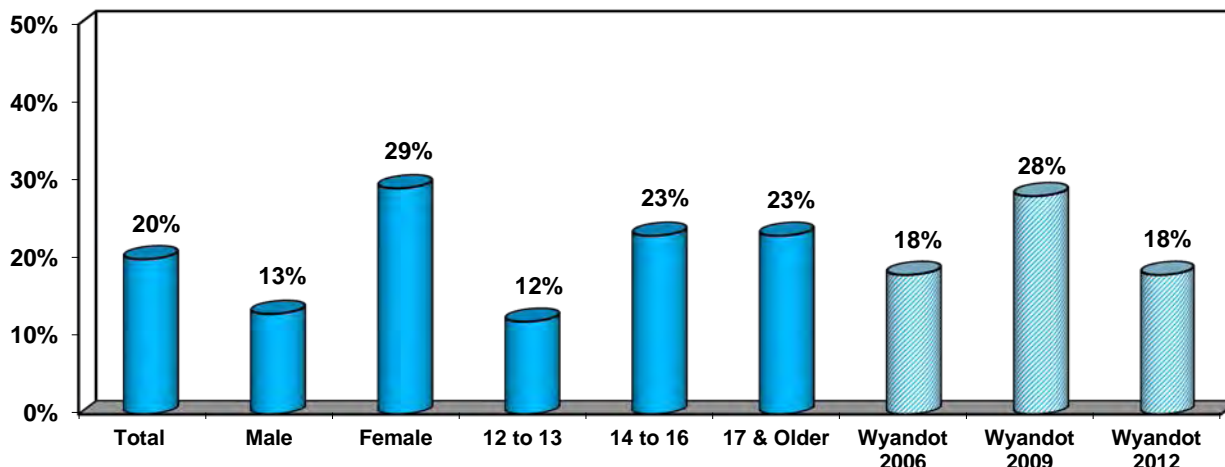
- 14% of Ohio youth seriously considered attempting suicide in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- 11% of Ohio youth made a plan about how they would attempt suicide in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- 6% of youth had attempted suicide one or more times in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- 1% 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, Healthy Youth, YRBS 2013)*



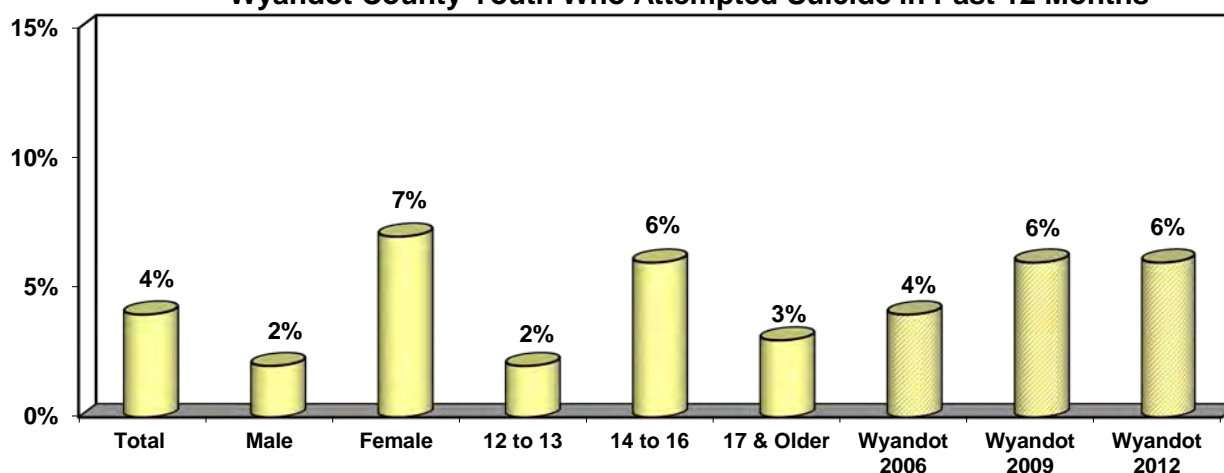
The following graphs show the percentage of Wyandot County youth who had felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row and attempted suicide in the past 12 months (i.e., the first graph shows that 20% of all youth had felt sad or hopeless for two weeks or more, 13% of males and 29% of females).

**Wyandot County Youth Who Felt Sad or Hopeless Almost Every Day for Two Weeks or More in a Row**



Wyandot County youth reported the following leading causes of anxiety, stress and depression: academic success (37%), sports (36%), fighting with friends (30%), and fighting at home (29%).

**Wyandot County Youth Who Attempted Suicide in Past 12 Months**



Youth Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2009 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2012 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2015 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2015 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Ohio 2013 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	U.S. 2013 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )
Youth who had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year	10%	14%	11%	14%	14%	14%	17%
Youth who had attempted suicide in the past year	4%	6%	6%	4%	5%	6%	8%
Youth who felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row	18%	28%	18%	20%	24%	26%	30%

### Youth Suicide

Suicide affects all youth, but some groups are at a higher risk than others. Boys are more likely than girls to die from suicide. Girls, however, are more likely to report attempting suicide than boys. Several factors can put a young person at risk for suicide. However, having these risk factors does not always mean that suicide will occur.

#### Risk Factors Include:

- History of previous suicide attempts
- Family history of suicide
- History of depression or other mental illness
- Alcohol or drug abuse
- Stressful life event or loss
- Easy access to lethal methods
- Exposure to the suicidal behavior of others
- Incarceration

(Source: CDC 2014, Injury Center: Violence Prevention; Suicide Prevention; Youth Suicide  
[http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/youth\\_suicide.html](http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/youth_suicide.html))

# Youth | SAFETY

## Key Findings

In 2015, 84% of Wyandot County youth self-reported that they wore a seatbelt when driving a car in the past month. 41% of youth drivers texted while driving. 13% of youth reported gambling in the past year.

