



Finalized May 4, 2023

# 2022

# Warren County Community Health Assessment

EXAMINING THE HEALTH OF RESIDENTS OF  
WARREN COUNTY



# Foreword

The 2022 Warren County, Ohio, Community Health Assessment (CHA) provides comprehensive insight into the community's current and past health status by compiling key data and statistics.

The CHA aids community partners and agencies in identifying health needs and selecting priorities for advancing public health. This CHA will be instrumental in developing the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) to strategically guide health-related activities and resources.

To collect the data, a mail survey was distributed to a random sample of Warren County residents ages 19 and older from October to November 2022. We would like to thank the Warren County residents who took the time to participate in this survey. These responses allow for important analysis that will lead to a clearer picture of the health status and needs of our community.

Please feel free to contact the Warren County Health District for information regarding the Community Health Assessment. We hope this will be useful in creating a healthier community and improved quality of life for all Warren County residents.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Duane Stansbury". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Duane" and last name "Stansbury" clearly distinguishable.

Duane Stansbury, REHS, MPH  
Health Commissioner  
Warren County Health District

# Acknowledgments

## **Funding for the Warren County Health Assessment was provided by:**

Warren County Health District

## **Warren County Community Health Assessment Committee:**

Area Progress Council  
Countryside YMCA  
Mental Health Recovery Board Serving Warren & Clinton Counties  
OSU Extension Warren County  
United Way of Warren County  
Warren County Board of Developmental Disabilities  
Warren County Children Services  
Warren County Community Services  
Warren County Educational Service Center  
Warren County Elderly Services Program  
Warren County Health District  
Warren County Human Services  
Warren County Regional Planning Commission  
Warren County Sheriff's Office  
Warren County Transit Service

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## **Project Management, Secondary Data, Data Collection, and Report Development Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio**

The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio (HCNO) is a 501(c)3 non-profit regional hospital association located in Toledo, Ohio. They facilitate community health needs assessments and planning processes in 50+ counties in Ohio, Michigan, and Oregon. Since 2004, they have used a process that can be replicated in any county that allows for comparisons from county to county, within the region, the state, and the nation. HCNO works with coalitions in each county to ensure a collaborative approach to community health improvement that includes multiple key stakeholders, such as those listed above. All HCNO project staff have their Master of Public Health (MPH) degree, with emphasis on epidemiology, policy, and health education.

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## **The 2022 Warren County Health Assessment is available on the following websites:**

### **Countryside YMCA**

<https://countrysideymca.org/>

### **Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio**

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

### **Mental Health Recovery Board - Warren & Clinton Counties**

<https://www.mhrbwcc.org/home/>

### **OSU Extension – Warren County**

<https://warren.osu.edu/home>

### **Warren County Public Health**

<https://warrenchd.com/>

### **United Way of Warren County**

<https://uwwcoh.org/>

# Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b>	Pages 6-11
Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB)	Page 6
Primary Data Collection Methods	Pages 6-7
Secondary Data Collection Methods	Page 9
Key Report Sections	Page 9
Mobilizing for Action through Planning & Partnerships (MAPP) Process Overview	Pages 10
2019 Ohio State Health Assessment (SHA)	Page 11
<b>Data Summary</b>	Pages 12-21
<b>Comparison Tables</b>	Pages 22-23
<b>HEALTH CARE ACCESS</b>	
<b>Health Care Coverage</b>	Pages 24-26
<b>Access and Utilization</b>	Pages 27-28
<b>Preventive Medicine</b>	Pages 29-34
<b>Women's Health</b>	Pages 35-36
<b>Men's Health</b>	Page 37
<b>Oral Health</b>	Pages 38-39
<b>HEALTH BEHAVIORS</b>	
<b>Health Status Perceptions</b>	Pages 40-41
<b>Weight Status</b>	Pages 42-45
<b>Tobacco Use</b>	Pages 46-47
<b>Alcohol Consumption</b>	Pages 48-49
<b>Drug Use</b>	Pages 50-56
<b>Sexual Behavior</b>	Pages 57-60
<b>Mental Health</b>	Pages 61-64
<b>CHRONIC DISEASE</b>	
<b>Cardiovascular Health</b>	Pages 65-69
<b>Cancer</b>	Pages 70-75
<b>Asthma</b>	Pages 76-77
<b>Diabetes</b>	Pages 78-79
<b>Quality of Life</b>	Page 80
<b>SOCIAL CONDITIONS</b>	
<b>Social Determinants of Health</b>	Pages 81-88
<b>Environmental Conditions</b>	Page 89
<b>Parenting</b>	Pages 90-93

## APPENDICES

<b>APPENDIX I — Health Assessment Information Sources</b>	Pages 94-96
<b>APPENDIX II — Acronyms and Terms</b>	Pages 97-98
<b>APPENDIX III — Weighting Methods</b>	Pages 99-100
<b>APPENDIX IV — Warren County Sample Demographic Profile</b>	Page 101
<b>APPENDIX V — Demographics and Household Information</b>	Pages 102-107
<b>APPENDIX VI — County Health Rankings</b>	Pages 108-110
<b>APPENDIX VII — Community Stakeholder Perceptions</b>	Pages 111-113

# Executive Summary

This executive summary provides an overview of health-related data for Warren County adults (ages 19 and older) who participated in a county-wide health assessment survey from October through November 2022. The findings are based on self-administered surveys using a structured questionnaire. The questions were modeled after the survey instrument used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for their national and state Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio (HCNO) 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 2022 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.

*\*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 (Source: Social Determinants of Health, Healthy People 2030).*

## Primary Data Collection Methods

### DESIGN

This community health assessment was cross-sectional in nature and included a written survey of adults within Warren County. From the beginning, community leaders were actively engaged in the planning process and helped define the content, scope, and sequence of the study. Active engagement of community members throughout the planning process is regarded as an important step in completing a valid needs assessment. Comparisons to local, state, and national data were made, along with alignment to the Healthy People 2030 target objectives, when applicable.

### INSTRUMENT DEVELOPMENT

One survey instrument was designed and pilot tested for adults in this study. As a first step in the design process, health education researchers from the University of Toledo and staff members from HCNO met to discuss potential sources of valid and reliable survey items that would be appropriate for assessing the health status and health needs of adults. The investigators decided to derive the majority of the 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 HCNO conducted a series of meetings with the Warren County Community Health Assessment Committee. During these meetings, HCNO and the planning committee reviewed and discussed banks of potential survey questions from the BRFSS survey. Based on input from the Warren County Community Health Assessment Committee, the project coordinator composed a draft of the survey containing 99 items. Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval is granted to HCNO from Advarra in Columbia, Maryland.



## **SAMPLING**

The sampling frame for the adult survey consisted of adults ages 19 and over living in Warren County. There were 178,245 persons ages 19 and over living in Warren 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 266 adults was needed to ensure this level of confidence.

The random sample of mailing addresses of adults from Warren County was obtained from Melissa Data Corporation in Rancho Santa Margarita, California. Surveys were mailed in October 2022 and returned through November 2022.

## **PROCEDURE**

Prior to mailing the survey to adults, an advance letter was mailed in September of 2022 to 2,000 adults in Warren County. This advance letter was personalized and printed on Warren County Health District stationary. The letter was signed by Warren County Health Commissioner Duane Stansbury, R.E.H.S., M.P.H.. The letter introduced the county health assessment project and informed the readers that they may be randomly selected to receive the survey. The letter also explained that the respondents’ confidentiality would be protected and encouraged the readers to complete and return the survey promptly if they were selected.

In October of 2022 (six weeks following the advance letter), a mailing procedure was implemented to maximize the survey return rate. The mailing included a personalized, hand-signed cover letter (on Warren County Health District stationary) describing the purpose of the study, a questionnaire printed on white paper, a self-addressed stamped return envelope, and a \$2 incentive. Surveys returned as undeliverable were not replaced with another potential respondent.

The response rate for the mailing was 15% ( $n=300$ ;  $CI=\pm 5.65$ ). This return rate and sample size means that the responses in the needs assessment should be representative of the entire county.

*Note: “n” refers to the total sample size, “CI” refers to the confidence interval.*

## **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 (SPSS) 28.0. Crosstabs were used to calculate descriptive statistics for the data presented in this report. To be representative of Warren 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 weightings were created and applied, see Appendix III. Additional 2020 Census 5-year estimates are included in Appendix V – Demographics and Household Information.

## **DEMOGRAPHIC COMPARISONS**

When establishing income comparisons, researchers determined that approximately 50 or greater responses would be necessary for subgroup analysis. Therefore researchers concluded “<\$50,000”, “\$50,000 - \$99,999” and “>\$100,000” were appropriate thresholds to compare respondents based on income.

When establishing age comparisons, it was determined that there were not enough responses from those ages 19-34, therefore researchers concluded “19-64 Years” and “65 Years and Older” were appropriate thresholds to compare respondents based on age. For sex comparisons, although “other” was included as a response option, there were not enough responses within this category. Therefore, researchers determined it would only be appropriate to compare males to females for statistical purposes.

See Appendix VI: Demographic and Household Information and Appendix III: Weighting Methods for further information regarding 2020 U.S. Census Bureau ACS 5-year estimates, 2021 Federal Poverty Thresholds, and Warren County respondent demographics.

## **SPECIFIC POPULATIONS THAT EXPERIENCE DISPARITIES**

Health disparities (including age, gender, and income-based disparities) can be identified throughout each section of the 2022 Warren County Health Assessment. Income-based disparities are particularly prevalent in Warren County. For example, the prevalence of chronic conditions (e.g., diabetes, high blood pressure, asthma, etc.), were higher among those with annual household incomes under \$50,000 compared to the general population.

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

## **INEQUITIES IN THE FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO HEALTH CHALLENGES (INCLUDING SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH):**

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 (Source: Social Determinants of Health, Healthy People 2030). The Warren County Community Health Assessment Committee created an entire section within survey development to focus on SDOH specific questions. For example, the SDOH section includes information relating to housing, transportation, and food insecurity, which all contribute to health challenges among Warren County adults. For example, adults with lower household incomes (<\$50K) were less likely to describe their neighborhood as extremely or quite safe compared to those with higher household incomes (>\$50K). Please see SDOH section for further breakdowns of SHOD data.

## **RESOURCES TO ADDRESS NEEDS**

Numerous resources will be identified through the MAPP planning process, resulting in a comprehensive community health improvement plan (CHIP). Community resources (such as food, mental health, clothing, transportation, housing, etc.) can be found by calling the HelpLink 211 number below:

Call 2-1-1 or 855-405-7629

## **LIMITATIONS**

As with all county assessments, it is important to consider the findings in light of all possible limitations. First, the Warren County adult assessment had a high response rate. However, if any important differences existed between the respondents and the non-respondents regarding the questions asked, this would represent a threat to the external validity of the results (the generalizability of the results to the population of Warren County). If there were little to no differences between respondents and non-respondents, then this would not be a limitation.

It is important to note that although several questions were asked using the same wording as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) questionnaires, the data collection method differed. The CDC adult data was collected using a set of questions from the total question bank, and participants were asked the questions over the telephone rather than through a mailed survey.

Although the collection of self-reported data is a common method of research in the field of public health, which is utilized by the BRFSS administered by the CDC, it is also important to consider the possible limitations. There is the potential for respondents to answer dishonestly for their answers to be more socially acceptable, or respondents may not have the ability to accurately assess themselves.

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 from multiple websites 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 2022 Warren County 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.

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.

Comparison Tables: The comparison tables consist of data from the 2022 Warren County Community Health Assessment. Additionally, state and national adult data is included for comparison purposes. The comparison tables highlight all sections found in the report.

Individual Sections: Each individual adult section consists of data from adults ages 19 and older in Warren County. The individual sections fall under four main categories: health care access, health behaviors, chronic disease, and social conditions. The social conditions section consists of topics such as food insecurity, housing, COVID-19, etc. Please reference the table of contents to review placement of individual sections.

Appendix: The appendices is 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 2022 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, to which makes up the Warren County Community Health Assessment Committee. The Community Health Improvement Process (CHIP) follows the CHA process, which will involve 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 efficiently, 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

Each of the four assessments generates valuable information. The results of the assessments are particularly valuable when looking at the 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 Warren County Community Health Assessment committee will consider 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 the Warren County Community Health Assessment 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 Warren County Community Health Assessment Committee to meet the prioritized health needs.

### 6. Action cycle


The Warren County Community Health Assessment committee will begin 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)

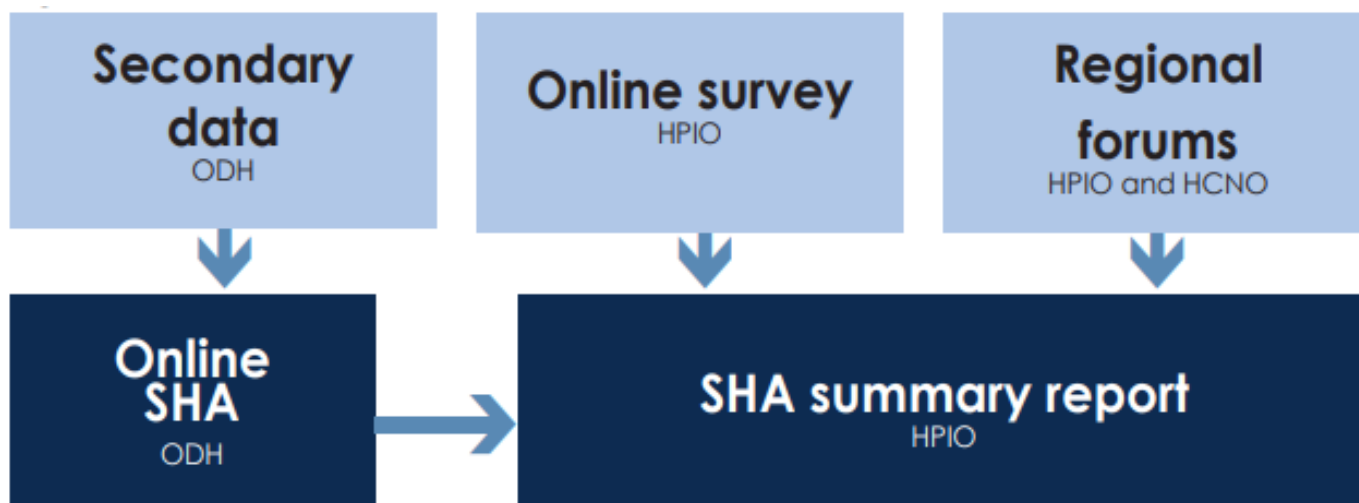
The 2019 Ohio State Health Assessment (SHA) provides data needed to inform health improvement priorities and strategies in the state. This assessment includes over 140 metrics, organized into data profiles, as well as information gathered through five regional forums, online surveys completed by over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

Similar to the 2019 Ohio SHA, the 2022 Warren 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 between 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 our hope that this CHA will serve as a foundation for such collaboration.

To view the 2019 Ohio State Health Assessment, please visit: <https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/explore-data-and-stats/interactive-applications/2019-Online-State-Health-Assessment>

**FIGURE 1.1 | Components of the 2019 SHA**



*\*Acronyms:*

*HCNO – Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio*

*HPIO – Health Policy Institute of Ohio*

*ODH – Ohio Department of Health*

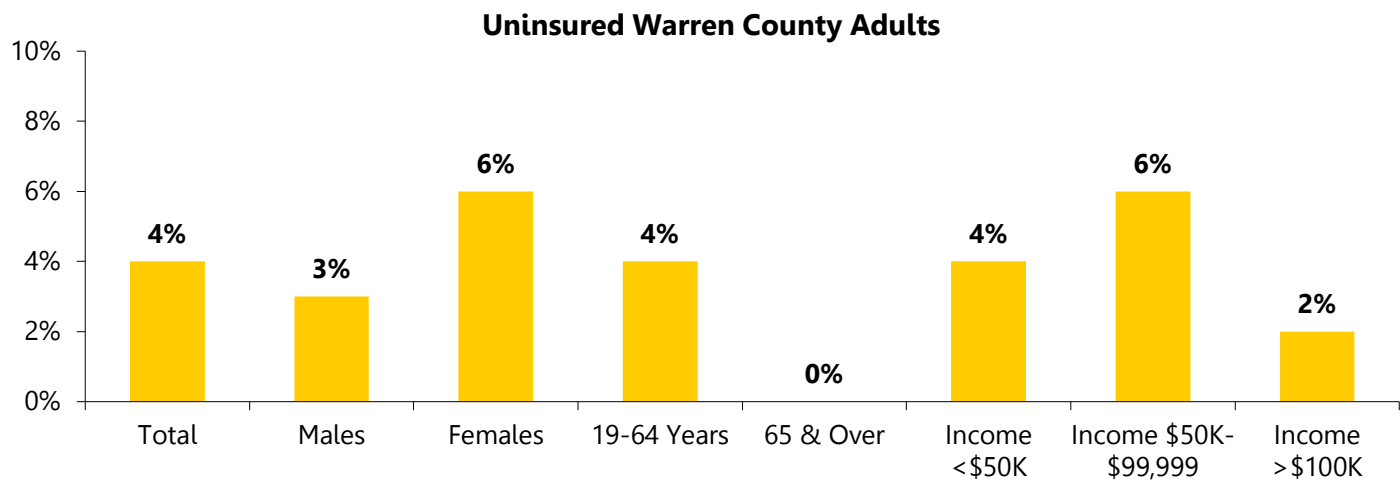
# Data Summary | Health Care Access

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 within the individual section. Please refer to the table of contents regarding placement of the full section.

“Adults” are defined throughout the report as those ages 19 and older living in Warren County.

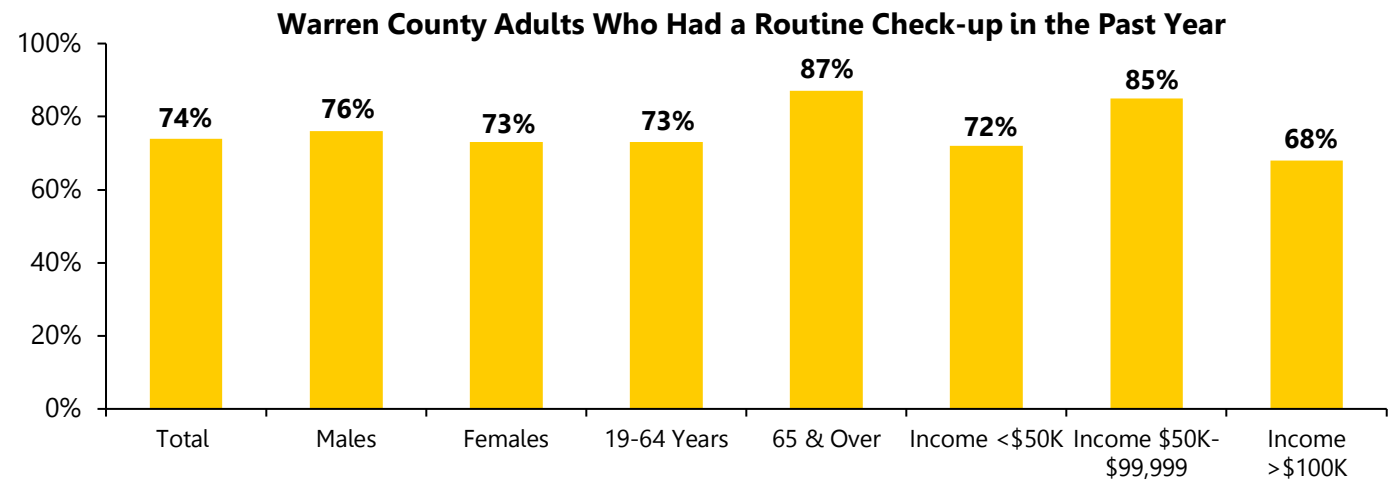
## HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

Four percent (4%) of Warren County adults were without health care coverage. The top issue adults gave regarding their health care coverage was cost (43%).



## ACCESS AND UTILIZATION

Nearly three-fourths (74%) of Warren County adults had visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year. Eighty-eight (88%) percent of adults reported they had at least one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider. Eleven percent (11%) of adults reported there was a time in the past year they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost.

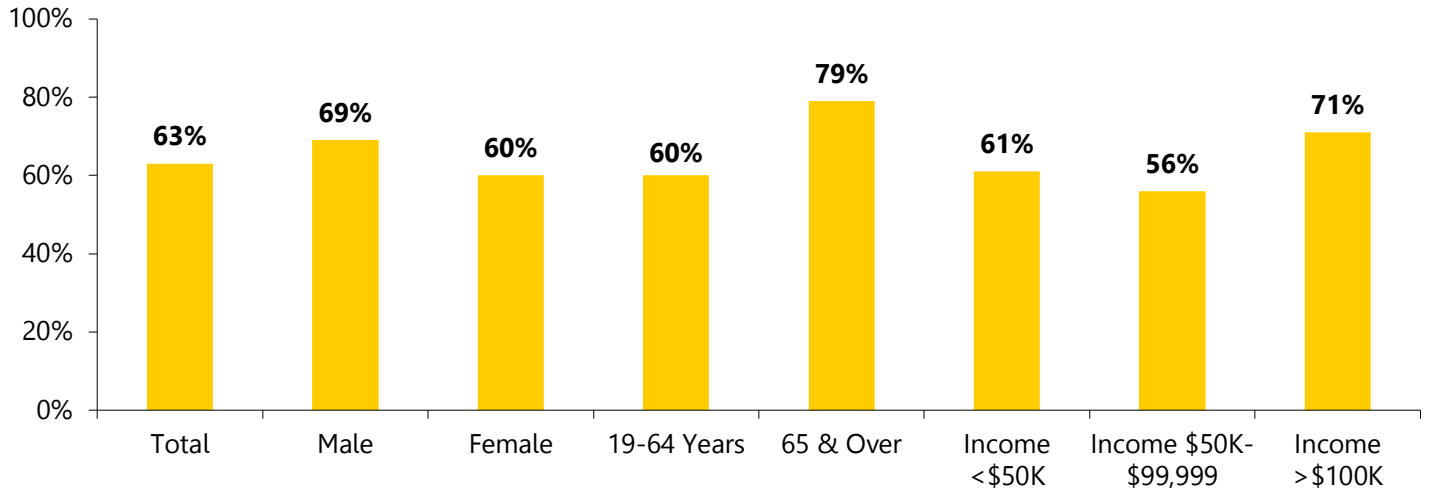


*Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

## PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Sixty-three percent (63%) of Warren County adults received a flu vaccine during the past year. The top reason adults gave for not getting the flu vaccine in the past year was that they did not need it (50%).

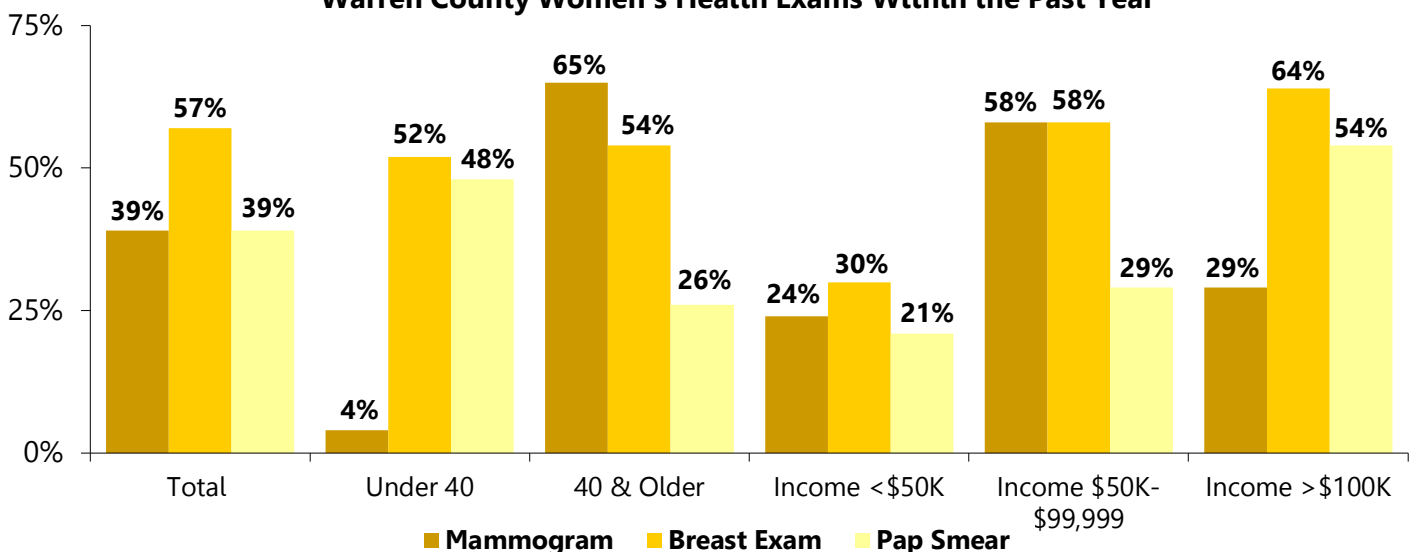
**Warren County Adults Who Received a Flu Vaccine in the Past Year**



## WOMEN'S HEALTH

Sixty-five percent (65%) of Warren County women over the age of 40 reported having a mammogram in the past year. Fifty-seven percent (57%) of women had a clinical breast exam in the past year, and 80% of women ages 21 to 65 had a Pap smear to detect cancer of the cervix in the past three years. Fifty-nine percent (59%) of Warren County women were overweight or obese (including severely and morbidly obese), 36% had high blood cholesterol, 29% had high blood pressure, and 6% were identified as current smokers – all known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

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



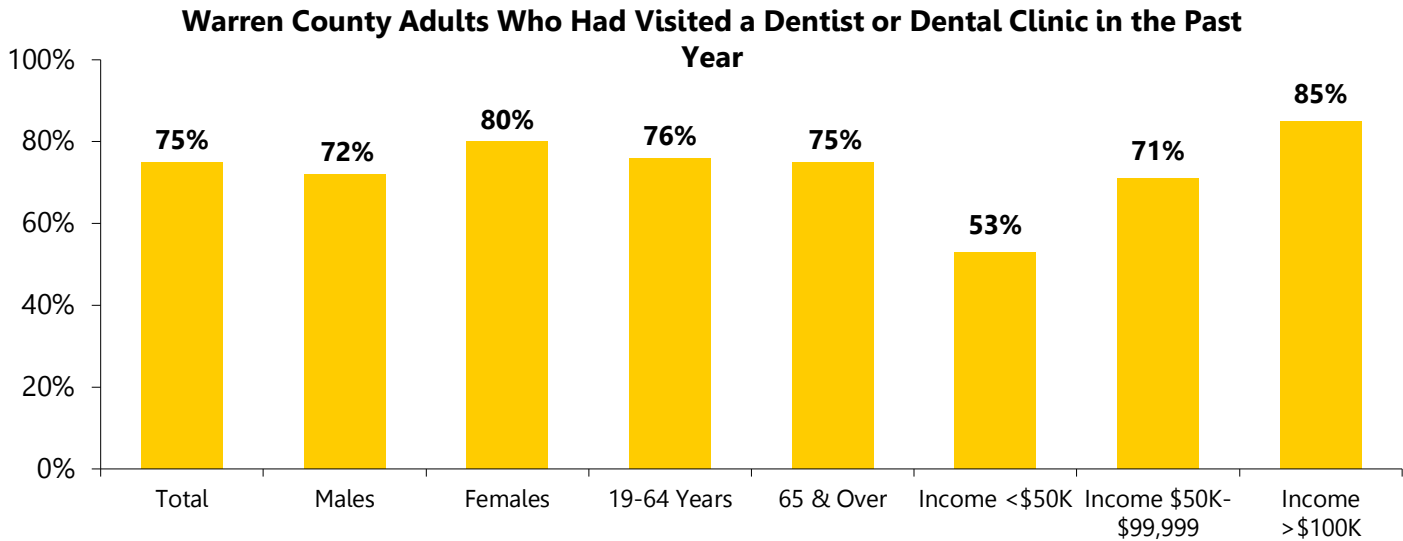
*Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

**MEN’S HEALTH**

Three-fifths (60%) of men ages 40 and over had received a PSA test within the past 5 years, and 3% had done so 5 or more years ago. Seventy-six percent (76%) of men were overweight or obese (including severely and morbidly obese), 48% had high blood cholesterol, 35% had high blood pressure, and 6% were identified as current smokers – all known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

**ORAL HEALTH**

Three-fourths (75%) of Warren County adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year. The top three reasons adults gave for not visiting a dentist or dental clinic in the past year included: cost (25%); no reason to go/had not thought of it (16%); and fear, apprehension, nervousness, pain and dislike going (15%).



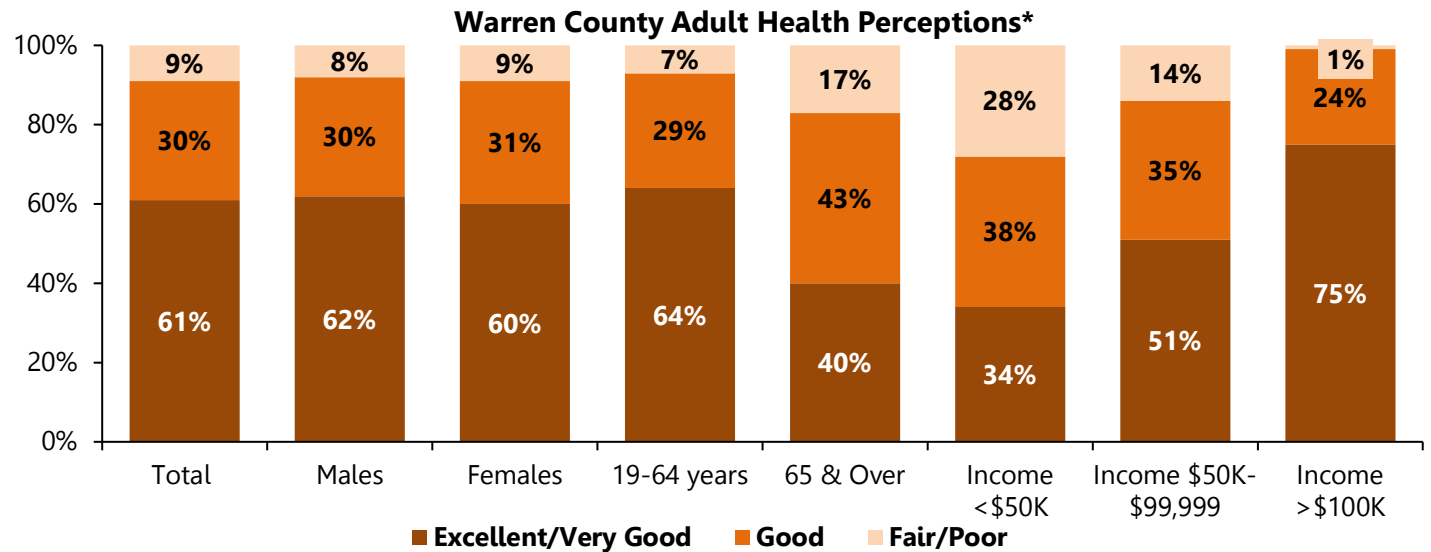
*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*



## Data Summary | Health Behaviors

### HEALTH STATUS PERCEPTIONS

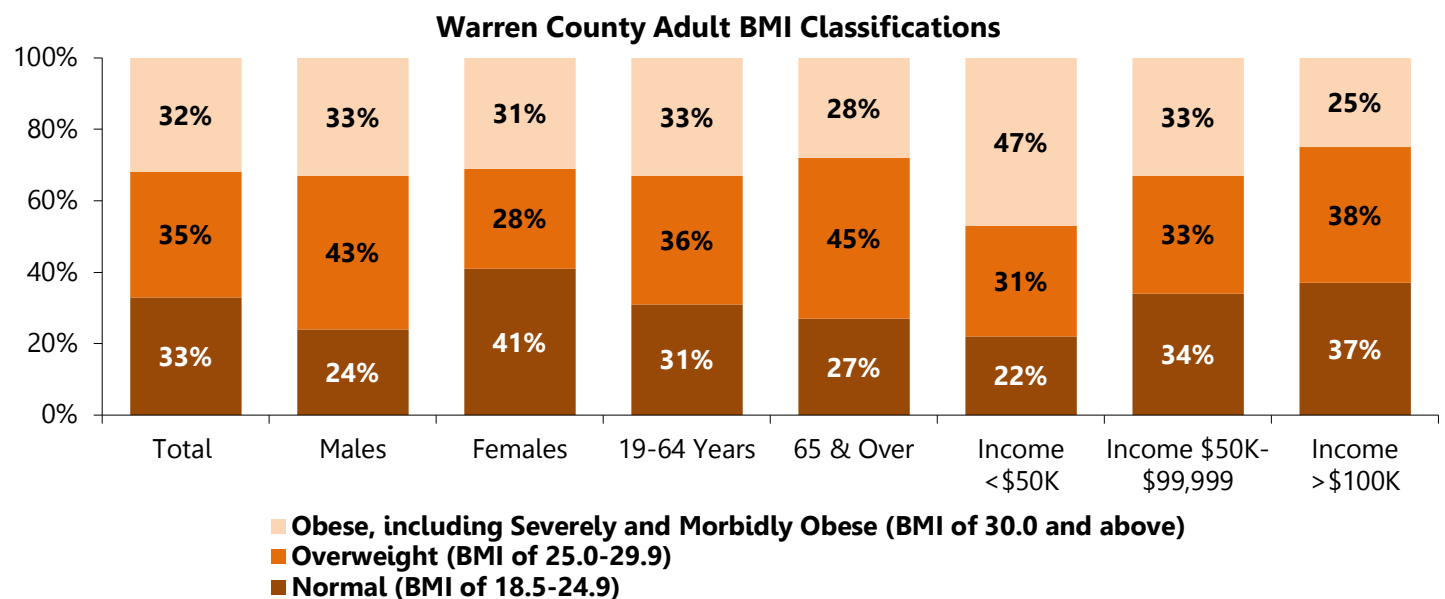
Nearly two-thirds (61%) of Warren County adults rated their health status as excellent or very good. Conversely, 9% of adults described their health as fair or poor.



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

### WEIGHT STATUS

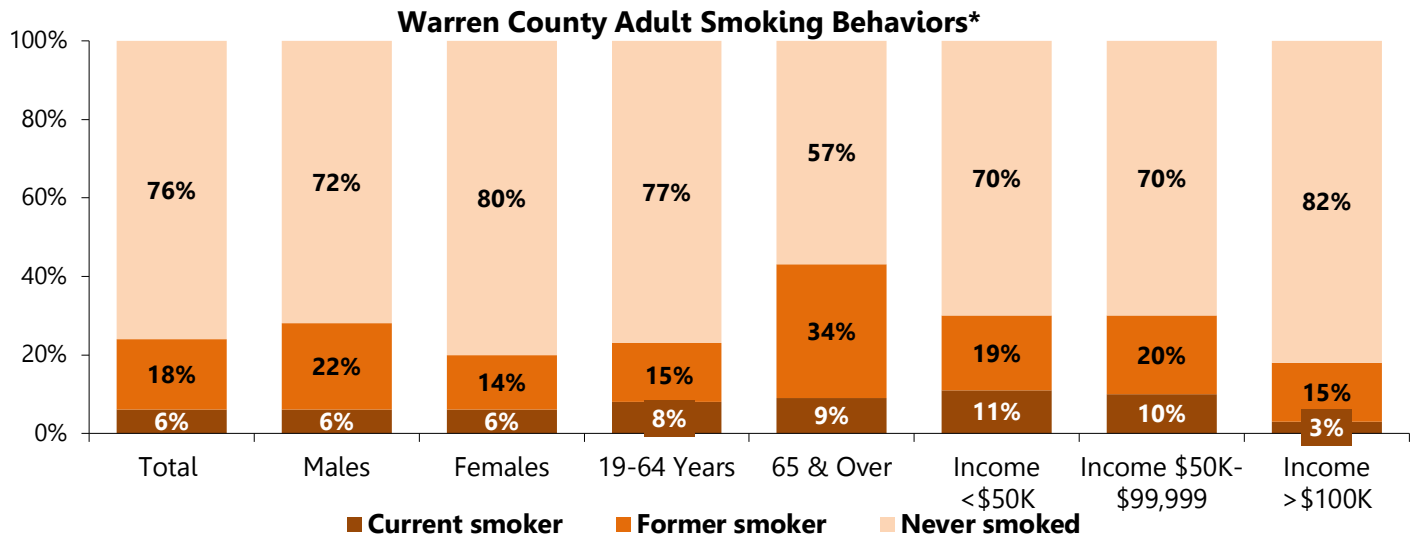
Nearly two-thirds (63%) of Warren County adults were overweight (35%) or obese (including severely or morbidly obese) (32%) based on body mass index (BMI). Eight percent (8%) of adults did not participate in any physical activity in the past week, including 1% who were unable to exercise.



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.

## TOBACCO USE

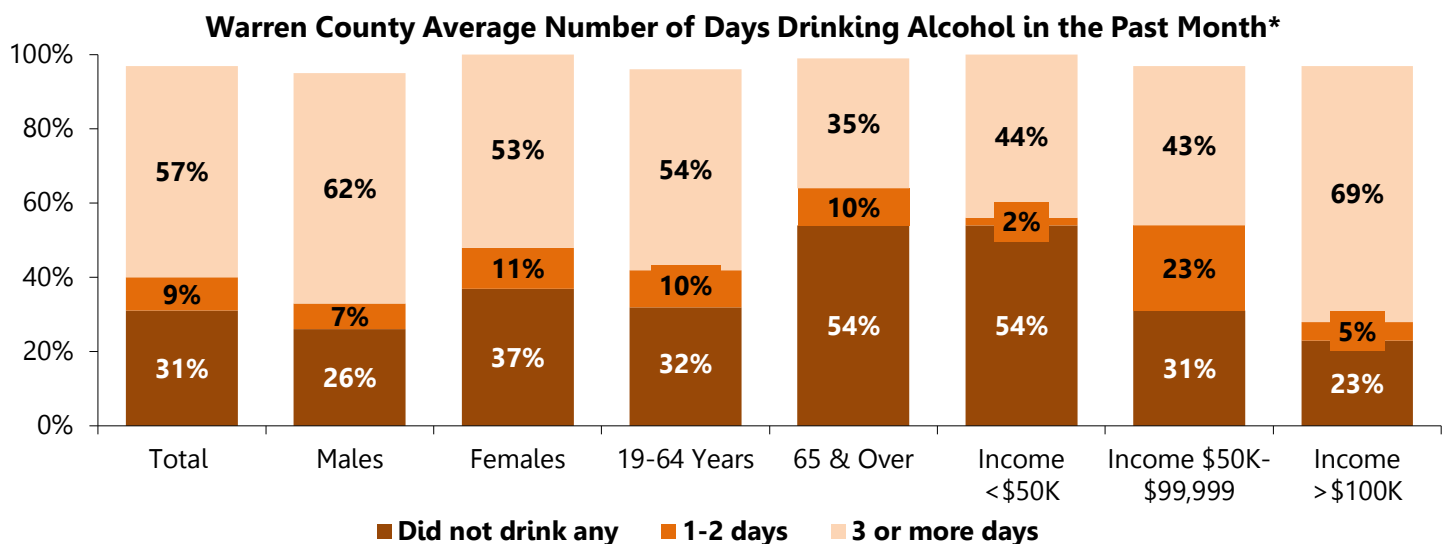
Six percent (6%) of Warren County adults were current smokers, and 18% were considered former smokers. Nearly one-third (32%) of current smokers responded they had stopped smoking for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit smoking. Three percent (3%) of adults were current electronic vapor product users.



