

2022/2023 Lucas County Community Health Assessment

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HEALTHY
LUCAS COUNTY



Executive Committee

- Advocates for Basic Legal Equality
- Area Office on Aging of Northwestern Ohio
- Board of Lucas County Commissioners
- City of Toledo
- CWA Local 4319
- Connecting Kids to Meals
- Health Partners of Western Ohio
- Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio
- LISC Toledo
- Lucas County Department of Job & Family Services
- Lucas Metropolitan Housing
- Mental Health & Recovery Services Board of Lucas County
- Mercy Health
- NAACP 3204
- Nationwide Children's Hospital - Toledo
- Neighborhood Health Association
- ProMedica
- Toledo Fire & Rescue
- Toledo/Lucas County CareNet
- Toledo-Lucas County Health Department
- Toledo Lucas County Homelessness Board
- Toledo Public Schools
- United Way of Greater Toledo
- University of Toledo Medical Center
- YMCA of Greater Toledo
- YWCA of Northwest Ohio

Formed in 1998, the Healthy Lucas County coalition of community health improvement organizations surveys residents of all ages about their health and well-being every three years. The anonymous surveys ask questions about general physical health, mental health, nutrition, exercise, living conditions and other topics. This report, the 2022/2023 Lucas County Community Health Assessment, details findings from surveys conducted with youth in participating schools in late 2022 and mailed to randomly selected adults and parents of young children in early 2023. Additional surveys were collected from Lucas County adults in July 2023.

The Healthy Lucas County Executive Committee, which governs the coalition, and the assessment's evaluation team have made every effort to assure this report contains valid and reliable data. Please note, however, that this data is from a snapshot in time.

The 2022/2023 Lucas County Community Health Assessment measures the health of Lucas County residents on thousands of variables. Data from assessments through the years can be compared to show both areas of improvement and areas that continue to be challenges. This report also compares the health of Lucas County residents to those in the state and nationwide overall.

Conducting these health assessments helps Healthy Lucas County Executive Committee members and other organizations determine where to direct efforts to improve the health of Lucas County residents. For example, data from prior surveys have helped coalition members receive millions of dollars in grant funding. This funding has helped women have healthy babies, students get afterschool snacks and meals, adults manage diabetes and heart disease, and numerous other projects.

Findings from the 2022/2023 Lucas County Community Health Assessment also will be used by the Healthy Lucas County Executive Committee and its partners to develop the 2024-2027 Lucas County Community Health Improvement Plan. The plan will identify priorities to improve the health of Lucas County residents, outline ways to address disparities in the community, provide action steps to achieve changes that will benefit everyone, and incorporate measurements to determine whether progress is being made. To participate in developing the plan or to learn more, please visit healthylucascounty.org

Healthy Lucas County members work toward collective impact, a belief that large-scale social change comes from better cross-sector coordination rather than the isolated interventions of individual organizations. The Healthy Lucas County Executive Committee hopes this assessment will be a valuable tool to assist community-wide efforts to improve the health and well-being of all Lucas County residents.

Acknowledgements

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Mercy Health
ProMedica
University of Toledo Medical Center
Toledo-Lucas County Health Department
Mental Health & Recovery Services Board of Lucas County
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United Way of Greater Toledo
McLaren St. Luke's
Nationwide Children's Hospital - Toledo
Health Partners of Western Ohio
YMCA of Greater Toledo
Area Office on Aging of Northwestern Ohio
CWA Local 4319
NAACP #3204

Other Healthy Lucas County Executive Committee member organizations include:

Advocates for Basic Legal Equality
Board of Lucas County Commissioners
City of Toledo
Connecting Kids to Meals
Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio
LISC Toledo
Lucas Metropolitan Housing
Neighborhood Health Association
Toledo Fire & Rescue
Toledo/Lucas County CareNet
Toledo Lucas County Homelessness Board
Toledo Public Schools
YWCA of Northwest Ohio

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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's degree in public health, with emphasis on epidemiology, policy, and health education.

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The 2022/2023 Lucas County Health Assessment is available on the following websites:

Healthy Lucas County

<http://www.healthylucascounty.org/about-us/our-reports/>

Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio

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

Toledo-Lucas County Health Department

<https://www.lucascountyhealth.com/reports-data/>

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Executive Summary

This executive summary provides an overview of health-related data for Lucas County adults (19 years of age and older), youth (ages 12-18), and children (parents of children ages 0-11 completed the survey) who participated in a county-wide health assessment survey from November 2022 through July 2023. The findings are based on self-administered surveys using a structured questionnaire. The questions were modeled after the survey instruments used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for their national and state Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), as well as the National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) developed by the Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio collected the data, guided the health assessment process, and integrated sources of primary and secondary data into the final report. This executive summary will provide data collection methods and alignment with the 2019 Ohio State Health Assessment (SHA). Following the alignment with the Ohio SHA, data and trend summaries will provide an overview of data found in the full 2022/2023 Lucas County Community Health Assessment (CHA).

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 2022/2023 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 under the direction of the Healthy Lucas County Executive Committee, which represents a variety of community 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 and secondary 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 a cross-sectional mixed methods design. This design, which consisted of mailed surveys, electronic surveys, and purposeful sampling was used to maximize the generalizability of the results to the residents of Lucas County. First, there were randomized surveys of adults, adolescents, and parents of young children within Lucas County. Second, there was an oversampling of the African American and Latino populations in order to have sufficient numbers to develop separate sections of the report for these segments of the Lucas County population. This was followed by a process to seek survey responses using QR codes to appeal to the younger and more tech savvy segments of the population. Finally, the mixed methods design included purposeful sampling within ZIP codes to help ensure that there was proportional sampling in each ZIP code based on race, sex, and age.

Sections and trend summary tables were created for total populations as well as African American and Latino population. This helped to identify disparities among these populations. From the beginning, community leaders and members were actively engaged in the planning process and helped define the content, scope, and sequence of the study. Active engagement of community members throughout the planning process is regarded as an important step in completing a valid needs assessment. Comparisons to local, state, and national data were made, along with alignment to the Healthy People 2030 target objectives, when applicable.

INSTRUMENT DEVELOPMENT

Three survey instruments were designed for this study: one for adults, one for adolescents in grades 6-12, and one for parents of children ages 0-11. As a first step in the design process, health education researchers from The University of Toledo and staff members from The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio (HCNO) met to discuss potential sources of valid and reliable survey items that would be appropriate to assess the health status and health needs of adults, adolescents, and children. The investigators decided to derive the majority of the adult survey items from the BRFSS. The majority of survey items for the adolescent survey were derived from the YRBSS, and most of the survey items for the parents of children 0-11 were derived from the NSCH. This decision was based on being able to compare local data with state and national data.

The project coordinator from The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio conducted a series of meetings with Healthy Lucas County's Executive Committee. During these meetings, HCNO and Healthy Lucas County's Executive Committee reviewed and discussed banks of potential survey questions from the BRFSS, YRBSS and NSCH surveys. Based on input from Healthy Lucas County's Executive Committee, the project coordinator composed drafts of surveys containing 79 items for the adult survey, 75 items for the adolescent survey, and 76 items for the children's survey. The drafts were reviewed and approved by health education researchers at The University of Toledo. Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval was granted to HCNO from Advarra in Columbia, Maryland.

Additionally, it was decided by the Healthy Lucas County Executive Committee to include a QR code and web address link on the adult and child paper surveys for residents to have the opportunity to take the survey either online via SurveyMonkey or paper-pencil.

PURPOSEFUL SAMPLING | Adult

It was decided by the Healthy Lucas County Executive Committee to work with HCNO on the creation and distribution of a Request for Proposal (RFP) soliciting services of an organizational/individual to serve as a subcontractor to conduct purposeful sampling. AG Sandbox in collaboration with BeAlive365, organizations located in Lucas County, were awarded the contract. The purposeful sampling was completed under the guidance of HCNO staff and statistician – Dr. Joseph Dake, University of Toledo. It was determined by Dr. Dake that approximately 250 additional adult surveys were needed to address gaps (i.e., gender, age, race, and ZIP code) from the initial data collection.

SAMPLING | Adult (Mailed Surveys)

The sampling frame for the adult survey consisted of adults ages 19 and older living in Lucas County. Using the U.S. Census Bureau data, it was determined that approximately 325,123 adults ages 19 and older resided in Lucas County at the time of survey collection in Spring of 2023. 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 267 adults was needed to ensure a 95% confidence level for the general population.

Using the U.S. Census Bureau data, it was determined that approximately 63,956 African American adults 19 years and older resided in Lucas County at the time of survey collection in Spring of 2023. 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 African American adults was needed to ensure a 95% confidence level for the African American population.

SAMPLING | Adult (Mailed Surveys), Continued

Using the U.S. Census Bureau data, it was determined that approximately 20,209 Latino adults 19 years and older resided in Lucas County at the time of survey collection in Spring of 2023. The investigators conducted a power analysis to determine what sample size was needed to ensure a 95% confidence level with a corresponding margin of error of 6% (i.e., we can be 95% sure that the “true” population responses are within a 6% margin of error of the survey findings).

- A sample size of at least 263 Latino adults was needed to ensure a 95% confidence level for the Latino population.

The random sample of mailing addresses of adults from Lucas County was obtained from Melissa Data Corporation in Rancho Santa Margarita, California. Surveys were mailed in February 2023 and returned through August 2023.

SAMPLING | Adolescent (Online via SurveyMonkey)

The sampling frame for the adolescent survey consisted of youth in grades 6-12 in Lucas County public school districts. For more information on participating districts and schools, see Appendix IV. Using the U.S. Census Bureau data, it was determined that approximately 38,249 youth ages 12-18 years old live in Lucas County. A sample size of 265 adolescents was needed to ensure a 95% confidence interval with a corresponding 6% margin of error (i.e., we can be 95% sure that the “true” population responses are within a 6% margin of error of the survey findings). Students were randomly selected and surveyed in the schools in November and December 2022.

SAMPLING | Child (Mailed Surveys)

The sampling frame for the survey of children consisted of parents of children ages 0-11 in Lucas County. Using the U.S. Census Bureau data, it was determined that approximately 64,922 children ages 0-11 live in Lucas County at the time of survey collection in Spring of 2023. The investigators conducted a power analysis based on a post-hoc distribution of variation in responses (70/30 split) to determine what sample size was needed to ensure a 95% confidence level with corresponding confidence interval of 6% (i.e., we can be 95% sure that the “true” population responses are within a 6% margin of error). The sample size required to generalize to children ages 0-11 was 223. The random sample of mailing addresses of parents of children 0-11 was obtained from Melissa Data Corporation in Rancho Santa Margarita, California. Surveys were mailed in March 2023 and returned through April 2023.

PROCEDURE | Adult

Mailed Surveys (Paper-Pencil)

Prior to mailing the survey, the project coordinator mailed an advance letter to 6,000 adults in Lucas County: 2,000 to the general population, 2,000 to the African American population, and 2,000 to the Latino population. This advance letter was printed on Healthy Lucas County Executive Committee stationery and signed on behalf of the group by Executive Committee Chair Erika. D. White of CWA Local 4319 and NAACP 3204 and Executive Committee Vice Chair Beth Deakins of YMCA of Greater Toledo. The letter introduced the county health assessment project and informed readers that they may be randomly selected to receive the survey. The letter also explained that the respondents’ confidentiality would be protected, and it encouraged the readers to complete and return the survey promptly if they were selected.

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 Healthy Lucas County Executive Committee stationery) describing the purpose of the study, the questionnaire, a self-addressed stamped return envelope, and a \$2 incentive, which were all included in a large green envelope. Surveys returned as undeliverable were not replaced with another potential respondent.

The response rate for this general population survey was 16% resulting in 303 completed surveys. The number of responses exceeded the minimum needed to meet the power analysis.

Mailed Surveys (Paper-Pencil), Continued

Separate surveys to population groups identified as likely to be African American and a separate group that were likely to be Latino had low response rates as well. In these cases, there were 175 surveys returned for the African American sampling group (9% response rate) and 170 surveys returned for the Latino sampling (9% response rate). It should be noted however that not all of the respondents were indeed African American or Latino among those returning the surveys. For the African American sampling, 113 of 175 were indeed non-Hispanic African Americans. For the Latino survey, 101 of the 170 were actually Latino. All surveys from the mailed survey component of the mixed methods sampling were combined with the QR code process and the purposeful sampling (noted later) to create the full samples from which the report was generated.

QR Code (SurveyMonkey)

It was decided by the Healthy Lucas County Executive Committee to include a QR code and web address link on the adult paper surveys for residents to have the opportunity to take the survey either online via SurveyMonkey or paper-pencil.

In addition to the respondents who completed the survey via paper-pencil, 40 adults took the survey online via SurveyMonkey. Because it is not possible to assess how many people received the QR code, calculating a response rate for this portion of this mixed methods sampling was not able to be done. This is typical for internet-based sampling.

Purposeful Sampling (SurveyMonkey)

Following the first wave mailing, surveys were collected via paper-pencil and SurveyMonkey from February through May 2023. The data collected was sent to Dr. Dake for analysis of demographics to identify gender, age, and racial gaps within in the Lucas County ZIP codes. Dr. Dake provided a breakdown to AG Sandbox and BeAlive365 to help assist with purposeful sampling. Refer to Appendix IX, to review the guideline.

AG Sandbox and BeAlive365 used the guideline as a starting point to help address the gaps for purposeful sampling. Between July 1st – July 31st 2023, AG Sandbox and BeAlive365 addressed the importance of collecting data in underrepresented areas throughout Lucas County. Survey responses were collected via SurveyMonkey. To support data collection efforts, a \$10 gift card incentive was given to each adult who completed the survey.

The total number of additional adult surveys collected during the purposeful sampling process was 185. This data was combined with the aforementioned processes to generate the complete database from which the report was created.

Adult Results

Across all components of the mixed methods sampling process for adults, there were a total of 873 completed surveys. For the entire county, this exceeded the 267 that were needed to be representative of the entire county. However, this was due to the process of oversampling. To get a more accurate picture of the generalizability of the survey responses, investigators broke it down by the three largest race groups surveyed (white, African American, and Latino). In each of these cases, the power analysis for the total number of surveys included in the report were 400 for white, 242 for African American, and 144 for Latino. This results in error margins of 4.9%, 6.3%, and 8.1% respectively. As a result, there is a greater margin of error when generalizing to the overall population of these specific two racial/ethnic groups.

PROCEDURE | Adolescent

Online (SurveyMonkey)

The survey was approved by all participating superintendents. Schools and grades were randomly selected. Each student in a particular grade had to have an equal chance of being in the class that was selected, such as a home room or health class. Classrooms were randomly chosen by the school principal. Passive permission slips were mailed home to parents of any student whose class was selected to participate.

Adolescent Results

The response rate was 93% (n=493: CI=± 4.39). This return rate and sample size means that the responses in the health assessment should be representative of the entire county.

Note: "n" refers to the total sample size, "CI" refers to the confidence interval.

PROCEDURE | Children 0-11

Mailed Surveys (Paper-Pencil)

Prior to mailing the survey to parents of children ages 0-11, the project team mailed an advance letter to 5,000 parents in Lucas County. This advance letter was printed on Healthy Lucas County Executive Committee stationery and signed on behalf of the group by Executive Committee Chair Erika. D. White of CWA Local 4319 and NAACP 3204 and Executive Committee Vice Chair Beth Deakins of YMCA of Greater Toledo. The letter introduced the county health assessment project and informed 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.

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 Healthy Lucas County Executive Committee stationery) describing the purpose of the study, a questionnaire, a self-addressed stamped return envelope, and a \$2 incentive. Surveys returned as undeliverable were not replaced with another potential respondent.

The response rate from mailed surveys for the child population was 4% resulting in 201 completed surveys.

QR Code (SurveyMonkey)

It was decided by the Healthy Lucas County Executive Committee to include a QR code and web address link on the child paper surveys for parents to have the opportunity to take the survey either online via SurveyMonkey or paper-pencil.

In addition to the respondents who completed the survey via paper-pencil, 43 parents took the survey online via SurveyMonkey. Because it is not possible to assess how many people received the QR code, calculating a response rate for this portion of this mixed methods sampling was not able to be done. This is typical for internet-based sampling.

Child Results

The total number of completed surveys (mailed surveys and SurveyMonkey) for the child population was 244 surveys. The number of total responses exceeded the minimum needed to meet the power analysis and is representative of the entire county.

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 28.0 (SPSS). Crosstabs were used to calculate descriptive statistics for the data presented in this report. To be representative of Lucas 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. Additionally, due to variation in the sizes of the classes selected as well as to some districts which sampled additional general education classes, it was determined that applying a weighting during analyses would be important. For more information on how the adult and youth weightings were created and applied, see Appendix III.

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPARISONS | Adult

When determining income comparison thresholds, researchers concluded it would be best to use the same income thresholds used by other public health organizations for comparison purposes. The CDC, which administers the BRFSS, and America's Health Rankings both use \$25,000 annual and below as the lower income threshold. For this reason, researchers concluded "Income <\$25K" and "Income \$25K Plus" were appropriate thresholds to compare households with lower household incomes to households with higher household incomes.

Researchers determined "Under 30", "30 – 64 Years", and "65 and Over" were appropriate thresholds to compare respondents based on age. For sex comparisons, although "Trans male/Trans man", "Trans female/Trans woman", "Genderqueer/Gender non-conforming", and "Different identity" were included as response options, there were not enough responses within these categories for statistical analysis. Therefore, researchers determined it would only be appropriate to compare males to females for statistical purposes.

See Appendix VII: Demographic and Household Information and Appendix III: Weighting Methods for further information regarding 2021 U.S. Census Bureau ACS 1-year estimates, 2022 Federal Poverty Thresholds, and Lucas County respondent demographics.

SPECIFIC POPULATIONS THAT EXPERIENCE DISPARITIES | Adult

Health disparities (including age, gender, and income-based disparities) can be identified throughout each section of the 2022/2023 Lucas County Community Health Assessment. Income-based disparities are particularly prevalent in Lucas County. For example, the prevalence of chronic conditions (e.g., diabetes, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, asthma, etc.), were higher among those with annual household incomes under \$25,000 compared to the general population.

As part of the community health improvement plan (CHIP) process, the Healthy Lucas County Executive Committee and its partners 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 Healthy Lucas County Executive 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 Lucas County adults. For example, adults with lower household incomes (<\$25K a year) were less likely to describe their neighborhood as extremely or quite safe compared to those with higher household incomes (>\$25K a year). Please see SDOH section for further breakdowns of SDOH data.

LIMITATIONS

Overall

As with all county health assessments, it is important to consider the findings with respect to all possible limitations. First, the Lucas County adult assessment had a high response rate for the general population. 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 Lucas 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 CDC questionnaires and the NSCH questionnaire, the adult data collection method differed. CDC adult data were collected using a set of questions from the total question bank and adults were asked the questions over the telephone rather than via mail survey. In a similar fashion to this county health assessment, the youth CDC survey was administered in schools and The NSCH child survey was administered via 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 surveys 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.

Adult

Based on the adult results on page 11, the margins of error for both African Americans and Latinos in Lucas County were higher than 6%. Even though a specialized mailing list was purchased to recruit African Americans and Latinos. To be 95% confident in our findings with a 6% margin of error, we would have needed 266 surveys to be returned from the African American population and 263 surveys from the Latino population. The total number of responses for the African American population were 242 resulting in a 6.3% margin of error. The total number of responses for the Latino population were 144 resulting in a 8.1% margin of error.

Additionally, the CDC, 2020/2021 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) was the most recent state and national data available and is incorporated in the trend summary tables for comparison purposes.

Adolescent

The total number of school districts that participated in surveying in the 2022/2023 health assessment was only five, compared to seven school districts in 2019/2020. Springfield Local and Sylvania City opted out of participating this cycle, due to participation of OHYES! (Ohio Healthy Youth Environments Survey) surveying. Therefore, caution should be used when comparing results to previous years in the trend summary tables.

Additionally, the CDC, 2021 Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System (YRBSS) was the most recent state and national data available and is incorporated in the trend summary tables for comparison purposes. Due to differences in questions asked, CDC 2021 YRBSS indicators are included for comparison to Ohio and U.S. data throughout for grades 9th-12th only.

Only 21 respondents identified as "other" or "transgender". This total was too low and not considered statistically significant to report out, therefore, sex/gender is only reported out as "male" and "female" throughout this section.

Lastly, the 2022 sample size for Sexual Behavior section is smaller than the full sample. Two Lucas County school districts that participated in the assessment removed sexual behavior questions. Caution should be used when comparing results to previous years in the trend summary tables.

LIMITATIONS, Continued

Child

This survey asked parents questions regarding their young children. Should enough parents have felt compelled to give incorrect information about their child's health for a favorable response, this would represent a threat to the internal validity of the results.

Additionally, the child data did not include enough African American or Latino responses to break the data down into a child-specific minority trend summary table.

Lastly, the 2021 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) was the most recent state and national data available and is incorporated in the trend summary tables for comparison purposes.

Secondary Data Collection Methods

HCNO collected secondary data, including county-level data, from multiple sources whenever possible. HCNO utilized sources such as the BRFSS, YRBSS, numerous CDC webpages, U.S. Census data, Healthy People 2030, Ohio Department of Health (ODH), etc. All primary data in this report is from 2022/2023 Lucas County Community Health Assessment (CHA). All other data is cited accordingly. The Healthy Lucas County Executive Committee also provided secondary data that is incorporated throughout the report and 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 in the report. Please refer to the table of contents regarding placement of the full section.

Adult, Youth, and Child Trend Summary: The summary tables consist of data from the 2022/2023 Lucas County Community Health Assessment and the previous 2019/2020 assessment. Additional state and national adult, youth, and child data are included for comparison purposes. The trend summary tables highlight all sections found in the report.

Adult Individual Sections: Each individual adult section consists of data from adults ages 19 and older in Lucas County, broken down by general adults, African American adults, and Latino adults. The adult 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, adverse childhood experiences, COVID-19, etc. Please reference the table of contents to review placement of individual sections.

Youth Individual Sections: Each individual youth section consists of data from students ages 12-18 years old in Lucas County. The youth sections consist of the following topics: weight status, tobacco use, alcohol consumption, drug use, perceptions of substance use, sexual behavior, mental health, social determinants of health, and violence. Please reference the table of contents to review placement of individual sections.

Child Individual Sections: Each individual child section consists of data from parents of children ages 0-11 in Lucas County. The child sections consist of the following topics: health and function status, health care access, early childhood (ages 0-5), middle childhood (age 6-11), family and community characteristics, and parent health. Please reference the table of contents to review placement of individual sections.

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

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

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

This 2022/2023 CHA was developed using the Mobilizing Action through Partnerships and Planning (MAPP) 1.0 process, which is a nationally adopted framework developed by the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) (see Figure 1.1). MAPP is a community-driven planning process for improving community health and is flexible in its implementation, meaning that the process does not need to be completed in a specific order. This process was facilitated by HCNO in collaboration with a broad range of local agencies representing a variety of sectors of the community, to which makes up the Healthy Lucas County 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 well, and results in a plan that can be realistically implemented.

2. Visioning

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

3. The four assessments

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. Healthy Lucas County 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 Healthy Lucas County 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 Healthy Lucas County to meet the prioritized health needs.

6. Action cycle


Healthy Lucas County committee members 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)

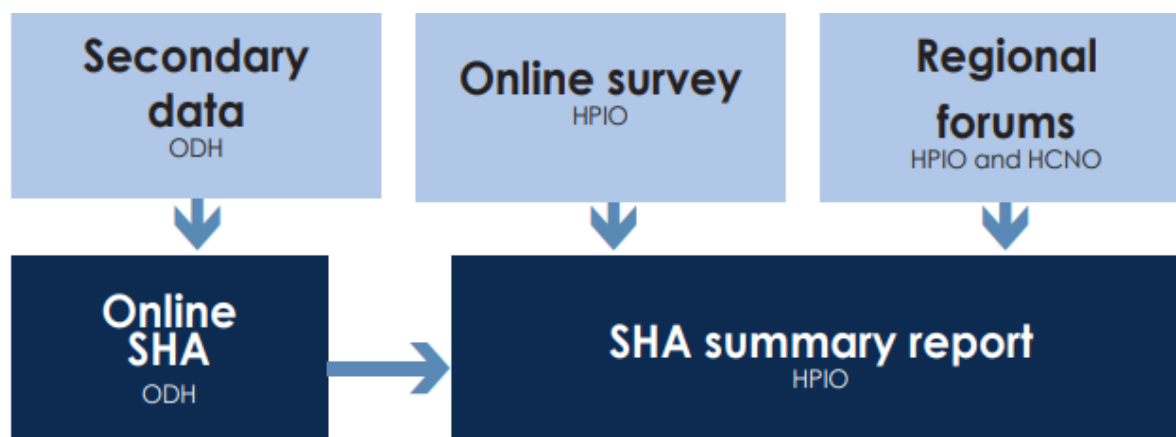
The 2019 Ohio State Health Assessment (SHA) provides data needed to inform health improvement priorities and strategies in the state. This assessment includes over 140 metrics, organized into data profiles, as well as information gathered through five regional forums, online surveys completed by over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

Similar to the 2019 Ohio SHA, the 2022/2023 Lucas County Community Health Assessment (CHA) examined a variety of metrics from various areas of health including, but not limited to, health behaviors, chronic disease, access to health care, and social determinants of health. Additionally, the CHA studied themes and perceptions from local public health stakeholders from a wide variety of sectors. **Note: This symbol  will be displayed in the trend summary when an indicator directly aligns with the 2019 Ohio SHA.**

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

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

FIGURE 1.2 | Components of the 2019 State Health Assessment (SHA)



**Acronyms:*

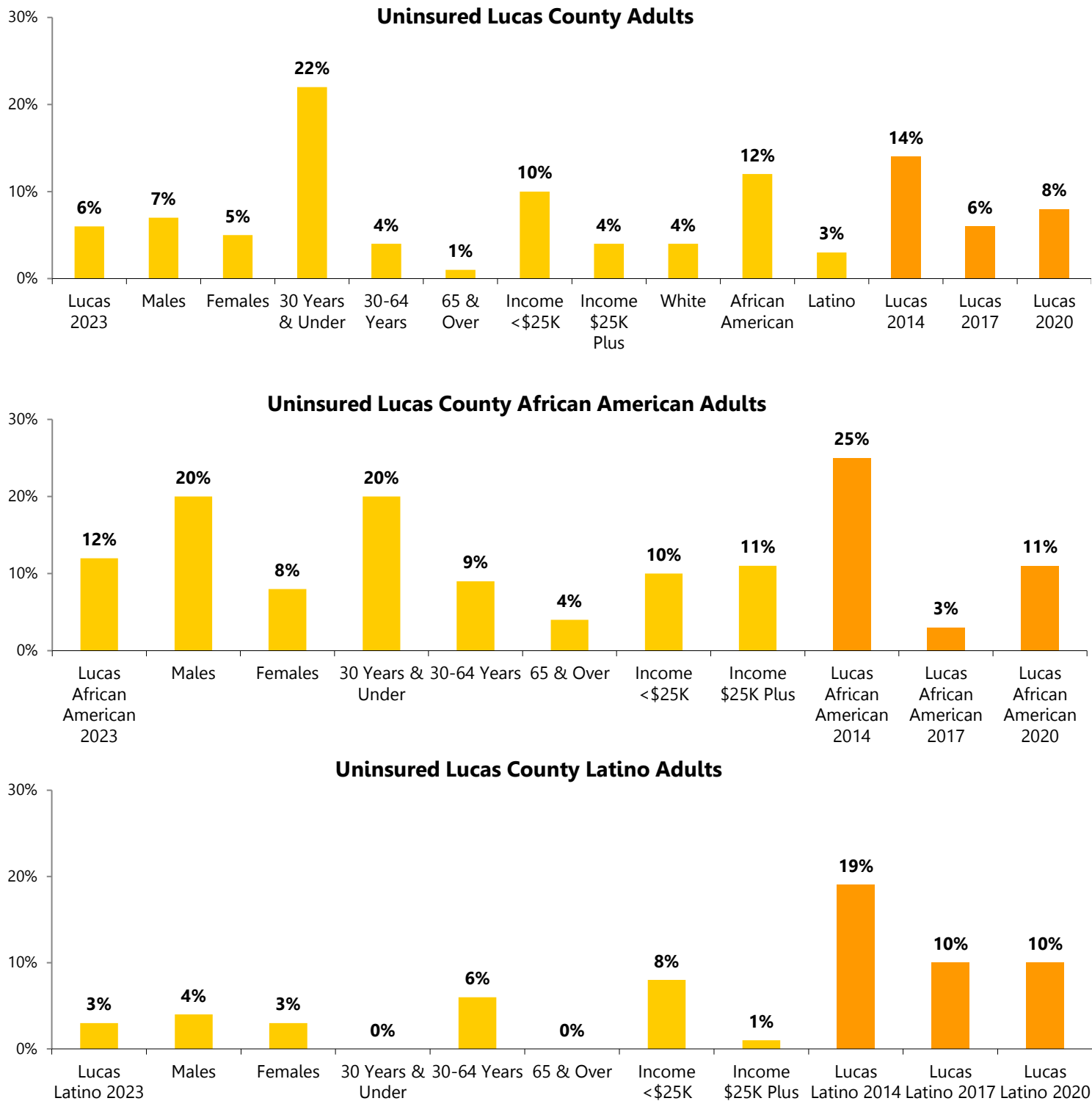
HCNO – Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio

HPIO – Health Policy Institute of Ohio

ODH – Ohio Department of Health

ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LATINO HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

In 2023, 6% of Lucas County adults were uninsured, including 22% of those under the age of 30 and 12% of African American adults.

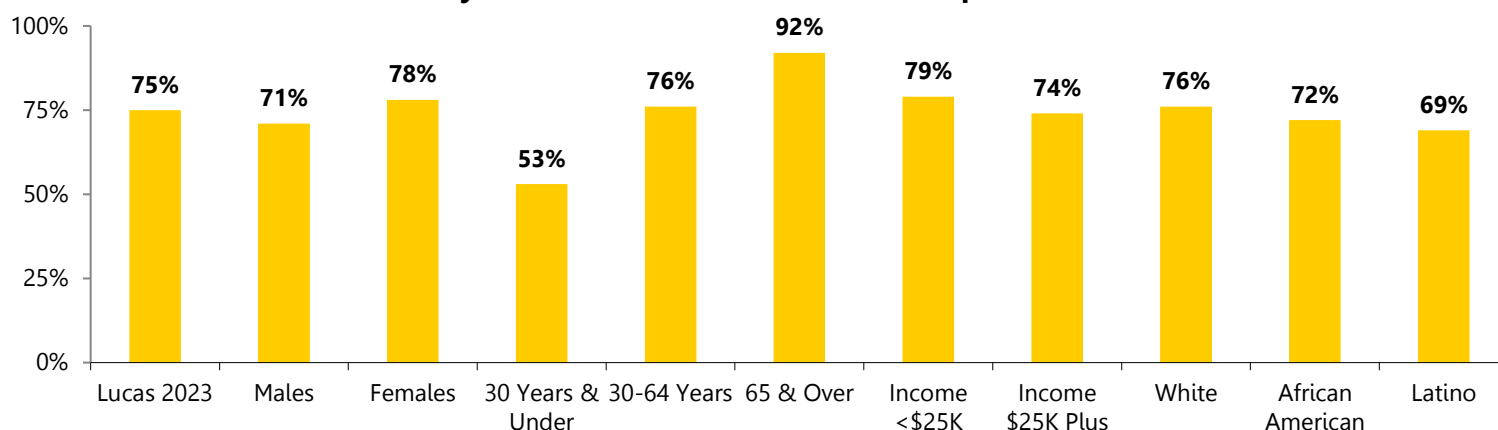


Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

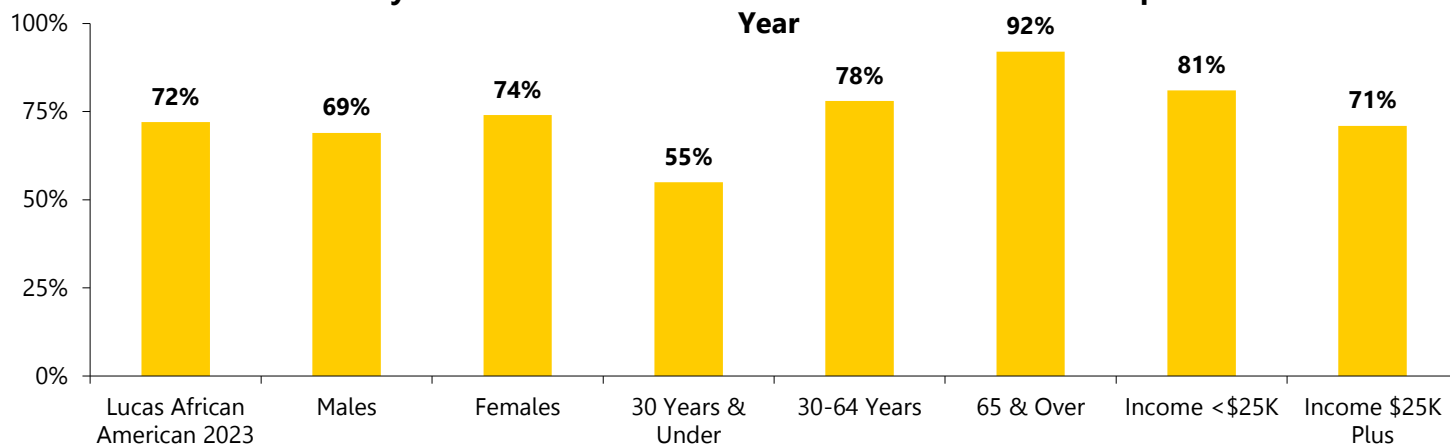
ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LATINO ACCESS AND UTILIZATION

In 2023, 75% of Lucas County adults had a routine checkup in the past year, including 92% of those 65 years and older and 72% of African American adults.

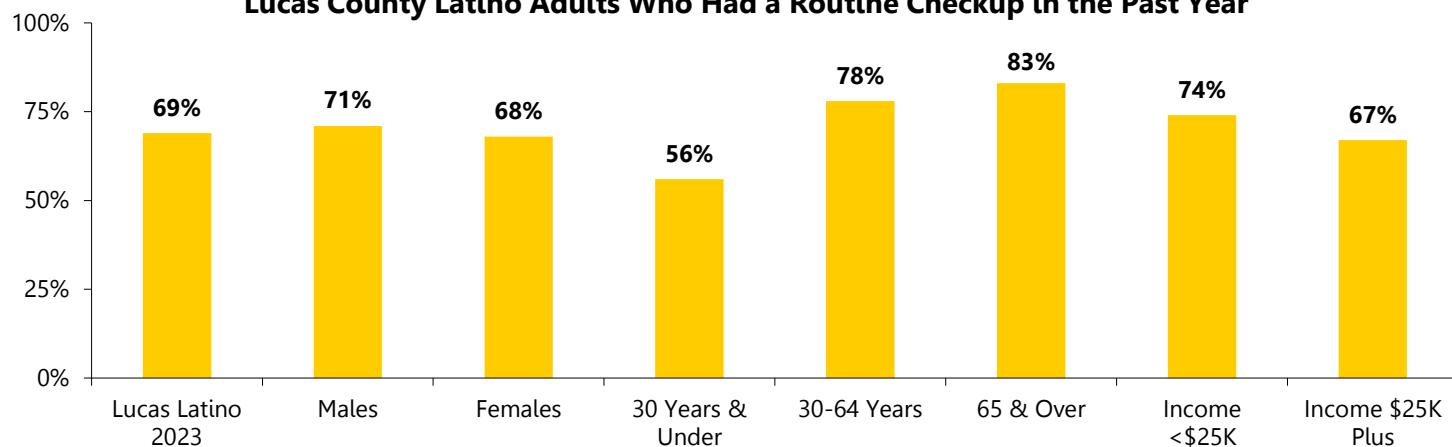
Lucas County Adults Who Had a Routine Checkup in the Past Year



Lucas County African American Adults Who Had a Routine Checkup in the Past Year



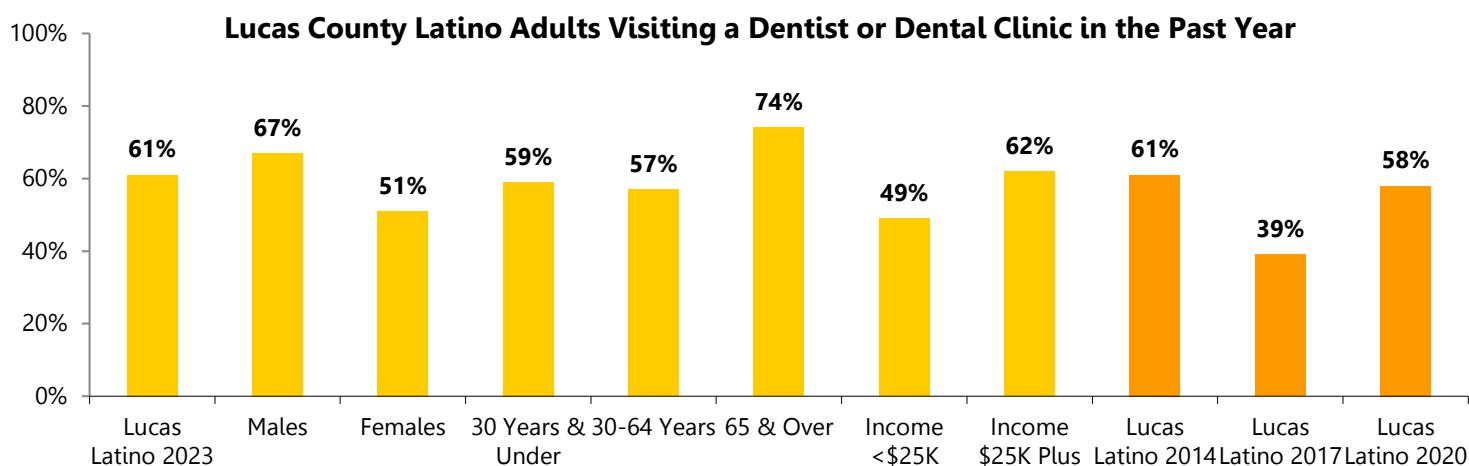
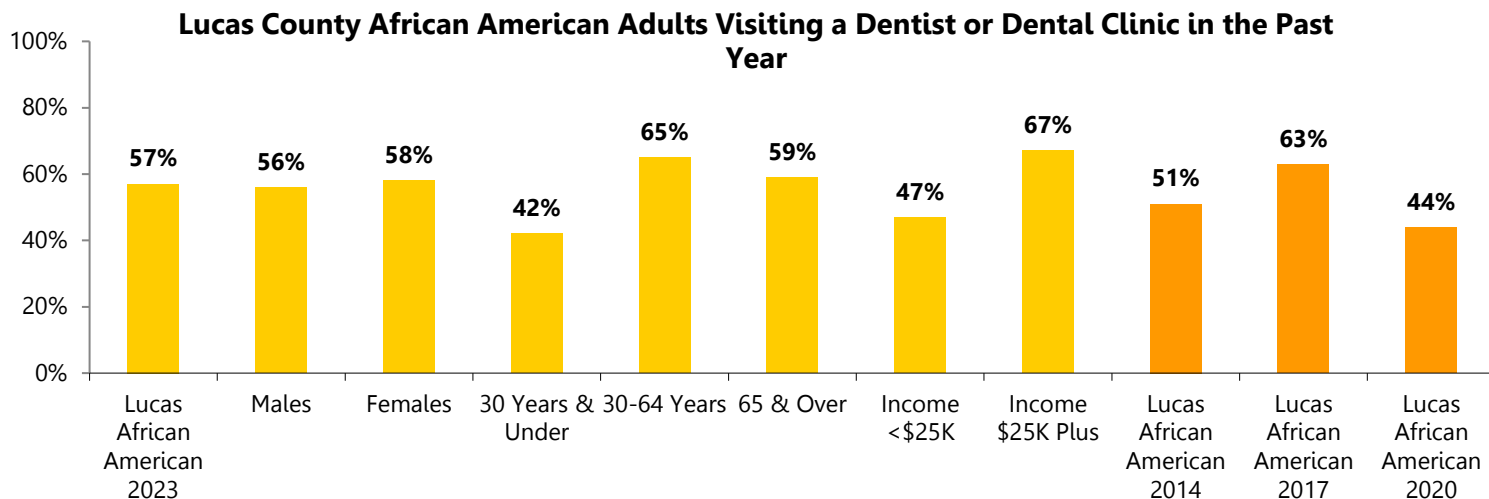
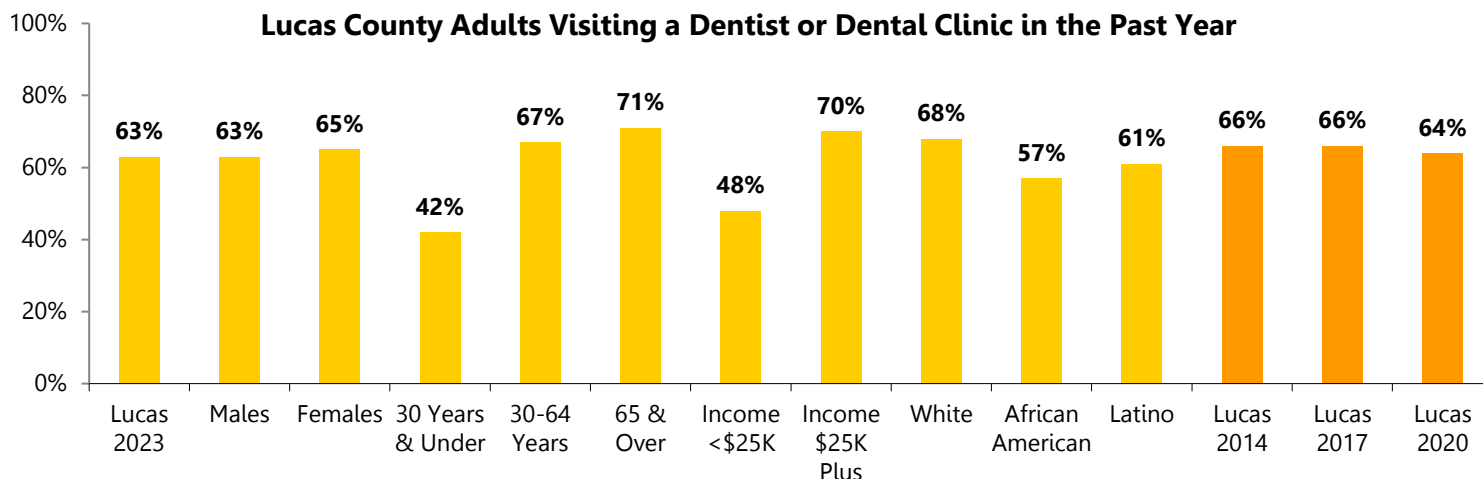
Lucas County Latino Adults Who Had a Routine Checkup in the Past Year



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LATINO ORAL HEALTH

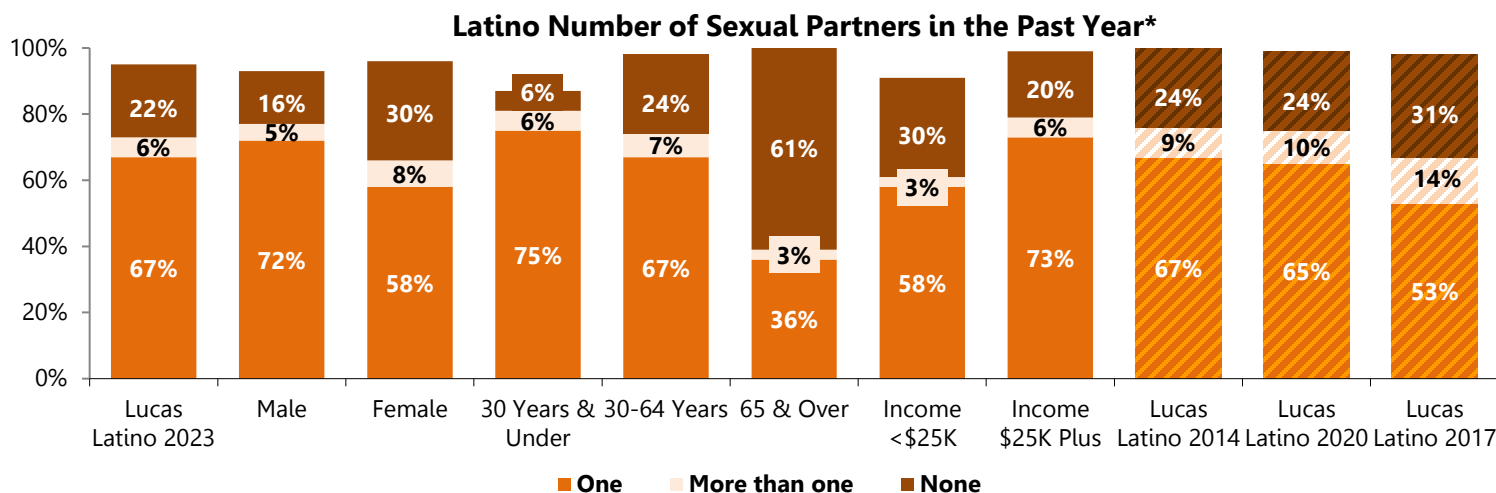
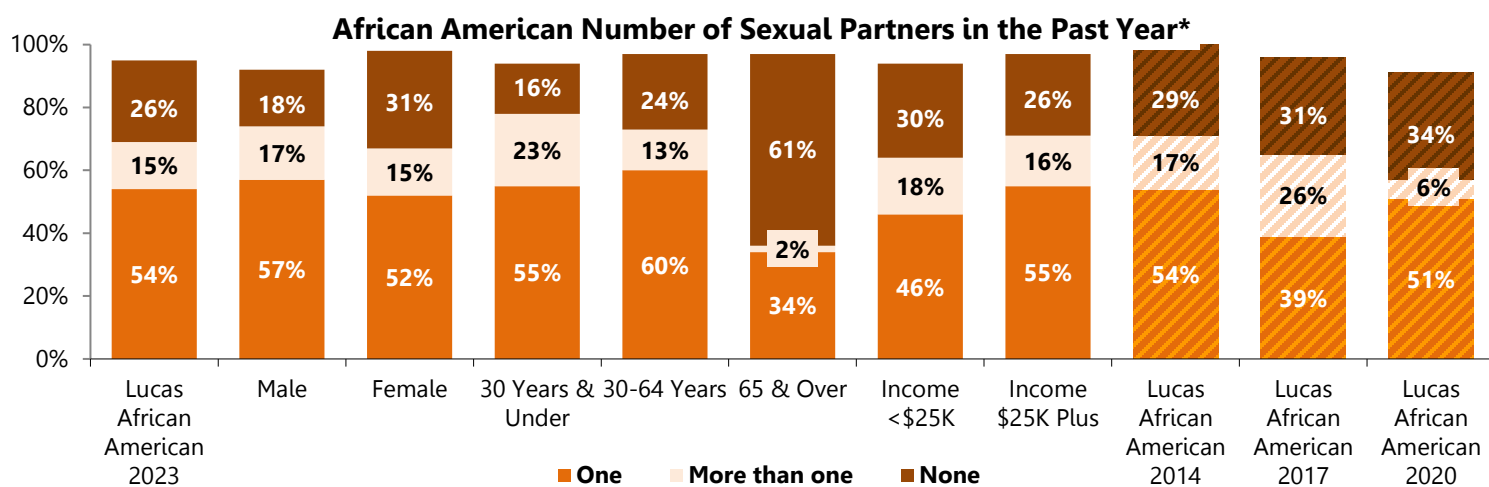
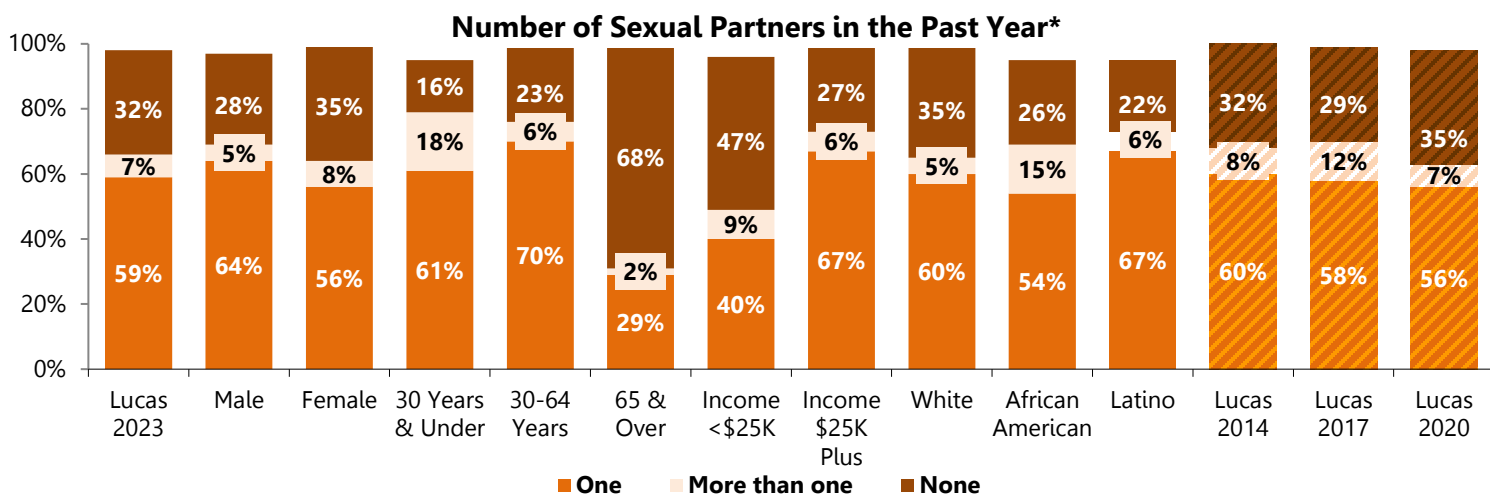
Sixty-three percent (63%) of Lucas County adults visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year. Twenty-seven percent (27%) of adults did not see a dentist in the past year due to cost.



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LATINO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Fifty-nine percent (59%) of Lucas County adults had one sexual partner in the past year, 7% had more than one partner, and 32% did not have a sexual partner.



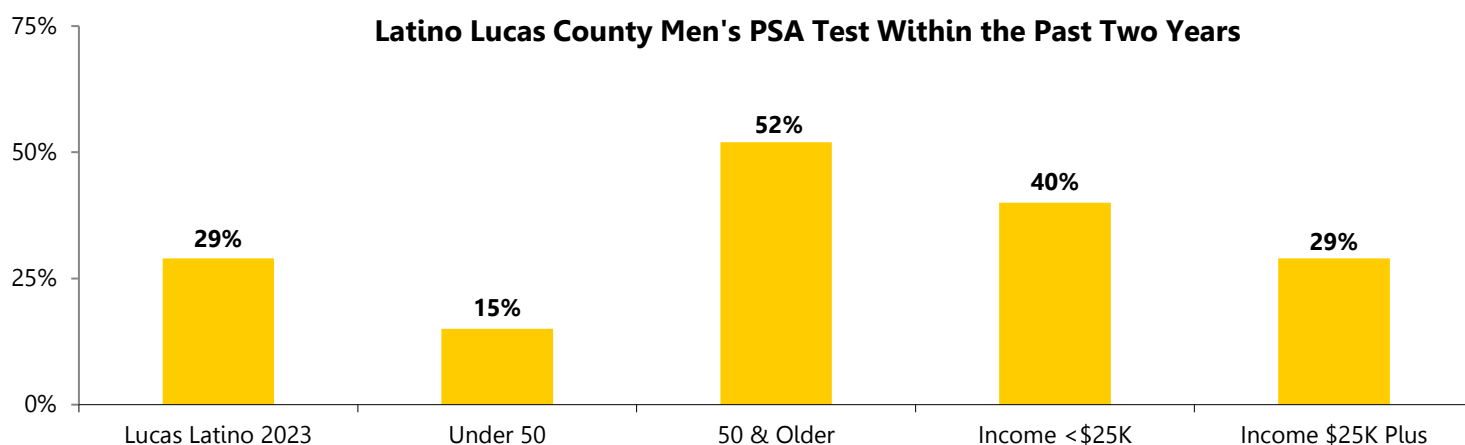
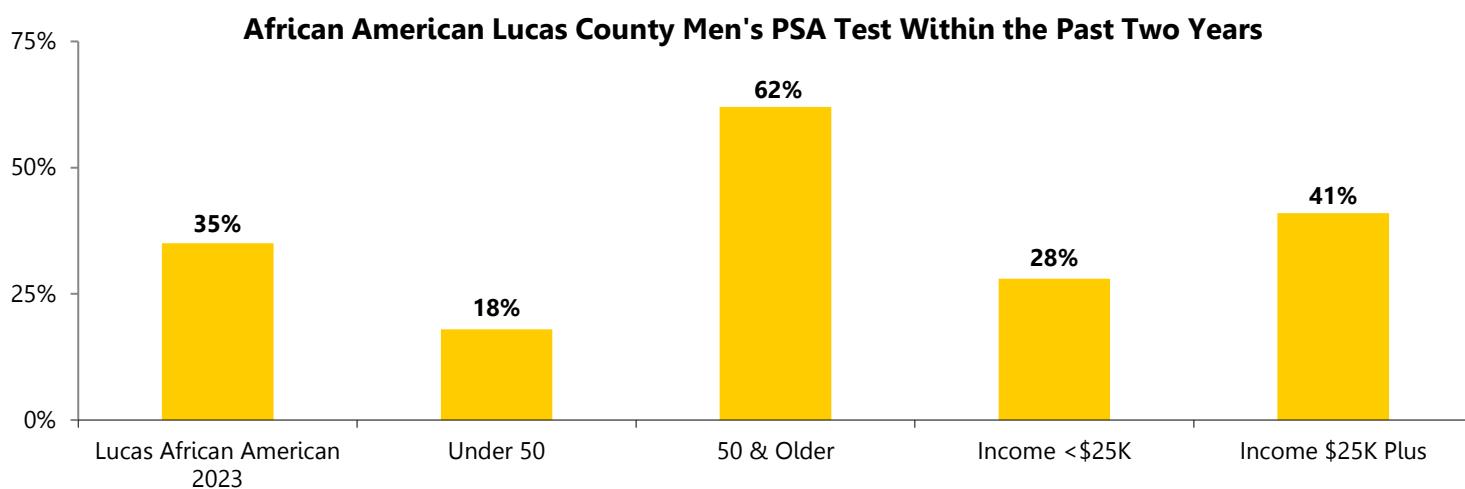
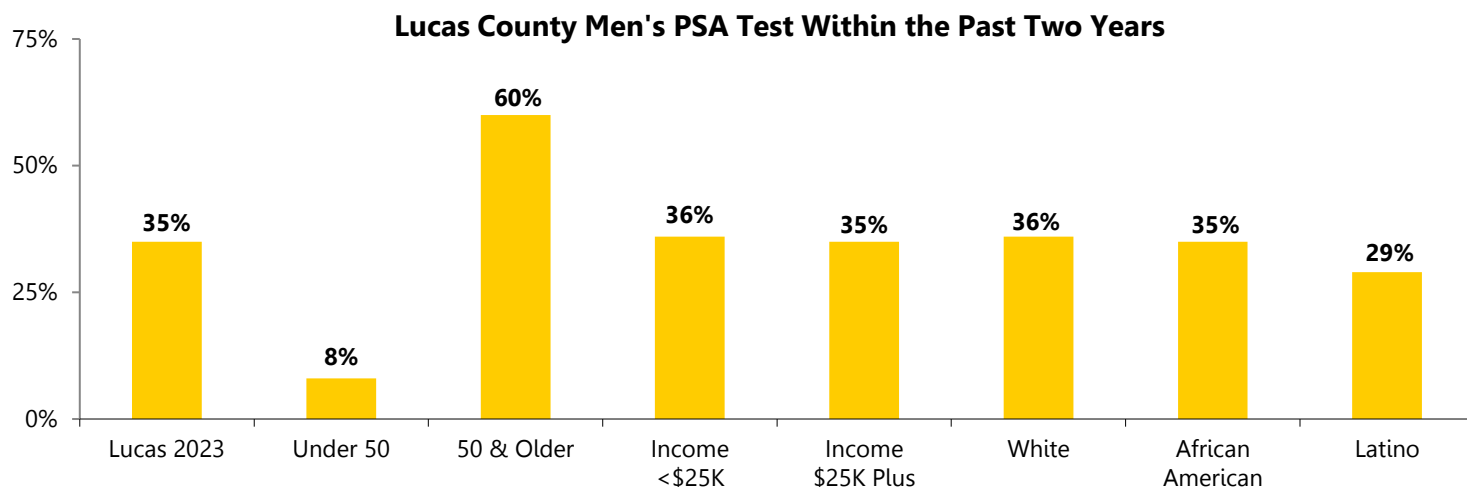
Respondents were asked: "During the past 12 months, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse?"

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

Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LATINO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, *CONTINUED*

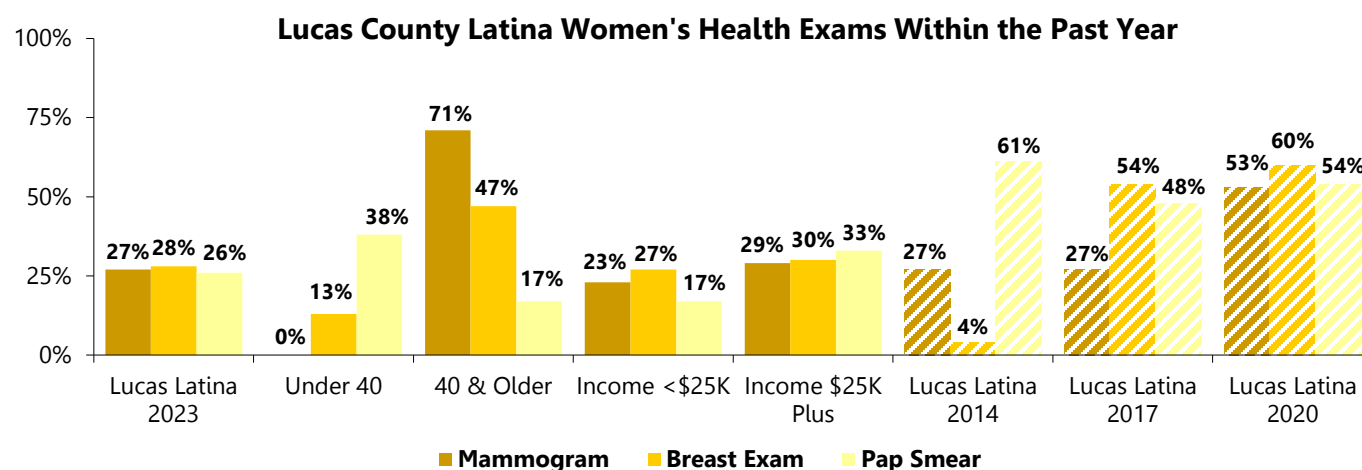
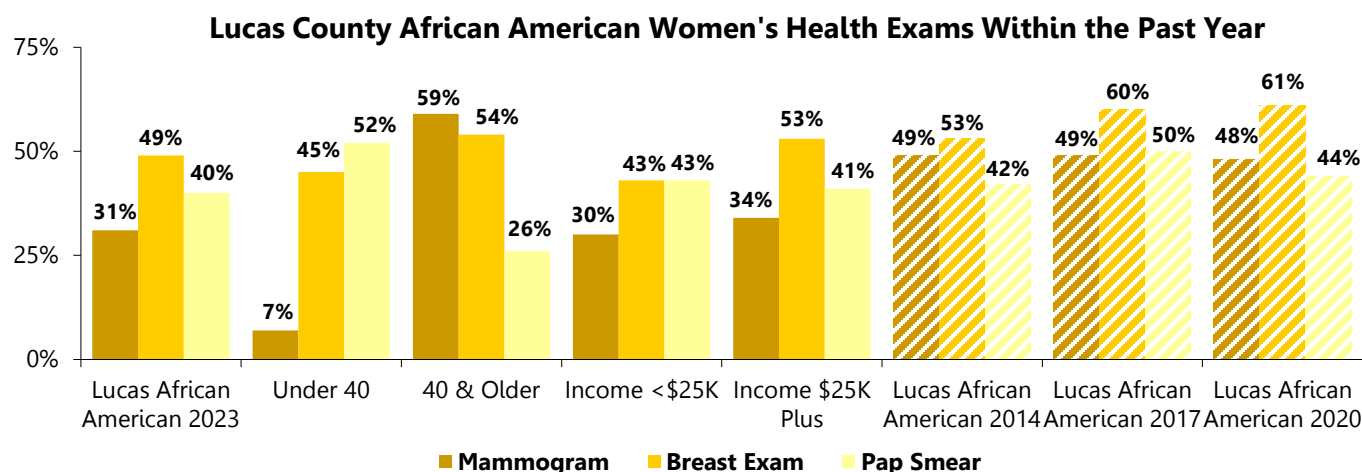
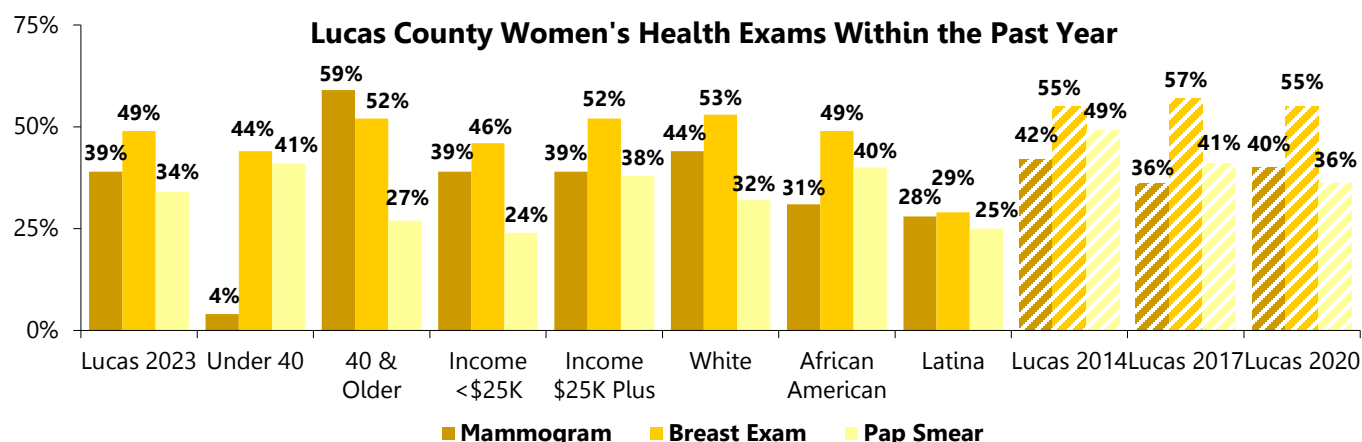
Thirty-five percent (35%) of Lucas County males had a PSA test within the past two years, including 60% of those ages 50 and older and 36% of those with annual incomes more than \$25,000.



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LATINO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, *CONTINUED*

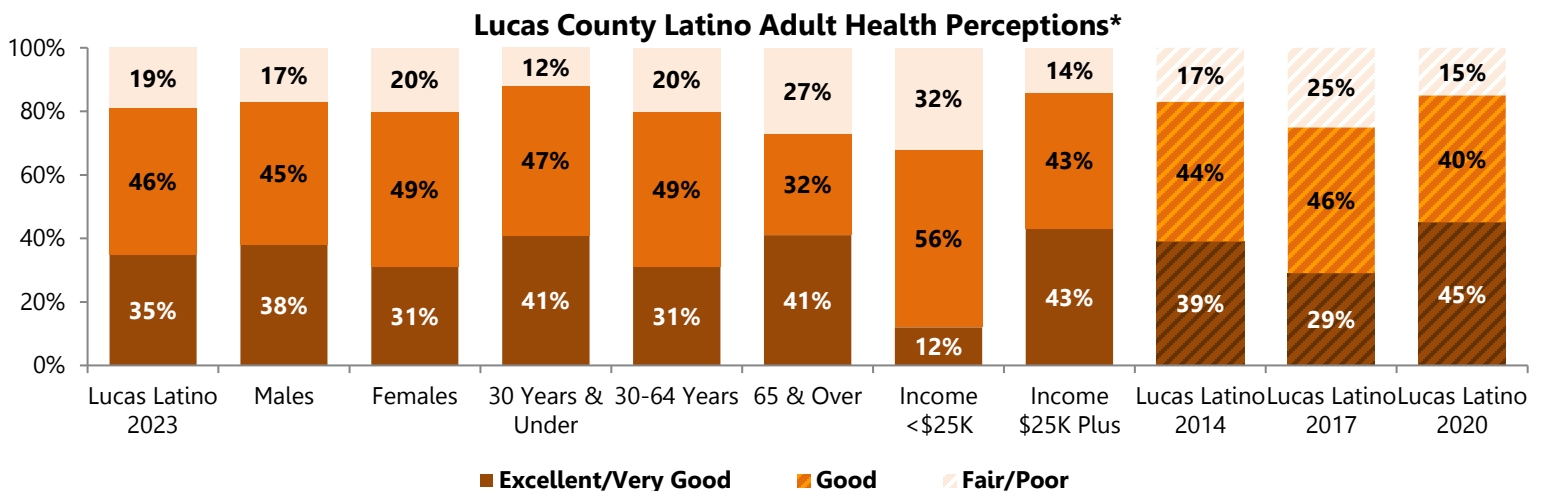
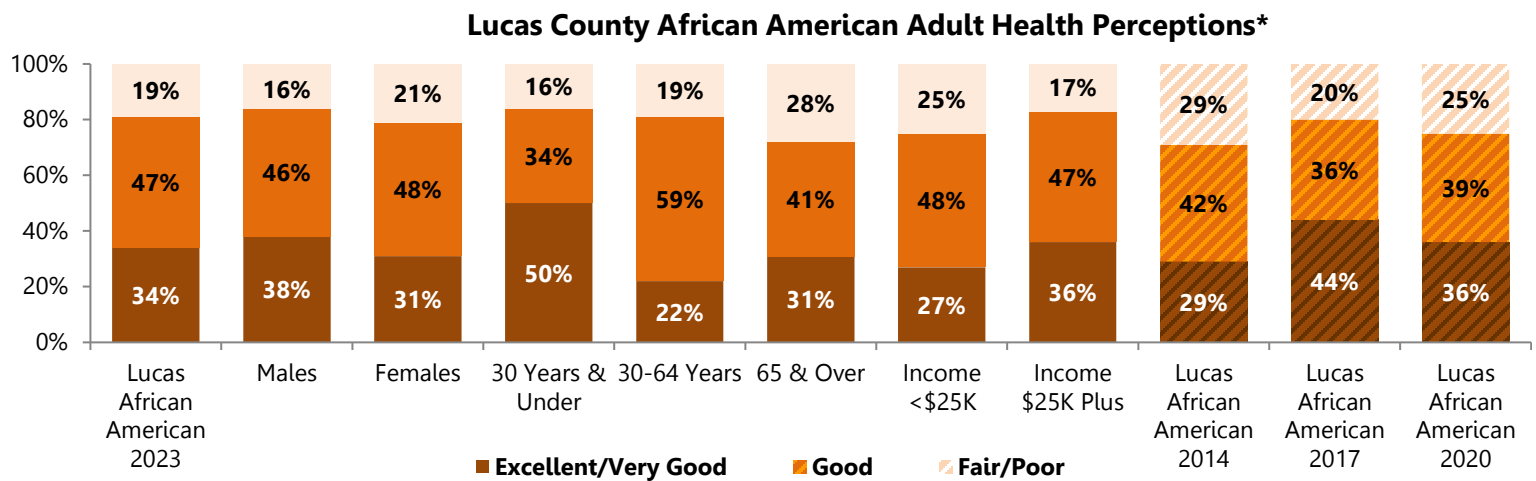
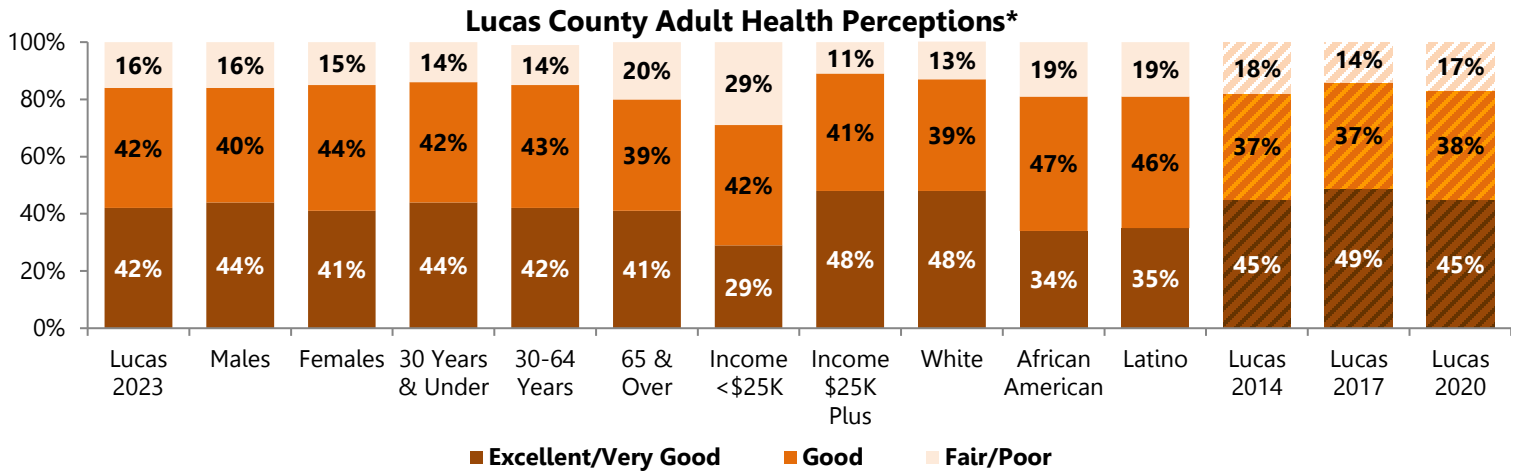
Thirty-nine percent (39%) of Lucas County females had a mammogram within the past year, 49% had a clinical breast exam, and 34% had a Pap smear.



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LATINO HEALTH STATUS PERCEPTIONS

In 2023, 42% of Lucas County adults rated their health status as excellent or very good. Conversely, 16% of adults described their health as fair or poor, increasing to 29% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.



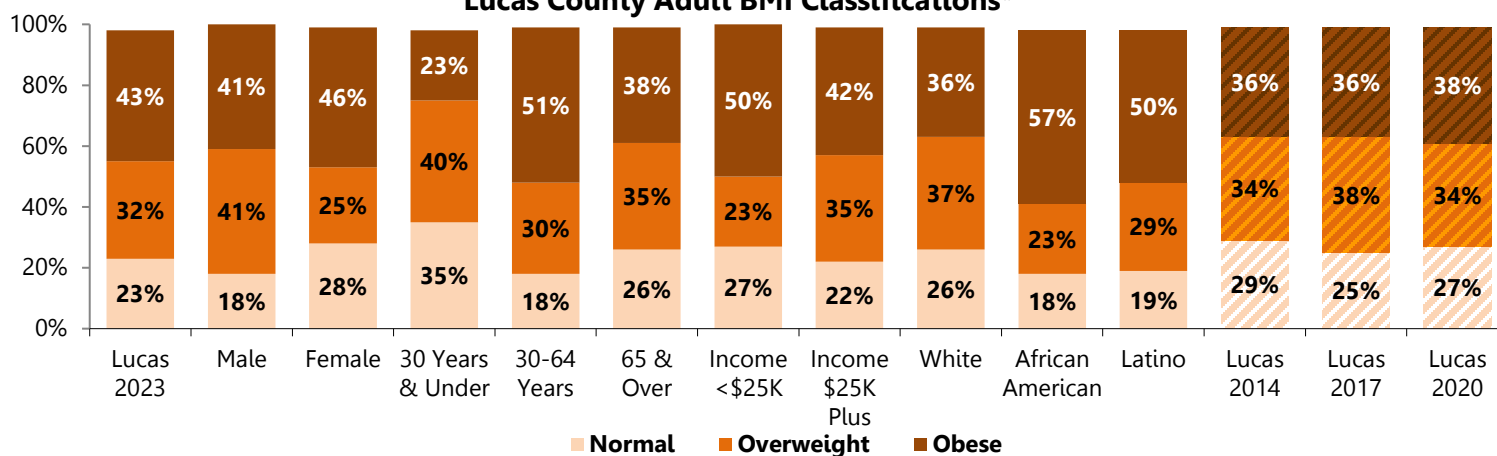
*Respondents were asked: "Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?"

Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

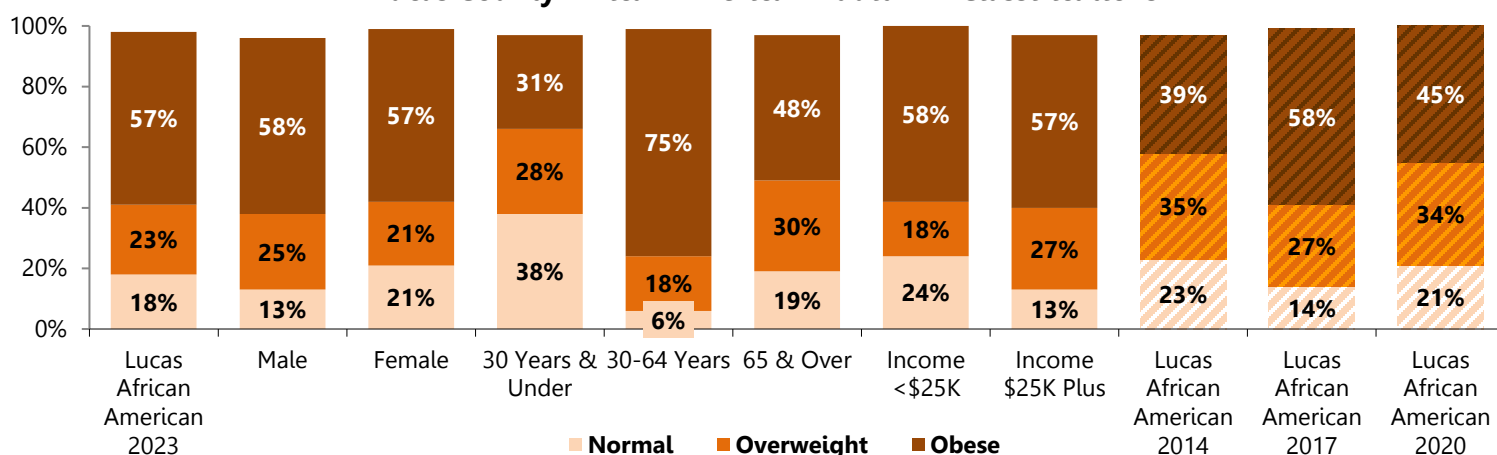
ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LATINO WEIGHT STATUS

Three-fourths (75%) of Lucas County adults were overweight (32%) or obese (43%) based on body mass index (BMI). Nineteen percent (19%) of adults did not participate in any physical activity in the past week, including 4% who were unable to exercise.

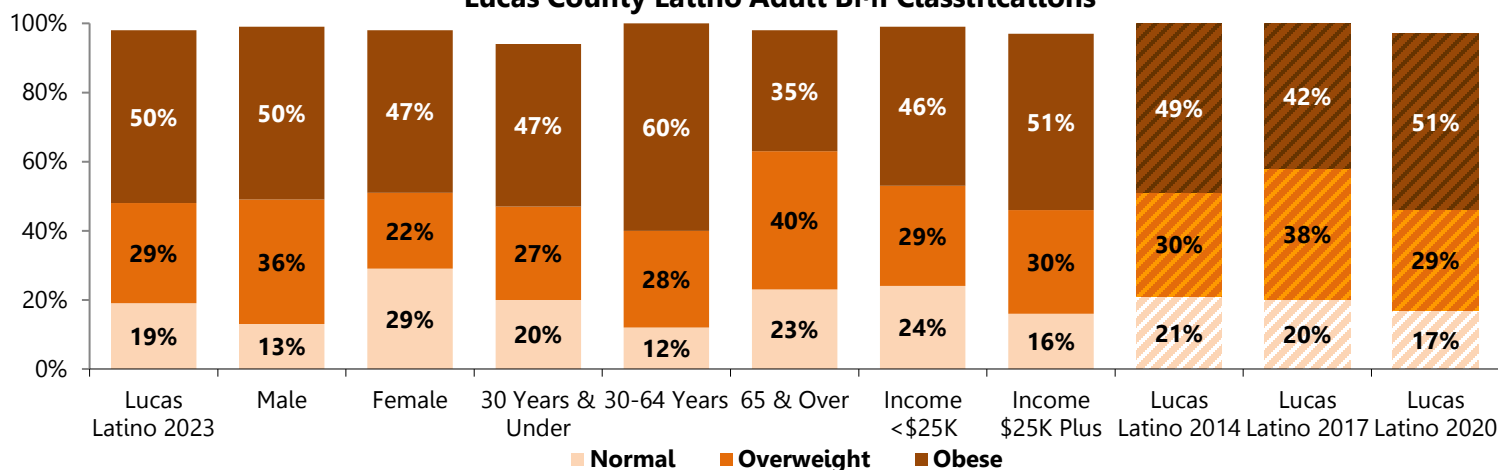
Lucas County Adult BMI Classifications*



Lucas County African American Adult BMI Classifications*



Lucas County Latino Adult BMI Classifications*

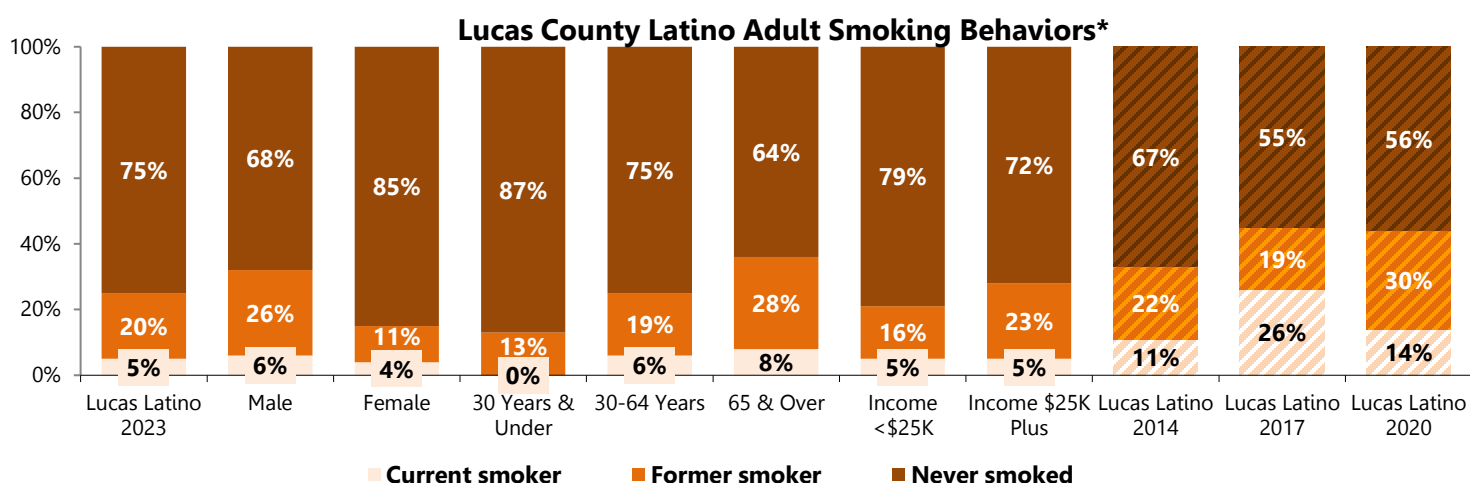
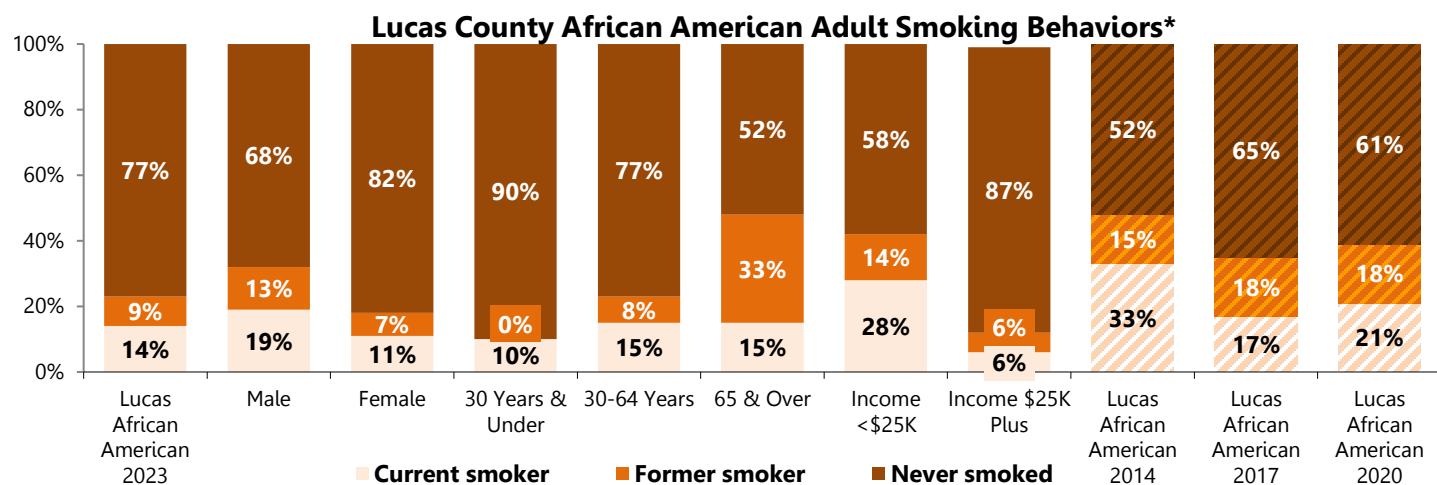
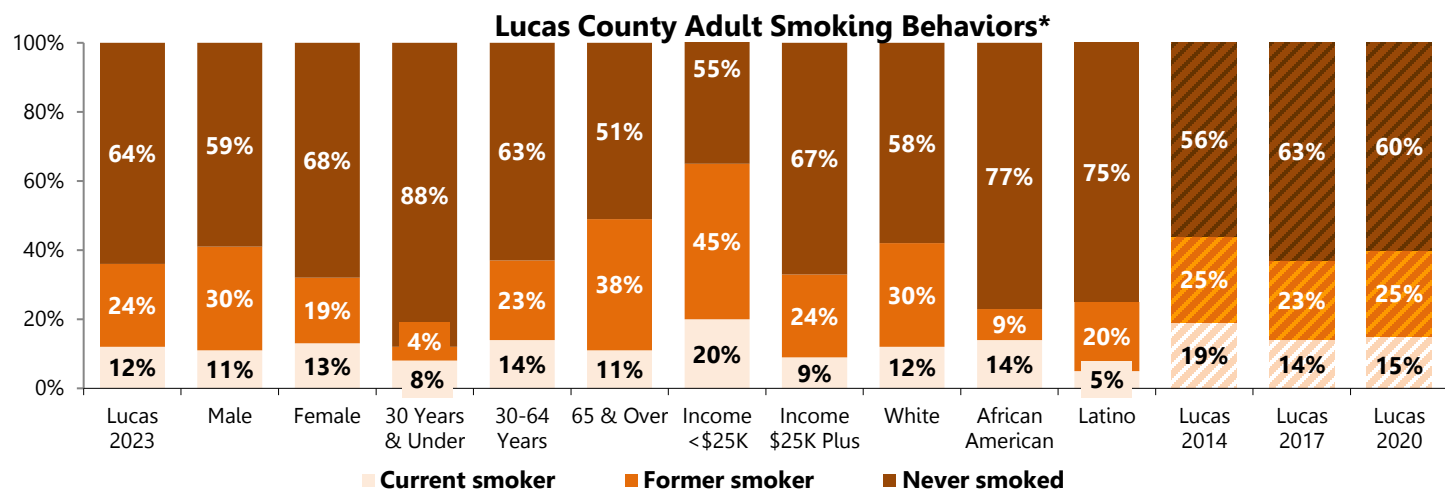


*Percentages may not equal 100% due to the exclusion of data for those who were classified as underweight.

Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN ADULT, AND LATINO TOBACCO USE

In 2023, 12% of Lucas County adults were current smokers, and 24% were considered former smokers. Nine percent (9%) of adults used e-cigarettes or vapes in the past year.

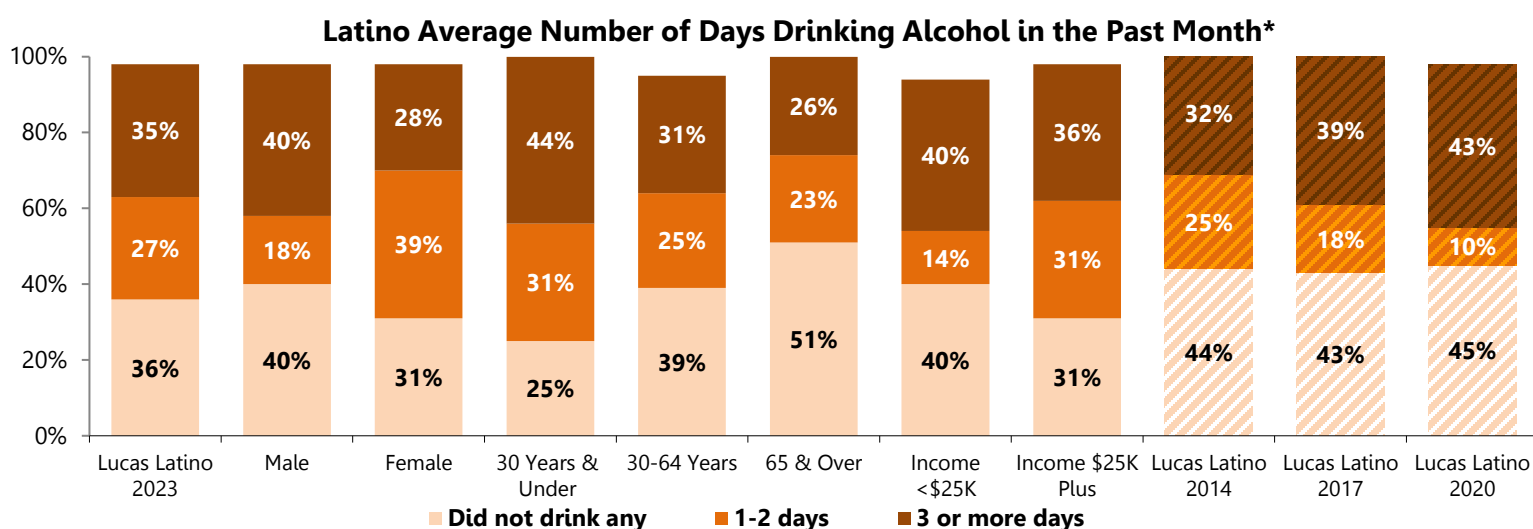
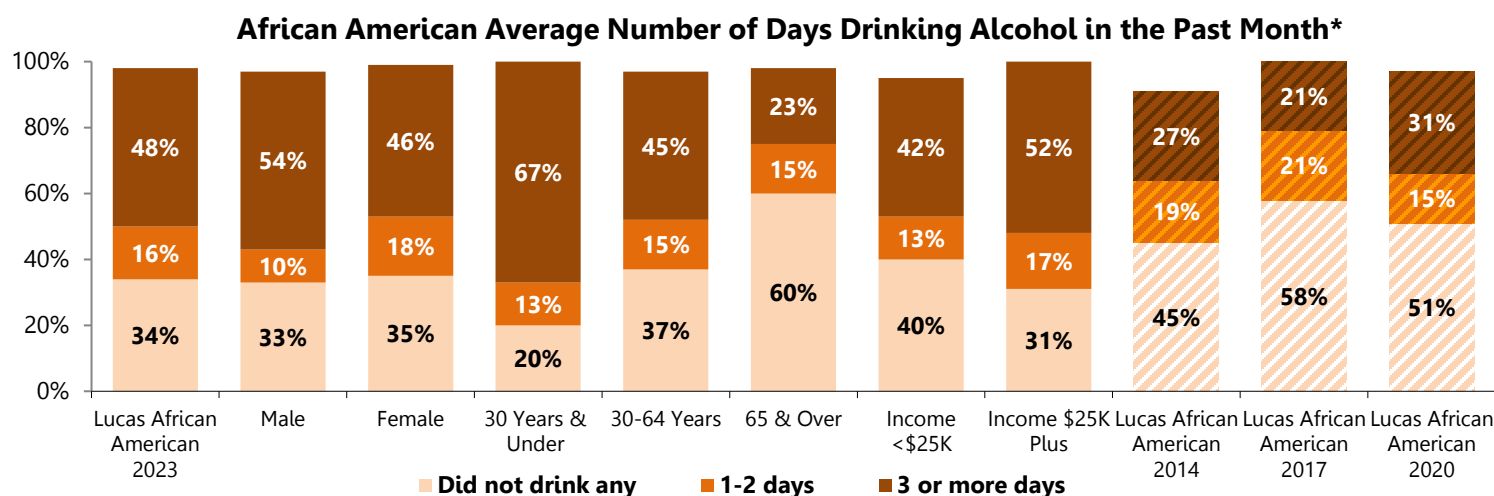
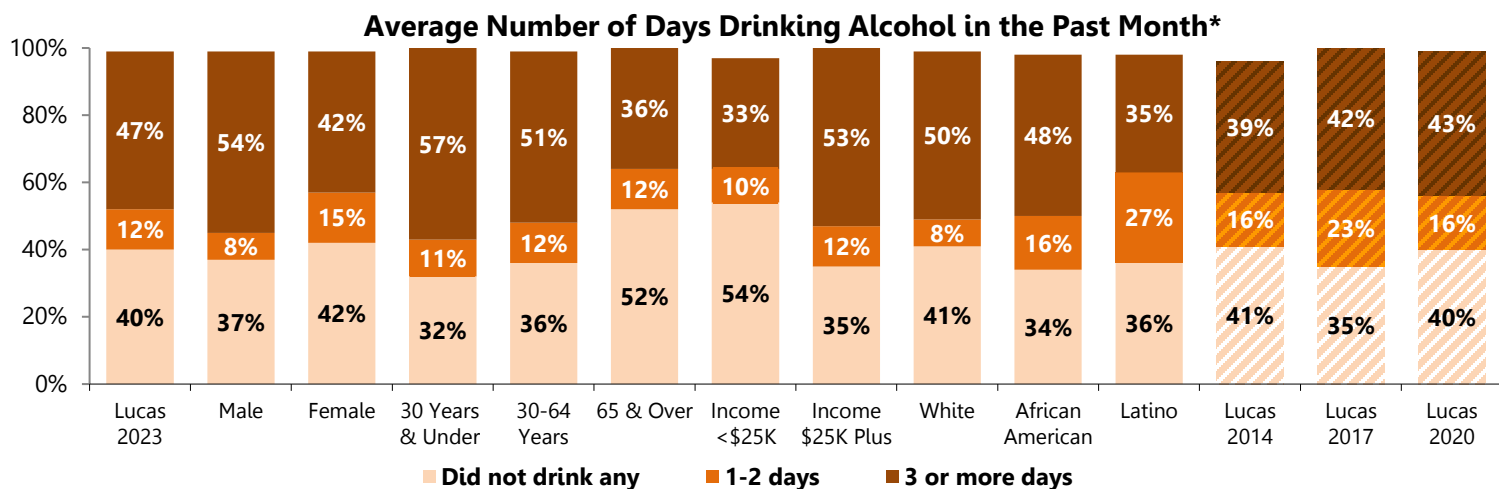


Respondents were asked: "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life? If yes, do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all?"

Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LATINO ALCOHOL USE

Fifty-nine percent (59%) of Lucas County adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month. Twenty-six percent (26%) of adults reported they had five or more alcoholic drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on one occasion in the last month and would be considered binge drinkers.



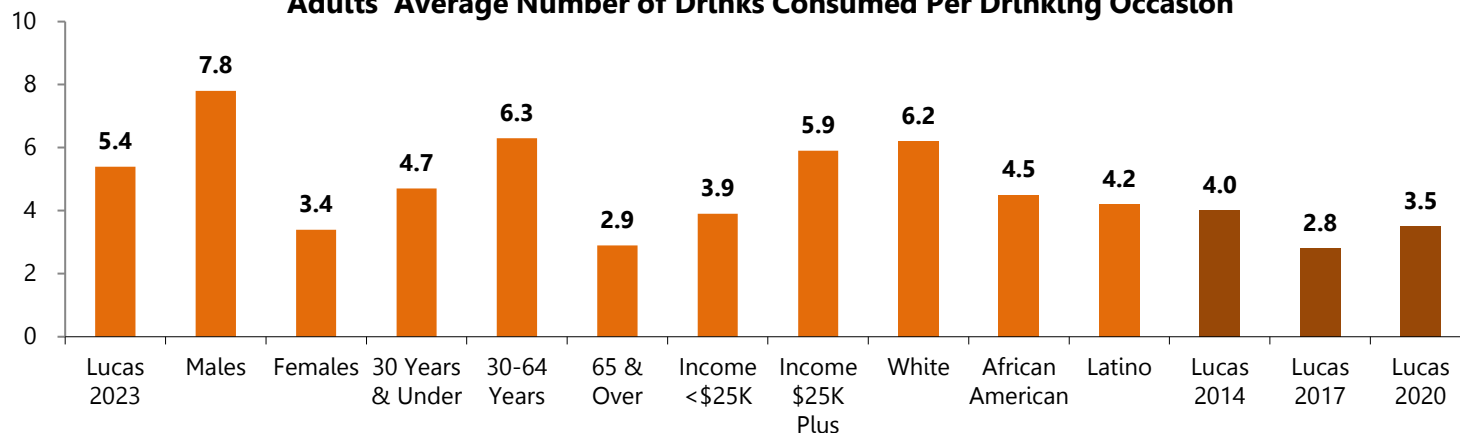
*Percentages may not equal 100% as some respondents answered, "Don't know."

Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

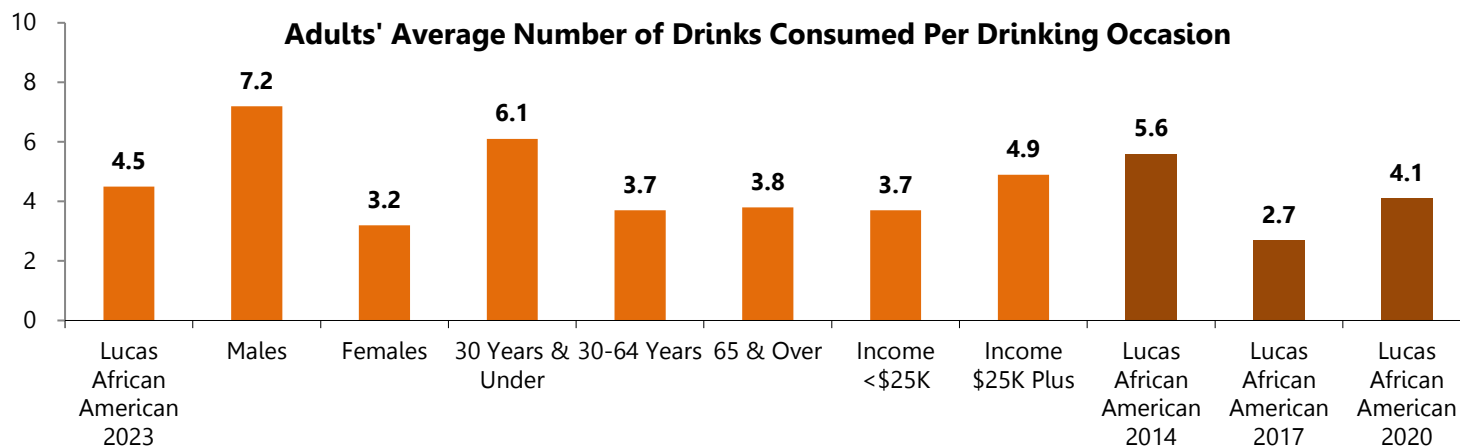
ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LATINO ALCOHOL USE, *CONTINUED*

Lucas County adults had an average of 5.4 alcoholic drinks per occasion, compared to 3.5 in 2020.

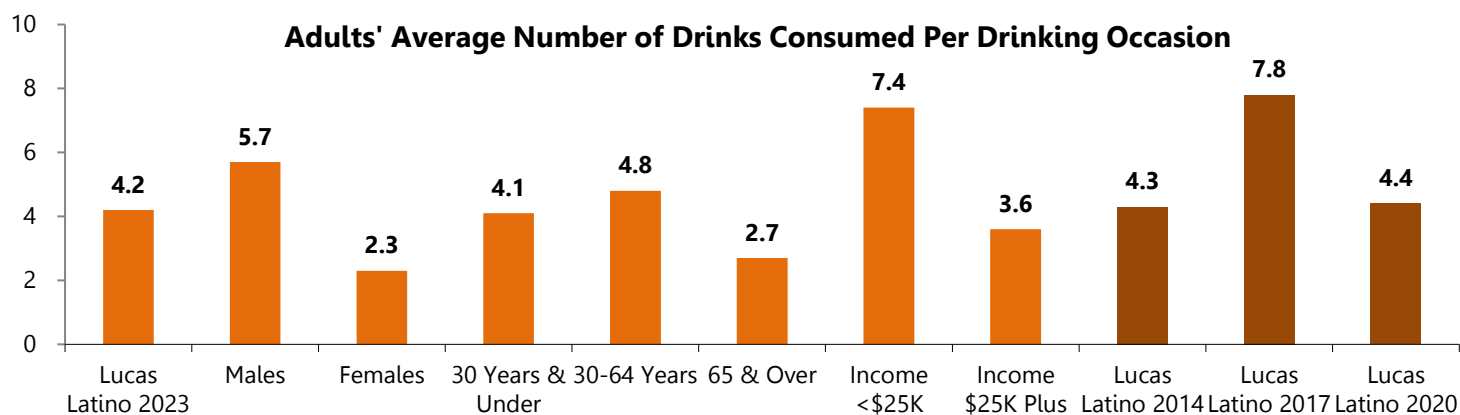
Adults' Average Number of Drinks Consumed Per Drinking Occasion



Adults' Average Number of Drinks Consumed Per Drinking Occasion



Adults' Average Number of Drinks Consumed Per Drinking Occasion

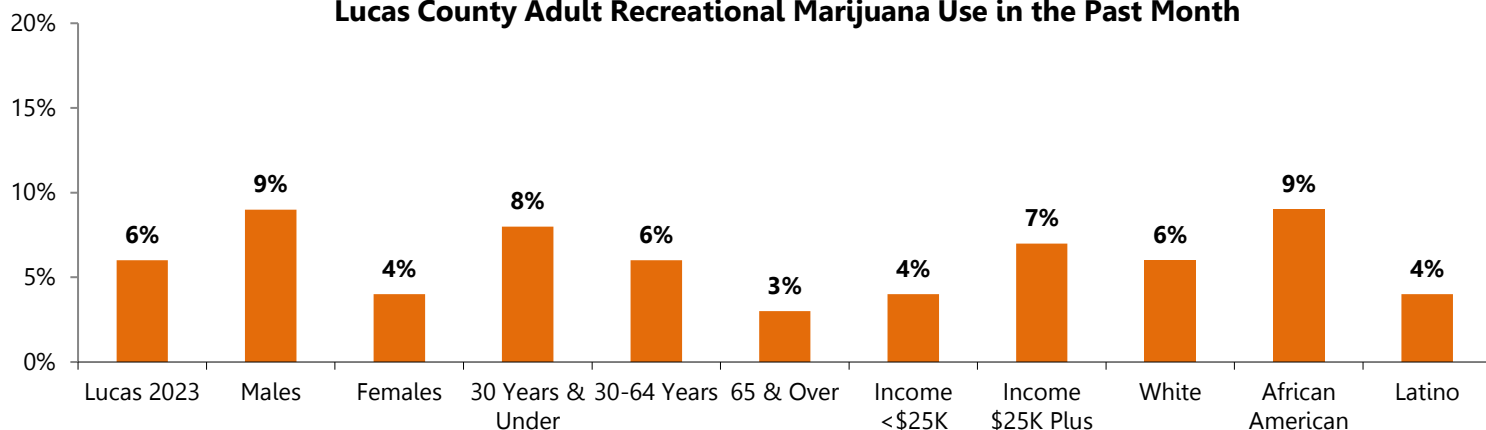


Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

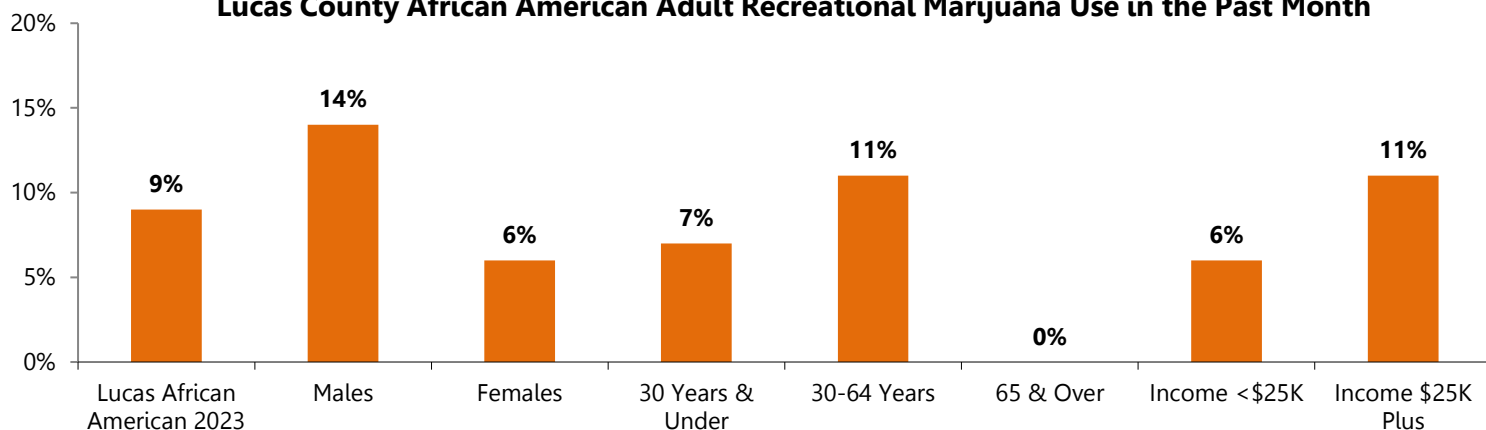
ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, LATINO DRUG USE

Nineteen percent (19%) of Lucas County adults reported using marijuana or cannabis in the past month. Six percent (6%) of adults reported using marijuana or cannabis for recreational reasons only in the past month.

