

Wyandot County



Health Alliance

*Enhancing the quality of life in our community*

2024  
Wyandot County  
Community Health Assessment

Commissioned by the Wyandot County Health Alliance





# Foreword

Dear Community Member,

The members of the Wyandot County Health Alliance are pleased to present the 2024 Wyandot County Community Health Assessment. This comprehensive community health assessment is the result of mobilizing partnerships to improve community wellness and quality of life in Wyandot County.

We invite individuals, agencies, stakeholders, and community partners to take an active role in creating a better Wyandot County. Together we can use this data to formulate a new community health improvement plan for Wyandot County.

***The power of community to create good health is much greater than that of a single person!***

The health assessment gives a snapshot of our community, as well as a comparison to the state and nation. It is our hope that the data presented in this report provides you valuable information for developing strategies, educating and implementing services focused on wellness, access to care, and unmet community needs. It provides additional insight into our health status, and it has the potential to play a significant role in influencing our course of action supporting health, wellness, and prevention in our community.

Comparing data from 2012, 2015, 2018, 2021 and 2024 will allow community partners and stake holders to quote trends, write more detailed grants, formulate strategic plans and be part of a movement that envisions "A Healthier Wyandot County."

The Wyandot County Health Alliance will use this information to strengthen its efforts to bring about healthy changes in our community. We hope this report will be a valuable tool to you as an agency or community member and encourage you to be part of the movement to improve health and wellness in this county we call home.

Sincerely,



Ty R. Shaull, President and CEO  
Wyandot Memorial Hospital



Vincent Donnersbach, Administrator  
Wyandot County Public Health

# Acknowledgements

## **This report has been funded by:**

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First Citizens National Bank  
First National Bank of Sycamore  
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Turning Point  
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Wyandot County Board of Developmental Disabilities  
Wyandot County Chamber of Commerce  
Wyandot County Department of Job and Family Services  
Wyandot County Public Health  
Wyandot County Skilled Nursing and Rehabilitation  
Wyandot Memorial Hospital

## **This report has been commissioned by the Wyandot County Health Alliance:**

Carey Chamber of Commerce  
Carey Exempted Village School District  
Family and Children First Council  
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First National Bank of Sycamore  
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Mental Health and Recovery Services Board Levy Funds  
Mohawk Local School District  
Open Door Resource Center  
Turning Point  
United Way of North Central Ohio  
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Upper Sandusky Rotary Club  
Wyandot County Board of Developmental Disabilities  
Wyandot County Chamber of Commerce  
Wyandot County Commissioners  
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Wyandot County Office of Economic Development  
Wyandot County Public Health  
Wyandot County Prosecutor  
Wyandot County Safe Communities Grant  
Wyandot County Skilled Nursing and Rehabilitation  
Wyandot Memorial Hospital

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## **The 2024 Wyandot County Health Assessment is available on the following websites:**

Mental Health and Recovery Services Board of Seneca, Ottawa, Sandusky, and Wyandot Counties

<https://mhsosw.org/>

Wyandot County Public Health

<http://www.wyandothealth.com/>

Wyandot Memorial Hospital

<https://www.wyandotmemorial.org/>

Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio

<http://www.hcno.org/community-services/community-health-assessments/>

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# Executive Summary

This executive summary provides an overview of health-related data for Wyandot County adults who participated in a county-wide health assessment survey from March through May 2024. 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 (CDC) for their national and state Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). 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.

## Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB)

National public health accreditation status through the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) requires community health assessments (CHAs) to be completed at least every five years. The purpose of the community health assessment is to learn the health of the population, identify areas for health improvement, identify contributing factors that impact health outcomes, and identify community assets and resources that can be mobilized to improve population health.

PHAB standards highly recommend that national models of methodology are utilized in compiling CHAs. The 2024 CHA was completed using the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) Mobilizing Action through Partnerships and Planning (MAPP) process. MAPP is a community-driven planning process for improving community health. This process was facilitated by HCNO in collaboration with various local agencies representing a variety of sectors.

This assessment includes a variety of data and information from various sources, focusing on primary data at the county level. Supporting data, such as secondary data, demographics, health disparities (including age, gender, and income-based disparities), and social determinants of health, can be found throughout the report. For a more detailed approach on primary data collection methods, please see the section below.

## Primary Data Collection Methods

### DESIGN

This community health assessment was cross-sectional in nature and included an online survey of adults within Wyandot County. From the beginning, community leaders and members 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

One adult survey instrument was designed for this study. As a first step in the design process, health education researchers from The University of Toledo and staff members from The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio (HCNO) met to discuss potential sources of valid and reliable survey items that would be appropriate to assess the health status and health needs of adults. The investigators decided to derive the majority of the adult survey items from the BRFSS. This decision was based on being able to compare local data with state and national data.

The project coordinator from The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio conducted a series of meetings with the Wyandot County Health Alliance. During these meetings, HCNO and the Wyandot County Health Alliance reviewed and discussed banks of potential survey questions from the BRFSS. Based on input from the Wyandot County Health Alliance, the project coordinator composed drafts of surveys containing 103 items for the adult survey.



## **SAMPLING | Adult Survey**

The sampling frame for the adult survey consisted of adults ages 18 and older living in Wyandot County. There were an estimated 16,879 people ages 18 and older 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 6% (i.e., we can be 95% sure that the “true” population responses are within a 6% margin of error of the survey findings). A sample size of at least 263 adults was needed to ensure this level of confidence for the general population.

## **PROCEDURE | Adult Survey**

The primary data collection tool used was an online survey via Survey Monkey. The Wyandot County Health Alliance also provided paper surveys to select populations. The Wyandot County Health Alliance established a raffle with a variety of gift cards to encourage participation in the survey. Data collection occurred from March-May 2024, segmented into two major sampling methodologies: convenience sampling and purposeful sampling. The combination of sampling methodologies was utilized to yield valuable insights reflective of the county's unique characteristics.

Convenience sampling took place during the first six weeks of data collection. This approach enabled the inclusion of community members who were easily accessible, such as residents attending local events, using public services, or interacting with online platforms. The purpose of this first phase was to enable swift data collection and broad representation across various segments of the population.

Following convenience sampling, researchers conducted a demographic analysis to identify under-represented populations among the pool of respondents. By comparing the demographics of the survey respondents to U.S. Census 2022 American Community Survey estimates, researchers identified the following under-represented populations among the survey respondents: ages 18-29, ages 65+, males, and adults with annual household incomes below \$25,000.

Utilizing the results of the demographic analysis, purposeful sampling took place over the course of five weeks. This approach targeted the collection of data from under-represented demographic groups by promoting the survey in areas these populations frequented. Efforts included in-person outreach at specific locations and collaboration with key community stakeholders to raise awareness of the survey.

By combining the approaches outlined above, researchers aimed to capture a comprehensive picture of Wyandot County's population, its dynamics, and its varied perspectives, contributing to informed decision-making and community-focused initiatives within the region. After thoroughly cleaning the adult data that was collected during the twelve weeks, a total of 264 responses were considered valid for analysis. This sample size ( $n=264$ ;  $CI=\pm 5.98$ ) means that the responses in the adult health assessment should be representative of the entire county.

## **PROCEDURE | Adolescent (OHYES) Survey**

The Ohio Healthy Youth Environments Survey (OHYES) is a youth health survey offered by the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, Ohio Department of Health, and Ohio Department of Education. OHYES was administered to Wyandot County youth in grades 7-12 in 2023. HCNO obtained this data through the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services through a data use and confidentiality agreement. The results of the survey reflect student responses from the middle schools and high schools that voluntarily participated.

## **DATA ANALYSIS**

Individual responses were anonymous. Only group data was available. All data was analyzed by health education researchers at the University of Toledo using Statistical Product and Service Solutions 29.0 (SPSS). 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 Census data (Note: income data throughout the report represents annual household income). Multiple weightings were created based on this information to account for different types of analyses. For more information on how the adult weightings were created and applied, see Appendix III.

## **SPECIFIC POPULATIONS THAT EXPERIENCE DISPARITIES**

Health disparities (including age, gender, and income-based disparities) can be identified throughout each section of the 2024 Wyandot County Health Assessment. Income-based disparities are particularly prevalent in Wyandot County. For example, those least likely to have visited a dentist in the past year were adults with annual household incomes under \$25,000 (36%) compared to the general uninsured population (61%). Additionally, the prevalence of chronic conditions (e.g., diabetes, high blood pressure, asthma, etc.), were higher among those with annual household incomes under \$25,000 compared to the general population.

As part of the community health improvement plan (CHIP) process, the Wyandot County Health Alliance will identify specific populations that face disparities as part of the prioritization phase of the process.

## **LIMITATIONS**

As with all county health assessments, it is important to consider the findings with respect to all possible limitations. First, the Wyandot County adult assessment had an adequate 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.

Sampling in an online context may inadvertently exclude individuals who do not have internet access or are not active online, resulting in a biased sample that may not accurately represent the broader population. Additionally, relying on online surveying can lead to self-selection bias, where individuals who are more motivated or have stronger opinions are more likely to participate, skewing the results and undermining the generalizability of findings. Moreover, comparisons to adult trend data should be used with caution due to different sampling methodologies used in the past years (representative mailed paper surveys) compared to the 2024 adult data (convenience and purposeful sampling online survey).

Furthermore, adults responding to the survey were more likely to be female and over the age of 30. While weightings were applied during calculations to help account for this, it still presents a potential limitation (to the extent that the responses from these individuals might be substantively different than the majority of Wyandot County adult males or residents younger than 30). Therefore, any subgroup results reported for males or adults under age 30 should be used with extra caution as the margin of error is higher than the overall survey population.

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

Lastly, caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results, as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.

## **Secondary Data Collection Methods**

HCNO collected secondary data, including county-level data, from multiple sources whenever possible. HCNO utilized sources such as the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), numerous CDC webpages, U.S. Census data, Healthy People 2030, and other national and local sources. All primary data in this report is from the 2024 Wyandot County Community Health Assessment (CHA). All other data is cited accordingly.

## Key Report Sections

The following sections throughout the report are clarified below. Detailed information regarding definitions (i.e., binge drinker) can be found in Appendix II (Acronyms and Terms) of this report.

Adult and Youth Data Summary: The data summary consists of key findings from each individual section within the report. This section offers a quick snapshot of data that can be found within the corresponding section of the report. A more comprehensive list of indicators can be found further in the report. Please refer to the table of contents regarding placement of the full section.

Adult and Youth Trend Summary: The adult trend summary consists of data from the previous Wyandot County Community Health Assessments. Additionally, state and national adult data is included for comparison purposes. The trend summary highlights all sections found in the report.

Adult Individual Sections: The data throughout the report is broken into individual sections based on the discretion of the Health Alliance. Each individual adult section consists of data from adults ages 18 and older in Wyandot County. The individual sections fall under four main categories: health care access, health behaviors, chronic disease, and social conditions. The adult social conditions section consists of topics such as food insecurity, abuse, transportation, etc. Please reference the table of contents to review placement of individual sections.

Youth (OHYES!) Individual Sections: The youth section consists of data from youth in grades 7<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> living in Wyandot County. The youth sections consist of the following topics: weight status, tobacco/electronic vapor product use, alcohol consumption, drug use, mental health, social determinants of health, violence, and perceptions. Please reference the table of contents to review placement of individual sections.

Appendix: The appendices are included at the end of this report. Detailed information is included in the appendix regarding information sources, demographics of survey respondents, acronyms and terms, etc.

## Mobilizing for Action through Planning & Partnerships (MAPP) Process Overview

National Public Health Accreditation status through the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) requires Community Health Assessments (CHAs) to be completed at least every five years. The purpose of the community health assessment is to learn about the health of our community, including health issues and disparities, contributing factors that impact health outcomes, and community assets and resources that can be mobilized to improve population health.

This 2024 CHA was developed using the Mobilizing Action through Partnerships and Planning (MAPP) process, which is a nationally adopted framework developed by the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) (see Figure 1.1). MAPP is a community-driven planning process for improving community health and is flexible in its implementation, meaning that the process does not need to be completed in a specific order. This process was facilitated by HCNO in collaboration with a broad range of local agencies representing a variety of sectors of the community. This process involved the following six phases:

### 1. Organizing for success and partnership development

During this first phase, community partners organize the planning process and develop the planning partnership. The purpose of this phase is to structure a planning process that builds commitment, engages participants as partners, and uses participant's time well, and results in a plan that can be realistically implemented.

### 2. Visioning

During the second phase, visioning guides the community through a collaborative process that leads to a shared community vision and common values.

### 3. The four assessments

While each assessment yields valuable information, the value of the four MAPP assessments is multiplied considering results as a whole. The four assessments include: The Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA), the Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA), the Forces of Change (FOC) Assessment, and the Community Themes and Strengths Assessment (CTSA).

### 4. Identifying strategic issues

The process to formulate strategic issues occurs during the prioritization process of the CHA/CHIP. The committee considers the results of the assessments, including data collected from community members (primary data) and existing statistics (secondary data) to identify key health issues. Upon identifying the key health issues, an objective ranking process is used to prioritize health needs for the CHIP.

### 5. Formulate goals and strategies

Following the prioritization process, a gap analysis is completed in which committee members identify gaps within each priority area, identify existing resources and assets, and potential strategies to address the priority health needs. Following this analysis, various goals, objectives, and strategies are presented to the committee to meet the prioritized health needs.

### 6. Action cycle


The committee begins implementation of strategies as part of the next community health improvement cycle. Both progress data to track actions taken as part of the CHIP's implementation and health outcome data (key population health statistics from the CHA) are continually tracked through ongoing meetings. As the end of the CHIP cycle, partners review progress to select new and/or updated strategic priorities based on progress and the latest health statistics.

**Figure 1.1 The MAPP Framework**



## 2019 Ohio State Health Assessment (SHA)

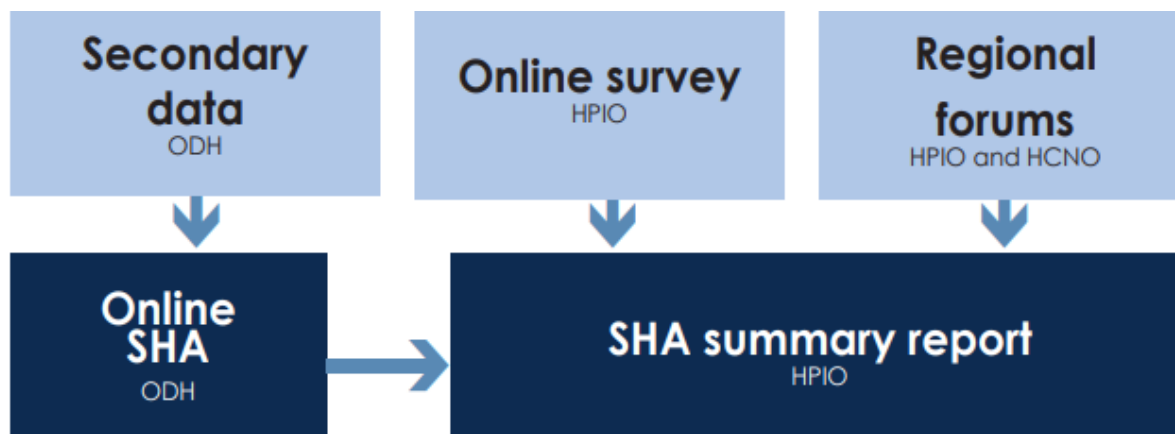
The 2019 Ohio State Health Assessment (SHA) provides data needed to inform health improvement priorities and strategies in the state. This assessment includes over 140 metrics, organized into data profiles, as well as information gathered through five regional forums, online surveys completed by over 300 stakeholders, and advisory and steering committee members who represented 13 state agencies, including sectors beyond health.

Similar to the 2019 Ohio SHA, the 2024 Wyandot County Community Health Assessment (CHA) examined a variety of metrics from various areas of health including, but not limited to, health behaviors, chronic disease, access to health care, and social determinants of health. Additionally, the CHA studied themes and perceptions from local public health stakeholders from a wide variety of sectors. **Note: This symbol  will be displayed in the trend summary when an indicator directly aligns with the 2019 Ohio SHA.**

The interconnectedness of Ohio's greatest health challenges, along with the overall consistency of health priorities identified in this assessment, indicates many opportunities for collaboration among a wide variety of partners at and between the state and local level, including physical and behavioral health organizations and sectors beyond health. It is The Wyandot County Health Alliance's hope that this CHA will serve as a foundation for such collaboration.

To view the full 2019 Ohio State Health Assessment, please visit: <https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/about-us/sha-ship/>

### Components of the 2019 State Health Assessment (SHA)



*\*Acronyms:*

*HCNO – Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio*

*HPIO – Health Policy Institute of Ohio*

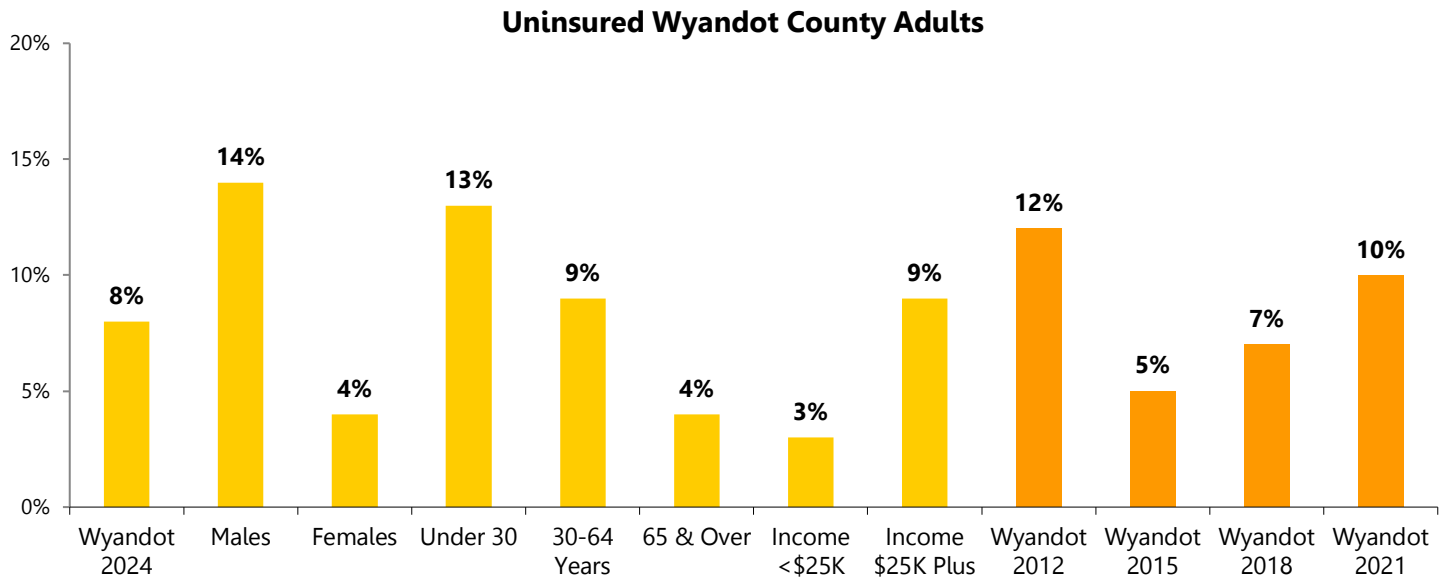
*ODH – Ohio Department of Health*



## Adult Data Summary | Health Care Access

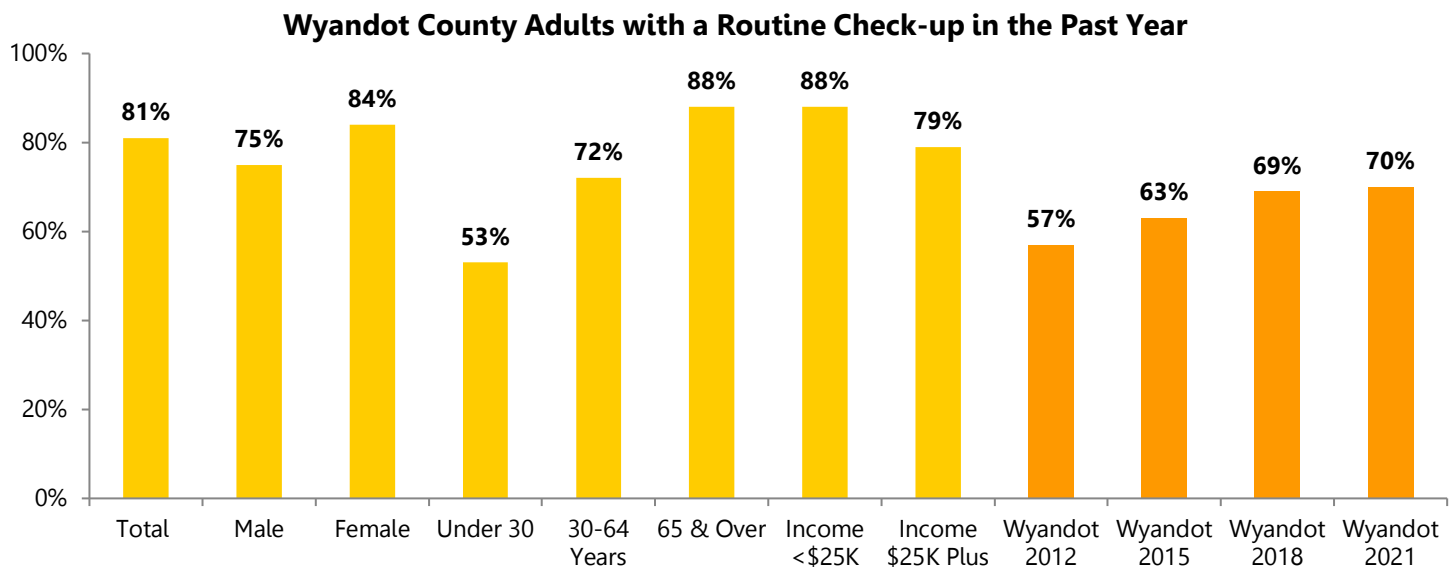
### HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

In 2024, 8% of Wyandot County adults were without health care coverage, increasing to 14% of males and 13% of adults under the age of 30. The top reason uninsured adults reported for being without health care coverage was cost (47%).



### ACCESS AND UTILIZATION

Eighty-one percent (81%) of Wyandot County adults visited a doctor for a routine check-up in the past year. Ninety-one percent (91%) of adults indicated they had one or more people they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider. More than three-quarters (77%) of adults went outside of Wyandot County for health care services in the past year.

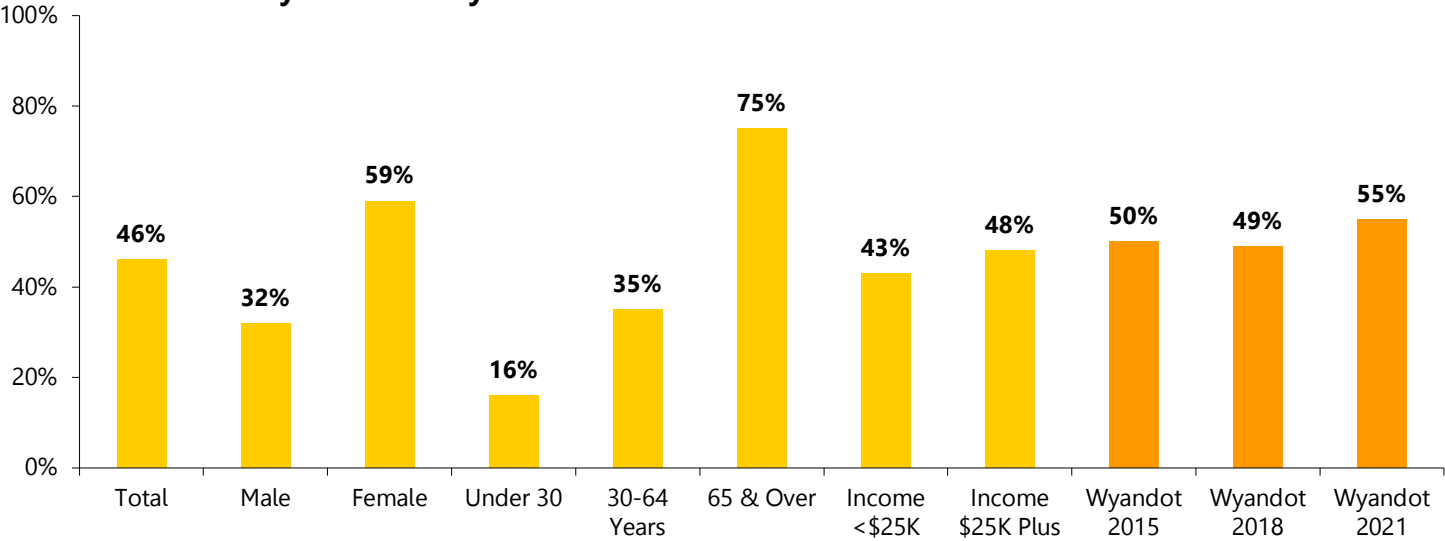


*Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Less than half (46%) of Wyandot County adults had a flu vaccine during the past year, increasing to 75% of adults ages 65 and over. Seventy-one percent (71%) of adults ages 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination at some time in their life.

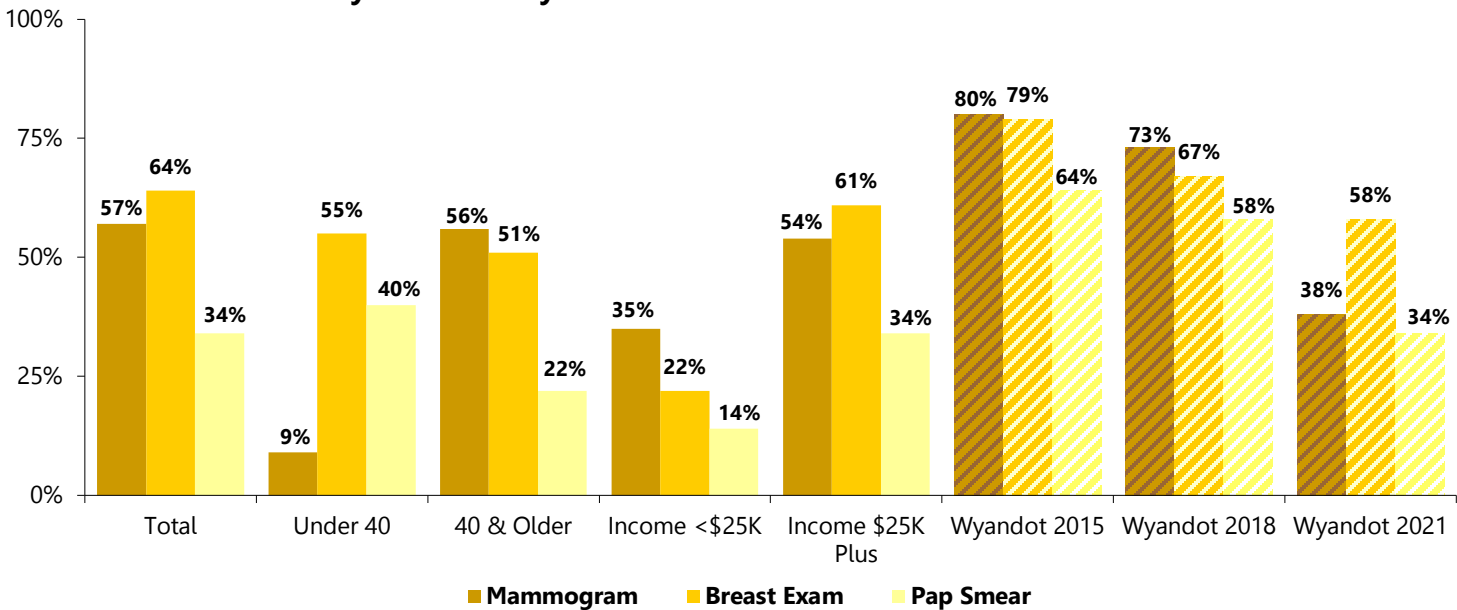
Wyandot County Adults who Received a Flu Vaccine Within the Past Year



FEMALE HEALTH

In 2024, over half (56%) of Wyandot County women age 40 and older reported having a mammogram in the past year, and an additional 12% had a mammogram in the past two years. Nearly two-thirds (64%) of Wyandot County women had a clinical breast exam in the past year. Over half (52%) of women ages 21-65 had a pap smear to detect cancer of the cervix in the past three years.

Wyandot County Women's Health Exams Within the Past Year

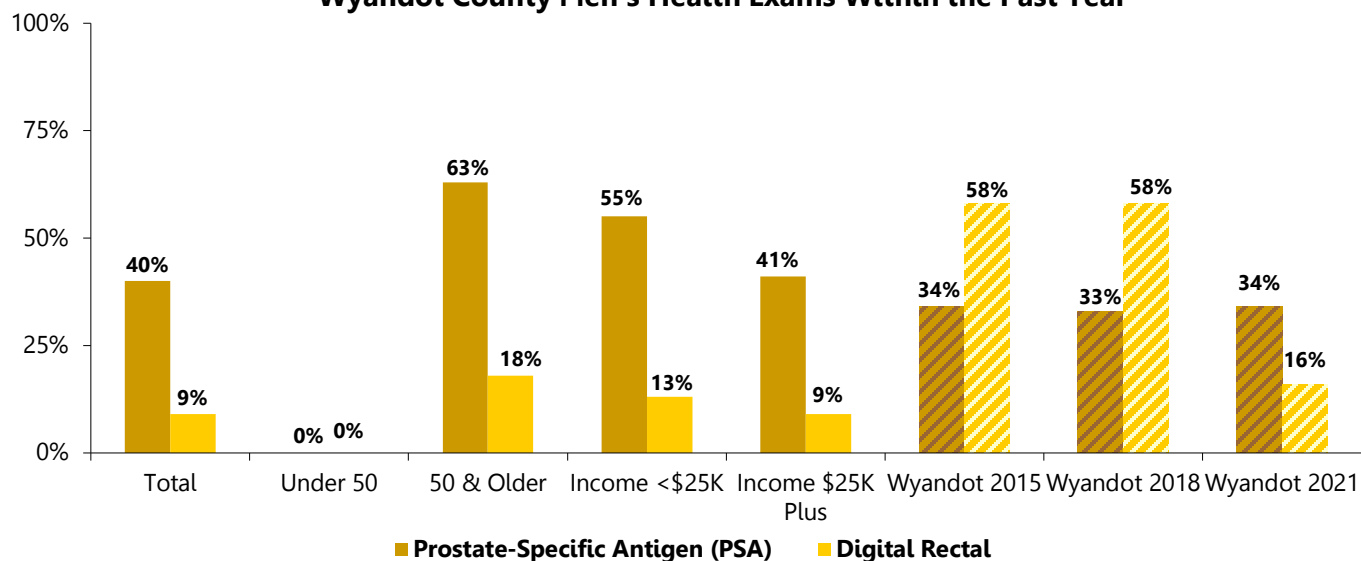


Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.

## MALE HEALTH

Almost half (46%) of Wyandot County men had a digital rectal exam in their lifetime, and 9% had one in the past year. Almost three-fourths (74%) of males ages 50 and over had a PSA test at some time in their life, and 63% had one in the past year.

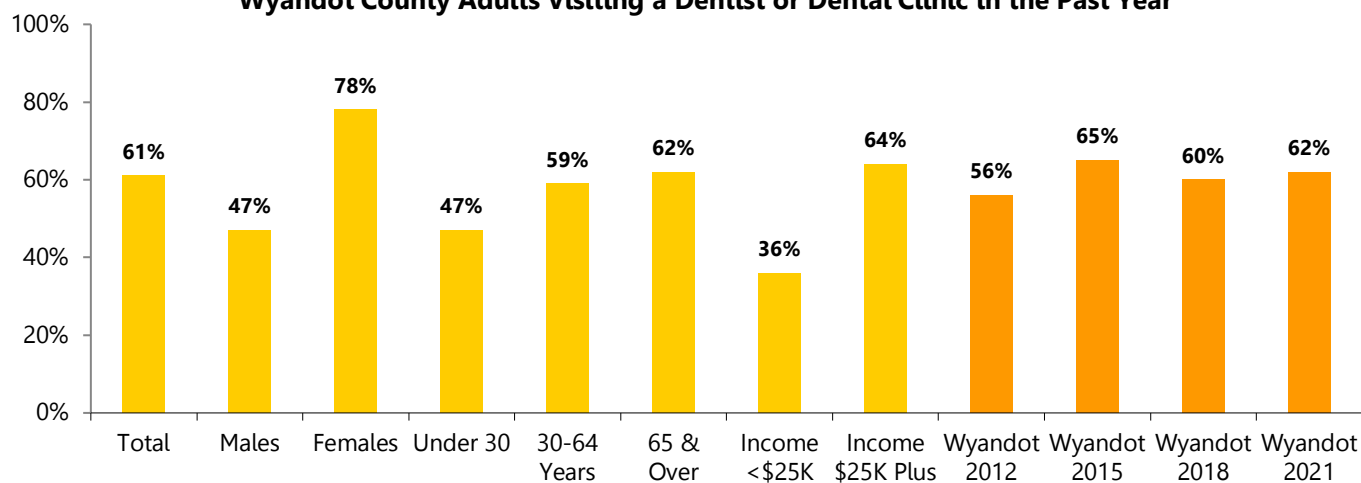
**Wyandot County Men's Health Exams Within the Past Year**



## ORAL HEALTH

Sixty-one percent (61%) of Wyandot County adults visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year. Over one-third (35%) of adults did not see a dentist in the past year due to cost.

**Wyandot County Adults Visiting a Dentist or Dental Clinic in the Past Year**

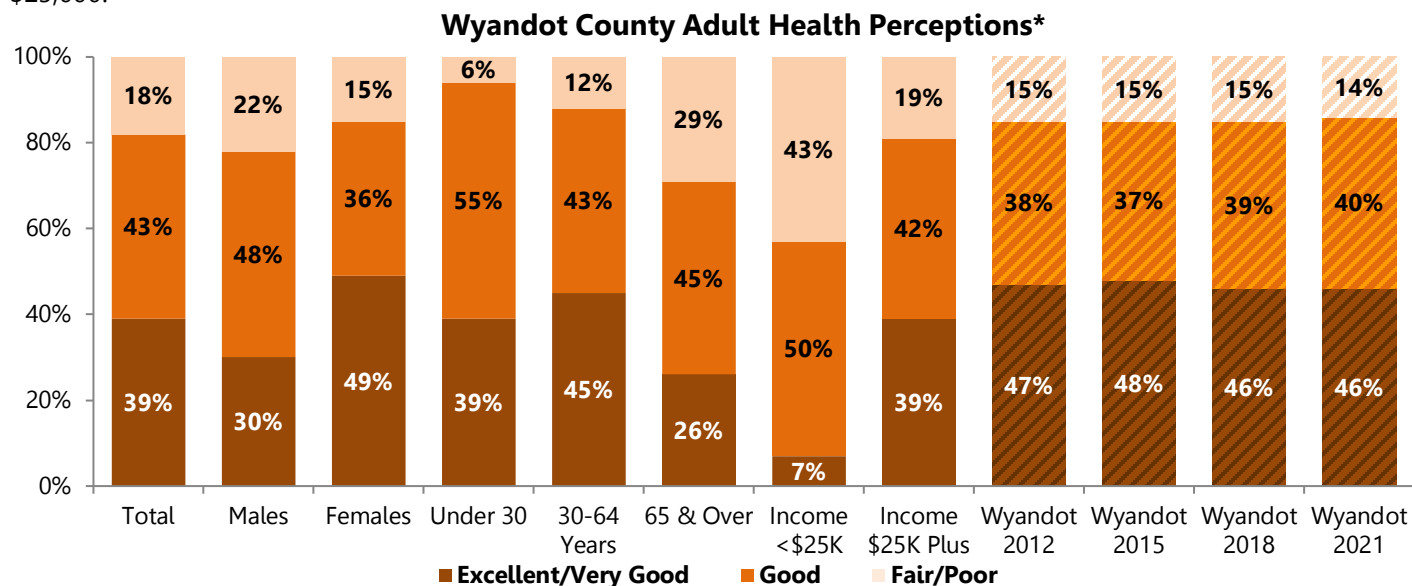


*Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

## Adult Data Summary | Health Behaviors

### HEALTH STATUS PERCEPTIONS

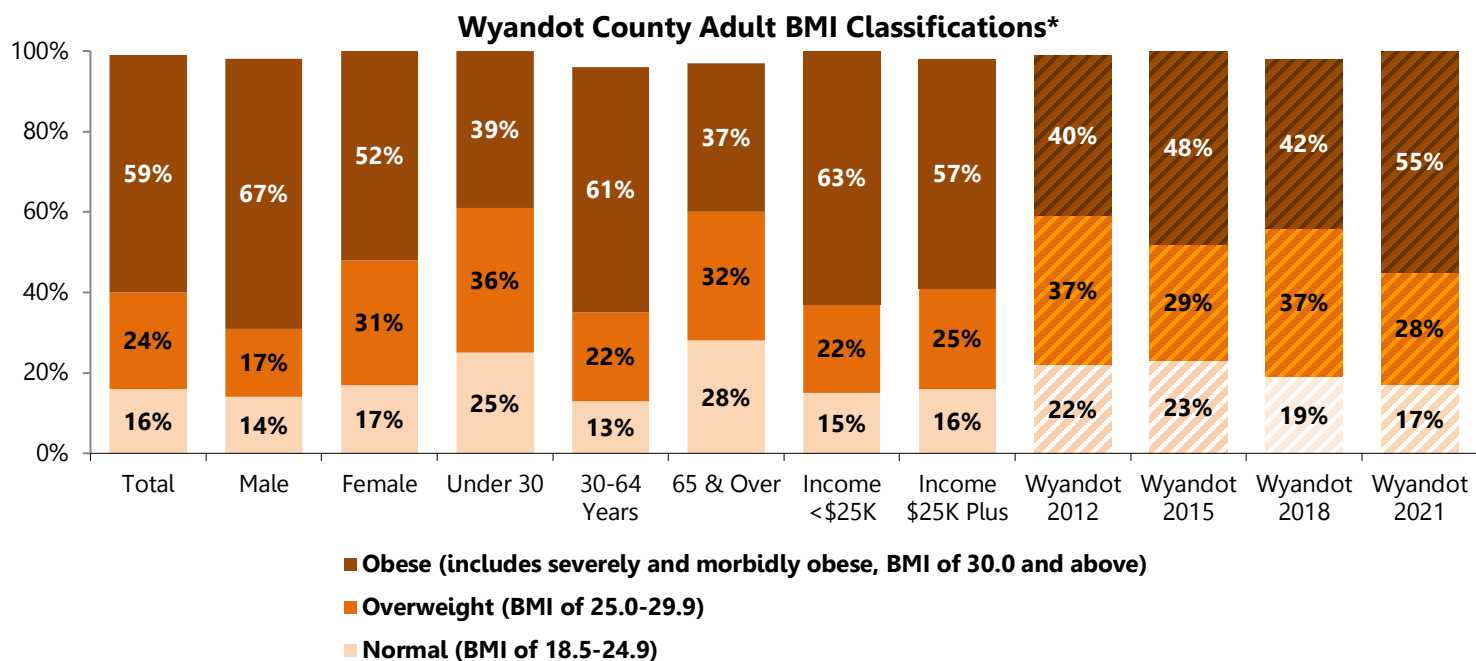
In 2024, 39% of Wyandot County adults rated their health status as excellent or very good. Conversely, 18% of adults described their health as fair or poor, increasing to 43% of adults with annual household incomes below \$25,000.



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

### ADULT WEIGHT STATUS

Eighty-three percent (83%) of Wyandot County adults were overweight (24%) or obese (59%) based on body mass index (BMI). One fifth (20%) of adults did not participate in any physical activity in the past week, including 4% who were unable to exercise.

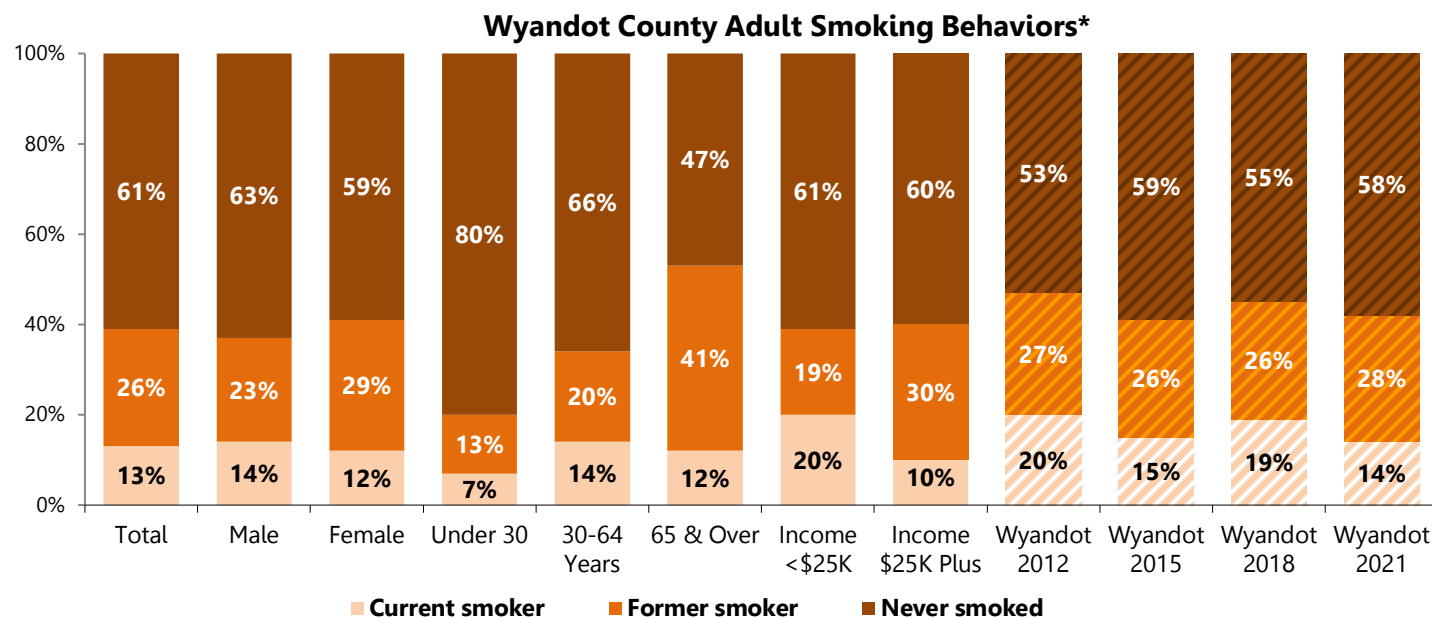


\*Percentages may not equal 100% due to the exclusion of data for those who were classified as underweight.

Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.

## ADULT TOBACCO USE

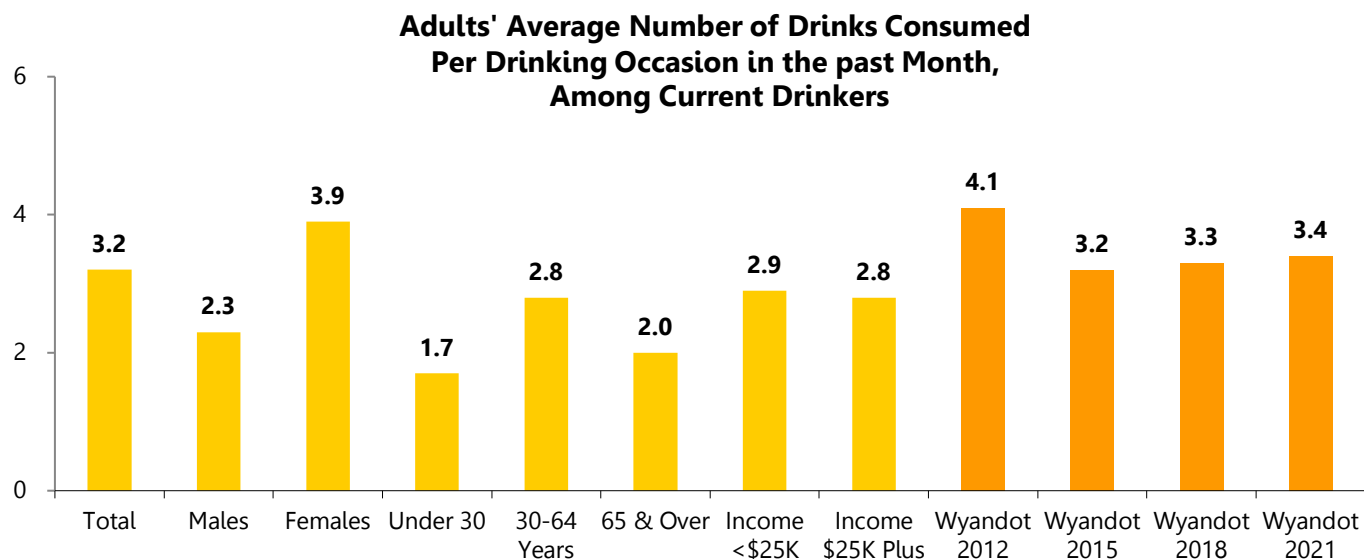
In 2024, 13% of Wyandot County adults were current cigarette smokers, and 26% were considered former smokers. Eight percent (8%) of adults indicated they currently used e-cigarettes or other electronic vapor products on some or all days.



*\*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

Fifty-eight percent (58%) of Wyandot County adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month. Among current drinkers, Wyandot County adults had an average of 3.2 alcoholic drinks per drinking occasion in the past month. One-fifth (20%) of adults reported they had five or more alcoholic drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on one occasion in the last month and would be considered binge drinkers.



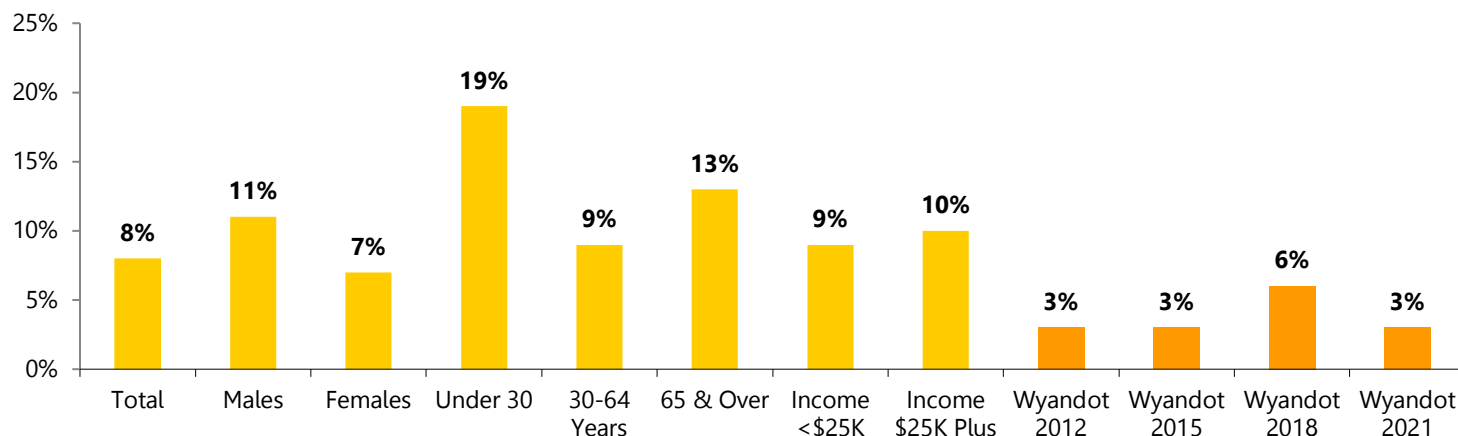
*Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*



## ADULT DRUG USE

In 2024, 8% of Wyandot County adults reported they used recreational marijuana during the past 6 months. Six percent (6%) 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.

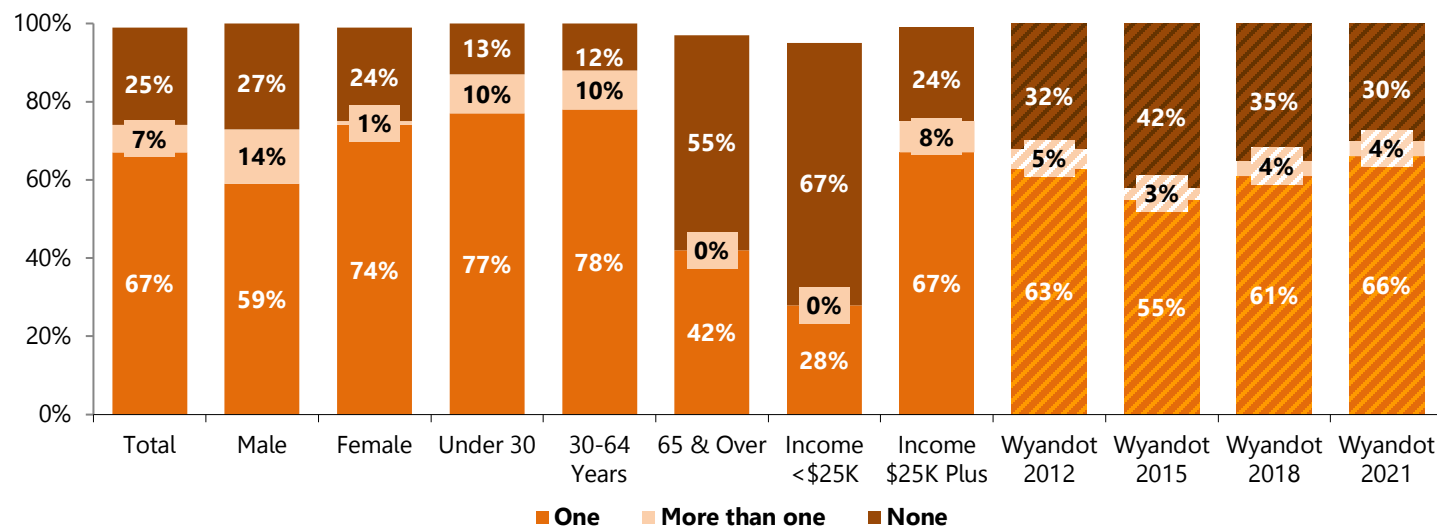
### Wyandot County Adult Recreational Marijuana Use in Past 6 Months



## ADULT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Sixty-seven percent (67%) of Wyandot County adults had sexual intercourse in the past year. Seven percent (7%) of adults had more than one partner. Nine percent (9%) of Wyandot County adults were forced to have any sort of unwanted sexual activity, increasing to 17% of females.

### Number of Sexual Partners in the Past Year\*



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

\*Totals may not equal 100% as some respondents answered, "Don't know".

Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.

## ADULT MENTAL HEALTH

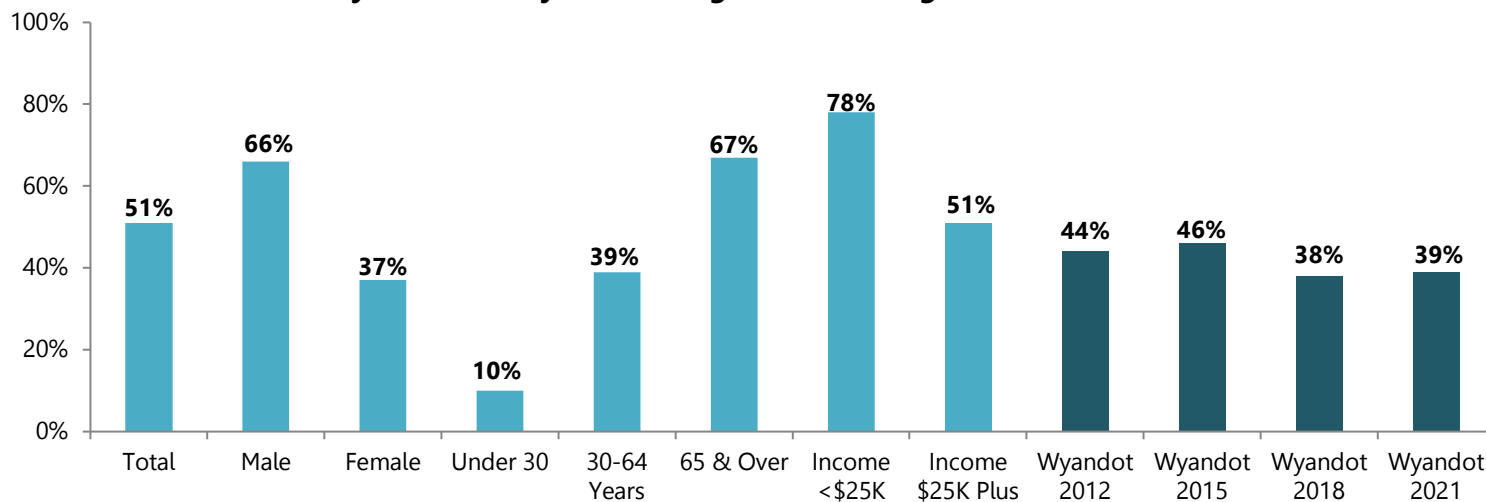
Two percent (2%) of Wyandot County adults considered attempting suicide in the past year and less than 1% actually attempted suicide. The top causes of anxiety, stress, and depression reported among Wyandot County adults included job stress (45%), financial stress (41%), and death of a close family member or friend (28%).

## Adult Data Summary | Chronic Disease

### CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

Seven percent (7%) of adults had survived a heart attack and 8% had survived a stroke at some time in their life. Fifty-one percent (51%) had high blood pressure, 47% had high blood cholesterol, 59% were obese, and 13% were current smokers, which are four known risk factors for heart disease and stroke.