**41% of Wyandot County youth drivers had texted while driving in the past month.**

## Personal Safety

- 9% of Wyandot County youth rarely or never wore a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else (2013 YRBS reported 8% for Ohio and the U.S.).
- In the past 30 days, 13% of youth had ridden in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, (2013 YRBS reported 17% for Ohio and 22% for the U.S.) and 4% of youth drivers had driven a car themselves after drinking alcohol, (2013 YRBS reported 4% for Ohio and 10% for the U.S.).
- Wyandot County youth drivers did the following while driving in the past month: wore a seatbelt (84%), talked on their cell phone (60%), ate (53%), texted (41%), used the internet on their cell phone (19%), checked Facebook on their cell phone (7%), used cell phone for other things (7%), played electronic games on cell phone (4%), used illegal drugs (3%), applied makeup (2%), drank alcohol (1%) and read (1%). No one misused prescription drugs while driving.
- 92% of youth had a Twitter, Instagram, facebook, online gaming, or other social network account.
- Of those who had an account, they reported the following:
  - They knew all of "my friends" (48%)
  - Their account was currently checked private (41%)
  - Their parents had their password (18%)
  - They knew all of the people they play online (16%)
  - They had been asked to share personal information (14%)
  - They had been asked to meet someone they met online (10%)
  - They share personal information (10%)
  - They were bullied because of their accounts (7%)
  - Their friends had their password (5%)
  - They had problems as a result of their account (3%)
  - They had participated in sexual activity with someone they met online (3%)
  - Their parents do not know they have an account (2%)
- Over half (53%) of the youth who had a Twitter, Instagram, facebook, online gaming, or other social network account believed that sharing information online is dangerous.
- In the past year 13% of youth reported that they gambled money or personal items while playing cards, betting on personal skills or sports teams, buying lottery tickets or scratch-offs or using the internet.
- Wyandot County youth reported having at least one adult they could talk to and look up to in the following places: home (89%), school (77%), and their community (63%).

## Personal Health

- More than three-fourths (77%) of Wyandot County youth had been to the dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning or other dental work in the past year (2013 YRBS reported 75% for Ohio).

- 70% of Wyandot County youth had visited the doctor for a routine check-up in the past year, 15% one to two years ago, and 3% said they had never been to the doctor for a routine check-up.
- Wyandot County youth reported the following adverse childhood experiences (ACE): parents became separated or were divorced (34%), parents or adults in home swore at them, insulted them or put them down (24%), lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic (20%), lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal (12%), lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve in prison or jail (11%), parents were not married (13%), lived with someone who used illegal drugs or misused prescription drugs (9%), parents or adults in home abused them (5%), parents or adults in home abused each other (7%), an adult or someone 5 years older than them touched them sexually (9%), an adult or someone 5 years older tried to make them touch them sexually (2%), and an adult or someone 5 years older than them forced them to have sex (2%).
- 22% of youth had three or more adverse childhood experiences.

Youth Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2009 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2012 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2015 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2015 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Ohio 2013 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	U.S. 2013 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )
Always wore a seatbelt	40%	39%	44%	46%	46%	N/A	N/A
Rarely or never wore a seatbelt	10%	10%	12%	9%	9%	8%	8%
Ridden with someone who had been drinking alcohol in past month	18%	21%	21%	13%	13%	17%	22%
Drove a car after drinking alcohol (of all youth drivers)	5%	3%	5%	4%	3%	4%	10%
Visited a dentist for a check-up within the past year	65%	64%	67%	77%	78%	75%	N/A
Had been to the doctor for a routine checkup in the past year	60%	58%	51%	70%	70%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available

### Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)

- Childhood abuse, neglect, and exposure to other traumatic stressors which we term adverse childhood experiences (ACE) are common. The most common are separated or divorced parents, verbal, physical or sexual abuse, witness of domestic violence, and having a family member with depression or mental illness.
- According to the CDC, 59% of people surveyed in 5 states in 2009 reported having had at least one ACE while 9% reported five or more ACEs.
- The short and long-term outcomes of these childhood exposures include a multitude of health and social problems such as:
  - Depression
  - Fetal death
  - Illicit drug use
  - Liver disease
  - STD's
  - Multiple sexual partners
  - Alcoholism and alcohol abuse
  - COPD
  - Unintended pregnancies
  - Suicide attempts
  - Early initiation of smoking
  - Risk for intimate partner violence
- Given the high prevalence of ACEs, additional efforts are needed at the state and local level to reduce and prevent childhood maltreatment and associated family dysfunction in the US.

(Source: CDC, Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study, January 18, 2013, <http://www.cdc.gov/ace/about.htm> and Adverse Childhood Experiences Reported by Adults, Last Reviewed: June 3, 2011, <http://www.cdc.gov/features/dsaces/index.html>)

# Youth | VIOLENCE ISSUES

## Key Findings

*In Wyandot County, 16% of youth had been involved in a physical fight in the past year. 5% of youth had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past year. 45% of youth had been bullied in the past year and 28% had been bullied on school property.*

## Violence-Related Behaviors

- In 2015, 9% of youth had carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife or club) in the past 30 days; increasing to 13% of males (2013 YRBS reported 14% for Ohio and 18% for the U.S.).
- 5% of youth were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past year (2013 YRBS reported 7% for the U.S.).
- 3% 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 (2013 YRBS reported 5% for Ohio and 7% for the U.S.).
- In the past year, 16% of youth had been involved in a physical fight, increasing to 21% of males and 25% of youth ages 13 and younger. 7% had been in a fight on more than one occasion (2013 YRBS reported 20% for Ohio and 25% for the U.S.).
- 4% of youth reported a boyfriend or girlfriend hit, slapped, or physically hurt them on purpose in the past 12 months (2013 YRBS reported 7% for Ohio).
- 6% of youth reported an adult or caregiver hit, slapped, or physically hurt them on purpose in the past 12 months.
- 8% of youth had been forced to participate in any sexual activity when they did not want to.
- 45% of youth had been bullied in the past year. The following types of bullying were reported:
  - 35% were verbally bullied (teased, taunted or called harmful names)
  - 22% were indirectly bullied (spread mean rumors about them or kept them out of a "group")
  - 10% were cyber bullied (teased, taunted or threatened by e-mail or cell phone) (2013 YRBS reported 15% for Ohio and the U.S.).
  - 9% were physically bullied (were hit, kicked, punched or people took their belongings)
  - 1% were sexually bullied (used nude or semi-nude pictures to pressure someone to have sex that did not want to, blackmail, intimidate, or exploit another person)
- In the past year, over one-quarter (28%) of youth had been bullied on school property (2013 YRBS reported 21% for Ohio and 20% for the U.S.)