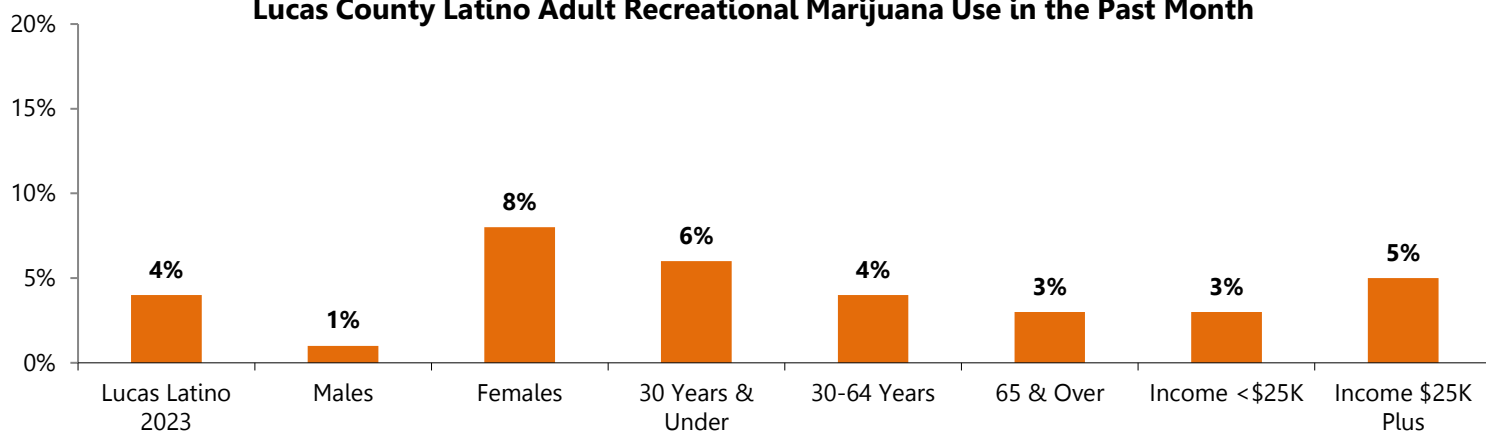
Lucas County Adult Recreational Marijuana Use in the Past Month



Lucas County African American Adult Recreational Marijuana Use in the Past Month



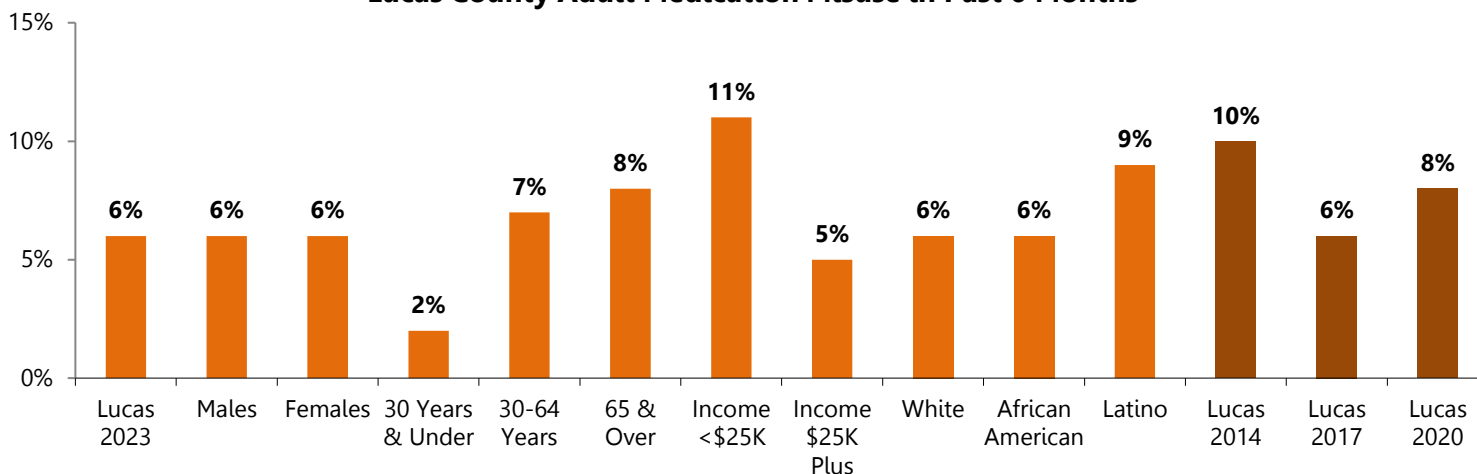
Lucas County Latino Adult Recreational Marijuana Use in the Past Month



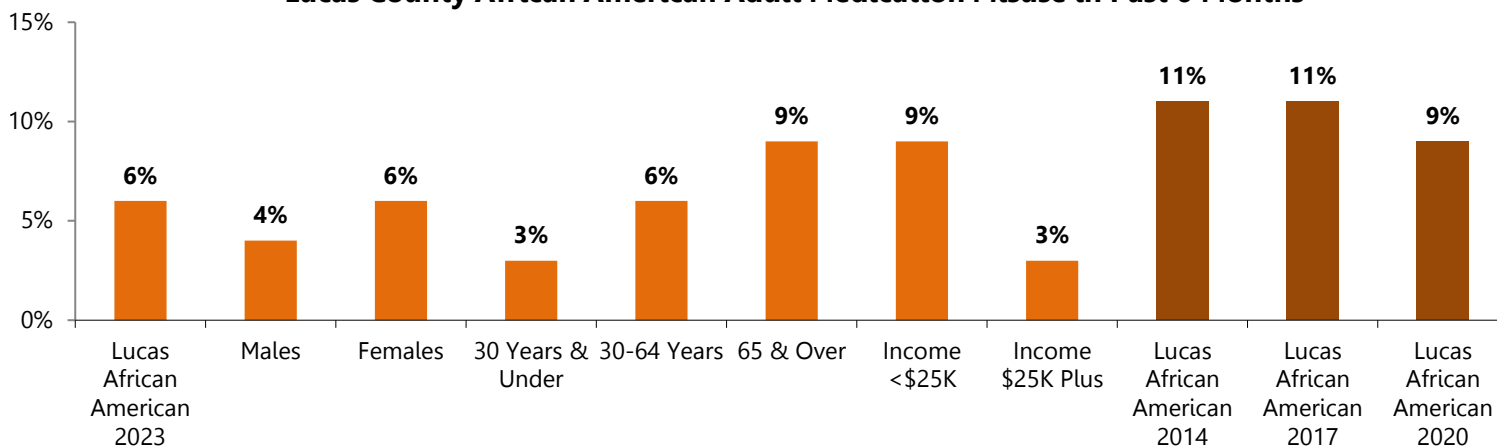
Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, LATINO DRUG USE, *CONTINUED*

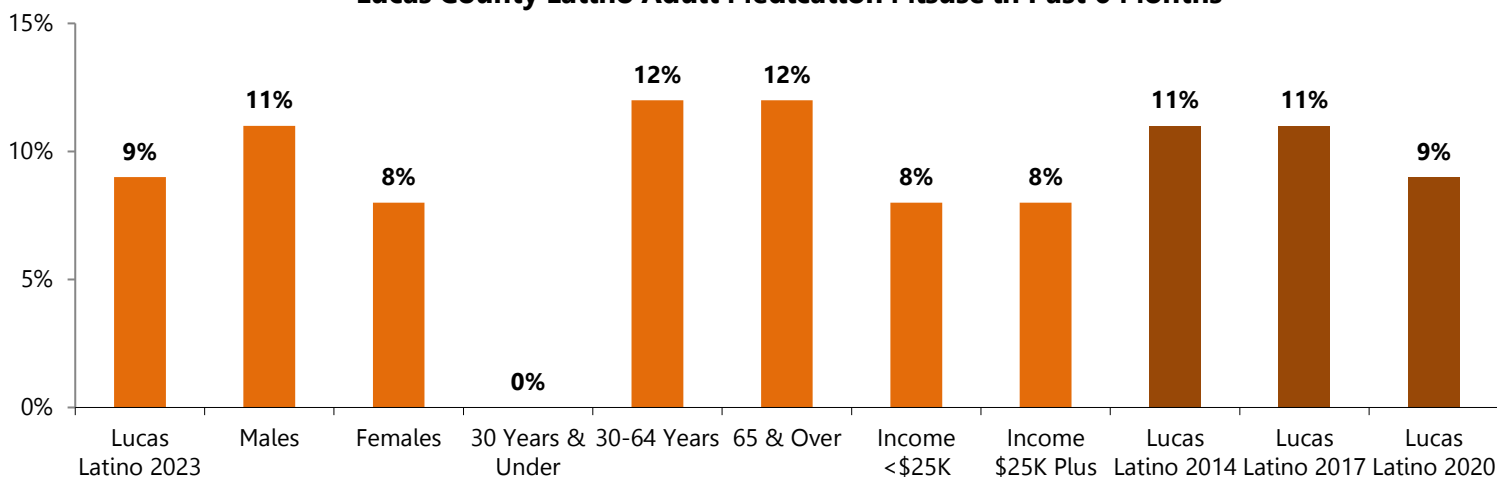
Lucas County Adult Medication Misuse in Past 6 Months



Lucas County African American Adult Medication Misuse in Past 6 Months



Lucas County Latino Adult Medication Misuse in Past 6 Months

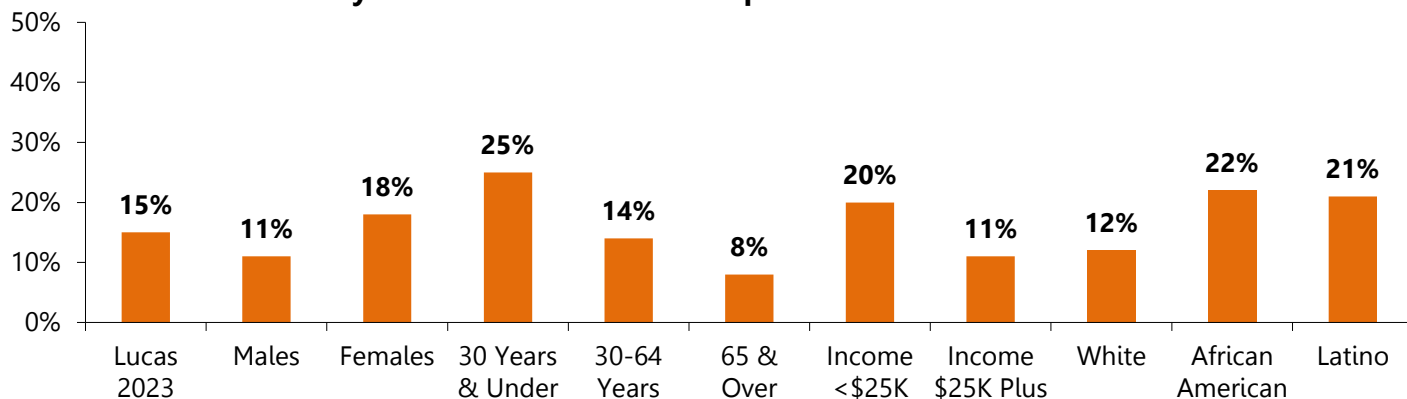


Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

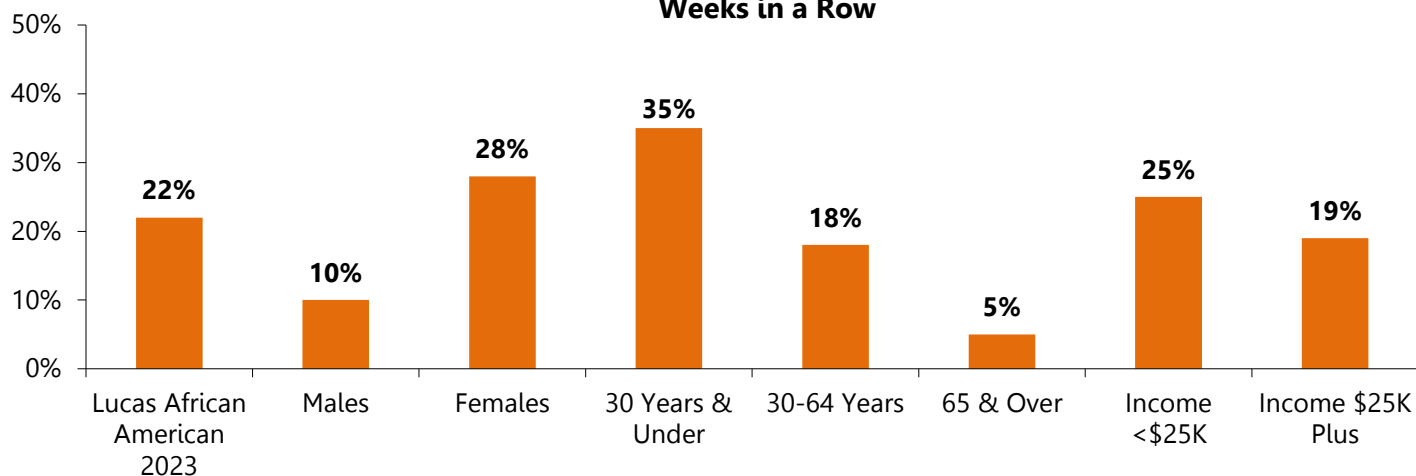
ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, LATINO MENTAL HEALTH

Four percent (4%) of Lucas County adults seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year. During the past year, 15% of adults had a period of two or more weeks when they felt sad, blue or depressed.

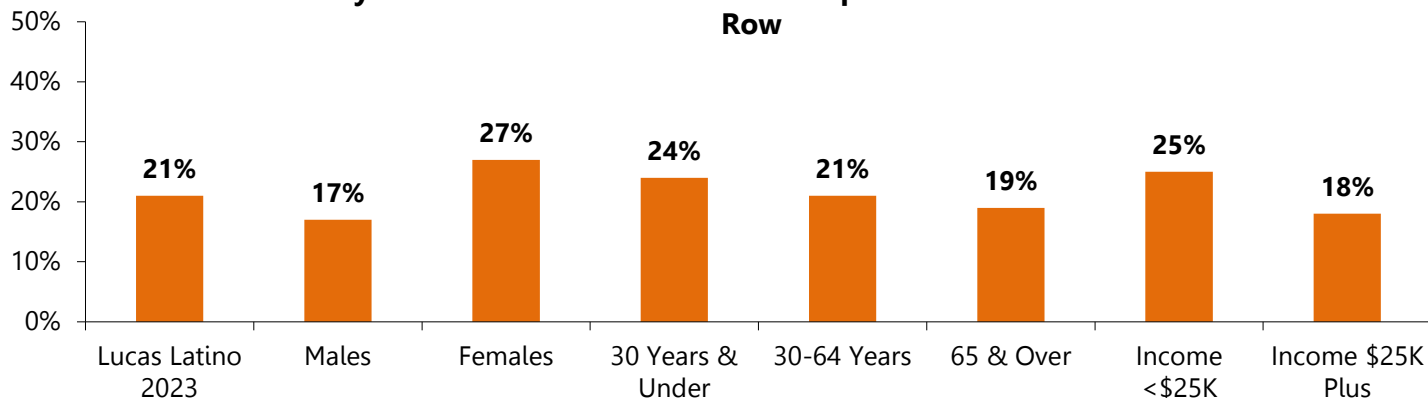
Lucas County Adults Who Felt Sad or Hopeless for Two or More Weeks in a Row



Lucas County African American Adults Who Felt Sad or Hopeless for Two or More Weeks in a Row



Lucas County Latino Adults Who Felt Sad or Hopeless for Two or More Weeks in a Row

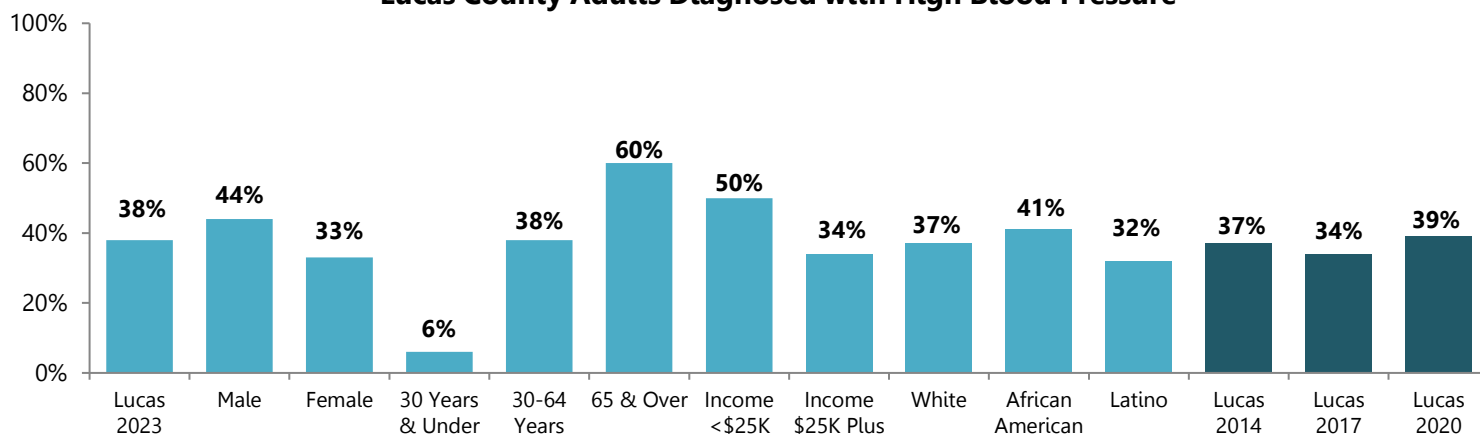


Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

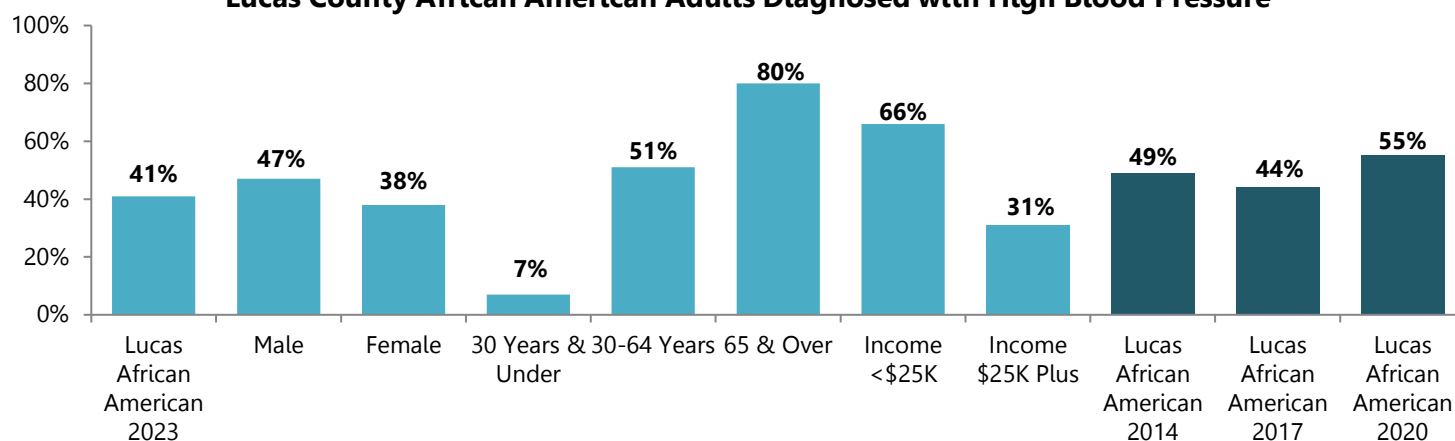
ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LATINO CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

Three percent (3%) of adults had survived a heart attack and 3% had survived a stroke at some time in their life. Thirty-eight percent (38%) had high blood pressure and 27% had high blood cholesterol.

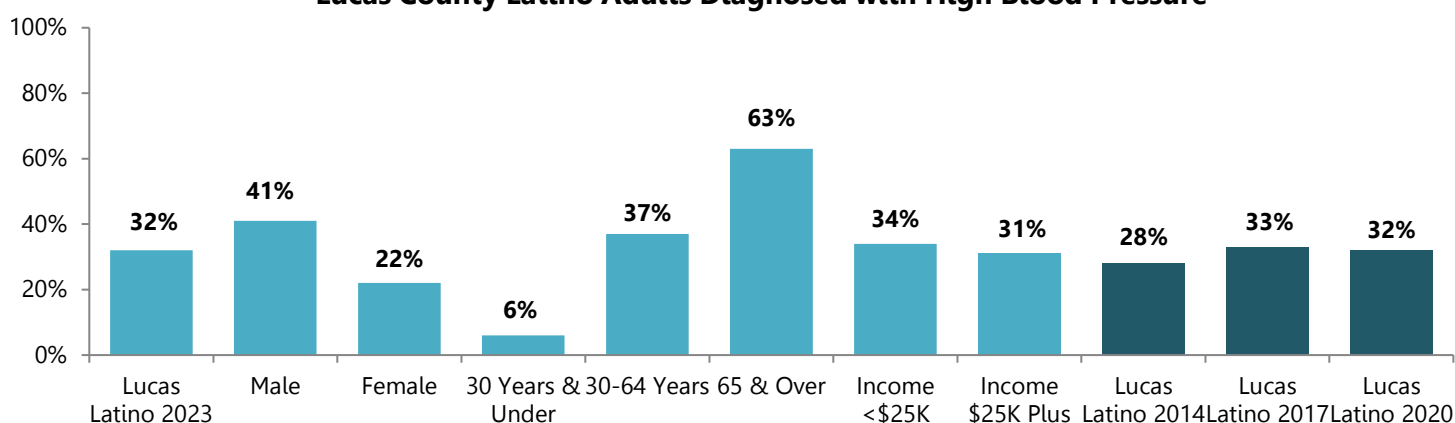
Lucas County Adults Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure*



Lucas County African American Adults Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure*



Lucas County Latino Adults Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure*

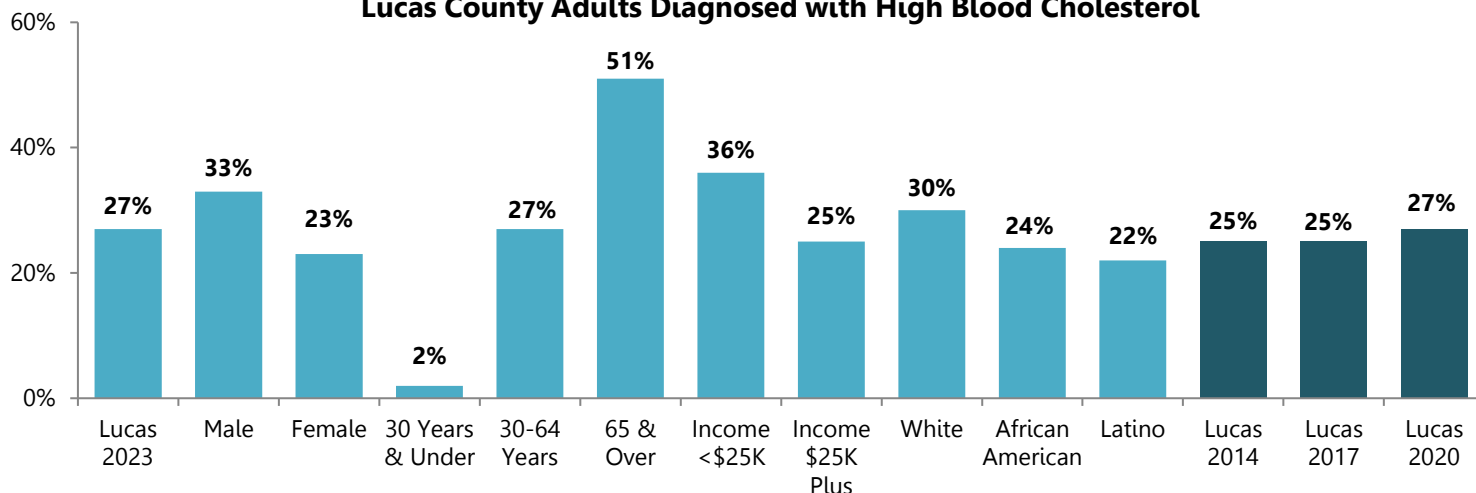


*Does not include respondents who indicated high blood pressure during pregnancy only.

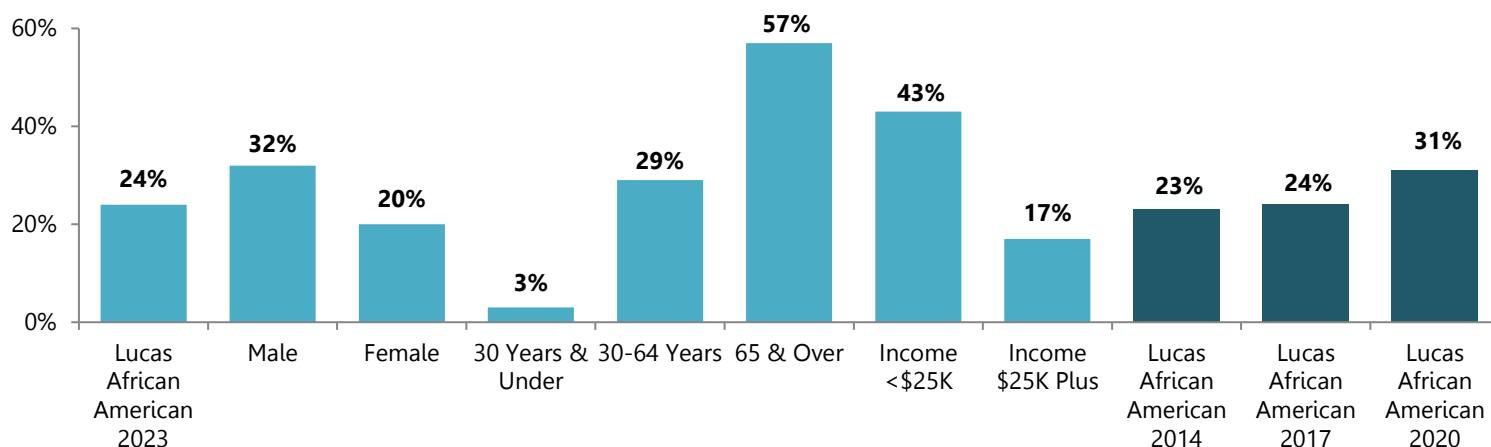
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ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LATINO CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH, *CONTINUED*

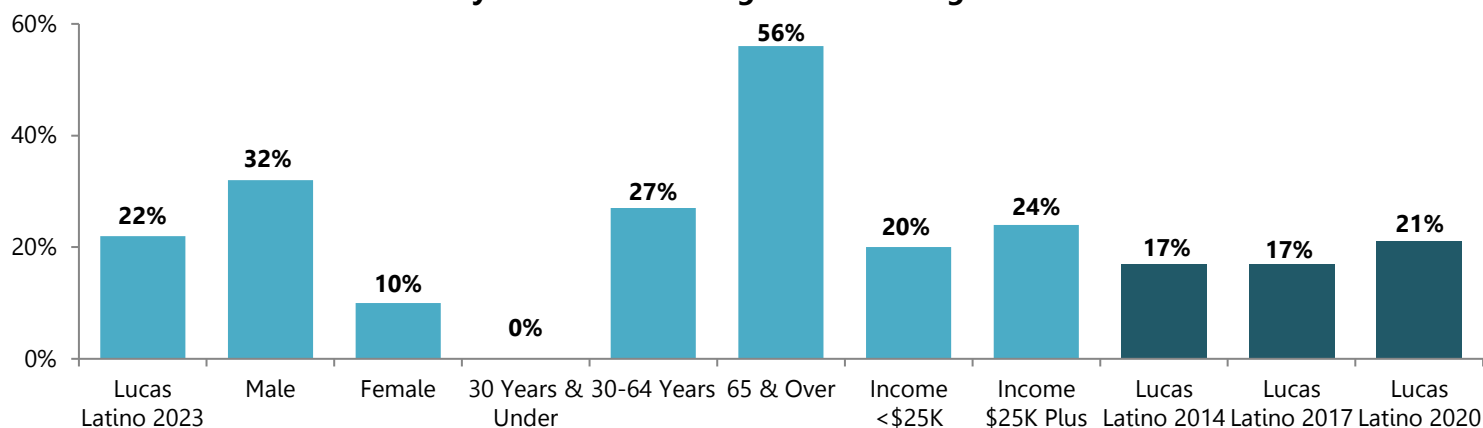
Lucas County Adults Diagnosed with High Blood Cholesterol



Lucas County African American Adults Diagnosed with High Blood Cholesterol

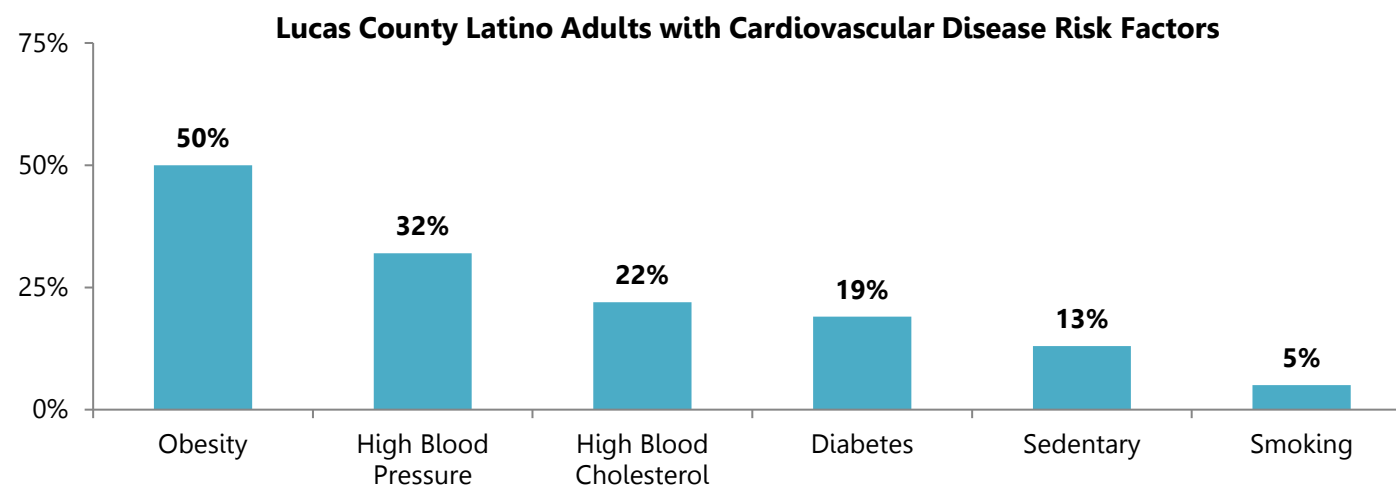
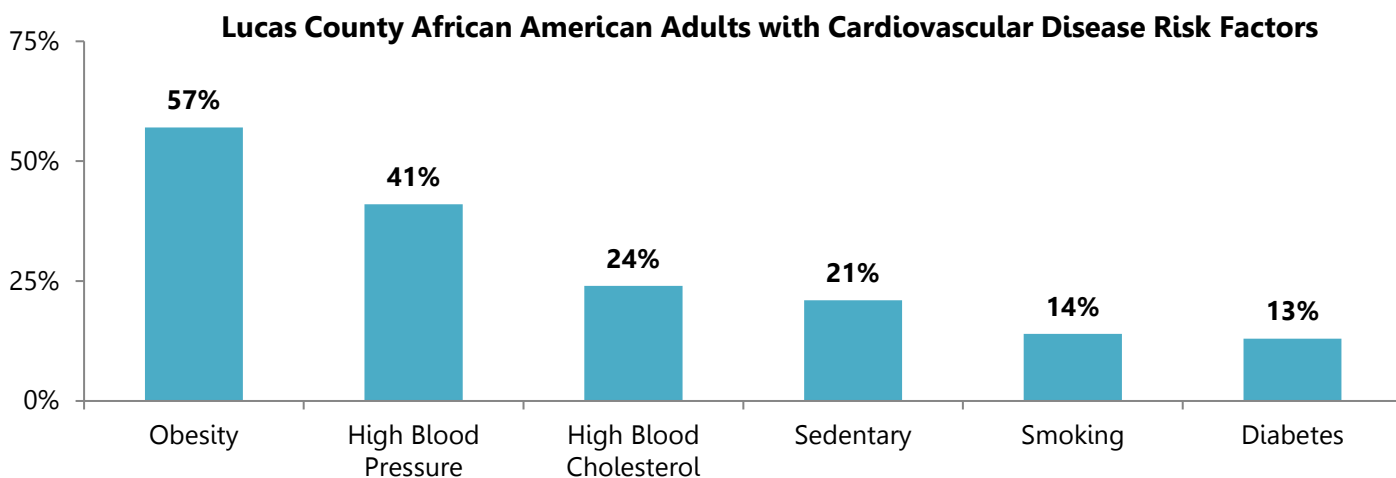
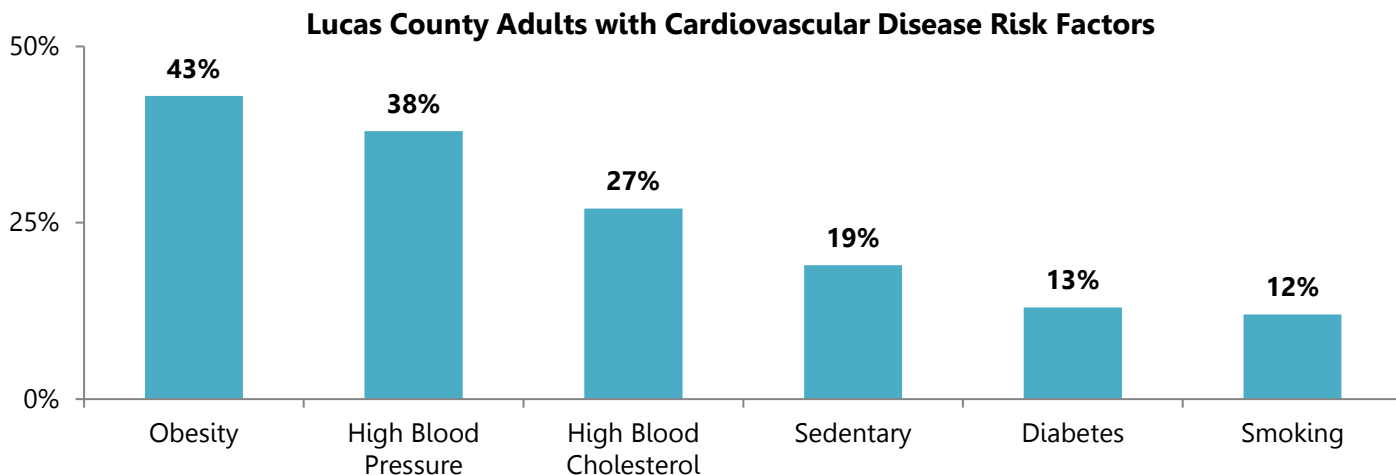


Lucas County Latino Adults Diagnosed with High Blood Cholesterol



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

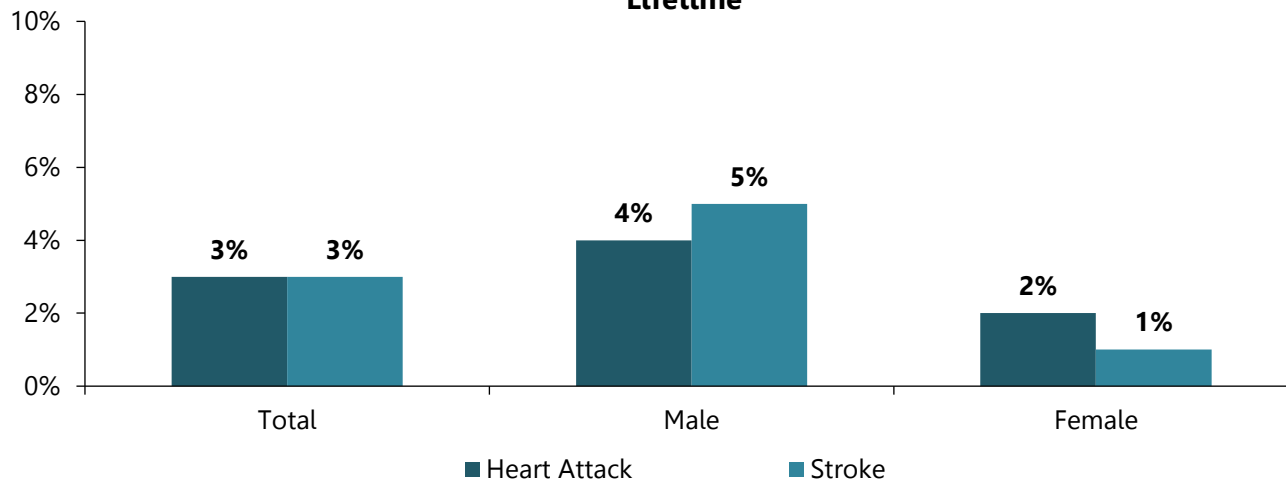
ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LATINO CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH, *CONTINUED*



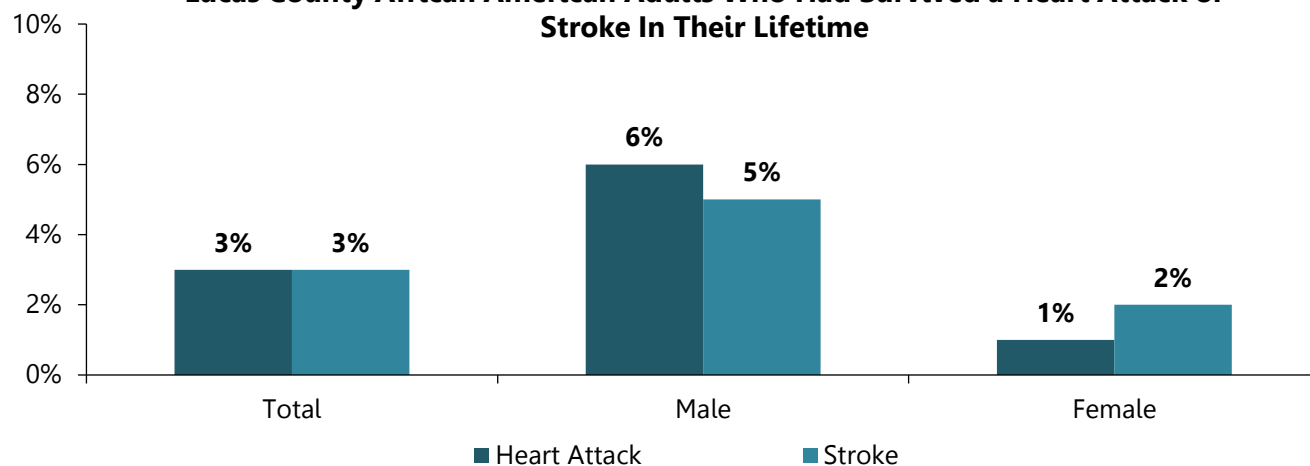
Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LATINO CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH, *CONTINUED*

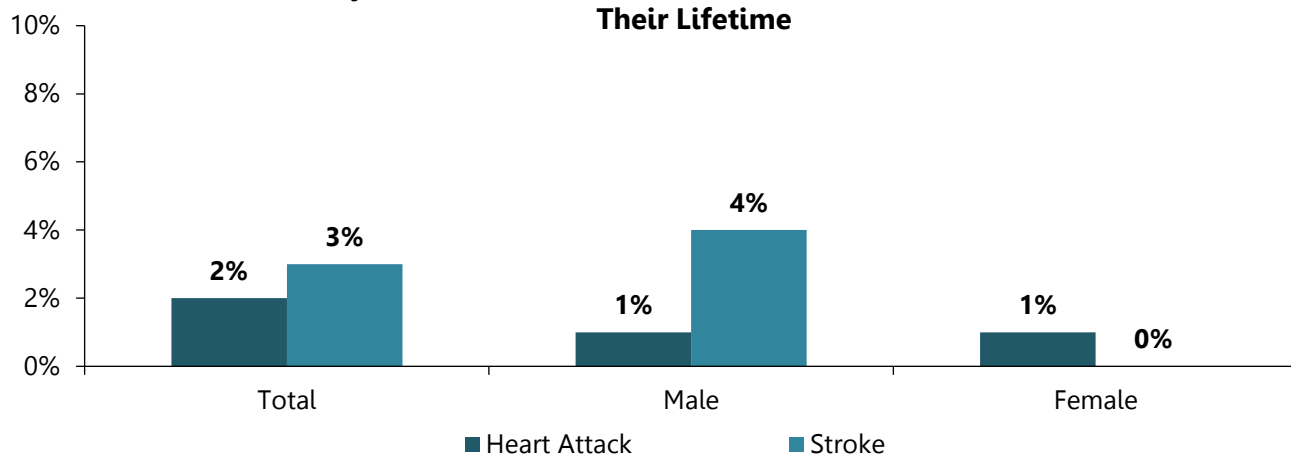
Lucas County Adults Who Had Survived a Heart Attack or Stroke In Their Lifetime



Lucas County African American Adults Who Had Survived a Heart Attack or Stroke In Their Lifetime



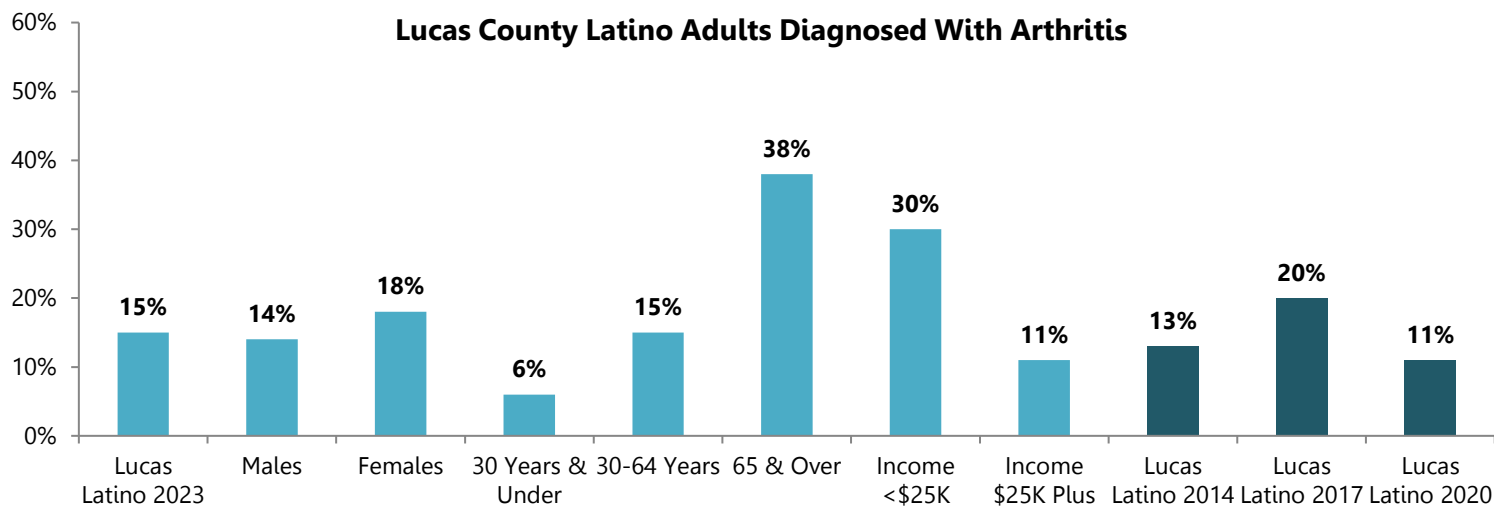
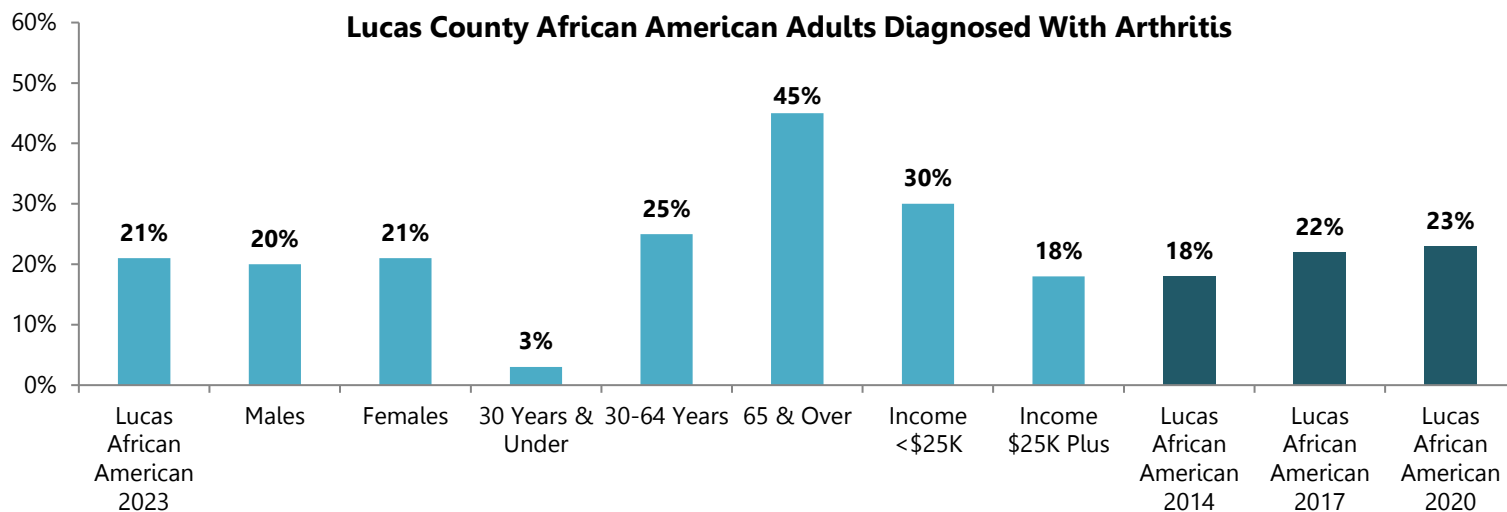
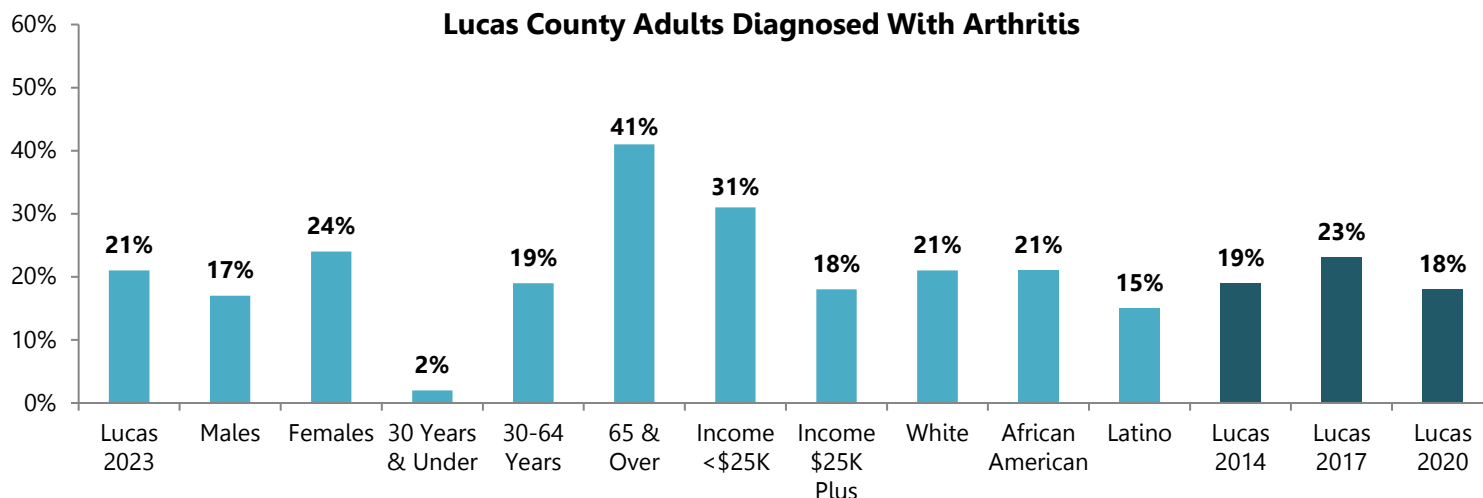
Lucas County Latino Adults Who Had Survived a Heart Attack or Stroke In Their Lifetime



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LATINO ARTHRITIS

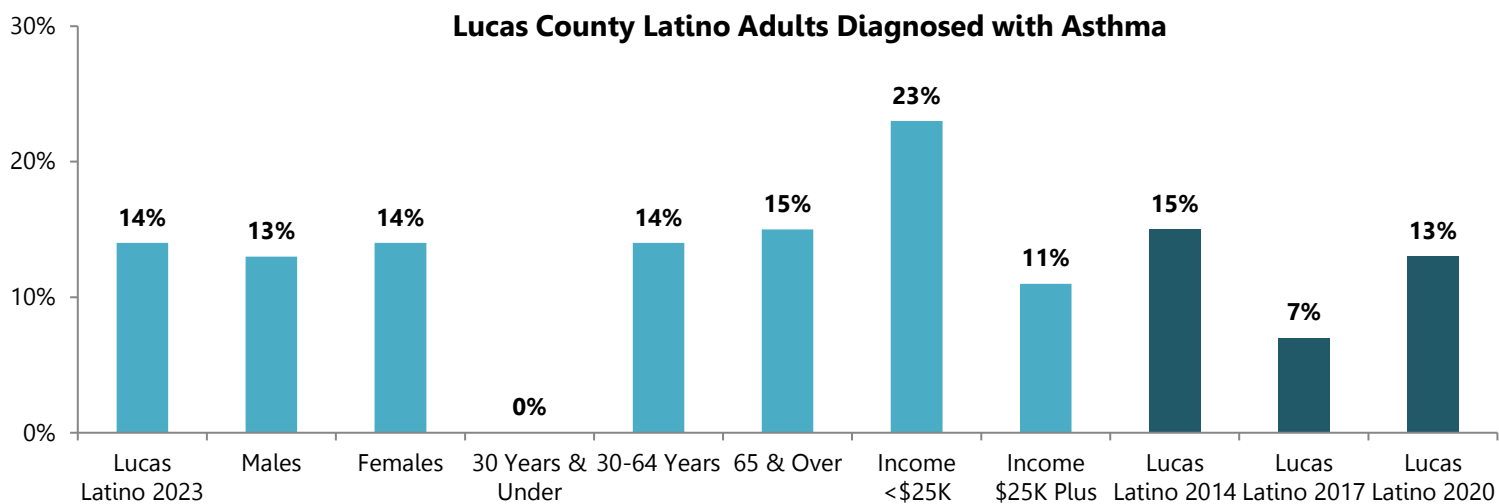
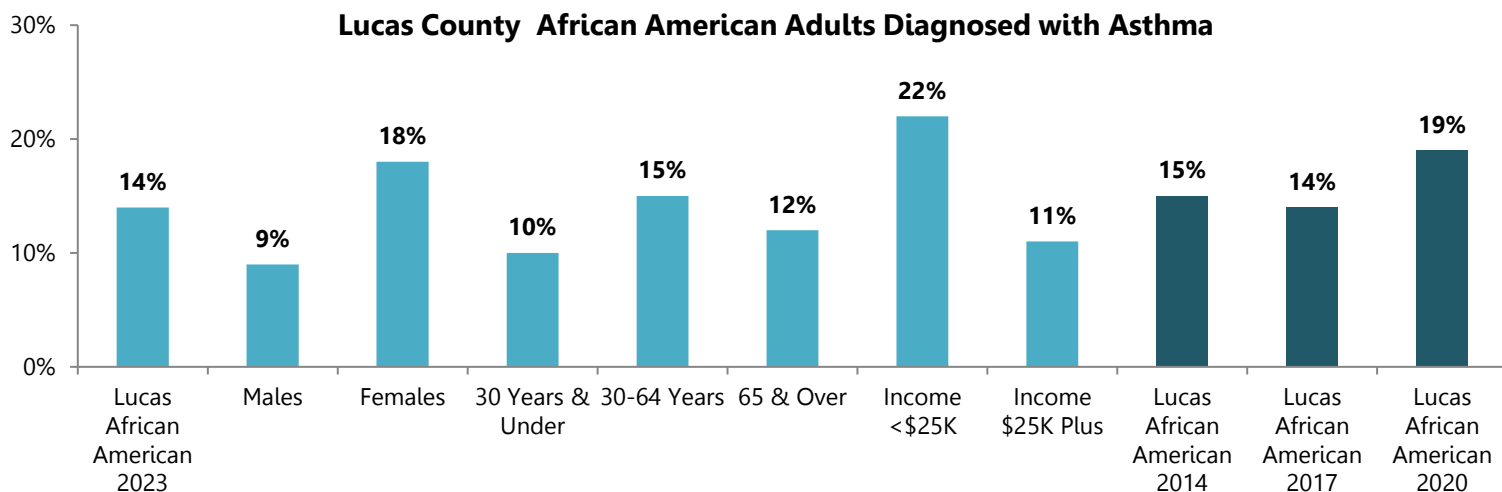
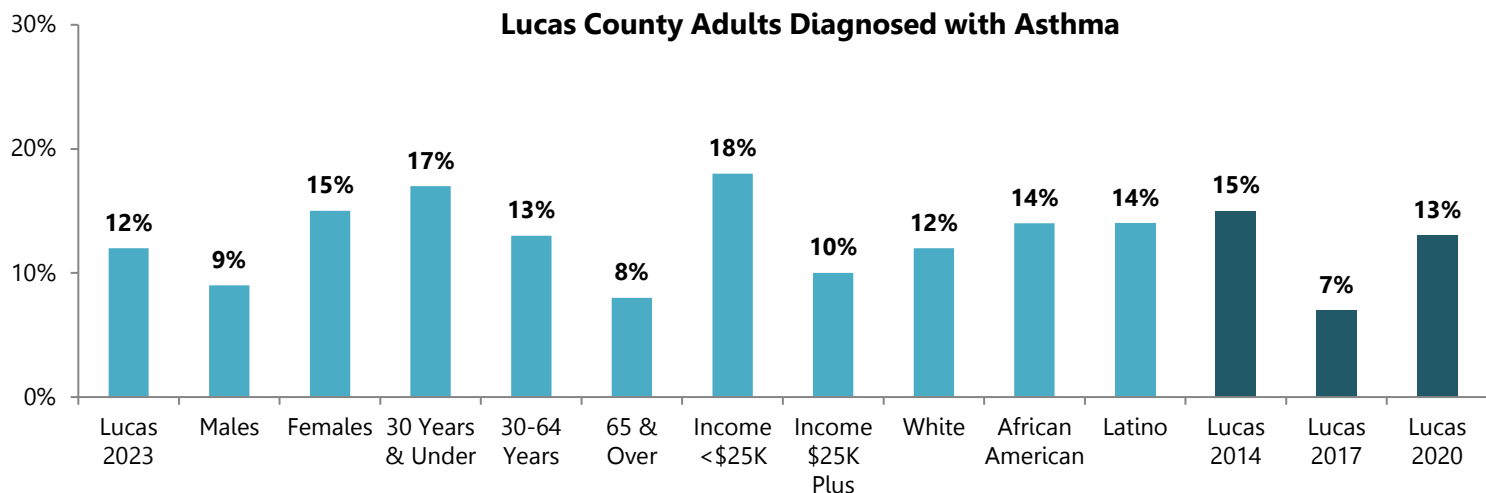
Twenty-one percent (21%) of Lucas County adults were diagnosed with arthritis.



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LATINO ASTHMA

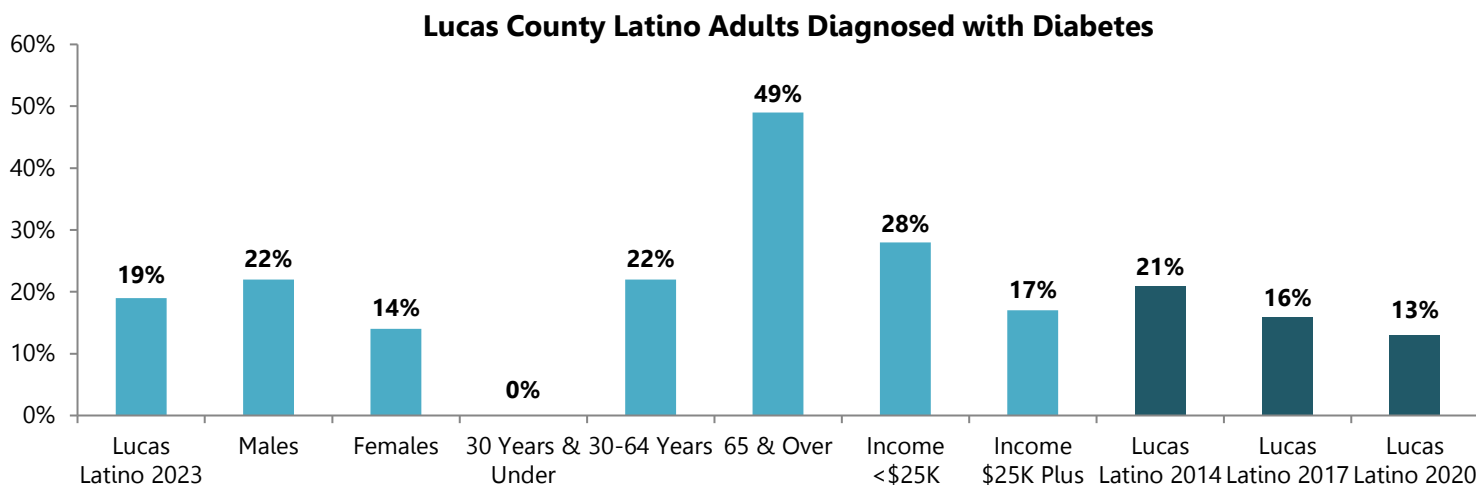
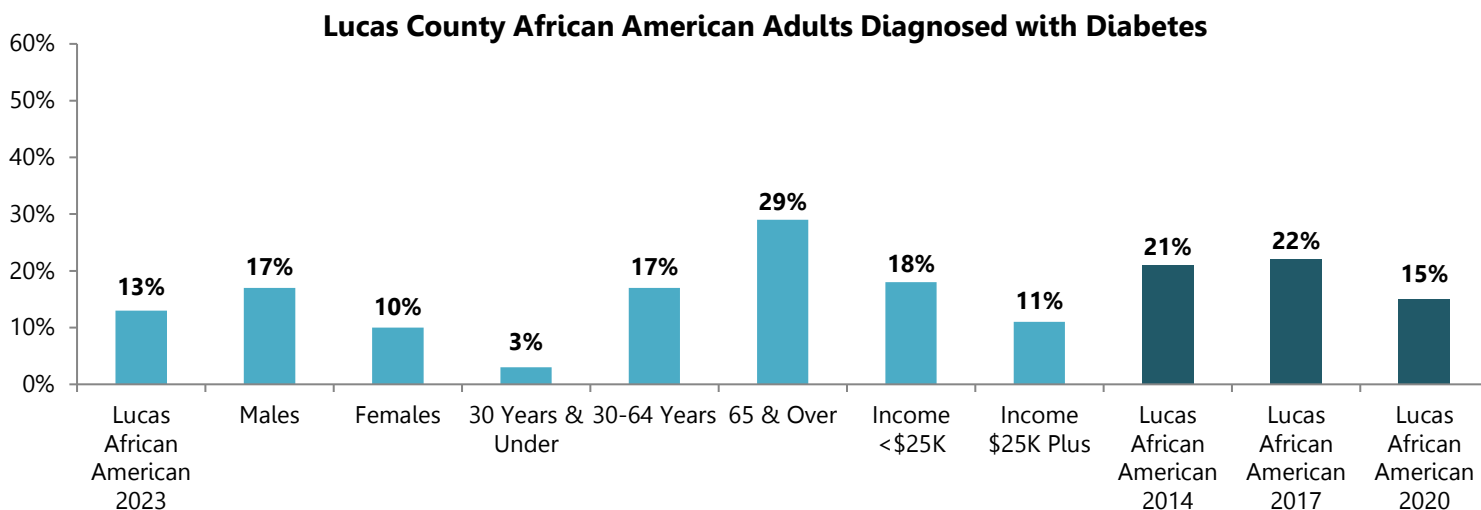
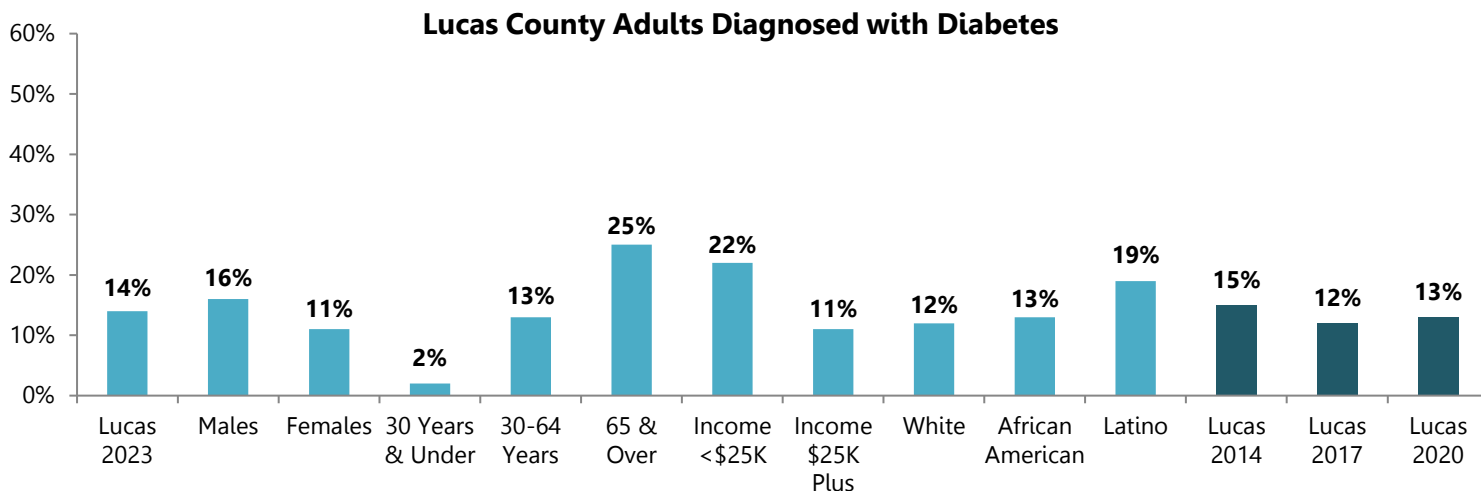
In 2023, 12% of Lucas County adults were diagnosed with asthma.



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LATINO DIABETES

Fourteen percent (14%) of Lucas County residents reported they had been diagnosed with diabetes at some time in their lifetime. More than one-third (39%) of adults with diabetes rated their health as fair or poor.

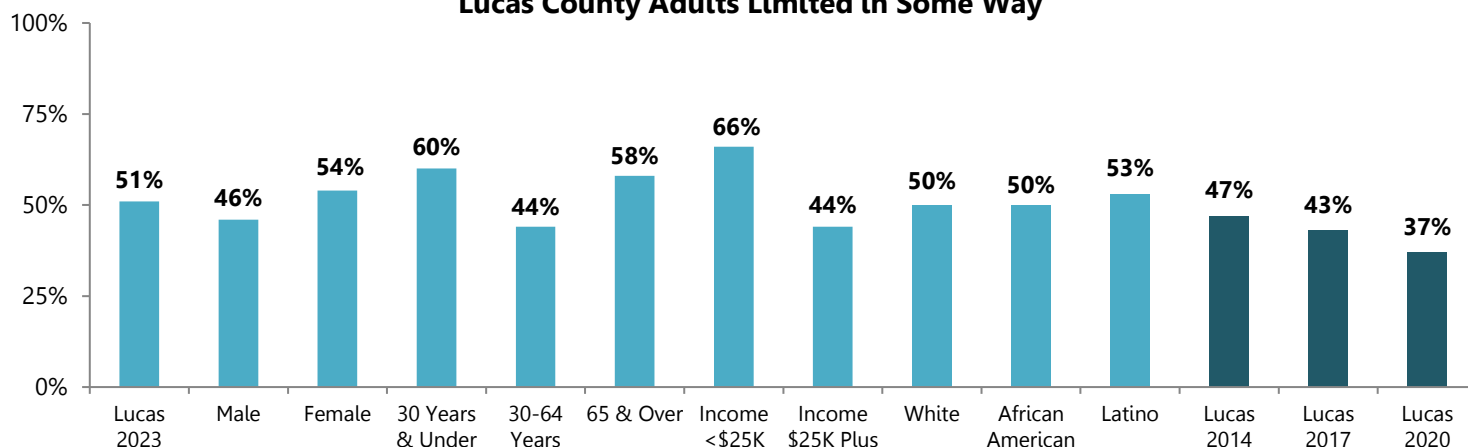


Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

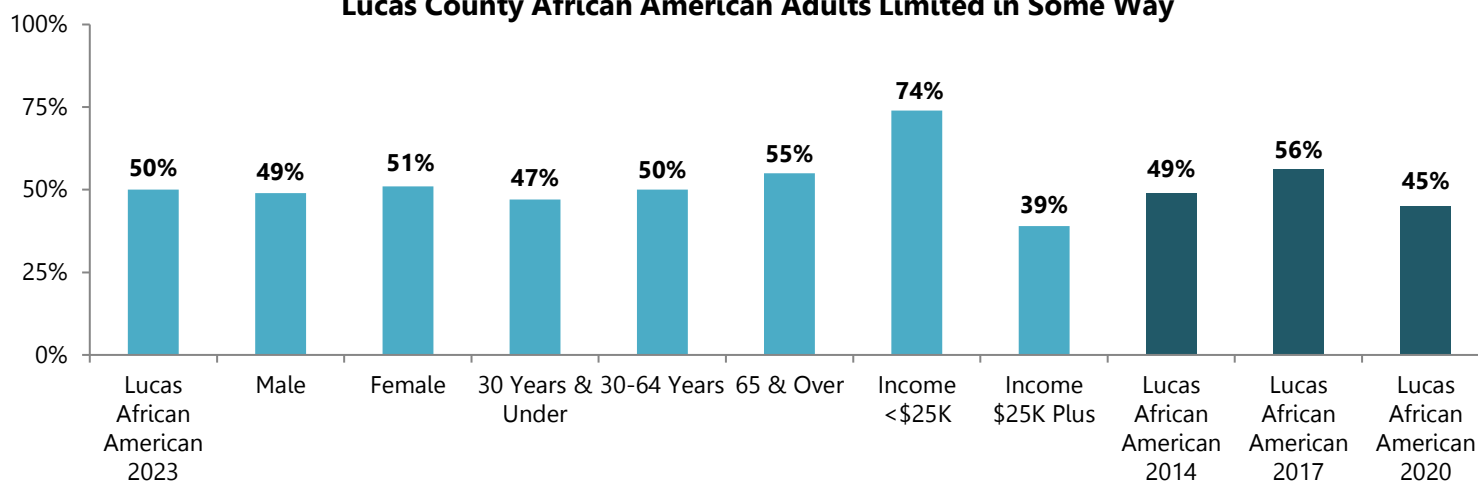
ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LATINO QUALITY OF LIFE

In 2023, 51% of Lucas County adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental or emotional problem. The most limiting health problems were back or neck problems (35%); arthritis/rheumatism (29%); stress, depression, anxiety and emotional problems (28%); chronic pain (22%); and walking problems (19%).

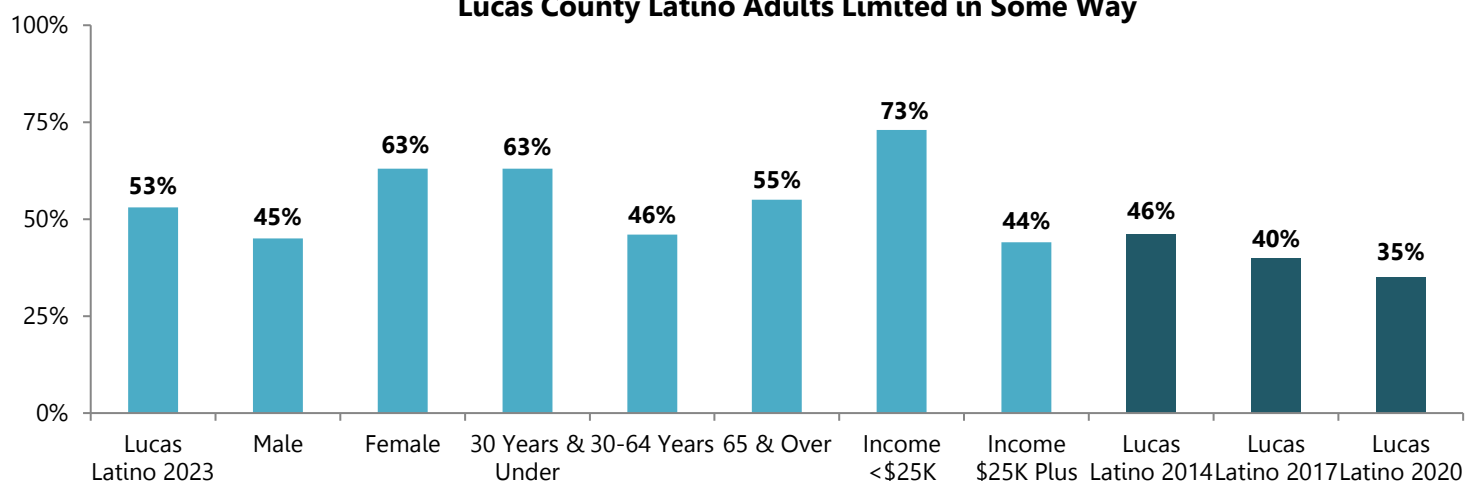
Lucas County Adults Limited in Some Way



Lucas County African American Adults Limited in Some Way



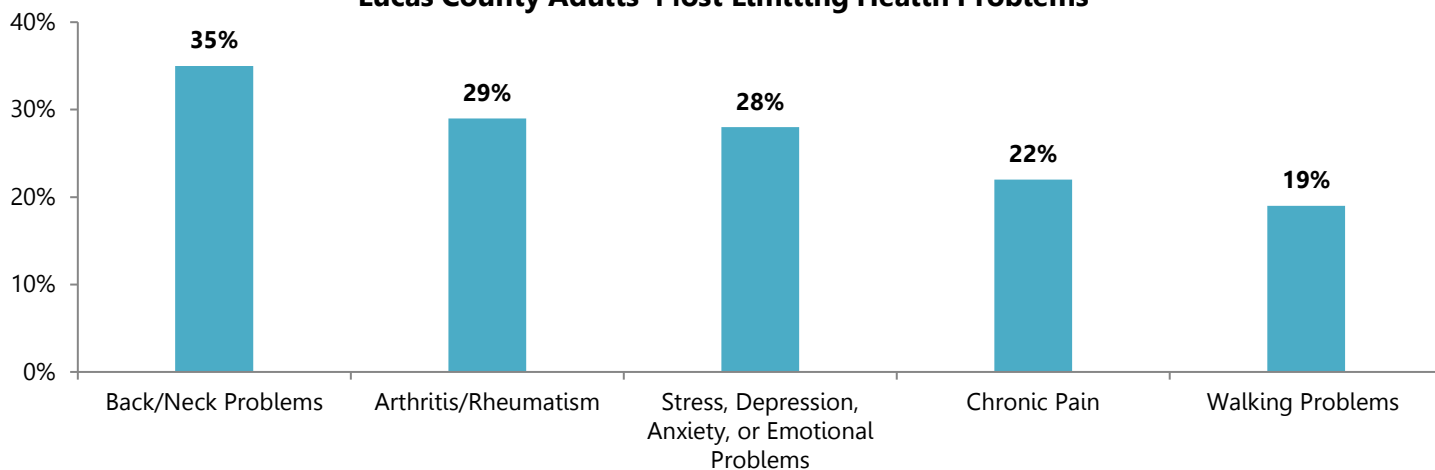
Lucas County Latino Adults Limited in Some Way



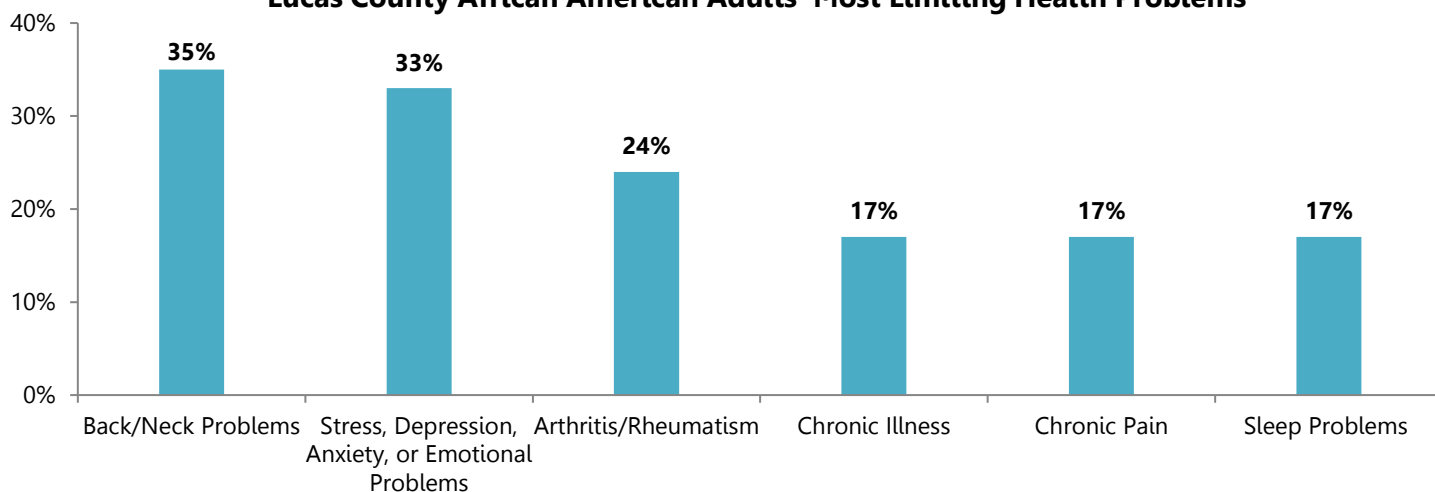
Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LATINO QUALITY OF LIFE, *CONTINUED*

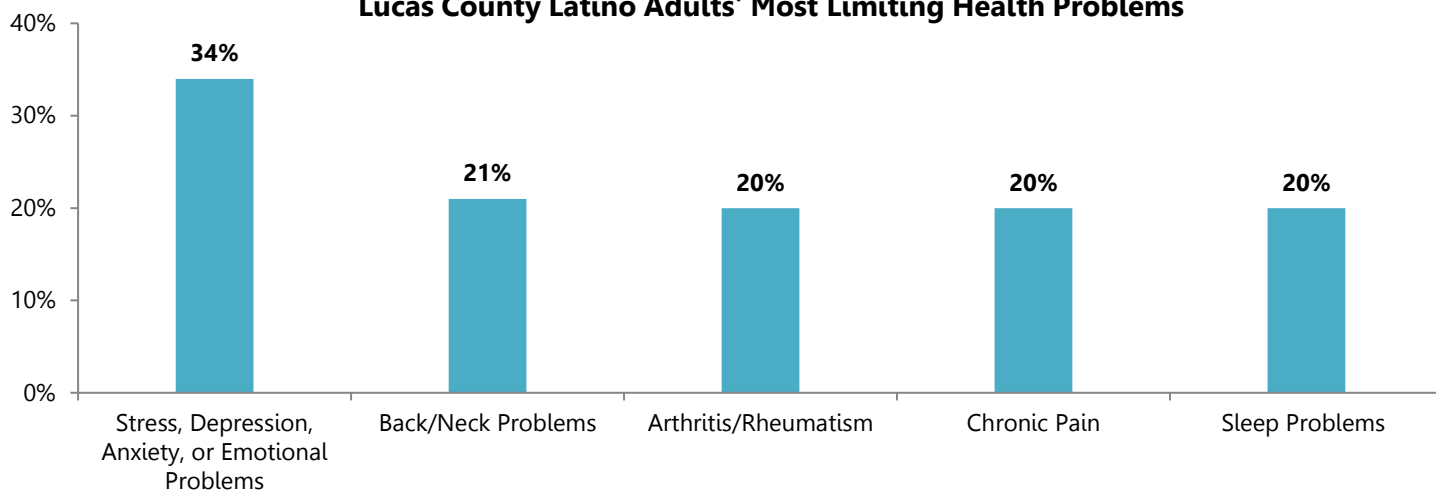
Lucas County Adults' Most Limiting Health Problems



Lucas County African American Adults' Most Limiting Health Problems



Lucas County Latino Adults' Most Limiting Health Problems

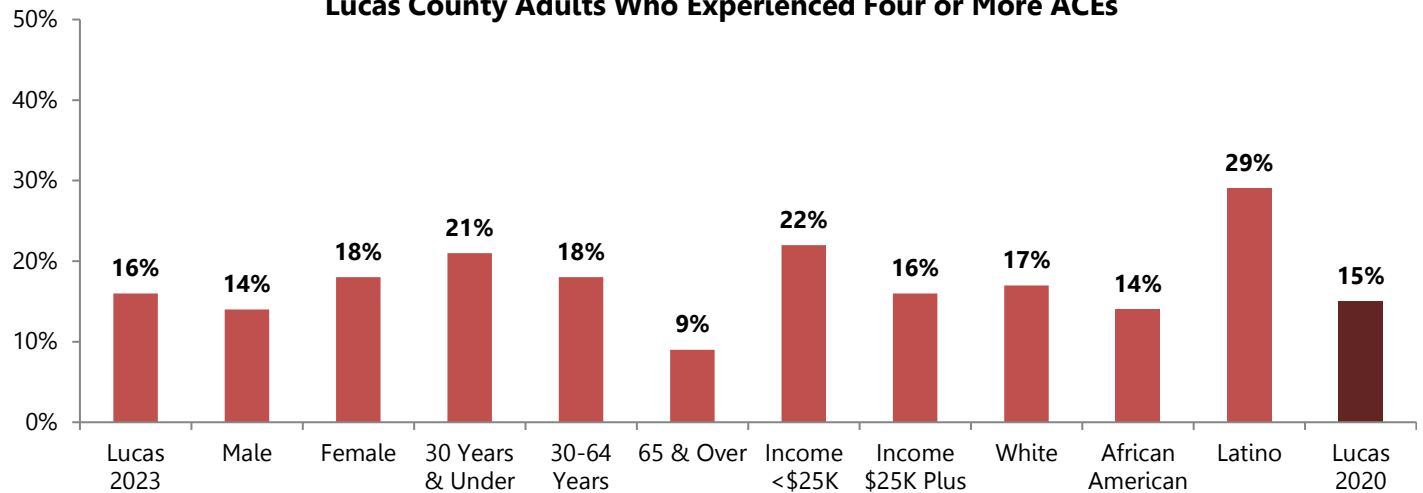


Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

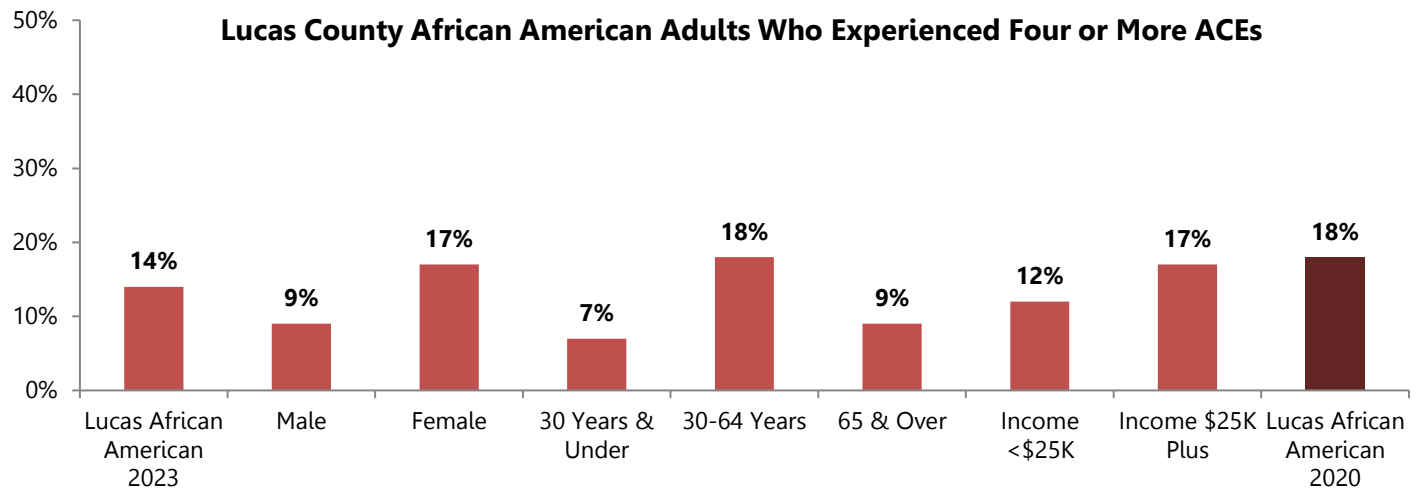
ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LATINO SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

In 2023, 10% of Lucas County adults had to choose between paying bills and buying food. Sixteen percent (16%) of adults experienced four or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) in their lifetime (ACEs are stressful or traumatic events, for example, parents becoming separated or divorced, or living with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic).

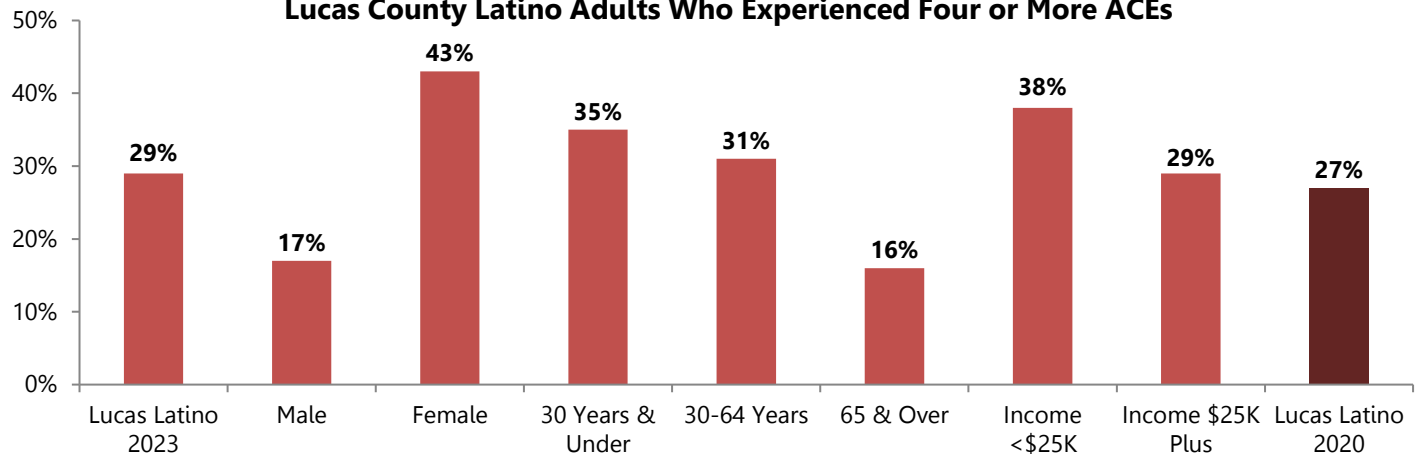
Lucas County Adults Who Experienced Four or More ACEs



Lucas County African American Adults Who Experienced Four or More ACEs

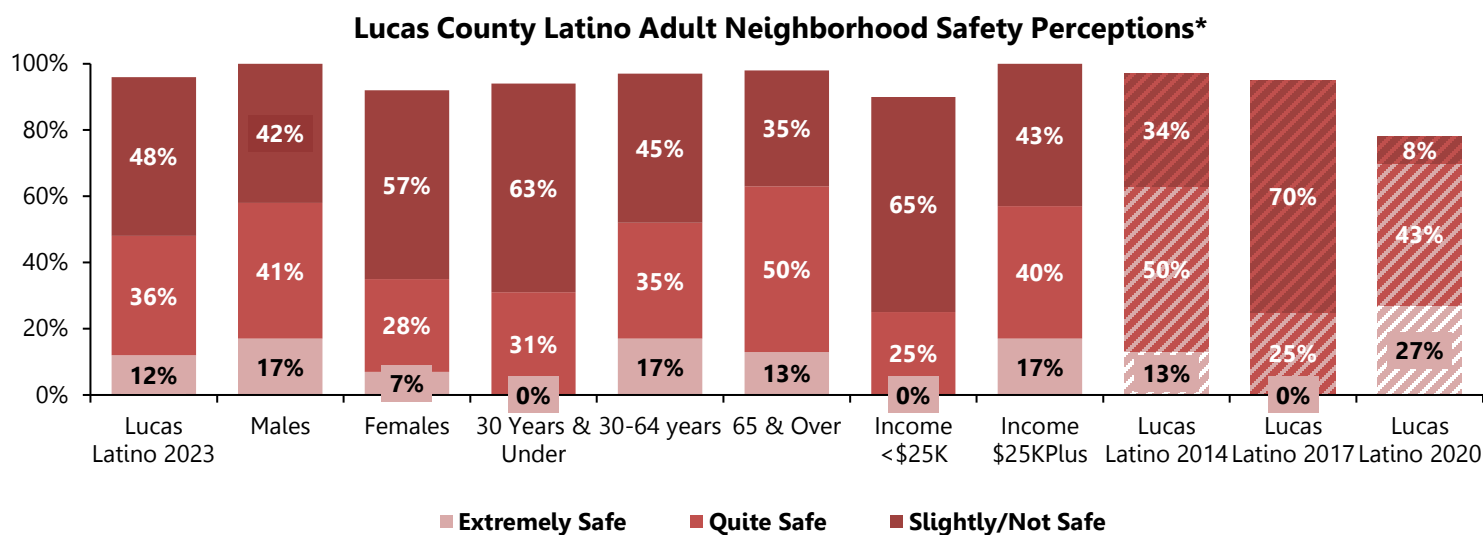
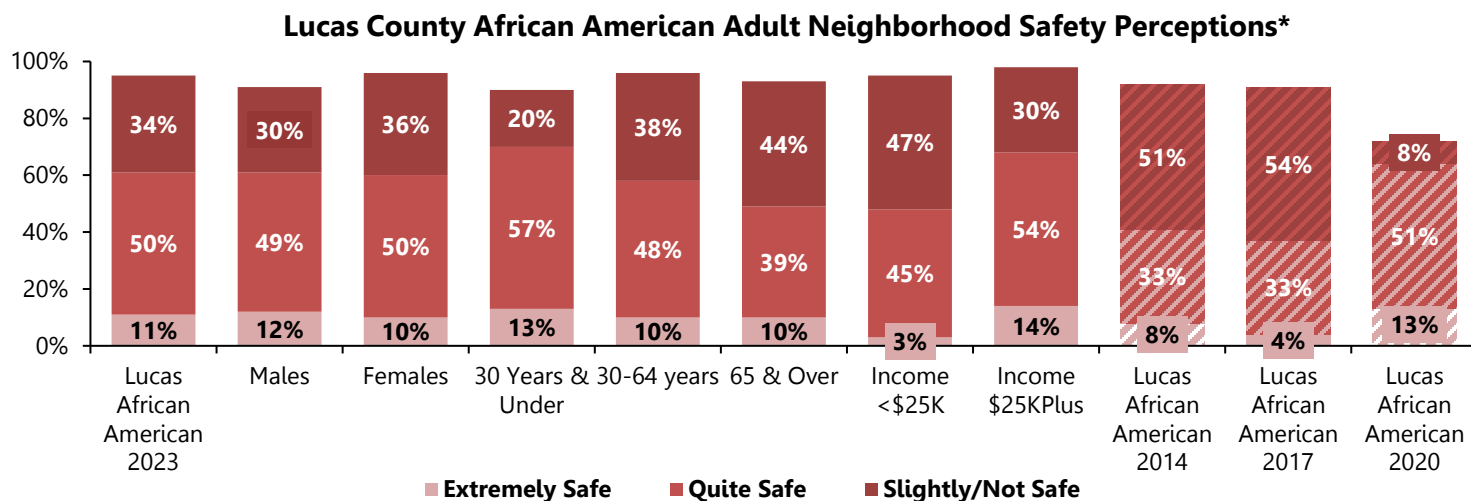
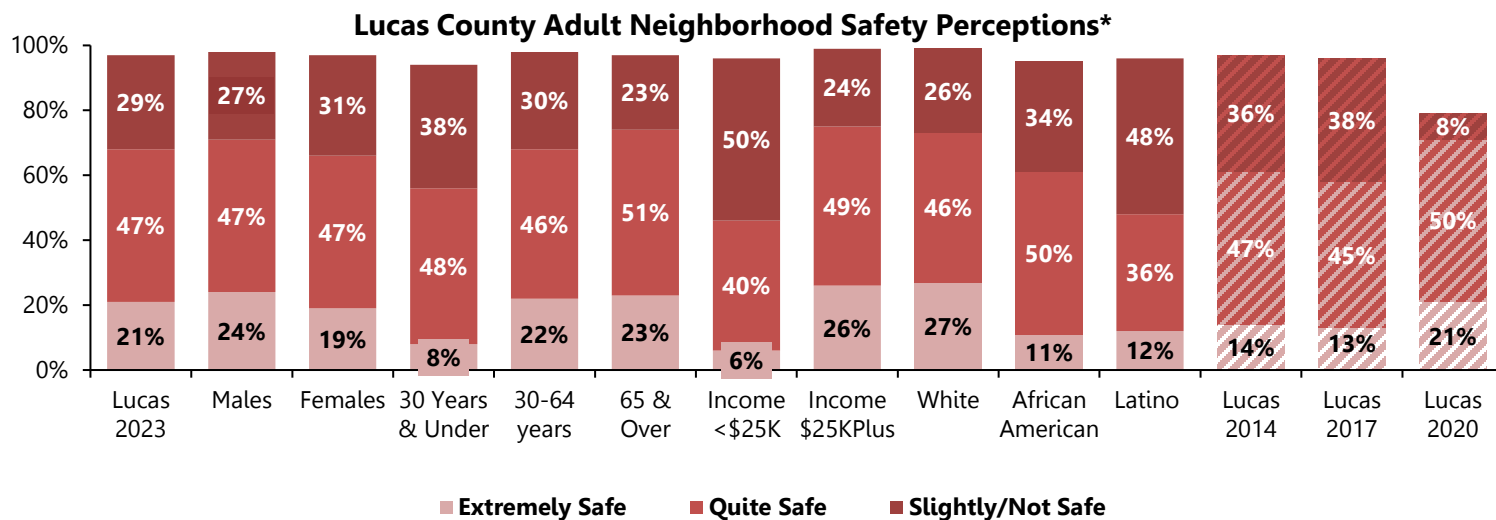


Lucas County Latino Adults Who Experienced Four or More ACEs



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LATINO SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH, *CONTINUED*

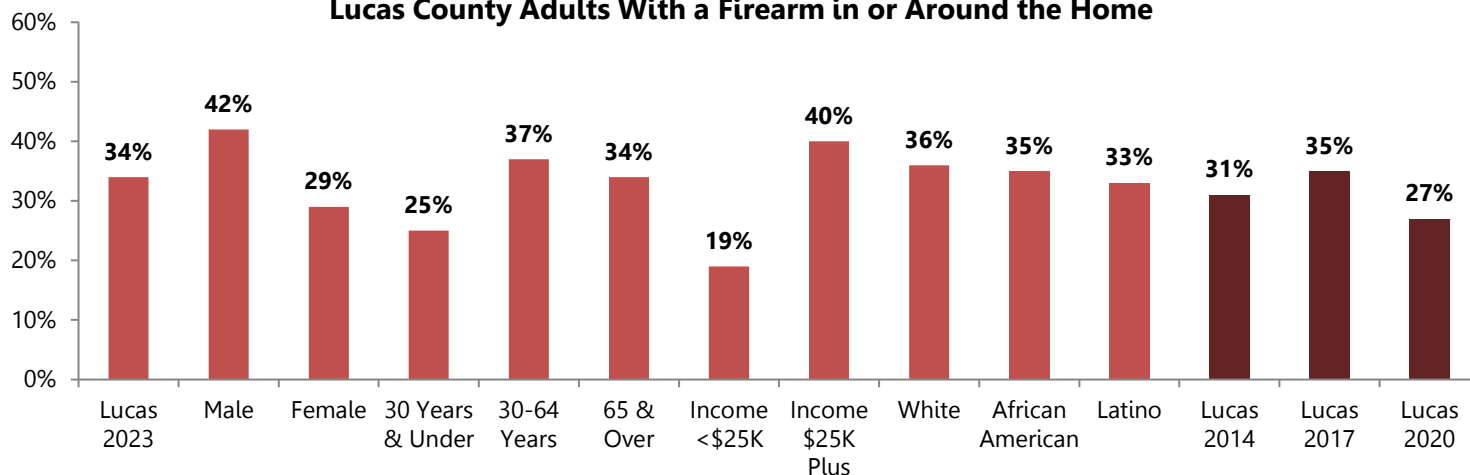


*Respondents were asked: "How safe from crime do you consider your neighborhood to be?"

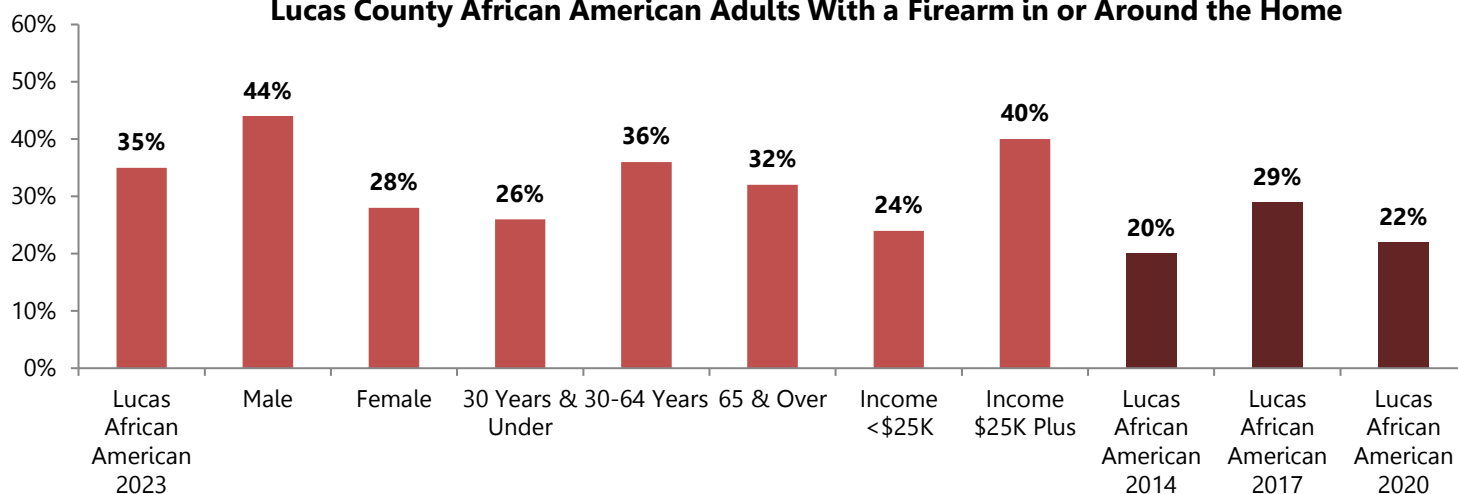
Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

ADULT, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND LATINO SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH, *CONTINUED*

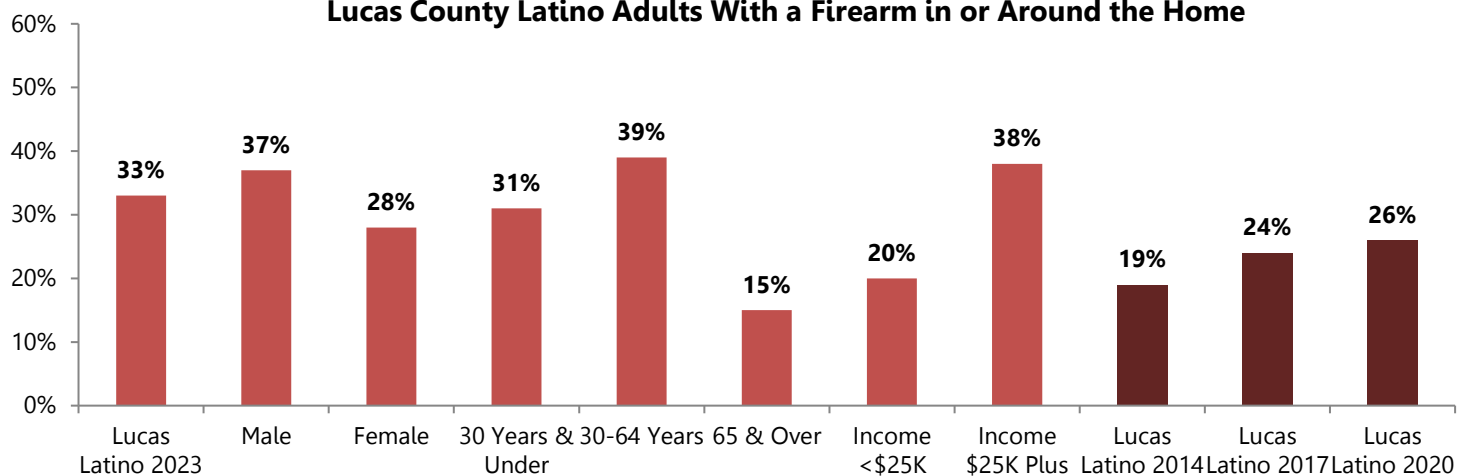
Lucas County Adults With a Firearm in or Around the Home



Lucas County African American Adults With a Firearm in or Around the Home



Lucas County Latino Adults With a Firearm in or Around the Home

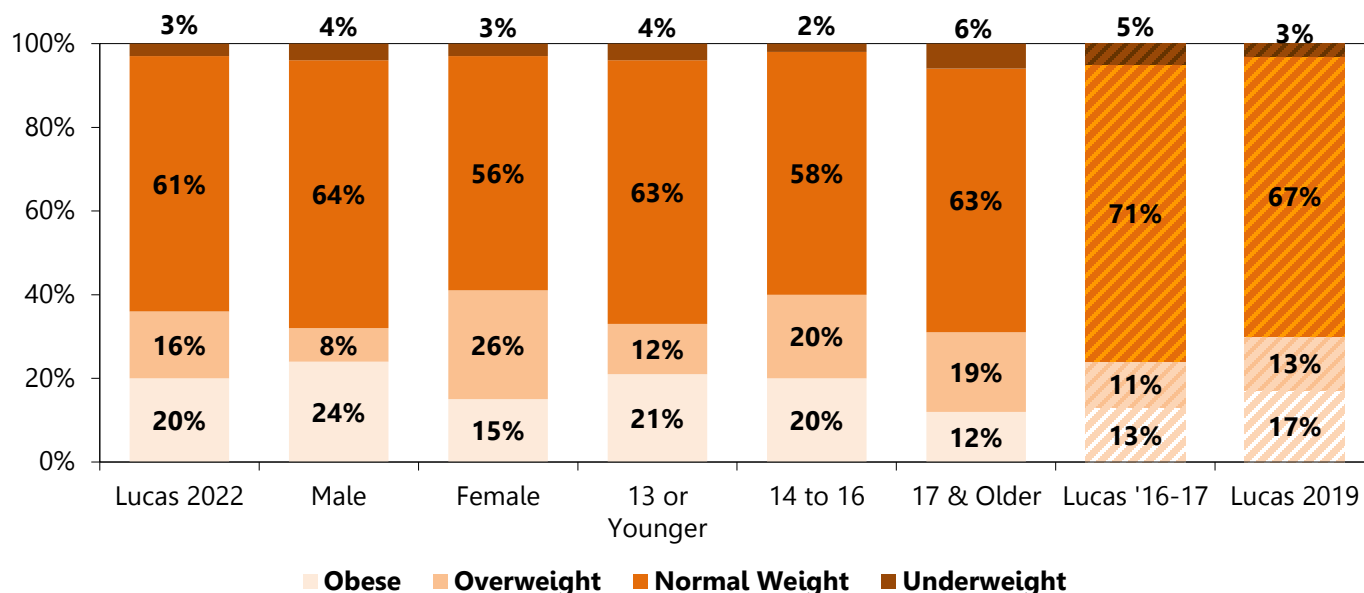


Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

YOUTH WEIGHT STATUS

One-fifth (20%) of Lucas County youth were obese, according to body mass index (BMI) by age. When asked how they would describe their weight, 27% of Lucas County youth reported that they were slightly or very overweight. Twenty-nine percent (29%) of youth did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day in the past week. One percent (1%) of youth reported they always went to bed hungry because there was not enough food in their home.

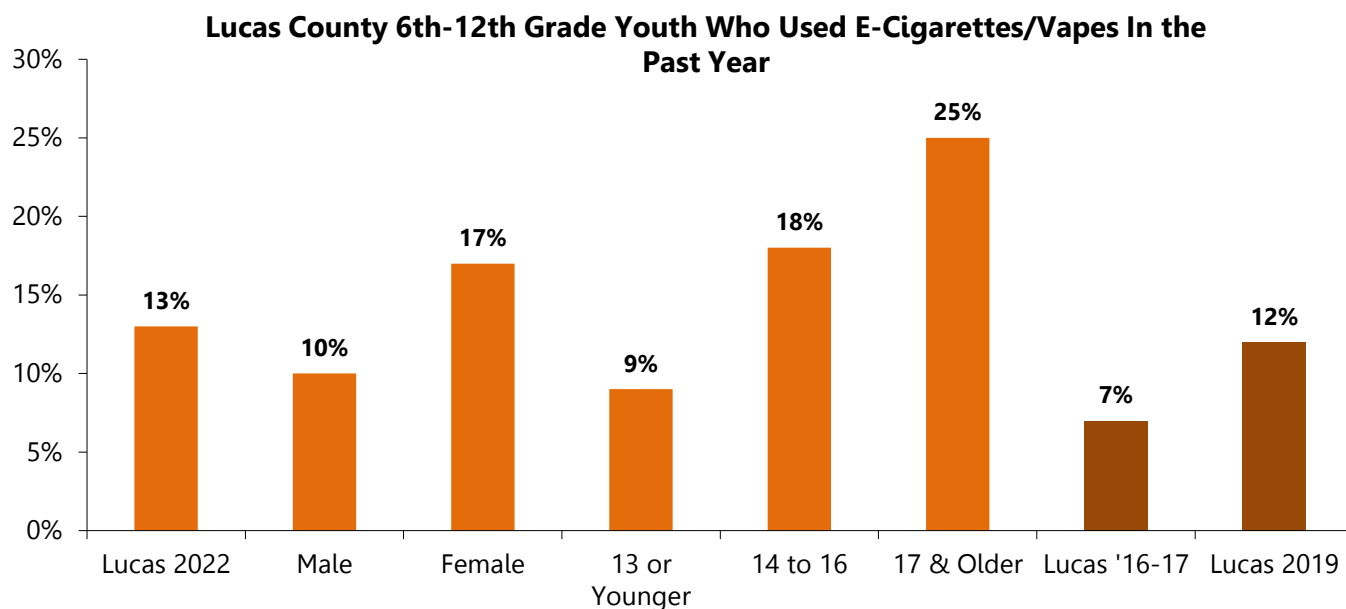
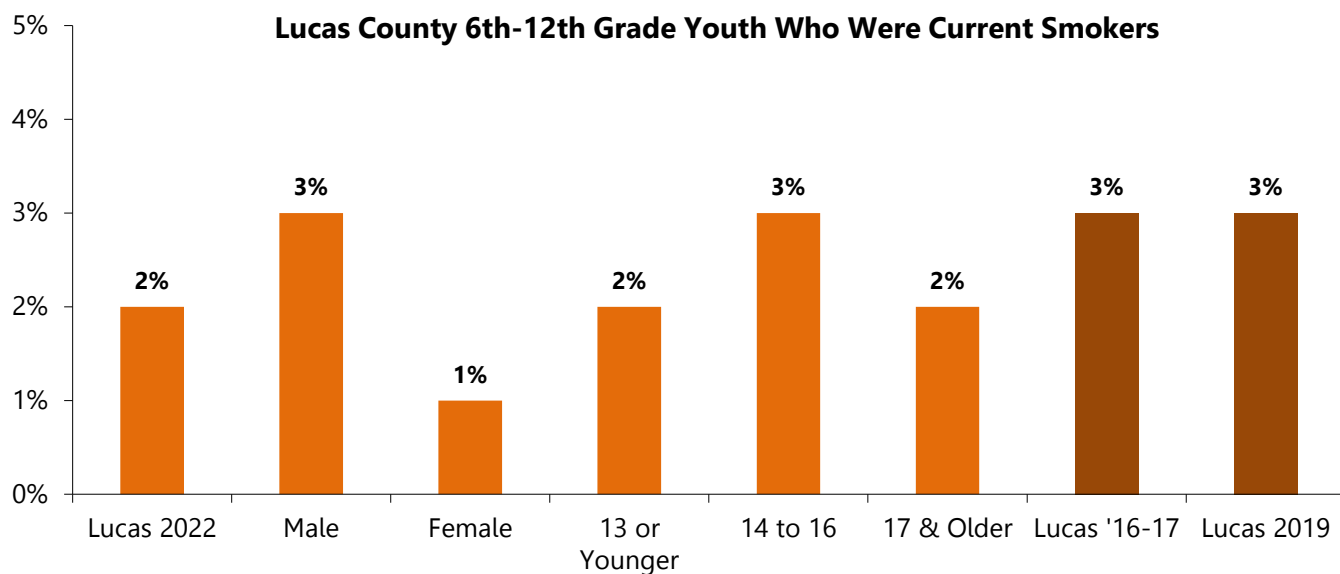
Lucas County 6th-12th Grade Youth BMI Classifications



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

YOUTH TOBACCO USE

Two percent (2%) of Lucas County youth were current smokers (having smoked at some time in the past month). Thirteen percent (13%) of youth used e-cigarettes/vapes in the past year. Of youth who had used e-cigarettes/vapes in the past month, 55% got or bought them from a friend, family member, or someone else.