#### Wyandot County Adults Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure\*



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

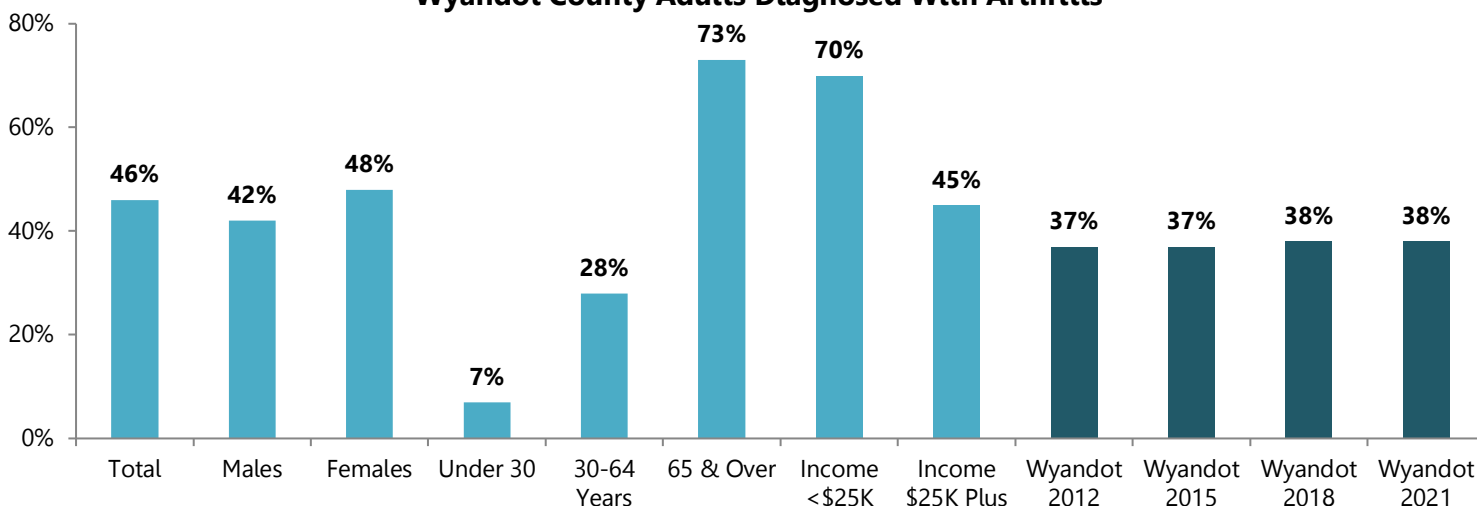
### CANCER

Eighteen percent (18%) of Wyandot County adults had been diagnosed with cancer at some time in their life. The Ohio Data Portal indicates that, from 2018 to 2020, cancers caused 18% (155) of all (842) Wyandot County resident deaths.

### ARTHRITIS

Almost half (46%) of Wyandot County adults had been diagnosed with some form of arthritis in their lifetime.

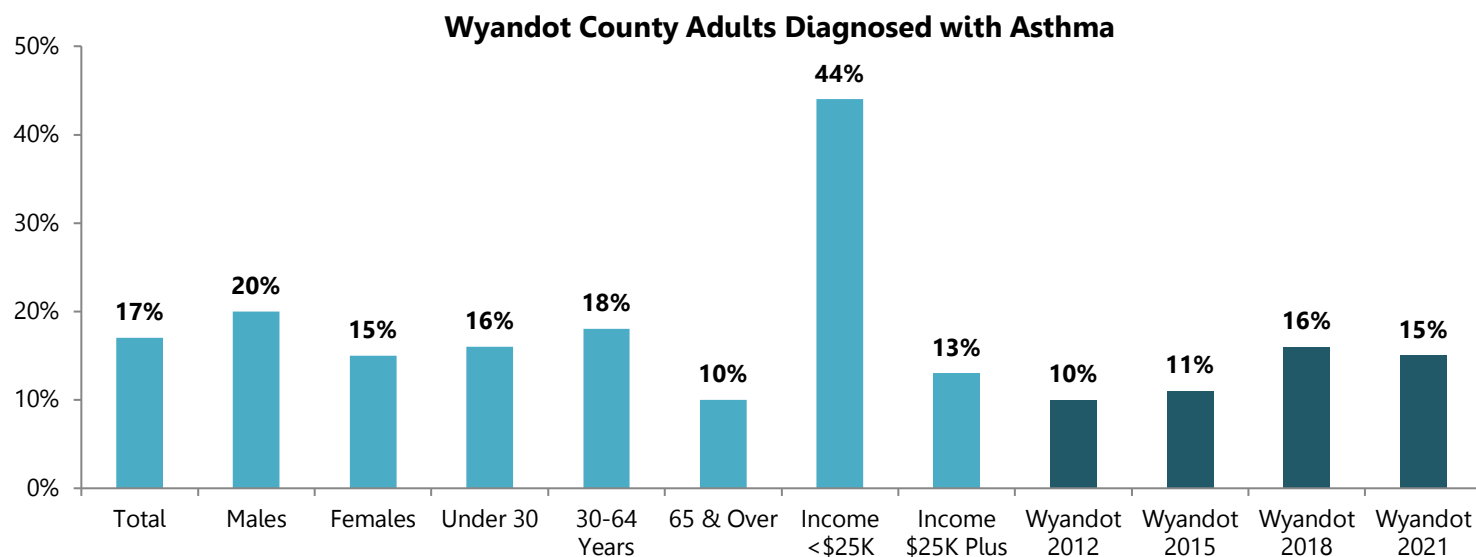
#### Wyandot County Adults Diagnosed With Arthritis



*Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

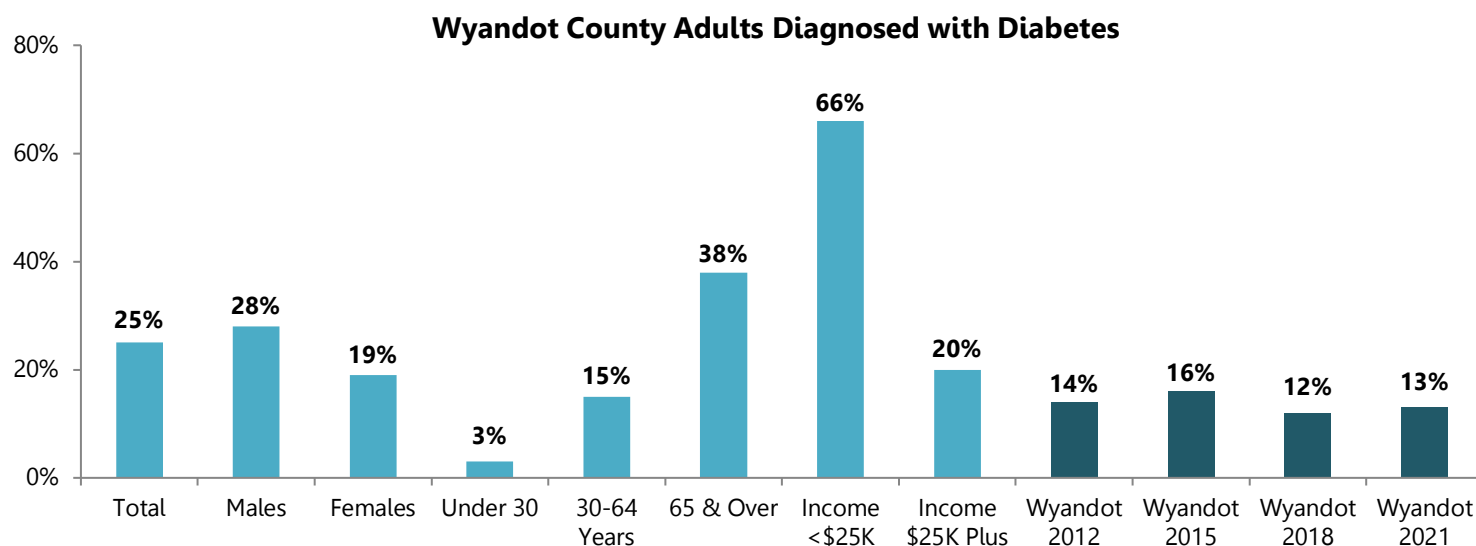
## ASTHMA

Seventeen percent (17%) of Wyandot County adults were ever told by a doctor or health care professional that they had asthma.



## DIABETES

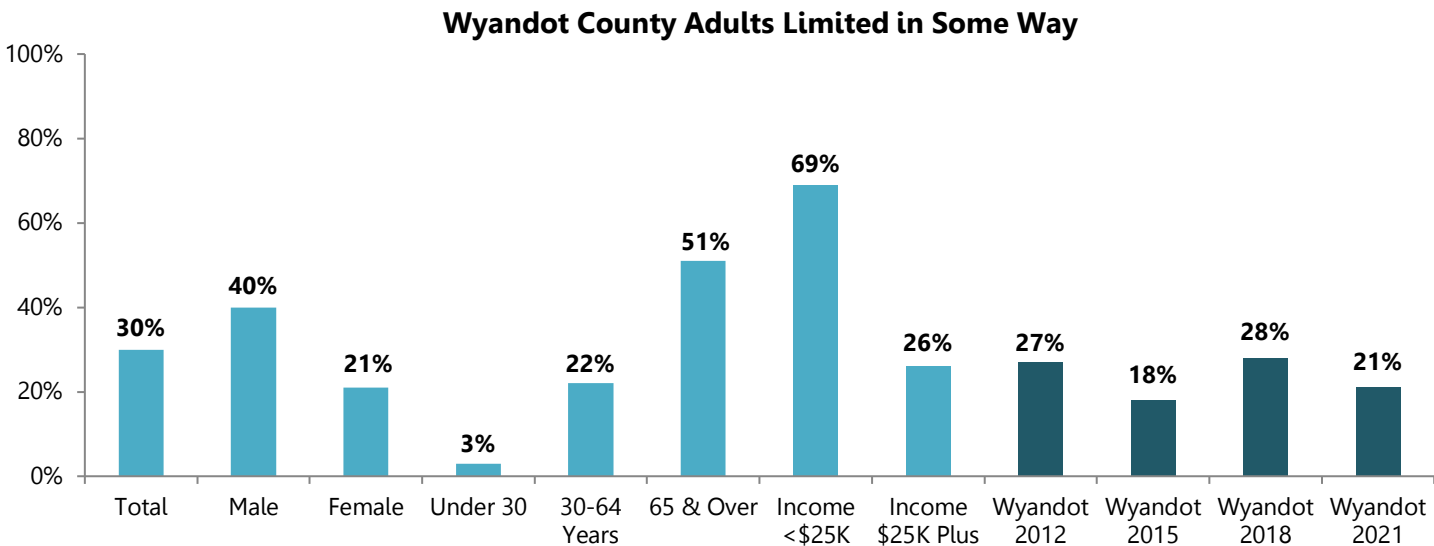
One-in-four (25%) Wyandot County residents reported they were diagnosed with diabetes at some time in their lifetime. Nearly two-thirds (65%) of adults indicated they had their A1C measured in the past year by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional.



*Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

QUALITY OF LIFE

In 2024, 30% of Wyandot County adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem. The most limiting health problems reported were back or neck problems (56%); walking problems (48%); arthritis/rheumatism (44%); stress, depression, anxiety, or emotional problems (31%), and chronic pain (31%).

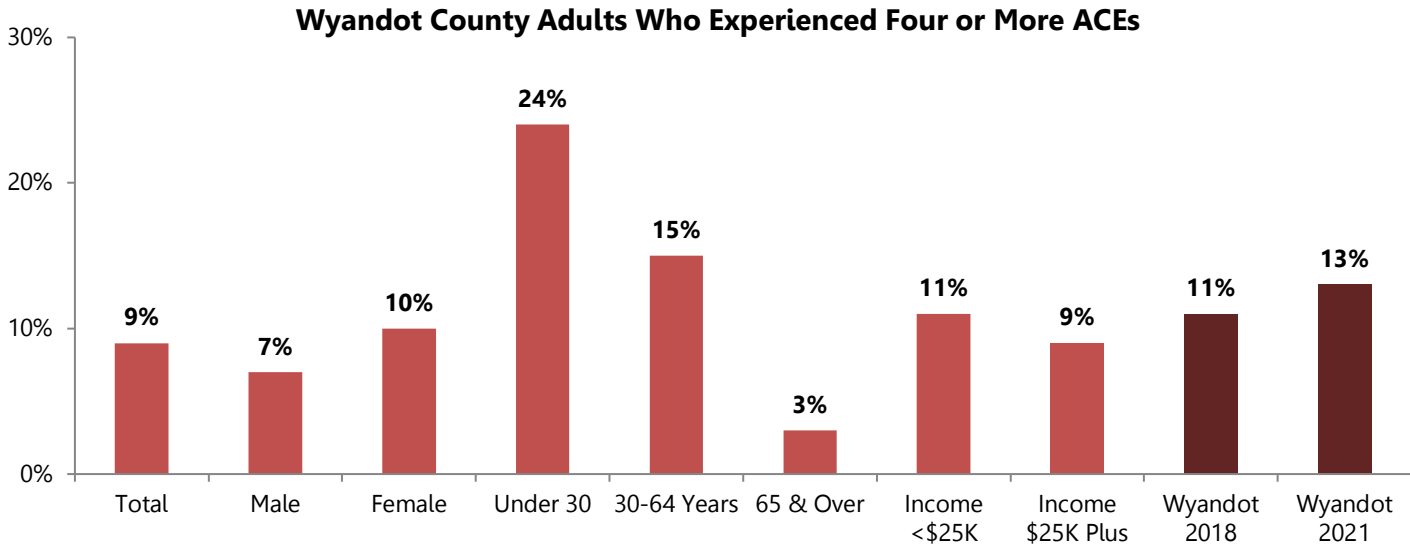


*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

Adult Data Summary | Social Conditions

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

In 2024, 9% of Wyandot County adults had to choose between paying bills and buying food. Nine percent (9%) of adults experienced four or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), increasing to 24% of adults under the age of 30. Eight percent (8%) of Wyandot County adults were threatened with abuse in the past year.



*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Wyandot County adults reported the following as the issues that threatened their health in the past year: insects (15%), rodents (7%), moisture issues (6%), and mold (4%).

PARENTING

Wyandot County parents reported the following top barriers to child care: cost/affordability (28%), trust in staff (23%), and transportation before and after school (14%). More than half (57%) of parents discussed bullying with their 6-to-17 year-old in the past year. Eighty percent (80%) of parents took their child to the doctor for regular checkups in the past year.

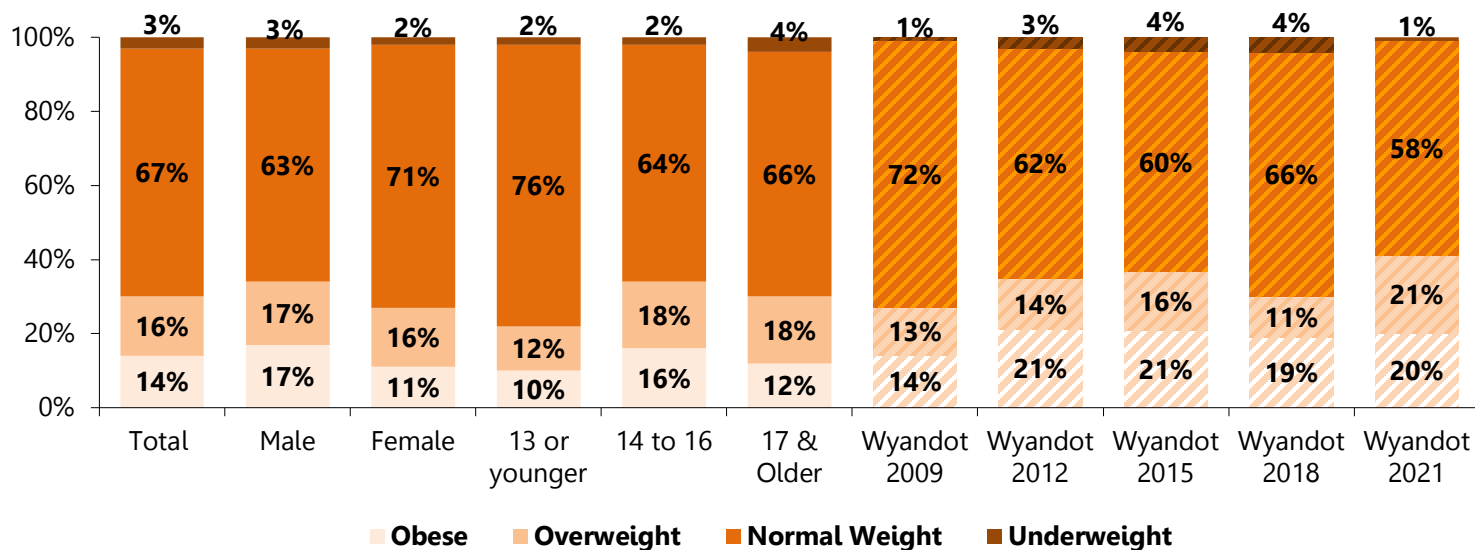


## Youth Data Summary

### YOUTH WEIGHT STATUS

Almost one-third (30%) of Wyandot County youth were overweight or obese, according to Body Mass Index (BMI) by age. Fifteen percent (15%) of youth indicated they ate 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day in the past week. Over one-third (37%) reported they participated in at least 60 minutes of physical activity every day in the past week.

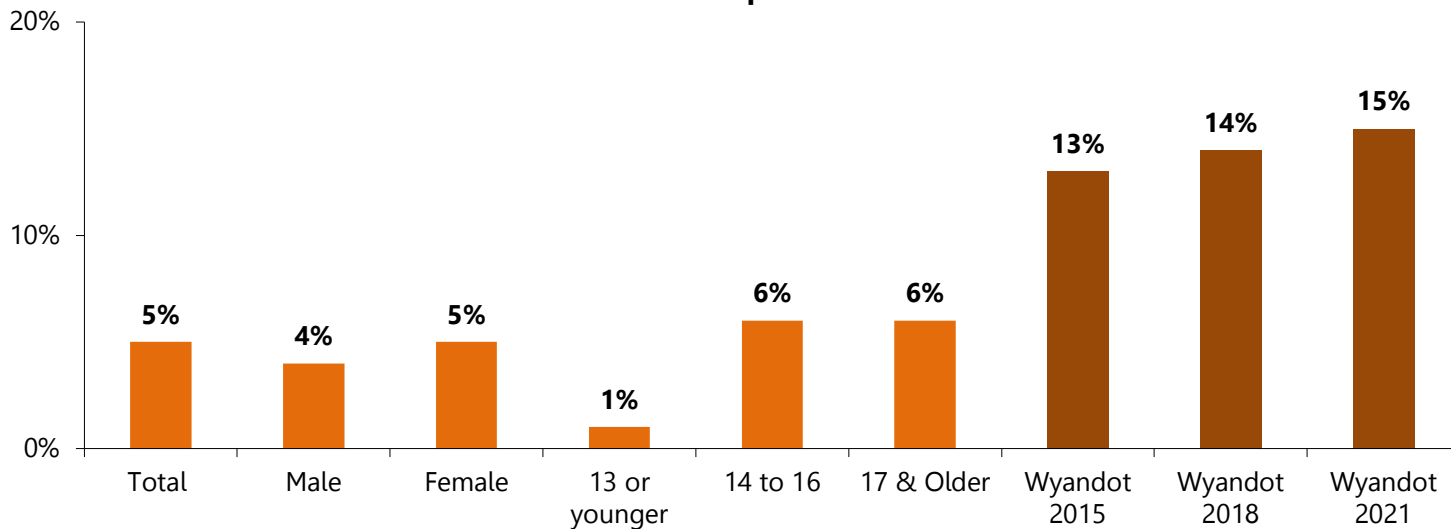
**Wyandot County Youth BMI Classifications**



### YOUTH TOBACCO USE

Five percent (5%) of Wyandot County youth were current electronic vapor product users, having vaped in the past month. Two percent (2%) of Wyandot County youth were current cigarette smokers (having smoked a cigarette in the past month), increasing to 4% of youth ages 17 and older.

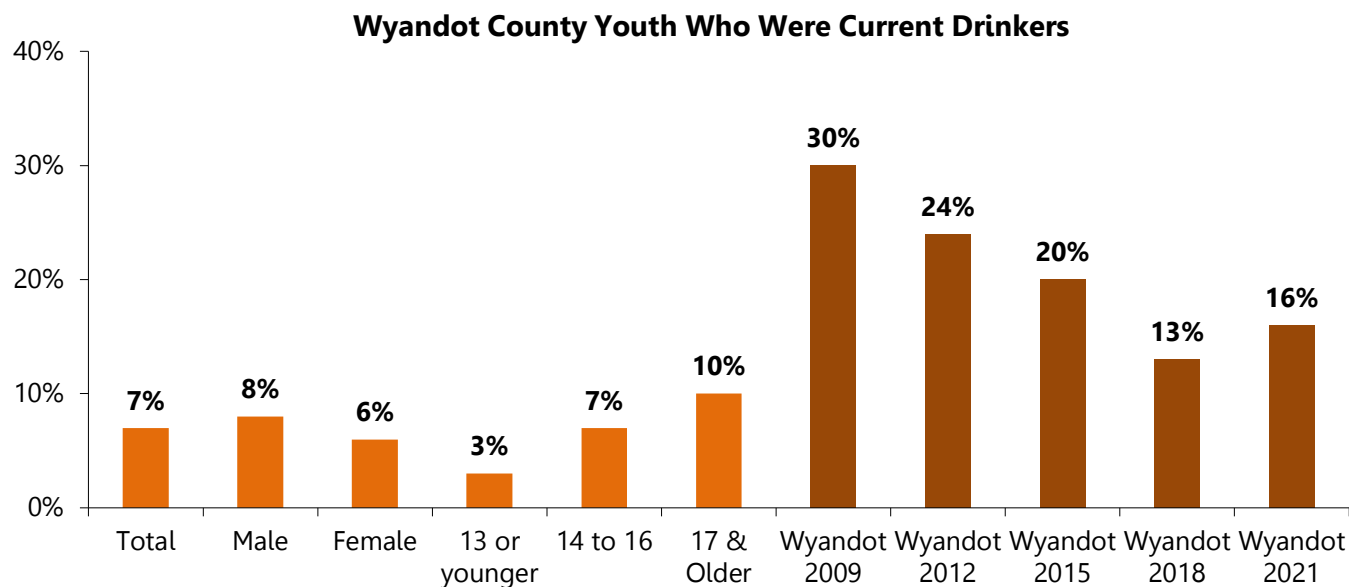
**Wyandot County Youth  
Current Electronic Vapor Product Users**



*Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

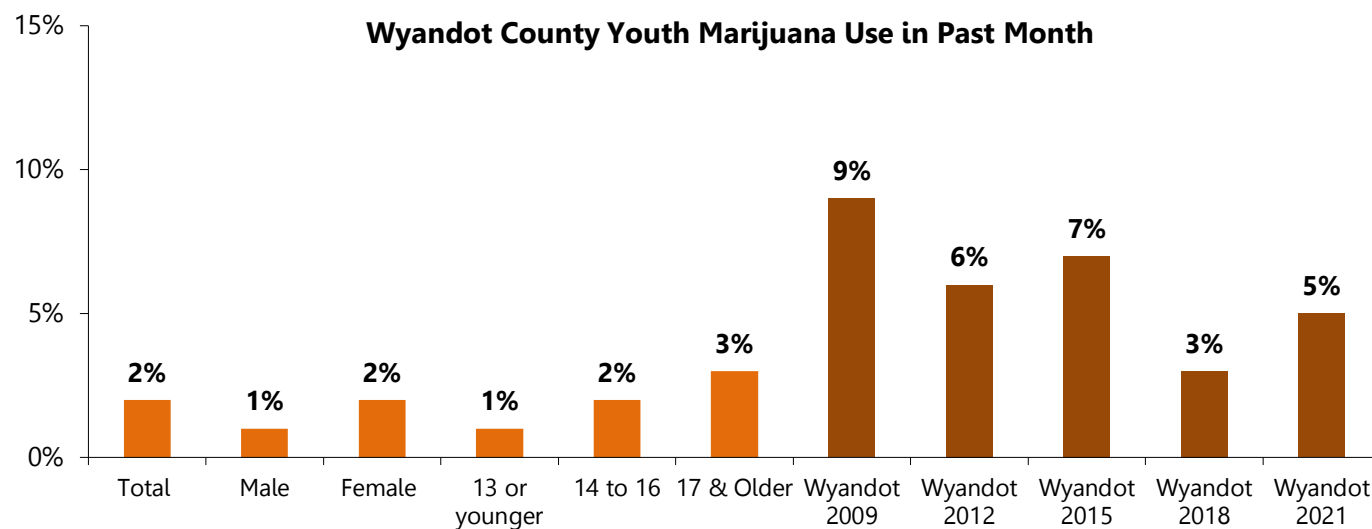
## YOUTH ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Seven percent (7%) of Wyandot County youth had at least one drink in the past 30 days, defining them as a current drinker. During the past 30 days, 11% of all youth had ridden in a car driven by someone who has been drinking alcohol.



## YOUTH DRUG USE

In 2024, 2% of Wyandot County youth had used marijuana at least once in the past month. One percent (1%) of youth used prescription drugs not prescribed for them in the past month.



*Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

## YOUTH PERCEPTIONS OF SUBSTANCE USE

In 2024, 15% of youth thought that there was no risk in harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoked marijuana once or twice a week. Eighty-six percent (86%) of youth indicated their parents would feel it was very wrong if they misused prescription drugs. Twelve percent (12%) of youth reported their friends would feel it was not wrong at all if they used electronic vapor products.

### Perceived Great Risk of Substance Use

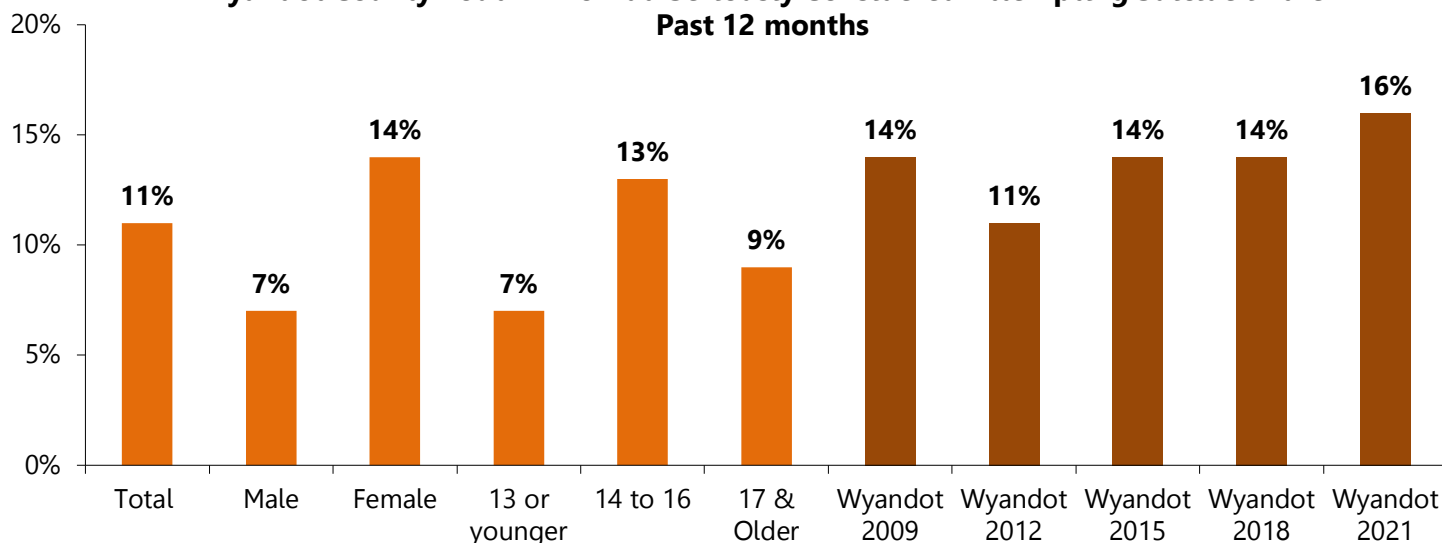
How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they:	Total	Female	Male	13 or younger	14-16 years old	17 or older
Misuse prescription drugs	60%	59%	60%	62%	61%	53%
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	53%	53%	52%	51%	54%	49%
Use electronic vapor products every day	41%	39%	43%	45%	40%	38%
Smoke marijuana once or twice a week	36%	35%	38%	45%	35%	30%
Drink five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week	27%	29%	25%	26%	27%	29%

*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

## YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH

Eleven percent (11%) of Wyandot County youth had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year, and 5% attempted suicide in the year. Almost one-quarter (24%) 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 33% of females.

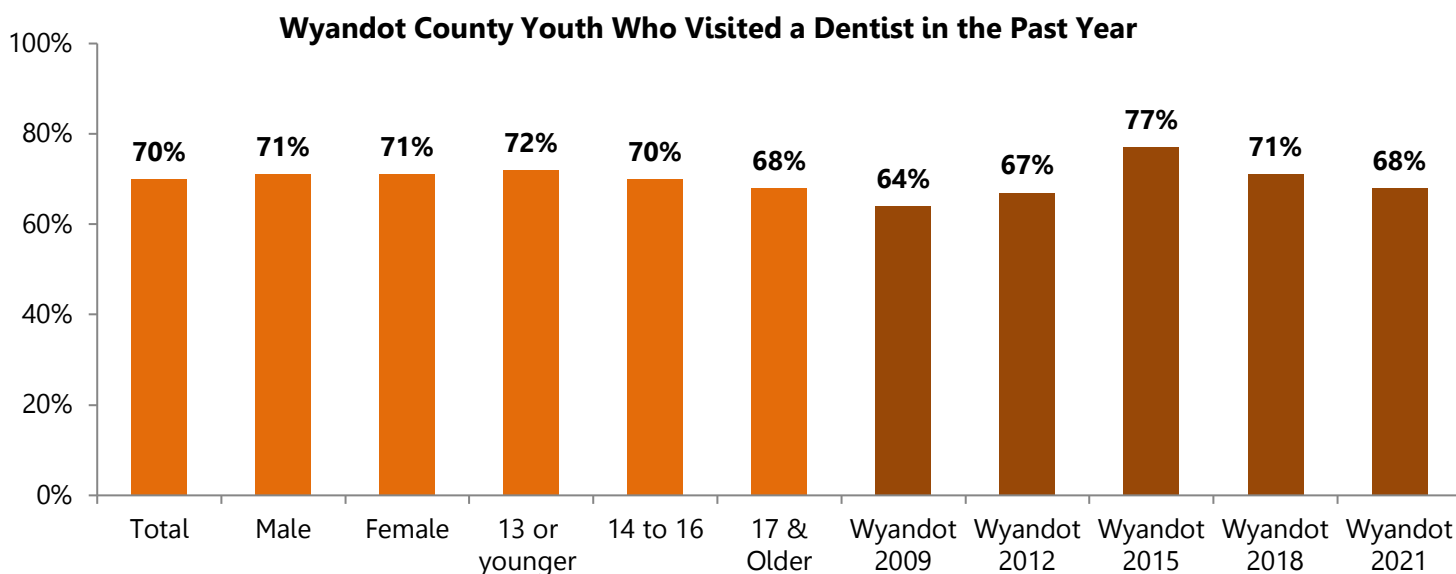
### Wyandot County Youth Who Had Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide in the Past 12 months



*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

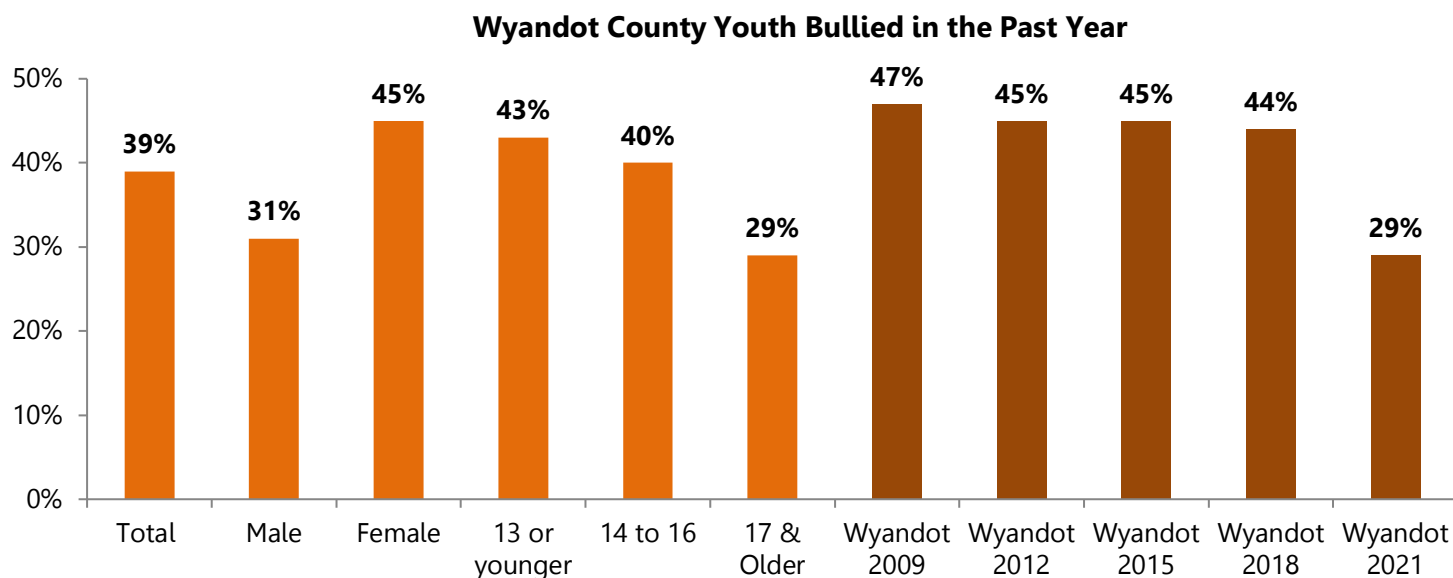
## YOUTH SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Seventy percent (70%) of Wyandot County youth had been to a dentist in the past year. Fifty-eight percent (58%) of youth had been to a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year. Nearly one-fifth (18%) of youth had experienced three or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) in their lifetime.







## YOUTH VIOLENCE

Thirty-nine percent (39%) of Wyandot County youth had been bullied in the past year, increasing to 45% of females. Twelve percent (12%) of youth had been involved in a physical fight in the past year, increasing to 16% of males. Fifteen percent (15%) of youth indicated they did not go to school on one or more days in the past month because they did not feel safe at school, or on their way to or from school.



*Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*


# ADULT TREND SUMMARY

Adult Variables	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Wyandot County 2018	Wyandot County 2021	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
Health Care Coverage, Access, and Utilization							
Uninsured 	12%	5%	7%	10%	8%	6%	7%
Visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year 	57%	63%	69%	70%	81%	79%	77%
Had at least one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94%	86%	84%
Preventive Medicine							
Had a flu vaccine in the past year (ages 65 and older)	N/A	71%	74%	69%	75%	65%	68%
Ever had a pneumonia vaccine in lifetime (ages 65 and older)	47%	59%	79%	66%	71%	71%	71%
Female Health							
Had a clinical breast exam in the past two years (ages 40 and older)	66%	79%	67%	60%	61%	N/A	N/A
Had a mammogram within the past two years (ages 40 and older)	66%	80%	73%	71%	68%	68%*	70%*
Had a Pap smear in the past three years (ages 21-65)	67%‡	64%‡	67%	65%	53%	77%*	78%*
Male Health							
Had a digital rectal exam within the past year	30%	34%	33%	16%	9%	N/A	N/A
Had a PSA test in the past two years (ages 40 and over)	61%	58%	58%	62%	59%	32%*	32%*
Oral Health							
Visited a dentist or a dental clinic (within the past year)	56%	65%	60%	62%	61%	64%	65%
Health Status							
Rated health as excellent or very good	47%	48%	46%	46%	39%	49%	50%
Rated general health as fair or poor 	15%	15%	15%	14%	18%	19%	17%
Weight Status							
Overweight (BMI of 25.0 – 29.9)	37%	29%	37%	28%	24%	33%	34%
Obese (includes severely and morbidly obese, BMI of 30.0 and above) 	40%	48%	42%	55%	59%	38%	34%



N/A - Not Available

\*2020 BRFSS Data

‡ Trend data includes all women regardless of age


 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment







Adult Variables	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Wyandot County 2018	Wyandot County 2021	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
Tobacco Use							
<b>Current smoker</b> (currently smoked on some or all days) 	20%	15%	19%	14%	13%	17%	14%
<b>Former smoker</b> (smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and now do not smoke)	27%	26%	26%	28%	26%	26%	25%
<b>Tried to quit smoking in the past year</b> (among current smokers)	78%	46%	38%	43%	27%	N/A	N/A
<b>Current e-cigarette user</b> (currently vaped on some or all days)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8%	9%	8%
Alcohol Consumption							
<b>Current drinker</b> (had at least one drink of alcohol within the past month)	47%	49%	56%	54%	58%	53%	53%
<b>Binge drinker</b> (had four or more drinks (among females) or five or more drinks (among males) on at least one occasion in the past month) 	19%	18%	22%	18%	20%	18%	17%
<b>Drove after having perhaps too much alcohol to drink</b> (in the past month)	4%	N/A	N/A	3%	2%	N/A	N/A
Drug Use							
<b>Adults who used recreational marijuana in the past six months</b>	3%*	3%*	6%	3%	8%	N/A	N/A
<b>Adults who misused prescription medication in the past six months</b>	7%	11%	7%	8%	6%	N/A	N/A
Sexual Behavior							
<b>Had more than one sexual partner in past year</b>	5%	3%	4%	4%	7%	N/A	N/A
<b>Had ever engaged in sexual activity following alcohol or other drug use</b>	12%	11%	13%	11%	12%	N/A	N/A
Mental Health							
<b>Considered attempting suicide in the past year</b>	2%	2%	3%	4%	2%	N/A	N/A

\*includes any marijuana use (i.e., medical or recreational marijuana)


N/A - Not Available

 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment



Adult Variables	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Wyandot County 2018	Wyandot County 2021	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
Cardiovascular Health							
Ever diagnosed with angina 	8%	5%	6%	5%	3%	6%	4%
Ever had a heart attack 	5%	4%	5%	5%	7%	5%	5%
Ever had a stroke	4%	8%	4%	3%	8%	4%	3%
Ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure 	44%	46%	38%	39%	51%	36%*	32%*
Ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol	41%	43%	41%	39%	47%	36%*	36%*
Had their blood cholesterol checked within the last five years	75%	79%	81%	82%	87%	85%*	85%*
Arthritis, Asthma, and Diabetes							
Ever diagnosed with arthritis	37%	37%	38%	38%	46%	31%	27%
Ever diagnosed with asthma	10%	11%	16%	15%	17%	16%	16%
Ever diagnosed with diabetes 	14%	16%	12%	13%	25%	13%	12%
Quality of Life							
Limited in some way because of physical, mental or emotional problem	27%	18%	28%	21%	30%	N/A	N/A

\*2021 BRFSS


N/A - Not Available

 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment

# 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 2018 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County OHYES 2021 (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County OHYES 2024 (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County OHYES 2024 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Ohio 2021 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	U.S. 2021 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )
<b>Weight Control</b>									
<b>Obese</b> 	14%	21%	21%	19%	20%	14%	15%	19%	16%
<b>Overweight</b>	13%	14%	16%	11%	21%	16%	17%	16%	16%
<b>Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on every day in past week</b>	28%	26%	35%	29%	29%	38%	35%	26%	24%
<b>Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days in past week</b>	51%	51%	60%	52%	56%	61%	58%	49%	45%
<b>Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day in the past week</b>	13%	11%	9%	18%	12%	8%	9%	16%	16%
<b>Tobacco/Electronic Vapor Product Use</b>									
<b>Current cigarette smoker</b> (smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the past 30 days) 	14%	16%	9%	6%	4%	2%	3%	3%	4%
<b>Current cigar smoker</b> (smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the past 30 days)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%
<b>Current electronic vapor product user</b> (used e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, or hookah pens on at least 1 day during the past 30 days)	N/A	N/A	13%	14%	15%	5%	6%	20%	18%
<b>Current smokeless tobacco user</b> (used chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products—such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs—not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%


N/A – Not Available

 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment

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 2018 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County OHYES 2021 (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County OHYES 2024 (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County OHYES 2024 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Ohio 2021 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	U.S. 2021 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )
<b>Alcohol Consumption</b>									
<b>Current drinker</b> (had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the past 30 days)	30%	24%	20%	13%	16%	7%	8%	23%	23%
<b>Binge drinker</b> (drank 4 or more drinks (females) or 5 or more drinks (males) within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the past 30 days)	17%	16%	13%	9%	9%	3%	4%	13%	11%
<b>Drank for the first time before age 13</b> (of all youth)	30%	19%	12%	17%	12%	13%	12%	11%	15%
<b>Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol</b> (in a car or other vehicle on one or more occasion during the past 30 days)	21%	21%	13%	11%	9%	11%	10%	N/A	14%
<b>Obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them</b> (of youth drinkers)	N/A	36%	40%	38%	29%	24%	24%	N/A	40%
<b>Drug Use</b>									
<b>Currently use marijuana</b> (in the past 30 days)	9%	6%	7%	3%	5%	2%	2%	13%	16%
<b>Prescription medication abuse</b> (in the past 30 days)	N/A	7%	5%	2%	1%	1%	1%	N/A	6%
<b>Used methamphetamines</b> (in the past 12 months)	1%*	1%*	1%*	1%*	0%	1%	1%	2%*	2%*
<b>Used cocaine</b> (in the past 12 months)	4%*	5%*	2%	1%*	1%	1%	1%	2%*	3%*
<b>Used heroin</b> (in the past 12 months)	1%*	1%*	1%*	0%*	0%	<1%	<1%	N/A	1%*
<b>Used inhalants</b> (in the past 12 months)	8%*	12%*	6%*	2%*	1%	1%	1%	N/A	8%*
<b>Took steroids without a doctor's prescription</b> (in the past 12 months)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%*	0%	<1%	<1%	N/A	N/A
<b>Used ecstasy</b> (also called MDMA in the past 12 months)	N/A	3%*	3%*	1%*	1%	1%	1%	N/A	3%*
<b>Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property</b> (in the past 12 months)	5%	8%	6%	4%	5%	3%	4%	N/A	14%

N/A – Not Available

\*Ever used in their lifetime

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 2018 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County OHYES 2021 (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County OHYES 2024 (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County OHYES 2024 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Ohio 2021 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	U.S. 2021 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )
<b>Mental Health</b>									
<b>Felt sad or hopeless</b> (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past 12 months)	28%	18%	20%	29%	28%	24%	25%	43%	42%
<b>Seriously considered attempting suicide</b> (in the past 12 months)	14%	11%	14%	14%	16%	11%	12%	22%	22%
<b>Attempted suicide</b> (in the past 12 months)	6%	6%	4%	11%	7%	5%	5%	10%	10%
<b>Social Determinants of Health</b>									
<b>Visited a dentist within the past year</b> (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)	64%	67%	77%	71%	68%	70%	70%	N/A	N/A
<b>Visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year</b>	58%	51%	70%	68%	49%	58%	58%	N/A	N/A
<b>Violence</b>									
<b>Were in a physical fight</b> (in the past 12 months)	26%	26%	16%	19%	13%	12%	10%	N/A	18%
<b>Did not go to school because they felt unsafe</b> (at school or on their way to or from school in the past 30 days)	4%	7%	3%	7%	6%	15%	15%	9%	9%
<b>Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property</b> (in the past 12 months)	5%	7%	5%	11%	13%	11%	11%	N/A	7%
<b>Experienced physical dating violence</b> (including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with in the past 12 months)	7%	7%	4%	2%	5%	7%	7%	5%	9%
<b>Electronically bullied</b> (in the past year)	9%	11%	10%	11%	12%	15%	13%	19%	16%
<b>Bullied</b> (in the past year) 	47%	45%	45%	44%	29%	39%	38%	N/A	N/A
<b>Were bullied on school property</b> (during the past 12 months)	N/A	N/A	28%	30%	18%	22%	20%	20%	15%

N/A – Not Available

# HEALTH CARE ACCESS

**Adult Health Care Coverage**  
**Adult Health Care Access and Utilization**  
**Adult Preventive Medicine**  
**Adult Female Health**  
**Adult Male Health**  
**Adult Oral Health**

Note for population: "adults" are defined throughout the report as those ages 18 and older living in Wyandot County

# Health Care Access: Health Care Coverage

**8% of Wyandot County adults, or approximately 1,350 adults, were uninsured.**

## Health Care Coverage

- In 2024, 92% of Wyandot County adults had health care coverage, leaving 8% who were uninsured.
- Fourteen percent (14%) of adults with children did not have health care 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 (43%); Medicare (24%); someone else's employer (13%); Medicaid or medical assistance (9%); Health Insurance Marketplace (5%); the military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, CHAMPVA or the VA (4%); and self-purchased plan (1%).
- Wyandot County adult health care coverage included the following:
  - Medical (95%)
  - Prescription coverage (91%)
  - Preventive health (79%)
  - Immunizations (74%)
  - Vision/eyeglasses (74%)
  - Wyandot County Physicians (74%)
  - Outpatient therapy (73%)
  - Dental (72%)
  - Chiropractic (69%)
  - Mental health (61%)
  - Durable medical equipment (53%)
  - Alcohol and drug treatment (37%)
  - Skilled nursing/assisted living (35%)
  - Home care (33%)
  - Hospice (27%)
  - Transportation (23%)
- The top reasons uninsured adults gave for being without health care coverage were:
  1. Cost (47%)
  2. Did not think they needed it (29%)
  3. They lost their job or changed employers (29%)
  4. Other reasons (24%)

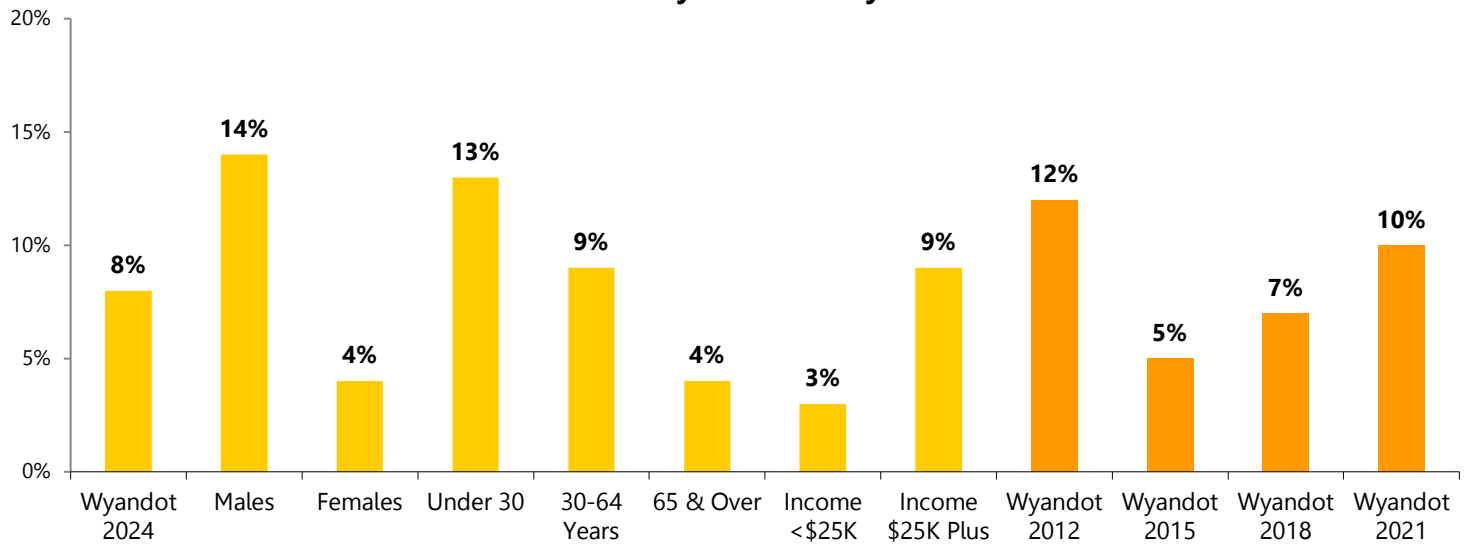
*(Percentages do not equal 100% because respondents could select more than one reason)*

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Wyandot County 2018	Wyandot County 2021	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
Uninsured	12%	5%	7%	10%	8%	6%	7%



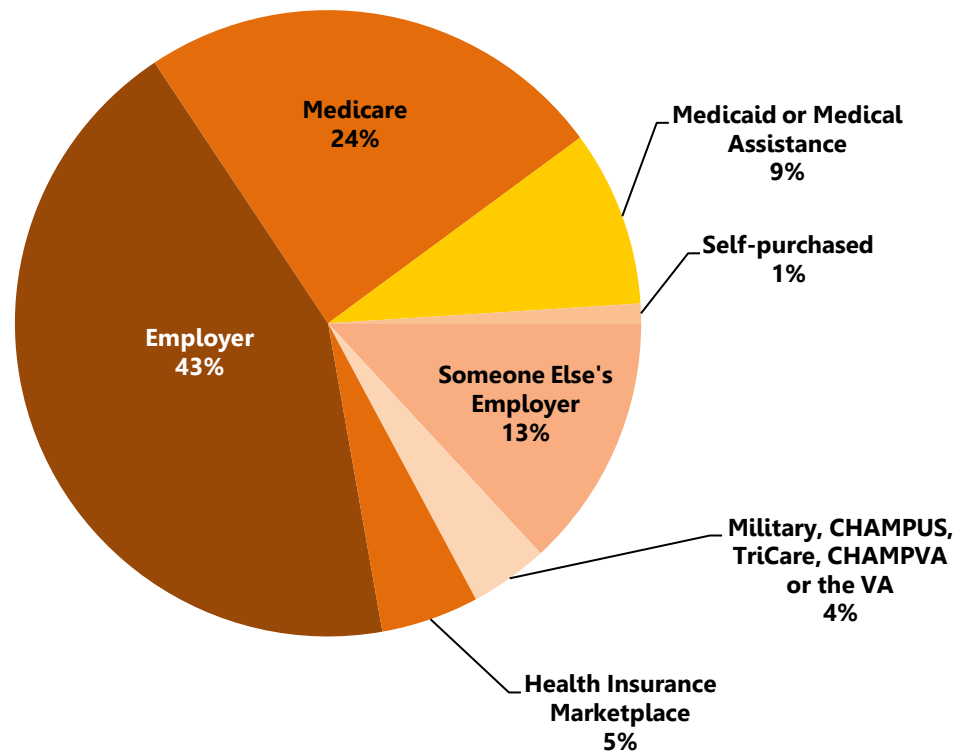
The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County adults who were uninsured. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 8% of Wyandot County adults were uninsured, including 14% of males and 9% of adults between the ages of 30 and 64. The pie chart shows sources of Wyandot County adults' health care coverage.