**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
Verbally Bullied	35%	29%	43%	47%	33%	26%
Indirectly Bullied	22%	12%	36%	20%	24%	21%
Cyber Bullied	10%	5%	17%	8%	14%	7%
Physically Bullied	9%	11%	7%	16%	9%	3%
Sexually Bullied	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%	1%

## Behaviors of Wyandot County Youth

*Bullied vs. Non-Bullied*

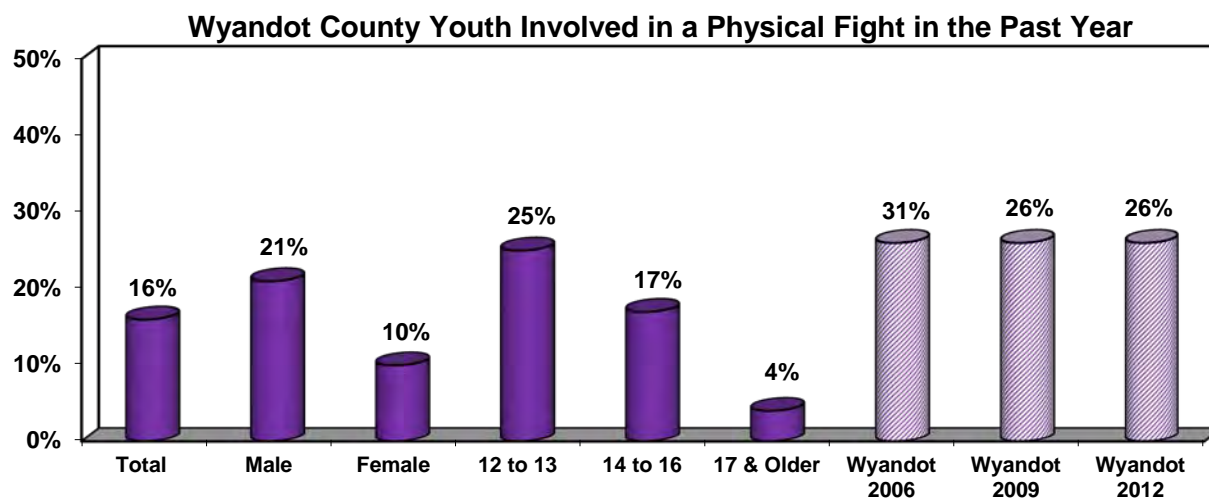
Youth Behaviors	Bullied	Non-Bullied
Contemplated suicide in the past 12 months	24%	7%
Have drank alcohol in the past 30 days	17%	22%
Have smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days	13%	7%
Attempted suicide in the past 12 months	8%	1%
Have used marijuana in the past 30 days	6%	7%
Misused prescription medications in the past 30 days	6%	4%

Youth Comparisons	Wyandot County 2006 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2009 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2012 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2015 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2015 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Ohio 2013 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	U.S. 2013 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )
Carried a weapon in past month	14%	14%	14%	9%	9%	14%	18%
Been in a physical fight in past year	26%	26%	26%	16%	9%	20%	25%
Did not go to school because felt unsafe	3%	4%	7%	3%	1%	5%	7%
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in past year	1%	5%	7%	5%	2%	N/A	7%
Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend in past year	5%	7%	7%	4%	3%	7%	9%‡
Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by an adult or caregiver in past year	9%	10%	6%	6%	3%	N/A	N/A
Electronically/cyber bullied in past year	N/A	9%	11%	10%	12%	15%	15%
Bullied in past year	N/A	47%	45%	45%	38%	N/A	N/A
Bullied on school property in past year	N/A	N/A	N/A	28%	22%	21%	20%

‡ Comparative YRBS data for U.S. is 2009

N/A – Not available

The following graph shows Wyandot County youth involved in a physical fight in the past year. The graph shows the number of youth in each segment giving each answer (i.e., the first graph shows that 16% of all youth were involved in a physical fight in the past year, 21% of males and 10% of females).



## Understanding Bullying

- Bullying is a form of youth violence. CDC defines bullying as any unwanted aggressive behavior(s) by another youth or group of youths who are not siblings or current dating partners that involves an observed or perceived power imbalance and is repeated multiple times or is highly likely to be repeated.
- Bullying can result in physical injury, social and emotional distress, and even death. Victimized youth are at increased risk for depression, anxiety, sleep difficulties, and poor school adjustment. Youth who bully others are at increased risk for substance use, academic problems, and violence later in adolescents and adulthood.
- Some of the factors associated with a higher likelihood of bullying behavior include:
  - Externalizing problems such as defiant and disruptive behavior
  - Harsh parenting by caregivers
  - Attitudes accepting of violence
- Some of the factors associated with a higher likelihood of victimization include:
  - Poor peer relationships
  - Low self-esteem
  - Perceived by peers as different or quiet

(Source: CDC, Injury Center: Violence Prevention, Understanding Bullying Fact Sheet, January 2014, [http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/understanding\\_bullying.html](http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/understanding_bullying.html))



# Youth | PERCEPTIONS

## Key Findings

*In 2015, 57% of Wyandot County 6<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grade youth thought there was a great risk in harming themselves if they smoked cigarettes. 19% of youth thought that there was no risk in using marijuana once or twice a week. Over two-thirds (68%) of youth reported that their parents would think it was very wrong for them to drink alcohol.*

## Perceived Risk of Drug Use

- Nearly three-fifths (57%) of Wyandot youth thought there was a great risk in harming themselves if they smoked one or more packs of cigarettes per day.
- 8% of youth thought that there was no risk for smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day.
- Over one-third (34%) of youth thought there was a great risk in smoking marijuana once or twice a week
- 19% of youth thought that there was no risk of smoking marijuana once or twice a week.
- Over one-quarter (29%) of Wyandot County youth thought there was a great risk to drinking five or more alcoholic beverages once or twice a week.
- 10% of youth thought that there was no risk in drinking five or more alcoholic beverages once or twice a week.
- Over three-fifths (61%) of Wyandot County youth thought there was a great risk to using prescription drugs that were not prescribed for them.
- 5% of youth thought that there was no risk in misusing prescription drugs.

## Degree of Disapproval of Use by Adults

- 82% of youth reported their parents (or guardians) would feel it was very wrong for them to smoke tobacco, increasing to 93% of youth under the age of 13.
- 88% of Wyandot County youth reported their parents would feel it was very wrong for them to use marijuana.
- 68% of youth reported their parents would feel it was very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day, decreasing to 55% of those ages 17 and older.
- 88% of youth reported their parents would feel it was very wrong for them to misuse prescription medications.