*\*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?"*

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Two-thirds (66%) of Warren County adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month and would be considered current drinkers. Twenty-two percent (22%) of Warren County adults reported they had five or more alcoholic drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on an occasion in the last month and would be considered binge drinkers. Five percent (5%) of adults reported driving after having perhaps too much alcohol to drink in the past month

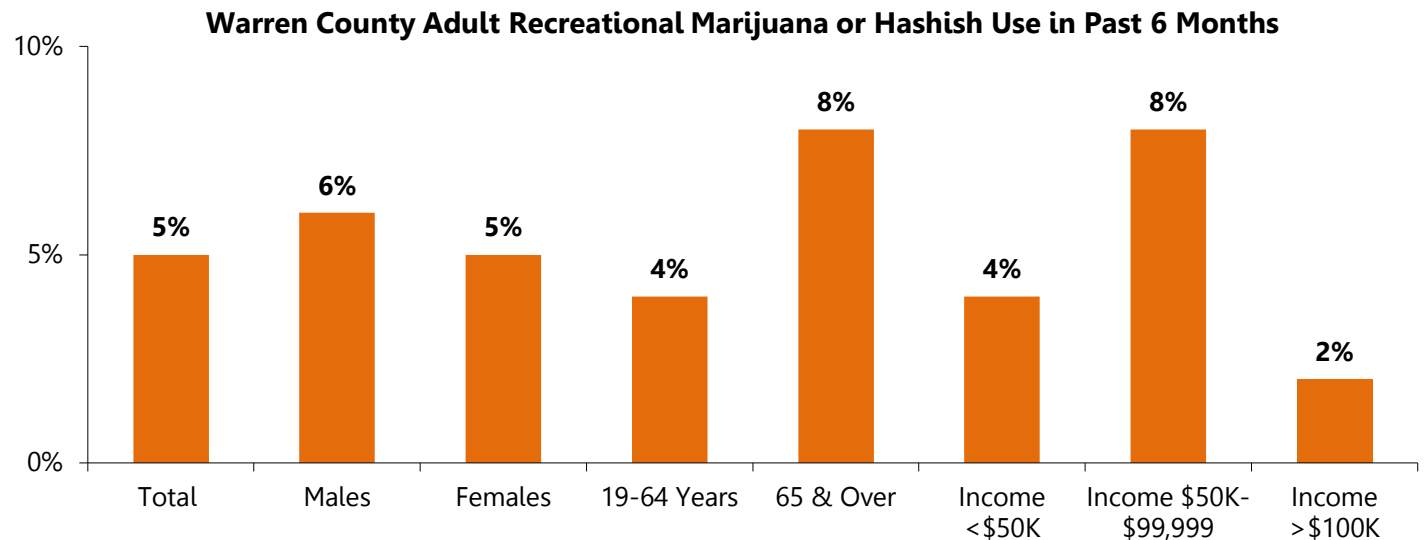


*\*Percentages may not equal 100% as some respondents answered, "don't know".*

*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.*

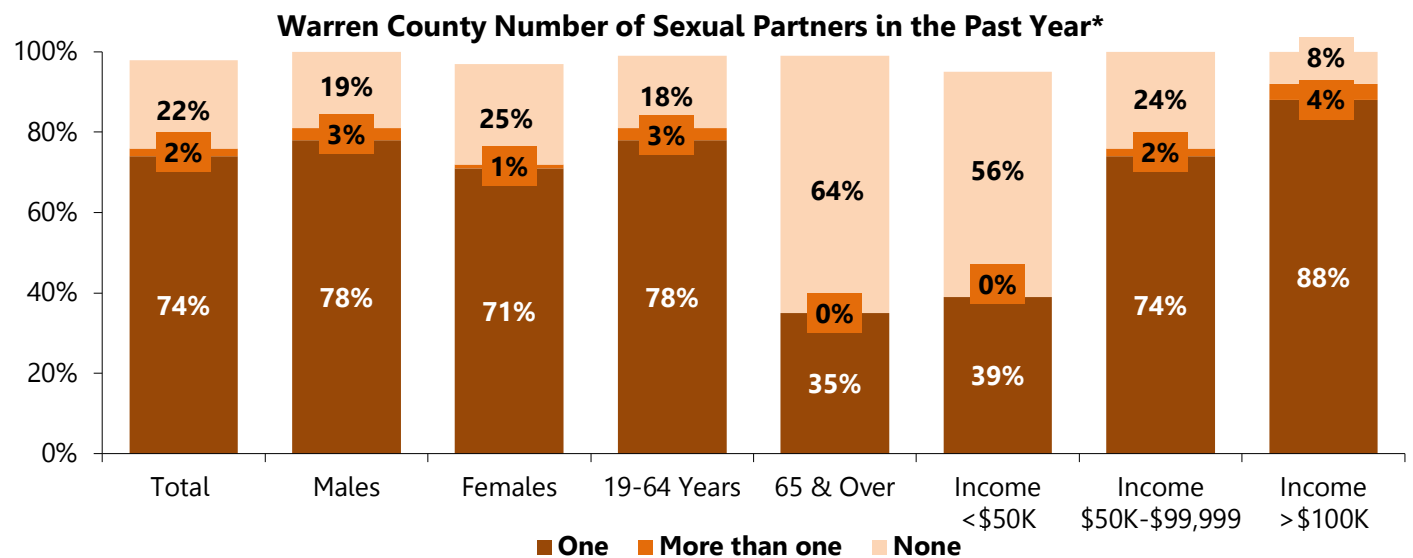
## DRUG USE

Five percent (5%) of Warren County adults had used recreational marijuana or hashish in the past six months. One percent (1%) of adults had used prescription drugs that were not prescribed for them, or took more than prescribed, during the past six months.



## SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Over three-fourths (77%) of Warren County adults had sexual intercourse in the past year. Two percent (2%) of adults reported they had intercourse with more than one partner in the past year.



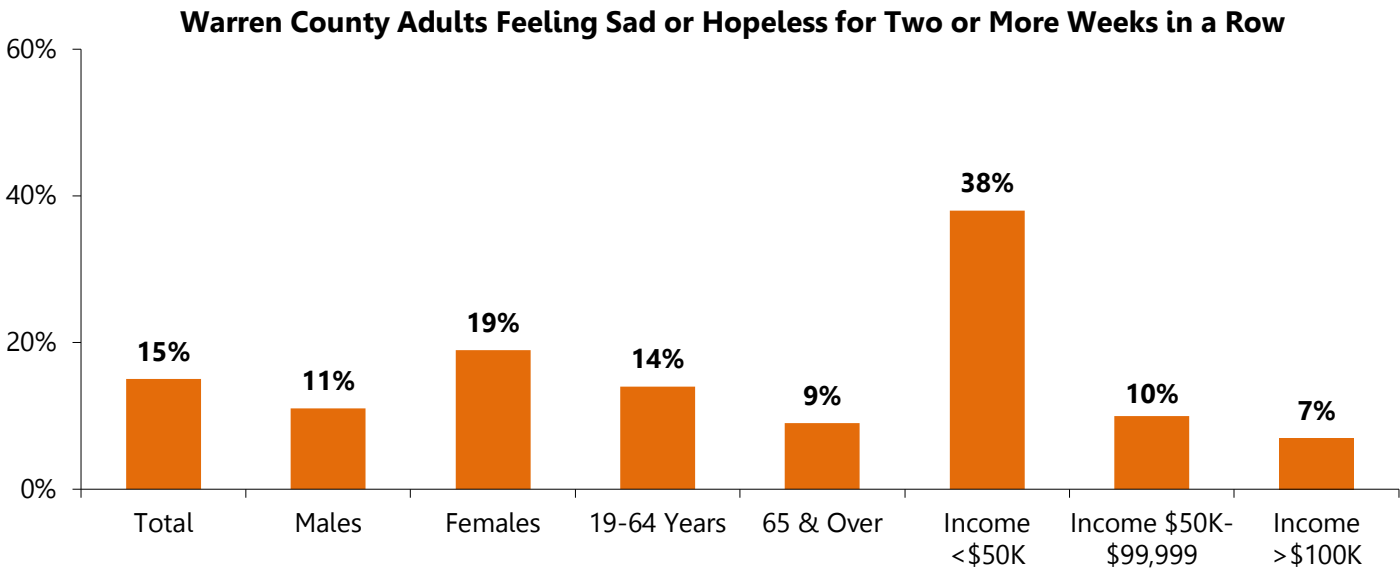
*\*Totals may not equal 100% as some respondents answered, "Don't know".*

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

*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**

In the past year, 15% of Warren County adults had a period of two or more weeks when they felt so sad or hopeless nearly every day that they stopped doing usual activities. Four percent (4%) of Warren County adults seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year.

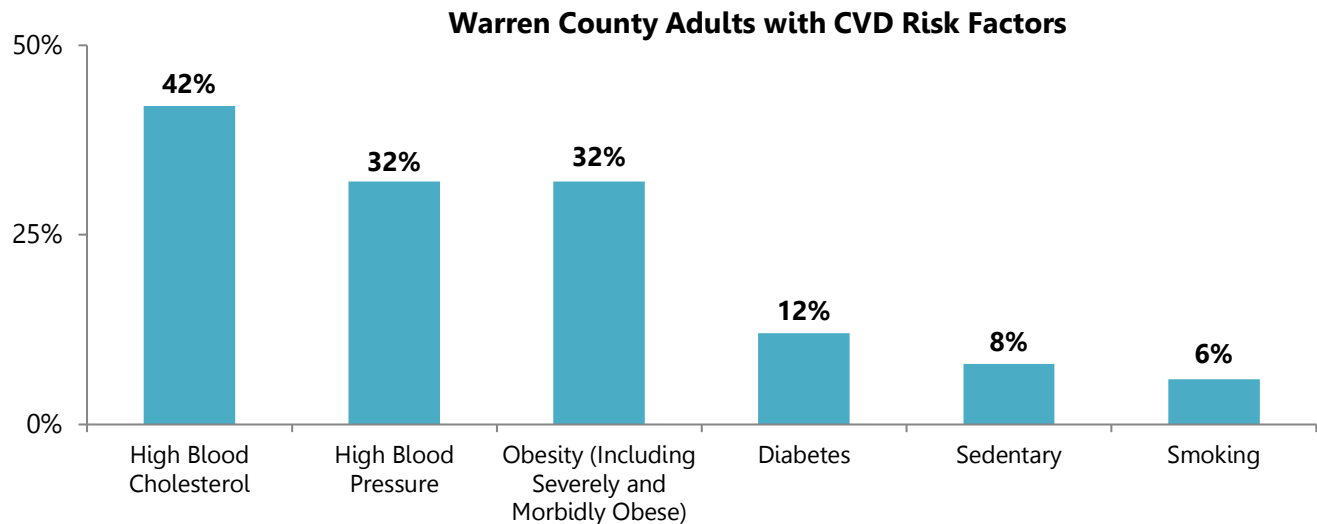


*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

## Data Summary | Chronic Disease

### CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

Three percent (3%) of adults had survived a heart attack and 2% had survived a stroke at some time in their life. Over two-fifths (42%) of adults had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol, 32% of adults had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 32% were obese (including severely and morbidly obese), and 6% were current smokers - four known risk factors for heart disease and stroke.

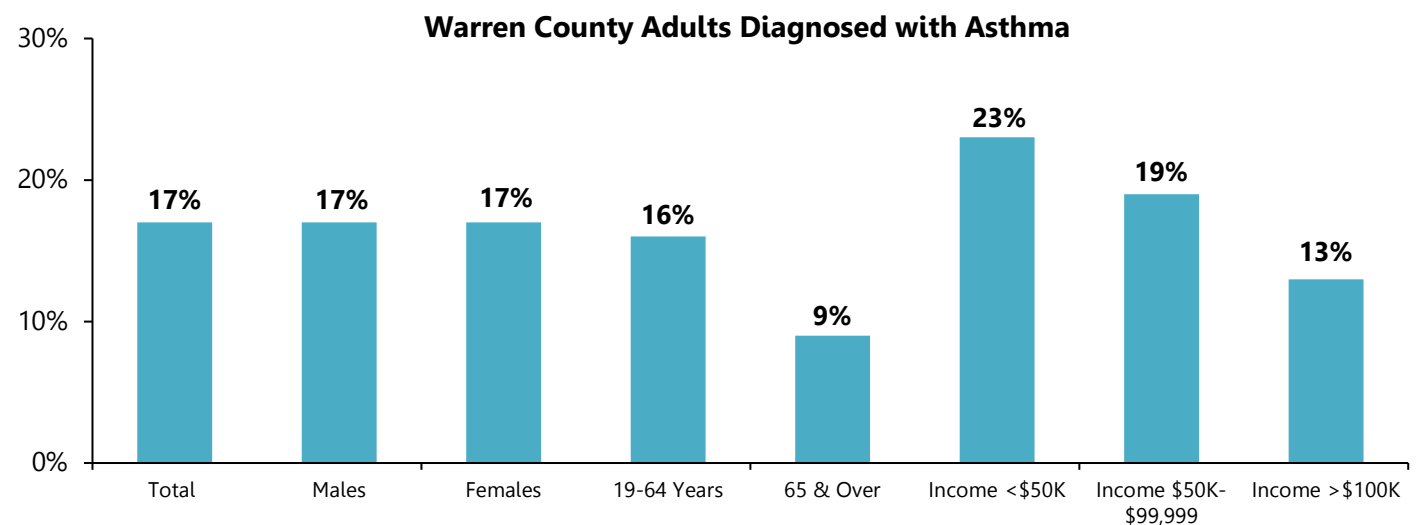


### CANCER

The Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse indicates that from 2018-2020, cancers caused 19% (1,132 of 5,993 total deaths) of all Warren County resident deaths (*Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2018-2020*).

### ASTHMA

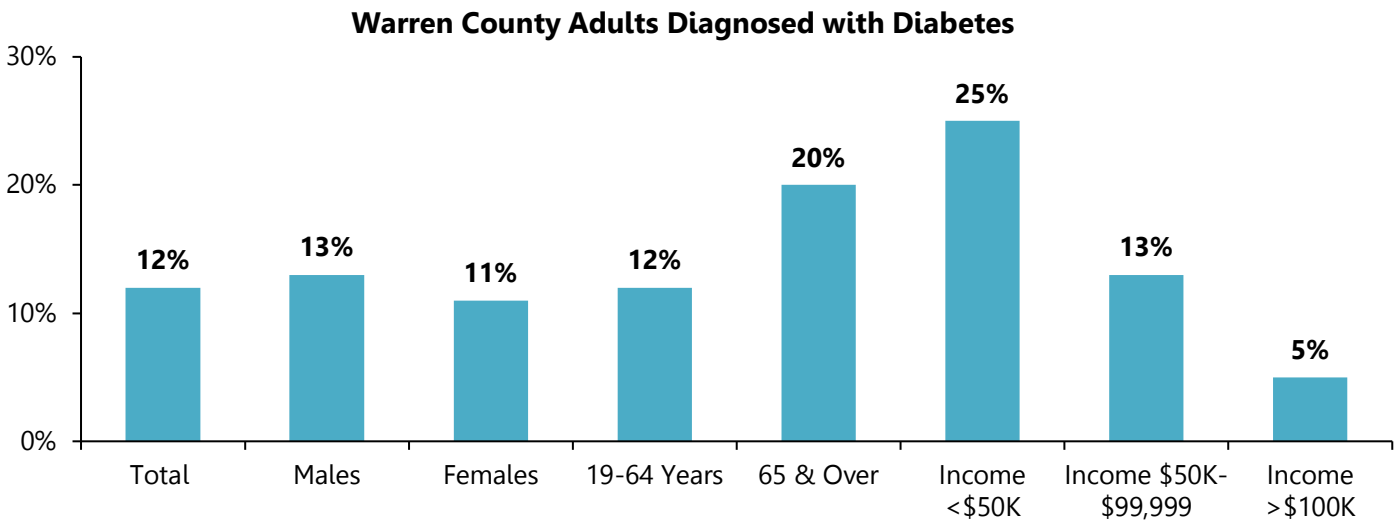
Seventeen percent (17%) of Warren County adults had been diagnosed with asthma within their lifetime.



*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.*

# DIABETES

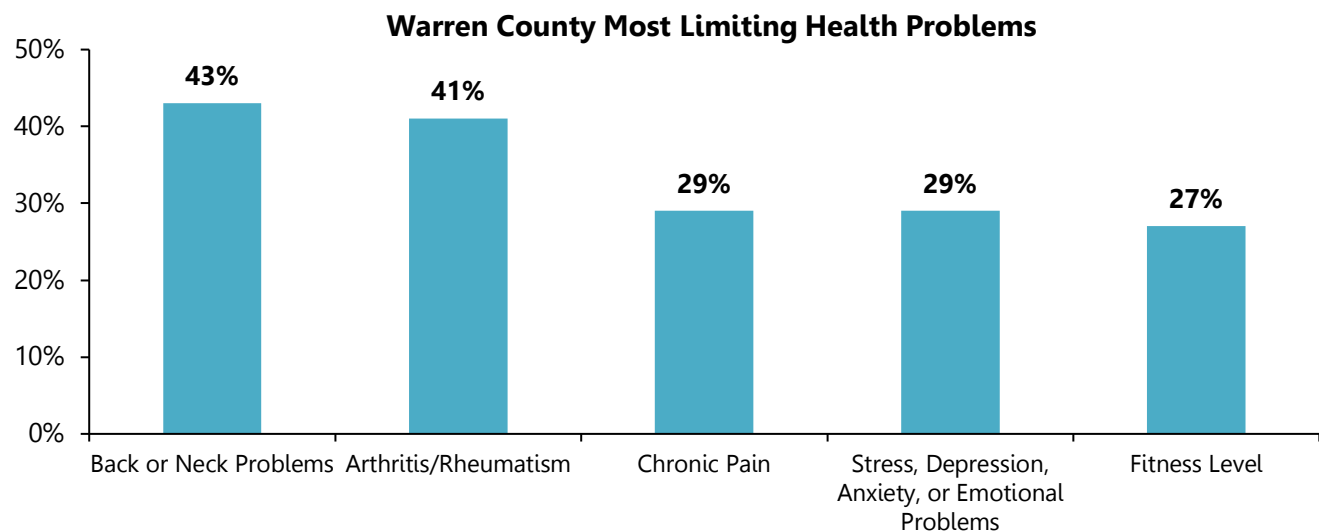
Twelve percent (12%) of Warren County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes within their lifetime, increasing to 10% of those ages 65 and over. One out of ten (10%) adults had been diagnosed with pre-diabetes within their lifetime.



*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.*

# QUALITY OF LIFE

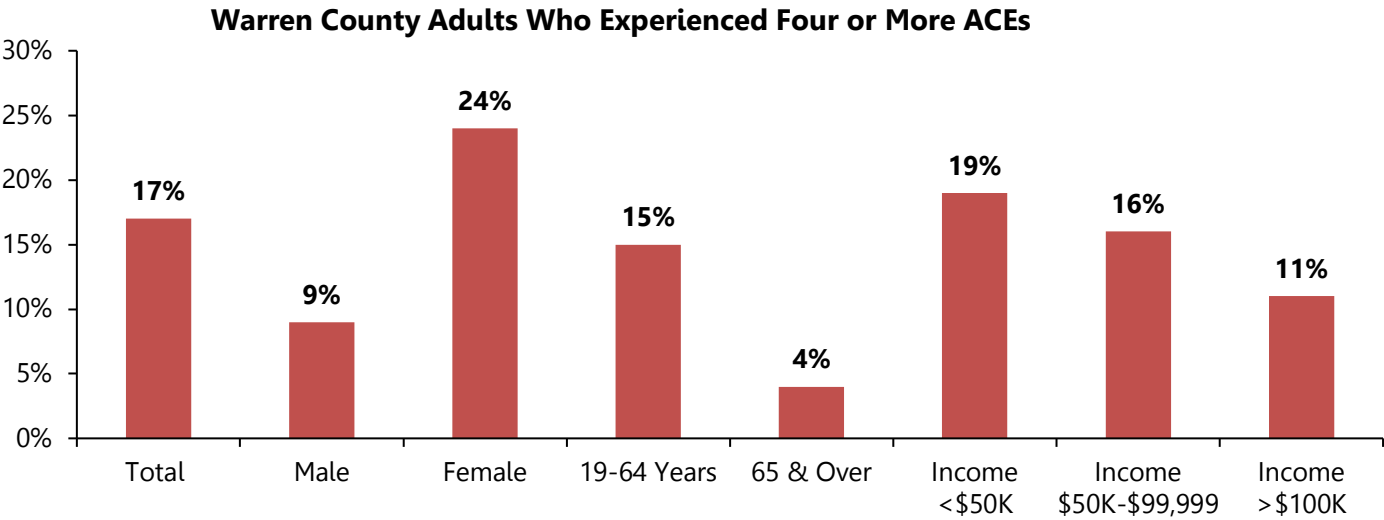
Thirty-eight percent (38%) of Warren County adults reported they had major impairments or health problems that limited their activities. The most limiting health problems reported were: back or neck problems (26%); arthritis/rheumatism (25%); chronic pain (18%); stress, depression, anxiety and emotional problems (18%); and fitness level (16%).



# Data Summary | Social Conditions

## SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Seventeen percent (17%) of adults experienced four or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). In the past 30 days, 8% of Warren County adults reported needing help meeting general daily needs such as food, clothing, shelter or paying utility bills. Warren County adults considered their neighborhood to be extremely safe (46%), quite safe (49%), slightly safe (3%), and not safe at all (<1%) from crime.



*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 HEALTH


Warren County adults reported the following as the top four issues that threatened their health in the past year: mold/moisture issues (7%), air quality (6%), insects (5%), and rodents (5%). Eleven percent (11%) of Warren County adults reported they were well prepared to handle a large-scale disaster.

## PARENTING

Ninety-five percent (95%) of parents indicated their child had received all of the recommended immunization shots for their age. The top reasons parents or someone in their household missed work was due to their child's illness or injury (39%) and their child's medical appointments (34%).

# Comparison Tables

Comparisons	Warren County 2022	Ohio 2021	U.S. 2021
Health Care Coverage			
Uninsured 	4%	6%	7%
Access and Utilization			
Had at least one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider	88%	86%	84%
Visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year 	74%	77%	76%
Needed to see a doctor in the past 12 months but could not because of cost 	11%	8%	9%
Preventive Medicine			
Ever had a pneumonia vaccination (age 65 and over)	73%	71%	71%
Had a flu vaccine in the past year (age 65 and over)	79%	66%	67%
Women's Health			
Had a mammogram within the past two years (age 40 and older)	74%	71%*	72%*
Had a Pap smear within the past three years (age 21-65)	80%	77%*	78%*
Oral Health			
Visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year	75%	65%*	66%*
Health Status Perceptions			
Rated health as excellent or very good	61%	51%	53%
Rated health as fair or poor 	9%	17%	15%
Rated physical health as not good on four or more days (in the past 30 days)	21%	21%	20%
Average days that physical health not good in past month 	4.0	4.2**	3.9**
Rated mental health as not good on four or more days (in the past 30 days)	35%	31%	29%
Average days that mental health not good in past Month 	4.7	5.2**	4.5**
Weight Status			
Obese, including severely and morbidly obese (BMI of 30.0 and above) 	32%	38%	34%
Overweight (BMI of 25.0 – 29.9)	35%	33%	34%









 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment (SHA)


\*2020 BRFSS Data

\*\*2019 BRFSS data as compiled by 2022 County Health Rankings

N/A – Not Available



Comparisons	Warren County 2022	Ohio 2021	U.S. 2021
<b>Tobacco Use</b>			
<b>Current smoker</b> (currently smoke some or all days) 	6%	18%	14%
<b>Former smoker</b> (smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime & now do not smoke)	18%	25%	25%
<b>Current e-cigarette user</b> (vaped on some or all days)	3%	8%	7%
<b>Alcohol Consumption</b>			
<b>Current Drinker</b> (drank alcohol at least once in the past month)	66%	53%	53%
<b>Binge drinker</b> (defined as consuming more than four [women] or five [men] alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days) 	22%	17%	15%
<b>Cardiovascular Disease</b>			
<b>Ever diagnosed with angina or coronary heart disease</b> 	5%	5%	4%
<b>Ever diagnosed with a heart attack or myocardial infarction</b> 	3%	5%	4%
<b>Ever diagnosed with a stroke</b>	2%	4%	3%
<b>Ever diagnosed with high blood pressure</b> 	32%	36%	32%
<b>Ever diagnosed with high blood cholesterol</b>	42%	37%	36%
<b>Asthma</b>			
<b>Ever been diagnosed with asthma</b> 	17%	15%	15%
<b>Diabetes</b>			
<b>Ever been told by a doctor they have diabetes</b> (not pregnancy-related) 	12%	12%	11%
<b>Ever been diagnosed with pregnancy-related diabetes</b> (among females)	3%	1%	1%
<b>Ever been diagnosed with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes</b> 	10%	2%	2%

 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment (SHA)

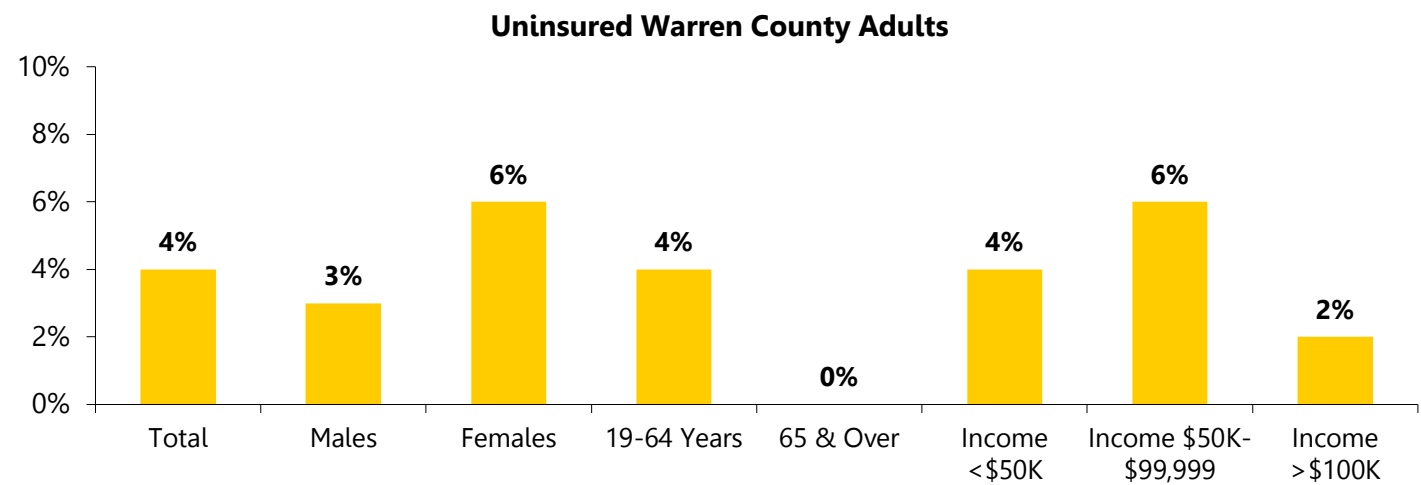
# Health Care Access: Health Care Coverage

## Health Care Coverage

- In 2022, 96% of Warren County adults had health care coverage, leaving 4% who were uninsured.
- The top 3 reasons uninsured adults gave for being without health care coverage were:
  - Lost job or changed employers (60%)
  - Cost (30%)
  - Spouse or parent lost job or changed employers (20%)

**7,501 Warren County adults were uninsured in 2022.**

The following graph shows the percentage of Warren County adults who were uninsured. An example of how to interpret the information in the graph includes: 4% of all Warren County adults were uninsured, including 3% of males and 6% 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.*

Comparisons	Warren County 2022	Ohio 2021	U.S. 2021
Uninsured	4%	6%	7%

## Health Care Coverage (*continued*)

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

Objective	Warren County 2022	Ohio 2021	U.S. 2021	Healthy People 2030 Target
<b>AHS-01: Persons under the age of 65 years with health care insurance</b>	100% age 20-24 91% age 25-34 91% age 35-44 97% age 45-54 100% age 55-64	93% age 18-24 86% age 25-34 92% age 35-44 94% age 45-54 96% age 55-64	88% age 18-24 85% age 25-34 88% age 35-44 90% age 45-54 94% age 55-64	92%*

*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.*

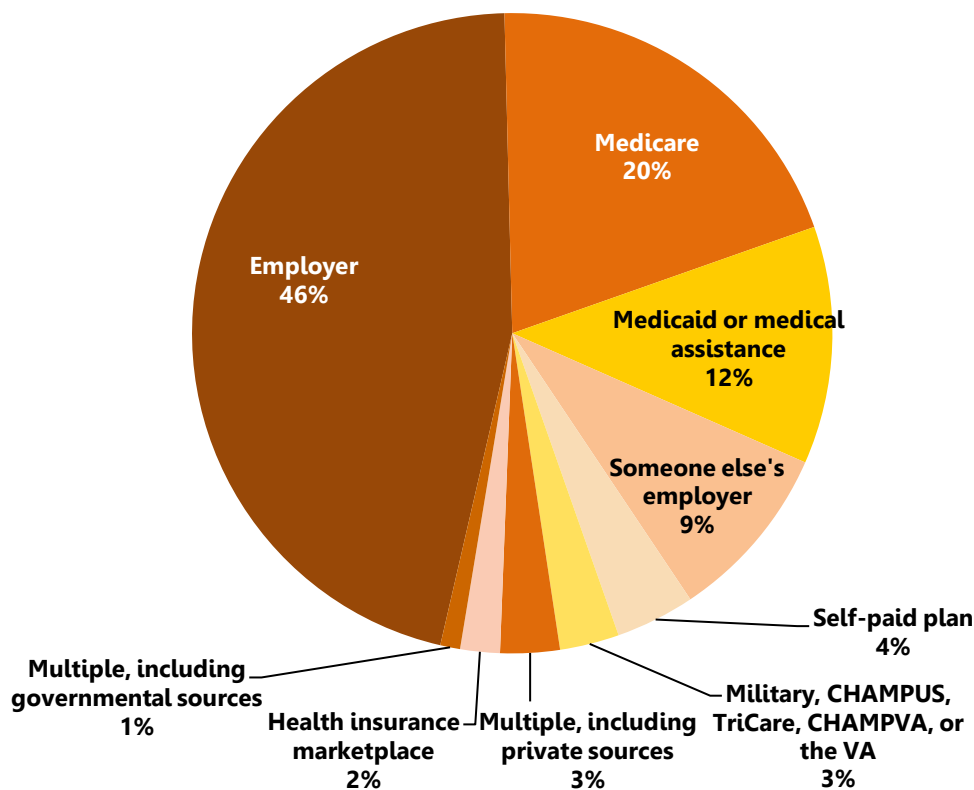
*\*Healthy People 2030 objective is: Increase the proportion of people with health insurance. Age group not specified.*

*(Sources: 2021 BRFSS, Healthy People 2030 Objectives)*

- Among adults with health coverage, the following types were used: employer (46%); Medicare (20%); Medicaid or medical assistance (12%); someone else's employer (9%); self-paid plan (4%); military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, CHAMPVA, or the VA (3%); multiple, including private sources (3%); health insurance marketplace (2%); and multiple government sources (1%)

The pie chart below shows sources of Warren County adults' health care coverage.

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



## Health Care Coverage *(continued)*

- Adults had the following issues regarding their health care coverage:
  - Cost (43%)
  - Provider no longer covered (12%)
  - Opted out of certain coverage because they could not afford it (10%)
  - Opted out of certain coverage because they did not need it (8%)
  - Service not deemed medically necessary (8%)
  - Could not understand their insurance plan (7%)
  - Limited visits (7%)
  - Service no longer covered (5%)
  - Working with their insurance company (5%)
  - Pre-existing conditions (4%)
- Warren County adult health care coverage included the following: medical (99%), prescription coverage (96%), preventive health (95%), immunizations (92%), dental (79%), outpatient therapy (77%), vision/eyeglasses (74%), mental health (69%), hearing (39%), durable medical equipment (38%), alcohol and drug treatment (37%), tobacco cessation (33%), hospice (26%), skilled nursing/assisted living (25%), breastfeeding support (24%), home care (24%), and transportation (14%).

The following table shows what is included in Warren County adults' insurance coverage.

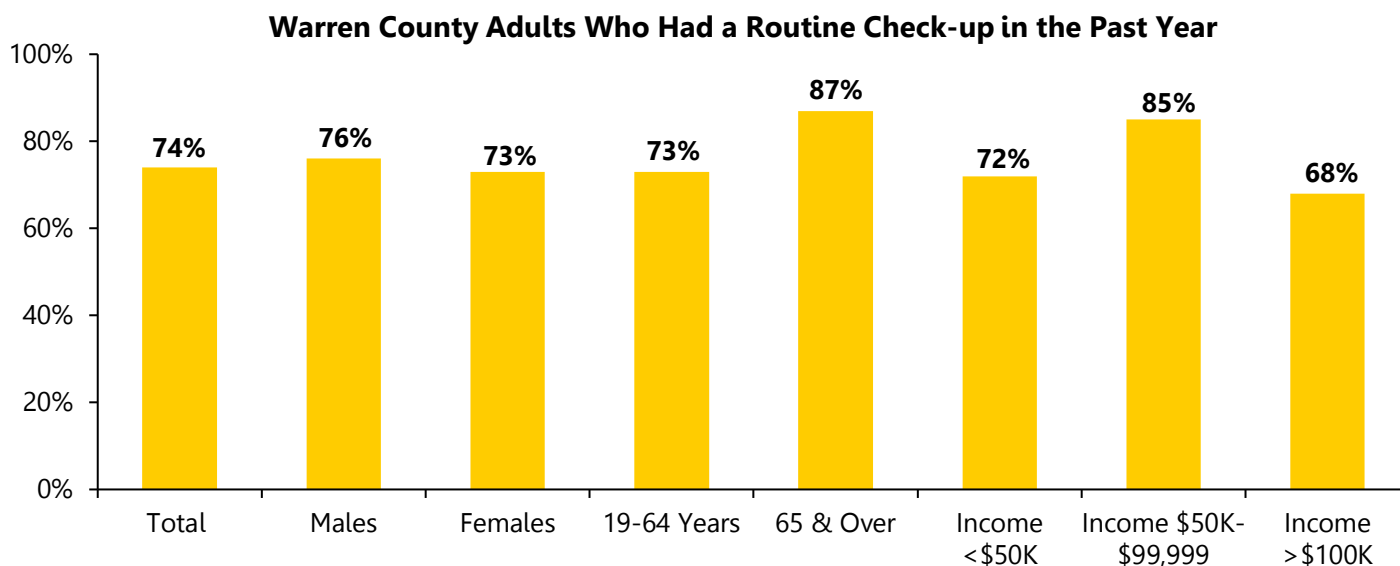
Health Coverage Includes:	Yes	No	Don't Know
<b>Medical</b>	99%	<1%	1%
<b>Prescription coverage</b>	96%	2%	2%
<b>Preventive health</b>	95%	1%	4%
<b>Immunizations</b>	92%	1%	7%
<b>Dental</b>	79%	18%	3%
<b>Outpatient therapy</b>	77%	1%	22%
<b>Vision/eyeglasses</b>	74%	21%	5%
<b>Mental health</b>	69%	5%	26%
<b>Hearing</b>	39%	11%	50%
<b>Durable medical equipment</b>	38%	6%	56%
<b>Alcohol and drug treatment</b>	37%	8%	55%
<b>Tobacco cessation</b>	33%	5%	62%
<b>Hospice</b>	26%	7%	67%
<b>Skilled nursing/assisted living</b>	25%	5%	70%
<b>Breastfeeding support</b>	24%	8%	68%
<b>Home care</b>	24%	10%	66%
<b>Transportation</b>	14%	11%	75%

# Health Care Access: Access and Utilization

## Access and Utilization

- Nearly three-fourths (74%) of Warren County adults visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year. Adults reported they visited a doctor in the past two years (11%), past 5 years (12%), and 5 or more years ago (2%).

**The following graph shows the percentage of Warren County adults who had a routine check-up in the past year. An example of how to interpret the information on the graph includes: 74% of all Warren County adults had a routine check-up in the past year, including 76% of males and 87% of adults ages 65 years 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.*

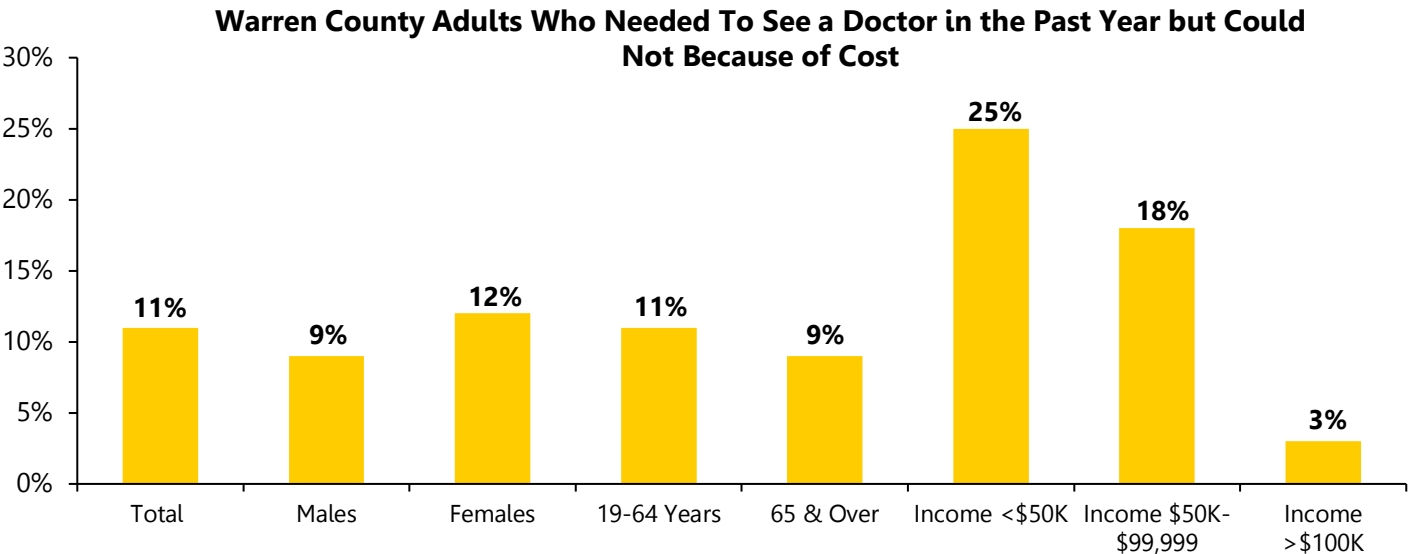
- Eighty-eight (88%) percent of adults reported they had at least one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider.
- Adults usually visited the following places for health care services and advice: doctor/health care provider's office (75%), urgent care center (5%), in-store health clinic (4%), family and friends (3%), telemedicine (2%), public health clinic or community health center (2%), Veteran's Affairs (VA) (1%), internet (<1%), and hospital emergency room (<1%). Five percent (5%) of adults indicated more than one usual place for health care services and advice, and 3% reported they did not have a usual place for health care.
- Forty-two percent (42%) of adults in Warren County did not get medical care in the past year for the following reasons:
  - No need to go (41%)
  - Cost/no insurance (13%)
  - Too long of a wait for an appointment (6%)
  - Distance (4%)
  - Inconvenient appointment times (2%)
  - Frightened of the procedure or doctor (1%)
  - Office wasn't open when they could get there (1%)
  - Some other reason (2%)

Access and Utilization (continued)

- Eleven percent (11%) of adults were unable to see a doctor or health care provider in the past year due to cost, increasing to 25% of adults with incomes less than \$50,000.
- Warren County adults did not receive the following recommended care due to cost:
  - Mental health services (10%)
  - Lab testing (8%)
  - Medications (8%)
  - Mammogram (5%)
  - Pap smear test (5%)
  - Weight loss program (5%)
  - Colonoscopy (3%)
  - Surgery (2%)
  - Family planning services (1%)
  - Immunizations (1%)
  - Smoking cessation (1%)

20,628 Warren County adults did not receive medical care due to cost in the past year.

The following graph shows the percentage of Warren County adults who needed to see a doctor in the past year but could not because of cost. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 11% of all Warren County adults needed to see a doctor in the past year but could not because of cost, including 25% of adults with incomes less than \$50,000.



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.