**Uninsured Wyandot County Adults**



*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

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



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

Health Coverage Includes:	Yes	No	Don't Know
Medical	95%	1%	4%
Prescription Coverage	91%	8%	1%
Preventive Health	79%	3%	18%
Vision/Eyeglasses	74%	20%	6%
Immunizations	74%	6%	20%
Wyandot County Physicians	74%	2%	24%
Outpatient Therapy (ex. occupational therapy, physical therapy)	73%	4%	23%
Dental	72%	26%	2%
Chiropractic	69%	14%	17%
Mental Health	61%	5%	34%
Durable Medical Equipment	53%	8%	39%
Alcohol and Drug Treatment	37%	8%	55%
Skilled Nursing/Assisted Living (inpatient rehab/therapy)	35%	7%	58%
Home Care	33%	12%	55%
Hospice	27%	11%	62%
Transportation	23%	20%	57%

### Healthy People 2030 Access to Health Services (AHS)

Objective	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2021	Healthy People 2030 Target
<b>AHS-01: Increase the proportion of people with health insurance</b>	85% age 18-24 92% age 25-34 97% age 35-44 84% age 45-54 90% age 55-64	91% age 18-24 89% age 25-34 93% age 35-44 93% age 45-54 97% age 55-64	88% age 18-24 85% age 25-34 88% age 35-44 90% age 45-54 94% age 55-64	92%*

*\*Healthy People 2030 objective is: Increase the proportion of people with health insurance. Age group not specified.*

*(Sources: 2024 Wyandot County Health Assessment, 2021/2022 BRFSS, Healthy People 2030 Objectives)*

*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

# Health Care Access: Access and Utilization

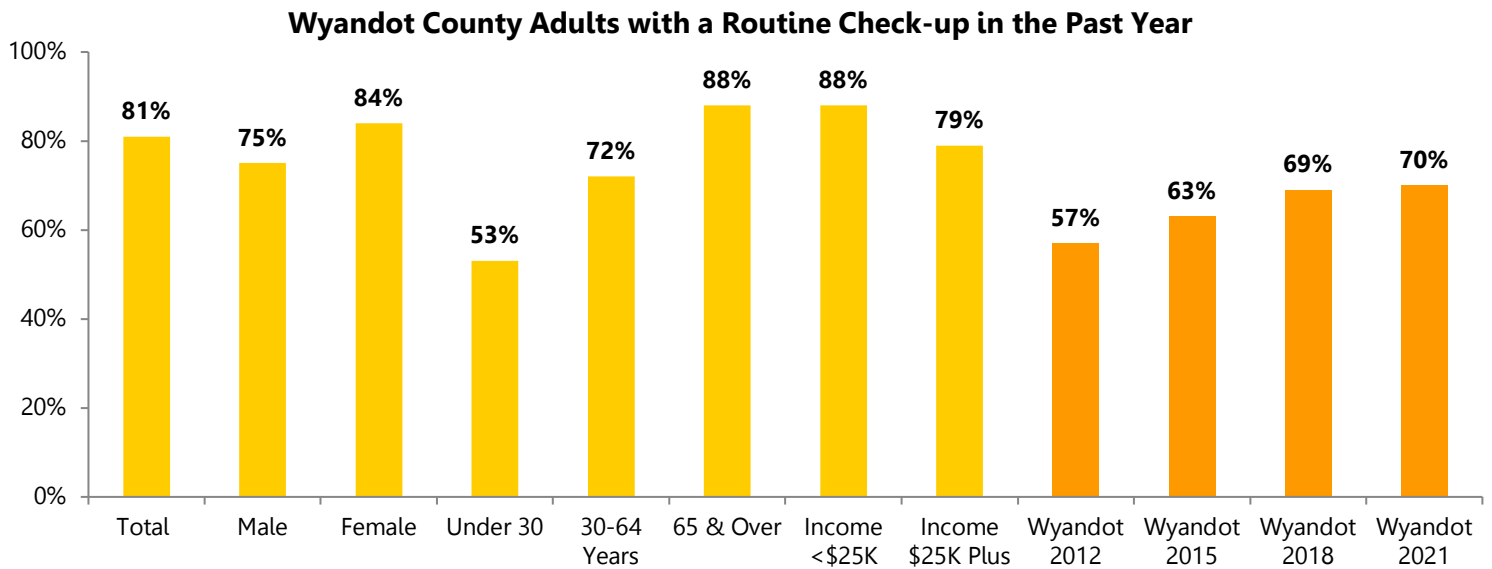
**9% of Wyandot County adults, or approximately 1,519 adults, did not have at least one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider.**

## Health Care Access and Utilization

- Eighty-one percent (81%) of Wyandot County adults visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year, increasing to 88% of those over the age of 65.
- Half (50%) of Wyandot County adults reported they had one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider. Forty-one percent (41%) of adults had more than one person they thought of as their personal health care provider, and 9% did not have one at all.
- The following prevented Wyandot County adults from getting medical care in the past year:
  - Too long of a wait for an appointment (24%)
  - Office was not open when they could get there (18%)
  - Cost/no insurance (17%)
  - Distance (15%)
  - Inconvenient appointment times (13%)
  - No child care (9%)
  - Discrimination (8%)
  - Provider would not take their insurance (7%)
  - No transportation (6%)
  - Can access medical records online (3%)
  - Too embarrassed to seek help (1%)
  - Some other reason (31%)
- Seventy-seven percent (77%) of adults went outside of Wyandot County for health care services in the past year. Adults who went outside of Wyandot County received the following health care services:

— Specialty care (37%)	— Cancer care (7%)
— Primary care provider (35%)	— Ear, nose, and throat care (6%)
— Dental services (23%)	— Podiatry care (5%)
— Dermatological care (19%)	— Pediatric therapies (5%)
— Orthopedic care (18%)	— Bariatric care (4%)
— Female health services (e.g., obstetrics/gynecology) (17%)	— Pediatric care (3%)
— Mental health care/counseling services (14%)	— Hospice/palliative care (1%)
— Cardiac care (10%)	— Addiction services (<1%)
	— Another service (17%)
- One-fifth (20%) of adults did not get their prescriptions from their doctor filled in the past year. Adults reported the following reasons for not getting their prescriptions filled in the past year:
  - Did not have any prescriptions to be filled (51%)
  - Too expensive (19%)
  - Stretched current prescription by taking less than what was prescribed (14%)
  - Side effects (12%)
  - Did not think they needed it (12%)
  - Transportation (4%)
  - No generic equivalent of what was prescribed (4%)
  - They were already taking too many medications (4%)

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County adults who had a routine check-up in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 81% of all Wyandot County adults had a routine check-up in the past year, including 75% of males and 84% of females.



*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Wyandot County 2018	Wyandot County 2021	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
Visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year	57%	63%	69%	70%	81%	79%	77%
Had at least one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94%	86%	84%

## Availability of Services

- Wyandot County adults looked for the following programs to assist in care for an elderly or disabled adult for themselves or a loved one: in-home care (15%), assisted living program (6%), daycare (5%), out-of-home placement (4%), respite or overnight care (4%), disabled adult program (4%). Eight percent (8%) of adults looked for a program to assist in eldercare and utilized it.
- Wyandot County adults reported they had looked for the following programs for themselves or a loved one:

### Wyandot County Adults Able to Access Assistance Programs/Services

Types of Programs	Have looked and found a specific program	Have looked but have <u>NOT</u> found a specific program	Have <u>NOT</u> looked for a specific program	Have <u>NOT</u> needed a specific program
Alcohol abuse	5%	0%	7%	88%
Assist in care for the elderly	8%	7%	7%	78%
Cancer support group/counseling	3%	0%	7%	90%
Depression, anxiety, or some mental health problem	15%	5%	11%	69%
Detoxification for opiates/heroin	<1%	1%	6%	93%
Disability	8%	4%	7%	81%
Drug abuse	<1%	1%	6%	93%
End-of-life care or Hospice care	5%	0%	5%	90%
Family planning	5%	0%	7%	88%
Gambling abuse	0%	0%	6%	94%
Marital or family problems	1%	1%	7%	91%
Nutrition services	10%	3%	12%	75%
Tobacco cessation	0%	0%	10%	90%
Weight problem	11%	7%	16%	66%

# Health Care Access: Preventive Medicine

## Preventive Medicine

- Almost half (46%) of Wyandot County adults had a flu vaccine during the past year, increasing to 75% of those 65 and older.
- Over one-third (36%) of adults have had a pneumonia vaccine in their life, increasing to 71% of those ages 65 and older.
- Wyandot County adults have had the following vaccines:
  - Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) in their lifetime (82%)
  - Tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis in the past ten years (78%)
  - COVID-19 vaccine in their lifetime (70%)
  - Polio virus in their lifetime (68%)
  - Hepatitis B vaccine in their lifetime (58%)
  - Chicken pox vaccine in their lifetime (56%)
  - Hepatitis A vaccine in their lifetime (44%)
  - Hemophilus influenzae or influenza type B vaccine in their lifetime (34%)
  - Zoster (shingles) vaccine in their lifetime (28%)
  - Meningococcal vaccine in their lifetime (23%)
  - Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine in their lifetime (11%)

## Preventive Health Screenings and Exams

- In the past year, 57% of Wyandot County females ages 40 and older had a mammogram.
- Almost half (46%) of Wyandot County males had a digital rectal exam in their lifetime, and 9% had one in the past year.
- See the Female and Male Health Sections for further mammogram, clinical breast exam, pap smear, and prostate screening information for Wyandot County adults.

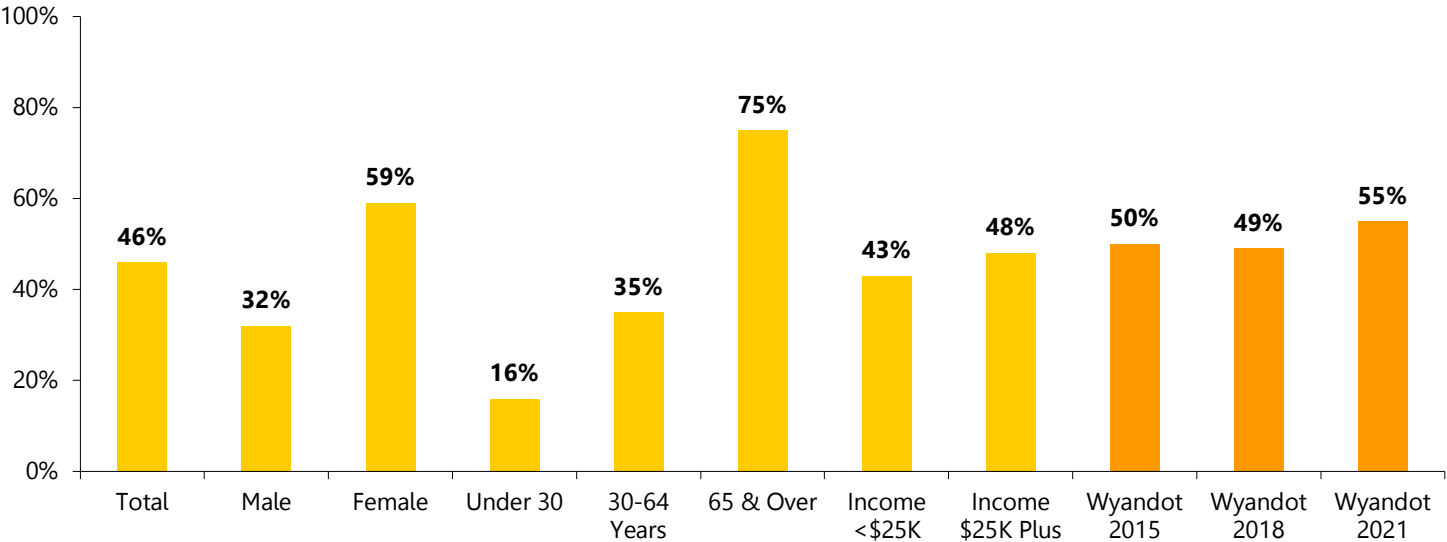
### Wyandot County Adult Health Screening Results

General Screening Results	Total Sample*
Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure	51%
Diagnosed with High Blood Cholesterol	47%
Diagnosed with Some Form of Arthritis	46%
Diagnosed with Diabetes	25%
Survived a Stroke	8%
Survived a Heart Attack	7%
Diagnosed with Angina or Coronary Heart Disease	3%
Diagnosed with Congestive Heart Failure	3%

*\*Percentages based on all Wyandot County adults surveyed.*

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County adults who received a flu vaccine within the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph include: 46% of Wyandot County adults received a flu vaccine within the past year, including 59% of females and 43% of adults with annual household incomes less than \$25,000.

Wyandot County Adults who Received a Flu Vaccine Within the Past Year



Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Wyandot County 2018	Wyandot County 2021	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
Had a flu vaccine in the past year (ages 65 and older)	N/A	71%	74%	69%	75%	65%	68%
Ever had a pneumonia vaccine in lifetime (ages 65 and older)	47%	59%	79%	66%	71%	71%	71%

N/A – Not Available

Healthy People 2030  
Immunization and Infectious Diseases (IID)

Objective	Wyandot County 2024	Healthy People 2030 Target
IID-09: Increase the proportion of people who get the flu vaccine every year	46%	70%

(Sources: 2024 Wyandot County Community Health Assessment, Healthy People 2030 Objectives)  
Note: Healthy People objective is for persons aged 6 months and over



**Table 1** Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule by Age Group, United States, 2024

Vaccine	19–26 years	27–49 years	50–64 years	≥65 years
COVID-19	1 or more doses of updated (2023–2024 Formula) vaccine (See Notes)			
Influenza inactivated (IIV4) or Influenza recombinant (RIV4)	1 dose annually			
Influenza live, attenuated (LAIV4)	1 dose annually			
Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)	Seasonal administration during pregnancy. See Notes.			≥60 years
Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap or Td)	1 dose Tdap each pregnancy; 1 dose Td/Tdap for wound management (see notes)			
	1 dose Tdap, then Td or Tdap booster every 10 years			
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	1 or 2 doses depending on indication (if born in 1957 or later)			For healthcare personnel, see notes
Varicella (VAR)	2 doses (if born in 1980 or later)		2 doses	
Zoster recombinant (RZV)	2 doses for immunocompromising conditions (see notes)		2 doses	
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	2 or 3 doses depending on age at initial vaccination or condition	27 through 45 years		
Pneumococcal (PCV15, PCV20, PPSV23)				See Notes
				See Notes
Hepatitis A (HepA)	2, 3, or 4 doses depending on vaccine			
Hepatitis B (HepB)	2, 3, or 4 doses depending on vaccine or condition			
Meningococcal A, C, W, Y (MenACWY)	1 or 2 doses depending on indication, see notes for booster recommendations			
Meningococcal B (MenB)	19 through 23 years	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine and indication, see notes for booster recommendations		
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)	1 or 3 doses depending on indication			
Mpox				

Recommended vaccination for adults who meet age requirement, lack documentation of vaccination, or lack evidence of immunity

Recommended vaccination for adults with an additional risk factor or another indication

Recommended vaccination based on shared clinical decision-making

No recommendation/ Not applicable

(Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Recommended Immunizations for Adults, 2024)

# Health Care Access: Female Health

## Female Health Screenings

- Seventy-eight percent (78%) of females had a mammogram at some time in their life, and over half (57%) had this screening in the past year.
- More than half (56%) of females ages 40 and older had a mammogram in the past year, and 68% had one in the past two years.
- Ninety-four percent (94%) of Wyandot County females had a clinical breast exam at some time in their life, and 64% had one within the past year. Sixty-one percent (61%) of females ages 40 and older had a clinical breast exam in the past two years.
- Seventy-eight percent (78%) of Wyandot County females had a pap smear at some time in their life, and 34% reported having had the exam in the past year. Over half (53%) of Wyandot County females ages 21 to 65 had a pap smear in the past three years. Thirteen percent (13%) of females reported the screening was not recommended by their doctor.

## Pregnancy

- Twenty-three percent (23%) of Wyandot County females had been pregnant in the past five years.
- During their last pregnancy within the past five years, Wyandot County females had a prenatal appointment in the first three months (61%), received WIC services (41%), took a multi-vitamin with folic acid during pregnancy (35%), took a multi-vitamin with folic acid pre-pregnancy (20%), had a dental exam (20%), took folic acid during pregnancy (18%), experienced depression (18%), took folic acid pre-pregnancy (8%), smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products (2%), and used e-cigarettes (2%).

## Female Health Concerns

- Females used the following as their usual source of services for female health concerns: private gynecologist (51%), general or family physician (22%), midwife (15%), nurse practitioner/physician assistant (4%) family planning clinic (1%), health department clinic (1%), community health center (1%), and some other place (2%). Five percent (5%) of females indicated they did not have a usual source of services for female health concerns.
- Major risk factors for cardiovascular disease include smoking, obesity, high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, physical inactivity, and diabetes. In 2024, the health assessment identified that:
  - 83% of females were overweight or obese (2022 BRFSS reports 68% for Ohio and 63%\* for U.S.)
  - 38% were diagnosed with high blood cholesterol (2022 BRFSS reports 34%\* for Ohio and 35%\* for U.S.)
  - 37% were diagnosed with high blood pressure (2022 BRFSS reports 34%\* for Ohio and 31%\* for U.S.)
  - 19% were diagnosed with diabetes (2022 BRFSS reports 13% for Ohio and 11%\* for U.S.)
  - 12% of all females were current smokers (2022 BRFSS reports 17% for Ohio and 12%\* for U.S.)

\*2021 BRFSS Data

### Wyandot County Female Leading Causes of Death, 2018 - 2020

*Total Female Deaths: 415*

1. Heart Diseases (24% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (18%)
3. Alzheimer's disease (10%)
4. Accidents (5%)
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (4%)

*(Source: CDC Wonder, 2018-2020)*

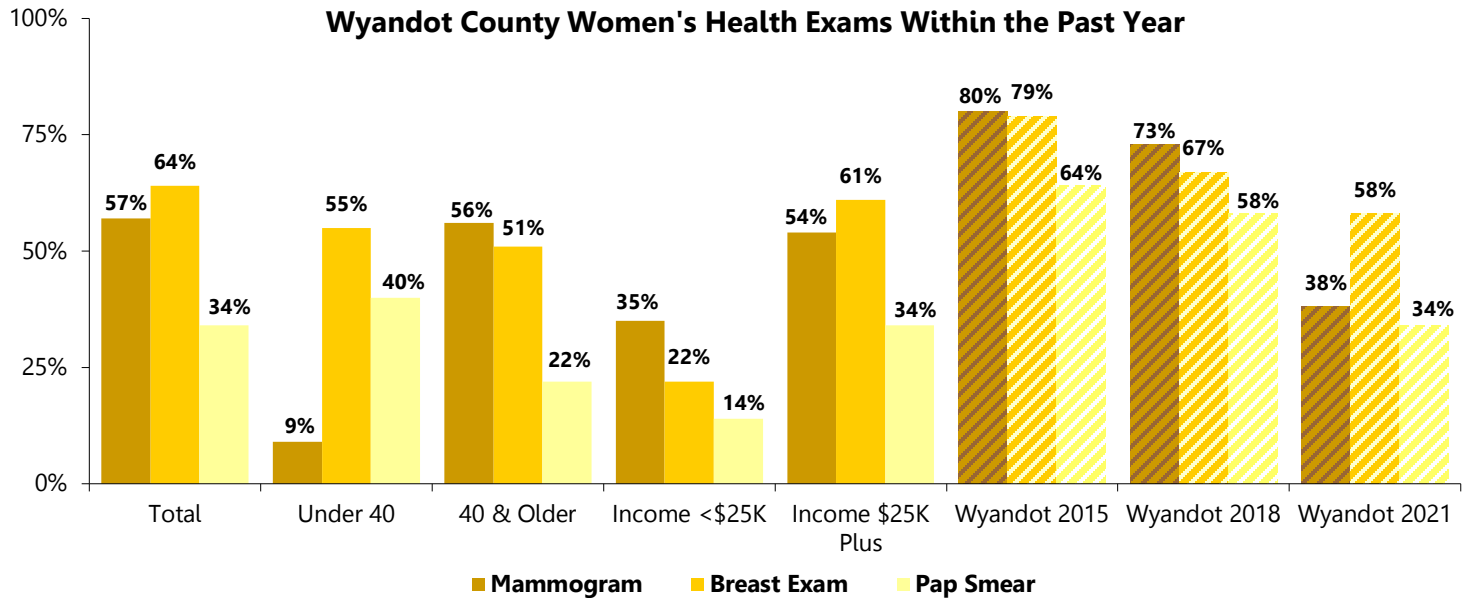
### Ohio Female Leading Causes of Death, 2018 - 2020

*Total Female Deaths: 192,850*

1. Heart Diseases (22% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (18%)
3. Stroke (6%)
4. Alzheimer's disease (6%)
5. Chronic lower respiratory diseases (6%)

*(Source: CDC Wonder, 2018-2020)*

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County female adults who had various health exams in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 57% of Wyandot County females had a mammogram within the past year, 64% had a clinical breast exam, and 34% had a Pap smear.



*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Wyandot County 2018	Wyandot County 2021	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
Had a clinical breast exam in the past two years (ages 40 and older)	66%	79%	67%	60%	61%	N/A	N/A
Had a mammogram within the past two years (ages 40 and older)	66%	80%	73%	71%	68%	68%*	70%*
Had a Pap smear in the past three years (ages 21-65)	67%‡	64%‡	67%	65%	53%	77%*	78%*

N/A – Not Available

\*2020 BRFSS Data

‡ Trend data includes all women regardless of age

# Health Care Access: Male Health

## Men's Health Screenings

- Forty-three percent (43%) of Wyandot County males had a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test at some time in their life, and 40% had one in the past year.
- Sixty-three percent (63%) of males ages 40 and over had a PSA test at some time in their life, and 59% had one in the past two years.
- Almost three-fourths (74%) of males ages 50 and over had a PSA test at some time in their life, and 63% had one in the past year.
- Almost half (46%) of Wyandot County men had a digital rectal exam in their lifetime, and 9% had one in the past year.
- Almost one-fifth (18%) of males ages 50 and over had a digital rectal exam in the past year.
- Forty percent (40%) of males ages 50 and over had performed a self-testicular exam at some time in their life, and 17% had done one in the past year.

## Men's Health Concerns

- Major risk factors for cardiovascular disease include smoking, obesity, high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, physical inactivity, and diabetes. In 2024, the health assessment identified that:
  - 84% of men were overweight or obese (2022 BRFSS reports 74% for Ohio and 71%\* for U.S.)
  - 66% were diagnosed with high blood pressure (2022 BRFSS reports 38%\* for Ohio and 35%\* for U.S.)
  - 59% were diagnosed with high blood cholesterol (2022 BRFSS reports 37%\* for Ohio and 37%\* for U.S.)
  - 28% had been diagnosed with diabetes (2022 BRFSS reports 13% for Ohio and 12%\* for U.S.)
  - 14% of all men were current smokers (2022 BRFSS reports 18% for Ohio and 15%\* for U.S.)

*\*2021 BRFSS Data*

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Wyandot County 2018	Wyandot County 2021	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
Had a digital rectal exam within the past year	30%	34%	33%	16%	9%	N/A	N/A
Had a PSA test in the past two years (ages 40 and over)	61%	58%	58%	62%	59%	32%*	32%*

*N/A – Not Available*

*\*2020 BRFSS Data*

## Wyandot County Male Leading Causes of Death, 2018 - 2020

*Total Male Deaths: 427*

1. Heart Diseases (26% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (19%)
3. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (8%)
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (6%)
5. COVID-19 (6%)

*(Source: CDC Wonder, 2018-2020)*

## Ohio Male Leading Causes of Death, 2018 - 2020

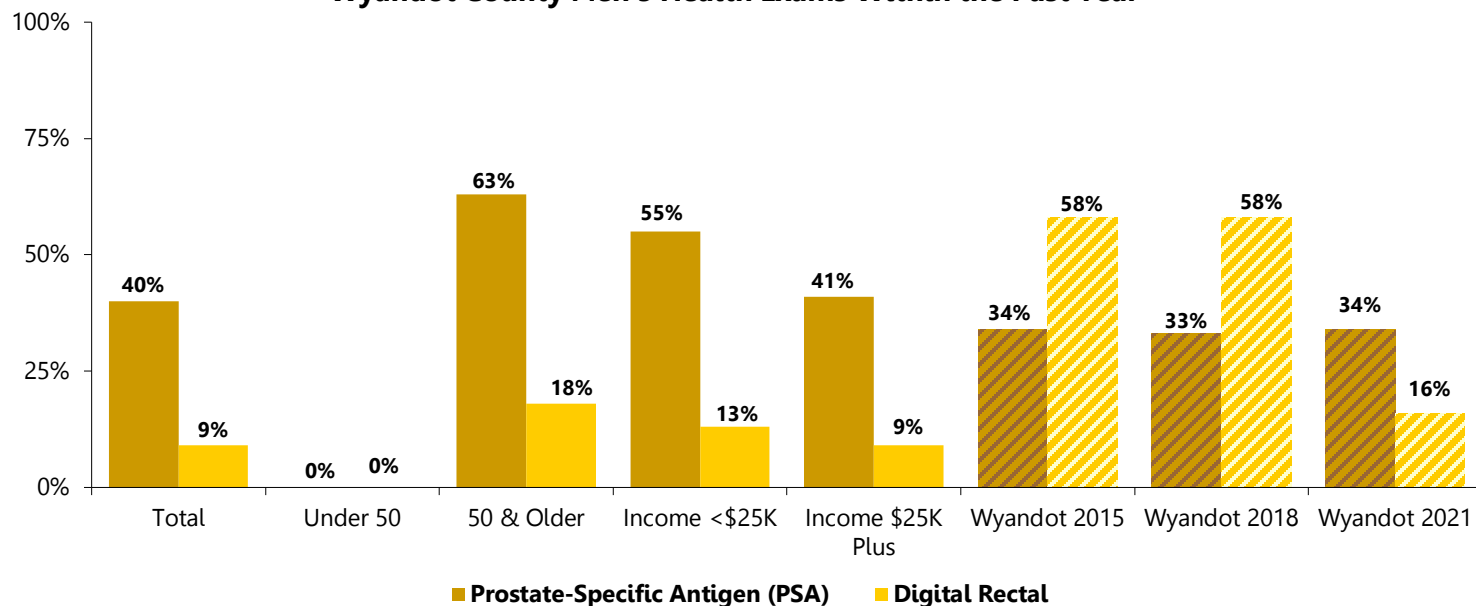
*Total Male Deaths: 198,831*

1. Heart Diseases (24% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (20%)
3. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (8%)
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (5%)
5. Stroke (4%)

*(Source: CDC Wonder, 2018-2020)*

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County males who had a digital rectal exam and prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 9% of Wyandot County males had a digital rectal exam within the past year, including 18% of males ages 50 and older and 9% of males with annual household incomes of \$25,000 or more.

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



*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

# Health Care Access: Oral Health

**During the past year, 61% of Wyandot County adults (approximately 10,296 adults) visited a dentist or dental clinic.**

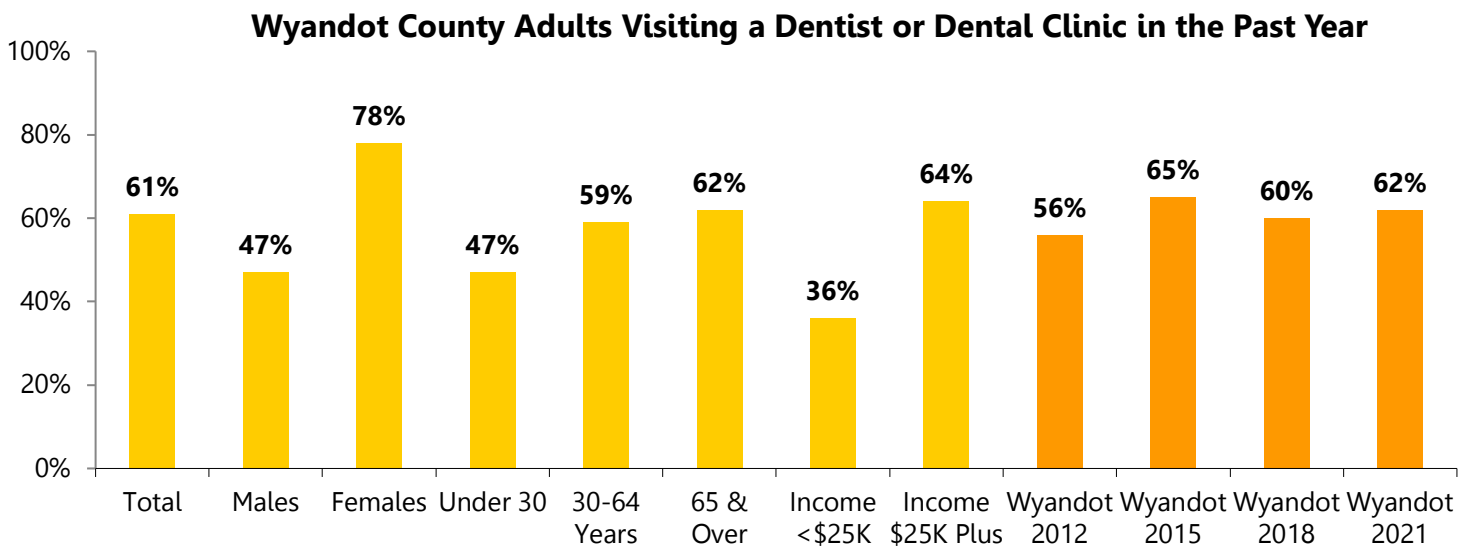
## Oral Health

- In the past year, 61% of Wyandot County adults visited a dentist or dental clinic, decreasing to 36% of those with annual household incomes less than \$25,000.
- Sixty-five percent (65%) of Wyandot County adults with dental insurance had been to the dentist in the past year, compared to 30% of adults without dental insurance.
- Adults reported the following reasons for not visiting a dentist in the last year:
  - Cost (35%)
  - No reason to go/had not thought of it (33%)
  - Fear, apprehension, nervousness, pain, and dislike going (28%)
  - Their dentist did not accept their insurance (13%)
  - Had dentures (12%)
  - Did not have/know a dentist (8%)
  - Could not get into a dentist (7%)
  - Could not find a dentist taking Medicaid patients (6%)
  - Transportation (1%)
  - Other reasons (8%)

Adult Oral Health	Within the Past Year	Within the Past Two Years	Within the Past Five Years	Five or More years	Never
<b>Time Since Last Visit to Dentist/Dental Clinic*</b>					
<b>Males</b>	47%	11%	21%	21%	0%
<b>Females</b>	78%	7%	5%	9%	0%
<b>Under 30</b>	47%	16%	9%	25%	0%
<b>30-64 Years</b>	59%	9%	18%	13%	1%
<b>65 and Older</b>	62%	17%	5%	15%	0%
<b>Income &lt;\$25K</b>	36%	23%	6%	33%	0%
<b>Income &gt;\$25K</b>	64%	8%	12%	15%	0%
<b>Total</b>	61%	9%	12%	16%	<1%

*\*Totals may not equal 100% as some respondents answered, "Don't know"*

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County adults who visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 61% of Wyandot County adults had been to the dentist or dental clinic in the past year, including 47% of males and 36% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.



*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Wyandot County 2018	Wyandot County 2021	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
Visited a dentist or a dental clinic (within the past year)	56%	65%	60%	62%	61%	64%	65%



# HEALTH BEHAVIORS

**Adult Health Status Perceptions**

**Adult Weight Status**

**Adult Tobacco Use**

**Adult Alcohol Consumption**

**Adult Drug Use**

**Adult Sexual Behavior**

**Adult Mental Health**

Note for population: "adults" are defined throughout the report as those ages 18 and older living in Wyandot County

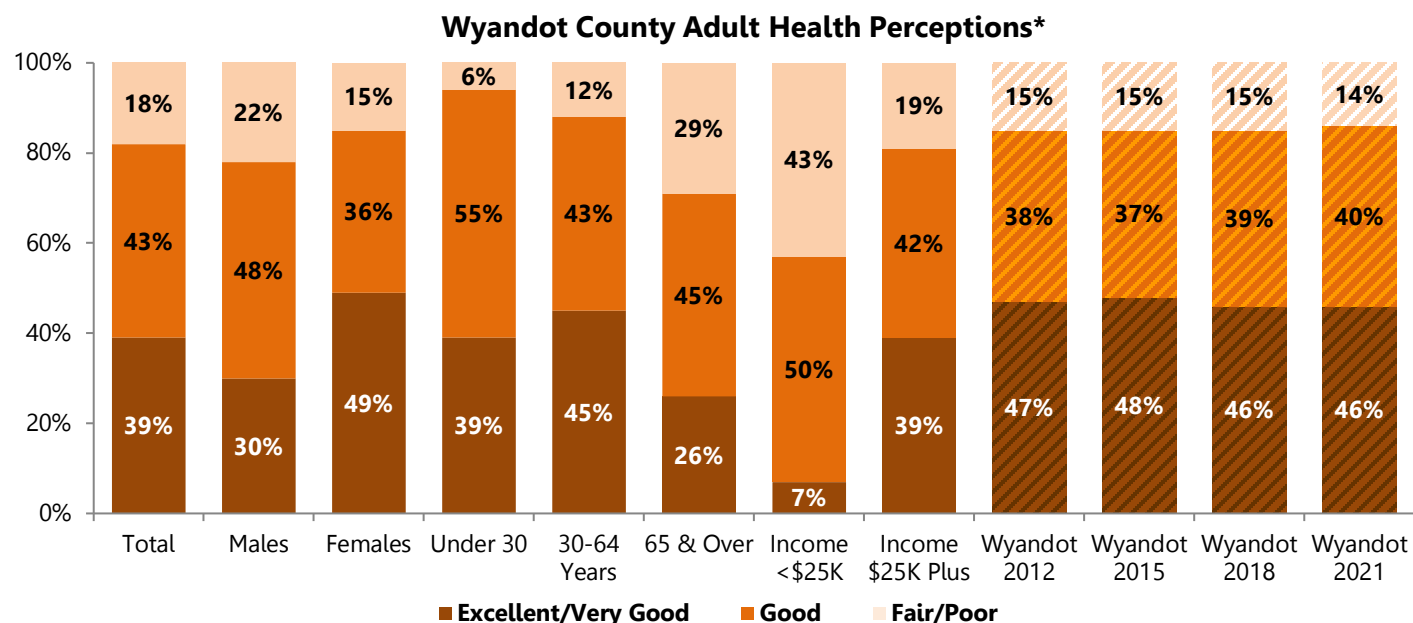
# Health Behaviors: Health Status Perceptions

**18% of adults, or approximately 3,038 of Wyandot County adults, rated their general health as fair or poor.**

## General Health Status

- Thirty-nine percent (39%) of Wyandot County adults rated their health as excellent or very good. Wyandot County adults with higher annual incomes (39%) were more likely to rate their health as excellent or very good, compared to 7% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.
- Eighteen percent (18%) of adults rated their health as fair or poor.
- Wyandot County adults were most likely to rate their health as fair or poor if they:
  - Had an annual household income less than \$25,000 (43%)
  - Had been diagnosed with diabetes (30%)
  - Were 65 years of age or older (29%)
  - Had high blood pressure (23%)

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: 39% of all Wyandot County adults, 26% of adults ages 65 and older, and 7% of adults with annual household incomes less than \$25,000 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?"

Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Wyandot County 2018	Wyandot County 2021	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
Rated health as excellent or very good	47%	48%	46%	46%	39%	49%	50%
Rated general health as fair or poor	15%	15%	15%	14%	18%	19%	17%

# Health Behaviors: Adult Weight Status

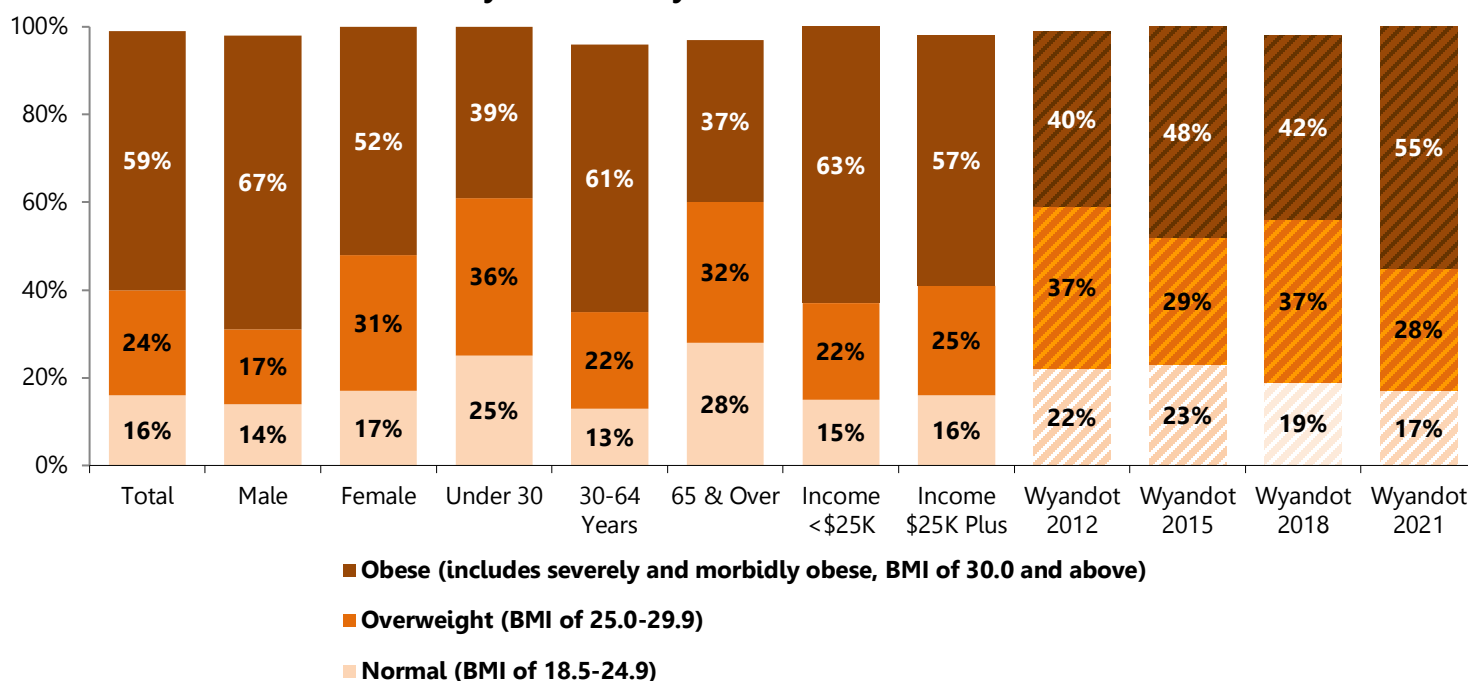
**83% of Wyandot County adults, or approximately 14,010 adults, were overweight or obese according to BMI.**

## Adult Weight Status

- Eighty-three percent (83%) of Wyandot County adults were either overweight (24%) or obese (59%) by body mass index (BMI), putting them at elevated risk for developing a variety of diseases.
- Wyandot County adults did the following to lose weight or keep from gaining weight: ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat (48%); drank more water (40%); exercised (31%); ate a low-carb diet (21%); took prescribed medications (7%); used a weight loss program (3%); took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice (1%); received health coaching (1%); went without eating 24 or more hours (1%); had bariatric surgery (<1%); and smoked cigarettes (<1%).

**The following graph shows the weight status of Wyandot County adults according to body mass index (BMI). Examples of how to interpret the information include: 16% of all Wyandot County adults were classified as normal weight, 24% were overweight, and 59% were obese.**

**Wyandot County Adult BMI Classifications\***



*\*Percentages may not equal 100% due to the exclusion of data for those who were classified as underweight.*

*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Wyandot County 2018	Wyandot County 2021	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
<b>Overweight</b> (BMI of 25.0 – 29.9)	37%	29%	37%	28%	24%	33%	34%
<b>Obese</b> (includes severely and morbidly obese, BMI of 30.0 and above)	40%	48%	42%	55%	59%	38%	34%

## Adult Weight Status, *continued*

### Healthy People 2030 Nutrition and Weight Status (NWS)

Objective	Wyandot County 2024	Healthy People 2030 Target
<b>NWS-03: Reduce the proportion of adults with obesity</b>	59%	36%

*(Sources: 2024 Wyandot County Community Health Assessment, Healthy People 2030 Objectives)*

## Physical Activity

- More than half (59%) of adults engaged in some type of physical activity or exercise for at least 30 minutes on three or more days per week. Twenty-four percent (24%) of adults exercised five or more days per week. One fifth (20%) of adults did not participate in any physical activity in the past week, including 4% who were unable to exercise.
- Adults reported the following reasons for not exercising:
  - Time (32%)
  - Weather (23%)
  - Laziness/unmotivated (21%)
  - Too tired (21%)
  - Pain or discomfort (20%)
  - Do not like to exercise (12%)
  - No exercise partner (10%)
  - Do not know what activity to do (9%)
  - Could not afford a gym membership (8%)
  - No child care (5%)
  - No walking, biking trails, or parks (5%)
  - Lack of opportunities for those with physical impairments or challenges (5%)
  - No gym available (3%)
  - Poorly maintained/no sidewalks (3%)
  - Neighborhood safety (1%)
  - Doctor advised them not to exercise (<1%)
  - No transportation to a gym or other exercise opportunity (<1%)

## Nutrition

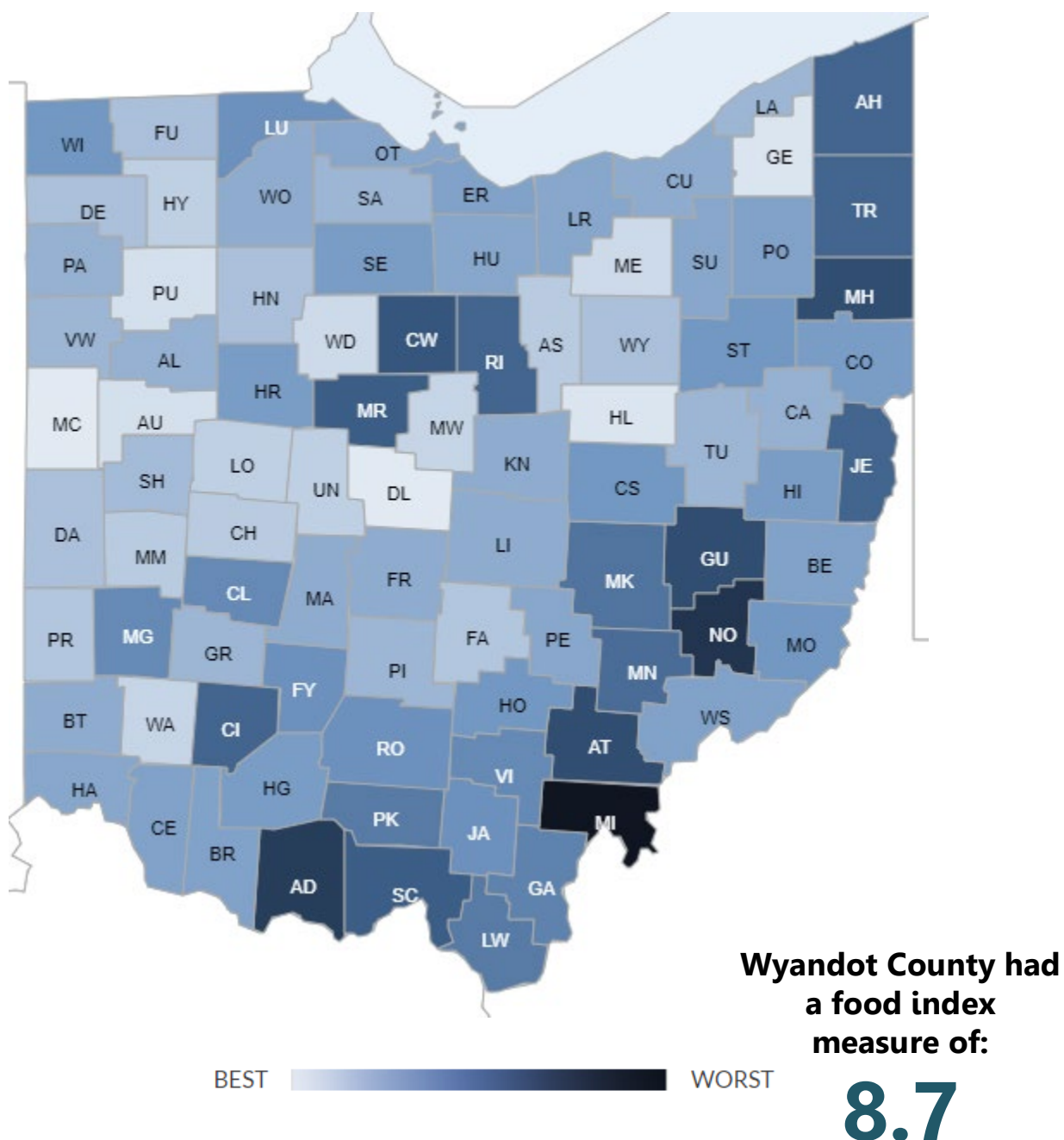
The table below indicates the number of servings of fruit, vegetables, sugar-sweetened beverages, and caffeinated beverages Wyandot County adults consumed daily.

	5 or more servings daily	3-4 servings daily	1-2 Servings daily	0 servings daily
<b>Fruit</b>	3%	13%	68%	16%
<b>Vegetables</b>	2%	24%	72%	2%
<b>Sugar-sweetened beverages</b>	2%	3%	41%	54%
<b>Caffeinated beverages</b>	10%	17%	46%	27%

- In 2024, 40% of adults consumed 1 to 2 servings of fruits and/or vegetables per day, 30% consumed 3 to 4 servings per day, and 29% consumed 5 or more servings per day. One percent (1%) of adults consumed no servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- Wyandot County adults reported the following barriers to consuming healthy foods:
  - Too expensive (27%)
  - No variety (8%)
  - Did not like the taste (5%)
  - Did not know how to prepare (3%)
  - Did not have access to healthy foods (2%)
  - Distance to access (1%)
  - Transportation (<1%)
  - Stores do not take EBT/SNAP/food stamps (<1%)
  - Other barriers (4%)
- Wyandot County adults indicated they lived the following distances from fresh, healthy food:
  - More than 2 miles (35%)
  - 1-to-2 miles (18%)
  - ½ mile to 1 mile (10%)
  - ¼ mile to ½ mile (14%)
  - Less than ¼ mile (16%)
  - Did not know (7%)
- Wyandot County adults reported the following reasons they chose the types of food they ate:
  - Taste/enjoyment (62%)
  - Cost (61%)
  - Healthiness of food (39%)
  - Ease of preparation/time (39%)
  - What their family prefers (36%)
  - Availability (30%)
  - Food they were used to (30%)
  - Nutritional content (29%)
  - Calorie content (20%)
  - Other food sensitivities (12%)
  - If it is gluten-free (7%)
  - Health care provider's advice (7%)
  - Artificial sweetener content (5%)
  - Limitations set by WIC (4%)
  - If it is genetically modified (4%)
  - If it is organic (3%)
  - If it is lactose-free (3%)
  - Other reasons (2%)

The Food Environment Index measures the quality of the food environment in a county on a scale from zero to 10 (zero being the worst value in the nation, and 10 being the best). The two variables used to determine the measure are limited access to healthy foods and food insecurity.

- The food environment index in Wyandot County is 8.7.
- The food environment index in Ohio is 7.0.



(Source: USDA Food Environment Atlas, as compiled by 2024 County Health Rankings)

# Health Behaviors: Adult Tobacco Use

**13% of Wyandot County adults, or approximately 2,194 adults, were current cigarette smokers.**

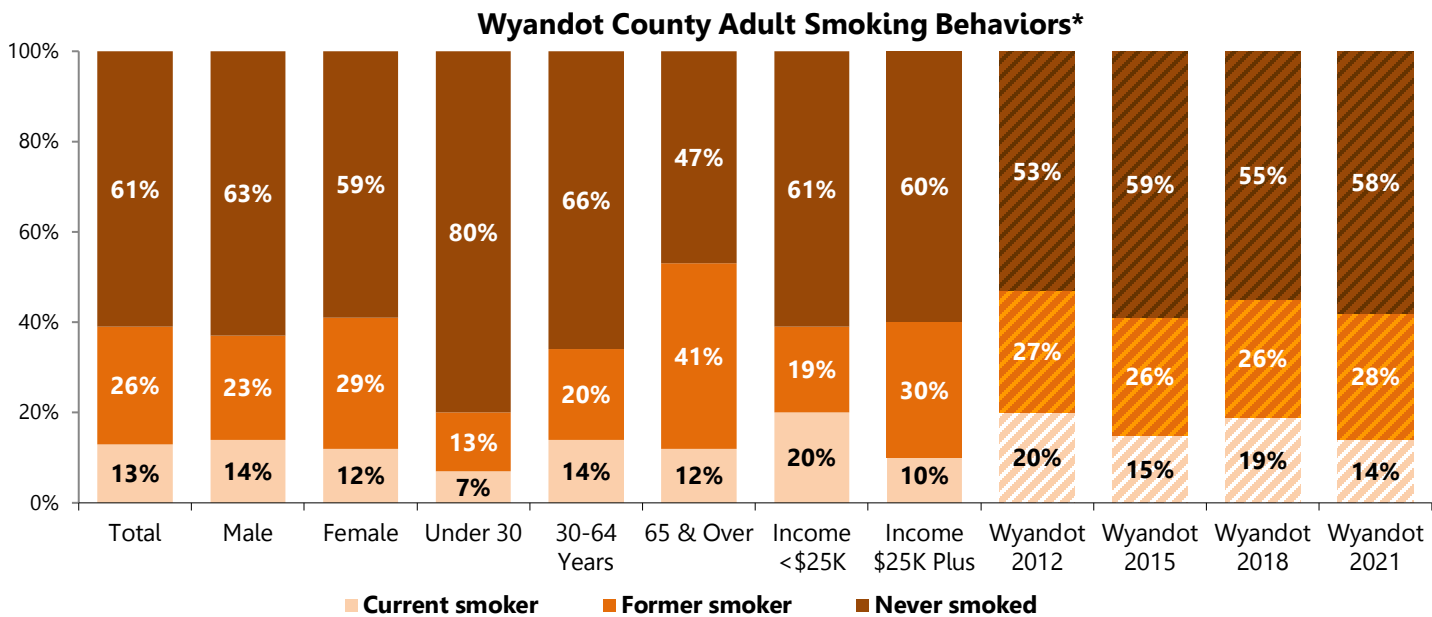
## Adult Tobacco Use Behaviors

- Thirteen percent (13%) of Wyandot County adults were current smokers (those who indicated smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoked some or all days).
- More than one-quarter (26%) of adults indicated that they were former smokers (smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now do not smoke).
- Wyandot County adult smokers were more likely to have:
  - Annual incomes less than \$25,000 (20%)
  - Been ages 30-64 (14%)
  - Been male (14%)
- Twenty-seven percent (27%) 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.
- Eight percent (8%) of Wyandot County adults were current e-cigarette users (those who indicated they currently vape on some or all days).
- Wyandot County adults used the following tobacco products in the past year: cigarettes (16%); cigars (6%); e-cigarettes or other electronic vapor products (6%); chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, Betel quid (5%); little cigars (1%); cigarillos (1%); pouch (1%); and pipes (1%).
- Wyandot County adults believed e-cigarette vapor is harmful to the following: themselves (78%) and others (66%). Three percent (3%) of adults indicated e-cigarette vapor was not harmful to anyone. Sixteen percent (16%) of adults reported they did not know if it was harmful.

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Wyandot County 2018	Wyandot County 2021	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
<b>Current smoker</b> (smoked on some or all days)	20%	15%	19%	14%	13%	17%	14%
<b>Former smoker</b> (smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and now do not smoke)	27%	26%	26%	28%	26%	26%	25%
<b>Tried to quit smoking in the past year</b> (among current smokers)	78%	46%	38%	43%	27%	N/A	N/A
<b>Current e-cigarette user</b> (currently vaped on some or all days)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8%	9%	8%

N/A – Not Available

The following graph shows Wyandot County adults’ smoking behaviors. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 13% of all Wyandot County adults were current smokers, 26% were former smokers, and 61% had never smoked.



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

Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.