## Degree of Disapproval of Use by Peers

- Over half (51%) of youth reported their peers would feel it was very wrong for them to smoke tobacco, increasing to 69% of youth under the age of 13.
- 59% of Wyandot County youth reported their peers would feel it was very wrong for them to use marijuana.
- 43% of youth reported their peers would feel it was very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day decreasing to 22% of those ages 17 and older.
- 70% of youth reported their peers would feel it was very wrong for them to misuse prescription medications.

## 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 one or more packs of cigarettes per day	8%	10%	25%	57%
Smoke marijuana once or twice a week	19%	23%	23%	34%
Have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week	10%	26%	35%	29%
Misusing prescription drugs	5%	11%	23%	61%

## 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 one or more packs of cigarettes per day	57%	58%	57%	45%	61%	63%
Smoke marijuana once or twice a week	34%	29%	38%	49%	37%	16%
Have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week	29%	31%	27%	26%	31%	29%
Misusing prescription drugs	61%	61%	61%	64%	60%	61%

## Degree of Disapproval by Parents/Guardians

How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to do the following:	Not At All Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
Smoking tobacco	1%	5%	12%	82%
Using marijuana	1%	4%	8%	88%
Having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day	2%	10%	21%	68%
Misusing prescription drugs	1%	2%	10%	88%

### Perceived Degree of Great Disapproval by Parents/Guardians

Parents feel it would be very wrong for you to do the following:	Total	Female	Male	13 or younger	14-16 years old	17 or older
Smoking tobacco	82%	82%	82%	93%	83%	69%
Using marijuana	88%	85%	90%	99%	85%	80%
Having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day	68%	68%	67%	84%	66%	55%
Misusing prescription drugs	88%	88%	88%	92%	87%	86%

### Degree of Disapproval by Peers

How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to do the following:	Not At All Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
Smoking tobacco	10%	16%	24%	51%
Using marijuana	9%	13%	20%	59%
Having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day	14%	20%	23%	43%
Misusing prescription drugs	3%	7%	21%	70%

### Perceived Degree of Great Disapproval by Peers

Friends feel it would be very wrong for you to do the following:	Total	Female	Male	13 or younger	14-16 years old	17 or older
Smoking tobacco	51%	56%	45%	69%	49%	36%
Using marijuana	59%	62%	54%	86%	54%	39%
Having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day	43%	49%	37%	62%	46%	22%
Misusing prescription drugs	70%	75%	65%	72%	71%	66%

# Appendix I | WYANDOT COUNTY HEALTH ASSESSMENT INFORMATION SOURCES

## APPENDIX I

Source	Data Used	Website
American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safer Sex Guidelines</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.ipch.org/DiseaseHealthInfo/HealthLibrary/adolescent/safesex.html">www.ipch.org/DiseaseHealthInfo/HealthLibrary/adolescent/safesex.html</a>
American Association of Suicidology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suicide Facts</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.suicidology.org/resources/facts-statistics-current-research/suicide-statistics">www.suicidology.org/resources/facts-statistics-current-research/suicide-statistics</a>
American Cancer Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electronic Cigarettes and Teenagers</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.cancer.org">www.cancer.org</a>
American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts and Figures 2015. Atlanta: ACS, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2015 Cancer Facts, Figures, and Estimates</li> <li>Nutrition Recommendations</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.cancer.org">www.cancer.org</a>
American College of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asthma Facts</li> </ul>	<a href="http://acaai.org/news/facts-statistics/asthma">http://acaai.org/news/facts-statistics/asthma</a>
American Dental Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oral Health in Older Adults</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.ada.org/sections/publicResources/pdfs/faq.pdf">www.ada.org/sections/publicResources/pdfs/faq.pdf</a>
American Diabetes Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type 1 and 2 Diabetes</li> <li>Risk Factors for Diabetes</li> <li>Diabetes Facts</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.diabetes.org">www.diabetes.org</a>
American Foundation for Suicide Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warning Signs for Suicide</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.afsp.org/">www.afsp.org/</a>
American Heart Association, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stroke Warning Signs and Symptoms</li> <li>Smoke-free Living: Benefits &amp; Milestones</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.heart.org/HEARTORG/">www.heart.org/HEARTORG/</a>
<i>Arthritis at a Glance, 2012</i> , Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, <i>Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report</i> 2010; 59(39):999-1003 & 59(39):1261-1265	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arthritis Statistics</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/resources/publications/AAG/arthritis.htm">www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/resources/publications/AAG/arthritis.htm</a>
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Behavioral Surveillance Branch, Centers for Disease Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2009 - 2013 Adult Ohio and U.S. Correlating Statistics</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov">www.cdc.gov</a>

Source	Data Used	Website
Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Victims of Gun Violence</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.bradycampaign.org/sites/default/files/GunDeathandInjuryStatSheet3YearAverageFINAL.pdf">www.bradycampaign.org/sites/default/files/GunDeathandInjuryStatSheet3YearAverageFINAL.pdf</a>
Caron Pennsylvania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Characteristics of New Marijuana Users</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.caron.org/signs-of-pot-use-5827.html">www.caron.org/signs-of-pot-use-5827.html</a>
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)</li> <li>Asthma Attacks</li> <li>Binge Drinking Among Women</li> <li>Caffeinated Alcohol Beverages</li> <li>Cancer and Men</li> <li>Distracted Driving</li> <li>Electronic Cigarettes and Teenagers</li> <li>Health Care Access Among the Employed and Unemployed</li> <li>High Blood Pressure</li> <li>HIV in the U.S.</li> <li>Obesity Facts</li> <li>Oral Health</li> <li>Skin Cancer Prevention</li> <li>Smoking facts</li> <li>Tips for Parents</li> <li>Teen Pregnancy</li> <li>Yearly Flu Shots</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov">www.cdc.gov</a>
CDC, Adolescent and School Health, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth Physical Activity Facts</li> <li>Sexual Risk Behavior</li> <li>Ohio Youth Suicide Statistics</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/">www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/</a>
CDC, Arthritis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key Public Health Messages</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/arthritis/basics/key.htm">www.cdc.gov/arthritis/basics/key.htm</a>
CDC, Injury Center: Violence Prevention 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth Suicide</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/youth_suicide.html">www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/youth_suicide.html</a>
CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leading Causes of Death in U.S.</li> <li>Men's Health</li> <li>U.S. Female Fertility Rate</li> <li>U.S. Births to Unwed Mothers</li> <li>U.S. Low Birth Weight, Live Births</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/">www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/</a>