Comparisons	Warren County 2022	Ohio 2021	U.S. 2021
Had at least one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider	88%	86%	84%
Visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year	74%	77%	76%
Needed to see a doctor in the past 12 months but could not because of cost	11%	8%	9%

# Health Care Access: Preventive Medicine

## Preventive Health Screenings and Exams

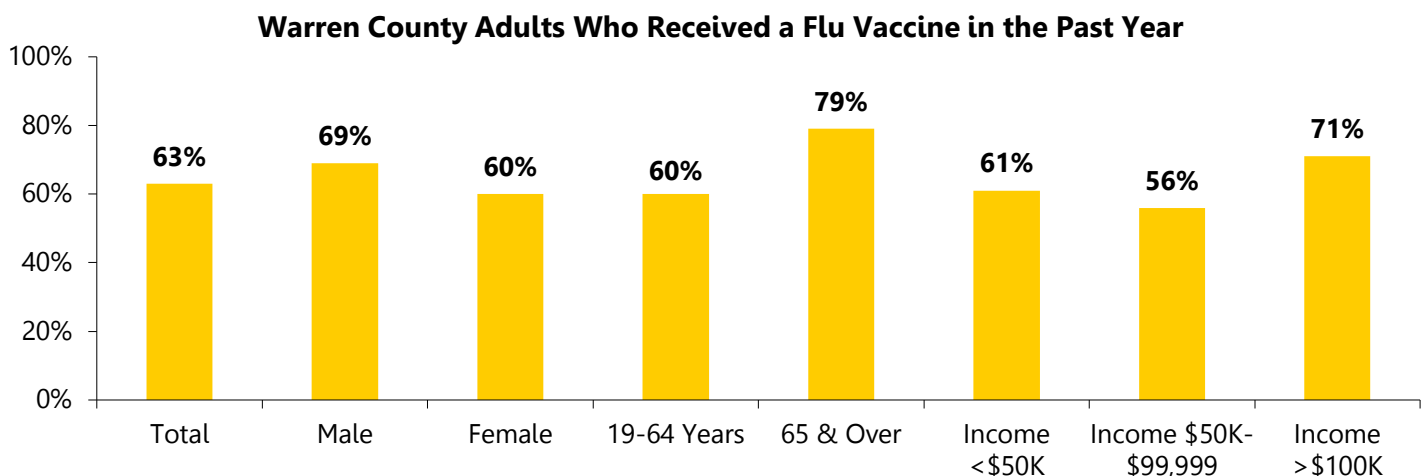
- Warren County adults had the following tests/screenings:
  - Depression in the past year (17%)
  - Colorectal cancer screening in the past five years (16%)
  - Skin cancer screening in the past year (14%)
  - Blood stool test (FIT or Cologuard) in the past year (11%)
  - Balance/falls in the past year (9%)
  - Oral cancer screening in the past year (9%)
  - Genetic testing in the past year (6%)
  - Bone density in the past year (5%)
  - BRCA gene test in the past year (4%)
  - Lung cancer screening in the past three years (2%)

## Immunizations

- Sixty-three percent (63%) of Warren County adults received a flu vaccine during the past year, increasing to 79% of adults ages 65 and over.

**69,386 Warren County adults did not receive the flu vaccine in the past year.**

The following graph shows the percentage of Warren County adults who received a flu vaccine in the past year. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 63% of all adults received the flu vaccine in the past year, including 69% of males and 60% 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.*

## Immunizations (continued)

### Healthy People 2030 Immunization and Infectious Diseases (IID)

Objective	Warren County 2022	Healthy People 2030 Target
<b>IID-09: Increase the proportion of people who get the flu vaccine every year</b>	63%	70%

(Sources: Healthy People 2030 Objectives, 2022 Warren County Community Health Assessment)

- More than one-third (37%) of adults reported not getting the flu vaccine in the past year due to the following reasons: didn't need it (50%), does not work (12%), get sick from it (12%), religious beliefs (12%), time (7%), vaccine was not effective (6%), cost (2%), transportation (2%), and other reason (15%).
- One-third (33%) of adults had a pneumonia vaccine in their life, increasing to 73% of adults ages 65 and over.
- More than one-quarter (26%) of adults had a shingles or zoster vaccine in their lifetime, increasing to 47% of adults ages 50 and over.
- Warren County adults had the following vaccines:
  - Tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis (including Tdap) in the past 10 years (85%)
  - Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) in their lifetime (84%)
  - COVID-19 vaccine in their lifetime (74%)
  - Chicken pox in their lifetime (66%)
  - Haemophilus influenzae or Influenza type B (Hib) in their lifetime (61%)
  - Hepatitis B in their lifetime (53%)
  - Hepatitis A in their lifetime (45%)
  - Meningococcal vaccine in their lifetime (32%)
  - Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine in their lifetime (25%)

Comparisons	Warren County 2022	Ohio 2021	U.S. 2021
<b>Ever had a pneumonia vaccination</b> (age 65 and over)	73%	71%	71%
<b>Had a flu vaccine in the past year</b> (age 65 and over)	79%	66%	67%



## COVID-19

- Adults reported the COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted them or their family's health or well-being in the following ways:
  - Change in mental health (22%)
  - Educational challenges (13%)
  - Change in physical health (11%)
  - Financial instability (9%)
  - Not seeking health care (9%)
  - Loss of household income (8%)
  - Not seeking dental care (8%)
  - Changes to employment status (7%)
  - Increased alcohol use (7%)
  - Death or serious illness of loved ones (6%)
  - Unable to afford basic needs, such as personal, household, or baby care (6%)
  - Unable to afford food (4%)
  - Lack of child care (3%)
  - Unable to afford medicine (2%)
  - Housing instability (1%)
  - Lack of internet access (1%)
  - Increased drug use (<1%)
  - Other (7%)

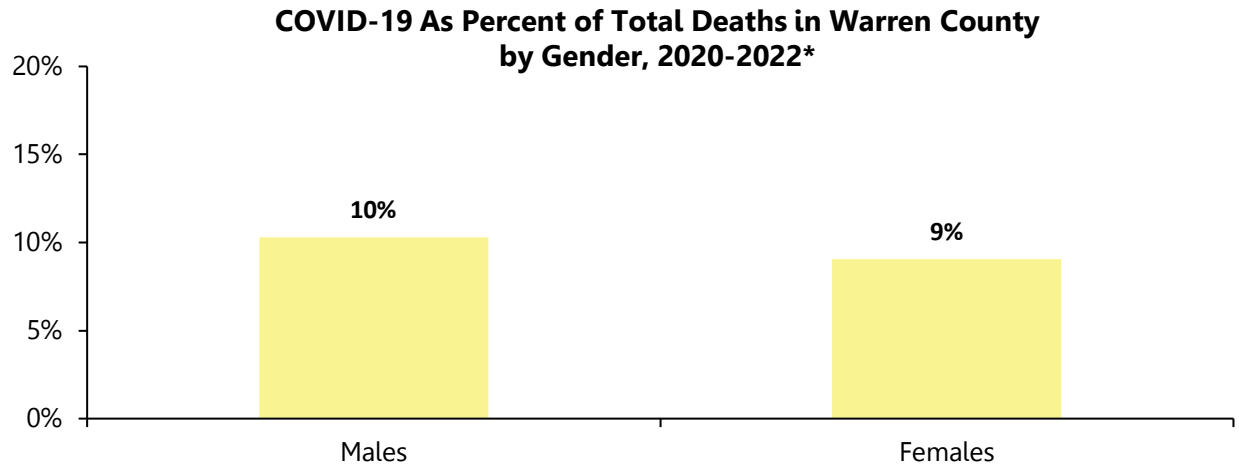
The following table shows the number of COVID-19 hospitalizations in Warren County by year.

COVID-19 Hospitalizations		
Warren County 2020	Warren County 2021	Warren County 2022
545	581	340

(Source: ODH COVID-19 Dashboard, 2020-2022)

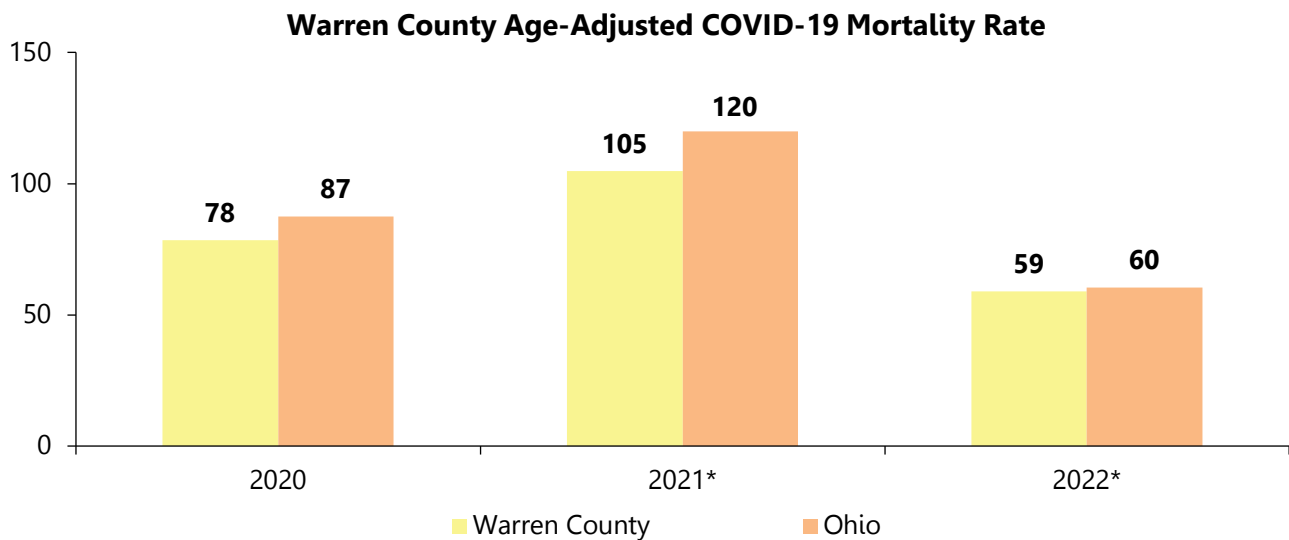
## COVID-19 (continued)

The following graph shows COVID-19 as a percent of total deaths by gender in Warren County between 2020-2022\*.



*\*\*Data for 2021 and 2022 is partial and may be incomplete  
(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2020-2022)*

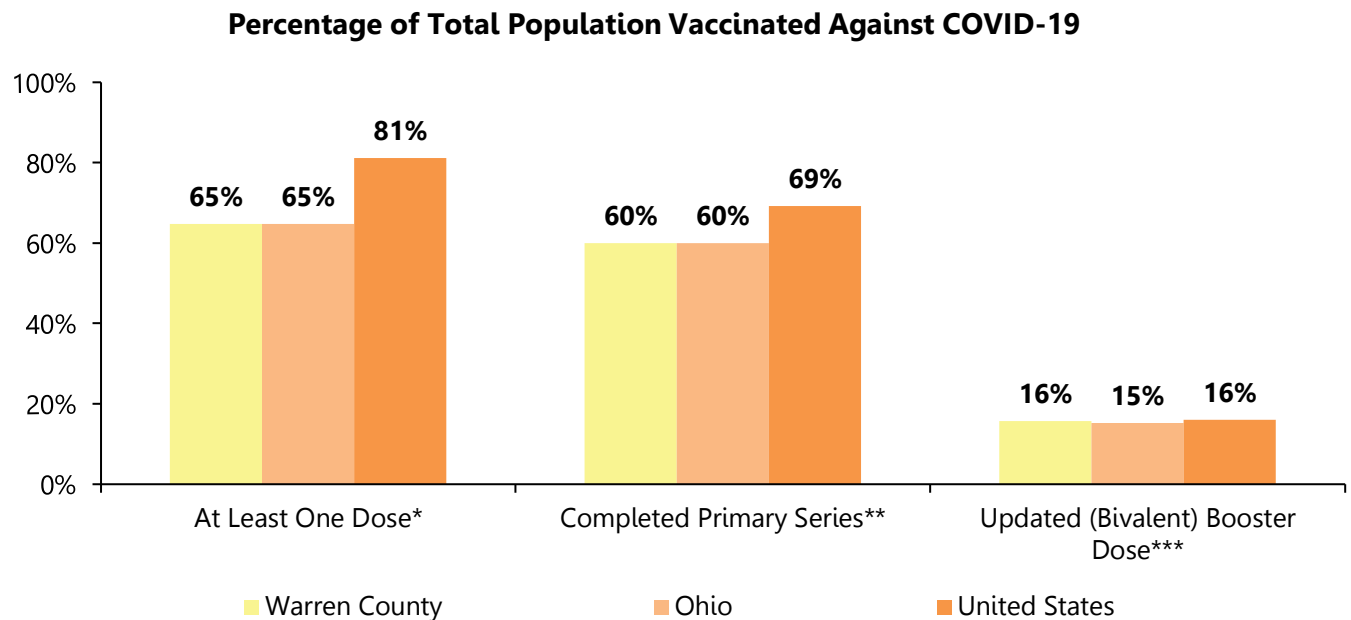
The following graph shows the age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population for COVID-19 in Warren County compared to Ohio by year.



*\*\*Data for 2021 and 2022 is partial and may be incomplete  
(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2020-2022)*

## COVID-19 (continued)

The following graph shows the percentage (among all ages) of the total population vaccinated against COVID-19 in Warren County, compared to Ohio and the U.S.



\*At least one dose indicates that an individual has received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine from one of the following manufacturers: Moderna, Pfizer, Johnson & Johnson, or Novavax.

\*\*Completed primary series indicates that all primary series COVID-19 vaccine doses have been reported for an individual, and the person is considered fully vaccinated. This status means completion of the original vaccine series; other specific requirements (number of doses, dose spacing, age restrictions) vary depending on the COVID-19 vaccine product and the latest CDC administration guidance. Children age 6 months through 4 years who receive the Pfizer vaccine are not considered fully vaccinated until receiving a third dose.

\*\*\*Updated booster dose indicates the percentage of people who received an updated (bivalent) booster dose of a COVID-19 mRNA vaccine (Pfizer or Moderna) on or after Sept. 1, 2022. Pfizer bivalent booster dose is recommended for people age 5 years and older at least two months after completion of the primary series. A Pfizer bivalent primary series dose is recommended for those 6 months through 4 years of age as the third dose in the three-dose series (note as a booster).

(Sources: ODH COVID-19 Vaccination Dashboard, CDC COVID-19 Data Tracker, Updated 2/23/2023)

## Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule by Age Group, United States, 2023

Vaccine	19–26 years	27–49 years	50–64 years	≥65 years
COVID-19	2- or 3- dose primary series and booster (See Notes)			
Influenza inactivated (IIV4) or Influenza recombinant (RIV4)	1 dose annually			
Influenza live, attenuated (LAIV4)	1 dose annually			
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)	1 dose PCV15 followed by PPSV23 OR 1 dose PCV20 (see notes)			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)	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine and indication, see notes for booster recommendations			
	19 through 23 years			
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)	1 or 3 doses depending on indication			

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

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 Adult Immunization Schedule, 2023)

# Health Care Access: Women's Health

## Women's Health Screenings

- A mammogram is an x-ray picture of the breast. Almost two-thirds (63%) of women had a mammogram at some time in their life, and 39% had this screening in the past year.
- Sixty-five percent (65%) of women ages 40 and over had a mammogram in the past year, and 74% had one in the past two years. Four percent (4%) of women ages 40 and over had never had a mammogram.
- A clinical breast exam is a physical exam done by a health care provider. Nine out of ten (90%) women had a clinical breast exam at some time in their life, and 57% had one within the past year. Two-thirds (67%) of women ages 40 and over had a clinical breast exam in the past two years. Seven percent (7%) of women had never had a clinical breast exam.
- A Pap smear is a procedure to test for cervical cancer in women. Ninety-two percent (92%) of women had a Pap smear at some time in their life, and 39% reported having had the exam in the past year.
- Four out of five (80%) women ages 21 to 65 had a Pap smear in the past three years. Two percent (2%) of women ages 21-65 had never had a Pap smear.

### Warren County Female Leading Causes of Death, 2018 – 2020

*Total Female Deaths: 3,046*

1. Heart Diseases (19% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (18%)
3. Alzheimer's Disease (9%)
4. Stroke (8%)
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (5%)

*(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2018-2020)*

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

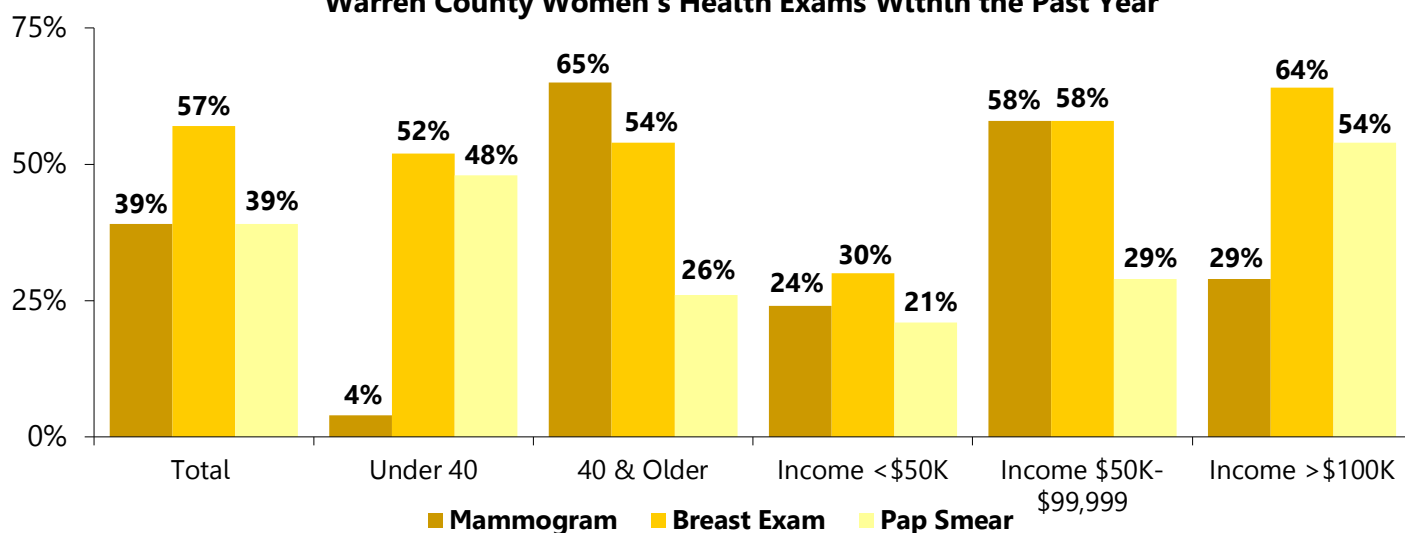
*Total Female Deaths: 192,857*

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: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2018-2020)*

The following graph shows the percentage of Warren County females who had various health exams in the past year. An example of how to interpret the information shown on the graph includes: 39% of Warren County females had a mammogram, 57% had a clinical breast exam, and 39% had a Pap smear in the past year.

**Warren County Women'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.*

## Women's Health Screenings (continued)

Comparisons	Warren County 2022	Ohio 2021	U.S. 2021
<b>Had a mammogram within the past two years</b> (age 40 and older)	74%	71%*	72%*
<b>Had a Pap smear within the past three years</b> (age 21-65)	80%	77%*	78%*

\*2020 BRFSS Data

## Pregnancy

- Thirty-one percent (31%) of Warren County women had been pregnant in the past five years.
- During their last pregnancy within the past five years, Warren County women: had a prenatal appointment in the first 3 months (89%), had a dental exam (84%), took a multi-vitamin with folic acid during pregnancy (84%), and experienced depression (during or after pregnancy) (11%).

## Women's Health Concerns

- Warren County women reported the following places as their usual source of services for female health concerns: private gynecologist office (64%), general or family physician office (16%), family planning clinic (4%), and some other place (1%). Eight percent (8%) of women indicated they did not have a usual source for female health concerns, and 7% reported multiple sources.
- Major risk factors for cardiovascular disease include smoking, obesity, high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, physical inactivity, and diabetes. In Warren County, the 2022 health assessment identified that:
  - 59% were overweight or obese (including severely and morbidly obese) (2021 BRFSS reports 67% for Ohio and 63% for U.S.)
  - 36% were diagnosed with high blood cholesterol (2021 BRFSS reports 34% for Ohio and 35% for U.S.)
  - 29% were diagnosed with high blood pressure (2021 BRFSS reports 34% for Ohio and 31% for U.S.)
  - 6% were current smokers (2021 BRFSS reports 18% for Ohio and 12% for U.S.)
  - 11% had been diagnosed with diabetes (2021 BRFSS reports 12% for Ohio and 11% for U.S.)

# Health Care Access: Men's Health

## Men's Health Screenings

- A prostate-specific antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer.
- More than one-quarter (27%) of Warren County men have had a PSA test in the past year. Two-fifths (40%) of men received a PSA test within the past 5 years. Forty-two percent (42%) of men never received a PSA test and an additional 8% of men reported PSA testing was not recommended by their doctor.
- Three-fifths (60%) of men ages 40 and over had received a PSA test within the past 5 years, and 3% had done so 5 or more years ago. Twenty-two percent (22%) of men ages 40 and over had never had a PSA test, and an additional 4% reported PSA testing was not recommended by their doctor.

## Men's Health Concerns

- More than one-fifth (22%) of deaths among Warren County males were due to cancer (*Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2018-2020*).
- Major risk factors for cardiovascular disease include smoking, obesity, high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, physical inactivity, and diabetes. In Warren County, the 2022 health assessment identified that:
  - 76% were overweight or obese (including severely and morbidly obese) (2021 BRFSS reports 74% for Ohio and 71% for U.S.)
  - 48% were diagnosed with high blood cholesterol (2021 BRFSS reports 37% for Ohio and 37% for U.S.)
  - 35% were diagnosed with high blood pressure (2021 BRFSS reports 38% for Ohio and 35% for U.S.)
  - 13% had been diagnosed with diabetes (2021 BRFSS reports 13% for Ohio and 12% for U.S.)
  - 6% were current smokers (2021 BRFSS reports 18% for Ohio and 15% for U.S.)

### Warren County Male Leading Causes of Death, 2018 – 2020

*Total Male Deaths: 2,947*

1. Heart Diseases (22% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (19%)
3. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (7%)
4. Stroke (6%)
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (4%)

*(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2018-2020)*

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

*Total Male Deaths: 198,794*

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: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2018-2020)*

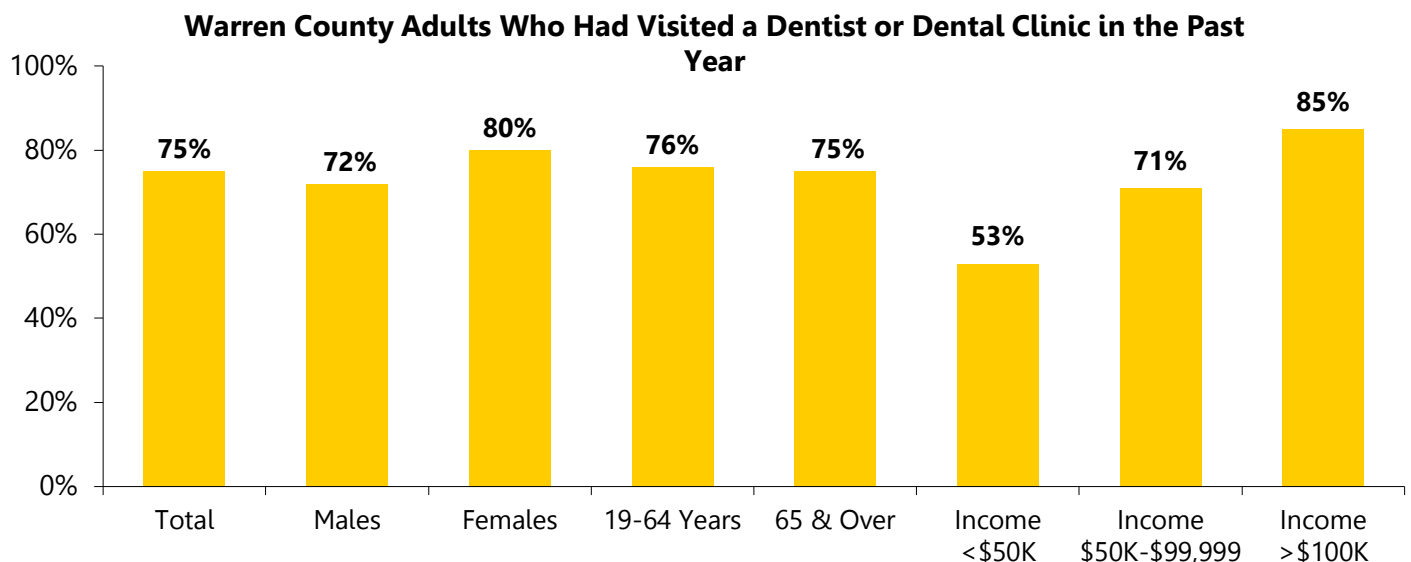
# Health Care Access: Oral Health

## Oral Health

- In the past year, three-fourths (75%) of Warren County adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic, decreasing to 53% of adults with incomes less than \$50,000.
- Four-fifths (80%) of adults with dental insurance had been to a dentist or dental clinic in the past year, compared to 61% of adults without dental insurance.

**15,002 Warren County adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic 5 or more years ago.**

The following graph shows the percentage of Warren County adults who had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year. An example of how to interpret the information on the graph includes: 75% of adults had been to the dentist or dental clinic in the past year, including 72% of males and 80% 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.*

Comparisons	Warren County 2022	Ohio 2021	U.S. 2021
Visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year	75%	65%*	66%*

\*2020 BRFSS Data



## Oral Health *(continued)*

The following table shows the frequency of dentist or dental clinic visits by gender:

Oral Health	Within the Past Year	Within the Past 2 Years	Within the Past 5 Years	5 or More Years	Never
<b>Time Since Last Visit to Dentist/Dental Clinic</b>					
<b>Males</b>	72%	10%	7%	10%	1%
<b>Females</b>	80%	7%	6%	7%	0%
<b>Total</b>	75%	9%	7%	8%	<1%

- Warren County adults reported the following as their main reason for not visiting a dentist or dental clinic in the past year:
  - Cost (25%)
  - No reason to go/had not thought of it (16%)
  - Fear, apprehension, nervousness, pain, dislike going (15%)
  - Did not have or know a dentist (11%)
  - Dentist did not accept their health insurance (5%)
  - Have dentures (4%)
  - Could not find a dentist that takes Medicaid (1%)
  - Other reason(s) (14%)
- Nine percent (9%) of adults reported multiple reasons, including cost, for not visiting a dentist or dental clinic in the past year.

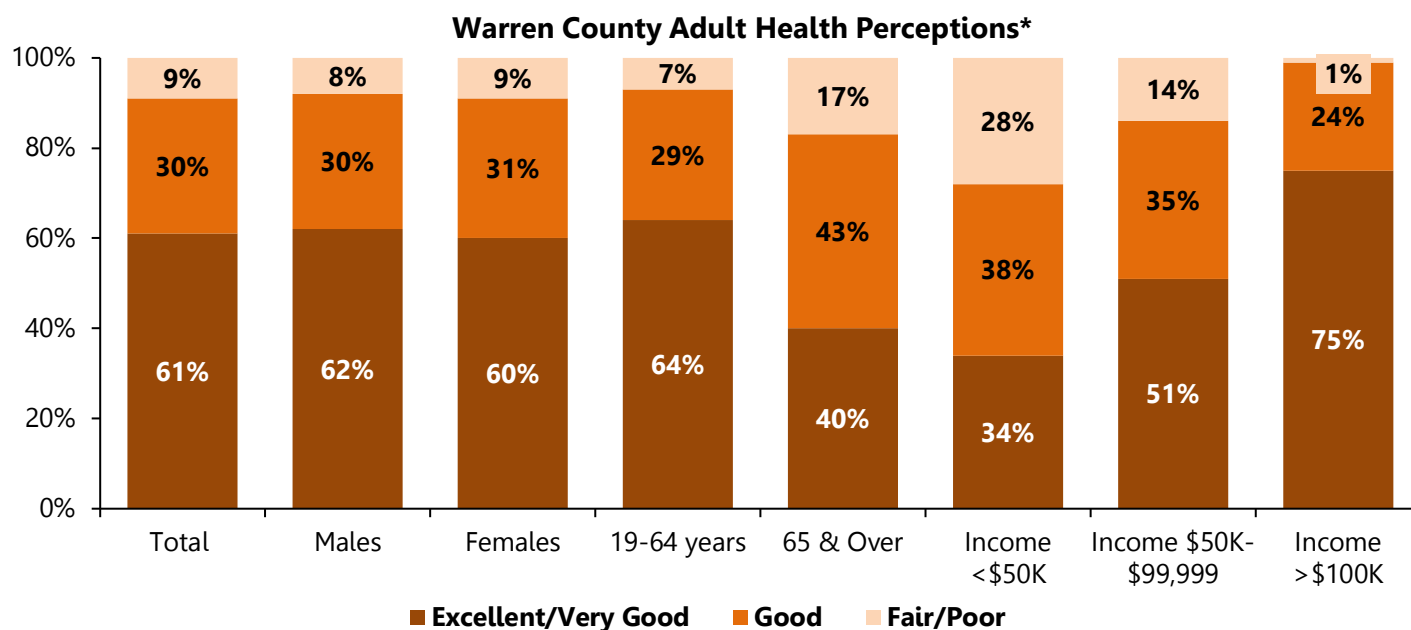
# Health Behaviors: Health Status Perceptions

## General Health Status

- Nearly two-thirds (61%) of Warren County adults rated their health as excellent or very good.
- Nine percent (9%) of adults rated their health as fair or poor.
- Warren County adults who rated their health as fair or poor were more likely to:
  - Have ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure (89%)
  - Have been classified as obese (including severely and morbidly obese) by body mass index (75%)
  - Have ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol (75%)
  - Have ever been diagnosed with diabetes (52%)
  - Not have health care coverage (7%)

**16,878 Warren County adults rated their health as fair or poor.**

The following graph shows the percentage of Warren County adults who described their personal health status as excellent/very good, good, and fair/poor. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 9% of all Warren County adults rated their health as fair or poor, increasing to 17% of adults ages 65 and over as well as 28% of adults with incomes less than \$50,000.



*\*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.*

- Twenty-nine percent (29%) of adults reported that poor mental or physical health kept them from doing usual activities such as self-care, work, or recreation in the past month.
- Warren County adults reported poor physical or mental health kept them from doing usual activities on an average of 2.8 days in the previous month.

## Physical Health Status

- Over one-fifth (21%) of Warren County adults rated their physical health as not good on four or more days in the previous month.
- Warren County adults reported their physical health as not good on an average of 4.0 days in the previous month.

## Mental Health Status

- Over one-third (35%) of Warren County adults rated their mental health as not good on four or more days in the previous month.
- Warren County adults reported their mental health as not good on an average of 4.7 days in the previous month.

The table below shows the percentage of adults with poor physical and mental health in the past 30 days by gender.

Health Status	No Days	1-3 Days	4-5 Days	6-7 Days	8 or More Days
<b>Physical Health Not Good in Past 30 Days*</b>					
<b>Males</b>	47%	23%	6%	4%	9%
<b>Females</b>	43%	26%	4%	0%	19%
<b>Total</b>	45%	24%	5%	2%	14%
<b>Mental Health Not Good in Past 30 Days*</b>					
<b>Males</b>	49%	12%	13%	1%	13%
<b>Females</b>	32%	19%	13%	2%	27%
<b>Total</b>	41%	16%	13%	2%	20%

\*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.

Comparisons	Warren County 2022	Ohio 2021	U.S. 2021
<b>Rated health as excellent or very good</b>	61%	51%	53%
<b>Rated health as fair or poor</b>	9%	17%	15%
<b>Rated physical health as not good on four or more days</b> (in the past 30 days)	21%	21%	20%
<b>Average days that physical health not good in past month</b>	4.0	4.2*	3.9*
<b>Rated mental health as not good on four or more days</b> (in the past 30 days)	35%	31%	29%
<b>Average days that mental health not good in past month</b>	4.7	5.2*	4.5*

\*2019 BRFSS data as compiled by 2022 County Health Rankings

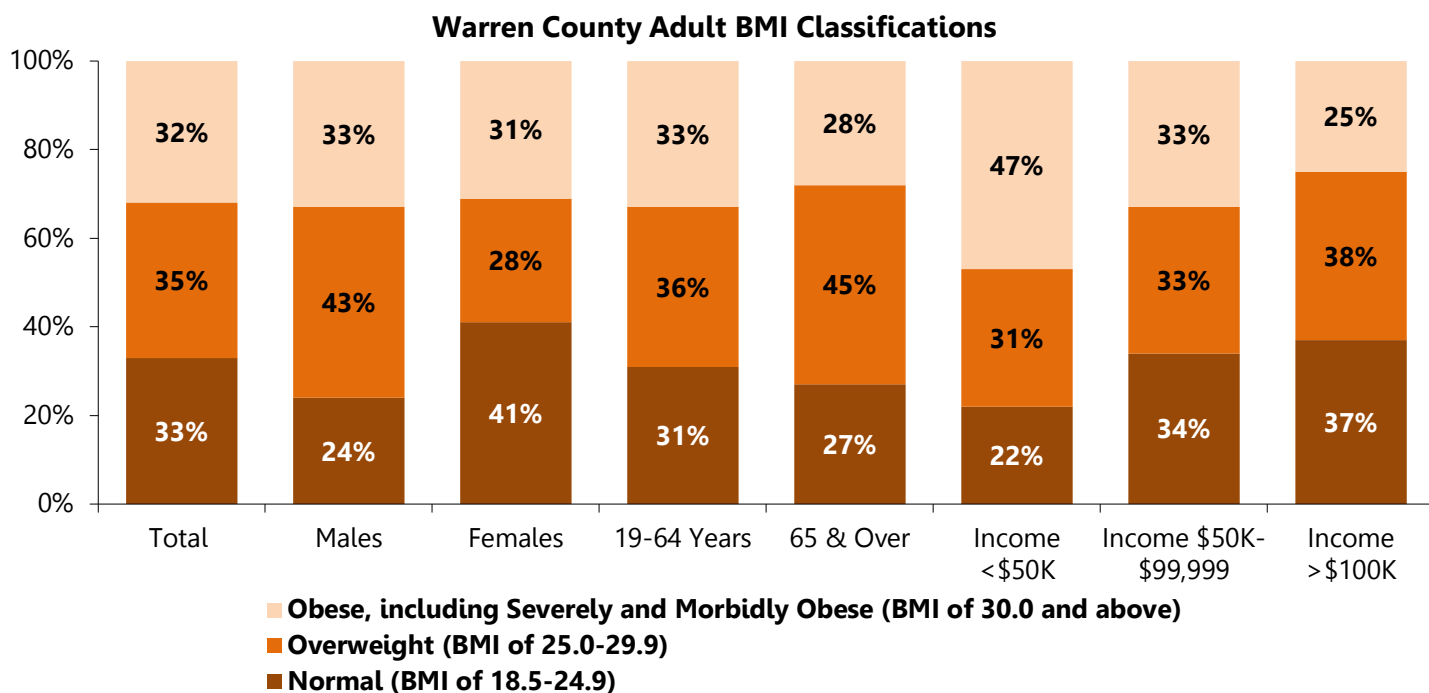
# Health Behaviors: Weight Status

## Weight Status

- Two-thirds (67%) of Warren County adults were either overweight (35%), obese (21%), severely obese (7%), or morbidly obese (4%) by body mass index (BMI), putting them at elevated risk for developing a variety of diseases.

**60,009 Warren County adults were obese (including severely and morbidly obese) by BMI.**

The following graph shows the percentage of Warren County adults who were normal weight, overweight, or obese (including severely and morbidly obese) by body mass index (BMI). An example of how to interpret the information includes: 33% of all adults were classified as normal weight, 35% were overweight, and 32% were obese.



*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*

Comparisons	Warren County 2022	Ohio 2021	U.S. 2021
Obese, including severely and morbidly obese (BMI of 30.0 and above)	32%	38%	34%
Overweight (BMI of 25.0 – 29.9)	35%	33%	34%

## Weight Status *(continued)*

- Warren County adults did the following to lose weight or keep from gaining weight in the past month:
  - Exercised (51%)
  - Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat (48%)
  - Drank more water (43%)
  - Ate a low-carb diet (17%)
  - Health coaching (5%)
  - Took diet pills, powders or liquids without a doctor's advice (4%)
  - Took prescribed medications (3%)
  - Used a weight loss program (3%)
  - Took medications prescribed by a health professional (2%)
  - Smoked cigarettes (1%)
  - Went without eating for 24 or more hours (1%)
  - Took laxatives (<1%)
  - Vomited after eating (<1%)
  - Participated in a dietary or fitness program prescribed by a health professional (<1%)
  - Other (1%)
- More than one-third (35%) of adults indicated they did not do anything to lose weight or keep from gaining weight in the past month.

## Physical Activity

- In Warren County, 68% of adults engaged in some type of physical activity or exercise for at least 30 minutes 3 or more days per week. Thirty-eight percent (38%) of adults exercised 5 or more days per week. Eight percent (8%) of adults did not participate in any physical activity in the past week, including 1% who were unable to exercise.
- Warren County adults spent an average of 2.2 hours watching TV, 2.0 hours on their cell phone, 1.3 hours on the computer/tablet (outside of work), and 0.2 hours playing video games on an average day of the week.
- Adults reported the following prevented them from exercising:

— Time (27%)	— Choose not to exercise (4%)
— Too tired (21%)	— No transportation to a gym or other exercise opportunity (3%)
— Weather (18%)	— No walking, biking trails, or parks (2%)
— Self-motivation/will power (16%)	— Neighborhood safety (1%)
— Laziness (13%)	— No gym available (1%)
— Pain or discomfort (10%)	— Too expensive (1%)
— Do not like exercise (9%)	— Poorly maintained/no sidewalks (1%)
— No child care (7%)	— Parks, bike trails, and walking paths are not easily accessible to walk or bike to (<1%)
— Did not know what activity to do (6%)	— Lack of opportunities for those with physical impairments or challenges (<1%)
— No exercise partner (6%)	— Other (<1%)
— Could not afford a gym membership (6%)	
— Ill or physically unable (5%)	
— Afraid of injury (4%)	
- Adults reported the following would help them use community parks, bike trails, and walking paths more frequently:
  - More available/accessible parks, bike trails, and walking paths (35%)
  - Better promotion and advertising of existing parks, trails, and paths (26%)
  - Improvements to existing parks, trails, and paths (21%)
  - Designated safe routes (18%)
  - More public events and programs involving parks, trails, and paths (9%)

## Nutrition

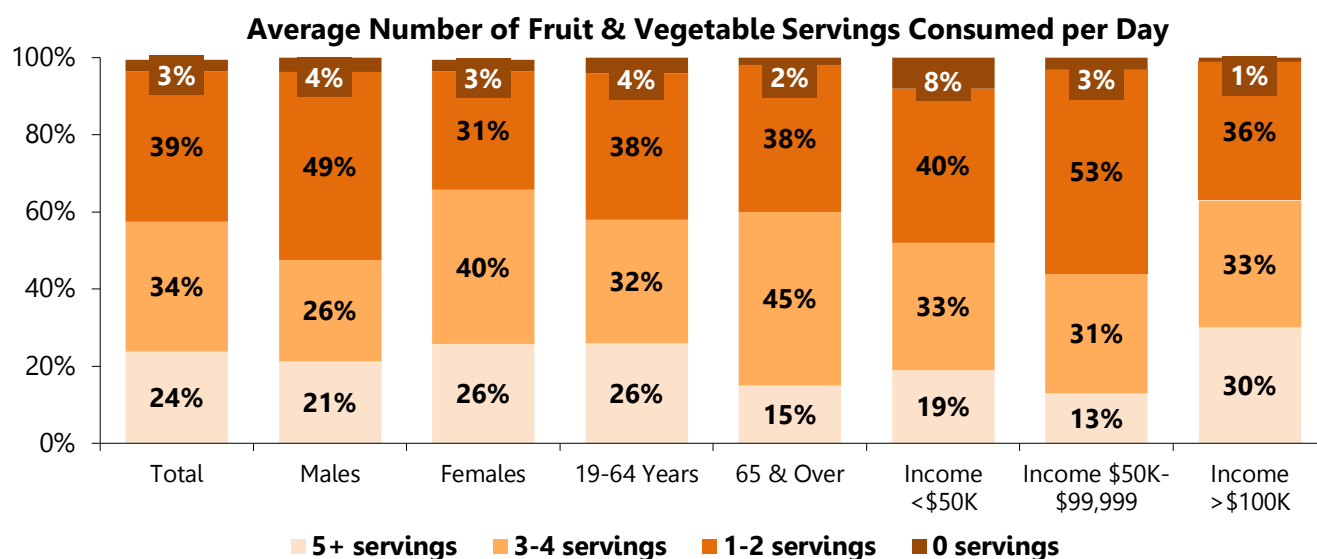
- In 2022, 39% of adults ate 1 to 2 servings of fruits and/or vegetables per day, 34% ate 3 to 4 servings per day, and 24% ate 5 or more servings per day. Three percent (3%) of adults ate no servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

The tables below indicate the average number of servings of fruit, vegetables, sugar-sweetened beverages, and caffeinated beverages Warren County adults consumed daily.