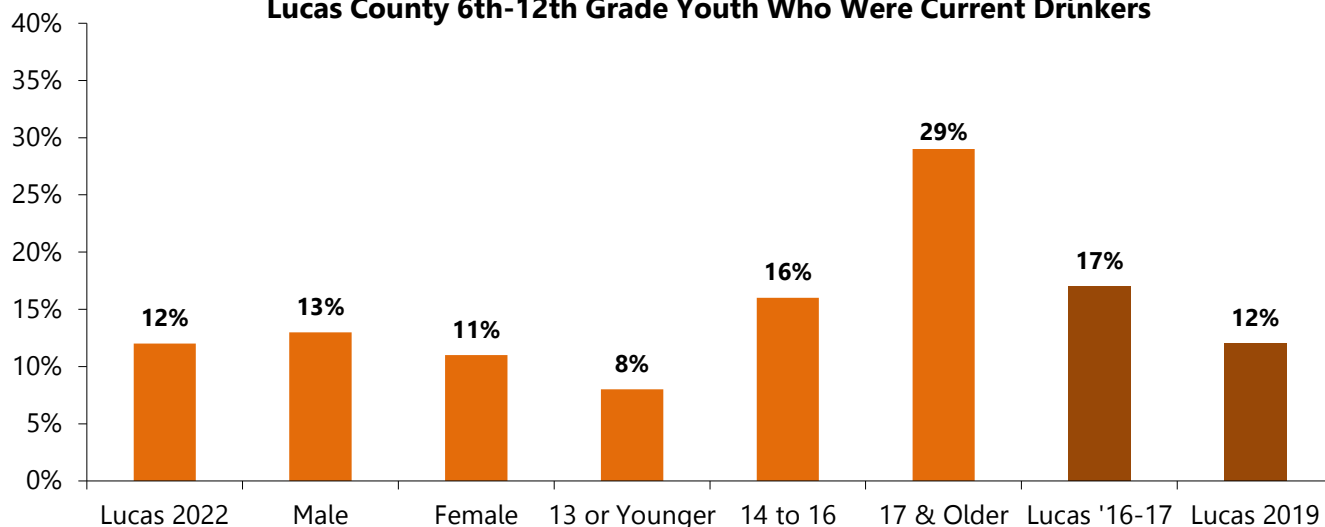


Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.

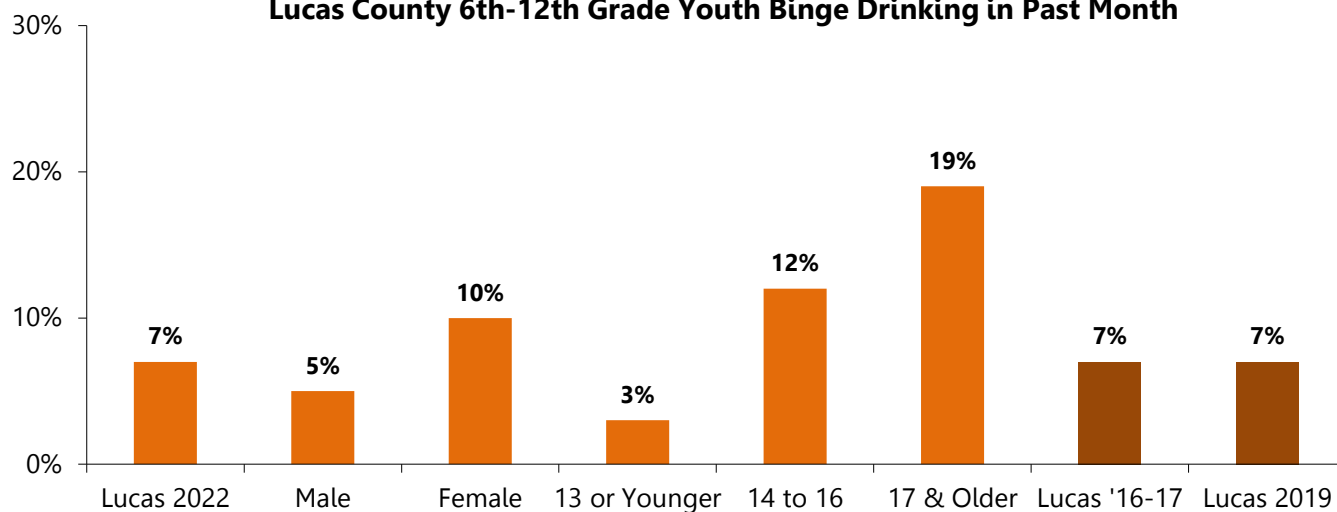
YOUTH ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Twelve percent (12%) of Lucas County youth had at least one drink in the past month, defining them as a current drinker. Of Lucas County youth who drank, 62% were defined as binge drinkers. Twenty percent (20%) of all Lucas County youth had ridden in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol in the past month.

Lucas County 6th-12th Grade Youth Who Were Current Drinkers



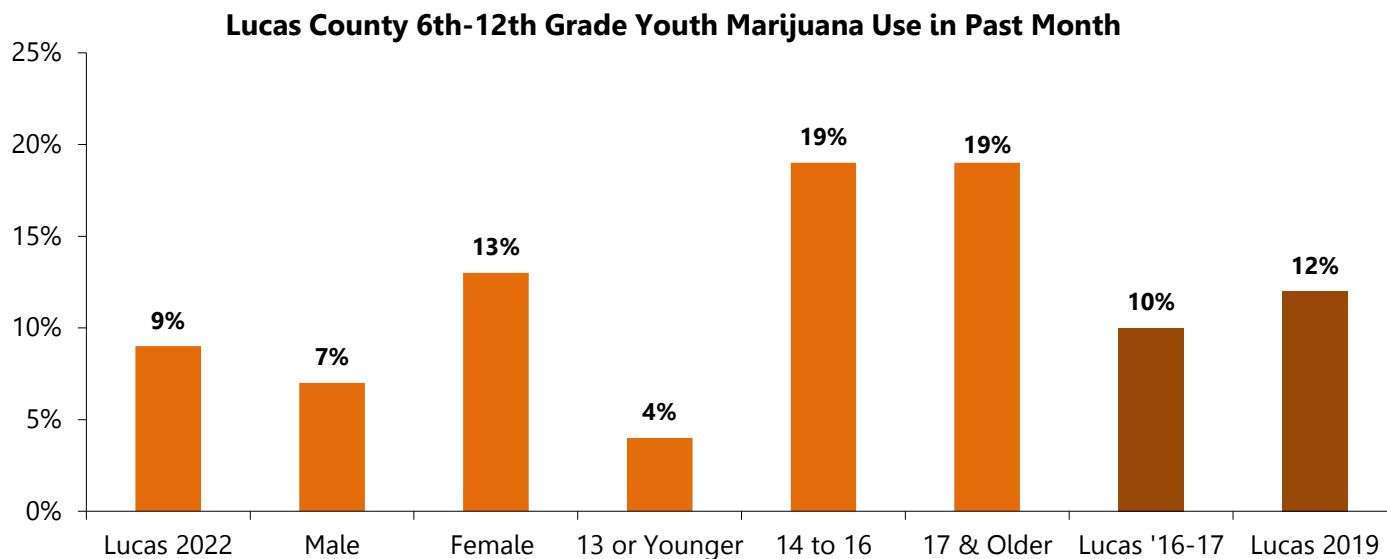
Lucas County 6th-12th Grade Youth Binge Drinking in Past Month



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

YOUTH DRUG USE

Nine percent (9%) of Lucas County youth had used marijuana at least once in the past month. One percent (1%) of youth used Ritalin, Adderall, Concerta, or other ADHD medications not prescribed for them or took more than was prescribed to feel good or get high at some time in their lifetime.



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

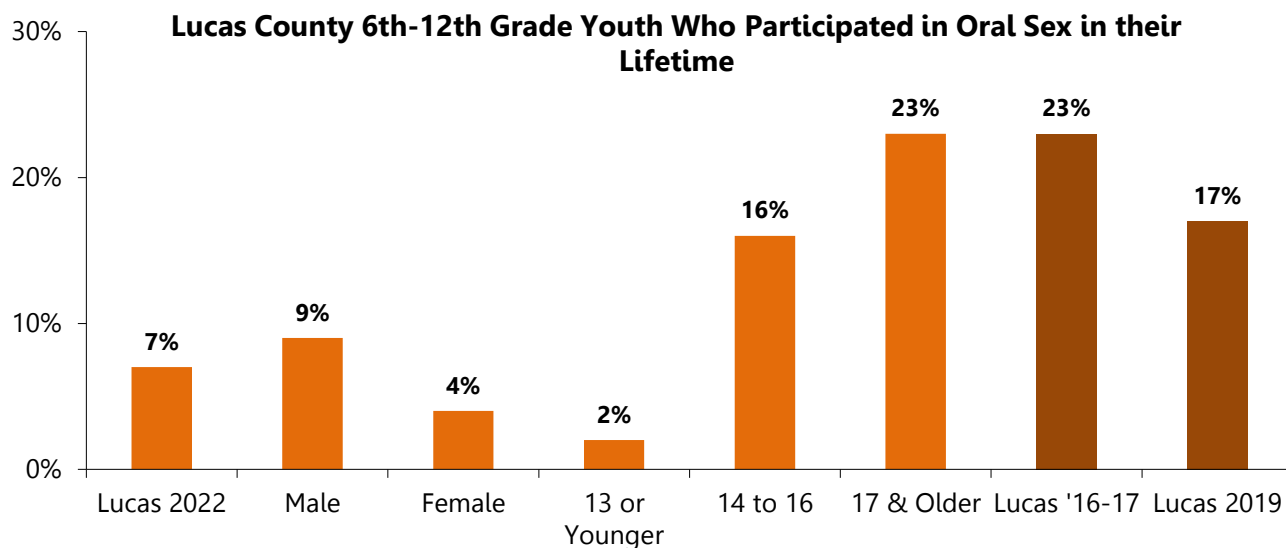
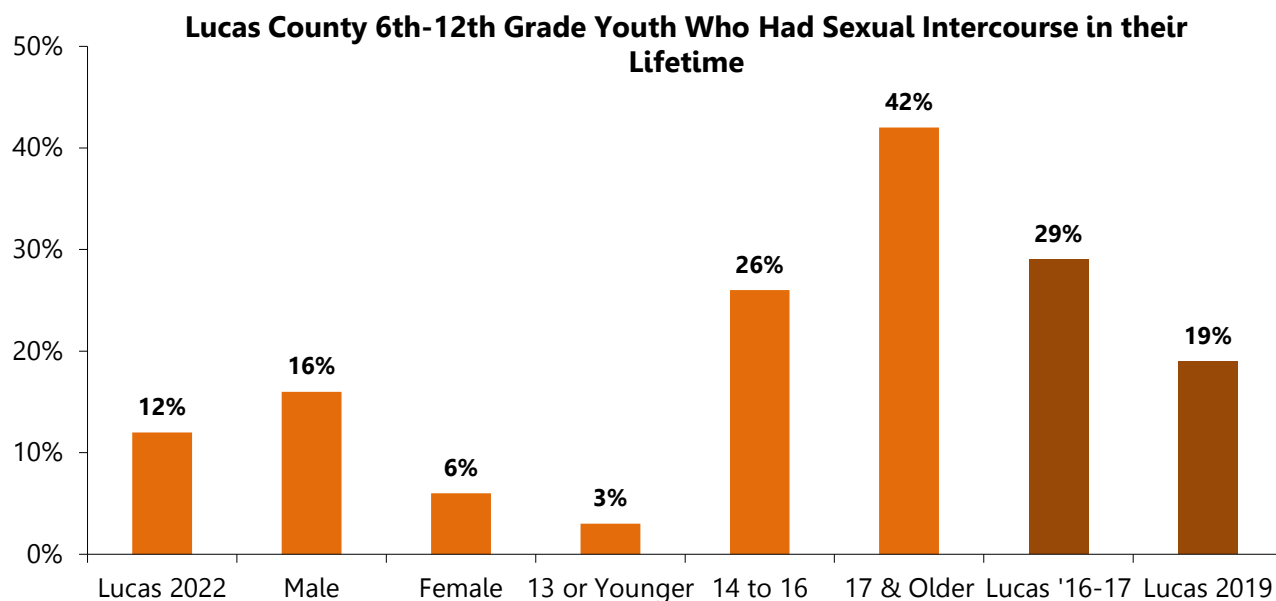
YOUTH PERCEPTIONS OF SUBSTANCE USE

Fifty-six percent (56%) of Lucas County youth thought there was a great risk in harming themselves if they used prescription drugs not prescribed to them. Sixty-one percent (61%) of youth reported their parents would disapprove of them smoking cigarettes. Forty-six percent (46%) of youth reported their peers would disapprove of them using e-cigarettes/vapes.

YOUTH SEXUAL BEHAVIOR*

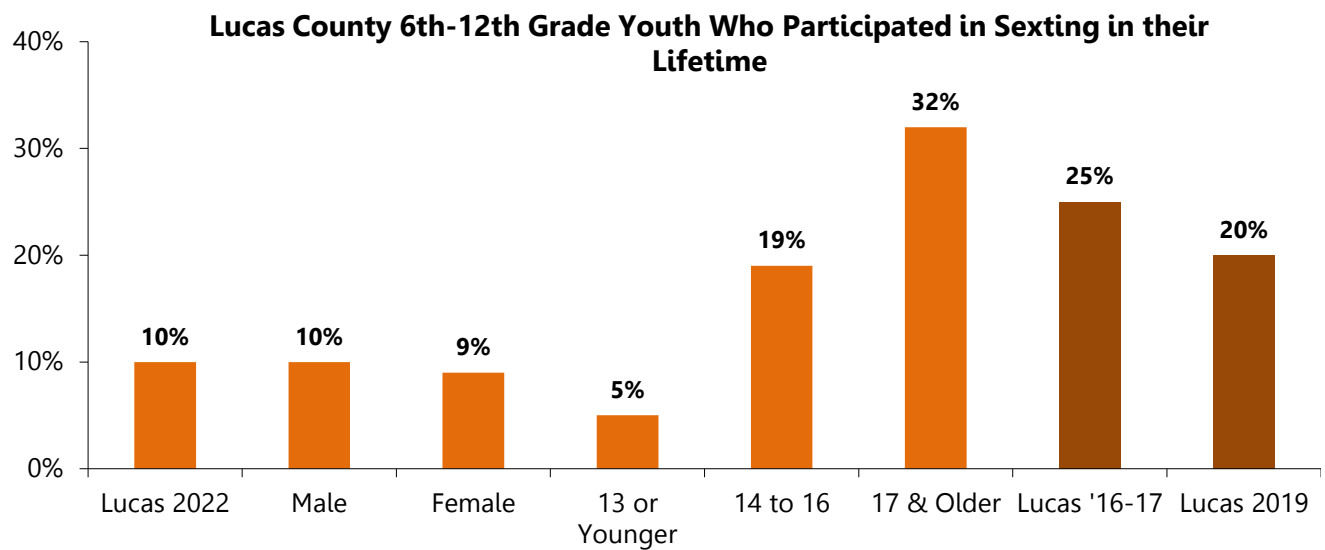
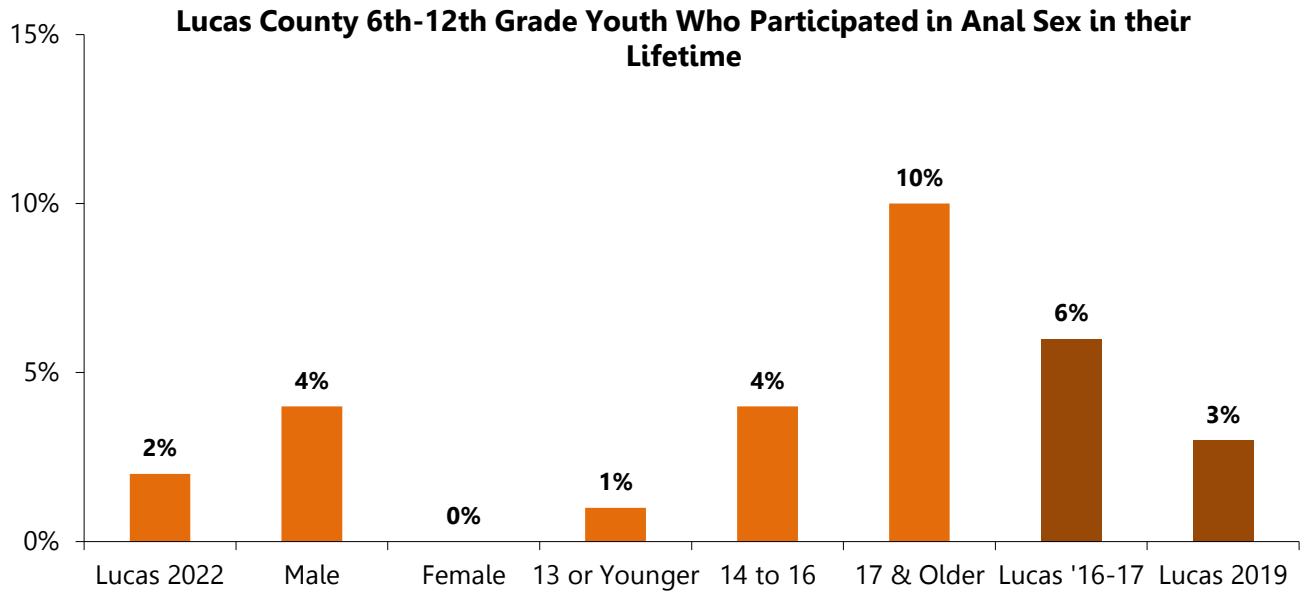
**Note – the 2022 sample size for sexual behavior section is smaller than the full sample. Two Lucas County school districts that participated in the assessment removed sexual behavior questions.*

Twelve percent (12%) of Lucas County youth had sexual intercourse in their lifetime. Three percent (3%) of sexually active youth had four or more sexual partners in their lifetime. Four percent (4%) of youth reported using no method to prevent pregnancy the last time they 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.

YOUTH SEXUAL BEHAVIOR*, *CONTINUED*

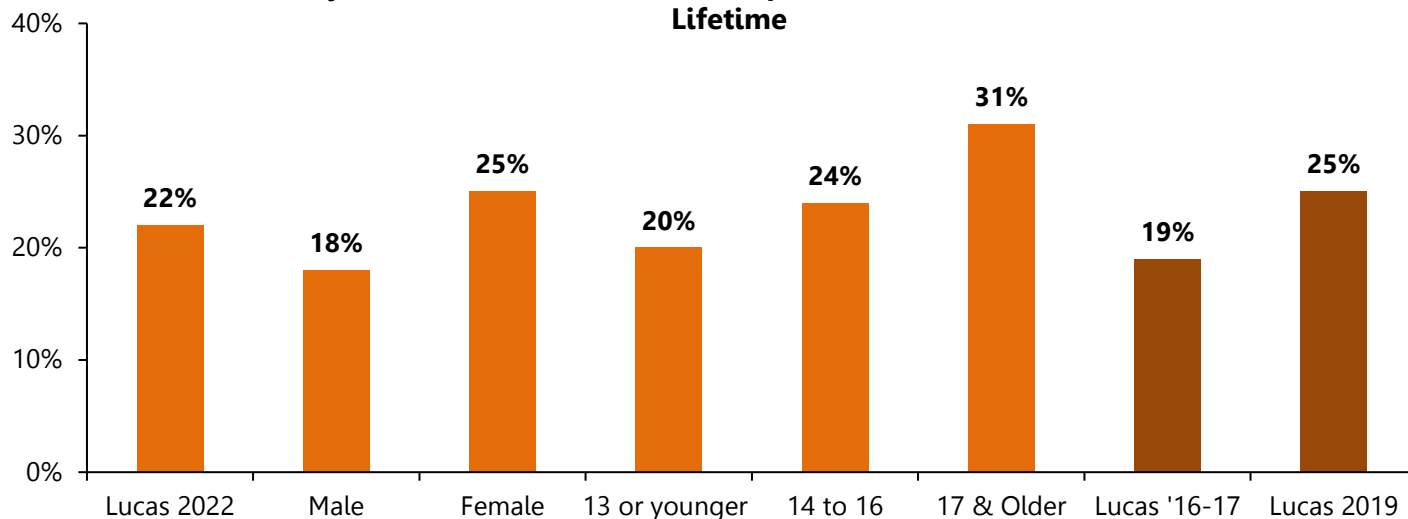


Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.

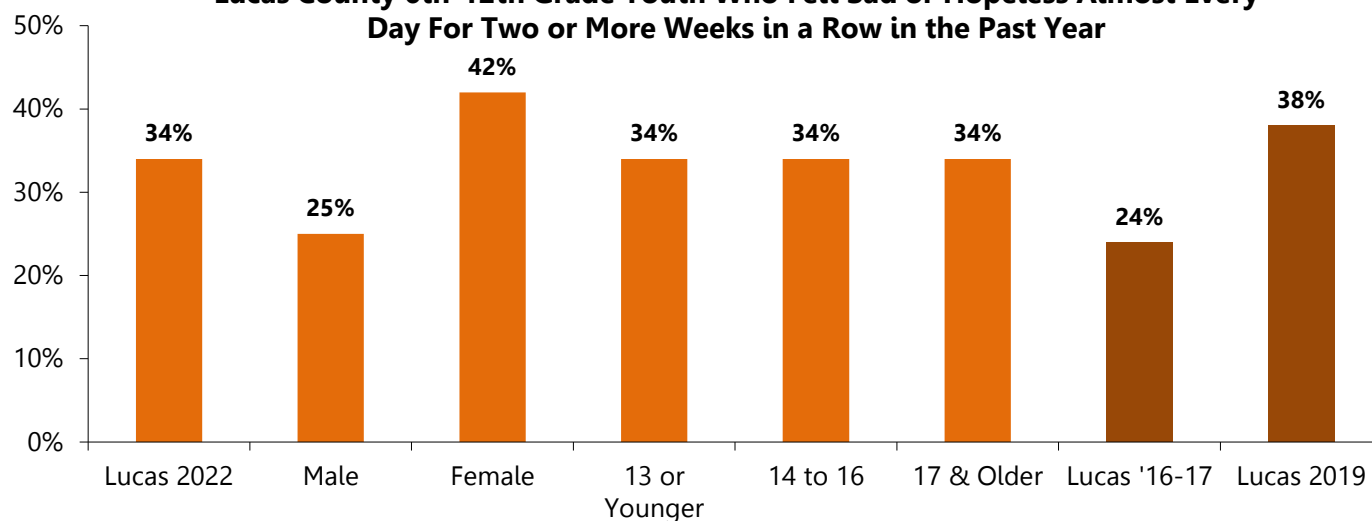
YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH

Eleven percent (11%) of youth had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year, and 8% attempted suicide in the past year. More than one-fifth (22%) of youth had experienced three or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) in their lifetime (ACEs are stressful or traumatic events, for example, parents becoming separated or divorced, or living with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic).

Lucas County 6th-12th Grade Youth Who Experienced Three or More ACEs in Their Lifetime

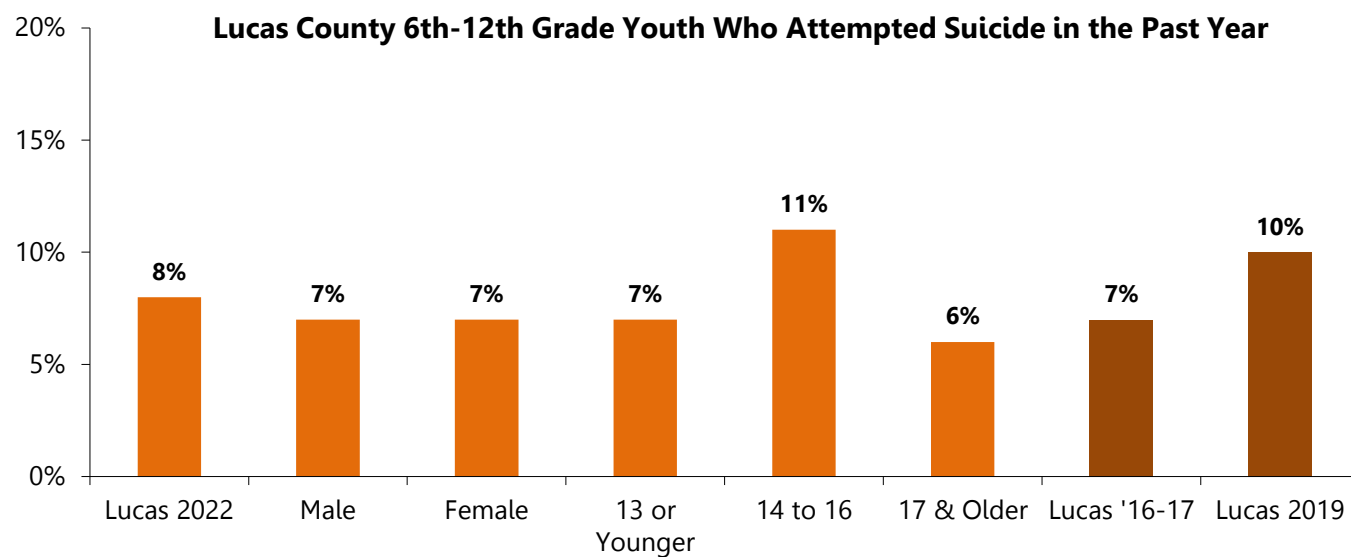
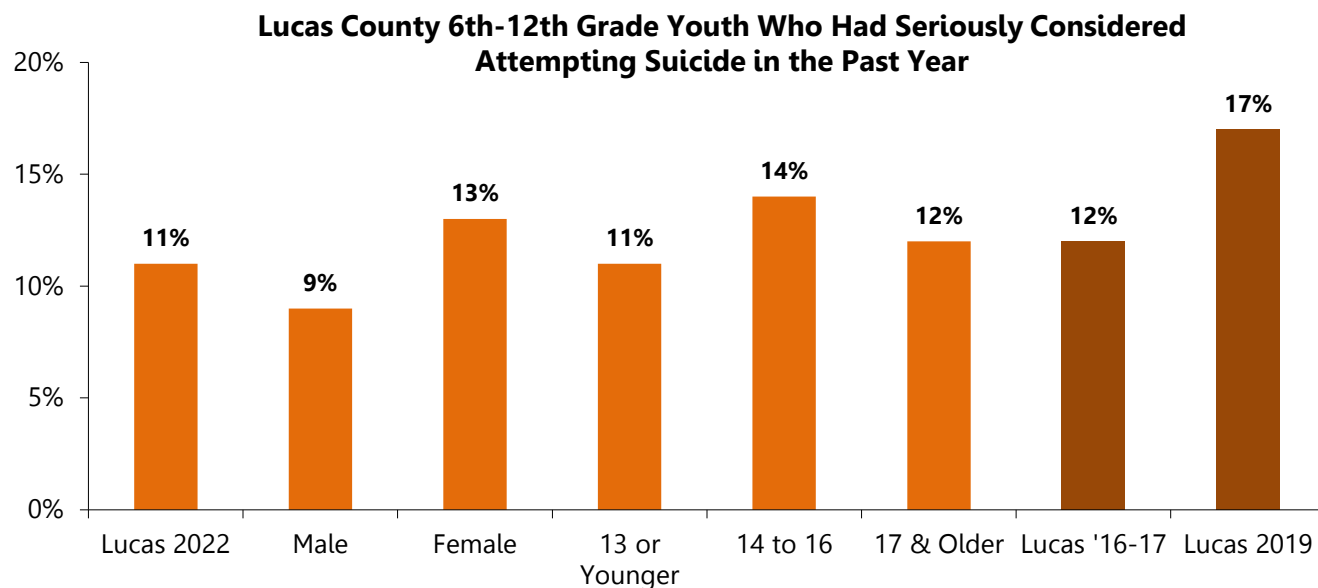


Lucas County 6th-12th Grade Youth Who Felt Sad or Hopeless Almost Every Day For Two or More Weeks in a Row in the Past Year



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

YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH, *CONTINUED*



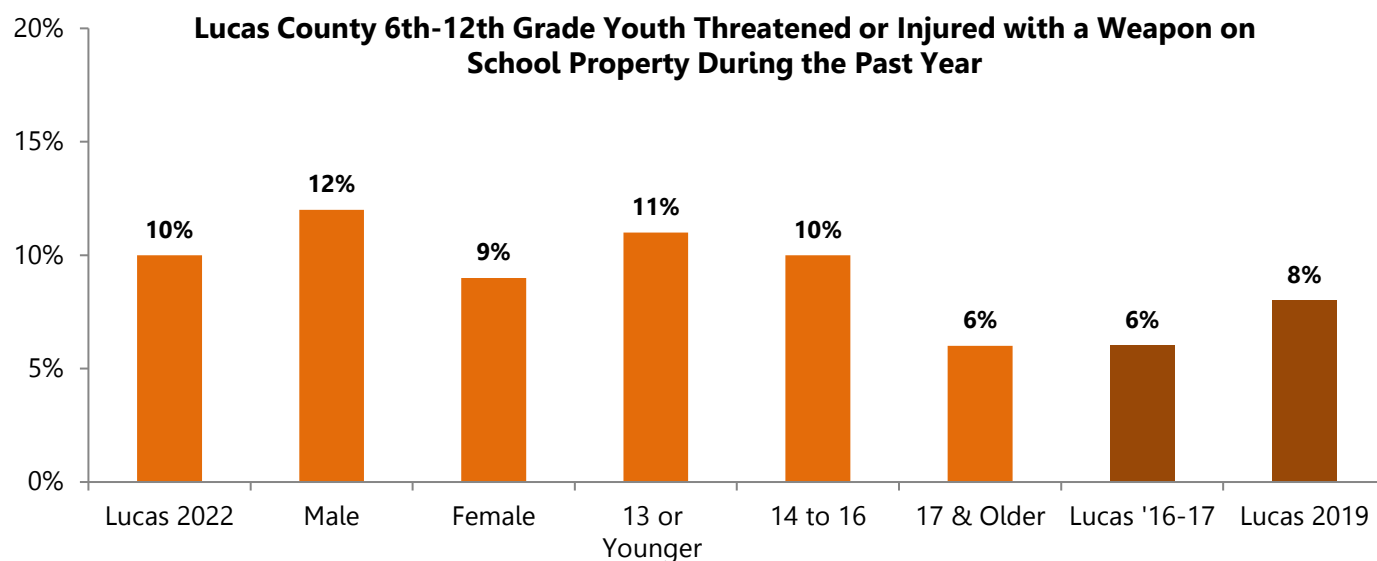
Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.

YOUTH SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Fifty-seven percent (57%) of Lucas County youth had been to the dentist in the past year. Ten percent (10%) of youth drivers had texted while driving in the past month. Thirty-four percent (34%) of youth reported having a firearm in or around their home.

YOUTH VIOLENCE

Seven percent (7%) of Lucas County youth carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife or club) on school property in the past month. Thirty-eight percent (38%) of youth were involved in a physical fight in the past year. More than one-third (35%) of youth were bullied in the past year.



Note for graph: 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 | Child Health

HEALTH AND FUNCTIONAL STATUS

Sixteen percent (16%) of children were classified as obese by body mass index (BMI) calculations. Eighty percent (80%) of Lucas County parents had taken their child to the dentist in the past year. Four percent (4%) of Lucas County parents reported their child had been diagnosed with asthma. Fifteen percent (15%) of parents reported their child had been diagnosed with ADD/ADHD.

HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Two percent (2%) of Lucas County parents reported their child did not currently have health insurance. Twenty-three percent (23%) of parents reported their child did **not** get all of the prescription medications they needed in the past year. Ninety-four percent (94%) of parents had taken their child to the doctor for preventive care in the past year.

EARLY CHILDHOOD (0-to-5-YEARS-OLD)

The following information was reported by parents of 0-5 year olds. Eighty percent (80%) of mothers got prenatal care within the first three months during their last pregnancy. Eleven percent (11%) of mothers received WIC services during their last pregnancy. Eighty percent (80%) of parents put their child to sleep on his/her back. Fourteen percent (14%) of mothers never breastfed their child.

MIDDLE CHILDHOOD (6-to-11-YEARS-OLD)

The following information was reported by Lucas County parents of 6-11 year olds. Ninety-one percent (91%) of parents reported their child participated in extracurricular activities. Eighty percent (80%) of parents reported their child was physically active for at least 60 minutes on three or more days per week.









FAMILY AND COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS


One percent (1%) of parents reported someone in their household went to bed hungry most of the time in the past 30 days. Sixty percent (60%) of parents reported their neighborhood was always safe for their child to go out and play. Thirteen percent (13%) of parents reported their child experienced two or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) in their lifetime (ACEs are stressful or traumatic events, for example, parents becoming separated or divorced, or living with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic).

PARENT HEALTH

Sixty-seven percent (67%) of parents rated their health as excellent or very good, decreasing to 20% of parents with annual incomes of less than \$25,000. Eight percent (8%) of parents were uninsured. In the past year, 52% of parents missed work due to their child's illnesses or injuries.

ADULT TREND SUMMARY

| Adult Variables | Lucas County 2007 | Lucas County 2011 | Lucas County 2014 | Lucas County 2017 | Lucas County 2020 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Health Status and Coverage | | | | | | | | |
| Rated health as excellent or very good | 51% | 48% | 45% | 49% | 45% | 42% | 51% | 53% |
| Rated general health as fair or poor  | 14% | 18% | 18% | 14% | 17% | 16% | 17% | 15% |
| Rated mental health as not good on four or more days (in the past month) | 26% | 25% | 26% | 37% | 34% | 39% | 31% | 29% |
| Rated physical health as not good on four or more days (in the past month) | N/A | N/A | 22% | 24% | 25% | 28% | 21% | 20% |
| Average number of days that mental health was not good (in the past month) (County Health Rankings)  | N/A | N/A | 4.3 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.2* | 4.5* |
| Average number of days that physical health not good (in the past month) (County Health Rankings)  | N/A | N/A | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.2* | 3.9* |
| Poor physical or mental health kept them from doing usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation (on at least one day during the past month) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 35% | 35% | 42% | N/A | N/A |
| Uninsured  | 12% | 13% | 14% | 6% | 8% | 6% | 6% | 7% |
| Visited a doctor for a routine checkup (in the past 12 months) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 75% | 77% | 76% |
| Visited a doctor for a routine checkup (5 or more years ago) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 8% | 5% | 5% |
| Had one or more persons they thought of as their personal health care provider | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 86% | 86% | 87% |
| Arthritis, Asthma, and Diabetes | | | | | | | | |
| Ever diagnosed with arthritis | 27% | 19% | 19% | 23% | 18% | 21% | 30% | 25% |
| Ever diagnosed with asthma | 12% | 13% | 13% | 10% | 13% | 12% | 15% | 15% |
| Ever diagnosed with diabetes  | 12% | 13% | 15% | 12% | 13% | 14% | 13% | 11% |
| Cardiovascular Health | | | | | | | | |
| Ever diagnosed with angina or coronary heart disease  | 7% | 3% | 5% | 2% | 4% | 3% | 5% | 4% |
| Ever diagnosed with a heart attack, or myocardial infarction  | N/A | 3% | 5% | 5% | 4% | 3% | 5% | 4% |
| Ever diagnosed with a stroke | N/A | 2% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 4% | 3% |
| Had ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure  | 35% | 34% | 37% | 34% | 39% | 38% | 36% | 32% |
| Had ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol | 34% | 27% | 25% | 25% | 27% | 27% | 36% | 36% |
| Had their blood cholesterol checked within the last five years | 72% | 76% | 80% | 77% | 81% | 83% | 85% | 85% |

 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment

N/A - Not Available

* 2019 BRFSS Data compiled by 2022 County Health Rankings

| Adult Variables | Lucas County 2007 | Lucas County 2011 | Lucas County 2014 | Lucas County 2017 | Lucas County 2020 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Weight Status | | | | | | | | |
| Normal weight (BMI of 18.5 – 24.9) | 29% | 28% | 29% | 25% | 27% | 23% | 28% | 30% |
| Overweight (BMI of 25.0 – 29.9) | 37% | 36% | 34% | 38% | 34% | 32% | 33% | 34% |
| Obese (includes severely and morbidly obese, BMI of 30.0 and above) 🍷 | 33% | 35% | 36% | 36% | 38% | 43% | 38% | 34% |
| Alcohol Consumption | | | | | | | | |
| Current drinker (had at least one drink of alcohol within the past month) | 57% | 57% | 54% | 65% | 60% | 59% | 53% | 53% |
| Binge drinker (males having five or more drinks on one occasion, females having four or more drinks on one occasion) 🍷 | 18% | 23% | 21% | 24% | 22% | 26% | 17% | 15% |
| Drove after having perhaps too much alcohol to drink (in the past month) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 8% | 12% | 10% | 3%† | 2%† |
| Tobacco Use | | | | | | | | |
| Current smoker (smoked on some or all days) 🍷 | 23% | 24% | 19% | 14% | 15% | 12% | 18% | 14% |
| Former smoker (smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and now do not smoke) | 25% | 23% | 25% | 23% | 25% | 24% | 27% | 28% |
| Tried to quit smoking in the past year | 85% | 75% | 74% | 50% | 56% | 60% | 50%† | 51%† |
| Used chewing tobacco or snuff in the past year | N/A | N/A | 3% | 3% | 2% | 3% | N/A | N/A |
| Current e-cigarette user (vaped on some or all days) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 4% | 9% | 8% | 7% |
| Former e-cigarette user | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 14% | N/A | N/A |
| Drug Use | | | | | | | | |
| Adults who used marijuana in the past six months | 9% | 11% | 10% | 12% | 7% | 6%¥ | N/A | N/A |
| Adults who misused prescription drugs in the past six months | 6% | 8% | 10% | 6% | 8% | 6% | N/A | N/A |
| Reproductive Health | | | | | | | | |
| Had a clinical breast exam in the past two years (women ages 40 and older) | N/A | N/A | 72% | 70% | 71% | 66% | N/A | N/A |
| Had a mammogram within the past two years (women ages 40 and older) | 73% | 74% | 73% | 75% | 76% | 73% | 71%† | 72%† |
| Had a Pap smear in the past three years (women ages 21-65) | 77%* | 72%* | 73%* | 68%* | 77% | 54% | 77%† | 78%† |
| Had a PSA test within the past two years (men ages 40 and older) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 53% | 32%† | 32%† |

🍷 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment


N/A - Not Available

† 2020 BRFSS Data

¥ Updated question in 2023 – adults who used only recreational marijuana in the past month

*Includes all women regardless of age

| Adult Variables | Lucas County 2007 | Lucas County 2011 | Lucas County 2014 | Lucas County 2017 | Lucas County 2020 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Quality of Life | | | | | | | | |
| Limited in some way because of physical, mental, or emotional problem | 42% | N/A | 47% | 43% | 37% | 51% | N/A | N/A |
| Mental Health | | | | | | | | |
| Considered attempting suicide in the past year | 3% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 5% | 4% | N/A | N/A |
| Oral Health | | | | | | | | |
| Visited a dentist or a dental clinic (within the past year) | 66% | 68% | 66% | 64% | 64% | 63% | 65%† | 66%† |

 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment

N/A - Not Available

† 2020 BRFSS Data







MINORITY ADULT TREND SUMMARY


In addition to the general survey mailing, the Healthy Lucas County Executive Committee determined it would be beneficial to create individual trend summary tables for the African American and Latino populations. Additionally, sections were created for both adult populations to identify disparities among the African American and Latino communities. Please reference the table of contents to view individual section placement within the report. The child data did not include enough African American or Latino responses to break the data down into a child-specific minority trend summary table.

| Adult Variables | Lucas County Whites 2023 | Lucas County Latinos 2023 | Lucas County African American 2023 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Health Status and Coverage | | | | | | |
| Rated health as excellent or very good | 48% | 35% | 34% | 42% | 51% | 53% |
| Rated general health as fair or poor 🇧🇷 | 13% | 19% | 19% | 16% | 17% | 15% |
| Rated mental health as not good on four or more days (in the past month) | 35% | 46% | 51% | 39% | 31% | 29% |
| Rated physical health as not good on four or more days (in the past month) | 25% | 35% | 32% | 28% | 21% | 20% |
| Average number of days that mental health was not good (in the past month) (County Health Rankings) 🇧🇷 | 5.6 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 5.2* | 4.5* |
| Average number of days that physical health not good (in the past month) (County Health Rankings) 🇧🇷 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.2* | 3.9* |
| Poor physical or mental health kept them from doing usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation (on at least one day during the past month) | 26% | 45% | 47% | 42% | N/A | N/A |
| Uninsured 🇧🇷 | 4% | 3% | 12% | 6% | 6% | 7% |
| Visited a doctor for a routine checkup (in the past 12 months) | 76% | 69% | 72% | 75% | 77% | 76% |
| Visited a doctor for a routine checkup (5 or more years ago) | 9% | 5% | 5% | 8% | 5% | 5% |
| Had one or more persons they thought of as their personal health care provider | 89% | 82% | 80% | 86% | 86% | 87% |
| Arthritis, Asthma, and Diabetes | | | | | | |
| Ever diagnosed with arthritis | 21% | 15% | 21% | 21% | 30% | 25% |
| Ever diagnosed with asthma | 12% | 14% | 14% | 12% | 15% | 15% |
| Ever diagnosed with diabetes 🇧🇷 | 12% | 19% | 13% | 14% | 13% | 11% |

🇧🇷 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment
N/A - Not Available

*2019 BRFSS Data compiled by 2022 County Health Rankings

| Adult Variables | Lucas County Whites 2023 | Lucas County Latinos 2023 | Lucas County African American 2023 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Cardiovascular Health | | | | | | |
| Ever diagnosed with angina or coronary heart disease  | 3% | 4% | 3% | 3% | 5% | 4% |
| Ever diagnosed with a heart attack, or myocardial infarction  | 3% | 2% | 3% | 3% | 5% | 4% |
| Ever diagnosed with a stroke | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 4% | 3% |
| Had ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure  | 37% | 32% | 41% | 38% | 36% | 32% |
| Had ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol | 30% | 22% | 24% | 27% | 36% | 36% |
| Had their blood cholesterol checked within the last five years | 84% | 71% | 84% | 83% | 85% | 85% |
| Weight Status | | | | | | |
| Normal weight (BMI of 18.5 – 24.9) | 26% | 19% | 18% | 23% | 28% | 30% |
| Overweight (BMI of 25.0 – 29.9) | 37% | 29% | 23% | 32% | 33% | 34% |
| Obese (includes severely and morbidly obese, BMI of 30.0 and above)  | 36% | 50% | 57% | 43% | 38% | 34% |
| Alcohol Consumption | | | | | | |
| Current drinker (had at least one drink of alcohol within the past month) | 58% | 61% | 64% | 59% | 53% | 53% |
| Binge drinker (males having five or more drinks on one occasion, females having four or more drinks on one occasion)  | 25% | 29% | 31% | 26% | 17% | 15% |
| Drove after having perhaps too much alcohol to drink (in the past month) | 8% | 8% | 11% | 10% | 3% [†] | 2% [†] |
| Tobacco Use | | | | | | |
| Current smoker (smoked on some or all days)  | 12% | 5% | 14% | 12% | 18% | 14% |
| Former smoker (smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and now do not smoke) | 30% | 20% | 9% | 24% | 27% | 28% |
| Tried to quit smoking in the past year | 35% | 67% | 76% | 60% | 50% [†] | 51% [†] |
| Used chewing tobacco or snuff in the past year | 4% | 1% | 0% | 3% | N/A | N/A |
| Current e-cigarette user (vaped on some or all days) | 9% | 14% | 9% | 9% | 8% | 7% |
| Former e-cigarette user | 14% | 16% | 13% | 14% | N/A | N/A |

 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment

N/A – Not Available

[†] 2020 BRFSS Data









| Adult Variables | Lucas County Whites 2023 | Lucas County Latinos 2023 | Lucas County African American 2023 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Drug Use | | | | | | |
| Adults who used marijuana in the past six months | 6%‡ | 4%‡ | 9%‡ | 6%‡ | N/A | N/A |
| Adults who misused prescription drugs in the past six months | 6% | 9% | 6% | 6% | N/A | N/A |
| Reproductive Health | | | | | | |
| Had a clinical breast exam in the past two years (women ages 40 and older) | 68% | 65% | 76% | 66% | N/A | N/A |
| Had a mammogram within the past two years (women ages 40 and older) | 75% | 82% | 75% | 73% | 71%† | 72%† |
| Had a Pap smear in the past three years (women ages 21-65) | 57% | 63% | 60% | 54% | 77%† | 78%† |
| Had a PSA test within the past two years (men ages 40 and older) | 46% | 46% | 60% | 53% | 32%† | 32%† |
| Quality of Life | | | | | | |
| Limited in some way because of physical, mental, or emotional problem | 50% | 53% | 50% | 51% | N/A | N/A |
| Mental Health | | | | | | |
| Considered attempting suicide in the past year | 4% | 9% | 3% | 4% | N/A | N/A |
| Oral Health | | | | | | |
| Visited a dentist or a dental clinic (within the past year) | 68% | 61% | 57% | 63% | 65%† | 66%† |


N/A – Not Available

† 2020 BRFSS Data




‡ Updated question in 2023 – adults who used only recreational marijuana in the past month


LATINO ADULT TREND SUMMARY

| Adult Variables | Lucas County Latinos 2007 | Lucas County Latinos 2011 | Lucas County Latinos 2014 | Lucas County Latinos 2017 | Lucas County Latinos 2020 | Lucas County Latinos 2023 | Ohio Latinos 2021 | U.S. Latinos 2021 |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Health Status and Coverage | | | | | | | | |
| Rated health as excellent or very good | 55% | 38% | 39% | 29% | 45% | 35% | 51% | 42% |
| Rated general health as fair or poor  | 15% | 20% | 17% | 25% | 15% | 19% | N/A | 22% |
| Rated their mental health as not good on four or more days (in the past month) | 23% | 33% | 38% | 34% | 33% | 46% | N/A | N/A |
| Rated physical health as not good on four or more days (in the past month) | 19% | 32% | 20% | 34% | 23% | 35% | N/A | N/A |
| Average number of days that mental health was not good (in the past month) (County Health Rankings)  | N/A | N/A | N/A | 6.5 | 4.9 | 7.1 | N/A | N/A |
| Average number of days that physical health not good (in the past month) (County Health Rankings)  | N/A | N/A | N/A | 7.5 | 3.5 | 5.6 | N/A | N/A |
| Poor physical or mental health kept them from doing usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation (on at least one day during the past month) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 41% | 27% | 45% | N/A | N/A |
| Uninsured  | 13% | 17% | 19% | 10% | 10% | 3% | 27% | 23% |
| Visited a doctor for a routine checkup (in the past 12 months) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 69% | 71% | 66% |
| Visited a doctor for a routine checkup (5 or more years ago) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 5% | 9% | 6% |
| Had one or more persons they thought of as their personal health care provider | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 82% | 70% | 69% |
| Arthritis, Asthma, and Diabetes | | | | | | | | |
| Ever diagnosed with arthritis | 18% | 15% | 13% | 20% | 11% | 15% | 16% | 14% |
| Ever diagnosed with asthma | 13% | 13% | 15% | 7% | 13% | 14% | 15% | 13% |
| Ever diagnosed with diabetes  | 11% | 17% | 21% | 16% | 13% | 19% | 13% | 12% |
| Cardiovascular Health | | | | | | | | |
| Ever diagnosed with angina or coronary heart disease  | 4% | 2% | 5% | 3% | 2% | 4% | N/A | 2% |
| Ever diagnosed with a heart attack, or myocardial infarction  | N/A | 3% | 4% | 3% | 6% | 2% | 4% | 3% |
| Ever diagnosed with a stroke | N/A | 4% | 2% | 6% | 5% | 3% | N/A | 2% |
| Had ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure  | 21% | 33% | 28% | 33% | 32% | 32% | 24% | 24% |

 Indicates alignment with Ohio State Health Assessment

N/A - Not Available

| Adult Variables | Lucas County Latinos 2007 | Lucas County Latinos 2011 | Lucas County Latinos 2014 | Lucas County Latinos 2017 | Lucas County Latinos 2020 | Lucas County Latinos 2023 | Ohio Latinos 2021 | U.S. Latinos 2021 |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Cardiovascular Health, continued | | | | | | | | |
| Had ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol | 29% | 25% | 17% | 17% | 21% | 22% | 27% | 31% |
| Had their blood cholesterol checked within the last five years | 64% | 68% | 73% | 69% | 82% | 71% | 76% | 83% |
| Weight Status | | | | | | | | |
| Normal weight (BMI of 18.5 – 24.9) | 30% | 21% | 21% | 20% | 17% | 19% | 26% | 25% |
| Overweight (BMI of 25.0 – 29.9) | 35% | 37% | 30% | 38% | 29% | 29% | 39% | 36% |
| Obese (includes severely and morbidly obese, BMI of 30.0 and above)  | 33% | 42% | 49% | 42% | 51% | 50% | 35% | 37% |
| Alcohol Consumption | | | | | | | | |
| Current drinker (had at least one drink of alcohol within the past month) | 47% | 57% | 51% | 57% | 53% | 61% | 55% | 47% |
| Binge drinker (males having five or more drinks on one occasion, females having four or more drinks on one occasion)  | N/A | 29% | 25% | 41% | 37% | 29% | 23% | 17% |
| Drove after having perhaps too much alcohol to drink (in the past month) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 6% | 12% | 8% | N/A | 4%† |
| Tobacco Use | | | | | | | | |
| Current smoker (smoked on some or all days)  | 26% | 25% | 11% | 26% | 14% | 5% | 19% | 11% |
| Former smoker (smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and now do not smoke) | 18% | 17% | 22% | 19% | 30% | 20% | 16% | 16% |
| Tried to quit smoking in the past year | N/A | N/A | N/A | 41% | 42% | 67% | N/A | 64%† |
| Used chewing tobacco or snuff in the past year | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1% | 1% | 1% | N/A | N/A |
| Current e-cigarette user (vaped on some or all days) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 14% | N/A | N/A |
| Former e-cigarette user | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 16% | N/A | N/A |
| Drug Use | | | | | | | | |
| Adults who used marijuana in the past six months | 10% | 10% | 11% | 9% | 7% | 4%‡ | N/A | N/A |
| Adults who misused prescription drugs in the past six months | 4% | 7% | 11% | 6% | 6% | 9% | N/A | N/A |
| Reproductive Health | | | | | | | | |
| Had a clinical breast exam in the past two years (women ages 40 and older) | 77% | 64% | 70% | 69% | 87% | 65% | N/A | N/A |

 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment

N/A - Not Available

† 2020 BRFSS Data

‡ Updated question in 2023 – adults who used only recreational marijuana in the past month

| Adult Variables | Lucas County Latinos 2007 | Lucas County Latinos 2011 | Lucas County Latinos 2014 | Lucas County Latinos 2017 | Lucas County Latinos 2020 | Lucas County Latinos 2023 | Ohio Latinos 2021 | U.S. Latinos 2021 |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Reproductive Health, continued | | | | | | | | |
| Had a mammogram within the past two years (women ages 40 and older) | 67% | 74% | 80% | 64% | 94% | 82% | 66%† | 68%† |
| Had a Pap smear in the past three years (women ages 21-65) | N/A | N/A | 62%* | 69%* | 89% | 63% | 77%† | 77%† |
| Had a PSA test within the past two years (men ages 40 and older) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 46% | N/A | 22%† |
| Quality of Life | | | | | | | | |
| Limited in some way because of physical, mental, or emotional problem | 41% | N/A | 46% | 40% | 35% | 53% | N/A | N/A |
| Mental Health | | | | | | | | |
| Considered attempting suicide in the past year | N/A | 7% | 8% | 7% | 4% | 9% | N/A | N/A |
| Oral Health | | | | | | | | |
| Visited a dentist or a dental clinic (within the past year) | 68% | 56% | 61% | 39% | 58% | 61% | 61%† | 56%† |






■ Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment


N/A - Not Available

†2020 BRFSS Data






*Includes all women regardless of age


AFRICAN AMERICAN ADULT TREND SUMMARY

| Adult Variables | Lucas County African Americans 2007 | Lucas County African Americans 2011 | Lucas County African Americans 2014 | Lucas County African Americans 2017 | Lucas County African Americans 2020 | Lucas County African Americans 2023 | Ohio African Americans 2021 | U.S. African Americans 2021 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Health Status and Coverage | | | | | | | | |
| Rated health as excellent or very good | 37% | 36% | 29% | 44% | 36% | 34% | 42% | 45% |
| Rated general health as fair or poor  | 25% | 26% | 29% | 20% | 25% | 19% | 21% | 20% |
| Rated their mental health as not good on four or more days in the previous month | 30% | 29% | 32% | 33% | 43% | 51% | N/A | N/A |
| Rated physical health as not good on four or more days (in the past month) | 31% | 34% | 22% | 26% | 30% | 32% | N/A | N/A |
| Average number of days that mental health was not good (in the past month) (County Health Rankings)  | N/A | N/A | N/A | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.7 | N/A | N/A |
| Average number of days that physical health not good (in the past month) (County Health Rankings)  | N/A | N/A | N/A | 6.5 | 4.9 | 4.0 | N/A | N/A |
| Poor physical or mental health kept them from doing usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation (on at least one day during the past month) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 38% | 34% | 47% | N/A | N/A |
| Uninsured  | 12% | 25% | 25% | 3% | 11% | 12% | 6% | 8% |
| Visited a doctor for a routine checkup (in the past 12 months) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 72% | 81% | 81% |
| Visited a doctor for a routine checkup (5 or more years ago) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 5% | 6% | 3% |
| Had one or more persons they thought of as their personal health care provider | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 80% | 84% | 85% |
| Arthritis, Asthma, and Diabetes | | | | | | | | |
| Ever diagnosed with arthritis | 31% | 22% | 18% | 22% | 23% | 21% | 27% | 26% |
| Ever diagnosed with asthma | 15% | 14% | 15% | 14% | 19% | 14% | 17% | 17% |
| Ever diagnosed with diabetes  | 22% | 17% | 21% | 22% | 15% | 13% | 13% | 16% |

 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment

N/A - Not Available


| Adult Variables | Lucas County African Americans 2007 | Lucas County African Americans 2011 | Lucas County African Americans 2014 | Lucas County African Americans 2017 | Lucas County African Americans 2020 | Lucas County African Americans 2023 | Ohio African Americans 2021 | U.S. African Americans 2021 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cardiovascular Health | | | | | | | | |
| Ever diagnosed with angina or coronary heart disease  | 10% | 1% | 5% | 2% | 5% | 3% | 3% | 3% |
| Ever diagnosed with a heart attack, or myocardial infarction  | N/A | 1% | 8% | 4% | 5% | 3% | 3% | 4% |
| Ever diagnosed with a stroke | N/A | 2% | 4% | 6% | 4% | 3% | 4% | 5% |
| Had ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure  | 54% | 44% | 49% | 44% | 55% | 41% | 42% | 43% |
| Had ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol | 37% | 21% | 23% | 24% | 31% | 24% | 29% | 33% |
| Had their blood cholesterol checked within the last five years | 75% | 69% | 79% | 68% | 84% | 84% | 88% | 89% |
| Weight Status | | | | | | | | |
| Normal weight (BMI of 18.5 – 24.9) | 18% | 24% | 23% | 14% | 21% | 18% | 23% | 24% |
| Overweight (BMI of 25.0 – 29.9) | 37% | 28% | 35% | 27% | 34% | 23% | 33% | 32% |
| Obese (includes severely and morbidly obese, BMI of 30.0 and above)  | 44% | 47% | 39% | 58% | 45% | 57% | 43% | 43% |
| Alcohol Consumption | | | | | | | | |
| Current drinker (had at least one drink of alcohol within the past month) | 40% | 43% | 46% | 42% | 46% | 64% | 53% | 48% |
| Binge drinker (males having five or more drinks on one occasion, females having four or more drinks on one occasion)  | N/A | 21% | 21% | 32% | 20% | 31% | 18% | 12% |
| Drove after having perhaps too much alcohol to drink (in the past month) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 7% | 5% | 11% | N/A | 2%† |
| Drug Use | | | | | | | | |
| Adults who used marijuana in the past six months | 9% | 17% | 20% | 7% | 11% | 9%‡ | N/A | N/A |
| Adults who misused prescription drugs in the past six months | 10% | 8% | 11% | 11% | 9% | 6% | N/A | N/A |


 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment

N/A - Not Available

† 2020 BRFSS Data

‡ Updated question in 2023 – adults who used only recreational marijuana in the past month

| Adult Variables | Lucas County African Americans 2007 | Lucas County African Americans 2011 | Lucas County African Americans 2014 | Lucas County African Americans 2017 | Lucas County African Americans 2020 | Lucas County African Americans 2023 | Ohio African Americans 2021 | U.S. African Americans 2021 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Tobacco Use | | | | | | | | |
| Current smoker (smoked on some or all days)  | 26% | 25% | 33% | 17% | 21% | 14% | 20% | 16% |
| Former smoker (smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and now do not smoke) | 20% | 17% | 15% | 18% | 18% | 9% | 17% | 16% |
| Tried to quit smoking in the past year | N/A | N/A | N/A | 67% | 63% | 76% | 60%† | 64%† |
| Used chewing tobacco or snuff in the past year | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1% | 3% | 0% | N/A | N/A |
| Current e-cigarette user (vaped on some or all days) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 3% | 9% | N/A | N/A |
| Former e-cigarette user | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 13% | N/A | N/A |
| Reproductive Health | | | | | | | | |
| Had a clinical breast exam in the past two years (women ages 40 and older) | 78% | 79% | 74% | 81% | 68% | 76% | N/A | N/A |
| Had a mammogram within the past two years (women ages 40 and older) | 78% | 76% | 79% | 80% | 76% | 75% | 75%† | 79%† |
| Had a Pap smear in the past three years (women ages 21-65) | N/A | N/A | 78%* | 77%* | 77% | 60% | 85%† | 83%† |
| Had a PSA test within the past two years (men ages 40 and older) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 60% | 23%† | 30%† |
| Quality of Life | | | | | | | | |
| Limited in some way because of physical, mental, or emotional problem | 53% | N/A | 49% | 56% | 45% | 50% | N/A | N/A |
| Mental Health | | | | | | | | |
| Considered attempting suicide in the past year | N/A | 3% | 5% | 2% | 9% | 3% | N/A | N/A |
| Oral Health | | | | | | | | |
| Visited a dentist or a dental clinic (within the past year) | 55% | 60% | 51% | 63% | 44% | 57% | 59%† | 60%† |




 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment


N/A – Not Available

† 2020 BRFSS Data

*Includes all women regardless of age

YOUTH TREND SUMMARY

| Youth Variables | Lucas County 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2011 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2013/14 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2016/17 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2019 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Ohio 2021 (9 th -12 th) | U.S. 2021 (9 th -12 th) |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Weight Control | | | | | | | | |
| Obese  | 20% | 15% | 13% | 15% | 19% | 18% | 19% | 16% |
| Overweight  | 16% | 11% | 11% | 12% | 12% | 19% | 13% | 16% |
| Described themselves as slightly or very overweight | 27% | 25% | 25% | 30% | 33% | 27% | N/A | 32% |
| Exercised to lose weight (in the past month) | 35% | 43% | 48% | 42% | 36% | 45% | N/A | N/A |
| Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods lower in fat to lose weight (in the past month) | 29% | 28% | 31% | 26% | 30% | 28% | N/A | N/A |
| Went without eating for 24 hours or more (in the past month) | 9% | 7% | 6% | 4% | 6% | 7% | N/A | N/A |
| Took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice (in the past month) | 1% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 2% | N/A | N/A |
| Vomited or took laxatives (in the past month) | 3% | 3% | 3% | 1% | 3% | 5% | N/A | N/A |
| Ate one to four servings of fruits and vegetables per day | 61% | 82% | 81% | 87% | 70% | 69% | N/A | N/A |
| Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on every day in past week | 21% | 28% | 28% | 23% | 20% | 26% | 26% | 24% |
| Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on five or more days in past week | 35% | 43% | 50% | 44% | 40% | 45% | 49% | 45% |
| Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day in the past week  | 29% | 15% | 15% | 14% | 18% | 20% | 16% | 16% |
| Watched three or more hours of television (on an average school day) | 33% | 40% | 34% | 18% | 18% | 31% | N/A | N/A |

 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment

N/A – Not Available


| Youth Variables | Lucas County 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2011 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2013/14 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2016/17 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2019 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Ohio 2021 (9 th -12 th) | U.S. 2021 (9 th -12 th) |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Unintentional Injuries and Violence | | | | | | | | |
| Were in a physical fight (in past year) | 38% | 28% | 25% | 23% | 26% | 25% | N/A | 18% |
| Carried a weapon on school property (in the past month)* | 7% | N/A | 9% | N/A | 2% | 5% | N/A | 3% |
| Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (in past year) | 10% | N/A | 7% | 7% | 8% | 8% | N/A | 7% |
| Ever purposefully hurt themselves | 32% | 23% | 10% | N/A | 31% | 29% | N/A | N/A |
| Did not go to school because they felt unsafe (at school or on their way to or from school in the past 30 days) 🗳️ | 18% | 6% | 6% | 4% | 17% | 15% | 9% | 9% |
| Electronically bullied (in past year) | 11% | 15% | 12% | 12% | 11% | 10% | 19% | 16% |
| Bullied (in past year) | 35% | 43% | 38% | 35% | 33% | 23% | N/A | N/A |
| Bullied on school property (in past year) | 31% | N/A | 22% | 17% | 17% | 19% | 20% | 15% |
| Mental Health | | | | | | | | |
| Seriously considered attempting suicide (in the past year) 🗳️ | 11% | 16% | 18% | 14% | 19% | 13% | 22% | 22% |
| Attempted suicide (in past year) 🗳️ | 8% | 4% | 8% | 8% | 11% | 8% | 10% | 10% |
| Suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the past year) | 6% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 7% | 2% | 3% |
| Felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for two or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past 12 months) 🗳️ | 34% | 24% | 29% | 29% | 45% | 32% | 43% | 42% |
| Alcohol Consumption | | | | | | | | |
| Current drinker (at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the past month) 🗳️ | 12% | 39% | 28% | 27% | 19% | 21% | 26% | 29% |
| Binge drinker (males having five or more drinks on one occasion, females having four or more drinks on one occasion within the past 30 days) 🗳️ | 7% | 23% | 21% | 13% | 12% | 14% | 13% | 14% |
| Obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (of youth drinkers) | 43% | 21% | 14% | N/A | 31% | 46% | N/A | 41% |

🗳️ Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment


N/A – Not Available

*2022 indicator wording was slightly different than previous surveys – please use caution when interpreting comparison data

| Youth Variables | Lucas County 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2011 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2013/14 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2016/17 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2019 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Ohio 2021 (9 th -12 th) | U.S. 2021 (9 th -12 th) |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Alcohol Consumption, Continued | | | | | | | | |
| Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle on one or more occasion during the past month) | 20% | 25% | 21% | 19% | 14% | 21% | N/A | 17% |
| Drove when they had been drinking alcohol (of youth drivers on one or more occasion during the past month) | 9% | 9% | 5% | 6% | 4% | 7% | N/A | 5% |
| Drank for the first time before age 13 (of all youth) | 15% | 18% | 12% | 8% | 8% | 12% | 16% | 15% |
| Tobacco Use | | | | | | | | |
| Currently smoked cigarettes (on at least one day during the past month) | 2% | 18% | 9% | 5% | 4% | 2% | 3% | 4% |
| First tried cigarette smoking before the age of 13 (even one or two puffs) | 9% | 6% | 5% | 4% | 4% | 7% | 6% | 6% |
| Currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the past month) | <1% | N/A | N/A | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens, on at least one day during the past month) | 14% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 20% | 20% | 18% |
| Usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens, during the past month, among students who currently used electronic vapor products) | 11% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 23% | 11% | 7% |

 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment
N/A – Not Available


| Youth Variables | Lucas County 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2011 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2013/14 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2016/17 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2019 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Ohio 2021 (9 th -12 th) | U.S. 2021 (9 th -12 th) |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Tobacco Use, Continued | | | | | | | | |
| Did not try to quit using all tobacco products (including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, during the past year, among students who used any tobacco products during the past year) | 56% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 48% | N/A | 46% |
| Sexual Behavior | | | | | | | | |
| Ever had sexual intercourse | 12% | 63% | 53% | 42% | 32% | 34% | 33% | 33% |
| Participated in anal sex | 2% | 16% | 6% | 8% | 5% | 6% | N/A | N/A |
| Participated in oral sex | 7% | 46% | 44% | 35% | 30% | 20% | N/A | N/A |
| Participated in sexting | 10% | 40% | 34% | 37% | 31% | 25% | N/A | N/A |
| Had viewed pornography | 13% | N/A | 37% | 42% | 31% | 27% | N/A | N/A |
| Used a condom (during last sexual intercourse)* | 22% | 75% | 68% | 58% | 24% | 38% | N/A | N/A |
| Used birth control pills (during last sexual intercourse)* | 5% | 20% | 26% | 15% | 9% | 12% | 29% | 21% |
| Used an IUD (during last sexual intercourse)* | 1% | 8% | 7% | 1% | 7% | 4% | 8% | 8% |
| Used a shot, patch or birth control ring (during last sexual intercourse)* | 0% | 8% | 7% | 3% | 5% | 0% | 43% | 42% |
| Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse* | 4% | 7% | 10% | 13% | 5% | 4% | 8% | 8% |
| Had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (of all youth during their life) | 3% | 27% | 21% | 15% | 8% | 9% | N/A | N/A |
| Had sexual intercourse before the age 13 (for the first time of all youth) | 5% | 12% | 10% | 7% | 2% | 6% | 2% | 2% |


 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment

N/A – Not Available



*2022 indicator wording was slightly different than previous surveys – please use caution when interpreting comparison data


Note – The 2022 sample size for the sexual behavior section is smaller than the full sample as two school districts removed sexual behavior questions





| Youth Variables | Lucas County 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2011 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2013/14 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2016/17 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2019 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Ohio 2021 (9 th -12 th) | U.S. 2021 (9 th -12 th) |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Drug Use | | | | | | | | |
| Currently used marijuana (in the past month)  | 9% | 26% | 19% | 18% | 16% | 20% | 13% | 16% |
| Ever used cocaine (in their lifetime) | 2% | 4% | 3% | 2% | <1% | 1% | 2% | 3% |
| Ever used heroin (in their lifetime) | 1% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% | N/A | 1% |
| Ever used methamphetamines (in their lifetime) | 1% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 2% | 2% |
| Ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (in their lifetime) | 1% | 4% | 4% | 1% | 1% | 2% | N/A | N/A |
| Ever used inhalants (in their lifetime) | 2% | 9% | 5% | 3% | 2% | 1% | N/A | 8% |
| Ever used ecstasy (also called MDMA in their lifetime) | 1% | N/A | 3% | 2% | 1% | 1% | N/A | 3% |
| Social Determinants of Health | | | | | | | | |
| Visited a dentist within the past year (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work) | 57% | 79% | 77% | 76% | 68% | 57% | 98% | 99% |


 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment
N/A – Not Available

MINORITY YOUTH TREND SUMMARY


| Youth Variables | Lucas County White 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County African Americans 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County Latinos 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County White 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County African Americans 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County Latinos 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (9 th -12 th) |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Weight Control | | | | | | | | |
| Obese  | 16% | 21% | 17% | 20% | 14% | 18% | 21% | 18% |
| Overweight  | 13% | 17% | 25% | 16% | 14% | 23% | 29% | 19% |
| Described themselves as slightly or very overweight | 29% | 26% | 29% | 27% | 29% | 24% | 44% | 27% |
| Exercised to lose weight (in the past month) | 42% | 35% | 33% | 35% | 46% | 46% | 38% | 45% |
| Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods lower in fat to lose weight (in the past month) | 33% | 27% | 30% | 29% | 32% | 20% | 35% | 28% |
| Went without eating for 24 hours or more (in the past month) | 7% | 10% | 15% | 9% | 7% | 4% | 18% | 7% |
| Took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice (in the past month) | 1% | 0% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 6% | 2% |
| Vomited or took laxatives (in the past month) | 3% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 6% | 2% | 6% | 5% |
| Ate one to four servings of fruits and vegetables per day | 61% | 54% | 67% | 68% | 78% | 54% | 82% | 69% |
| Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on every day in past week | 25% | 22% | 21% | 21% | 24% | 29% | 25% | 26% |
| Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on five or more days in past week | 42% | 33% | 40% | 35% | 41% | 49% | 50% | 45% |
| Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day in the past week | 12% | 38% | 28% | 29% | 15% | 22% | 25% | 20% |
| Watched three or more hours of television (on an average school day) | 18% | 31% | 28% | 33% | 16% | 34% | 19% | 31% |


 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment

| Youth Variables | Lucas County White 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County African Americans 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County Latinos 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County White 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County African Americans 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County Latinos 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (9 th -12 th) |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Unintentional Injuries and Violence | | | | | | | | |
| Were in a physical fight (in past year) | 30% | 40% | 41% | 38% | 17% | 29% | 24% | 25% |
| Carried a weapon on school property (in the past month)* | 4% | 3% | 9% | 7% | 5% | 0% | 17% | 5% |
| Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (in past year) | 7% | 11% | 7% | 10% | 10% | 5% | 6% | 8% |
| Ever purposefully hurt themselves | 34% | 29% | 31% | 32% | 33% | 22% | 35% | 29% |
| Did not go to school because they felt unsafe (at school or on their way to or from school in the past 30 days)  | 11% | 24% | 16% | 18% | 12% | 16% | 22% | 15% |
| Electronically bullied (in past year) | 10% | 13% | 12% | 11% | 13% | 7% | 11% | 10% |
| Bullied (in past year) | 35% | 32% | 29% | 35% | 32% | 11% | 29% | 23% |
| Bullied on school property (in past year) | 29% | 26% | 30% | 31% | 27% | 13% | 22% | 19% |
| Mental Health | | | | | | | | |
| Seriously considered attempting suicide (in the past year)  | 15% | 9% | 10% | 11% | 19% | 4% | 19% | 13% |
| Attempted suicide (in past year)  | 9% | 6% | 7% | 8% | 9% | 5% | 18% | 8% |
| Suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the past year) | 2% | 1% | 3% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 7% |
| Felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for two or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past 12 months)  | 32% | 29% | 44% | 34% | 33% | 23% | 47% | 32% |


 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment

*2022 indicator wording was slightly different than previous surveys – please use caution when interpreting comparison data

| Youth Variables | Lucas County White 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County African Americans 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County Latinos 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County White 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County African Americans 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County Latinos 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (9 th -12 th) |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Alcohol Consumption | | | | | | | | |
| Current drinker (at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the past month) | 12% | 10% | 17% | 12% | 19% | 21% | 28% | 21% |
| Binge drinker (males having five or more drinks on one occasion, females having four or more drinks on one occasion within the past 30 days)  | 5% | 10% | 8% | 7% | 11% | 15% | 11% | 14% |
| Obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (of youth drinkers) | 6% | 5% | 10% | 43% | 9% | 6% | 29% | 46% |
| Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle on one or more occasion during the past month) | 14% | 18% | 31% | 20% | 13% | 29% | 30% | 21% |
| Drove when they had been drinking alcohol (of youth drivers on one or more occasion during the past month) | 1% | 3% | 8% | 9% | 3% | 2% | 10% | 7% |
| Drank for the first time before age 13 (of all youth) | 15% | 16% | 13% | 15% | 16% | 9% | 13% | 12% |
| Tobacco Use | | | | | | | | |
| Currently smoked cigarettes (on at least one day during the past month) | 3% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 0% | 6% | 2% |
| First tried cigarette smoking before the age of 13 (even one or two puffs) | 8% | 9% | 8% | 9% | 5% | 6% | 8% | 7% |
| Currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the past month) | 0% | 1% | 2% | <1% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 1% |
| Currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens, on at least one day during the past month) | 12% | 17% | 13% | 14% | 19% | 20% | 17% | 20% |


 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment


| Youth Variables | Lucas County White 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County African Americans 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County Latinos 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County White 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County African Americans 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County Latinos 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (9 th -12 th) |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Tobacco Use, Continued | | | | | | | | |
| Usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens, during the past month, among students who currently used electronic vapor products) | 1% | 3% | 2% | 11% | 4% | 6% | 6% | 23% |
| Did not try to quit using all tobacco products (including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, during the past year, among students who used any tobacco products during the past year) | 8% | 16% | 14% | 56% | 11% | 19% | 12% | 48% |
| Sexual Behavior | | | | | | | | |
| Ever had sexual intercourse | 13% | 11% | 13% | 12% | 39% | 33% | 42% | 34% |
| Participated in anal sex | 2% | 0% | 2% | 2% | 6% | 0% | 8% | 6% |
| Participated in oral sex | 7% | 8% | 4% | 7% | 22% | 17% | 17% | 20% |
| Participated in sexting | 11% | 10% | 13% | 10% | 26% | 20% | 33% | 25% |
| Had viewed pornography | 24% | 11% | 9% | 13% | 47% | 16% | 17% | 27% |
| Used a condom (during last sexual intercourse)* | 9% | 9% | 6% | 22% | 25% | 20% | 9% | 38% |
| Used birth control pills (during last sexual intercourse)* | 4% | 0% | 2% | 5% | 9% | 0% | 9% | 12% |
| Used an IUD (during last sexual intercourse)* | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 3% | 2% | 0% | 4% |
| Used a shot, patch or birth control ring (during last sexual intercourse)* | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment

*2022 indicator wording was slightly different than previous surveys – please use caution when interpreting comparison data

Note – The 2022 sample size for sexual behavior section is smaller than the full sample as two school districts removed sexual behavior questions

| Youth Variables | Lucas County White 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County African Americans 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County Latinos 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County White 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County African Americans 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County Latinos 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (9 th -12 th) |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Sexual Behavior, Continued | | | | | | | | |
| Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse* | 0% | 2% | 2% | 4% | 0% | 2% | 9% | 4% |
| Had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (of all youth during their life) | 3% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 9% | 9% | 8% | 9% |
| Had sexual intercourse before the age 13 (for the first time of all youth) | 3% | 6% | 5% | 5% | 0% | 11% | 5% | 6% |
| Drug Use | | | | | | | | |
| Currently used marijuana (in the past month)  | 8% | 11% | 8% | 9% | 14% | 23% | 18% | 20% |
| Ever used cocaine (in their lifetime) | 1% | 1% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| Ever used heroin (in their lifetime) | 0% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 1% |
| Ever used methamphetamines (in their lifetime) | 0% | 2% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| Ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (in their lifetime) | 1% | 0% | 3% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 6% | 2% |
| Ever used inhalants (in their lifetime) | 1% | 1% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| Ever used ecstasy (also called MDMA in their lifetime) | 0% | 0% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 1% |
| Social Determinants of Health | | | | | | | | |
| Visited a dentist within the past year (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work) | 63% | 51% | 65% | 57% | 63% | 53% | 53% | 57% |


 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment

*2022 indicator wording was slightly different than previous surveys – please use caution when interpreting comparison data

Note – The 2022 sample size for sexual behavior section is smaller than the full sample as two school districts removed sexual behavior questions

CHILD TREND SUMMARY


| Child Comparisons | Lucas County 2017 Ages 0-5 | Lucas County 2020 Ages 0-5 | Lucas County 2023 Ages 0-5 | Ohio 2021 Ages 0-5 | U.S. 2021 Ages 0-5 | Lucas County 2017 Ages 6-11 | Lucas County 2020 Ages 6-11 | Lucas County 2023 Ages 6-11 | Ohio 2021 Ages 6-11 | U.S. 2021 Ages 6-11 |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Health and Functional Status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rated health as excellent or very good | 98% | 99% | 92% | 94% | 93% | 97% | 95% | 88% | 94% | 91% |
| Dental care visit (in past year) | 61% | 4% | 64% | 42%** | 59%** | 94% | 92% | 94% | 81% | 88% |
| Diagnosed with asthma | 5% | 4% | 1% | 3% | 3% | 15% | 14% | 5% | 10% | 11% |
| Diagnosed with ADHD/ADD | 0% | 1% | 10% | 4%* | 2%* | 12% | 22% | 17% | 12% | 10% |
| Diagnosed with behavioral or conduct problems | 0% | 4% | 9% | 5%* | 5%* | 9% | 9% | 8% | 12% | 10% |
| Diagnosed with depression | 0% | 4% | 1% | 1%* | <1%* | 2% | 6% | 3% | 1% | 2% |
| Diagnosed with epilepsy | 0% | 0% | 0% | N/A | 1% | 1% | 1% | 0% | N/A | 1% |
| Diagnosed with a head injury | 0% | 0% | 0% | N/A | N/A | 2% | 1% | 0% | N/A | N/A |
| Diagnosed with anxiety problems | 0% | 3% | 11% | 4%* | 3%* | 10% | 15% | 12% | 9% | 8% |
| Diagnosed with developmental delay | 3% | 0% | 7% | 6%* | 8%* | 10% | 0% | 3% | 6% | 8% |
| Diagnosed with learning disability | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4%* | 4%* | 6% | 8% | 6% | 7% | 8% |
| Diagnosed with speech or language disorder | 15% | 10% | 14% | 9%* | 12%* | 11% | 16% | 7% | 6% | 11% |
| Two or more health conditions | N/A | 6% | 20% | 7% | 7% | N/A | N/A | 17% | 24% | 21% |
| Health Care Access | | | | | | | | | | |
| Had public insurance | 28% | 17% | 26% | 31% | 31% | 26% | 20% | 18% | 29% | 30% |
| Been to doctor for preventive care (in past year) | 96% | 100% | 97% | 84% | 85% | 92% | 93% | 92% | 74% | 75% |
| Received all the medical care they needed | 99% | 94% | 82% | N/A | N/A | 96% | 86% | 81% | N/A | N/A |
| Had a personal doctor or nurse | 88% | 84% | 84% | 73% | 72% | 85% | 84% | 91% | 74% | 72% |


 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment

N/A – Not Available

**Ages 1-5

*Ages 3-5

| Child Comparisons | Lucas County 2017 Ages 0-5 | Lucas County 2020 Ages 0-5 | Lucas County 2023 Ages 0-5 | Ohio 2021 Ages 0-5 | U.S. 2021 Ages 0-5 | Lucas County 2017 Ages 6-11 | Lucas County 2020 Ages 6-11 | Lucas County 2023 Ages 6-11 | Ohio 2021 Ages 6-11 | U.S. 2021 Ages 6-11 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Family and Community Characteristics | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neighborhood is usually or always safe | 90% | 95% | 87% | N/A | N/A | 91% | 94% | 94% | N/A | N/A |
| Child experienced two or more ACEs  | N/A | 0% | 9% | 9% | 10% | N/A | 10% | 14% | 16% | 17% |
| Parent or family member quit a job, did not take a job, or greatly changed job because of problems with childcare for child (in past year) | N/A | 6% | 21% | 13% | 13% | N/A | 5% | 6% | N/A | N/A |
| Primary language spoken at home was dialect other than English | N/A | 1% | 4% | 9% | 15% | N/A | 1% | 1% | 9% | 15% |
| Early Childhood (0-5 Year Olds) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never breastfed their child | 22% | 16% | 14% | 26% | 18% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Child put to bed on their back | 81% | 90% | 80% | N/A | 79%* | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Middle Childhood (6-11 Year Olds) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child participated in one or more activities | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 92% | 89% | 70% | 69% |
| Parent Health | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parent/guardian's mental or emotional health is fair/poor | 10% | 7% | 15% | N/A | N/A | 9% | 13% | 11% | N/A | N/A |
| Parent/guardian's physical health status is fair/poor | 6% | 11% | 5% | N/A | N/A | 6% | 8% | 8% | N/A | N/A |

 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment

N/A – Not Available

*Respondents of the 2021 National Survey of Children's Health were asked: "In which position do you most often lay this baby down to sleep now, age 0-12 months?"

HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Adults, African American Adults, Latino Adults *

Health Care Coverage
Access & Utilization
Oral Health
Reproductive Health

***Note for populations:** "Adult" is defined throughout the report as everyone ages 19 and older living in Lucas County and includes the full sample of respondents from the Lucas County Community Health Assessment including African American and Latino adults. "African American adult" is defined throughout the report as respondents ages 19 and older living in Lucas County who identified their race/ethnicity alone or in combination with Black/African American. "Latino adult" is defined throughout the report as respondents ages 19 and older living in Lucas County who identified their race/ethnicity alone or in combination with Hispanic, Latino(a), or Spanish origin.

Health Care Coverage

Adult Health Care Coverage

In Lucas County, 6% of adults, or approximately 19,507 adults, were uninsured.

- In 2023, 94% of Lucas County adults had health care coverage, leaving 6% who were uninsured.
- The top reasons uninsured adults gave for being without health care coverage were:
 1. They lost their job or changed employers (18%)
 2. Cost (11%)
 3. They became ineligible (8%)
 4. They became a part time or temporary employee, and they were confused about how to enroll (7%)
 5. Other reasons (19%)

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

- The following types of health care coverage were used: employer (44%); Medicare (22%); Medicaid or medical assistance (12%); someone else's employer (9%); military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, CHAMPVA or the VA (4%); self-purchased plan (3%); Health Insurance Marketplace (2%); multiple types, including private sources (2%); and multiple types, including government sources (1%).

African American Adult Health Care Coverage

In Lucas County, 12% of African American adults, or approximately 7,675 adults, were uninsured.

- In 2023, 88% of Lucas County African American adults had health care coverage, leaving 12% who were uninsured.
- The top reasons uninsured African American adults gave for being without health care coverage were:
 1. Cost (18%)
 2. They lost their job or changed employers (18%)
 3. They were confused about how to enroll (11%)
 4. They became ineligible (8%)
 5. Other reasons (26%)

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

- The following types of health care coverage were used: employer (41%); Medicaid or medical assistance (25%); Medicare (15%); someone else's employer (9%); military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, CHAMPVA or the VA (4%); self-purchased plan (3%); multiple types, including private sources (1%); and multiple types, including government sources (1%).

Latino Adult Health Care Coverage

In Lucas County, 3% of Latino adults, or approximately 1,147 adults, were uninsured.

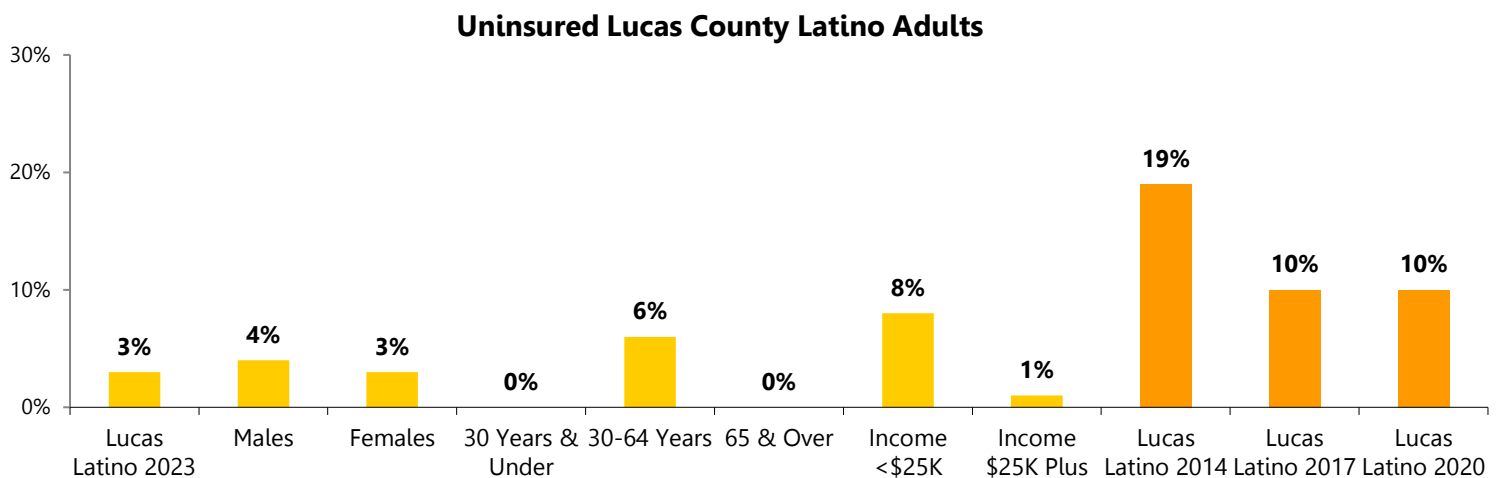
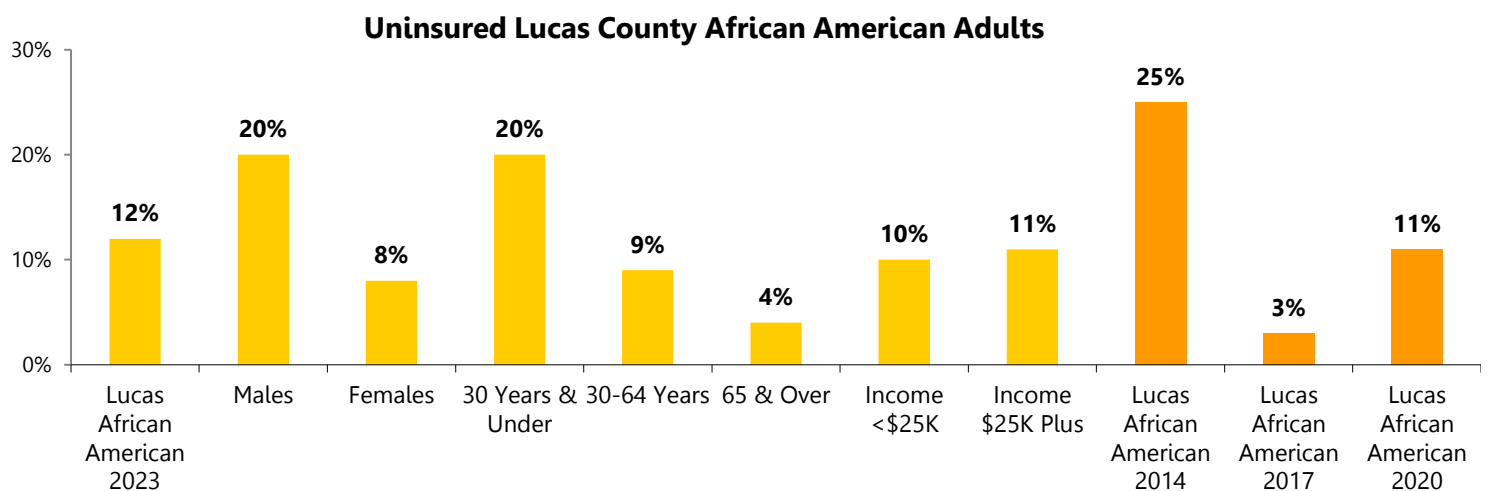
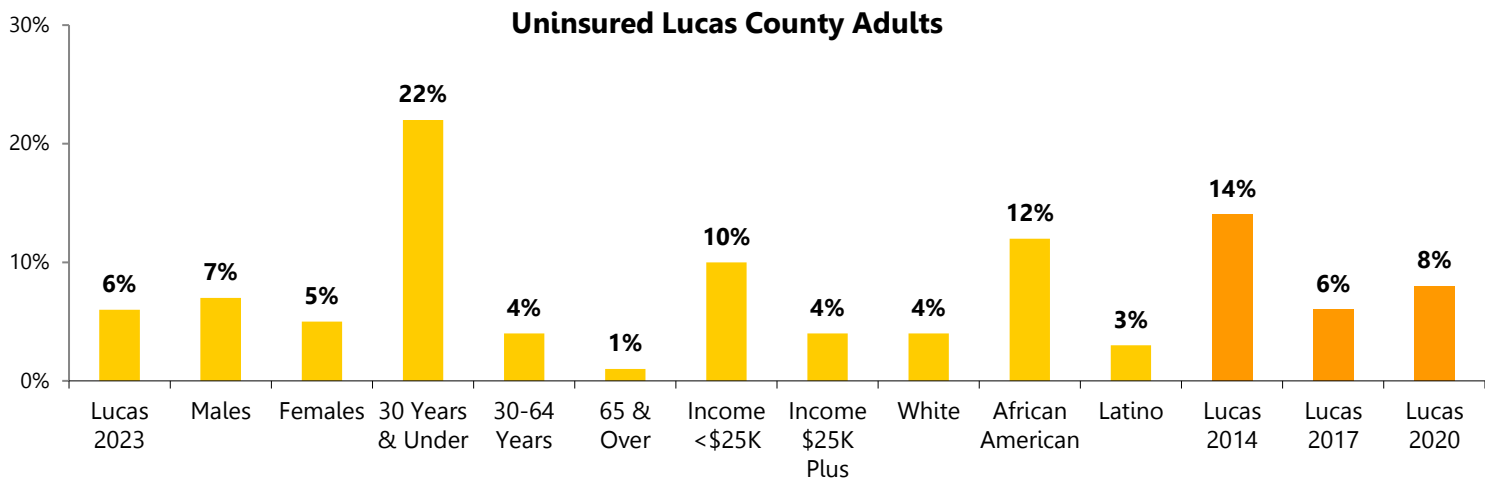
- In 2023, 97% of Lucas County Latino adults had health care coverage, leaving 3% who were uninsured.
- The top reasons uninsured Latino adults gave for being without health care coverage were:
 1. They lost their job or changed employers (12%)
 2. Cost (9%)
 3. They became ineligible (9%)
 4. They did not think they needed it (3%)
 5. Other reasons (27%)

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

- The following types of health care coverage were used: employer (51%); Medicare (19%); Medicaid or medical assistance (12%); someone else's employer (7%); multiple types, including government sources (3%); self-purchased plan (2%); Health Insurance Marketplace (2%); multiple types, including private sources (2%); and military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, CHAMPVA or the VA (1%).

Adult, African American, and Latino Health Care Coverage

The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County adults, African Americans, and Latino adults who were uninsured. An example of how to interpret the information on the first graph includes: 6% of all Lucas County adults were uninsured, including 22% of those under the age of 30 and 12% of African American adults.

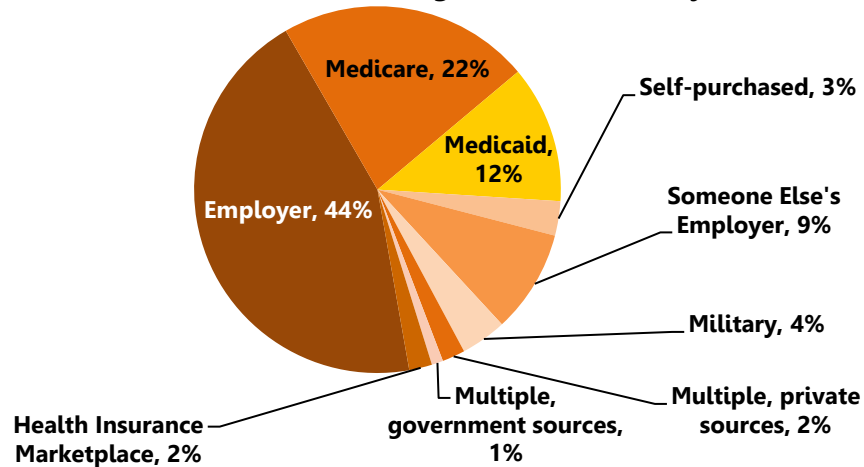


Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

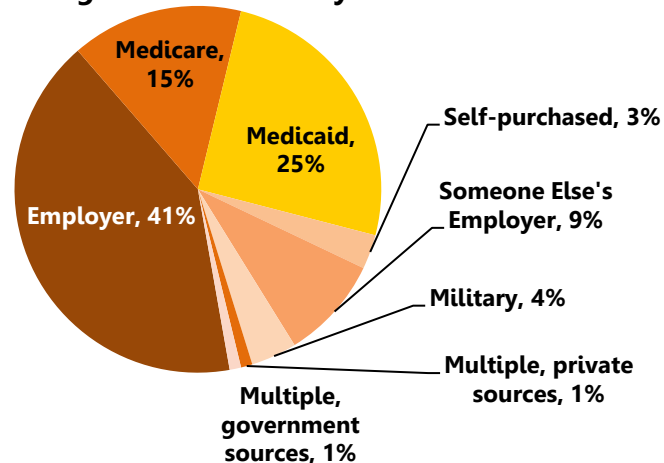
Adult, African American, and Latino Health Care Coverage

The following graphs show the sources of health care coverage of Lucas County adults, African Americans, and Latino adults. An example of how to interpret the information on the first graph includes: 44% of all insured Lucas County adults had insurance through their employer, while 41% of African American adults had insurance through their employer.

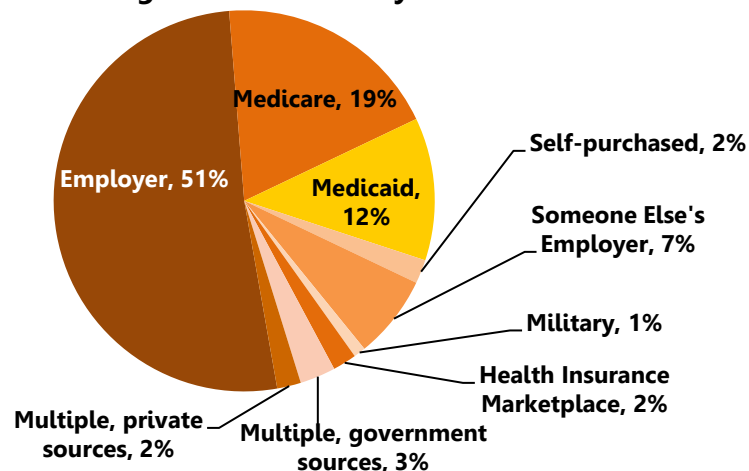
Source of Health Coverage for Lucas County Adults



Source of Health Coverage for Lucas County African American Adults



Source of Health Coverage for Lucas County Latino Adults



Adult, African American, and Latino Health Care Coverage

The following table indicates Lucas County indicators from the most recent 2023 Lucas County assessment compared to previous Lucas County Community Health Assessment data. Additionally, where applicable, Ohio and U.S. comparisons are included as a benchmark to review Lucas County data in comparison to the state and nation. An example of how to interpret the information in the table includes: 6% of all Lucas County adults were uninsured in the past year, which is a 2% decrease from the previous 2020 Lucas County Community Health Assessment.

| Comparisons | Lucas County 2007 | Lucas County 2011 | Lucas County 2014 | Lucas County 2017 | Lucas County 2020 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Uninsured | 12% | 13% | 14% | 6% | 8% | 6% | 6% | 7% |
| African American Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Uninsured | 12% | 25% | 25% | 3% | 11% | 12% | 6% | 8% |
| Latino Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Uninsured | 13% | 17% | 19% | 10% | 10% | 3% | 27% | 23% |

Adult, African American, and Latino Health Care Coverage

Healthy People 2030 objectives sets data-driven national objectives to improve health and well-being over the next decade. The Healthy People initiative began in 1979 when Surgeon General Julius Richmond issued a landmark report titled “Healthy People: The Surgeon General’s Report on Health Promotion and Disease Preventions.” Healthy People 2030 is the fifth iteration of the initiative. It builds on knowledge gained and lessons learned to address the latest public health priorities.

The following table indicates the Healthy People 2030 objective related to health insurance coverage. Lucas County, Ohio, and U.S. data are included for comparison purposes. (Sources: 2023 Lucas County Health Assessment, 2021 BRFSS, Healthy People 2030 Objectives)

Healthy People 2030 Access to Health Services (AHS)

| Objective | Lucas County 2023 | Lucas County African Americans 2023 | Lucas County Latinos 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 | Healthy People 2030 Target |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| AHS-01: Increase the proportion of people with health insurance | 65% age 20-24 87% age 25-34 96% age 35-44 97% age 45-54 97% age 55-64 | 67% age 20-24 82% age 25-34 84% age 35-44 96% age 45-54 95% age 55-64 | 100% age 20-24 100% age 25-34 92% age 35-44 97% age 45-54 89% 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: U.S. baseline is age-adjusted to the 2000 population standard.

**Ohio/U.S. percentages, and Healthy People 2030 targets are not race specific*

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.

Access and Utilization

During the past year, 75% of Lucas County adults, or approximately 243,842 adults, visited a doctor for a routine checkup.

Adult Access and Utilization

- Three-fourths (75%) of Lucas County adults visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year, increasing to 92% of those ages 65 and older.
- Eight percent (8%) of adults in Lucas County had visited a doctor for a routine checkup five or more years ago.
- Adults with health care coverage were more likely to have visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year (77%), compared to 39% of those without health care coverage.
- Eighty-six percent (86%) of adults indicated they had at least one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider, increasing to 96% of those ages 65 and older.
- Lucas County adults did not get medical care in the past year for the following reasons:
 - Inconvenient appointment times (5%)
 - Cost/no insurance (5%)
 - Office was not open when they could get there (3%)
 - Too long of a wait for an appointment (3%)
 - Did not trust or believe doctors/health care providers (2%)
 - Discrimination/concerned they would be treated differently (2%)
 - COVID-19 (2%)
 - No child care (1%)
 - No transportation (1%)
 - Too embarrassed to seek help (1%)
 - Provider would not take their insurance (1%)
 - Distance (1%)
 - Fear of the doctor/health care provider or procedure (1%)
 - Concerned about privacy (<1%)
 - Language barrier (<1%)
 - Other (3%)
- More than half (55%) of adults used the emergency room (ER) for health care. Reasons adults used the ER for health care included the following:
 - Serious illness/injury (45%)
 - Their doctor/health care provider told them to go there (12%)
 - Could not get in to see their primary care physician because of time of day or too long of a wait (8%)
 - Did not have a primary care physician (4%)
 - It is what they have always done/what they are used to (2%)
 - Other reasons (2%)
- A living will is a written legal document that details adults' wishes for end-of-life medical care if they are unable to make decisions for themselves. Nearly one-third (31%) of Lucas County adults reported they had a living will, increasing to 56% of those over the age of 65 and decreasing to 21% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.
- A durable power of attorney is a written legal document in which people name an individual who will make medical decisions for them when they are unable to do so. Nineteen percent (19%) of adults had a durable power of attorney, increasing to 38% of those over the age of 65 and decreasing to 13% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.
- Of the Lucas County adults who did not have a living will or durable power of attorney, 68% had discussed their medical wishes with a family member or loved one and 9% discussed their plans with their medical provider.

During the past year, 72% of African American adults, or approximately 46,048 adults, visited a doctor for a routine checkup.

- Nearly three-fourths (72%) of Lucas County African American adults visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year, increasing to 92% of those ages 65 and older.
- Five percent (5%) of African American adults in Lucas County had visited a doctor for a routine checkup five or more years ago.
- African American adults with health care coverage were more likely to have visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year (77%), compared to 48% of those without health care coverage.
- Eighty percent (80%) of African American adults indicated they had at least one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider, decreasing to 50% of those without health care coverage and increasing to 96% of those ages 65 and older.
- Lucas County African American adults did not get medical care in the past year for the following reasons:
 - Cost/no insurance (6%)
 - Discrimination/concerned they would be treated differently (3%)
 - No transportation (3%)
 - Inconvenient appointment times (3%)
 - Fear of the doctor/health care provider or procedure (2%)
 - Concerned about privacy (2%)
 - Too long of a wait for an appointment (2%)
 - Did not trust or believe doctors/health care providers (2%)
 - No child care (2%)
 - Too embarrassed to seek help (2%)
 - Distance (2%)
 - Provider would not take their insurance (1%)
 - COVID-19 (1%)
 - Office was not open when they could get there (1%)
 - Other (3%)
- More than half (55%) of African American adults used the emergency room (ER) for health care. Reasons adults used the ER for health care included the following:
 - Serious illness/injury (42%)
 - Their doctor/health care provider told them to go there (12%)
 - Could not get in to see their primary care physician because of time of day or too long of a wait (9%)
 - It is what they have always done/what they are used to (5%)
 - Did not have a primary care physician (4%)
 - Other reasons (1%)
- A living will is a written legal document that details adults' wishes for end-of-life medical care if they are unable to make decisions for themselves. Fourteen percent (14%) Lucas County African American adults reported they had a living will, increasing to 30% of those over the age of 65 and decreasing to 10% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.
- A durable power of attorney is a written legal document in which people name an individual who will make medical decisions for them when they are unable to do so. Nine percent (9%) of African American adults had a durable power of attorney, increasing to 16% of those over the age of 65 and decreasing to 5% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.
- Of the Lucas County African American adults who did not have a living will or durable power of attorney, 58% had discussed their medical wishes with a family member or loved one and 3% discussed their plans with their medical provider.

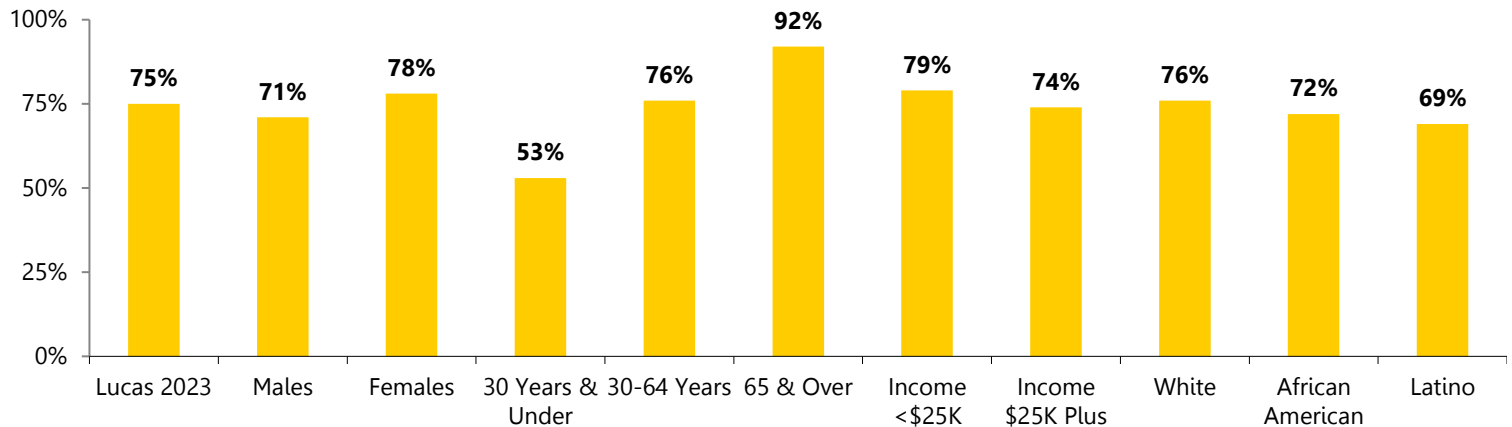
During the past year, 69% of Latino adults, or approximately 26,392 adults, visited a doctor for a routine checkup.

- Sixty-nine percent (69%) of Lucas County Latino adults visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year, increasing to 83% of those ages 65 and older.
- Five percent (5%) of Latino adults in Lucas County had visited a doctor for a routine checkup five or more years ago.
- Eighty-two percent (82%) of Latino adults indicated they had at least one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider, increasing to 93% of those ages 65 and older.
- Lucas County Latino adults did not get medical care in the past year for the following reasons:
 - Cost/no insurance (8%)
 - Too long of a wait for an appointment (6%)
 - Inconvenient appointment times (4%)
 - Office was not open when they could get there (4%)
 - COVID-19 (3%)
 - Too embarrassed to seek help (3%)
 - Concerned they would be treated differently (3%)
 - Language barrier (2%)
 - No transportation (2%)
 - Provider would not take their insurance (2%)
 - Fear of the doctor/health care provider or procedure (2%)
 - Did not trust or believe doctors/health care providers (2%)
 - No child care (1%)
 - Distance (1%)
 - Concerned about privacy (1%)
 - Other (3%)
- Nearly two-thirds (64%) of Latino adults used the emergency room (ER) for health care. Reasons adults used the ER for health care included the following:
 - Serious illness/injury (53%)
 - Their doctor/health care provider told them to go there (13%)
 - Could not get in to see their primary care physician because of time of day or too long of a wait (8%)
 - Did not have a primary care physician (4%)
 - Other reasons (3%)
- A living will is a written legal document that details adults' wishes for end-of-life medical care if they are unable to make decisions for themselves. Twelve percent (12%) of Lucas County Latino adults reported they had a living will, increasing to 29% of those over the age of 65, and decreasing to 0% of those younger than 30.
- A durable power of attorney is a written legal document in which people name an individual who will make medical decisions for them when they are unable to do so. Six percent (6%) of Latino adults had a durable power of attorney, increasing to 12% of those over the age of 65, and decreasing to 0% of those younger than 30.
- Of the Lucas County Latino adults who did not have a living will or durable power of attorney, 21% had discussed their medical wishes with a family member or loved one and 3% discussed their plans with their medical provider.