Source	Data Used	Website
CDC, Physical Activity for Everyone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical Activity Recommendations</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/everyone/guidelines/adults.html">www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/everyone/guidelines/adults.html</a>
CDC, Sexually Transmitted Diseases Surveillance, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Rates</li> <li>U.S. STD Surveillance Profile</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats/">www.cdc.gov/std/stats/</a>
CDC, Vaccine Safety, Human Papillomavirus (HPV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human Papillomavirus</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/vaccines/HPV/Index.html">www.cdc.gov/vaccinesafety/vaccines/HPV/Index.html</a>
CDC, Wonder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>About Underlying Cause of Death, 1999-2012</li> </ul>	<a href="http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html">http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html</a>
Community Commons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cigarette Expenditures</li> <li>Alcohol Beverage Expenditures</li> <li>Beer, Wine and Liquor Stores</li> <li>Bars and Drinking Establishments</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.communitycommons.org/">www.communitycommons.org/</a>
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic Disaster Supplies Kit</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.ready.gov/basic-disaster-supplies-kit">www.ready.gov/basic-disaster-supplies-kit</a>
Health Indicators Warehouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents</li> <li>COPD Mortality</li> <li>Heart Disease and Stroke Mortality Rates</li> <li>Lung and Bronchus Cancer Mortality</li> <li>Wyandot County and Ohio Leading Causes of Death</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.healthindicators.gov/Indicators/Selection">www.healthindicators.gov/Indicators/Selection</a>
Healthy People 2020: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Healthy People 2020 Target Data Points</li> <li>Some U.S. Baseline Statistics</li> <li>Predictors of Access to Health Care</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020">www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020</a>
Legacy for Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tobacco Fact Sheet</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.legacyforhealth.org/content/download/582/6926/file/LEG-FactSheet-eCigarettes-JUNE2013.pdf">www.legacyforhealth.org/content/download/582/6926/file/LEG-FactSheet-eCigarettes-JUNE2013.pdf</a>
MedlinePlus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Talking to your teen about drinking</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/patientinstructions/000505.htm">www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/patientinstructions/000505.htm</a>
National Cancer Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates</li> </ul>	<a href="http://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/index.html">http://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/index.html</a>
National Institute on Drug Abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abuse of Prescription Drugs</li> <li>Drug Facts: Heroin</li> <li>Drug Facts: Drugged Driving</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.drugabuse.gov">www.drugabuse.gov</a>

Source	Data Used	Website
National Institute of Health, Senior Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hearing Loss</li> </ul>	<a href="http://nihseniorhealth.gov/hearingloss/hearinglossdefined/01.html">http://nihseniorhealth.gov/hearingloss/hearinglossdefined/01.html</a>
National Vital Statistics Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Live Birth Data</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr61/nvsr61_01.pdf#table01">www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr61/nvsr61_01.pdf#table01</a>
Network of Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health Indicators</li> <li>Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates</li> </ul>	<a href="http://Wyandot.oh.networkofcare.org/ph/county-indicators.aspx#cat1">http://Wyandot.oh.networkofcare.org/ph/county-indicators.aspx#cat1</a>
Office of Health Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ohio Medicaid Assessment Survey</li> </ul>	<a href="http://healthtransformation.ohio.gov/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=oid6Wo-y0gs%3D&amp;tabid=160">http://healthtransformation.ohio.gov/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=oid6Wo-y0gs%3D&amp;tabid=160</a>
Office of Criminal Justice Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crime Statistics and Crime Reports</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.ocjs.ohio.gov/crime_stats_reports.stm">www.ocjs.ohio.gov/crime_stats_reports.stm</a>
Ohio Department of Health, Information Warehouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obesity and Diabetes in Ohio</li> <li>Wyandot County and Ohio Mortality Statistics</li> <li>Wyandot County and Ohio Birth Statistics</li> <li>Sexually Transmitted Diseases</li> <li>Incidence of Cancer</li> <li>HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program</li> <li>Statistics: Access to Health Services</li> <li>Teen Birth Rates</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.odh.ohio.gov/">www.odh.ohio.gov/</a>
Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Oral Health Surveillance System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wyandot County Dental Care Resources</li> </ul>	<a href="http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/oralhealth/default.aspx">http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/oralhealth/default.aspx</a>
Ohio Department of Job & Family Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wyandot County and Ohio Medicaid Statistics</li> </ul>	<a href="http://jfs.ohio.gov/county/cntypro/pdf11/Wyandot.pdf">http://jfs.ohio.gov/county/cntypro/pdf11/Wyandot.pdf</a>
Ohio Department of Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2014 Wyandot County and Ohio Crash Facts</li> <li>OSHP Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) System</li> </ul>	<a href="https://ext.dps.state.oh.us/crashstatistics/CrashReports.aspx">https://ext.dps.state.oh.us/crashstatistics/CrashReports.aspx</a>
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arrests/Incarceration Data</li> <li>Inmate Population by Gender and Race</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.drc.ohio.gov/web/Reports/FactSheet/January%202014.pdf">www.drc.ohio.gov/web/Reports/FactSheet/January%202014.pdf</a>



Source	Data Used	Website
Ohio Mental Health and Addiction Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Doses Per Capita</li> </ul>	<a href="http://mha.ohio.gov/Portals/0/assets/Research/Maps/Ohio_OARRS_Opioids_2012_v2.pdf">http://mha.ohio.gov/Portals/0/assets/Research/Maps/Ohio_OARRS_Opioids_2012_v2.pdf</a>
Ohio State Highway Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliant Data</li> <li>Electronic Crash Records</li> <li>Felony Cases and Drug Arrests</li> <li>Wyandot County Activity Statistics</li> </ul>	<a href="http://statepatrol.ohio.gov/">http://statepatrol.ohio.gov/</a>
Ohio Suicide Prevention Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suicide Deaths by Gender and Age Group</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.ohiospf.org/content.php?pageurl=ohio_statistics">www.ohiospf.org/content.php?pageurl=ohio_statistics</a>
Philadelphia Department of Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electronic Cigarette Factsheet</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.smokefreephilly.org/smokfree_philly/assets/File/Electronic%20Cigarette%20Fact%20Sheet_2_27_14.pdf">www.smokefreephilly.org/smokfree_philly/assets/File/Electronic%20Cigarette%20Fact%20Sheet_2_27_14.pdf</a>
Psychology Today	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teen Angst</li> <li>Teen Binge Drinking: All Too Common</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.psychologytoday.com">www.psychologytoday.com</a>
RESPECT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bullying Definitions</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.respect2all.org/parents/bullying-definitions">www.respect2all.org/parents/bullying-definitions</a>
U. S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau; Bureau of Economic Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>American Community Survey 3 year estimates, 2011-2013</li> <li>Ohio and Wyandot County 2013 Census Demographic Information</li> <li>Ohio and U.S. Health Insurance Sources</li> <li>Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates</li> <li>Federal Poverty Thresholds</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.census.gov">www.census.gov</a>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Ohio Department of Mental Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mental Health Services in Ohio</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.lsc.state.oh.us/fiscal/ohiofacts/sept2012/health&amp;human-services.pdf">www.lsc.state.oh.us/fiscal/ohiofacts/sept2012/health&amp;human-services.pdf</a>
Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Adolescent and School Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2005 - 2013 youth Ohio and U.S. correlating statistics</li> </ul>	<a href="http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/YouthOnline/App/Default.aspx">http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/YouthOnline/App/Default.aspx</a>