	0 servings	1-2 servings	3-4 servings	5 or more servings
<b>Fruit</b>	14%	70%	15%	1%
<b>Vegetables</b>	7%	71%	21%	1%
<b>Fruit and/or vegetables</b>	3%	39%	34%	24%

	0 servings	1-2 servings	3-4 servings	5 or more servings
<b>Sugar-sweetened beverages</b>	64%	32%	3%	1%
<b>Caffeinated beverages</b>	15%	57%	24%	4%

The following graph shows the average number of fruit and/or vegetable servings Warren County adults consumed per day. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 3% of all Warren County adults did not consume any fruits or vegetables per day, increasing to 8% of adults with incomes below \$50,000.



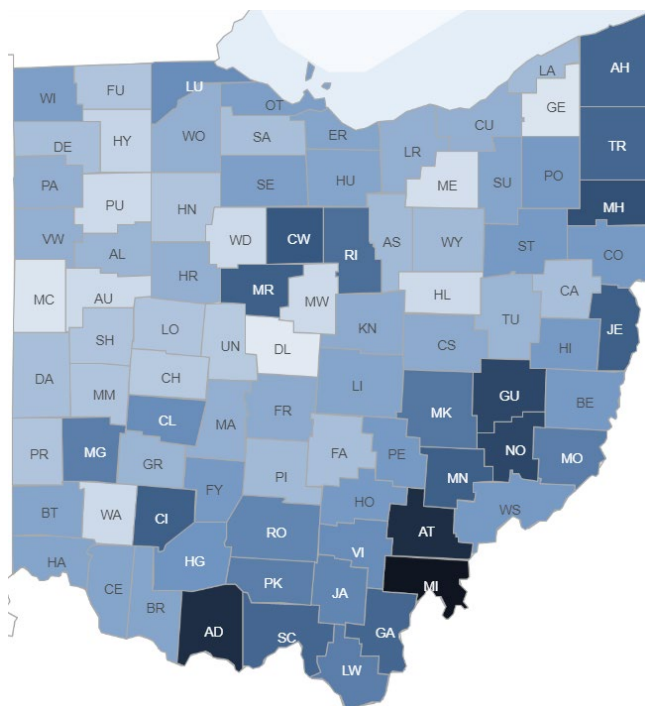
*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

## Nutrition *(continued)*

- Warren County adults reported the following reasons they chose the types of food they ate:
  - Taste/enjoyment (73%)
  - Healthiness of food (62%)
  - Cost (55%)
  - Ease of preparation/time (52%)
  - Food they were used to (40%)
  - What their family prefers (38%)
  - Nutritional content (34%)
  - Availability (30%)
  - Calorie content (30%)
  - If it was organic (14%)
  - Artificial sweetener content (12%)
  - If it was genetically modified (8%)
  - If it was lactose free (8%)
  - Other food sensitivities (4%)
  - Availability of food at the food pantry (3%)
  - Health care provider's advice (3%)
  - If it was gluten free (3%)
  - Limitations set by WIC (2%)
  - Limitations due to dental issues (1%)
  - Other reasons (4%)
- Adults reported the following barriers to consuming fruits and vegetables: too expensive (19%), did not like the taste (11%), did not know how to prepare (6%), no access (3%), no variety (2%), transportation (1%), and other barriers (6%). Sixty-nine percent (69%) of adults reported they did not have any barriers in consuming healthy foods.

**The Food Environment Index measures the quality of the food environment in a county on a scale from 0 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 (i.e., the percentage of the population who are low income and do not live close to a grocery store) & food insecurity (i.e., the percentage of the population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year).**

- The food environment index in Warren County is 8.6.
- The food environment index in Ohio is 6.8.



**Warren County had a  
food index measure of:**

**8.6**

BEST  WORST

*(Source: USDA Food Environment Atlas, as compiled by County Health Rankings 2022)*

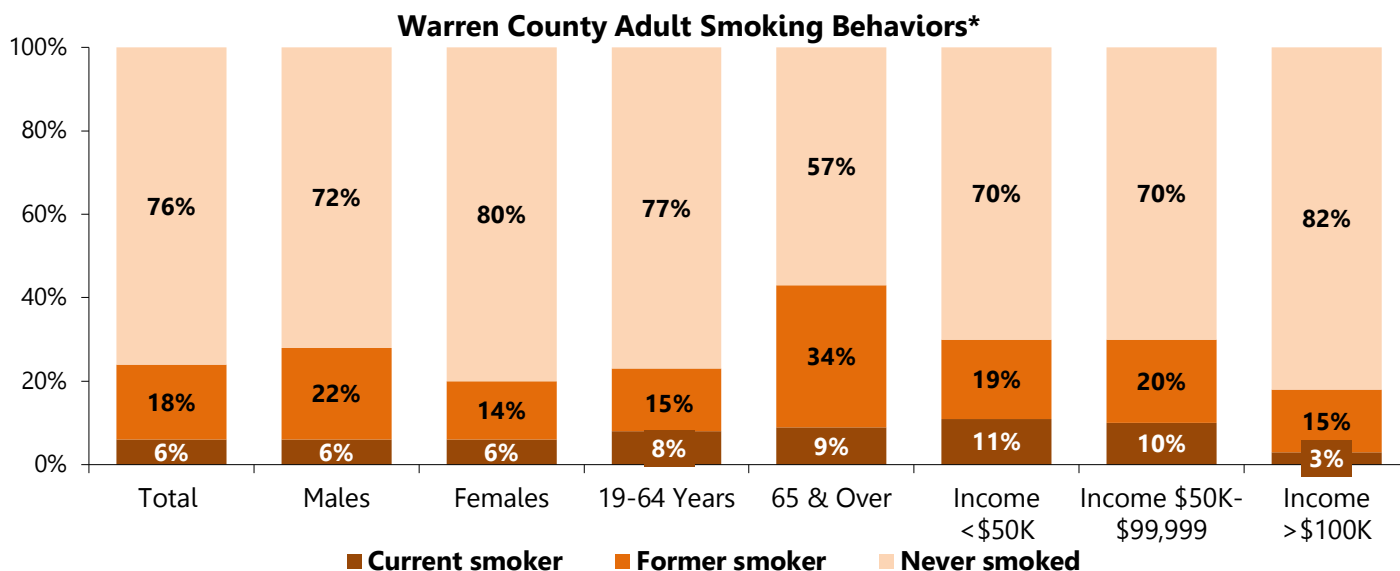
# Health Behaviors: Tobacco Use

## Tobacco Use

- Six percent (6%) of Warren County adults were current smokers (adults who indicated smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoked some or all days).
- Eighteen percent (18%) of adults indicated that they were former smokers (smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now do not smoke).

**11,252 Warren County adults were current smokers.**

The following graph shows the percentage of Warren County adults' smoking behaviors. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 6% of all adults were current smokers, 18% were former smokers, and 76% 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.

Comparisons	Warren County 2022	Ohio 2021	U.S. 2021
<b>Current smoker</b> (currently smoke some or all days)	6%	18%	14%
<b>Former smoker</b> (smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime & now do not smoke)	18%	25%	25%
<b>Current e-cigarette user</b> (vaped on some or all days)	3%	8%	7%



## Tobacco Use *(continued)*

- Nearly one-third (32%) 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.
- The following methods were reported among adults who tried to quit smoking in the past year: cold turkey (100%), nicotine patch (50%), cessation classes (33%), e-cigarette (33%), nicotine gum (33%), Wellbutrin (33%), and substitute behaviors (33%).
- Warren County adults used the following tobacco products in the past year: cigarettes (9%); e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products (5%); chewing tobacco, snuff or snus (4%); cigars (3%); dissolvable tobacco (<1%); and little cigars (<1%).
- Three percent (3%) of adults were current electronic vapor product users (adults who indicated using an electronic vapor product some or all days).
- Almost three-quarters (73%) of adults believed e-cigarettes or other electronic product vapor is harmful to themselves and 66% of adults believed electronic vapor is harmful to others. Two percent (2%) believed it was not harmful to anyone, and one-fifth (20%) did not know if electronic vapor products were harmful to anyone.

The following table shows the smoker status of Warren County adults by age:

Smoking Status by Age	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Non-Smoker
<b>19-45</b>	6%	13%	81%
<b>46-64</b>	7%	17%	76%
<b>65+</b>	9%	34%	57%

The following table shows the frequency of electronic vapor product usage among Warren County adults by age:

Electronic Vapor Product Usage Frequency by Age	Every Day	Some Days	Not at All
<b>19-45</b>	3%	2%	95%
<b>46-64</b>	2%	1%	97%
<b>65+</b>	0%	0%	100%

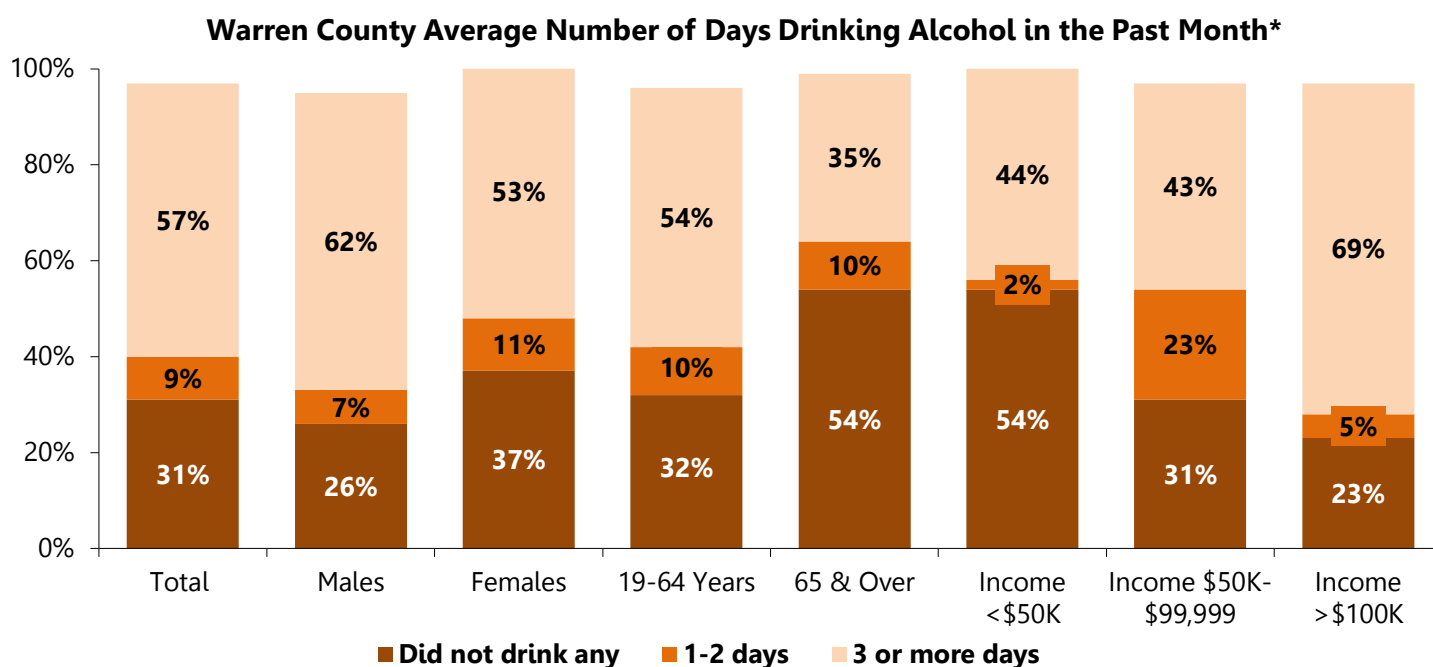
# Health Behaviors: Alcohol Consumption

## Alcohol Consumption

- Two-thirds (66%) of Warren County adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month.

**123,769 Warren County adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month.**

The following graph shows the percentage of Warren County adults who consumed alcohol in the past month, including the average amount of days adults drank alcohol. An example of how to interpret the information shown in the graph includes: 31% of all Warren County adults did not drink alcohol, including 26% of males and 37% of females.



\*Percentages 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.

- Twenty-two percent (22%) of Warren County adults reported they had five or more alcoholic drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on an occasion in the last month and would be considered binge drinkers. Over one-third (35%) of current drinkers reported binge drinking on at least one occasion in the past month.

Comparisons	Warren County 2022	Ohio 2021	U.S. 2021
<b>Current Drinker</b> (drank alcohol at least once in the past month)	66%	53%	53%
<b>Binge drinker</b> (defined as consuming more than four [women] or five [men] alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days)	22%	17%	15%

## Alcohol Consumption *(continued)*

- Five percent (5%) of adults reported driving after having perhaps too much alcohol to drink in the past month, increasing 9% of adults with annual household incomes between \$50,000 - \$99,999.
- Warren County adults indicated they, a family member, or someone in their household experienced the following in the past 6 months due to alcohol use:
  - Drank more than they expected (14%)
  - Drove a vehicle or other equipment after having any alcoholic beverage (14%)
  - Used prescription drugs while drinking (7%)
  - Spent a lot of time drinking (6%)
  - Drank more to get the same effect (5%)
  - Continued to drink despite problems caused by drinking (4%)
  - Gave up other activities to drink (3%)
  - Tried to quit or cut down but could not (3%)
  - Failed to fulfill duties at work, home, or school (2%)
  - Drank to ease withdrawal symptoms (1%)
  - Placed themselves or their family in harm (1%)
  - Had legal problems (<1%)

# Health Behaviors: Drug Use

## Prescription Drug Misuse

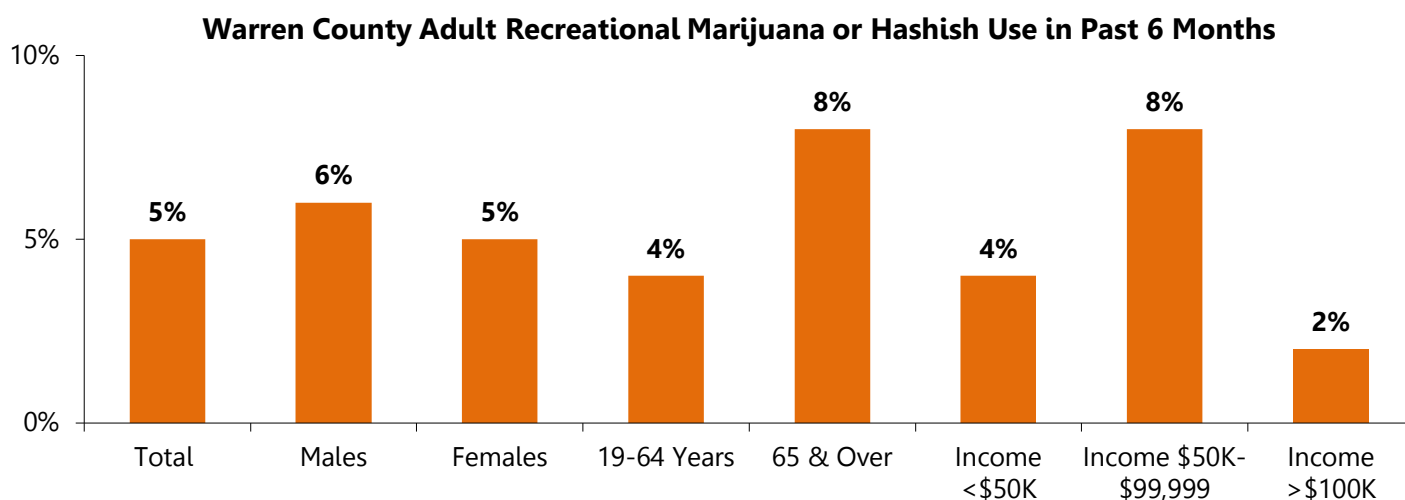
- One percent (1%) of adults had used prescription drugs that were not prescribed for them, or took more than prescribed, during the past six months.
- Within the past five years, 3% of adults had taken prescription opiates (e.g., OxyContin, codeine, Demerol, etc.) on a regular basis for more than two weeks.
- Among Warren County adults who had taken prescription opiates in the past 5 years, 40% reported they had trouble stopping.
- Warren County adults indicated they did the following with their unused prescription medication:
  - Threw it in the trash (21%)
  - Flushed it down the toilet (7%)
  - Kept it (18%)
  - Took it to the sheriff's office (3%)
  - Took as prescribed (18%)
  - Took it back on drug take back days (2%)
  - Took it to the medication collection program (13%)
  - Used drug deactivation pouches (1%)
  - Gave it away (<1%)
  - Kept in a locked cabinet (8%)
  - Some other method (1%)
- One-third (33%) of adults indicated they did not have any unused medication.

## Marijuana and Other Drug Use

- Five percent (5%) of Warren County adults had used recreational marijuana or hashish in the past six months.

**9,376 Warren County adults had used recreational marijuana or hashish in the past 6 months.**

The following graph shows adult recreational marijuana or hashish use in the past 6 months. An example of how to interpret the information in the graph includes: 5% of Warren County adults used recreational marijuana or hashish in the past 6 months, including 8% of adults ages 65 and over as well as 8% of adults with incomes between \$50,00-\$99,999.



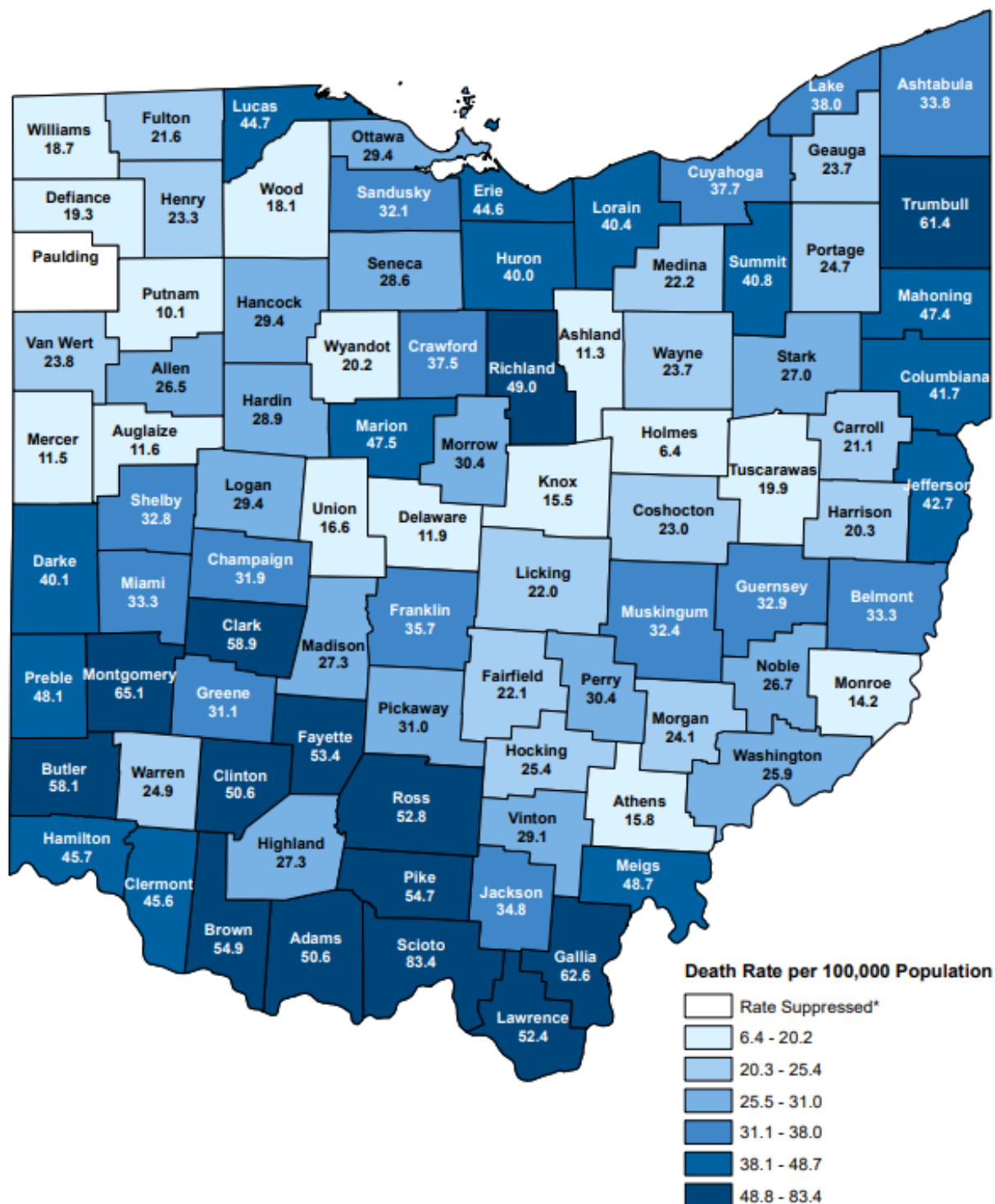
*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

## Marijuana and Other Drug Use *(continued)*

- Seven percent (7%) of adults had used wax, oil, or edibles with THC in the past 6 months.
- Three percent (3%) of adults used medical marijuana in the past six months.
- Six percent (6%) of adults reported using Cannabidiol (CBD) oil in the past 6 months.
- Adults reported that they, an immediate family member, or someone in their household used the following in the past 6 months:
  - Cannabidiol (CBD) oil (11%)
  - Wax, oil, or edibles with THC (8%)
  - Medical marijuana (6%)
  - Recreational marijuana or hashish (6%)
  - Prescription medication not prescribed or took more than prescribed (2%)
  - Amphetamines, methamphetamines, or speed (1%)
  - Bath salts (1%)
  - Cocaine, crack, or coca leaves (1%)
  - Ecstasy or GHB (1%)
  - Heroin/fentanyl (1%)
  - Inappropriate use of over-the-counter medications (1%)
  - Inhalants (1%)
  - LSD, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, DMT, or mushrooms (1%)
  - Synthetic marijuana/K2 (1%)

## Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths

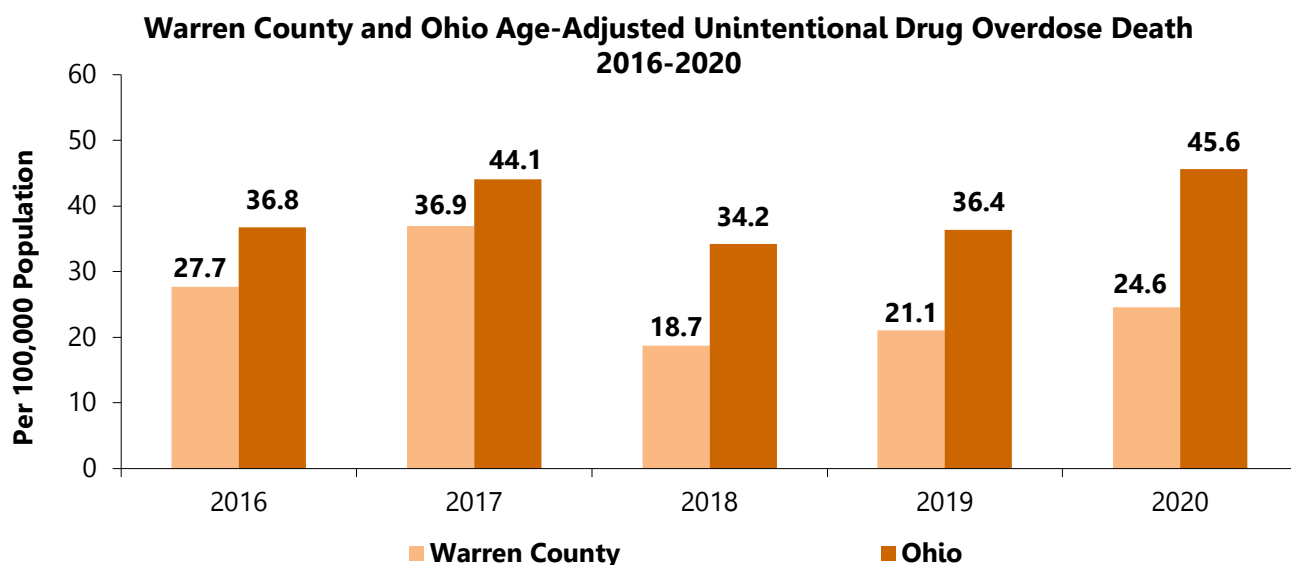
The following map illustrates the average age-adjusted unintentional drug overdose death rate per 100,000 population, by county from 2015-2020.



(Source: Ohio Department of Health, 2020 Ohio Drug Overdose Data: General Findings)

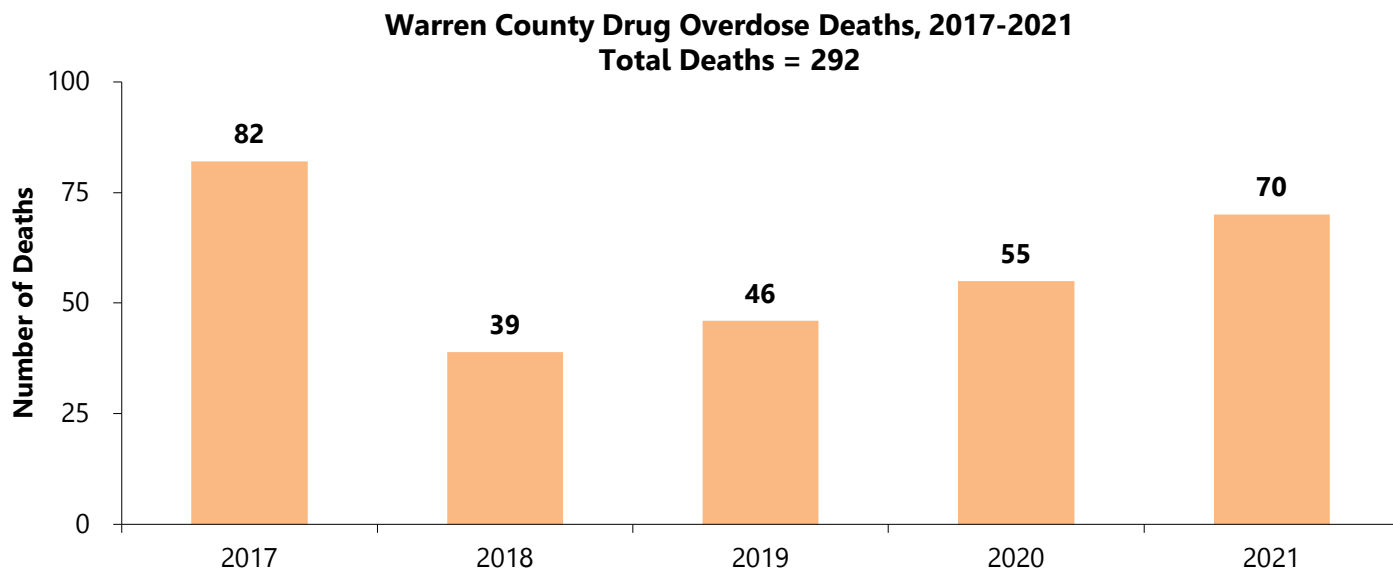
## Drug Overdose Deaths

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



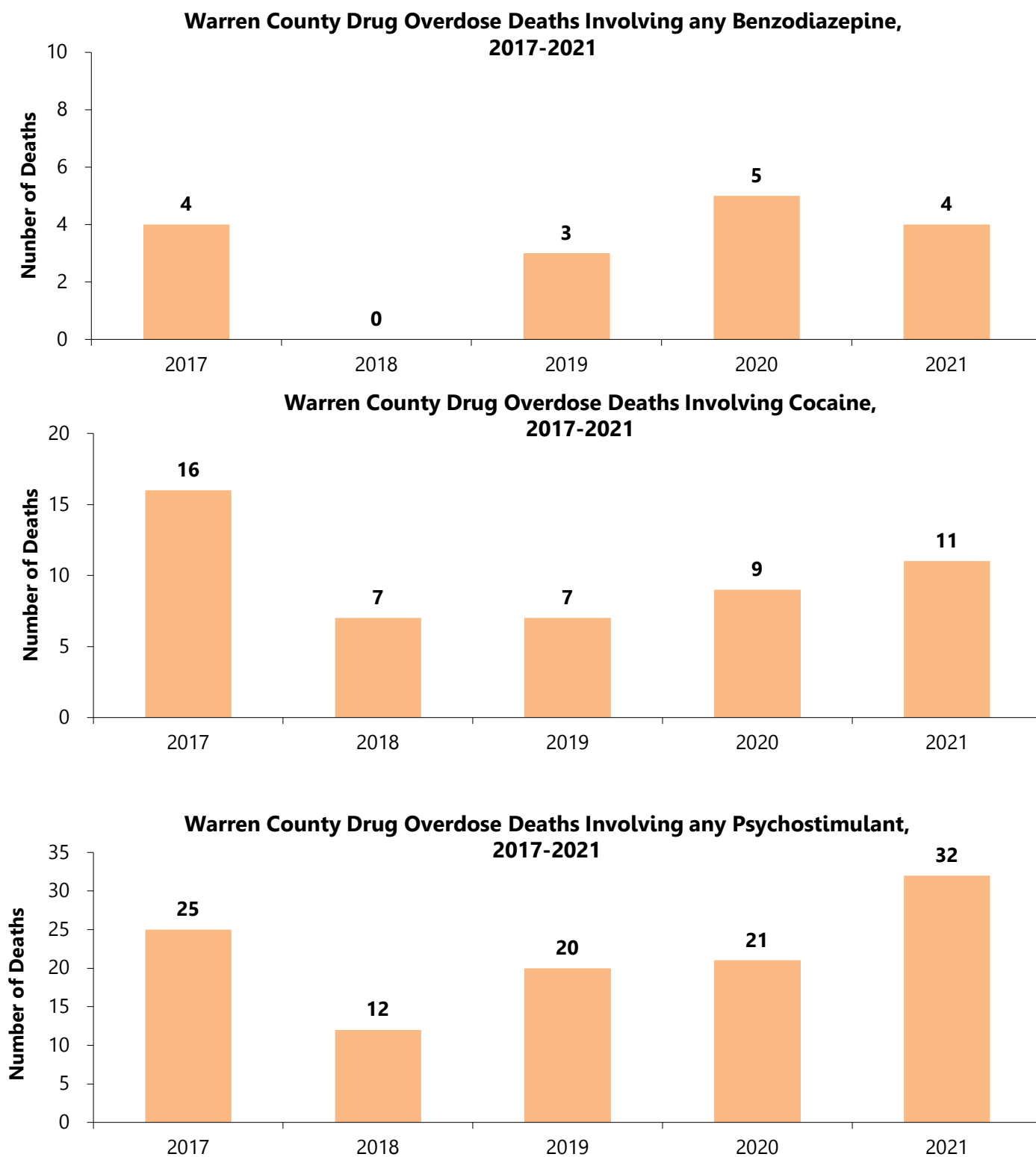
(Source for graph: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2016-2020, Updated 11/7/2022)

The following graph shows the number of drug overdose deaths from 2017 to 2021 in Warren County.



(Source for graph: State of Ohio Integrated Behavioral Health Dashboard, Updated 4/18/23)

## Drug Overdose Deaths *(continued)*



*(Source for graph: State of Ohio Integrated Behavioral Health Dashboard, Updated 4/18/23)*



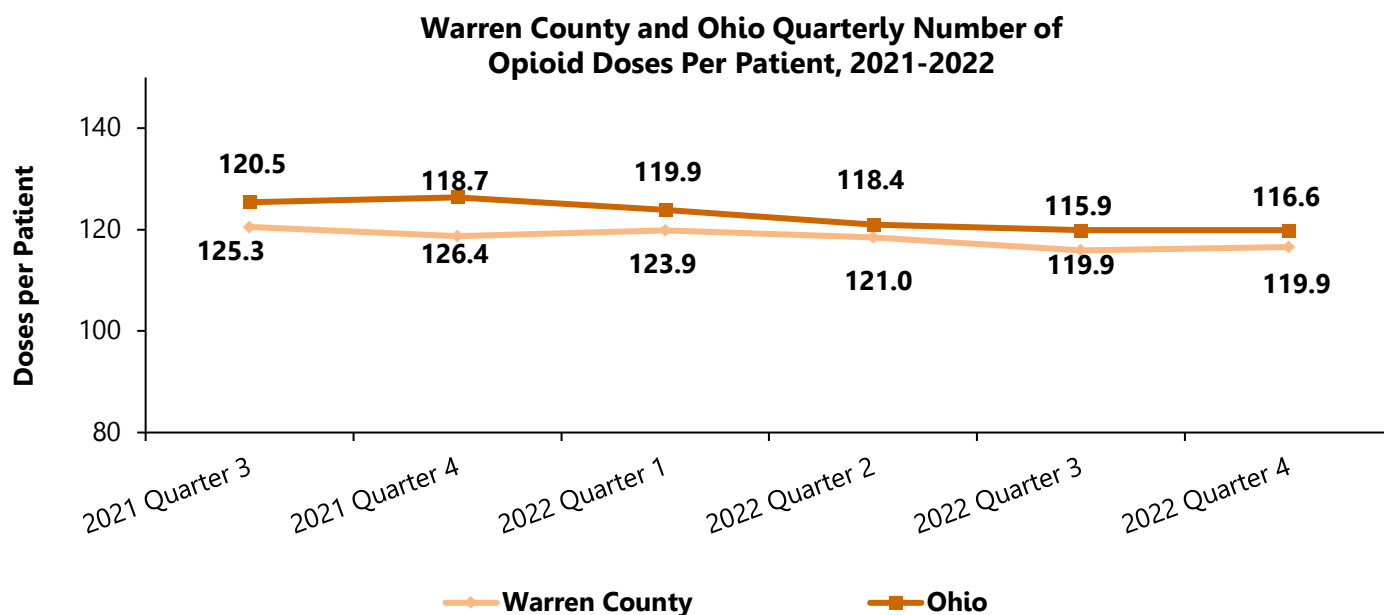
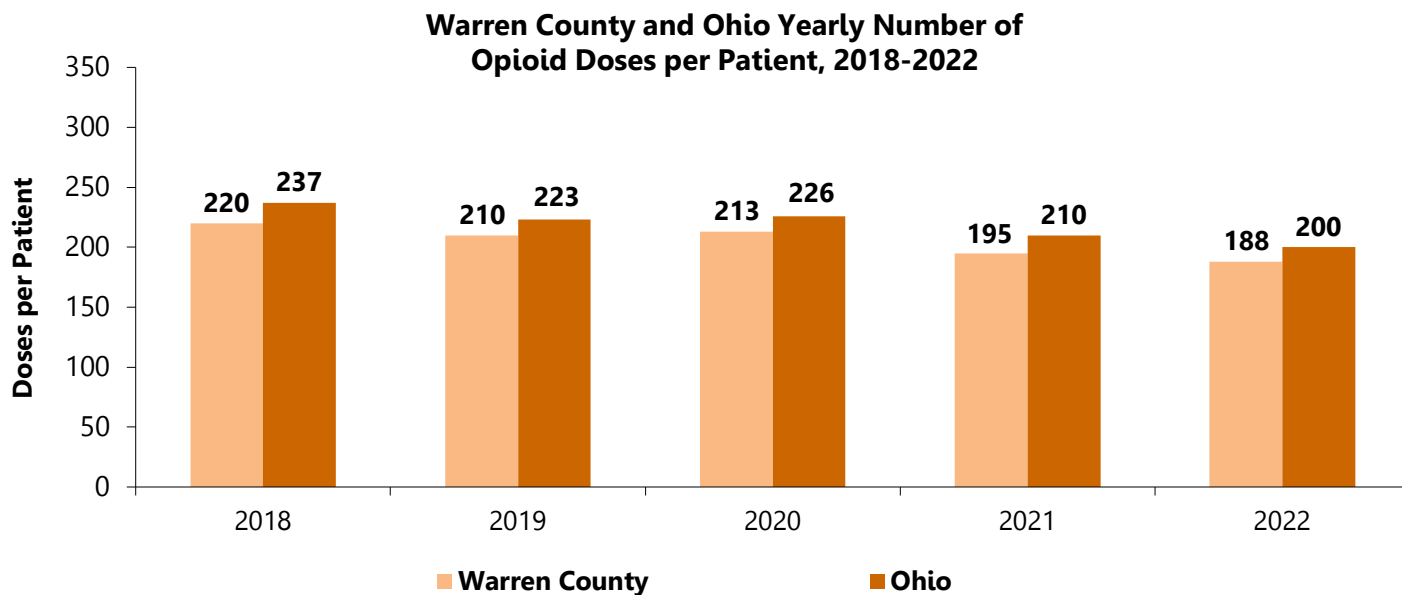
## Opioid Overdose Deaths



(Source for graphs: State of Ohio Integrated Behavioral Health Dashboard, Updated 4/18/23)

## Prescription Opiate and Pain Relievers

The following graphs includes data from the Ohio Automated Prescription Reporting System (OARRS) indicating Warren County and Ohio yearly opioid doses per patient, as well as quarterly doses per patient.



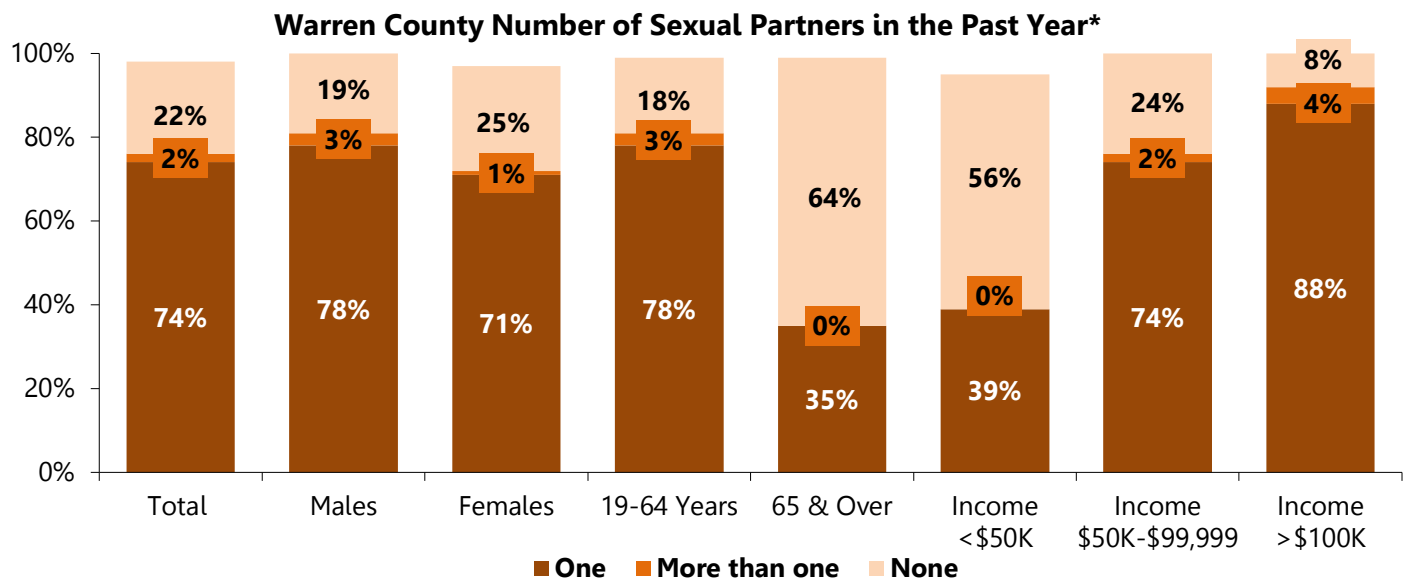
*(Source for graphs: Ohio's Automated Rx Reporting System, 2018-2022)*

# Health Behaviors: Sexual Behavior

## Sexual Behavior

- Over three-fourths (77%) of Warren County adults had sexual intercourse in the past year. Two percent (2%) of adults reported they had intercourse with more than one partner in the past year.

The following graph shows the number of sexual partners Warren County adults had in the past year. An example of how to interpret the information in the graph includes: 74% of all Warren County adults had one sexual partner in the last 12 months and 2% had more than one than one partner.