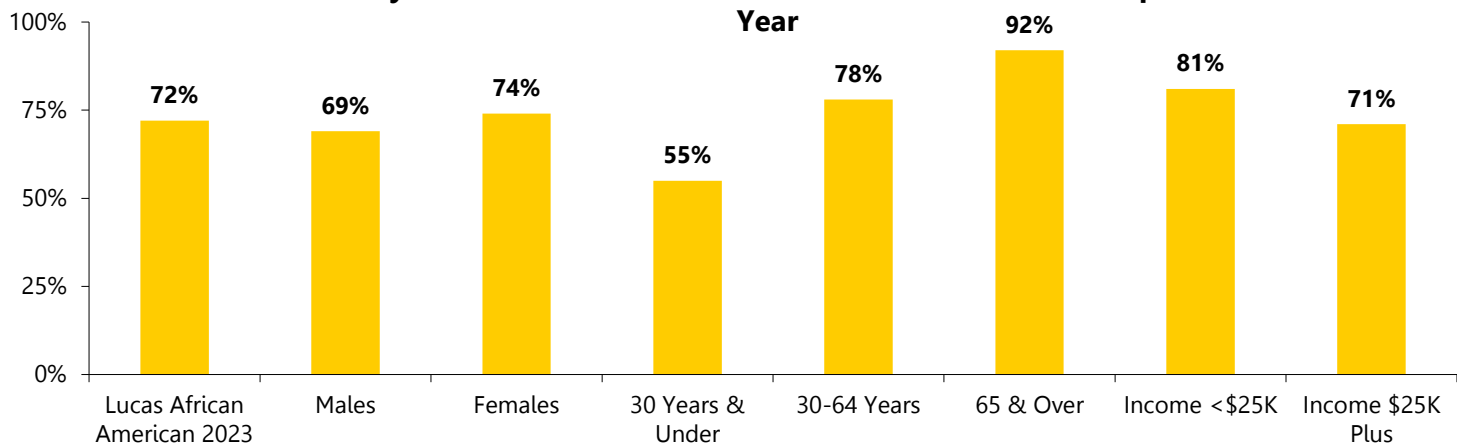
Adult, African American, and Latino Access and Utilization

The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County adults, African Americans, and Latino adults who had a routine checkup in the past year. An example of how to interpret the information on the first graph includes: 75% of all Lucas County adults had a routine checkup in the past year, including 92% of those 65 years and older and 72% of African American adults.

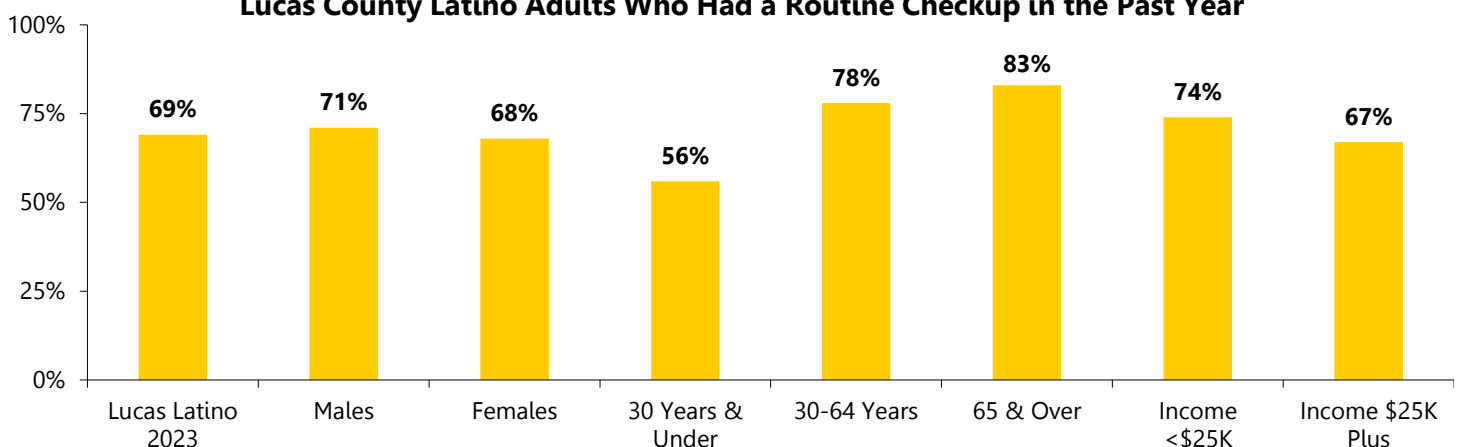
Lucas County Adults Who Had a Routine Checkup in the Past Year



Lucas County African American Adults Who Had a Routine Checkup in the Past Year



Lucas County Latino Adults Who Had a Routine Checkup in the Past Year



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Adult, African American, and Latino Access and Utilization

The following table indicates Lucas County indicators from the most recent 2023 Lucas County assessment compared to previous Lucas County Community Health Assessment data. Additionally, where applicable, Ohio and U.S. comparisons are included as a benchmark to review Lucas County data in comparison to the state and nation. An example of how to interpret the information in the table includes: 86% of all Lucas County adults had one or more persons they thought of as their personal health care provider, including 82% of Latino adults, and 80% of African American adults.

| Comparisons | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|---|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Adults | | | |
| Visited a doctor for a routine checkup (in the past 12 months) | 75%* | 77% | 76% |
| Visited a doctor for a routine checkup (5 or more years ago) | 8%* | 5% | 5% |
| Had one or more persons they thought of as their personal health care provider | 86%* | 86% | 84% |
| African American Adults | | | |
| Visited a doctor for a routine checkup (in the past 12 months) | 72%* | 81% | 81% |
| Visited a doctor for a routine checkup (5 or more years ago) | 5%* | N/A | 3% |
| Had one or more persons they thought of as their personal health care provider | 80%* | 83% | 85% |
| Latino Adults | | | |
| Visited a doctor for a routine checkup (in the past 12 months) | 69%* | 71% | 66% |
| Visited a doctor for a routine checkup (5 or more years ago) | 5%* | N/A | 6% |
| Had one or more persons they thought of as their personal health care provider | 82%* | 70% | 69% |

**New measures that were included in the 2023 survey*

N/A – Not Available

Oral Health

Adult Oral Health

During the past year, 63% of Lucas County adults, or approximately 204,827 adults, visited a dentist or dental clinic.

- In the past year, 63% of Lucas County adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic, decreasing to 48% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000 and 42% of those under the age of 30.
- Sixty-five percent (65%) of Lucas County adults with health insurance had been to the dentist in the past year, compared to 38% of those without health insurance.
- Adults reported the following reasons for not visiting a dentist in the last year:
 - Cost (25%)
 - Fear, apprehension, nervousness, pain, and dislike going (24%)
 - No reason to go/had not thought of it (20%)
 - Did not have/know a dentist (13%)
 - Their dentist did not accept their insurance (12%)
 - Had dentures (9%)
 - Could not get into a dentist (8%)
 - Could not find a dentist taking Medicaid patients (7%)
 - COVID-19 (4%)
 - Transportation (3%)
 - They used the emergency room (ER) for dental issues (<1%)
 - Other reasons (14%)

African American Adult Oral Health

During the past year, 57% of African American adults, or approximately 36,455 adults, visited a dentist or dental clinic.

- In the past year, 57% of Lucas County African American adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic, decreasing to 42% of those under the age of 30.
- Sixty-one percent (61%) Lucas County African American adults with dental insurance had been to the dentist in the past year, compared to 39% of those without dental insurance.
- African American adults reported the following reasons for not visiting a dentist in the last year:
 - Cost (32%)
 - Fear, apprehension, nervousness, pain, and dislike going (22%)
 - No reason to go/had not thought of it (16%)
 - Did not have/know a dentist (14%)
 - Could not find a dentist taking Medicaid patients (12%)
 - Their dentist did not accept their insurance (11%)
 - Could not get into a dentist (7%)
 - Transportation (5%)
 - COVID-19 (5%)
 - Had dentures (4%)
 - They used the emergency room (ER) for dental issues (1%)
 - Other reasons (11%)

During the past year, 61% of Latino adults, or approximately 23,332 adults, visited a dentist or dental clinic.

- In the past year, 61% of Lucas County Latino adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic, decreasing to 49% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.
- Sixty percent (60%) of Lucas County Latino adults with dental insurance had been to the dentist in the past year, compared to 25% of those without dental insurance.
- Latino adults reported the following reasons for not visiting a dentist in the last year:
 - Cost (27%)
 - Fear, apprehension, nervousness, pain, and dislike going (27%)
 - Did not have/know a dentist (25%)
 - No reason to go/had not thought of it (25%)
 - Their dentist did not accept their insurance (19%)
 - Could not find a dentist taking Medicaid patients (13%)
 - COVID-19 (11%)
 - Could not get into a dentist (11%)
 - Transportation (5%)
 - Had dentures (3%)
 - Other reasons (13%)

Adult, African American, and Latino Oral Health

The following tables show the percentages of Lucas County adults, African American adults, and Latino adults who visited a dentist or dental clinic within the past year, past two years, past five years, five or more years, and never broken down by total and gender. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 63% of Lucas County adults had been to the dentist or dental clinic in the past year.

| Adult Oral Health | Within the Past Year | Within the Past Two Years | Within the Past Five Years | Five or More years | Never |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Time Since Last Visit to Dentist/Dental Clinic | | | | | |
| Adults | | | | | |
| Males | 63% | 10% | 9% | 17% | 1% |
| Females | 65% | 13% | 11% | 9% | 2% |
| Total | 63% | 12% | 10% | 12% | 1% |

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

| Adult Oral Health | Within the Past Year | Within the Past Two Years | Within the Past Five Years | Five or More years | Never |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Time Since Last Visit to Dentist/Dental Clinic | | | | | |
| African American Adults | | | | | |
| Males | 56% | 11% | 17% | 11% | 0% |
| Females | 58% | 10% | 18% | 12% | 0% |
| Total | 57% | 11% | 17% | 12% | 0% |

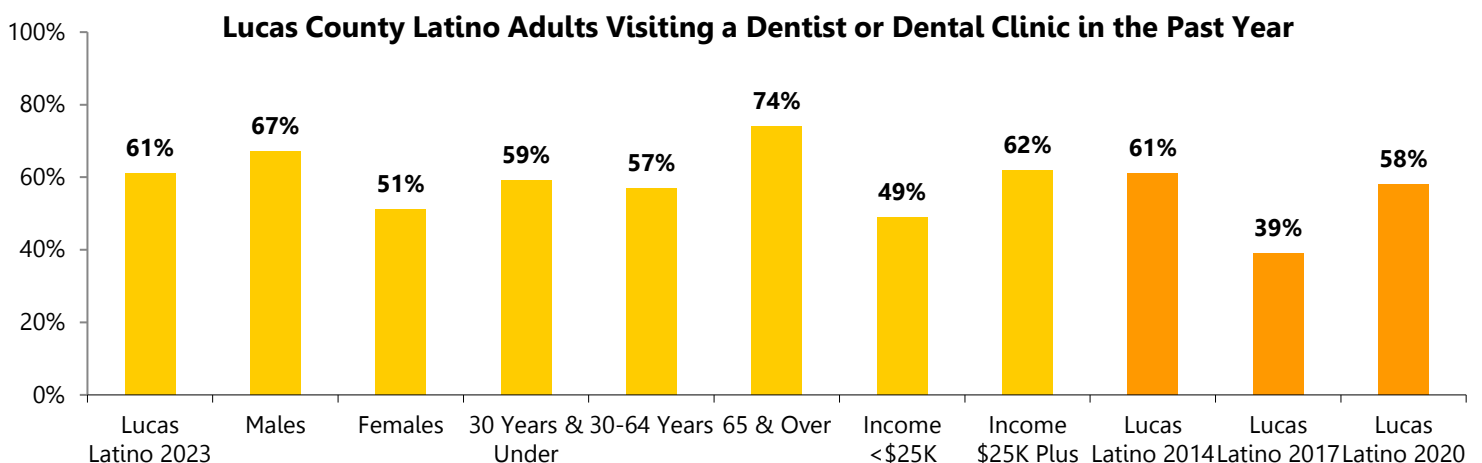
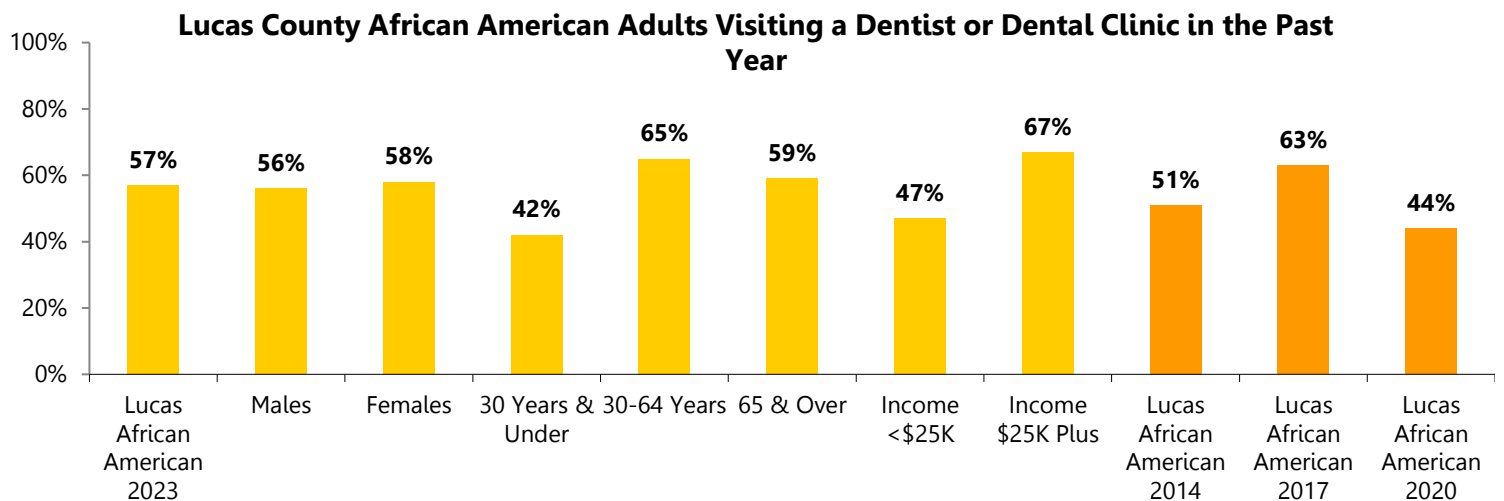
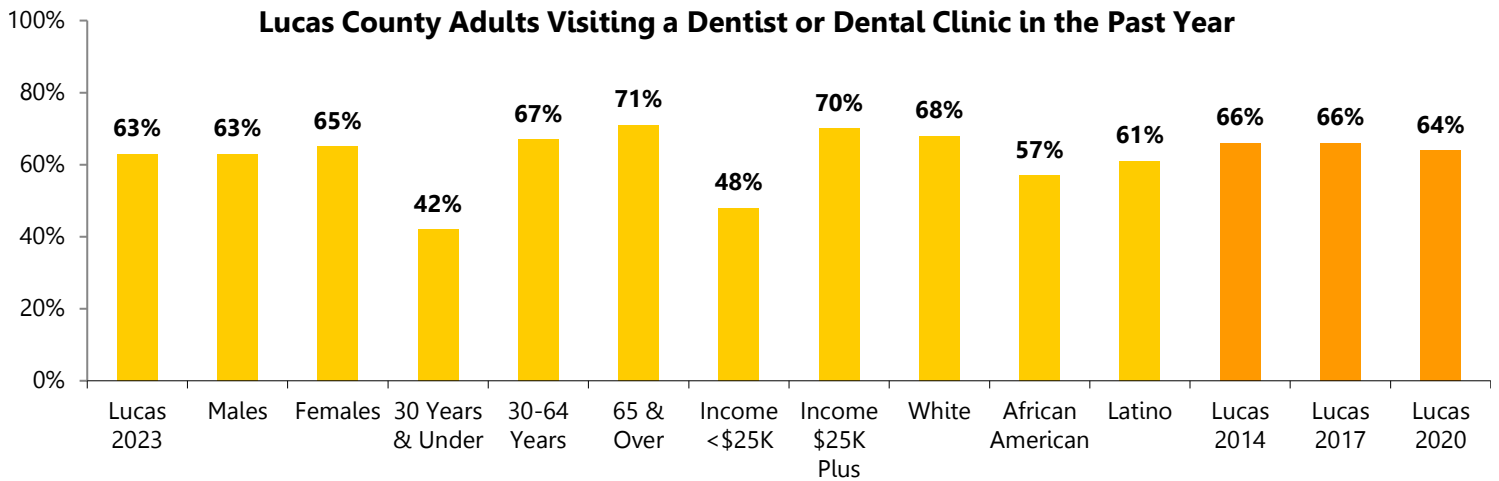
**Totals may not equal 100% as some respondents answered, "Don't Know"*

| Adult Oral Health | Within the Past Year | Within the Past Two Years | Within the Past Five Years | Five or More years | Never |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Time Since Last Visit to Dentist/Dental Clinic | | | | | |
| Latino Adults | | | | | |
| Males | 67% | 10% | 15% | 6% | 1% |
| Females | 51% | 9% | 14% | 25% | 0% |
| Total | 61% | 9% | 15% | 14% | 1% |

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

Adult, African American, and Latino Oral Health

The following graph shows the percentage of Lucas County adults who visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 63% of Lucas County adults had been to the dentist or dental clinic in the past year, including 63% of males and 48% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Adult, African American, and Latino Oral Health

The following table indicates Lucas County indicators from the most recent 2023 Lucas County assessment compared to previous Lucas County Community Health Assessment data. Additionally, where applicable, Ohio and U.S. comparisons are included as a benchmark to review Lucas County data in comparison to the state and nation. An example of how to interpret the information in the table includes: 63% of all Lucas County adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic within the past year, which is a 1% decrease from the previous 2020 Lucas County Community Health Assessment.

| Comparisons | Lucas County 2007 | Lucas County 2011 | Lucas County 2014 | Lucas County 2017 | Lucas County 2020 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Visited a dentist or a dental clinic (within the past year) | 66% | 68% | 66% | 64% | 64% | 63% | 65%* | 66%* |
| African American Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Visited a dentist or a dental clinic (within the past year) | 55% | 60% | 51% | 63% | 44% | 57% | 59%* | 60%* |
| Latino Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Visited a dentist or a dental clinic (within the past year) | 68% | 56% | 61% | 39% | 58% | 61% | 61%* | 56%* |

* 2020 BRFSS Data

Reproductive Health

Adult Reproductive Health

- Sixty-six percent (66%) of Lucas County adults had sexual intercourse in the past year.
- Seven percent (7%) of adults reported they had intercourse with more than one partner in the past year, increasing to 18% of those ages 30 and younger.
- Lucas County adults used the following methods of birth control: they or their partner are too old to get pregnant (11%); male sterilization (vasectomy) (10%); withdrawal (8%); male or female condoms (7%); birth control pills, any kind (7%); hysterectomy (7%); IUD or implant (6%); female sterilization (tubes tied) (4%); practicing abstinence (2%); they or their partner are infertile (2%); currently pregnant (1%); they or their partner are trying to get pregnant (1%); having sex at certain times (rhythm or natural family planning) (1%); emergency contraception (1%); had ovaries or testicles removed (1%); shots (e.g., Depo-Provera) (1%); and contraceptive ring (e.g., NuvaRing) (<1%).
- Eleven percent (11%) of adults were not doing anything to prevent pregnancy.
- Thirty percent (30%) Lucas County females had been pregnant in the past five years.
- Lucas County female adults who were pregnant within the past five years reported doing the following during their pregnancy:
 - Took a multi-vitamin with folic acid (41%)
 - Got a prenatal care within the first three months (40%)
 - Got a dental exam during pregnancy (24%)
 - Experienced depression (during or after pregnancy) (20%)
 - Received WIC services (18%)
 - Experienced domestic violence (6%)
 - Smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products (3%)
 - Used e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products (3%)
 - Used marijuana (3%)
- Fifty-nine percent (59%) of female adults who were pregnant within the past five years reported doing none of the above.
- A prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test measures the level of PSA in the blood and is a common method utilized to screen for prostate cancer. More than one-third (35%) of males reported they had PSA test within the past two years, increasing to 60% of males over the age of 50.
- Sixty-three percent (63%) of women had a mammogram at some time in their life, and 39% had this screening in the past year.
- More than half (59%) of women ages 40 and older had a mammogram in the past year, and 73% had one in the past two years.
- Eighty-four percent (84%) of Lucas County women had a clinical breast exam at some time in their life, and 49% had one within the past year. Nearly two-thirds (66%) of women ages 40 and older had a clinical breast exam in the past two years.
- Seventy-nine percent (79%) of Lucas County women had a Pap smear at some time in their life, and 34% reported having had the exam in the past year. Fifty-four percent (54%) of Lucas County women between the ages of 21-65 years had a Pap smear in the past three years. Five percent (5%) of all women reported the screening was not recommended by their doctor.

African American Adult Reproductive Health

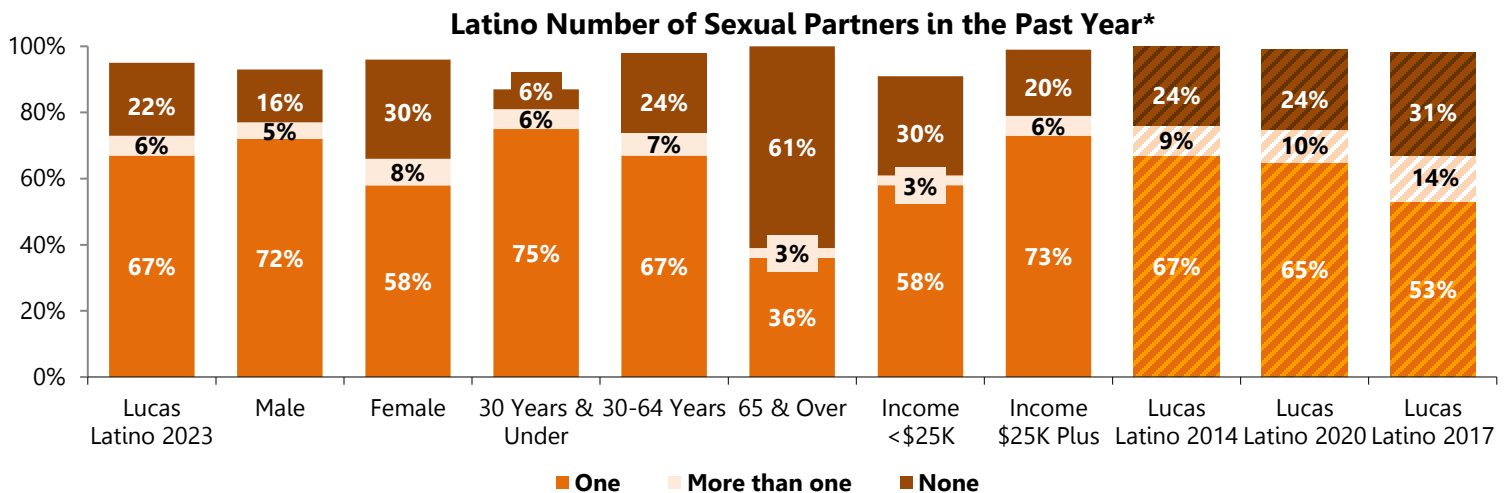
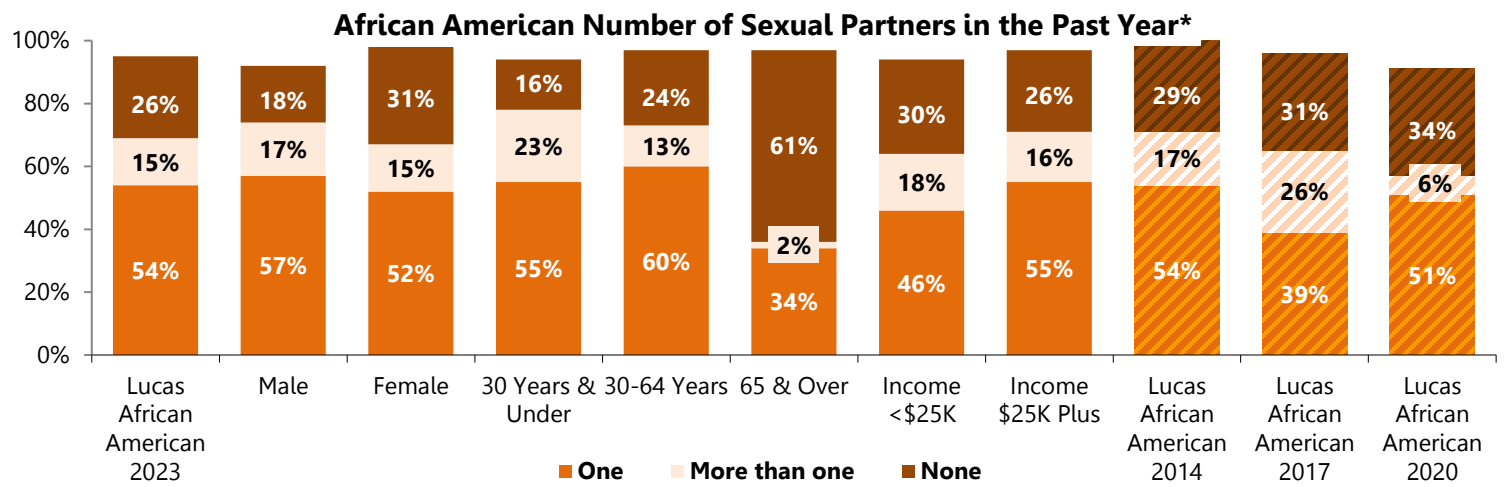
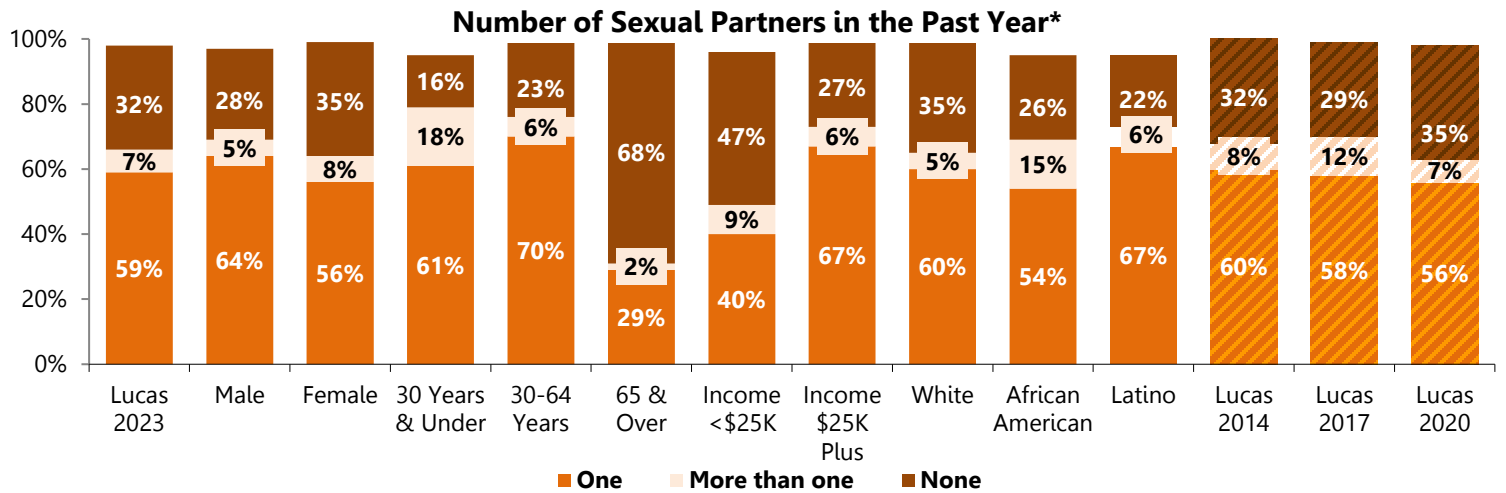
- Sixty-nine percent (69%) of Lucas County African American adults had sexual intercourse in the past year.
- Fifteen percent (15%) of African American adults reported they had intercourse with more than one partner in the past year, increasing to 23% of those ages 30 and younger.
- African American adults used the following methods of birth control: male or female condoms (15%); withdrawal (10%); they or their partner are too old to get pregnant (8%); IUD or implant (6%); female sterilization (tubes tied) (6%); male sterilization (vasectomy) (6%); birth control pills, any kind (6%); hysterectomy (5%); having sex at certain times (rhythm or natural family planning) (5%); practicing abstinence (4%); they or their partner are infertile (3%); emergency contraception (2%); had ovaries or testicles removed (1%); they or their partner are trying to get pregnant (1%); and contraceptive ring (e.g., NuvaRing) (<1%).
- Thirteen percent (13%) of African American adults were not doing anything to prevent pregnancy.
- Forty-three percent (43%) of Lucas County African American females had been pregnant in the past five years.
- Lucas County African American female adults who were pregnant within the past five years reported doing the following during their pregnancy:
 - Got a prenatal care within the first three months (39%)
 - Took a multi-vitamin with folic acid (39%)
 - Received WIC services (21%)
 - Got a dental exam during pregnancy (16%)
 - Experienced depression (during or after pregnancy) (13%)
 - Experienced domestic violence (5%)
 - Smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products (4%)
 - Used marijuana (3%)
- Nearly half (49%) of African American female adults who were pregnant within the past five years reported doing none of the above.
- A prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test measures the level of PSA in the blood and is a common method utilized to screen for prostate cancer. Thirty-five percent (35%) of African American males reported they had PSA test within the past two years.
- More than half (53%) of African American women had a mammogram at some time in their life, and 31% had this screening in the past year.
- More than half (59%) of African American women ages 40 and older had a mammogram in the past year, and 75% had one in the past two years.
- Eighty-three percent (83%) of Lucas County African American women had a clinical breast exam at some time in their life, and 49% had one within the past year. Seventy-six percent (76%) of women ages 40 and older had a clinical breast exam in the past two years.
- Eighty-two percent (82%) of Lucas County African American women had a Pap smear at some time in their life, and 40% reported having had the exam in the past year. Sixty percent (60%) of all Lucas County African American women between the ages of 21-65 years had a Pap smear in the past three years. Five percent (5%) of all women reported the screening was not recommended by their doctor.

Latino Adult Reproductive Health

- Almost three-fourths (73%) of Lucas County Latino adults had sexual intercourse in the past year.
- Six percent (6%) of Latino adults reported they had intercourse with more than one partner in the past year, increasing to 8% of females.
- Latino adults used the following methods of birth control: birth control pills, any kind (11%); IUD or implant (9%); male sterilization (7%); they or their partner is too old to get pregnant (6%); male or female condoms (6%); withdrawal (5%); shots (e.g., Depo-Provera) (4%); female sterilization (tubes tied) (3%); hysterectomy (3%); practicing abstinence (3%); had ovaries or testicles removed (2%); and they or their partner is infertile (1%).
- Eight percent (8%) of Latino adults were not doing anything to prevent pregnancy.
- Thirty-two percent (32%) of Lucas County Latina females had been pregnant in the past five years.
- Lucas County Latina female adults who were pregnant within the past five years reported doing the following during their pregnancy:
 - Took a multi-vitamin with folic acid (44%)
 - Got a prenatal care within the first three months (44%)
 - Received WIC services (32%)
 - Got a dental exam during pregnancy (24%)
 - Experienced depression (during or after pregnancy) (12%)
- Seventy-two percent (72%) of female Latina adults who were pregnant within the past five years reported doing none of the above.
- A prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test measures the level of PSA in the blood and is a common method utilized to screen for prostate cancer. Twenty-nine percent (29%) of Latino males reported they had PSA test within the past two years.
- Forty-one percent (41%) of Latina women had a mammogram at some time in their life, and 27% had this screening in the past year.
- Seventy-one percent (71%) of Latina women ages 40 and older had a mammogram in the past year, and 82% had one in the past two years.
- Fifty-eight percent (58%) of Lucas County Latina women had a clinical breast exam at some time in their life, and 28% had one within the past year. Sixty-five percent (65%) of women ages 40 and older had a clinical breast exam in the past two years.
- Seventy-three percent (73%) of Lucas County Latina women had a Pap smear at some time in their life, and 26% reported having had the exam in the past year. Sixty-three percent (63%) of all Lucas County Latina women between the ages of 21-65 had a Pap smear in the past three years. Six percent (6%) of all women reported the screening was not recommended by their doctor.

Adult, African American, and Latino Reproductive Health

The following graphs show the number of sexual partners Lucas County adults, African American adults, and Latino adults had in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 59% of Lucas County adults had one sexual partner in the past year, 7% had more than one partner, and 32% did not have a sexual partner.



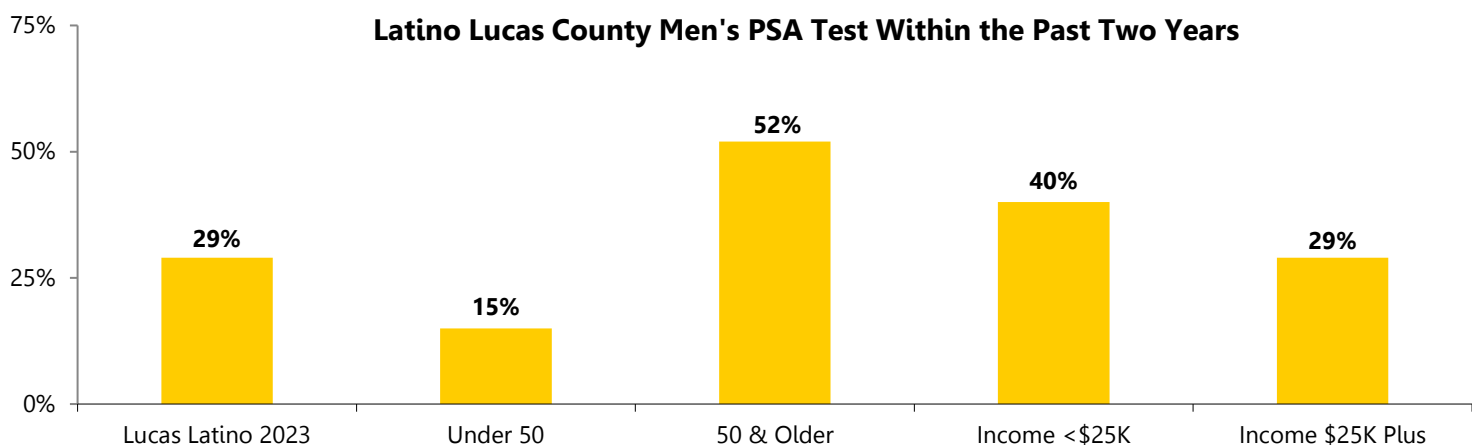
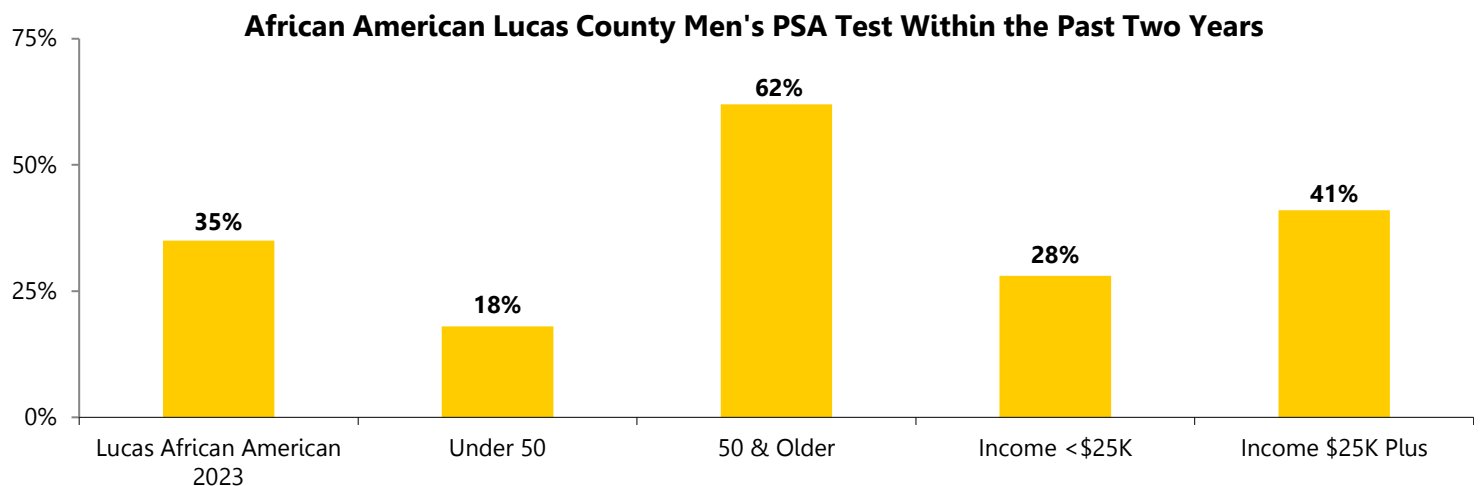
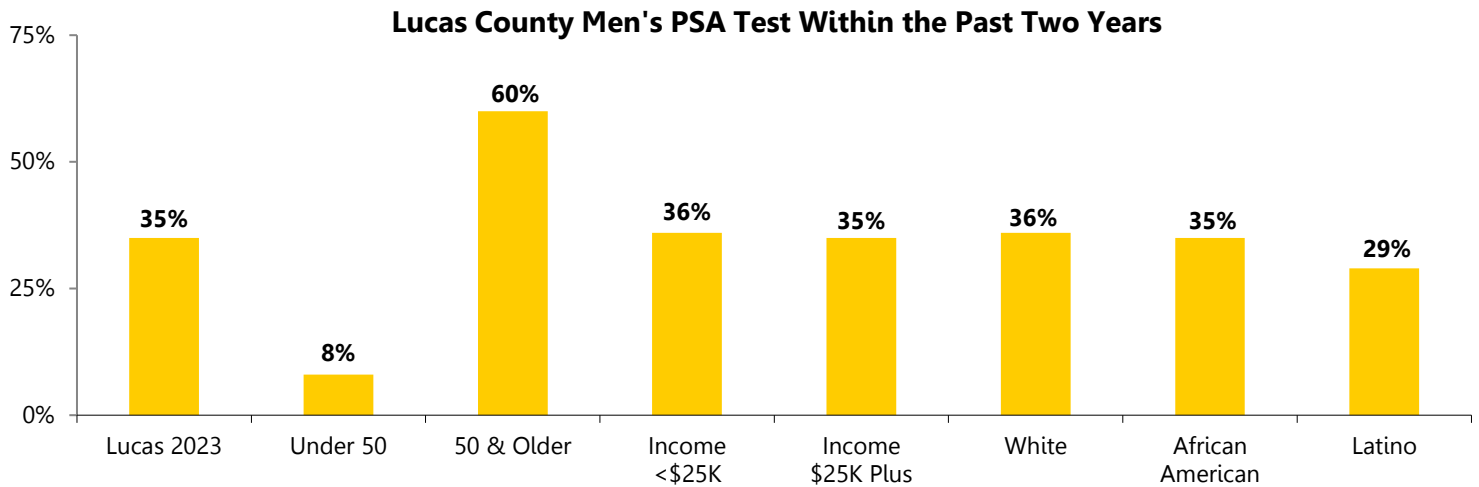
Respondents were asked: "During the past 12 months, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse?"

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

Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Adult, African American, and Latino Reproductive Health

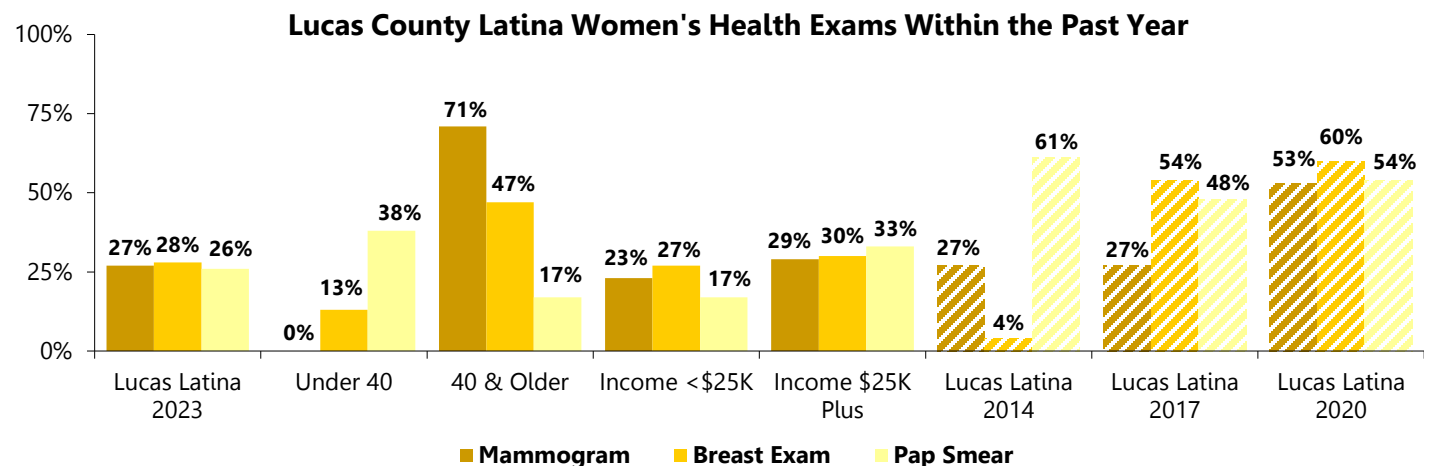
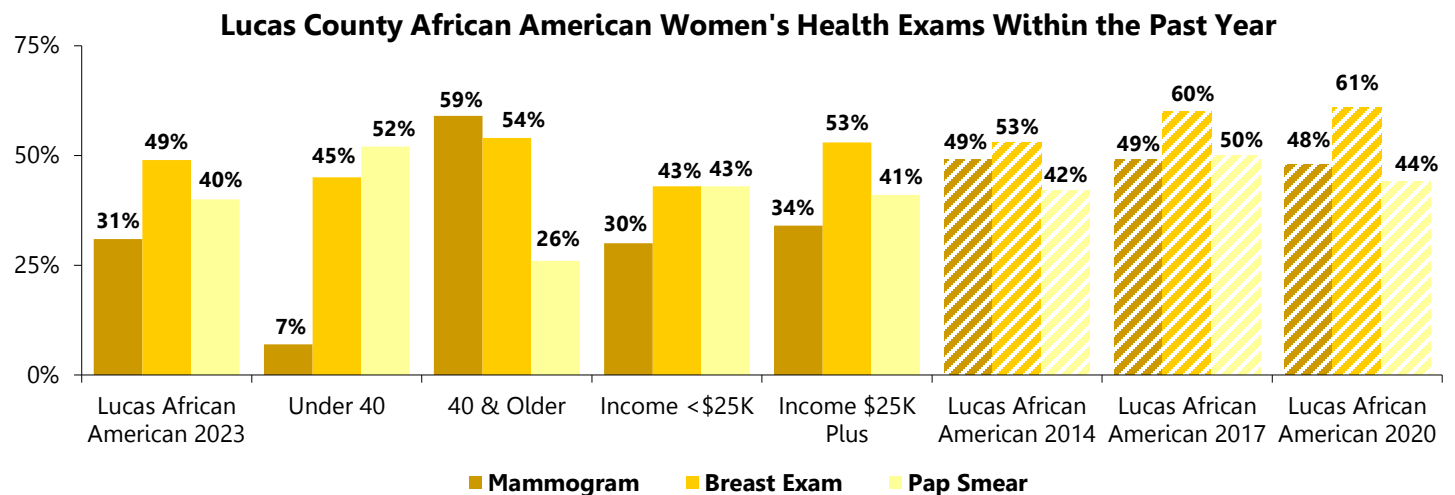
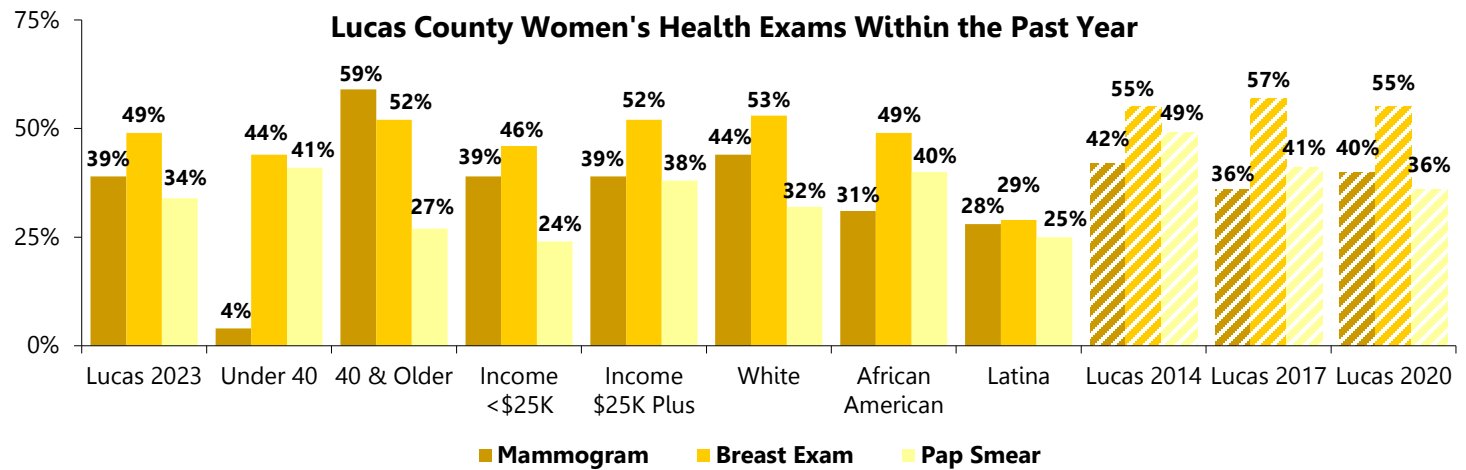
The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County adult males, African American males, and Latino males who had a Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test in the past two years. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 35% of Lucas County males had a PSA test within the past two years, including 60% of those ages 50 and older and 36% of those with annual incomes more than \$25,000.



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Adult, African American, and Latino Reproductive Health

The following graph shows the percentage of Lucas County female adults, African American females, and Latino females who had various health exams in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 39% of Lucas County females had a mammogram within the past year, 49% had a clinical breast exam, and 34% had a Pap smear.



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Adult, African American, and Latino Reproductive Health

The following table indicates Lucas County indicators from the most recent 2023 Lucas County assessment compared to previous Lucas County Community Health Assessment data. Additionally, where applicable, Ohio and U.S. comparisons are included as a benchmark to review Lucas County data in comparison to the state and nation. An example of how to interpret the information in the table includes: 73% of Lucas County female adults over the age 40 had a mammogram in the past two years, which is a 3% decrease from the previous 2020 Lucas County Community Health Assessment.

| Comparisons | Lucas County 2007 | Lucas County 2011 | Lucas County 2014 | Lucas County 2017 | Lucas County 2020 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Had a clinical breast exam in the past two years (women ages 40 and older) | N/A | N/A | 72% | 70% | 71% | 66% | N/A | N/A |
| Had a mammogram within the past two years (women ages 40 and older) | 73% | 74% | 73% | 75% | 76% | 73% | 71%† | 72%† |
| Had a Pap smear in the past three years (women ages 21-65) | 77%* | 72%* | 73%* | 68%* | 77% | 54% | 77%† | 78%† |
| Had a PSA test within the past two years (men ages 40 and older) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 53% | 32%† | 32%† |
| African American Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Had a clinical breast exam in the past two years (women ages 40 and older) | 78% | 79% | 74% | 81% | 68% | 76% | N/A | N/A |
| Had a mammogram within the past two years (women ages 40 and older) | 78% | 76% | 79% | 80% | 76% | 75% | 75%† | 79%† |
| Had a Pap smear in the past three years (women ages 21-65) | N/A | N/A | 78%* | 77%* | 77% | 60% | 85%† | 83%† |
| Had a PSA test within the past two years (men ages 40 and older) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 60% | 23%† | 30%† |
| Latino Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Had a clinical breast exam in the past two years (women ages 40 and older) | 77% | 64% | 70% | 69% | 87% | 65% | N/A | N/A |
| Had a mammogram within the past two years (women ages 40 and older) | 67% | 74% | 80% | 64% | 94% | 82% | 66%† | 68%† |
| Had a Pap smear in the past three years (women ages 21-65) | N/A | N/A | 62%* | 69%* | 89% | 63% | 77%† | 77%† |
| Had a PSA test within the past two years (men ages 40 and older) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 46% | N/A | 22%† |

N/A – Not Available

*Includes all women regardless of age

† 2020 BRFSS Data

HEALTH BEHAVIORS

Adults, African American Adults, Latino Adults *

Adult Health Status Perceptions

Adult Weight Status

Adult Tobacco Use

Adult Alcohol Use

Adult Drug Use

Adult Mental Health

***Note for populations:** "Adult" is defined throughout the report as everyone ages 19 and older living in Lucas County and includes the full sample of respondents from the Lucas County Community Health Assessment including African American and Latino adults. "African American adult" is defined throughout the report as respondents ages 19 and older living in Lucas County who identified their race/ethnicity alone or in combination with Black/African American. "Latino adult" is defined throughout the report as respondents ages 19 and older living in Lucas County who identified their race/ethnicity alone or in combination with Hispanic, Latino(a), or Spanish origin.

Health Status Perceptions

16% of Lucas County adults, or approximately 52,020 adults, rated their general health as fair or poor.

Adult General Health Status

- Forty-two percent (42%) of Lucas County adults rated their health as excellent or very good. Lucas County adults with higher annual incomes (48%) were most likely to rate their health as excellent or very good, compared to 29% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.
- Sixteen percent (16%) of adults rated their health as fair or poor.
- Lucas County adults were most likely to rate their health as fair or poor if they:
 - Had been diagnosed with diabetes (40%)
 - Had an annual household income less than \$25,000 (29%)
 - Had high cholesterol (26%)
 - Had high blood pressure (25%)
- Forty-two percent (42%) of adults reported that poor mental or physical health kept them from doing usual activities such as self-care, work, or recreation.

Adult Physical Health Status

- More than one-quarter (28%) of Lucas County adults rated their physical health as not good on four or more days in the previous month.
- Lucas County adults reported their physical health as not good on an average of 4.4 days in the previous month.
- Lucas County adults were most likely to rate their physical health as not good (on four or more days during the past month) if they:
 - Had an annual household income less than \$25,000 (43%)
 - Were under the age of 30 (32%)

Adult Mental Health Status

- Nearly two-fifths (39%) of Lucas County adults rated their mental health as not good on four or more days in the previous month.
- Lucas County adults reported their mental health as not good on an average of 5.9 days in the previous month.
- Lucas County adults were most likely to rate their mental health as not good (on four or more days during the past month) if they:
 - Were under the age of 30 (65%)
 - Were female (47%)
 - Had an annual household income less than \$25,000 (46%)

African American Adult Health Status

19% of Lucas County African American adults, or approximately 12,152 adults, rated their general health as fair or poor.

- Thirty-four percent (34%) of Lucas County African American adults rated their health as excellent or very good. Lucas County African American adults with higher annual incomes (36%) were most likely to rate their health as excellent or very good, compared to 27% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.
- Nineteen percent (19%) of African American adults rated their health as fair or poor.
- Lucas County African American adults were most likely to rate their health as fair or poor if they:
 - Had been diagnosed with diabetes (39%)
 - Had high blood cholesterol (30%)
 - Had high blood pressure (28%)
 - Were 65 years of age or older (28%)
 - Had an annual household income less than \$25,000 (25%)
- Forty-seven percent (47%) of African American adults reported that poor mental or physical health kept them from doing usual activities such as self-care, work, or recreation.

African American Adult Physical Health Status

- Nearly one-third (32%) of Lucas County African American adults rated their physical health as not good on four or more days in the previous month.
- Lucas County African American adults reported their physical health as not good on an average of 4.0 days in the previous month.
- Lucas County African American adults were most likely to rate their physical health as not good (on four or more days during the past month) if they:
 - Had an annual household income less than \$25,000 (47%)

African American Adult Mental Health Status

- More than half (51%) of Lucas County African American adults rated their mental health as not good on four or more days in the previous month.
- Lucas County African American adults reported their mental health as not good on an average of 6.7 days in the previous month.
- Lucas County African American adults were most likely to rate their mental health as not good (on four or more days during the past month) if they:
 - Were under the age of 30 (74%)
 - Were female (58%)

Latino Adult Health Status

19% of Lucas County Latino adults, or approximately 7,267 adults, rated their general health as fair or poor.

- Over one-third (35%) of Lucas County Latino adults rated their health as excellent or very good. Lucas County Latino adults with higher annual incomes (43%) were most likely to rate their health as excellent or very good, compared to 12% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.
- Nineteen percent (19%) of Latino adults rated their health as fair or poor.
- Lucas County Latino adults were most likely to rate their health as fair or poor if they:
 - Had been diagnosed with diabetes (47%)
 - Had an annual household income less than \$25,000 (32%)
 - Had high blood cholesterol (30%)
 - Were 65 years of age or older (27%)
 - Had high blood pressure (27%)
- Almost half (45%) of Latino adults reported that poor mental or physical health kept them from doing usual activities such as self-care, work, or recreation.

Latino Adult Physical Health Status

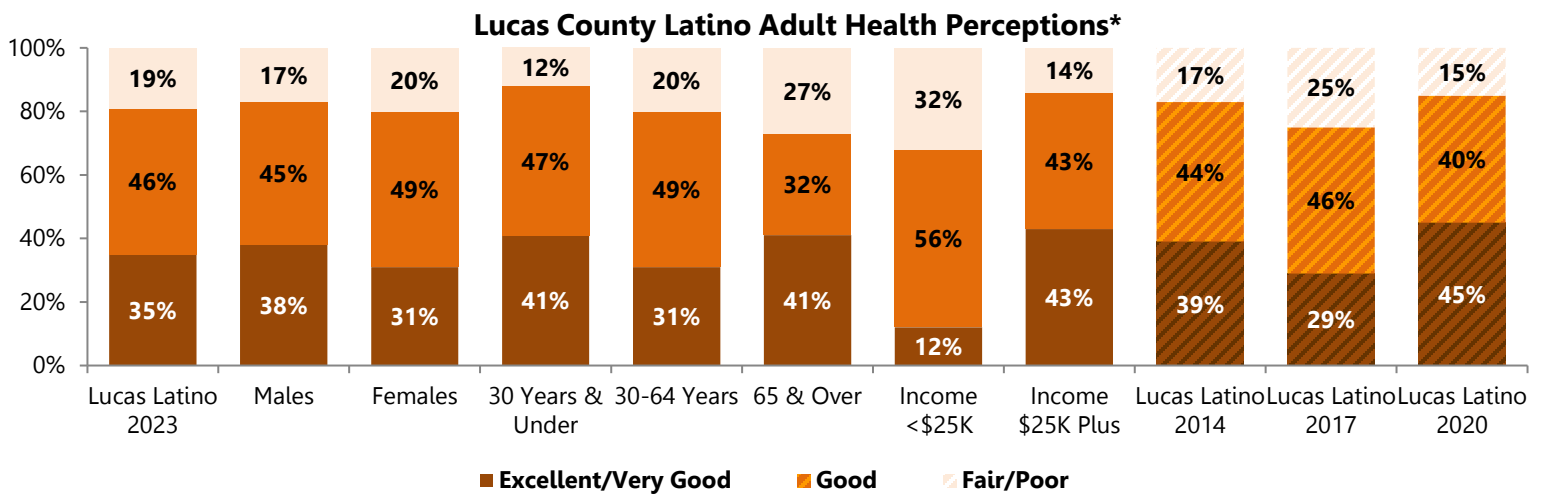
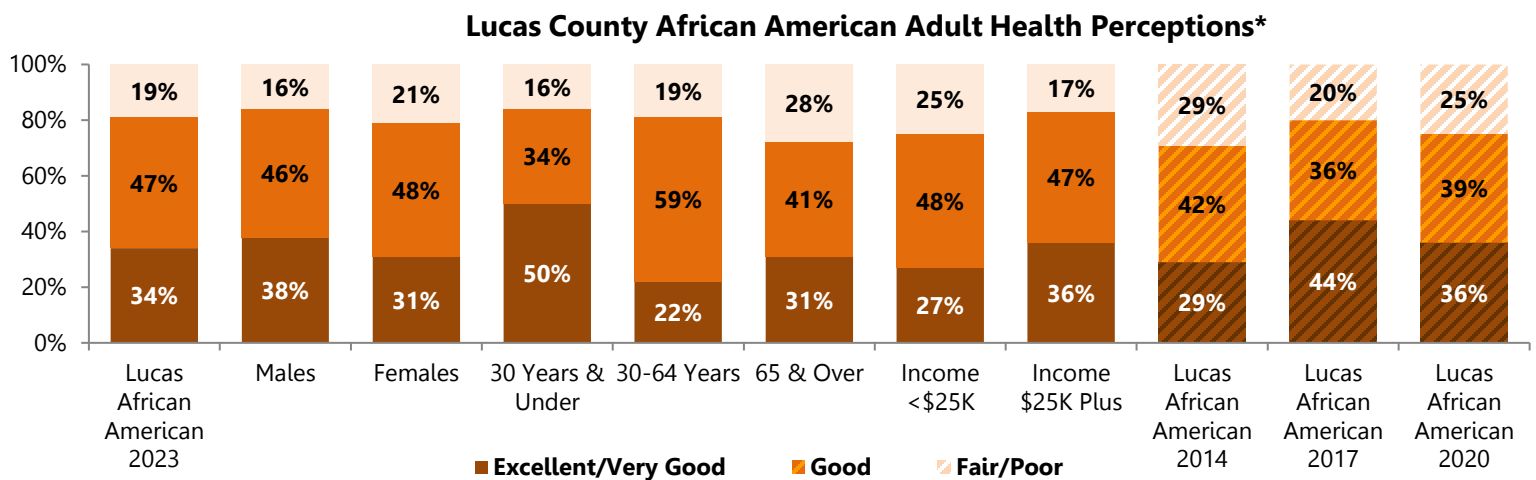
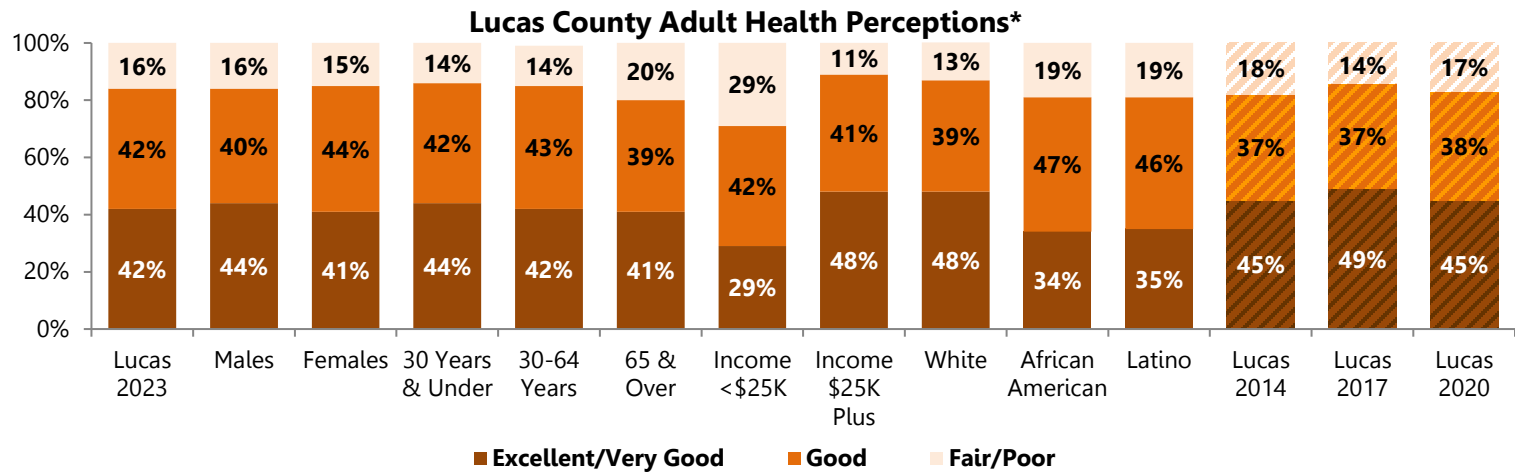
- Thirty-five percent (35%) of Lucas County Latino adults rated their physical health as not good on four or more days in the previous month.
- Lucas County Latino adults reported their physical health as not good on an average of 5.6 days in the previous month.
- Lucas County Latino adults were most likely to rate their physical health as not good (on four or more days during the past month) if they:
 - Had an annual household income less than \$25,000 (42%)
 - Were 30-64 years old (39%)
 - Were female (37%)

Latino Adult Mental Health Status

- Forty-six percent (46%) of Lucas County Latino adults rated their mental health as not good on four or more days in the previous month.
- Lucas County Latino adults reported their mental health as not good on an average of 7.1 days in the previous month.
- Lucas County Latino adults were most likely to rate their mental health as not good (on four or more days during the past month) if they:
 - Were under the age of 30 (69%)
 - Were female (63%)
 - Had an annual household income less than \$25,000 (53%)

Adult, African American, and Latino Adult Health Status Perceptions

The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County adults, African Americans, and Latino adults who described their personal health status as excellent/very good, good, and fair/poor. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 42% of Lucas County adults, 44% of those under age 30, and 41% of those ages 65 and older rated their health as excellent or very good.



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

Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Adult, African American, and Latino Health Status Perceptions

The following table indicates Lucas County indicators from the most recent 2023 Lucas County assessment compared to previous Lucas County Community Health Assessment data. Additionally, where applicable, Ohio and U.S. comparisons are included as a benchmark to review Lucas County data in comparison to the state and nation. An example of how to interpret the information in the table includes: 39% of all Lucas County adults had rated their mental health as not good on four or more days in the past month, which is a 5% increase from the previous 2020 Lucas County Community Health Assessment.

| Comparisons | Lucas County 2007 | Lucas County 2011 | Lucas County 2014 | Lucas County 2017 | Lucas County 2020 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Rated health as excellent or very good | 51% | 48% | 45% | 49% | 45% | 42% | 51% | 53% |
| Rated general health as fair or poor | 14% | 18% | 18% | 14% | 17% | 16% | 17% | 15% |
| Rated mental health as not good on four or more days (in the past month) | 26% | 25% | 26% | 37% | 34% | 39% | 31% | 29% |
| Rated physical health as not good on four or more days (in the past month) | N/A | N/A | 22% | 24% | 25% | 28% | 21% | 20% |
| Average number of days that mental health was not good (in the past month) | N/A | N/A | 4.3 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.2* | 4.5* |
| Average number of days that physical health not good (in the past month) | N/A | N/A | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.2* | 3.9* |
| Poor physical or mental health kept them from doing usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation (on at least one day during the past month) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 35% | 35% | 42% | N/A | N/A |

*2019 BRFSS Data compiled by 2022 County Health Rankings
N/A – Not Available

Adult, African American, and Latino Health Status Perceptions, continued

| Comparisons | Lucas County 2007 | Lucas County 2011 | Lucas County 2014 | Lucas County 2017 | Lucas County 2020 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| African American Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Rated health as excellent or very good | 37% | 36% | 29% | 44% | 36% | 34% | 42% | 45% |
| Rated general health as fair or poor | 25% | 26% | 29% | 20% | 25% | 19% | 21% | 20% |
| Rated mental health as not good on four or more days (in the past month) | 30% | 29% | 32% | 33% | 43% | 51% | N/A | N/A |
| Rated physical health as not good on four or more days (in the past month) | 31% | 34% | 22% | 26% | 30% | 32% | N/A | N/A |
| Average number of days that mental health was not good (in the past month) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.7 | N/A | N/A |
| Average number of days that physical health not good (in the past month) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 6.5 | 4.9 | 4.0 | N/A | N/A |
| Poor physical or mental health kept them from doing usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation (on at least one day during the past month) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 38% | 34% | 47% | N/A | N/A |
| Latino Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Rated health as excellent or very good | 55% | 38% | 39% | 29% | 45% | 35% | 51% | 42% |
| Rated general health as fair or poor | 15% | 20% | 17% | 25% | 15% | 19% | N/A | 22% |
| Rated mental health as not good on four or more days (in the past month) | 23% | 33% | 38% | 34% | 33% | 46% | N/A | N/A |
| Rated physical health as not good on four or more days (in the past month) | 19% | 32% | 20% | 34% | 23% | 35% | N/A | N/A |
| Average number of days that mental health was not good (in the past month) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 6.5 | 4.9 | 7.1 | N/A | N/A |
| Average number of days that physical health not good (in the past month) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 7.5 | 3.5 | 5.6 | N/A | N/A |
| Poor physical or mental health kept them from doing usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation (on at least one day during the past month) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 41% | 27% | 45% | N/A | N/A |

N/A – Not Available

Weight Status

43% of Lucas County adults, or approximately 139,803 adults, were obese.

Adult Weight Status

- Three-fourths (75%) of Lucas County adults were either overweight (32%) or obese (43%) by body mass index (BMI), putting them at elevated risk for developing a variety of diseases.
- Lucas County adults did the following to lose weight or keep from gaining weight in the past month: drank more water (39%); ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat (38%); exercised (35%); ate a low-carb diet (15%); went without eating 24 or more hours (4%); took medications prescribed by a health professional (3%); took diet pills, powders or liquids without a doctor's advice (2%); used a weight loss program (2%); smoked cigarettes (2%); health coaching (2%); vomited after eating (1%); participated in a dietary or fitness programs prescribed by a health professional (1%); had bariatric surgery (1%); took laxatives (<1%); and other (3%).

Adult Physical Activity

- In Lucas County, 59% of adults engaged in some type of physical activity or exercise for at least 30 minutes 3 or more days per week. One-third (33%) of adults exercised 5 or more days per week. Nineteen percent (19%) of adults did not participate in any physical activity in the past week, including 4% who were unable to exercise.
- Lucas County adults reported they used or visited the parks, bike trails, and walking paths in their community: very often (18%), somewhat often (27%), not very often (37%), and not at all (16%). Two percent (2%) reported there were no parks, bike trails, or walking paths available in their community.
- Adults reported the following would help them use community parks, bike trails, and walking paths more frequently: more available parks, bike trails, and walking paths (22%); more parks, bike trails, and walking paths easily accessible by walking or biking to (19%); better promotion and advertising of existing parks, trails, and paths (17%); designated safe routes (17%); improvements to existing parks, trails, and paths (15%); and more public events and programs involving parks, trails, and paths (15%).
- Adults reported the following reasons for not exercising:
 - Time (22%)
 - Self-motivation/will power (19%)
 - Too tired (16%)
 - Pain or discomfort (15%)
 - Laziness (15%)
 - Weather (13%)
 - Do not like to exercise (8%)
 - Choose not to exercise (6%)
 - Could not afford a gym membership (6%)
 - Ill or physically unable (5%)
 - Neighborhood safety (5%)
 - Poorly maintained/no sidewalks (4%)
 - No exercise partner (4%)
 - Did not know what activity to do (3%)
 - Afraid of injury (3%)
 - No child care (3%)
 - No walking, biking trails, or parks (2%)
 - Lack of opportunities for those with physical impairments or challenges (2%)
 - Too expensive (1%)
 - No transportation to a gym or other exercise opportunity (1%)
 - No gym available (1%)
 - Doctor advised them not to exercise (1%)
 - Other (6%)

Adult Nutrition

- In 2023, 31% of adults ate 1 to 2 servings of fruits and/or vegetables per day, 43% ate 3 to 4 servings per day, and 22% ate 5 or more servings per day. Four percent (4%) of adults ate no servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- Adults reported the following barriers in consuming fruits and vegetables: too expensive (15%), did not like the taste (5%), did not know how to prepare them (3%), no access (2%), transportation (2%), no variety (2%), distance to access (1%), stores did not take EBT (1%), and other reasons (4%). Seventy-two percent (72%) of adults reported no barriers in consuming fruits and vegetables.

African American Adult Weight Status

57% of Lucas County African American adults, or approximately 36,455 adults, were obese.

- Four-fifths (80%) of Lucas County African American adults were either overweight (23%) or obese (57%) by body mass index (BMI), putting them at elevated risk for developing a variety of diseases.
- Lucas County African American adults did the following to lose weight or keep from gaining weight in the past month: drank more water (42%); ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat (31%); exercised (30%); ate a low-carb diet (14%); went without eating 24 or more hours (8%); took diet pills, powders or liquids without a doctor's advice (3%); used a weight loss program (3%); smoked cigarettes (2%); participated in a prescribed dietary or fitness program (2%); health coaching (2%); took medications prescribed by a health professional (2%); took laxatives (2%); had bariatric surgery (1%); vomited after eating (1%); and other (4%).

African American Adult Physical Activity

- In Lucas County, 53% of African American adults engaged in some type of physical activity or exercise for at least 30 minutes 3 or more days per week. Twenty-eight percent (28%) of African American adults exercised 5 or more days per week. Twenty-one percent (21%) of adults did not participate in any physical activity in the past week, including 3% who were unable to exercise.
- Lucas County African American adults reported they used or visited the parks, bike trails, and walking paths in their community: very often (12%), somewhat often (27%), not very often (40%), and not at all (17%).
- African American adults reported the following would help them use community parks, bike trails, and walking paths more frequently: more available parks, bike trails, and walking paths (25%); better promotion and advertising of existing parks, trails, and paths (24%); designated safe routes (21%); improvements to existing parks, trails, and paths (21%); more public events and programs involving parks, trails, and paths (20%); and more parks, bike trails, and walking paths easily accessible by walking or biking to (18%).

African American Adult Physical Activity, *continued*

- African American adults reported the following reasons for not exercising:
 - Time (20%)
 - Self-motivation/will power (18%)
 - Too tired (18%)
 - Laziness (12%)
 - Pain or discomfort (12%)
 - Weather (10%)
 - Do not like to exercise (5%)
 - Choose not to exercise (5%)
 - Could not afford a gym membership (5%)
 - No exercise partner (5%)
 - Afraid of injury (4%)
 - Did not know what activity to do (4%)
 - No transportation to a gym or other exercise opportunity (3%)
 - Ill or physically unable (3%)
 - Neighborhood safety (3%)
 - No child care (3%)
 - Poorly maintained/no sidewalks (2%)
 - No walking, biking trails, or parks (2%)
 - Too expensive (2%)
 - No gym available (2%)
 - Doctor advised them not to exercise (2%)
 - Lack of opportunities for those with physical impairments or challenges (2%)
 - Other (4%)

African American Adult Nutrition

- In 2023, 34% of African American adults ate 1 to 2 servings of fruits and/or vegetables per day, 32% ate 3 to 4 servings per day, and 31% ate 5 or more servings per day. Three percent (3%) of African American adults ate no servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- African American adults reported the following barriers in consuming fruits and vegetables: too expensive (15%), did not like the taste (4%), no access (3%), transportation (3%), no variety (3%), did not know how to prepare them (2%), distance to access (1%), stores did not take EBT (1%), and other reasons (5%). Sixty-eight percent (68%) of African American adults reported no barriers in consuming fruits and vegetables.

Latino Adult Weight Status

50% of Lucas County Latino adults or approximately 19,125 adults, were obese.

- Seventy-nine percent (79%) of Lucas County Latino adults were either overweight (29%) or obese (50%) by body mass index (BMI), putting them at elevated risk for developing a variety of diseases.
- Lucas County Latino adults did the following to lose weight or keep from gaining weight in the past month: drank more water (40%); exercised (34%); ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat (33%); ate a low-carb diet (16%); went without eating 24 or more hours (3%); took medications prescribed by a health professional (2%); took diet pills, powders or liquids without a doctor's advice (1%); used a weight loss program (1%); smoked cigarettes (1%); and other (4%).

Latino Adult Physical Activity

- In Lucas County, 54% of Latino adults engaged in some type of physical activity or exercise for at least 30 minutes 3 or more days per week. Twenty-eight percent (28%) of Latino adults exercised 5 or more days per week. Thirteen percent (13%) of Latino adults did not participate in any physical activity in the past week, including 3% who were unable to exercise.
- Lucas County Latino adults reported they use or visit the parks, bike trails, and walking paths in their community: very often (16%), somewhat often (29%), not very often (43%), and not at all (11%).

Latino Adult Physical Activity, *continued*

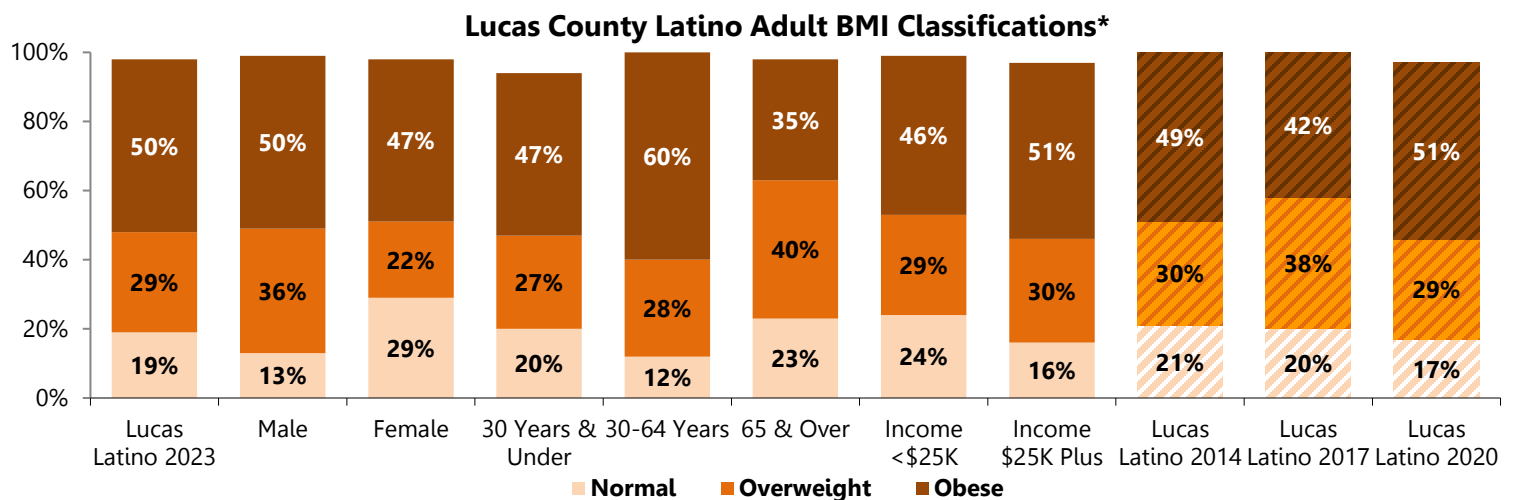
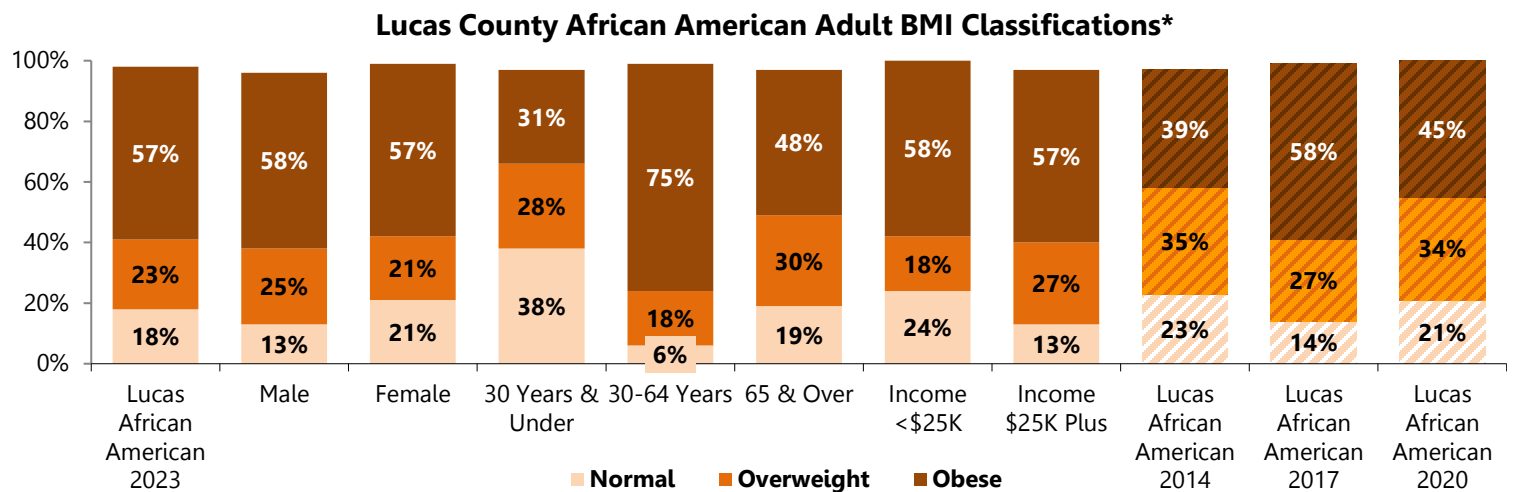
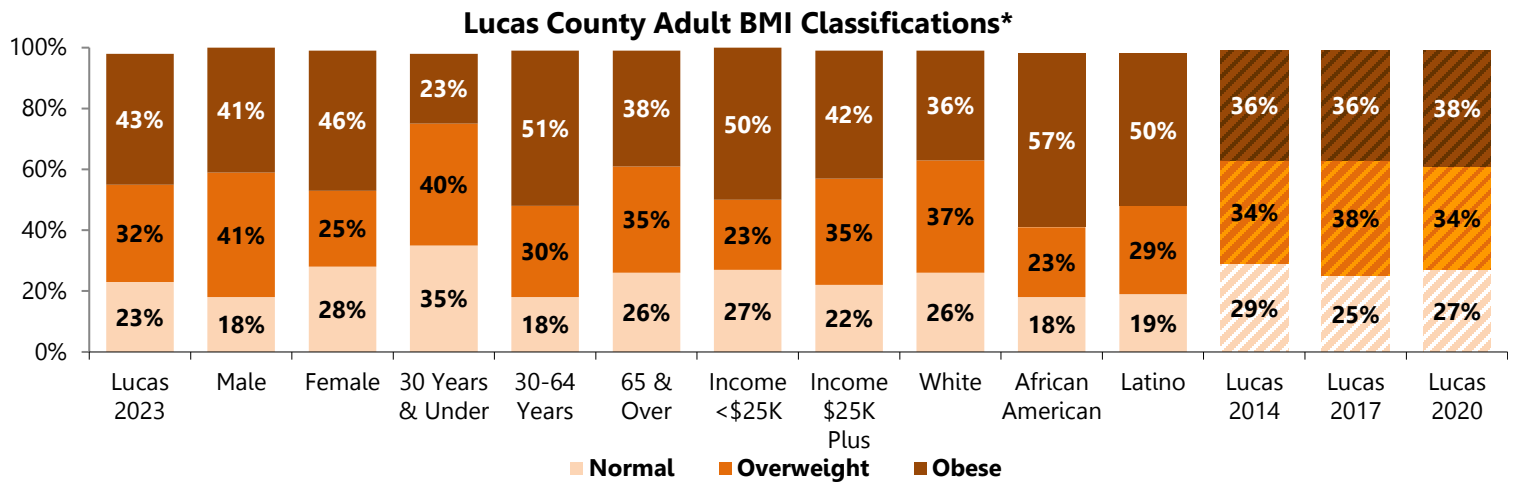
- Latino adults reported the following would help them use community parks, bike trails, and walking paths more frequently: more public events and programs involving parks, trails, and paths (25%); more available parks, bike trails, and walking paths (24%); designated safe routes (24%); improvements to existing parks, trails, and paths (20%); more parks, bike trails, and walking paths easily accessible by walking or biking to (18%); and better promotion and advertising of existing parks, trails, and paths (18%).
- Latino adults reported the following reasons for not exercising:
 - Time (28%)
 - Self-motivation/will power (25%)
 - Too tired (18%)
 - Laziness (14%)
 - Weather (14%)
 - Pain or discomfort (14%)
 - Neighborhood safety (10%)
 - Choose not to exercise (10%)
 - Could not afford a gym membership (10%)
 - Do not like to exercise (9%)
 - No child care (6%)
 - Poorly maintained/no sidewalks (6%)
 - Afraid of injury (4%)
 - Did not know what activity to do (4%)
 - Ill or physically unable (3%)
 - No walking, biking trails, or parks (3%)
 - Lack of opportunities for those with physical impairments or challenges (3%)
 - No exercise partner (2%)
 - No transportation to a gym or other exercise opportunity (2%)
 - Too expensive (1%)
 - No gym available (1%)
 - Other (2%)

Latino Adult Nutrition

- In 2023, 36% of Latino adults ate 1 to 2 servings of fruits and/or vegetables per day, 40% ate 3 to 4 servings per day, and 22% ate 5 or more servings per day. Two percent (2%) of Latino adults ate no servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- Latino adults reported the following barriers in consuming fruits and vegetables: too expensive (20%), no access (6%), did not like the taste (4%), did not know how to prepare them (4%), transportation (1%), no variety (1%), distance to access (1%), and other reasons (4%). Sixty-six percent (66%) of Latino adults reported no barriers in consuming fruits and vegetables.

Adult, African American, and Latino Weight Status

The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County adults, African Americans, and Latino adults who were overweight or obese by body mass index (BMI). Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 43% of Lucas County adults, 23% of those under age 30, and 38% of those ages 65 and older were considered obese.



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

Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Adult, African American, and Latino Weight Status

The following table indicates Lucas County indicators from the most recent 2023 Lucas County assessment compared to previous Lucas County Community Health Assessment data. Additionally, where applicable, Ohio and U.S. comparisons are included as a benchmark to review Lucas County data in comparison to the state and nation. An example of how to interpret the information in the table includes: 43% of all Lucas County adults were obese, which is a 5% increase from the previous 2020 Lucas County Community Health Assessment.

| Comparisons | Lucas County 2007 | Lucas County 2011 | Lucas County 2014 | Lucas County 2017 | Lucas County 2020 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Normal weight (BMI of 18.5 – 24.9) | 29% | 28% | 29% | 25% | 27% | 23% | 28% | 30% |
| Overweight (BMI of 25.0 – 29.9) | 37% | 36% | 34% | 38% | 34% | 32% | 33% | 34% |
| Obese (includes severely and morbidly obese, BMI of 30.0 and above) | 33% | 35% | 36% | 36% | 38% | 43% | 38% | 34% |
| African American Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Normal weight (BMI of 18.5 – 24.9) | 18% | 24% | 23% | 14% | 21% | 18% | 23% | 24% |
| Overweight (BMI of 25.0 – 29.9) | 37% | 28% | 35% | 27% | 34% | 23% | 33% | 32% |
| Obese (includes severely and morbidly obese, BMI of 30.0 and above) | 44% | 47% | 39% | 58% | 45% | 57% | 43% | 43% |
| Latino Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Normal weight (BMI of 18.5 – 24.9) | 30% | 21% | 21% | 20% | 17% | 19% | 26% | 25% |
| Overweight (BMI of 25.0 – 29.9) | 35% | 37% | 30% | 38% | 29% | 29% | 39% | 36% |
| Obese (includes severely and morbidly obese, BMI of 30.0 and above) | 33% | 42% | 49% | 42% | 51% | 50% | 35% | 37% |

Adult, African American, and Latino Nutrition

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

| | 5 or more servings daily | 3-4 servings daily | 1-2 servings daily | 0 servings daily |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Adults | | | | |
| Fruit | 2% | 14% | 71% | 13% |
| Vegetables | 4% | 17% | 73% | 6% |
| Sugar-sweetened beverages* | 5% | 12% | 37% | 46% |
| Caffeinated beverages** | 7% | 18% | 57% | 18% |
| African American Adults | | | | |
| Fruit | 4% | 23% | 59% | 14% |
| Vegetables | 4% | 22% | 68% | 6% |
| Sugar-sweetened beverages* | 9% | 18% | 49% | 24% |
| Caffeinated beverages** | 4% | 12% | 56% | 28% |
| Latino Adults | | | | |
| Fruit | 4% | 15% | 75% | 6% |
| Vegetables | 3% | 15% | 78% | 4% |
| Sugar-sweetened beverages* | 3% | 20% | 46% | 31% |
| Caffeinated beverages** | 7% | 14% | 65% | 14% |

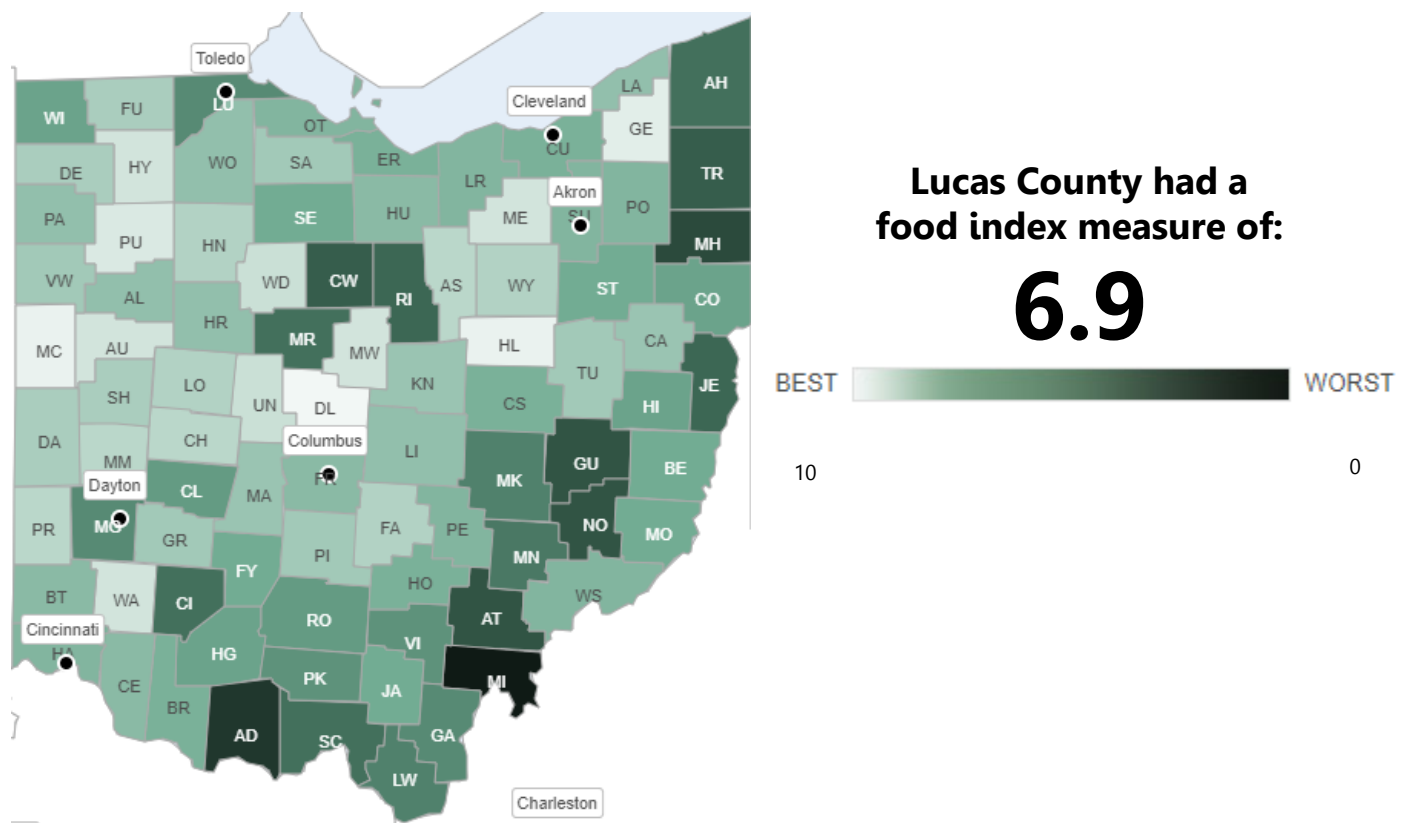
*Soda pop (not diet), lemonade, Kool-Aid, fruit-flavored drinks, smoothies, sweet-flavored coffee/tea drinks, sports drinks (Gatorade, Powerade)

**Coffee, espresso, or energy drinks such as Red Bull, Monster or Rockstar (Do not include soda pop or tea)

Adult Nutrition

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 food environment index measure is limited access to healthy foods & food insecurity. See below for more information regarding the two variables. (Source: USDA Food Environment Atlas, as compiled by County Health Rankings, 2023)

- *The food environment index in Lucas County is 6.9.*
- *The food environment index in Ohio is 6.8.*



The Food Environment is a scaled index and ranges from a scale of 0 (worst) to 10 (best) and equally weights two indicators of the food environment:

- 1) *Limited access to healthy foods estimates the percentage of the population that is low income and does not live close to a grocery store. Low income is defined as having an annual family income of less than or equal to 200 percent of the federal poverty threshold for the family size. Living close to a grocery store is defined differently in rural and nonrural areas; in rural areas, it means living less than 10 miles from a grocery store whereas in nonrural areas, it means less than 1 mile.*
- 2) *Food insecurity estimates the percentage of the population that did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year. A two-stage fixed effects model was created using information from the Community Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and American Community Survey to estimate food insecurity.*

In 2023, the average value (median) for counties was 7.6 and most counties fell between about 6.8 and 8.2. (Source: USDA Food Environment Atlas, as compiled by County Health Rankings, 2023)

Tobacco Use

12% of Lucas County adults, or approximately 39,015 adults, were current smokers.

Adult Tobacco Use Behaviors

- Twelve percent (12%) of Lucas County adults were current smokers (those who indicated smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoked some or all days).
- Nearly one-quarter (24%) of adults indicated that they were former smokers (smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now do not smoke).
- Lucas County adult smokers were more likely to have:
 - Annual incomes less than \$25,000 (20%)
 - Been ages 30-64 (14%)
- Lucas County adults used the following tobacco products in the past year: cigarettes (14%); e-cigarette/vapes (9%); cigars (4%); chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (3%); hookah (3%); little cigars (2%); cigarillos (2%); pipes (<1%); and dissolvable tobacco (<1%).
- Three-fifths (60%) 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.
- During the past 12 months, Lucas County smokers used the following methods to quit smoking: cold turkey (43%), e-cigarette (14%), nicotine patch (14%), nicotine gum (10%), substitute behaviors (10%), prescribed Chantix (5%), Wellbutrin (3%), cessation classes (3%), quit line (2%), acupuncture (2%), and hypnosis (1%).

Adult Electronic Vapor Product Use

- Nine percent (9%) of adults were current electronic vapor product users (those who indicated using an electronic vapor product in their lifetime and currently used it some or all days).
- Fourteen percent (14%) of adults indicated they were former electronic vapor product users.

African American Adult Tobacco Use Behaviors

14% of Lucas County African American adults, or approximately 8,954 adults, were current smokers.

- Fourteen percent (14%) of Lucas County African American adults were current smokers (those who indicated smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoked some or all days).
- Nine percent (9%) of African American adults indicated that they were former smokers (smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now do not smoke).
- Lucas County African American adult smokers were more likely to have:
 - Annual incomes less than \$25,000 (28%)
 - Been male (19%)
- Lucas County African American adults used the following tobacco products in the past year: cigarettes (12%); e-cigarette/vapes (9%); hookah (9%); little cigars (4%); cigarillos (4%); cigars (2%); and pipes (1%).
- Over three-fourths (76%) 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.
- During the past 12 months, Lucas County African American smokers used the following methods to quit smoking: cold turkey (58%), nicotine patch (19%), nicotine gum (9%), e-cigarette (6%), prescribed Chantix (6%), cessation classes (6%), and acupuncture (3%).

African American Adult Electronic Vapor Product Use

- Nine percent (9%) of African American adults were current electronic vapor product users (those who indicated using an electronic vapor product in their lifetime and currently used it some or all days).
- Thirteen percent (13%) of African American adults indicated they were former electronic vapor product users.

Latino Adult Tobacco Use Behaviors

5% of Lucas County Latino adults, or approximately 1,912 adults were current smokers.

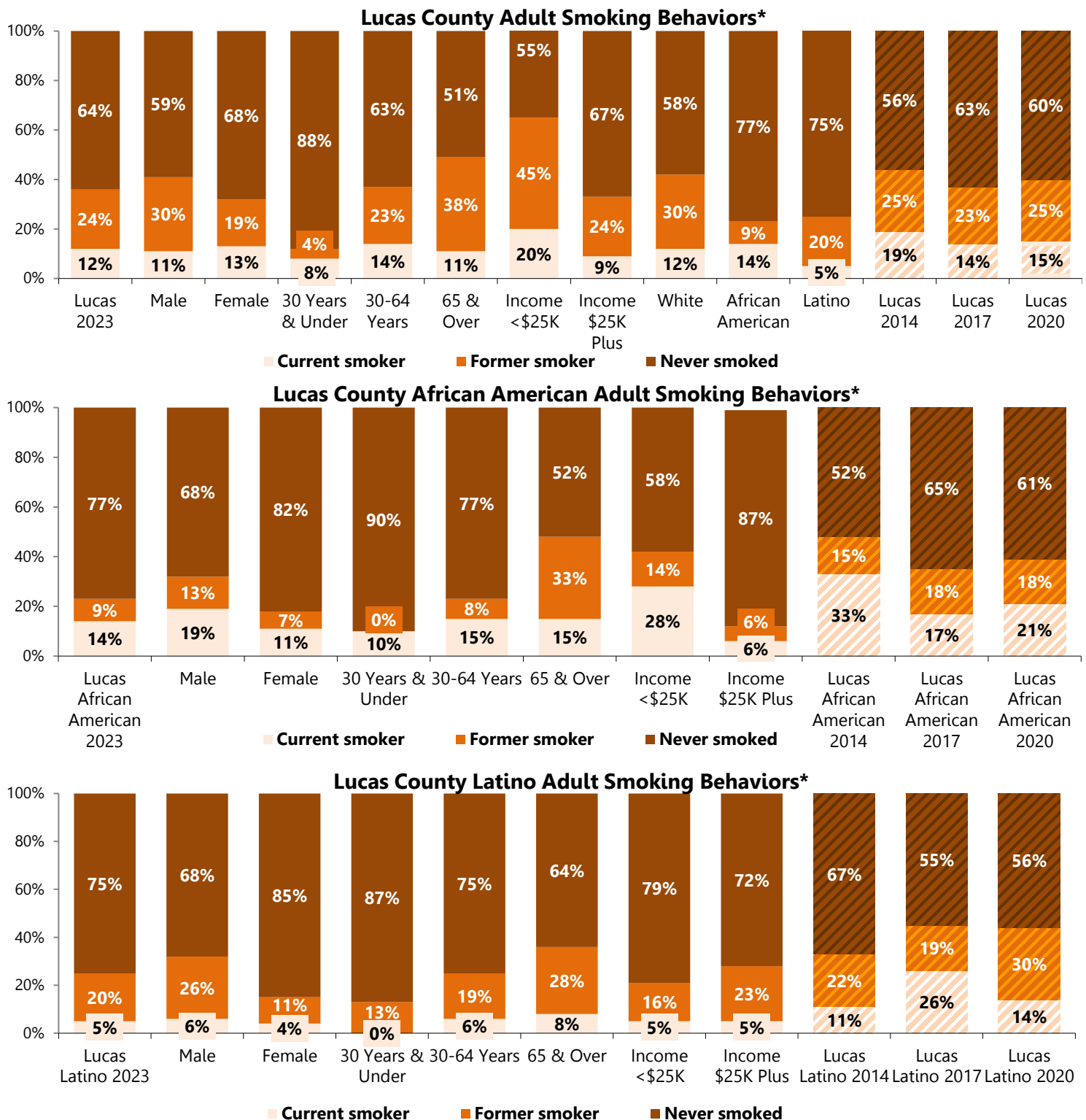
- Five percent (5%) of Lucas County Latino adults were current smokers (those who indicated smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoked some or all days).
- One-fifth (20%) of Latino adults indicated that they were former smokers (smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now do not smoke).
- Lucas County Latino adult smokers were more likely to have:
 - Been 65 years and older (8%)
 - Been male (6%)
- Lucas County Latino adults used the following tobacco products in the past year: e-cigarette/vapes (12%); cigarettes (10%); cigars (5%); little cigars (3%); cigarillos (3%); dissolvable tobacco (2%); chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus (1%); and pipes (1%).
- Sixty-seven percent (67%) 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.
- During the past 12 months, Lucas County Latino adults used smokers the following methods to quit smoking: cold turkey (50%), nicotine gum (33%), and nicotine patch (25%).

Latino Adult Electronic Vapor Product Use

- Fourteen percent (14%) of Latino adults were current electronic vapor product users (those who indicated using an electronic vapor product in their lifetime and currently used it some or all days).
- Sixteen percent (16%) of Latino adults indicated they were former electronic vapor product users.

Adult, African American, and Latino Tobacco Use

The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County adults, African Americans, and Latino adults' smoking behaviors. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 12% of Lucas County adults, 8% of those under age 30, and 11% of those ages 65 and older are current smokers.



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 for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Adult, African American, and Latino Tobacco Use

The following table indicates Lucas County indicators from the most recent 2023 Lucas County assessment compared to previous Lucas County Community Health Assessment data. Additionally, where applicable, Ohio and U.S. comparisons are included as a benchmark to review Lucas County data in comparison to the state and nation. An example of how to interpret the information in the table includes: 24% of all Lucas County adults were former smokers, which is a 1% decrease from the previous 2020 Lucas County Community Health Assessment.

| Comparisons | Lucas County 2007 | Lucas County 2011 | Lucas County 2014 | Lucas County 2017 | Lucas County 2020 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Current smoker (smoked on some or all days) | 23% | 24% | 19% | 14% | 15% | 12% | 18% | 14% |
| Former smoker (smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and now do not smoke) | 25% | 23% | 25% | 23% | 25% | 24% | 27% | 28% |
| Tried to quit smoking in the past year | 85% | 75% | 74% | 50% | 56% | 60% | 50%* | 51%* |
| Used chewing tobacco or snuff in the past year | N/A | N/A | 3% | 3% | 2% | 3% | N/A | N/A |
| Current e-cigarette user (vaped on some or all days) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 4% | 9% | 8% | 7% |
| Former e-cigarette user | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 14% | N/A | N/A |
| African American Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Current smoker (smoked on some or all days) | 26% | 25% | 33% | 17% | 21% | 14% | 20% | 16% |
| Former smoker (smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and now do not smoke) | 20% | 17% | 15% | 18% | 18% | 9% | 17% | 16% |
| Tried to quit smoking in the past year | N/A | N/A | N/A | 67% | 63% | 76% | 60%* | 64%* |
| Used chewing tobacco or snuff in the past year | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1% | 3% | 0% | N/A | N/A |
| Current e-cigarette user (vaped on some or all days) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 3% | 9% | N/A | N/A |
| Former e-cigarette user | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 13% | N/A | N/A |

* 2020 BRFSS Data

Adult, African American, and Latino Tobacco Use, *Continued*

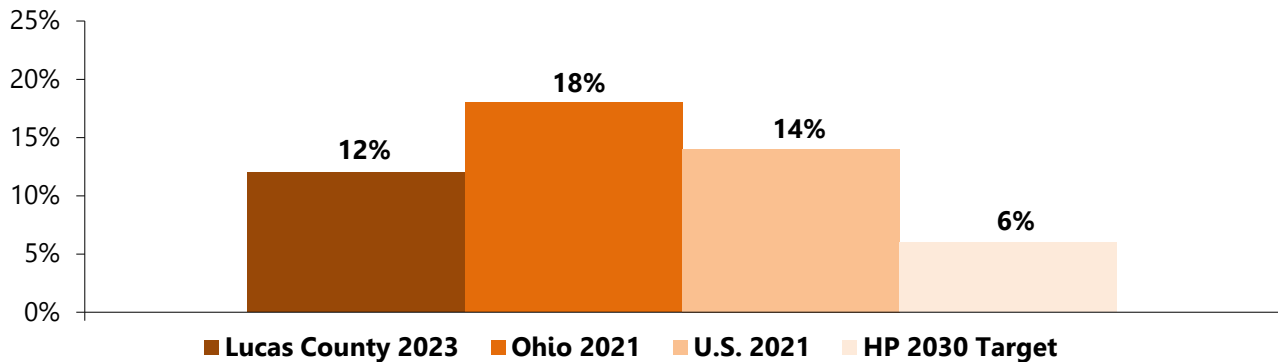
| Comparisons | Lucas County 2007 | Lucas County 2011 | Lucas County 2014 | Lucas County 2017 | Lucas County 2020 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Latino Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Current smoker (smoked on some or all days) | 26% | 25% | 11% | 26% | 14% | 5% | 19% | 11% |
| Former smoker (smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and now do not smoke) | 18% | 17% | 22% | 19% | 30% | 20% | 16% | 16% |
| Tried to quit smoking in the past year | N/A | N/A | N/A | 41% | 42% | 67% | N/A | 64%* |
| Used chewing tobacco or snuff in the past year | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1% | 1% | 1% | N/A | N/A |
| Current e-cigarette user (vaped on some or all days) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 14% | N/A | N/A |
| Former e-cigarette user | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 16% | N/A | N/A |

* 2020 BRFSS Data

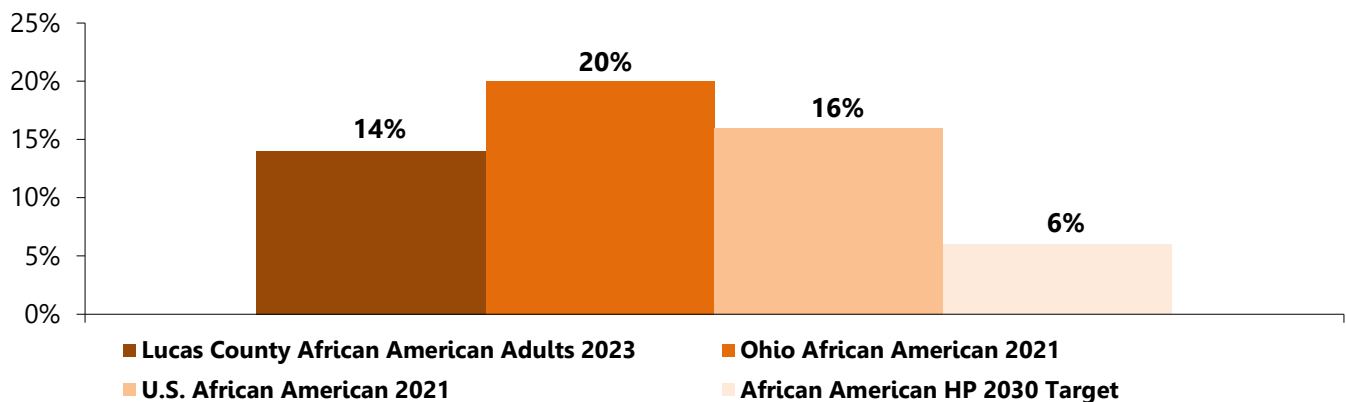
Adult, African American, and Latino Tobacco Use

The following graphs show Lucas County, Ohio, and U.S. adult cigarette smoking rates in comparison with the Healthy People 2030 objective. An example of how to interpret information on the first graph includes: the Lucas County adult current cigarette smoking rate was lower than the Ohio and U.S. rates, but higher than the Healthy People 2030 target objective. (Source for graphs: 2023 Lucas County Health Assessment, 2021 BRFSS, Healthy People 2030)

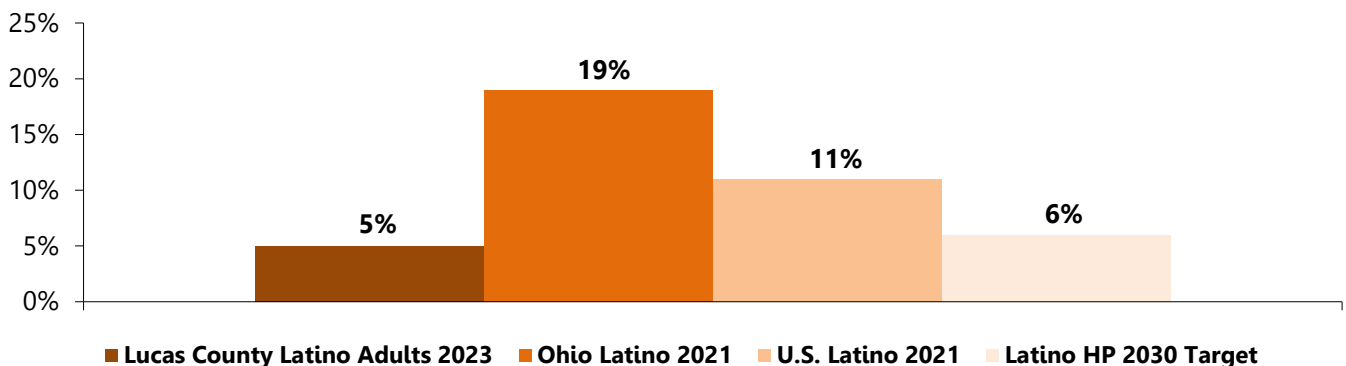
Healthy People 2030 Objective & Adult Cigarette Smoking Rates



Healthy People 2030 Objective & African American Adult Cigarette Smoking Rates



Healthy People 2030 Objective & Latino Adult Cigarette Smoking Rates



Note for graphs: Healthy People 2030 target is not race-specific. Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Alcohol Consumption

26% of Lucas County adults, or approximately 84,532 adults, were considered binge drinkers.