# Appendix II | WYANDOT COUNTY

## ACRONYMS AND TERMS

<b>AHS</b>	<b>A</b> ccess to <b>H</b> ealth <b>S</b> ervices, Topic of Healthy People 2020 objectives
<b>Adult</b>	Defined as 19 years of age and older.
<b>Adult Binge Drinking</b>	Consumption of five alcoholic beverages or more (for males) or four or more alcoholic beverages (for females) on one occasion.
<b>Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates</b>	Death rate per 100,000 adjusted for the age distribution of the population.
<b>BMI</b>	<b>B</b> ody <b>M</b> ass <b>I</b> ndex is defined as the contrasting measurement/relationship of weight to height.
<b>BRFSS</b>	<b>B</b> ehavior <b>R</b> isk <b>F</b> actor <b>S</b> urveillance <b>S</b> ystem, an adult survey conducted by the CDC.
<b>CDC</b>	<b>C</b> enters for <b>D</b> isease <b>C</b> ontrol and <b>P</b> revention.
<b>Current Smoker</b>	Individual who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smokes daily or on some days.
<b>CY</b>	<b>C</b> alendar <b>Y</b> ear
<b>FY</b>	<b>F</b> iscal <b>Y</b> ear
<b>HCNO</b>	<b>H</b> ospital <b>C</b> ouncil of <b>N</b> orthwest <b>O</b> hio
<b>HDS</b>	<b>H</b> ear <b>D</b> isease and <b>S</b> troke, Topic of Healthy People 2020 objectives
<b>HP 2020</b>	<b>H</b> ealthy <b>P</b> eople <b>2020</b> , a comprehensive set of health objectives published by the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
<b>Health Indicator</b>	A measure of the health of people in a community, such as cancer mortality rates, rates of obesity, or incidence of cigarette smoking.
<b>High Blood Cholesterol</b>	240 mg/dL and above
<b>High Blood Pressure</b>	Systolic $\geq 140$ and Diastolic $\geq 90$
<b>IID</b>	<b>I</b> mmunizations and <b>I</b> nfectious <b>D</b> iseases, Topic of Healthy People 2020 objectives
<b>N/A</b>	Data is not available.
<b>ODH</b>	<b>O</b> hio <b>D</b> epartment of <b>H</b> ealth

<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>Census 2010:</b> U.S. Census data consider race and Hispanic origin separately. Census 2010 adhered to the standards of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), which defined 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 2010 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.
<b>Weapon</b>	Defined in the YRBSS as “a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club”
<b>Youth</b>	Defined as 12 through 18 years of age
<b>Youth BMI Classifications</b>	<b>Underweight</b> is defined as BMI-for-age $\leq$ 5 <sup>th</sup> percentile <b>Overweight</b> is defined as BMI-for-age 85 <sup>th</sup> percentile to < 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile. <b>Obese</b> is defined as $\geq$ 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile.
<b>YRBSS</b>	<b>Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System</b> , a youth survey conducted by the CDC

# Appendix III | METHODS FOR WEIGHTING THE 2015 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 2015 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 (9 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 2015 Wyandot County Survey and the 2013 American Community Survey estimates by the U.S. Census.

<b><u>2015 Wyandot Survey</u></b>			<b><u>2013 Census Estimates</u></b>		<b><u>Weight</u></b>
<u>Sex</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
Male	277	45.78512	11,209	49.63688%	1.084127
Female	328	54.21488	11,373	50.36312%	0.928954

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) (49.63688%) and dividing that by the percent found in the 2015 Wyandot County sample (45.78512%) [ $49.63688/45.78512$  = weighting of 1.084127 for males]. The same was done for females [ $50.36312/54.21488$  = weighting of 0.928954 for females]. Thus males' responses are weighted heavier by a factor of 1.084127 and females' responses weighted less by a factor of 0.928954.

This same thing was done for each of the 20 specific categories as described above. For example, a respondent who was female, White, in the age category 35-44, and with a household income in the \$50-\$75k category would have an individual weighting of 1.61758490 [0.92895391 (weight for females) x 0.98612477 (weight for White) x 1.64667310 (weight for age 35-44) x 1.07234285 (weight for income \$50-\$75k)]. Thus, each individual in the 2015 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 21.0) 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.

Category	Wyandot Sample	%	2010 Census *	%		Weighting Value
<b>Sex:</b>						
Male	277	45.78512	11,209	49.63688		1.08412678
Female	328	54.21488	11,373	50.36312		0.92895391
<b>Age:</b>						
20-24	11	1.87075	1,172	7.03481		3.76042781
25-34	38	6.46259	2,548	15.29412		2.36656347
35-44	61	10.37415	2,846	17.08283		1.64667310
45-54	112	19.04762	3,321	19.93397		1.04653361
55-59	74	12.58503	1,586	9.51981		0.75643879
60-64	80	13.60544	1,413	8.48139		0.62338235
65-74	140	23.80952	1,889	11.33854		0.47621849
75-84	71	12.07483	1,262	7.57503		0.62734051
85+	1	0.17007	623	3.73950		3.76042781
<b>Race:</b>						
White	590	97.19934	21,645	95.85068		0.98612477
Non-White	17	2.80066	937	4.14932		1.48155220
<b>Household Income</b>						
Less than \$10,000	21	3.87454	580	7.00145		1.80704054
\$10k-\$15k	29	5.35055	547	6.60309		1.23409481
\$15k-\$25k	69	12.73063	1,155	13.94254		1.09519661
\$25k-\$35k	70	12.91513	1,193	14.40126		1.11506863
\$35k-\$50	97	17.89668	1,639	19.78513		1.10551952
\$50k-\$75k	118	21.77122	1,934	23.34621		1.07234285
\$75k or more	138	25.46125	1,236	14.92033		0.58600130
<b>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.</b> <b>* Wyandot County population figures taken from the 2013 American Community Survey estimates from the U.S. Census.</b>						