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

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

*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*

- Warren County adults used the following methods of birth control:
  - Male sterilization (18%)
  - They or their partner were too old to get pregnant (17%)
  - Condoms (8%)
  - Female sterilization (7%)
  - IUD (7%)
  - Withdrawal (7%)
  - Hysterectomy (6%)
  - Birth control pill (5%)
  - Infertility (3%)
  - Rhythm method (3%)
  - Abstinence (2%)
  - Contraceptive implant (2%)
  - Contraceptive ring (2%)
  - Copper-bearing IUD (2%)
  - Emergency contraception (<1%)
  - Ovaries or testicles removed (<1%)
- Twelve percent (12%) of adults indicated they did not have a partner or were not sexually active.
- Four percent (4%) of adults reported they and their partner were trying to get pregnant, and 1% were currently pregnant.
- Two percent (2%) of adults indicated they were gay or lesbian.
- Nine percent (9%) of Warren County adults were not using any method of birth control.

## Sexual Behavior *(continued)*

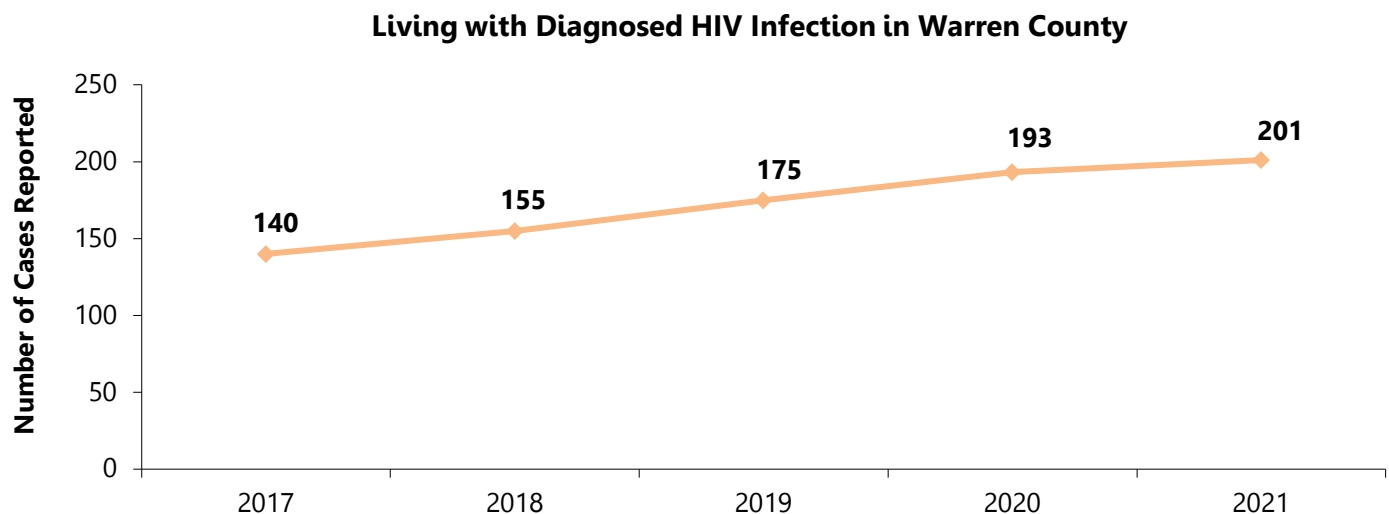
- The following situations applied to Warren County adults:
  - Had sex without a condom in the past year (35%)
  - Had anal sex without a condom in the past year (3%)
  - Treated for an STD in the past year (3%)
  - Been forced to have sex (1%)
  - Had sex with someone they met on social media (1%)
  - Tested positive for HIV (1%)
  - Had sex with someone they did not know (<1%)
  - Tested positive for Hepatitis C (<1%)
- Thirteen percent (13%) of adults had ever been forced or coerced to have any sexual activity when they did not want to.
- More than one-quarter (28%) of adults who had ever been forced or coerced to have sexual activity when they did not want to reported their sexual assault. Those who did not report their sexual assault reported the following reasons: fear (50%), stigma (39%), they were in a relationship with the offender (36%), did not know how (29%), feared the offender (29%), and some other reason (25%).

**24,379 Warren County adults had ever been forced or coerced to have sexual activity when they did not want to.**

## HIV Infection

The following graph shows the number of Warren County HIV/AIDS cases from 2017 to 2021. The graph shows:

- From 2017 to 2021, the number of Warren County HIV/AIDS cases steadily increased.

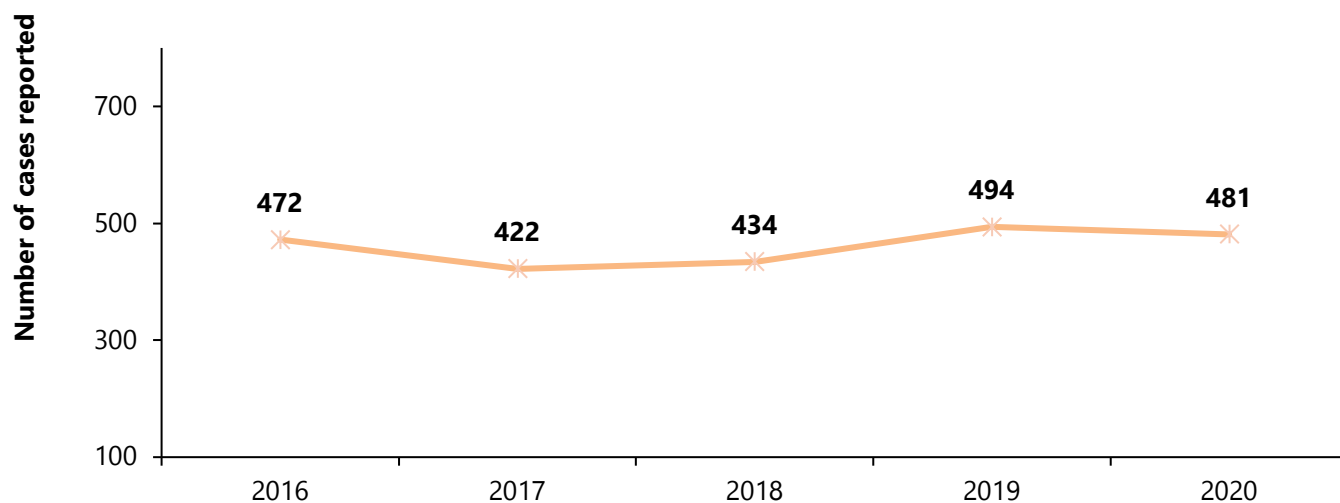
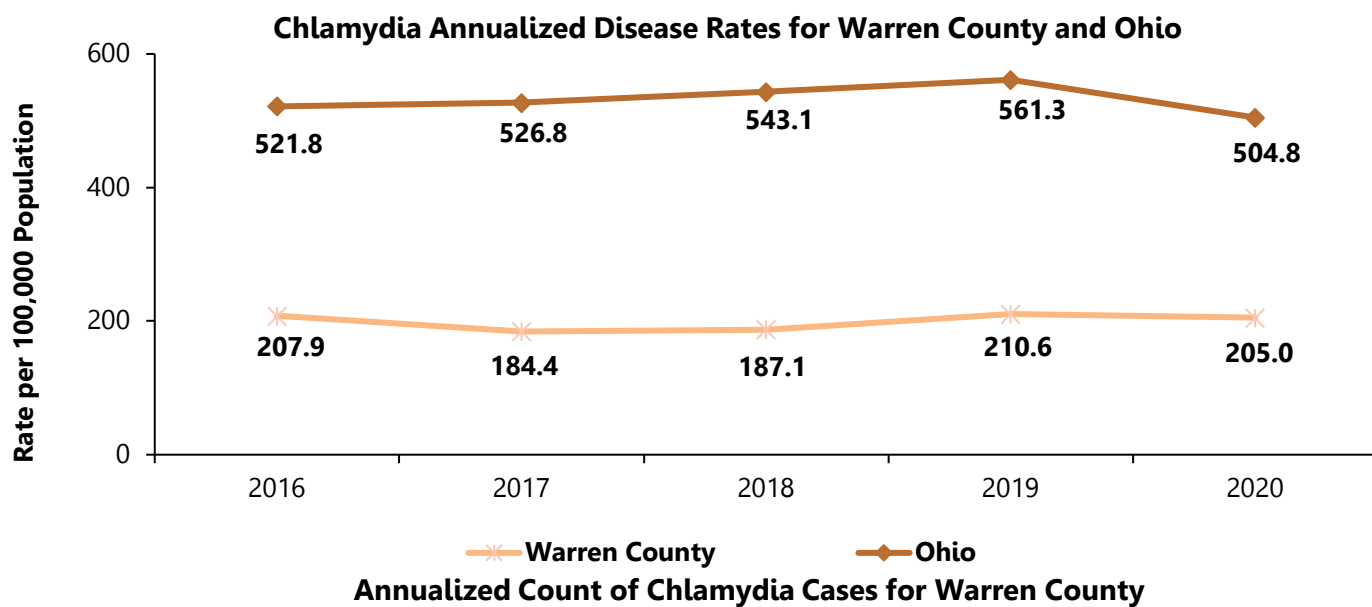


*Note: Living with diagnosed HIV infection by year (2017-2021) represents all persons ever diagnosed and reported with HIV and/or AIDS who have not been reported as having died as of December 31 of the corresponding year. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection represent persons living in Ohio as of December 31 of the corresponding year, regardless of whether the person was a resident of Ohio at time of initial HIV and/or AIDS diagnosis*

*(Source for graph: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022)*

## Sexually Transmitted Diseases

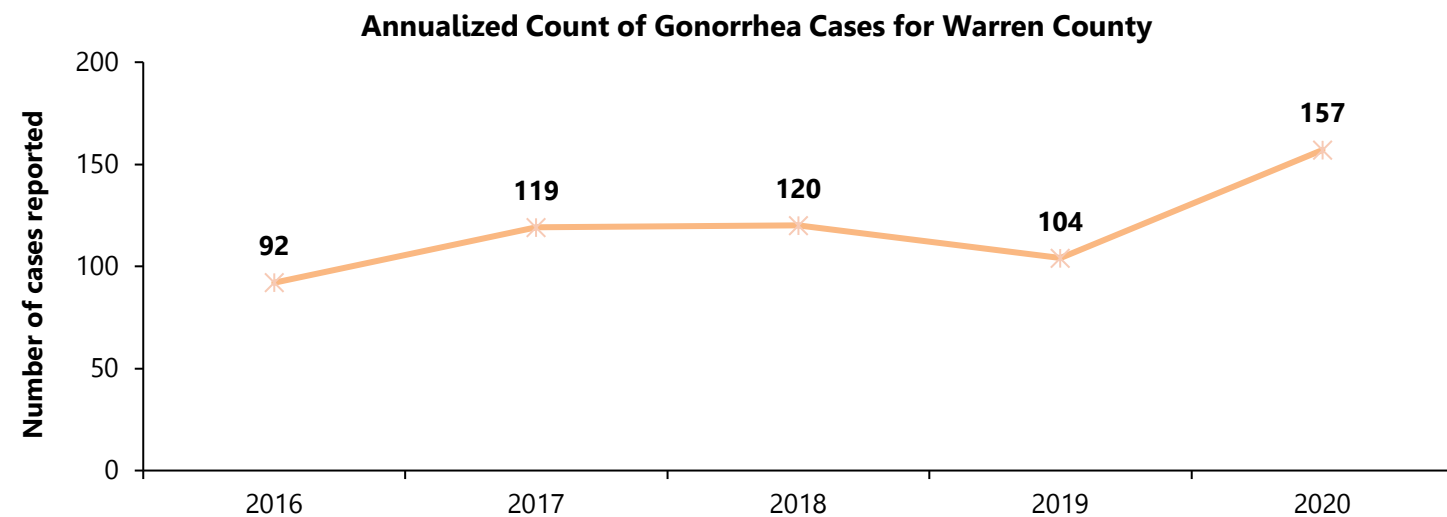
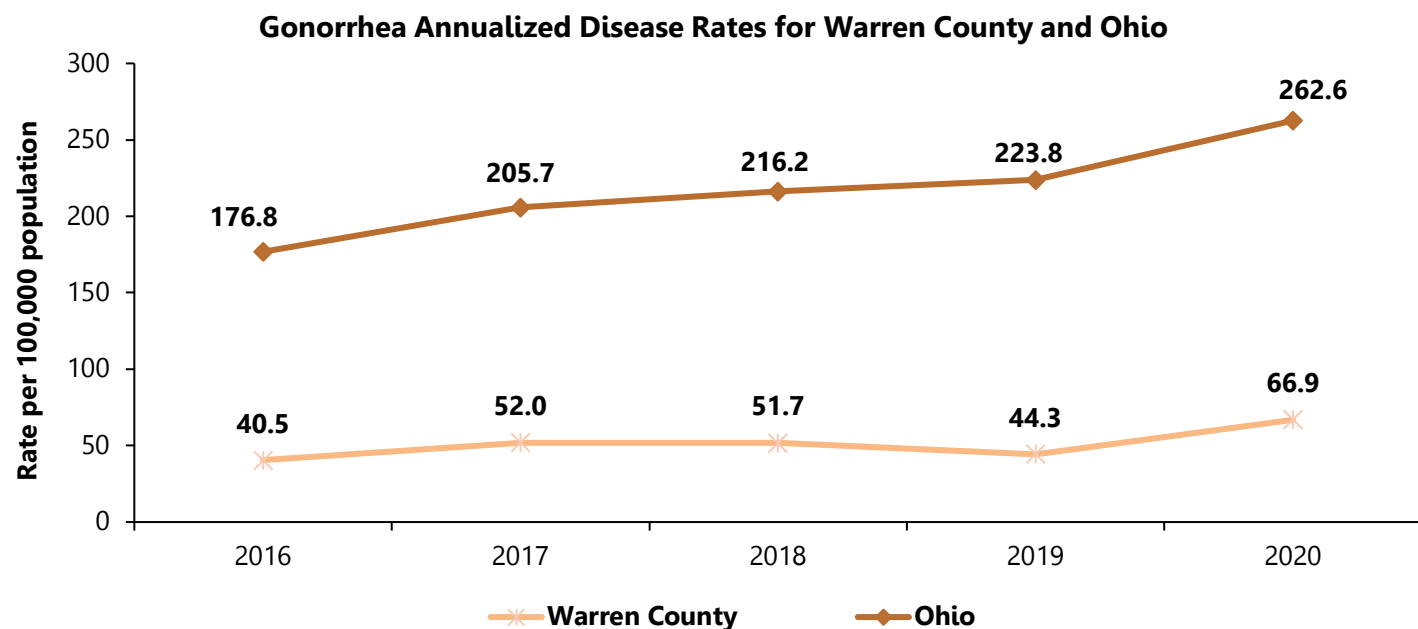
The following graphs show Warren County chlamydia disease rates per 100,000 population and the number of chlamydia disease cases.



(Source for graphs: Ohio Department of Health, STD Surveillance Program. Data reported through 12/9/2021)

## Sexually Transmitted Diseases *(continued)*

The following graphs show Warren County gonorrhea disease rates per 100,000 population and the number of gonorrhea disease cases.



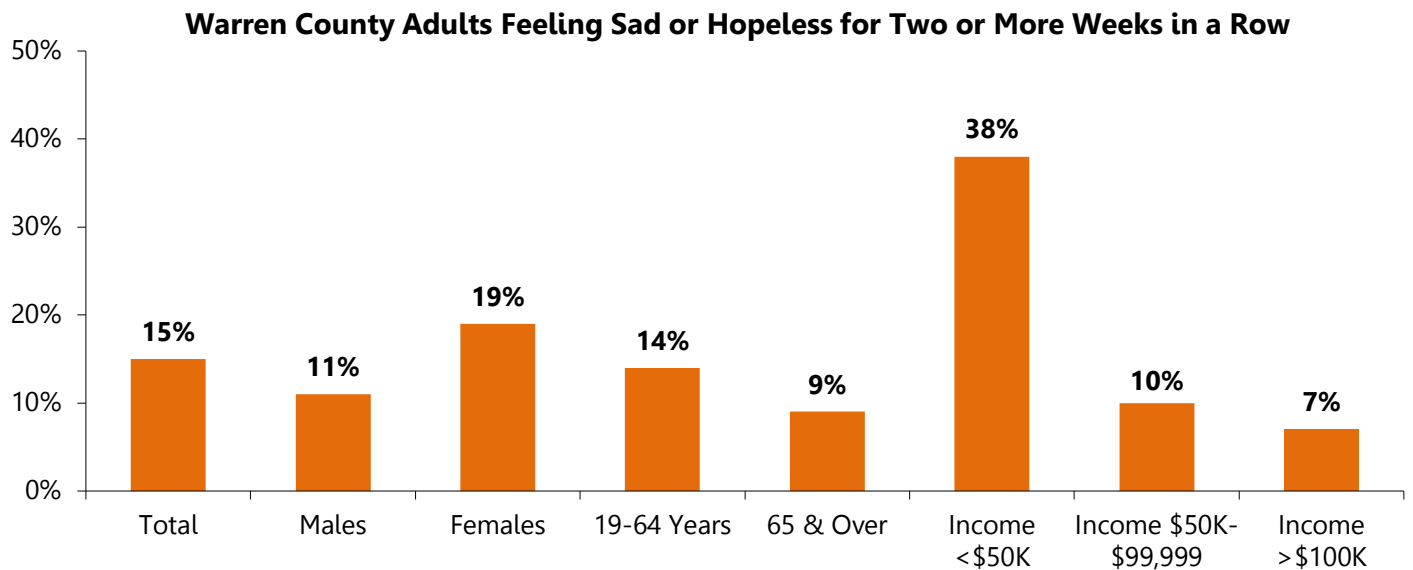
*(Source for graphs: Ohio Department of Health, STD Surveillance Program. Data reported through 12/9/2021.)*

# Health Behaviors: Mental Health

## Mental Health

- In the past year, 15% of Warren County adults had a period of two or more weeks when they felt so sad or hopeless nearly every day that they stopped doing usual activities.

**The following graph shows the percentage of Warren County adults who felt sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past year. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 15% of all adults felt sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row, including 19% of females and 38% of adults with incomes less than \$50,000.**



*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*

- One-fifth (20%) of Warren County adults reported they or a family member had been diagnosed with, or treated for, a mental health issue in the past year. Adults reported they or a family member were diagnosed with, or treated for, the following mental health issues:
  - Depression (30%)
  - Anxiety disorder (27%)
  - Attention deficit disorder (ADD/ADHD) (20%)
  - Emotional problems (16%)
  - Autism spectrum (8%)
  - Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (7%)
  - Bipolar disorder (5%)
  - Developmental disability (5%)
  - Other trauma (5%)
  - Life-adjustment disorder/issue (3%)
  - Alcohol and illicit drug abuse (2%)
  - Eating disorder (2%)
  - Gambling problem (1%)
  - Psychotic disorder (1%)
  - Some other mental health disorder (6%)
- Over one-quarter (27%) of adults indicated that they or a family member had taken medication for one or more mental health issues.

## Mental Health *(continued)*

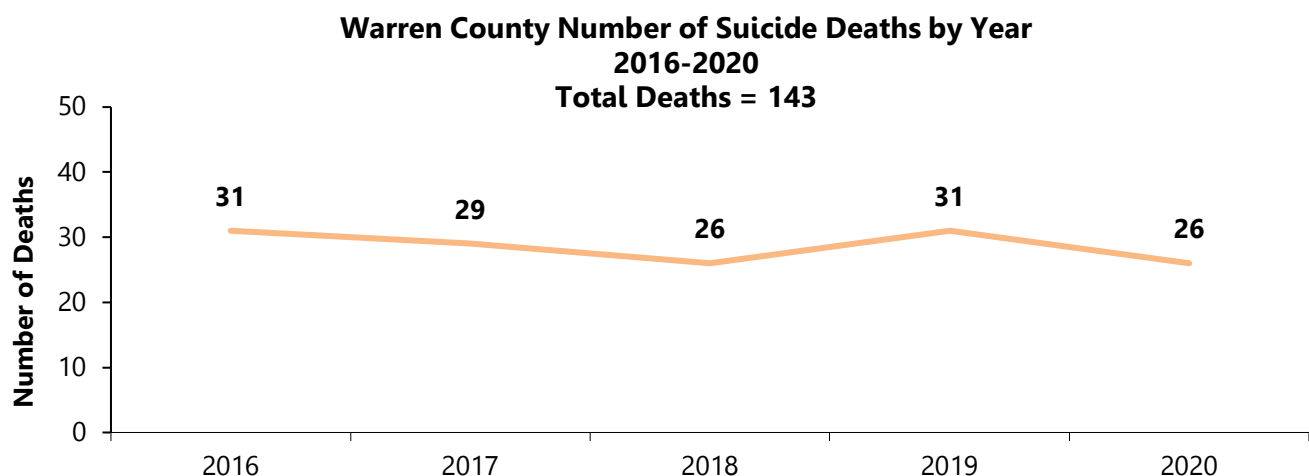
- Warren County adults indicated the following caused them anxiety, stress or depression:
  - Job stress (51%)
  - Financial stress (39%)
  - Current news/political environment (35%)
  - Raising/caring for children (29%)
  - Marital/dating relationship (21%)
  - Death of close family member or friend (20%)
  - Sick family member (18%)
  - Loneliness/social isolation (17%)
  - Fighting at home (16%)
  - Family member with mental illness (13%)
  - Other stress at home (13%)
  - Poverty/no money (13%)
  - Caring for a parent (12%); social media (11%)
  - Unemployment (7%)
  - Divorce/separation (5%)
  - Not feeling safe at home (3%)
  - Not having enough to eat (2%)
  - Not feeling safe in their community (1%)
  - Not having a place to live (1%)
  - Sexual orientation/gender identity (1%)
  - Other causes (8%)
- Warren County adults dealt with stress in the following ways:
  - Talked to someone they trust (47%)
  - Exercised (45%)
  - Ate more or less than normal (40%)
  - Listened to music (38%)
  - Worked on a hobby (34%)
  - Engaged in prayer/meditation (33%)
  - Slept (32%)
  - Worked (26%)
  - Drank alcohol (22%)
  - Took it out on others (7%)
  - Called a professional (5%)
  - Used prescription drugs as prescribed (4%)
  - Smoked tobacco (3%)
  - Self-harm (2%)
  - Used illegal drugs (<1%)
  - Other ways (6%)

## Suicide

- Four percent (4%) of Warren County adults seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year.
- Adults reported they would do the following if they knew someone was suicidal: talk to them (77%), call a crisis line (62%), try to calm them down (51%), call 911 (42%), call a friend (25%), take them to the ER (24%), text a crisis line (17%), call their spiritual leader (14%), and nothing (2%).

**7,501 Warren County adults seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year.**

The graph below shows the number of suicide deaths by year in Warren County.



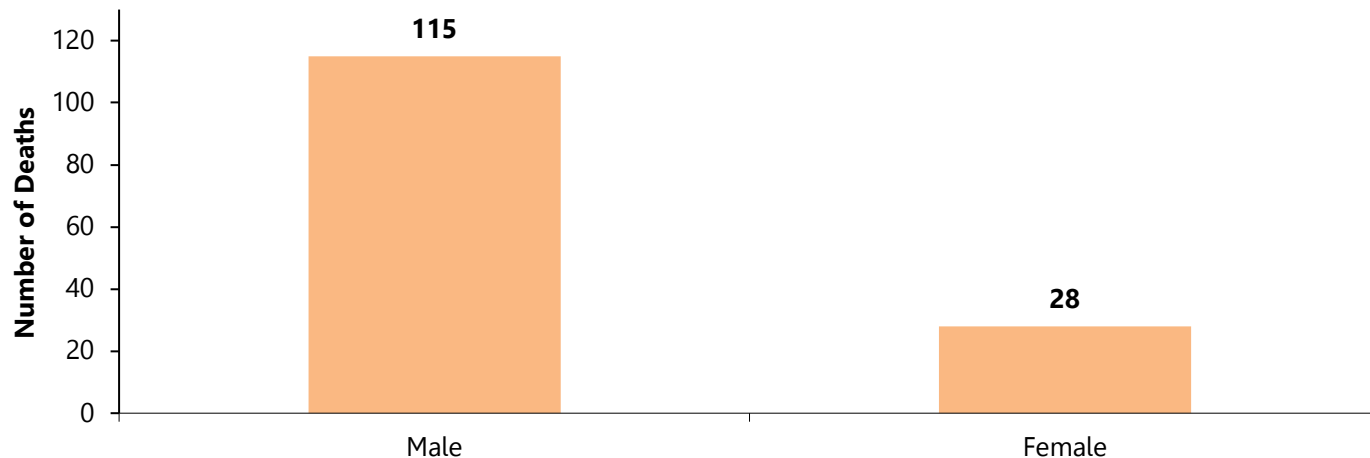
*(Source for graph: ODH, Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, Mortality, Leading Causes of Death, updated 11/7/2022)*



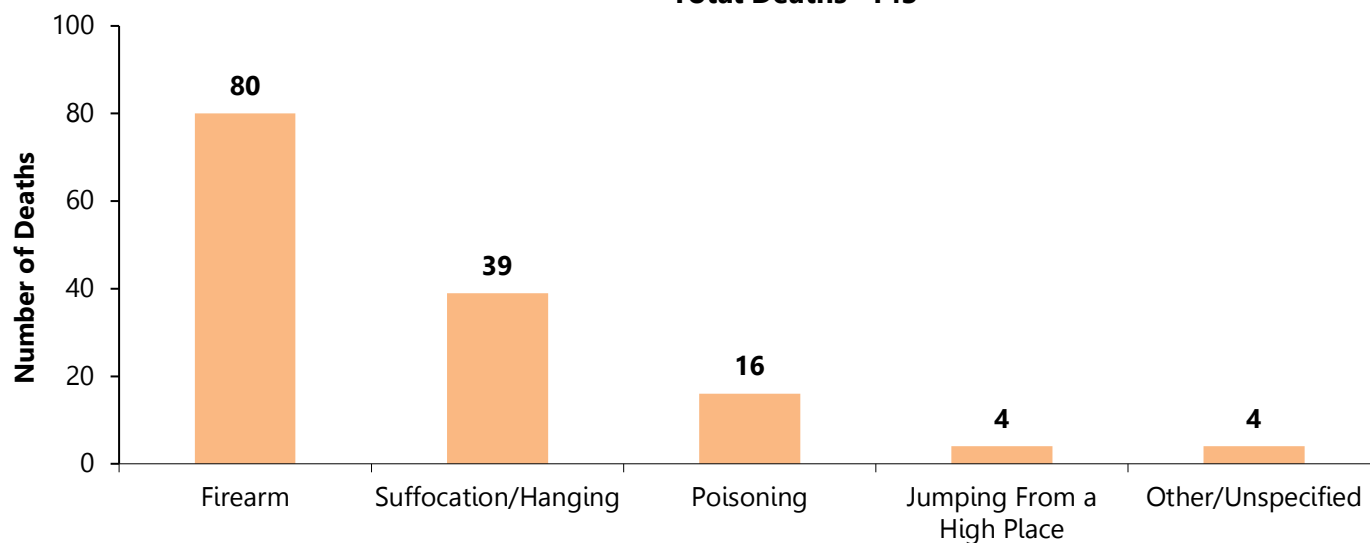
## Suicide *(continued)*

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

**Warren County Number of Suicide Deaths by Gender, 2016-2020**  
**Total Deaths= 143**



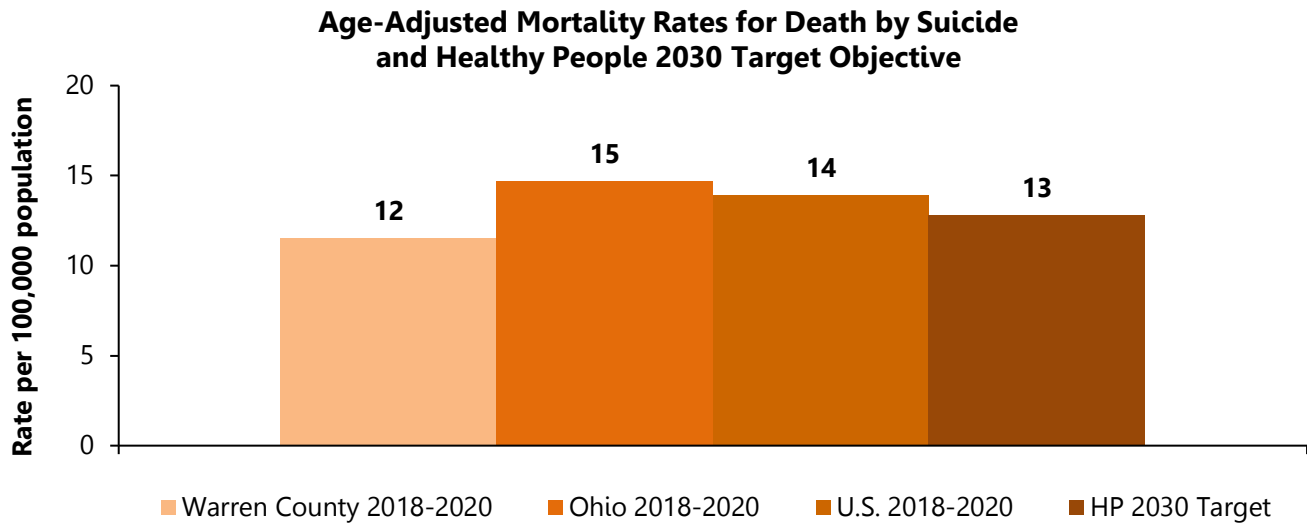
**Warren County Number of Suicide Deaths By Method, 2016-2020**  
**Total Deaths= 143**



*(Source for graphs: ODH, Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, Mortality, Leading Causes of Death, updated 2/17/2023)*

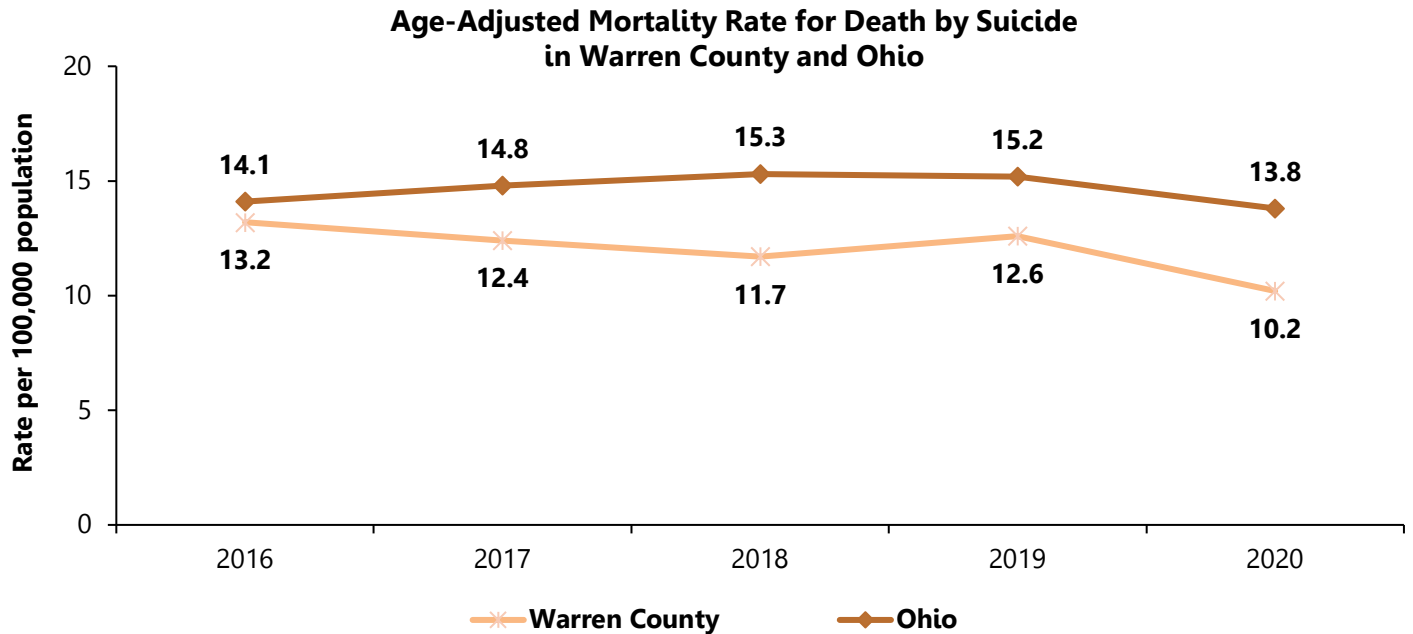
## Suicide (continued)

The following graph shows the Warren County, Ohio, and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates (per 100,000 population) for deaths by suicide in comparison to the Healthy People 2030 objective.



(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020, CDC Wonder 2018-2020, Healthy People 2030)

The following graph shows the Warren County and Ohio age-adjusted mortality rate for suicide by year.



(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020)

# Chronic Disease: Cardiovascular Health

## Heart Disease and Stroke

- Five percent (5%) of adults reported they had angina or coronary heart disease.
- Five percent (5%) of adults reported they had congestive heart failure.
- Three percent (3%) of Warren County adults reported they had survived a heart attack or myocardial infarction, increasing to 15% of adults ages 65 and over.
- Two percent (2%) of Warren County adults reported they had survived a stroke, increasing to 5% of adults ages 65 and over.
- Between 2018-2020, heart diseases accounted for more than one-fifth of all deaths among Warren County residents *(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2018-2020)*.
- Heart diseases were the leading cause of death among Ohio residents between 2018-2020 *(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2018-2020)*.

### Warren County Leading Causes of Death, 2018-2020

**Total Deaths: 5,993**

1. Heart Diseases (21% of all deaths)
2. Cancer (19%)
3. Stroke (7%)
4. Alzheimer's Disease (7%)
5. Accidents, Unintentional Injury (6%)

*(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2018-2020)*

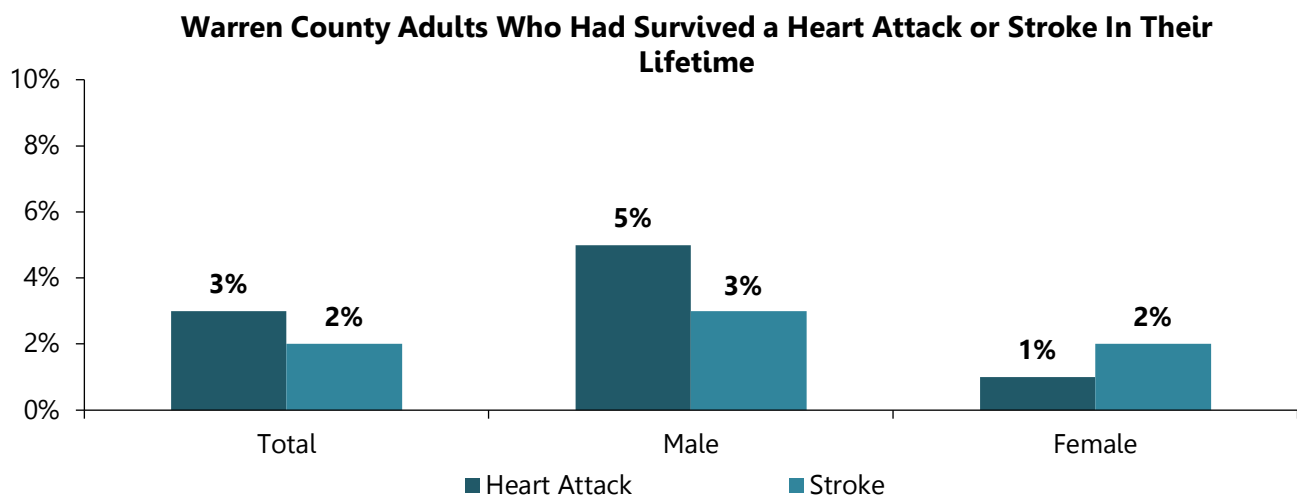
### Ohio Leading Causes of Death, 2018-2020

**Total Deaths: 391,659**

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: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2018-2020)*

The following graph shows the percentage of Warren County adults who had survived a heart attack or stroke in their lifetime by gender. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 5% of Warren County males survived a heart attack compared to 1% of females.



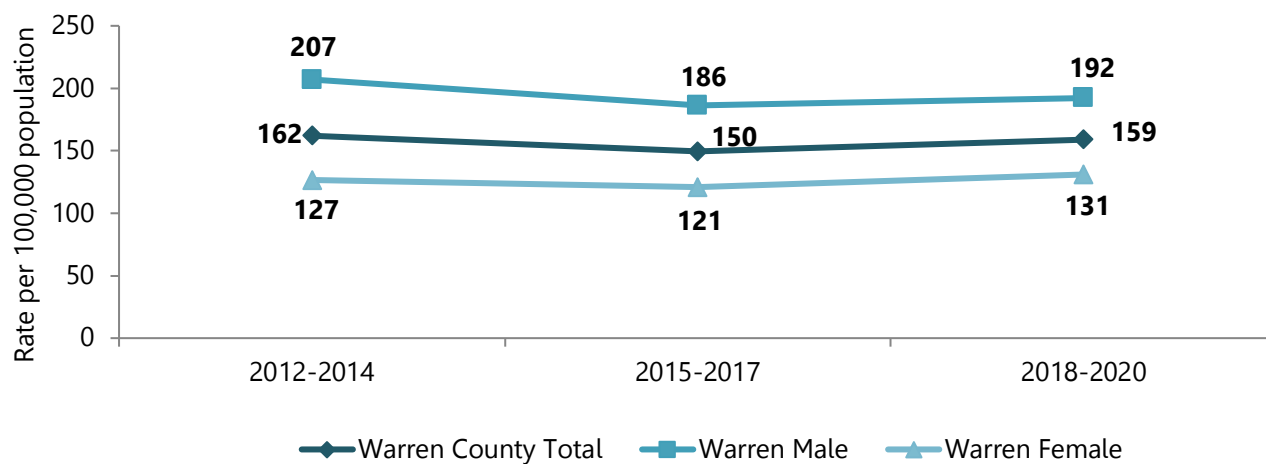
*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

## Heart Disease and Stroke (continued)

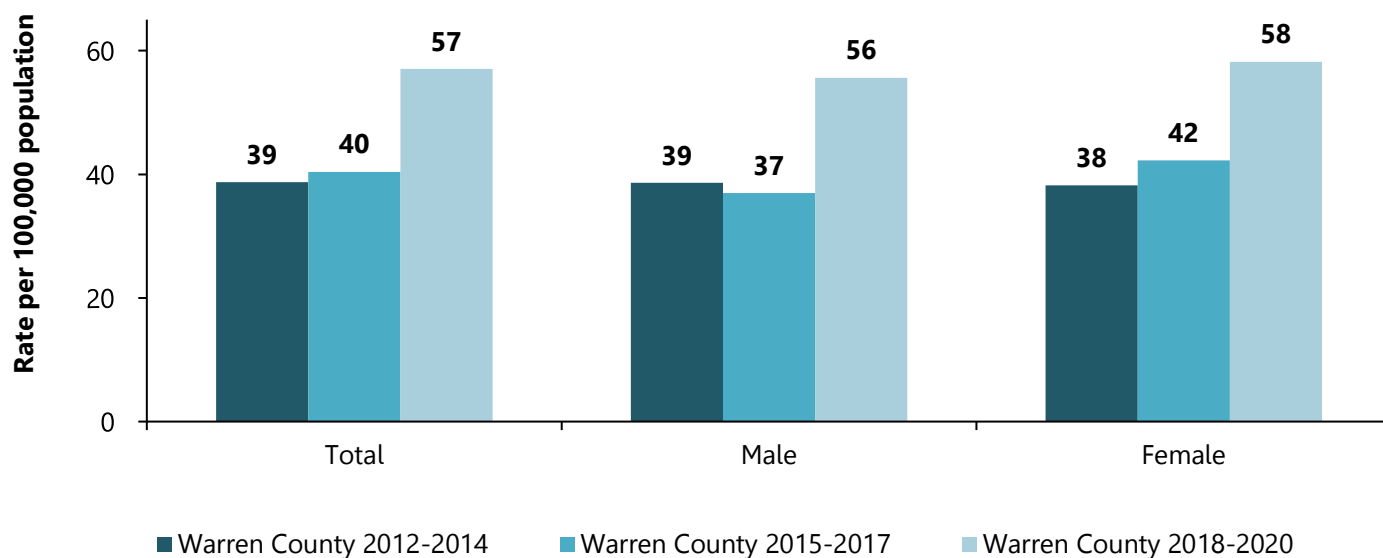
The following graphs show the age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for heart disease and stroke by gender.

- From 2012 to 2020, the Warren County stroke mortality rate was higher for males than for females.