Adult Alcohol Consumption

- Fifty-nine percent (59%) of Lucas County adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month, increasing to 68% of those under the age of 30.
- Of those who drank, adults consumed 5.4 drinks on average, increasing to 7.8 drinks for males.
- More than one-fourth (26%) of Lucas County adults reported they had five or more alcoholic drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on one occasion in the last month and would be considered binge drinkers. Of those who drank in the past month, 48% had at least one episode of binge drinking.
- Ten percent (10%) adults reported driving after having perhaps too much alcohol to drink in the past month, increasing to 13% of those under the age of 30.

African American Adult Alcohol Consumption

31% of Lucas County African American adults, or approximately 19,826 adults, were considered binge drinkers.

- Sixty-four percent (64%) of Lucas County African American adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month, increasing to 80% of those under the age of 30.
- Of those who drank, African American adults consumed 4.5 drinks on average, increasing to 6.1 drinks for those under the age of 30 and 7.2 drinks for males.
- Nearly one-third (31%) of Lucas County African American adults reported they had five or more alcoholic drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on one occasion in the last month and would be considered binge drinkers. Of those who drank in the past month, 54% had at least one episode of binge drinking.
- Eleven percent (11%) of African American adults reported driving after having perhaps too much alcohol to drink in the past month, increasing to 24% of those under the age of 30.

Latino Adult Alcohol Consumption

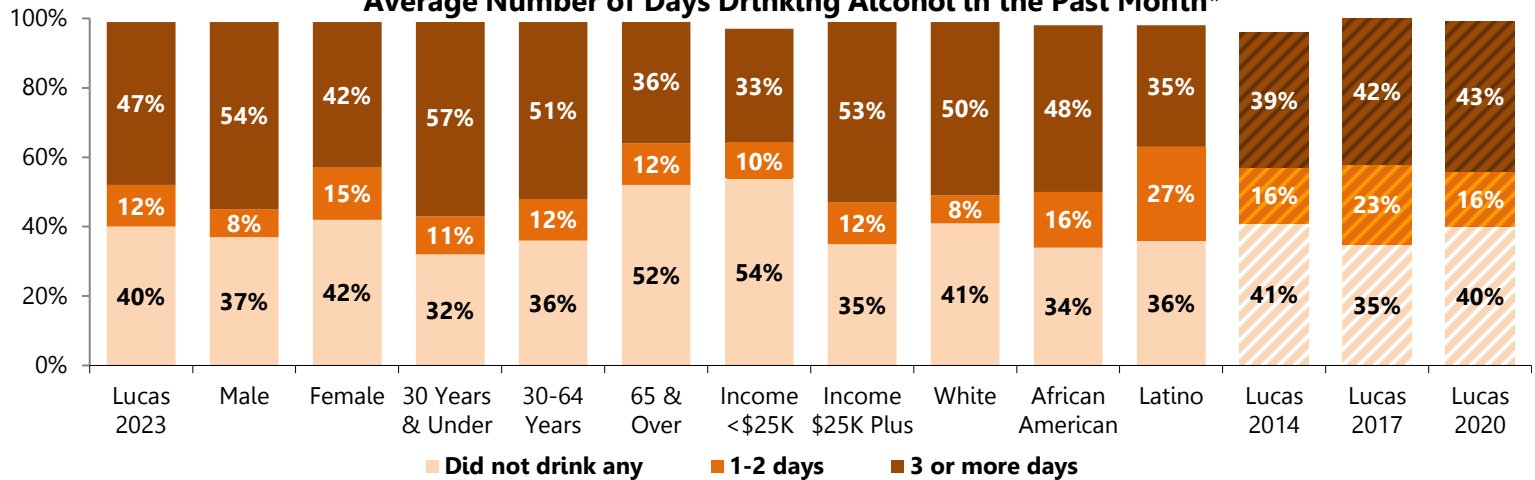
29% of Lucas County Latino adults, or approximately 11,092 adults, were considered binge drinkers.

- Sixty-one percent (61%) of Lucas County Latino adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month, increasing to 75% of those under the age of 30.
- Of those who drank, Latino adults consumed 4.2 drinks on average, increasing to 5.7 drinks for males and 7.4 drinks for those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.
- Almost one-third (29%) of Lucas County Latino adults reported they had five or more alcoholic drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on one occasion in the last month and would be considered binge drinkers. Of those who drank in the past month, 57% had at least one episode of binge drinking.
- Eight percent (8%) of Latino adults reported driving after having perhaps too much alcohol to drink in the past month, increasing to 11% of males and 11% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.

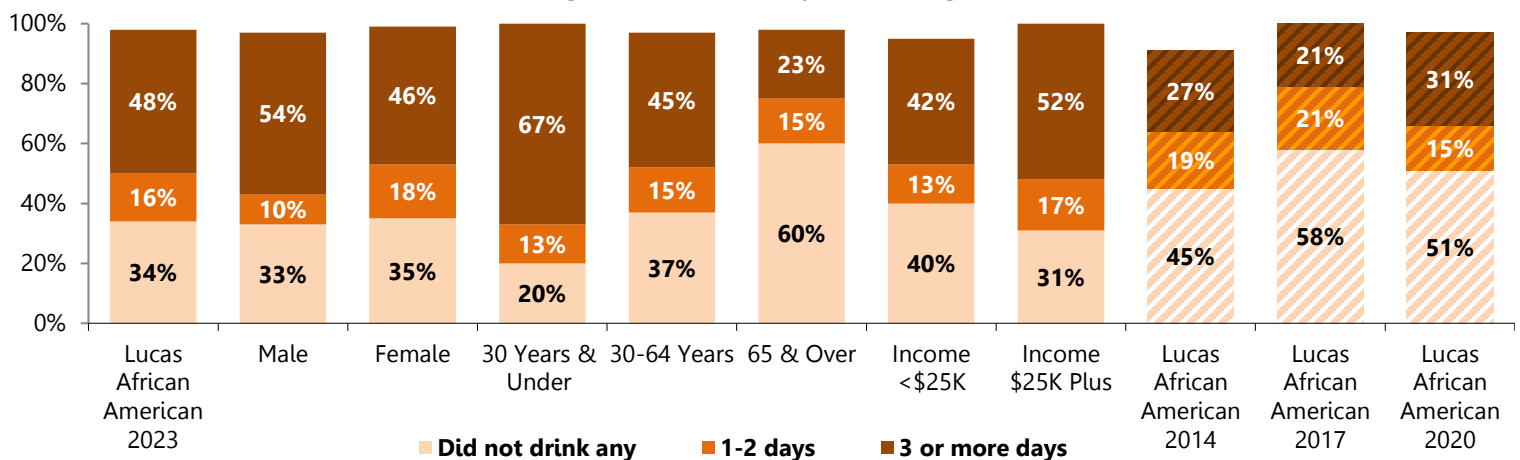
Adult, African American, and Latino Alcohol Consumption

The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County adults, African Americans, and Latino adults' consuming alcohol in the past month. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 47% of Lucas County adults, 57% of those under age 30, and 36% of those ages 65 and older drank 3 or more days in the past month.

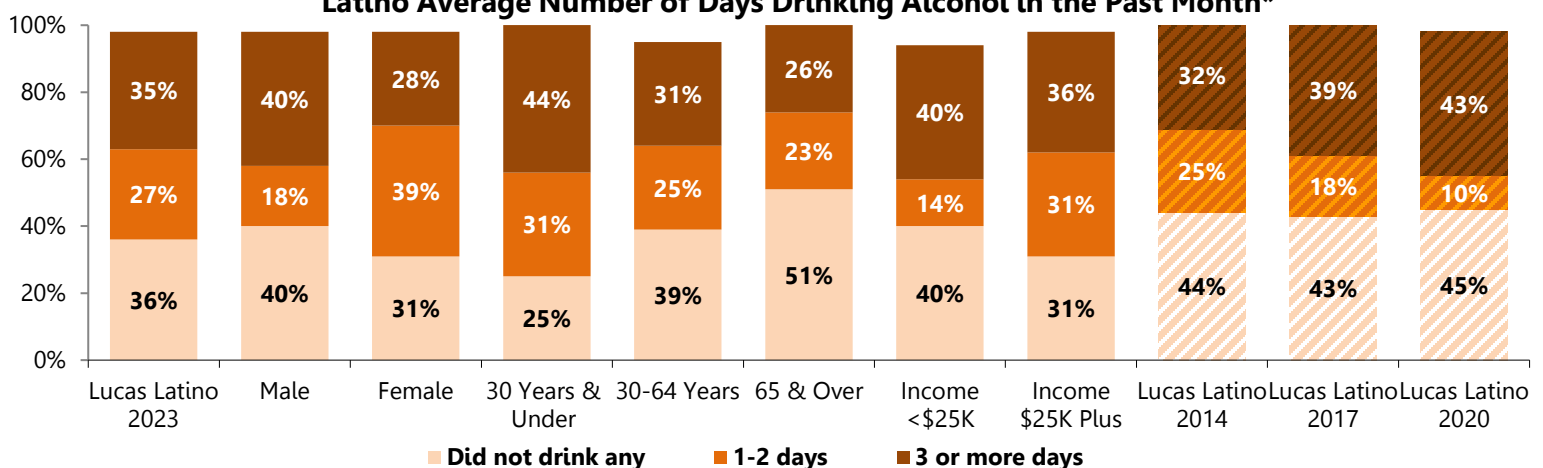
Average Number of Days Drinking Alcohol in the Past Month*



African American Average Number of Days Drinking Alcohol in the Past Month*



Latino Average Number of Days Drinking Alcohol in the Past Month*



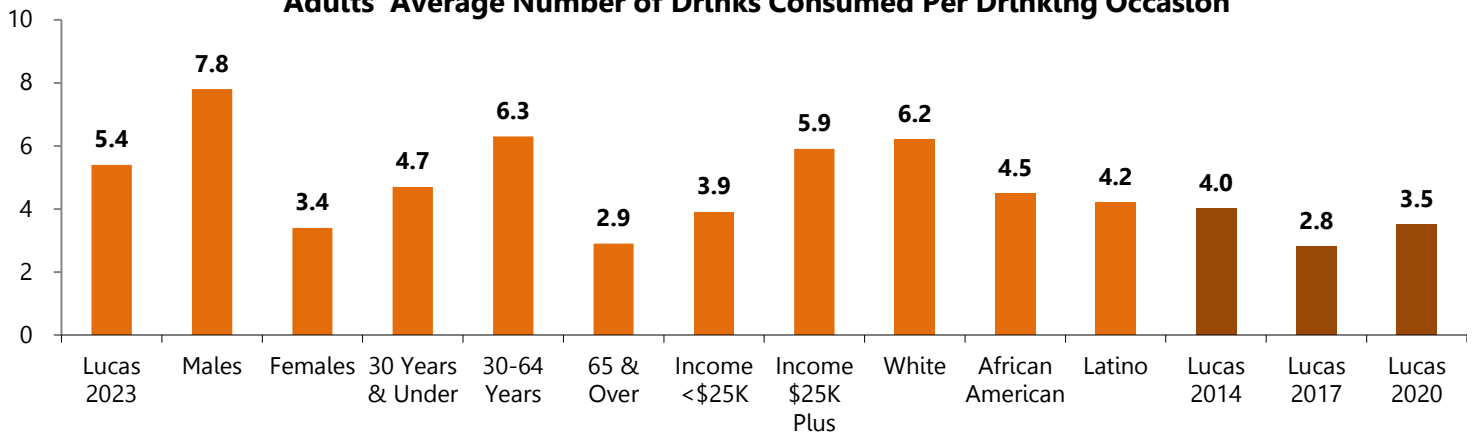
*Percentages may not equal 100% as some respondents answered, "Don't know."

Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

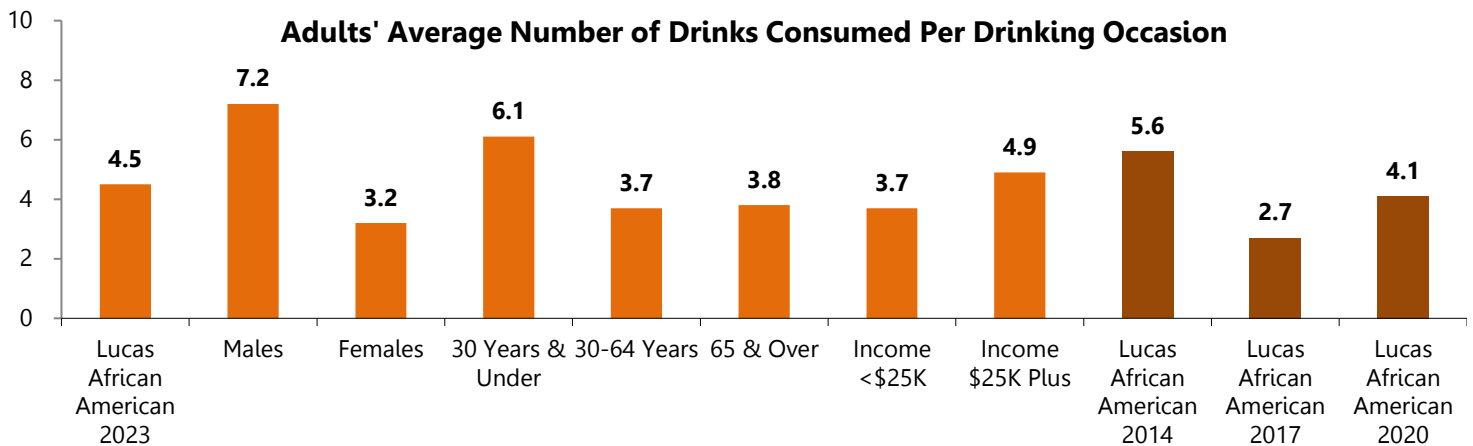
Adult, African American, and Latino Alcohol Consumption

The following graphs show the average amount of alcohol Lucas County adults, African Americans, and Latino adults' consumed per drinking occasion. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: Lucas County adults had an average of 5.4 alcoholic drinks per occasion, compared to 3.5 in 2020.

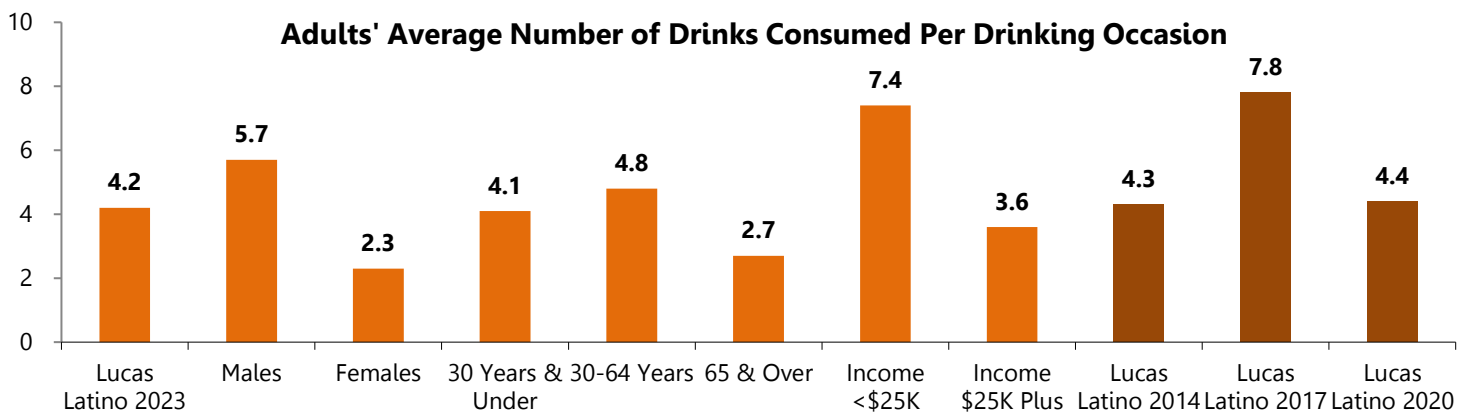
Adults' Average Number of Drinks Consumed Per Drinking Occasion



Adults' Average Number of Drinks Consumed Per Drinking Occasion



Adults' Average Number of Drinks Consumed Per Drinking Occasion



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Adult, African American, and Latino Alcohol Consumption

The following table indicates Lucas County indicators from the most recent 2023 Lucas County assessment compared to previous Lucas County Community Health Assessment data. Additionally, where applicable, Ohio and U.S. comparisons are included as a benchmark to review Lucas County data in comparison to the state and nation. An example of how to interpret the information in the table includes: 26% of all Lucas County adults were current binge drinkers, which is a 4% increase from the previous 2020 Lucas County Community Health Assessment.

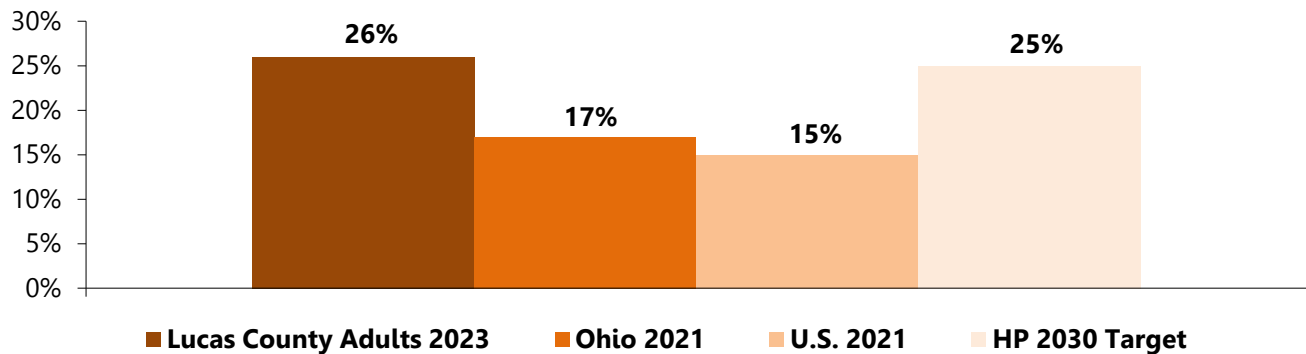
| Comparisons | Lucas County 2007 | Lucas County 2011 | Lucas County 2014 | Lucas County 2017 | Lucas County 2020 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Current drinker (had at least one drink of alcohol within the past month) | 57% | 57% | 54% | 65% | 60% | 59% | 53% | 53% |
| Binge drinker (males having five or more drinks on one occasion, females having four or more drinks on one occasion) | 18% | 23% | 21% | 24% | 22% | 26% | 17% | 15% |
| Drove after having perhaps too much alcohol to drink (in the past month) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 8% | 12% | 10% | 3%* | 2%* |
| African American Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Current drinker (had at least one drink of alcohol within the past month) | 40% | 43% | 46% | 42% | 46% | 64% | 53% | 48% |
| Binge drinker (males having five or more drinks on one occasion, females having four or more drinks on one occasion) | N/A | 21% | 21% | 32% | 20% | 31% | 18% | 12% |
| Drove after having perhaps too much alcohol to drink (in the past month) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 7% | 5% | 11% | N/A | 2%* |
| Latino Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Current drinker (had at least one drink of alcohol within the past month) | 47% | 57% | 51% | 57% | 53% | 61% | 55% | 47% |
| Binge drinker (males having five or more drinks on one occasion, females having four or more drinks on one occasion) | N/A | 29% | 25% | 41% | 37% | 29% | 23% | 17% |
| Drove after having perhaps too much alcohol to drink (in the past month) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 6% | 12% | 8% | N/A | 4%* |

*2020 BRFSS Data
N/A – Not Available

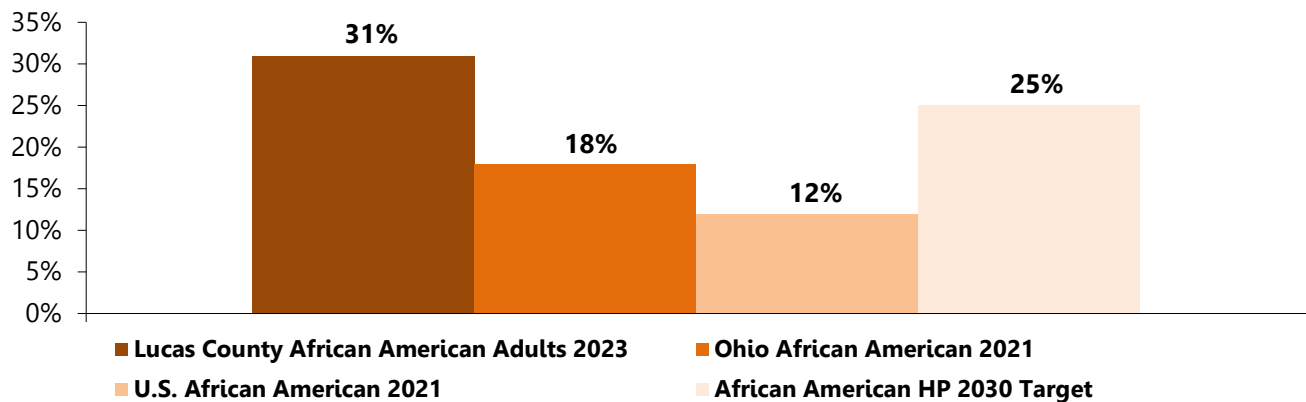
Adult, African American, and Latino Alcohol Consumption

The following graphs show Lucas County, Ohio, and U.S. adult binge drinking rates in comparison with the Healthy People 2030 objective. An example of how to interpret information on the first graph includes: in 2023, Lucas County had a larger percentage of binge drinkers in comparison to Ohio and U.S. rates, as well as the Healthy People 2030 objective. (Source for graphs: 2023 Lucas County Health Assessment, 2021 BRFSS, Healthy People 2030)

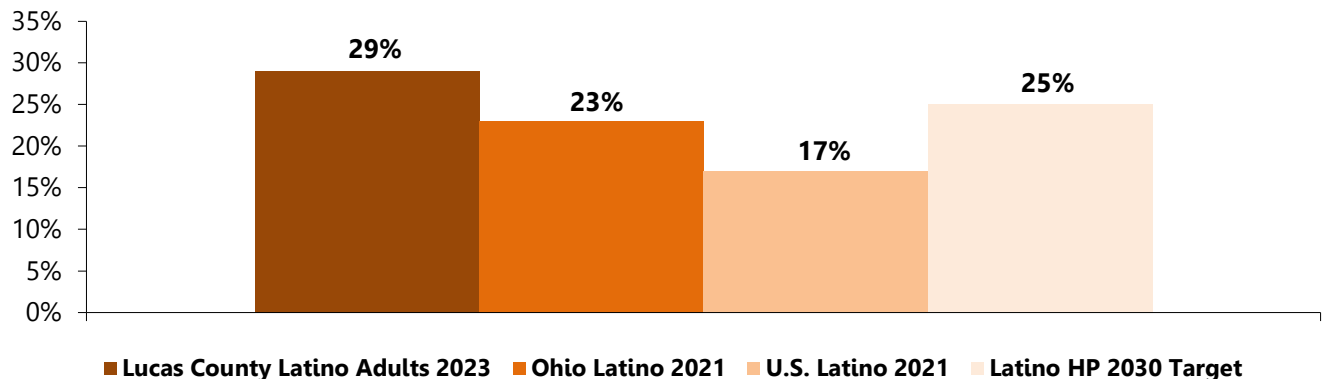
Healthy People 2030 Objective & Adult Binge Drinkers in the Past Month*



Healthy People 2030 Objective & African American Adult Binge Drinkers in the Past Month*



Healthy People 2030 Objective & Latino Adult Binge Drinkers in the Past Month*



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

Note for graphs: Healthy People 2030 target is not race-specific.

Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Drug Use

6% of Lucas County adults, or approximately 19,507 adults, used only recreational marijuana or cannabis in the past 30 days.

Adult Drug Use

- Lucas County adults reported that they and/or an immediate family member/someone in their household used the following in the past 6 months:
 - Synthetic marijuana/K2 (4%)
 - Amphetamines, methamphetamine, or speed (2%)
 - LSD, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, DMT, or mushrooms (2%)
 - Inappropriate use of over-the-counter medications (2%)
 - Heroin/fentanyl (2%)
 - Cocaine, crack, or coca leaves (1%)
 - Inhalants (<1%)
 - Bath salts (<1%)
- Nineteen percent (19%) of Lucas County adults reported using marijuana or cannabis in the past month.
- Five percent (5%) of adults reported using marijuana or cannabis for medical reasons only in the past month.
- Six percent (6%) of adults reported using marijuana or cannabis for recreational reasons only in the past month.
- Eight percent (8%) of adults reported using marijuana or cannabis for both medical and recreational reasons in the past month.

The following table shows the percentage breakdown of Lucas County adults who used marijuana or cannabis in the past month by medical reasons only, recreational reasons only, and both medical and recreational reasons.

| | Totals |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Medical reasons only | 5% |
| Recreational reasons only | 6% |
| Both medical and recreational reasons | 8% |

- Lucas County adults reported that they and/or an immediate family member/someone in their household took the following medications not prescribed to them to feel good, high and/or more active or alert during the past 6 months:
 - Tranquilizers such as Valium or Xanax (3%)
 - Codeine, Demerol, Morphine, Percocet, Dilaudid, or Fentanyl (3%)
 - Ritalin, Adderall, Concerta, or other ADHD medication (3%)
 - Steroids (2%)
 - OxyContin (2%)
 - Tramadol/Ultram (2%)
 - Vicodin (2%)
 - Suboxone or Methadone (1%)
 - Neurontin (1%)

Adult Drug Use, *continued*

- Two percent (2%) of Lucas County adults had used a program or service to help with an alcohol or drug problem for themselves or a loved one. Reasons for not using a program or service to help with a drug problem included the following: had not thought of it (1%), insurance did not cover it (1%), dissatisfied with previous experience (1%), did not want to miss work (1%), transportation (1%), fear (1%), could not afford to go (1%), stigma of seeking drug services (1%), stigma of seeking alcohol services (1%), did not want to get in trouble (1%), could not get to the office or clinic (<1%), no/unreliable internet access (<1%), did not know how to find a program (<1%), COVID-19 (<1%), did not have any openings (wait-listed) (<1%), and other (3%). Ninety percent (90%) of adults indicated that they did not need a program or service to help with a drug problem for themselves or a loved one.

African American Adult Drug Use

9% of Lucas County African American adults, or approximately 5,756 adults, used only recreational marijuana or cannabis in the past 30 days.

- Lucas County African American adults reported that they and/or an immediate family member/someone in their household used the following in the past 6 months:
 - Synthetic marijuana/K2 (5%)
 - Inappropriate use of over-the-counter medications (2%)
 - Cocaine, crack, or coca leaves (2%)
 - Amphetamines, methamphetamine, or speed (1%)
 - LSD, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, DMT, or mushrooms (1%)
- Twenty-four percent (24%) of Lucas County African American adults reported using marijuana or cannabis in the past month.
- Two percent (2%) of adults reported using marijuana or cannabis for medical reasons only in the past month.
- Nine percent (9%) of adults reported using marijuana or cannabis for recreational reasons only in the past month.
- Thirteen percent (13%) of adults reported using marijuana or cannabis for both medical and recreational reasons in the past month.

The following table shows the percentage breakdown of Lucas County African American adults who used marijuana or cannabis in the past month by medical reasons only, recreational reasons only, and both medical and recreational reasons.

| | Totals |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Medical reasons only | 2% |
| Recreational reasons only | 9% |
| Both medical and recreational reasons | 13% |

- Lucas County African American adults reported that they and/or an immediate family member/someone in their household took the following medications not prescribed to them to feel good, high and/or more active or alert during the past 6 months:
 - Codeine, Demerol, Morphine, Percocet, Dilaudid, or Fentanyl (2%)
 - Ritalin, Adderall, Concerta, or other ADHD medication (2%)
 - Tranquilizers such as Valium or Xanax (2%)
 - Tramadol/Ultram (2%)
 - OxyContin (2%)
 - Neurontin (2%)
 - Steroids (2%)
 - Vicodin (<1%)

African American Adult Drug Use, *continued*

- Less than one percent (<1%) of Lucas County African American adults had used a program or service to help with an alcohol or drug problem for themselves or a loved one. Reasons for not using a program or service to help with a drug problem included the following: could not afford to go (4%), had not thought of it (2%), insurance did not cover it (1%), no/unreliable internet access (1%), did not know how to find a program (1%), dissatisfied with previous experience (1%), did not want to miss work (1%), transportation (1%), fear (1%), stigma of seeking alcohol services (1%), COVID-19 (<1%), stigma of seeking drug services (<1%), did not want to get in trouble (<1%), and other (6%). Eighty-four percent (84%) of adults indicated that they did not need a program or service to help with a drug problem for themselves or a loved one.

Latino Adult Drug Use

4% of Lucas County Latino adults, or approximately 1,530 adults, used only recreational marijuana or cannabis in the past 30 days.

- Lucas County Latino adults reported that they and/or an immediate family member/someone in their household used the following in the past 6 months:
 - Amphetamines, methamphetamine, or speed (4%)
 - LSD, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, DMT, or mushrooms (4%)
 - Synthetic marijuana/K2 (3%)
 - Inappropriate use of over-the-counter medications (3%)
 - Inhalants (1%)
 - Cocaine, crack, or coca leaves (1%)
 - Bath salts (1%)
 - Heroin/fentanyl (1%)
 - Ecstasy, E, or GHB (1%)
- Twenty-five percent (25%) of Lucas County Latino adults reported using marijuana or cannabis in the past month.
- Ten percent (10%) of adults reported using marijuana or cannabis for medical reasons only in the past month.
- Four percent (4%) of adults reported using marijuana or cannabis for recreational reasons only in the past month.
- Eleven percent (11%) of adults reported using marijuana or cannabis for both medical and recreational reasons in the past month.

The following table shows the percentage breakdown of Lucas County Latino adults who used marijuana or cannabis in the past month by medical reasons only, recreational reasons only, and both medical and recreational reasons.

| | Totals |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Medical reasons only | 10% |
| Recreational reasons only | 4% |
| Both medical and recreational reasons | 11% |

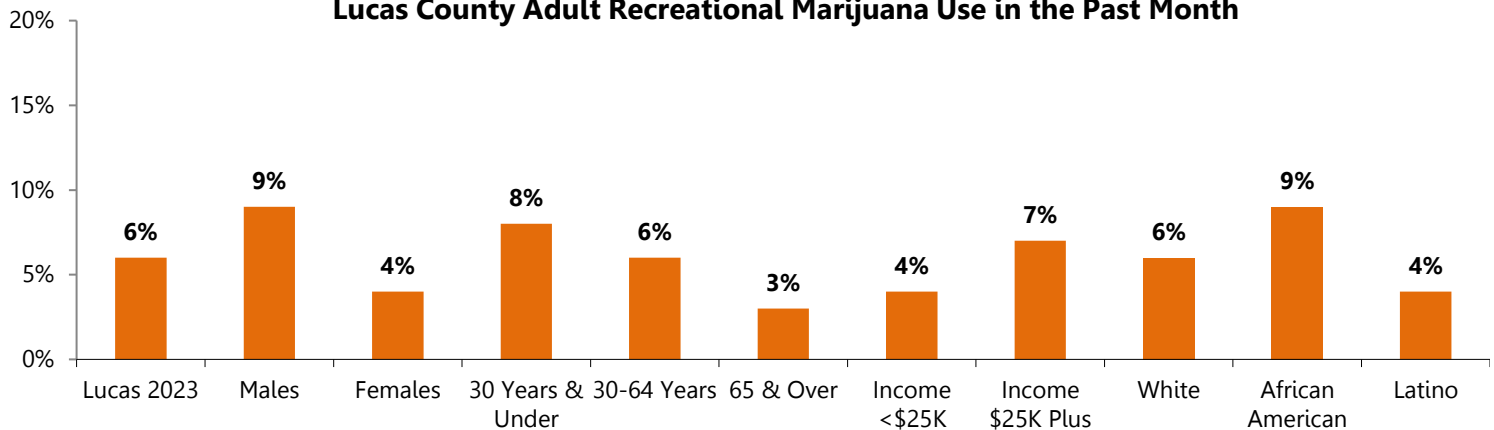
Latino Adult Drug Use, *continued*

- Lucas County Latino adults reported that they and/or an immediate family member/someone in their household took the following medications not prescribed to them to feel good, high and/or more active or alert during the past 6 months:
 - Codeine, Demerol, Morphine, Percocet, Dilaudid, or Fentanyl (10%)
 - Tramadol/Ultram (7%)
 - Tranquilizers such as Valium or Xanax (6%)
 - OxyContin (5%)
 - Ritalin, Adderall, Concerta, or other ADHD medication (4%)
 - Steroids (3%)
 - Neurontin (2%)
 - Vicodin (1%)
 - Suboxone or Methadone (1%)
- Less than one percent (<1%) of Lucas County Latino adults had used a program or service to help with an alcohol or drug problem for themselves or a loved one. Reasons for not using a program or service to help with a drug problem included the following: had not thought of it (4%), did not know how to find a program (1%), dissatisfied with previous experience (1%), a program was not available (1%), and other (4%). Ninety-three percent (93%) of adults indicated that they did not need a program or service to help with a drug problem for themselves or a loved one.

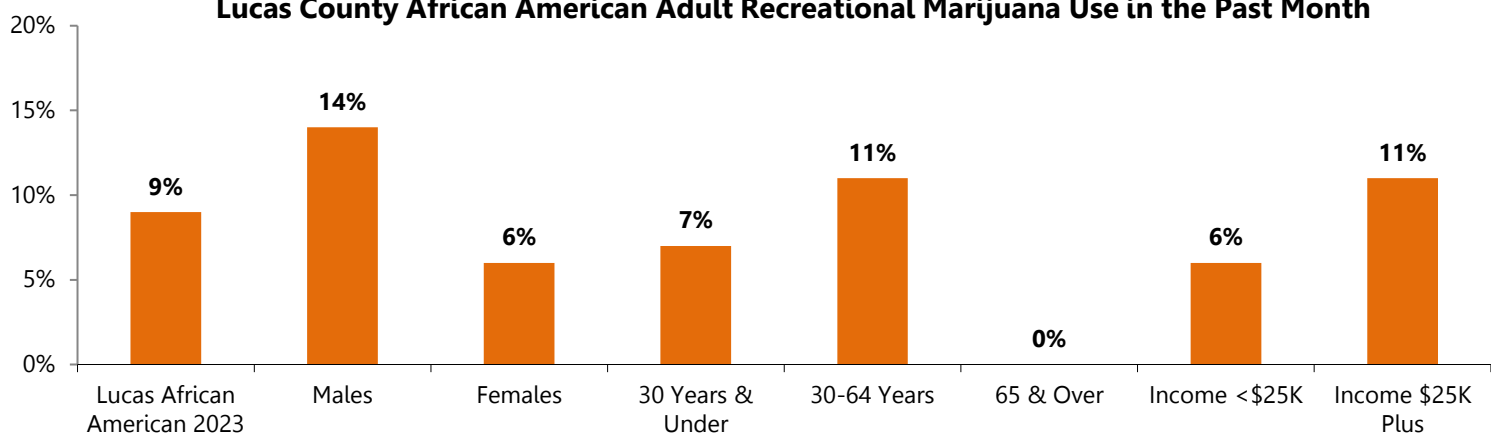
Adult, African American, and Latino Drug Use

The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County adults, African Americans, and Latino adults' using marijuana or cannabis for recreational reasons only in the past month. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 6% of Lucas County adults, 8% of those under the age of 30, and 9% of males who used only recreational marijuana or cannabis in the past month. Fourteen percent (14%) of African American Lucas County adult males and 6% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000 used only recreational marijuana or cannabis in the past month. Eight percent (8%) of Latina Lucas County adults used only recreational marijuana or cannabis in the past month.

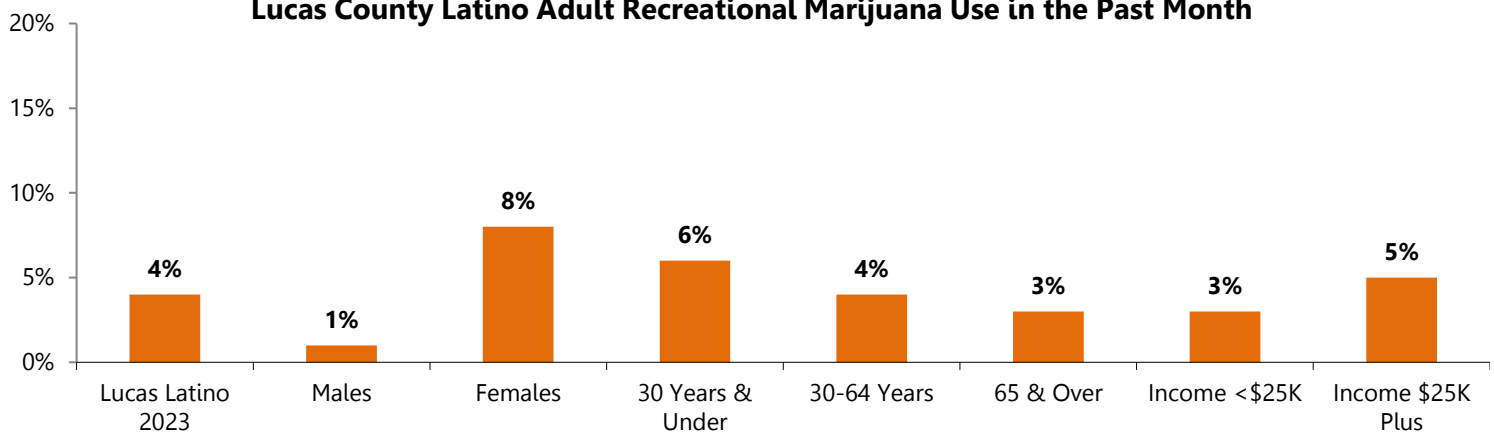
Lucas County Adult Recreational Marijuana Use in the Past Month



Lucas County African American Adult Recreational Marijuana Use in the Past Month



Lucas County Latino Adult Recreational Marijuana Use in the Past Month

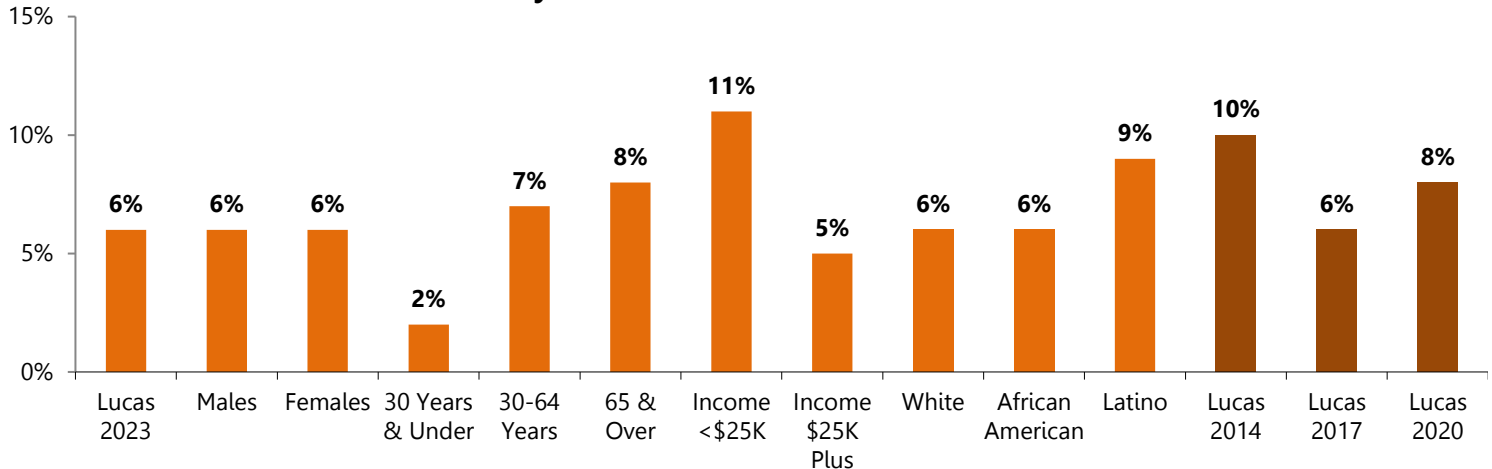


Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

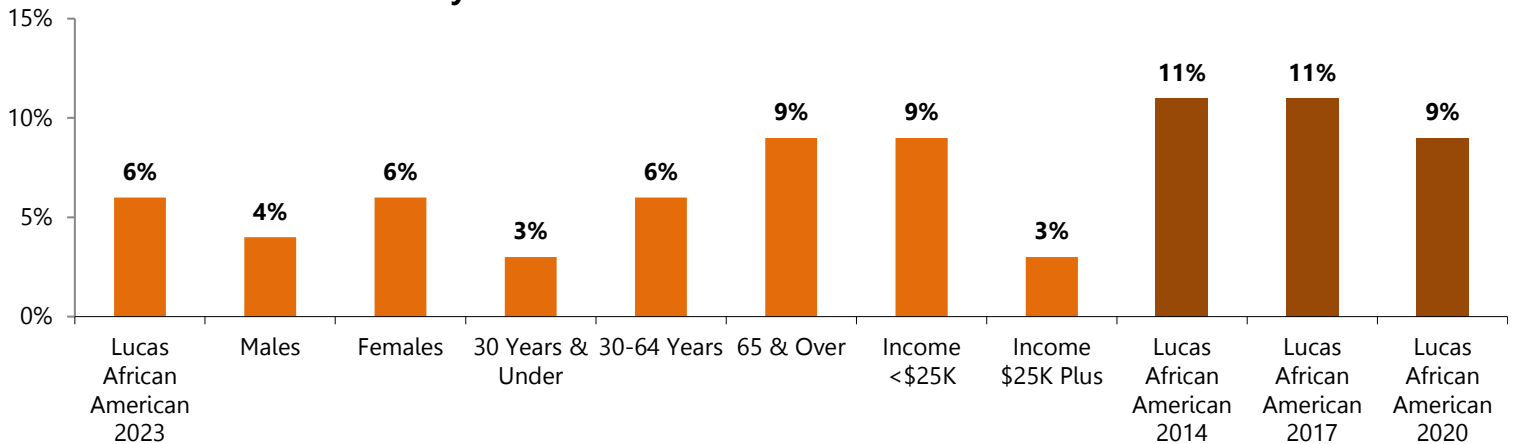
Adult, African American, and Latino Drug Use

The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County adults, African Americans, and Latino adults prescription drug use in the past 6 months. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 6% of Lucas County adults, 2% of those under age 30, and 8% of those ages 65 and older misused prescription medication in the past 6 months.

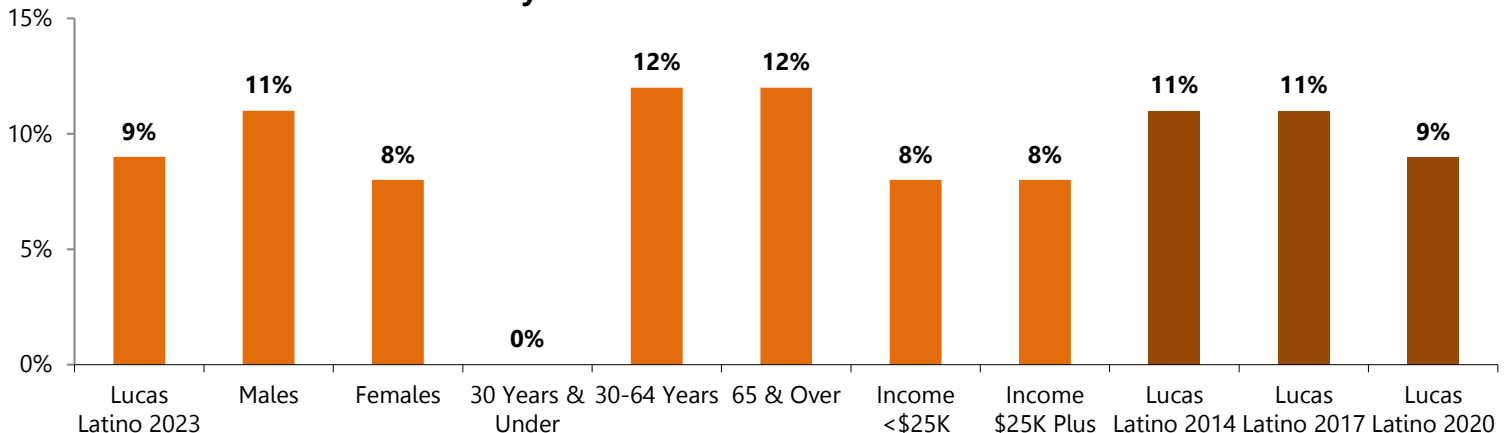
Lucas County Adult Medication Misuse in Past 6 Months



Lucas County African American Adult Medication Misuse in Past 6 Months



Lucas County Latino Adult Medication Misuse in Past 6 Months



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Adult, African American, and Latino Drug Use

The following table indicates Lucas County indicators from the most recent 2023 Lucas County assessment compared to previous Lucas County Community Health Assessment data. Additionally, where applicable, Ohio and U.S. comparisons are included as a benchmark to review Lucas County data in comparison to the state and nation. An example of how to interpret the information in the table includes: 6% of all Lucas County adults misused prescription drugs in the past 6 months.

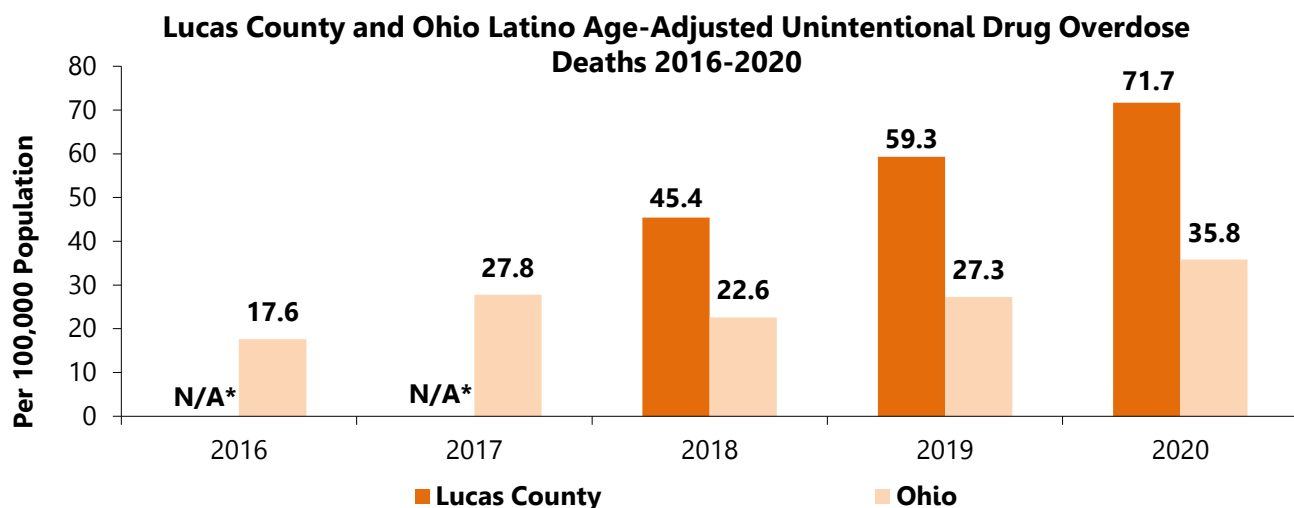
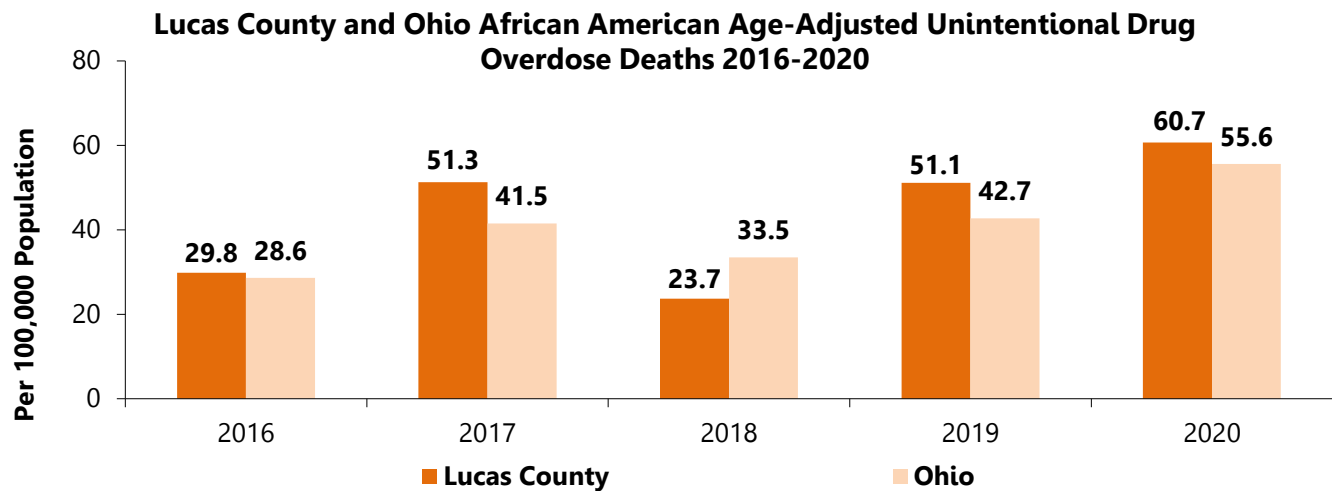
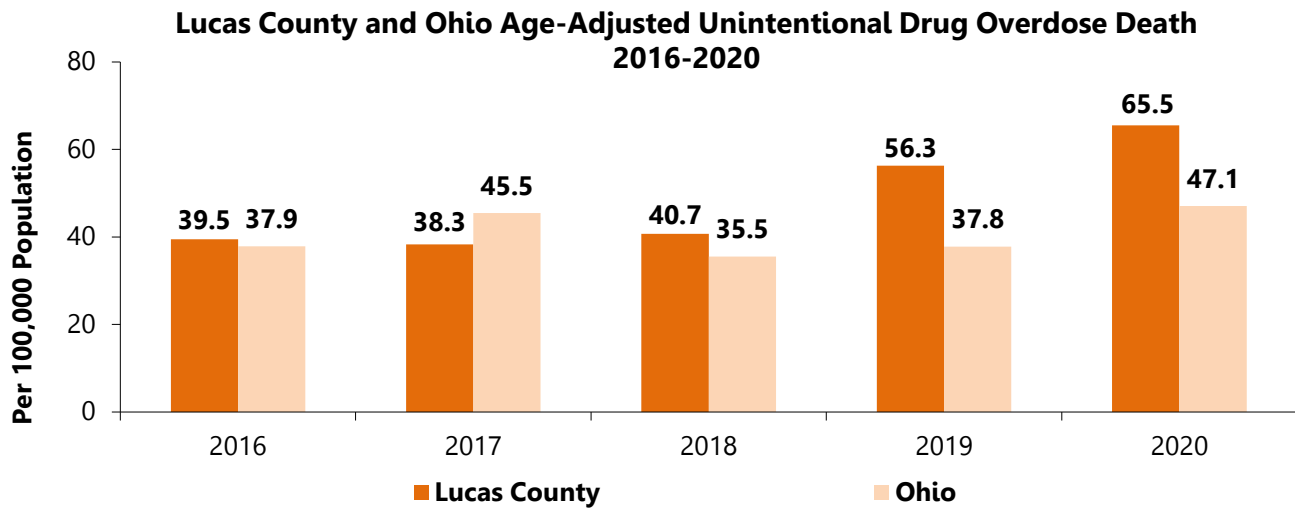
| Comparisons | Lucas County 2007 | Lucas County 2011 | Lucas County 2014 | Lucas County 2017 | Lucas County 2020 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Adults who used marijuana in the past 6 months | 9% | 11% | 10% | 12% | 7% | 6%* | N/A | N/A |
| Adults who misused prescription drugs in the past 6 months | 6% | 8% | 10% | 6% | 8% | 6% | N/A | N/A |
| African American Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Adults who used marijuana in the past 6 months | 9% | 17% | 20% | 7% | 11% | 9%* | N/A | N/A |
| Adults who misused prescription drugs in the past 6 months | 10% | 8% | 11% | 11% | 9% | 6% | N/A | N/A |
| Latino Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Adults who used marijuana in the past 6 months | 10% | 10% | 11% | 9% | 7% | 4%* | N/A | N/A |
| Adults who misused prescription drugs in the past 6 months | 4% | 7% | 11% | 6% | 6% | 9% | N/A | N/A |

*Updated question in 2023 survey – adults who used only recreational marijuana or cannabis in the past month

N/A – Not Available

Adult, African American, and Latino Drug Use

The following graphs show Lucas County and Ohio age-adjusted unintentional drug overdose deaths per 100,000 population from 2016-2020. (Source for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2016-2020, Updated 10/20/2023)

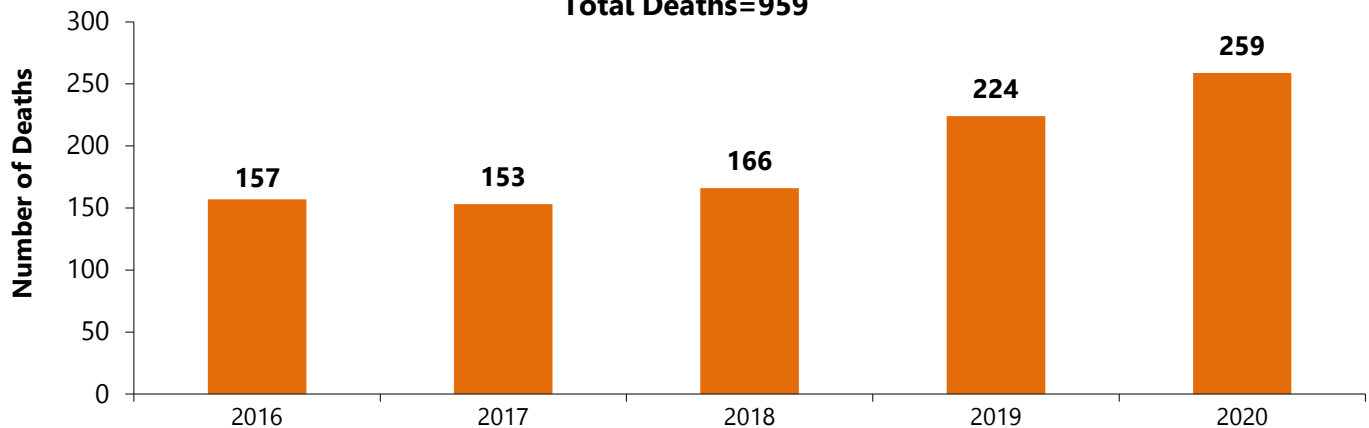


*Data not available – rates have been suppressed for counts < 10 or where population counts are not available

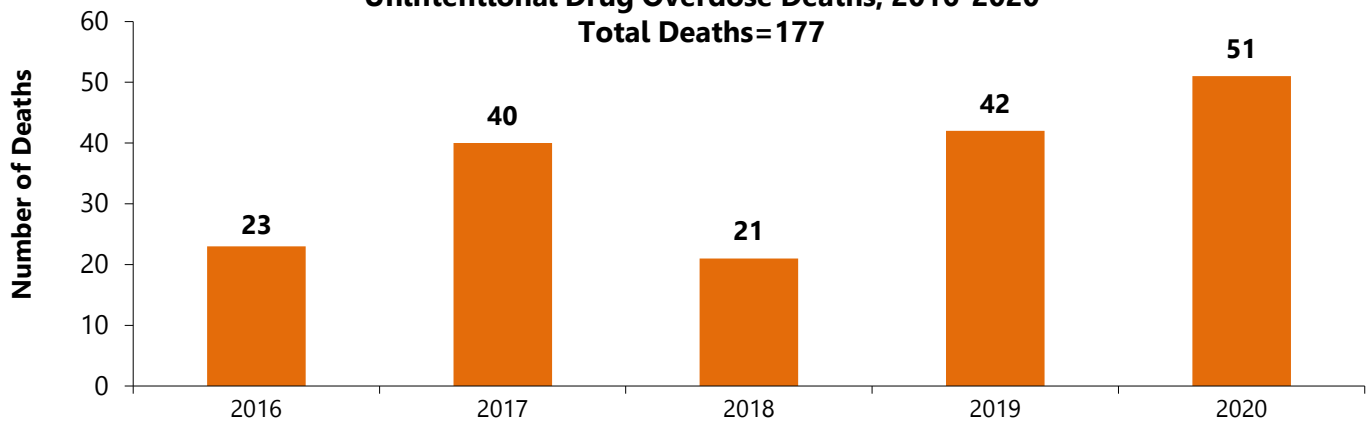
Adult, African American, and Latino Drug Use

The following graphs show the number of Lucas County and Ohio unintentional drug overdose deaths per year from 2016-2020. (Source for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2016-2020, Updated 10/20/23)

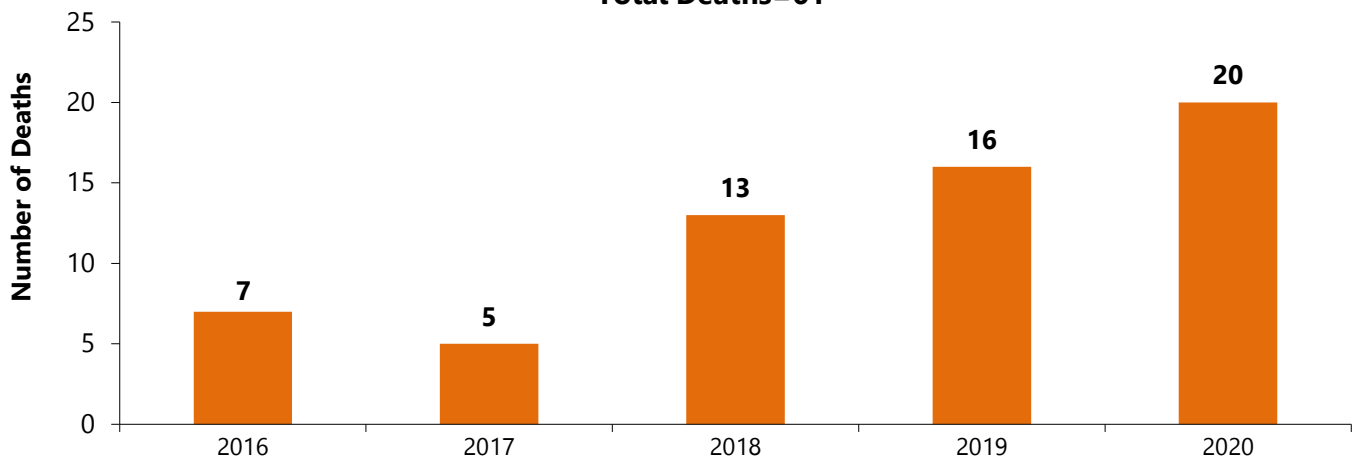
Lucas County Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths, 2016-2020
Total Deaths=959



Lucas County African American Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths, 2016-2020
Total Deaths=177



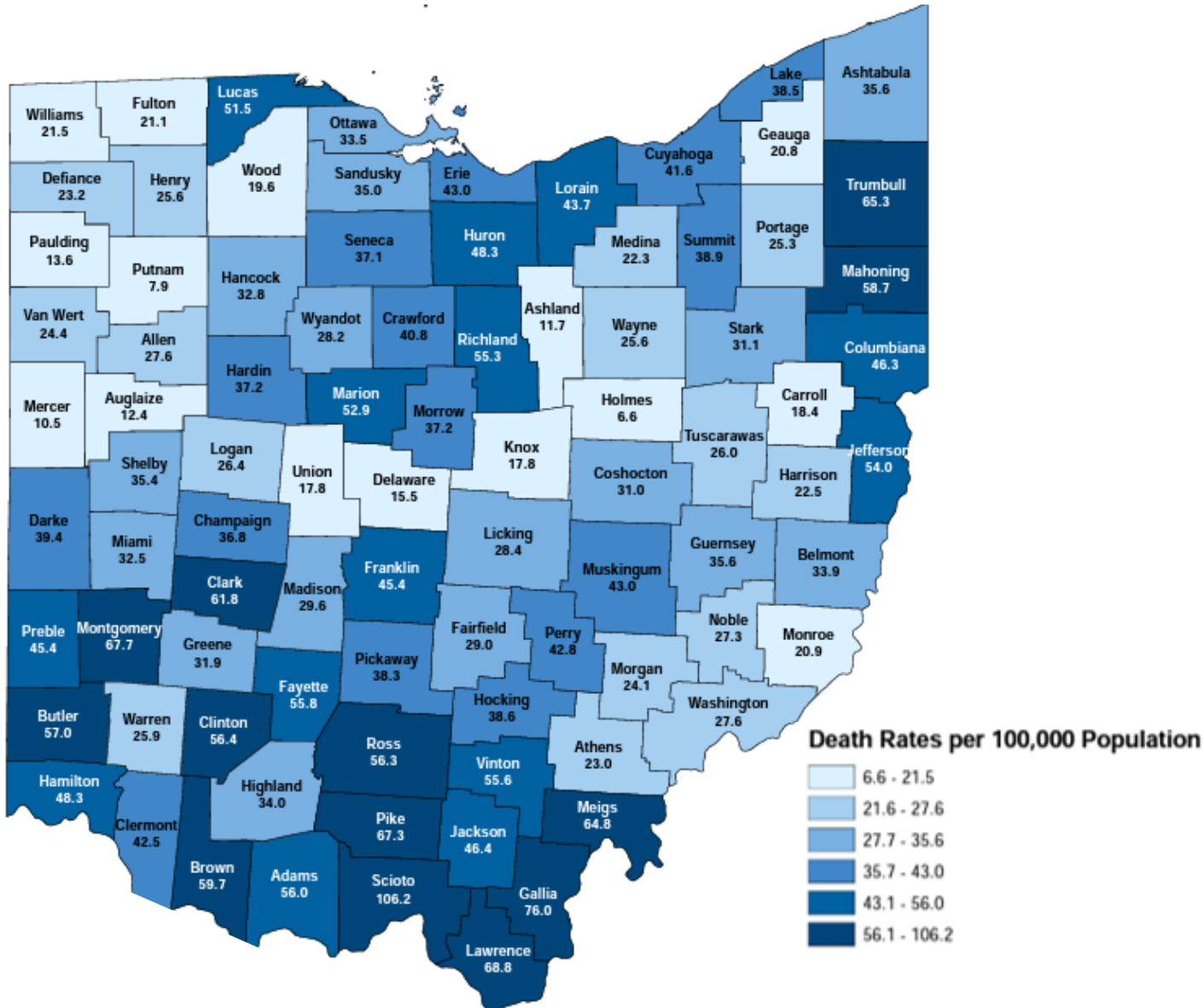
Lucas County Latino Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths, 2016-2020
Total Deaths=61



Lucas County Adult Drug Use

The following map illustrates the average age-adjusted unintentional drug overdose death rate per 100,000 population, by county from 2017 to 2021. (Source: Ohio Department of Health, 2023 Preliminary Data Summary: Ohio Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths)

- **Lucas County had an unintentional drug overdose death rate of 51.5 deaths per 100,000 population between 2017-2021.**



Note: Age-adjustment is a statistical process applied to rates of disease, death, injuries, or other health outcomes which allows communities with different age structures to be compared.

Mental Health

4% of Lucas County adults, or approximately 13,005 adults, seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year.

Adult Mental Health

- Fifteen percent (15%) of Lucas County adults had a period of two or more weeks in the past year when they felt so sad or hopeless nearly every day that they stopped doing usual activities, increasing to 20% of those with incomes less than \$25,000 and 25% of those under the age of 30.
- Four percent (4%) of Lucas County adults seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year.
- Two percent (2%) of adults reported actually attempting suicide in the past year.
- Lucas County adults reported they or someone in their household were diagnosed with or treated for the following mental health issues in the past year:
 - Anxiety or emotional problems (16%)
 - Depression (15%)
 - Anxiety disorder (panic attacks, phobia, obsessive-compulsive disorder) (11%)
 - Attention deficit disorder (ADD/ADHD) (6%)
 - Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (5%)
 - Bipolar disorder (4%)
 - Other trauma (3%)
 - Developmental disability (2%)
 - Alcohol and/or illicit drug abuse (2%)
 - Autism spectrum (1%)
 - Eating disorder (1%)
 - Psychotic disorder (schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder) (1%)
 - Life adjustment disorder (1%)
 - Gambling problem (<1%)
 - Other mental health disorder (2%)

3% of Lucas County African American adults, or approximately 1,919 adults, seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year.

- Twenty-two percent (22%) of Lucas County African American adults had a period of two or more weeks in the past year when they felt so sad or hopeless nearly every day that they stopped doing usual activities, increasing to 35% of those under the age of 30.
- Three percent (3%) of Lucas County African American adults seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year.
- Two percent (2%) of African American adults reported actually attempting suicide in the past year.
- Lucas County African American adults reported they or someone in their household were diagnosed with or treated for the following mental health issues in the past year:
 - Anxiety or emotional problems (13%)
 - Depression (12%)
 - Anxiety disorder (panic attacks, phobia, obsessive-compulsive disorder) (7%)
 - Attention deficit disorder (ADD/ADHD) (5%)
 - Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (3%)
 - Developmental disability (3%)
 - Autism spectrum (2%)
 - Bipolar disorder (2%)
 - Other trauma (2%)
 - Eating disorder (1%)
 - Life adjustment disorder (1%)
 - Alcohol and/or illicit drug abuse (1%)
 - Gambling problem (<1%)
 - Psychotic disorder (schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder) (<1%)

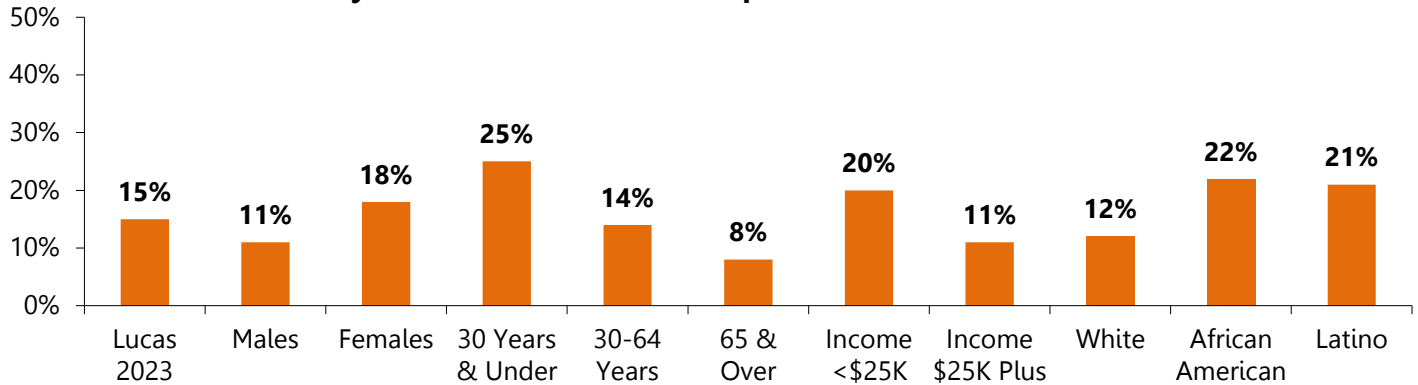
9% of Lucas County Latino adults, or approximately 3,442 adults, seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year.

- Twenty-one percent (21%) of Lucas County Latino adults had a period of two or more weeks in the past year when they felt so sad or hopeless nearly every day that they stopped doing usual activities, increasing to 27% of females.
- Nine percent (9%) of Lucas County Latino adults seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year.
- One percent (1%) of Latino adults reported actually attempting suicide in the past year.
- Lucas County Latino adults reported they or someone in their household were diagnosed with or treated for the following mental health issues in the past year:
 - Depression (14%)
 - Anxiety disorder (panic attacks, phobia, obsessive-compulsive disorder) (14%)
 - Anxiety or emotional problems (13%)
 - Attention deficit disorder (ADD/ADHD) (7%)
 - Other mental health disorder (4%)
 - Eating disorder (3%)
 - Gambling problem (3%)
 - Life adjustment disorder (3%)
 - Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (3%)
 - Psychotic disorder (schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder) (3%)
 - Bipolar disorder (1%)
 - Other trauma (1%)
 - Autism spectrum (1%)
 - Developmental disability (1%)
 - Alcohol and/or illicit drug abuse (1%)

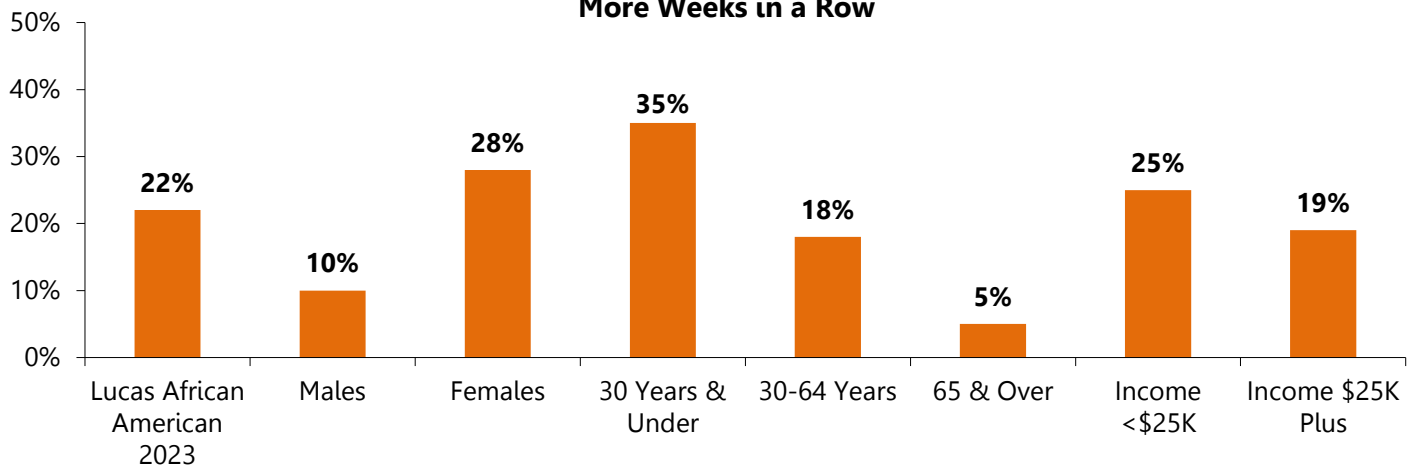
Adult, African American, and Latino Mental Health

The following graphs show the number of Lucas County adults who felt sad or hopeless two or more weeks in a row in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 15% of Lucas County adults, 25% of those under age 30, and 8% of those ages 65 and older felt sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row.

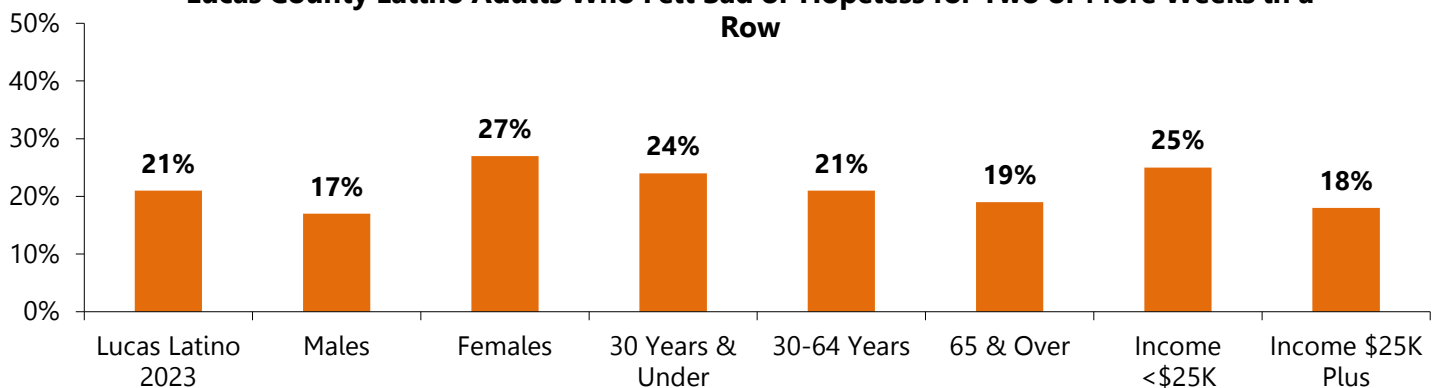
Lucas County Adults Who Felt Sad or Hopeless for Two or More Weeks in a Row



Lucas County African American Adults Who Felt Sad or Hopeless for Two or More Weeks in a Row



Lucas County Latino Adults Who Felt Sad or Hopeless for Two or More Weeks in a Row



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Adult, African American, and Latino Mental Health

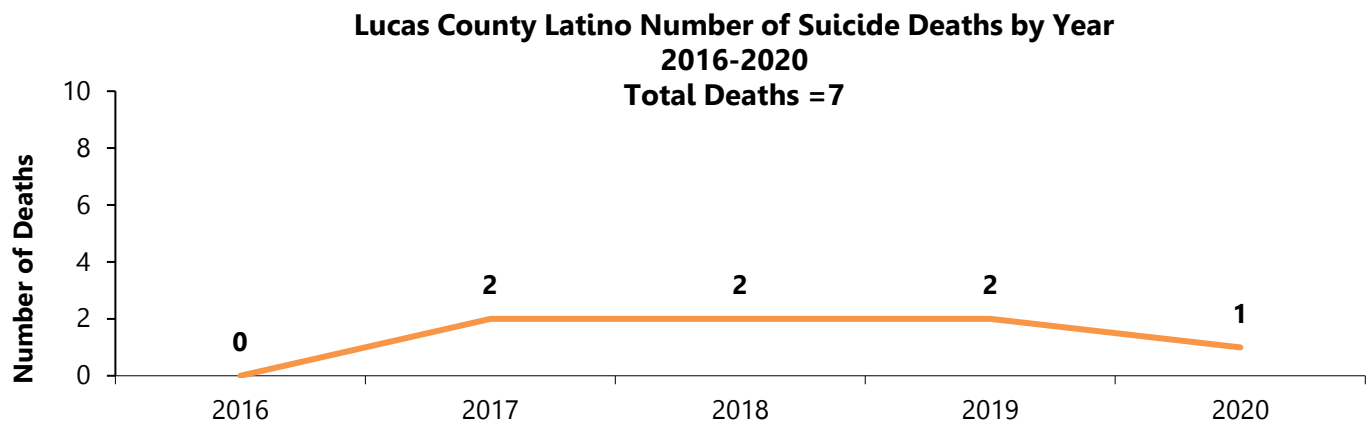
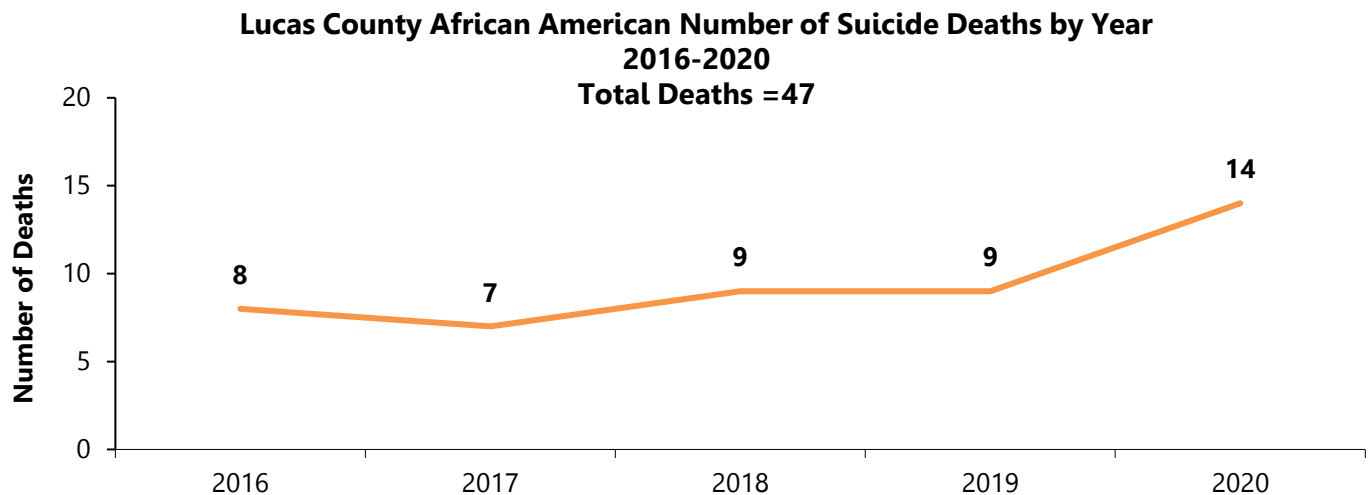
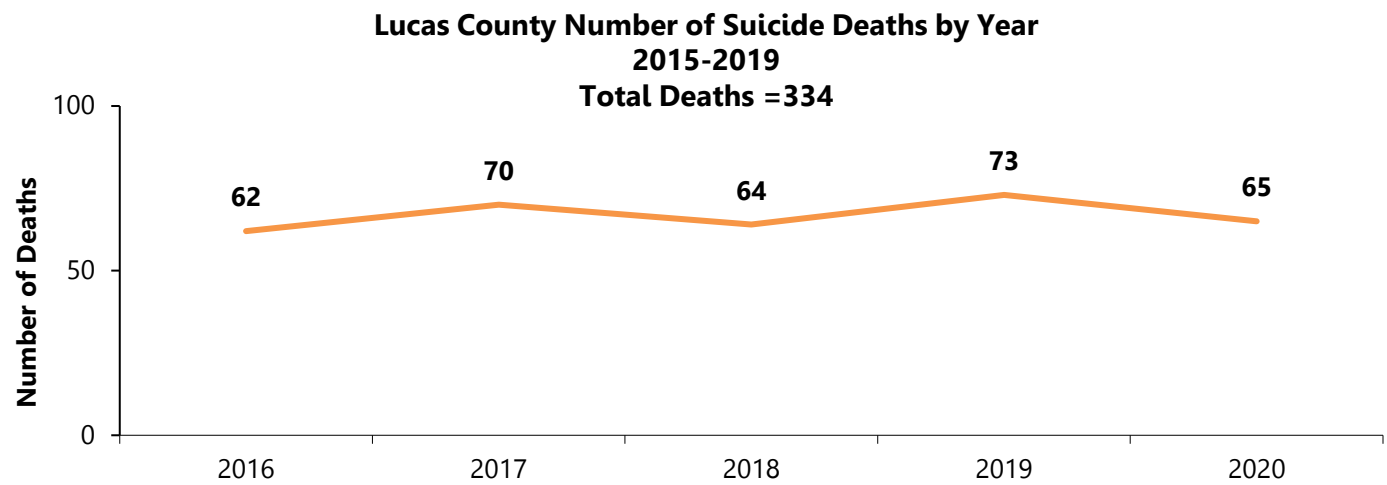
The following table indicates Lucas County indicators from the most recent 2023 Lucas County assessment compared to previous Lucas County Community Health Assessment data. Additionally, where applicable, Ohio and U.S. comparisons are included as a benchmark to review Lucas County data in comparison to the state and nation. An example of how to interpret the information in the table includes: 4% of all Lucas County adults had considered attempting suicide in the past year, which is a 1% decrease from the previous 2020 Lucas County Community Health Assessment.

| Comparisons | Lucas County 2007 | Lucas County 2011 | Lucas County 2014 | Lucas County 2017 | Lucas County 2020 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Considered attempting suicide in the past year | 3% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 5% | 4% | N/A | N/A |
| African American Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Considered attempting suicide in the past year | N/A | 3% | 5% | 2% | 9% | 3% | N/A | N/A |
| Latino Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Considered attempting suicide in the past year | N/A | 7% | 8% | 7% | 4% | 9% | N/A | N/A |

N/A – Not Available

Adult, African American, and Latino Mental Health

The following graphs show the number of suicide deaths by year in Lucas County. An example of how to interpret the information on the first graph includes: From 2016-2020, suicide deaths have remained steady, totaling 334 deaths over five years. (Source for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2016-2020, updated 4/20/23)



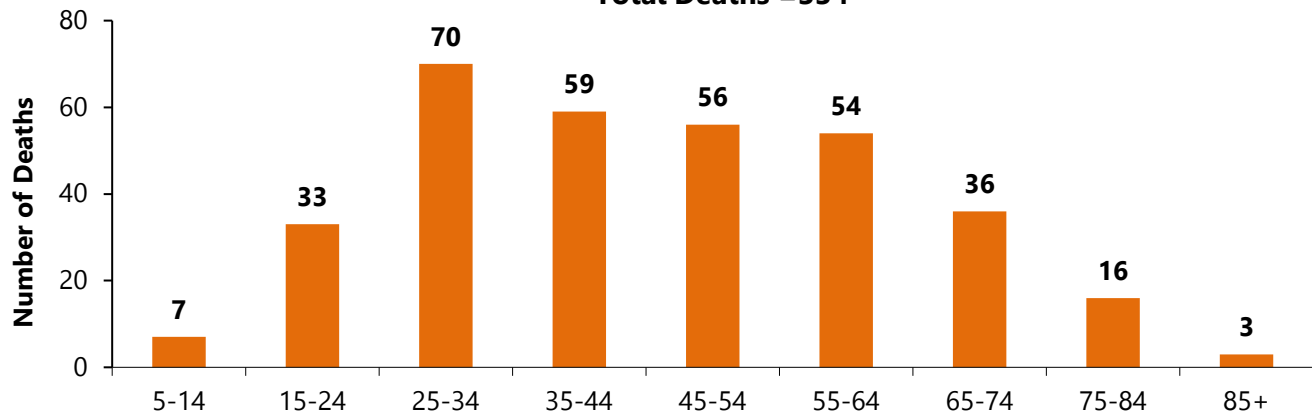
Note for graphs: Ohio Resident deaths include individuals that resided in Ohio at the time of death regardless of where the death occurred.

Adult, African American, and Latino Mental Health

The following graphs show the number of suicide deaths by age group and gender from 2016-2020 in Lucas County. An example of how to interpret the information on the first graph includes: From 2016-2020, a total of 70 suicide deaths occurred in the 25-34 age group. (Source for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2016-2020, updated 4/20/23)

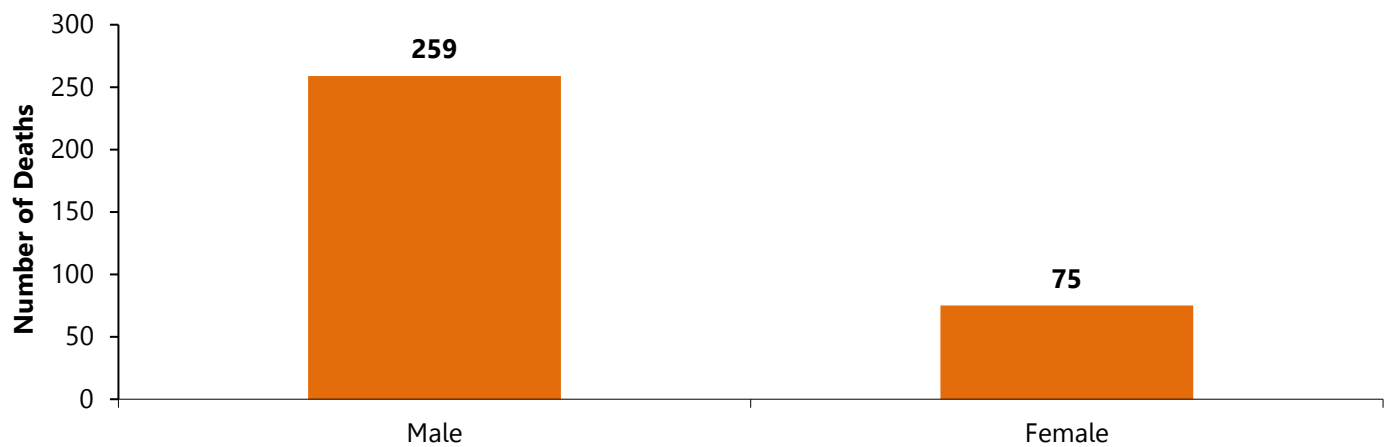
Lucas County Number of Suicide Deaths By Age Group, 2016-2020

Total Deaths = 334



Lucas County Number of Suicide Deaths by Gender, 2016-2020

Total Deaths = 334

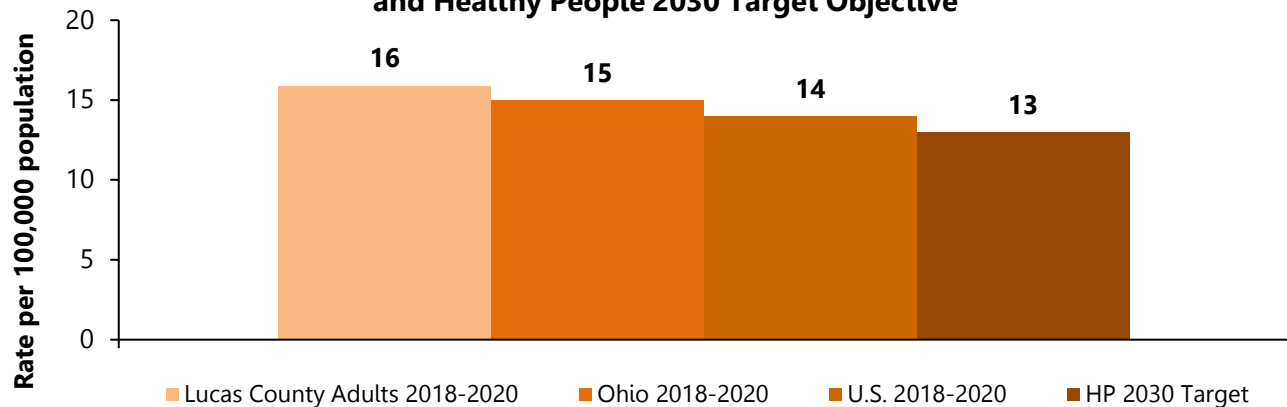


Note for graphs: Ohio Resident deaths include individuals that resided in Ohio at the time of death regardless of where the death occurred.

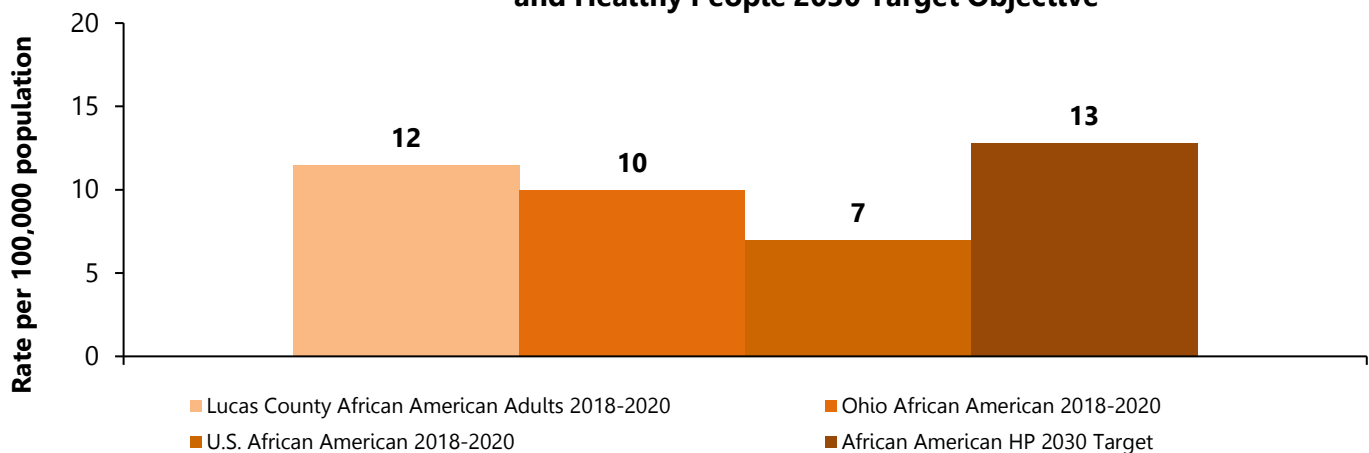
Adult, African American, and Latino Mental Health

The following graphs show Lucas 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 for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020, CDC Wonder 2018-2020, Healthy People 2030)

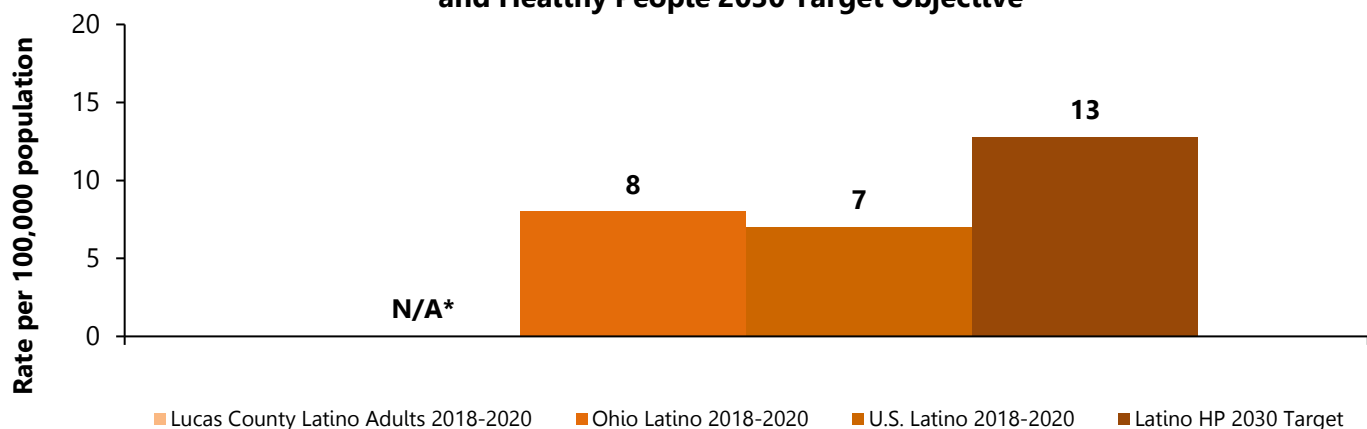
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Death by Suicide and Healthy People 2030 Target Objective



African American Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Death by Suicide and Healthy People 2030 Target Objective



Latino Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Death by Suicide and Healthy People 2030 Target Objective



*Data not available – rates have been suppressed for counts < 10 or where population counts are not available

Note for graphs: Ohio Resident deaths include individuals that resided in Ohio at the time of death regardless of where the death occurred.

CHRONIC DISEASE

Adults, African American Adults, Latino Adults *

Cardiovascular Health

Cancer

Arthritis

Asthma

Diabetes

Quality of Life

***Note for populations:** "Adult" is defined throughout the report as everyone ages 19 and older living in Lucas County and includes the full sample of respondents from the Lucas County Community Health Assessment including African American and Latino adults. "African American adult" is defined throughout the report as respondents ages 19 and older living in Lucas County who identified their race/ethnicity alone or in combination with Black/African American. "Latino adult" is defined throughout the report as respondents ages 19 and older living in Lucas County who identified their race/ethnicity alone or in combination with Hispanic, Latino(a), or Spanish origin.

Cardiovascular Health

3% of Lucas County adults, or approximately 9,754 adults, survived a heart attack or myocardial infarction.

Adult Heart Disease and Stroke

- Three percent (3%) of adults reported they had ever been diagnosed with angina or coronary heart disease, increasing to 8% of those over the age of 65.
- Three percent (3%) of adults reported they had a heart attack or myocardial infarction, increasing to 9% of those over the age of 65.
- Three percent (3%) of adults reported they had a stroke, increasing to 6% of those over the age of 65.
- Three percent (3%) of adults reported they had congestive heart failure, increasing to 6% of those over the age of 65.

Adult High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)

- Nearly two-fifths (38%) of adults had ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure.
- Ninety-six percent (96%) of adults had their blood pressure checked within the past five years.
- Lucas County adults diagnosed with high blood pressure were more likely to have:
 - Been ages 65 years or older (60%)
 - Have annual incomes less than \$25,000 (50%)
 - Been classified as obese by body mass index (BMI) (46%)

Adult High Blood Cholesterol

- More than one-fourth (27%) of adults had ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol.
- More than three-quarters (83%) of adults had their blood cholesterol checked within the past five years.
- Lucas County adults with high blood cholesterol were more likely to:
 - Have been ages 65 years or older (51%)
 - Annual incomes less than \$25,000 (36%)
 - Have been classified as obese by body mass index (BMI) (31%)

Lucas County Leading Causes of Death 2018-2020

Total Deaths: 15,201

1. Heart Disease (24% 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)

Ohio Leading Causes of Death 2018-2020

Total Deaths: 391,659

1. Heart Disease (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)

Lucas County Life Expectancy

In Lucas County, Ohio, the average life expectancy was 74.6 years.

(Source: 2018-2020 U.S. Census, as compiled by 2023 County Health Rankings)

African American Adult Heart Disease and Stroke

3% of Lucas County African American adults, or approximately 1,919 adults, survived a heart attack or myocardial infarction.

- Three percent (3%) of African American adults reported they had ever been diagnosed with angina or coronary heart disease, increasing to 7% of those over the age of 65.
- Three percent (3%) of African American adults reported they had a heart attack or myocardial infarction, increasing to 9% of those over the age of 65.
- Three percent (3%) of African American adults reported they had a stroke, increasing to 8% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.
- Four percent (4%) of African American adults reported they had congestive heart failure, increasing to 9% of those older than the age of 65 and those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.

African American Adult High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)

- More than two-fifths (41%) of African American adults had ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure.
- Most (97%) African American adults had their blood pressure checked within the past five years.
- Lucas County African American adults diagnosed with high blood pressure were more likely to have:
 - Been ages 65 years or older (80%)
 - Have annual incomes less than \$25,000 (66%)
 - Been classified as obese by body mass index (BMI) (51%)

African American Adult High Blood Cholesterol

- Nearly one-fourth (24%) of African American adults had ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol.
- More than four-fifths (84%) of African American adults had their blood cholesterol checked within the past five years.
- Lucas County African American adults with high blood cholesterol were more likely to:
 - Have been ages 65 years or older (57%)
 - Annual incomes less than \$25,000 (42%)
 - Have been classified as obese by body mass index (BMI) (27%)

Lucas County African American Leading Causes of Death 2018-2020

Total Deaths: 2,835

1. Heart Disease (24% of all deaths)
2. Cancer (17%)
3. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (7%)
4. COVID-19 (5%)
5. Stroke (5%)

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

Ohio African American Leading Causes of Death 2018-2020

Total Deaths: 46,592

1. Heart Disease (22% of all deaths)
2. Cancer (18%)
3. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (8%)
4. Stroke (5%)
5. Diabetes (4%)

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

Lucas County African American Life Expectancy

In Lucas County, Ohio, the average life expectancy among African Americans was 70.5 years.

(Source: 2018-2020 U.S. Census, as compiled by 2023 County Health Rankings)

Latino Adult Heart Disease and Stroke

2% of Lucas County Latino adults, or approximately 765 adults, survived a heart attack or myocardial infarction.

- Four percent (4%) of Latino adults reported they had ever been diagnosed with angina or coronary heart disease, increasing to 13% of those over the age of 65.
- Two percent (2%) of Latino adults reported they had a heart attack or myocardial infarction, increasing to 5% of those over the age of 65.
- Three percent (3%) of Latino adults reported they had a stroke, increasing to 5% of those between the ages of 30-64.
- Two percent (2%) of Latino adults reported they had congestive heart failure, increasing to 8% of those over the age of 65.

Latino Adult High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)

- Almost one-third (32%) of Latino adults had ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure.
- Ninety-six percent (96%) of Latino adults had their blood pressure checked within the past five years.
- Lucas County Latino adults diagnosed with high blood pressure were more likely to have:
 - Been ages 65 years or older (63%)
 - Been classified as obese by body mass index (BMI) (52%)
 - Been males (41%)

Latino Adult High Blood Cholesterol

- More than one-fifth (22%) of Latino adults had ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol.
- Almost three-quarters (71%) of Latino adults had their blood cholesterol checked within the past five years.
- Lucas County Latino adults with high blood cholesterol were more likely to:
 - Have been ages 65 years or older (56%)
 - Have been classified as obese by body mass index (BMI) (50%)
 - Been males (32%)

Lucas County Latino Leading Causes of Death 2018-2020

Total Deaths: 416

1. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (17% of all deaths)
2. Heart Disease (17%)
3. Cancer (16%)
4. COVID-19 (6%)
5. Diabetes (6%)

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

Ohio Latino Leading Causes of Death 2018-2020

Total Deaths: 4,103

1. Cancer (16% of all deaths)
2. Heart Disease (16%)
3. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (14%)
4. COVID-19 (6%)
5. Diabetes (4%)

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

Lucas County Latino Life Expectancy

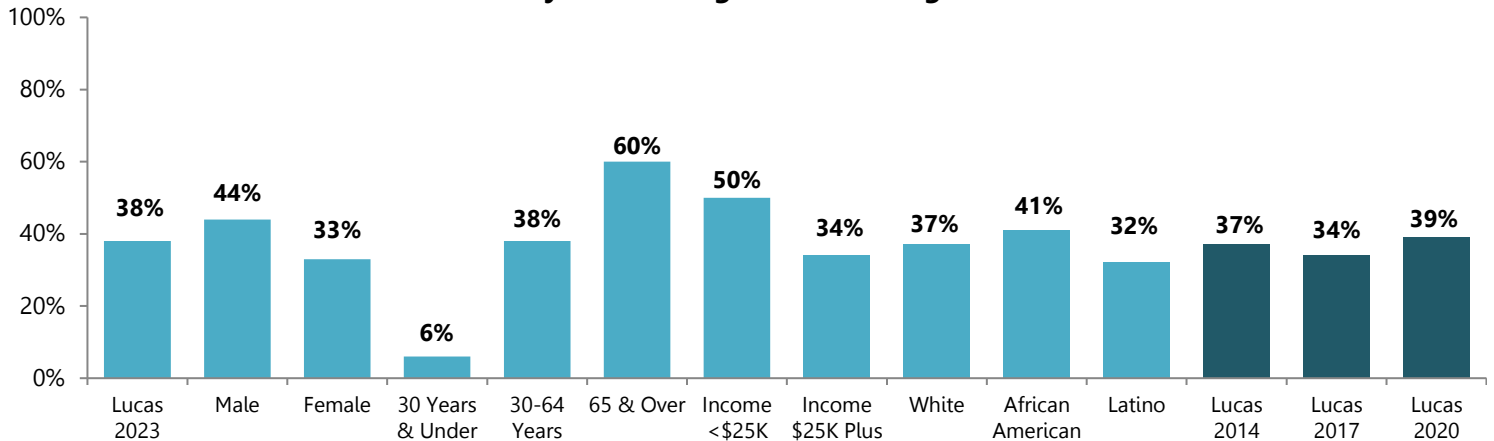
In Lucas County, Ohio, the average life expectancy among Latinos was 78.3 years.

(Source: 2018-2020 U.S. Census, as compiled by 2023 County Health Rankings)

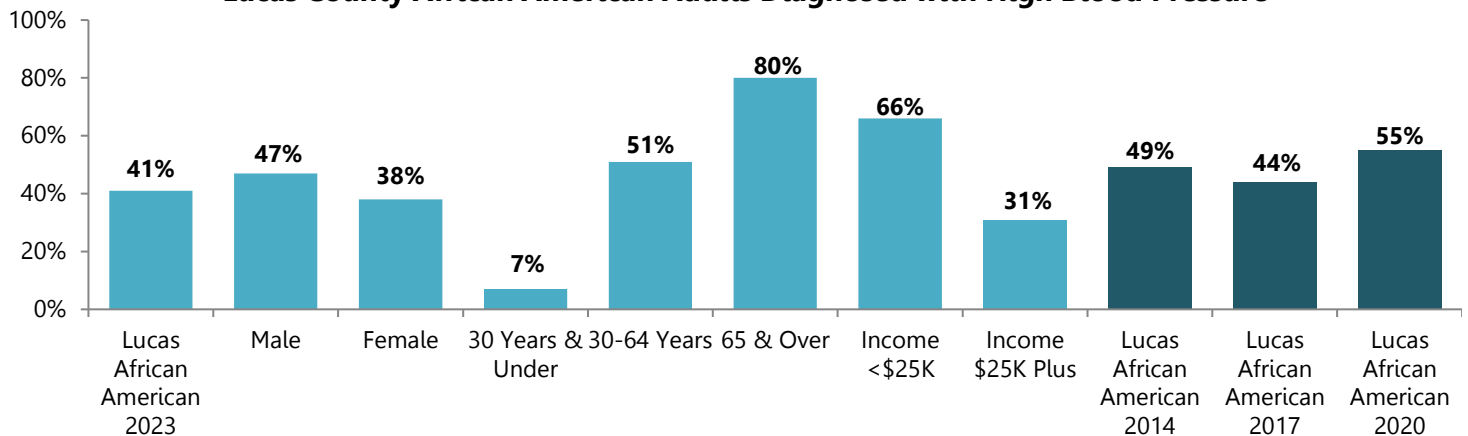
Adult, African American, and Latino Adult Cardiovascular Health

The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County adults, African Americans, and Latino adults who had ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 38% of Lucas County adults, 6% of those under age 30, and 60% of those ages 65 and older had ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure.