# Appendix IV | WYANDOT COUNTY SCHOOLS

The following schools were randomly chosen and agreed to participate in the 2015 Wyandot County Health Assessment:

## Carey Exempted Village Schools

Colonel Crawford Elementary School

Carey High School

## Mohawk Local Schools

Mohawk Elementary School

Mohawk High School

## Upper Sandusky Exempted Village Schools

Upper Sandusky Middle School

Upper Sandusky High School



# Appendix V | WYANDOT COUNTY

## SAMPLE DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE\*

Variable	2015 Survey Sample	Wyandot County Census 2011- 2013 (3 year estimate)	Ohio Census 2013
<b>Age</b>			
20-29	11.5%	10.7%	13.2%
30-39	15.3%	11.0%	11.9%
40-49	19.3%	14.6%	13.2%
50-59	20.0%	15.1%	14.7%
60 plus	29.8%	23.0%	21.3%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
White	95.4%	98.5%	82.5%
Black or African American	0.3%	0.9%	12.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.2%	N/A	0.2%
Asian	0.2%	0.8%	1.8%
Other	1.4%	0.3%	0.8%
Hispanic Origin (may be of any race)	0.9%	2.4%	3.3%
<b>Marital Status†</b>			
Married Couple	67.5%	57.9%	47.8%
Never been married/member of an unmarried couple	16.9%	21.7%	31.8%
Divorced/Separated	7.5%	12.2%	14.0%
Widowed	6.8%	8.1%	6.4%
<b>Education†</b>			
Less than High School Diploma	5.4%	10.2%	11.0%
High School Diploma	30.3%	50.2%	34.2%
Some college/ College graduate	63.6%	39.6%	54.8%
<b>Income (Families)</b>			
\$14,999 and less	9.8%	5.3%	8.7%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8.5%	7.2%	8.2%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	25.7%	26.4%	23.4%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19.7%	25.2%	20.3%
\$75,000 or more	25.9%	35.8%	39.4%

\* 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.

N/A – Data is not available

# Appendix VI | DEMOGRAPHICS AND HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

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

Age	Total	Males	Females
<b>Wyandot County</b>	<b>22,615</b>	<b>11,186</b>	<b>11,429</b>
<b>0-4 years</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>692</b>
1-4 years	1,153	613	540
< 1 year	287	135	152
1-2 years	558	305	253
3-4 years	595	308	287
<b>5-9 years</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>743</b>
5-6 years	623	324	299
7-9 years	893	449	444
<b>10-14 years</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>723</b>
10-12 years	922	505	417
13-14 years	643	337	306
12-18 years	2,216	1,160	1,194
<b>15-19 years</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>738</b>
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
<b>Total 85 years and over</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>383</b>
<b>Total 65 years and over</b>	<b>3,680</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>2,112</b>
<b>Total 19 years and over</b>	<b>18,662</b>	<b>9,008</b>	<b>9,654</b>

# WYANDOT COUNTY PROFILE

## General Demographic Characteristics, Continued

### General Demographic Characteristics (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2011-2013)

2011-2013 ACS 3-year estimate

#### Total Population

2013 Total Population	22,560
2000 Total Population	22,908

#### Largest City-Upper Sandusky

2013 Total Population	6,844	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 2010

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)

**42.4**

#### Household By Type

Total Households	9,364	100%
Family Households (families)	6,367	68.0%
With own children <18 years	2,545	27.2%
Married-Couple Family Households	5,110	54.6%
With own children <18 years	1,898	20.3%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	949	10.1%
With own children <18 years	503	5.4%
Non-family Households	2,997	32.0%
Householder living alone	2,390	25.5%
Householder 65 years and >	990	10.6%

Households With Individuals < 18 years	2,923	31.2%
Households With Individuals 65 years and >	2,663	28.4%

Average Household Size	2.38 people
Average Family Size	2.86 people

**General Demographic Characteristics, Continued**  
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2013)

**2011-2013 ACS 3-year estimate**

Median Value of Owner-Occupied Units	\$108,400
Median Monthly Owner Costs (With Mortgage)	\$972
Median Monthly Owner Costs (Not Mortgaged)	\$375
Median Gross Rent for Renter-Occupied Units	\$608
Median Rooms Per Housing Unit	6.2
Total Housing Units	9,860
No Telephone Service	240
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	80
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	0

**Selected Social Characteristics**  
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2011-2013)

**2011-2013 ACS 3-year estimates**

**School Enrollment**

Population 3 Years and Over Enrolled In School	5,280	100%
Nursery & Preschool	527	8.1%
Kindergarten	284	5.4%
Elementary School (Grades 1-8)	2,281	43.2%
High School (Grades 9-12)	1,321	25.0%
College or Graduate School	967	18.3%

**Educational Attainment**

Population 25 Years and Over	15,529	100%
< 9 <sup>th</sup> Grade Education	567	3.7%
9 <sup>th</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup> Grade, No Diploma	1,012	6.5%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	7,800	50.2%
Some College, No Degree	2,840	18.3%
Associate Degree	1,301	8.4%
Bachelor's Degree	1,382	8.9.1%
Graduate Or Professional Degree	627	4.0%

Percent High School Graduate or Higher	*(X)	89.8%
Percent Bachelor's Degree or Higher	*(X)	12.9%

\*(X) – Not available

**Selected Social Characteristics, Continued**  
**(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2011-2013)**

**2011-2013 ACS 3-year estimate**

**Marital Status**

Population 15 Years and Over	18,120	100%
Never Married	3,937	21.7%
Now Married, Excluding Separated	10,499	57.9%
Separated	387	2.1%
Widowed	1,468	8.1%
Female	1,047	5.8%
Divorced	1,829	10.1%
Female	978	5.4%

**Grandparents As Caregivers**

Grandparent Living in Household with 1 or more own grandchildren <18 years	627	100%
Grandparent Responsible for Grandchildren	270	43.1%