**Healthy People 2030  
Tobacco Use (TU)**

Objective	Wyandot County 2024	Healthy People 2030 Target
TU-02: Reduce current cigarette smoking in adults	13%	6%*
TU-11: Increase past-year attempts to quit smoking among current smokers	27%	66%*

*\*Healthy People 2030 target objective is among adults ages 18 years and over  
(Sources: 2024 Wyandot County Health Assessment, Healthy People 2030 Objectives)*



# Health Behaviors: Adult Alcohol Consumption

**20% of Wyandot County adults, or approximately 3,376 adults, were considered binge drinkers.**

## Adult Alcohol Consumption

- Fifty-eight percent (58%) of Wyandot County adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month, increasing to 66% of females.
- Of those who drank, adults consumed an average of 3.2 drinks per drinking occasion in the past month, increasing to 3.9 drinks for females.
- One-fifth (20%) of Wyandot County adults reported they had five or more alcoholic drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on one occasion in the last month and would be considered binge drinkers. Of those who drank in the past month, 36% had at least one episode of binge drinking.
- Two percent (2%) of adults reported driving one or more times after having perhaps too much alcohol to drink in the past month.
- Wyandot County adults reported they or a family member experienced the following during the past 6 months:
  - Drank more than they expected (11%)
  - Drove a vehicle or other equipment after having any alcoholic beverage (7%)
  - Gave up other activities to drink (4%)
  - Spent a lot of time drinking (3%)
  - Used prescription drugs while drinking (3%)
  - Tried to quit or cut down but couldn't (2%)
  - Had to drink more to get same effect (1%)
  - Continued to drink despite problems caused by drinking (1%)

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Wyandot County 2018	Wyandot County 2021	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
<b>Current drinker</b> (had at least one drink of alcohol within the past month)	47%	49%	56%	54%	58%	53%	53%
<b>Binge drinker</b> (had four or more drinks (among females) or five or more drinks (among males) on at least one occasion in the past month)	19%	18%	22%	18%	20%	18%	17%
<b>Drove after having perhaps too much alcohol to drink</b> (in the past month)	4%	N/A	N/A	3%	2%	N/A	N/A

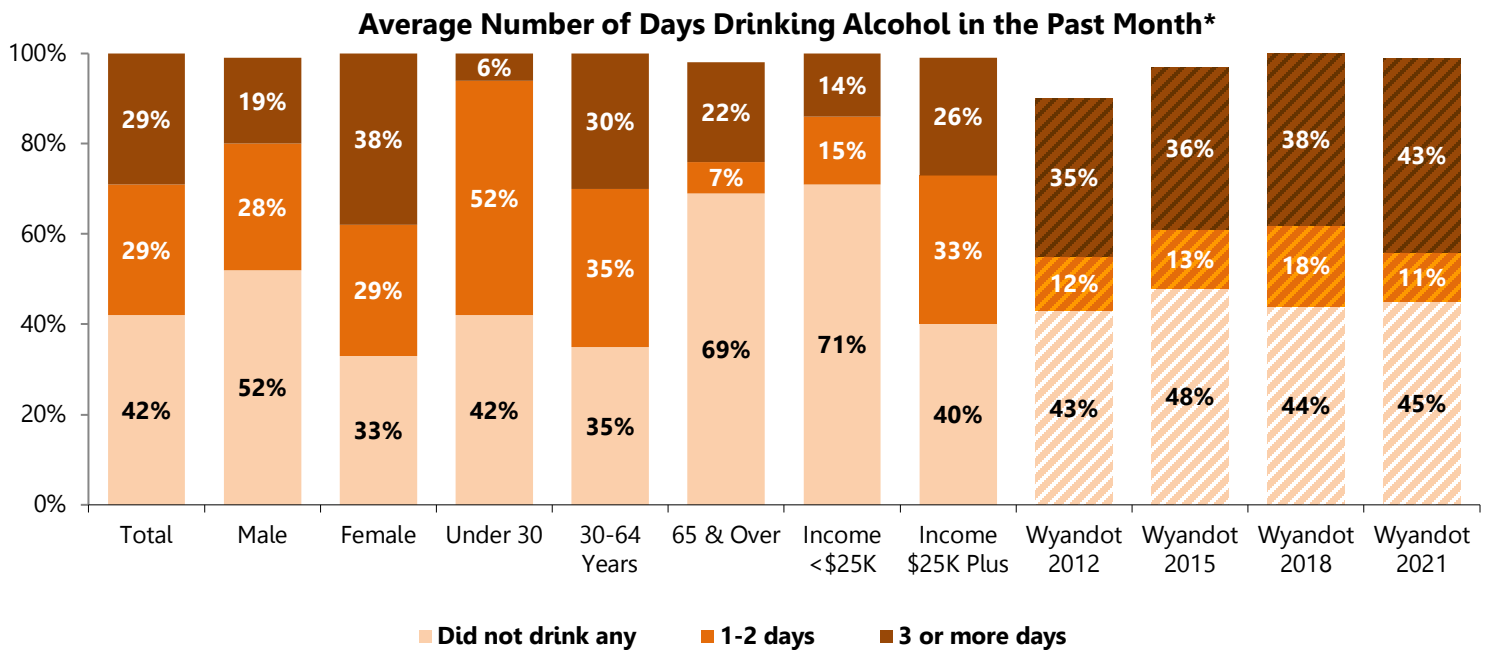
N/A – Not Available

## Healthy People 2030 Substance Use (SU)

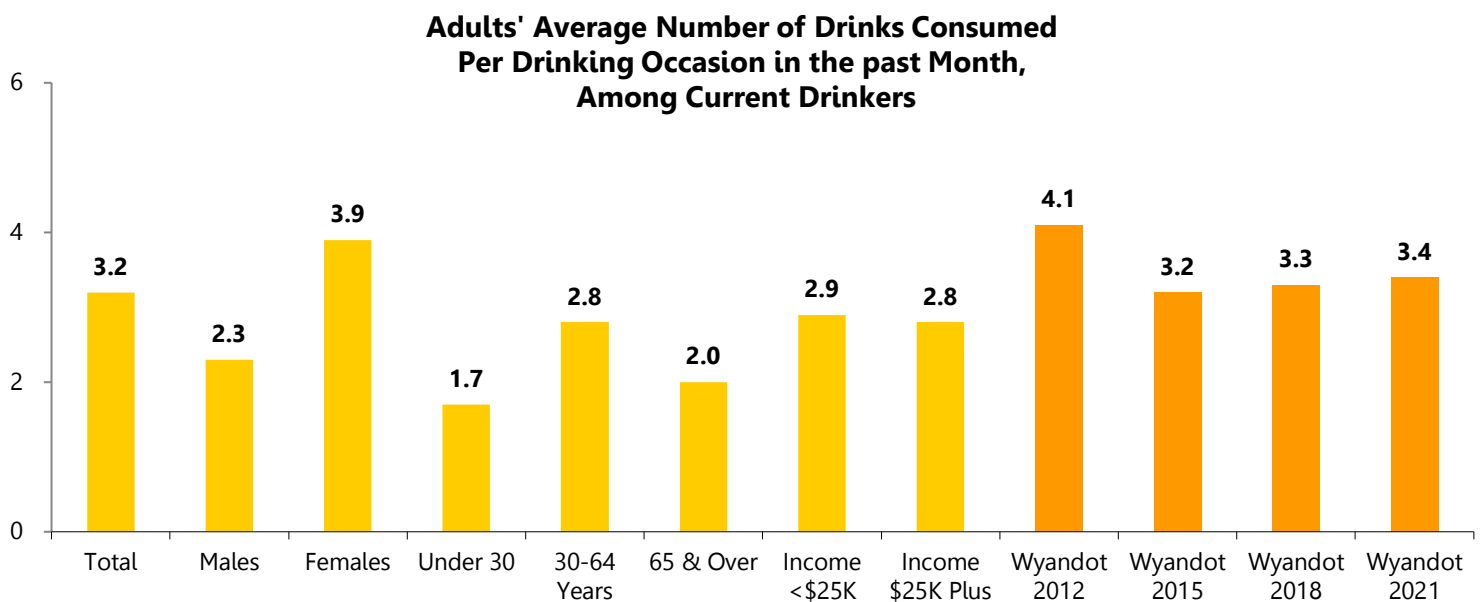
Objective	Wyandot 2024	Healthy People 2030 Target
<b>SU-10: Reduce the proportion of people who engaged in binge drinking in the past month</b>	20%	25%*

\*Healthy People 2030 target objective is among adults ages 21 years and over  
(Sources: 2024 Wyandot County Community Health Assessment, Healthy People 2030 Objectives)

The following graphs show the percentage of Wyandot County adults consuming alcohol and the amount consumed on average in the past month. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the first graph include: 42% of all Wyandot County adults did not drink alcohol in the past month, including 52% of males and 69% of adults ages 65 and older.



*\*Percentages may not equal 100% as some respondents answered, "Don't know."*



*Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

# Health Behaviors: Adult Drug Use

## Adult Drug Use

- Wyandot County adults reported that they and/or an immediate family member/someone in their household used the following in the past 6 months:
  - Recreational marijuana or hashish (8%)
  - Medical marijuana (6%)
  - Inappropriate use of over-the-counter medications (2%)
  - Inhalants (1%)
  - Bath salts (1%)
  - Heroin/fentanyl (1%)
  - Ecstasy, E, or GHB (1%)
  - Synthetic marijuana/K2 (1%)
  - Cocaine, crack, or coca leaves (1%)
  - Amphetamines, methamphetamine, or speed (1%)
  - LSD, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, DMT, or mushrooms (1%)
- One percent (1%) of Wyandot County adults indicated they or someone in their household drove a car while on drugs in the past 6 months.
- Less than one percent (<1%) of Wyandot County adults had used a program or service to help with a drug or alcohol problem for themselves or a loved one. Reasons for not using a program or service to help with a drug or alcohol problem included the following: had not thought of it (5%), and other reasons (5%). Eighty-five percent (85%) of adults indicated that they did not need a program or service to help with a drug or alcohol problem for themselves or a loved one because they do not use drugs. Four percent (4%) of adults indicated they or someone in their household used drugs but a program was not needed.

## Adult Marijuana Use

- Eight percent (8%) of Wyandot County adults reported they used recreational marijuana or hashish in the past 6 months, increasing to 19% of adults under the age of 30.
- Four percent (4%) of Wyandot County adults reported they used medical marijuana in the past 6 months.
- Nine percent (9%) of Wyandot County adults indicated they had used marijuana in the past month. Adults indicated they mainly used marijuana in the following ways:
  - Ate it (in brownies, cakes, cookies, candy) (4%)
  - Smoked it (in a joint, bong, pipe, blunt) (3%)
  - Vaporized it (vapor pen) (2%)
  - Used some other method (<1%)

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Wyandot County 2018	Wyandot County 2021	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
<b>Adults who used recreational marijuana in the past 6 months</b>	3%*	3%*	6%	3%	8%	N/A	N/A

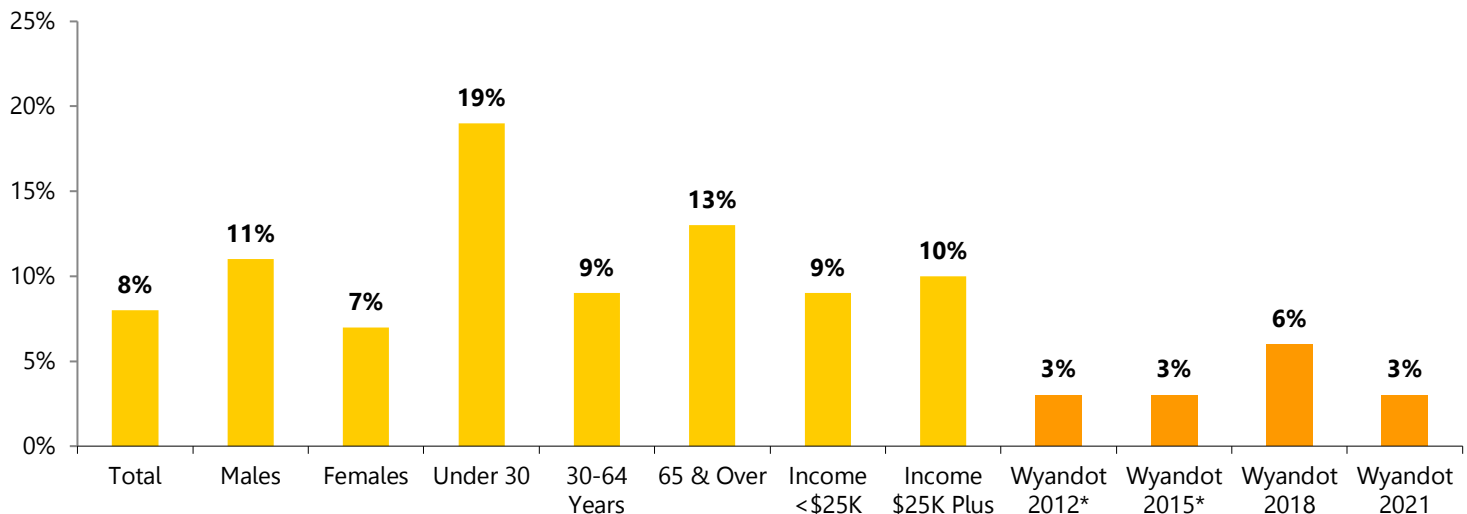
*\*includes any marijuana use (i.e., medical or recreational marijuana)*

*N/A – Not Available*

## Adult Marijuana Use, *continued*

The following graph indicates adult recreational marijuana use in the past 6 months. Examples of how to interpret the information in the graph include: 8% of Wyandot County adults used recreational marijuana in the past 6 months, including 7% of females and 19% of adults under the age of 30.

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



*\*includes any marijuana use (i.e., medical or recreational marijuana)*

*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

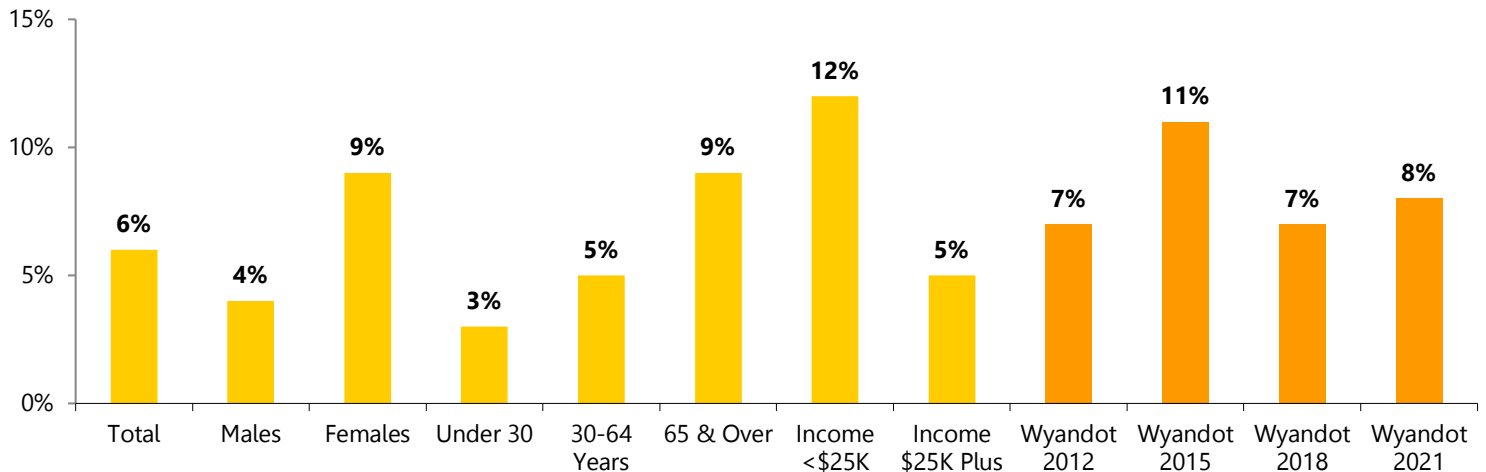
## Adult Prescription Medication Misuse

- Six percent (6%) 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 12% of adults with annual household incomes below \$25,000.
- Wyandot County adults reported that they and/or an immediate family member/someone in their household misused (took medications not prescribed to them to feel good or high and/or more active or alert) the following medications during the past 6 months:
  - Tranquilizers such as Valium or Xanax (2%)
  - Steroids (2%)
  - Tramadol/Ultram (2%)
  - Ritalin, Adderall, Concerta, or other ADHD medication (1%)
  - OxyContin (1%)
  - Codeine, Demerol, Morphine, Percocet, Dilaudid, or Fentanyl (1%)
  - Vicodin (1%)
  - Neurontin (1%)
- Wyandot County adults who misused prescription medications obtained them from the following sources: primary care physician (13%), from multiple doctors/health care professionals (1%), and free from friend or family member (<1%).
- Wyandot County adults indicated they did the following with their unused prescription medication: took medication as prescribed (16%), threw it in the trash (14%), took it to the Medication Collection program (11%), took it in on Drug Take Back Day(s) (11%), kept it (8%), flushed it down the toilet (6%), took it to the sheriff's office (5%), disposed in a Detera bag or drop box (4%), kept in a locked cabinet (1%), used a mailer to ship it back to the pharmacy (<1%), and other (6%). Thirty-five percent (35%) of adults did not have unused medication.

## Adult Prescription Medication Misuse, *continued*

The following graph indicates adults who used medication not prescribed for them or took more than prescribed to feel good or high and/or more activity or alert during the past 6 months. Examples of how to interpret the information in the graph include: 6% of Wyandot County adults misused prescription drugs in the past 6 months, including 3% of adults under the age of 30 and 12% of adults with annual household incomes below \$25,000.

**Wyandot County Prescription Medication Misuse in Past 6 Months**

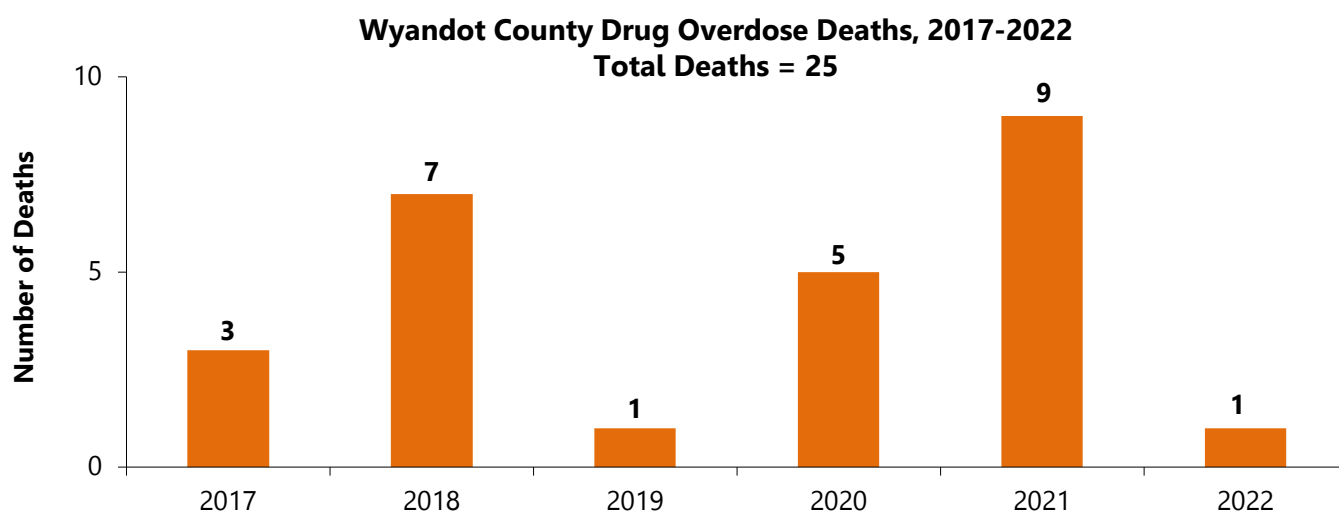
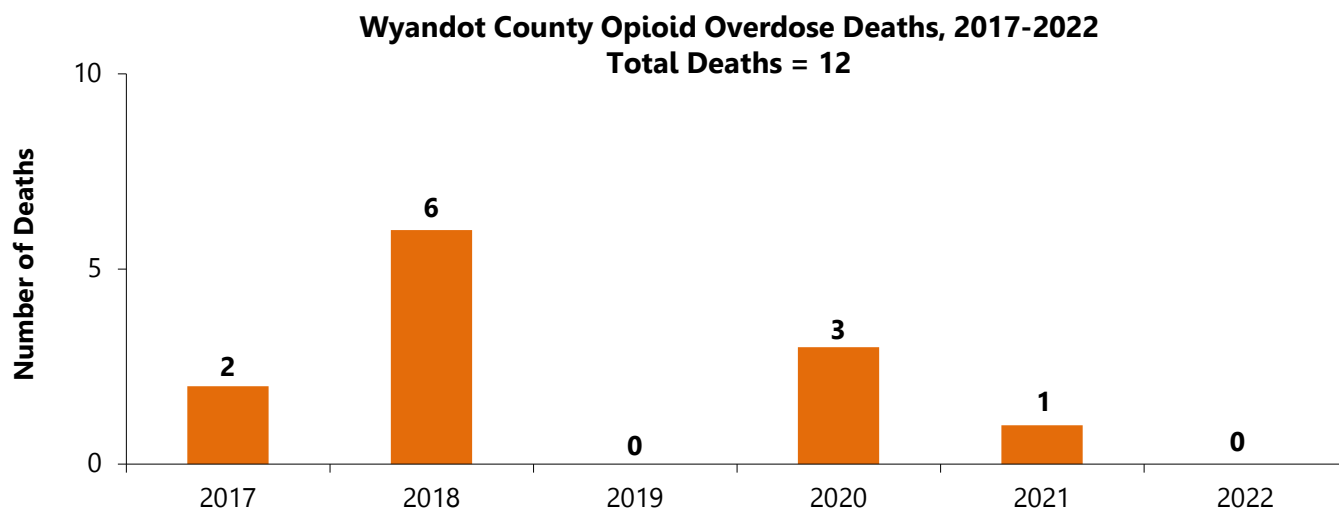


*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Wyandot County 2018	Wyandot County 2021	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
Adults who misused prescription drugs in the past 6 months	7%	11%	7%	8%	6%	N/A	N/A

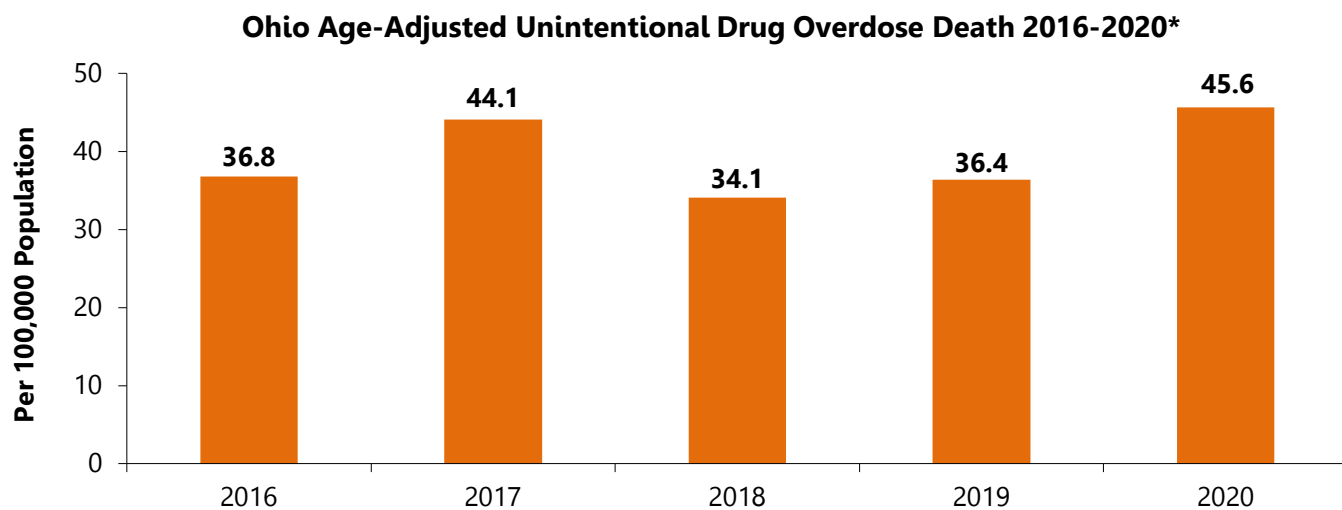
N/A – Not Available

The following graphs show the number of opioid overdose deaths and number of overall drug overdose deaths from 2017-2022 in Wyandot County.



*(Source for graphs: State of Ohio Integrated Behavioral Dashboard, 2017-2022, Updated 7/15/24)*

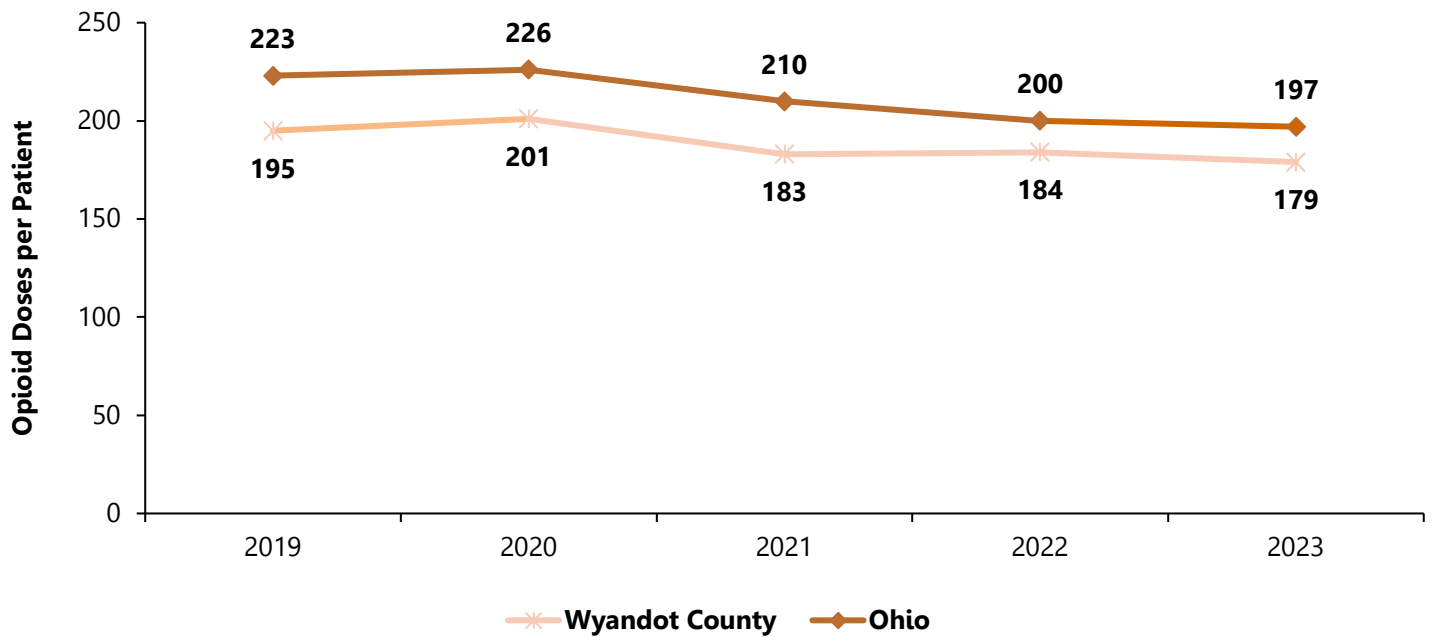
The following graph shows the Ohio age-adjusted unintentional drug overdose deaths from 2016 to 2020.



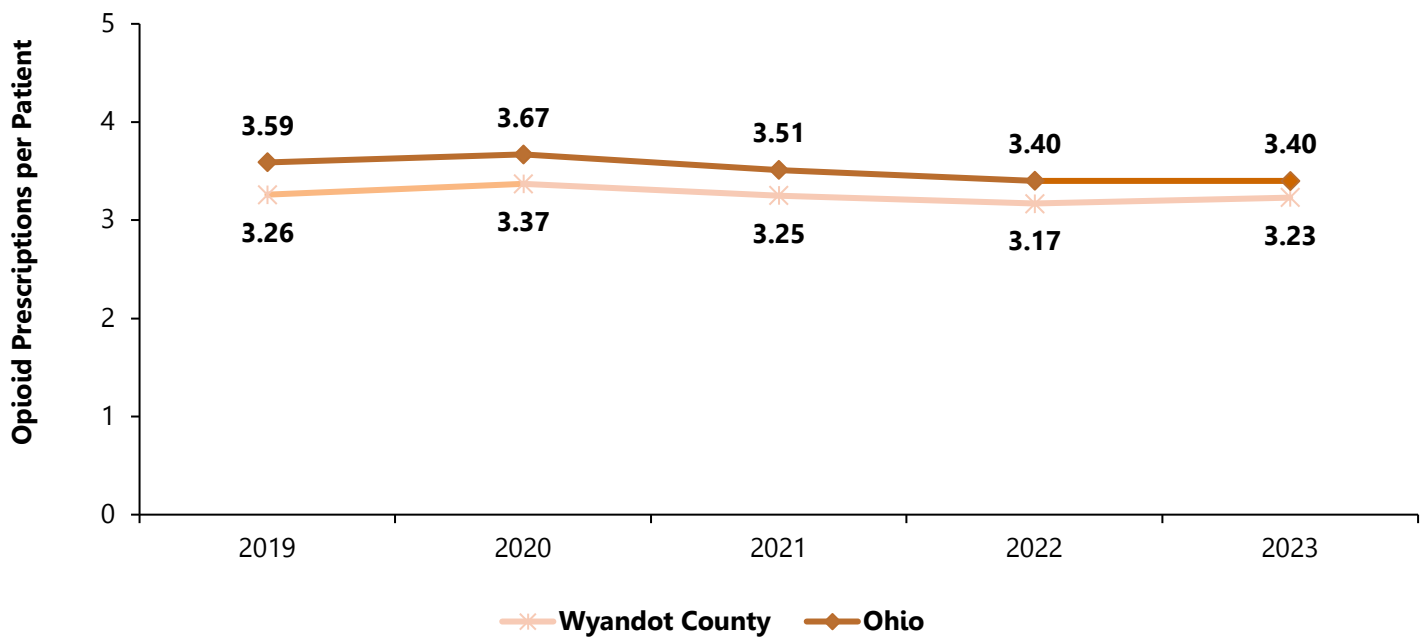
*\*Note: Wyandot County age-adjusted rates were unavailable.  
(Source: CDC Wonder, 2016-2020)*

The following graphs compare Wyandot County and Ohio's opioid doses and opioid prescriptions per patient between 2019-2023.

**Wyandot County and Ohio  
Number of Opioid Doses Per Patient, 2019-2023**



**Wyandot County and Ohio  
Number of Opioid Prescriptions Per Patient, 2019-2023**

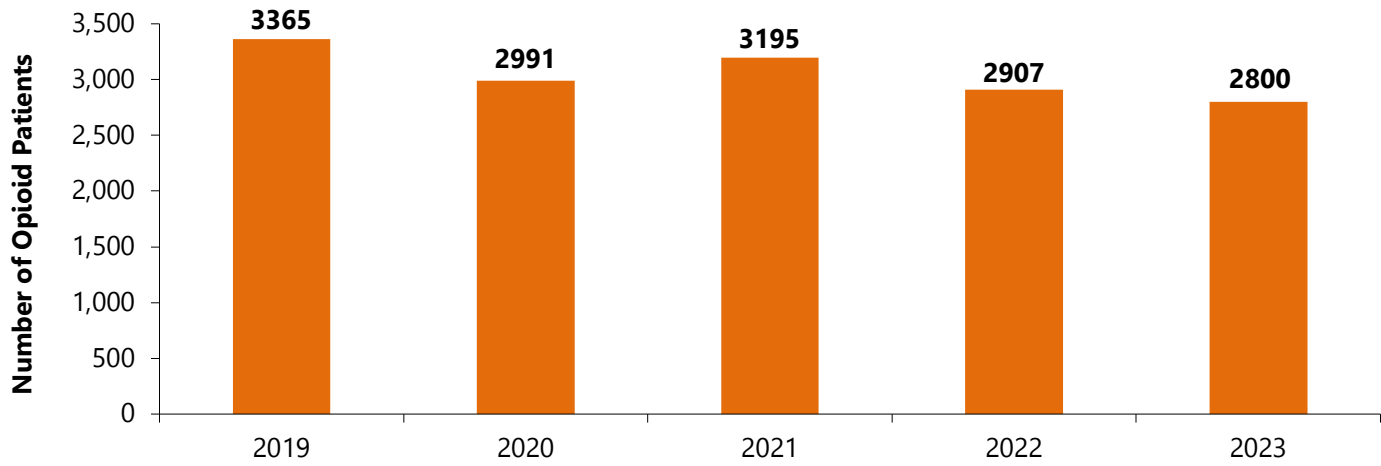


(Source for graphs: Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System, 2019-2023)

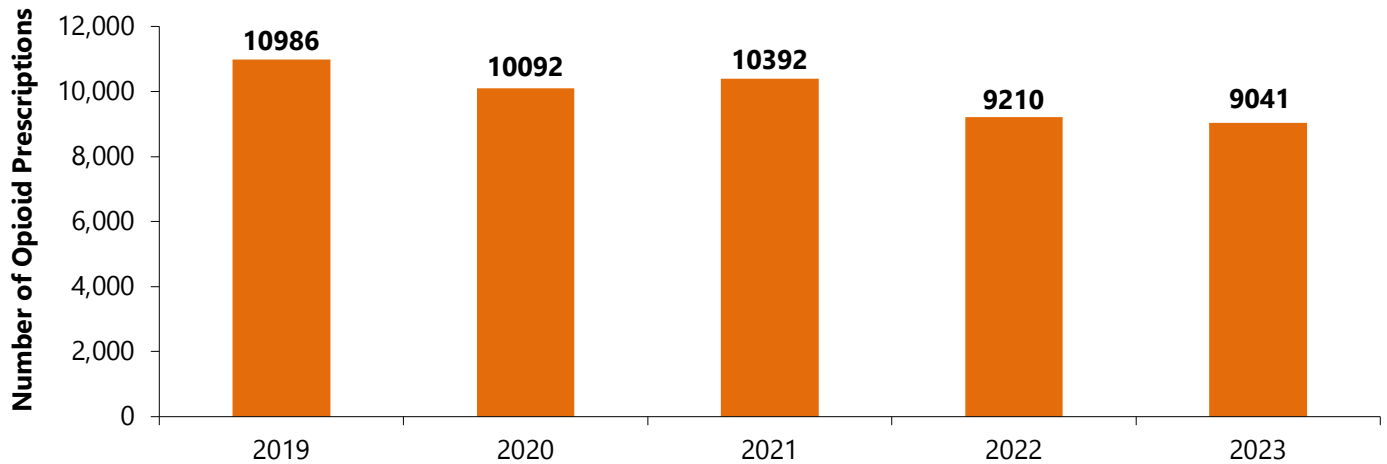


The following graphs show Wyandot County opioid patients and prescriptions between 2019-2023.

**Wyandot County Opioid Patients,  
2019 - 2023**

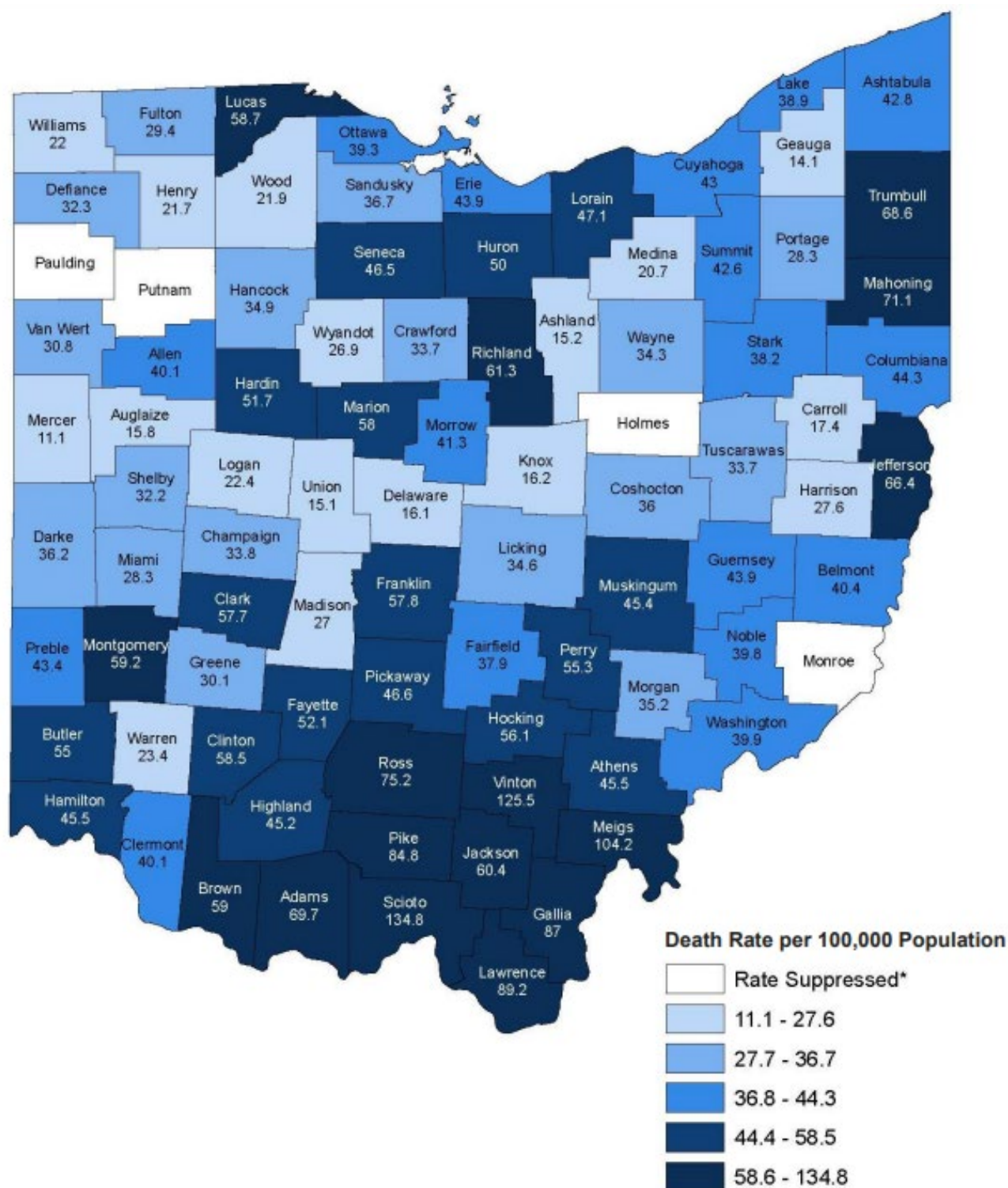


**Wyandot County Opioid Prescriptions,  
2019 - 2023**



*(Source for graphs: Ohio's Automated Rx Reporting System, 2019-2023)*

The following map illustrates the average age-adjusted unintentional drug overdose death rate per 100,000 population, by county, from 2020 to 2022.



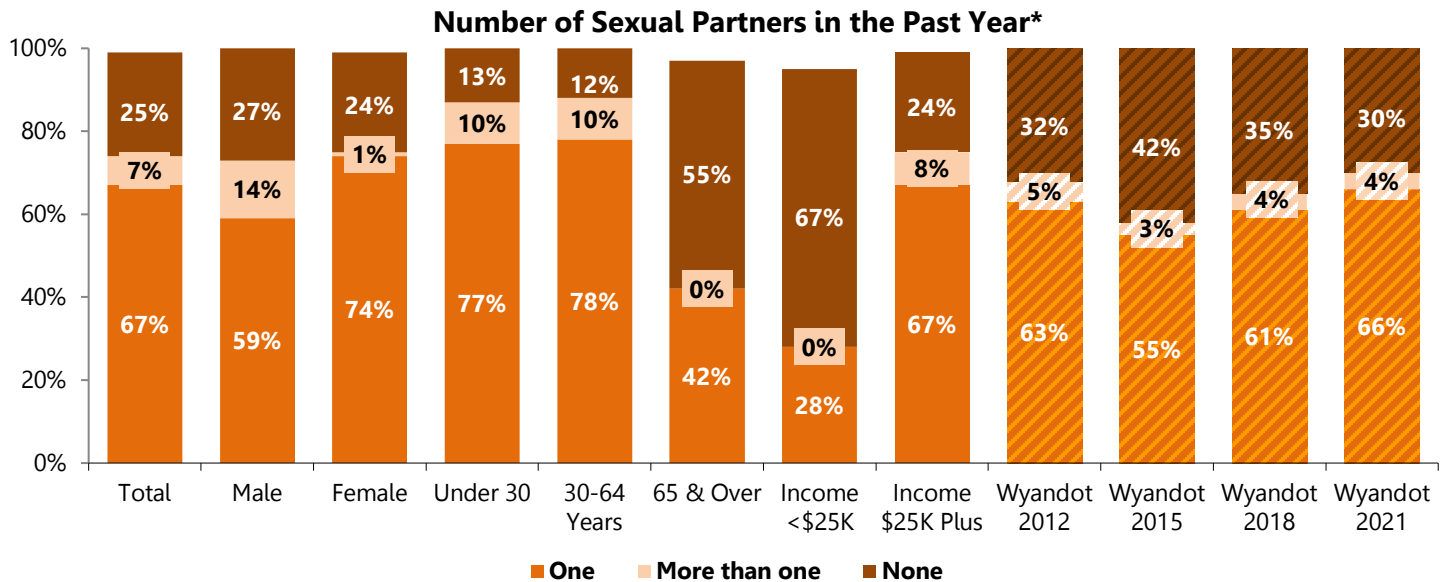
(Source: Ohio Department of Health, 2022 Ohio Drug Overdose Data: General Findings)

# Health Behaviors: Adult Sexual Behavior

## Adult Sexual Behavior

- Seventy-four percent (74%) of Wyandot County adults had sexual intercourse in the past year.
- Seven percent (7%) of adults reported they had intercourse with more than one partner in the past year.
- Adults used the following methods of birth control:
  - They or their partner was too old to get pregnant (24%)
  - Had ovaries or testicles removed (12%)
  - Female sterilization (tubes tied) (11%)
  - They or their partner was infertile (10%)
  - Vasectomy (9%)
  - Gay or lesbian (7%)
  - Male or female condoms (7%)
  - IUD (e.g., Mirena) (5%)
  - Birth control pills, any kind (4%)
  - Withdrawal/pulling out (2%)
  - Contraceptive implant (e.g., Nexplanon) (1%)
- Eleven percent (11%) of Wyandot County adults were not using any method of birth control, 1% were pregnant, and 1% were trying to get pregnant.
- The following situations applied to Wyandot County adults:
  - Had vaginal sex without a condom in the past year (29%)
  - Had oral sex without a condom in the past year (22%)
  - Had sex with someone they did not know (3%)
  - Had anal sex without a condom in the past year (3%)
  - Had four or more sexual partners in the past year (3%)
  - Tested for a sexually transmitted infection in the past year (2%)
  - Tested positive for HPV (1%)
  - Were forced to have sex (1%)
  - Tested positive for Hepatitis C (1%)
  - Thought they may have an STD (1%)
  - Treated for a sexually transmitted infection in the past year (1%)
  - Had sex with someone they met on social media (<1%)
  - Injected any drug other than those prescribed for them in the past year (<1%)
- Nine percent (9%) of Wyandot County adults indicated they had ever been forced to have any sort of unwanted sexual activity, increasing to 17% of females.
- Twelve percent (12%) of adults had engaged in sexual activity following alcohol or other drug use that they would not have done if sober.

The following graph shows the number of sexual partners Wyandot County adults had in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 67% of all Wyandot County adults had one sexual partner in the past year, 7% had more than one partner, and 25% did not have a sexual partner.



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

*\*Totals may not equal 100% as some respondents answered, "Don't know".*

*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey)*

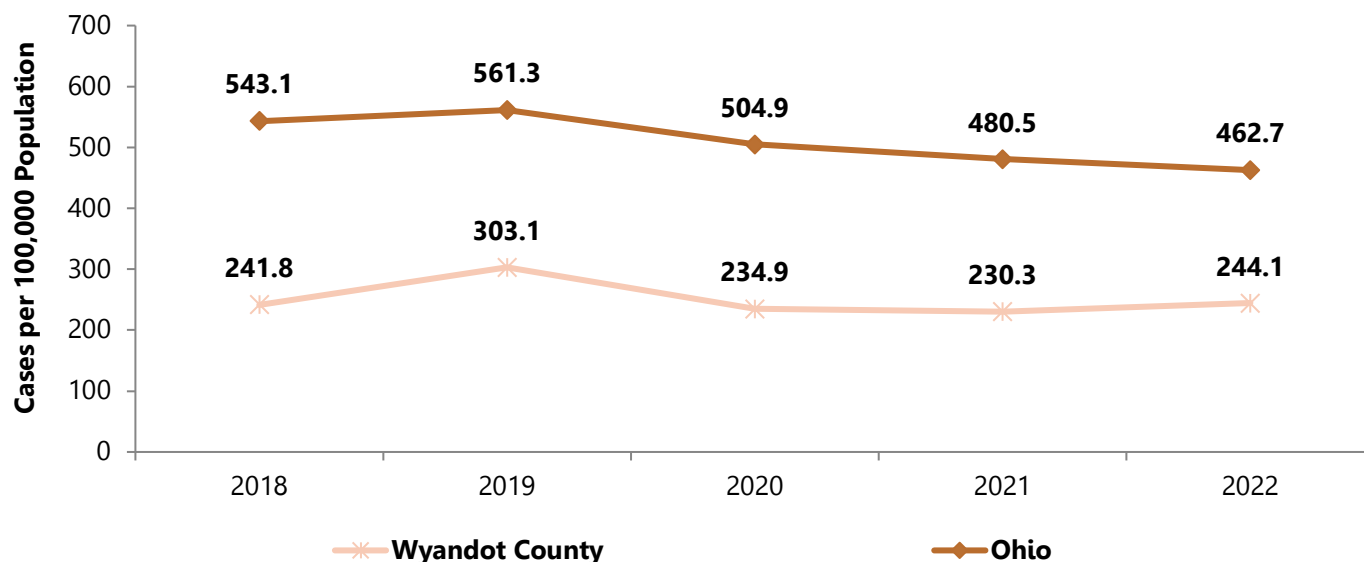
Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Wyandot County 2018	Wyandot County 2021	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
Had more than one sexual partner in past year	5%	3%	4%	4%	7%	N/A	N/A
Had ever engaged in sexual activity following alcohol or other drug use	12%	11%	13%	11%	12%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not Available

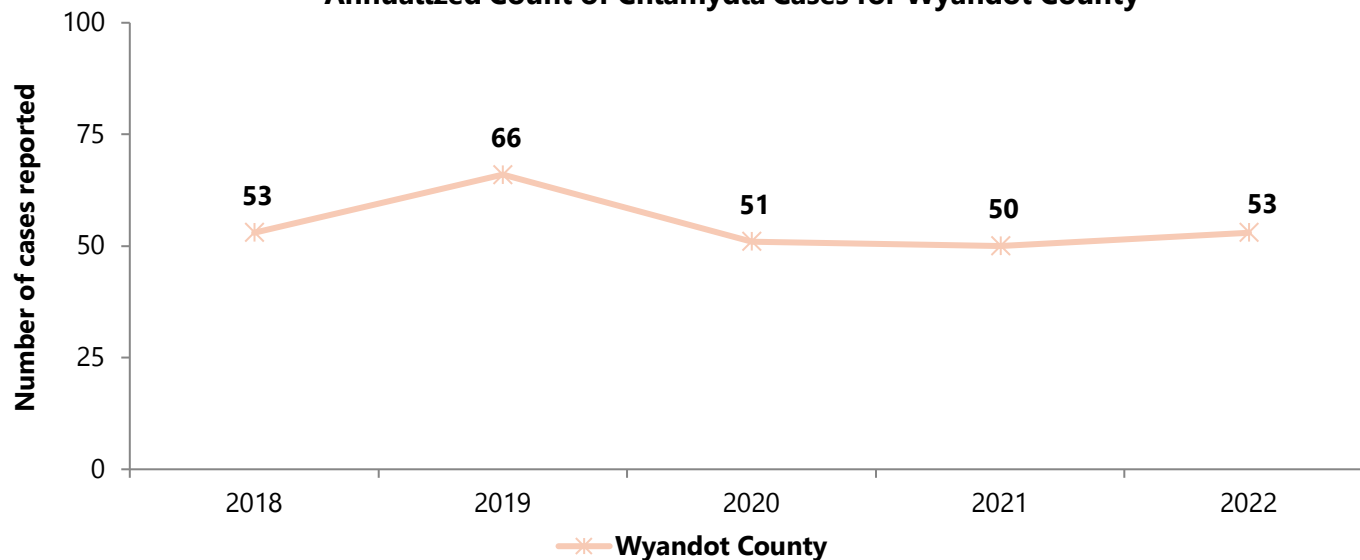
The following graphs show chlamydia infection rates per 100,000 population and annualized counts for Wyandot County between 2018-2022. The graphs show:

- Wyandot County chlamydia rates fluctuated between 2018 and 2022.
- Ohio chlamydia rates steadily decreased from 2019 to 2022.

**Chlamydia Annualized Rates for Wyandot County and Ohio**



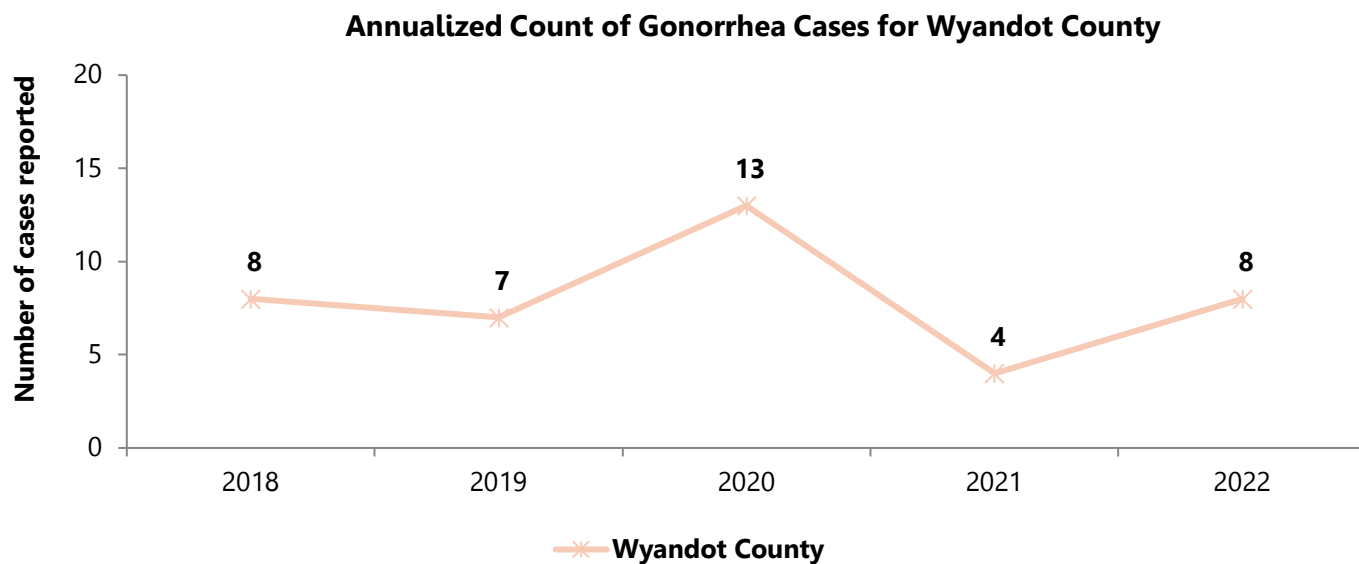
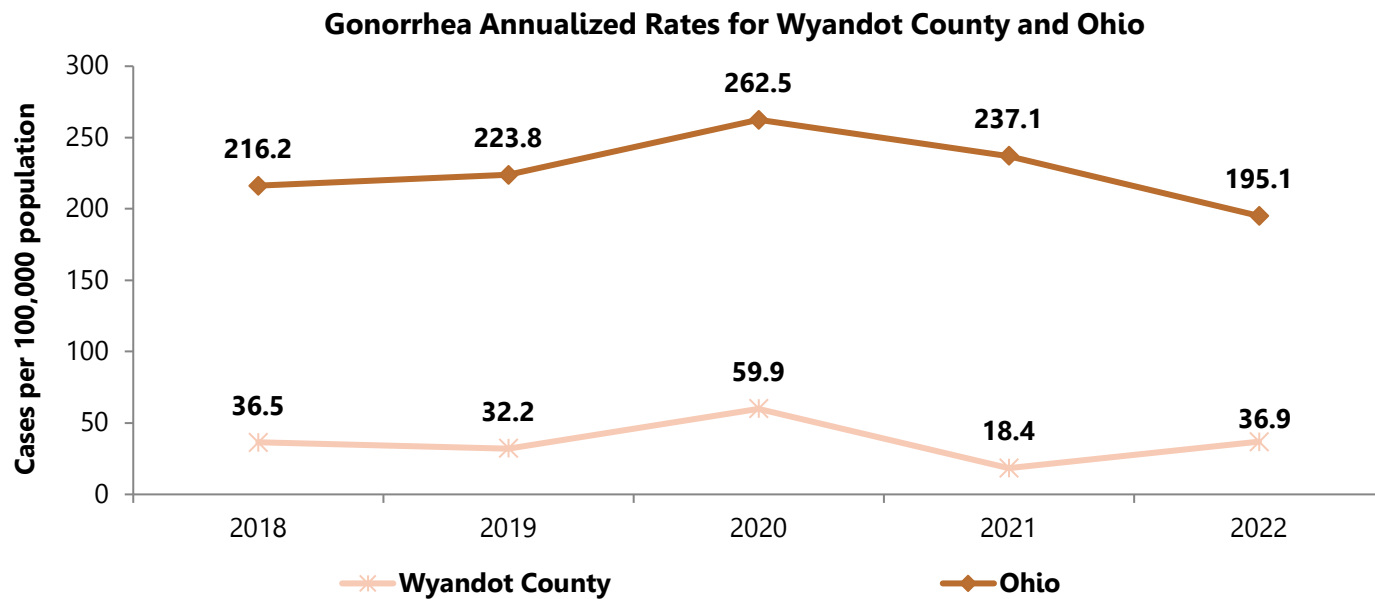
**Annualized Count of Chlamydia Cases for Wyandot County**



(Source: Ohio Department of Health, STD Surveillance Program, Data reported through 8/1/2023)

The following graphs show gonorrhea infection rates per 100,000 population and annualized counts for Wyandot County between 2018-2022. The graphs show:

- Wyandot County and Ohio gonorrhea rates fluctuated between 2018 and 2022.