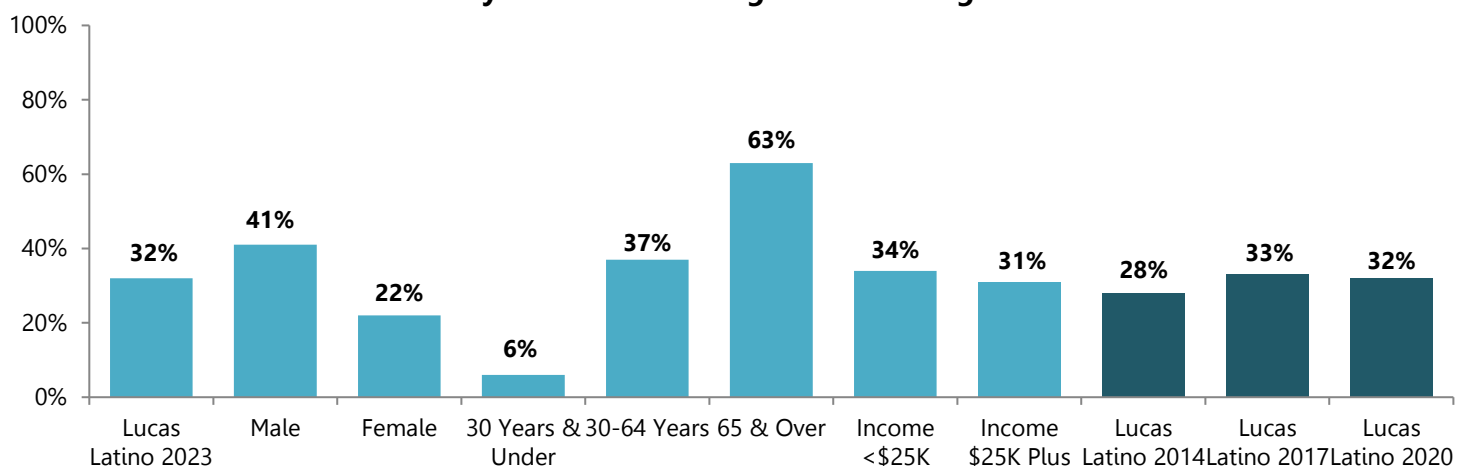
Lucas County Adults Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure*



Lucas County African American Adults Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure*



Lucas County Latino Adults Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure*

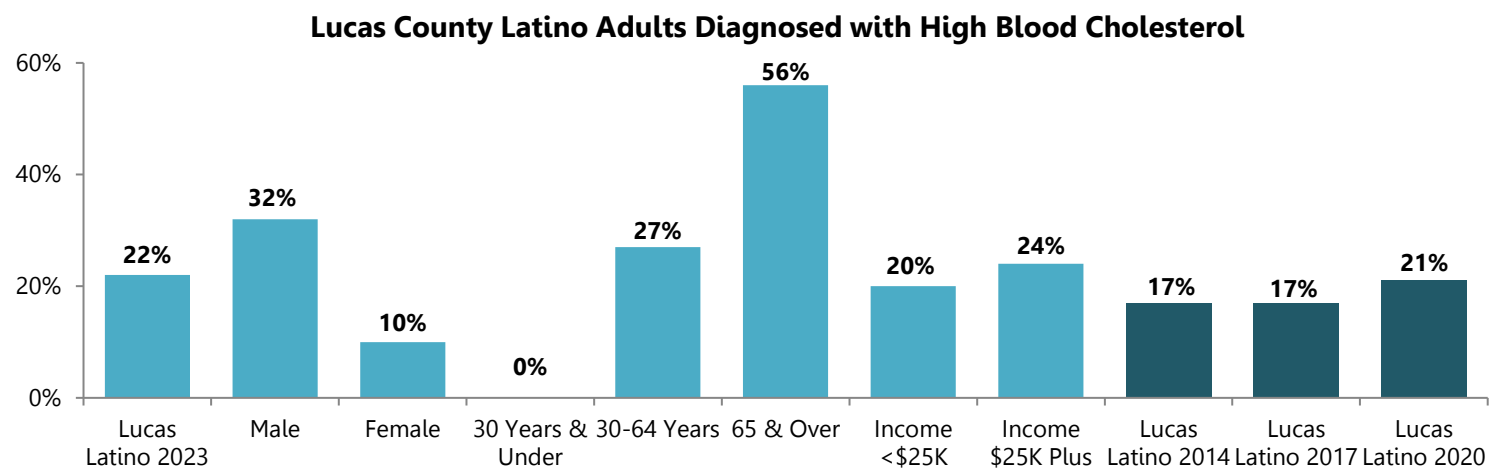
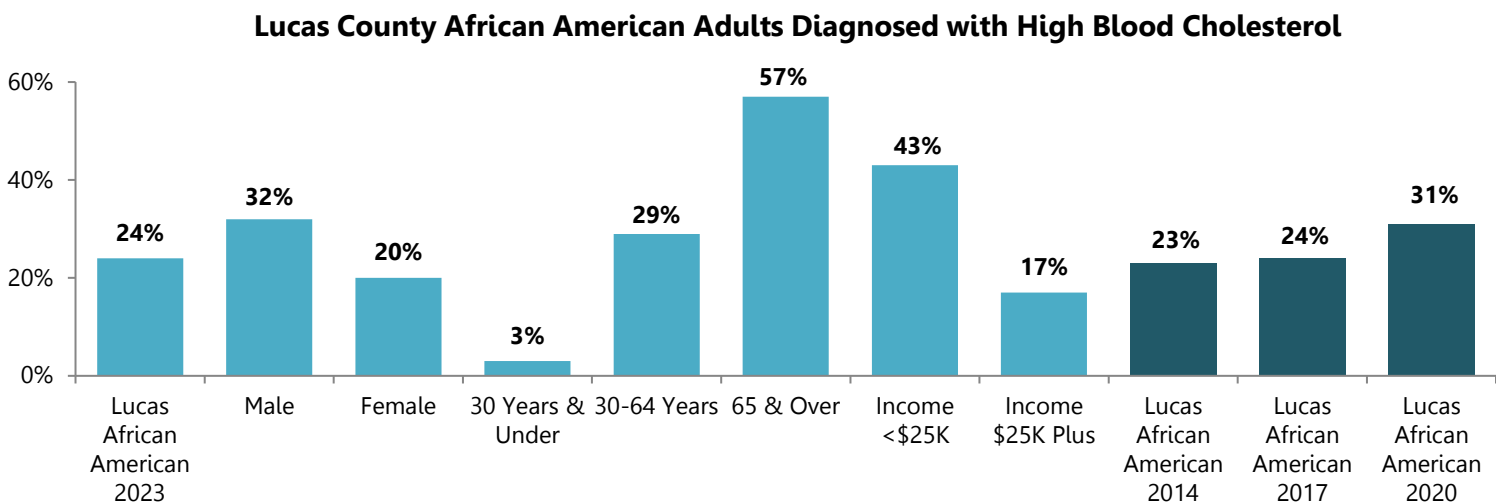
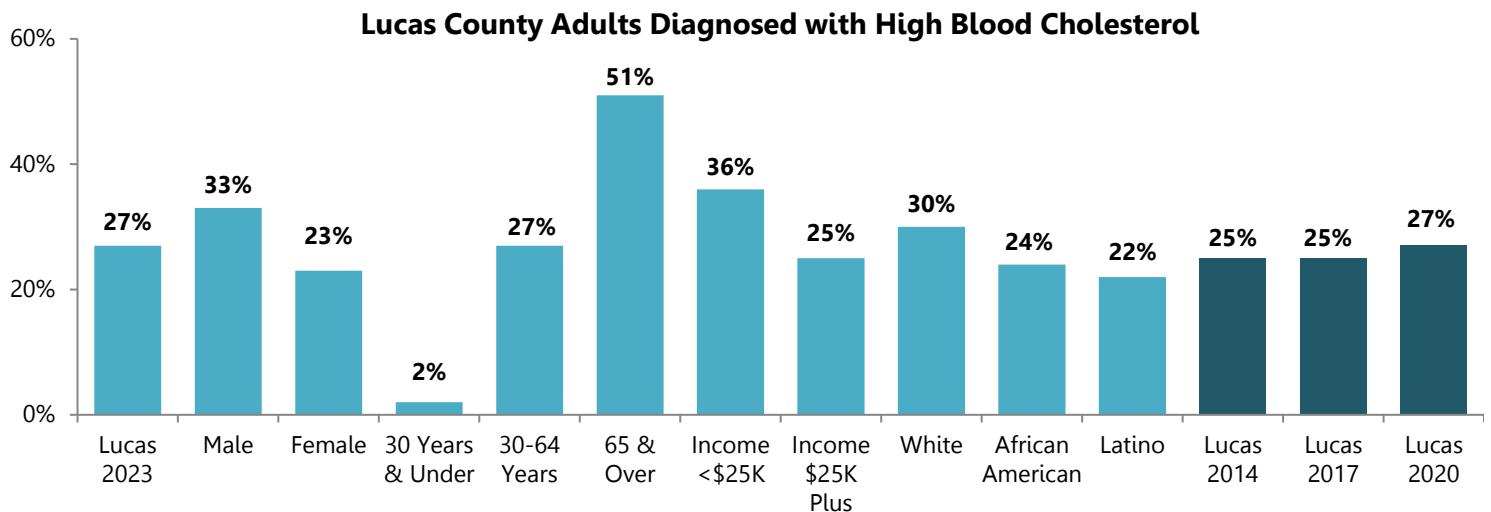


**Does not include respondents who indicated high blood pressure during pregnancy only.*

Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Adult, African American, and Latino Adult Cardiovascular Health

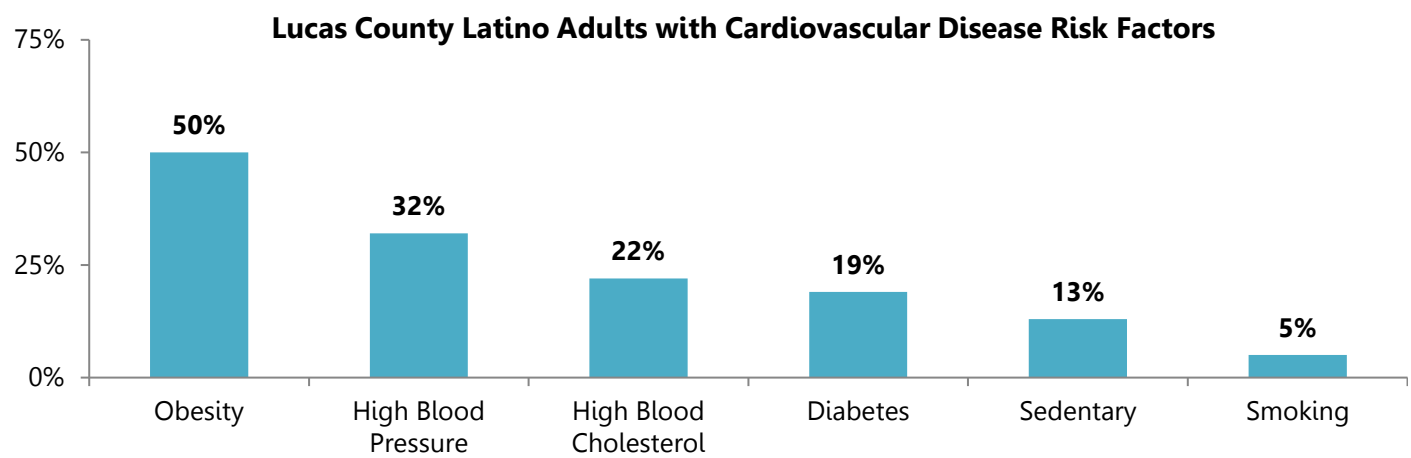
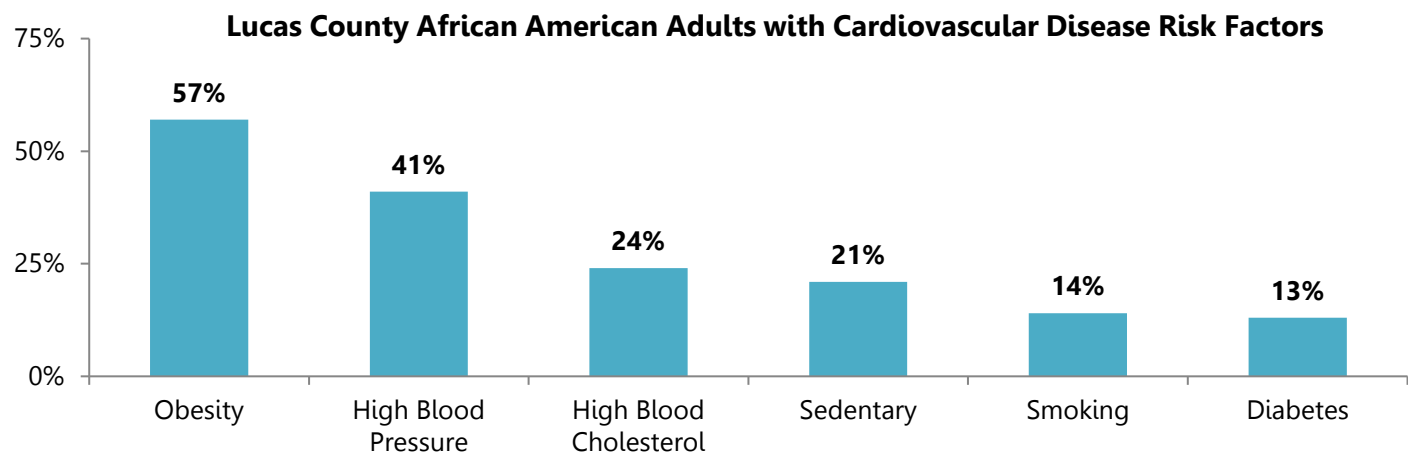
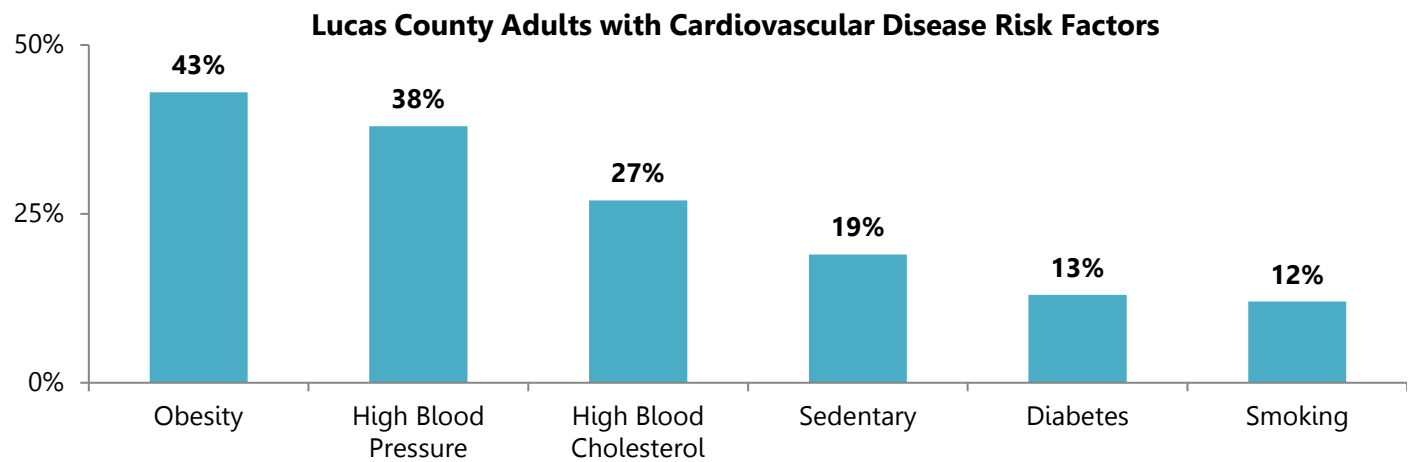
The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County adults, African Americans, and Latino adults who had ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 27% of Lucas County adults, 2% of those under age 30, and 51% of those ages 65 and older had ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol.



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Adult, African American, and Latino Adult Cardiovascular Health

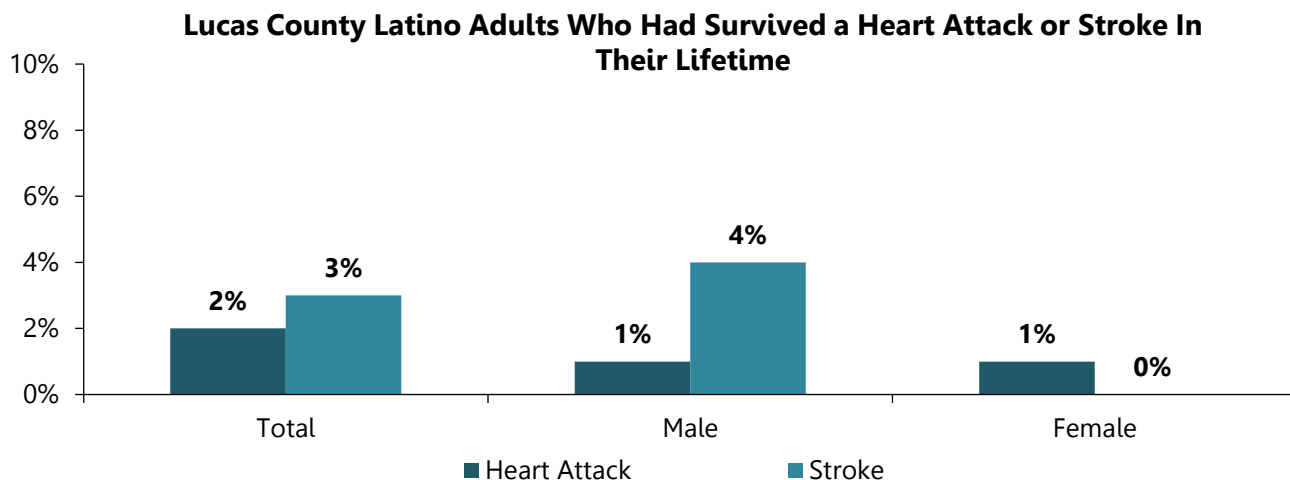
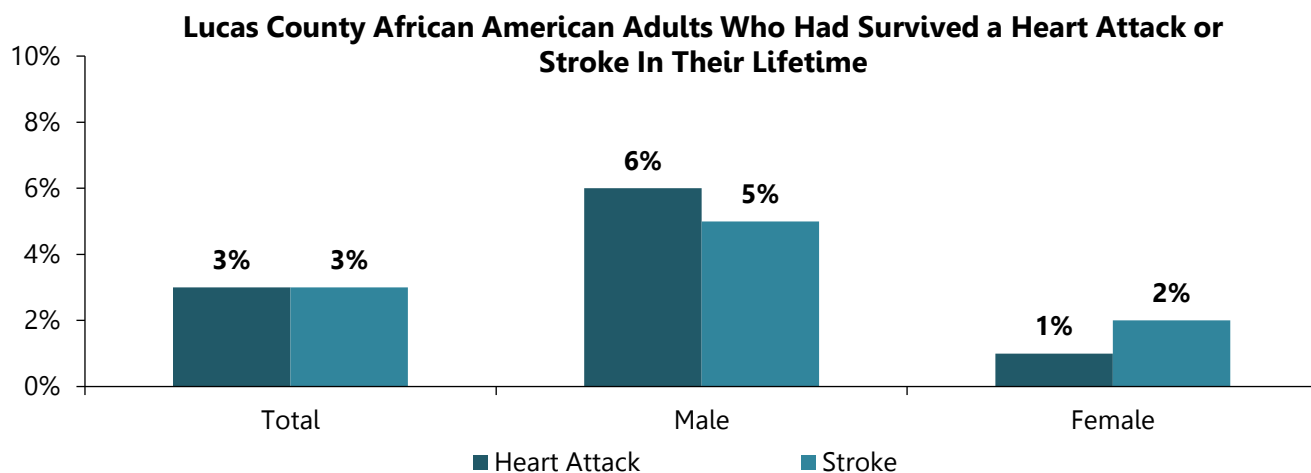
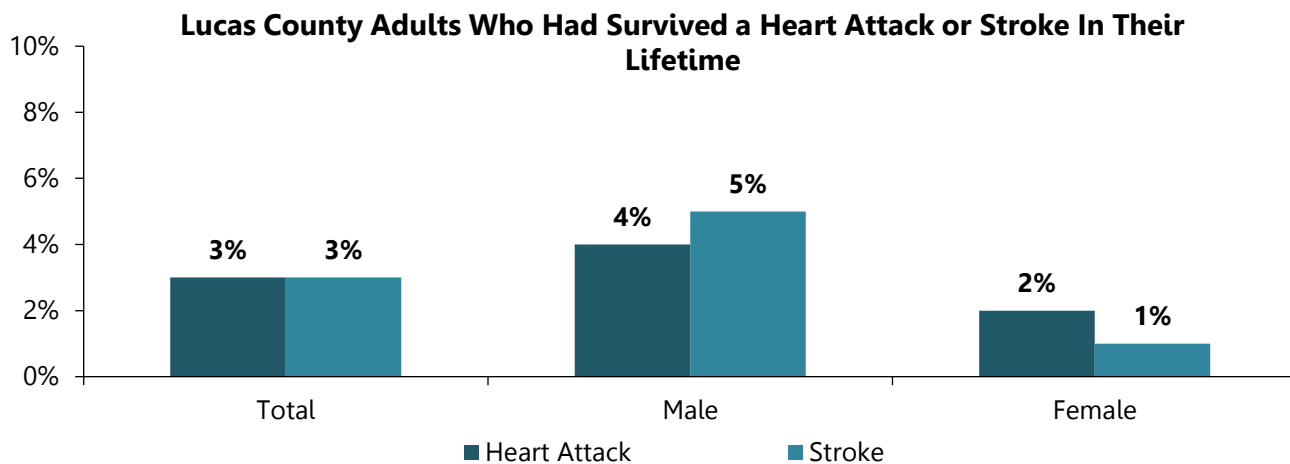
The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County adults, African Americans, and Latino adults who had major risk factors for developing cardiovascular disease (CVD). Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 43% of Lucas County adults were obese and 38% of Lucas County adults had high blood pressure.



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Adult, African American, and Latino Adult Cardiovascular Health

The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County adults, African Americans, and Latino adults who had survived a heart attack or stroke in their lifetime by gender. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 3% of Lucas County adults had survived a heart attack at some point in their life, including 4% of males.



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Adult, African American, and Latino Adult Cardiovascular Health

The following table indicates Lucas County indicators from the most recent 2023 Lucas County assessment compared to previous Lucas County Community Health Assessment data. Additionally, where applicable, Ohio and U.S. comparisons are included as a benchmark to review Lucas County data in comparison to the state and nation. An example of how to interpret the information in the table includes: 27% of all Lucas County adults had ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol, which is the same as the previous 2020 Lucas County Community Health Assessment.

| Comparisons | Lucas County 2007 | Lucas County 2011 | Lucas County 2014 | Lucas County 2017 | Lucas County 2020 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Ever diagnosed with angina or coronary heart disease | 7% | 3% | 5% | 2% | 4% | 3% | 5% | 4% |
| Ever diagnosed with a heart attack, or myocardial infarction | N/A | 3% | 5% | 5% | 4% | 3% | 5% | 4% |
| Ever diagnosed with a stroke | N/A | 2% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 4% | 3% |
| Had ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure | 35% | 34% | 37% | 34% | 39% | 38% | 36% | 32% |
| Had ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol | 34% | 27% | 25% | 25% | 27% | 27% | 36% | 36% |
| Had their blood cholesterol checked within the last five years | 72% | 76% | 80% | 77% | 81% | 83% | 85% | 85% |
| African American Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Ever diagnosed with angina or coronary heart disease | 10% | 1% | 5% | 2% | 5% | 3% | 3% | 3% |
| Ever diagnosed with a heart attack, or myocardial infarction | N/A | 1% | 8% | 4% | 5% | 3% | 3% | 4% |
| Ever diagnosed with a stroke | N/A | 2% | 4% | 6% | 4% | 3% | 4% | 5% |
| Had ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure | 54% | 44% | 49% | 44% | 55% | 41% | 42% | 43% |
| Had ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol | 37% | 21% | 23% | 24% | 31% | 24% | 29% | 33% |
| Had their blood cholesterol checked within the last five years | 75% | 69% | 79% | 68% | 84% | 84% | 88% | 89% |

N/A – Not Available

Adult, African American, and Latino Adult Cardiovascular Health, continued

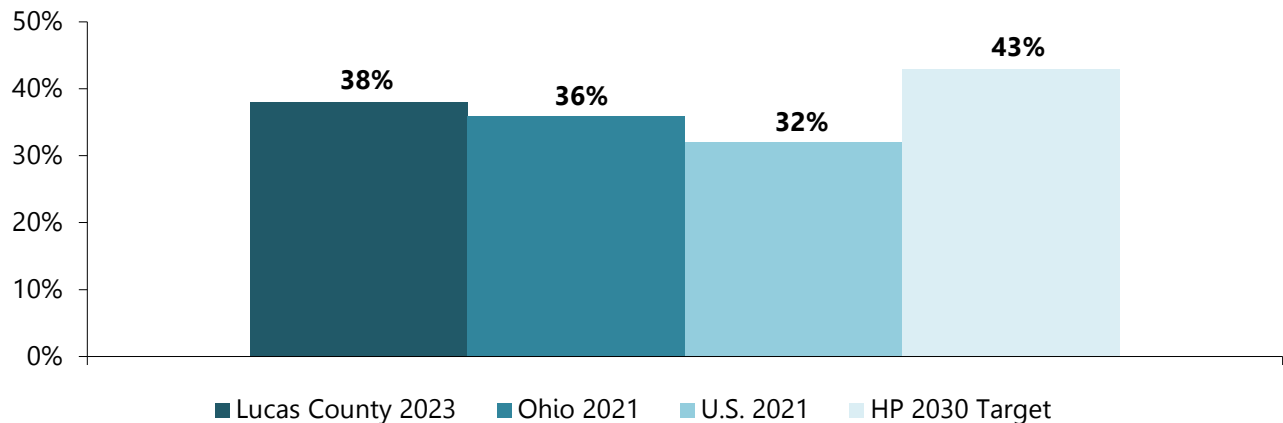
| Comparisons | Lucas County 2007 | Lucas County 2011 | Lucas County 2014 | Lucas County 2017 | Lucas County 2020 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Latino Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Ever diagnosed with angina or coronary heart disease | 4% | 2% | 5% | 3% | 2% | 4% | N/A | 2% |
| Ever diagnosed with a heart attack, or myocardial infarction | N/A | 3% | 4% | 3% | 6% | 2% | N/A | 3% |
| Ever diagnosed with a stroke | N/A | 4% | 2% | 6% | 5% | 3% | N/A | 2% |
| Had ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure | 21% | 33% | 28% | 33% | 32% | 32% | 24% | 24% |
| Had ever been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol | 29% | 25% | 17% | 17% | 21% | 22% | 27% | 31% |
| Had their blood cholesterol checked within the last five years | 64% | 68% | 73% | 69% | 82% | 71% | 76% | 83% |

N/A – Not Available

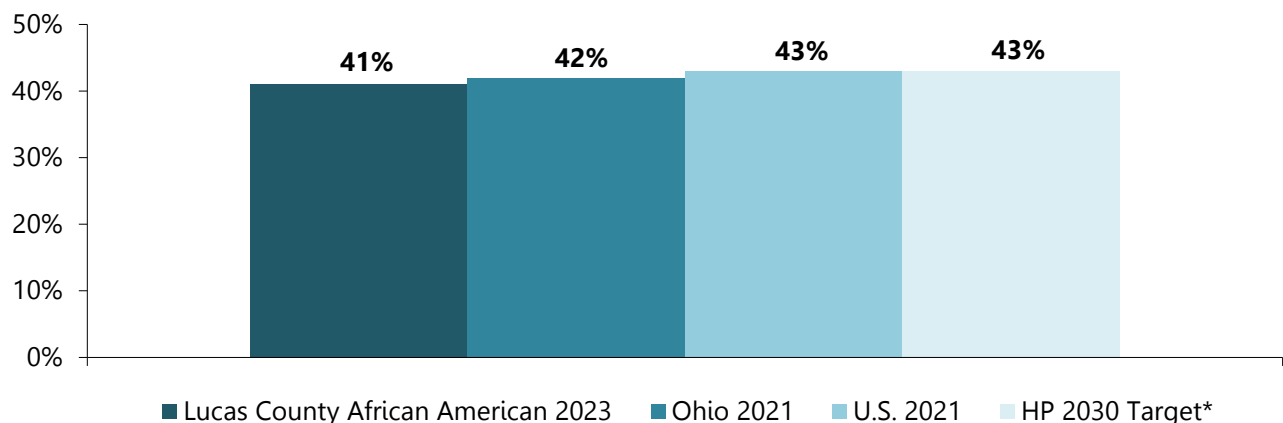
Adult, African American, and Latino Cardiovascular Health

The following graphs show Lucas County, Ohio, and U.S. hypertension rates in comparison with the Healthy People 2030 objective. An example of how to interpret information on the first graph includes: the Lucas County adult current hypertension rate was higher than the Ohio and U.S. rates, but lower than the Healthy People 2030 target objective. (Source for graphs: 2023 Lucas County Health Assessment, 2021 BRFSS, Healthy People 2030)

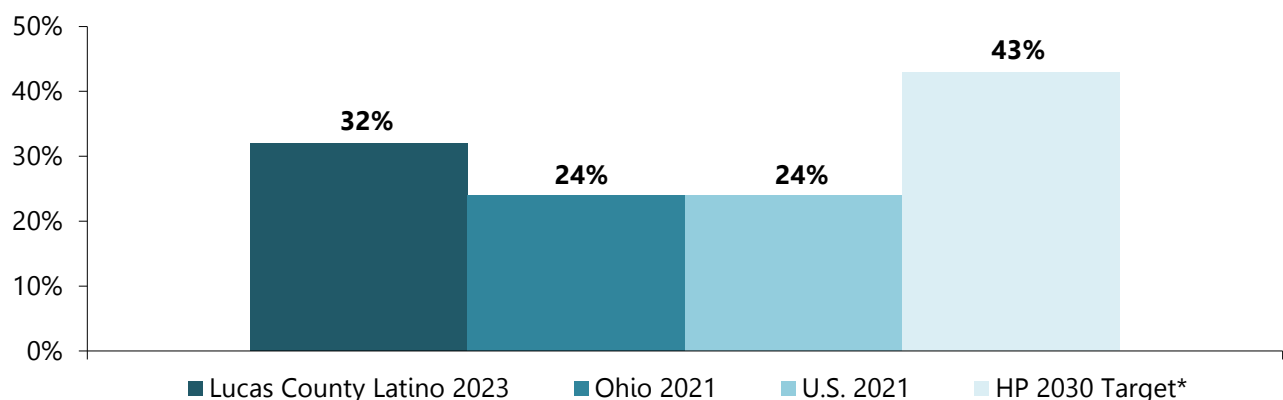
Healthy People 2030 Objective & Adult Hypertension Rates



Healthy People 2030 Objective & African American Adult Hypertension Rates



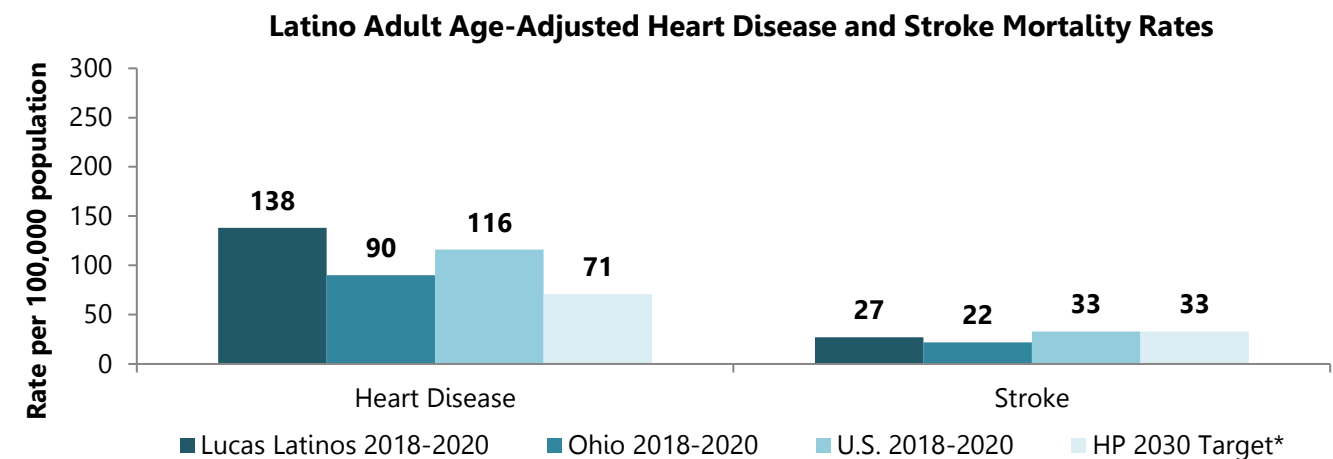
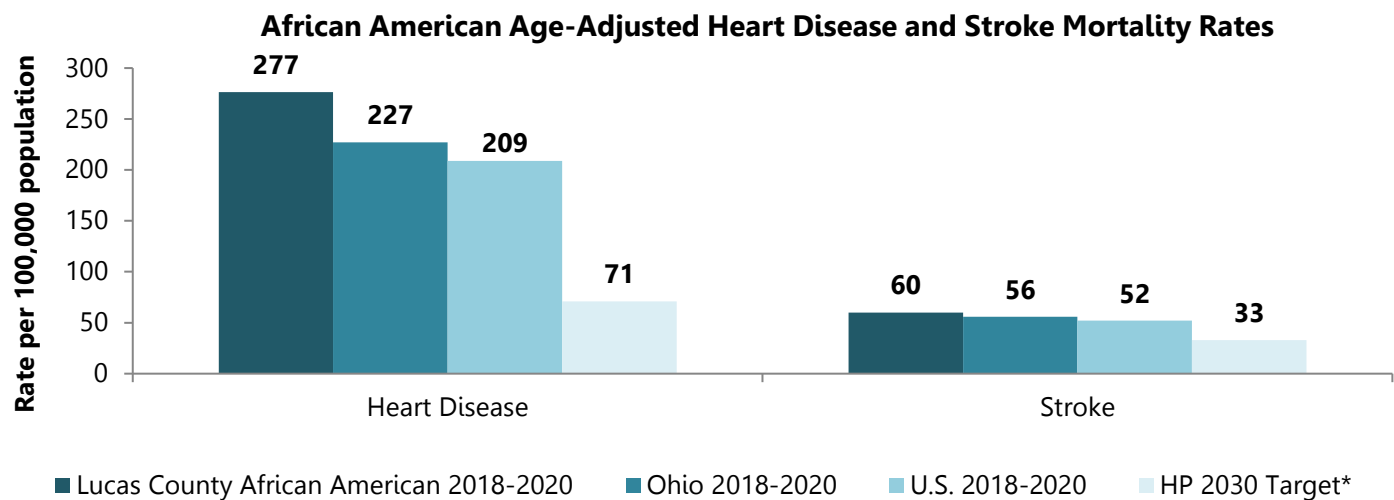
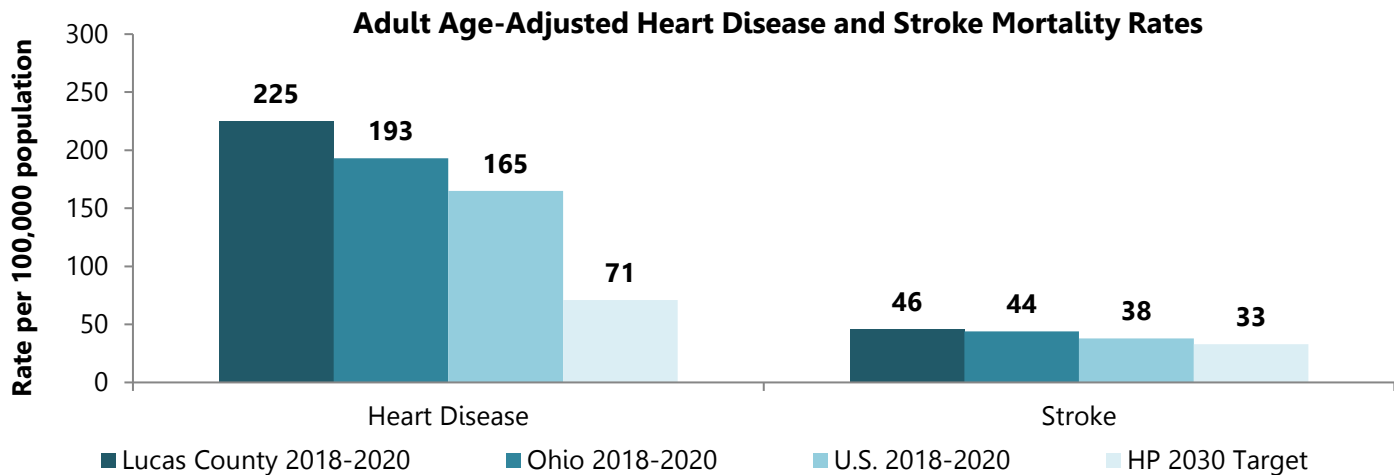
Healthy People 2030 Objective & Latino Hypertension Rates



Note for graphs: Healthy People 2030 target is not race-specific. Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Adult, African American, and Latino Cardiovascular Health

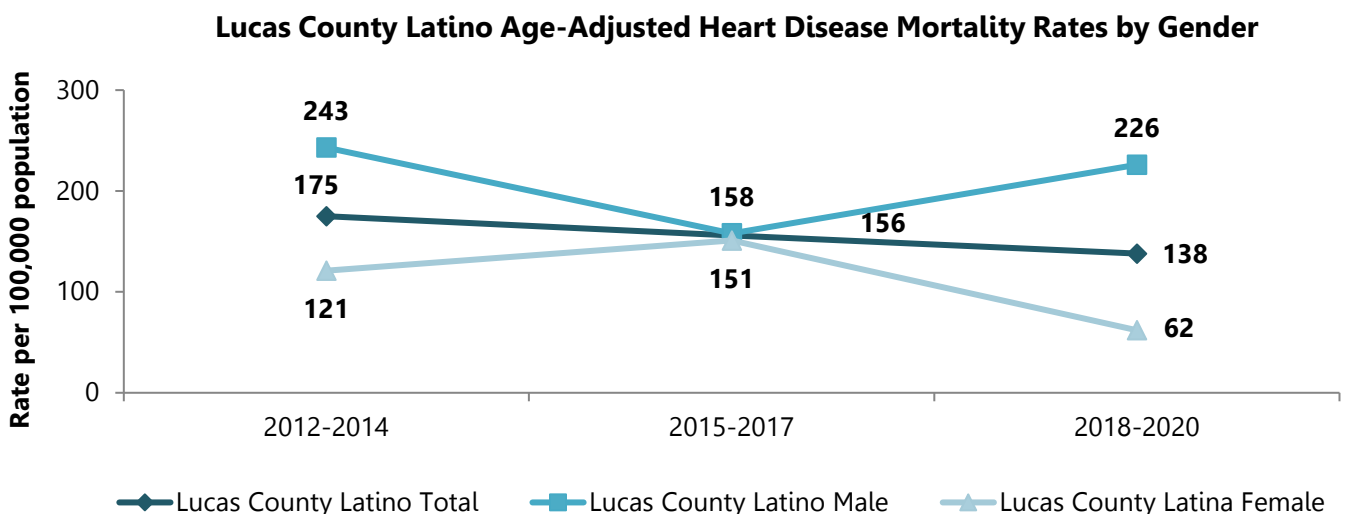
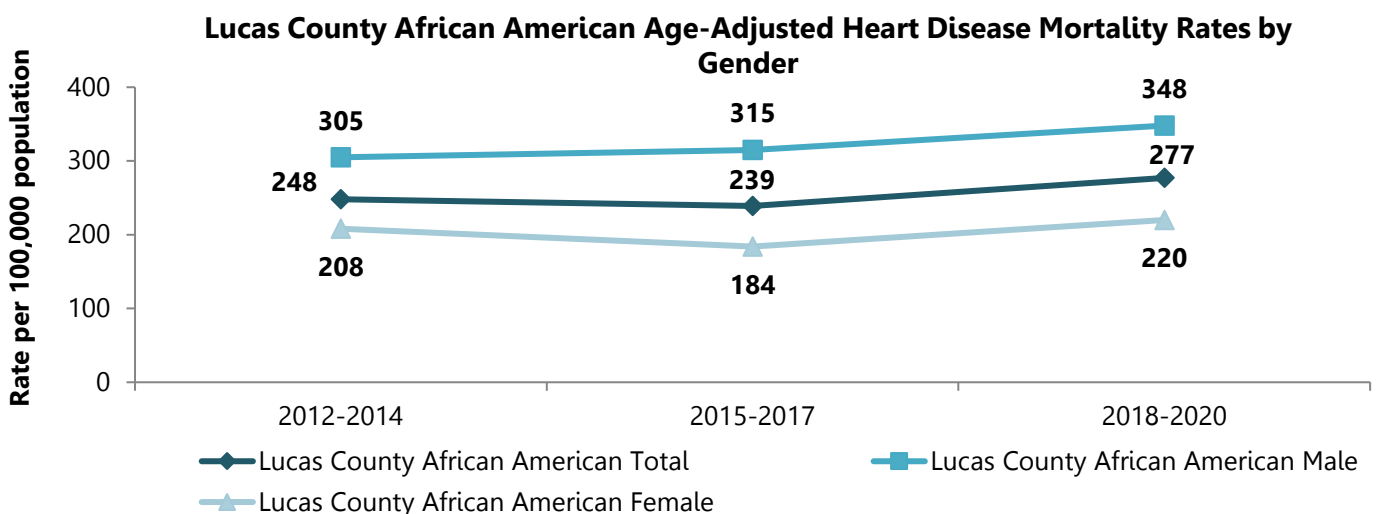
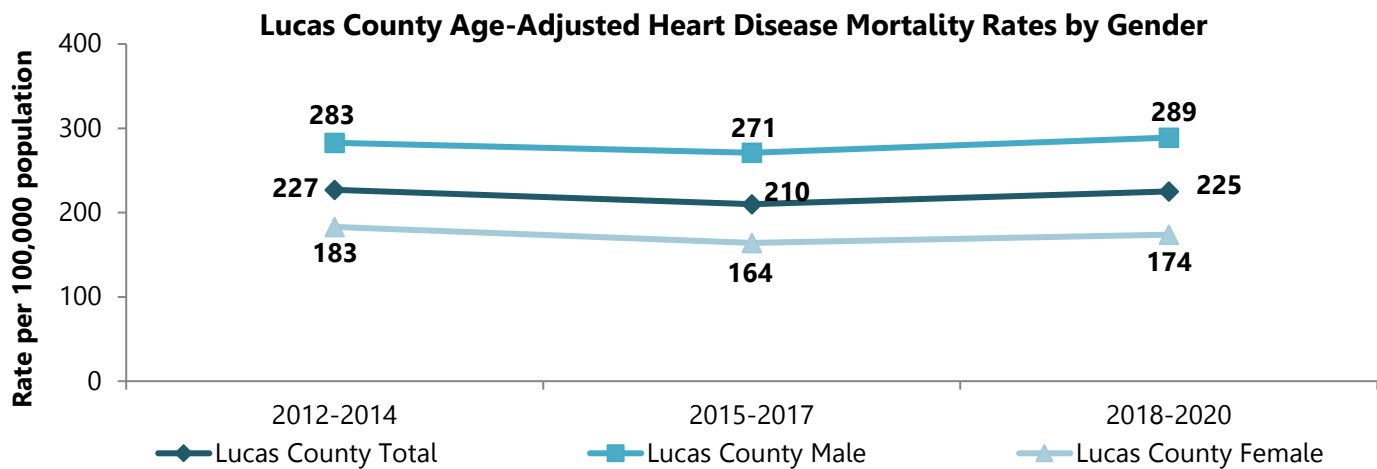
The following graphs show the age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for heart disease and stroke. An example of how to interpret information on the first graph includes: When age differences are accounted for, the statistics indicate that the Lucas County heart disease mortality rate was higher than the figures for the state, the U.S., and the Healthy People 2030 target from 2018-2020. (Source for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020, CDC Wonder 2018-2020, Healthy People 2030)



**The Healthy People 2030 Target objective for coronary heart disease is reported for heart attack mortality.
Note for graphs: Healthy People 2030 target is not race-specific.*

Adult, African American, and Latino Cardiovascular Health

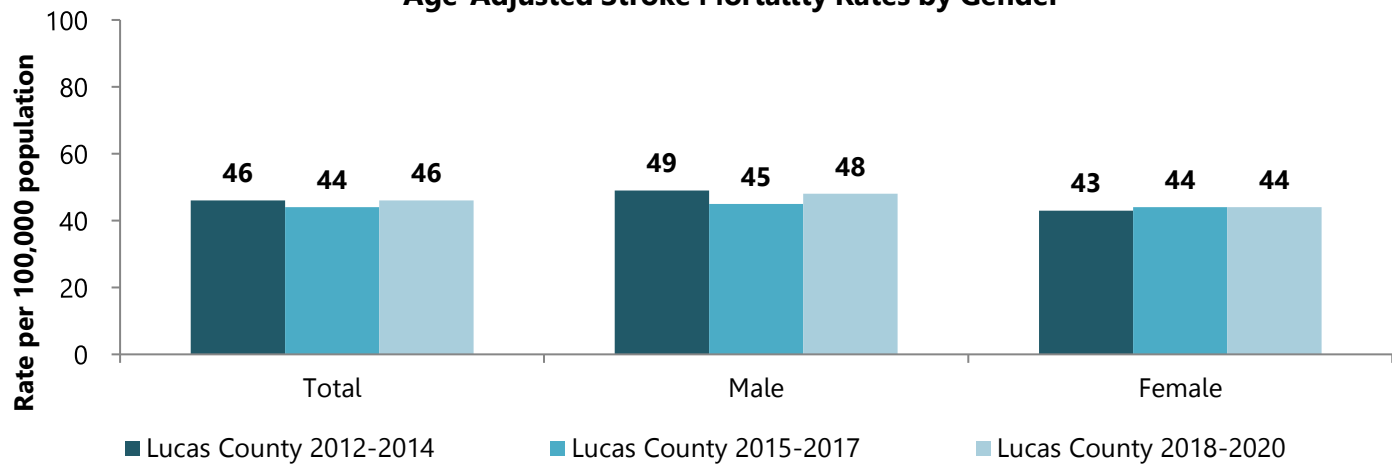
The following graphs show the age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for heart disease by gender. An example of how to interpret information on the first graph includes: When age differences are accounted for, the statistics indicate that the Lucas County heart disease mortality rate was higher for males than females or the total population from 2012-2020. (Source for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2012-2020)



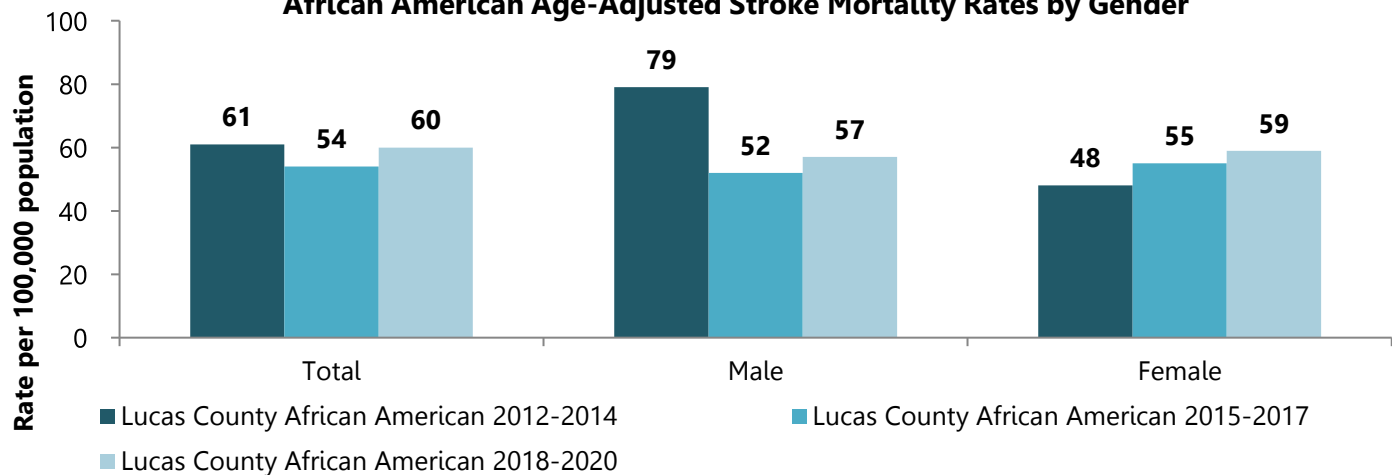
Adult, African American, and Latino Cardiovascular Health

The following graphs show the age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for stroke by gender. An example of how to interpret information on the first graph includes: When age differences are accounted for, the statistics indicate that the Lucas County male stroke mortality rate was slightly higher than the female and total population rates from 2012-2020. (Source for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2012-2020)

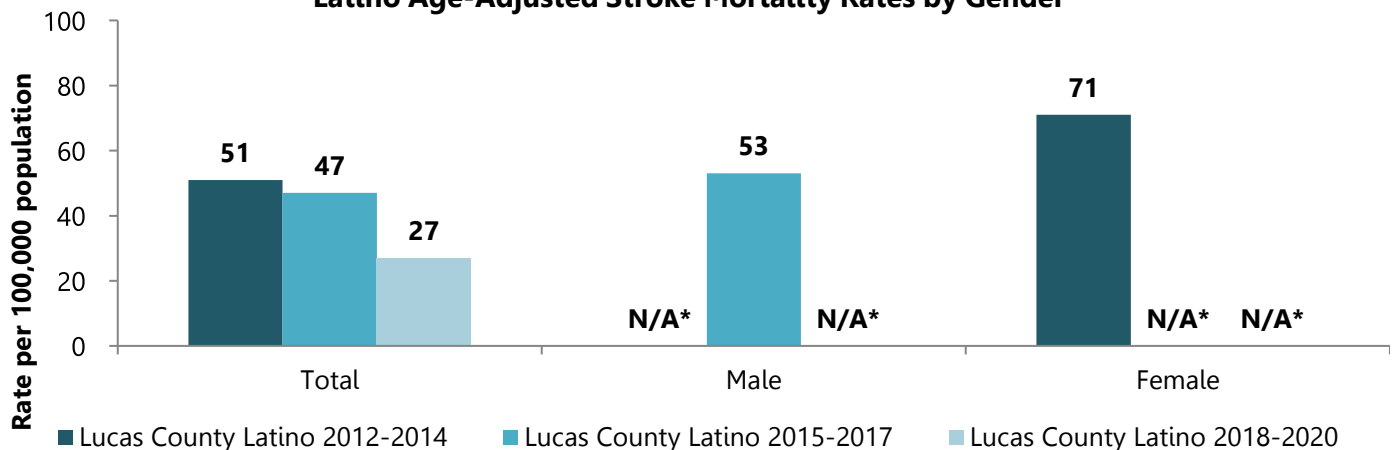
Age-Adjusted Stroke Mortality Rates by Gender



African American Age-Adjusted Stroke Mortality Rates by Gender



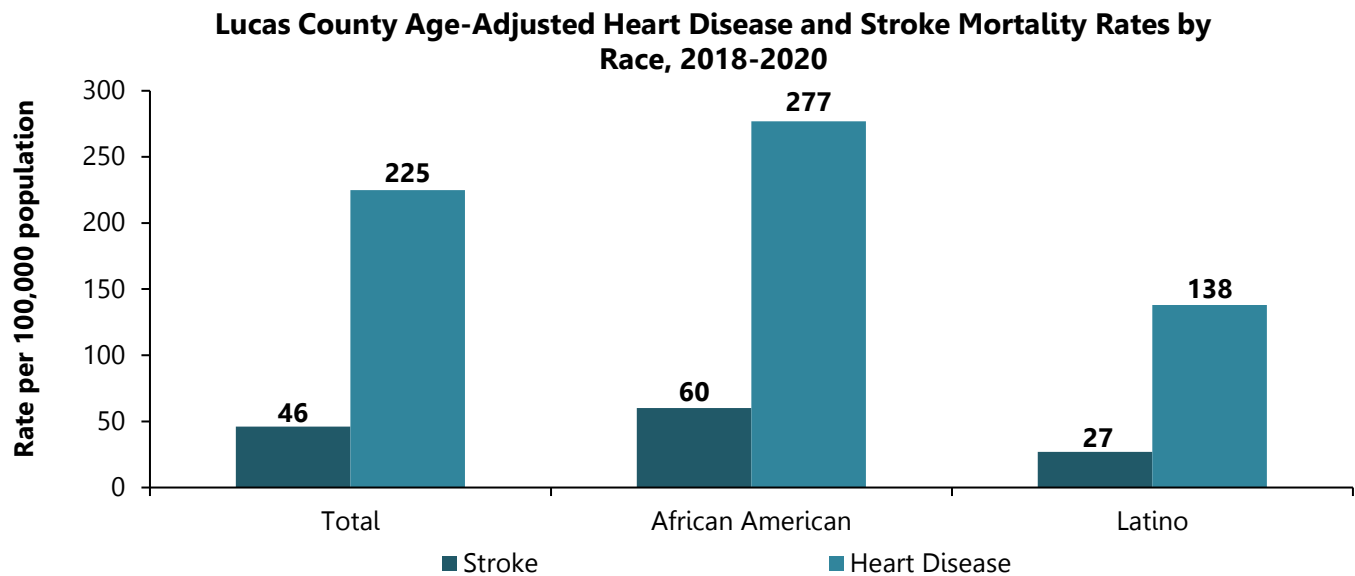
Latino Age-Adjusted Stroke Mortality Rates by Gender



**Data not available – rates have been suppressed for counts < 10 or where population counts are not available*

Adult, African American, and Latino Cardiovascular Health

The following graph shows the age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for heart disease and stroke by race. An example of how to interpret information on the first graph includes: From 2018 to 2020, the age-adjusted stroke and heart disease mortality rates were higher in the African American population than in the total and Latino populations. (Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020)



Cancer

Adult Cancer Facts

- The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) indicates that, from 2018 to 2020, cancers caused 19% (2,887) of all (15,201) Lucas County resident deaths *(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020)*.
- The American Cancer Society states that about 609,820 Americans are expected to die of cancer in 2023. Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the U.S., exceeded only by heart disease *(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2023)*.
- ODH reports that lung and bronchus cancer (total deaths=344) was the leading cause of male cancer deaths from 2018 to 2020 in Lucas County. Colorectal cancer caused 143 male deaths and prostate cancer caused 141 male deaths during the same time period *(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020)*.
- ODH reports that lung and bronchus cancer was the leading cause of female cancer deaths (total deaths=355) in Lucas County from 2018 to 2020, followed by breast (total deaths=192) and colorectal cancer (total deaths=192) *(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020)*.

Lucas County Incidence of Cancer, 2016-2020

All Types: 12,461 cases

- Lung and Bronchus: 1,782 cases (14%)
- Breast: 1,717 cases (14%)
- Prostate: 1,661 cases (13%)
- Colon and Rectum: 1,075 cases (9%)

In 2018-2020, there were 2,887 cancer deaths in Lucas County.

(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2016-2020)

African American Adult Cancer Facts

- The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) indicates that, from 2018 to 2020, cancers caused 17% (485) of all (2,835) Lucas County African American resident deaths *(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020)*.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1 in 5 African American men and 1 in 6 African American women will die from cancer. *(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures for African American/Black People 2022-2024)*.
- ODH reports that lung and bronchus cancer (total deaths=61) was the leading cause of African American male cancer deaths from 2018 to 2020 in Lucas County. Prostate cancer caused 30 male deaths, and colorectal cancer caused 25 male deaths during the same time period *(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020)*.
- ODH reports that lung and bronchus cancer was the leading cause of African American female cancer deaths (total deaths=50) in Lucas County from 2018 to 2020, followed by breast (total deaths=39) and colorectal cancer (total deaths=24) *(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020)*.

Lucas County African American Incidence of Cancer, 2016-2020

All Types: 2,029 cases

- Prostate: 380 cases (19%)
- Lung and Bronchus: 307 cases (15%)
- Breast: 286 cases (14%)
- Colon and Rectum: 195 cases (10%)

From 2018-2020, there were 485 African American cancer deaths in Lucas County.

(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2016-2020)

Latino Adult Cancer Facts

- The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) indicates that, from 2018 to 2020, cancers caused 16% (67) of all (416) Lucas County Latino resident deaths *(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020)*.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 1 in 5 Hispanic men and 1 in 7 Hispanic women will die from cancer. *(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures for Hispanic/Latino People 2021-2023)*.
- ODH reports that liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer (total deaths=7) was the leading cause of Latino male cancer deaths from 2018 to 2020, followed by lung and bronchus cancer (total deaths=3), colorectal cancer (total deaths=3), kidney and renal pelvis cancer (total deaths=3), leukemia (total deaths=3), and Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (total deaths=3).
- ODH reports that lung and bronchus cancer was the leading cause of Latina female cancer deaths (total deaths=10) in Lucas County from 2018 to 2020, followed by colorectal cancer (total deaths=4) and Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (total deaths=3). *(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020)*.

Lucas County Latino Incidence of Cancer, 2016-2020

All Types: 239 cases

- Prostate: 35 cases (15%)
- Colon and Rectum: 33 cases (14%)
- Breast: 21 cases (9%)
- Liver: 16 cases (7%)

From 2018-2020, there were 67 Latino cancer deaths in Lucas County.

(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2016-2020)

Adult, African American, and Latino Cancer

The following table shows Lucas County adults, African American, and Latino cancer incidence. An example of how to interpret information includes: From 2016 to 2020, the age-adjusted lung and bronchus cancer incidence rate was higher in the African American population than in the general and Latino populations. (Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2016-2020)

Lucas County Incidence of Cancer, 2016-2020

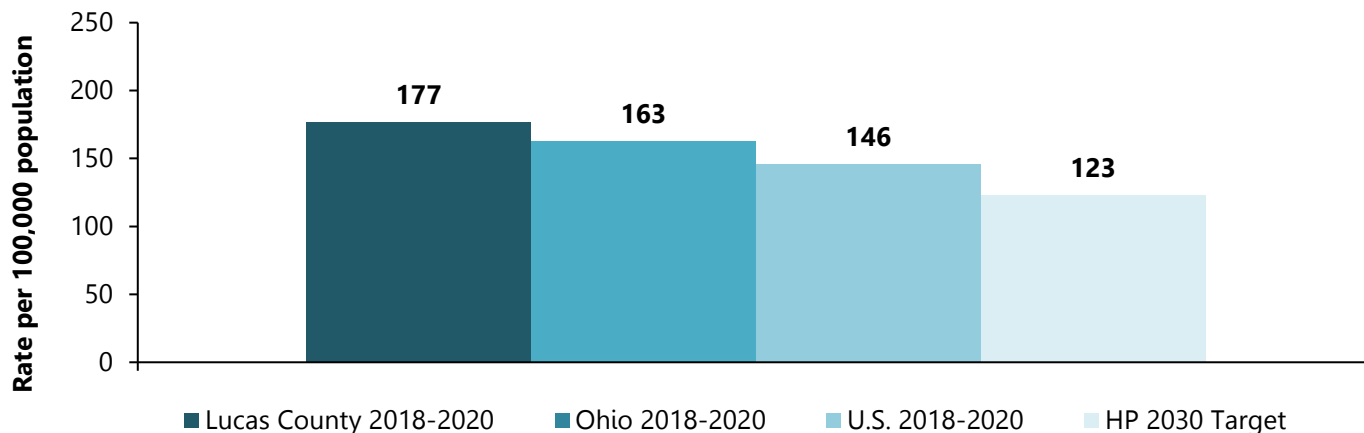
| Types of Cancer | Age-Adjusted Rate: Adults | Number of Cases: Adults | Age-Adjusted Rate: African American Adults | Number of Cases: African American Adults | Age-Adjusted Rate: Latino Adults | Number of Cases: Latino Adults |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Bladder | 22.6 | 613 | 10.9 | 46 | 11.5 | 10 |
| Brain and Other CNS | 6.7 | 158 | 4.6 | 20 | N/A | 3 |
| Breast | 67.4 | 1,717 | 70.5 | 286 | 22.1 | 21 |
| Cervix | 7.9 | 86 | 6.5 | 16 | N/A | 1 |
| Colon & Rectum | 40.9 | 1,075 | 45.3 | 195 | 33.3 | 33 |
| Esophagus | 5.8 | 160 | 3.3 | 15 | N/A | 3 |
| Hodgkins Lymphoma | 2.9 | 64 | 2.1 | 9 | N/A | 0 |
| Kidney & Renal Pelvis | 20.1 | 524 | 24 | 102 | 13.6 | 13 |
| Larynx | 4.1 | 113 | 5.8 | 26 | N/A | 1 |
| Leukemia | 11.7 | 297 | 11.8 | 48 | 2.9 | 5 |
| Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct | 8.6 | 246 | 11.3 | 55 | 15.7 | 16 |
| Lung and Bronchus | 64.4 | 1,782 | 71.6 | 307 | 16.0 | 14 |
| Melanoma of Skin | 19.9 | 506 | N/A | 1 | N/A | 2 |
| Multiple Myeloma | 8.0 | 214 | 13.2 | 57 | 9.5 | 7 |
| Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma | 19.4 | 506 | 14.3 | 60 | 15.8 | 14 |
| Oral Cavity & Pharynx | 12.7 | 338 | 7.5 | 33 | 4.4 | 5 |
| Ovary | 8.7 | 116 | 5.0 | 12 | N/A | 0 |
| Pancreas | 15.1 | 409 | 19.3 | 82 | 6.7 | 6 |
| Prostate | 124.9 | 1,661 | 183.7 | 380 | 77.2 | 35 |
| Stomach | 6.1 | 160 | 10.5 | 44 | N/A | 3 |
| Testis | 5.7 | 58 | N/A | 2 | 8.6 | 7 |
| Thyroid | 12.7 | 279 | 7.3 | 31 | 6.8 | 7 |
| Uterus | 28.6 | 429 | 23.8 | 58 | 10.1 | 6 |
| Other Sites/Types | 36.9 | 950 | 34.6 | 144 | 26.3 | 27 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total | 469.8 | 12,461 | 469.0 | 2,029 | 241.8 | 239 |

N/A – Not Available

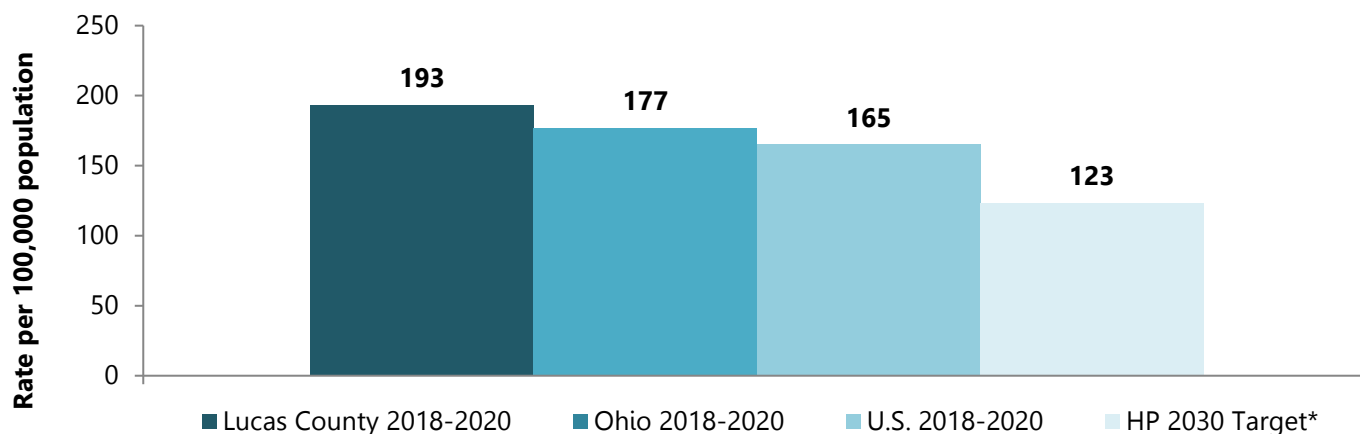
Adult, African American, and Latino Cancer

The following graphs show the age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for all types of cancer in comparison to the Healthy People 2030 objective. An example of how to interpret information in the first graph includes: When age differences are accounted for, the statistics indicate that the Lucas County cancer mortality rate was higher than the figures for the state, the U.S., and the Healthy People 2030 target from 2018-2020. (Source for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020, CDC Wonder 2018-2020, Healthy People 2030)

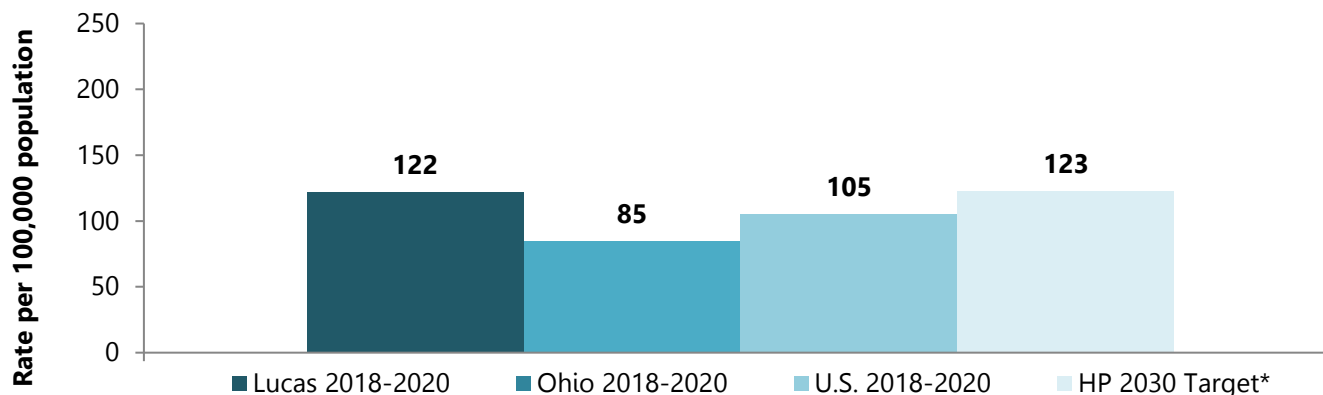
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers



African American Adult Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers



Latino Adult Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers

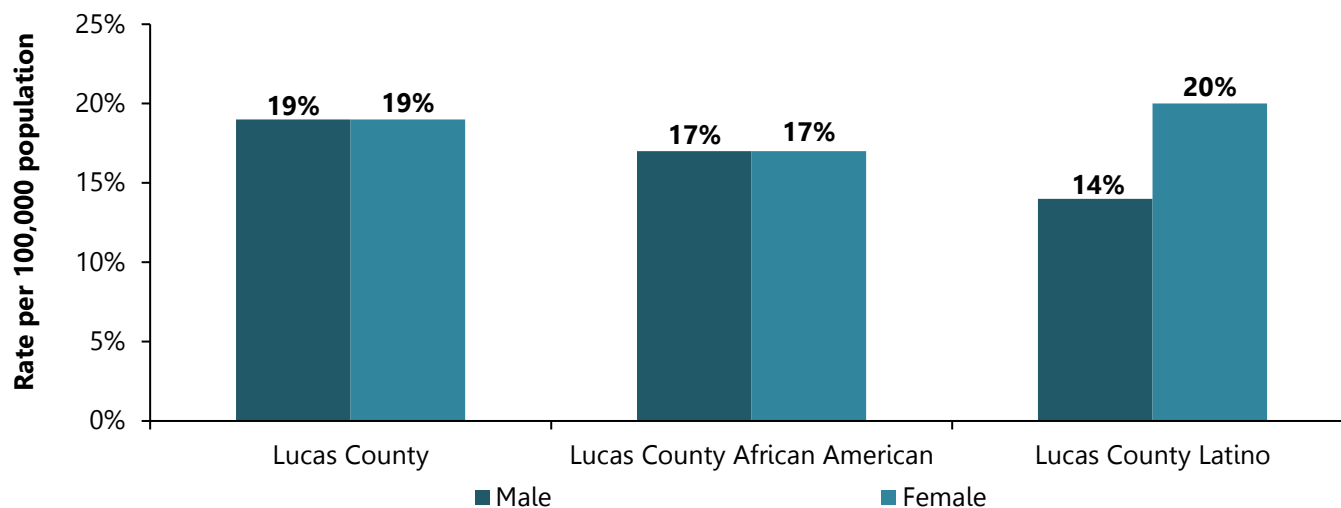


**Healthy People 2030 target is not race specific.*

Adult, African American, and Latino Cancer

The following graph shows cancer as a percent of total deaths in Lucas County. An example of how to interpret information in the graph includes: From 2018-2020, 19% of all Lucas County adult deaths were caused by cancer among both females and males. (Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020)

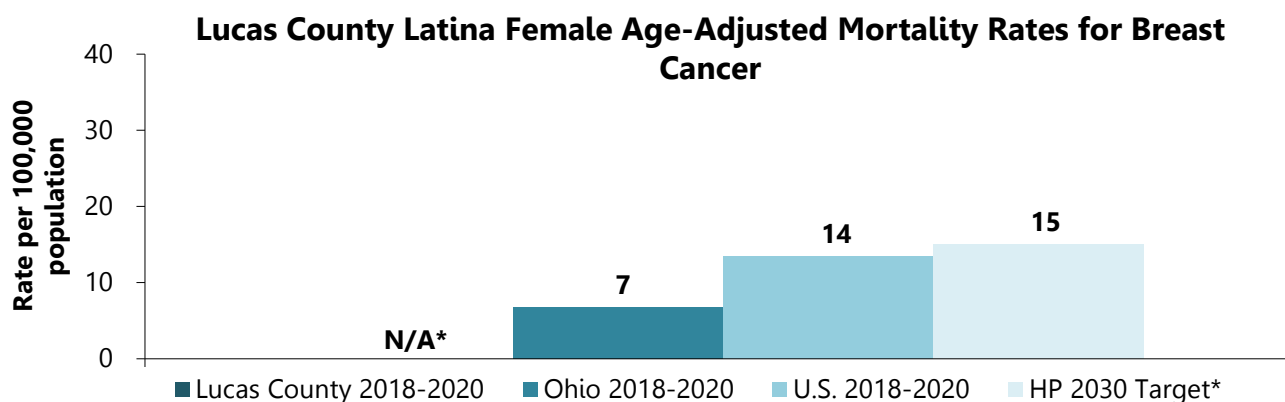
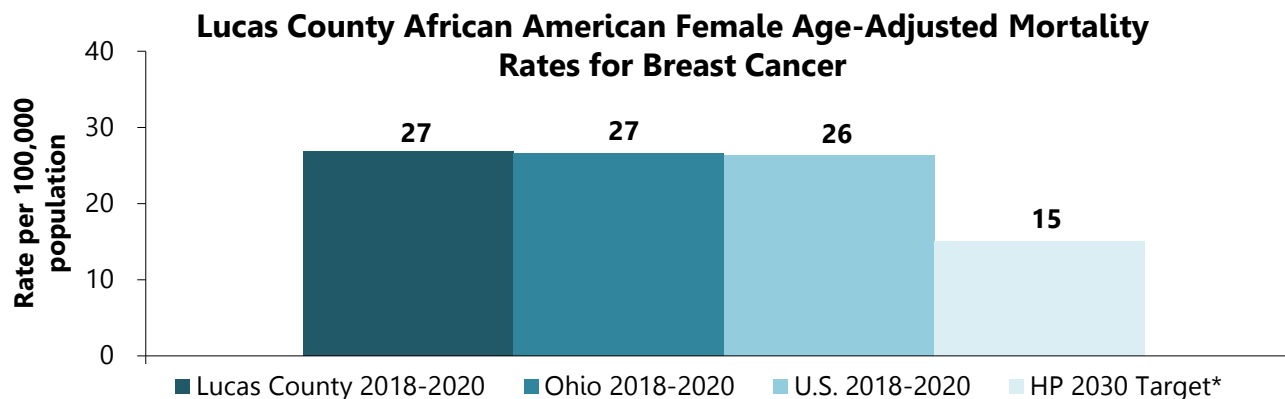
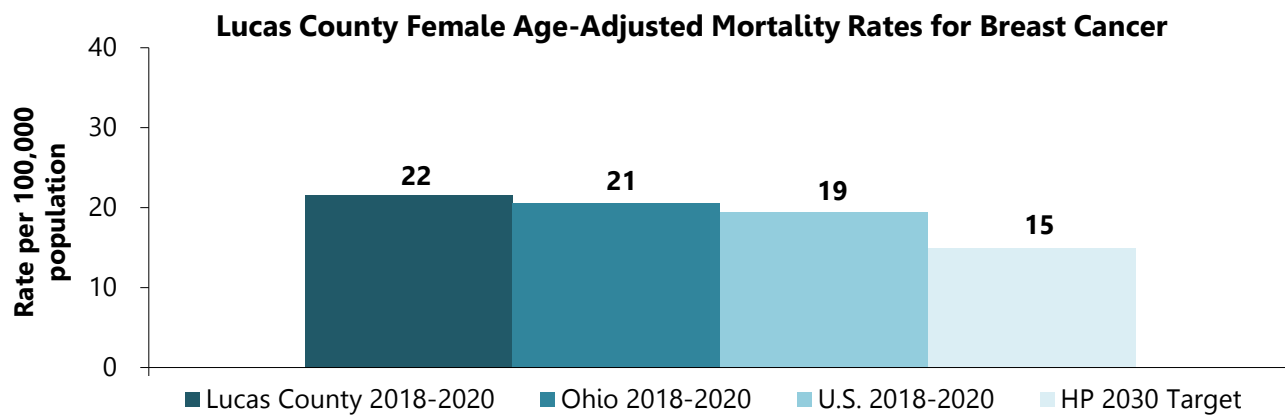
Cancer as a Percent of All Total Deaths in Lucas County by Gender, 2018-2020



Adult, African American, and Latina Breast Cancer

- 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).
- See the Reproductive Health section for further information about mammograms and clinical breast exams among Lucas County females.

The following graphs show the Lucas County, Ohio, and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for breast cancer in comparison with the Healthy People 2030 objective. (Source for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020, CDC Wonder 2018-2020, Healthy People 2030)



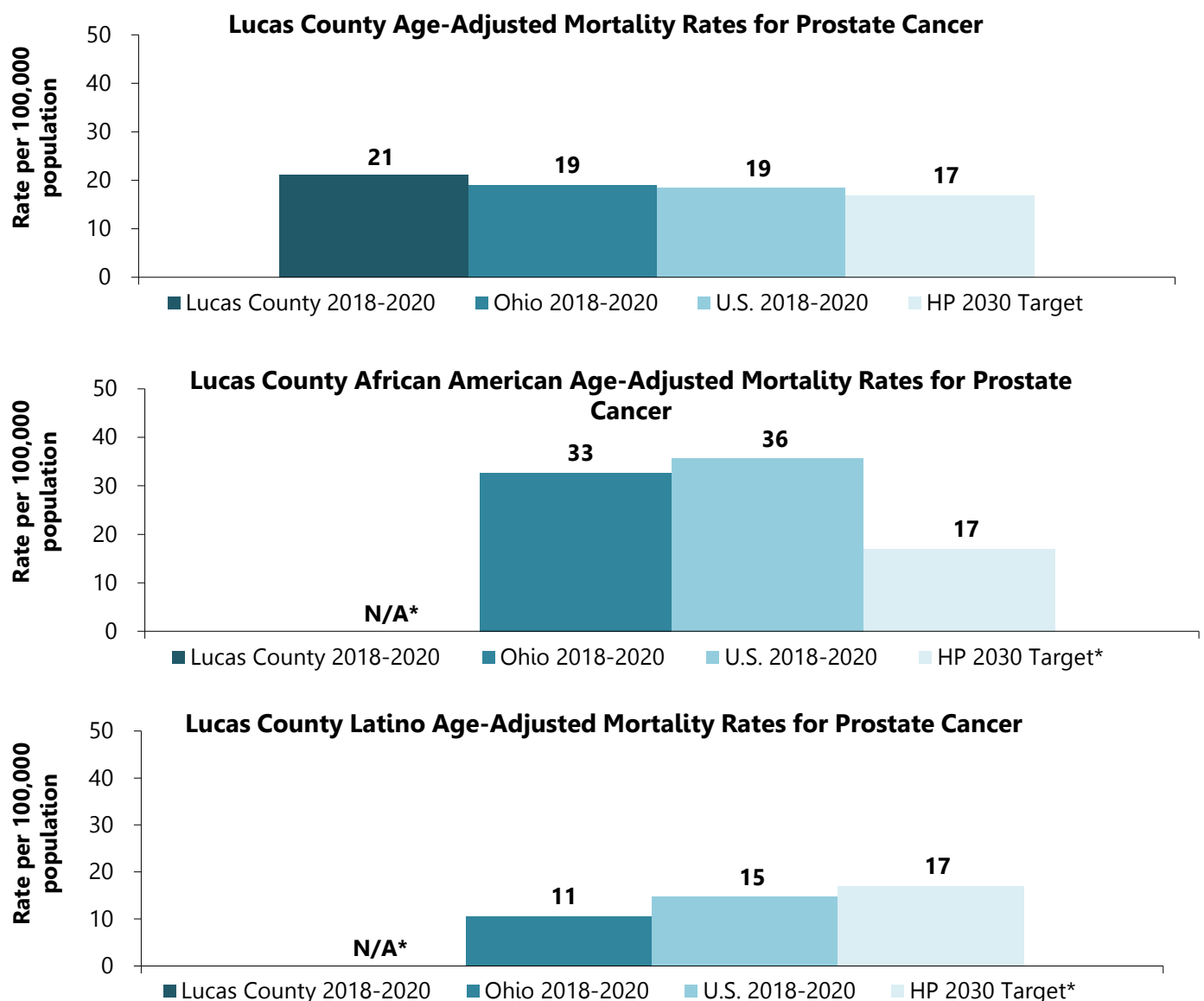
*Healthy People 2030 target is not race specific.

*Data not available – rates have been suppressed for counts < 10 or where population counts are not available

Adult, African American, and Latino Prostate Cancer

- 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).
- See the Reproductive Health section for further information about PSA testing among Lucas County males.

The following graph shows the Lucas County, Ohio, and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for prostate cancer in comparison with the Healthy People 2030 objective. (Source for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020, CDC Wonder 2018-2020, Healthy People 2030)



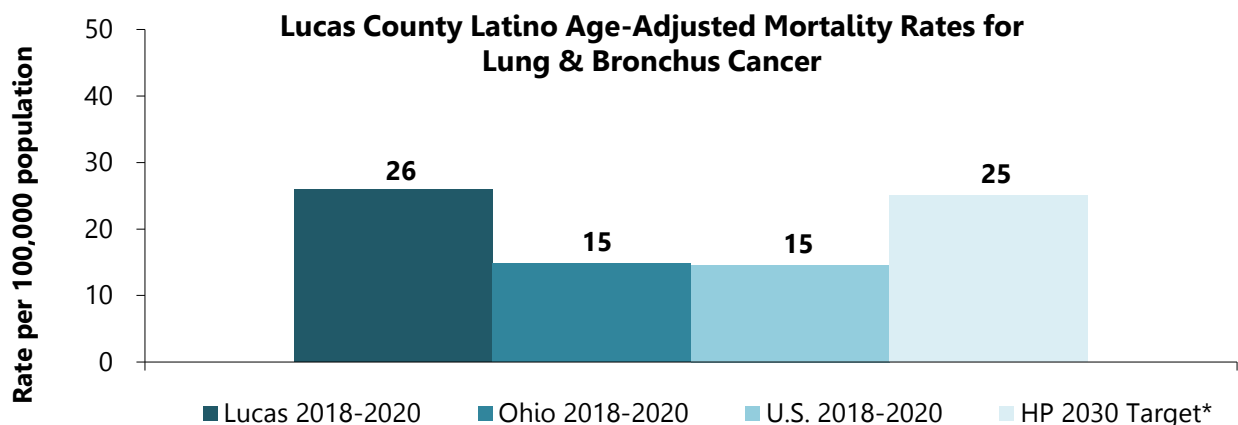
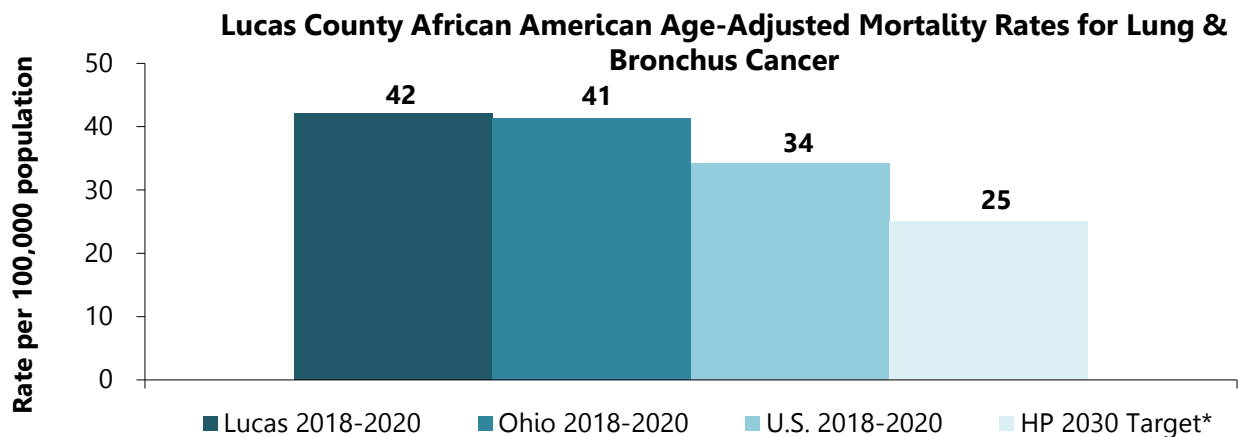
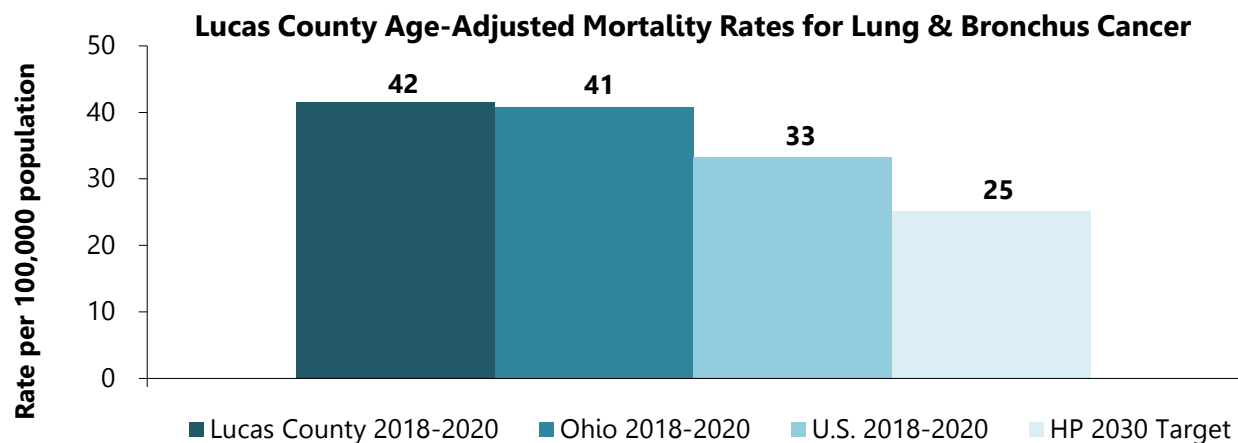
*Healthy People 2030 target is not race specific.

*Data not available – rates have been suppressed for counts < 10 or where population counts are not available

Adult, African American, and Latino Lung Cancer

- 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).
- See the Adult Tobacco Use section for further information about smoking behaviors among Lucas County adults.

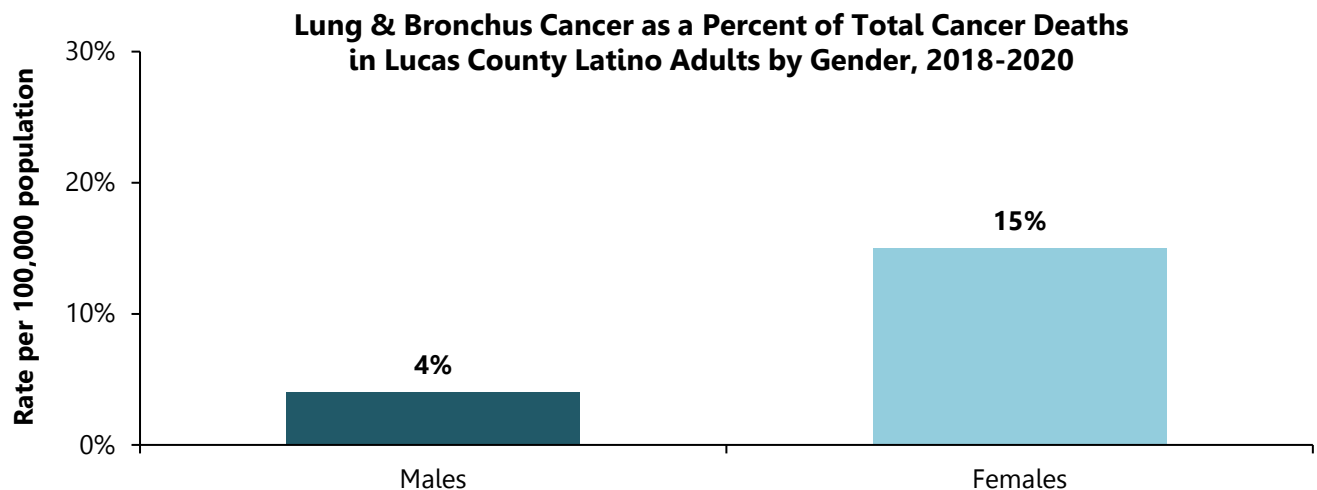
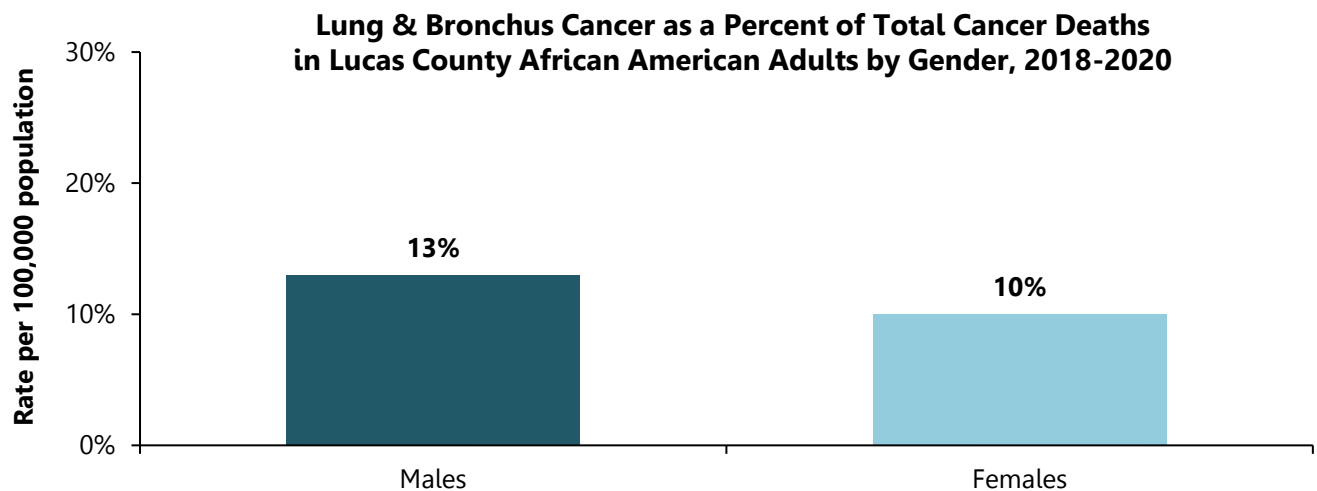
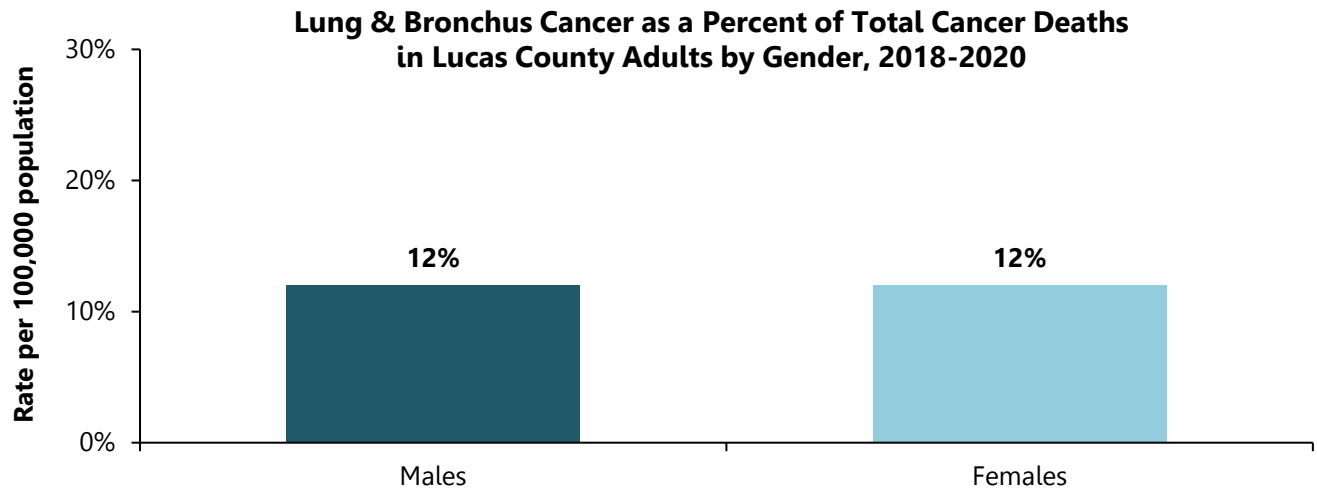
The following graphs show the Lucas County, Ohio, and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for lung and bronchus cancer in comparison with the Healthy People 2030 objective. (Source for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020, CDC Wonder 2018-2020, Healthy People 2030)



*Healthy People 2030 target is not race specific.

Adult, African American, and Latino Lung Cancer

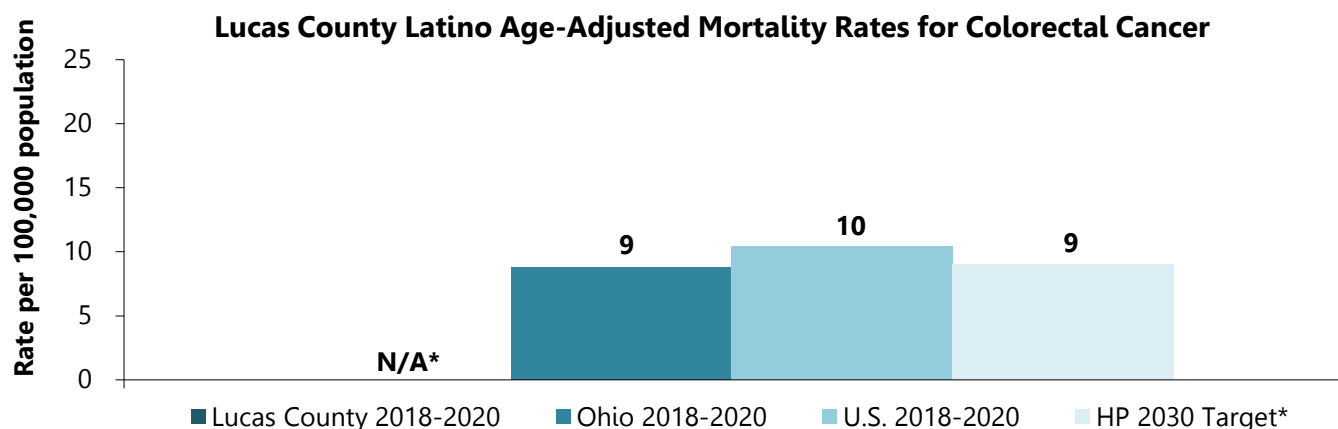
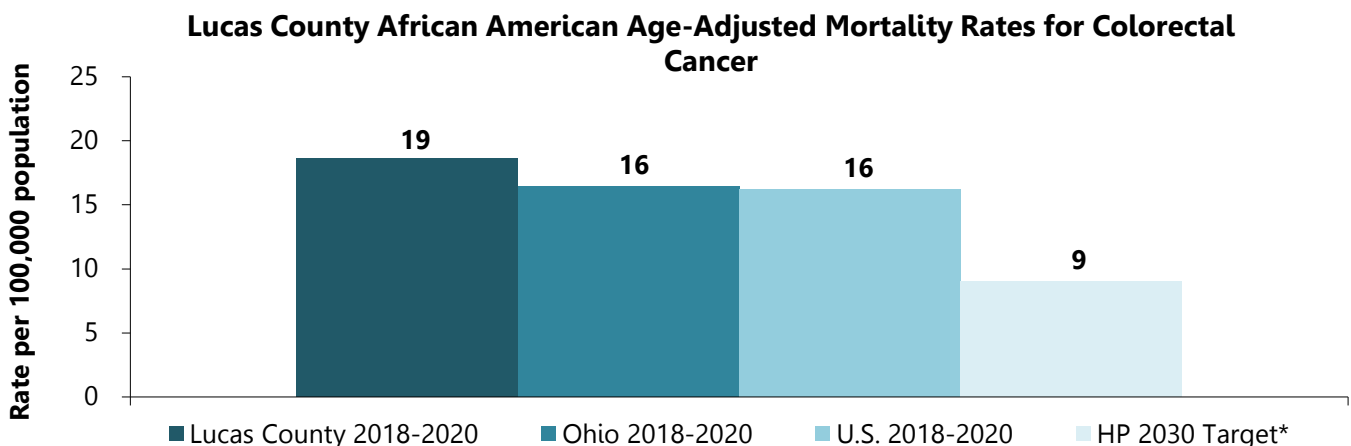
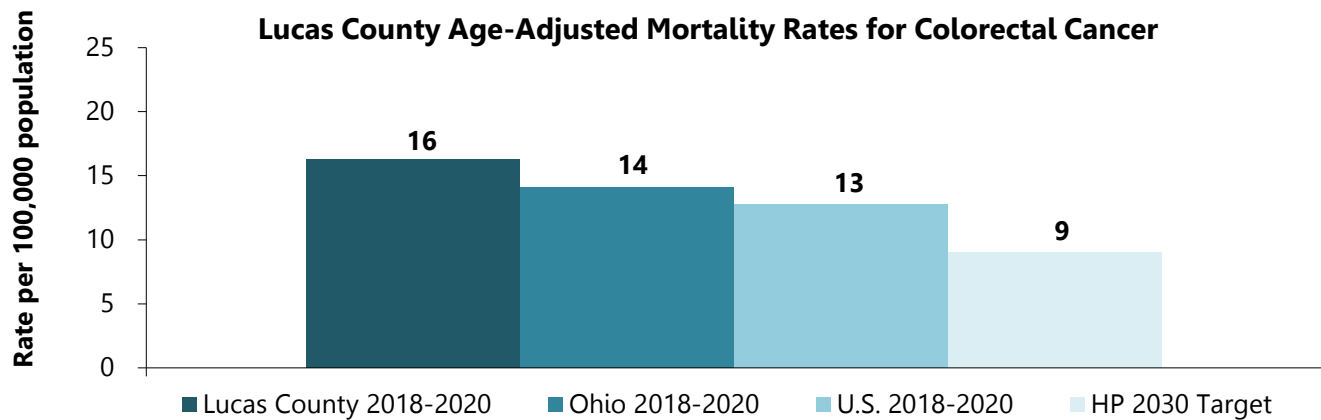
The following graphs show the percent of Lucas County lung and bronchus cancer deaths, among total lung and bronchus deaths, by gender. An example of how to interpret information in the third graph includes: the statistics indicate that there was a higher percentage of Lucas County Latina female lung cancer deaths, among total Lucas County Latino lung cancer deaths, compared to Lucas County Latino male lung cancer deaths. (Source for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020)



Adult, African American, and Latino Colorectal Cancer

- 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 graphs show Lucas County, Ohio, and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for colorectal cancer in comparison with the Healthy People 2030 objective. (Source for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020, CDC Wonder 2018-2020, Healthy People 2030)



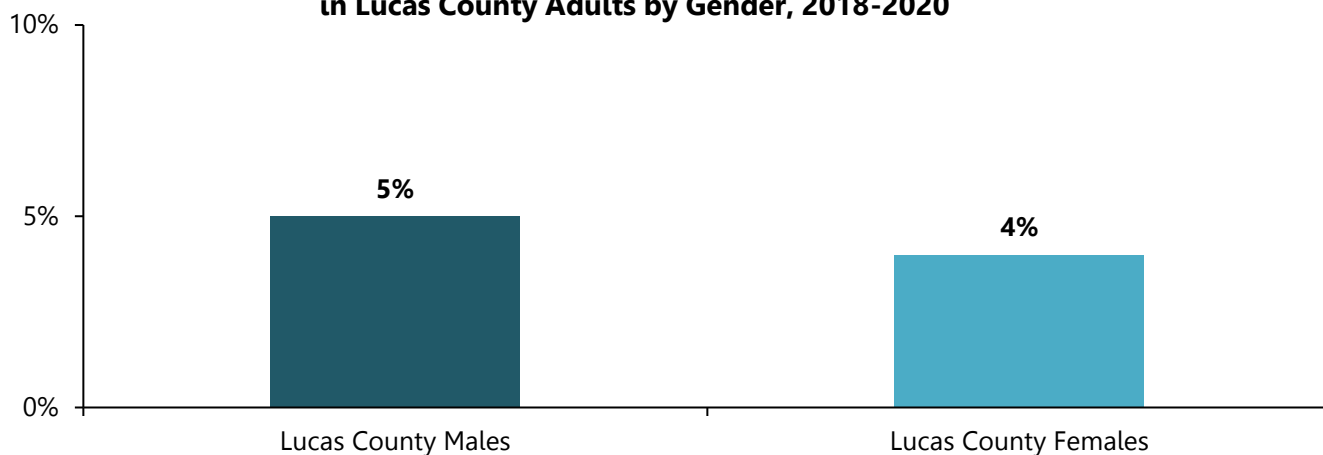
*Healthy People 2030 target is not race specific.

*Data not available – rates have been suppressed for counts < 10 or where population counts are not available

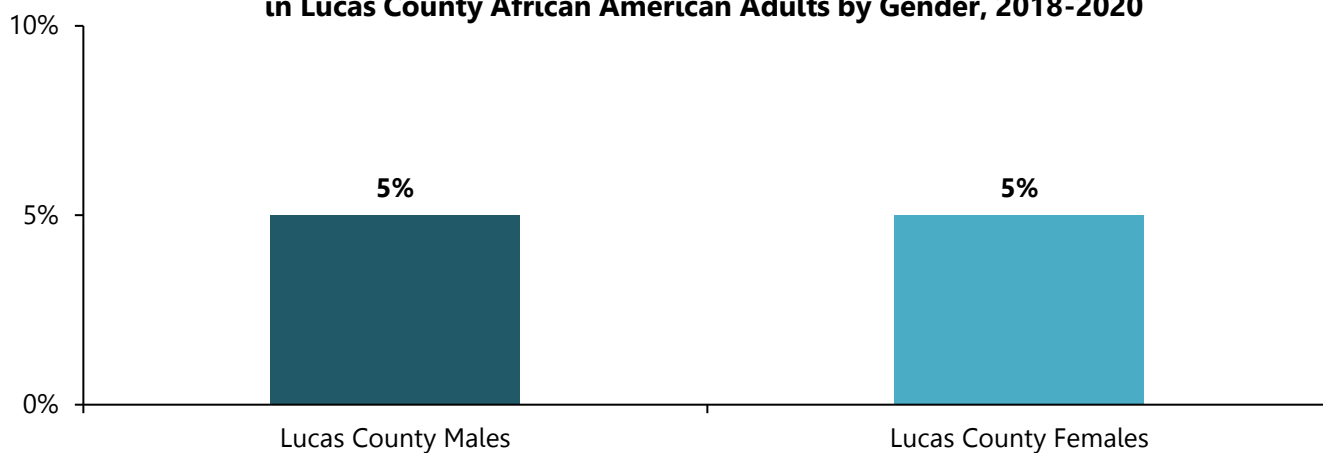
Adult, African American, and Latino Colorectal Cancer

The following graphs show the percent of Lucas County colorectal cancer deaths, among total colorectal deaths, by gender. An example of how to interpret information in the first graph includes: the statistics indicate that there was a higher percentage of Lucas County male colorectal cancer deaths, among total Lucas County colorectal cancer deaths, compared to Lucas County female colorectal cancer deaths. (Source for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020)

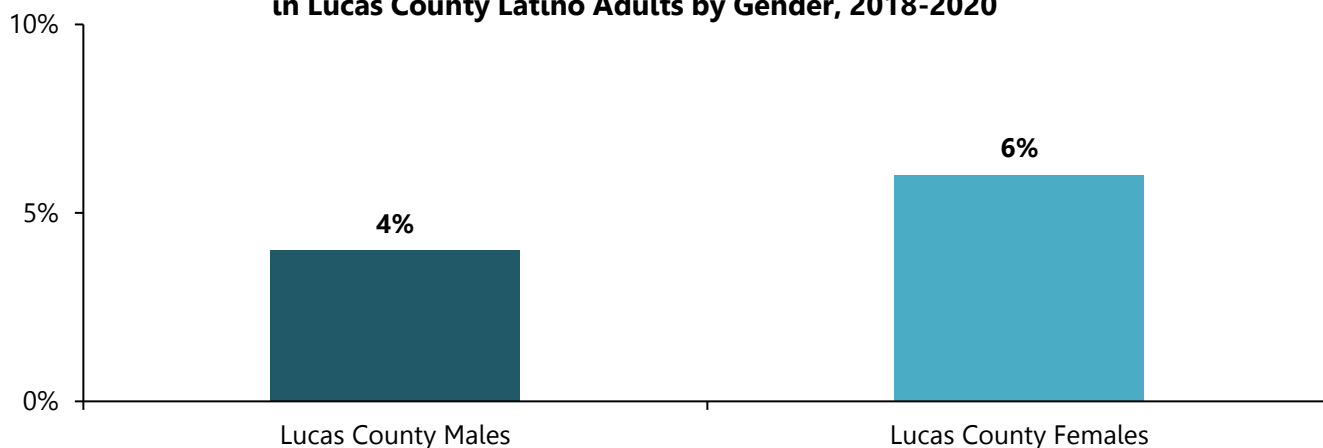
**Colorectal Cancer as a Percent of Total Cancer Deaths
in Lucas County Adults by Gender, 2018-2020**



**Colorectal Cancer as a Percent of Total Cancer Deaths
in Lucas County African American Adults by Gender, 2018-2020**



**Colorectal Cancer as a Percent of Total Cancer Deaths
in Lucas County Latino Adults by Gender, 2018-2020**



Arthritis

21% of Lucas County adults, or approximately 68,276 adults, were diagnosed with arthritis.

Adult Arthritis

- Twenty-one percent (21%) of Lucas County adults had ever been diagnosed with arthritis, increasing to 41% of those older than the age of 65.
- More than one-fourth (28%) of adults with arthritis rated their health as fair or poor.
- Eighty-five percent (85%) of adults with arthritis were overweight or obese.

African American Adult Arthritis

21% of Lucas County African American adults, or approximately 13,431 adults, were diagnosed with arthritis.

- Twenty-one percent (21%) of Lucas County African American adults had ever been diagnosed with arthritis, increasing to 45% of those older than the age of 65.
- Two-fifths (40%) of African American adults with arthritis rated their health as fair or poor.
- Ninety-two percent (92%) of African American adults with arthritis were overweight or obese.