**Veteran Status**

Civilian Veterans 18 years and over	1,522	8.9%
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**Disability Status of the Civilian Non-institutionalized Population**

Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	22,301	100%
With a Disability	2,899	13.0%
Under 18 years	5,369	100%
With a Disability	314	5.8%
18 to 64 years	13,295	100%
With a Disability	1,179	8.9%
65 Years and Over	3,637	100%
With a Disability	1,406	38.7%

**Selected Economic Characteristics**  
**(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2011-2013)**

**2011-2013 ACS 3-year estimate**

**Employment Status**

Population 16 Years and Over	17,797	100%
In Labor Force	12,242	68.8%
Not In Labor Force	5,555	31.2%
Females 16 Years and Over	9,084	100%
In Labor Force	5,544	61.0%
Population Living With Own Children <6 Years	1,648	100%
All Parents In Family In Labor Force	1,143	69.4%

**Selected Economic Characteristics, Continued**  
(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2011-2013)

**2011-2013 ACS 3-year estimate**

**Occupations**

Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	11,332	100%
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations	3,212	28.3%
Management, business, science, and art occupations	2,715	24.0%
Sales and Office Occupations	2,042	18.0%
Service Occupations	1,852	16.3%
Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations	1,511	13.3%

**Leading Industries**

Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	11,332	100%
Manufacturing	3,058	27.0%
Educational, health and social services	2,207	19.5%
Trade (retail and wholesale)	1,113	9.8%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	661	5.8%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	542	4.8%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	477	4.2%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	487	4.3%
Other services (except public administration)	552	4.9%
Construction	831	7.3%
Public administration	459	4.1%
Information	79	0.7%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	617	5.4%

**Class of Worker**

Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	11,332	100%
Private Wage and Salary Workers	9,381	82.8%
Government Workers	1,411	12.5%
Self-Employed Workers in Own Not Incorporated Business	535	4.7%
Unpaid Family Workers	5	0.0%

**Median Earnings**

Male, Full-time, Year-Round Workers	\$41,125
Female, Full-time, Year-Round Workers	\$32,044

**Selected Economic Characteristics, Continued**  
**(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2011-2013)**

**2011-2013 ACS 3-year estimate**

**Income 2011-2013**

Households	9,364	100%
< \$10,000	539	5.8%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	620	6.6%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,199	12.8%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,141	12.2%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1,377	14.7%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2,005	21.4%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,431	15.3%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	819	8.7%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	120	1.3%
\$200,000 or more	113	1.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$46,695</b>	

**Income 2011-2013**

Families	6,367	100%
< \$10,000	203	3.2%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	135	2.1%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	459	7.2%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	729	11.4%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	957	15.0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1,602	25.2%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,259	19.8%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	792	12.4%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	120	1.9%
\$200,000 or more	111	1.7%

**Median Household Income (families)** **\$62,198**

**Per Capita Income 2011-2013** **\$22,812**

**Poverty Status In 2013**

	<b>Number Below Poverty Level</b>	<b>% Below Poverty Level</b>
Families	*(X)	8.2%
Individuals	*(X)	12.1%
*(X) – Not available		



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

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

	<b>Income</b>	<b>Rank of Ohio Counties</b>
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2013	\$36,750	40 <sup>th</sup> of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2003	\$27,517	36 <sup>th</sup> 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)*

**Poverty Rates, 5-year averages  
2009 to 2013**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Wyandot</b>	<b>Ohio</b>
Population in poverty	11.1%	15.8%
< 125% FPL (%)	14.6%	20.3%
< 150% FPL (%)	20.3%	24.9%
< 200% FPL (%)	32.9%	34.1%
Population in poverty (1999)	5.5%	10.6%

*(Source: The Ohio Poverty Report, Ohio Development Services Agency, February 2014, <http://www.development.ohio.gov/files/research/P7005.pdf>)*

**Employment Statistics**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Wyandot</b>	<b>Ohio</b>
Labor Force	12,600	5,785,700
Employed	12,100	5,487,600
Unemployed	500	298,100
Unemployment Rate* in June 2015	3.6	5.2
Unemployment Rate* in May 2015	3.4	4.9
Unemployment Rate* in June 2014	4.3	5.9

*\*Rate equals unemployment divided by labor force.*

*(Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, June 2015, <http://ohiolmi.com/laus/current.htm>)*

### Estimated Poverty Status in 2013

Age Groups	Number	90% Confidence Interval	Percent	90% Confidence Interval
<b>Wyandot County</b>				
All ages in poverty	2,482	2,054 to 2,912	11.2%	9.3 to 13.1
Ages 0-17 in poverty	764	621 to 907	14.8%	12.0 to 17.6
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	527	415 to 639	13.6%	10.7 to 16.5
Median household income	\$46,568	\$43,347 to \$49,789		
<b>Ohio</b>				
All ages in poverty	1,793,523	1,767,288 to 1,819,758	15.9%	15.7 to 16.1
Ages 0-17 in poverty	589,871	573,913 to 605,829	22.7%	22.1 to 23.3
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	398,690	384,850 to 412,530	20.8%	20.1 to 21.5
Median household income	\$48,138	\$47,736 to \$48,540		
<b>United States</b>				
All ages in poverty	48,810,868	48,554,692 to 49,067,044	15.8%	15.7 to 15.9
Ages 0-17 in poverty	16,086,960	15,948,844 to 16,225,076	22.2%	22.0 to 22.4
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	10,958,232	10,860,529 to 11,055,935	20.8%	20.6 to 21.0
Median household income	\$52,250	\$52,185 to \$52,315		

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

### Federal Poverty Thresholds in 2014 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	\$12,316					
1 Person 65 and >	\$11,354					
2 people Householder < 65 years	\$15,853	\$16,317				
2 People Householder 65 and >	\$14,309	\$16,256				
3 People	\$18,518	\$19,055	\$19,073			
4 People	\$24,418	\$24,817	\$24,008	\$24,091		
5 People	\$29,477	\$29,875	\$28,960	\$28,252	\$27,820	
6 People	\$33,869	\$34,004	\$33,303	\$32,631	\$31,633	\$31,041
7 People	\$38,971	\$39,214	\$38,375	\$37,791	\$36,701	\$35,431
8 People	\$43,586	\$43,970	\$43,179	\$42,485	\$41,501	\$40,252
9 People or >	\$52,430	\$52,685	\$51,984	\$51,396	\$50,430	\$49,101

(Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Poverty Thresholds 2014, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html>)