**Warren County Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality Rates by Gender**



**Warren County Age-Adjusted Stroke Mortality Rates by Gender**

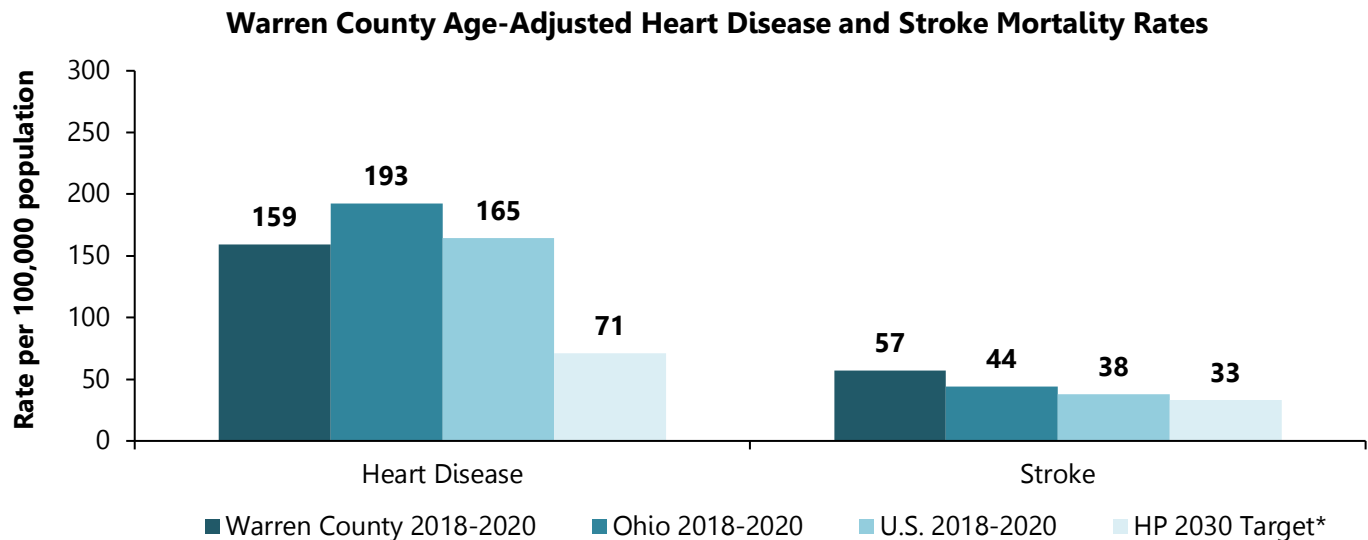


(Source for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2012-2020)

## Heart Disease and Stroke (continued)

The following graph shows the Warren County, Ohio and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for heart disease and stroke in comparison to the Healthy People 2030 target objective.

- When age differences are accounted for, the statistics indicate that from 2018 to 2020, the Warren County heart disease mortality rate was less than the figure for the state and the U.S., but greater than the Healthy People 2030 target objective.
- The Warren County age-adjusted stroke mortality rate from 2018 to 2020 was higher than the state and the U.S., as well as the Healthy People 2030 target objective.



*\*The Healthy People 2030 Target objective for coronary heart disease is reported for heart disease mortality.  
(Sources: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2018-2020, CDC Wonder 2018-2020, Healthy People 2030)*

## High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)

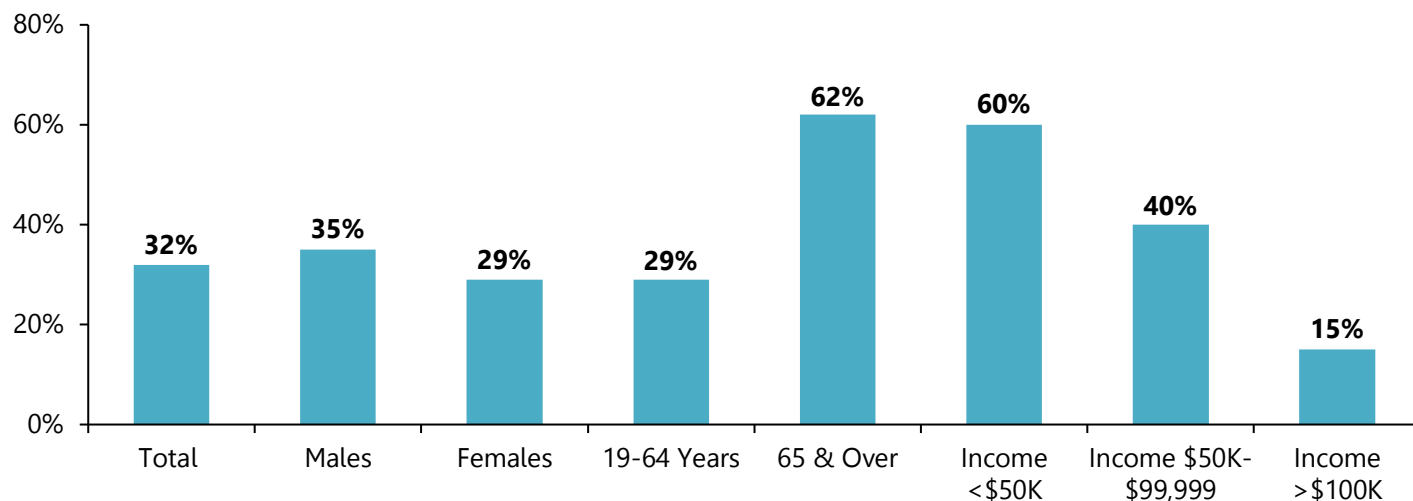
- Thirty-two percent (32%) of adults had ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure.
- Six percent (6%) of adults were told they were pre-hypertensive/borderline high.
- Six percent of (6%) of females had ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure during pregnancy.
- Warren County adults diagnosed with high blood pressure were more likely to have:
  - Been classified as obese (including severely and morbidly obese) by body mass index (59%)
  - Ever been diagnosed with diabetes (32%)
  - Rated their overall health as fair or poor (25%)

**60,009 Warren County adults had ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure.**

## High Blood Pressure (Hypertension) *(continued)*

The following graph shows the percentage of Warren County adults who had been diagnosed with high blood pressure. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 32% of all Warren County adults had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, including 62% of adults ages 65 and over and 60% of adults with incomes less than \$50,000.

**Warren County Adults Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure\***



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

*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 Objectives

#### Heart Disease and Stroke (HDS)

Objective	Warren Survey Baseline 2022	Healthy People 2030 Target
<b>HDS-04: Reduce proportion of adults with high blood pressure</b>	32%	43%

*(Sources: Healthy People 2030, 2021 BRFSS, 2022 Warren County Health Assessment)*

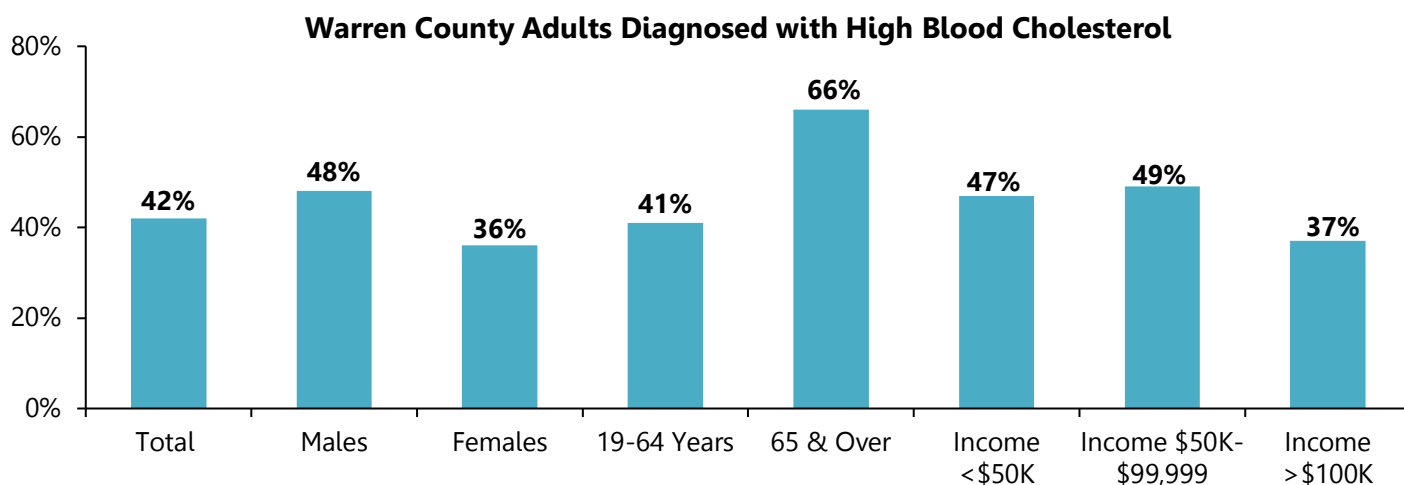
## High Blood Cholesterol

- Forty-two percent (42%) of adults had ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol.
- Warren County adults with high blood cholesterol were more likely to have:
  - Been classified as obese (including severely and morbidly obese) by body mass index (39%)
  - Ever been diagnosed with diabetes (22%)
  - Rated their overall health as fair or poor (17%)

**78,762 Warren County adults had ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol in their lifetime.**

## High Blood Cholesterol *(continued)*

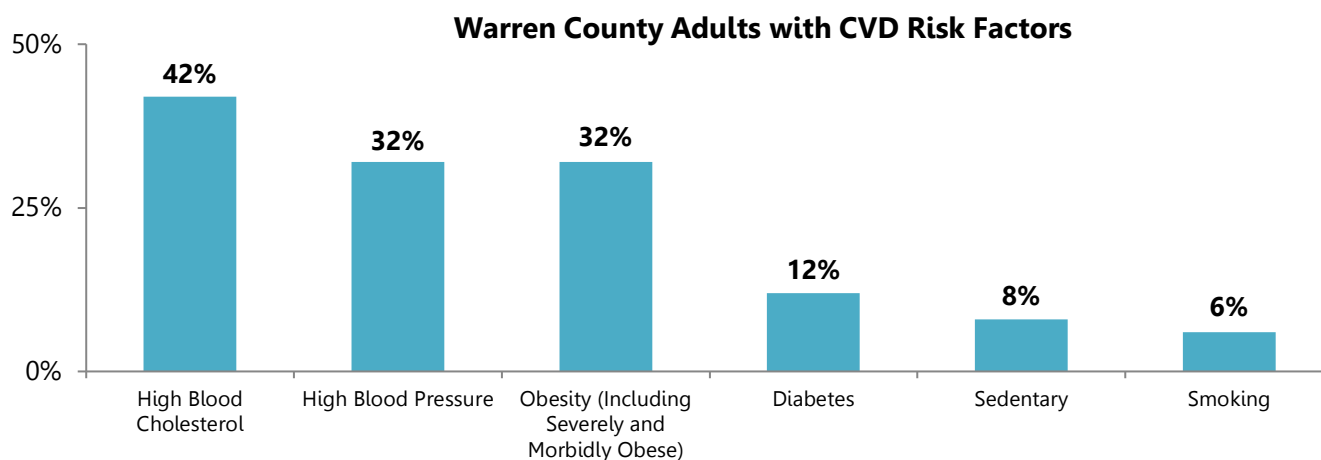
The following graph shows the percentage of Warren County adults who had ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 42% of all Warren County adults had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol, including 48% of males and 66% of adults ages 65 and over.



*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.*

Comparisons	Warren County 2022	Ohio 2021	U.S. 2021
Ever diagnosed with angina or coronary heart disease	5%	5%	4%
Ever diagnosed with a heart attack or myocardial infarction	3%	5%	4%
Ever diagnosed with a stroke	2%	4%	3%
Ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure	32%	36%	32%
Ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol	42%	37%	36%

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



*(Source: 2022 Warren County Health Assessment)*

# Chronic Disease: Cancer

## Cancer

- The Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse indicates that from 2018-2020, cancers caused 19% (1,132 of 5,993 total deaths) of all Warren County resident deaths. The largest percentage (26%) of 2018-2020 cancer deaths was from lung and bronchus cancer (Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2018-2020).
- The American Cancer Society states that about 609,360 Americans are expected to die of cancer in 2022. Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the U.S., exceeded only by heart disease (Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2022).

### Warren County Incidence of Cancer, 2018-2020

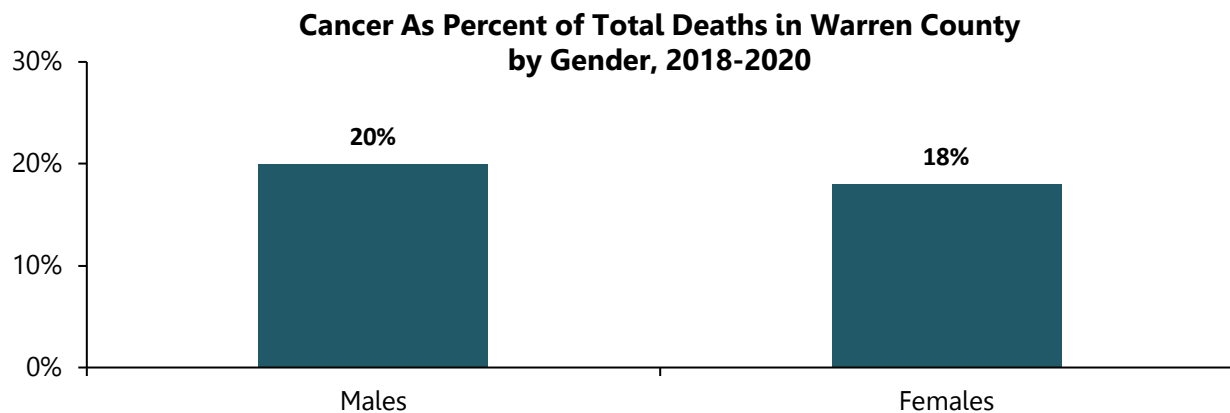
*All Types: 3,805*

1. Breast: 607 cases (16% of all cases)
2. Prostate: 512 cases (13%)
3. Lung and Bronchus: 459 cases (12%)
4. Melanoma of Skin: 308 cases (8%)

**In 2018-2020, there were 1,132 cancer deaths in Warren County.**

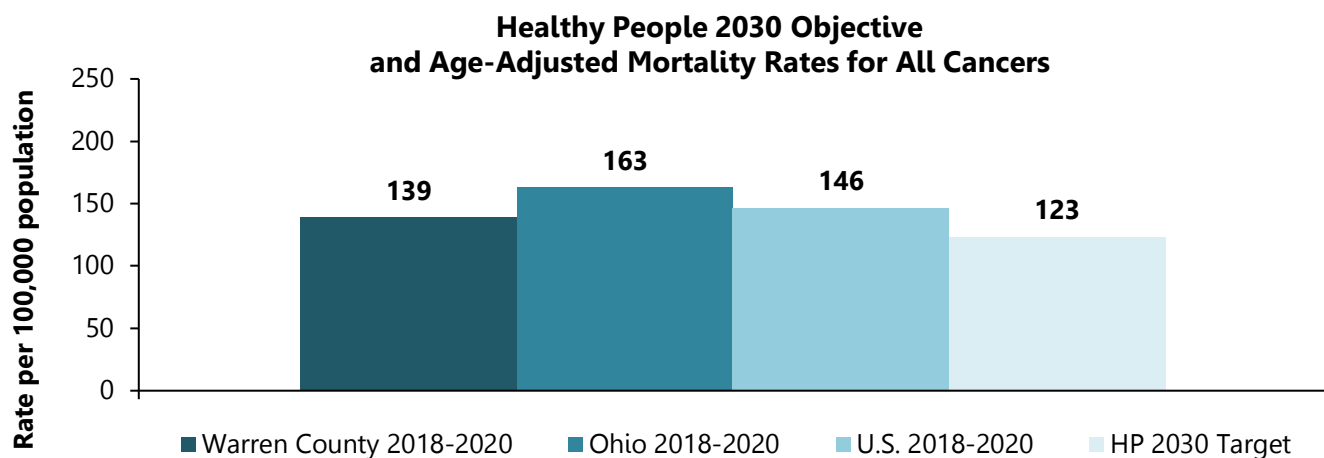
*(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence, ODH Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, Updated 2/17/2023)*

The following graph shows cancer as a percent of total deaths in Warren County.



*(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2018-2020)*

The following graph shows the Warren 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.



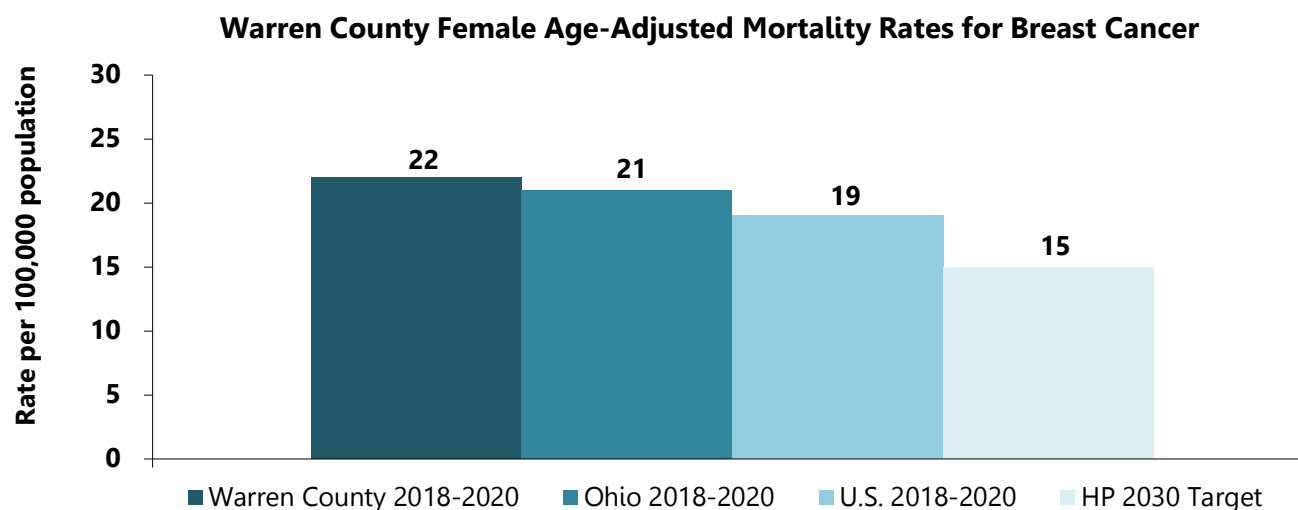
*(Sources: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020, CDC Wonder 2018-2020, Healthy People 2030)*



## Breast Cancer

- Nine out of ten (90%) women had a clinical breast exam at some time in their life, and 57% had one within the past year.
- Sixty-five percent (65%) of women ages 40 and over had a mammogram in the past year, and 74% had one in the past two years.
- For women at average risk of breast cancer, recently updated American Cancer Society screening guidelines recommend that those 40 to 44 years of age have the option to begin annual mammography, those 45 to 54 should undergo annual mammography, and those 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, often starting at a younger age than the general population. *(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2022).*

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



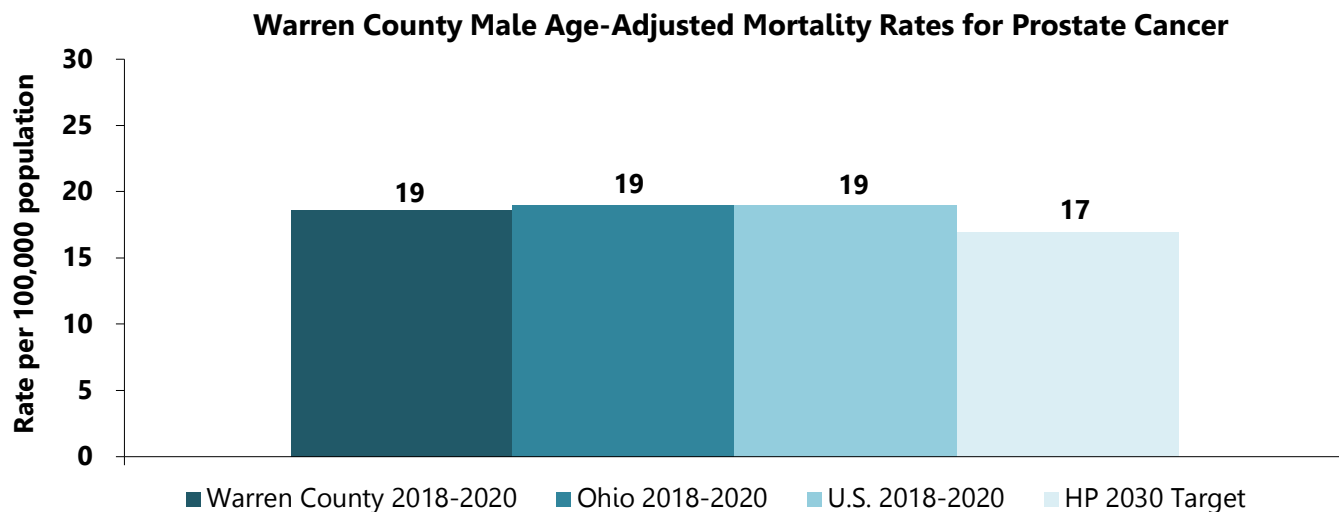
*(Sources: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020, CDC Wonder 2018-2020, Healthy People 2030)*

## Prostate Cancer

- The Ohio Department of Health statistics indicate that prostate cancer deaths accounted for 11% of all male cancer deaths from 2018-2020 in Warren County. *(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2018-2020).*
- No organizations presently endorse routine prostate cancer screening for men at average risk because of concerns about the high rate of overdiagnosis (detecting disease that would never have caused symptoms), along with the significant potential for serious side effects associated with prostate cancer treatment. 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 limitations of PSA testing and make an informed decision about whether to be tested based on their personal values and preferences. Men at high risk of developing prostate cancer (black men or 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 (those with several close relatives diagnosed at an early age) should have this discussion beginning at age 40. *(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2022).*

## Prostate Cancer *(continued)*

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

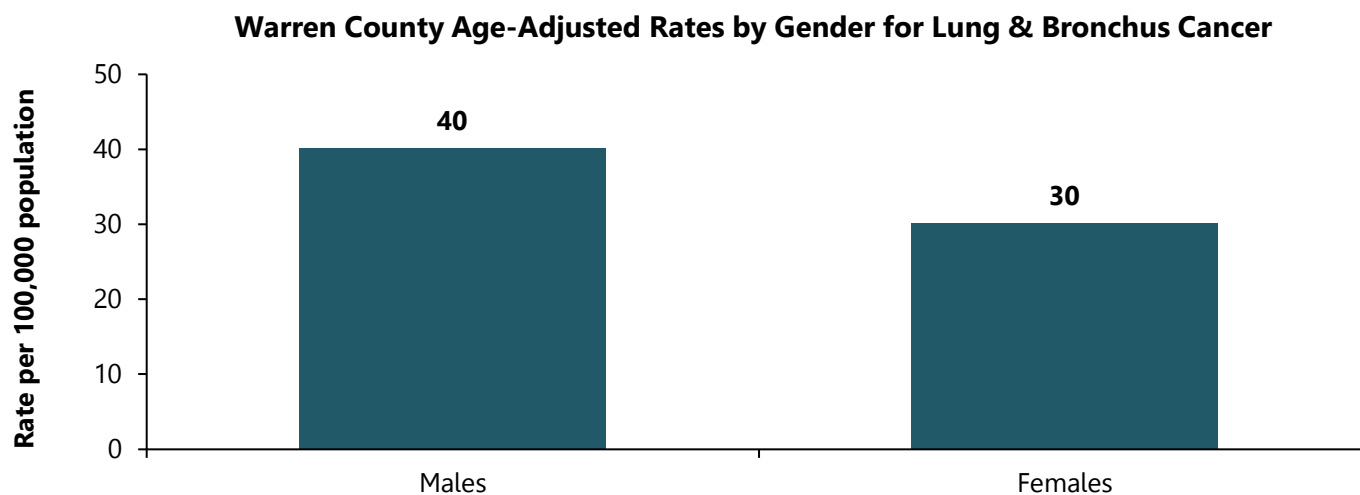


*(Sources: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020, CDC Wonder 2018-2020, Healthy People 2030)*

## Lung Cancer

- Two percent (2%) of adults reported they had a lung cancer screening in the past three years.
- Six percent (6%) of Warren County adults were current smokers, and 18% were considered former smokers.
- According to the American Cancer Society, smoking causes 80% of lung cancer deaths in the U.S. Men and women who smoke are about 25 times more likely to develop lung cancer than nonsmokers. *(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2022).*

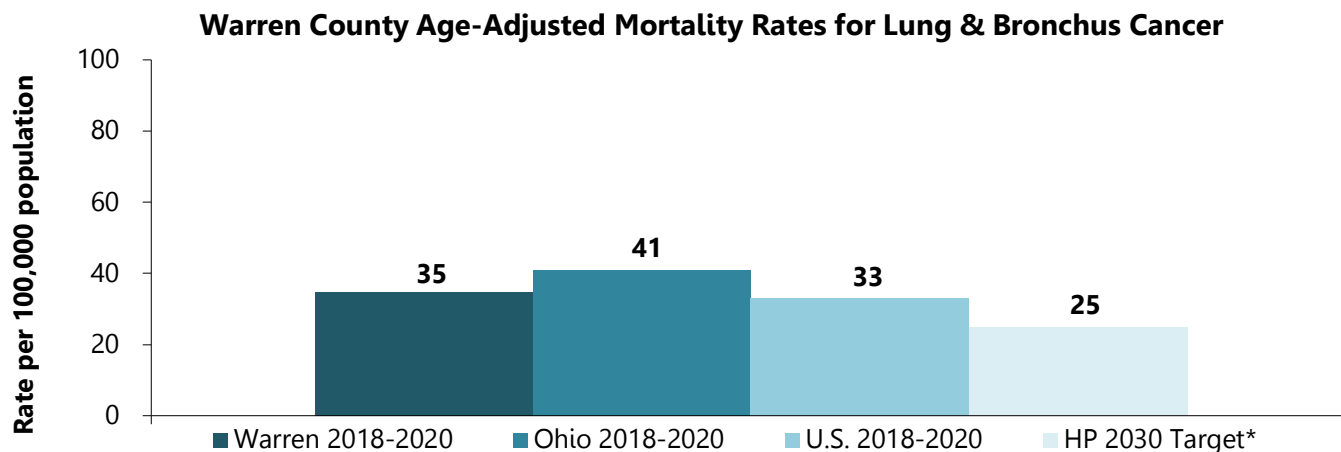
The following graph shows the Warren County age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for lung and bronchus cancer by gender.



*(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020)*

## Lung Cancer *(continued)*

The following graph shows the Warren County, Ohio, and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for lung and bronchus cancer compared with the Healthy People 2030 objective.



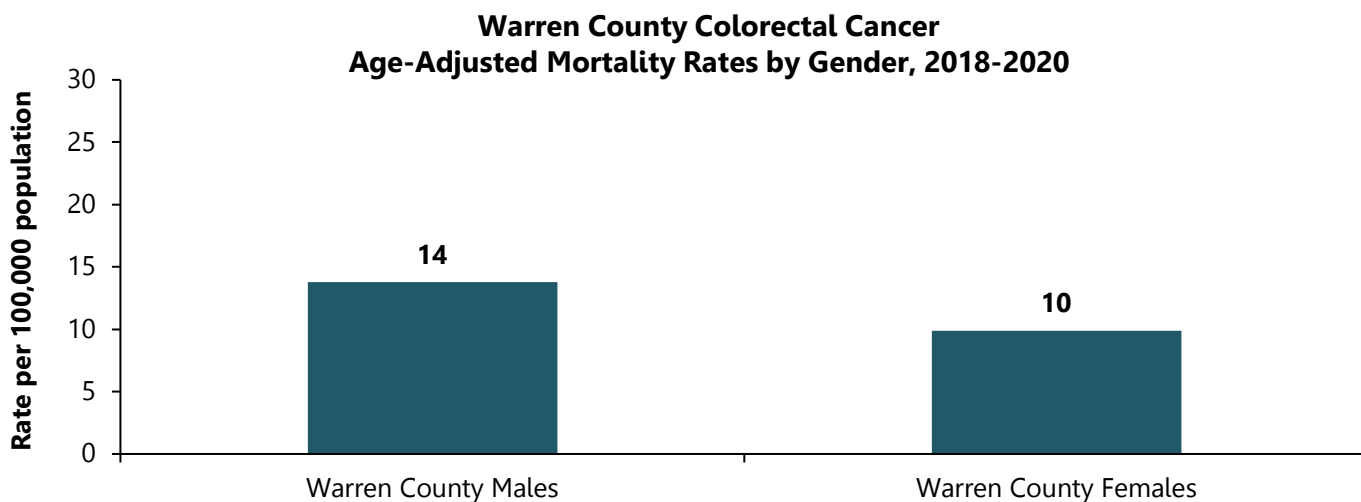
*\*Healthy People 2030 Target data is for lung cancer only*

*(Sources: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020, CDC Wonder 2018-2020, Healthy People 2030)*

## Colorectal Cancers

- ODH indicates that colon and rectal cancer deaths accounted for 8% of all cancer deaths from 2018-2020 in Warren County *(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2018-2020)*.
- Modifiable factors that increase colon and rectum cancer risk include obesity, physical inactivity, long-term smoking, high consumption of red or processed meat, low calcium intake, moderate to heavy alcohol consumption, and very low intake of fruits and vegetables and whole-grain fiber. Hereditary and medical factors that increase risk include a personal or family history of colorectal cancer and/or polyps, certain inherited genetic conditions, a personal history of chronic inflammatory bowel disease, and type 2 diabetes. *(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2022)*.

The following graph shows Warren County age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for colorectal cancer by gender.

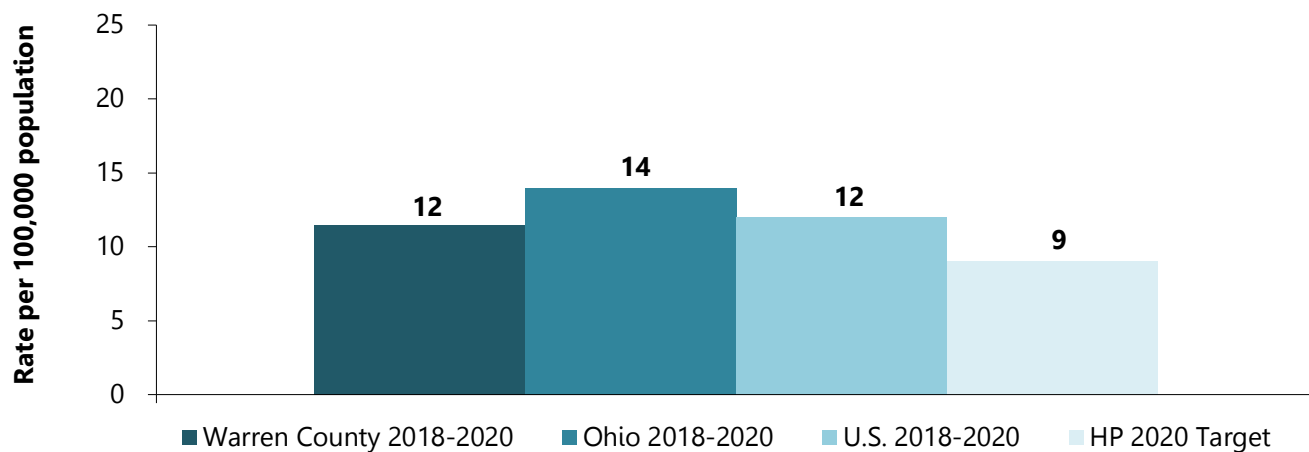


*(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020)*

## Colorectal Cancers *(continued)*

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

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



*(Sources: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020, CDC Wonder 2018-2020, Healthy People 2030)*

## Cancer Incidence

### Warren County Incidence of Cancer, 2016-2020

Types of Cancer	Number of Cases	Percent of Total Incidence of Cancer	Age-Adjusted Rate
Breast	988	16.3%	71.9
Prostate	772	12.7%	111.6
Lung and Bronchus	745	12.3%	54.3
Melanoma of Skin	488	8.1%	37.1
Other Sites/Types	466	7.7%	35.6
Colon & Rectum	429	7.1%	32.1
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	244	4.0%	18.7
Bladder	238	3.9%	18.0
Kidney & Renal Pelvis	236	3.9%	17.4
Leukemia	190	3.1%	14.6
Uterus	182	3.0%	24.2
Pancreas	176	2.9%	13.1
Thyroid	161	2.7%	13.1
Oral Cavity & Pharynx	158	2.6%	11.5
Multiple Myeloma	99	1.6%	7.5
Brain and Other CNS	91	1.5%	7.2
Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct	87	1.4%	6.3
Ovary	71	1.2%	10.4
Stomach	54	0.9%	4.0
Esophagus	53	0.9%	3.8
Larynx	44	0.7%	3.1
Cervix	36	0.6%	6.0
Testis	28	0.5%	5.4
Hodgkins Lymphoma	23	0.4%	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,059</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>447.4</b>

(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, ODH Information Warehouse, Updated 2/17/2023)

# Chronic Disease: Asthma

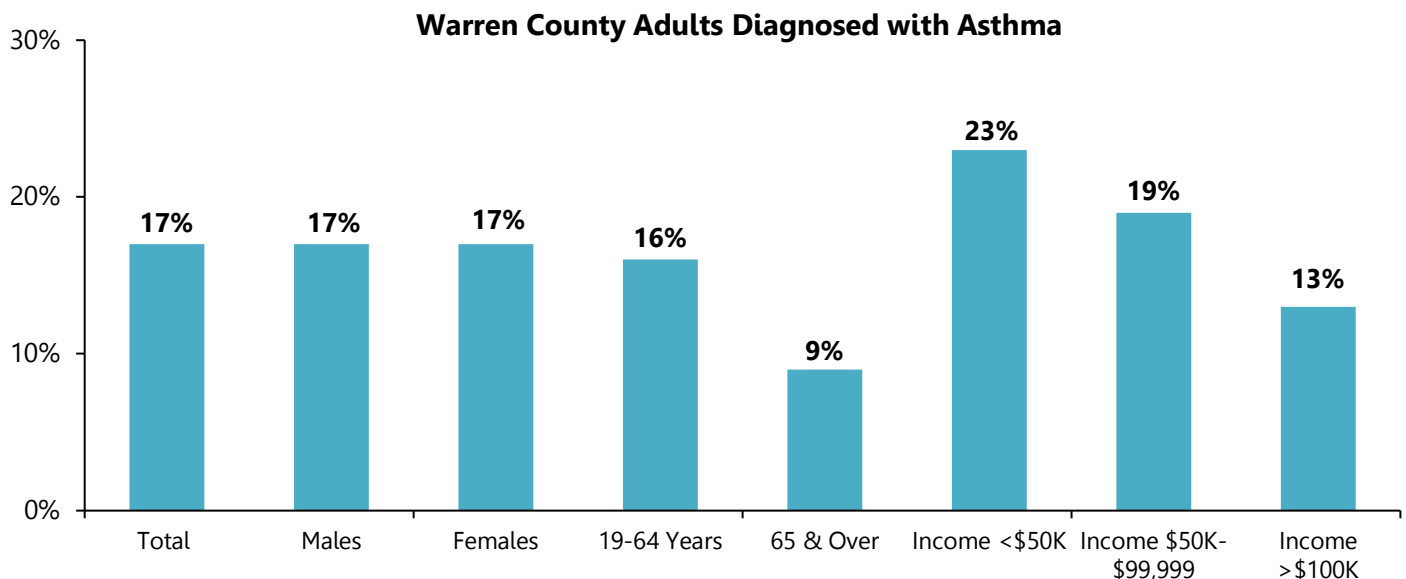
## Asthma

- Seventeen percent (17%) of Warren County adults had been diagnosed with asthma within their lifetime, increasing to 23% of adults with incomes less than \$50,000.
- Warren County adults with high blood cholesterol were more likely to have:
  - Been classified as obese (including severely and morbidly obese) by body mass index (55%)
  - Rated their overall health as fair or poor (18%)

Comparisons	Warren County 2022	Ohio 2021	U.S. 2021
Ever been diagnosed with asthma	17%	15%	15%

**31,880 Warren County adults had been diagnosed with asthma in their lifetime.**

The following graph shows the percentage of Warren County adults who were diagnosed with asthma. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 17% of adults were diagnosed with asthma, including 16% of adults ages 19-64 and 23% of adults with incomes less than \$50,000.

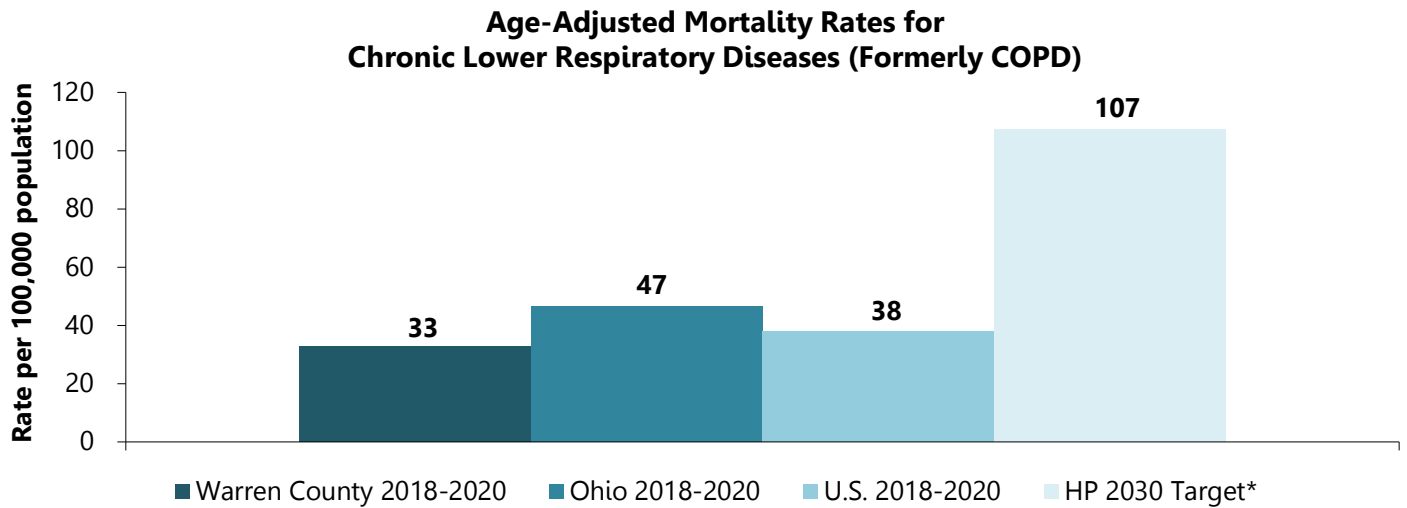


*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

## Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases

The following graph shows the Warren 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, Warren County's age-adjusted mortality rate for chronic lower respiratory disease was lower than the Ohio rate, U.S. rate, and the Healthy People 2030 target objective rate.