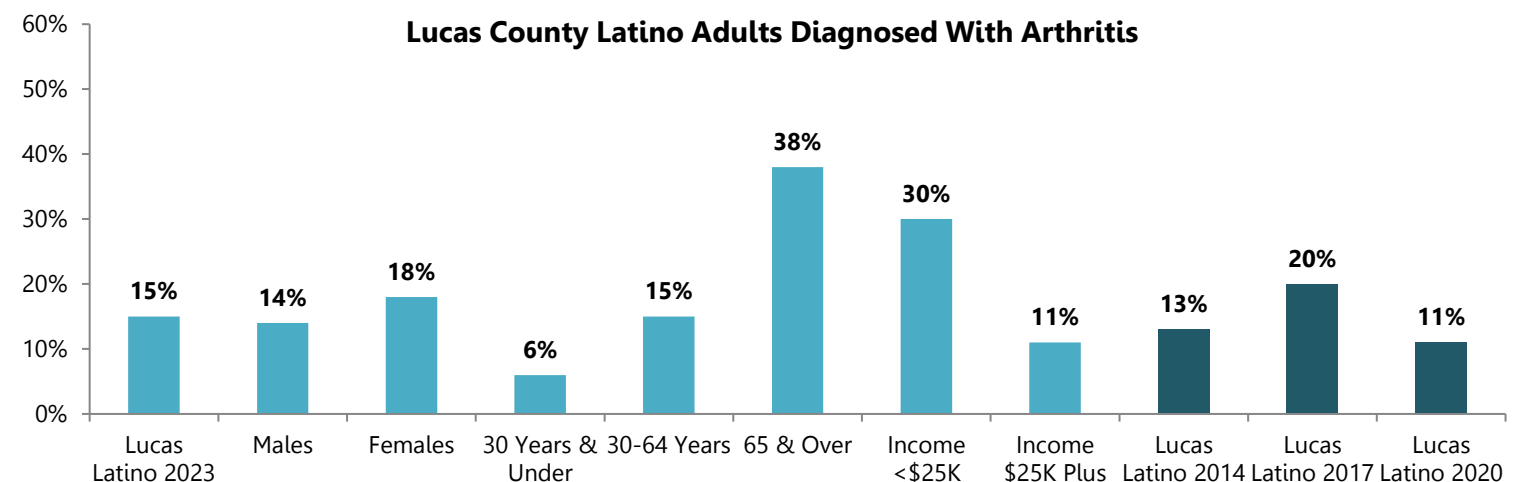
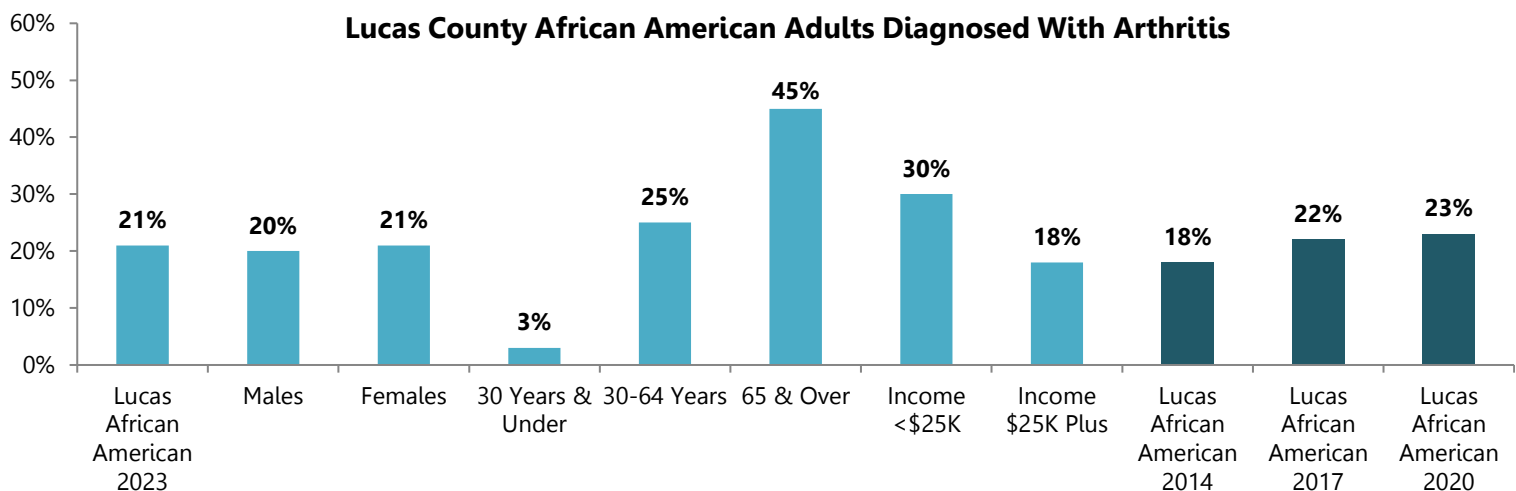
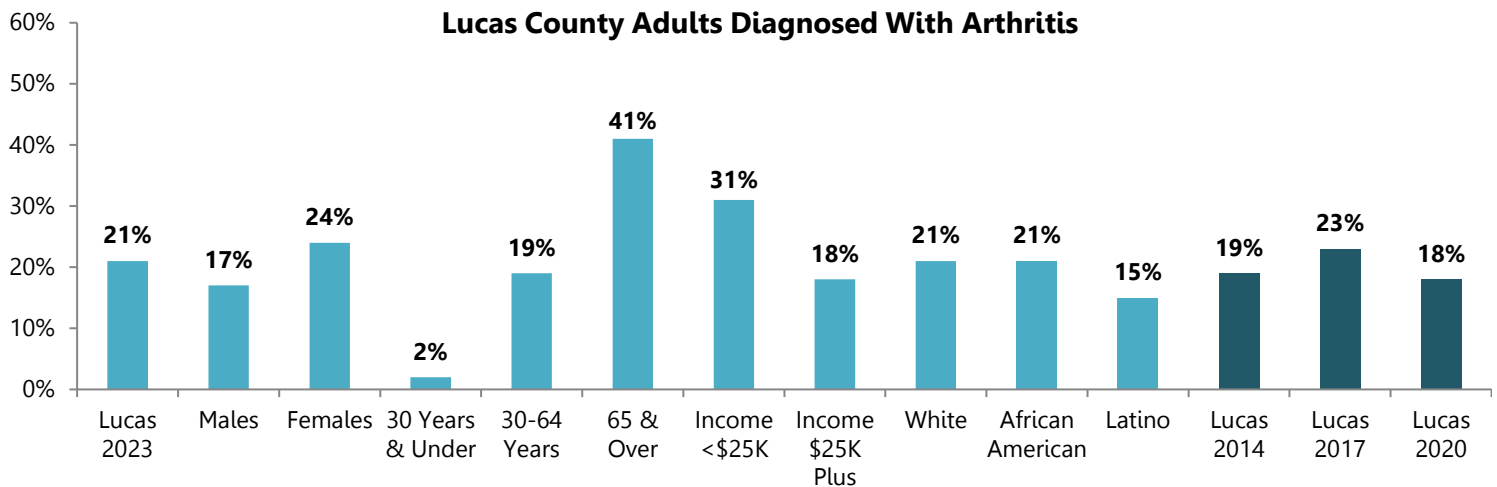
Latino Adult Arthritis

15% of Lucas County Latino adults, or approximately 5,737 adults, were diagnosed with arthritis.

- Fifteen percent (15%) of Lucas County Latino adults had ever been diagnosed with arthritis, increasing to 38% of those older than the age of 65.
- Over half (54%) of Latino adults with arthritis rated their health as fair or poor.
- Seventy-nine percent (79%) of Latino adults with arthritis were overweight or obese.

Adult, African American, and Latino Arthritis

The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County adults, African Americans, and Latino adults who had ever been told by a doctor they had arthritis. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 21% of Lucas County adults, 2% of those under age 30, and 41% of those ages 65 and older were diagnosed with arthritis.



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Adult, African American, and Latino Arthritis

The following table indicates Lucas County indicators from the most recent 2023 Lucas County assessment compared to previous Lucas County Community Health Assessment data. Additionally, where applicable, Ohio and U.S. comparisons are included as a benchmark to review Lucas County data in comparison to the state and nation. An example of how to interpret the information in the table includes: 21% of all Lucas County adults had ever been diagnosed with arthritis, which is a 3% increase from the previous 2020 Lucas County Community Health Assessment.

| Comparisons | Lucas County 2007 | Lucas County 2011 | Lucas County 2014 | Lucas County 2017 | Lucas County 2020 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Ever diagnosed with arthritis | 27% | 19% | 19% | 23% | 18% | 21% | 30% | 25% |
| African American Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Ever diagnosed with arthritis | 31% | 22% | 18% | 22% | 23% | 21% | 27% | 26% |
| Latino Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Ever diagnosed with arthritis | 18% | 15% | 13% | 20% | 11% | 15% | 16% | 14% |

Asthma

12% of Lucas County adults, or approximately 39,015 adults, were diagnosed with asthma.

Adult Asthma and Other Respiratory Disease

- In 2023, 12% of Lucas County adults had ever been diagnosed with asthma, increasing to 18% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.
- Thirty-one percent (31%) of adults with asthma rated their health as fair or poor.
- Nearly one-third (31%) of adults with asthma were either current or former smokers.

African American Adult Asthma and Other Respiratory Disease

14% of Lucas County African American adults, or approximately 8,954 adults, were diagnosed with asthma.

- In 2023, 14% of Lucas County African American adults had ever been diagnosed with asthma, increasing to 22% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.
- Forty percent (40%) of African American adults with asthma rated their health as fair or poor.
- Nearly half (47%) of African American adults with asthma were either current or former smokers.

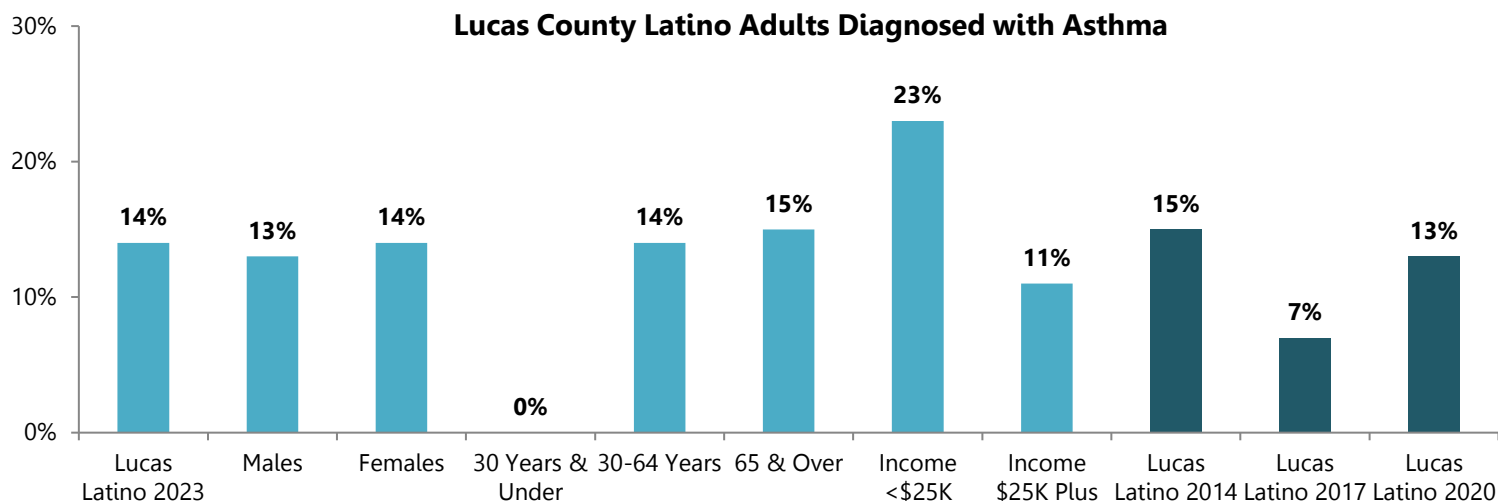
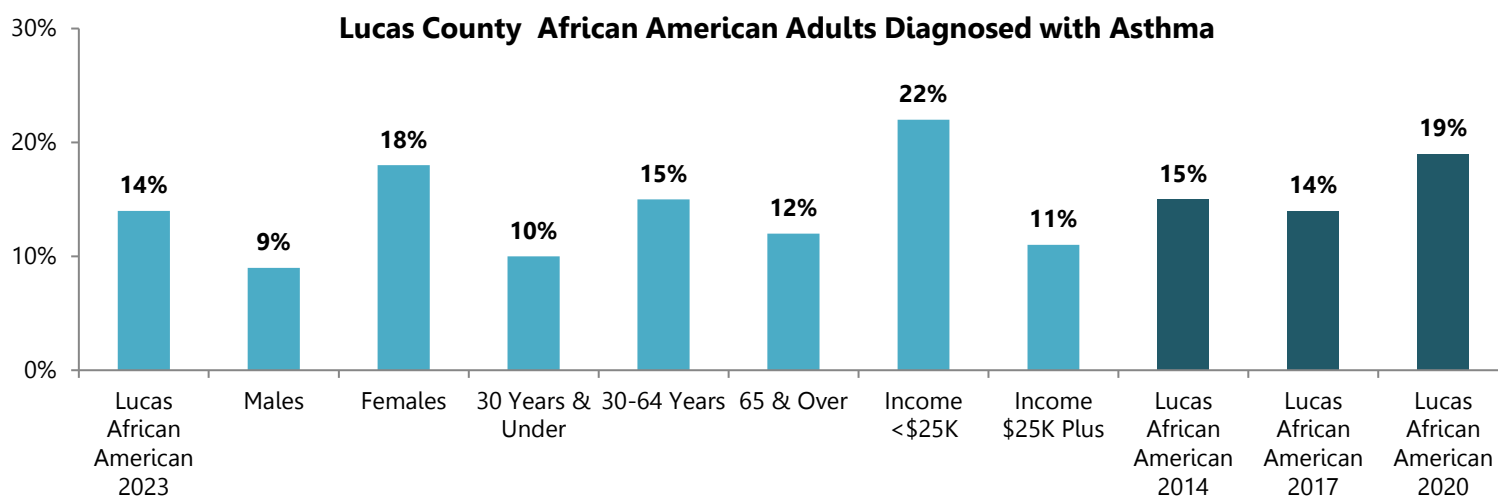
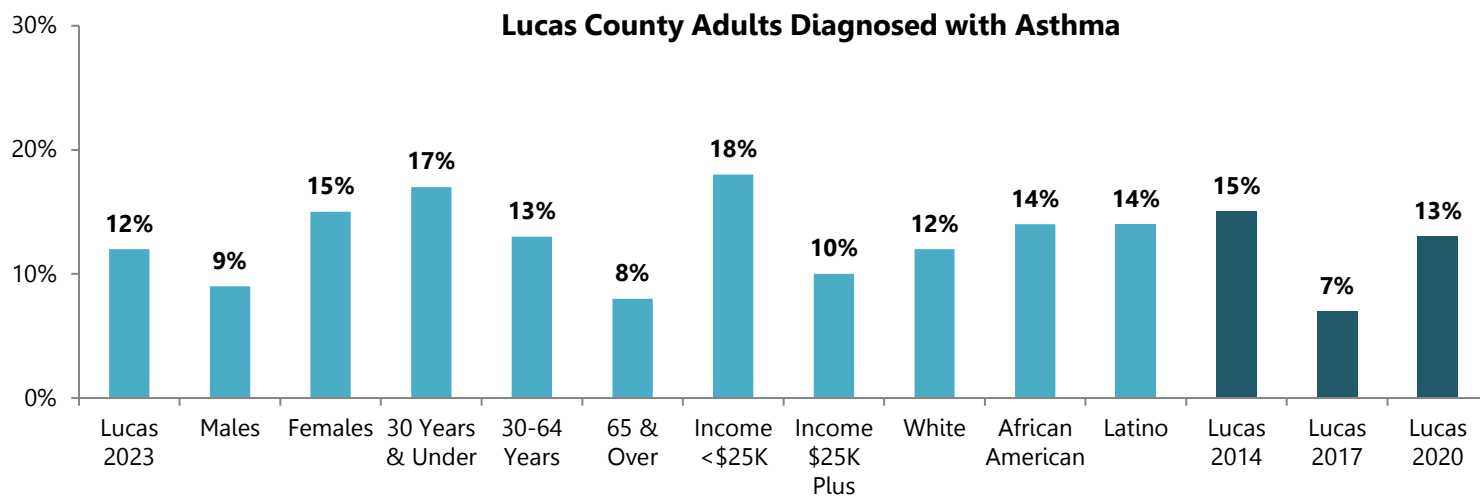
Latino Adult Asthma and Other Respiratory Disease

14% of Lucas County Latino adults, or approximately 5,355 adults, were diagnosed with asthma.

- In 2023, 14% of Lucas County Latino adults had ever been diagnosed with asthma, increasing to 23% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.
- Forty-three percent (43%) of Latino adults with asthma rated their health as fair or poor.
- Thirty-eight percent (38%) of Latino adults with asthma were either current or former smokers.

Adult, African American, and Latino Asthma

The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County adults, African Americans, and Latino adults who had ever been diagnosed with asthma. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 12% of Lucas County adults, 17% of those under age 30, and 8% of those ages 65 and older were diagnosed with asthma.



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

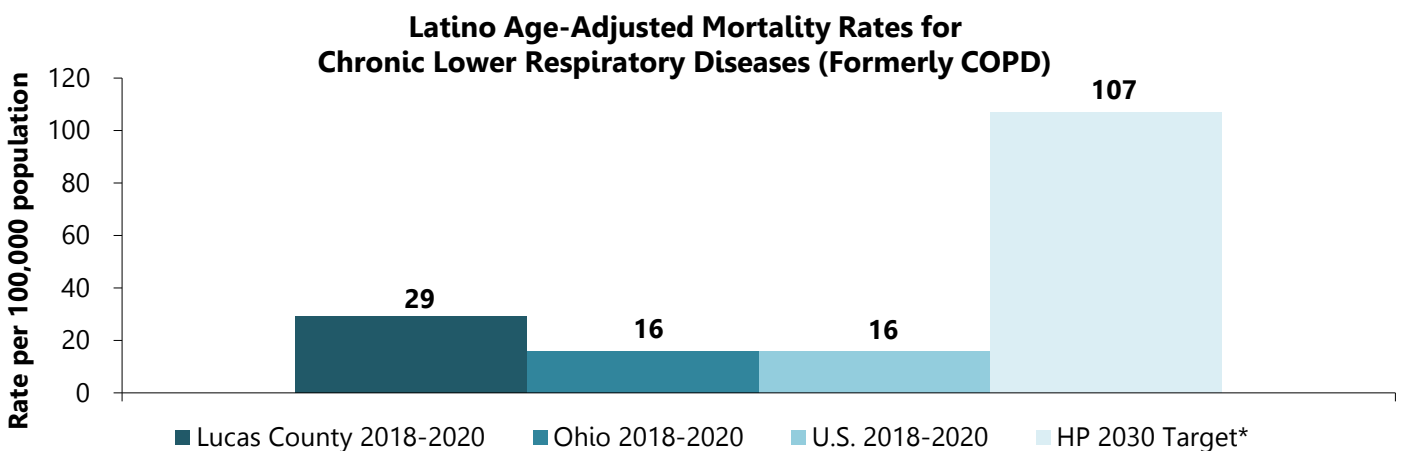
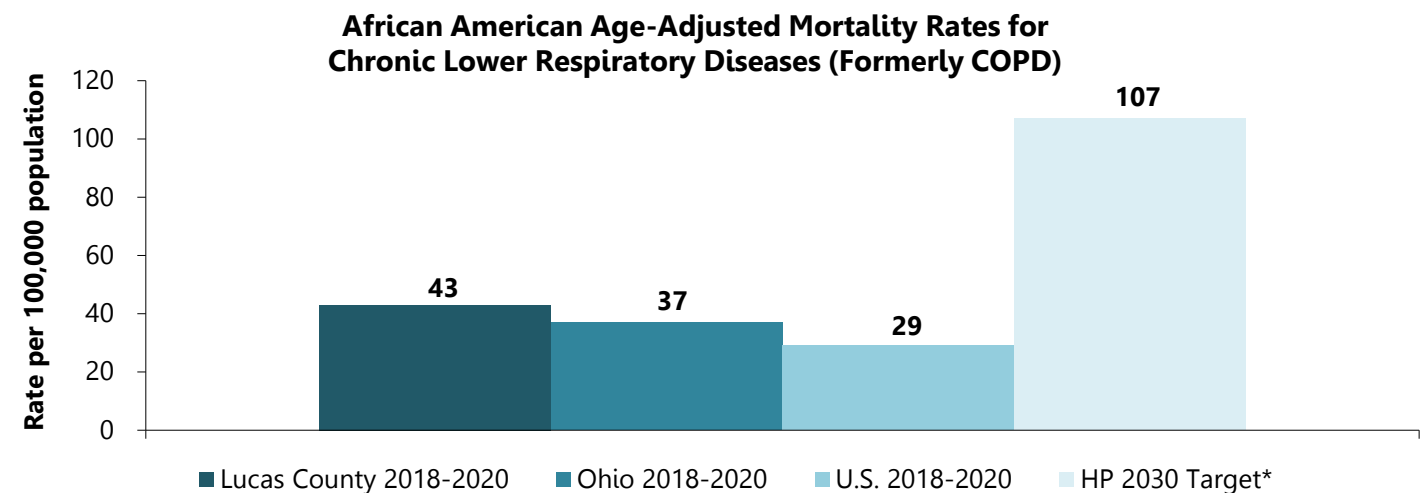
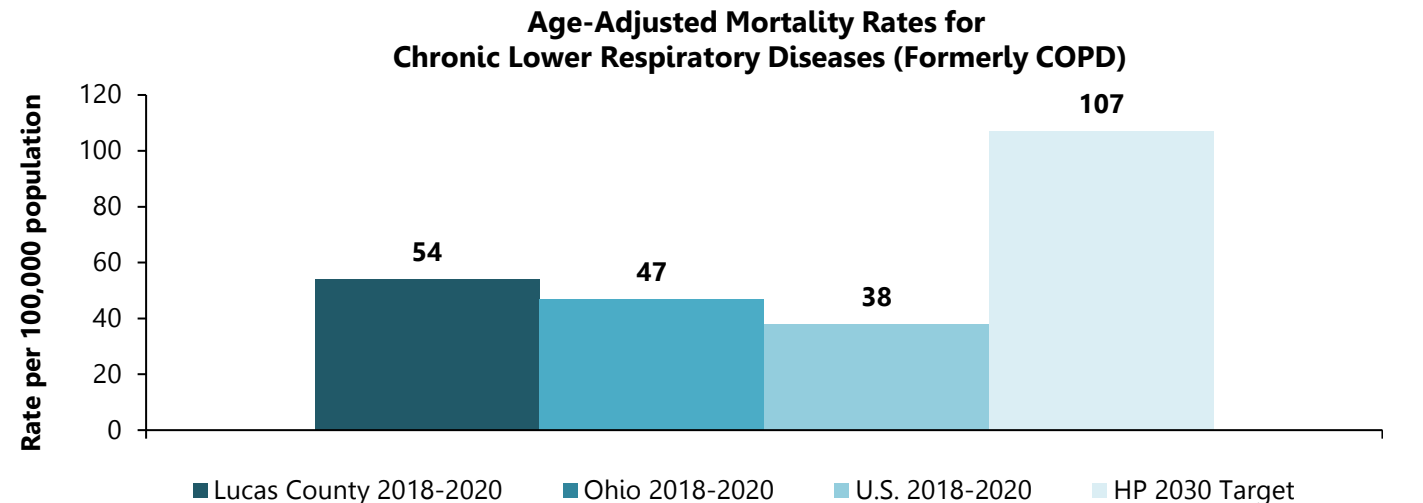
Adult, African American, and Latino Asthma

The following table indicates Lucas County indicators from the most recent 2023 Lucas County assessment compared to previous Lucas County Community Health Assessment data. Additionally, where applicable, Ohio and U.S. comparisons are included as a benchmark to review Lucas County data in comparison to the state and nation. An example of how to interpret the information in the table includes: 12% of all Lucas County adults had ever been diagnosed with asthma, which is a 1% decrease from the previous 2020 Lucas County Community Health Assessment.

| Comparisons | Lucas County 2007 | Lucas County 2011 | Lucas County 2014 | Lucas County 2017 | Lucas County 2020 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Ever diagnosed with asthma | 12% | 13% | 13% | 10% | 13% | 12% | 15% | 15% |
| African American Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Ever diagnosed with asthma | 15% | 14% | 15% | 14% | 19% | 14% | 17% | 17% |
| Latino Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Ever diagnosed with asthma | 13% | 13% | 15% | 7% | 13% | 14% | 15% | 13% |

Adult, African American, and Latino Asthma

The following graphs show the age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for chronic lower respiratory diseases (formerly COPD) in comparison with the Healthy People 2030 objective. An example of how to interpret information on the first graph includes: from 2018 to 2020, Lucas County's age-adjusted mortality rate for chronic lower respiratory disease was higher than the Ohio and U.S. rate but lower than the Healthy People 2030 target objective rate. (Source for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020, CDC Wonder 2018-2020, Healthy People 2030)



* Healthy People 2030's target rate is for adults aged 45 years and older. Healthy People 2030 target is not race specific.

Diabetes

14% of Lucas County adults, or approximately 45,517 adults, were diagnosed with diabetes.

Adult Diabetes

- Fourteen percent (14%) of Lucas County adults were diagnosed with diabetes at some time in their lifetime, increasing to 25% of those older than the age of 65.
- Nearly two-fifths (39%) of adults with diabetes rated their health as fair or poor.
- Lucas County adults diagnosed with diabetes also had one or more of the following characteristics or conditions:
 - Overweight or obese (89%)
 - High blood pressure (75%)
 - High blood cholesterol (62%)

African American Adult Diabetes

13% of Lucas County African American adults, or approximately 8,314 adults, were diagnosed with diabetes.

- Thirteen percent (13%) of Lucas County African American adults were diagnosed with diabetes at some time in their lifetime, increasing to 29% of those older than the age of 65.
- Nearly two-fifths (39%) of African American adults with diabetes rated their health as fair or poor.
- Lucas County African American adults diagnosed with diabetes also had one or more of the following characteristics or conditions:
 - Overweight or obese (90%)
 - High blood pressure (82%)
 - Had high cholesterol (62%)

Latino Adult Diabetes

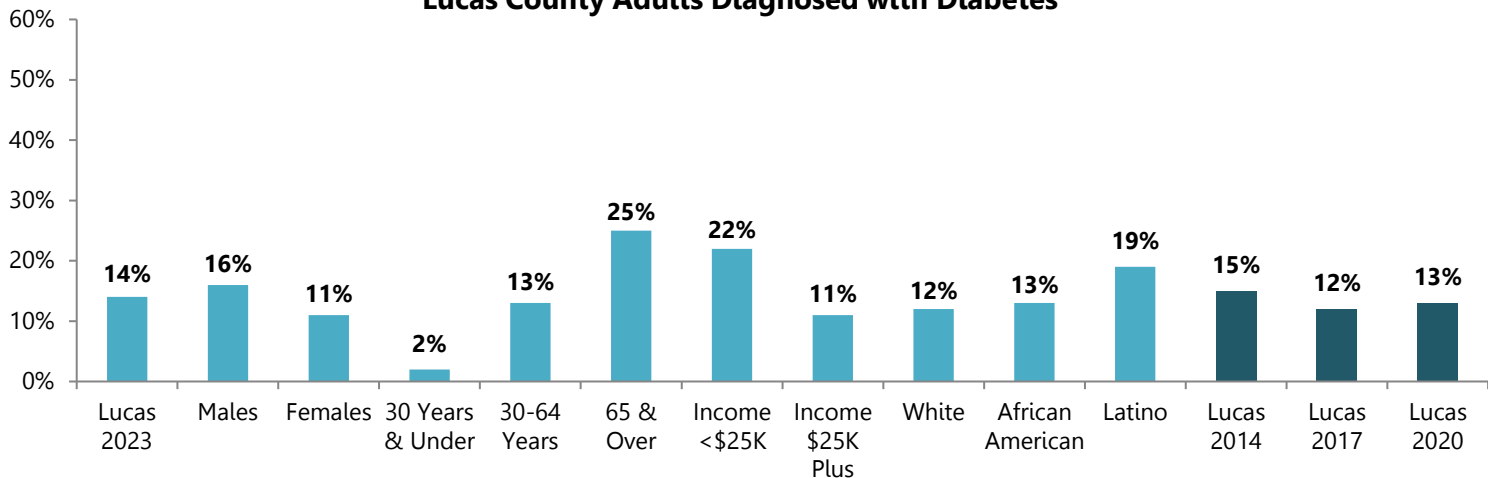
19% of Lucas County Latino adults, or approximately 7,267 adults, were diagnosed with diabetes.

- Nineteen percent (19%) of Lucas County Latino adults were diagnosed with diabetes at some time in their lifetime, increasing to 49% of those older than the age of 65.
- Almost half (47%) of Latino adults with diabetes rated their health as fair or poor.
- Lucas County Latino adults diagnosed with diabetes also had one or more of the following characteristics or conditions:
 - Overweight or obese (88%)
 - High blood cholesterol (53%)
 - Had high blood pressure (53%)

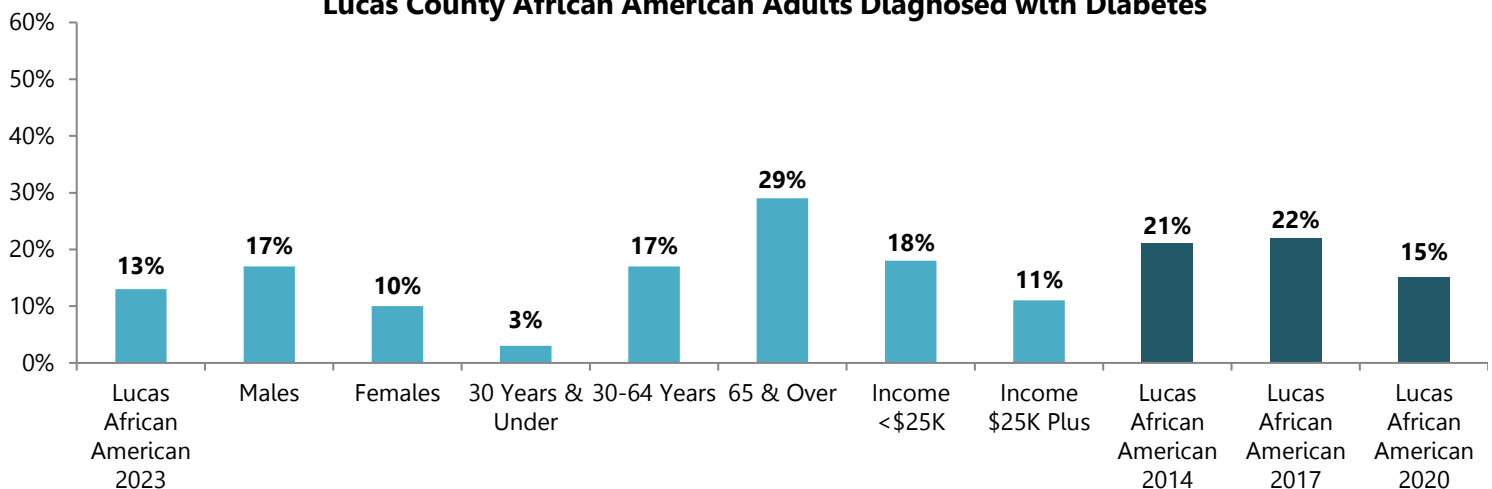
Adult, African American, and Latino Diabetes

The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County adults, African Americans, and Latino adults who were diagnosed with diabetes. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 14% of Lucas County adults, 2% of those under age 30, and 25% of those ages 65 and older were diagnosed with diabetes.

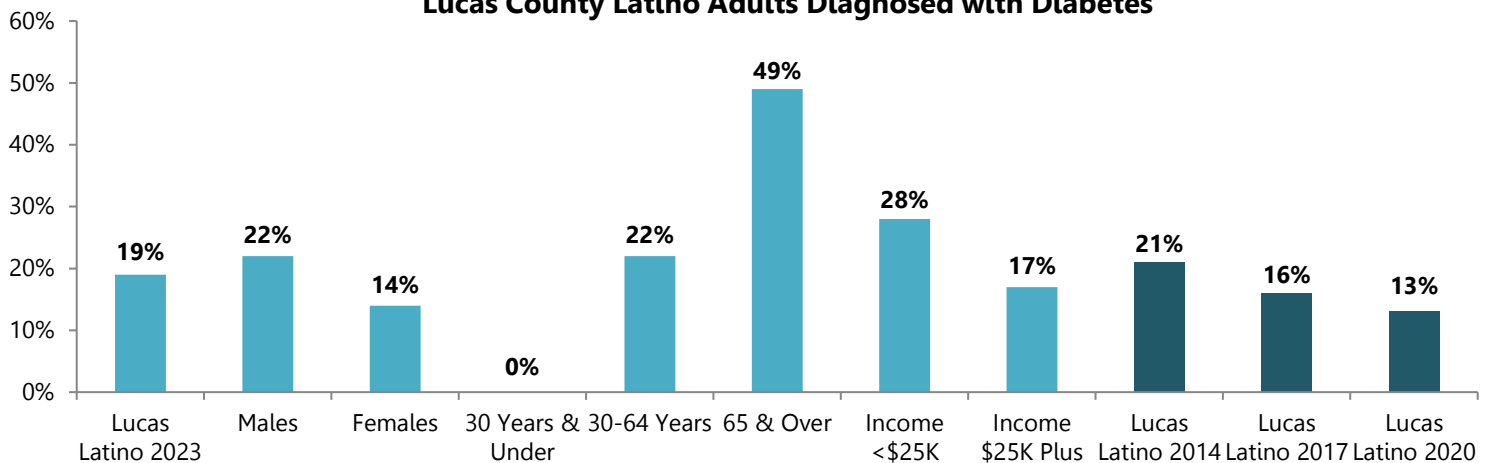
Lucas County Adults Diagnosed with Diabetes



Lucas County African American Adults Diagnosed with Diabetes



Lucas County Latino Adults Diagnosed with Diabetes



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Adult, African American, and Latino Diabetes

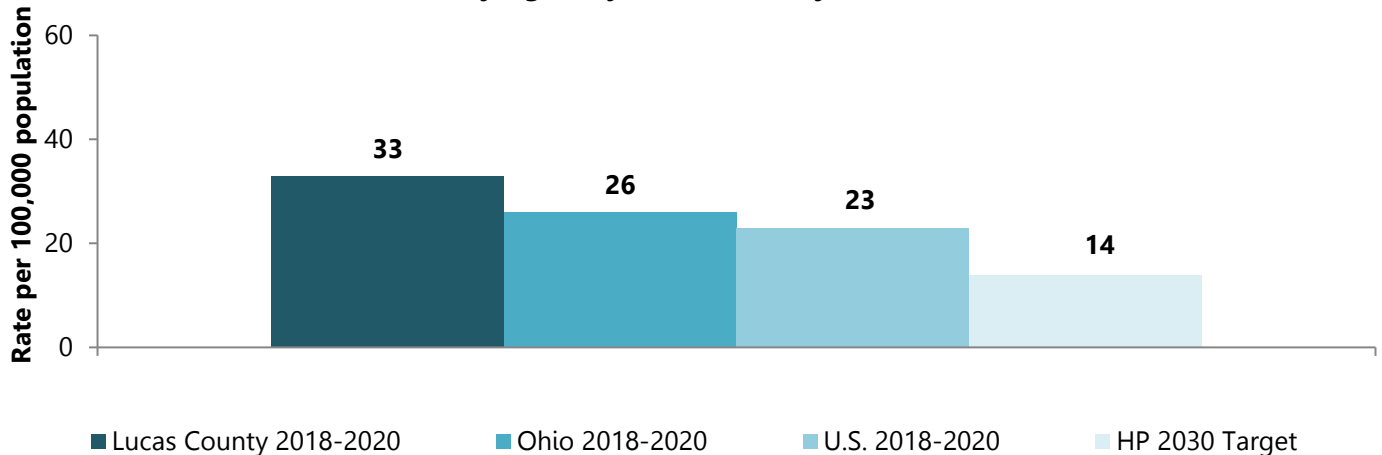
The following table indicates Lucas County indicators from the most recent 2023 Lucas County assessment compared to previous Lucas County Community Health Assessment data. Additionally, where applicable, Ohio and U.S. comparisons are included as a benchmark to review Lucas County data in comparison to the state and nation. An example of how to interpret the information in the table includes: 14% of all Lucas County adults had ever been diagnosed with diabetes, which is a 1% increase from the previous 2020 Lucas County Community Health Assessment.

| Comparisons | Lucas County 2007 | Lucas County 2011 | Lucas County 2014 | Lucas County 2017 | Lucas County 2020 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Ever diagnosed with diabetes | 12% | 13% | 15% | 12% | 13% | 14% | 13% | 11% |
| African American Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Ever diagnosed with diabetes | 22% | 17% | 21% | 22% | 15% | 13% | 13% | 16% |
| Latino Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Ever diagnosed with diabetes | 11% | 17% | 21% | 16% | 13% | 19% | 13% | 12% |

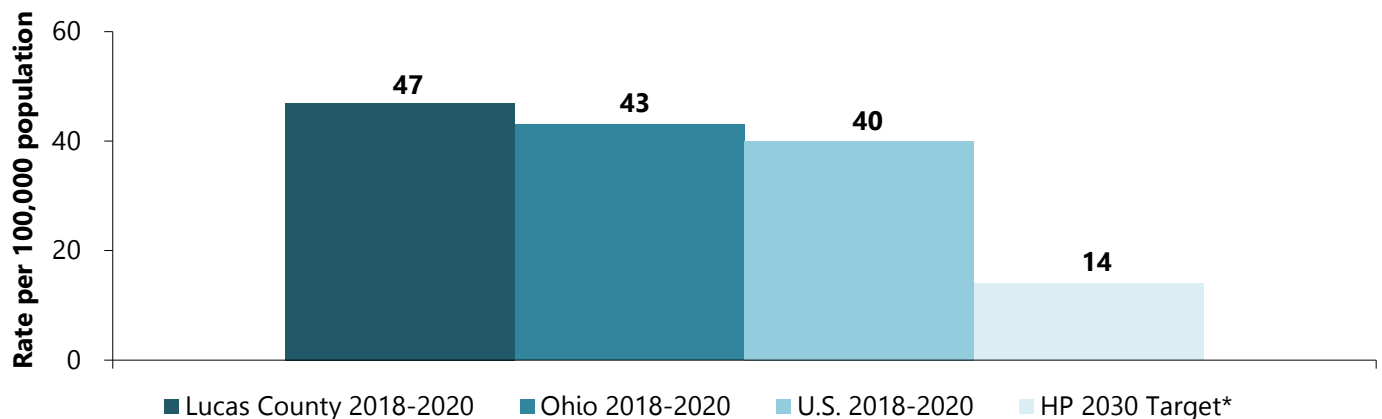
Adult, African American, and Latino Diabetes

The following graphs show the age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for diabetes in comparison with the Healthy People 2030 objective. An example of how to interpret information in the first graph includes: from 2018 to 2020, Lucas County's age-adjusted mortality rate for diabetes was higher than the Ohio, and U.S. rate, along with the Healthy People 2030 target objective rate. (Source for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2018-2020, CDC Wonder 2018-2020, Healthy People 2030)

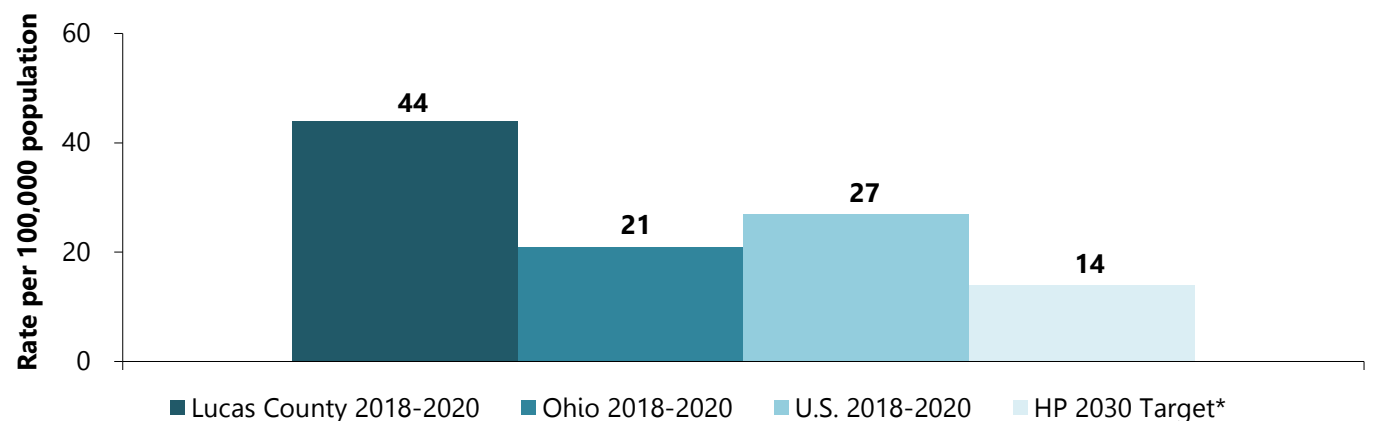
Lucas County Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Diabetes



African American Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Diabetes



Latino Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Diabetes



**Healthy People 2030's target rate includes deaths from any cause in adults with diabetes. Healthy People 2030 target is not race specific.*

Quality of Life

51% of Lucas County adults, or approximately 165,813 adults, were limited in some way because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem.

Adult Impairments and Health Problems

- More than half (51%) of Lucas County adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, increasing to 66% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.
- Those who were limited in some way reported the following most limiting problems or impairments:
 - Back or neck problems (35%)
 - Arthritis/rheumatism (29%)
 - Stress, depression, anxiety, or emotional problems (28%)
 - Chronic pain (22%)
 - Walking problems (19%)
 - Chronic illness (18%)
 - Sleep problems (17%)
 - Fitness level (16%)
 - Lung/breathing problems (13%)
 - Eye/vision problems (11%)
 - Hearing problems (10%)
 - Fractures, bone/joint injuries (8%)
 - Dental problems (8%)
 - Mental health illness/disorder (7%)
 - Memory loss (6%)
 - Learning disability (3%)
 - Confusion (2%)
 - Substance dependency (1%)
 - Drug addiction (1%)
 - Other physical disability (7%)
 - Other impairment/problems (5%)

African American Adult Impairments and Health Problems

50% of Lucas County African American adults, or approximately 31,978 adults, were limited in some way because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem.

- Half (50%) of Lucas County African American adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, increasing to 74% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.
- Those who were limited in some way reported the following most limiting problems or impairments:
 - Back or neck problems (35%)
 - Stress, depression, anxiety, or emotional problems (33%)
 - Arthritis/rheumatism (24%)
 - Chronic pain (17%)
 - Sleep problems (17%)
 - Chronic illness (17%)
 - Walking problems (14%)
 - Fitness level (13%)
 - Lung/breathing problems (10%)
 - Hearing problems (10%)
 - Mental health illness/disorder (9%)
 - Eye/vision problems (9%)
 - Fractures, bone/joint injuries (8%)
 - Memory loss (6%)
 - Dental problems (4%)
 - Learning disability (3%)
 - Confusion (1%)
 - Other physical disability (7%)
 - Other impairment/problems (3%)

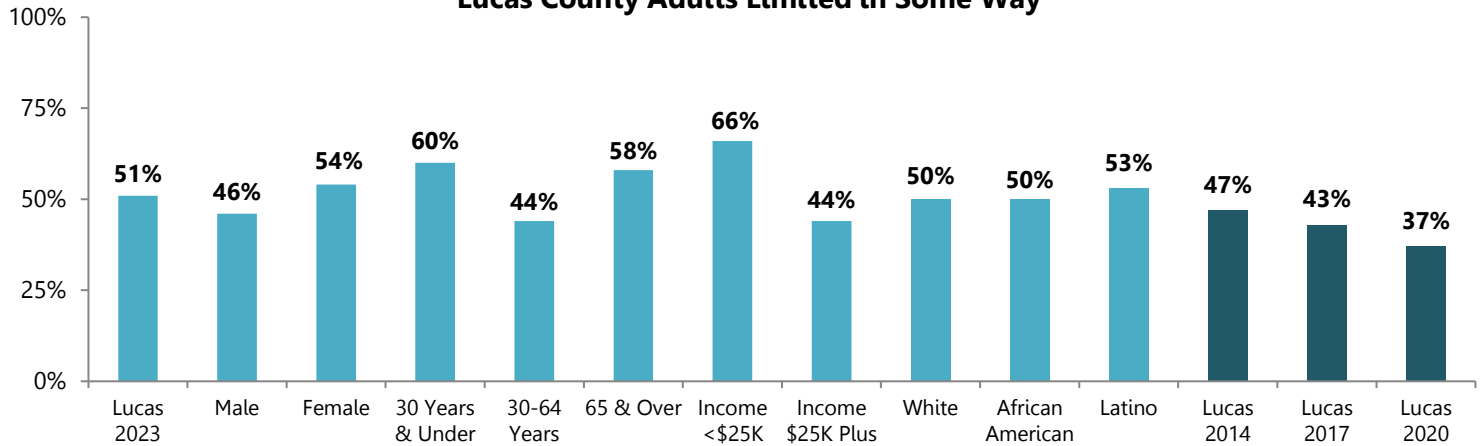
53% of Lucas County Latino adults, or approximately 20,272 adults, were limited in some way because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem.

- Over half (53%) of Lucas County Latino adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem increasing to 73% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.
- Those who were limited in some way reported the following most limiting problems or impairments:
 - Stress, depression, anxiety, or emotional problems (34%)
 - Back or neck problems (21%)
 - Chronic pain (20%)
 - Sleep problems (20%)
 - Arthritis/rheumatism (20%)
 - Chronic illness (17%)
 - Walking problems (17%)
 - Fitness level (14%)
 - Hearing problems (12%)
 - Eye/vision problems (10%)
 - Mental health illness/disorder (10%)
 - Fractures, bone/joint injuries (9%)
 - Lung/breathing problems (9%)
 - Memory loss (8%)
 - Confusion (6%)
 - Dental problems (5%)
 - Learning disability (2%)
 - Drug addiction (1%)
 - Other physical disability (13%)
 - Other impairment/problems (6%)

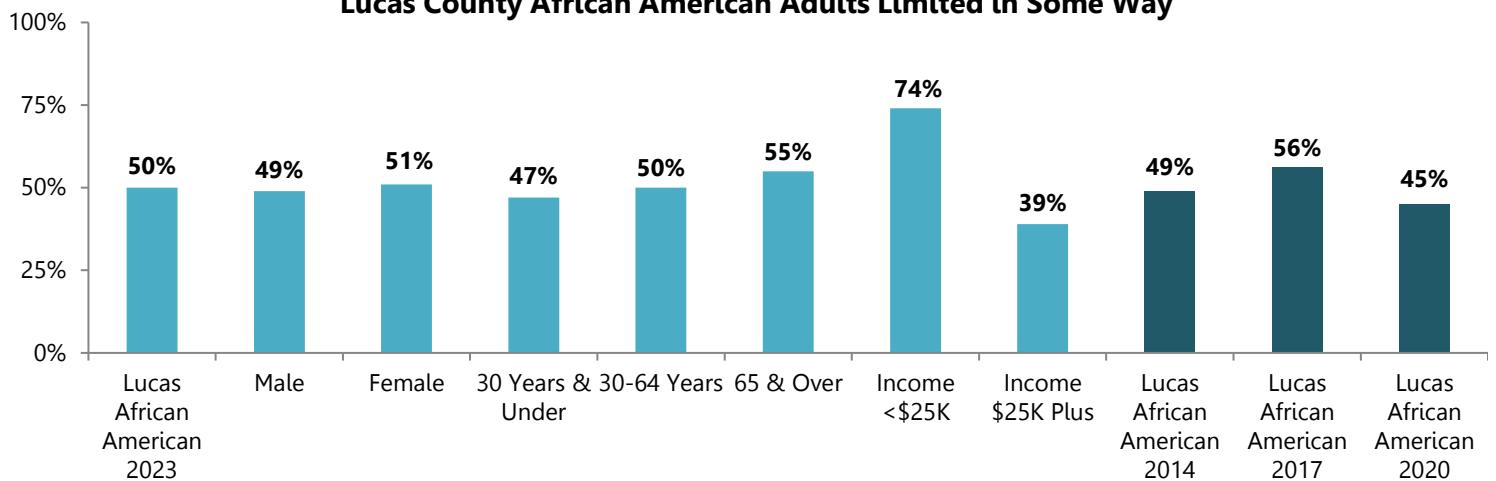
Adult, African American, and Latino Quality of Life

The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County adults, African Americans, and Latino adults who were limited in some way. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 51% of Lucas County adults, 44% of those under age 30, and 58% of those ages 65 and older were limited in some way.

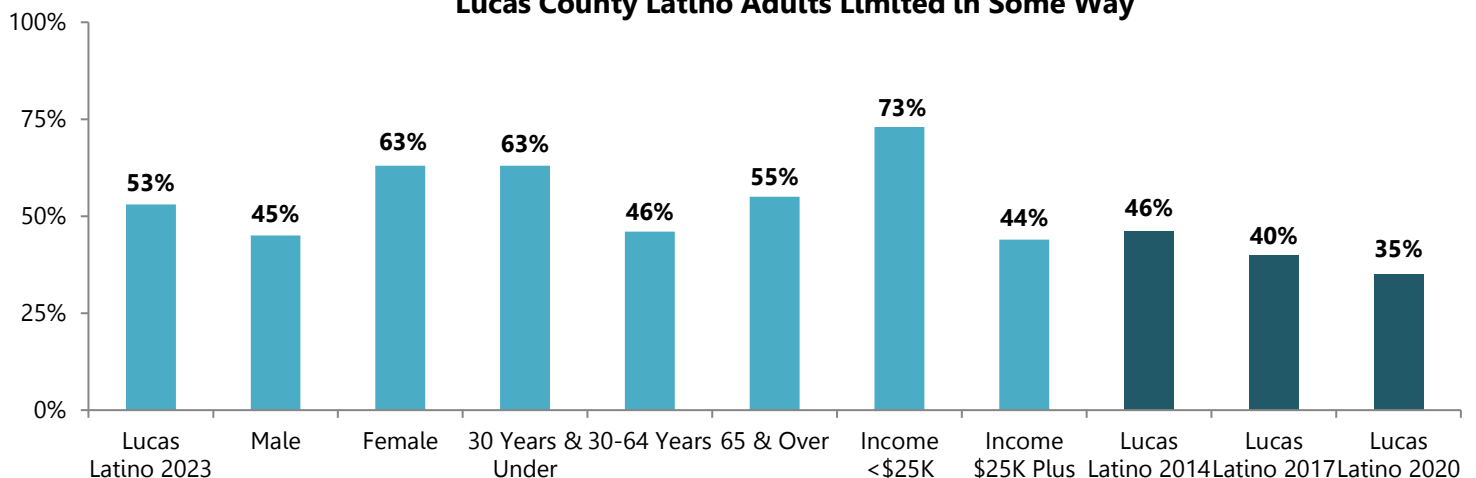
Lucas County Adults Limited in Some Way



Lucas County African American Adults Limited in Some Way



Lucas County Latino Adults Limited in Some Way

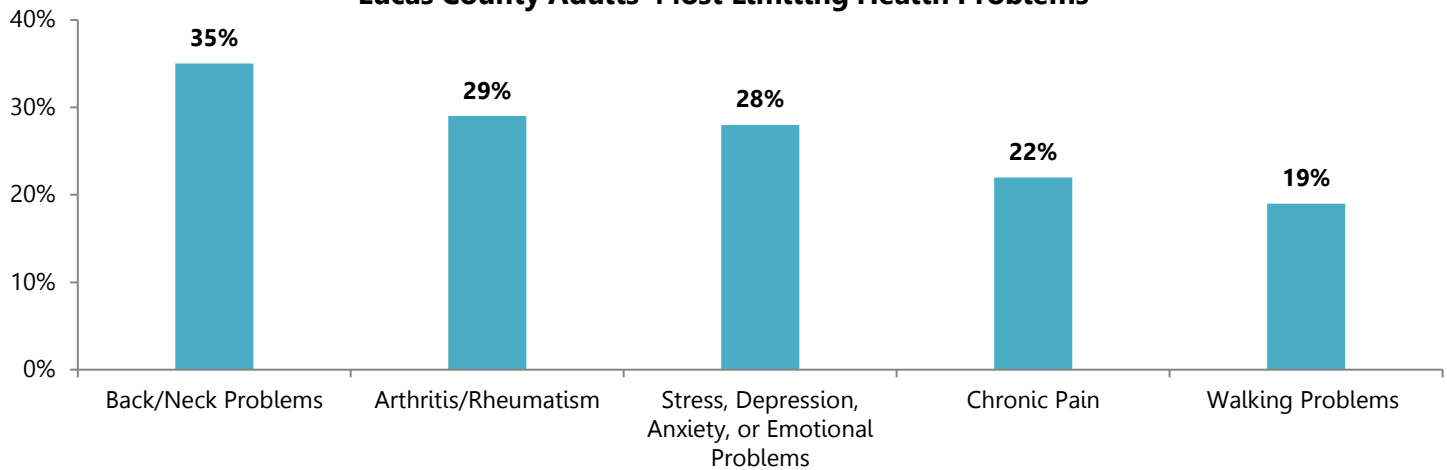


Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

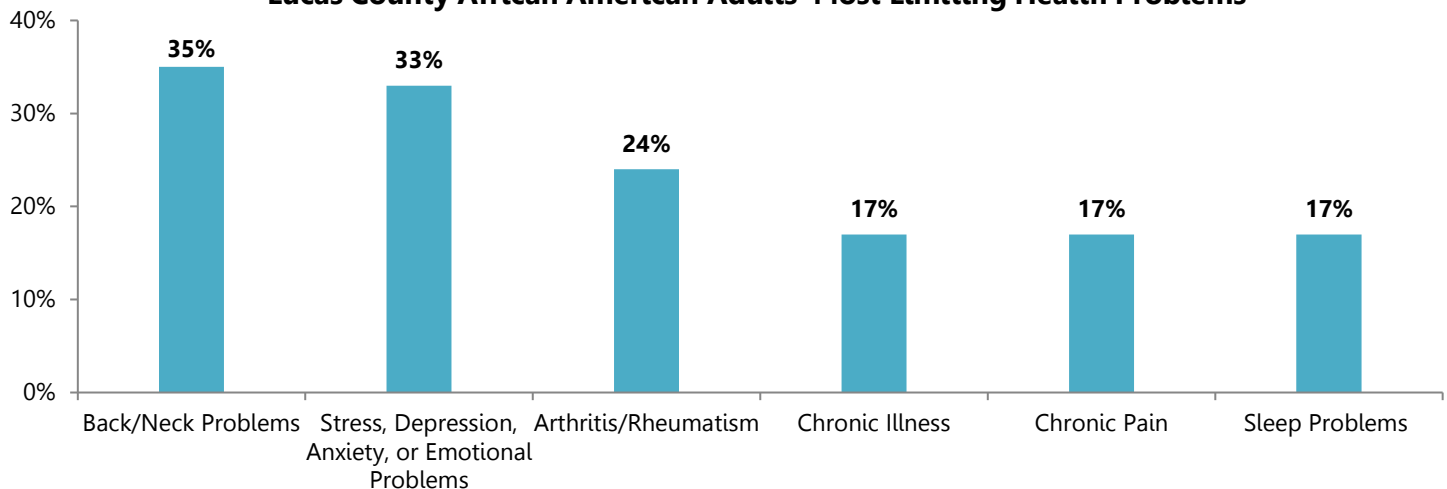
Adult, African American, and Latino Quality of Life

The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County adults, African Americans, and Latino adults most limiting health problems. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 35% of Lucas County adults had back and neck problems.

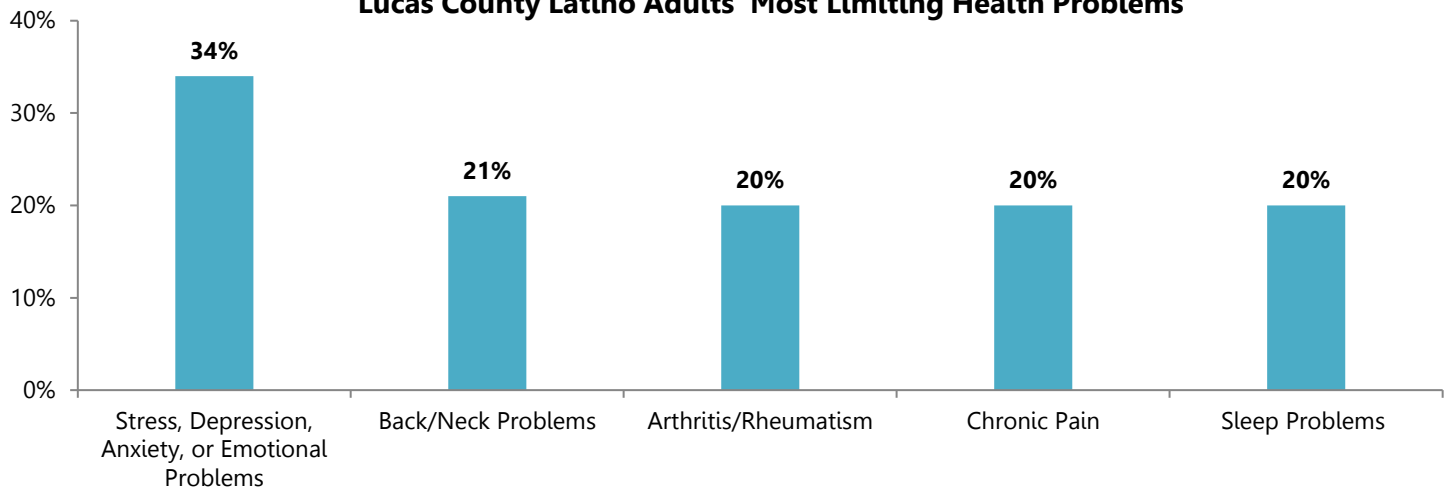
Lucas County Adults' Most Limiting Health Problems



Lucas County African American Adults' Most Limiting Health Problems



Lucas County Latino Adults' Most Limiting Health Problems



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Adult, African American, and Latino Quality of Life

The following table indicates Lucas County indicators from the most recent 2023 Lucas County assessment compared to previous Lucas County Community Health Assessment data. Additionally, where applicable, Ohio and U.S. comparisons are included as a benchmark to review Lucas County data in comparison to the state and nation. An example of how to interpret the information in the table includes: 51% of all Lucas County adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, which is a 14% increase from the previous 2020 Lucas County Community Health Assessment.

| Comparisons | Lucas County 2007 | Lucas County 2011 | Lucas County 2014 | Lucas County 2017 | Lucas County 2020 | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2021 | U.S. 2021 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Limited in some way because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem | 42% | N/A | 47% | 43% | 37% | 51% | N/A | N/A |
| African American Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Limited in some way because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem | 53% | N/A | 49% | 56% | 45% | 50% | N/A | N/A |
| Latino Adults | | | | | | | | |
| Limited in some way because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem | 41% | N/A | 46% | 40% | 35% | 53% | N/A | N/A |

N/A – Not Available

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Adults, African American Adults, Latino Adults *

Social Determinants of Health Environmental Conditions

***Note for populations:** "Adult" is defined throughout the report as everyone ages 19 and older living in Lucas County and includes the full sample of respondents from the Lucas County Community Health Assessment including African American and Latino adults. "African American adult" is defined throughout the report as respondents ages 19 and older living in Lucas County who identified their race/ethnicity alone or in combination with Black/African American. "Latino adult" is defined throughout the report as respondents ages 19 and older living in Lucas County who identified their race/ethnicity alone or in combination with Hispanic, Latino(a), or Spanish origin.

Social Determinants of Health

19% of Lucas County adults, or approximately 61,773 adults, experienced one or more food insecurity issues in the past year.

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



Adult Economic Stability

- Fifteen percent (15%) of Lucas County adults reported needing help meeting general daily needs such as food, clothes, shelter, or paying for utilities in the past month, increasing to 32% of those with income less than \$25,000.
- Adults experienced the following food insecurity issues during the past year: had to choose between paying bills and buying food (10%), worried food would run out (7%), went hungry/ate less to provide more food for their family (6%), food assistance was cut (5%), loss of income led to food insecurity issues (5%), and were hungry but did not eat because they did not have money for food (4%).
- Nineteen percent (19%) of Lucas County adults experienced one or more food insecurity issues.
- More than two-thirds (69%) of Lucas County adults owned their home, 22% rented their home, and 8% had some other arrangement.
- According to the 2021 U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE), the median household income in Lucas County was \$53,379. The U.S. Census Bureau reports median annual income levels of \$62,286 for Ohio and \$69,717 for the U.S. *(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates).*
- According to the 2021 U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE), 17% of all Lucas County residents were living in poverty, and 25% of children and youth ages 0-17 were living in poverty *(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates).*

Adult Economic Stability, *continued*

- The unemployment rate for Lucas County was 4.4% in 2022 (*Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office of Workforce Development, Bureau of Labor Market Information, 2022 Civilian Labor Force Estimates*)
- According to the 2021 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates, in Lucas County, there were 200,846 housing units. Of all housing units in Lucas County, 92% (184,315) were occupied. Among occupied housing units in Lucas County, 63% (115,791) were owner-occupied. Rent in Lucas County cost an average of \$788 per month (*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 1-year Estimate*).

African American Adult Economic Stability

30% of Lucas County African American adults, or approximately 19,187 adults, experienced one or more food insecurity issues in the past year.

- Twenty-eight percent (28%) of Lucas County African American adults reported needing help meeting general daily needs such as food, clothes, shelter, or paying for utilities in the past month, increasing to 44% of those with income less than \$25,000.
- African American adults experienced the following food insecurity issues during the past year: had to choose between paying bills and buying food (16%), worried food would run out (11%), went hungry/ate less to provide more food for their family (9%), food assistance was cut (8%), loss of income led to food insecurity issues (7%), and were hungry but did not eat because they did not have money for food (6%).
- Thirty percent (30%) of African American adults experienced one or more food insecurity issues.
- Thirty-six percent (36%) of Lucas County African American adults owned their home, 45% rented their home, and 15% had some other arrangement.

Latino Adult Economic Stability

30% of Lucas County Latino adults, or approximately 11,475 adults, experienced one or more food insecurity issues in the past year.

- Almost one-fourth (24%) of Lucas County Latino adults reported needing help meeting general daily needs such as food, clothes, shelter, or paying for utilities in the past month, increasing to 43% of those with yearly incomes less than \$25,000.
- Latino adults experienced the following food insecurity issues during the past year: had to choose between paying bills and buying food (21%), went hungry/ate less to provide more food for their family (11%), worried food would run out (10%), food assistance was cut (10%), loss of income led to food insecurity issues (8%), and were hungry but did not eat because they did not have money for food (7%).
- Thirty percent (30%) of Latino adults experienced one or more food insecurity issues.
- Seventy-one percent (71%) of Lucas County Latino adults owned their home, 25% rented their home, and 4% had some other arrangement.

Adult Social and Community Context

- Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are stressful or traumatic events that occur in childhood. ACEs can include violence, abuse, and growing up in a family with mental health or substance use problems. ACEs are linked to chronic health problems, mental illness, and substance misuse in adulthood (*Source: CDC, Vital Signs, April 6, 2022*).
- Lucas County adults experienced the following adverse childhood experiences (ACEs):
 - Their parents became separated or were divorced (26%)
 - Lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic (24%)
 - A parent or adult in their home swore at them, insulted them, or put them down (23%)
 - Lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal (17%)
 - Their family did not look out for each other, feel close to each other, or support each other (11%)
 - Lived with someone who used illegal street drugs, or who abused prescription medications (10%)
 - A parent or adult in their home hit, beat, kicked, or physically hurt them (10%)
 - Their parents or adults in their home slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beat each other up (9%)
 - Someone at least five years older than them or an adult touched them sexually (8%)
 - Their parents were not married (8%)
 - Lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in prison, jail or correctional facility (7%)
 - Someone at least five years older than them or an adult tried to make them touch them sexually (6%)
 - They didn't have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothing, and had no one to protect them (3%)
 - Someone at least five years older than them or an adult forced them to have sex (2%)
- Sixteen percent (16%) of Lucas County adults experienced four or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs).

African American Adult Social and Community Context

- Lucas County African American adults experienced the following adverse childhood experiences (ACEs):
 - Their parents became separated or were divorced (24%)
 - A parent or adult in their home swore at them, insulted them, or put them down (23%)
 - Their parents were not married (22%)
 - Lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic (19%)
 - Lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal (14%)
 - Someone at least five years older than them or an adult touched them sexually (10%)
 - Their parents or adults in their home slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beat each other up (10%)
 - A parent or adult in their home hit, beat, kicked, or physically hurt them (9%)
 - Lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in prison, jail or correctional facility (9%)
 - Someone at least five years older than them or an adult tried to make them touch them sexually (8%)
 - Lived with someone who used illegal street drugs, or who abused prescription medications (8%)
 - Their family did not look out for each other, feel close to each other, or support each other (5%)
 - Someone at least five years older than them or an adult forced them to have sex (4%)
 - They didn't have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothing, and had no one to protect them (3%)
- Fourteen percent (14%) of Lucas County African American adults experienced four or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs).

Latino Adult Social and Community Context

- Lucas County Latino adults experienced the following adverse childhood experiences (ACEs):
 - Their parents became separated or were divorced (36%)
 - Lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic (36%)
 - A parent or adult in their home swore at them, insulted them, or put them down (29%)
 - Lived with someone who used illegal street drugs, or who abused prescription medications (21%)
 - Lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal (19%)
 - Someone at least five years older than them or an adult touched them sexually (18%)
 - A parent or adult in their home hit, beat, kicked, or physically hurt them (17%)
 - Their parents or adults in their home slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beat each other up (16%)
 - Lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in prison, jail or correctional facility (16%)
 - Their parents were not married (13%)
 - Their family did not look out for each other, feel close to each other, or support each other (12%)
 - Someone at least five years older than them or an adult tried to make them touch them sexually (11%)
 - Someone at least five years older than them or an adult forced them to have sex (6%)
 - They didn't have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothing, and had no one to protect them (4%)
- Twenty-nine percent (29%) of Lucas County Latino adults experienced four or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs).

Adult Education

The table below indicates educational attainment among Lucas County and Ohio adults ages 25 years and over. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 29% of Lucas County adults ages 25 years and older had a bachelor's degree. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-year estimates)

Educational Attainment
Lucas County vs. Ohio

| Educational Attainment (population 25 years and over) | Lucas County | Ohio |
|--|-----------------|------|
| Less than 9 th grade | 2% | 3% |
| 9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma | 7% | 6% |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 30% | 33% |
| Some college, no degree | 21% | 19% |
| Associate's degree | 11% | 9% |
| Bachelor's degree | 19% | 19% |
| Graduate or professional degree | 11% | 12% |
| | | |
| High school graduate or higher | 91% | 92% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 29% | 31% |

Adult Reactions to Race

- At work within the past year, 7% of Lucas County employed adults felt they were treated worse than people of other races. Forty-three percent (43%) felt they were treated the same at work and 3% reported they were treated better than people of other races at work. Three percent (3%) of adults reported they were treated worse than people of some races but better than others. One percent (1%) of adults reported they only encountered people of the same race at work and 26% reported they had not been employed in the past year.
- When seeking health care in the past year, 3% of Lucas County adults felt their experiences were worse than people of other races. Fifty-one percent (51%) felt their experiences were the same and 5% reported their experiences were better than people of other races when seeking health care. Two percent (2%) of adults reported their experiences were worse than people of some races but better than others. One percent (1%) of adults reported they only encountered people of the same race and 7% reported they had not sought health care in the past year.
- During the past month, 16% of Lucas County adults experienced physical symptoms (for example, a headache, an upset stomach, tensing of muscles, or a pounding heart) as a result of how they were treated based on their race.
- During the past month, adults felt emotionally upset as a result of how they were treated based on their:
 - Skin color (6%)
 - Ethnicity (6%)
 - Sexual orientation (3%)
 - Disability (3%)
 - Culture (3%)
 - Gender identity (2%)
 - Religion (2%)

African American Adult Reactions to Race

- At work within the past year, 19% of Lucas County employed African American adults felt they were treated worse than people of other races. Thirty-two percent (32%) felt they were treated the same at work, and 2% reported they were treated better than people of other races at work. Six percent (6%) of African American adults reported they were treated worse than people of some races but better than others. One percent (1%) of African American adults reported they only encountered people of the same race at work and 16% were not employed within the past year.
- When seeking health care in the past year, 11% of Lucas County African American adults felt their experiences were worse than people of other races. Forty-one percent (41%) felt their experiences were the same, and <1% reported their experiences were better than people of other races when seeking health care. One percent (1%) of adults reported they only encountered people of the same race and 8% reported they had not sought health care in the past year.
- During the past month, 30% of Lucas County African American adults experienced physical symptoms (for example, a headache, an upset stomach, tensing of muscles, or a pounding heart) as a result of how they were treated based on their race.
- During the past month, African American adults felt emotionally upset as a result of how they were treated based on their:
 - Skin color (19%)
 - Ethnicity (16%)
 - Sexual orientation (4%)
 - Culture (3%)
 - Disability (3%)
 - Gender identity (2%)
 - Religion (1%)

Latino Adult Reactions to Race

- At work within the past year, 8% of Lucas County employed Latino adults felt they were treated worse than people of other races. Fifty-three percent (53%) felt they were treated the same at work, and 3% reported they were treated better than people of other races at work. Eight percent (8%) of Latino adults reported they were treated worse than people of some races but better than others. Nineteen percent (19%) of Latino adults were not employed within the past year.
- When seeking health care in the past year, 3% of Lucas County Latino adults felt their experiences were worse than people of other races. Forty-six percent (46%) felt their experiences were the same, and 6% reported their experiences were better than people of other races when seeking health care. One percent (1%) of Latino adults reported they only encountered people of the same race, and 7% reported they had not sought health care in the past year.
- During the past month, 19% of Lucas County Latino adults experienced physical symptoms (for example, a headache, an upset stomach, tensing of muscles, or a pounding heart) as a result of how they were treated based on their race.
- During the past month, Latino adults felt emotionally upset as a result of how they were treated based on their:
 - Ethnicity (15%)
 - Culture (8%)
 - Skin color (8%)
 - Gender identity (4%)
 - Religion (3%)
 - Sexual orientation (3%)
 - Disability (2%)

Adult Neighborhood and Built Environment

- Just over one-fifth (21%) of Lucas County adults reported that their neighborhood was extremely safe, 47% reported it to be quite safe, 22% reported it to be slightly safe, and 7% reported it to be not safe at all. Three percent (3%) reported that they did not know how safe from crime their neighborhood was.
- Sixteen percent (16%) of Lucas County adults reported the following transportation issues: no car (5%), could not afford gas (4%), other car issues/expenses (4%), no driver's license/suspended license (3%), no car insurance (3%), limited public transportation available or accessible (2%), cost of public or private transportation (2%), disabled (2%), did not feel safe to drive (1%), and no public transportation available or accessible (1%). Five percent (5%) of adults who reported having transportation issues had more than one issue.
- Lucas County adults reported doing the following while driving: talking on a hands-free cell phone (43%); eating (31%); talking on hand-held cell phone (22%); texting (20%); using Internet on their cell phone (12%); not wearing a seatbelt (12%); being under the influence of alcohol (4%); reading (2%); being under the influence of prescription drugs (2%); being under the influence of recreational drugs (2%); and other activities (such as applying makeup, shaving, etc.) (2%). Thirty-three percent (33%) of adults had more than one distraction. Four percent (4%) of adults reported they did not drive.
- More than one-third (34%) of Lucas County adults kept a firearm in or around their home. Four percent (4%) of adults reported that their firearms were unlocked and loaded.

Adult Neighborhood and Built Environment, *continued*

The table below indicates means of transportation to work among Lucas County and Ohio workers 16 years and over. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 78% of Lucas County workers 16 years and over drove to work alone in a car, truck, or van. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021 1-year estimates)

Transportation to Work
Lucas County vs. Ohio

| Means of Transportation to Work (workers 16 years and over in households) | Lucas County | Ohio |
|--|-----------------|-----------|
| Car, truck, or van – drove alone | 78% | 74% |
| Car, truck, or van – carpooled | 9% | 7% |
| Public transportation (excluding taxicab) | 1% | 1% |
| Walked | 2% | 2% |
| Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means | 1% | 1% |
| Worked from home | 10% | 15% |
| No vehicle available | 3% | 3% |
| Total workers | 195,114 | 5,448,328 |

African American Adult Neighborhood and Built Environment

- Eleven percent (11%) of Lucas County African American adults reported that their neighborhood was extremely safe, 50% reported it to be quite safe, 28% reported it to be slightly safe, and 6% reported it to be not safe at all. Five percent (5%) reported that they did not know how safe from crime their neighborhood was.
- Twenty-three percent (23%) of Lucas County African American adults reported the following transportation issues: no car (10%), no driver's license/suspended license (6%), no car insurance (6%), cost of public or private transportation (4%), and could not afford gas (4%), other car issues/expenses (4%), limited public transportation available or accessible (3%), did not feel safe to drive (2%), disabled (1%), and no public transportation available or accessible (1%). Seven percent (7%) of African American adults who reported having transportation issues had more than one issue.
- Lucas County African American adults reported doing the following while driving: talking on hand-held cell phone (16%); eating (33%); texting (23%); talking on a hands-free cell phone (37%); using Internet on their cell phone (12%); driving without wearing a seatbelt (11%); being under the influence of alcohol (4%); reading (3%); being under the influence of prescription drugs (1%); being under the influence of recreational drugs (3%); and other activities (such as applying makeup, shaving, etc.) (3%). Thirty percent (30%) of adults had more than one distraction. Five percent (5%) of African American adults reported they did not drive.
- More than one-third (35%) of Lucas County African American adults kept a firearm in or around their home. Three percent (3%) of African American adults reported that their firearms were unlocked and loaded.

Latino Adult Neighborhood and Built Environment

- Twelve percent (12%) of Lucas County Latino adults reported that their neighborhood was extremely safe, 36% reported it to be quite safe, 35% reported it to be slightly safe, and 13% reported it to be not safe at all. Four percent (4%) reported that they did not know how safe from crime their neighborhood was.
- Twenty-two percent (22%) of Lucas County Latino adults reported the following transportation issues: no car (8%), other car issues/expenses (7%), could not afford gas (5%), no driver's license/suspended license (4%), no car insurance (4%), did not feel safe to drive (4%), limited public transportation available or accessible (3%), cost of public or private transportation (3%), disabled (3%), and no public transportation available or accessible (1%). Seven percent (7%) of Latino adults who reported having transportation issues had more than one issue.
- Lucas County Latino adults reported doing the following while driving: talking on a hands-free cell phone (48%); eating (34%); texting (19%); talking on hand-held cell phone (18%); driving without wearing a seatbelt (17%); using Internet on their cell phone (11%); being under the influence of alcohol (6%); being under the influence of recreational drugs (4%); reading (3%); being under the influence of prescription drugs (1%); and other activities (such as applying makeup, shaving, etc.) (1%). Forty-one percent (41%) of Latino adults had more than one distraction. Four percent (4%) of Latino adults reported they did not drive.
- One-third (33%) of Lucas County Latino adults kept a firearm in or around their home. Three percent (3%) of adults reported that their firearms were unlocked and loaded.

Adult, African American, and Latino Adult Social Determinants of Health

The table below indicates adult, African American adult, and Latino adult health care experiences. An example of how to interpret the information include: 3% of Lucas County adults reported having a worse health care experience than people of other races.

Lucas County Adults Experiences When Seeking Health Care*

| Demographics | Experiences When Seeking Health Care | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| | Worse than People of Other Races | Better than People of Other Races | Same as People of Other Races | Don't Know |
| Total | 3% | 5% | 51% | 31% |
| African American | 11% | <1% | 41% | 33% |
| White | 1% | 7% | 57% | 28% |
| Latino of any race | 3% | 6% | 46% | 34% |

* Percentages may not equal 100% due to the exclusion of data for those who did not have health care and answered multiple responses.

Adult, African American, and Latino Adult Social Determinants of Health

The table below indicates correlations between those who experienced four or more ACEs in their lifetime and participating in risky behaviors, as well as other experiences. An example of how to interpret the information include: 10% of those who experienced four or more ACEs seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year, compared to 2% of those who did not experience any ACEs.

Behaviors of Lucas County Adults, African American
*Experienced four or more ACEs vs. Did Not Experience Any ACEs**

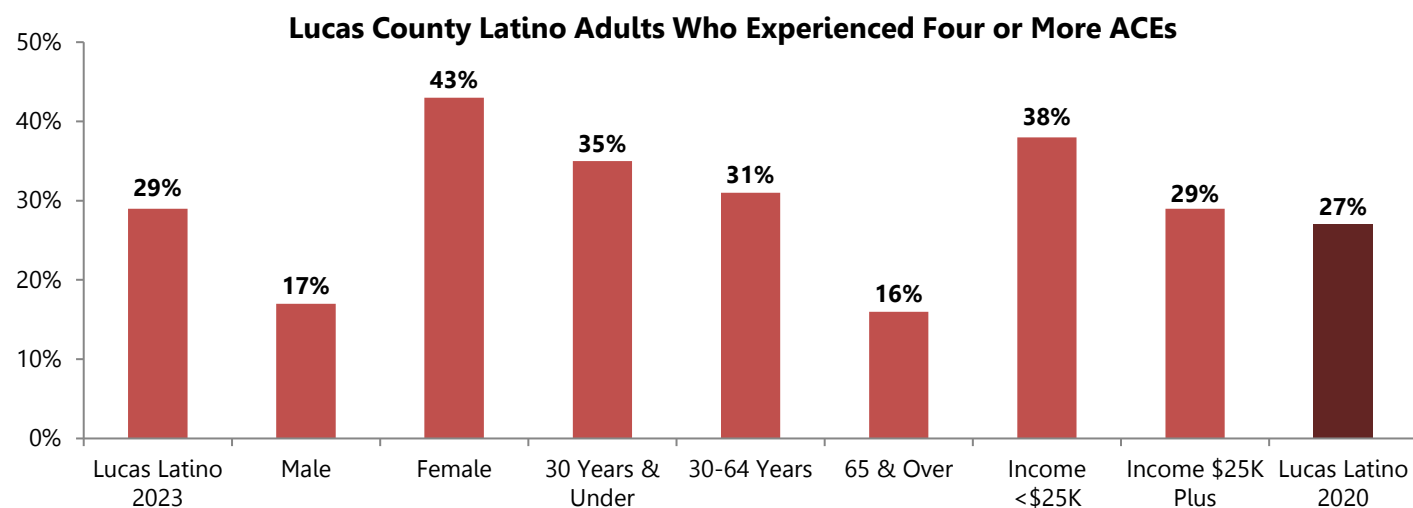
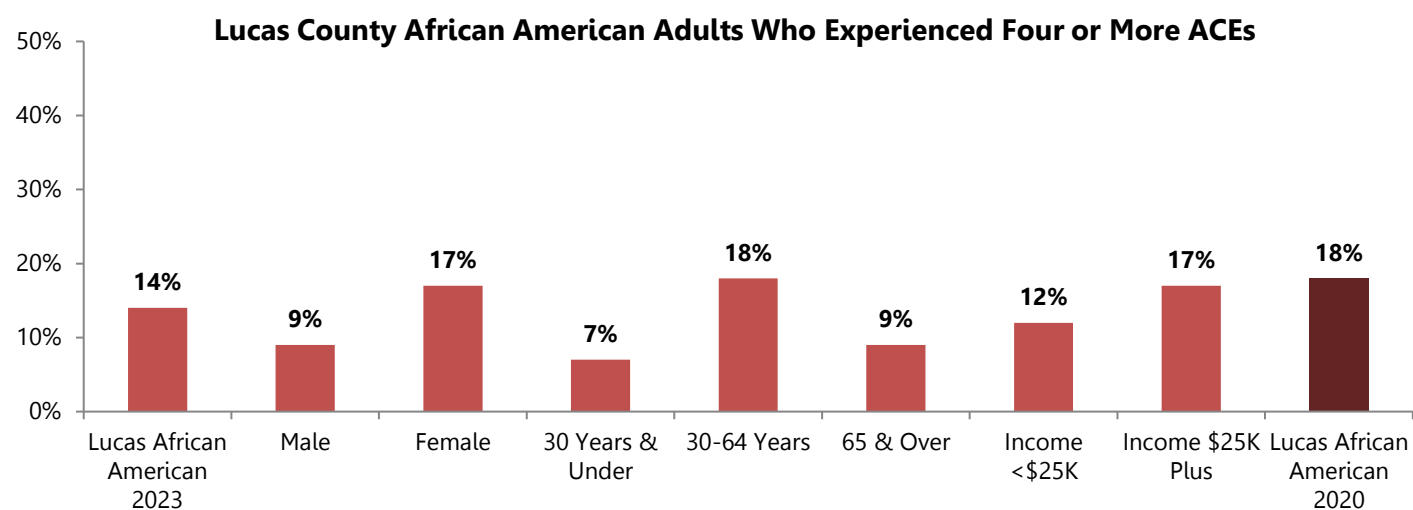
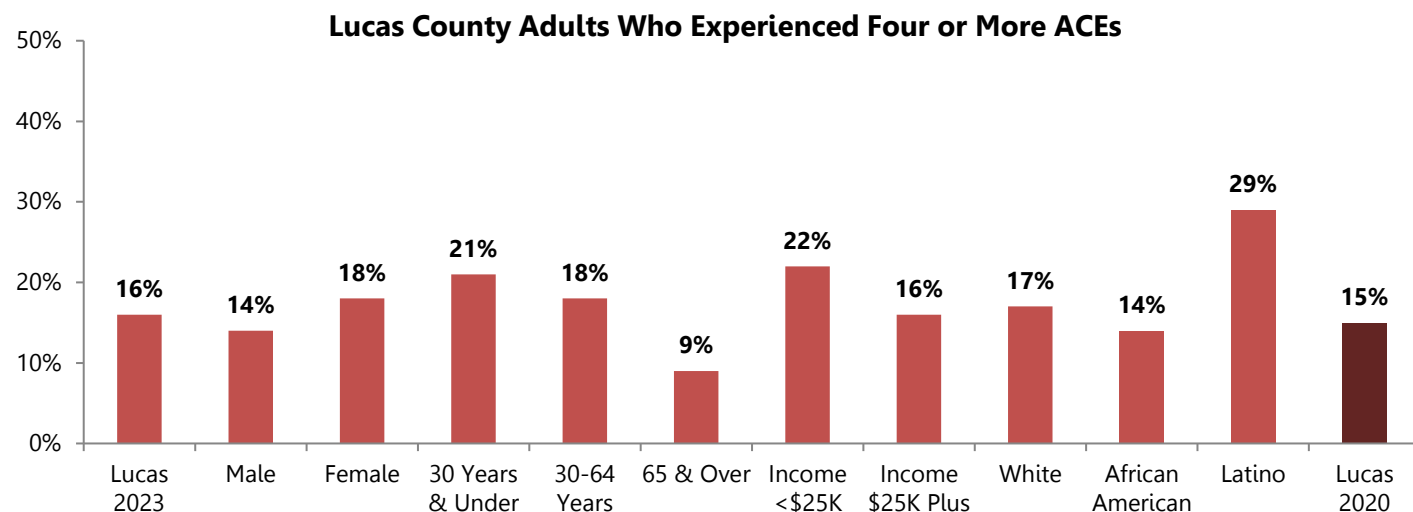
| Adult Behaviors | Experienced four or more ACEs | Did Not Experience Any ACEs |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Adults | | |
| Current drinker (had at least one alcoholic beverage in the past month) | 61% | 59% |
| Binge drinker (drank five or more drinks for males and four or more for females on an occasion in the past month) | 32% | 24% |
| Current smoker (currently smoke on some or all days) | 15% | 10% |
| Had two or more sexual partners (in the past year) | 12% | 6% |
| Seriously contemplated suicide (in the past year) | 10% | 2% |
| Misused prescription drugs (used prescription drugs either not prescribed to them or used them to get high or feel more alert in the past six months) | 6% | 4% |
| African American Adults | | |
| Current drinker (had at least one alcoholic beverage in the past month) | 71% | 55% |
| Binge drinker (drank five or more drinks for males and four or more for females on an occasion in the past month) | 37% | 32% |
| Had two or more sexual partners (in the past year) | 37% | 15% |
| Seriously contemplated suicide (in the past year) | 8% | 7% |
| Current smoker (currently smoke on some or all days) | 6% | 15% |
| Misused prescription drugs (used prescription drugs either not prescribed to them or used them to get high or feel more alert in the past six months) | 6% | 7% |
| Latino Adults | | |
| Current drinker (had at least one alcoholic beverage in the past month) | 73% | 50% |
| Binge drinker (drank five or more drinks for males and four or more for females on an occasion in the past month) | 31% | 21% |
| Seriously contemplated suicide (in the past year) | 22% | 2% |
| Had two or more sexual partners (in the past year) | 9% | 3% |
| Misused prescription drugs (used prescription drugs either not prescribed to them or used them to get high or feel more alert in the past six months) | 7% | 5% |
| Current smoker (currently smoke on some or all days) | 7% | 2% |

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

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

Adult, African American, and Latino Adult Social Determinants of Health

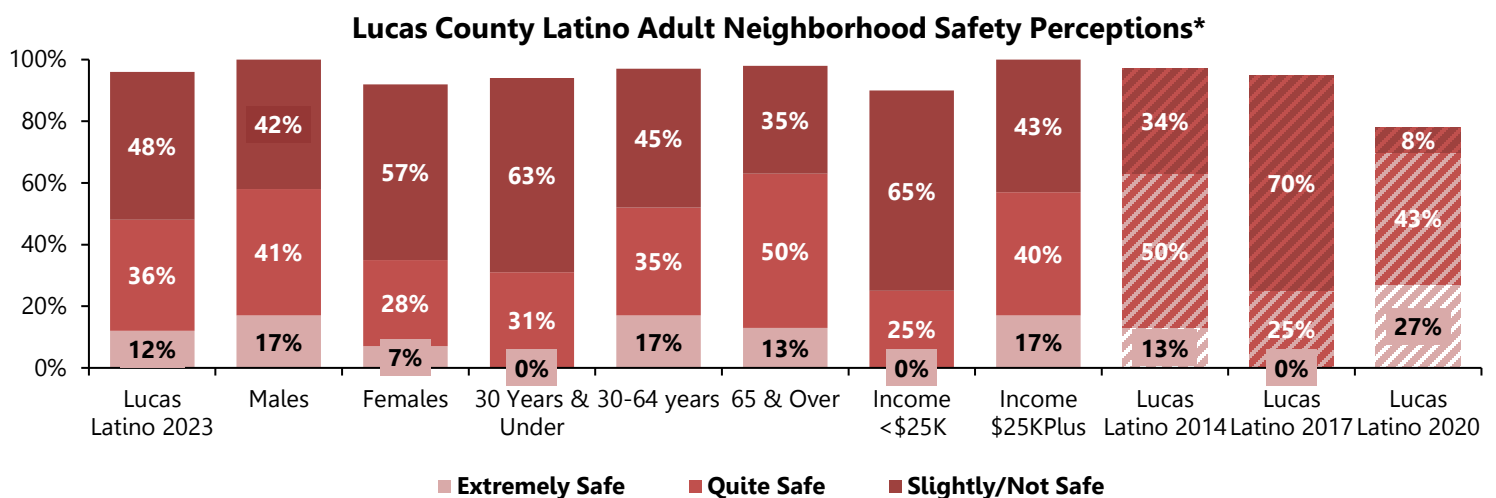
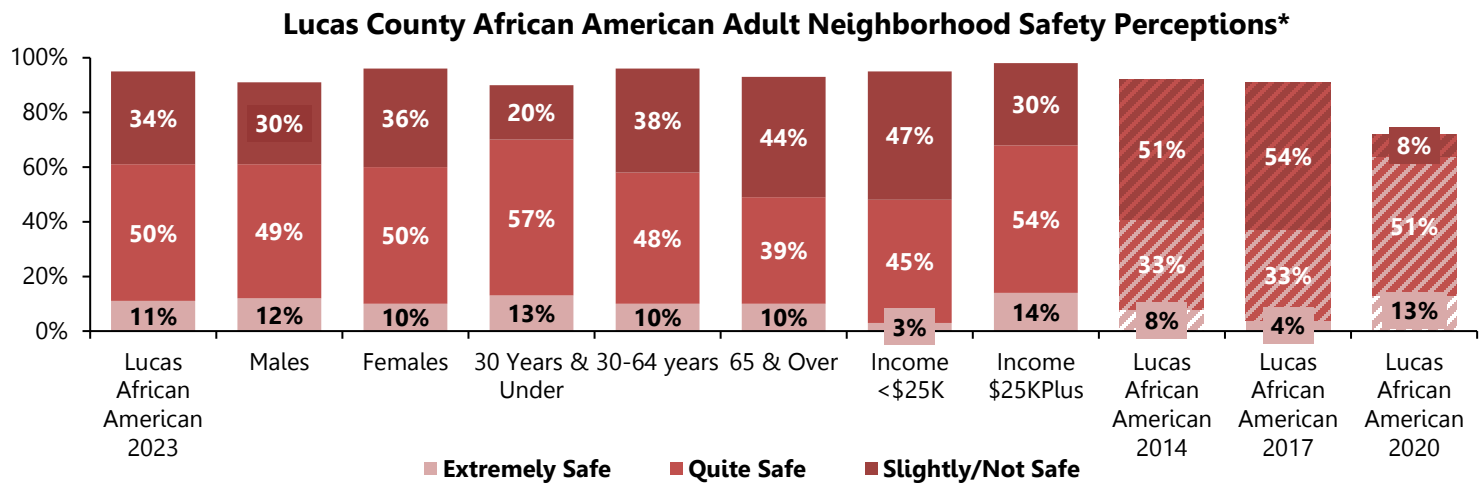
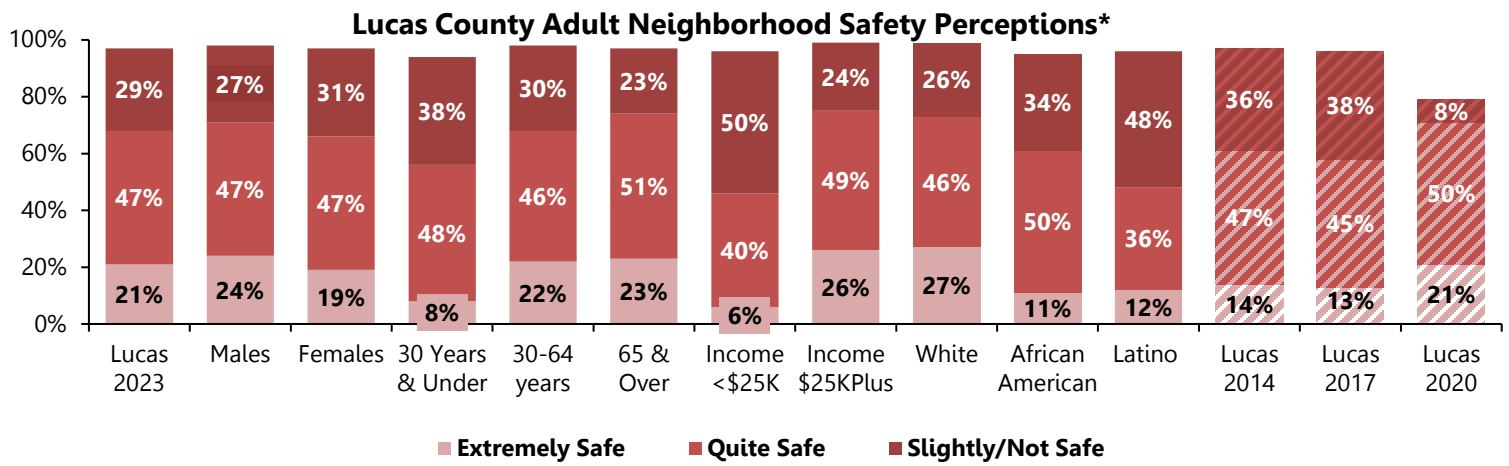
The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County adults, African Americans, and Latino adults who experienced four or more adverse child experiences (ACEs) in their lifetime. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 16% of Lucas County adults, 21% of those under age 30, and 9% of those ages 65 and older experienced four or more ACEs.



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Adult, African American, and Latino Adult Social Determinants of Health

The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County adults, African Americans, and Latino adults' perceptions on neighborhood safety. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 47% of Lucas County adults, 48% of those under age 30, and 51% of those ages 65 and older described their neighborhood as quite safe.

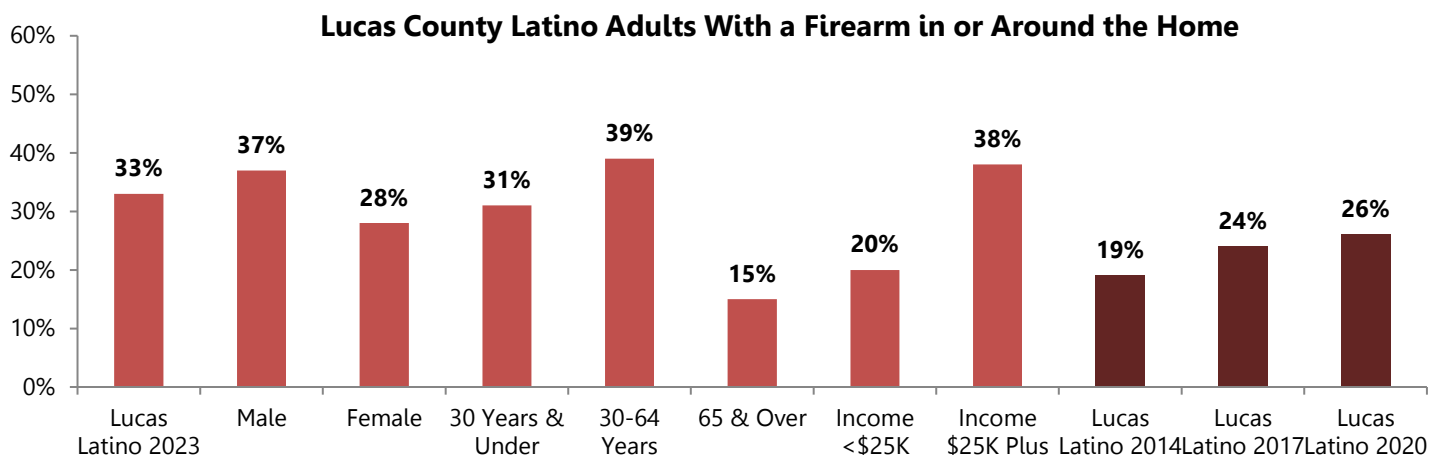
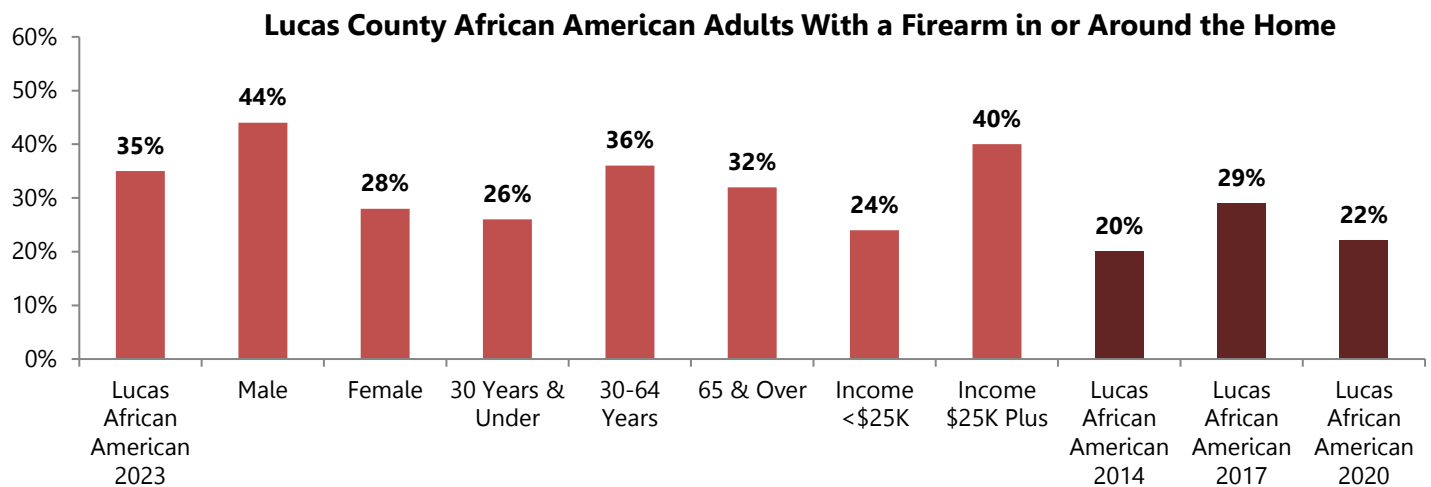
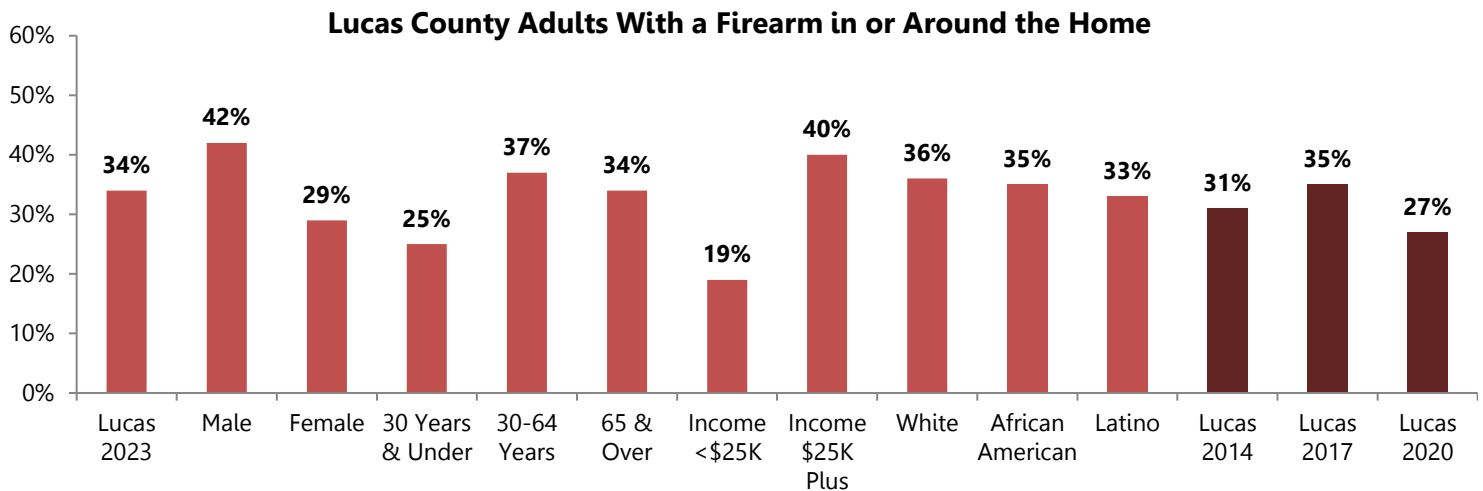


*Respondents were asked: "How safe from crime do you consider your neighborhood to be?"

Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Adult, African American, and Latino Adult Social Determinants of Health

The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County adults, African Americans, and Latino adults who have a firearm in or around the home. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph include: 34% of Lucas County adults, 25% of those under age 30, and 34% of those ages 65 and older reported having a firearm in or around their home.



Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting results as the margin of error for any subgroup, including African Americans and Latinos, is higher than that of the overall survey. The margin of error for Lucas County African American adults is 6.3% and for Lucas County Latino adults is 8.1%.

Adult, African American, and Latino Adult Social Determinants of Health

Ohio Coalition on Black Civic Participation/Ohio Unity Coalition – Hospital Anti-Racism Project

(Source: Ohio Coalition on Black Civic Participation/Ohio Unity Coalition – Hospital Anti-Racism Project)

Introduction

- People of color in Ohio experience significant disparities in health. This survey seeks to provide a view into the discrimination that people of color and others experience while receiving medical care, generally and in hospitals. Beginning in June of 2021, UHCAN Ohio, the Northeast Ohio Black Health Coalition, the Ohio Unity Coalition, and the Multiethnic Advocates for Cultural Competency released a survey asking about people's experience with discrimination in the health care system.
- Respondents identifying their race as Black were more likely to report discrimination in both the hospital and general medical setting. Reported discrimination included treated with less courtesy or respect than other people; receives poorer service than others in the medical treatment areas; your symptoms are dismissed; and you are not provided with the same tests as others. Effects by race and gender identity were intersectional; Black females were most likely to report experience with discrimination.

Methods

- Beginning in June of 2021, UHCAN Ohio, the Northeast Ohio Black Health Coalition, the Ohio Unity Coalition, and the Multiethnic Advocates for Cultural Competency released a survey asking about people's experience with discrimination in the health care system. The survey asked about people's experience with discrimination in various settings, the perceived reason for the discrimination, and their response to the discriminatory experience. The survey did not identify a specific interest in racial or other form of discrimination. The survey asked basic demographic questions on race, ethnicity, sexual orientation and gender identity, age, income, and source of health insurance. The questions on experience with discrimination and on how people reacted to their experience were adapted from Dr. David R Williams published work. Demographic questions were adapted from the US Census for 2020.
- The survey was published using SurveyMonkey with four distinct URLs generated for distribution. Partners shared the URL as a link or QR code through newsletters and e-mail that reached a predominately Ohio audience but there were no limits on who could respond. Organizations and individuals were encouraged to share the survey with all who might be interested. Approximately 45 surveys were collected in person at five community festivals in Toledo. In those cases, respondents were given an iPad where they could use the survey link to complete the survey. In these venues, respondents were entered in a drawing for a gift card, otherwise no incentives were provided for completing the survey. 3 Respondents were permitted to skip any question. Respondents could answer the survey for themselves, a child or grandchild, a parent or grandparent, a spouse or partner, or someone else they helped receive health care. A respondent answering from their own experience also had the opportunity to answer the questions a second time for someone else.
- Data collection occurred between May 11, 2021 and September 14, 2021.
- Analysis was accomplished using SAS to provide counts and cross tabs.

Results

- 876 people responded to the survey and 185 of those respondents provided additional answers for another person. These answers were combined to provide responses based on 1061 people's experiences.
- The below tables display results based on race and sexual orientation in a medical and hospital setting.

Adult, African American, and Latino Adult Social Determinants of Health

The table below indicates Black females, Black males, White females, and White males discrimination experiences in a medical setting. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 62% of Black Ohio females reported they were treated with less courtesy or respect all/most/some of the time in a medical setting. (Source: Ohio Coalition on Black Civic Participation/Ohio Unity Coalition – Hospital Anti-Racism Project)

Ohio Adults Discrimination When Seeking Health Care*

| Demographics | Discrimination When Seeking Health Care in a Medical Setting <i>Treated with less courtesy or respect than other people</i> | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------|-------------|
| | All/Most/Some of the Time | Rarely/Never | No Response |
| Black Females | 62% | 38% | 1% |
| Black Males | 54% | 45% | 1% |
| | | | |
| White Females | 39% | 61% | 0% |
| White Males | 24% | 75% | 2% |

* Percentages may not equal 100% due to the exclusion of data for those who have answered multiple responses.

The table below indicates Black females, Black males, White females, and White males discrimination experiences in a medical setting. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 37% of Black Ohio males reported that people acted as if they were afraid of them all/most/some of the time in a medical setting. (Source: Ohio Coalition on Black Civic Participation/Ohio Unity Coalition – Hospital Anti-Racism Project)

Ohio Adults Discrimination When Seeking Health Care*

| Demographics | Discrimination When Seeking Health Care in a Medical Setting <i>People act as if they are afraid of you</i> | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------|-------------|
| | All/Most/Some of the Time | Rarely/Never | No Response |
| Black Females | 32% | 66% | 1% |
| Black Males | 37% | 61% | 2% |
| | | | |
| White Females | 9% | 91% | 0% |
| White Males | 6% | 90% | 4% |

* Percentages may not equal 100% due to the exclusion of data for those who have answered multiple responses.

The table below indicates Black females, Black males, White females, and White males discrimination experiences in a medical setting. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 16% of Black Ohio males reported that there were threatened or harassed all/most/some of the time in a medical setting. (Source: Ohio Coalition on Black Civic Participation/Ohio Unity Coalition – Hospital Anti-Racism Project)

Ohio Adults Discrimination When Seeking Health Care*

| Demographics | Discrimination When Seeking Health Care in a Medical Setting <i>Threatened or harassed</i> | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|-------------|
| | All/Most/Some of the Time | Rarely/Never | No Response |
| Black Females | 15% | 83% | 1% |
| Black Males | 16% | 82% | 2% |
| | | | |
| White Females | 7% | 93% | 0% |
| White Males | 4% | 92% | 4% |

* Percentages may not equal 100% due to the exclusion of data for those who have answered multiple responses.