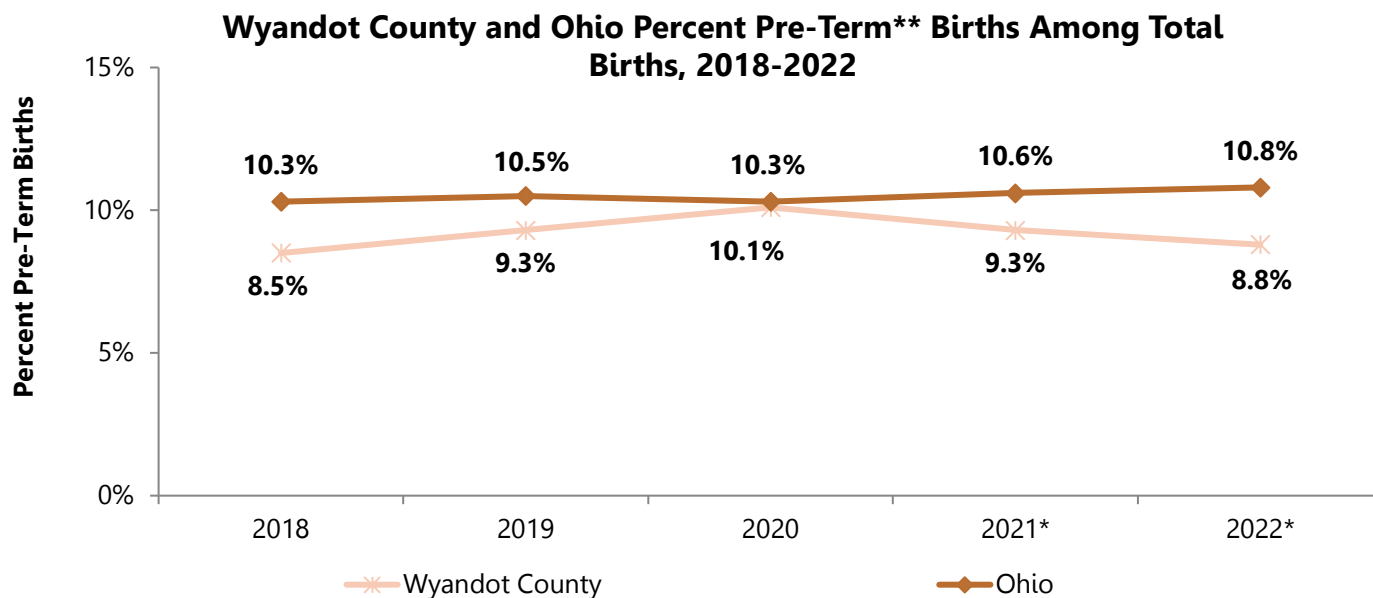
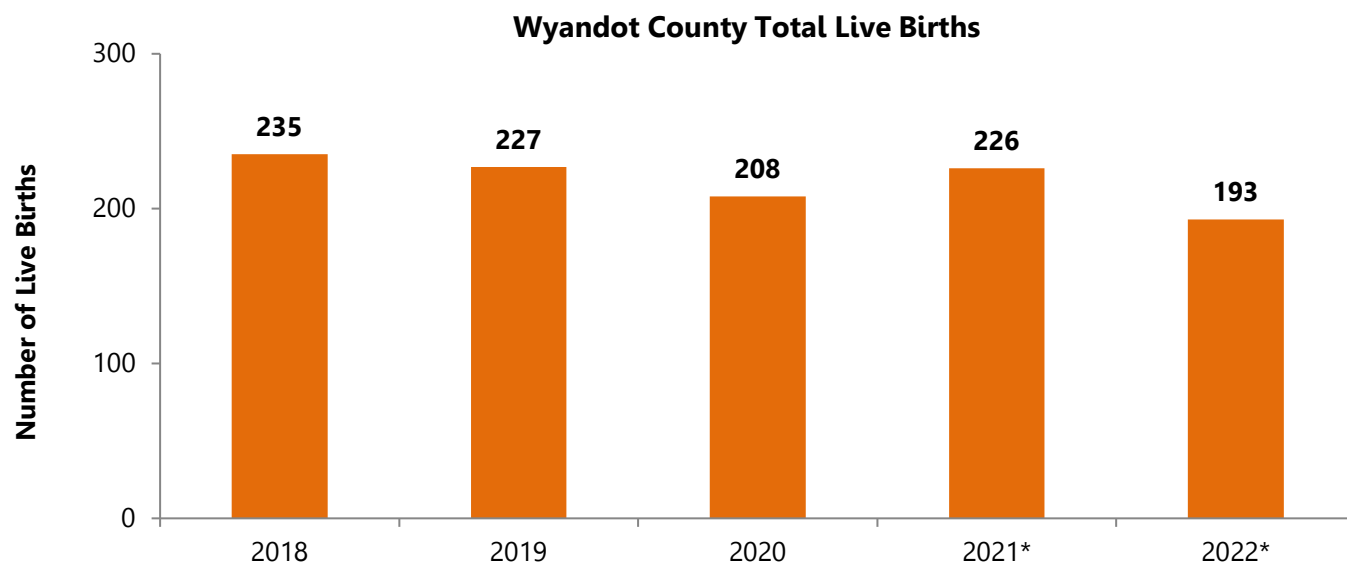


(Source for graphs: Ohio Department of Health, STD Surveillance Program, Data Reported through 8/1/2023)

## Pregnancy Outcomes

*Note: Pregnancy outcome data includes all births to both adults and adolescents.*

- From 2018 to 2022, there was an average of 218 live births per year in Wyandot County.
- From 2018-2022, low-weight births fluctuated in Wyandot County whereas they were relatively steady for Ohio

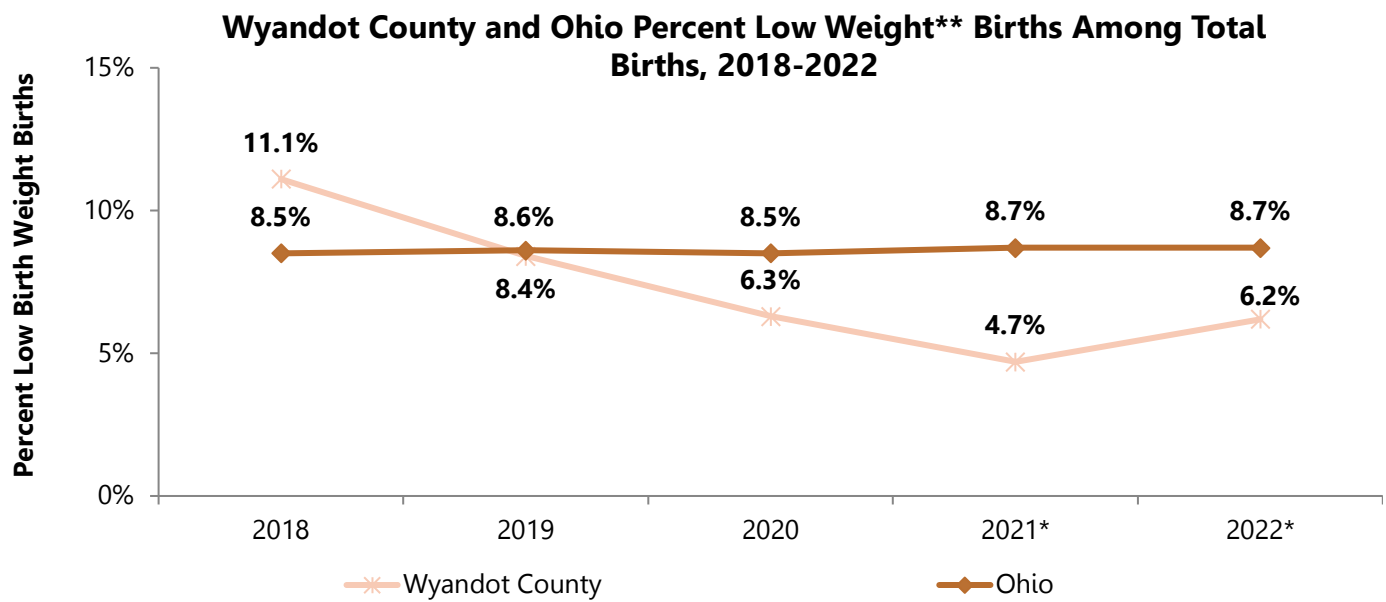


*\*preliminary data subject to change*  
*\*\*pre-term births are <37 weeks*  
*(Source for graphs: Data Ohio Portal, 2018-2022)*

## Pregnancy Outcomes, *continued*

Note: Pregnancy outcome data includes all births to both adults and adolescents.

- From 2018 to 2021, pre-term births steadily decreased in Wyandot County



*\*preliminary data subject to change*

*\*\*low birth weight births are 2499g or less, which includes very-low birth weight births  
(Source: Data Ohio Portal, 2018-2022)*



# Health Behaviors: Adult Mental Health

**2% of Wyandot County adults, or approximately 338 adults, seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year.**

## Adult Mental Health

- Wyandot County adults experienced the following almost every day for two weeks or more in a row when they were feeling sad, blue, or depressed: had trouble sleeping/slept too much (29%); felt fatigued, no energy (27%); woke up before they wanted (22%); had trouble thinking or concentrating (18%); weight or appetite changed (13%); lost interest in most things (12%); felt worthless or hopeless (12%); felt extremely restless or slowed down (8%); and thought about death or suicide (7%).
- Two percent (2%) of Wyandot County adults seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year.
- Less than 1% of adults reported actually attempting suicide in the past year.
- Wyandot County adults indicated the following caused them anxiety, stress, or depression:
  - Job stress (45%)
  - Financial stress (41%)
  - Death of close family member or friend (28%)
  - Raising/caring for children (22%)
  - Sick family member (21%)
  - Poverty/no money (19%)
  - Marital/dating relationship (18%)
  - Family member with mental illness (16%)
  - Caring for a parent (13%)
  - Other stress at home (13%)
  - Fighting at home (9%)
  - Unemployment (5%)
  - Divorce/separation (4%)
  - Not having enough to eat (4%)
  - Not feeling safe in the community (3%)
  - Not feeling safe at home (<1%)
  - Not having a place to live (<1%)
  - Other causes (15%)
- Wyandot County adults dealt with stress in the following ways:
  - Talked to someone they trust (51%)
  - Prayed/meditated (43%)
  - Ate more or less than normal (38%)
  - Slept (37%)
  - Exercised (36%)
  - Listened to music (35%)
  - Worked on a hobby (32%)
  - Worked (16%)
  - Drank alcohol (10%)
  - Talked to a professional (7%)
  - Smoked tobacco (6%)
  - Took it out on others (4%)
  - Used prescription drugs as prescribed (3%)
  - Other ways (8%)
- Twenty-one percent (21%) of Wyandot County adults had used a program or service for themselves or someone in their households to help with depression, anxiety, or emotional problems. The following prevented adults from using a program: had not thought of it (10%), could not afford to go (7%), did not know how to find a program (5%), other priorities (3%), co-pay/deductible too high (3%), fear (3%), could not get to the office or clinic (3%), stigma of seeking mental health services (2%), took too long to get in to see a doctor/health care provider (2%), transportation (1%), and other reasons (5%). Almost half (45%) of adults indicated they did not need such a program.

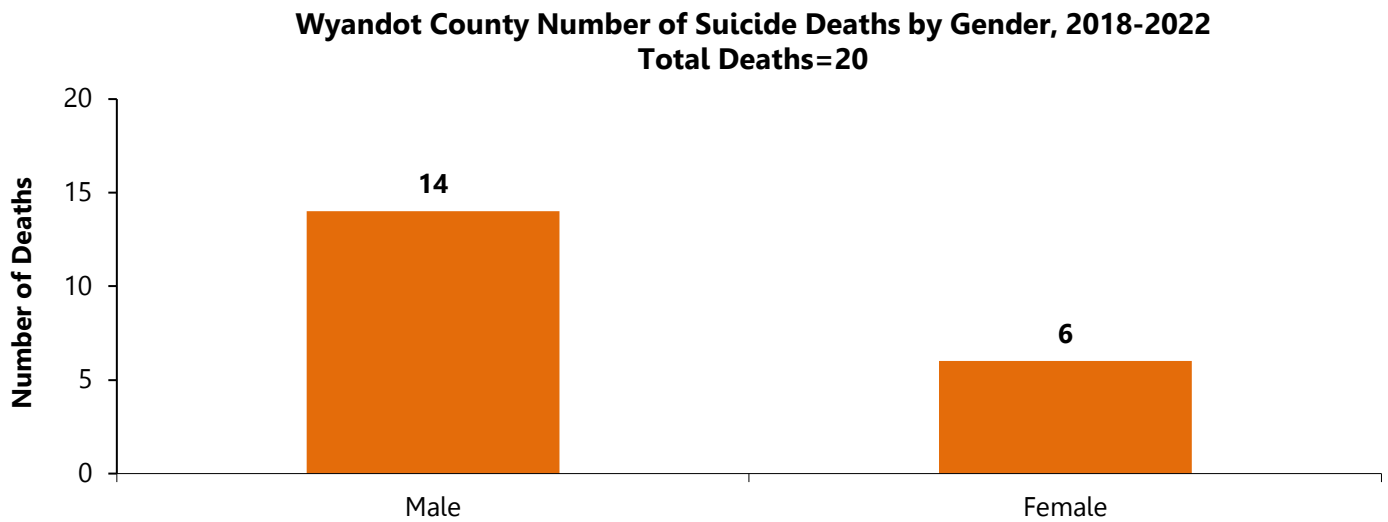
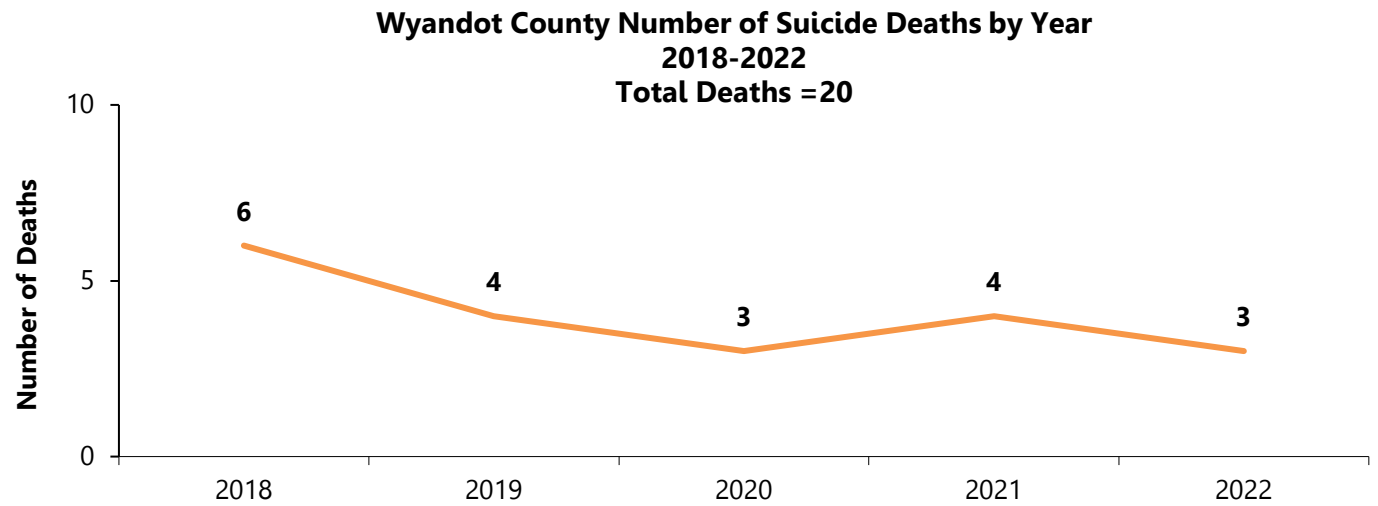
## Adult Mental Health, *continued*

- Wyandot County adults reported they or someone in their household were diagnosed with or treated for the following mental health issues in the past year:
  - Anxiety or emotional problems (34%)
  - Depression (34%)
  - Anxiety disorder (panic attacks, phobia, obsessive-compulsive disorder) (31%)
  - Attention deficit disorder (ADD/ADHD) (12%)
  - Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (10%)
  - Autism spectrum (7%)
  - Developmental disability (5%)
  - Alcohol and/or illicit drug abuse (5%). Life adjustment disorder (5%)
  - Bipolar disorder (3%)
  - Other trauma (3%)
  - Psychotic disorder (schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder) (2%)
  - Eating disorder (1%)
  - Gambling problem (<1%)
  - Other mental health disorder (6%)
- Thirty-two percent (32%) of adults indicated they or someone in their household have taken medication for one or more mental health issues.
- Wyandot County adults indicated they would do the following if they knew someone who was suicidal: talk to them (67%), call a crisis line (50%), call 9-1-1 (49%), try to calm them down (47%), take them to the emergency room (37%), call their spiritual leader (20%), call a friend (15%), text a crisis line (14%), and do nothing (<1%).

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Wyandot County 2018	Wyandot County 2021	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
<b>Considered attempting suicide in the past year</b>	2%	2%	3%	4%	2%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not Available

The graphs below show the number of suicide deaths by year and gender from 2016 to 2020 in Wyandot County.

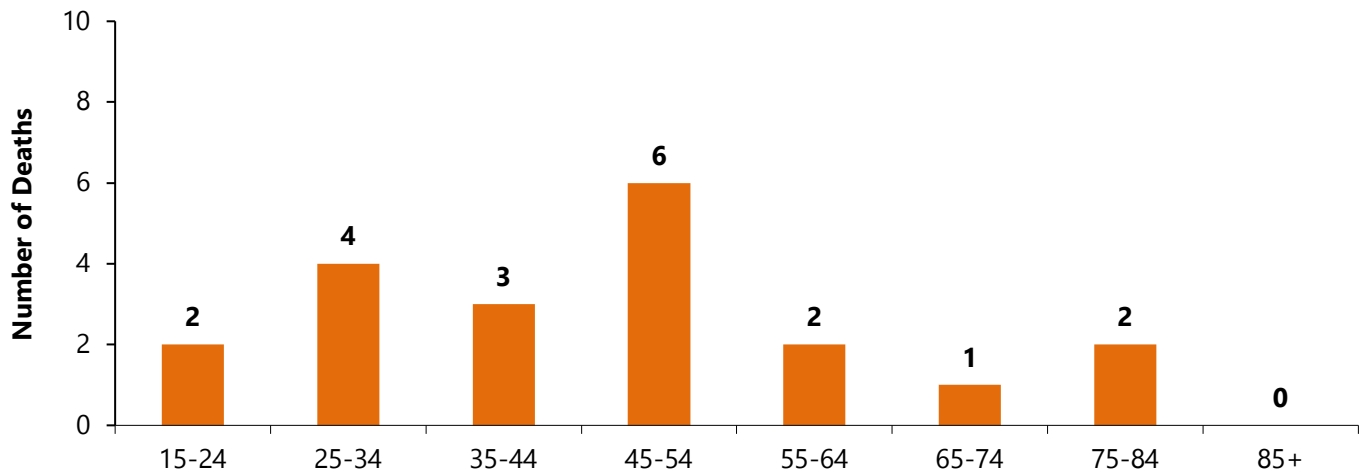


*(Source for graphs: Data Ohio Portal, 2018-2022)*

The graphs below show the number of suicide deaths by age group in Wyandot County. The graphs show:

- From 2018-2022, 60% of all Wyandot County suicide deaths occurred among residents ages 45 to 54.

**Wyandot County Number of Suicide Deaths By Age Group, 2018-2022**  
**Total Deaths =20**



*(Source: Data Ohio Portal, 2018-2022)*

# CHRONIC DISEASE

**Adult Cardiovascular Health**

**Adult Cancer**

**Adult Arthritis**

**Adult Asthma**

**Adult Diabetes**

**Adult Quality of Life**

Note for population: "adults" are defined throughout the report as those ages 18 and older living in Wyandot County

# Chronic Disease: Cardiovascular Health

## Heart Disease and Stroke

- Three percent (3%) of Wyandot County adults reported they had ever been diagnosed with angina or coronary heart disease, increasing to 11% of adults annual household incomes below \$25,000.
- Seven percent (7%) of adults reported they had a heart attack or myocardial infarction in their lifetime, increasing to 22% of adults ages 65 and over.
- Eight percent (8%) of adults reported they had a stroke in their lifetime, increasing to 10% of adults with annual household incomes below \$25,000.
- Three percent (3%) of adults reported they had ever been diagnosed with congestive heart failure, increasing to 11% of those over the age of 65.

## High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)

- Over half (51%) of adults had ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure.
- Wyandot County adults were most likely to be diagnosed with high blood pressure if they had:
  - Annual household incomes less than \$25,000 (78%)
  - Been diagnosed with diabetes (72%)
  - Been ages 65 years or older (67%)
- Ninety-five percent (95%) of adults had their blood pressure checked within the past year.

**7% of Wyandot County adults, or approximately 1,182 adults, survived a heart attack or myocardial infarction.**

## High Blood Cholesterol

- Almost half (47%) of adults had ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol.
- Wyandot County adults were most likely to be diagnosed with high blood cholesterol if they had:
  - Annual incomes less than \$25,000 (71%)
  - Been ages 65 years or older (64%)
  - Been diagnosed with diabetes (63%)
- Eighty-seven percent (87%) of adults had their blood cholesterol checked within the past five years.

### Wyandot County Leading Causes of Death 2018 - 2020

*Total Deaths: 842*

1. Heart Disease (25% of all deaths)
2. Cancer (18%)
3. Alzheimer's (7%)
4. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (7%)
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (5%)

*(Source: CDC Wonder, 2018-2020)*

### Ohio Leading Causes of Death 2018 - 2020

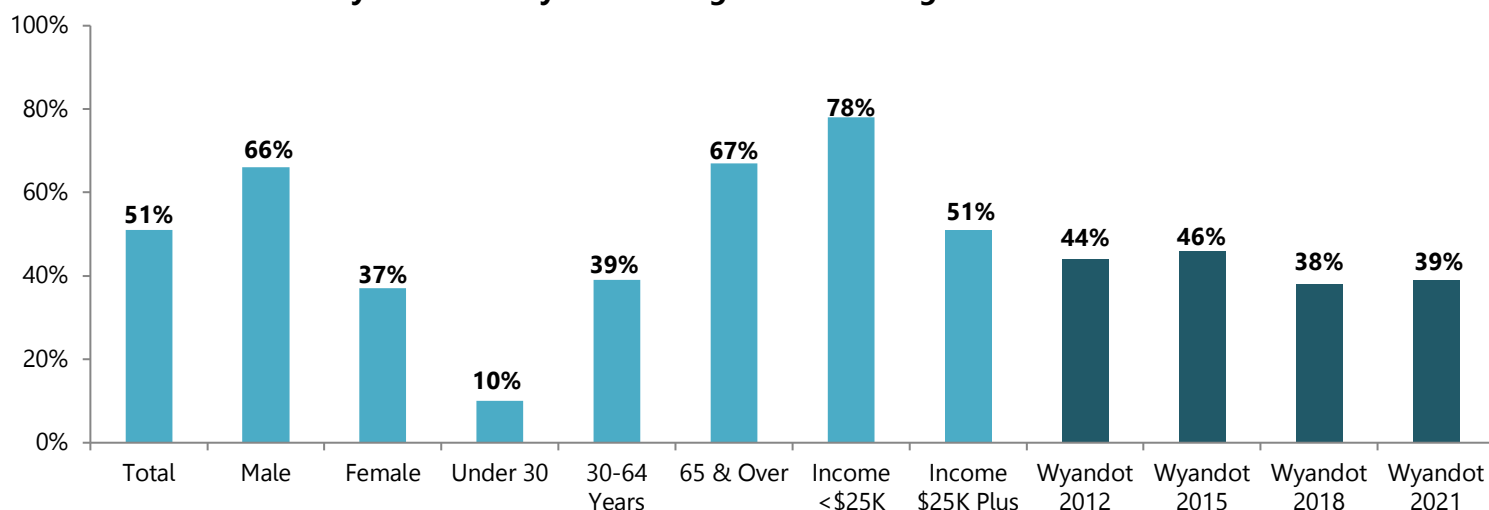
*Total Deaths: 391,681*

1. Heart Diseases (23% of all deaths)
2. Cancer (19%)
3. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (7%)
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (6%)
5. Stroke (5%)

*(Source: CDC Wonder, 2018-2020)*

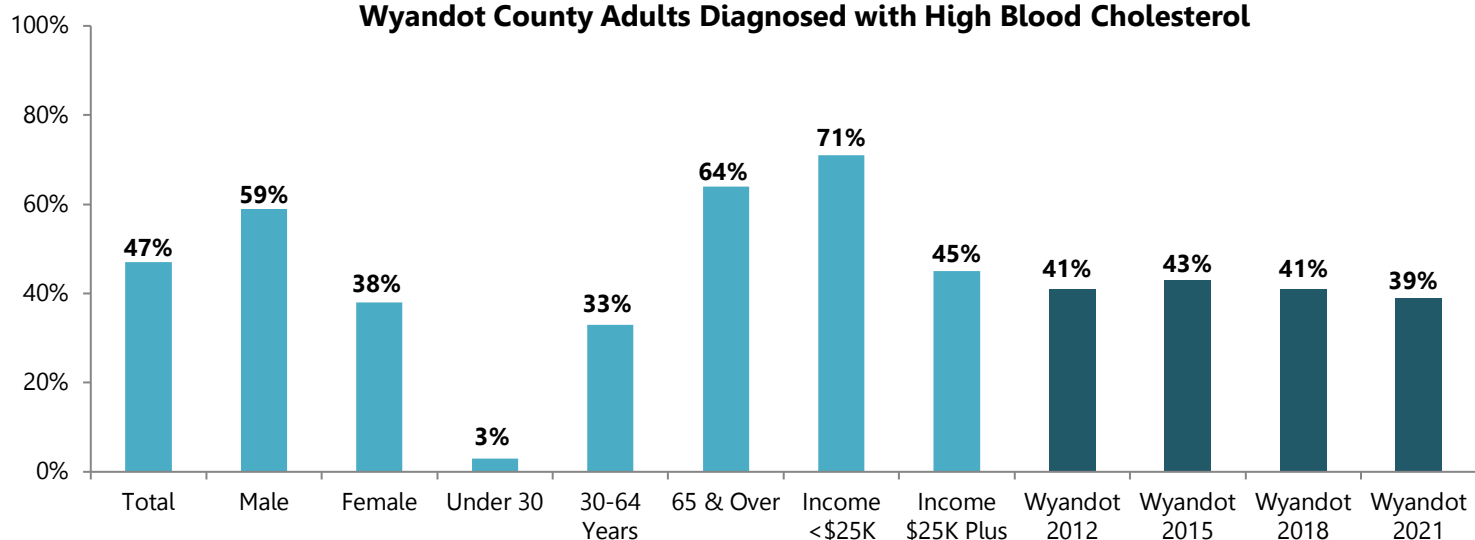
The following graphs show the number of Wyandot County adults who have ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure and high blood cholesterol. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 51% of all Wyandot County adults have been diagnosed with high blood pressure, including 67% of adults ages 65 and over as well as 78% of adults with annual household incomes below \$25,000.

### Wyandot County Adults Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure\*



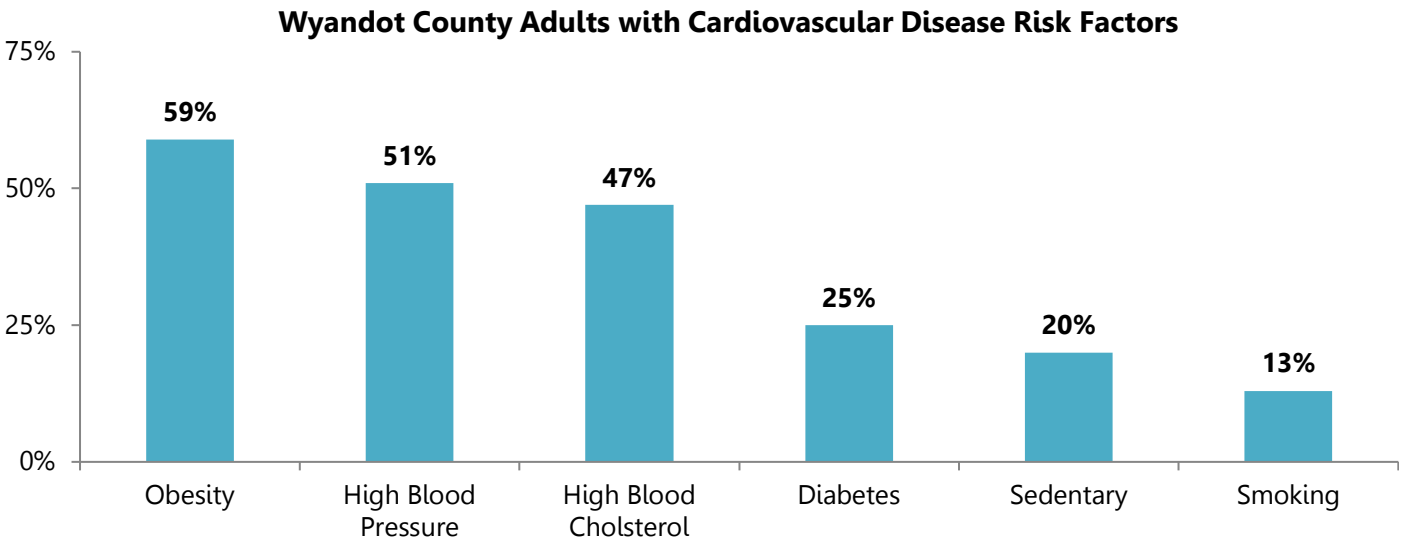
\*Does not include respondents who indicated high blood pressure during pregnancy only.

### Wyandot County Adults Diagnosed with High Blood Cholesterol



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.

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



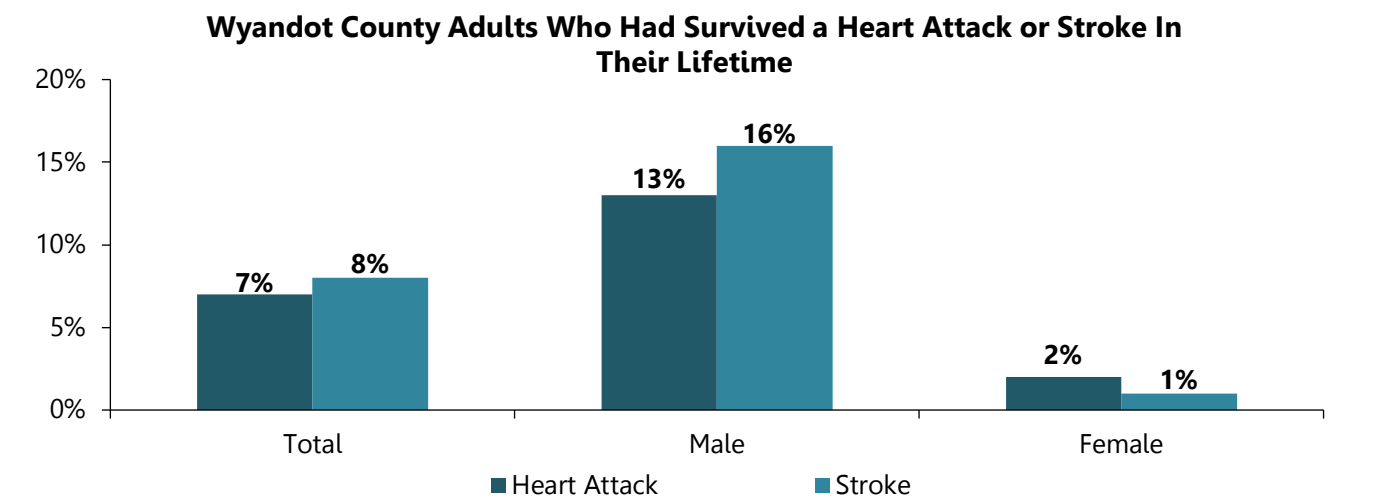
**Healthy People 2030 Objectives  
Heart Disease and Stroke (HDS)**

Objective	2024 Wyandot Survey Population Baseline	Healthy People 2030 Target
HDS-04: Reduce proportion of adults with high blood pressure	51%	42%

(Sources: 2024 Wyandot County Health Assessment, Healthy People 2030)



The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County adults who had survived a heart attack or stroke in their lifetime by gender. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 13% of Wyandot County males survived a heart attack compared to 2% of females.



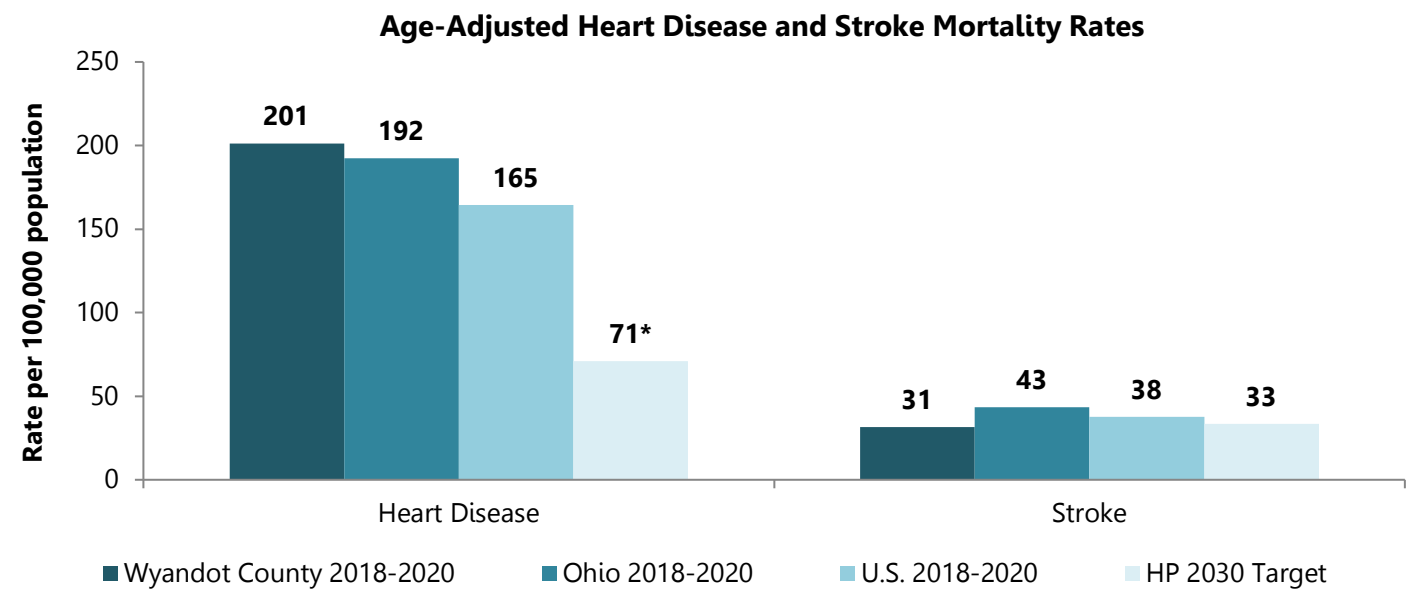
*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Wyandot County 2018	Wyandot County 2021	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
Ever diagnosed with angina	8%	5%	6%	5%	3%	6%	4%
Ever had a heart attack	5%	4%	5%	5%	7%	5%	5%
Ever had a stroke	4%	8%	4%	3%	8%	4%	3%
Ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure	44%	46%	38%	39%	51%	36%*	32%*
Ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol	41%	43%	41%	39%	47%	36%*	36%*
Had their blood cholesterol checked within the last five years	75%	79%	81%	82%	87%	85%*	85%*

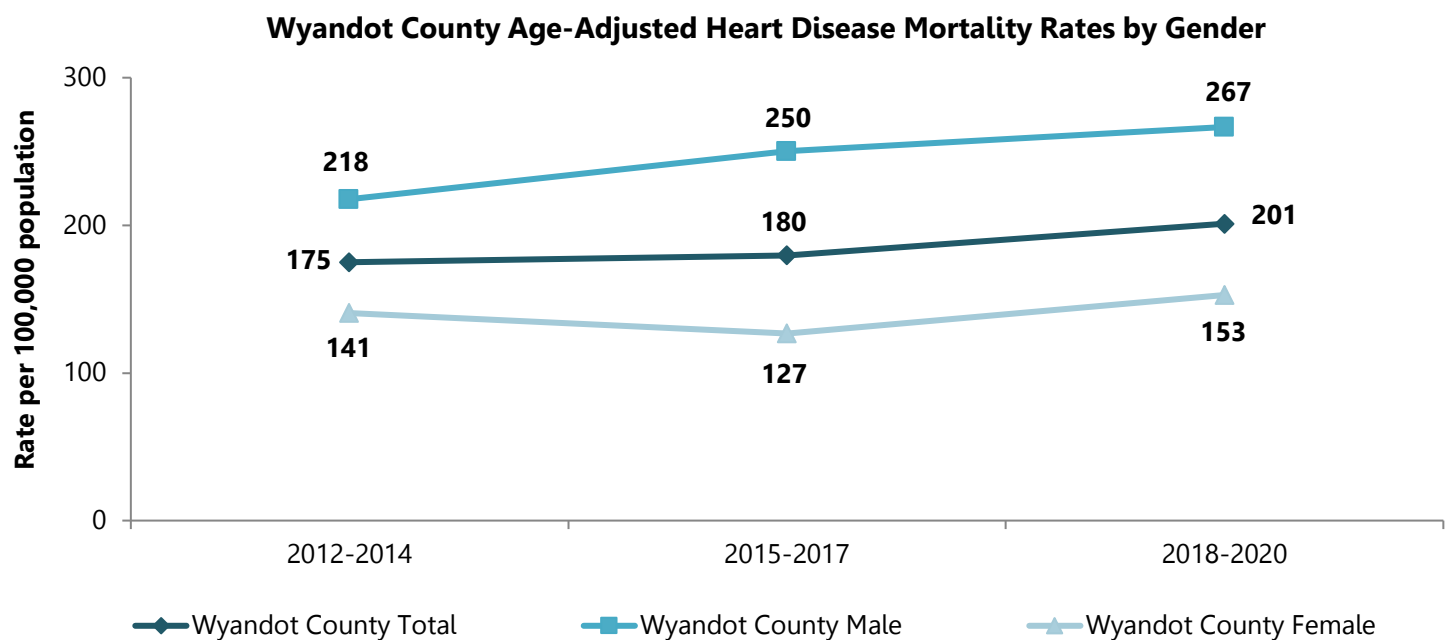
\*2021 BRFSS

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 Wyandot County heart disease mortality rate was higher than the figures for the state rate, U.S. rate, and the Healthy People 2030 Objective.
- The 2018 to 2020 Wyandot County age-adjusted stroke mortality rate was lower than the figures for the state and U.S. rate, as well as the Healthy People 2030 target.
- From 2012 to 2020, Wyandot County male age-adjusted heart disease mortality rates increased while rates among Wyandot County females fluctuated.



*\*Healthy People 2030 Target is for coronary heart disease  
(Sources: CDC Wonder 2018-2020, Healthy People 2030)*



*(Source: CDC Wonder, 2012-2020)*

# Chronic Disease: Cancer

## Adult Cancer

- Eighteen percent (18%) of Wyandot County adults were diagnosed with cancer at some point in their lifetime.
- Of those diagnosed with cancer, they reported the following types: skin cancer other than melanoma (36%), endometrial- among females (19%), prostate – among males (17%), breast – among females (15%), lung (9%), melanoma (4%), cervical – among females (4%), bladder cancer (4%), head and neck (4%), ovarian – among females (4%), non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma (2%), and other types of cancer (17%).
- Wyandot County adults reported receiving the following cancer screenings:
  - Colorectal cancer in the past five years (35%)
  - Skin cancer in the past year (20%)
  - Oral cancer in the past year (17%)
  - Lung cancer in the past three years (3%)

### Wyandot County Incidence of Cancer, 2012 - 2021

*All Types: 1,414 cases*

- Lung and Bronchus: 223 cases (16%)
- Breast: 207 cases (15%)
- Colon and Rectum: 136 cases (10%)
- Prostate: 118 cases (8%)

**In 2018 - 2020, there were 155 cancer deaths in Wyandot County.**

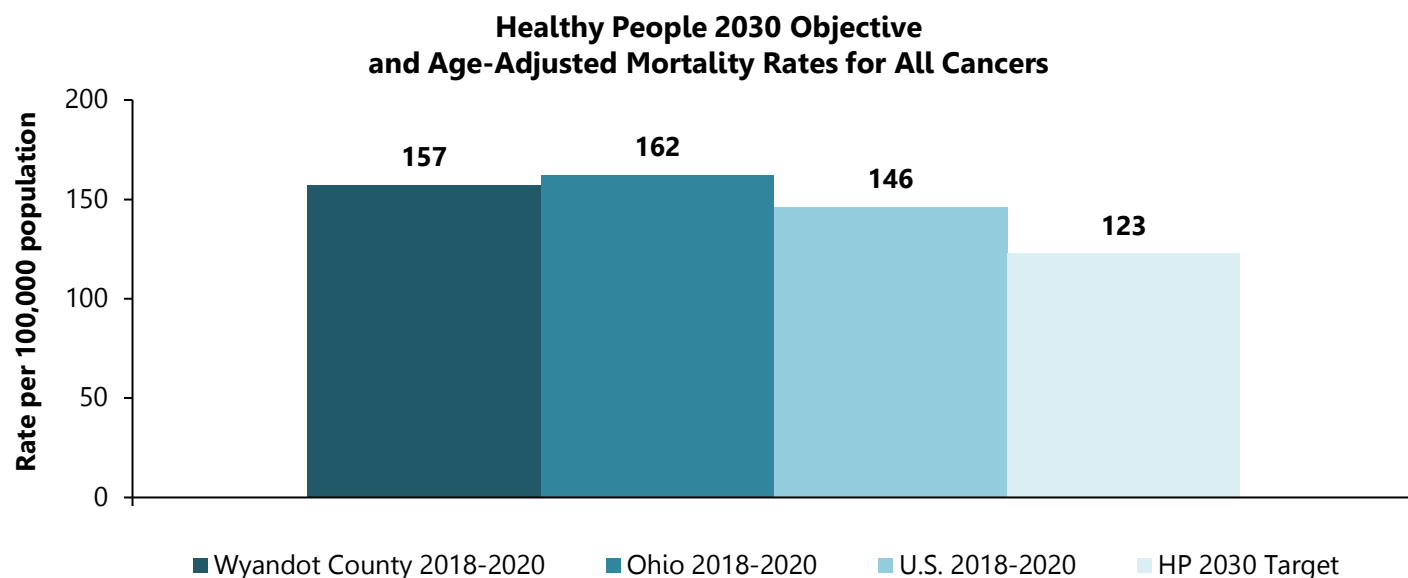
*(Source: Data Ohio Portal, 2012-2021)*

**18% of Wyandot County adults, or approximately 3,038 adults, were diagnosed with cancer at some point in their lifetime.**

## Cancer Facts

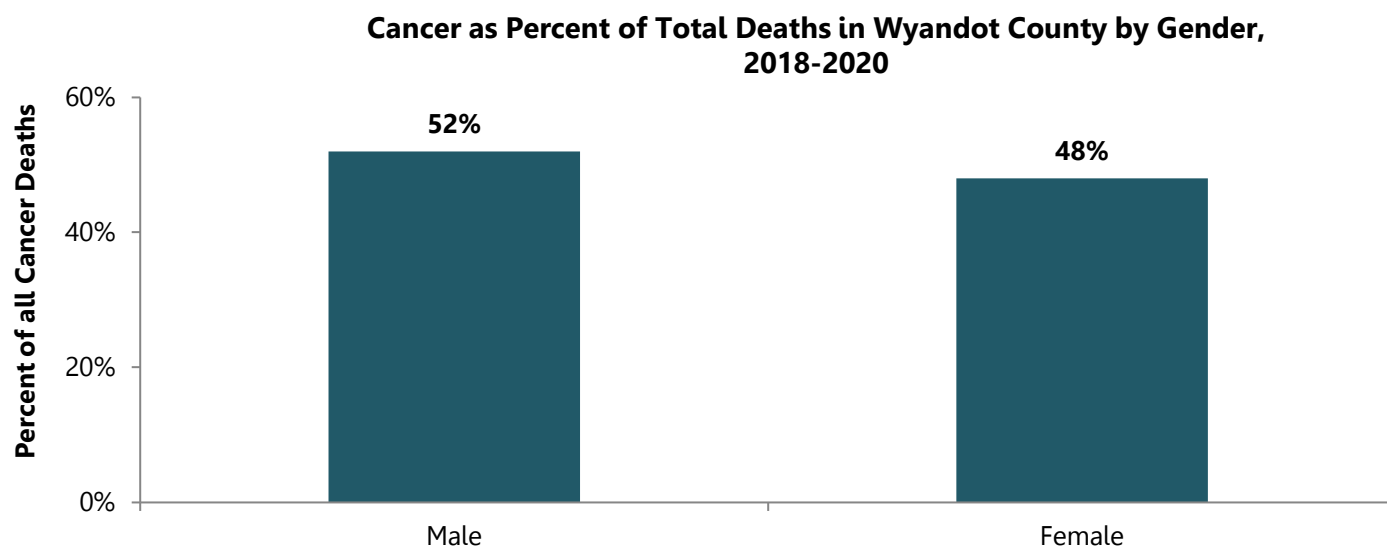
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevent (CDC) indicate that from 2018 to 2020, cancers caused 18% (155) of all (842) Wyandot County resident deaths. *(Source: CDC Wonder, 2018-2020)*
- The American Cancer Society states that about 611,720 Americans are expected to die of cancer in 2024. Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the U.S., exceeded only by heart disease. *(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2024)*

The following graph shows the Wyandot County, Ohio, and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates (per 100,000 population) for all types of cancer in comparison to the Healthy People 2030 objective.



*(Sources: CDC Wonder 2018-2020, Healthy People 2030)*

The following graph shows the percent of all cancer deaths by gender in Wyandot County.

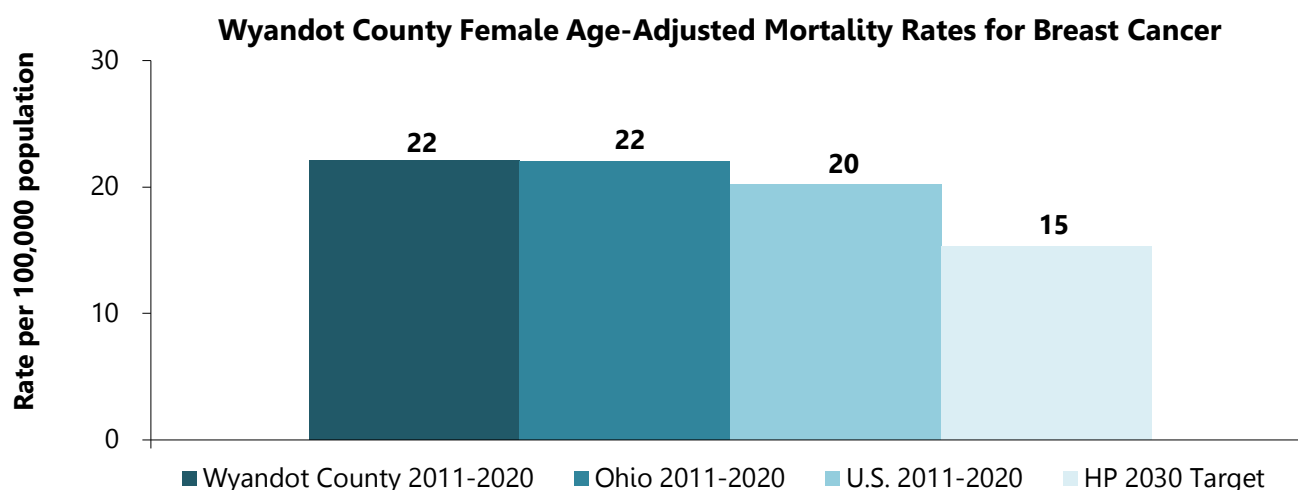


*(Source: CDC Wonder, 2018-2020)*

## Breast Cancer

- In 2024, 64% of Wyandot County females reported having a clinical breast examination in the past year.
- More than half (56%) of Wyandot County females older than the age of 40 had a mammogram in the past year.
- CDC statistics indicate that breast cancer accounted for 12% of all female cancer deaths from 2016 to 2020 in Wyandot County (*Source: CDC Wonder, 2016-2020*).
- For women at average risk of breast cancer, the American Cancer Society recommends that women ages 40 to 44 years of age have the option to begin annual mammography, those 45 to 54 should undergo annual mammography, and women 55 years of age and older may transition to biennial mammography or continue annual mammography. Women should continue mammography as long as overall health is good and life expectancy is 10 or more years. For some women at high risk of breast cancer, annual magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is recommended in addition to mammography, typically starting before age 40. (*Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2024*)

The following graph shows the Wyandot County, Ohio, and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for breast cancer in comparison with the Healthy People 2030 objective.

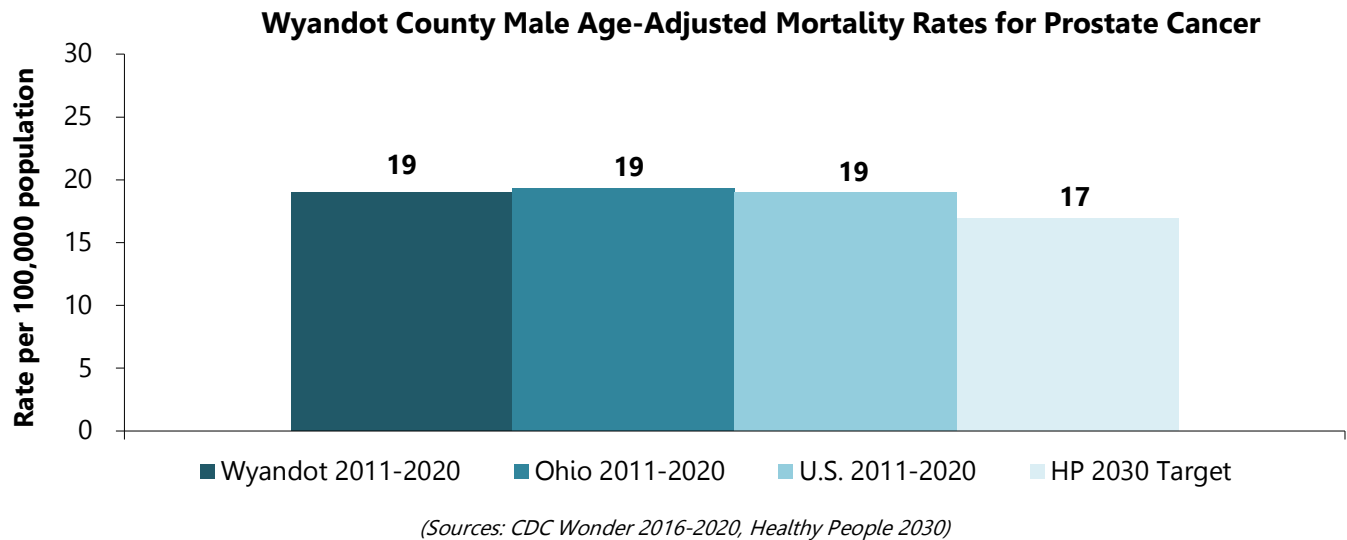


(*Sources: CDC Wonder 2011-2020, Healthy People 2030*)

## Prostate Cancer

- Almost half (46%) of Wyandot County men had a digital rectal exam in their lifetime, and 9% had one in the past year.
- CDC statistics indicate that prostate cancer accounted for 8% of all male cancer deaths from 2011 to 2020 in Wyandot County. (*Source: CDC Wonder, 2011-2020*)
- No major medical organization presently endorses routine PSA screening for men at average risk because of concerns about the high rate of overdiagnosis (detecting disease that would never have caused symptoms or harm), especially given the potential for serious side effects associated with prostate cancer treatment. However, because prostate cancer is a leading cause of cancer death in men, many organizations recommend “shared decision-making,” whereby men are educated about the benefits and harms of PSA screening, and encouraged to make a personal choice. The American Cancer Society recommends that beginning at age 50, men who are at average risk of prostate cancer and have a life expectancy of at least 10 years have a conversation with their health care provider about the benefits and harms of PSA testing and make an informed decision about whether to be tested. Black men and those with a close relative diagnosed with prostate cancer before the age of 65 should have this discussion beginning at age 45, and men at even higher risk (several close relatives diagnosed at an early age and *BRCA* mutation carriers) should have this discussion beginning at age 40. (*Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2024*)

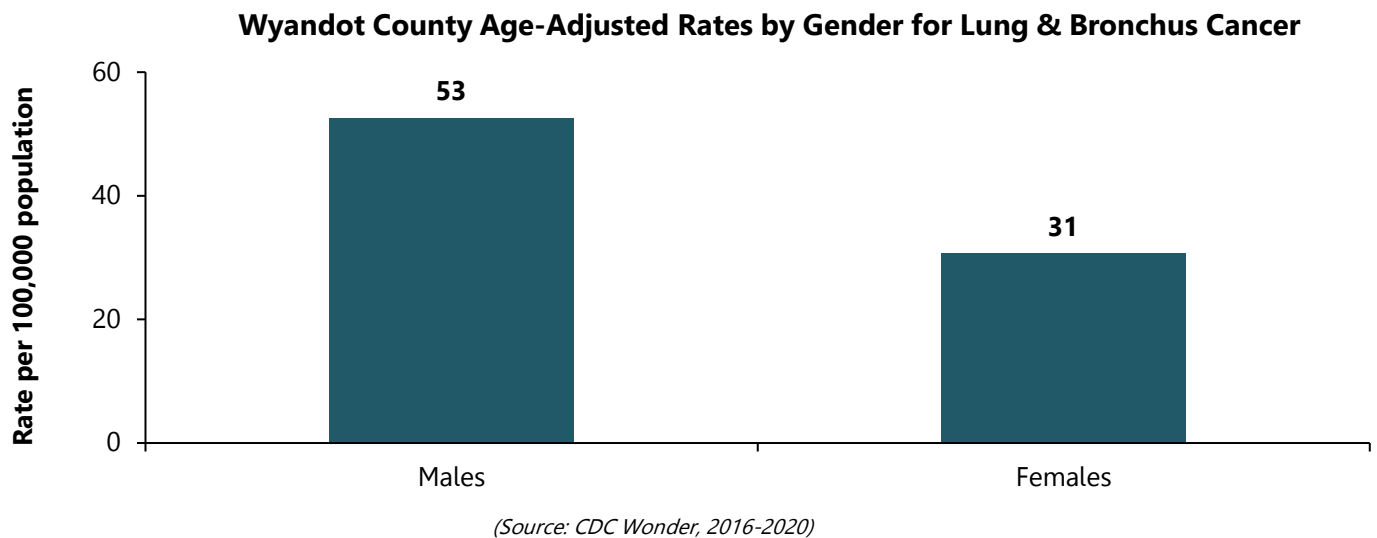
The following graph shows the Wyandot County, Ohio, and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for prostate cancer in comparison with the Healthy People 2030 objective.



## Lung Cancer

- In Wyandot County, 13% of adults were current smokers and 26% were former smokers.
- CDC statistics indicate that lung and bronchus cancers accounted for 31% of male and 21% of female cancer deaths from 2011 to 2020 in Wyandot County (Source: CDC Wonder, 2011- 2020).
- According to the American Cancer Society, smoking causes approximately 80% of lung cancer deaths in the United States. Exposure to radon gas, which is released from soil and can accumulate in indoor air, is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the U.S. Other risk factors include exposure to secondhand smoke, asbestos, certain metals, some organic chemicals, radiation, air pollution, and diesel exhaust. Specific occupational exposures that increase risk include rubber manufacturing, paving, roofing, painting, and chimney sweeping. (Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2024)
- The American Cancer society recommends low-dose spiral tomography (LDCT) for generally healthy adults ages 50 to 80 years with a minimum of 20-pack year smoking history, regardless of number of years since quitting for people who no longer smoke. (Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2024)

The following graph shows the Wyandot County age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 populations for lung and bronchus cancer by gender.