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

*(Sources: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020, CDC Wonder 2018-2020, Healthy People 2030)*

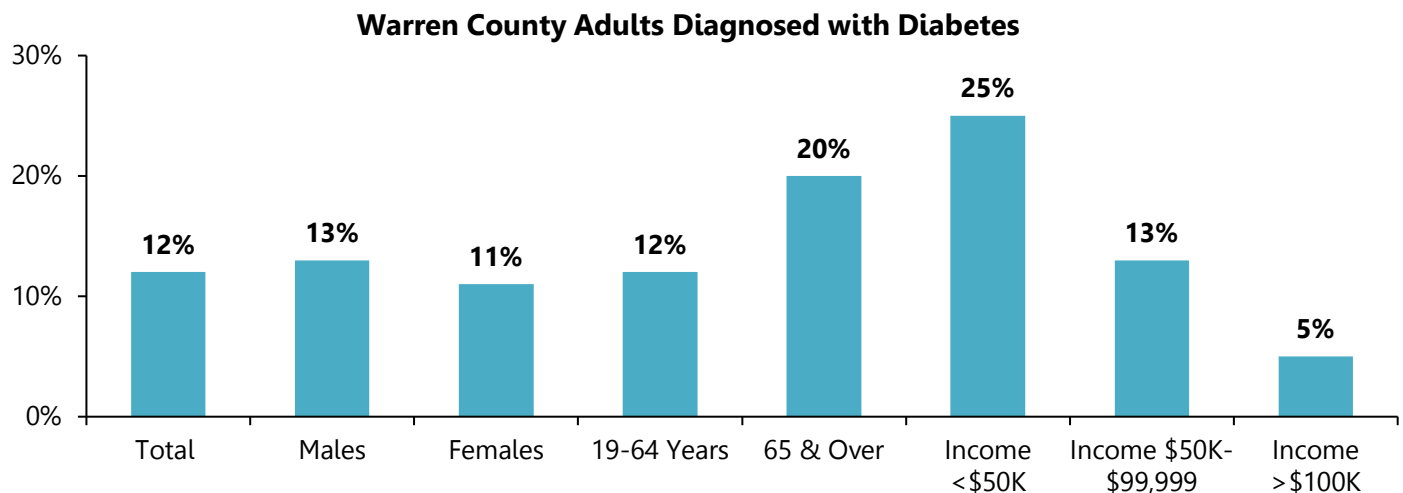
# Chronic Disease: Diabetes

## Diabetes

- Twelve percent (12%) of Warren County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes, increasing to 25% of adults with incomes less than \$50,000.
- One out of ten (10%) adults had been diagnosed with pre-diabetes.
- Three percent (3%) of females had been diagnosed with diabetes only during pregnancy.
- Warren County adults with diabetes were more likely to have:
  - Ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure (84%)
  - Ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol (76%)
  - Been classified as obese (including severely and morbidly obese) by body mass index (72%)

## 22,503 Warren County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes in their lifetime.

The following graph shows the percentage of Warren County adults who had been diagnosed with diabetes. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 12% of adults had been diagnosed with diabetes, including 20% of adults ages 65 and older and 25% of adults with incomes less than \$50,000.



*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.*

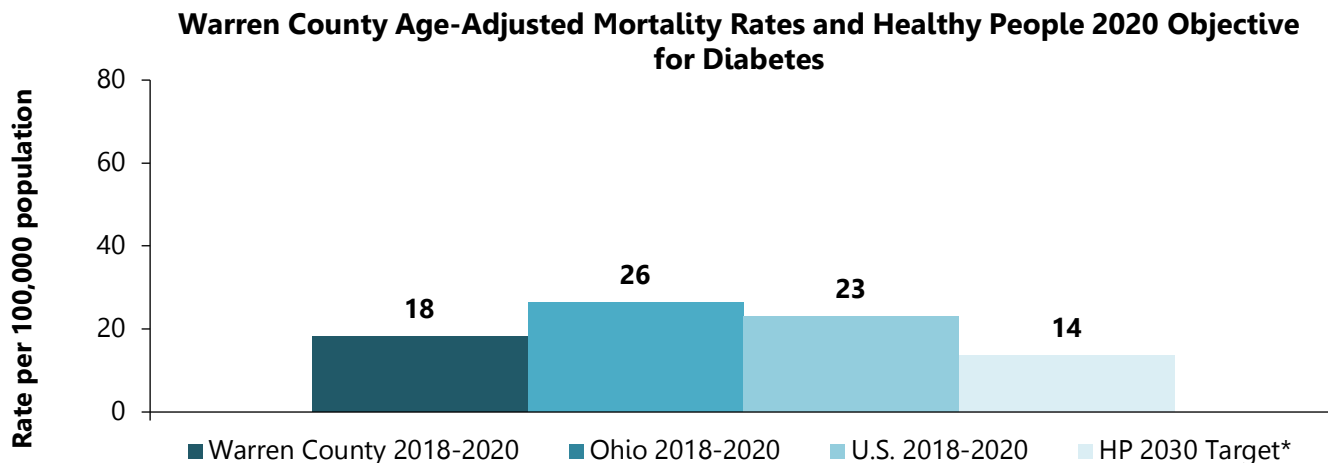
Comparisons	Warren County 2022	Ohio 2021	U.S. 2021
Ever been diagnosed with diabetes (not pregnancy-related)	12%	13%	11%
Ever been diagnosed with pregnancy-related diabetes (among females)	3%	1%	1%
Ever diagnosed with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes	10%	2%	2%



## Diabetes (continued)

The following graph shows the Warren County, Ohio and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates (per 100,000 population) for diabetes in comparison to the Healthy People 2030 objective. The graph shows:

- When age differences were accounted for, Warren County had a lower diabetes mortality rate than Ohio and the U.S. but a higher mortality rate than the Healthy People 2030 objective.



*\*Note: The Healthy People 2030 rate is for all diabetes-related deaths*

*(Sources: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2018-2020, CDC Wonder, 2018-2020, Healthy People 2030)*

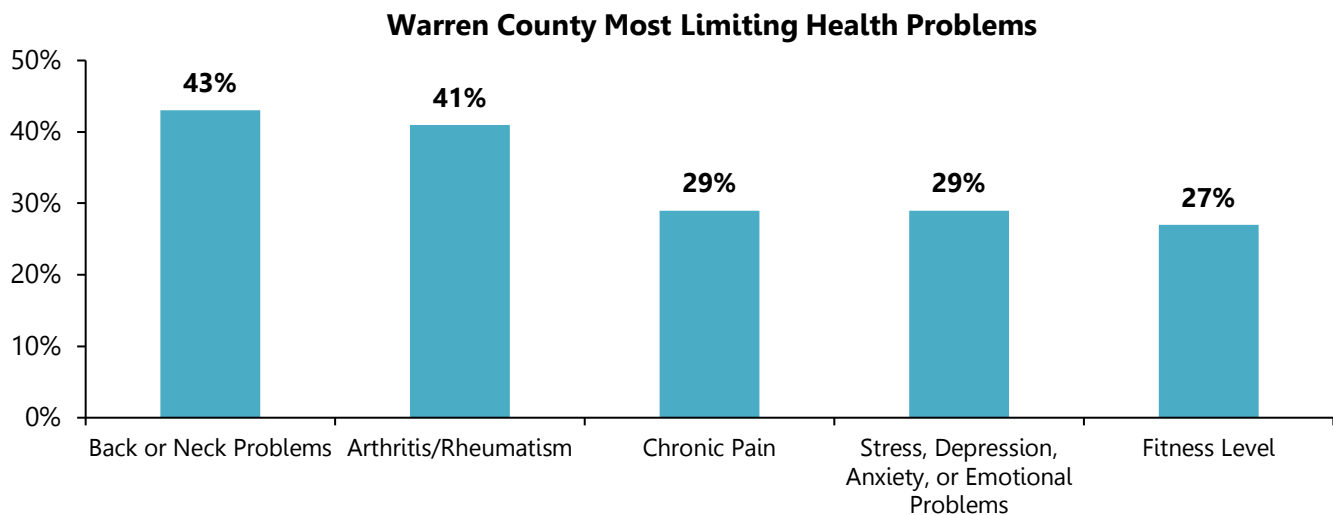
# Chronic Disease: Quality of Life

## Impairments and Health Problems

- Thirty-eight percent (38%) of Warren County adults reported they had major impairments or health problems that limited their activities.
- Among adults who were limited in some way, the following limiting problems or impairments were reported:
  - Back or neck problems (43%)
  - Arthritis/rheumatism (41%)
  - Chronic pain (29%)
  - Stress, depression, anxiety, or emotional problems (29%)
  - Fitness level (27%)
  - Chronic illness (23%)
  - Sleep problems (19%)
  - Walking problems (19%)
  - Fractures, bone/joint injuries (16%)
  - Lung/breathing problems (13%)
  - Memory loss (13%)
  - Other physical disability (12%)
  - Confusion (10%)
  - Eye/vision problems (10%)
  - Mental health illness/disorder (10%)
  - Hearing problems (9%)
  - Learning disability (7%)
  - Dental problems (4%)
  - Other impairment/problem (10%)

**71,261 Warren County adults had major impairments or health problems that limited their activities.**

The following graph shows the percentage of Warren County adults most limiting health problems among adults who reported being limited in some way.



- Nearly one-fifth (19%) of Warren County adults had fallen at least one or more times in the past year, increasing to 31% of adults 65 years and older. Nine percent (9%) of adults had fallen two or more times in the past year.
- Three-fifths (60%) of adults who had fallen in the past year rated their health as fair or poor.
- In the past 12 months, adults have fallen due to the following: same-level fall (64%), unexpected fall (24%), stairs (12%), and ladders (4%).
- Adults reported their confusion or memory loss interfered with their ability to work, volunteer, or engage in social activities outside the home: always (3%), usually (<1%), sometimes (5%), rarely (13%), and never (79%).

# 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: Social Determinants of Health, Healthy People 2030)

## Social Determinants of Health

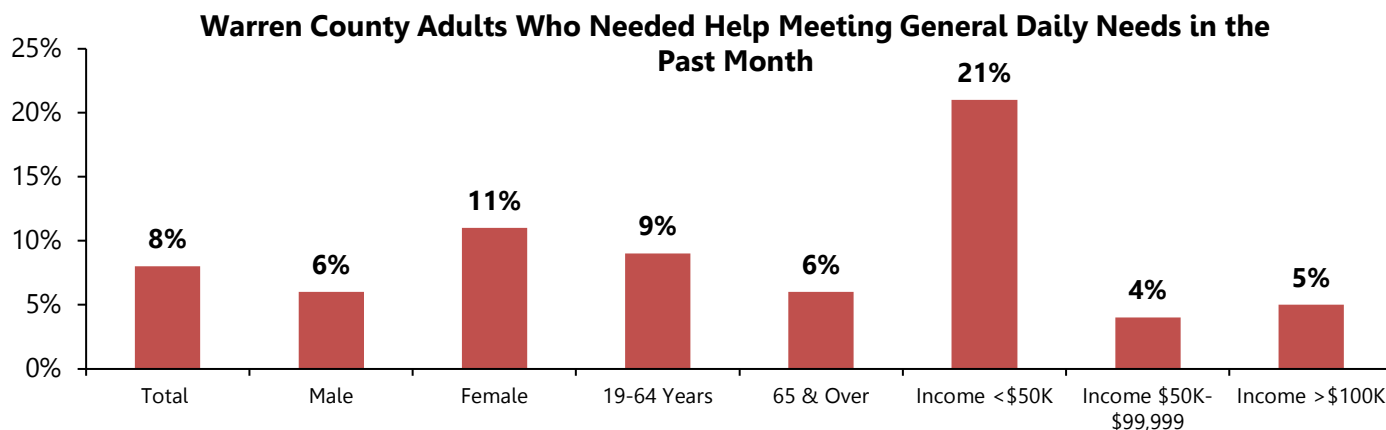


## Economic Stability

- In the past month, 8% of Warren County adults reported needing help meeting general daily needs such as food, clothing, shelter, or paying utility bills.

**15,002 Warren County adults needed help meeting general daily needs such as food, clothing, shelter or paying bills in the past month.**

The following graph shows the percentage of Warren County adults who needed help meeting general daily needs such as food, clothing, shelter or paying utility bills in the past 30 days. An example of how to interpret the information on the graph includes: 8% of all adults needed help meeting their general daily needs, including 11% of females and 21% of adults with incomes less than \$50,000.



*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.*

## Economic Stability *(continued)*

- In the past year, Warren County adults indicated they were worried or stressed about having enough money to pay their rent or mortgage bills at the following frequencies: always (6%), usually (5%), sometimes (11%), rarely (11%), never (57%), and don't know (3%). Seven percent (7%) of adults indicated rent/mortgage was not applicable to them.
- Warren County adults experienced the following issues related to hunger/food insecurity in the past year:
  - Had to choose between paying bills and buying food (7%)
  - Worried food might run out (5%)
  - Loss of income led to food insecurity issues (4%)
  - Did not eat because they did not have enough money for food (2%)
  - Their food assistance was cut (2%),
  - Went hungry/ate less to provide more food for their family (2%)
- Fourteen percent (14%) of adults experienced at least one issue related to hunger/food insecurity in the past year, including 7% of adults who experienced 2 or more hunger/food insecurity issues in the past year.
- The median household income in Warren County was \$90,600. The U.S. Census Bureau reports median income levels of \$60,360 for Ohio and \$67,340 for the U.S. *(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2020).*
- Five percent (5%) of all Warren County residents were living in poverty, and 6% of children and youth ages 0-17 were living in poverty *(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2020).*
- The unemployment rate for Warren County was 3.2 as of September 2022 *(Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office of Workforce Development, Bureau of Labor Market Information, 10-25-2022).*
- There were 95,164 housing units in Warren County. The owner-occupied housing unit rate was 3%. Rent in Warren County cost an average of \$1,207 per month *(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year Estimates, 2021).*

## Economic Stability *(continued)*

- Warren County adults, or their loved ones, received assistance for the following in the past year: food (10%); mental illness issues including depression (9%); health care (8%); Medicare (8%); prescription assistance (7%); acquiring disability benefits (6%); dental care (5%); free tax preparation (5%); electric, gas, or water bills (4%); home repair (4%); legal aid services (4%); transportation (4%); clothing (3%); diapers (3%); rent/mortgage/eviction (3%); credit counseling (1%); employment (1%); affordable child care (<1%); and gambling addiction (<1%).

The following table shows the types of programs adults and/or their loved ones received assistance for in the past year.

**Warren County Adults Able to Receive Assistance Programs/Services**

Types of Programs	Warren County adults who received assistance	Warren County adults who did not know where to look	Warren County adults who did not need assistance
<b>Food</b>	10%	2%	88%
<b>Mental illness issues including depression</b>	9%	2%	89%
<b>Health care</b>	8%	1%	91%
<b>Medicare</b>	8%	1%	91%
<b>Prescription assistance</b>	7%	2%	91%
<b>Acquiring disability benefits</b>	6%	<1%	94%
<b>Dental care</b>	5%	3%	92%
<b>Free tax preparation</b>	5%	1%	94%
<b>Electric, gas, or water bills</b>	4%	1%	95%
<b>Home repair</b>	4%	1%	95%
<b>Legal aid services</b>	4%	<1%	96%
<b>Transportation</b>	4%	1%	96%
<b>Clothing</b>	3%	2%	95%
<b>Diapers</b>	3%	1%	96%
<b>Rent/mortgage/eviction</b>	3%	1%	96%
<b>Credit counseling</b>	1%	4%	95%
<b>Employment</b>	1%	0%	99%
<b>Affordable child care</b>	<1%	<1%	99%
<b>Gambling addiction</b>	<1%	<1%	99%
<b>Drug or alcohol addiction</b>	0%	0%	100%
<b>Homelessness</b>	0%	1%	99%
<b>Post incarceration transition issues</b>	0%	1%	99%
<b>Septic/well repairs</b>	0%	0%	100%
<b>Unplanned pregnancy</b>	0%	0%	100%

## Education

- Warren County adults reported that they or an immediate family member had the following literacy needs: learning computer skills (6%); reading a map, signs, food ingredient labels (4%); reading and understanding instructions (4%); and completing a job application (1%).
- Ninety-four percent (94%) of Warren County adults 25 years and over had a high school diploma or higher *(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year Estimates 2021)*.
- Three percent (3%) had less than a high school diploma *(U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year Estimates, 2021)*.

## Health and Health Care

- In the past year, 4% of adults were uninsured.
- Nearly three-fourths (74%) of Warren County adults visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year, increasing to 87% of adults ages 65 and over.
- Eleven percent (11%) of adults were unable to see a doctor or health care provider in the past year due to cost, increasing to 25% of adults with incomes less than \$50,000.
- See the Health Care Coverage and Health Care Access sections for further health and health care information for Warren County adults.

## Social and Community Context

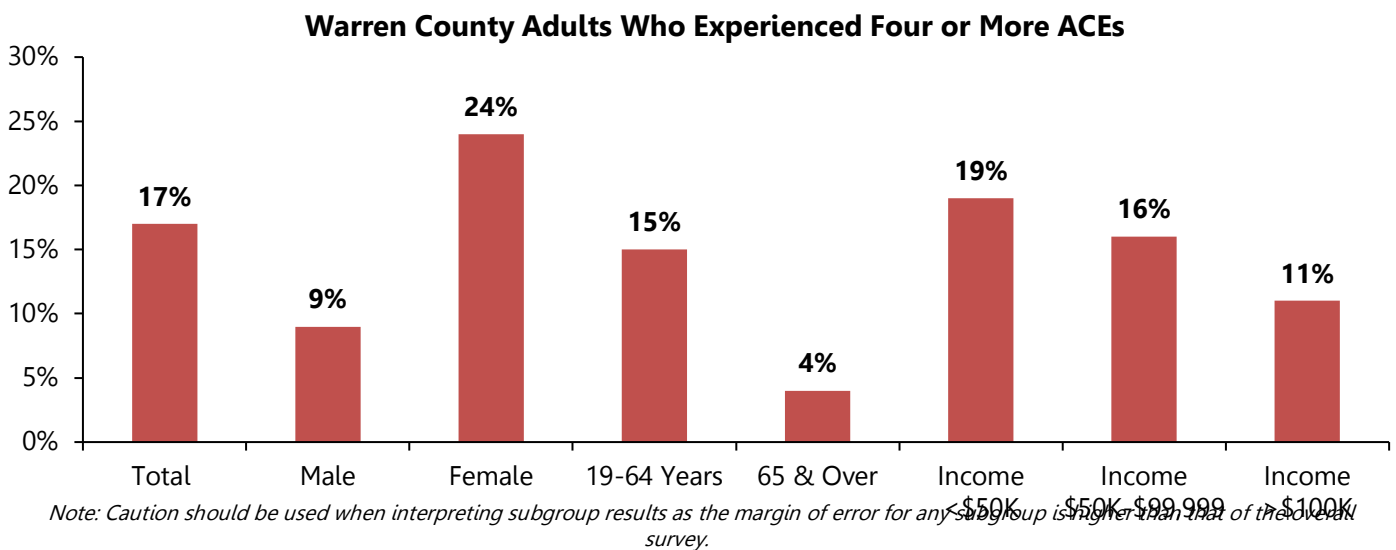
- In the past year, 6% of Warren County adults reported they had been abused physically, sexually, verbally, emotionally, financially, or through electronic methods.
- Adults who were abused were abused in the following ways: emotionally (94%), verbally (53%), sexually (24%), financially (12%), and physically (6%). Twelve percent (12%) of adults reported being abused in the previously stated ways through electronic methods (e.g., texts, Facebook, etc.).

## Social and Community Context *(continued)*

- Warren County adults experienced the following adverse childhood experiences (ACEs):
  - Their parents became separated or were divorced (26%)
  - Lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal (22%)
  - A parent or adult in their home swore at, insulted, or put them down (17%)
  - Lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic (17%)
  - Someone at least 5 years older than them or an adult touched them sexually (10%)
  - Someone at least 5 years older than them or an adult tried to make them touch them sexually (9%)
  - Lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in prison, jail or other correctional facility (8%)
  - Their parents or adults in their home slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beat each other up (8%)
  - Their parents were not married (7%)
  - A parent or adult in their home hit, beat, kicked, or physically hurt them (6%)
  - Lived with someone who used illegal street drugs, or who abused prescription medications (5%)
  - Their family did not look out for each other, feel close to each other, or support each other (4%)
  - Someone at least 5 years older than them or an adult forced them to have sex (2%)
  - Did not have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothes, and had no one to protect them (1%)
- Seventeen percent (17%) of adults experienced four or more ACEs.

### 31,880 adults experienced four or more ACEs.

The following graph shows the percentage of Warren County adults who had experienced four or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) in their lifetime. An example of how to interpret the information on the graph includes: 17% of all Warren County adults had experienced four or more ACEs, including 9% of males and 24% of females.



## Social and Community Context *(continued)*

The table below indicates correlations between adults who experienced four or more ACEs and participating in risky behaviors, as well as other activities and experiences. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 14% of adults who experienced four or more ACEs were contemplated suicide in the past year, compared to 1% of adults who did not experience any ACEs.

**Health Behaviors of Warren County Adults Experiencing Trauma**  
*Experienced Four or More ACEs vs. Did Not Experience Any ACEs*

Behaviors	Experienced Four or More ACEs	Did Not Experience Any ACEs
<b>Classified as overweight or obese (including severely and morbidly obese) by BMI</b>	75%	58%
<b>Current drinker</b> (had at least one alcoholic beverage in the past month)	51%	68%
<b>Felt sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row</b>	47%	6%
<b>Binge drinker</b> (drank 5 or more drinks for males and 4 or more for females on an occasion)	30%	36%
<b>Contemplated suicide in the past 12 months</b>	14%	1%
<b>Used recreational or medicinal marijuana in the past 6 months</b>	6%	5%
<b>Current electronic vapor product user</b> (currently used every day or some days)	4%	3%
<b>Current smoker</b> (currently smoke on some or all days)	4%	7%
<b>Sad sexual intercourse with more than 1 person in the past year</b>	4%	3%

*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.*

### What are ACEs?

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic events that occur during childhood (ages 0-17). ACEs can generally be grouped into three categories: abuse, household challenges, and neglect. Exposure to adversity in childhood is a pervasive problem in Ohio and across the country with severe, long-term health impacts that persist into adulthood.

Consistent with national research findings, Ohioans who reported experiencing more ACEs were also more likely to report the following negative health outcomes and behaviors:

- Ever being diagnosed with depression, asthma and/or poor respiratory health
- Being a current smoker and/or heavy drinker
- Delaying health care because of cost in the past year

Beyond specific health impacts, ACEs exposure results in direct and indirect costs to individuals, families and society at large. This includes costs to public- and private-sector institutions due to reduced quality of life and lost productivity.

*(Source: Health Policy Institute of Ohio Brief: Economic Impact of ACEs in Ohio, Updated February 12, 2021)*



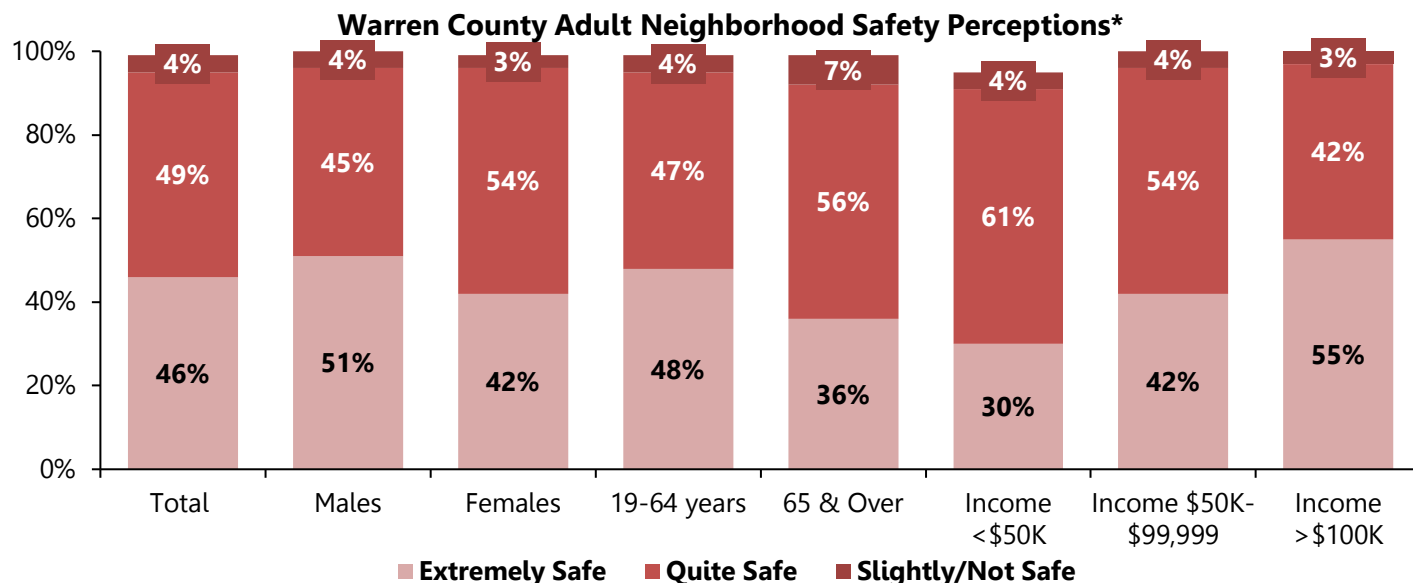
## Neighborhood and Built Environment

- Adults reported using the following forms of transportation regularly: their vehicle or family vehicle (98%), walk (17%), bike (7%), got a ride from a friend or family member (6%), public transportation (1%), ride share apps (1%), and other forms (<1%).
- Warren County drivers reported doing the following while driving:
  - Talking on hands-free cell phone (61%)
  - Eating (42%)
  - Talking on hand-held cell phone (29%)
  - Texting (27%)
  - Using internet on their cell phone (17%)
  - Not wearing a seatbelt (7%)
  - Being under the influence of alcohol (4%)
  - Being under the influence of prescription drugs (3%)
  - Reading (2%)
  - Being under the influence of recreational drugs (1%)
  - Other activities (such as applying makeup, shaving, etc.) (3%)
- Eight percent (8%) of Warren County adults reported at least one transportation issue.
- The following transportation issues were reported among adults in Warren County:
  - Could not afford gas (3%)
  - Did not feel safe to drive (3%)
  - Disabled (3%)
  - No car (2%)
  - No car insurance (2%)
  - Cost of public or private transportation (<1%)
  - Limited public transportation available or accessible (<1%)
  - No public transportation available or accessible (<1%)
  - Suspended/no driver's license (<1%)
  - Other car issues/expenses (4%)
- Warren County adults reported they would support the following community improvement initiatives:
  - More locally grown foods or farmer's markets (69%)
  - Bike/walking trail accessibility or connectivity (51%)
  - New and/or updated parks (51%)
  - Neighborhood safety (48%)
  - Safe roadways (45%)
  - Local agencies partnering with grocery stores to provide healthier, low cost food items (42%)
  - Sidewalk accessibility (42%)
  - Community gardens (41%)
  - New and/or updated recreation centers (36%)
  - Advancing diversity (29%)
  - Expanding affordable housing (26%)

## Neighborhood and Built Environment *(continued)*

- Warren County adults considered their neighborhood to be extremely safe (46%), quite safe (49%), slightly safe (3%), and not safe at all (<1%) from crime.

The following graph shows the percentage of Warren County adults who described their neighborhood as extremely safe, quite safe and slightly/not safe. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 46% of all Warren County adults described their neighborhood as extremely safe, including 51% of males and 55% of adults with incomes more than \$100,000.

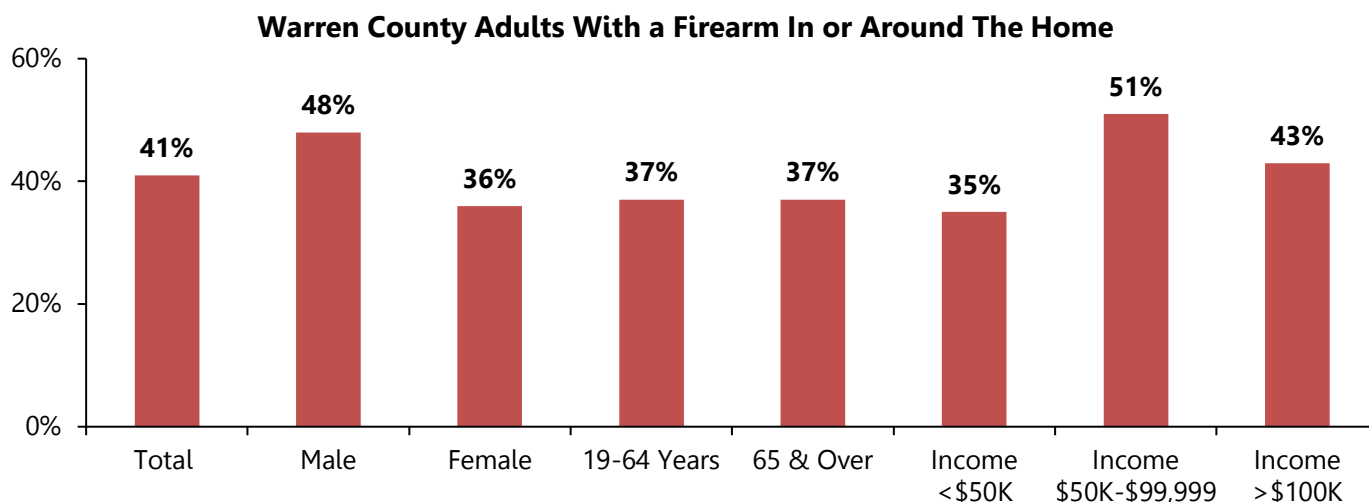


\*Percentages may not equal 100% as some respondents answered, "don't know"  
 Respondents were asked: "How safe from crime do you consider your neighborhood to be?"

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.

- Forty-one percent (41%) of Warren 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 Warren County adults who had a firearm in or around the home. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 41% of Warren County adults had a firearm in or around the home, including 48% of males and 36% 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.

# Social Conditions: Environmental Conditions

## Environmental Health

- Warren County adults thought the following threatened their health or their family's health in the past year:
  - Mold/moisture issues (7%)
  - Air quality (6%)
  - Insects (mosquitos, ticks, flies, cockroaches) (5%)
  - Rodents (5%)
  - Temperature regulation (4%)
  - Agricultural chemicals (3%)
  - Chemicals found in household products (3%)
  - Plumbing problems (3%)
  - Sanitation issues (2%)
  - Bed bugs (1%)
  - Lice (1%)
  - Lyme disease (1%)
  - Radon (1%)
  - Safety hazards (1%)
  - Sewage/waste water problems (1%)
  - Unsafe water supply/wells (1%)
- Eighteen percent (18%) of Warren County adults experienced one or more of the above environmental health issues, including 9% of adults who experienced two or more issues.

## Disaster Preparedness

- Warren County adults reported the following ways of getting information from authorities in a large-scale disaster or emergency
  - Internet (79%)
  - Television (69%)
  - Friends/family (57%)
  - Radio (49%)
  - Wireless emergency alerts (48%)
  - Facebook (42%)
  - Warren Emergency Alert System (39%)
  - Text messages (35%)
  - Neighbors (28%)
  - Smart phone app (28%)
  - Other social media (18%)
  - Twitter (11%)
  - Newspaper (9%)
  - Landline phone (5%)
  - Other (1%)
- Two percent (2%) of adults indicated they did not know how they would get information in a large-scale emergency.
- Eleven percent (11%) of Warren County adults reported they were well prepared to handle a large-scale disaster. Other adults indicated they were somewhat prepared (49%), not prepared at all (33%), and did not know (7%).

**61,885 Warren County adults reported they were not prepared at all to handle a large-scale disaster.**

- Adults reported they might not evacuate if asked to do so due to the following reasons: concern about leaving property behind (33%), concern about family safety (30%), concern about personal safety (27%), concern about leaving pets (26%), concern about traffic jams and inability to get out (20%), lack of trust in public officials (11%), lack of transportation (4%), health problems (1%), and other (3%).

# Social Conditions: Parenting

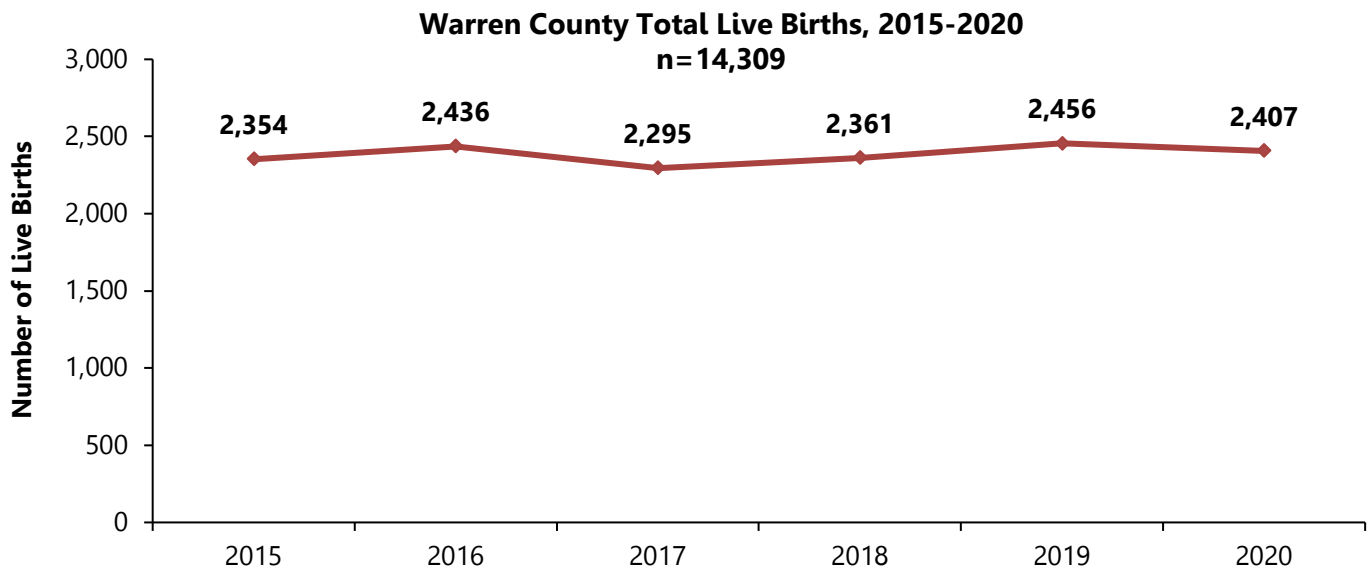
## Parenting

- Warren County parents reported they discussed the following with their child (under the age of 18) in the past year:
  - Screen time (64%)
  - Bullying (41%)
  - Social media issues (36%)
  - Volunteering (33%)
  - Career plan/post-secondary education (31%)
  - Weight status (31%)
  - Dating and relationships (28%)
  - Negative effects of alcohol, tobacco, illegal drugs or misusing prescription drugs (25%)
  - Depression, anxiety, suicide (24%)
  - Body image (23%)
  - Refusal skills/peer pressure (20%)
  - School/legal consequences using alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs (19%)
  - Birth control/condoms/safer sex/std prevention (18%)
  - Energy drinks (18%)
  - Abstinence and how to refuse sex (15%)
- Twenty-nine percent (29%) of parents did not discuss any of the above topics with their child in the past year.
- Ninety-five percent (95%) of parents indicated their child had received all of the recommended immunization shots for their age. Parents reported the following reasons for their child not receiving all of their recommended immunization shots for their age: do not think immunization is necessary (1%), personal beliefs (1%), fear of adverse effects (1%), pre-existing health issues (1%), and other (3%).
- Warren County parents reported they or someone in their household missed work at least once in the past year due to their child's:
  - Illness or injury (39%)
  - Medical appointments (34%)
  - Asthma (10%)
  - Behavioral/emotional problems (10%)
  - Unreliable/lack of child care (10%)

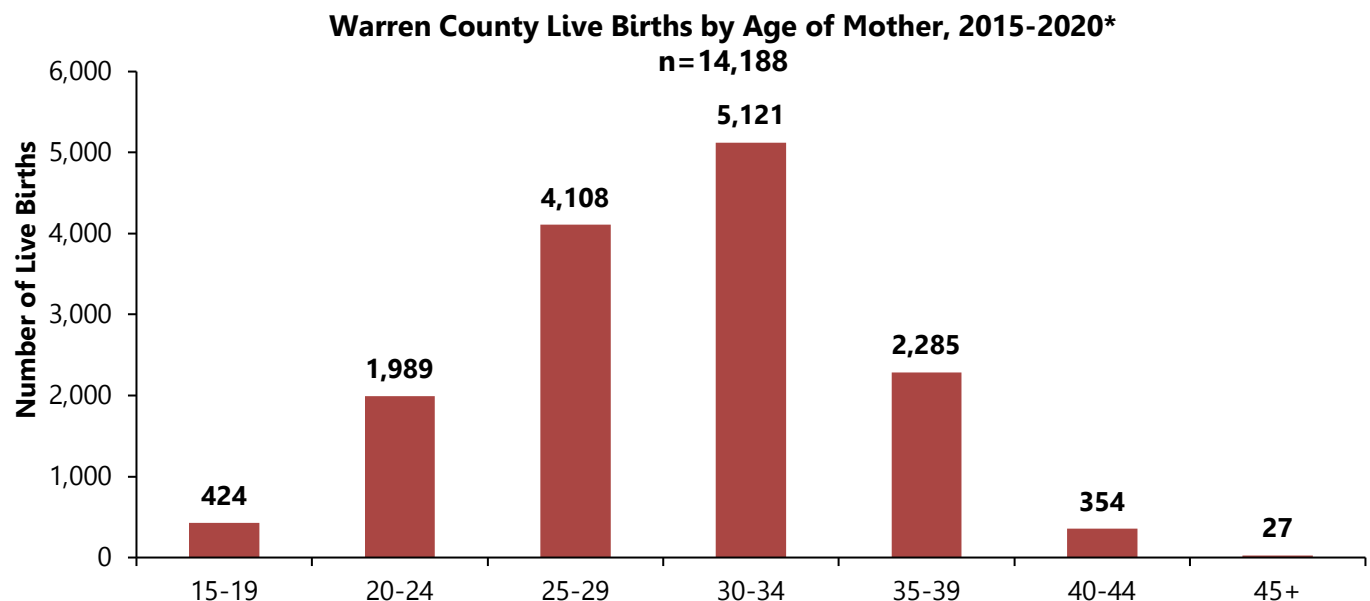
## Warren County Births

The following graph shows the number of live births in Warren County from 2015 to 2020 among adults and adolescents.

- From 2015-2020, there was an average of 2,385 live births per year in Warren County.



The following graph shows the number of live births by the age of the mother from 2015-2020.



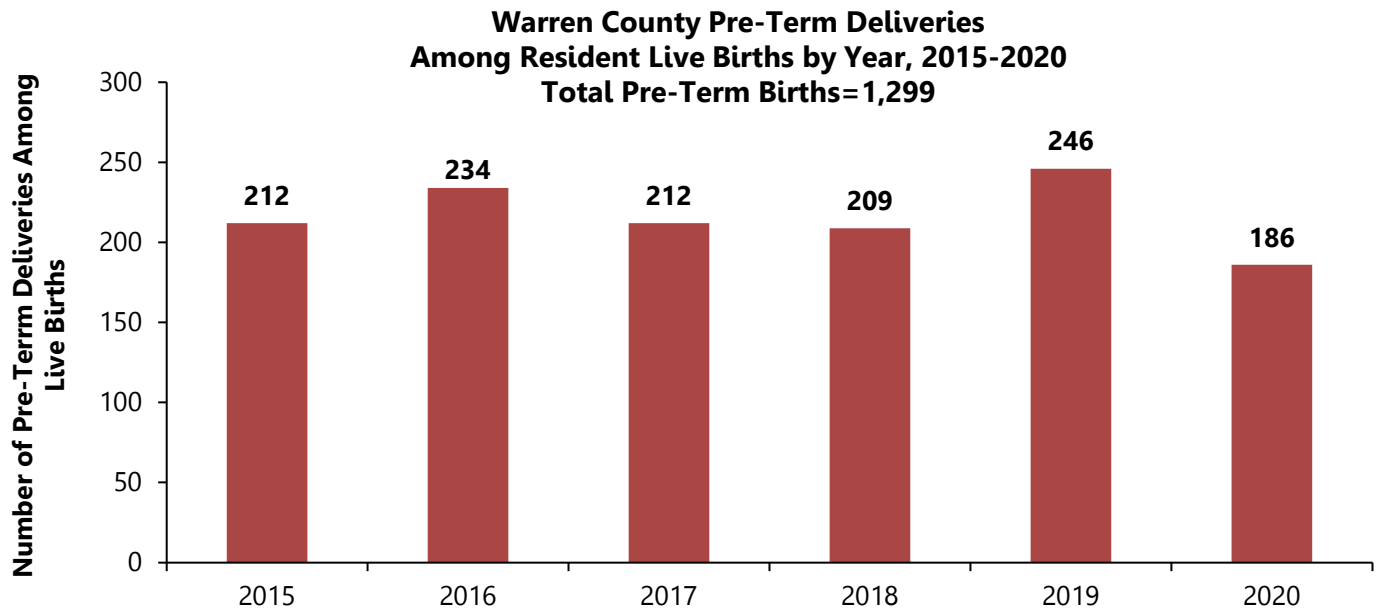
*Note for graphs: Births occurring in Ohio to non-Ohio residents are not included in the graphs.*

*\*Some data had been blinded to protect confidentiality*

*(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 2/17/2023)*

## Pre-Term Births

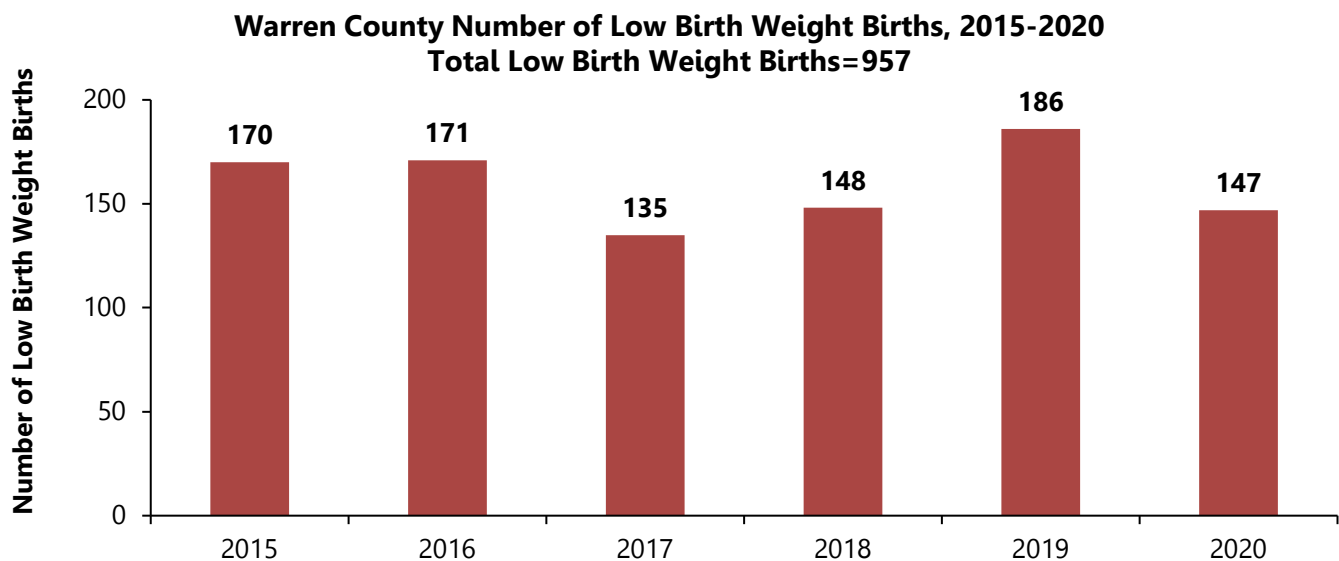
The following graph shows Warren County pre-term deliveries (<37 weeks) among live births by year. Pregnancy outcomes data include all births to adults and adolescents.



(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 2/17/2023)

## Low Birth Weight

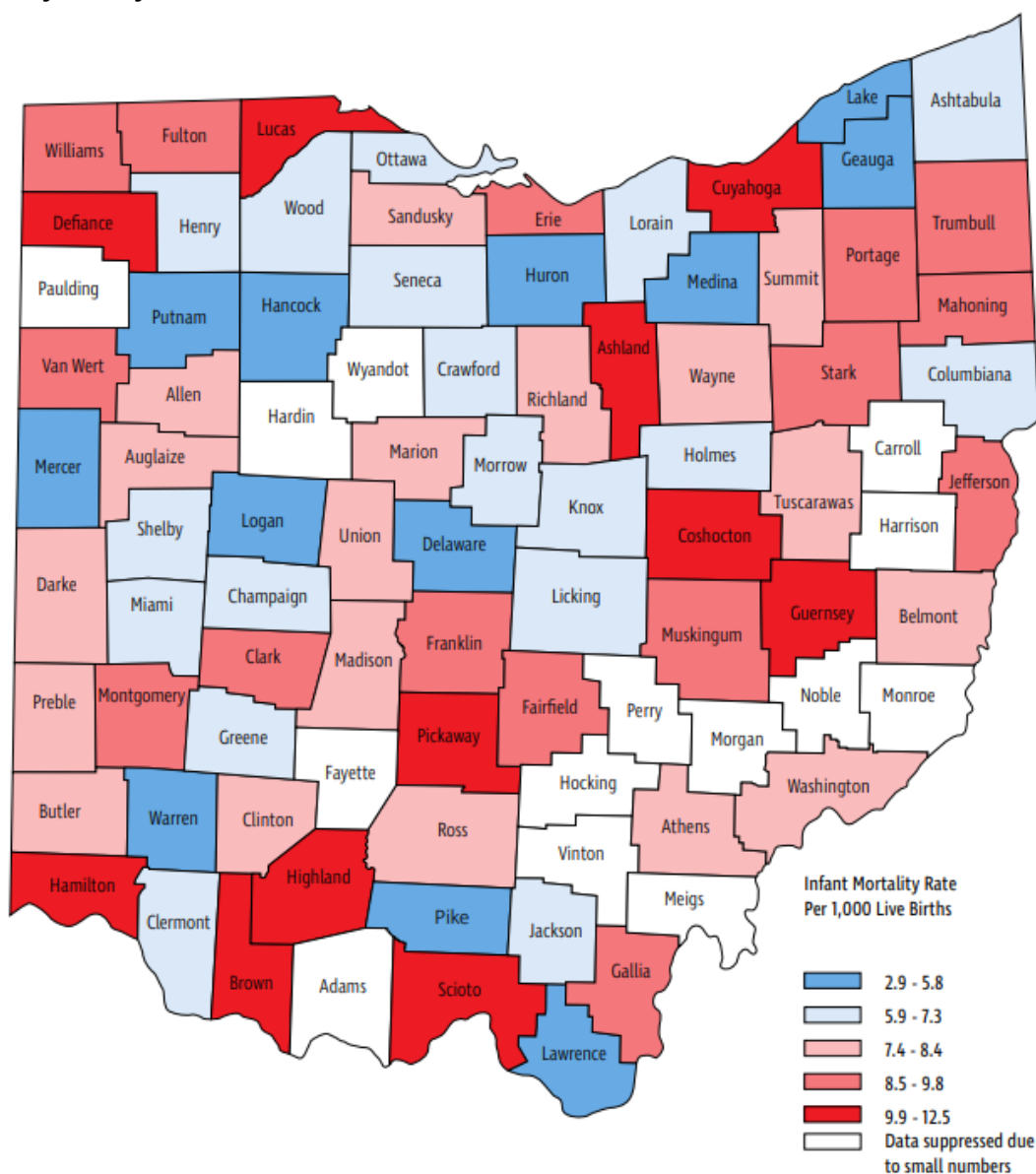
The following graph shows the number of live births in Warren County that were low birthweight by year. Low birth weight is defined as weighing less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds, 8 ounces. Pregnancy outcomes data include all births to adults and adolescents.



(Source: ODH Information Warehouse, updated 2/17/2023)

## Infant Mortality

The following map shows the Ohio five-year total infant mortality rate (number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births) by county from 2016 to 2020.



(Source: Ohio Department of Health, 2020 Infant Mortality Annual Report)

## Neonatal, Post-Neonatal and Infant Mortality in 2020

	Number of Neonatal Deaths*	Number of Post-Neonatal Deaths**	Total Number of Infant Deaths	Number of Births
<b>Warren</b>	9	4	13	2,407
<b>Ohio***</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>129,320</b>

\*Neonatal death is defined as a death of live born infant during the first 27 days of life.

\*\* Post-neonatal death is defined as a death of an infant between 28 days and 364 days of life.

\*\*\*The total for Ohio included 6 births with unknown county of residence.

(Source: Ohio Department of Health, 2020 Ohio Infant Mortality Report)

## Appendix I: Health Assessment Information Sources

Source	Data Used	Website
American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts and Figures 2022. Atlanta: ACS, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2022 Cancer Facts, Figures, and Estimates</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.cancer.org/research/cancer-facts-statistics/all-cancer-facts-figures/cancer-facts-figures-2022.html">www.cancer.org/research/cancer-facts-statistics/all-cancer-facts-figures/cancer-facts-figures-2022.html</a>
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Behavioral Surveillance Branch, Centers for Disease Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2021 Adult Ohio and U.S. Correlating Statistics</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/brfss">www.cdc.gov/brfss</a>
CDC, COVID Data Tracker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccination Rates</li> </ul>	<a href="https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#datatracker-home">https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#datatracker-home</a>
CDC, Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule by Age Group</li> </ul>	<a href="https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/adult.html">https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/adult.html</a>
CDC, Wonder, U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Underlying Cause of Death, 2018-2020</li> </ul>	<a href="http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html">http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html</a>
County Health Rankings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Environment Index (USDA Food Environment Atlas)</li> </ul>	<a href="https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/">https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/</a>
Healthy People 2030: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services Social Determinants of Health	<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>
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="http://www.healthypeople.gov/">www.healthypeople.gov/</a>
Health Policy Institute of Ohio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adverse Childhood Experiences: Economic Impacts of ACEs in Ohio</li> </ul>	<a href="https://www.healthpolicyohio.org/adverse-childhood-experiences-aces-economic-impact-of-aces-in-ohio/">https://www.healthpolicyohio.org/adverse-childhood-experiences-aces-economic-impact-of-aces-in-ohio/</a>
Ohio Automated RX Reporting System (OARRS), Quarterly County Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System</li> <li>Opioid Doses Per Patient</li> </ul>	<a href="https://www.ohiopmp.gov/Stats">https://www.ohiopmp.gov/Stats</a>
Ohio Department of Health, COVID-19 Dashboard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>COVID-19 Hospitalizations</li> <li>COVID-19 Vaccination Rates</li> </ul>	<a href="https://coronavirus.ohio.gov/dashboards">https://coronavirus.ohio.gov/dashboards</a>
Ohio Department of Health, STD Surveillance Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>STD Surveillance</li> </ul>	<a href="https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/std-surveillance/data-and-statistics/sexually-transmitted-diseases-data-and-statistics">https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/std-surveillance/data-and-statistics/sexually-transmitted-diseases-data-and-statistics</a>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program</li> </ul>	<a href="https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/hiv-aids-surveillance-program/welcome-to">https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/hiv-aids-surveillance-program/welcome-to</a>



Source	Data Used	Website
Ohio Department of Health, Information Warehouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warren County and Ohio Birth Statistics</li> </ul>	<a href="http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/OhioLiveBirths">http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/OhioLiveBirths</a>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warren County Cancer Incidence Surveillance System</li> </ul>	<a href="http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/StateLayoutLockdownCancers">http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/StateLayoutLockdownCancers</a>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warren County and Ohio Leading Causes of Death</li> </ul>	<a href="http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/Mortality">http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/Mortality</a>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warren County and Ohio Mortality Statistics</li> </ul>	<a href="http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/Mortality">http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/Mortality</a>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warren County and Ohio Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths</li> </ul>	<a href="http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/Mortality">http://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/Mortality</a>
Ohio Department of Health, Information Warehouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County and State Infant Mortality Data</li> </ul>	<a href="https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/f972e9db-91c1-4b31-99c6-3d12ab095ddb/Infant+Mortality+Annual+Report+2020+Final.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&amp;CONVERT_TO=url&amp;CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_M1HGGIK0N0JO00QO9DDDDM3000-f972e9db-91c1-4b31-99c6-3d12ab095ddb-0aDGMx0">https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/f972e9db-91c1-4b31-99c6-3d12ab095ddb/Infant+Mortality+Annual+Report+2020+Final.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&amp;CONVERT_TO=url&amp;CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_M1HGGIK0N0JO00QO9DDDDM3000-f972e9db-91c1-4b31-99c6-3d12ab095ddb-0aDGMx0</a>
Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Drug Overdose Data: General Findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drug Overdose Rate Map, by County</li> </ul>	<a href="https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/aa1eb9be-9681-4853-aefd-9208110635dc/2020+Unintentional+Drug+Overdose+Annual+Report.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&amp;CONVERT_TO=url&amp;CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_M1HGGIK0N0JO00QO9DDDDM3000-aa1eb9be#:~:text=Unintentional%20Drug%20Overdose%20Deaths%20in%20Ohio&amp;text=deaths%20in%20Ohio%2C%20with%205%2C017,a%2025%25%20increase%20over%202019.">https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/aa1eb9be-9681-4853-aefd-9208110635dc/2020+Unintentional+Drug+Overdose+Annual+Report.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&amp;CONVERT_TO=url&amp;CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_M1HGGIK0N0JO00QO9DDDDM3000-aa1eb9be#:~:text=Unintentional%20Drug%20Overdose%20Deaths%20in%20Ohio&amp;text=deaths%20in%20Ohio%2C%20with%205%2C017,a%2025%25%20increase%20over%202019.</a>

Source	Data Used	Website
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office of Workforce Development, Bureau of Labor Market Information 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unemployment Rate</li> </ul>	<a href="https://ohiolmi.com/_docs/LAUS/ranking.pdf">https://ohiolmi.com/_docs/LAUS/ranking.pdf</a>
State of Ohio Integrated Behavioral Health Dashboard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overdose deaths</li> </ul>	<a href="https://data.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/data/view/ohio-ibhd?mc_cid=e6da0687b0&amp;mc_eid=cf44dd685c">https://data.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/data/view/ohio-ibhd?mc_cid=e6da0687b0&amp;mc_eid=cf44dd685c</a>
U. S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau; Bureau of Economic Analysis, Civilian Labor Force Estimates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>American Community Survey, 2020</li> </ul>	<a href="https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=Warren%20county%20ohio&amp;g=0500000US39057&amp;tid=ACSDP5Y2020.DP05">https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=Warren%20county%20ohio&amp;g=0500000US39057&amp;tid=ACSDP5Y2020.DP05</a>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bureau of Economic Analysis</li> </ul>	<a href="https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/index_regional.cfm">https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/index_regional.cfm</a>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civilian Labor Force Estimates, Employment Statistics: County and State</li> </ul>	<a href="https://ohiolmi.com/portals/206/LAUS/OhioCivilianLaborForceEstimates.pdf">https://ohiolmi.com/portals/206/LAUS/OhioCivilianLaborForceEstimates.pdf</a>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Federal Poverty Threshold</li> </ul>	<a href="https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2021/demo/saipe/2021-state-and-county.html">https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2021/demo/saipe/2021-state-and-county.html</a>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ohio and Warren County 2020-2021 Census Demographic Information</li> </ul>	<a href="https://data.census.gov/cedsci/all?q=Warren%20county%20ohio&amp;g=0500000US39057&amp;hidePreview=false&amp;table=DP05&amp;tid=ACSDP1Y2018.DP05&amp;vintage=2018&amp;layer=county&amp;cid=DP05_0001E&amp;lastDisplayedRow=17">https://data.census.gov/cedsci/all?q=Warren%20county%20ohio&amp;g=0500000US39057&amp;hidePreview=false&amp;table=DP05&amp;tid=ACSDP1Y2018.DP05&amp;vintage=2018&amp;layer=county&amp;cid=DP05_0001E&amp;lastDisplayedRow=17</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/data/datasets.html">www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe/data/datasets.html</a>

## Appendix II: Acronyms and Terms

<b>ACS</b>	<b>A</b> mbulatory <b>C</b> are <b>S</b> ensitive conditions or discharges are conditions for which hospital admission could be prevented by interventions in primary care.
<b>AHS</b>	<b>A</b> ccess to <b>H</b> ealth <b>S</b> ervices, Topic of Healthy People 2030 objectives
<b>AOCBC</b>	<b>A</b> rthritis, <b>O</b> steoporosis, and <b>C</b> hronic <b>B</b> ack <b>C</b> onditions, Topic of Healthy People 2030 objectives
<b>Adult</b>	Defined as 19 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>Adult Binge Drinking</b>	Consumption of five alcoholic beverages or more (for males) or four or more alcoholic beverages (for females) on one occasion.
<b>BMI</b>	<b>B</b> ody <b>M</b> ass <b>I</b> ndex is defined as the contrasting measurement/relationship of weight to height.
<b>BRFSS</b>	<b>B</b> ehavior <b>R</b> isk <b>F</b> actor <b>S</b> urveillance <b>S</b> ystem, an adult survey conducted by the CDC.
<b>CDC</b>	<b>C</b> enters for <b>D</b> isease <b>C</b> ontrol and <b>P</b> revention
<b>Current Smoker</b>	Individual who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smokes daily or on some days.
<b>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 2030 objectives
<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>Health Indicator</b>	A measure of the health of people in a community, such as cancer mortality rates, rates of obesity, or incidence of cigarette smoking.
<b>High Blood Cholesterol</b>	240 mg/dL and above
<b>High Blood Pressure</b>	Systolic $\geq 140$ and Diastolic $\geq 90$
<b>IID</b>	<b>I</b> mmunizations and <b>I</b> nfectious <b>D</b> iseases, Topic of Healthy People 2030 objectives
<b>IVP</b>	<b>I</b> njury and <b>V</b> iolence <b>P</b> revention, Topic of Healthy People 2030 objectives
<b>MHMD</b>	<b>M</b> ental <b>H</b> ealth and <b>M</b> ental <b>D</b> isorders, Topic of Healthy People 2030 objectives
<b>N/A</b>	Data is not available.
<b>NVSS</b>	<b>N</b> ational <b>V</b> ital <b>S</b> tatistics <b>S</b> ystem
<b>NWS</b>	<b>N</b> utrition and <b>W</b> eight <b>S</b> tatus, Topic of Healthy People 2030 objectives
<b>OARRS</b>	<b>O</b> hio <b>A</b> utomated Prescription ( <b>Rx</b> ) <b>R</b> eporting <b>S</b> ystem
<b>ODH</b>	<b>O</b> hio <b>D</b> epartment of <b>H</b> ealth

**Race/Ethnicity**

**Census 2020:** 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.

**SA****Substance Abuse**, Topic of Healthy People 2030 objectives**Ohio SHA/SHIP****Ohio State Health Assessment/State Health Improvement Plan****TSE****Testicular Self-Exam****TU****Tobacco Use**, Topic of Healthy People 2030 objectives**YPLL/65****Years of Potential Life Lost** before age 65. Indicator of premature death.**ZCTA****Zip Code Tabulation Area**

## Appendix III: Methods for Weighting the 2022 Warren County Needs 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 2022 Warren County survey, a weighting was applied prior to the analysis that weighted the survey respondents to reflect the actual distribution of Warren County based on age, sex, race, and income.

Weightings were created for each category within sex (male, female), race (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 Warren 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 2022 Warren County Survey and the 2021 American Community Survey Census estimates.

<b>2022 Warren Survey</b>			<b>2021 Census Estimate</b>		<b>Weight</b>
<u>Sex</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
Male	171	57.38255	121,453	50.69921	0.883530
Female	127	42.61745	118,103	49.30079	1.156822

In this example, it shows that there was a larger portion of males in the sample compared to the actual portion in Warren County. The weighting for males was calculated by taking the percent of males in Warren County (based on Census information) (50.69921%) and dividing that by the percent found in the 2022 Warren County sample (57.38255%) [ $50.69921/57.38255 =$  weighting of 0.883530 for males]. The same was done for females [ $49.30079/42.61745 =$  weighting of 1.156822 for females]. Thus, males' responses are weighted less by a factor of 0.883530 and females' responses weighted heavier by a factor of 1.156822.

This same thing was done for each of the 19 specific categories as described above. For example, a respondent who was female, White, in the age category 35-44, and with a household income in the \$50-\$75k category would have an individual weighting of 2.30631 [ $1.15682$  (weight for females)  $\times$   $0.91703$  (weight for White)  $\times$   $2.03955$  (weight for age 35-44)  $\times$   $1.06594$  (weight for income \$50-\$75k)]. Thus, each individual in the 2022 Warren County sample has their own individual weighting based on their combination of age, race, sex, and income. See next page for each specific weighting and the numbers from which they were calculated.

Multiple sets of weightings were created and used in the statistical software package (SPSS 28.0) 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	Warren Sample	%	Warren 2021 Census*	%	Weighting Value
<b>Sex:</b>					
Male	171	57.38255	121,453	50.69921	0.883530
Female	127	42.61745	118,103	49.30079	1.156822
<b>Age:</b>					
20 to 34 years	25	8.56164	40,388	23.06001	2.69341
35 to 44 years	27	9.24658	33,030	18.85888	2.03955
45 to 54 years	58	19.86301	34,970	19.96654	1.00521
55 to 59 years	36	12.32877	16,526	9.43572	0.76534
60 to 64 years	33	11.30137	15,673	8.94869	0.79182
65 to 74 years	64	21.91781	21,273	12.14607	0.55416
75 to 84 years	43	14.72603	9,392	5.36248	0.36415
85+ years	6	2.05479	3,891	2.22161	1.08119
<b>Race:</b>					
White	270	92.15017	202,435	84.50425	0.91703
Other	23	7.84983	37,121	15.49575	1.97402
<b>Household Income:</b>					
Less than \$25,000	16	5.79710	7,280	8.36964	1.44376
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16	5.79710	4,053	4.65964	0.80379
\$35,000 to \$49,999	38	13.76812	7,525	8.65131	0.62836
\$50,000 to \$74,999	42	15.21739	14,109	16.22078	1.06594
\$75,000 to \$99,999	43	15.57971	12,461	14.32612	0.91954
\$100,000 to \$149,999	51	18.47826	18,396	21.14945	1.14456
\$150,000 or more	70	25.36232	23,157	26.62306	1.04971
<b>Note:</b> The weighting ratios are calculated by taking the ratio of the proportion of the population of Warren County in each subcategory by the proportion of the sample in the Warren County survey for that same category. <b>* Warren County population figures taken from the 2021 American Community Survey Census estimates.</b>					

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

Variable	2022 Warren County Adult Survey Sample*	Warren County Census 2021 (1-year estimate)	Ohio Census 2021 (1-year estimate)
<b>Age</b>			
20-29	10.0%	11.3%	12.8%
30-39	23.8%	13.3%	12.9%
40-49	19.6%	13.8%	11.9%
50-59	19.2%	13.8%	12.8%
60 plus	25.1%	21.8%	24.8%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>			
White	80.2%	88.1%	83.4%
Black or African American	3.4%	4.6%	14.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0%	1.9%	1.6%
Asian	7.7%	6.7%	3.1%
Other	5.0%	3.7%	4.4%
Hispanic Origin (may be of any race)	2.6%	3.2%	4.3%
<b>Education†</b>			
Less than High School Diploma	1.3%	5.8%	8.2%
High School Diploma	14.4%	27.6%	32.8%
Some college/ College graduate	83.1%	66.7%	58.9%
<b>Income (Families)</b>			
\$14,999 and less	3.0%	2.4%	6.3%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4.2%	2.5%	4.9%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9.5%	10.0%	17.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10.6%	14.3%	17.8%
\$75,000 or more	65.8%	70.7%	54.0%

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

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

# WARREN COUNTY PROFILE

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021)  
2021 ACS 5-year estimates

## General Demographic Characteristics

	Number	Percent (%)
<b>Total Population</b>		
2021 Total Population	239,556	100%
<b>Largest City – Lebanon</b>		
Lebanon Population	20,770	100%
<b>Population by Race/Ethnicity*</b>		
Total Population	239,556	100%
White	213,368	89.1%
Asian	17,191	7.2%
Black or African American	10,578	4.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1,376	0.6%
Some other race	4,324	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	7,195	3.0%
Two or more races	7,063	2.9%
<b>Population by Age</b>		
Under 5 years	13,460	5.6%
5 to 19 years	50,953	21.3%
20 to 24 years	12,929	5.4%
25 to 44 years	60,489	25.3%
45 to 64 years	67,169	28.0%
65 years and more	34,556	14.4%
<b>Median age (years)</b>	<b>39.6</b>	N/A
<b>Household by Type</b>		
Total households	86,981	100%
Total families	65,827	75.7%
Households with own children of the householder <18 years	29,251	33.6%
Married-couple family household	54,516	62.7%
Married-couple family household with own children of the householder <18 years	23,699	27.2%
Female householder, no spouse present	8,008	9.2%
Female householder, no spouse present with own children of the householder <18 years	4,038	4.6%
Nonfamily household	21,154	100%
Nonfamily household living alone	16,881	79.8%
Nonfamily household 65 years and >	7,044	33.3%
Households with one or more people <18 years	N/A	36.0%
Households with one or more people 60 years and >	N/A	37.8%
Average household size	2.67 people	N/A
Average family size	3.07 people	N/A

\*Race alone or in combination with one or more races.

N/A – Not Available



### *General Demographic Characteristics, Continued*

<b><i>Housing Occupancy</i></b>		
Median value of owner-occupied units	\$250,300	N/A
Median value of housing units with a mortgage	\$1,723	N/A
Median value of housing units without a mortgage	\$642	N/A
Median value of occupied units paying rent	\$1,156	N/A
Median rooms per total housing unit	6.7	N/A
Total occupied housing units	86,981	N/A
No telephone service available	515	0.6%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	382	0.4%
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	161	0.2%
<b><i>Language Spoken at Home</i></b>		
Population 5 years and over	226,096	N/A
Speak only English	205,047	90.7%
Speak a language other than English	21,049	9.3%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	8,027	3.6%
Other Indo-European languages	7,370	3.3%
Spanish	4,589	2.0%
Other languages	1,063	0.5%

### *Selected Social Characteristics*

<b><i>School Enrollment</i></b>		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	60,431	100%
Nursery & preschool	4,270	7.1%
Kindergarten	2,821	4.7%
Elementary School (Grades 1-8)	27,880	46.1%
High School (Grades 9-12)	14,545	24.1%
College or Graduate School	10,915	18.1%
<b><i>Educational Attainment</i></b>		
Population 25 years and over	168,199	100%
< 9 <sup>th</sup> grade education	4,385	2.6%
9 <sup>th</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup> grade, no diploma	5,379	3.2%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	46,340	27.6%
Some college, no degree	29,218	17.4%
Associate degree	12,375	7.4%
Bachelor's degree	44,639	26.5%
Graduate or professional degree	25,863	15.4%
Percent high school graduate or higher	158,435	94.2%
Percent Bachelor's degree or higher	70,502	41.9%

N/A – Not Available

*Selected Social Characteristics, Continued*

<b>Marital Status</b>		
Population 15 years and over	192,027	100%
Never married	49,351	25.7%
Now married, excluding separated	113,104	58.9%
Separated	1,728	0.9%
Widowed	8,833	4.6%
Widowed females	6,845	3.6%
Divorced	19,011	9.9%
Divorced females	10,648	5.5%
<b>Veteran Status</b>		
Civilian population 18 years and over	180,460	100%
Veterans 18 years and over	12,515	6.9%
<b>Disability Status of the Civilian Non-Institutionalized Population</b>		
Total civilian noninstitutionalized population	231,922	100%
Civilian with a disability	24,153	10.4%
Under 18 years	58,820	25.4%
Under 18 years with a disability	2,089	3.6%
18 to 64 years	139,438	60.1%
18 to 64 years with a disability	11,335	8.1%
65 Years and over	33,664	14.5%
65 Years and over with a disability	10,729	31.9%

*Selected Economic Characteristics*

<b>Employment Status</b>		
Population 16 years and over	188,422	100%
16 years and over in labor force	122,910	65.2%
16 years and over not in labor force	65,512	34.8%
Females 16 years and over	93,495	100%
Females 16 years and over in labor force	57,623	61.6%
Population living with own children <6 years	15,437	100%
All parents in family in labor force	10,780	69.8%
Population living with own children 6-17 years	41,476	100%
All parents in family in labor force	29,885	72.1%
<b>Class of Worker</b>		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	188,422	100%
Private wage and salary workers	97,815	82.6%
Government workers	14,333	12.1%
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	6,125	5.1%
Unpaid family workers	157	0.1%
<b>Occupations</b>		
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	118,430	100%
Management, business, science, and art occupations	59,948	50.6%
Sales and office occupations	23,746	20.1%
Service occupations	15,112	12.8%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	12,811	10.8%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	6,813	5.8%

*Selected Economic Characteristics, Continued*

<b>Leading Industries</b>		
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	118,430	100%
Educational, health and social services	26,453	22.3%
Manufacturing	20,680	17.5%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	16,973	14.3%
Trade (retail and wholesale)	16,362	13.9%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	9,830	8.3%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	7,876	6.7%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	4,210	3.6%
Construction	5,099	4.3%
Public administration	4,952	4.2%
Information	1,733	1.5%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	321	0.3%
Other services (except public administration)	3,941	3.3%
<b>Income In 2021</b>		
Households	86,981	100%
< \$10,000	1,886	2.2%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,501	1.7%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,893	4.5%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4,053	4.7%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7,525	8.7%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14,109	16.2%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12,461	14.3%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	18,396	21.1%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	9,994	11.5%
\$200,000 or more	13,163	15.1%
<b>Median household income</b>	<b>\$95,709</b>	N/A
<b>Income in 2021</b>		
Families	65,827	100%
< \$10,000	936	1.4%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	543	0.8%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2,039	3.1%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,800	2.7%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4,469	6.8%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9,603	14.6%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9,539	14.5%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	15,883	24.1%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8,889	13.5%
\$200,000 or more	12,126	18.4%
<b>Median family income</b>	<b>\$110,480</b>	N/A
<b>Per capita income in 2020</b>	<b>\$45,255</b>	N/A
<b>Poverty Status in 2021</b>		
Families	N/A	3.6%
Individuals	N/A	4.8%

N/A – Not Available

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

	Income	Rank of Ohio Counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2021	\$69,581	3 <sup>rd</sup> of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2020	\$66,080	3 <sup>rd</sup> of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2019	\$62,927	3 <sup>rd</sup> of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2018	\$59,379	3 <sup>rd</sup> of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2017	\$57,764	4 <sup>th</sup> of 88 counties

(Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, [https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/index\\_regional.cfm](https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/index_regional.cfm))

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

Category	Warren County	Ohio
Labor Force	120,900	5,734,800
Employed	117,000	5,515,300
Unemployed	3,900	218,500
Unemployment Rate* in September 2022	3.2	3.8
Unemployment Rate* in August 2022	3.7	4.3
Unemployment Rate* in September 2021	3.4	4.3

\*Rate equals unemployment divided by labor force.

(Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, September 2022, <https://ohiolmi.com/portals/206/LAUS/OhioCivilianLaborForceEstimates.pdf>)

### Federal Poverty Thresholds in 2021 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	\$14,097					
1 Person 65 and >	\$12,996					
2 people Householder < 65 years	\$18,145	\$18,677				
2 People Householder 65 and >	\$16,379	\$18,606				
3 People	\$21,196	\$21,811	\$21,831			
4 People	\$27,949	\$28,406	\$27,479	\$27,575		
5 People	\$33,705	\$34,195	\$33,148	\$32,338	\$31,843	
6 People	\$38,767	\$38,921	\$38,119	\$37,350	\$36,207	\$35,529
7 People	\$44,606	\$44,885	\$43,925	\$43,255	\$42,009	\$40,554
8 People	\$49,888	\$50,329	\$49,423	\$48,629	\$47,503	\$46,073
9 People or >	\$60,012	\$60,303	\$59,501	\$58,828	\$57,722	\$56,201

Note: According to the U.S. Census Bureau, poverty thresholds are the dollar amounts used to determine poverty status. The Census Bureau assigns each person or family one out of 48 possible poverty thresholds. The above table indicates how these thresholds vary by size of the family. The same thresholds are used throughout the United States (they do not vary geographically). Thresholds are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U). Although the thresholds in some sense reflect a family's needs, they are intended for use as a statistical yardstick, not as a complete description of what people and families need to live.

(Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Poverty Thresholds 2021, <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-277.pdf>)

### Estimated Poverty Status in 2021

Age Groups	Number	90% Confidence Interval	Percent	90% Confidence Interval
<b>Warren County</b>				
All ages in poverty	14,184	11,703 to 16,665	5.9%	4.9 to 6.9
Ages 0-17 in poverty	3,671	2,795 to 4,547	6.3%	4.8 to 7.8
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	2,642	1,982 to 3,302	5.9%	4.4 to 7.4
Median household income	\$97,011	\$91,553 to \$102,469		
<b>Ohio</b>				
All ages in poverty	1,523,366	1,498,525 to 1,548,207	13.3%	13.1 to 13.5
Ages 0-17 in poverty	464,430	451,117 to 477,743	18.2%	17.7 to 18.7
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	319,011	307,948 to 330,074	16.9%	16.3 to 17.5
Median household income	\$62,286	\$61,832 to \$62,740		
<b>United States</b>				
All ages in poverty	41,393,176	41,149,497 to 41,636,855	12.8%	12.7 to 12.9
Ages 0-17 in poverty	12,243,219	12,110,180 to 12,376,258	16.9%	16.7 to 17.1
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	8,636,275	8,533,254 to 8,739,296	16.1%	15.9 to 16.3
Median household income	\$69,717	\$69,583 to \$69,851		

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2021/demo/saie/2021-state-and-county.html>)

## Appendix VI: County Health Rankings

	Warren County 2022	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
<b>Health Outcomes</b>			
<b>Premature death.</b> Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) (2018-2020)	5,700	8,700	7,300
<b>Overall health.</b> Percentage of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted) (2019)	15%	18%	17%
<b>Physical health.</b> Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) (2019)	3.5	4.2	3.9
<b>Mental health.</b> Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) (2019)	4.5	5.2	4.5
<b>Maternal and infant health.</b> Percentage of live births with low birthweight (< 2500 grams) (2014-2020)	7%	9%	8%
<b>Health Behaviors</b>			
<b>Tobacco.</b> Percentage of adults who are current smokers (age-adjusted) (2019)	17%	22%	16%
<b>Obesity.</b> Percentage of the adult population (age 18 and older) that report a BMI of 30 or more (age-adjusted) (2019)	31%	35%	32%
<b>Food environment.</b> Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, 0 (worst) to 10 (best) (2019)	8.6	6.8	7.8
<b>Physical inactivity.</b> Percentage of adults aged 18 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity (2019)	23%	28%	26%
<b>Active living environment.</b> Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity (2010 & 2021)	83%	77%	80%
<b>Excessive drinking.</b> Percentage of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking (2019)	20%	21%	20%
<b>Drug and alcohol abuse and injury.</b> Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement (2016-2020)	25%	33%	27%
<b>Infectious disease.</b> Number of newly diagnosed chlamydia cases per 100,000 population (2019)	209.7	559.4	551.0
<b>Sexual and reproductive health.</b> Teen birth rate per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19 (2014-2020)	9	21	19

(Source: 2022 County Health Rankings for Warren County, Ohio, and U.S. data)

	Warren County 2022	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
<b>Clinical Care</b>			
<b>Coverage and affordability.</b> Percentage of population under age 65 without health insurance (2019)	5%	8%	11%
<b>Access to health care/medical care.</b> Ratio of population to primary care physicians (2019)	1,070:1	1,290:1	1,310:1
<b>Access to dental care.</b> Ratio of population to dentists (2020)	2,410:1	1,570:1	1,400:1
<b>Access to behavioral health care.</b> Ratio of population to mental health providers (2021)	390:1	350:1	350:1
<b>Hospital utilization.</b> Number of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees (2019)	3,791	4,338	3,767
<b>Mammography screening.</b> Percentage of female Medicare enrollees ages 65-74 that receive mammography screening (2019)	47%	45%	43%
<b>Flu vaccinations.</b> Percentage of Medicare enrollees that had an annual flu vaccination (2019)	54%	51%	48%
<b>Social and Economic Factors</b>			
<b>Education.</b> Percentage of adults ages 25 and over with a high school diploma or equivalent (2016-2020)	94%	91%	89%
<b>Education.</b> Percentage of adults ages 25-44 years with some post-secondary education (2016-2020)	74%	66%	67%
<b>Employment, poverty, and income.</b> Percentage of population ages 16 and older unemployed but seeking work (2020)	6.4%	8.1%	8.1%
<b>Employment, poverty, and income.</b> Percentage of children under age 18 in poverty (2020)	6.0%	17%	16%
<b>Employment, poverty, and income.</b> Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile (2016-2020)	3.8	4.6	4.9
<b>Family and social support.</b> Percentage of children that live in a household headed by single parent (2016-2020)	14%	27%	25%
<b>Family and social support.</b> Number of membership associations per 10,000 population (2019)	8.5	10.9	9.2
<b>Violence.</b> Number of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population (2014 & 2016)	68	293	386
<b>Injury.</b> Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population (2016-2020)	66	96	76

(Source: 2022 County Health Rankings for Warren County, Ohio, and U.S. data)

	Warren County 2022	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
<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) (2018)	10.4	9.0	7.5
<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 (2020)	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 (2014-2018)	9%	13%	17%
<b>Transportation.</b> Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work (2016-2020)	82%	82%	75%
<b>Transportation.</b> Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes (2016-2020)	39%	31%	37%

N/A – Not Available

(Source: 2022 County Health Rankings for Warren County, Ohio, and U.S. data)



## Appendix VII: Community Stakeholder Perceptions

**In April 2023, results of the 2023 Warren County Community Health Assessment (CHA) were released for community stakeholder viewing and input. Those who viewed an online video presentation were directed to submit feedback via an electronic survey platform. Results of the participant feedback are included below:**

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

- Mental health status reported as being poor, especially compared to OH and US (2)
- The difference in BMI between males and females
- Lack of responses
- 24% of females in Warren County have experienced 4+ ACES compared to men at 9%
- I am not surprised, but the connection between health and income level is always eye-opening and important to address
- How income affects the overall health of families and community as a whole
- The amount of respondents struggling with poverty/no money and the amount of adults who experienced food insecurity this year
- The assessment was very comprehensive and statistical information is prepared for use in the community with organizations at a glance
- No mention I can recall about COVID

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

- Not sure (4)
- Something around children
- I would like to see a more in-depth mental health
- Enhanced data collection techniques in order to get a hold of more residents
- Something to address how far away people are from opportunity centers such as Mason and Lebanon
- Tie data in with Healthy People 2023 so participants have some idea of thresholds desired

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

- Use the information to build programs and education sessions to increase the overall health of the community (3)
- Grant writing and back-up for proposals (2)
- We will share it and use it in our CHIP
- Share it with the Warren County Connect Collective Impact group working with all prevention in the County
- Some of this we can use as supporting facts/findings for our AFH and Consolidated Plan
- We would like to use information on seniors and social isolation as well as access to fresh food on a food initiative
- Use as an internal document for information to improve those indices relevant to my specialty

### **Based on the Community Health Assessment, what health topics do you see as the most important?**

**Please list 2 or more choices.**

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| • Mental health (e.g., thoughts of suicide) (4)       | • Female health                    |
| • Cardiovascular health (e.g., blood cholesterol) (3) | • Reducing ACES                    |
| • Maternal health (2)                                 | • Quality of life                  |
| • Alcohol use (2)                                     | • Preventative medicine and access |
| • Diabetes  | • Sexual behavior                  |
| • Asthma  | • Obesity                          |

**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 campaign (6)
- Internet/Website (4)
- A series of listening sessions or presentations (throughout county such as civic groups or religious organizations) (3)
- Report/infographics published in a paper (2)
- Email push
- A huge 100+ page report is too much. You could also have smaller infographics on specific topics
- Social media doesn't seem to have much of an impact and mailing information is too expensive - sometimes I feel we need a survey just to figure out the best way to reach the most individuals in a media blast
- Provide instructional materials to health professionals and health educators.
- Engage in Sinclair's Warren County campus to work on some health-related issues/education programs in conjunction with its many allied health programs
- Leave-behind brochure that highlights the 3-5 top health problems
- Any electronic forum like Ask Your Public Health Professional

**What are some barriers people may face regarding the issues identified?**

- Reaching the most vulnerable (i.e., low-income) (3)
- Access to care, especially mental health (2)
- I believe it let us know that most services are readily available and it is personal choices to not opt in
- The stigma attached to a lot of the issues
- Time, finances, transportation, and other needs individuals face
- Access to the information

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

- Religious organizations (2)
- Civic groups
- Warren County Connect Collective Impact Group
- Ask Your Public Health Professional
- Sinclair's Warren County campus
- VA
- Health department, mental health, sheriffs department, physicians, advocacy groups
- Local non-profits and agencies to figure out where there is the greatest need
- Possibly engage our public libraries -t hey are often on the front lines and are not often included in our outreach efforts
- I believe you have an incredible cross section represented
- Lots of organizations came together for the survey and I hope the programs continue to work together to help fill gaps in service needs and promotion in the community

**Other comments or concerns:**

- None at this time (2)
- Well done, but I think you could argue the statistics are not an accurate representation of the overall health of the county
- I look forward to the CHIP process
- I look forward to working on these issues with the community and the health district
- Good initial data provided and collated to be the Toledo consultants. Missed a few salient areas. Mainly, I would suggest that the ensuing CHIP takes into consideration all the suggestions discussed in the survey. I suggest several copies of Talking Health: A New Way to Communicate About Public Health, available from de Beaumont Foundation. This 132 page soft cover publication emphasizes how to write for and speak to the lay person about health issues (don't be a sesquipedalian)