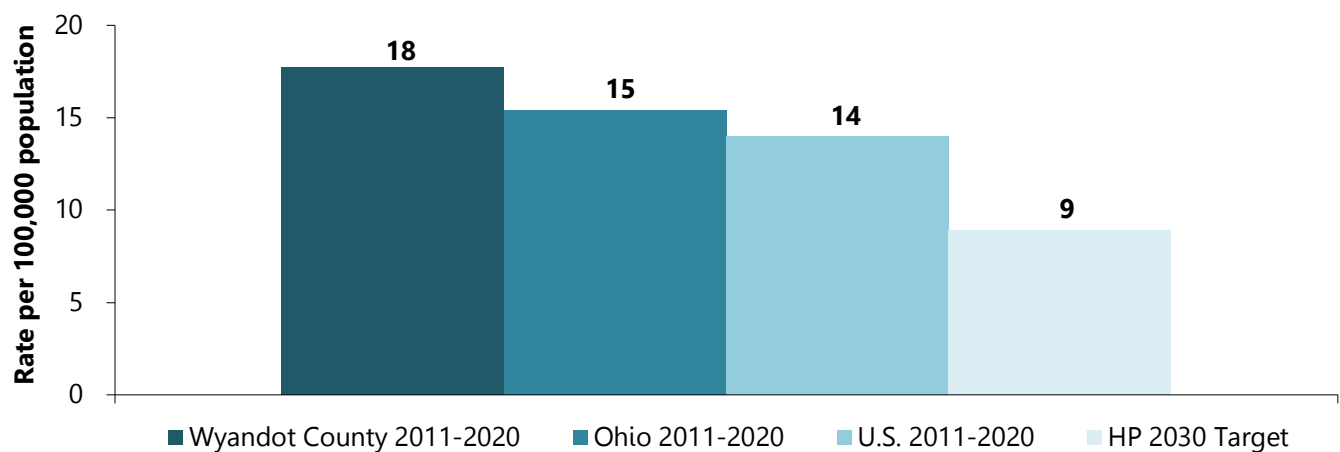


## Colorectal Cancer

- CDC statistics indicate that colorectal cancer accounted for 8% of all male and 12% of female cancer deaths from 2011 to 2020 in Wyandot County (*Source: CDC Wonder, 2011-2020*).
- More than half (55%) of colorectal cancers in the U.S. are attributable to potentially modifiable risk factors, including excess body weight, physical inactivity, long-term smoking, high consumption of red or processed meat, heavy alcohol consumption, and low calcium, whole-grain, and/or fiber intake. Hereditary/genetic and medical factors that increase risk include a personal or family history of colorectal cancer and/or adenomatous polyps, certain inherited genetic conditions, a personal history of chronic inflammatory bowel disease, and type 2 diabetes. (*Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2024*)
- Screening can prevent colorectal cancer through the detection and removal of precancerous growths, as well as detect cancer at an early stage, when treatment is usually less intensive and more successful. Regular adherence to screening with either a stool test, multi-target stool DNA test (e.g., Cologuard), or direct visual exam (e.g., colonoscopy, flexible sigmoidoscopy, or computed tomography colonography) reduces risk of colorectal cancer incidence and death. (*Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2024*)

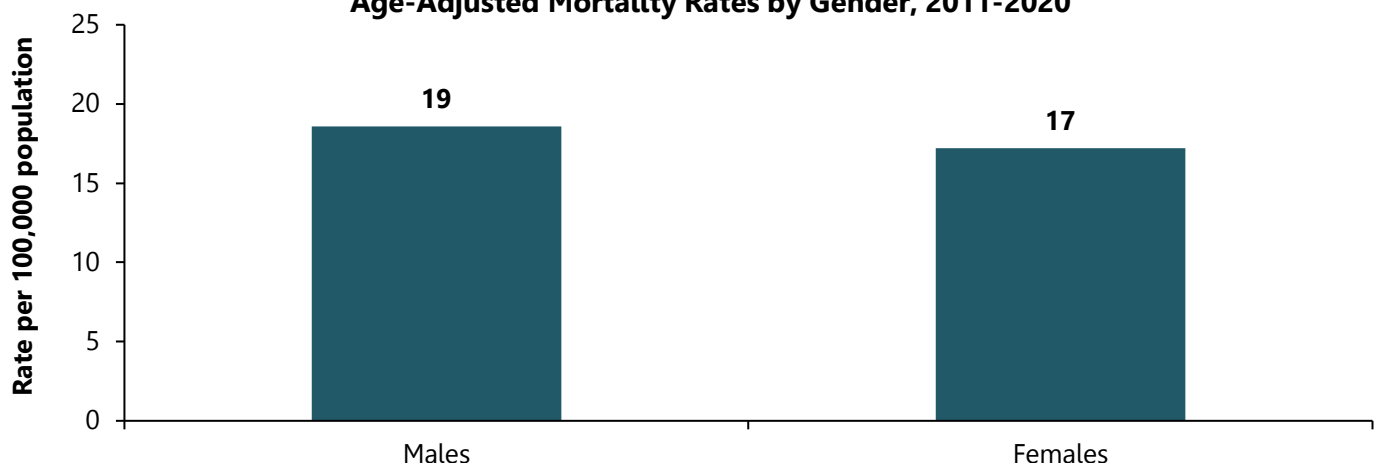
The following graphs show Wyandot County, Ohio, and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for colorectal cancer in comparison with the Healthy People 2030 objective, as well as by gender.

**Wyandot County Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Colorectal Cancer**



(Sources: CDC Wonder 2011-2020, Healthy People 2030)

**Wyandot County Colorectal Cancer Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Gender, 2011-2020**



(Source: CDC Wonder, 2011-2020))

### Wyandot County Incidence of Cancer, 2012-2021

Types of Cancer	Number of Cases	% of Total Cases
Lung and Bronchus	223	15.8%
Breast	207	14.6%
Colon & Rectum	136	9.6%
Prostate	118	8.3%
Melanoma of Skin	91	6.4%
Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma	57	4.0%
Uterus	57	4.0%
Bladder	54	3.8%
Kidney & Renal Pelvis	53	3.7%
Thyroid	42	3.0%
Oral Cavity & Pharynx	41	2.9%
Pancreas	40	2.8%
Leukemia	36	2.5%
Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct	22	1.6%
Brain and Other CNS	21	1.5%
Stomach	18	1.3%
Esophagus	15	1.1%
Ovary	14	1.0%
Cervix	12	0.8%
Larynx	11	0.8%
Multiple Myeloma	11	0.8%
Hodgkins Lymphoma	9	0.6%
Testis	6	0.4%
Other Sites/Types	120	8.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>100%</b>

(Source: Data Ohio Portal, 2012-2021)



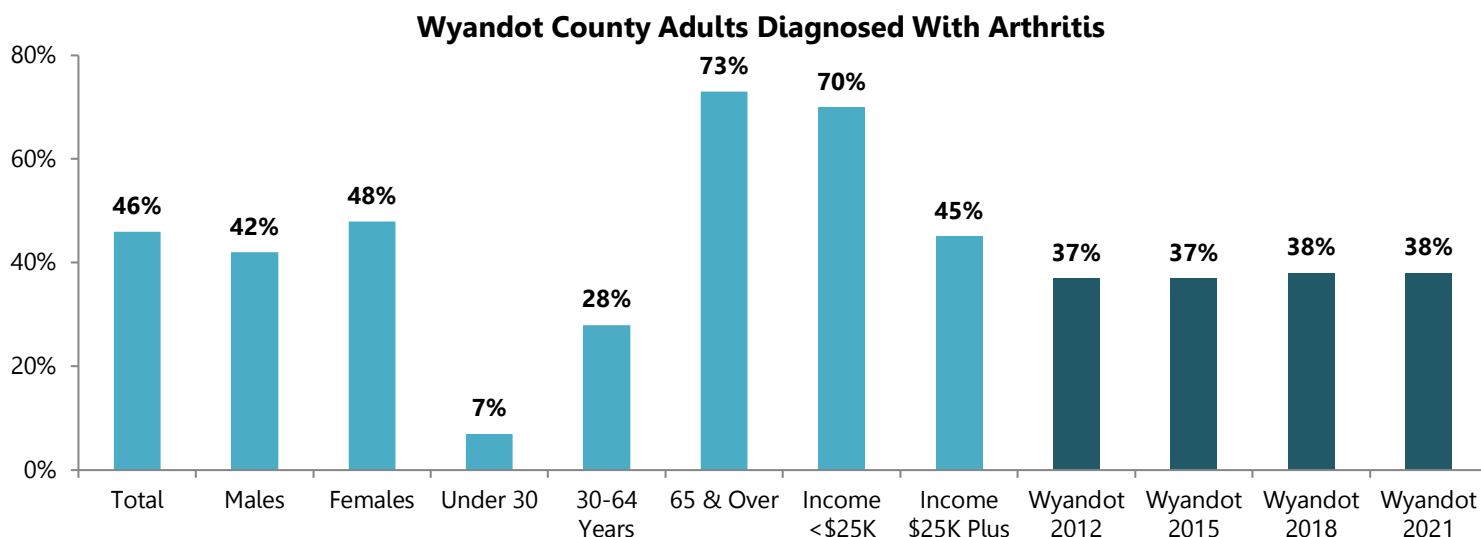
# Chronic Disease: Arthritis

## Arthritis

- Almost half (46%) of Wyandot County adults had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had some form of arthritis, increasing to 73% of adults over the age of 65.
- Wyandot County adults were told by a doctor or other health professional that they had the following: gout (10%), fibromyalgia (3%), rheumatoid arthritis (2%), and lupus (<1%).

**46% of Wyandot County adults, or approximately 7,764 adults, were diagnosed with arthritis.**

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County adults who had ever been told by a doctor they had some form of arthritis. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 46% of adults were told they had arthritis, including 48% of females and 73% of adults ages 65 and older.



*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Wyandot County 2018	Wyandot County 2021	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
Ever diagnosed with arthritis	37%	37%	38%	38%	46%	31%	27%

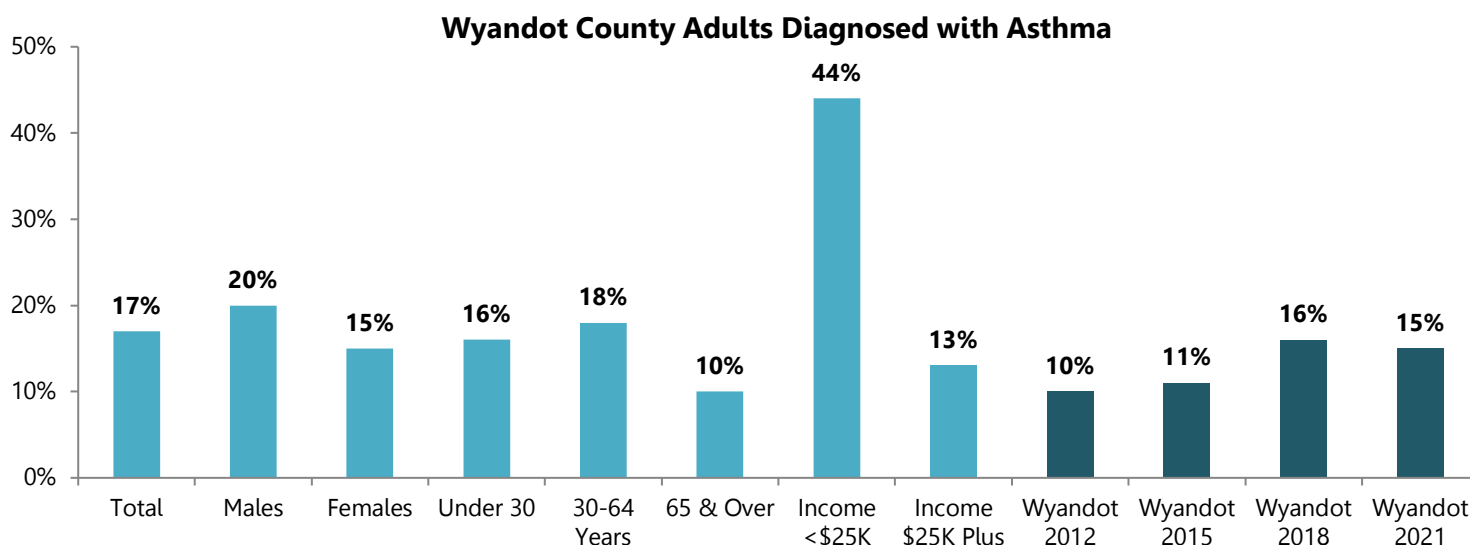
# Chronic Disease: Asthma

## Asthma and Other Respiratory Disease

- Seventeen percent (17%) of Wyandot County adults had ever been told by a doctor or health care professional that they had asthma.
- There are several environmental exposures that may develop asthma, such as mold or dampness, dust mites, secondhand tobacco smoke, air pollution, and viral lung infection *(Source: CDC, Asthma, Updated June 1, 2023)*.
- Chronic lower respiratory disease was the fifth leading cause of death in Wyandot County and the fourth leading cause of death in Ohio in 2018 to 2020 *(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2018-2020)*.

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Wyandot County 2018	Wyandot County 2021	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
Ever diagnosed with asthma	10%	11%	16%	15%	17%	16%	16%

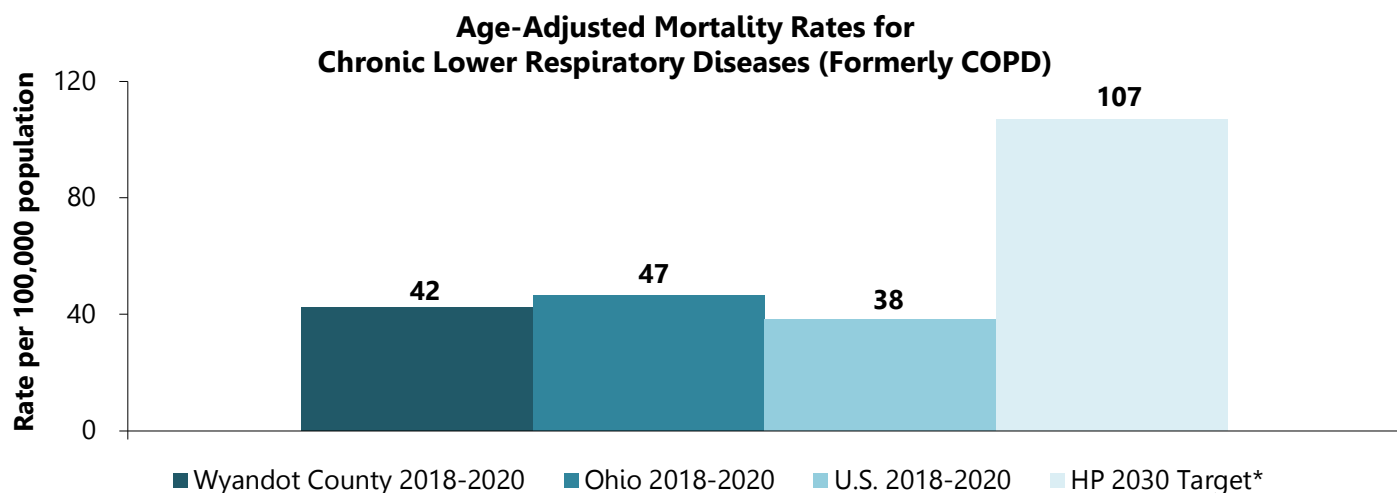
The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County adults who had ever been diagnosed with asthma. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 17% of adults were diagnosed with asthma, including 15% of females and 44% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.



*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

The following graph shows the 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 2030 objective. The graph shows:

- From 2018 to 2020, Wyandot County's age-adjusted mortality rate for chronic lower respiratory disease was lower than the Ohio and Healthy People 2030 target objective but higher than the U.S. rate.



(Sources: CDC Wonder, 2018-2020; Healthy People 2030)

\*Healthy People 2030's target rate is for adults aged 45 years and older.

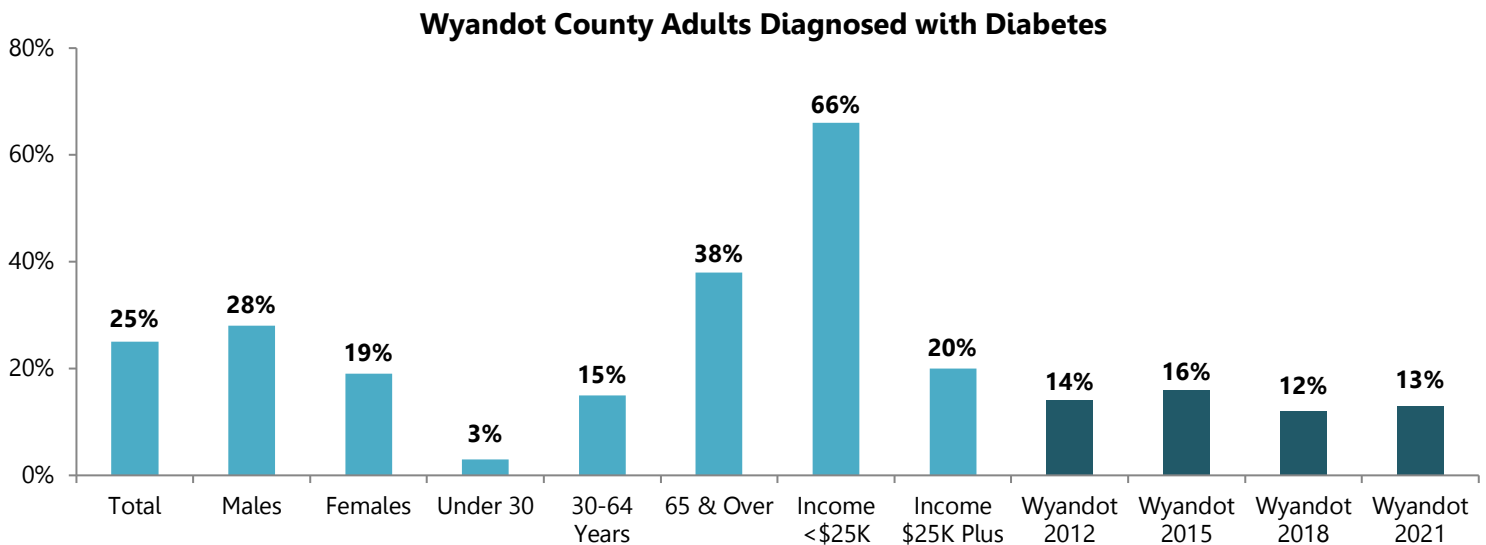
# Chronic Disease: Diabetes

**25% of adults, or approximately 4,220 adults, were diagnosed with diabetes.**

## Diabetes

- One-fourth (25%) of Wyandot County adults had ever been diagnosed with diabetes at some time in their lifetime, increasing to 38% of those older than the age of 65.
- A test for A1C measures the average level of blood sugar over the past three months. Fifteen percent (15%) of Wyandot County adults reported getting their A1C checked three or more times in the past year. Nineteen percent (19%) reported two times, 31% indicated one time, 27% said none, and 8% did not know if they had gotten their A1C checked within the past year.
- Forty-one percent (41%) of adults with diabetes rated their health as fair or poor.
- Wyandot County adults diagnosed were mostly to be diagnosed with diabetes if they had:
  - Annual household incomes below \$25,000 (66%)
  - Been ages 65 or older (38%)
  - Been diagnosed with high blood pressure (34%)

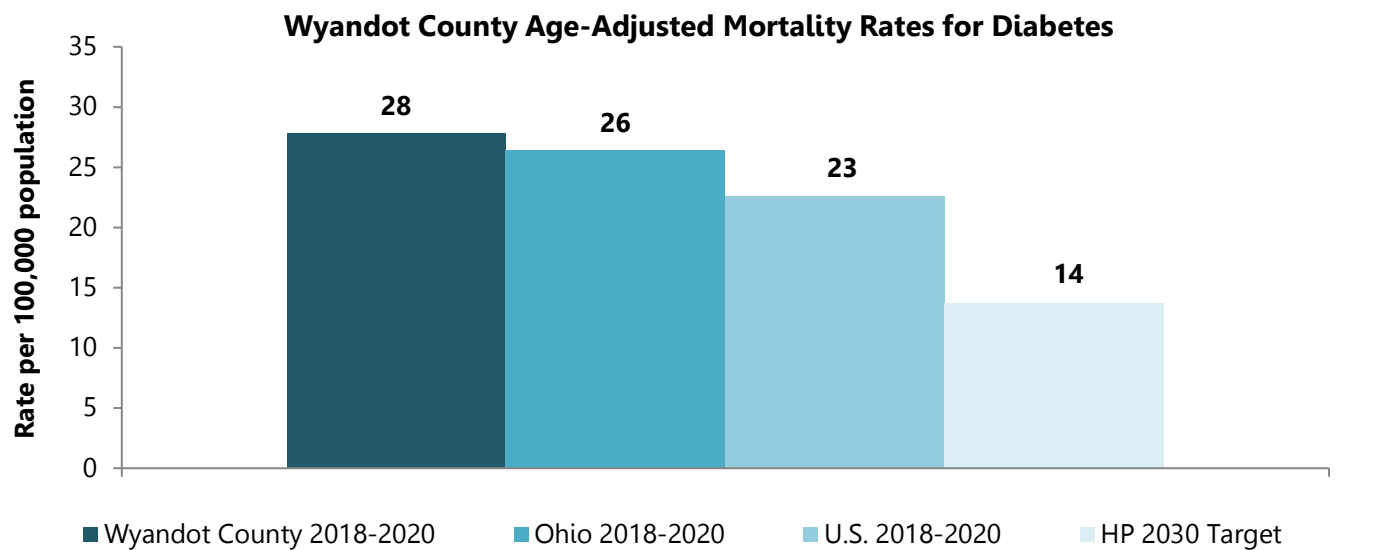
**The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County adults who had ever been diagnosed with diabetes. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 25% of adults had ever been diagnosed with diabetes, including 28% of males and 38% of adults ages 65 and older.**



*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

The following graph shows the age-adjusted mortality rates from diabetes for Wyandot County, Ohio, and the U.S. residents with comparison to the Healthy People 2030 target objective.

- From 2018 to 2020, Wyandot County's age-adjusted diabetes mortality rate was higher than the Ohio and U.S. rate, and higher than the Healthy People 2030 objective rate.



*\*The Healthy People 2030 rate is for any cause of death among adults with diabetes  
(Sources: CDC Wonder, 2018-2020; Healthy People 2030)*

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Wyandot County 2018	Wyandot County 2021	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
Ever diagnosed with diabetes	14%	16%	12%	13%	25%	13%	12%

# Chronic Disease: Quality of Life

**30% of Wyandot County adults, or approximately 5,064 adults, were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem.**

## Impairments and Health Problems

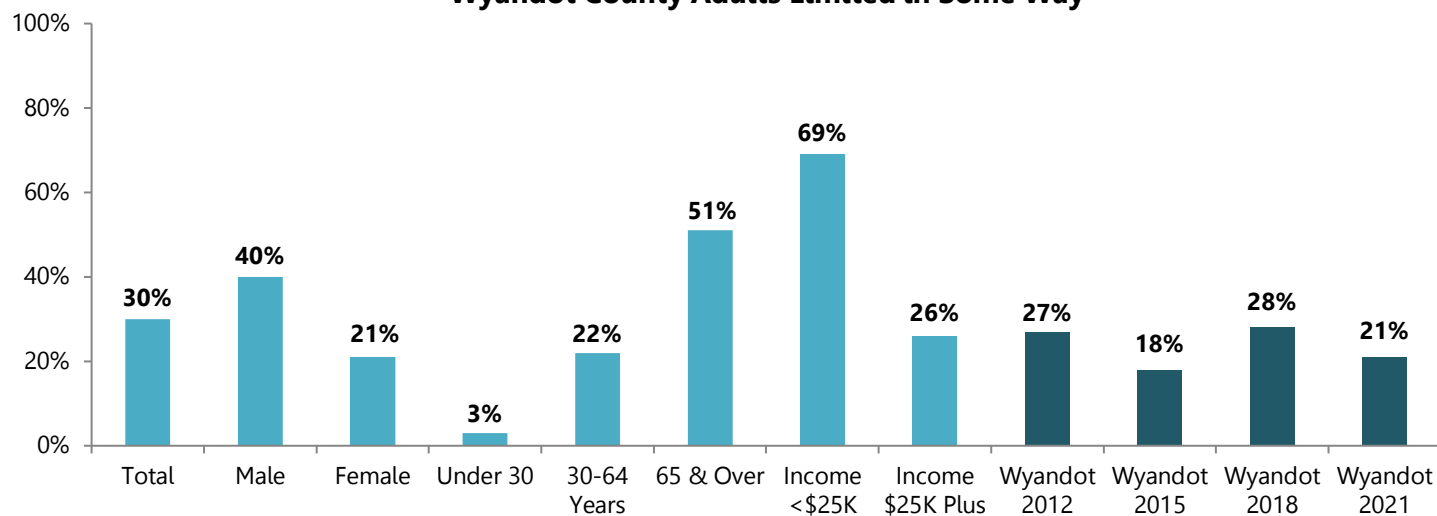
- Thirty percent (30%) of Wyandot County adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem increasing to 69% of those with annual household incomes less than \$25,000.
- Those who were limited in some way reported the following most limiting problems or impairments:
  - Back or neck problems (56%)
  - Walking problems (48%)
  - Arthritis/rheumatism (44%)
  - Chronic pain (31%)
  - Stress, anxiety, depression, or emotional problems (31%)
  - Chronic illness (24%)
  - Sleep problems (20%)
  - Fitness level (17%)
  - Eye/vision problems (16%)
  - Fractures, bone/joint injury (15%)
  - Mental health illness/disorder (15%)
  - Dental problems (12%)
  - Lung/breathing problems (12%)
  - Developmental disability (7%)
  - Confusion (5%)
  - Memory loss (5%)
  - Hearing problems (5%)
  - Other impairments/problems (16%)
- Wyandot County adults needed help with the following because of an impairment or health problem: household chores (18%), shopping (17%), getting around for other purposes (10%), meal preparation (8%), doing necessary business (8%), bathing (8%), dressing (6%), getting around the house (6%), eating (3%), and other (5%).

Adult Comparisons	Wyandot County 2012	Wyandot County 2015	Wyandot County 2018	Wyandot County 2021	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
<b>Limited in some way because of physical, mental or emotional problem</b>	27%	18%	28%	21%	30%	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not Available

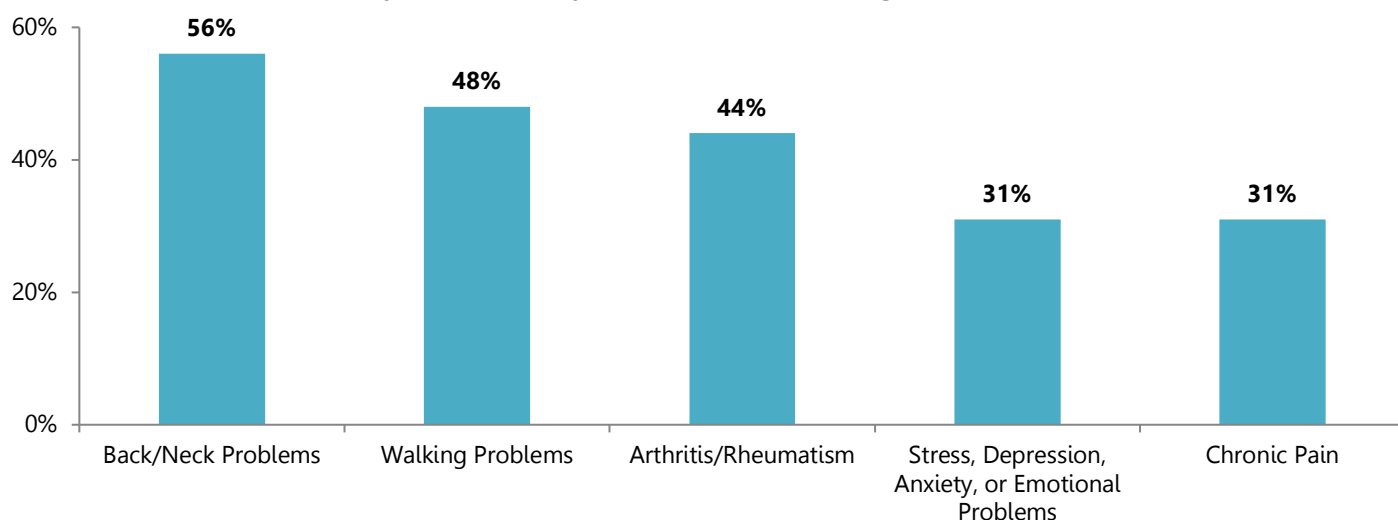
The following graphs show the percentage of Wyandot County adults who were limited in some way and the most limiting health problems. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 30% of Wyandot County adults were limited in some way, including 40% of males and 51% of those ages 65 and older.

**Wyandot County Adults Limited in Some Way**



*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

**Wyandot County Adults' Most Limiting Health Problems**



# **SOCIAL CONDITIONS**

**Adult Social Determinants of Health  
Environmental Conditions  
Parenting**

**Note for population: “adults” are defined throughout the report as those ages 18 and older living in Wyandot County**



# Social Conditions: Social Determinants of Health

## Healthy People 2030

Social determinants of health (SDOH) are the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.

One of Healthy People 2030's 5 overarching goals is specifically related to SDOH: "Create social, physical, and economic environments that promote attaining the full potential for health and well-being for all."

Healthy People 2030 has classified social determinants of health into five domains:

- Economic stability
- Education access and quality
- Social and community context
- Health care access and quality
- Neighborhood and built environment

(Source: Healthy People 2030)

## Social Determinants of Health



## Economic Stability

- Adults experienced the following food insecurity issues during the past year: had to choose between paying bills and buying food (9%), worried food would run out (5%), food assistance was cut (5%), went hungry/ate less to provide more food for their family (3%), loss of income led to food insecurity issues (2%), and were hungry but did not eat because they did not have money for food (2%).
- Six percent (6%) of adults experienced more than one food insecurity issue in the past year.

**6% of Wyandot County adults, or approximately 1,013 adults, experienced more than one food insecurity issue in the past year.**

- According to the 2022 U.S. Census Bureau, the median household income in Wyandot County was \$65,631. The U.S. Census Bureau reports median annual household income levels of \$65,786 for Ohio and \$74,755 for the U.S. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates)
- According to the 2022 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates by the Census Bureau, 9% of all Wyandot County residents were living in poverty, including 11% of children and youth ages 0-17. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey 5-year Estimate)
- The unemployment rate for Wyandot County was 3.3 as of May 2024. (Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics)
- According to the 2022 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, there were 9,851 housing units in Wyandot County. The owner-occupied housing unit rate was 74%. Rent in Wyandot County cost an average of \$753 per month. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates)

## Social and Community Context

- Eight percent (8%) of Wyandot County adults were threatened with abuse in the past year. Those who were threatened with abuse were threatened in the past year by the following people: a child (24%), a spouse or partner (19%), another person outside the home (14%), another family member living in the household (5%), and someone else (48%).
- Eight percent (8%) of adults were abused in the past year. Those who were abused were abused by the following: someone outside the home (32%), a spouse or partner (23%), a child (23%), and someone else (32%). Of those who were abused, they were abused in the following ways: verbally (86%), emotionally (29%), physically (20%), and financially (10%).
- Wyandot County adults experienced the following adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) when they were under the age of 18:
  - A parent or adult in their home swore at them, insulted them, or put them down (17%)
  - Their parents became separated or were divorced (15%)
  - Lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic (14%)
  - Lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal (12%)
  - Someone at least five years older than them or an adult touched them sexually (10%)
  - A parent or adult in their home hit, beat, kicked, or physically hurt them (9%)
  - Lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription medications (8%)
  - Lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in prison, jail, or correctional facility (8%)
  - Their family did not look out for each other, feel close to each other, or support each other (6%)
  - Their parents or adults in their home slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beat each other up (5%)
  - They didn't have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothing, and had no one to protect them (4%)
  - Someone at least five years older than them or an adult tried to make them touch them sexually (3%)
  - Their parents were not married (2%)
  - Someone at least five years older than them or an adult forced them to have sex (1%)
- Nine percent (9%) of Wyandot County adults experienced four or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs).

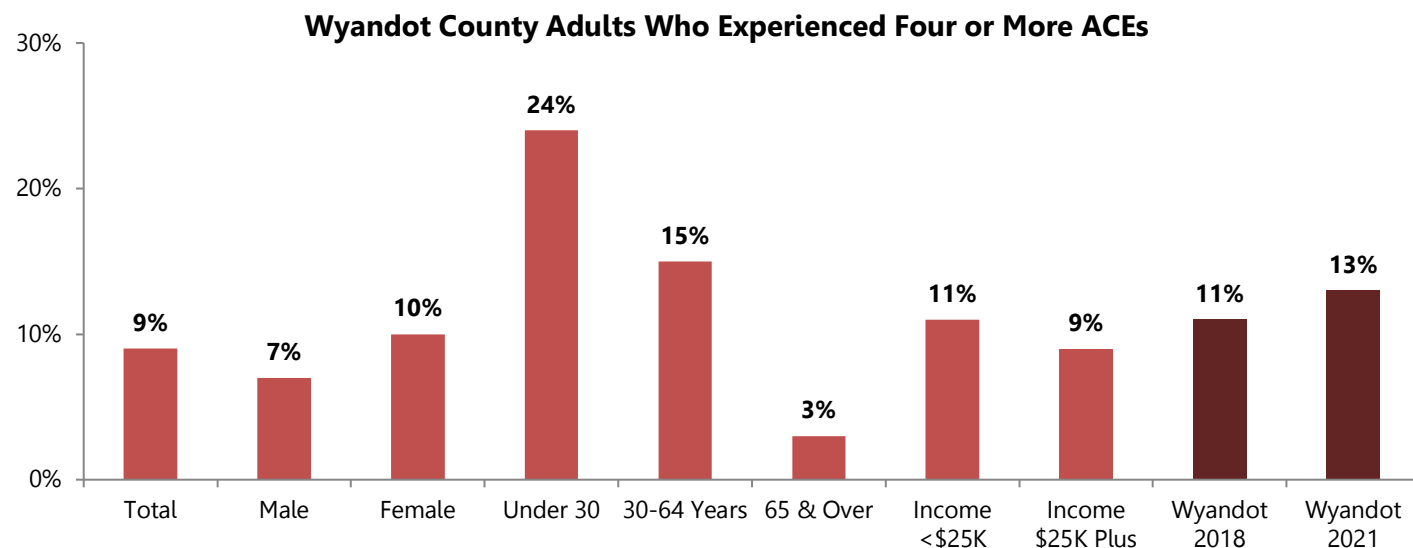
### What are ACEs?

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic events that occur during childhood. ACEs can generally be grouped into three categories: abuse, household challenges, and neglect. There is clear evidence that ACEs exposure is linked to poorer health and well-being through adulthood. Generally, the more ACEs a person is exposed to, the greater the risk of these poor outcomes.

ACEs exposure also results in direct and indirect costs to individuals, families, and society at large. This includes costs to the health care, children services, and criminal justice systems, as well as reduced quality of life and lost productivity. For example, more than \$10 billion in annual statewide public and private healthcare spending on depression, asthma, COPD, smoking, and excessive drinking can be attributed to ACEs exposure.

*(Source: Health Policy Institute of Ohio Brief: Taking Action to Prevent ACEs in Ohio, June 2024)*

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County adults who experienced four or more adverse child experiences (ACEs) in their lifetime. Examples of how to interpret the information on the graph include: 9% of all Wyandot County adults had experienced four or more ACEs in their lifetime, including 10% of females and 24% of adults under 30 years old.



*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

The table below indicates correlations between those who experienced four or more ACEs in their lifetime and participating in risky behaviors as well as other experiences. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 20% of those who experienced four or more ACEs seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year, compared to 1% of those who did not experience any ACEs.

**Behaviors of Wyandot County Adults**  
*Experienced four or more ACEs vs. Did Not Experience Any ACEs\**

Adult Behaviors	Experienced four or more ACEs	Did Not Experience Any ACEs
<b>Seriously contemplated suicide</b> (in the past year)	20%	1%
<b>Had two or more sexual partners</b> (in the past year)	33%	2%
<b>Binge drinker</b> (drank five or more drinks for males and four or more for females on an occasion in the past month)	60%	27%
<b>Current electronic vapor product user (currently vaped on some or all days)</b>	10%	10%
<b>Misused prescription drugs</b> (used prescription drugs either not prescribed to them or used them to get high or feel more alert in the past six months)	4%	5%
<b>Used recreational marijuana in the past 6 months</b>	10%	11%
<b>Classified as overweight or obese according to BMI</b>	77%	78%
<b>Current drinker</b> (had at least one alcoholic beverage in the past month)	21%	52%
<b>Current smoker</b> (currently smoke on some or all days)	4%	15%

*\*ACEs indicate adults who self-reported having experienced four or more adverse childhood experiences in their lifetime.*

*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

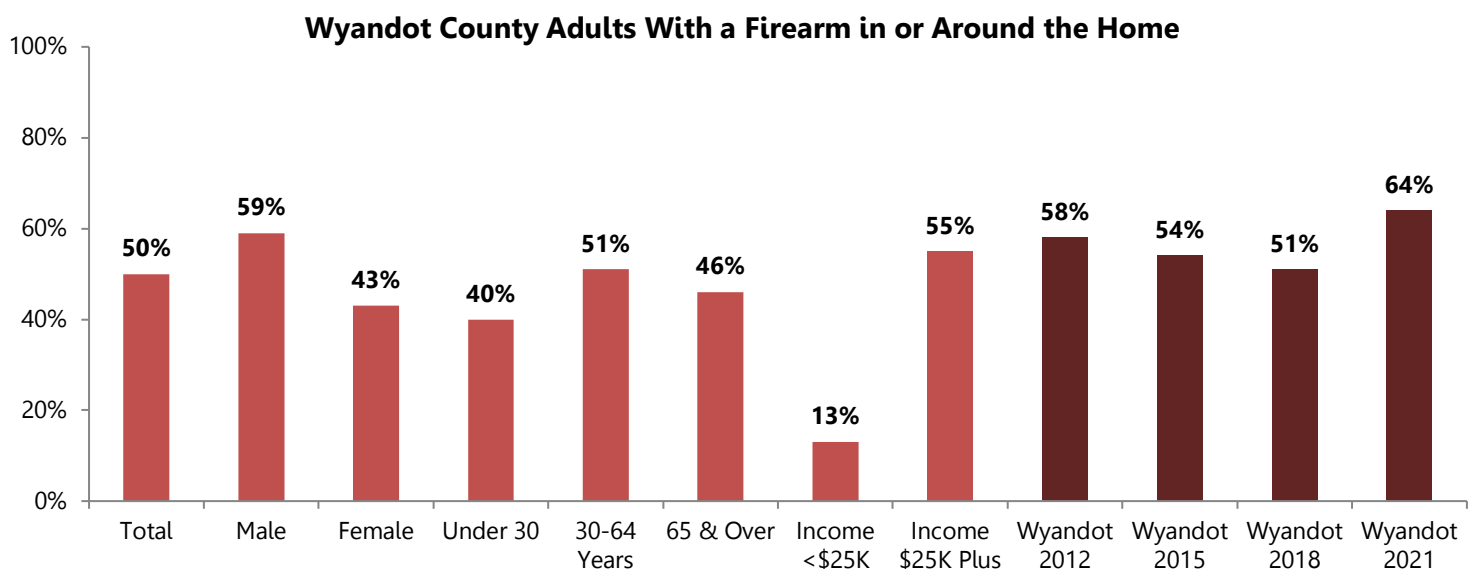
## Veterans Affairs

- As a result of military service during the past 10-20 years, the following have affected Wyandot County veterans' immediate family members:
  - Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (4%)
  - Access to medical care at a Veterans Affairs facility (4%)
  - Could not find/keep a job (3%)
  - Substance/drug abuse/overdose (3%)
  - Access to mental health treatment (3%)
  - Access to substance/drug use treatment (3%)
  - Had problems getting Veterans Affairs benefits (3%)
  - Housing issues (1%)
  - Marital problems (1%)
  - Had problems getting information on Veterans Affairs eligibility and applying (<1%)

## Neighborhood and Built Environment

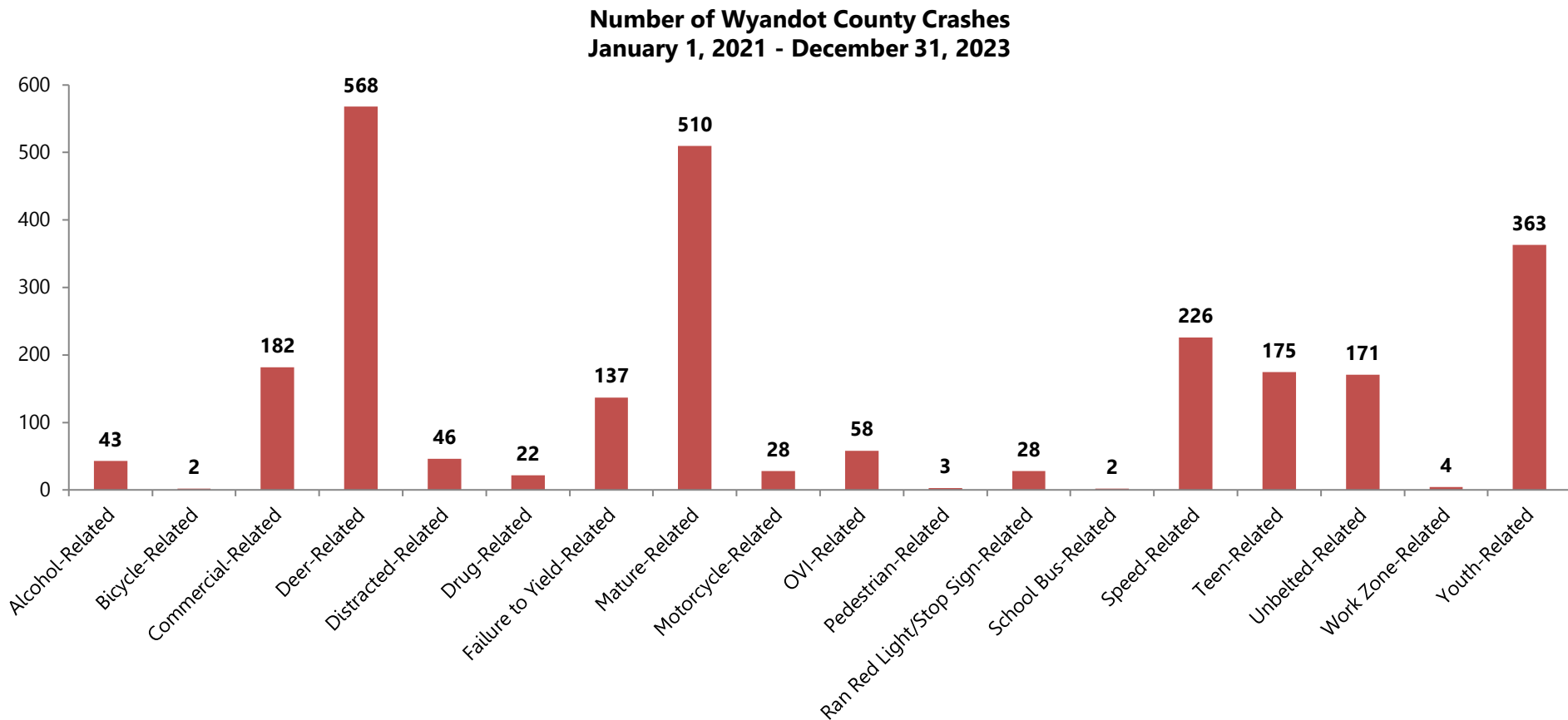
- Wyandot County adults reported the following transportation issues: disabled (5%), other car issues/expenses (3%), could not afford gas (3%), did not feel safe to drive (2%), no car (2%), no driver's license/suspended license (2%), no car insurance (1%), and limited public transportation available or accessible (1%). Three percent (3%) of adults reported having more than one transportation issue.
- Wyandot County adults reported doing the following while driving: talk on hands-free cell phone (47%); eating (33%); talking on hand-held cell phone (13%); driving without wearing a seatbelt (10%); texting (3%); using Internet/apps/social media on their cell phone (3%); being under the influence of prescription drugs (3%); and other activities (such as applying makeup, shaving, etc.) (<1%). Thirty-one percent (31%) of adults had more than one distraction. Five percent (5%) of adults reported they did not drive.
- Half (50%) of Wyandot County adults kept a firearm in or around their home. Two percent (2%) of adults reported that their firearms were unlocked and loaded.

**The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County adults that had a firearm in or around the home. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 50% of all Wyandot County adults had a firearm in or around the home, including 59% of males and 55% of those with annual incomes of \$25,000 or more.**



*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

The following graph shows the number of crashes that occurred between 2021-2023 in Wyandot County, as reported by the Ohio State Highway Patrol.



(Source: Ohio State Highway Patrol, OHSTATS Crash Dashboard, as compiled by the Wyandot County Health Alliance)

The following table shows the number of Wyandot County crashes by hour of the day from 2021-2023.

Time of Day	Number of Total Crashes
12:00AM – 12:59 AM	29
1:00AM – 1:59AM	21
2:00AM – 2:59AM	21
3:00AM – 3:59AM	28
4:00AM – 4:59AM	31
5:00AM – 5:59AM	66
6:00AM – 6:59AM	108
7:00AM – 7:59AM	91
8:00AM – 8:59AM	53
9:00AM – 9:59AM	43
10:00AM – 10:59AM	52
11:00AM – 11:59AM	58
12:00PM – 12:59PM	65
1:00PM – 1:59PM	70
2:00PM – 2:59PM	76
3:00PM – 3:59PM	81
4:00PM – 4:59PM	61
5:00PM – 5:59PM	83
6:00PM – 6:59PM	87
7:00PM – 7:59PM	85
8:00PM – 8:59PM	70
9:00PM – 9:59PM	79
10:00PM – 10:59PM	66
11:00PM – 11:59PM	52

The following table shows Wyandot County crashes by day of the week from 2021-2023.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
181	206	213	213	218	260	185

The following table shows Wyandot County crashes by severity and year from 2021-2023.

	2021	2022	2023
Fatal	6	2	4
Serious Injury Suspected	30	15	10
Minor Injury Suspected	53	46	46
Injury Possible	21	27	27
Property Damage Only	431	373	385
	<b>541</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>472</b>

(Source: Ohio State Highway Patrol, OHSTATS Crash Dashboard, as compiled by the Wyandot County Health Alliance)

# Social Conditions: Environmental Conditions

**15% of Wyandot County adults, or approximately 2,532 adults, reported that insects threatened their or their family members' health in the past year.**

## Environmental Health

- Wyandot County adults indicated the following threatened their or their family members' health in the past year:
  - Insects (15%)
  - Rodents (7%)
  - Moisture issues (6%)
  - Mold (4%)
  - Bed bugs (3%)
  - Air quality (3%)
  - Plumbing problems (3%)
  - Agricultural chemicals (3%)
  - Temperature regulation (heating and air conditioning) (3%)
  - Safety hazards (structural problems) (2%)
  - Radon (1%)
  - Lice (<1%)
  - Asbestos (<1%)
  - Unsafe water supply/wells (<1%)
  - Sewage/wastewater problems (<1%)
  - Chemicals found in household products (<1%)
- Eleven percent (11%) of Wyandot County adults reported more than one environmental issue that threatened their or their family members' health in the past year.

## Disaster Preparedness

- Adults indicated the following as their main method or way of getting information from authorities in a largescale disaster or emergency:
  - Wyandot County Emergency Alert System (69%)
  - Internet (59%)
  - Social media (58%)
  - Television (53%)
  - Friends/family (52%)
  - Radio (45%)
  - Neighbors (33%)
  - Newspapers (14%)
  - Other methods (3%)

# Social Conditions: Parenting

## Parenting

- In the past year, parents took their child to the doctor for the following: regular checkups (80%), dental visits (73%), injuries (42%), ear infections (35%), asthma (28%), behavioral problems (10%), head lice (1%), and other visits (83%).
- Wyandot County parents reported their child spent the following unsupervised time after school on an average school day: no unsupervised time (55%), less than one hour (31%), 1 to 2 hours (11%), and 3 to 4 hours (3%).
- Wyandot County parents reported the following barriers to child care: cost/affordability (28%), trust in staff (23%), before and after school transportation (14%), available times (4%), hours of operation (3%), flexibility of the number of days/hours (3%), location (3%), if the childcare facility is licensed (3%), kids-to-teacher ratio (1%), and other (5%).
- Parents discussed the following topics with their 6-to-17-year-old in the past year:
  - Screen time (82%)
  - Dating and relationships (62%)
  - Social media issues (59%)
  - Bullying (57%)
  - Career plan/post-secondary education (55%)
  - Volunteering (48%)
  - Body image (42%)
  - Weight status (40%)
  - Negative effects of alcohol/tobacco/illegal drugs/misusing prescription drugs (40%)
  - Refusal skills/peer pressure (37%)
  - Energy drinks (36%)
  - Birth control/condom use/safer sex/STI prevention (27%)
  - Depression/anxiety/suicide (21%)
  - Abstinence/how to refuse sex (17%)
  - School/legal consequences of using tobacco/alcohol/other drugs (15%)
- One percent (1%) of parents reported that they did not discuss any of the above topics with their 6-to-17-year-old in the past year.
- Wyandot County adults approved their child of doing the following:
  - Other adults giving alcohol to your child (3%)
  - Using an electronic vapor product/vaping (0%)
  - Drinking alcohol (0%)
  - Drinking alcohol and driving (0%)
  - Riding in a vehicle with someone who has been drinking alcohol (0%)
  - Binge drinking (drinking 5 or more alcoholic beverages [for males] or 4 or more alcoholic beverages [for females]) (0%)
  - Consuming alcohol and driving a child (0%)
  - Parents allowing or giving alcohol to your child in their home (0%)
  - None of the above (98%)



# **YOUTH (OHYES!) DATA**

**Youth Weight Status**  
**Youth Tobacco Use**  
**Youth Alcohol Consumption**  
**Youth Drug Use**  
**Youth Perceptions of Substance Use**  
**Youth Mental Health**  
**Youth Social Determinants of Health**  
**Youth Violence**

**Note for population:** Youth are defined throughout the report as those in grades 6-12 in public schools throughout Wyandot County.

Survey sampling methods differed for Wyandot County in 2009-2018. Please compare trend data with caution.

# Youth Health: Weight Status

**Approximately 282 Wyandot County youth were classified as obese.**

## 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 fat changes over the years as they grow. In children and teens, BMI is used to assess underweight, normal, overweight, and obese (*CDC, 2024*).
- Fourteen percent (14%) of Wyandot County youth were classified as obese by Body Mass Index (BMI) calculations, 16% of youth were classified as overweight, 67% were normal weight, and 3% were underweight.

## Nutrition

- During the past week, youth reported eating fruits and vegetables at the following frequencies per day: 1 to 4 servings (76%); 5 or more servings (15%); 0 servings, they did not like fruits or vegetables (6%); 0 serving, they could not afford fruits or vegetables (1%); and 0 servings they did not have access to fruits or vegetables (2%).
- During the past week, youth reported drinking a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop at the following frequencies: 1 to 3 times during the past week (45%), 4 to 6 times during the past week (11%), 1 time per day (8%), 2 times per day (6%), 3 times per day (2%), and 4 or more times per day (2%). Twenty-six percent (26%) of youth reported they did not drink soda or pop during the past week.
- During the past week, youth reported eating breakfast:
  - 0 days (18%)
  - 1 day (11%)
  - 2 days (11%)
  - 3 days (9%)
  - 4 days (7%)
  - 5 days (7%)
  - 6 days (6%)
  - 7 days (31%)

## Physical Activity

- Eighty-one percent (81%) of 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, and 37% did so every day in the past week. Eight percent (8%) of youth did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day in the past week.
- The CDC recommends that children and adolescents participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity 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 activities on at least three days per week (*CDC, 2022*).

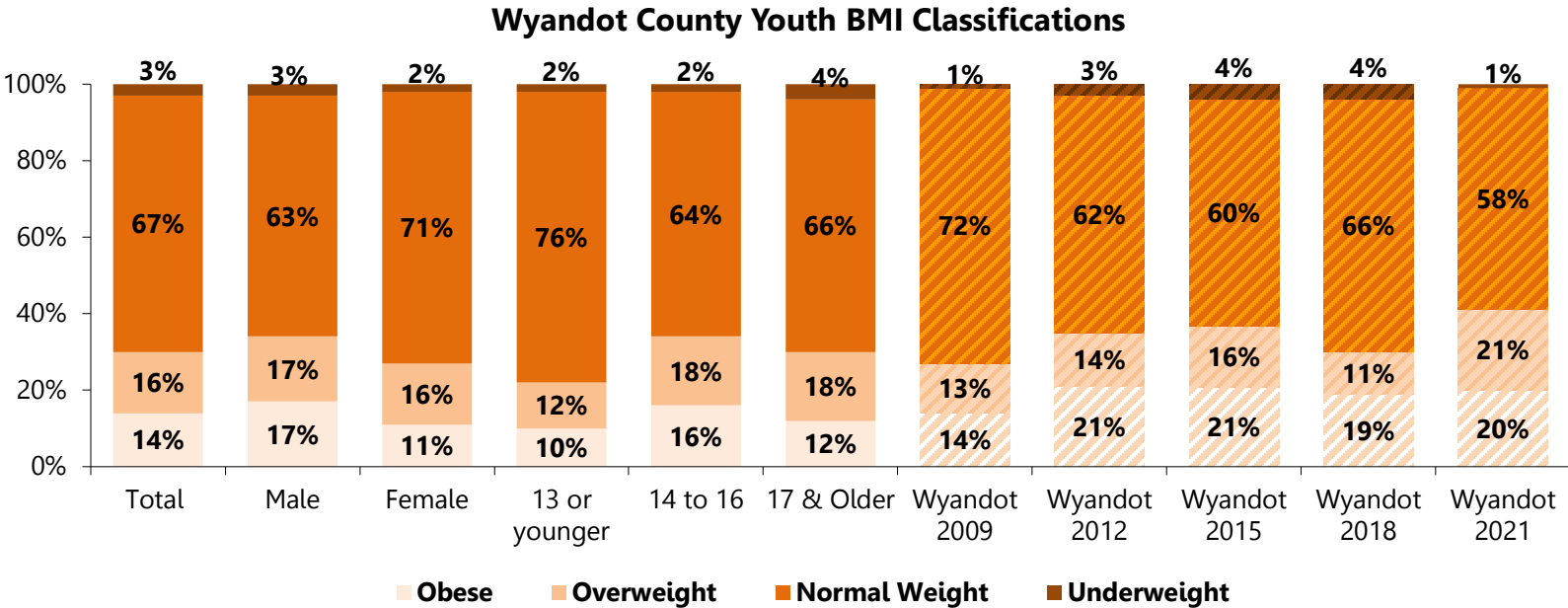
### Healthy People 2030 Nutrition and Weight Status (NWS)

Objective	Wyandot County 2023 OHYES	Ohio 2021	U.S. 2021	Healthy People 2030 Target
<b>NWS-04 Reduce the proportion of children and adolescents with obesity</b>	14% (7-12 Grade)  15% (9-12 Grade)	19% (9-12 Grade)	16% (9-12 Grade)	16%*

*\*Note: The Healthy People 2030 target is for children and youth aged 2-19 years.*

*(Sources: 2023 Wyandot County OHYES, 2021 YRBS, Healthy People 2030 Objectives)*

The following graph shows the percentage of Wyandot County youth who were classified as obese, overweight, normal weight, or underweight according to Body Mass Index (BMI) by age. Examples of how to interpret the information in the graph include: 67% of all Wyandot County youth were classified as normal weight, 16% were overweight, 14% were obese, and 3% were underweight for their age and gender.



*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

Youth Comparisons	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 2018 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2021 OHYES (7 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2023 OHYES (7 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2023 OHYES (9 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Ohio 2021 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	U.S. 2021 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )
Obese	14%	21%	21%	19%	20%	14%	15%	19%	16%
Overweight	13%	14%	16%	11%	21%	16%	17%	16%	16%
Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on every day in past week	28%	26%	35%	29%	29%	38%	35%	26%	24%
Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days in past week	51%	51%	60%	52%	56%	61%	58%	49%	45%
Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day in past week	13%	11%	9%	18%	12%	8%	9%	16%	16%

# Youth Health: Tobacco/Electronic Vapor Product Use

**Approximately 221 Wyandot County youth have ever used an electronic vapor product in their life.**

## Youth Tobacco Use

- Three percent (3%) of youth had smoked all or part of a cigarette within the past 30 days.
- Two percent (2%) of youth were current cigarette smokers, having smoked cigarettes sometime in the past 30 days.
- Two percent (2%) of Wyandot County youth had smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars in the past 30 days.
- Two percent (2%) of youth in Wyandot County had used chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products in the past 30 days.

## Youth Electronic Vapor Product Use

- Eleven percent (11%) of youth had used an electronic vapor product in their life.
- Five percent (5%) had used an electronic vapor product in the past 30 days.
- Of those who obtained electronic vapor products in the past 30 days, youth reported obtaining them using the following ways:
  - Borrow (bummed) them from someone else (31%)
  - Bought them from a vape store or tobacco store (28%)
  - Gave someone else money to buy them (28%)
  - Bought them in a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store (26%)
  - Took them from a store or another person (8%)
  - Bought them on the Internet (5%)
  - Some other way (36%)
- Youth reported the following as main reasons for using electronic vapor products:
  - Friend used them (35%)
  - Boredom (19%)
  - Family member used them (16%)
  - Available in flavors such as mint, candy, fruit, or chocolate (14%)
  - Their friends pressured them (12%)
  - Less harmful than other forms of tobacco (6%)
  - They tried to quit using other tobacco products (5%)
  - Easier to get than other tobacco products (4%)
  - Cost less than other tobacco products (4%)
  - Some other reasons (49%)

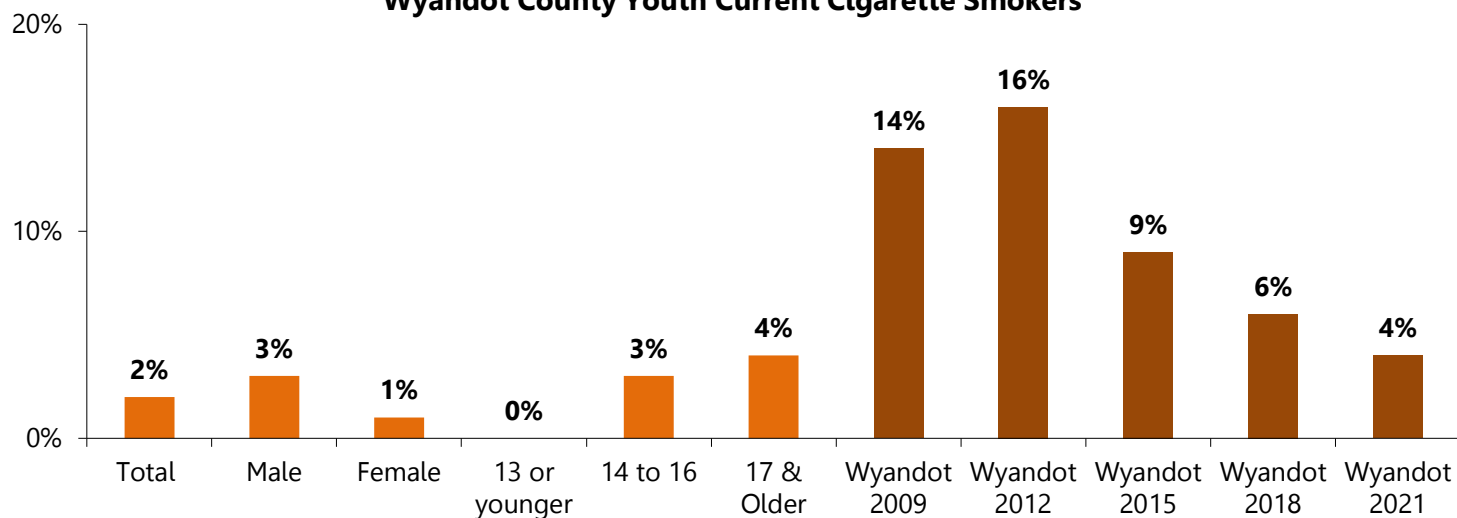
**The table below indicates the frequency in which Wyandot County youth used the following tobacco and electronic vapor products among current users.**

**Frequency of Tobacco/Electronic Vapor Product Use,  
Among Current Wyandot Users**

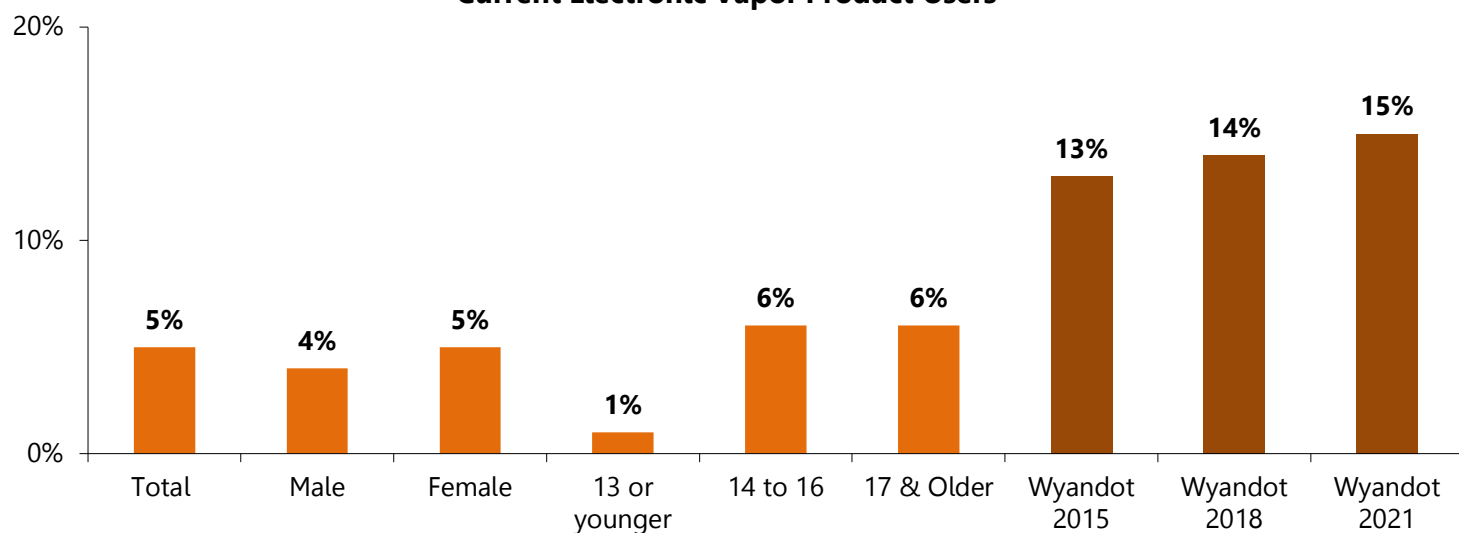
Tobacco/Vapor Product	1 or 2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 to 29 days	All 30 days
<b>Cigarettes</b>	55%	10%	0%	10%	5%	20%
<b>Electronic vapor products</b>	21%	12%	2%	7%	7%	51%

The following graphs show the percentage of Wyandot County youth who were current cigarette smokers and current electronic vapor product users. Examples of how to interpret the information in the first graph include: 2% of all Wyandot County youth were current smokers, including 3% of males and 1% of females.

**Wyandot County Youth Current Cigarette Smokers**



**Wyandot County Youth Current Electronic Vapor Product Users**



*Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey*

## Healthy People 2030

### Tobacco Use (TU)

Objective	Wyandot County 2023 OHYES	Ohio 2021	U.S. 2021	Healthy People 2030 Target
<b>TU-06 Reduce current cigarette smoking in adolescents</b> (in the past month)	2% (7-12 Grade)  3% (9-12 Grade)	3% (9-12 Grade)	4% (9-12 Grade)	3% (6-12 Grade)
<b>TU-05 Reduce current e-cigarette use in adolescents</b> (in the past month)	5% (7-12 Grade)  6% (9-12 Grade)	20% (9-12 Grade)	18% (9-12 Grade)	11% (6-12 Grade)

*(Sources: 2023 Wyandot County OHYES, 2021 YRBS, Healthy People 2030 Objectives)*

Youth Comparisons	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 2018 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2021 OHYES (7 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2023 OHYES (7 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2023 OHYES (9 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Ohio 2021 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	U.S. 2021 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )
<b>Current cigarette smoker</b> (smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the past 30 days)	14%	16%	9%	6%	4%	2%	3%	3%	4%
<b>Current cigar smoker</b> (smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the past 30 days)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%
<b>Current electronic vapor product user</b> (used e- cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e- hookahs, or hookah pens on at least 1 day during the past 30 days)	N/A	N/A	13%	14%	15%	5%	6%	20%	18%
<b>Current smokeless tobacco user</b> (used chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products—such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, Copenhagen, Camel Snus, Marlboro Snus, General Snus, Ariva, Stonewall, or Camel Orbs—not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%

N/A – Not Available

# Youth Health: Alcohol Consumption

**Approximately 141 Wyandot County youth were considered current drinkers.**

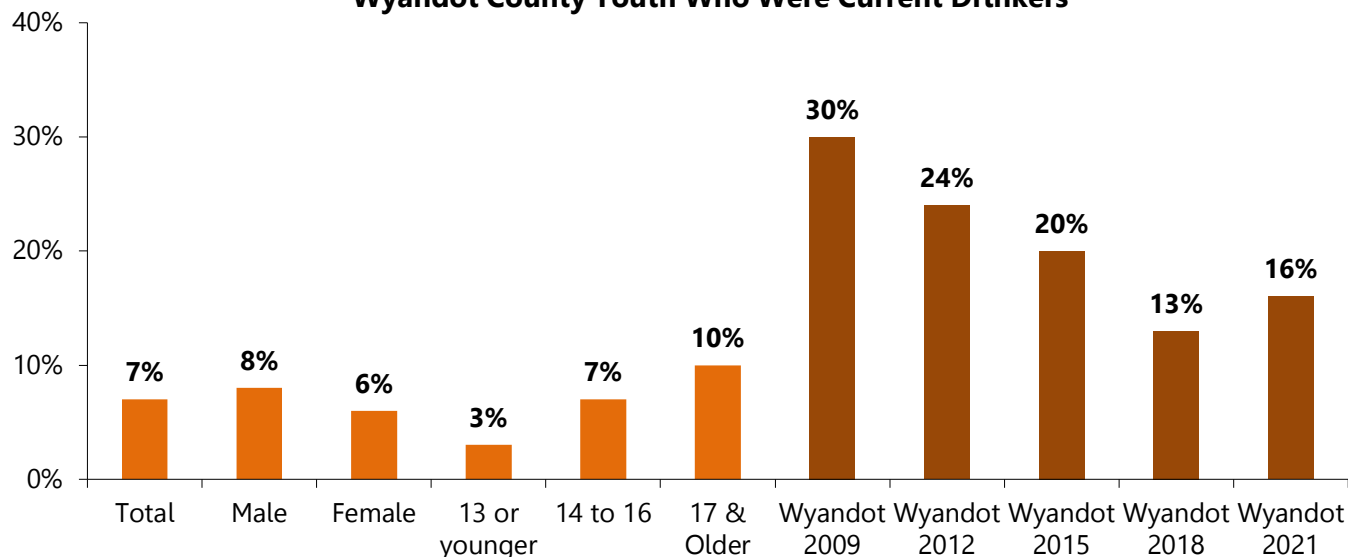
## Youth Alcohol Consumption

- Of all Wyandot County youth, 13% had their first drink of alcohol before the age of 13.
- Almost half (47%) of youth who reported drinking at some time in their life had their first drink at 12 years old or younger, 26% took their first drink between the ages of 13 and 14, 25% took their first drink between the ages of 15 and 16, and 2% started drinking at the age of 17 or older.
- Seven percent (7%) of youth had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days, increasing to 10% of those ages 17 and older.
- Among current youth drinkers, Wyandot county youth reported drinking at the following frequencies within the past 30 days:
  - 1 or 2 days (55%)
  - 3 to 5 days (25%)
  - 6 to 9 days (7%)
  - 10-19 days (8%)
  - 20-29 days (3%)
  - All 30 days (2%)
- Based on all youth surveyed, 3% had five or more alcoholic drinks (males) or four or more alcoholic drinks (females) on an occasion in the last 30 days and would be considered binge drinkers, increasing to 6% of those ages of 17 and older.
- Youth drinkers reported they got their alcohol from the following:
  - Someone gave it to them (24%)
  - A parent gave it to them (24%)
  - Bought it in a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station (11%)
  - Gave someone else money to buy it for them (6%)
  - A friend's parent gave it to them (6%)
  - Took it from a store or family member (6%)
  - Bought it at a public event (2%)
  - Some other way (27%)
- Youth drinkers reported drinking during the following times:
  - On weekends (97%)
  - On weeknights (21%)
  - After school (17%)
  - Before school (9%)
  - During school (5%)
- During the past 30 days, 11% of all Wyandot County youth had ridden in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol.
- One percent (1%) of youth drivers had driven a car in the past 30 days after they had been drinking alcohol.

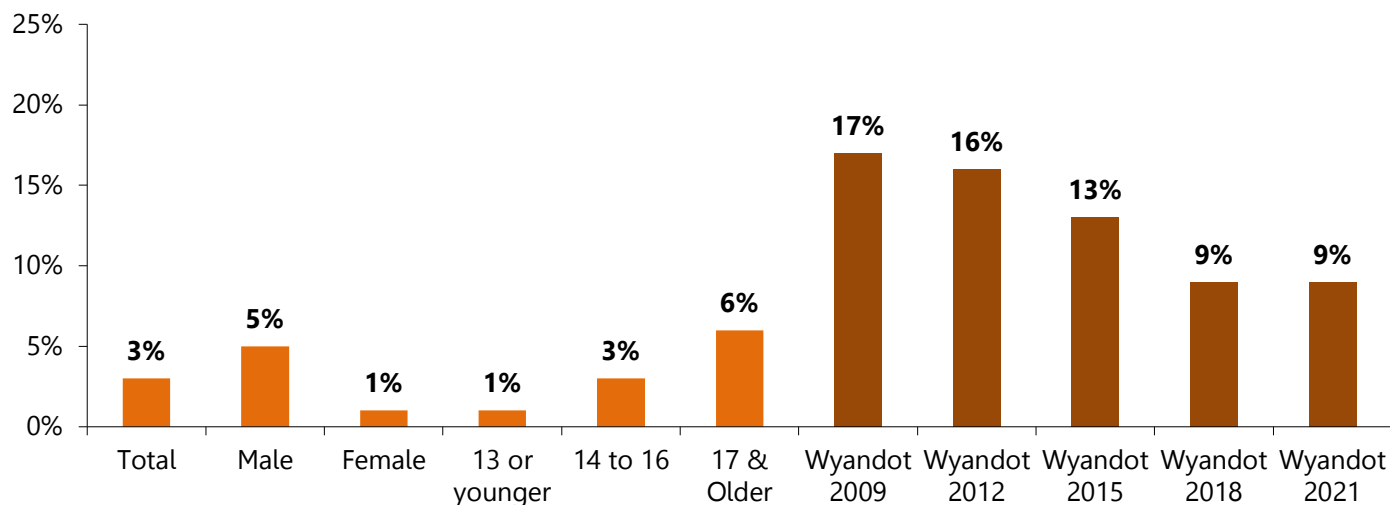


The following graphs show the percentage of Wyandot County youth who were current drinkers and binge drinkers in the past month. Examples of how to interpret the information in the second graph include: 3% of youth were considered binge drinkers, including 5% of males and 6% of youth ages 17 and older.

**Wyandot County Youth Who Were Current Drinkers**



**Wyandot County Youth Binge Drinking in Past Month**



*Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

## Healthy People 2030 Substance Use (SU)

Objective	Wyandot County 2023 OHYES	Ohio 2021	U.S. 2021	Healthy People 2030 Target
<b>SU-04 Reduce the proportion of adolescents who drank alcohol in the past month</b>	7% (7-12 Grade)  8% (9-12 Grade)	23% (9-12 Grade)	23% (9-12 Grade)	6%*

*Note: The Healthy People 2030 target is for youth aged 12-17 years.  
(Sources: 2023 Wyandot County OHYES, 2021 YRBS, Healthy People 2030 Objectives)*

Youth Comparisons	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 2018 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2021 OHYES (7 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2023 OHYES (7 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2023 OHYES (9 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Ohio 2021 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	U.S. 2021 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )
<b>Current Drinker</b> (had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the past 30 days)	30%	24%	20%	13%	16%	7%	8%	23%	23%
<b>Binge drinker</b> (drank 4 or more drinks (females) or 5 or more drinks (males) within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the past 30 days)	17%	16%	13%	9%	9%	3%	4%	13%	11%
<b>Drank for the first time before age 13</b> (of all youth)	30%	19%	12%	17%	12%	13%	12%	11%	15%
<b>Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol</b> (in a car or other vehicle on 1 or more occasion during the past 30 days)	21%	21%	13%	11%	9%	11%	10%	N/A	14%
<b>Obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them</b> (of youth drinkers)	N/A	36%	40%	38%	29%	24%	24%	N/A	40%

N/A-Not Available

# Youth Health: Drug Use

**Approximately 141 Wyandot County youth reported ever using over-the-counter medication to get high in their lifetime.**

## Marijuana Use

- Two percent (2%) of all Wyandot County youth tried marijuana before the age of 13.
- Twenty-eight percent (28%) of youth who ever tried marijuana did so before the age of 13.
- Two percent (2%) of all Wyandot County youth had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days.
- Among youth who ever tried marijuana, 25% had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days.
- Among current marijuana users, youth reported using marijuana in the following ways:
  - Vaporized it (65%)
  - Smoked it in a joint, bong, pipe, or blunt (17%)
  - Drank it in tea, cola, alcohol, or other drinks (6%)
  - Some other way (12%)
- Among current marijuana users, youth reported using marijuana at the following times:
  - On weekends (77%)
  - After school (53%)
  - On weeknights (53%)
  - Before school (41%)
  - During school (12%)
- One percent (1%) of all youth in Wyandot County reported using marijuana 3 or more times in the past month, increasing to 71% of current youth marijuana users.

## Prescription Drug Misuse and Abuse

- Five percent (5%) of youth in Wyandot County reported ever using prescription drugs (e.g., OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them in their lifetime.
- In the past 30 days, 1% of all youth reported using prescriptions drugs not prescribed for them, increasing to 16% of youth who had ever used prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor instructed.
- Three percent (3%) of youth in Wyandot County reported ever using prescription pain medicine (e.g., codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet) without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them in their lifetime.
- In the past 30 days, 1% of all youth reported using prescription pain medicine not prescribed for them, increasing to 25% of youth who had ever used prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor instructed.
- Among current prescription drug users, youth reported using prescription drugs:
  - On weekends (100%)
  - After school (75%)
  - Before school (50%)
  - During school (50%)
  - On weeknights (50%)

## Other Drug Use

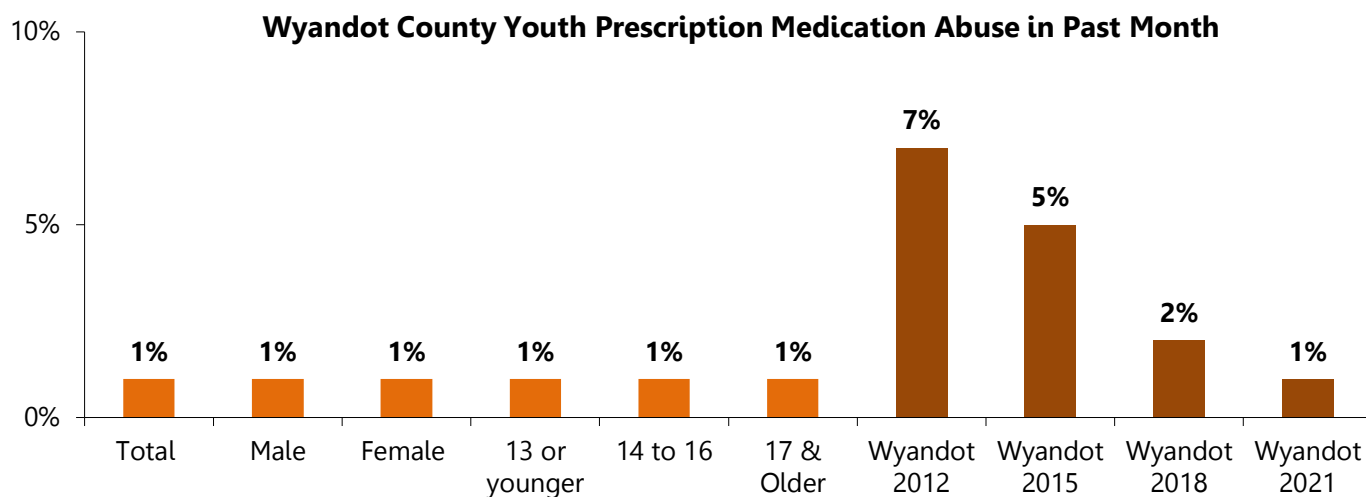
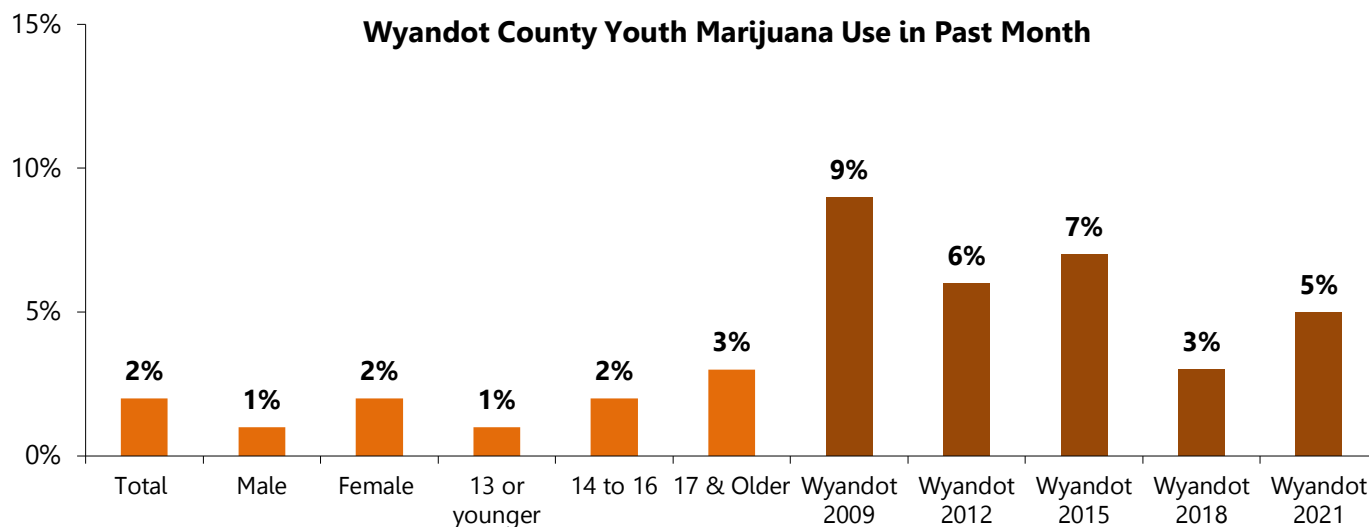
- Seven percent (7%) of youth in Wyandot County reported ever using over-the-counter medications such as cold medicines, allergy medicine, or pain relievers to get high in their lifetime.
- Wyandot County youth had used the following in the past 12 months:
  - Inhalants (1%)
  - Hallucinogenic drugs (1%)
  - Cocaine (1%)
  - Synthetic marijuana (1%)
  - Ecstasy/MDMA/Molly (1%)
  - Methamphetamines (1%)
  - Heroin (<1%)
  - Steroids without a doctor's prescription (<1%)
- During the past 12 months, 2% of all Wyandot County youth reported that someone had offered, sold, or given them an illegal drug on school property. Other places reported by youth included in their neighborhood (2%), at a friend's house (2%), and on the school bus (1%).
- Nearly three-quarters (70%) of youth recalled hearing, reading, or watching an advertisement about the prevention of substance use in the past 12 months.
- Half (50%) of youth reported they had talked with at least one parent/guardian about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use in the past 12 months.

The table below indicates the frequency in which youth in Wyandot County used the following drugs.

**Frequency of Youth Lifetime Medication Misuse and Abuse**

Drug	0 times	1 or 2 times	3 to 9 times	10 to 19 times	20 to 39 times	40 or more times
<b><u>Prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor instructed</u></b>	95%	3%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
<b><u>Prescription pain medication without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor instructed</u></b>	97%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
<b><u>Over-the-counter medications such as cold medicine, allergy medicine, or pain reliever to get high</u></b>	93%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%

The following graphs indicate youth marijuana use in the past month and prescription medication abuse in the past month. Examples of how to interpret the information in the first graph include: 2% of youth have used marijuana in the past month, including 2% of females and 3% of youth 17 and older.



*Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

Youth Comparisons	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 2018 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2021 OHYES (7 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2023 OHYES (7 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2023 OHYES (9 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Ohio 2021 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	U.S. 2021 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )
<b>Currently use marijuana</b> (in the past 30 days)	9%	6%	7%	3%	5%	2%	2%	13%	16%
<b>Prescription medication abuse</b> (in the past 30 days)	N/A	7%	5%	2%	1%	1%	1%	N/A	6%
<b>Used methamphetamines</b> (in the past 12 months)	1%*	1%*	1%*	1%*	0%	1%	1%	2%*	2%*
<b>Used cocaine</b> (in the past 12 months)	4%*	5%*	2%	1%*	1%	1%	1%	2%*	3%*
<b>Used heroin</b> (in the past 12 months)	1%*	1%*	1%*	0%*	0%	<1%	<1%	N/A	1%*
<b>Used inhalants</b> (in the past 12 months)	8%*	12%*	6%*	2%*	1%	1%	1%	N/A	8%*
<b>Took steroids without a doctor's prescription</b> (in the past 12 months)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%*	0%	<1%	<1%	N/A	N/A
<b>Used ecstasy</b> (also called MDMA in the past 12 months)	N/A	3%*	3%*	1%*	1%	1%	1%	N/A	3%*
<b>Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property</b> (in the past 12 months)	5%	8%	6%	4%	5%	3%	4%	N/A	14%

N/A-Not Available

\*Ever used in their lifetime

# Youth Health: Perceptions of Risky Behaviors

## Perceived Risk of Drug Use

- Sixty percent (60%) of Wyandot County youth thought there was great risk in harming themselves physically or in other ways if they used prescription drugs that were not prescribed for them. Seven percent (7%) of youth thought that there was no risk in misusing prescription drugs.
- Over half (53%) of youth thought there was great risk in harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoked one or more packs of cigarettes per day. Ten percent (10%) of youth thought that there was no risk if they smoked one or more packs of cigarettes per day.
- Forty-one percent (41%) of youth thought there was great risk in harming themselves physically or in other ways if they used electronic vapor products every day. Ten percent (10%) of youth thought that there was no risk if they used electronic vapor products every day.
- Thirty-six percent (36%) of youth thought there was great risk in harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoked marijuana once or twice a week. Fifteen percent (15%) of youth thought that there was no risk if they smoked marijuana once or twice a week.
- Twenty-seven percent (27%) of youth thought there was great risk in harming themselves physically or in other ways if they had five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week. Eleven percent (11%) of youth thought that there was no risk in drinking five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week.

## Degree of Disapproval of Use by Parents

- Eighty-six percent (86%) of Wyandot County youth reported their parents would feel it was very wrong for them to misuse prescription medications.
- Eighty-three percent (83%) of youth reported their parents would feel it was very wrong for them to smoke tobacco.
- Eighty-two percent (82%) of youth reported their parents would feel it was very wrong for them to smoke marijuana.
- Seventy-nine percent (79%) of youth reported their parents would feel it was very wrong for them to use electronic vapor products.
- Sixty-eight percent (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.

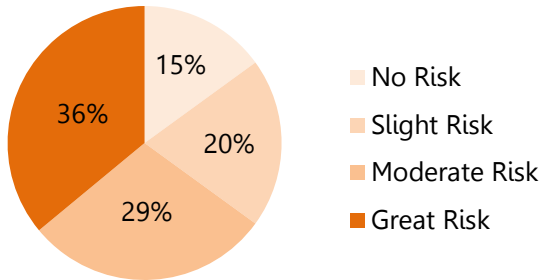
## Degree of Disapproval of Use by Peers

- Seventy-three percent (73%) of youth reported their friends would feel it was very wrong for them to misuse prescription medications.
- Sixty-four percent (64%) of youth reported their friends would feel it was very wrong for them to smoke marijuana.
- Sixty-three percent (63%) of youth reported their friends would feel it was very wrong for them to smoke tobacco.
- Fifty-six percent (56%) of youth reported their friends would feel it was very wrong for them to use electronic vapor products.
- Over half (52%) of youth reported their friends would feel it was very wrong for them to have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day.

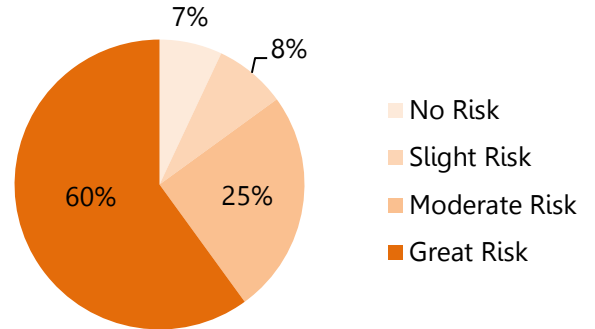
## Perceived Risk of Drug Use

How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they:

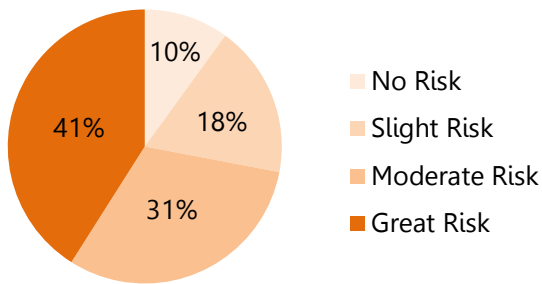
**Smoke marijuana once or twice a week**



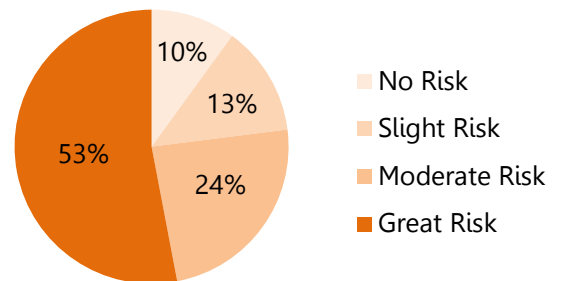
**Misuse prescription drugs**



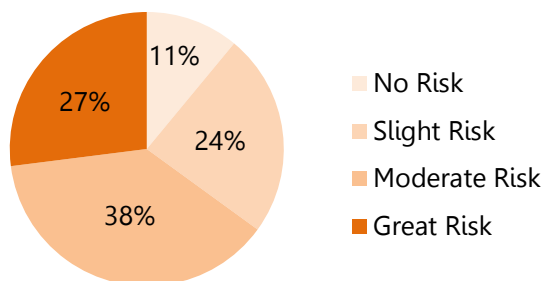
**Use electronic vapor products every day**



**Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day**



**Drink five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week**





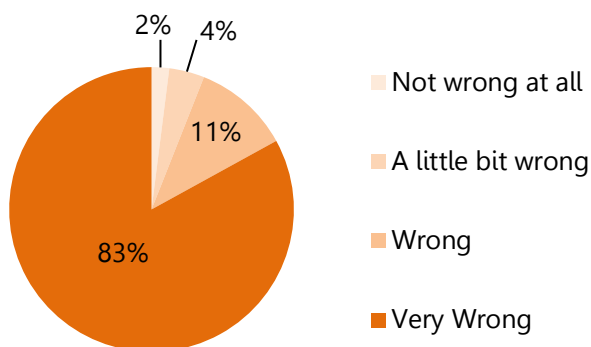
### Perceived Great Risk of Substance Use

How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they:	Total	Female	Male	13 or younger	14-16 years old	17 or older
Misuse prescription drugs	60%	59%	60%	62%	61%	53%
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	53%	53%	52%	51%	54%	49%
Use electronic vapor products every day	41%	39%	43%	45%	40%	38%
Smoke marijuana once or twice a week	36%	35%	38%	45%	35%	30%
Drink five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week	27%	29%	25%	26%	27%	29%

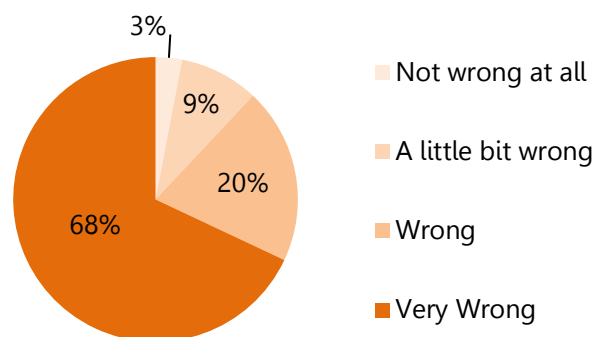
## Degree of Disapproval by Parents

How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to do the following:

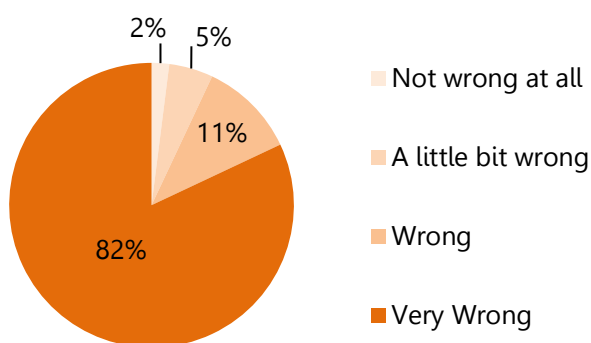
**Smoke Tobacco**



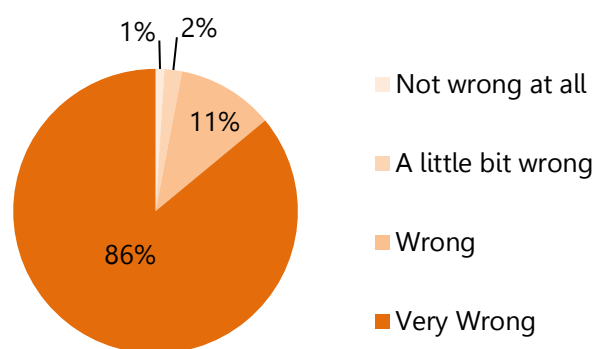
**Have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day**



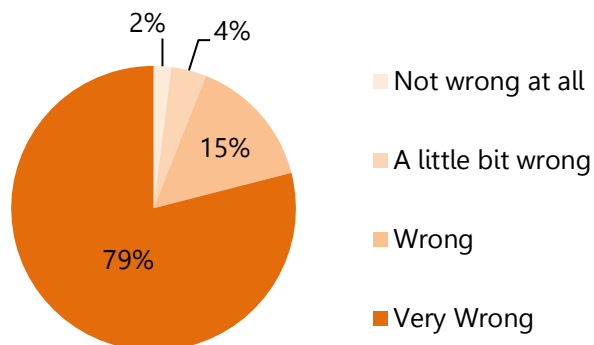
**Smoke marijuana**



**Misuse prescription drugs**



**Use electronic vapor products**



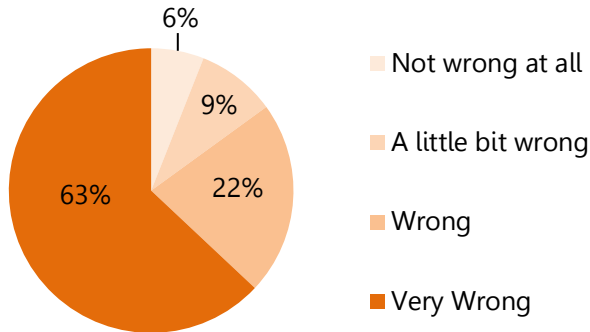
### Perceived Degree of Great Disapproval by Parents

Parents feel it would be <u>very wrong</u> for you to do the following:	Total	Female	Male	13 or younger	14-16 years old	17 or older
Misuse prescription drugs	86%	84%	88%	88%	85%	88%
Smoke tobacco	83%	83%	83%	91%	83%	75%
Smoke marijuana	82%	82%	83%	93%	82%	70%
Use electronic vapor products	79%	77%	82%	89%	78%	72%
Have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day	68%	70%	68%	75%	69%	61%

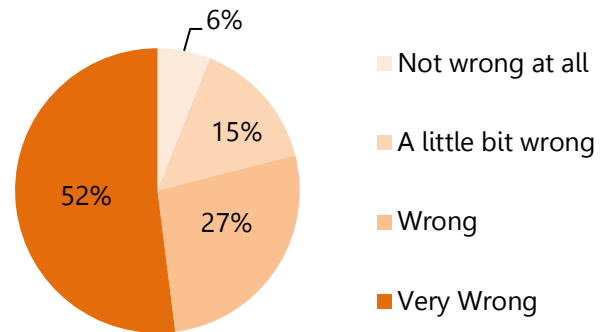
## Degree of Disapproval by Friends

How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to do the following:

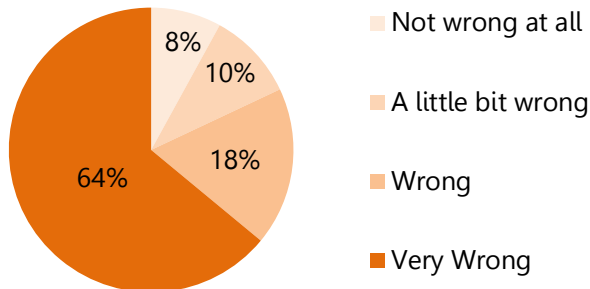
**Smoke Tobacco**



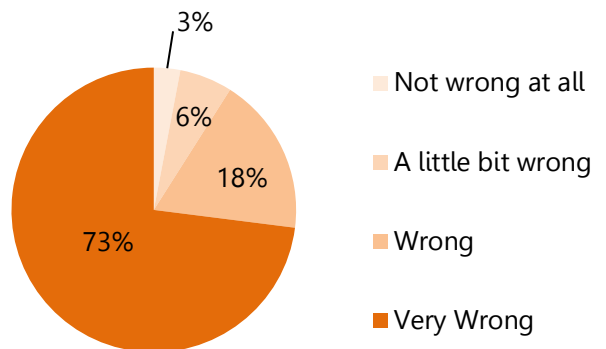
**Have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day**



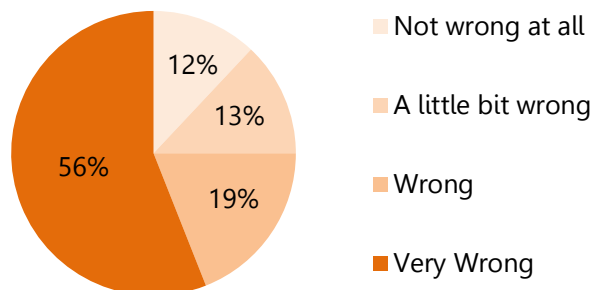
**Smoke marijuana**



**Misuse prescription drugs**



**Use electronic vapor products**



### Perceived Degree of Great Disapproval by Friends

Friends feel it would be <u>very wrong</u> for you to do the following:	Total	Female	Male	13 or younger	14-16 years old	17 or older
Misuse prescription drugs	73%	73%	74%	81%	72%	71%
Smoke marijuana	64%	64%	66%	77%	63%	53%
Smoke tobacco	63%	64%	62%	75%	62%	53%
Use electronic vapor products	56%	54%	59%	71%	55%	47%
Have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day	52%	55%	51%	62%	51%	48%

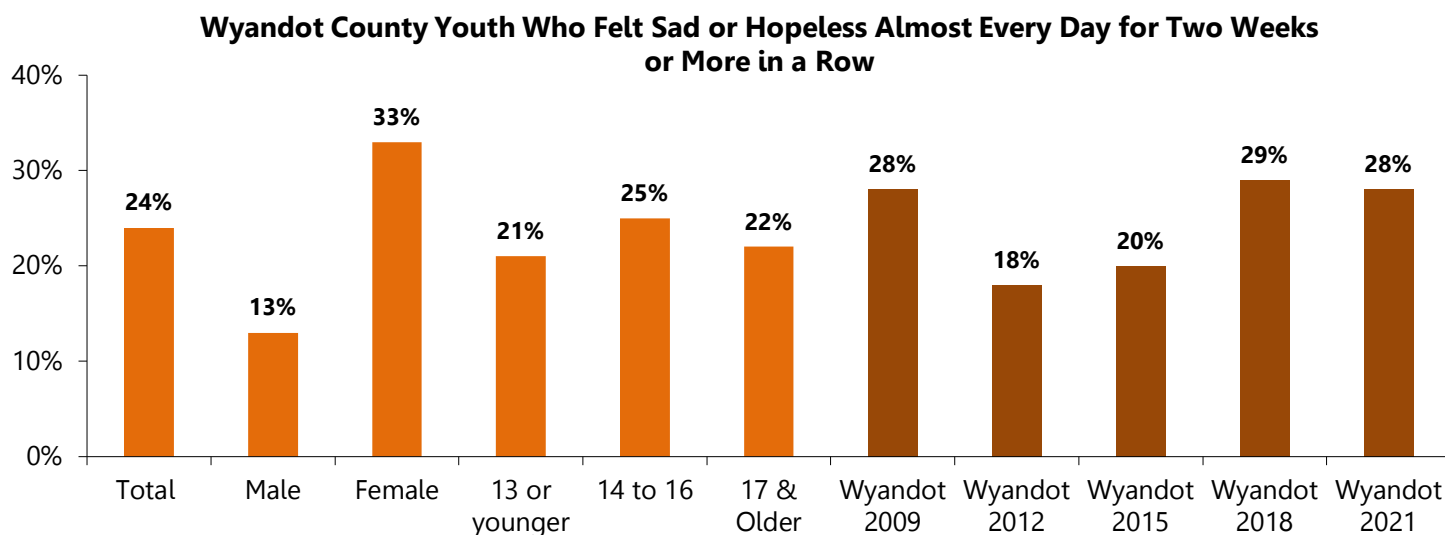
# Youth Health: Mental Health

**Approximately 483 Wyandot County 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.**

## Youth Mental Health

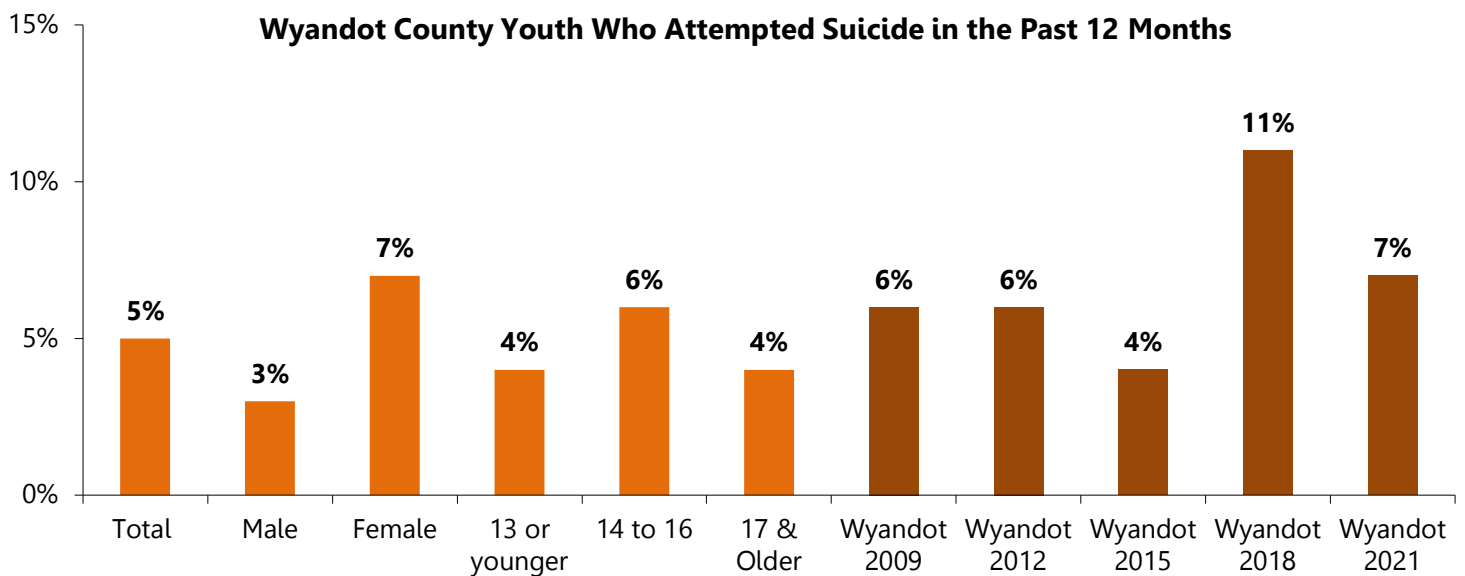
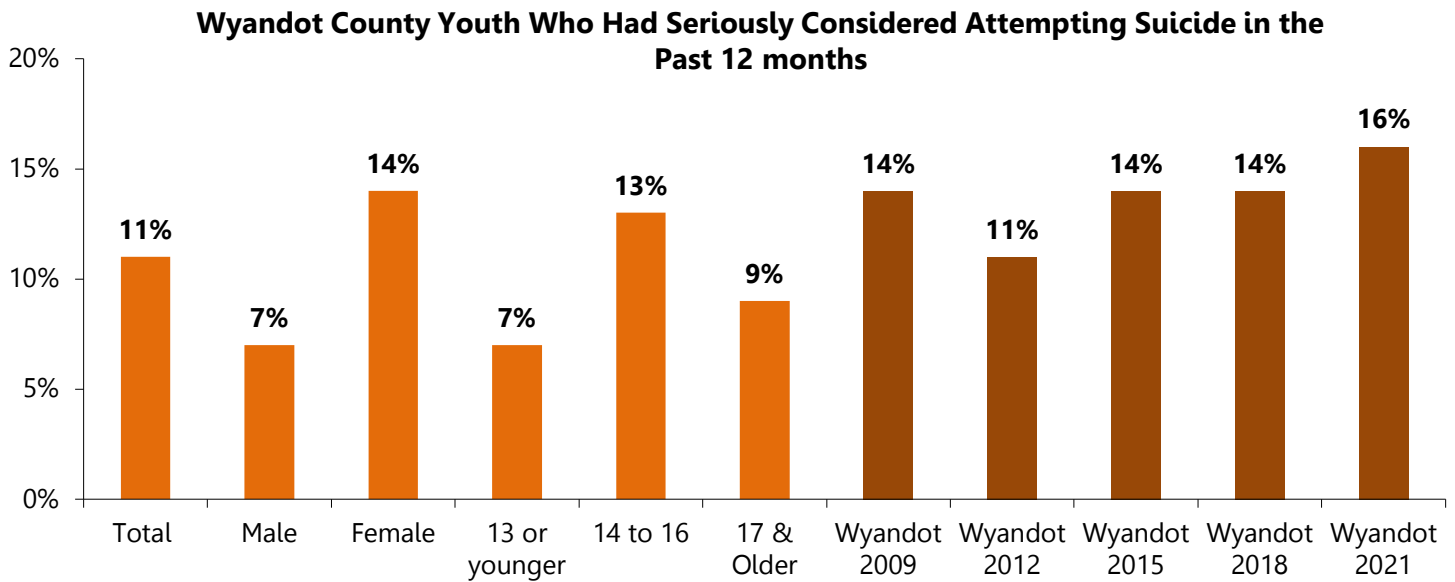
- Almost one-quarter (24%) of Wyandot County youth reported they felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities, increasing to 33% of females.
- Eleven percent (11%) of youth reported they had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past 12 months, increasing to 14% of females.
- In the past 12 months, 5% of youth had attempted suicide.
- Among youth who had attempted suicide in the past year, 23% reported their suicide attempt resulted in injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.
- Of all youth, 1% reported they had a suicide attempt in the past year that resulted in injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.
- Youth in Wyandot County reported being bothered nearly every day within the past 2 weeks by the following: feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge (16%), not being able to stop or control worrying (9%), feeling down, depressed, or hopeless (8%), and having little interest or pleasure in doing things (7%).
- Youth reported the following ways of dealing with stress: physical activity (52%); avoid people who create drama (38%); express oneself through the arts and literature (27%); get support from others (26%); participate in hobbies or community service (24%); meditate, pray, or use relaxation techniques (20%); and limit exposure to social media (10%). Eight percent (8%) of youth reported they did not have stress.
- More than one-third (39%) of youth in Wyandot County reported they had ever visited a doctor, nurse, therapist, social worker, or counselor for a mental health problem. Twenty-eight percent (28%) of youth had visited a mental health provider within the past 12 months, and 11% had visited more than a year ago.

**The following graph shows Wyandot County youth who felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 24% of youth felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row, including 13% of males and 33% of females.**



*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

The following graphs show Wyandot County youth who had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year and had attempted suicide in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information in the first graph include: 11% of youth seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year, including 7% of males and 14% of females.



*Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

### Mental Health Impacted

*Wyandot County youth reported they were bothered by the following within the past 2 weeks:*

Mental Health	Not at All	Several Days	More Days Than Not	Nearly Every Day
Feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge	41%	30%	13%	16%
Not being able to stop or control worrying	55%	25%	11%	9%
Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless	63%	21%	8%	8%
Little interest or pleasure in doing things	60%	24%	9%	7%

Youth Comparisons	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 2018 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2021 OHYES (7 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2023 OHYES (7 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2023 OHYES (9 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Ohio 2021 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	U.S. 2021 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )
<b>Felt sad or hopeless</b> (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past 12 months)	28%	18%	20%	29%	28%	24%	25%	43%	42%
<b>Seriously considered attempting suicide</b> (in the past 12 months)	14%	11%	14%	14%	16%	11%	12%	22%	22%
<b>Attempted suicide</b> (in the past 12 months)	6%	6%	4%	11%	7%	5%	5%	10%	10%



# Youth Health: Social Determinants of Health

**Approximately 1,147 Wyandot County youth had visited the doctor for a physical exam in the past year.**

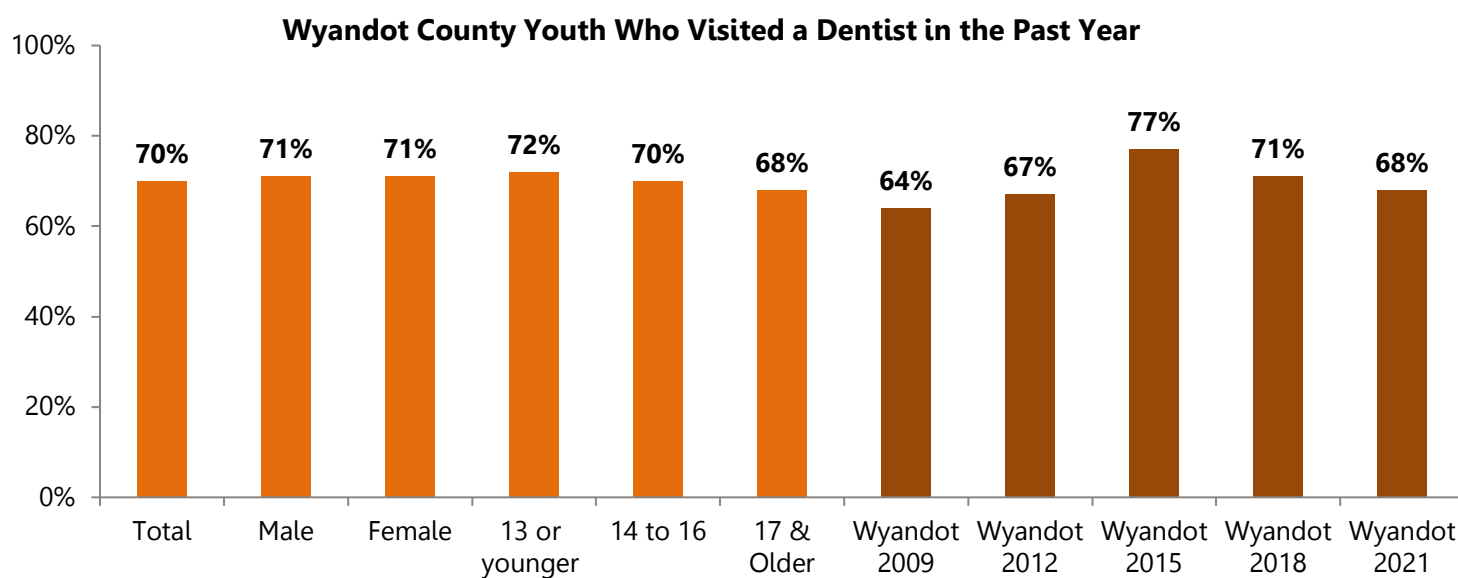
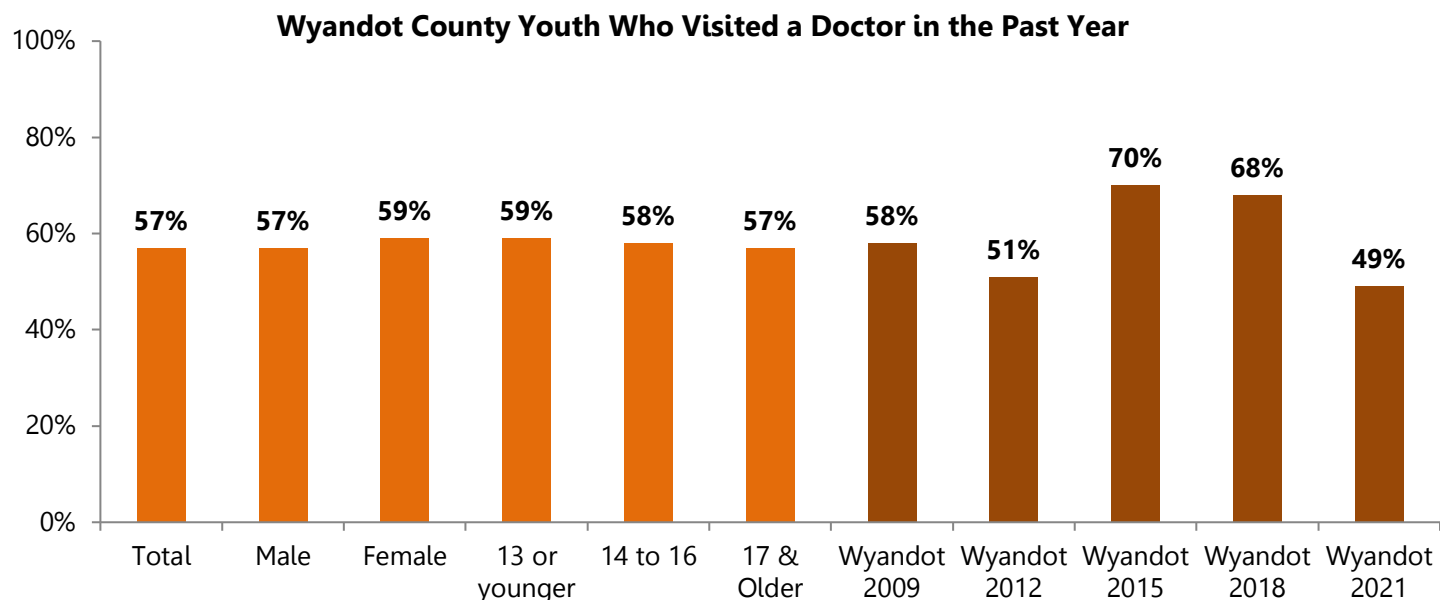
## Personal Health

- Fifty-seven percent (57%) of Wyandot County youth had visited the doctor for a physical exam in the past year. Ten percent (10%) reported visiting the doctor between 12-24 months ago, and 5% reported last visiting a doctor over 2 years ago. Seven percent (7%) of youth said they had never been to the doctor for a routine check-up and 21% were unsure when they last had a routine check-up.
- Eleven percent (11%) of youth had been told by a doctor, nurse, or parent they had a disability or long-term health problem that prevented them from doing everyday activities.
- Youth last saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work at the following frequencies: less than a year ago (70%), 1 to 2 years ago (11%), more than 2 years ago (6%), never (2%), and not sure (11%).
- Wyandot County youth reported they got the following amounts of sleep on an average school night: four hours or less (6%), five hours (8%), six hours (17%), seven hours (26%), eight hours (28%), nine hours (11%), and ten hours or more (4%).
- Youth reported their parents limited the times of day or length of time they used their electronic devices for non-school related purposes at the following frequencies: never (39%), rarely (22%), sometimes (23%), and often (16%).
- Over three-fourths (77%) of youth reported taking part in organized activities such as sports teams, school clubs, community center groups, music, art, dance lessons, drama, church, or other activities in the past week.

## Personal Safety

- In the past 30 days, 24% of youth drivers reported they had texted or emailed on at least one day while driving a car or other vehicle. Three percent (3%) of youth drivers reported texting or emailing on 10-29 days in the past month, and 5% reported doing so on all 30 days.
- Sixteen percent (16%) of youth had a concussion in the past year from playing a sport or being physically active, increasing to 19% of those 17 and older. Six percent (6%) of youth reported having more than one concussion in the past 12 months.

The following graphs show Wyandot County youth who visited a doctor and who visited a dentist in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information in the first graph include: 57% of youth had visited a doctor in the past year, including 57% of males and 59% of females.



*Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

Youth Comparisons	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 2018 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2021 OHYES (7 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2023 OHYES (7 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2023 OHYES (9 <sup>th</sup> - 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Ohio 2021 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	U.S. 2021 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )
<b>Visited a dentist within the past year</b> (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)	64%	67%	77%	71%	68%	70%	70%	N/A	N/A
<b>Visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year</b>	58%	51%	70%	68%	49%	58%	58%	N/A	N/A

N/A-Not Available

## Social and Community Context

- Youth reported the following adverse childhood experiences (ACEs):
  - Parents or adults in their home swore at them, insulted them, or put them down (50%)
  - Parents became separated, divorced, or were never married (41%)
  - Parents or adults in their home hit, beat, kicked, or physically hurt them (18%)
  - Lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal (17%)
  - Lived with someone who was a problem drinker or drug user (17%)
  - Lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility (14%)
  - Parents or adults in their home slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beat each other up (11%)
- Nearly one-fifth (18%) of youth had experienced three or more ACEs in their lifetime.
- Nine percent (9%) of youth indicated a parent or other adult in their home hit, beat, kicked, or physically hurt them in the past year.
- Thirty-eight percent (38%) of youth indicated a parent or other adult in their home insulted or put them down in the past year.
- Nine percent (9%) of youth reported there has been an adult in their household who tried to make sure their basic needs were met, such as looking after their safety, making sure they had clean clothes, and enough to eat.
- Forty-one percent (41%) of youth reported they often felt they were able to talk to an adult in their family or another caring adult about their feelings.
- Eleven percent (11%) of youth have felt that they were treated badly or unfairly because of their race or ethnicity.
- Fifteen percent (15%) of youth had ever seen someone get physically attacked, beaten, stabbed, or shot in their neighborhood.

## Education

- In the past year, Wyandot County youth described their grades in school as the following:
  - Mostly A's (54%)
  - Mostly B's (23%)
  - Mostly C's (12%)
  - Mostly D's (5%)
  - Mostly F's (2%)
- Wyandot County youth reported they agreed or strongly agreed with the following statements about school:
  - My parents push me to work hard in school (78%)
  - My parents talk to me about what I do in school (67%)
  - I can go to adults at my school for help if I need it (48%)
  - My school provides various opportunities to learn about and appreciate different culture and ways of life (47%)
  - I feel like I belong at my school (41%)
  - I enjoy coming to school (22%)
- In the past year, youth reported their parents checked whether they had done their homework at the following frequencies: never or almost never (16%), sometimes (22%), often (32%), and all the time (30%).

## School Perceptions

*Wyandot County youth reported the following about school:*

Perceptions	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
I enjoy coming to school	18%	19%	41%	18%	4%
I feel like I belong at my school	11%	13%	35%	33%	8%
I can go to adults at my school for help if I need it	10%	14%	28%	32%	16%
My school provides various opportunities to learn about and appreciate different cultures and ways of life	7%	12%	34%	33%	14%
My parents talk to me about what I do in school	4%	6%	23%	42%	25%
My parents push me to work hard in school	1%	4%	17%	38%	40%

## Gambling

- In the past 12 months, 12% of youth in Wyandot County reported gambling money or things while playing cards, betting on personal skills or sports teams, buying lottery tickets or scratch-offs, or in internet gaming.
- Among youth who had gambled in the past 12 months, youth reported gambling at the following frequencies: less than once a month (62%), about once a month (21%), about once a week (6%), and daily (11%).
- Youth gamblers experienced the following in the past 12 months: felt bad about the amount they bet, or about what happened when they bet on money or things (20%); gambled more than they planned to (17%); and hid from family or friends any betting slips, I.O.U.s, lottery tickets, money or things they won, or other signs of gambling (3%).
- Three percent (3%) of youth gamblers reported they had ever lied to important people in their lives about how much they gamble.

# Youth Health: Violence

**Approximately 302 Wyandot County 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 in the past month.**

## Violence-Related Behaviors

- Wyandot County youth reported they felt safe and secure at school at the following frequencies: never (3%), rarely (4%), sometimes (17%), most of the time (48%), and all of the time (28%).
- Fifteen percent (15%) of youth did not go to school on one or more days in the past month because they did not feel safe at school or on their way to or from school.
- Eleven percent (11%) of youth were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past year.

## Physical Violence

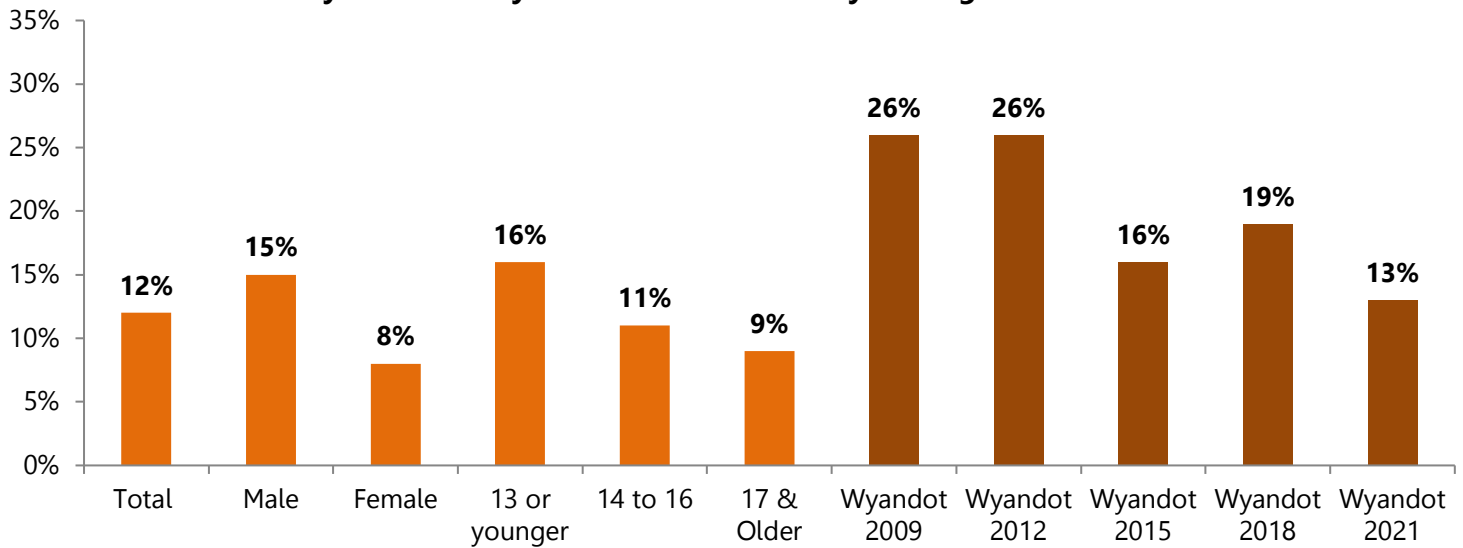
- In the past 12 months, 12% of youth had been involved in a physical fight, increasing to 16% of those 13 and younger.
- In the past 12 months, 4% of youth had been involved in a physical fight on school property.
- Of those who had been in a physical fight on school property, 32% had been in a fight on one or more occasions.
- In the past 12 months, 7% of youth in Wyandot County reported they had been physically hurt by someone they were dating.

## Bullying

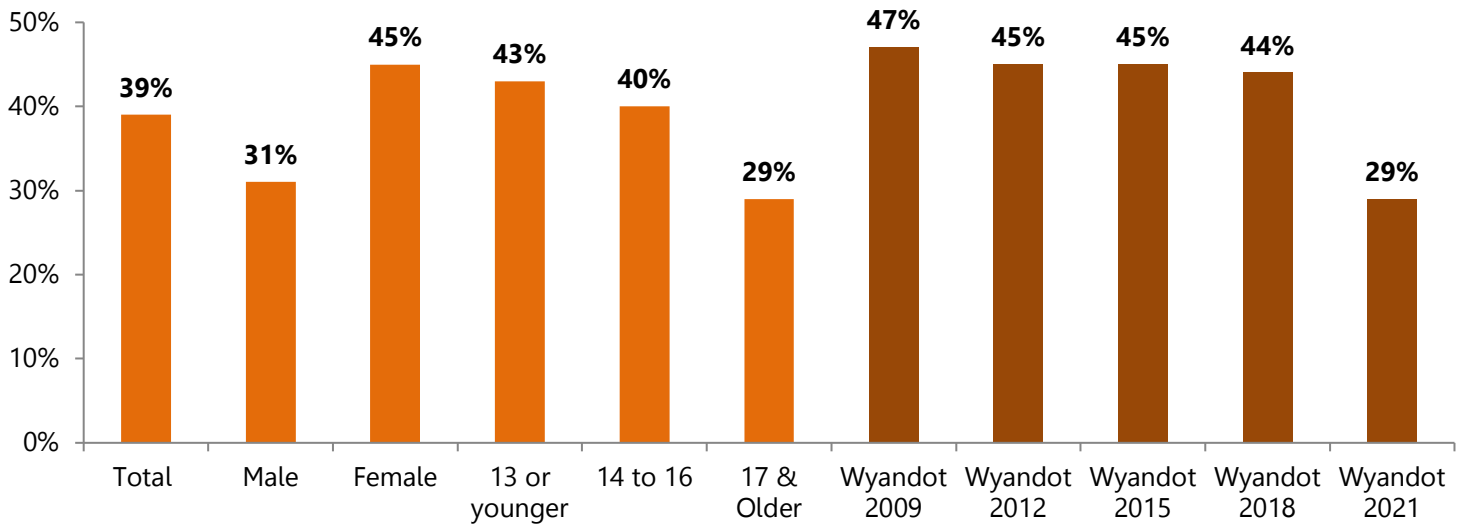
- Thirty-nine percent (39%) of youth had been bullied in the past year. The following types of bullying were reported:
  - 30% of youth were verbally/emotionally bullied (teased, taunted or called harmful names)
  - 24% of youth were indirectly bullied (spread mean rumors about them or kept them out of a “group”)
  - 9% of youth were cyber/electronically bullied (teased; taunted; or threatened by e-mail, cell phone, or other electronic methods)
  - 7% of youth were physically bullied (were hit, kicked, punched or people took their belongings)
  - 2% of youth 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)
- Fifteen percent (15%) of youth reported they had ever been electronically bullied through email, cell phone, or other electronic methods.
- Of those who had been bullied in the past 12 months, 38% had been electronically bullied.
- In the past 12 months, 22% of youth had been bullied on school property.
- Of those who had been bullied in the past 12 months, 57% had been bullied on school property.

The following graphs show Wyandot County youth who were involved in a physical fight and bullied in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information in the first graph include: 12% of youth had been in a fight in the past year, including 15% of males and 8% of females.

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



**Wyandot County Youth Bullied in the Past Year**



*Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

### 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/Emotionally Bullied	30%	24%	34%	36%	30%	23%
Indirectly Bullied	24%	14%	33%	27%	25%	18%
Cyber/Electronically Bullied	9%	5%	12%	9%	9%	7%
Physically Bullied	7%	7%	7%	11%	6%	5%
Sexually Bullied	2%	<1%	4%	2%	2%	2%

### Healthy People 2030 Injury and Violence Prevention (IVP)

Objective	Wyandot County 2023	Ohio 2021	U.S. 2021	Healthy People 2030 Target
IVP-11 Reduce physical fighting among adolescents	12% (7-12 Grade)  10% (9-12 Grade)	N/A	18% (9-12 Grade)	21% (9-12 grade)

N/A-Not Available

(Sources: 2023 Wyandot County OHYES, 2021 YRBS, Healthy People 2030 Objectives)



Youth Comparisons	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 2018 (6 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2021 OHYES (7 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2023 OHYES (7 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Wyandot County 2023 OHYES (9 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> )	Ohio 2021 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )	U.S. 2021 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> )
<b>Were in a physical fight</b> (in the past 12 months)	26%	26%	16%	19%	13%	12%	10%	N/A	18%
<b>Did not go to school because they felt unsafe</b> (at school or on their way to or from school in the past 30 days)	4%	7%	3%	7%	6%	15%	15%	9%	9%
<b>Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property</b> (in the past 12 months)	5%	7%	5%	11%	13%	11%	11%	N/A	7%
<b>Experienced physical dating violence</b> (including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with in the past 12 months)	7%	7%	4%	2%	5%	7%	7%	5%	9%
<b>Electronically bullied</b> (in the past year)	9%	11%	10%	11%	12%	15%	13%	19%	16%
<b>Bullied</b> (in the past year)	47%	45%	45%	44%	29%	39%	38%	N/A	N/A
<b>Were bullied on school property</b> (during the past 12 months)	N/A	N/A	28%	30%	18%	22%	20%	20%	15%

N/A – Not Available

## Appendix I: Health Assessment Information Sources

Source	Data Used	Website
American Cancer Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2024 Cancer Facts, Figures, and Estimates</li> </ul>	<a href="https://www.cancer.org/research/cancer-facts-statistics/all-cancer-facts-figures/2024-cancer-facts-figures.html">https://www.cancer.org/research/cancer-facts-statistics/all-cancer-facts-figures/2024-cancer-facts-figures.html</a>
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Behavioral Surveillance Branch, Centers for Disease Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adult Ohio and U.S. Correlating Statistics</li> </ul>	<a href="https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.html">https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.html</a>
Bureau of Economic Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County per capita personal income figures</li> </ul>	<a href="https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/index_regional.cfm">https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/index_regional.cfm</a>
Bureau of Labor Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Area Unemployment Statistics: Wyandot County and Ohio</li> </ul>	<a href="https://ohiolmi.com/?page85481=1&amp;size85481=48">https://ohiolmi.com/?page85481=1&amp;size85481=48</a>
CDC Wonder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County, Ohio, and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates</li> </ul>	<a href="http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html">http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html</a>
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adult Immunization Schedule</li> </ul>	<a href="https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/downloads/adult/adult-combined-schedule.pdf">https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/downloads/adult/adult-combined-schedule.pdf</a>
County Health Rankings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County, State, and National Ranking Comparisons</li> </ul>	<a href="https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/">https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/</a>
Data Ohio Portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County and Ohio Birth and Pregnancy Data</li> <li>County Mortality Counts by Cause</li> <li>County Cancer Incidence</li> </ul>	<a href="https://data.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/data/">https://data.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/data/</a>
Healthy People 2030: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Healthy People 2030 Target Data Points</li> </ul>	<a href="https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data">https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data</a>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social Determinants of Health</li> </ul>	<a href="https://health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health">https://health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health</a>
Health Policy Institute of Ohio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adverse Childhood Experiences</li> </ul>	<a href="https://www.healthpolicyohio.org/resources/ohio-adverse-childhood-experiences-aces-impact-project">https://www.healthpolicyohio.org/resources/ohio-adverse-childhood-experiences-aces-impact-project</a>
Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System (OARRS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wyandot County and Ohio Number of Opiate Doses and Prescriptions per Patient</li> <li>Wyandot County Opioid Patients and Opioid Prescriptions</li> </ul>	<a href="https://www.ohiopmp.gov/stats">https://www.ohiopmp.gov/stats</a>
Ohio Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>STD Surveillance Program: Wyandot County and Ohio STD surveillance data</li> </ul>	<a href="https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/std-surveillance/Data-and-Statistics">https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/std-surveillance/Data-and-Statistics</a>

Source	Data Used	Website
Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Unintentional Drug Overdose Report, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Age-adjusted drug overdose death rate per 100,000 population by county</li> </ul>	<a href="https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/violence-injury-prevention-program/media/2022-ohio-drug-overdose-report">https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/violence-injury-prevention-program/media/2022-ohio-drug-overdose-report</a>
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County and State Employment Statistics</li> </ul>	<a href="https://ohiolmi.com/Home/RateMapArchive">https://ohiolmi.com/Home/RateMapArchive</a>
Ohio State Health Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2019 Online State Health Assessment</li> </ul>	<a href="https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/explore-data-and-stats/interactive-applications/2019-online-state-health-assessment">https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/explore-data-and-stats/interactive-applications/2019-online-state-health-assessment</a>
Ohio State Highway Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County Vehicle Crashes</li> </ul>	<a href="https://statepatrol.ohio.gov/dashboards-statistics/ostats-dashboards/crash-dashboard">https://statepatrol.ohio.gov/dashboards-statistics/ostats-dashboards/crash-dashboard</a>
State of Ohio Integrated Behavioral Health Dashboard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County drug overdose deaths</li> </ul>	<a href="https://data.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/data/view/ohio-ibhd">https://data.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/data/view/ohio-ibhd</a>
U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Environment Atlas, 2024 County Health Rankings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Environment Index</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/">http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/</a>
U. S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau; Bureau of Economic Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>American Community Survey 5-year estimates</li> <li>Wyandot County and Ohio Census Demographic Information</li> </ul>	<a href="https://data.census.gov">https://data.census.gov</a>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Federal Poverty Thresholds</li> </ul>	<a href="https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html">https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html</a>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates</li> </ul>	<a href="https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html">https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html</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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2021 youth Ohio and U.S. correlating statistics</li> </ul>	<a href="https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/index.htm">https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/index.htm</a>

## Appendix II: Acronyms and Terms

<b>A1C</b>	Glycated hemoglobin, a test to measure the amount of glucose in the blood
<b>ACE</b>	<b>A</b> dverse <b>C</b> hildhood <b>E</b> xperiences
<b>ACS</b>	<b>A</b> merican <b>C</b> ommunity <b>S</b> urvey, an annual survey program conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau
<b>ADD/ADHD</b>	<b>A</b> ttention <b>D</b> eficit <b>D</b> isorder/ <b>A</b> ttention <b>D</b> eficit <b>H</b> yperactivity <b>D</b> isorder
<b>AHS</b>	<b>A</b> ccess to <b>H</b> ealth <b>S</b> ervices, Topic of Healthy People 2030 objectives
<b>Adult</b>	Defined as 18 years of age and older
<b>Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates</b>	Death rate per 100,000 adjusted for the age distribution of the population.
<b>Binge Drinking</b>	Consumption of five alcoholic beverages or more (for males) or four or more alcoholic beverages (for females) on one occasion.
<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>BEA</b>	<b>B</b> ureau of <b>E</b> conomic <b>A</b> nalysis
<b>CDC</b>	<b>C</b> enters for <b>D</b> isease <b>C</b> ontrol and <b>P</b> revention.
<b>CHA</b>	<b>C</b> ommunity <b>H</b> ealth <b>A</b> ssessment
<b>CHAMPUS</b>	<b>C</b> ivilian <b>H</b> ealth and <b>M</b> edical <b>P</b> rogram of the <b>U</b> niformed <b>S</b> ervices
<b>COVID-19</b>	Coronavirus disease 2019
<b>Current Drinker</b>	Individual who has had at least 1 alcoholic beverage in the past 30 days
<b>Current Smoker</b>	Individual who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smokes daily or on some days.
<b>DMT</b>	Dimethyltryptamine, a hallucinogenic drug
<b>EBT</b>	<b>E</b> lectronic <b>B</b> enefit <b>T</b> ransfer
<b>GHB</b>	Gamma hydroxybutyrate, a type of euphoric drug often used at parties
<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> eart <b>D</b> isease and <b>S</b> troke, Topic of Healthy People 2020 objectives
<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>HCNO</b>	<b>H</b> ospital <b>C</b> ouncil of <b>N</b> orthwest <b>O</b> hio
<b>HP 2030</b>	<b>H</b> ealthy <b>P</b> eople <b>2030</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>HPIO</b>	<b>H</b> ealth <b>P</b> olicy <b>I</b> nstitute of <b>O</b> hio
<b>HPV</b>	<b>H</b> uman <b>P</b> apillomavirus
<b>IID</b>	<b>I</b> mmunizations and <b>I</b> nfectious <b>D</b> iseases, Topic of Healthy People 2030 objectives
<b>IUD</b>	Intrauterine device, a form of contraception

<b>IVP</b>	<b>I</b> njury and <b>V</b> iolence <b>P</b> revention
<b>LSD</b>	Lysergic acid diethylamide, a hallucinogenic drug
<b>MAPP</b>	<b>M</b> obilizing <b>A</b> ction through <b>P</b> artnerships and <b>P</b> lanning
<b>MDMA</b>	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine, commonly known as the drug ecstasy
<b>MMR</b>	<b>M</b> easles, <b>m</b> umps, and <b>r</b> ubella
<b>NACCHO</b>	<b>N</b> ational <b>A</b> ssociation of <b>C</b> ounty and <b>C</b> ity <b>H</b> ealth <b>O</b> fficials
<b>NWS</b>	<b>N</b> utrition and <b>W</b> eight <b>S</b> tatus, Topic of Healthy People 2030 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>OHYES!</b>	<b>O</b> hio <b>H</b> ealthy <b>Y</b> outh <b>E</b> nvironments <b>S</b> urvey
<b>OSHP</b>	<b>O</b> hio <b>S</b> tate <b>H</b> ighway <b>P</b> atrol
<b>OVI</b>	<b>O</b> perating a <b>V</b> ehicle <b>I</b> mpaired
<b>PHAB</b>	<b>P</b> ublic <b>H</b> ealth <b>A</b> ccreditation <b>B</b> oard
<b>PTSD</b>	<b>P</b> ost-Traumatic <b>S</b> tress <b>D</b> isorder
<b>PSA</b>	<b>P</b> rostate-Specific <b>A</b> ntigen
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Census 2010: 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 define Hispanic or Latino as “a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race.” Data are presented as “Hispanic or Latino” and “Not Hispanic or Latino.” Census 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>RSV</b>	<b>R</b> espiratory <b>S</b> yncytial <b>V</b> irus
<b>SHA/SHIP</b>	<b>S</b> tate <b>H</b> ealth <b>A</b> ssessment/ <b>S</b> tate <b>H</b> ealth <b>I</b> mprovement <b>P</b> lan
<b>SNAP</b>	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program
<b>SDOH</b>	<b>S</b> ocial <b>D</b> eterminants <b>o</b> f <b>H</b> ealth
<b>SPSS</b>	<b>S</b> tatistical <b>P</b> roduct and <b>S</b> ervice <b>S</b> olutions
<b>STD</b>	<b>S</b> exually <b>T</b> ransmitted <b>D</b> isease
<b>SU</b>	<b>S</b> ubstance <b>U</b> se, Topic of Healthy People 2030 objectives
<b>Tdap</b>	<b>T</b> etanus, <b>d</b> iphtheria, and <b>p</b> ertussis
<b>TU</b>	<b>T</b> obacco <b>U</b> se, Topic of Healthy People 2030 objectives
<b>USDA</b>	<b>U</b> nited <b>S</b> tates <b>D</b> epartment of <b>A</b> griculture
<b>VA</b>	<b>V</b> eterans <b>A</b> ffairs
<b>Weapon</b>	Defined in the YRBS as “a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club”
<b>WIC</b>	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for <b>W</b> omen, <b>I</b> nfants, and <b>C</b> hildren
<b>Youth</b>	Defined as children in grades 6-12
<b>Youth BMI Classifications</b>	<b>U</b> nderweight is defined as BMI-for-age $\leq$ 5 <sup>th</sup> percentile <b>O</b> verweight is defined as BMI-for-age 85 <sup>th</sup> percentile to < 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile. <b>O</b> beso is defined as $\geq$ 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile.
<b>YRBS</b>	<b>Y</b> outh <b>R</b> isk <b>B</b> ehavior <b>S</b> urvey, a youth survey conducted by the CDC

## Appendix III: Methods for Weighting the 2024 Wyandot County Health 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 2024 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/ethnicity (white, non-white), Age (8 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 2024 Wyandot County Survey and the 2020 Census.

<b>2024 Wyandot Survey</b>			<b>2020 Census</b>		<b>Weight</b>
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	
Male	52	20.71713	27,758	50.23981	2.42504
Female	199	79.28287	27,493	49.76019	0.62763

In this example, it shows that there was a 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) (50.23981%) and dividing that by the percent found in the 2024 Wyandot County sample (20.71713%) [ $50.23981 / 20.71713 =$  weighting of 2.42504 for males]. The same was done for females [ $49.76019 / 79.28287 =$  weighting of 0.62763 for females]. Thus, males' responses are weighted more by a factor of 2.42504 and females' responses weighted less by a factor of 0.62763.

This same thing was done for each of the 19 specific categories as described above. For example, a respondent who was female, Black, in the age category 35-44, and with a household income in the \$25-\$34k category would have an individual weighting of 1.83956 [0.62763 (weight for females) x 2.43789 (weight for non-white) x 1.27609 (weight for age 35-44) x 0.94214 (weight for income \$25-\$34k)]. Thus, each individual in the 2024 Wyandot County sample has their own individual weighting based on their combination of age, race/ethnicity, 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 24.0) 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	%	Wyandot 2020 Census*	%	Weighting Value
<b>Sex:</b>					
Male	52	20.71713%	27,758	50.23981%	2.425037
Female	199	79.28287%	27,493	49.76019%	0.627628
<b>Age:</b>					
20 to 34 years	64	24.80620%	10,193	24.79325%	0.99948
35 to 44 years	32	12.40310%	6,507	15.82750%	1.27609
45 to 54 years	24	9.30233%	6,631	16.12911%	1.73388
55 to 59 years	6	2.32558%	4,112	10.00195%	4.30084
60 to 64 years	14	5.42636%	3,811	9.26980%	1.70829
65 to 74 years	50	19.37984%	5,670	13.79159%	0.71165
75 to 84 years	38	14.72868%	2,773	6.74499%	0.45795
85+ years	30	11.62791%	1,415	3.44182%	0.29600
<b>Race:</b>					
White (non-Hispanic)	240	95.61753%	49,348	89.31603%	0.93410
Non-White	11	4.38247%	5,903	10.68397%	2.43789
<b>Household Income:</b>					
Less than \$25k	75	33.33333%	4,041	18.57163%	0.55715
\$25k to \$35k	27	12.00000%	2,460	11.30567%	0.94214
\$35k to \$50k	38	16.88889%	3,770	17.32616%	1.02589
\$50k to \$75k	28	12.44444%	4,527	20.80518%	1.67185
\$75k to \$100k	18	8.00000%	2,984	13.71387%	1.71423
\$100k to \$150k	29	12.88889%	2,896	13.30944%	1.03263
\$150k or more	10	4.44444%	1,081	4.96806%	1.11781

**Note:** The weighting ratios are calculated by taking the ratio of the proportion of the population of Wyandot County in each subcategory by the proportion of the sample in the Wyandot County survey for that same category.

\*Wyandot County population figures taken from the 2020 Census.

## Appendix IV: Wyandot County Sample Demographic Profile\*

Adult Variable	2024 Adult Survey Sample	Wyandot County Census 2022 (5-year estimates)	Ohio Census 2022 (5-year estimates)
<b>Age</b>			
20-29	15.5%	11.0%	13.1%
30-39	13.6%	12.2%	12.7%
40-49	12.1%	12.0%	12.0%
50-59	6.4%	14.1%	13.1%
60 plus	50.0%	26.4%	24.3%
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	19.7%	49.4%	49.4%
Female	75.4%	50.6%	50.6%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
White	94.3%	95.2%	78.8%
Black or African American	0.4%	0.2%	12.3%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1.5%	0.0%	0.1%
Asian	0.0%	0.8%	2.4%
Other	1.5%	0.6%	1.3%
Hispanic Origin (may be of any race)	1.9%	3.2%	4.2%
<b>Marital Status†</b>			
Married	44.3%	55.1%	47.1%
Never been married/member of an unmarried couple	18.1%	23.9%	33.3%
Divorced/Separated	13.3%	13.2%	13.4%
Widowed	19.3%	7.8%	6.2%
<b>Education†</b>			
Less than High School Diploma	6.1%	6.0%	8.6%
High School Diploma	39.0%	46.4%	32.4%
Some college/College graduate	50.4%	47.6%	59.0%
<b>Income (Families)</b>			
\$14,999 and less	13.3%	3.2%	5.4%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	15.1%	3.9%	4.5%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	24.6%	19.5%	15.8%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10.6%	16.9%	17.0%
\$75,000 or more	21.6%	56.4%	57.3%

\*The percent's 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). Percent's may not add to 100% due to missing data (non-responses) or multiple 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.



# Appendix V: Demographics and Household Information

## WYANDOT COUNTY PROFILE

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022)  
2022 ACS 5-year estimates

### General Demographic Characteristics

	Number	Percent (%)
<b>Total Population</b>		
2022 Total Population	21,818	100%
<b>Largest City – City of Upper Sandusky</b>		
2022 Total Population	6,698	100%
<b>Population by Race/Ethnicity*</b>		
Total population	21,818	100%
White	21,479	98.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	690	3.2%
Black or African American	206	0.9%
Asian	183	0.8%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	150	0.7%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Other	553	2.5%
Two or more races	718	3.3%
<i>*Race alone or in combination with one or more races.</i>		
<b>Population by Age</b>		
Under 5 years	1,145	5.2%
5 to 14 years	2,812	12.9%
15 to 24 years	2,520	11.5%
25 to 44 years	5,182	23.8%
45 to 64 years	5,822	26.7%
65 years and more	4,337	19.9%
<b>Median age (years)</b>	<b>42.3</b>	N/A
<b>Household by Type</b>		
Total households	8,982	100%
Households with one or more people <18 years	2,298	29.3%
Married-couple family household	4,736	52.7%
Married-couple family household with one or more people <18 years	1,527	17.0%
Female householder, no spouse present	901	10.0%
Female householder, no spouse present, with one or more people <18 years	485	5.4%
Householder (single person) living alone	2,039	22.7%
Householder (single person) 65 years and over	1,338	14.9%
Average household size	2.40 people	N/A
Average family size	2.93 people	N/A

**General Demographic Characteristics, Continued**

<b>Housing Occupancy</b>		
Median value of owner-occupied units	\$154,200	N/A
Median housing units with a mortgage	\$1,206	N/A
Median housing units without a mortgage	\$436	N/A
Median value of occupied units paying rent	\$753	N/A
Median rooms per total housing unit	6.2	N/A
Total occupied housing units	8,982	100%
No telephone service available	64	0.7%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	2	0.0%
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2	0.0%
Total household with a computer (includes desktop, laptop, smartphone, tablet, and other types of computers)	8,305	92.5%
Total households with a broadband internet subscription	7,516	83.7%
<b>Language Spoken at Home</b>		
Total population 5 years and over	20,673	100%
Speak only English	20,170	97.6%
Speak a language other than English	503	2.4%
Spanish	335	1.6%
Other Indo-European language	49	0.2%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	108	0.5%
Other language	11	0.1%

**Selected Social Characteristics**

<b>School Enrollment</b>		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	4,747	100%
Nursery & preschool	441	9.3%
Kindergarten	328	6.9%
Elementary School (Grades 1-8)	2,094	44.1%
High School (Grades 9-12)	1,076	22.7%
College or Graduate School	808	17.0%
<b>Educational Attainment</b>		
Population 25 years and over	15,341	100%
< 9 <sup>th</sup> grade education	277	1.8%
9 <sup>th</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup> grade, no diploma	646	4.2%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	7,112	46.4%
Some college, no degree	2,486	16.2%
Associate degree	1,570	10.2%
Bachelor's degree	2,033	13.3%
Graduate or professional degree	1,217	7.9%
Percent high school graduate or higher	N/A	97.8%
Percent Bachelor's degree or higher	N/A	28.7%
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Population 15 years and over	17,861	100%
Never married	4,269	23.9%
Now married, excluding separated	9,841	55.1%
Separated	268	1.5%
Widowed	1,393	7.8%
Widowed females	2,090	11.7%
Divorced	2,090	11.7%
Divorced females	2,197	12.3%

***Selected Social Characteristics, Continued***

<b><i>Veteran Status</i></b>		
Civilian population 18 years and over	16,982	100%
Veterans 18 years and over	1,339	7.9%

***Selected Economic Characteristics***

<b><i>Employment Status</i></b>		
Population 16 years and over	17,746	100.0%
16 years and over in labor force	11,287	63.6%
16 years and over not in labor force	6,459	36.4%
Females 16 years and over	9,055	--
Females 16 years and over in labor force	5,316	58.7%
Population living with own children <6 years	1,316	--
All parents in family in labor force	1,006	76.4%
Population living with own children 6 to 17 years	3,295	--
All parents in family in labor force	2,787	84.6%
<b><i>Class of Worker</i></b>		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	10,973	100.0%
Private wage and salary workers	9,221	84.1%
Government workers	1,353	12.3%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	378	3.4%
Unpaid family workers	21	0.2%
<b><i>Occupations</i></b>		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	10,973	100%
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	3,643	33.2%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	2,890	26.3%
Service occupations	1,718	15.7%
Sales and office occupations	1,586	14.5%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	1,136	10.4%
<b><i>Leading Industries</i></b>		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	10,973	100.0%
Manufacturing	3,146	28.7%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	2,554	23.3%
Retail trade	1,156	10.5%
Construction	730	6.7%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	702	6.4%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	481	4.4%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	456	4.2%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	369	3.4%
Wholesale trade	357	3.3%
Other services, except public administration	352	3.2%
Public administration	344	3.1%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	259	2.4%
Information	67	0.6%

*Selected Economic Characteristics, Continued*

<b><i>Income In 2022</i></b>		
Total households	8,982	--
Less than \$10,000	319	3.6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	301	3.4%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	709	7.9%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	851	9.5%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1,111	12.4%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1,515	16.9%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,641	18.3%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,748	19.5%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	449	5.0%
\$200,000 or more	338	3.8%
<b>Median household income (dollars)</b>	<b>\$68,552</b>	N/A
<b><i>Income in 2022</i></b>		
Families	6,035	--
Less than \$10,000	117	1.9%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	77	1.3%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	235	3.9%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	381	6.3%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	798	13.2%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1,017	16.9%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,194	19.8%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,463	24.2%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	437	7.2%
\$200,000 or more	316	5.2%
<b>Median family income (dollars)</b>	<b>\$81,466</b>	N/A
<b>Per capita income (dollars)</b>	<b>\$33,994</b>	N/A
<b><i>Poverty Status in 2022</i></b>		
<b>All families</b>	N/A	5.5%
<b>All people</b>	N/A	6.9%

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

	<b>Income</b>	<b>Rank of Ohio Counties</b>
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2022	\$ 55,488	24 <sup>th</sup> of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2021	\$ 54,769	23 <sup>rd</sup> of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2020	\$ 50,170	27 <sup>th</sup> of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2019	\$ 45,778	28 <sup>th</sup> of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2018	\$ 44,322	29 <sup>th</sup> of 88 counties

*(Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis)*

*Note: 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*

### Employment Statistics, as of December 2023

Category	Wyandot	Ohio
Labor Force	13,100	5,741,200
Employed	12,800	5,562,600
Unemployed	300	178,500
Unemployment Rate* in December 2023	2.2	3.1
Unemployment Rate* in November 2023	2.1	3.0
Unemployment Rate* in December 2022	2.4	3.5

*\*Rate equals unemployment divided by labor force.  
(Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, August 2024)*

### Estimated Poverty Status in 2022

Age Groups	Number	90% Lower Confidence Interval	90% Upper Confidence Interval	Percent	90% Lower Confidence Interval	90% Upper Confidence Interval
<b>Wyandot County</b>						
All ages in poverty	1,929	1,496	2,362	9.1%	7.1%	11.1%
Ages 0-17 in poverty	506	358	654	10.9%	7.7%	14.1%
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	354	247	461	10.2%	7.1%	13.3%
Median household income	\$66,631	\$58,382	\$72,880			
<b>Ohio</b>						
All ages in poverty	1,537,902	1,510,878	1,564,926	13.4%	13.2%	13.6%
Ages 0-17 in poverty	445,964	430,664	461,264	17.7%	17.1%	18.3%
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	312,747	299,352	326,142	16.8%	16.1%	17.5%
Median household income	\$65,786	\$65,173	\$66,399			
<b>United States</b>						
All ages in poverty	40,951,625	40,691,315	41,211,935	12.6%	12.5%	12.7%
Ages 0-17 in poverty	11,582,950	11,449,881	11,716,019	16.3%	16.1%	16.5%
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	8,176,725	8,075,849	8,227,601	15.5%	15.3%	15.7%
Median household income	\$74,755	\$74,607	\$74,903			

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 Poverty and Median Income Estimates)

### Federal Poverty Thresholds in 2023 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	\$15,852					
1 Person 65 and >	\$14,614					
2 people Householder < 65 years	\$20,404	\$21,002				
2 People Householder 65 and >	\$18,418	\$20,923				
3 People	\$23,834	\$24,526	\$24,549			
4 People	\$31,428	\$31,942	\$30,900	\$31,008		
5 People	\$37,901	\$38,452	\$37,275	\$36,363	\$35,807	
6 People	\$43,593	\$43,766	\$42,864	\$41,999	\$40,714	\$39,952
7 People	\$50,159	\$50,472	\$49,393	\$48,640	\$47,238	\$45,602
8 People	\$65,099	\$56,594	\$49,393	\$48,640	\$47,238	\$45,602
9 People or >	\$67,483	\$67,810	\$66,908	\$66,151	\$64,908	\$63,198

(Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Poverty Thresholds 2023)

## Appendix VI: County Health Rankings

	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2024	U.S. 2024
<b>Health Outcomes</b>			
<b>Premature death.</b> Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) (2019-2021)	8,800	9,400	8,000
<b>Overall health.</b> Percentage of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted) (2021)	15%	16%	14%
<b>Physical health.</b> Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) (2021)	3.7	3.6	3.3
<b>Mental health.</b> Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) (2021)	5.3	5.5	4.8
<b>Maternal and infant health.</b> Percentage of live births with low birthweight (< 2,500 grams) (2016-2022)	7%	9%	8%
<b>Health Behaviors</b>			
<b>Tobacco.</b> Percentage of adults who are current smokers (age-adjusted) (2021)	20%	19%	15%
<b>Obesity.</b> Percentage of adults that report a BMI of 30 or more (age-adjusted) (2021)	34%	38%	34%
<b>Food environment.</b> Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, 0 (worst) to 10 (best) (2019 & 2021)	8.7	7.0	7.7
<b>Physical inactivity.</b> Percentage of adults aged 18 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity (age-adjusted) (2021)	26%	25%	23%
<b>Active living environment.</b> Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity (2023, 2022, & 2020)	35%	84%	84%
<b>Excessive drinking.</b> Percentage of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking (age-adjusted) (2021)	18%	20%	18%
<b>Drug and alcohol abuse and injury.</b> Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement (2017-2021)	18%	32%	26%
<b>Infectious disease.</b> Number of newly diagnosed chlamydia cases per 100,000 population (2021)	230.3	479.8	495.5
<b>Sexual and reproductive health.</b> Teen birth rate per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19 (2016-2022)	16	18	17

(Source: 2024 County Health Rankings for Wyandot County, Ohio, and U.S. data)

	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2024	U.S. 2024
<b>Clinical Care</b>			
<b>Coverage and affordability.</b> Percentage of population under age 65 without health insurance (2021)	7%	8%	10%
<b>Access to health care/medical care.</b> Ratio of population to primary care physicians (2021)	3,620:1	1,330:1	1,330:1
<b>Access to dental care.</b> Ratio of population to dentists (2022)	3,590:1	1,530:1	1,360:1
<b>Access to behavioral health care.</b> Ratio of population to mental health providers (2023)	1,270:1	310:1	320:1
<b>Hospital utilization.</b> Number of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees (2021)	2,592	3,111	2,681
<b>Mammography screening.</b> Percentage of female Medicare enrollees ages 65-74 that receive annual mammography screening (2021)	47%	46%	43%
<b>Flu vaccinations.</b> Percentage of Medicare enrollees that had an annual flu vaccination (2021)	45%	49%	46%
<b>Social and Economic Factors</b>			
<b>Education.</b> Percentage of adults age 25 and over with a high school diploma or equivalent (2018-2022)	94%	91%	89%
<b>Education.</b> Percentage of adults ages 25-44 years with some post-secondary education (2018-2022)	58%	66%	68%
<b>Employment, poverty, and income.</b> Percentage of population ages 16 and older unemployed but seeking work (2022)	2.9%	4.0%	3.7%
<b>Employment, poverty, and income.</b> Percentage of children under age 18 in poverty (2018-2022)	11%	18%	16%
<b>Employment, poverty, and income.</b> Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile (2018-2022)	3.8	4.7	4.9
<b>Family and social support.</b> Percentage of children that live in a household headed by single parent (2018-2022)	23%	26%	25%
<b>Family and social support.</b> Number of membership associations per 10,000 population (2021)	20.3	10.7	9.1
<b>Injury.</b> Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population (2017-2021)	97	99	80

(Source: 2024 County Health Rankings for Wyandot County, Ohio, and U.S. data)



	Wyandot County 2024	Ohio 2024	U.S. 2024
<b>Physical Environment</b>			
<b>Air, water, and toxic substances.</b> Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) (2019)	8.8	8.9	7.4
<b>Air, water, and toxic substances.</b> Indicator of the presence of health-related drinking water violations. Yes - indicates the presence of a violation, No - indicates no violation (2022)	No	N/A	N/A
<b>Housing.</b> Percentage of households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities (2016-2020)	7%	13%	17%
<b>Transportation.</b> Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work (2018-2022)	87%	78%	72%
<b>Transportation.</b> Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes (2018-2022)	28%	31%	36%

(Source: 2024 County Health Rankings for Wyandot County, Ohio, and U.S. data)

N/A – Not Available

## Appendix VII: Community Stakeholder Perceptions

*In September 2024, results of the 2024 Wyandot County Community Health Assessment (CHA) were released for community stakeholder viewing and input. Those who attended the data release community event were directed to submit feedback via an electronic survey platform. A total of ten (10) individuals completed the feedback survey. Results of the participant feedback are included below:*

### **1) What surprised you the most?**

- Low percentage of current youth vapers in 2023, especially compared to past years (3)
- Youth bullying, suicide attempts, & mental health concerns (2)
- Spike in diabetes among low income group (2)
- Oral health (past year dental visits) not being higher, even among individuals with coverage but not going
- Lack of dental visits in the <\$25k population
- Asthma affecting 3x as many people in lower income population comparatively
- The data tells the story of the people who are most impoverished and have high health needs
- The drop in the quality of life percentage from 46% to 39%
- Amount of ACEs in the younger generation
- It surprised me that there are not enough counselors for the youth in Wyandot county. It also surprised me that the hospital would not be taking action and trying to get a gynecologist on staff. It showed that barely anyone in this county was taking prenatal vitamins. I think the data is so important in the hospital. Should be looking at that data.
- How few adults participate

### **2) What would you like to see covered in the report next time?**

- No further requests/covered a good range of topics (3)
- People's opinion on how knowledgeable they felt they were in health areas such as in oral health and nutrition.
- The presentation did not seem to cover illegal drug use (just marijuana) and also STI information in regards to sexual health.
- Family/household structure (e.g., single parents, etc.)
- Percentage of people involved in spiritual practice. How does your spiritual practice influence help seeking behaviors?
- Farm related vs workplace injuries vs recreational injuries.
- Questions about kids health (younger than the OHYES data which is 7th grade and higher)
- Breakdown of nutrition data/information by categories
- I think we should look at recreational marijuana use & traffic accidents to identify if there is any correlation between these

### **3) What will you or your organization do with this data?**

- Determine priorities/community health improvement plan/strategic plan (3)
- Public health awareness/community stakeholder
- Refer to any businesses that request it
- I feel like there has been an increase in farm related accidents & wondered if there should be a safety push. Spiritual health often has an effect on other aspects of health. Churches could use this data.
- Use it to tailor prevention efforts and trainings within the community.
- Utilize in annual reports.
- We use it to help determine different prevention strategies that will be use with the youth in Wyandot County.
- It was very interesting for me since I work with the senior population. It really helped where the care for the seniors is lacking.

**4) Are there any groups or agencies you think would be valuable resources or partners to work towards the priority health issues?**

- Health Alliance partners (2)
- Wyandot Memorial Hospital (2)
- Area on Aging (reduce drug use, decrease barriers to health care) (2)
- School officials/counselors (nutrition education, food availability, reduce drug use, decrease barriers to health care, awareness of homeless students) (2)
- Church youth groups
- Juvenile court
- 4-H
- FFA
- Youth sports
- Children services
- Health department (reduce drug use, decrease barriers to health care)
- Police and safety station towards safe driving
- Food banks
- Nutritionists/meal plans
- Mental health and recovery board
- HUB
- Library
- MomCo
- Local gym
- Opportunities for Ohioans with disabilities

**5) Based on the community health assessment, what health topics do you see as the most important? Please list 2 or more choices.**

- Youth mental health/outreach & support (e.g., counselors) (3)
- Substance use/abuse (3)
- Obesity (adults and youth) (2)
- Physical exercise/need for exercise space (2)
- ACEs (2)
- Dental care (increase access/offerings, especially for low-income population) (2)
- Vaping, including awareness of risks (especially among youth) (2)
- Food availability and nutrition
- Distracted driving
- Barriers to obtaining healthcare
- Parenting
- Mental health/suicide
- Need for reaching people with the desire to improve their health
- Health care utilization outside county
- OBGYN availability/access in the county
- Quality of Life
- Homelessness
- Chronic conditions among low-income population (e.g., diabetes, asthma, etc.)
- Emergency Alert System – not working anymore (uncertainty if WENS is operational)
- Job stress – top cause of anxiety, stress, or depression reported by adults
- Adult mental health – talk with a professional is less utilized than alcohol, need to change the perceptions around speaking with a counselor/professional
- Stores selling tobacco and alcohol to underage
- Parents providing alcohol
- Funding for youth who need to be hospitalized for mental health/suicide concerns

**6) What are some of the barriers that your community or organization may face regarding the issues identified?**

- Knowledge/education (3)
- Mental health/suicide (especially among teens) (2)
- Lack of local specialty care (counseling services, OBGYN not delivering here, cancer care being far away) (2)
- Lack of availability (nutrition, health services) (2)
- Money/income
- Disregard for guidance and health standards (such as not following guidelines for annual doctors visits, choosing to not eat healthy though they could, choosing to do drugs or drive distracted, etc.)
- Perception of help-seeking
- Perception of a lack of privacy of information
- Lack of family support
- Understanding what is available with insurance
- Misinformation
- Weather or lack of indoor space
- Community awareness of physical activities available
- Access to the internet
- Language
- Unsafe pregnancies & potential harm to the fetus
- Seniors really being assessed like they should be and protected

**7) In your opinion, what is the best way to communicate the information from the Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan to the rest of public?**

- Social media (tidbits of information shared over time with links to the full report) (5)
- Present key findings at local events or meetings (e.g., distribute paper copies at Area on Aging meetings, town hall meetings, etc.) (4)
- Websites (e.g., link on the Wyandot Health Department website as an easy to find link, possibly on the main page) (3)
- Newspaper (include where the data can be accessed) (3)
- Infographic with pictures or visual representations
- Present the data similar to this coffee chat: don't push opinions and instead let people see the data and make their own observations, allow people to ask questions
- By all means and media