Adult, African American, and Latino Adult Social Determinants of Health

The table below indicates Black females, Black males, White females, and White males discrimination experiences in a medical setting. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 51% of Black Ohio females reported that they received poorer service than other people all/most/some of the time in the hospital's or medical center's non-treatment areas (e.g., restaurants or stores). (Source: Ohio Coalition on Black Civic Participation/Ohio Unity Coalition – Hospital Anti-Racism Project)

Ohio Adults Discrimination When Seeking Health Care*

| Demographics | Discrimination When Seeking Health Care in a Medical Setting <i>Received poorer service than other people</i> | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------|-------------|
| | All/Most/Some of the Time | Rarely/Never | No Response |
| Black Females | 51% | 47% | 1% |
| Black Males | 42% | 56% | 2% |
| | | | |
| White Females | 29% | 70% | 1% |
| White Males | 16% | 82% | 2% |

* Percentages may not equal 100% due to the exclusion of data for those who have answered multiple responses.
Source: Ohio Coalition on Black Civic Participation/Ohio Unity Coalition – Hospital Anti-Racism Project

The table below indicates Bi-Curious, Bisexual, Gay, Hetero, and Lesbian discrimination experiences in a medical setting by sexual orientation. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 75% of Ohio bisexuals reported that they were treated with less courtesy or respect in a medical setting. (Source: Ohio Coalition on Black Civic Participation/Ohio Unity Coalition – Hospital Anti-Racism Project)

Ohio Adults Discrimination When Seeking Health Care*

| Demographics | Discrimination When Seeking Health Care in a Medical Setting <i>Treated with less courtesy or respect</i> | | |
|-------------------|--|--------------|-------------|
| | All/Most/Some of the Time | Rarely/Never | No Response |
| Bisexual | 75% | 25% | 0% |
| Bi-Curious | 63% | 38% | 0% |
| Lesbian | 55% | 45% | 0% |
| Hetero | 51% | 48% | 1% |
| Gay | 50% | 38% | 13% |

* Percentages may not equal 100% due to the exclusion of data for those who have answered multiple responses.
Source: Ohio Coalition on Black Civic Participation/Ohio Unity Coalition – Hospital Anti-Racism Project

The table below indicates Black females, Black males, White females, and White males discrimination experiences in a hospital setting. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 8% of Black Ohio females reported that they have been threatened or harassed in a hospital setting. (Source: Ohio Coalition on Black Civic Participation/Ohio Unity Coalition – Hospital Anti-Racism Project)

Ohio Adults Discrimination When Seeking Health Care*

| Demographics | Discrimination When Seeking Health Care in a Hospital Setting <i>Threatened or harassed</i> | |
|----------------------|--|------|
| | Yes | No |
| Black Females | 8% | 92% |
| Black Males | 6% | 94% |
| | | |
| White Females | 4% | 96% |
| White Males | 0% | 100% |

* Percentages may not equal 100% due to the exclusion of data for those who have answered multiple responses.

Adult, African American, and Latino Adult Social Determinants of Health

The table below indicates Black females, Black males, White females, and White males discrimination experiences in a hospital setting. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 27% of Black Ohio females reported that they were not provided with the same treatment as others in a hospital setting. (Source: Ohio Coalition on Black Civic Participation/Ohio Unity Coalition – Hospital Anti-Racism Project)

Ohio Adults Discrimination When Seeking Health Care*

| Demographics | Discrimination When Seeking Health Care in a Hospital Setting <i>Not provided with the same treatment as others</i> | |
|----------------------|--|-----|
| | Yes | No |
| Black Females | 27% | 73% |
| Black Males | 22% | 78% |
| | | |
| White Females | 19% | 81% |
| White Males | 2% | 98% |

*Percentages may not equal 100% due to the exclusion of data for those who have answered multiple responses.

Environmental Conditions

8% of Lucas County adults, or approximately 26,010 adults, reported that rodents and air quality threatened them or their family members' health in the past year.

Adult Environmental Health

- Lucas County adults thought the following threatened their or their family members' health in the past year:
 - Rodents (8%)
 - Air quality (8%)
 - Mold/moisture issues (7%)
 - Insects (7%)
 - Plumbing problems (4%)
 - Temperature regulation (heating and air conditioning) (3%)
 - Bed bugs (3%)
 - Unsafe water supply/wells (3%)
 - Sewage/wastewater problems (2%)
 - Agricultural chemicals (pesticides, insecticides, fertilizers) (1%)
 - Chemicals found in household products (1%)
 - Safety hazards (structural problems) (1%)
 - Excess medication in the home (1%)
 - Food safety/foodborne illness (1%)
 - Sanitation issues (1%)
 - Lead paint (1%)
 - Asbestos (1%)
 - Lice (1%)
 - Lyme disease (<1%)
 - Radiation (<1%)
 - Radon (<1%)
- Fourteen percent (14%) of Lucas County adults reported more than one environmental issue that threatened their or their family members' health in the past year.

14% of Lucas County African American adults, or approximately 8,954 adults, reported that air quality threatened them or their family members' health in the past year.

- Lucas County adults thought the following threatened their or their family members' health in the past year:
 - Air quality (14%)
 - Temperature regulation (heating and air conditioning) (8%)
 - Insects (7%)
 - Rodents (6%)
 - Bed bugs (4%)
 - Plumbing problems (4%)
 - Mold/moisture issues (4%)
 - Unsafe water supply/wells (4%)
 - Sewage/wastewater problems (3%)
 - Lead paint (2%)
 - Sanitation issues (2%)
 - Food safety/foodborne illness (2%)
 - Excess medication in the home (2%)
 - Safety hazards (structural problems) (2%)
 - Lice (<1%)
 - Radon (<1%)
 - Asbestos (<1%)
 - Chemicals found in household products (<1%)
- Fifteen percent (15%) of Lucas County African American adults reported more than one environmental issue that threatened their or their family members' health in the past year.

16% of Lucas County Latino adults, or approximately 6,120 adults, reported that rodents threatened them or their family members' health in the past year.

- Lucas County adults thought the following threatened their or their family members' health in the past year:
 - Rodents (16%)
 - Air quality (13%)
 - Mold/moisture issues (13%)
 - Insects (10%)
 - Plumbing problems (6%)
 - Sewage/wastewater problems (6%)
 - Safety hazards (structural problems) (5%)
 - Unsafe water supply/wells (4%)
 - Temperature regulation (heating and air conditioning) (4%)
 - Bed bugs (3%)
 - Lead paint (3%)
 - Agricultural chemicals (pesticides, insecticides, fertilizers) (3%)
 - Lice (1%)
 - Radon (1%)
 - Asbestos (1%)
 - Excess medication in the home (1%)
 - Chemicals found in household products (1%)
- One-fourth (25%) of Lucas County Latino adults reported more than one environmental issue that threatened their or their family members' health in the past year.

YOUTH HEALTH 6TH -12TH GRADERS

Weight Status
Tobacco Use
Alcohol Consumption
Drug Use
Perceptions of Substance Abuse
Sexual Behavior
Mental Health
Social Determinants of Health
Violence

-***Note for population:** Each individual section consists of data from 6th-12th graders in participating Lucas County school districts. "Youth" is defined throughout the report as 6th-12th graders. "High school youth" consists of 9th-12th graders and "middle school youth" is defined as 6th-8th graders. The only section of the report in which differences may exist in sample size (6th – 12th vs. 9th – 12th) is the sexual behavior section.

-**Limitation for sex/gender:** Only 21 respondents identified as "other" or "transgender". This total was too low and not considered statistically significant to report out, therefore, sex/gender will only be reported out as "male" and "female" throughout this section.

-Due to differences in questions asked, CDC YRBSS indicators are included for comparison to Ohio and U.S. rates throughout for grades 9-12 only.

-For more information on participating districts and schools, see appendix IV.

Weight Status

Approximately 7,650 Lucas County youth were classified as obese.

Youth Weight Status

- Body mass index (BMI) for children is calculated differently from adults. The CDC uses BMI-for-age, which is gender and age specific as children's body fat changes over the years as they grow. In children and teens, BMI is used to assess underweight, normal, overweight, and obese.
- One-fifth (20%) of Lucas County youth were classified as obese by BMI calculations. Sixteen percent (16%) of youth were classified as overweight. Sixty-one percent (61%) were normal weight, and 3% were underweight.
- Twenty-seven percent (27%) of youth described themselves as being slightly or very overweight.
- Youth did the following to lose or keep from gaining weight in the past month:
 - Drank more water (39%)
 - Exercised (35%)
 - Ate more fruits (34%)
 - Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods lower in fat (29%)
 - Ate more vegetables (23%)
 - Skipped meals (19%)
 - Went without eating for 24 hours or more (9%)
 - Vomited or took laxatives (3%)
 - Smoked cigarettes or e-cigarettes/vapes (2%)
 - Took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice (1%)
 - Used illegal drugs (1%)
- Forty-one percent (41%) of youth did not do anything to lose or keep from gaining weight in the past month.

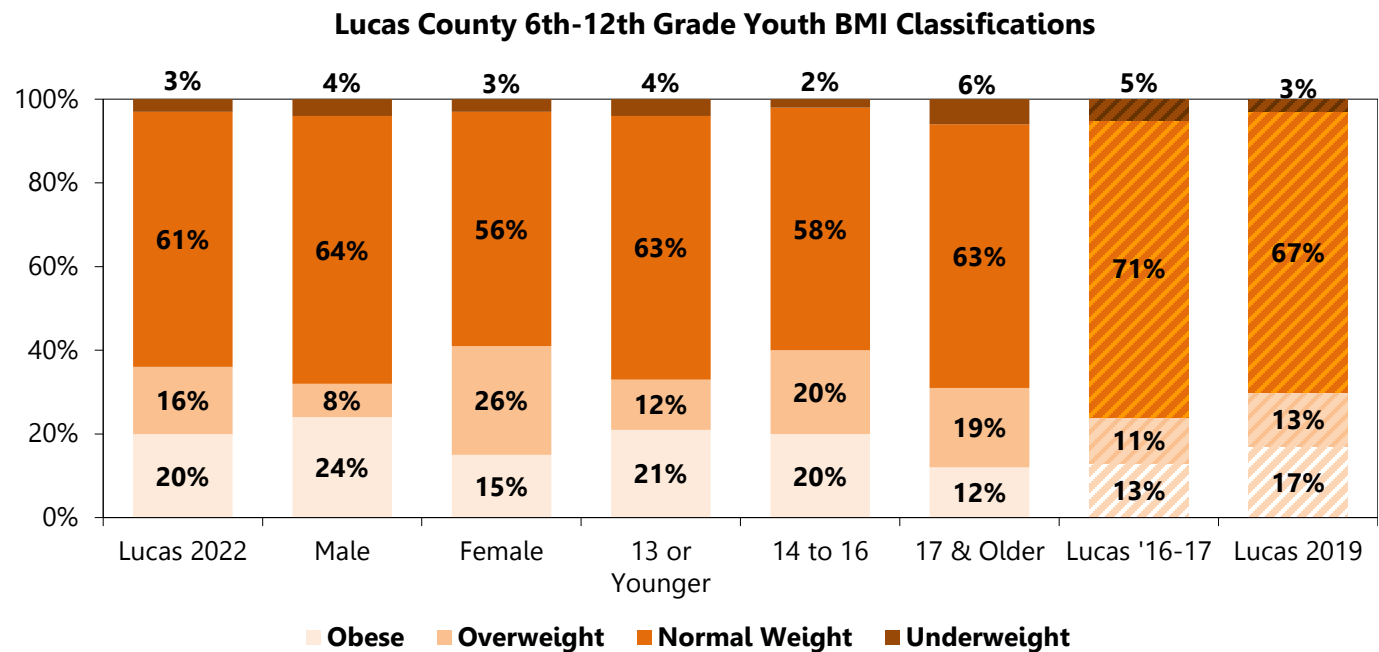
Healthy People 2030 Nutrition and Weight Status (NWS)

| Objective | Lucas County 2022 | U.S. 2021 | Healthy People 2030 Target |
|--|--|---------------------|----------------------------|
| NWS-04: Reduce the proportion of children and adolescents aged 2 to 19 years who are considered obese | 20% (6-12 Grade) 18% (9-12 Grade) | 16% (9-12 Grade) | 16% |

*Note: The Healthy People 2030 target is for children and youth aged 2-19 years.
(Sources: Healthy People 2030 Objectives, 2021 U.S. YRBS, 2022/2023 Lucas County Health Assessment)*

Youth Weight Status

The following graph shows the percentage of Lucas County youth who were classified as obese, overweight, normal weight, or underweight according to body mass index (BMI) by age. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 61% of all Lucas County youth were classified as normal weight, 20% were obese, 16% were overweight, and 3% were underweight.



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

Youth Nutrition

- During the past month, youth went to bed hungry because there was not enough food in their home at the following frequencies: never (64%), rarely (19%), sometimes (11%), most of the time (5%), and always (1%).
- Twenty-nine percent (29%) of youth ate five or more servings of fruits **and/or** vegetables per day, 30% of youth ate three to four servings, and 31% of youth ate one to two servings. Ten percent (10%) of youth ate zero servings of fruits and/or vegetables per day.

The table below indicates the number of servings Lucas County youth had of fruit, vegetables, sugar-sweetened beverages and caffeinated beverages per day.

| | Five or more servings | Three to four servings | One to two servings | Zero servings |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Fruit | 12% | 19% | 55% | 14% |
| Vegetables | 4% | 15% | 60% | 21% |
| Sugar-sweetened beverages* | 10% | 19% | 53% | 18% |
| Caffeinated beverages** | 4% | 11% | 41% | 44% |

Note: ½ cup is equivalent to 1 serving for fruits and vegetables

**Soda pop (not diet), lemonade, Kool-Aid, fruit-flavored drinks, smoothies, sweet-flavored coffee/tea drinks, sports drinks (Gatorade, Powerade)*

***Coffee, espresso or energy drinks such as Red Bull, Monster or Rockstar (Do not include soda pop or tea)*

Youth Physical Activity

- During the past week, youth participated in at least 60 minutes of physical activity at the following frequencies:
 - Three or more days (54%)
 - Five or more days (35%)
 - Every day (21%)
 - Zero days (29%)
- On an average school day, Lucas County youth spent 4.4 hours on a cell phone, 2.3 hours playing video games, 2.2 hours watching TV, and 2.1 hours on a computer/tablet.
- One-third (33%) of youth spent three or more hours watching TV on an average school day.
- Youth spent the most time doing the following physical activity or exercise during the past year: running/jogging (22%), walking (21%), strength training (9%), swimming (8%), active video games (3%), exercise machines (3%), exercise through their job (2%), group exercise classes (2%), cycling (2%), exercise videos (1%), and other (16%). Twelve percent (12%) of youth reported they did not exercise within the past year, including 1% who were unable to exercise.

| Youth Comparisons | Lucas County 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2011 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2013/14 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2016/17 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2019 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Ohio 2021 (9 th -12 th) | U.S. 2021 (9 th -12 th) |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Obese | 20% | 15% | 13% | 15% | 19% | 18% | 19% | 16% |
| Overweight | 16% | 11% | 11% | 12% | 12% | 19% | 13% | 16% |
| Described themselves as slightly or very overweight | 27% | 25% | 25% | 30% | 33% | 27% | N/A | 32% |
| Exercised to lose weight (in the past month) | 35% | 43% | 48% | 42% | 36% | 45% | N/A | N/A |
| Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods lower in fat to lose weight (in the past month) | 29% | 28% | 31% | 26% | 30% | 28% | N/A | N/A |
| Went without eating for 24 hours or more (in the past month) | 9% | 7% | 6% | 4% | 6% | 7% | N/A | N/A |
| Took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice (in the past month) | 1% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 2% | N/A | N/A |
| Vomited or took laxatives (in the past month) | 3% | 3% | 3% | 1% | 3% | 5% | N/A | N/A |
| Ate one to four servings of fruits and vegetables per day | 61% | 82% | 81% | 87% | 70% | 69% | N/A | N/A |
| Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on every day in past week | 21% | 28% | 28% | 23% | 20% | 26% | 26% | 24% |
| Physically active at least 60 minutes per day on five or more days in past week | 35% | 43% | 50% | 44% | 40% | 45% | 49% | 45% |
| Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day in the past week | 29% | 15% | 15% | 14% | 18% | 20% | 16% | 16% |
| Watched three or more hours of television (on an average school day) | 33% | 40% | 34% | 18% | 18% | 31% | N/A | N/A |

N/A – Not available

Tobacco Use

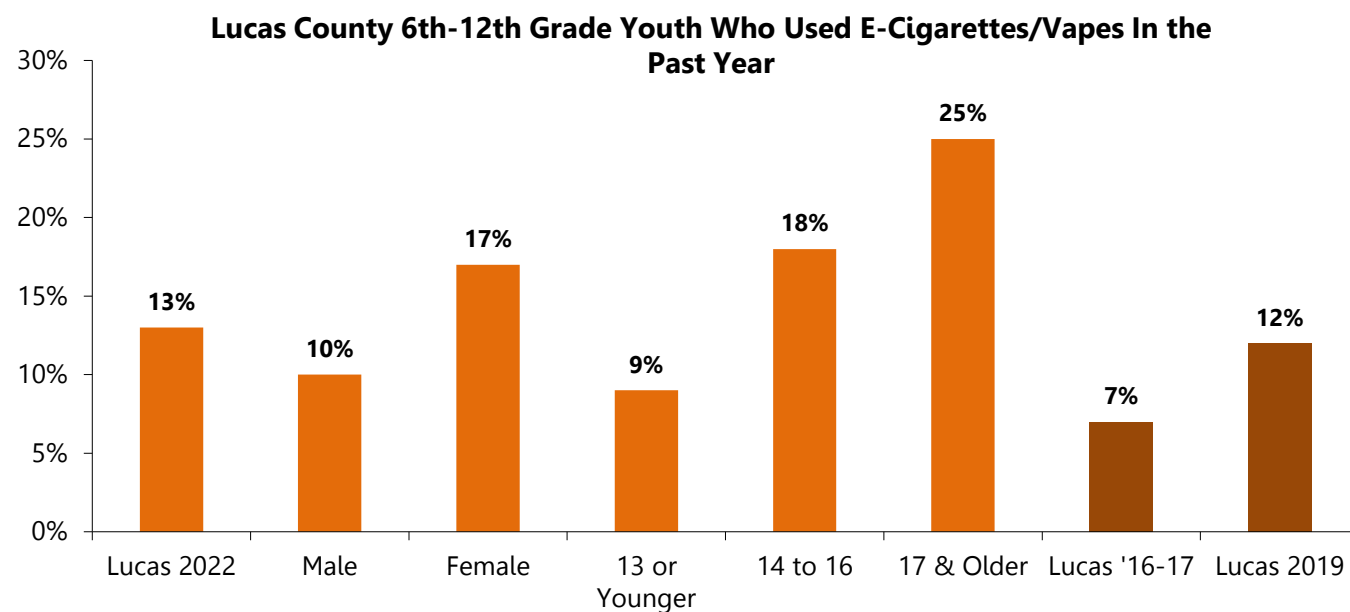
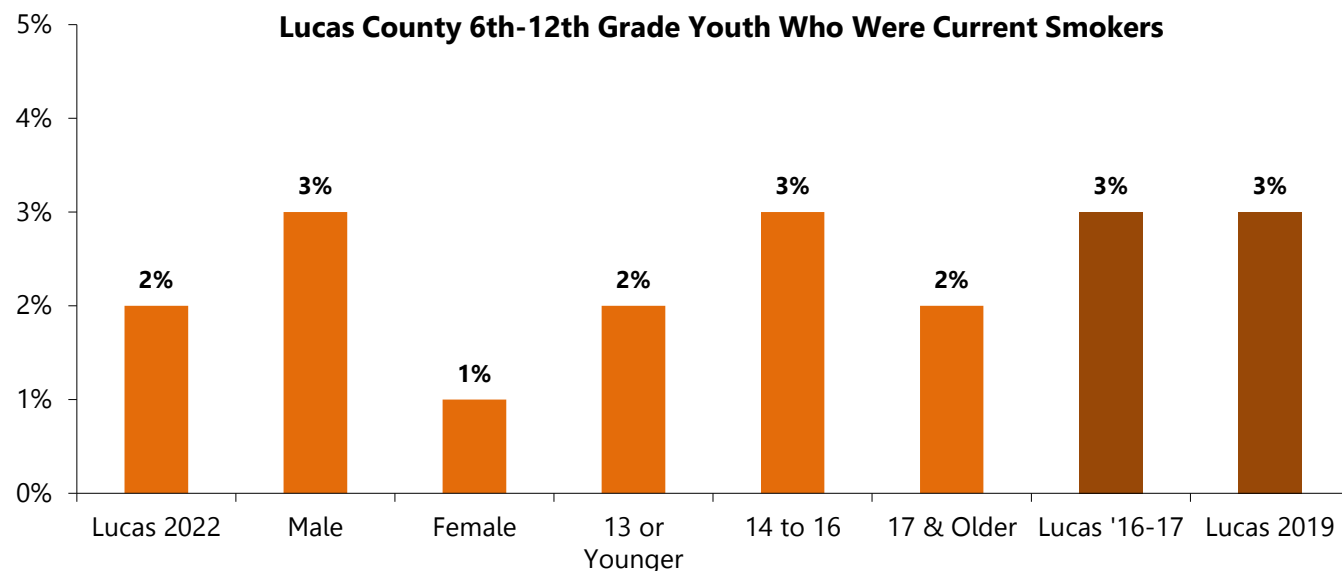
Approximately 3,442 Lucas County youth used e-cigarettes/vapes in the past year.

Youth Tobacco Use

- Ten percent (10%) of youth had ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.
- Nine percent (9%) of all Lucas County youth had tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs) before the age of 13.
- More than half (52%) of those who had tried cigarette smoking did so at 10 years old or younger, and another 18% had done so by 12 years old. The average age of onset for smoking was 11 years old.
- Two percent (2%) of Lucas County youth were current smokers, having smoked at some time in the past month.
- Fourteen percent (14%) of youth used an electronic vapor product at least once in the past month.
- During the past year, 44% of youth who used tobacco tried to quit using all tobacco products, including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products (vapes).
- Youth used the following forms of tobacco in the past year:
 - E-cigarettes/vapes (9%)
 - Swishers (3%)
 - Black and Mild's (3%)
 - Cigarettes (2%)
 - Hookah (1%)
 - Cigarillos (<1%)
 - Chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip (<1%)
 - Pouch (<1%)
 - Little cigars (<1%)
 - Dissolvable tobacco products (<1%)
- Of youth who used electronic vapor products (vapes) in the past month, they typically obtained them in the in the following ways:
 - Got or bought them from a friend, family member, or someone else (55%)
 - Bought them in a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station (8%)
 - Bought them in a vape shop or tobacco shop (3%)
 - Bought them at a mall or shopping center kiosk or stand (3%)
 - Bought them on the internet, such as a product website like eBay, Amazon, Facebook Marketplace, or Craigslist (3%)
 - Took them from a store or another person (2%)
 - Got them in some other way (26%)

Youth Tobacco Use

The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County youth who were current smokers and those who used e-cigarettes/vapes in the past year. An example of how to interpret the information on the second graph includes: 13% of all Lucas County youth used e-cigarettes/vapes in the past year, including 17% of females and 25% of those ages 17 and older.



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

Youth Tobacco Use

Healthy People 2030 Tobacco Use (TU)

| Objective | Lucas County 2022 | U.S. 2021 | Healthy People 2030 Target |
|--|--|--------------------|----------------------------|
| TU-06: Reduce use of cigarettes by adolescents (past month) | 2% (6-12 Grade) 2% (9-12 Grade) | 4% (9-12 Grade) | 3.4% |

*Note: The Healthy People 2030 target is for youth in grades 6-12.
(Sources: Healthy People 2030 Objectives, 2021 U.S. YRBS, 2022/2023 Lucas County Health Assessment)*

The table below indicates correlations between current smokers and participation in risky behaviors, as well as other activities and experiences. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 41% of current e-cigarette/vape users had at least one drink of alcohol in their past month, compared to 7% of non-current e-cigarette/vape users.

Behaviors of Lucas County Youth

Current E-cigarette/Vape Users vs. Non-Current E-cigarette/Vape Users

| Youth Behaviors | Current e-cigarette/vape user | Non-current e-cigarette/vape user |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Currently participate in extracurricular activities | 84% | 77% |
| Felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for two or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past year) | 62% | 29% |
| Bullied (in the past year) | 54% | 27% |
| Experienced three or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) (in their lifetime) | 45% | 18% |
| Used marijuana (in the past month) | 45% | 4% |
| Had at least one drink of alcohol (in the past month) | 41% | 7% |
| Had sexual intercourse (in their lifetime) | 33% | 7% |
| Seriously considered attempting suicide (in the past year) | 32% | 8% |
| Attempted suicide (in the past year) | 22% | 5% |
| Misused prescription medication (in the past month) | 20% | 4% |

*"Current smokers" indicate youth who self-reported smoking at any time during the past month.
Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

Youth Tobacco Use

| Youth Comparisons | Lucas County 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2011 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2013/14 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2016/17 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2019 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Ohio 2021 (9 th -12 th) | U.S. 2021 (9 th -12 th) |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Currently smoked cigarettes (on at least one day during the past month) | 2% | 18% | 9% | 5% | 4% | 2% | 3% | 4% |
| First tried cigarette smoking before the age of 13 (even one or two puffs) | 9% | 6% | 5% | 4% | 4% | 7% | 6% | 6% |
| Currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the past month) | <1% | N/A | N/A | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens, on at least one day during the past month) | 14% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 20% | 20% | 18% |
| Usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens, during the past month, among students who currently used electronic vapor products) | 11% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 23% | 11% | 7% |
| Did not try to quit using all tobacco products (including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, during the past year, among students who used any tobacco products during the past year) | 56% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 48% | N/A | 46% |

N/A- Not available

Alcohol Consumption

Approximately 2,677 Lucas County youth were considered binge drinkers.

Youth Alcohol Consumption

- Twelve percent (12%) of Lucas County youth had at least one drink in the past month, increasing to 29% of those ages 17 and older.
- Based on all youth surveyed, 7% had five or more alcoholic drinks on an occasion (for males) or four or more alcohol drinks in the last month (for female) and would be considered binge drinkers, increasing to 19% of those ages 17 and older. Of those who drank in the last month, 62% were defined as binge drinkers.
- Of all youth, 15% consumed alcohol for the first time before the age of 13.
- More than half (52%) of youth who reported drinking at some time in their life had their first drink at 12 years old or younger, 23% took their first drink between the ages of 13 and 14, and 51% started drinking between the ages of 15 and 18. The average age of onset was 12.5 years old.
- Youth drinkers reported the following ways of obtaining alcohol:
 - Someone gave it to them (43%)
 - Took it from a store or family member (14%)
 - Gave someone money to buy it for them (3%)
 - Bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club (3%)
 - Bought it in a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station (6%)
 - Some other way (31%)
- During the past month, 20% of all Lucas County youth had ridden in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol.
- Nine percent (9%) of youth drivers had driven a car in the past month after they had been drinking alcohol.

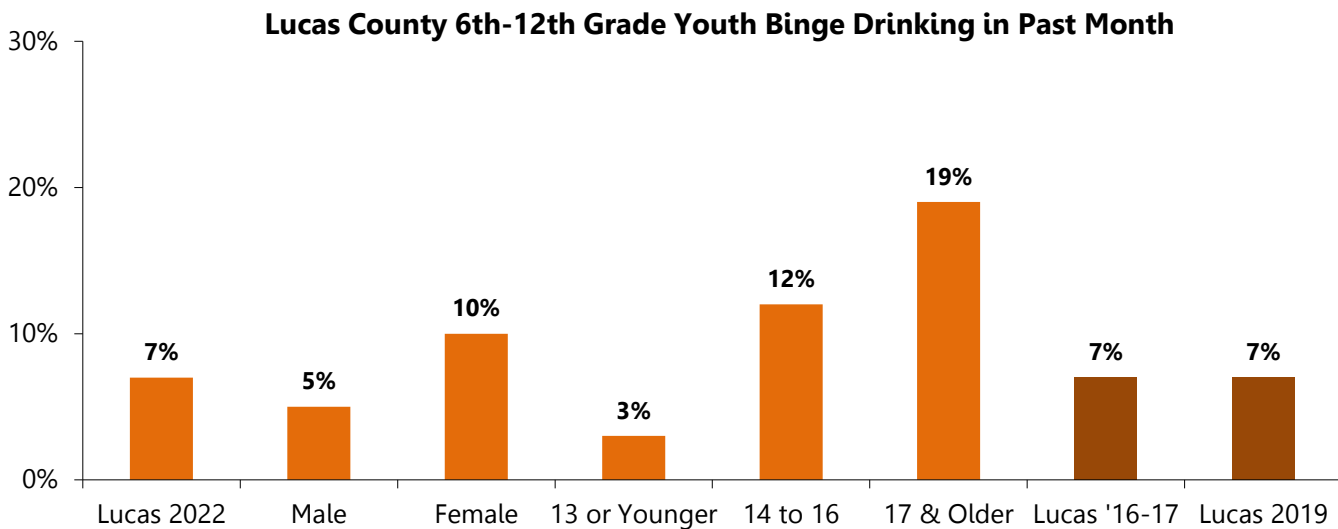
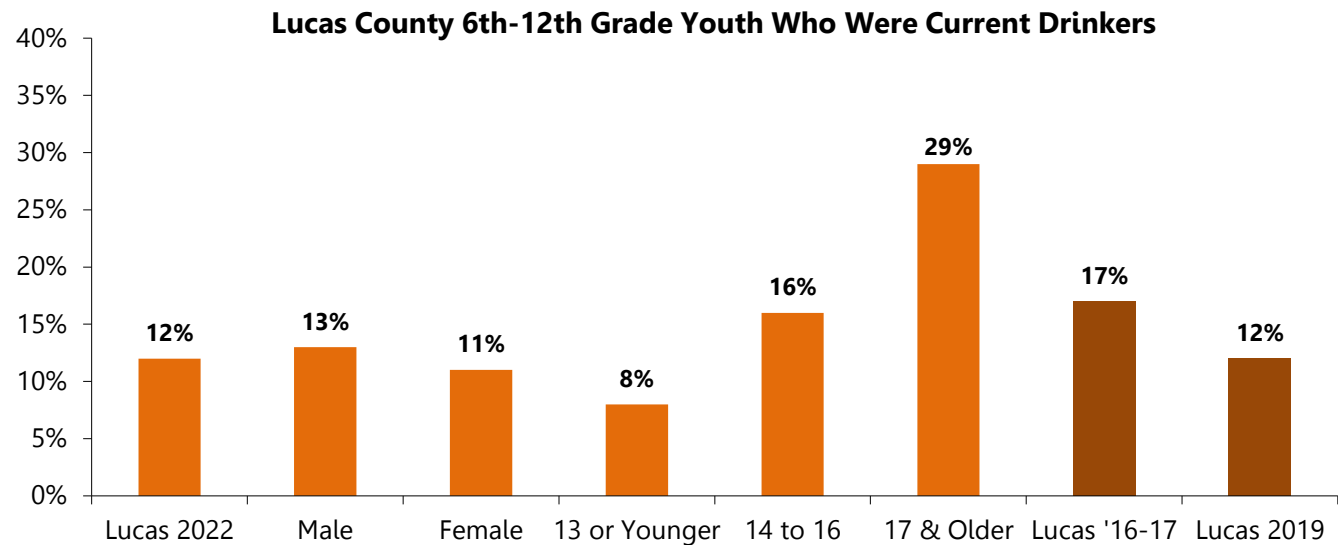
Healthy People 2030 Substance Abuse (SA)

| Objective | Lucas County 2022 | U.S. 2021 | Healthy People 2030 Target |
|--|---|---------------------|----------------------------|
| SA-14.4 Reduce the proportion of persons engaging in binge drinking during the past month | 7% (6-12 Grade) 14% (9-12 Grade) | 11% (9-12 Grade) | 8% |

*Note: The Healthy People 2030 target is for people younger than 21 years of age
(Sources: Healthy People 2030 Objectives, 2021 U.S. YRBS, 2022/2023 Lucas County Health Assessment)*

Youth Alcohol Consumption

The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County youth who were current drinkers and youth who binge drank in the past month. An example of how to interpret the information on the first graph includes: 12% of all Lucas County youth were current drinkers, including 13% of males and 29% of youth ages 17 and older.



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

Youth Alcohol Consumption

The table below indicates correlations between current drinkers and participation in risky behaviors, as well as other activities and experiences. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 42% of current drinkers had sexual intercourse in their lifetime, compared to 7% of non-current drinkers.

Behaviors of Lucas County Youth Current Drinkers vs. Non-Current Drinkers

| Youth Behaviors | Current Drinker | Non-Current Drinker |
|---|-----------------|---------------------|
| Currently participate in extracurricular activities | 87% | 76% |
| Used e-cigarettes/vapes (in the past month) | 48% | 9% |
| Experienced three or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) (in their lifetime) | 42% | 20% |
| Had sexual intercourse (in their lifetime) | 42% | 7% |
| Felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for two or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past year) | 39% | 33% |
| Had used marijuana (in the past month) | 37% | 6% |
| Bullied (in the past year) | 30% | 31% |
| Misused prescription medication (in the past month) | 22% | 5% |
| Seriously considered attempting suicide (in the past year) | 18% | 11% |
| Attempted suicide (in the past year) | 14% | 7% |
| Smoked cigarettes (in the past month) | 7% | 2% |

"Current drinkers" indicate youth who self-reported having had at least one drink of alcohol during the past month.

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

| Youth Comparisons | Lucas County 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2011 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2013/14 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2016/17 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2019 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Ohio 2021 (9 th -12 th) | U.S. 2021 (9 th -12 th) |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Current drinker (at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the past month) | 12% | 39% | 28% | 27% | 19% | 21% | 23% | 23% |
| Binge drinker (males having five or more drinks on one occasion, females having four or more drinks on one occasion within the past 30 days) | 7% | 23% | 21% | 13% | 12% | 14% | 13% | 11% |
| Obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (of youth drinkers) | 43% | 21% | 14% | N/A | 31% | 46% | N/A | 40% |
| Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle on one or more occasion during the past month) | 20% | 25% | 21% | 19% | 14% | 21% | N/A | 14% |
| Drove when they had been drinking alcohol (of youth drivers on one or more occasion during the past month) | 9% | 9% | 5% | 6% | 4% | 7% | N/A | 5% |
| Drank for the first time before age 13 (of all youth) | 15% | 18% | 12% | 8% | 8% | 12% | 11% | 15% |

N/A – Not available

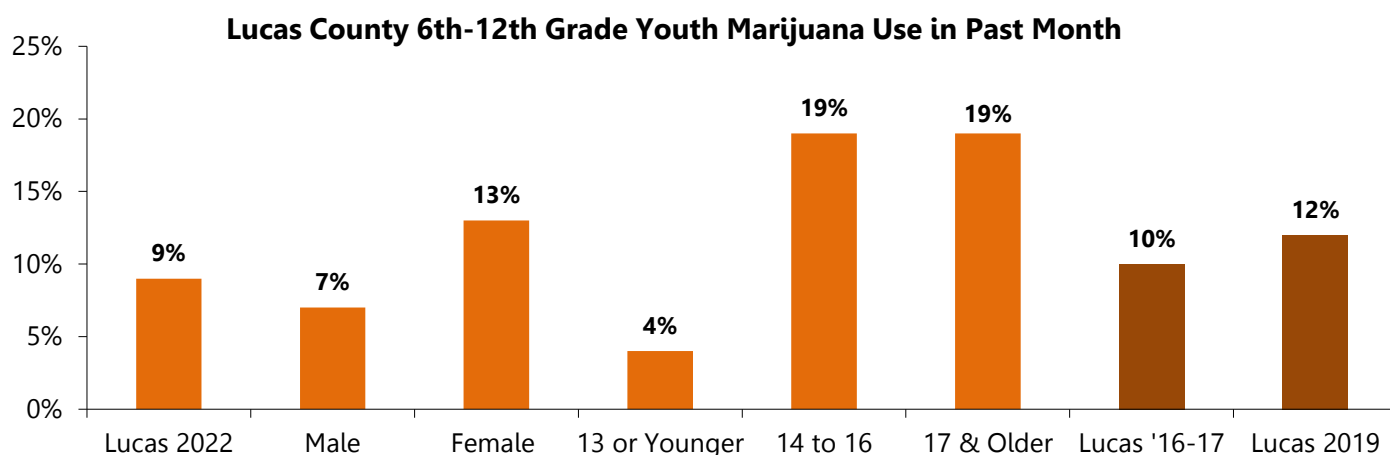
Drug Use

Approximately 3,442 Lucas County youth were current marijuana users.

Youth Drug Use

- Nine percent (9%) of Lucas County youth had used marijuana or hashish at least once in the past month, increasing to 19% of those ages 17 and older.
- Seven percent (7%) of youth had tried marijuana for the first time before the age of 13, increasing to 9% of females.
- Youth who misused prescription medications got them in the following ways: a parent gave it to them (67%), another family member gave it to them (26%), a friend gave it to them (15%), the Internet (11%), bought it from a friend (9%), took it from a friend or family member (9%), and bought it from someone else (2%).
- Lucas County youth had tried the following in their life:
 - Inhalants (2%)
 - Cocaine (2%)
 - Posh/salvia/synthetic marijuana (1%)
 - Steroid pills, creams, or shots without a doctor's prescription (1%)
 - Ecstasy/MDMA/Molly (1%)
 - Bath salts (1%)
 - Went to a pharm party/skittles (1%)
 - Heroin (1%)
 - Liquid THC (1%)
 - Misused cough syrup (1%)
 - Methamphetamines (1%)
 - Misused over-the-counter medication (<1%)
- Youth used the following medications in their life that were not prescribed to them or took more than prescribed to feel good or high, more active or alert: Ritalin, Adderall, Concerta, or other ADHD medications (3%); tranquilizers (1%); Codeine, Demerol, Morphine, Percodan or Dilaudid (1%); OxyContin (1%), Suboxone or Methadone (1%), steroids (1%); Ultram (1%); Vicodin (<1%); and Fentanyl (<1%).
- Youth reported the following would keep them from seeking help to quit using alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs: might get in trouble (42%), don't know where to go to get help (42%), time (16%), and paying for it (4%). Forty-five percent (45%) of youth reported that they do not think they need help, and 29% reported they did not want to quit.

The following graph shows youth marijuana use in the past month. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 9% of youth used marijuana in the past month, including 13% of females and 19% of those ages 17 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.

Youth Drug Use

The table below indicates correlations between current marijuana use and participating in risky behaviors, as well as other activities and experiences. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 43% of current marijuana users had sexual intercourse in their lifetime, compared to 7% of non-current marijuana users.

Behaviors of Lucas County Youth
Current Marijuana Use vs. Non-Current Marijuana Use

| Youth Behavior | Current Marijuana User | Non-Current Marijuana User |
|---|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Currently participate in extracurricular activities | 74% | 79% |
| Used e-cigarettes/vapes (in the past month) | 67% | 8% |
| Felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for two or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past year) | 57% | 31% |
| Experienced three or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) (in their lifetime) | 54% | 19% |
| Have had at least one drink of alcohol (in the past month) | 45% | 8% |
| Had sexual intercourse (in their lifetime) | 43% | 7% |
| Seriously considered attempting suicide (in the past year) | 29% | 10% |
| Attempted suicide (in the past year) | 22% | 6% |
| Misused prescription medication (in the past month) | 17% | 5% |
| Smoked cigarettes (in the past month) | 10% | 1% |

"Current marijuana use" indicates youth who self-reported using marijuana at any time during the past month.
Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.

| Youth Comparisons | Lucas County 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2011 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2013/14 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2016/17 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2019 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Ohio 2021 (9 th -12 th) | U.S. 2021 (9 th -12 th) |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Currently used marijuana (in the past month) | 9% | 26% | 19% | 18% | 16% | 20% | 13% | 16% |
| Ever used cocaine (in their lifetime) | 2% | 4% | 3% | 2% | <1% | 1% | 2% | 3% |
| Ever used heroin (in their lifetime) | 1% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% | N/A | 1% |
| Ever used methamphetamines (in their lifetime) | 1% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 2% | 2% |
| Ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (in their lifetime) | 1% | 4% | 4% | 1% | 1% | 2% | N/A | N/A |
| Ever used inhalants (in their lifetime) | 2% | 9% | 5% | 3% | 2% | 1% | N/A | 8% |
| Ever used ecstasy (also called MDMA in their lifetime) | 1% | N/A | 3% | 2% | 1% | 1% | N/A | 3% |

N/A - Not available

Perceptions of Substance Use

Perceived Risk of Substance Use

- More than half (52%) of Lucas County youth thought there was a great risk in harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoked cigarettes.
- Half (50%) of youth thought there was a great risk in harming themselves physically or in other ways if they drank alcohol.
- Forty-five percent (45%) of youth thought there was a great risk in harming themselves physically or in other ways if they used e-cigarettes/vapes.
- More than two-fifths (42%) of youth thought there was great risk in harming themselves physically or in other ways if they used marijuana.
- Fifty-six percent (56%) of youth thought there was a great risk in harming themselves physically or in other ways if they misused prescription drugs.

Degree of Disapproval of Use by Parents/Guardians

- Sixty-one percent (61%) of Lucas County youth reported their parents/guardians would disapprove of them smoking cigarettes, increasing to 71% of youth ages 14 to 16.
- Fifty-six percent (56%) of youth reported their parents/guardians would disapprove of them drinking alcohol, decreasing to 45% of those ages 17 and older.
- Sixty-two percent (62%) of youth reported their parents/guardians would disapprove of them using e-cigarettes/vapes, increasing to 68% of youth ages 14 to 16.
- Fifty-eight percent (58%) of youth reported their parents/guardians would disapprove of them using marijuana, increasing to 66% of youth ages 14 to 16.
- Sixty-two percent (62%) of youth reported their parents/guardians would disapprove of them misusing prescription drugs.

Degree of Disapproval of Use by Peers

- Fifty-four percent (54%) of Lucas County youth reported their peers would disapprove of them smoking cigarettes, decreasing to 46% of those ages 17 and older.
- Forty-three percent (43%) of youth reported their peers would disapprove of them drinking alcohol, decreasing to 18% of those ages 17 and older.
- Forty-six percent (46%) of youth reported their peers would disapprove of them using e-cigarettes/vapes, decreasing to 31% of those ages 17 and older.
- More than two-fifths (44%) of youth reported their peers would disapprove of them using marijuana, decreasing to 28% of those ages 17 and older.
- Fifty-six percent (56%) of youth reported their peers would disapprove of them misusing prescription drugs.

Youth Perceptions of Substance Use

| Youth Comparisons | Lucas County 2011 (7 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2013/14 (7 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2016/17 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2019/20 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (9 th -12 th) |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| Perceived Great Risk of Substance Use | | | | | |
| Smoke cigarettes | 62% | 64% | 69% | 68% | 56% |
| Drink alcohol | 28% | 39% | 69% | 70% | 58% |
| Use e-cigarettes/vapes | N/A | N/A | 52% | 60% | 51% |
| Use marijuana | 43% | 28% | 57% | 48% | 39% |
| Misuse prescription medication | N/A | 58% | 75% | 76% | 58% |
| Perceived Degree of Great Disapproval by Parents/Guardians | | | | | |
| Smoke cigarettes | 82% | 78% | 81% | 76% | 68% |
| Drink alcohol | 63% | 74% | 73% | 69% | 56% |
| Use e-cigarettes/vapes | N/A | N/A | 76% | 73% | 66% |
| Use marijuana | 83% | 79% | 78% | 69% | 62% |
| Misuse prescription drugs | N/A | 83% | 81% | 78% | 68% |
| Perceived Degree of Great Disapproval by Peers | | | | | |
| Smoke cigarettes | N/A | 45% | 71% | 66% | 53% |
| Drink alcohol | N/A | 40% | 53% | 37% | 34% |
| Use e-cigarettes/vapes | N/A | N/A | 63% | 44% | 39% |
| Use marijuana | N/A | 41% | 58% | 38% | 36% |
| Misuse prescription drugs | N/A | 58% | 72% | 65% | 59% |

N/A – Not available

Youth Perceptions of Substance Use

Lucas County Youth Perceived Risk of Use

| Do you believe people risk harming themselves if they: | Total | Male | Female | 13 and younger | 14-16 years old | 17 and older |
|--|-------|------|--------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Smoke cigarettes | 52% | 46% | 56% | 48% | 59% | 53% |
| Drink alcohol | 50% | 46% | 54% | 45% | 62% | 53% |
| Use e-cigarettes/vapes | 45% | 42% | 46% | 41% | 51% | 51% |
| Use marijuana | 42% | 37% | 47% | 43% | 42% | 35% |
| Misuse prescription drugs | 56% | 53% | 59% | 51% | 68% | 65% |

Lucas County Youth Perceived Disapproval by Parents/Guardians

| Parent/guardian would disapprove of you to do the following: | Total | Male | Female | 13 and younger | 14-16 years old | 17 and older |
|--|-------|------|--------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Smoke cigarettes | 61% | 61% | 60% | 58% | 71% | 63% |
| Drink alcohol | 56% | 56% | 55% | 55% | 63% | 45% |
| Use e-cigarettes/vapes | 62% | 61% | 63% | 60% | 68% | 62% |
| Use marijuana | 58% | 54% | 62% | 56% | 66% | 54% |
| Misuse prescription drugs | 62% | 61% | 61% | 58% | 70% | 62% |

Lucas County Youth Perceived Disapproval by Peers

| Friend would disapprove of you to do the following: | Total | Male | Female | 13 and younger | 14-16 years old | 17 and older |
|---|-------|------|--------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Smoke cigarettes | 54% | 53% | 56% | 54% | 58% | 46% |
| Drink alcohol | 43% | 46% | 38% | 47% | 43% | 18% |
| Use e-cigarettes/vapes | 46% | 46% | 44% | 48% | 44% | 31% |
| Use marijuana | 44% | 45% | 43% | 48% | 41% | 28% |
| Misuse prescription drugs | 56% | 54% | 60% | 55% | 60% | 58% |

Sexual Behavior*

**Note – the 2022 sample size for sexual behavior section is smaller than the full sample. Two Lucas County school districts that participated in the assessment removed sexual behavior questions.*

Approximately 4,590 Lucas County youth had sexual intercourse in their lifetime.

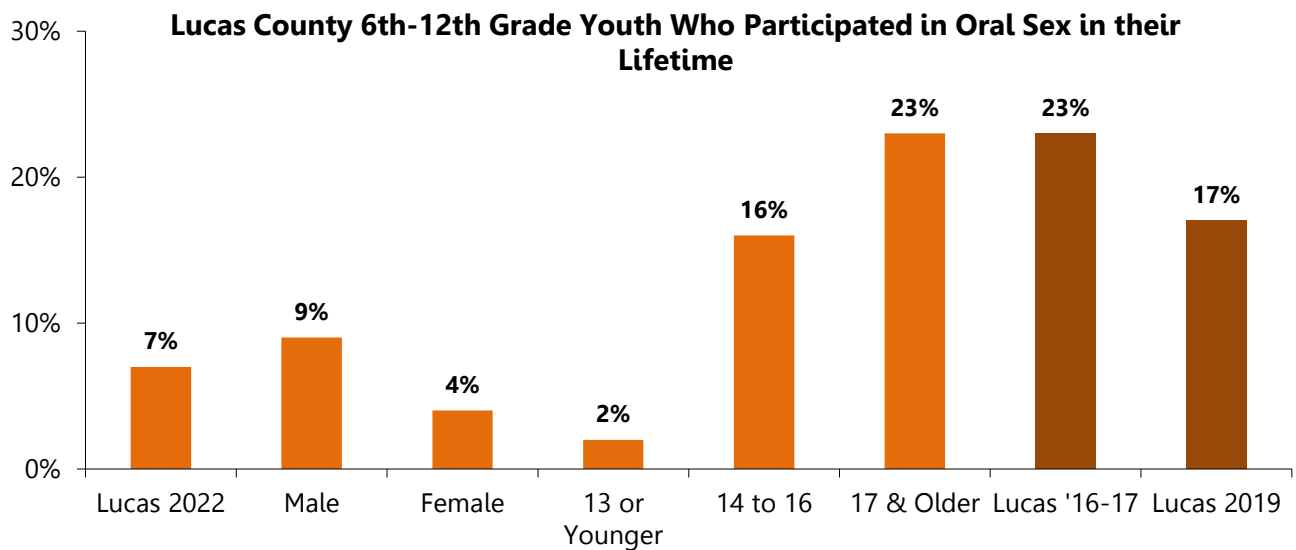
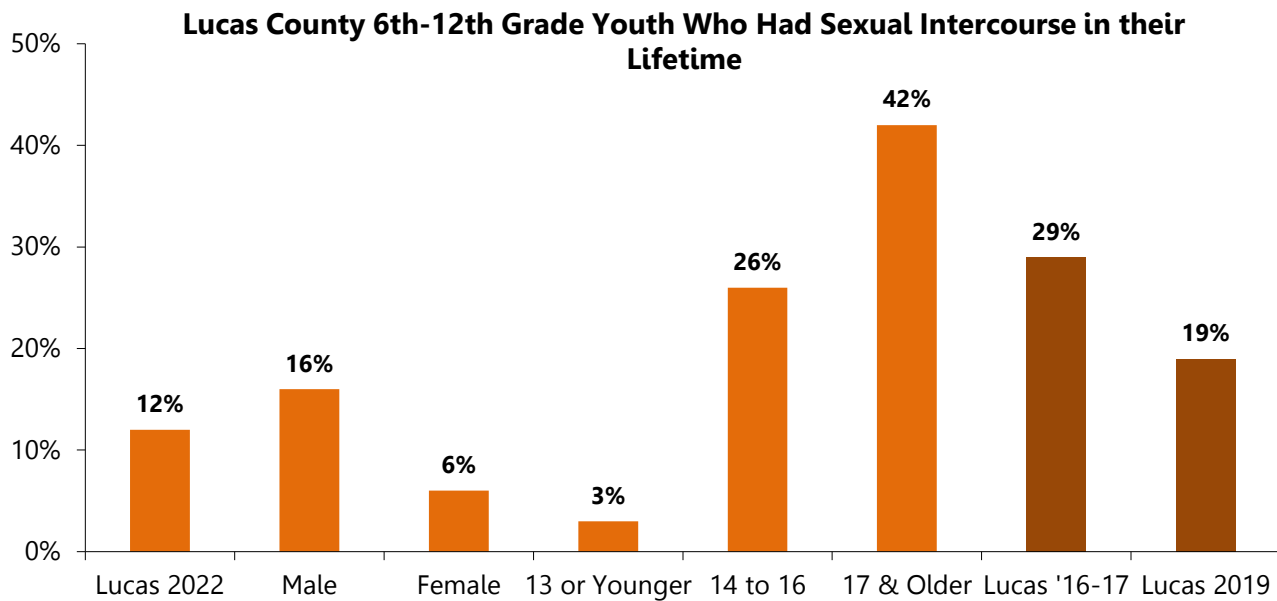
Youth Sexual Behavior*

- Twelve percent (12%) of Lucas County youth had sexual intercourse in their lifetime, increasing to 42% of those ages 17 and older.
- Seven percent (7%) of youth had participated in oral sex, increasing to 23% of those ages 17 and older.
- Two percent (2%) of youth had participated in anal sex, increasing to 10% of those ages 17 and older.
- Ten percent (10%) of youth had participated in sexting, increasing to 32% of those ages 17 and older.
- Thirteen percent (13%) of youth had viewed pornography, increasing to 32% of those ages 17 and older and 31% of males.
- Of sexually active youth, 48% had one sexual partner, and 52% had multiple partners in their lifetime.
- Nineteen percent (19%) of youth who had sexual intercourse in their lifetime had four or more sexual partners.
- Three percent (3%) of all youth had four or more sexual partners in their lifetime.
- Of youth who had sexual intercourse in their lifetime, 45% had engaged in intercourse by the age of 13. Another 37% had done so by 15 years of age. The average age of onset was 13.9 years old.
- Of all youth, 5% were sexually active before the age of 13.
- Lucas County youth reported they or their partner used the following methods to prevent pregnancy the last time they had sexual intercourse:
 - Condoms (22%)
 - Birth control pills (5%)
 - An IUD or implant (1%)
 - Withdrawal or some other method (1%)
- Four percent (4%) of youth reported using no method to prevent pregnancy the last time they had sexual intercourse.
- During the past month, 10% of all youth reported having unprotected sexual intercourse. Four percent (4%) of all youth reported having unprotected sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the past year.
- Lucas County youth had experienced the following in their lifetime:

| | |
|---|--|
| — Had sexual contact with a female (9%) | — Been pregnant (1%) |
| — Had sexual contact with a male (6%) | — Tried to get pregnant (1%) |
| — Wanted to get pregnant (3%) | — Had been treated for an STD (1%) |
| — Had a child (2%) | — Had sex in exchange for something of value such as food, drugs, shelter or money (<1%) |
| — Got someone pregnant (1%) | — Had an abortion (<1%) |
| — Had a miscarriage (1%) | |

Youth Sexual Behavior*

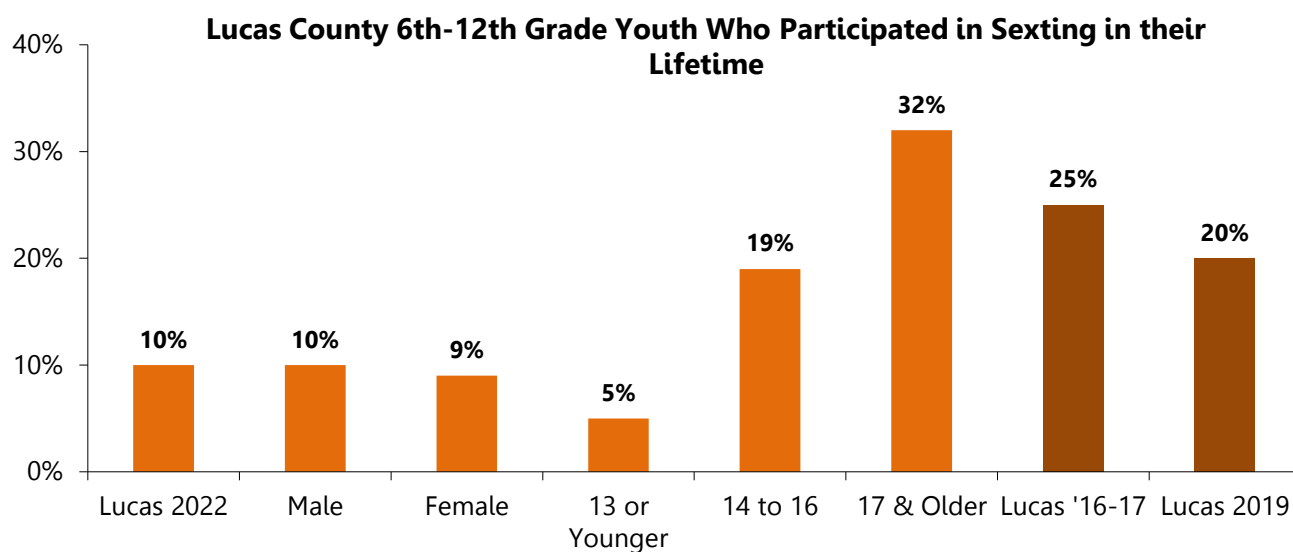
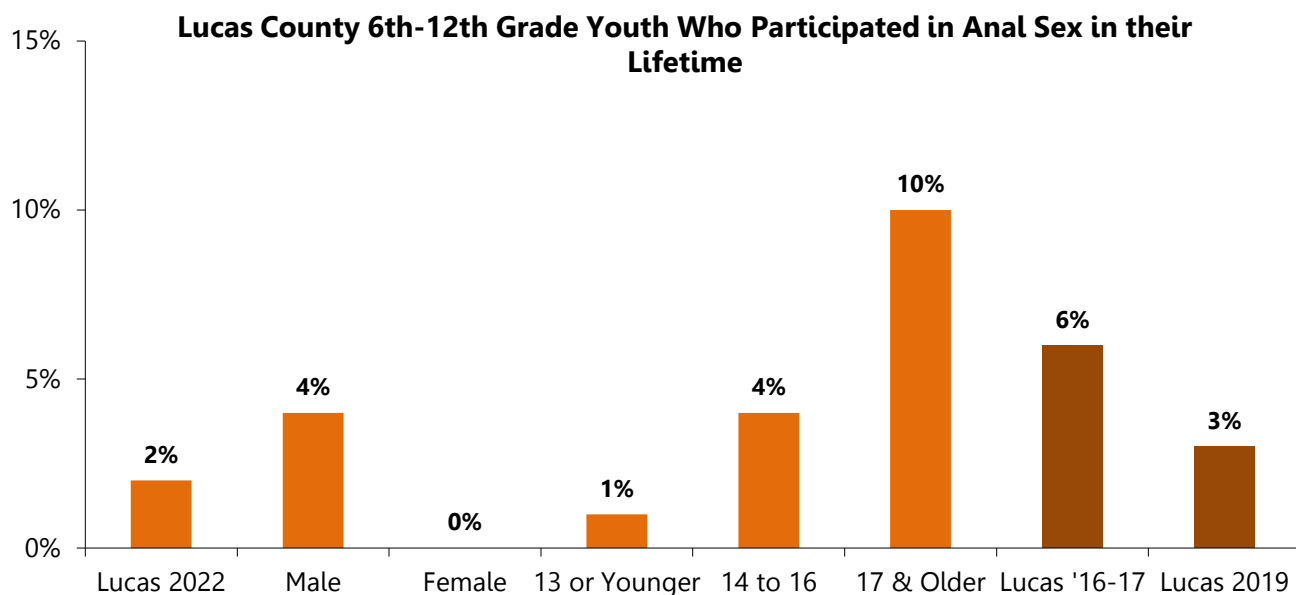
The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County youth who participated in sexual intercourse and oral sex in their lifetime. An example of how to interpret the information on the first graph includes: 12% of all Lucas County youth had sexual intercourse, including 16% of males and 42% of those ages 17 and older.



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

Youth Sexual Behavior*

The following graphs show the percentage of Lucas County youth who participated in anal sex and sexting. An example of how to interpret the information on the first graph includes: 2% of all Lucas County youth had anal sex, including 4% of males and 10% of those 17 and older.



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

Youth Sexual Behavior*

| Youth Comparisons | Lucas County 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2011 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2013/14 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2016/17 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2019 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Ohio 2021 (9 th -12 th) | U.S. 2021 (9 th -12 th) |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Ever had sexual intercourse | 12% | 63% | 53% | 42% | 32% | 34% | 33% | 33% |
| Participated in anal sex | 2% | 16% | 6% | 8% | 5% | 6% | N/A | N/A |
| Participated in oral sex | 7% | 46% | 44% | 35% | 30% | 20% | N/A | N/A |
| Participated in sexting | 10% | 40% | 34% | 37% | 31% | 25% | N/A | N/A |
| Had viewed pornography | 13% | N/A | 37% | 42% | 31% | 27% | N/A | N/A |
| Used a condom (during last sexual intercourse)* | 22% | 75% | 68% | 58% | 24% | 38% | N/A | N/A |
| Used birth control pills (during last sexual intercourse)* | 5% | 20% | 26% | 15% | 9% | 12% | 29% | 29% |
| Used an IUD (during last sexual intercourse)* | 1% | 8% | 7% | 1% | 7% | 4% | 8% | 8% |
| Used a shot, patch or birth control ring (during last sexual intercourse)* | 0% | 8% | 7% | 3% | 5% | 0% | 43% | 42% |
| Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse* | 4% | 7% | 10% | 13% | 5% | 4% | 8% | 8% |
| Had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (of all youth during their life) | 3% | 27% | 21% | 15% | 8% | 9% | N/A | N/A |
| Had sexual intercourse before the age 13 (for the first time of all youth) | 5% | 12% | 10% | 7% | 2% | 6% | 2% | 2% |

N/A – Not available

*2022 indicator wording was slightly different than previous surveys – please use caution when interpreting comparison data

Note – the 2022 sample size for the sexual behavior section is smaller than the full sample as two school districts that otherwise participated in the assessment removed sexual behavior questions

Mental Health

Approximately 13,005 Lucas County youth reported they felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities.

Youth Mental Health

- More than one-third (34%) of Lucas County youth reported they felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities, increasing to 42% of females.
- Eleven percent (11%) of youth reported they had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year.
- In the past year, 8% of Lucas County youth had attempted suicide. Three percent (3%) of youth had made more than one attempt.
- Six percent (6%) of those who attempted suicide in the past year resulted in injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.
- Youth reported the following ways of dealing with anxiety, stress, or depression:
 - Sleeping (54%)
 - Texting someone (33%)
 - Engaging in hobbies (27%)
 - Talking to someone in their family (25%)
 - Using social media (25%)
 - Eating more/less than normal (22%)
 - Exercising (17%)
 - Shopping (15%)
 - Talking to a peer (15%)
 - Writing in a journal (13%)
 - Breaking something (12%)
 - Talking to a mental health professional (7%)
 - Praying/reading a religious book (5%)
 - Drinking alcohol/smoke/use tobacco/use illegal drugs (4%)
 - Other ways (14%)

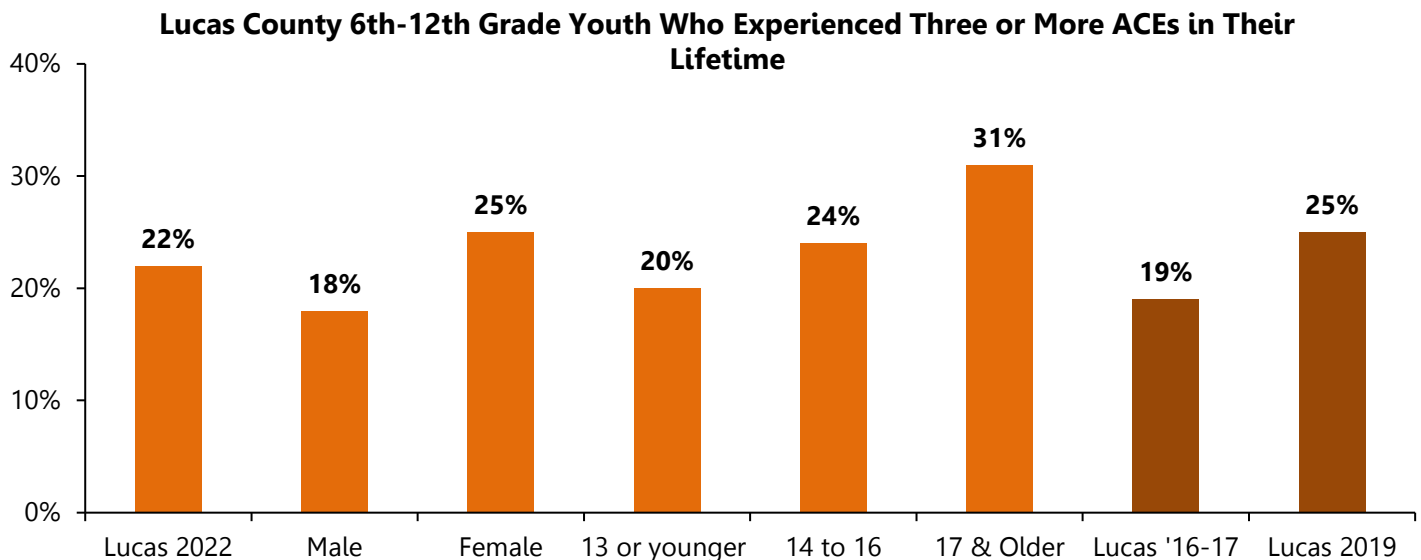
The following table indicates how much or how often Lucas County youth agreed with the below statements:

| How much or how often do you? | Very often or often | Never, rarely, or sometimes |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Feel safe and protected by an adult in your home | 92% | 8% |
| Feel supported by friends | 78% | 22% |
| Feel your family stood by you during difficult times | 74% | 26% |
| Have at least 2 non-parent adults who took genuine interest in you | 68% | 32% |
| Feel a sense of belonging at school | 63% | 37% |
| Enjoy participating in community traditions | 54% | 46% |
| Feel able to talk to family about feelings | 49% | 51% |

Youth Mental Health

- Lucas County youth reported the following adverse childhood experiences (ACEs):
 - Parents became separated or were divorced (29%)
 - Parents were not married (25%)
 - Parents or adults in home swore at them, insulted them or put them down (18%)
 - Lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal (16%)
 - Lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve in prison, jail or other correctional facility (15%)
 - Family did not look out for each other, feel close to each other, or support each other (15%)
 - Lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic (14%)
 - Lived with someone who used illegal drugs or abused prescription drugs (7%)
 - Parents or adults in home slapped, hit, kicked, punched or beat each other up (7%)
 - Parents or adults in the home hit, beat, kicked, or physically hurt them in any way (not including spanking) (5%)
 - An adult or someone at least five years older touched them sexually (5%)
 - An adult or someone at least five years older made them touch them sexually (4%)
 - Did not have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothes, and had no one to protect them (4%)
 - An adult or someone at least five years older forced them to have sex (3%)
- More than one-fifth (22%) of youth had experienced three or more ACEs in their lifetime.

The following graph shows the percentage of Lucas County youth who had experienced three or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) in their lifetime. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 22% of all Lucas County youth had experienced three or more ACEs in their lifetime, including 25% of females and 31% of those 17 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.

Youth Mental Health

The table below indicates correlations between those who experienced three or more ACEs, as well as other activities and experiences. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 68% of those who experienced three or more ACEs in their lifetime felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past year, compared to 18% of those who did not experience any ACEs.

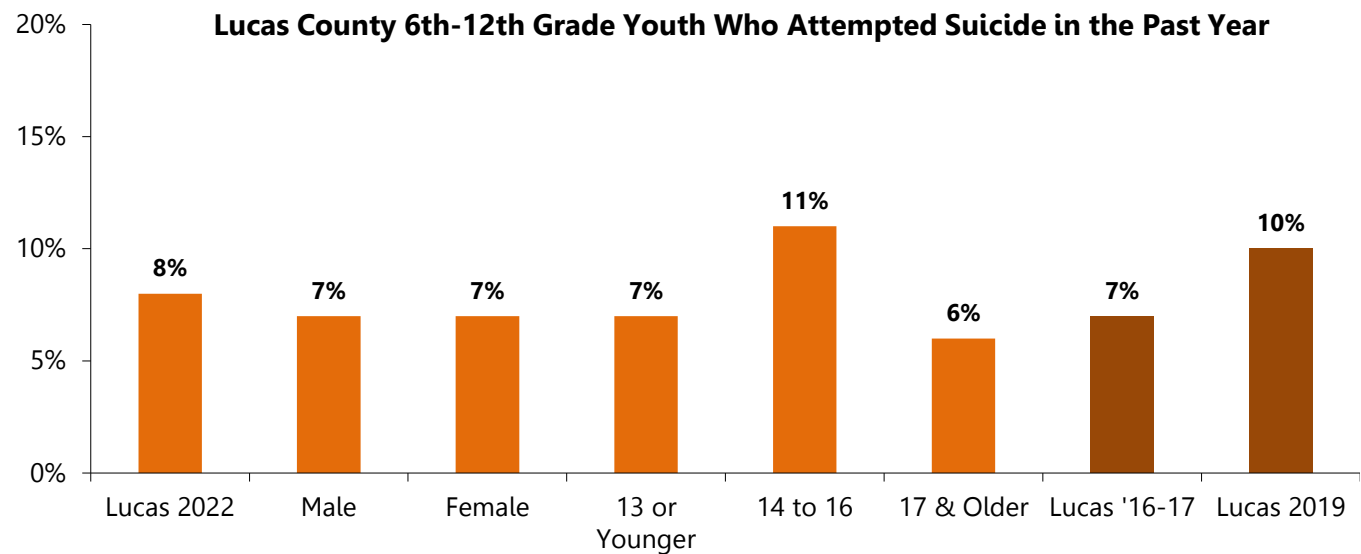
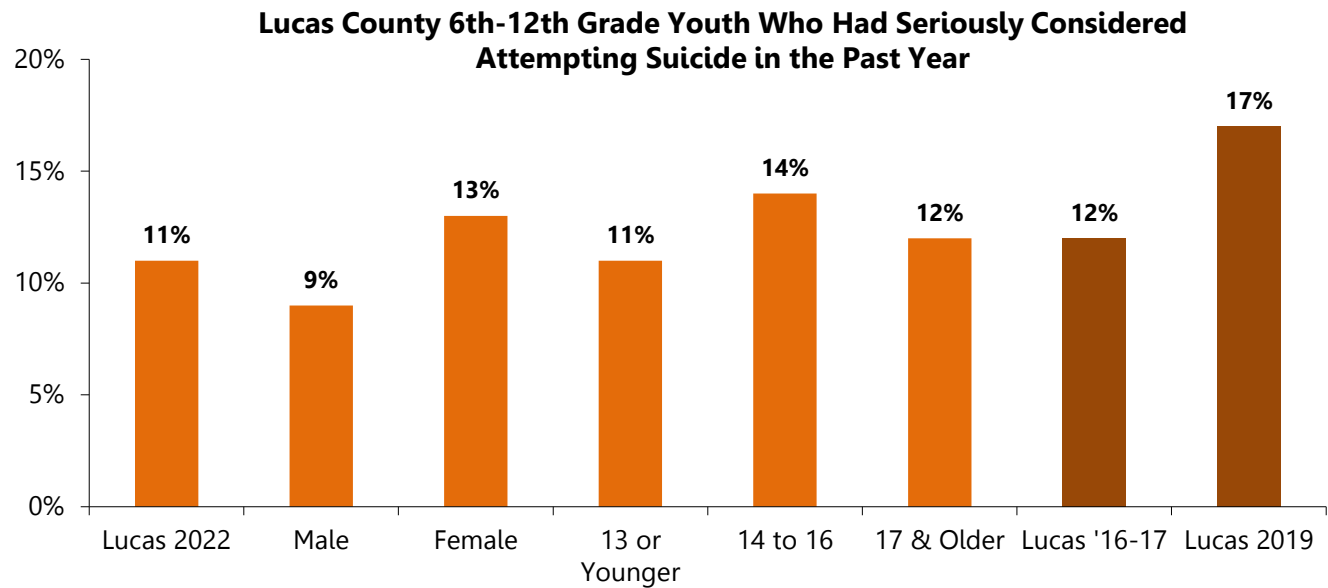
Behaviors of Lucas County Youth

Experienced Three or More ACEs vs. Did Not Experience Any ACEs

| Youth Behaviors | Experienced Three or More ACEs | Did Not Experience Any ACEs |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for two or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past year) | 68% | 18% |
| Bullied on school property (in the past year) | 59% | 21% |
| Seriously considered attempting suicide (in the past year) | 33% | 4% |
| Used e-cigarettes/vapes (in the past month) | 30% | 8% |
| Have used marijuana (in the past month) | 23% | 6% |
| Have had at least one drink of alcohol (in the past month) | 23% | 8% |
| Attempted suicide (in the past year) | 20% | 3% |
| Smoked cigarettes (in the past month) | 7% | 0% |
| Misused medications (in their lifetime) | 6% | 3% |

Youth Mental Health

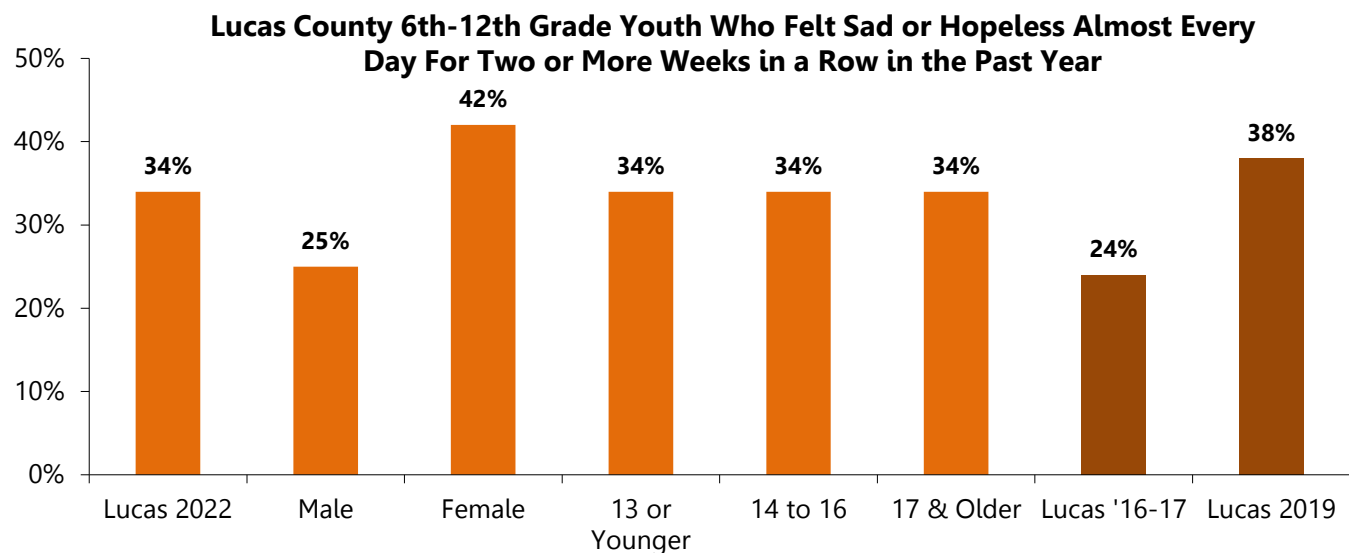
The following graphs show Lucas County youth who had seriously considered attempting suicide and had attempted suicide in the past year. An example of how to interpret the information in the first graph includes: 11% of youth seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year, including 13% of females and 14% of those ages 14 to 16 years old.



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

Youth Mental Health

The following graph shows Lucas County youth who felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row in the past year. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 34% of youth felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row, including 42% of females, and 34% of those ages 19 and older.



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

The table below indicates correlations between those who contemplated suicide in the past year and participated in risky behaviors, as well as other activities and experiences. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 65% of those who contemplated suicide had been bullied in the past year, compared to 27% of those who did not contemplate suicide.

Behaviors of Lucas County Youth *Contemplated Suicide vs. Did Not Contemplate Suicide*

| Youth Behaviors | Contemplated Suicide | Did Not Contemplate Suicide |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bullied (in the past year) | 65% | 27% |
| Experienced four or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) (in their lifetime) | 52% | 13% |
| Used e-cigarettes/vapes (in the past month) | 39% | 11% |
| Used marijuana (in the past month) | 23% | 7% |
| Had sexual intercourse in their lifetime | 21% | 10% |
| Had at least one drink of alcohol (in the past month) | 19% | 11% |
| Smoked cigarettes (in the past month) | 13% | 1% |

"Contemplated suicide" indicates youth who self-reported seriously considering 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.

Youth Mental Health

| Youth Comparisons | Lucas County 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2011 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2013/14 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2016/17 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2019 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Ohio 2021 (9 th -12 th) | U.S. 2021 (9 th -12 th) |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Seriously considered attempting suicide (in the past year) | 11% | 16% | 18% | 14% | 19% | 13% | 22% | 22% |
| Attempted suicide (in past year) | 8% | 4% | 8% | 8% | 11% | 8% | 10% | 10% |
| Suicide attempt resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the past year) | 6% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 7% | 2% | 3% |
| Felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for two or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past 12 months) | 34% | 24% | 29% | 29% | 45% | 32% | 43% | 42% |

N/A – Not available

Social Determinants of Health

Approximately 13,005 Lucas County youth reported they felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities.

Personal Health

- During the past year, youth felt their experience with health care was:
 - The same as people of other skin color (18%)
 - Better than people of other skin color (3%)
 - Worse than people of other skin color (2%)
 - Worse than some people of other skin color, better than others (2%)
 - Only encountered people of the same skin color (1%)
- Sixty-nine percent (69%) of youth reported they did not know if their experiences with health care was worse than, the same, or better than for people of other skin color. Five percent (5%) of youth did not get health care in the past year.
- Lucas County youth reported they got the following amounts of sleep on an average school night: four hours or less (11%), five hours (10%), six hours (18%), seven hours (17%), eight hours (27%), nine hours (9%) and ten hours or more (8%).
- Youth last saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work at the following frequencies: less than a year ago (57%), one to two years ago (12%), more than two years ago (4%), never (3%), and do not know (24%).

| Youth Comparisons | Lucas County 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2011 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2013/14 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2016/17 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2019 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Ohio 2021 (9 th -12 th) | U.S. 2021 (9 th -12 th) |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Visited a dentist within the past year (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work) | 57% | 79% | 77% | 76% | 68% | 57% | 98% | 99% |

Personal Safety

- Thirty-four percent (34%) of Lucas County youth reported having a firearm in or around their home. Of those who reported having a firearm in or around their home, they stated the firearm was:
 - Locked (75%)
 - Not loaded (36%)
 - Loaded (31%)
 - Unlocked (14%)
- Of those who rode a bike in the past year, youth reported they wore a helmet at the following frequencies: never (77%), rarely (12%), sometimes (4%), most of the time (4%), and always (3%).
- Of those who rode a skateboard in the past year, youth reported they wore a helmet at the following frequencies: never (79%), rarely (6%), sometimes (6%), most of the time (1%), and always (8%).
- In the past month, youth drivers did the following while driving: ate (26%), did not wear a seatbelt (13%), talked on their cell phone (13%), texted (10%), used their cell phone other than for talking or texting (8%), drove while tired or fatigued (5%), read (2%), drank alcohol (2%), used marijuana (2%), applied makeup (1%), used illegal drugs (1%), and misused prescription drugs (1%).

Education

- Lucas County youth reported the following plans for their future:
 - Graduate from high school (67%)
 - Follow their career path/seek employment (51%)
 - Attend a four-year college (49%)
 - Attend a community college or technical/trade school (18%)
 - Join the military (5%)
- Seven percent (7%) of youth reported no hope for their future. Three percent (3%) of youth did not plan to finish high school.

Social and Community Context

- In the past month, Lucas County youth reported feeling emotionally upset (e.g., angry, sad, or frustrated) based on how they were treated due to their skin color (10%), sexual orientation (7%), gender identity (6%), religion (5%), culture (4%), ethnicity (4%), and disability (2%).
- More than three-fourths (78%) of youth participated in extracurricular activities. They participated in the following:
 - A sports or intramural program (31%)
 - School club or social organization (28%)
 - Caring for siblings after school (24%)
 - Exercising outside of school (20%)
 - Part-time job (13%)
 - Babysitting for other kids (11%)
 - Church youth group (8%)
 - Church or religious organization (5%)
 - Volunteering in the community (5%)
 - Caring for parents or grandparents (4%)
 - Some other organized activity (scouts, 4-H, etc.) (3%)

Violence

Approximately 3,825 Lucas County youth carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club) in the past month.

Violence-Related Behaviors

- Ten percent (10%) of Lucas County youth carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife or club) in the past month.
- Seven percent (7%) of Lucas County youth reported they or someone they know carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife or club) in the past month.
- Ten percent (10%) of youth were threatened or injured with a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club) on school property in the past year.
- In the past month, 18% of youth did not go to school due to feeling unsafe at school or unsafe on the way to or from school.

Physical and Sexual Violence

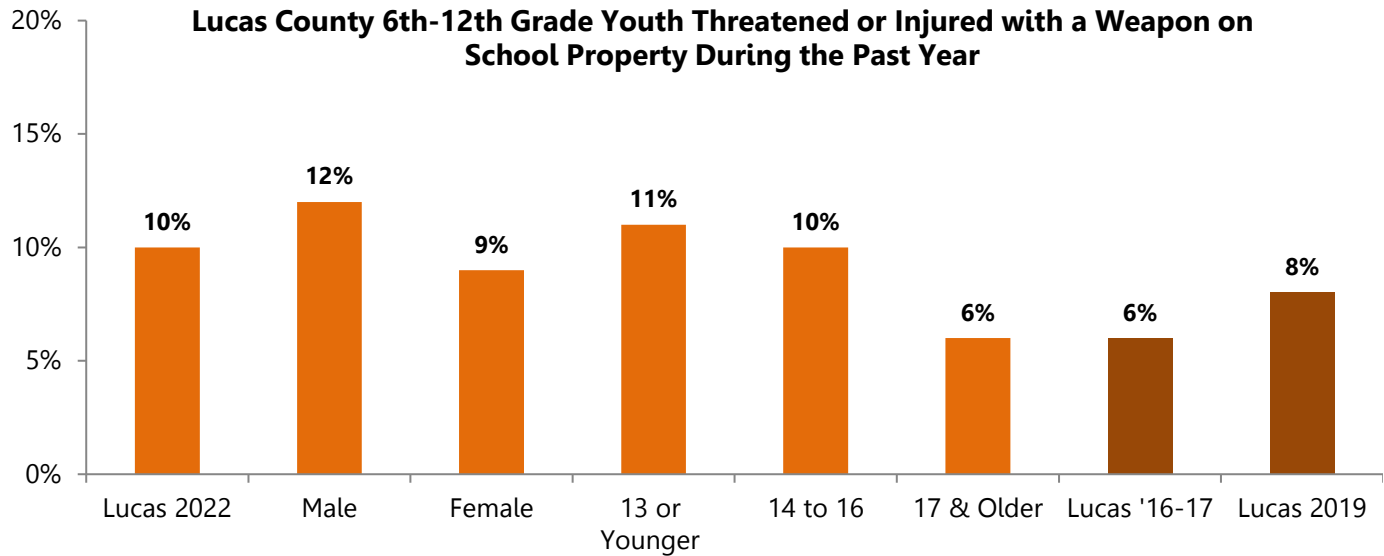
- Nearly one-third (32%) of Lucas County youth purposely hurt themselves (cutting, burning, scratching, hitting, biting, etc.) at some point during their life.
- In the past year, 38% of youth had been involved in a physical fight.
- In the past year, 18% of youth had been involved in a physical fight on school property.
- Of those who had been in a physical fight on school property, 47% had been in a fight on more than one occasion.
- In the past year, 10% of youth reported an adult or caregiver hit, slapped, or physically hurt them on purpose.
- In the past year, 7% of youth reported their boyfriend or girlfriend hit, slapped, or physically hurt them on purpose.
- In the past year, youth reported someone they were dating or going out with did the following: forced or pressured them to do sexual things that they did not want to do (5%), physically hurt them on purpose (5%), and stalked them (5%).

Bullying

- More than one-third (35%) of Lucas County youth had been bullied in the past year. The following types of bullying were reported:
 - 25% were verbally bullied (teased, taunted, or called harmful names)
 - 19% were indirectly bullied (spread mean rumors about them or kept them out of a “group”)
 - 11% were electronically bullied (teased, taunted, or threatened through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media)
 - 9% were physically bullied (were hit, kicked, or punched, or people took their belongings)
 - 2% were sexually bullied (used nude or semi-nude pictures to pressure someone to have sex that did not want to, blackmailed, intimidated, or exploited another person)
- In the past year, 31% of youth were bullied on school property.

Youth Violence

The following graph shows Lucas County youth who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph include: 10% of all youth had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past year, including 12% of males and 6% of those ages 17 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.

Types of Bullying Lucas County Youth Experienced in Past Year

| Youth Behaviors | Total | Males | Females | 13 and younger | 14-16 Years old | 17 and older |
|------------------------|-------|-------|---------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Verbally bullied | 25% | 19% | 28% | 27% | 22% | 16% |
| Indirectly bullied | 19% | 12% | 25% | 18% | 21% | 16% |
| Electronically bullied | 11% | 8% | 12% | 9% | 15% | 8% |
| Physically bullied | 9% | 12% | 5% | 11% | 6% | 5% |
| Sexually bullied | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 4% | 3% |

Healthy People 2030 Injury and Violence Prevention (IVP)

| Objective | Lucas County 2022 | U.S. 2021 | Healthy People 2030 Target |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------|----------------------------|
| IVP-11 Fighting among adolescents | 38% (6-12 Grade) 25% (9-12 Grade) | 18% (9-12 Grade) | 21% (9-12 Grade) |

*Note: The Healthy People 2030 target is for youth in grades 9-12.
(Sources: Healthy People 2030 Objectives, 2021 U.S. YRBS, 2022/2023 Lucas County Health Assessment)*

Youth Violence

The table below indicates correlations between those who were bullied in the past year and participated in risky behaviors, as well as other activities and experiences. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 52% of those who were bullied felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past year, compared to 26% of those who were not bullied.

Behaviors of Lucas County Youth

Bullied vs. Non-Bullied

| Youth Behavior | Bullied | Non-Bullied |
|---|---------|-------------|
| Currently participate in extracurricular activities | 79% | 77% |
| Felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for two or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past year) | 52% | 26% |
| Experienced three or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) (in their lifetime) | 43% | 13% |
| Classified as overweight or obese by body mass index (BMI) | 36% | 35% |
| Used e-cigarettes/vapes (in the past month) | 25% | 9% |
| Seriously considered attempting suicide (in the past year) | 24% | 6% |
| Attempted suicide (in the past year) | 16% | 5% |
| Had at least one drink of alcohol (in the past month) | 11% | 12% |
| Used marijuana (in the past month) | 11% | 9% |
| Had sexual intercourse (in their lifetime) | 10% | 13% |
| Carried a weapon on school property (in the past month) | 9% | 2% |
| Misused prescription medication (in the past month) | 8% | 6% |
| Smoked cigarettes (in the past month) | 5% | 1% |

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

Youth Violence

| Youth Comparisons | Lucas County 2022 (6 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2011 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2013/14 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2016/17 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2019 (9 th -12 th) | Lucas County 2022 (9 th -12 th) | Ohio 2021 (9 th -12 th) | U.S. 2021 (9 th -12 th) |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Were in a physical fight (in past year) | 38% | 28% | 25% | 23% | 26% | 25% | N/A | 18% |
| Carried a weapon on school property (in the past month)* | 7% | N/A | 9% | N/A | 2% | 5% | N/A | 3% |
| Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (in past year) | 10% | N/A | 7% | 7% | 8% | 8% | N/A | 7% |
| Did not go to school because they felt unsafe (at school or on their way to or from school in the past 30 days) | 18% | 6% | 6% | 4% | 17% | 15% | 9% | 9% |
| Electronically bullied (in past year) | 11% | 15% | 12% | 12% | 11% | 10% | 19% | 16% |
| Bullied (in past year) | 35% | 43% | 38% | 35% | 33% | 23% | N/A | N/A |
| Bullied on school property (in past year) | 31% | N/A | 22% | 17% | 17% | 19% | 20% | 15% |
| Ever purposefully hurt themselves | 32% | 23% | 10% | N/A | 31% | 29% | N/A | N/A |

N/A – Not available

*2022 indicator wording was slightly different than previous surveys – please use caution when interpreting comparison data

CHILD HEALTH

Health and Functional Status
Health Care Access
Early Childhood (Ages 0-5)
Middle Childhood (Ages 6-11)
Family and Community Characteristics
Parent Health

-Note for population: The sampling frame for this section consists of parents with children ages 0-11 in Lucas County.

Child Health: Health and Functional Status

General Health Status of Children Ages 0-11

- In 2023, 88% of Lucas County parents rated their child's health as excellent or very good. Six percent (6%) of parents rated their child's health as good, 4% of parents rated their child's health as fair, and 2% of parents rated their child's health as poor.

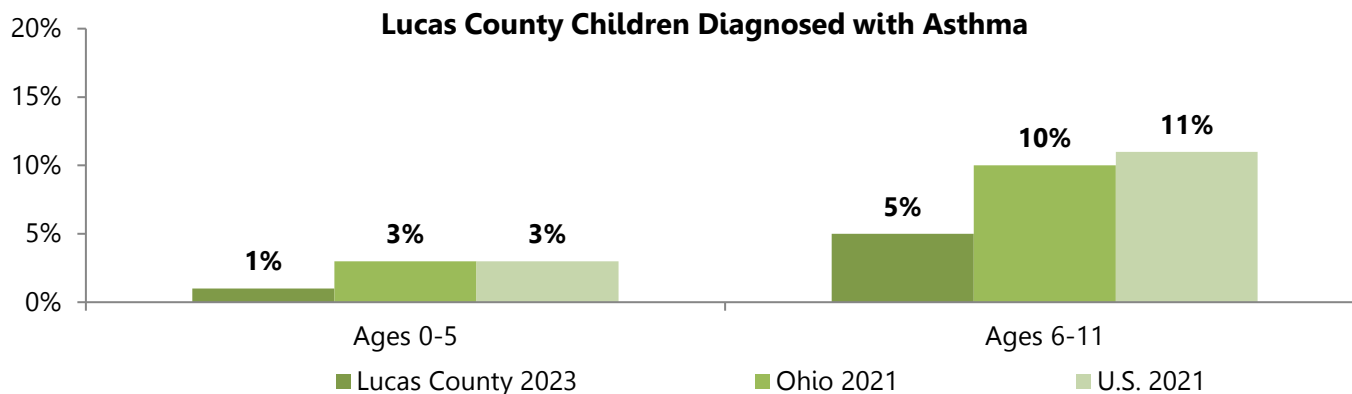
Health Conditions of Children Ages 0-11

- A doctor, health professional, or health educator told Lucas County parents their child had the following conditions:
 - ADD/ADHD (15%)
 - Anxiety problems (12%)
 - Speech and language delay (9%)
 - Behavioral/conduct problems (9%)
 - Learning disability (6%)
 - Overweight/obese (5%)
 - Developmental delay (5%)
 - Asthma (4%)
 - Intellectual disability (4%)
 - Depression (3%)
 - Fetal alcohol syndrome (3%)
 - Genetic or inherited condition (3%)
 - Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) (3%)
 - Autism/autism spectrum disorder (ASD) (3%)
 - Diabetes (2%)
 - Neonatal abstinence syndrome (1%)
 - Brain injury, concussion, or head injury (1%)
- Thirty-two percent (32%) of Lucas County parents reported their child had more than one health condition.
- Parents reported their child uses long term "maintenance" medications to control persistent asthma at the following frequencies: daily (2%), seasonally (1%), and only uses a rescue inhaler (1%).
- Parents reported their child had the following allergies: environmental allergies (19%), animal allergies (8%), milk (5%), peanuts (5%), other food allergies (4%), eggs (3%), red dye (3%), bees (3%), soy (2%), gluten (2%), wheat (2%), and other allergies (3%). Of those with allergies, 3% had an EpiPen.
- Thirty-eight percent (38%) of parents reported their child had been tested for lead poisoning, and the results were within normal limits. Two percent (2%) reported the levels were elevated, and medical follow-up was needed. Nearly half (48%) of parents had not had their child tested for lead poisoning, and 12% of parents did not know if their child had been tested for lead.

Asthma

The following graph shows the percentage of children who were diagnosed with asthma in Lucas County, Ohio, and the U.S.

- Lucas County had a lower percentage of children ages 0-11 who were diagnosed with asthma compared to both Ohio and the U.S.



(Sources: 2021 National Survey of Children's Health & 2023 Lucas County Health Assessment)

Weight Status and Nutrition of Children Ages 0-11

- Sixteen percent (16%) of children were classified as obese by (BMI) calculations. Nineteen percent (19%) of children were classified as overweight, 55% were normal weight, and 10% were underweight.
- On an average day of the week, Lucas County parents reported their child spent 2.1 hours watching TV, 1.3 hours reading, 1.2 hours playing non-active video games, and 0.9 hours on a computer.
- Over one-fourth (27%) of Lucas County children ate 5 or more servings of fruits and/or vegetables per day, 43% of children ate 3-4 servings, and 23% of children ate 1-2 servings. Seven percent (7%) of children ate 0 servings of fruits and/or vegetables per day.
- Parents reported their child usually eats the following for breakfast: cereal (62%), milk (51%), eggs (41%), toast (39%), yogurt (37%), bacon/sausage/ham (27%), fruit/fruit juice (25%), oatmeal (22%), pop tart/donut/pastry (21%), breast milk/formula (5%), pizza (3%), soda pop (2%), candy (2%), and other (13%). Nine percent (9%) of parents reported that their child eats at the school breakfast program. Three percent (3%) of parents reported their child usually did not eat anything for breakfast.
- Parents reported their child participated in the following activities outside of school within the past year: swimming (72%); walking, jogging, or running (66%); biking (66%); cleaning the home or yard work (61%); sports (58%); playing tag or jumping rope (50%); dancing (36%); hiking (24%); and skateboarding or rollerblading (20%).

Weight Status and Nutrition of Children Ages 0-11, continued

The table below indicates the number of servings Lucas County children had of fruit, vegetables, sugar-sweetened beverages and milk per day.

| | 5 or more servings | 3-4 servings | 1-2 servings | 0 servings |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Fruits | 2% | 28% | 61% | 9% |
| Vegetables | 0% | 13% | 71% | 16% |
| Milk | 3% | 23% | 57% | 17% |
| Sugar-sweetened beverages* | 4% | 7% | 38% | 51% |

* Soda pop (not diet), lemonade, Kool-Aid, fruit-flavored drinks, smoothies, sweet-flavored coffee/tea drinks (Gatorade, Powerade)

Oral Health of Children Ages 0-11

- Eighty percent (80%) of parents reported their child had been to the dentist or other oral health care provider in the past year, decreasing to 40% of those with annual incomes of less than \$25,000.
- Parents indicated their child did not get all the dental care they needed for the following reasons:
 - Child was not old enough to go/dentist would not see child yet because of their age (9%)
 - Child refuses to go (3%)
 - Costs too much (2%)
 - No insurance (2%)
 - Could not find a dentist who accepted child's insurance (2%)
 - Dissatisfaction with Medicaid dentist (1%)
 - Inconvenient times/could not get an appointment (1%)
 - Did not know where to go for treatment (1%)
 - Health plan problem (1%)
 - Dissatisfaction with dentist (1%)
 - No referral (1%)
 - Dissatisfaction with staff (1%)
 - Missed an appointment and not allowed to go back to clinic (1%)
 - Other reasons (2%)

Health and Functional Status of Children Ages 0-11

| Child 0-5 Comparisons | Lucas County 2014 Ages 0-5 | Lucas County 2017 Ages 0-5 | Lucas County 2020 Ages 0-5 | Lucas County 2023 Ages 0-5 | Ohio 2021 Ages 0-5 | U.S. 2021 Ages 0-5 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Rated health as excellent or very good | 91% | 98% | 99% | 92% | 94% | 93% |
| Dental care visit (in past year) | 64% | 61% | 64% | 64% | 42%** | 59%** |
| Diagnosed with asthma | 11% | 5% | 4% | 1% | 3% | 3% |
| Diagnosed with ADHD/ADD | 1% | 0% | 1% | 10% | 4%* | 2%* |
| Diagnosed with behavioral or conduct problems | 3% | 0% | 4% | 9% | 5%* | 5%* |
| Diagnosed with depression | 1% | 0% | 4% | 1% | 1%* | <1%* |
| Diagnosed with epilepsy | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | N/A | 1% |
| Diagnosed with a head injury | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | N/A | N/A |
| Diagnosed with anxiety problems | 2% | 0% | 3% | 11% | 4%* | 3%* |
| Diagnosed with developmental delay | N/A | 3% | 0% | 7% | 6%* | 8%* |
| Diagnosed with learning disability | 3% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4%* | 4%* |
| Diagnosed with speech or language delays | 15% | 10% | 10% | 14% | 9%* | 12%* |
| Two or more health conditions | N/A | N/A | 6% | 20% | 7% | 7% |

N/A – Not available

**Ages 1-5

*Ages 3-5

Health and Functional Status of Children Ages 0-11

| Child 6-11 Comparisons | Lucas County 2014 Ages 6-11 | Lucas County 2017 Ages 6-11 | Lucas County 2020 Ages 6-11 | Lucas County 2023 Ages 6-11 | Ohio 2021 Ages 6-11 | U.S. 2021 Ages 6-11 |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Rated health as excellent or very good | 86% | 97% | 95% | 88% | 94% | 91% |
| Dental care visit (in past year) | 91% | 94% | 92% | 94% | 81% | 88% |
| Diagnosed with asthma | 17% | 15% | 14% | 5% | 10% | 11% |
| Diagnosed with ADHD/ADD | 14% | 12% | 22% | 17% | 12% | 10% |
| Diagnosed with behavioral or conduct problems | 5% | 9% | 9% | 8% | 12% | 10% |
| Diagnosed with depression | 2% | 2% | 6% | 3% | 1% | 2% |
| Diagnosed with epilepsy | 2% | 1% | 1% | 0% | N/A | 1% |
| Diagnosed with a head injury | 2% | 1% | 0% | 0% | N/A | N/A |
| Diagnosed with anxiety problems | 6% | 10% | 15% | 12% | 9% | 8% |
| Diagnosed with developmental delay | N/A | 10% | 0% | 3% | 6% | 8% |
| Diagnosed with learning disability | 5% | 6% | 8% | 6% | 7% | 8% |
| Diagnosed with speech or language delays | 9% | 11% | 16% | 7% | 6% | 11% |
| Two or more health conditions | N/A | N/A | 22% | 17% | 24% | 21% |

N/A – Not Available

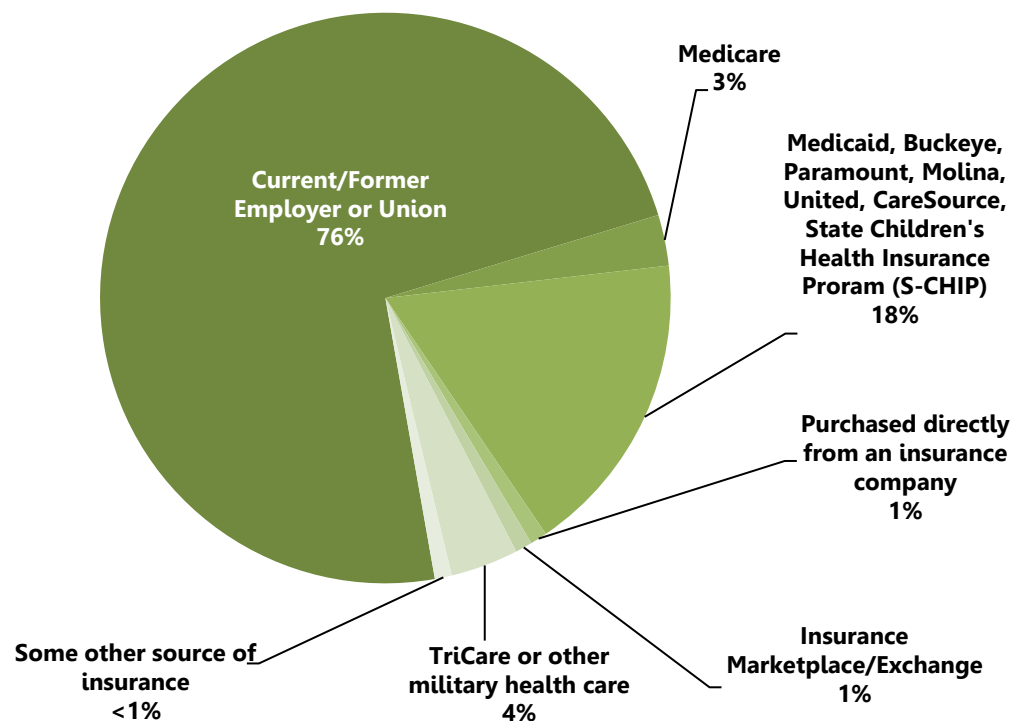
Child Health: Health Care Access

Health Insurance of Children Ages 0-11

- Two percent (2%) of parents reported their child did not currently have health insurance.
- Lucas County parents reported their child was covered by the following types of health insurance: parent's employer (76%); Medicaid, Buckeye, Paramount, Molina, United, Care Source, or State Children's Health Insurance Program (S-CHIP) (18%); TRICARE or other military health care (4%); Medicare (3%); purchased directly from an insurance company (1%); Insurance Marketplace/Exchange (1%); and some other source of insurance (<1%).

The following pie chart shows the sources of Lucas County children's health care coverage.

Source of Health Coverage for Lucas County Children



Medical Home of Children Ages 0-11

- Eighty-eight percent (88%) of parents reported they had one or more people they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, decreasing to 58% of those with annual incomes of less than \$25,000.
- Ninety-four percent (94%) of parents reported their child had visited their health care provider for preventive care in the past year, increasing to 97% of 0-5 year olds.

Access and Utilization of Children Ages 0-11

- One fifth (20%) of parents reported the following prevented their child from getting all of the medical care they needed in the past year: did not need care (40%), doctor did not know how to treat or provide care (19%), costs too much (17%), too long of a wait for an appointment (15%), dissatisfaction with office staff (15%), dissatisfaction with doctor (15%), no insurance (13%), missed an appointment and not allowed to go back to the clinic (13%), specialist not available (11%), language barriers (11%), treatment is ongoing (6%), no convenient times/could not get appointment (6%), not available in area/transportation problems (6%), health plan problem (6%), could not find a doctor who accepted child's insurance (6%), did not know where to go for treatment (4%), religious preference (4%), and no referral (2%). Eighty percent (80%) of Lucas County parents reported their child received all the medical care they needed in the past year.
- Twenty-three percent (23%) of parents reported the following prevented their child from getting all their prescription medications filled in the past year: costs too much (13%), no insurance (7%), did not know where to go to fill prescriptions (7%), religious preference (6%), treatment is ongoing (6%), dissatisfaction with doctor (6%), health plan problem (4%), no convenient times/could not get appointment (4%), specialist not available (4%), did not think their child needed it (3%), not available in area/transportation problems (2%), other reasons (6%). Seventy-seven percent (77%) of parents reported their child received all of their prescription medications in the past year.
- Fourteen percent (14%) of parents reported their child received treatment or counseling from a mental health professional in the past year. Three percent (3%) of parents reported their child did not receive treatment or counseling but needed to.

The table below indicates the special type of services Lucas County children needed in the past year:

| | Yes, and received services | Yes, but did not receive services | Did not need services/not applicable |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Counseling | 14% | 5% | 81% |
| Early intervention/special education | 8% | 3% | 89% |
| Home health nursing | 2% | 2% | 96% |
| Medical equipment | 2% | 2% | 96% |
| Occupational therapy | 6% | 1% | 93% |
| Out of home care | 2% | 3% | 95% |
| Physical therapy | 4% | 2% | 94% |
| Psychiatry | 4% | 4% | 92% |
| Respite care | 0% | 3% | 97% |
| Special education | 9% | 3% | 88% |
| Speech therapy | 11% | 4% | 85% |

- Almost half (49%) of Lucas County parents reported their child ages 0-11 years old had received the flu vaccine in the past year, decreasing to 30% of those with annual incomes of less than \$25,000.
- Eighty-six percent (86%) of parents reported their child had received all their recommended vaccinations.

Access and Utilization of Children Ages 0-11, continued

- Parents reported their child did not get all their recommended vaccinations for the following reasons:
 - Child had received some, but not all recommended vaccinations (5%)
 - Parents chose not to vaccinate their child (4%)
 - Fear of negative effects (1%)
 - Alternate vaccination schedule used (1%)
 - Not sure which are recommended (1%)
 - Doctor advised against (1%)
 - Vaccine not available at doctor's office (1%)
 - Too expensive (<1%)
 - Religious or cultural beliefs (<1%)
 - Other reasons (2%)

| Child 0-5 Comparisons | Lucas County 2014 Ages 0-5 | Lucas County 2017 Ages 0-5 | Lucas County 2020 Ages 0-5 | Lucas County 2023 Ages 0-5 | Ohio 2021 Ages 0-5 | U.S. 2021 Ages 0-5 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Had public insurance | 28% | 28% | 17% | 26% | 31% | 31% |
| Been to doctor for preventive care (in the past year) | 95% | 96% | 100% | 97% | 84% | 85% |
| Received all the medical care they needed | 93% | 99% | 94% | 82% | N/A | N/A |
| Had a personal doctor or nurse | 56% | 88% | 84% | 84% | 73% | 72% |

N/A – Not Available

| Child 6-11 Comparisons | Lucas County 2014 Ages 6-11 | Lucas County 2017 Ages 6-11 | Lucas County 2020 Ages 6-11 | Lucas County 2023 Ages 6-11 | Ohio 2021 Ages 6-11 | U.S. 2021 Ages 6-11 |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Had public insurance | 22% | 26% | 20% | 18% | 29% | 30% |
| Been to doctor for preventive care (in the past year) | 88% | 92% | 93% | 92% | 74% | 75% |
| Received all the medical care they needed | 94% | 96% | 86% | 81% | N/A | N/A |
| Had a personal doctor or nurse | 58% | 85% | 84% | 91% | 74% | 72% |

N/A – Not Available

Table 1 Recommended Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule for ages 18 years or younger, United States, 2023

These recommendations must be read with the notes that follow. For those who fall behind or start late, provide catch-up vaccination at the earliest opportunity as indicated by the green bars. To determine minimum intervals between doses, see the catch-up schedule (Table 2).

| Vaccine | Birth | 1 mo | 2 mos | 4 mos | 6 mos | 9 mos | 12 mos | 15 mos | 18 mos | 19–23 mos | 2–3 yrs | 4–6 yrs | 7–10 yrs | 11–12 yrs | 13–15 yrs | 16 yrs | 17–18 yrs |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------|-----------|---------|----------------------|----------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Hepatitis B (HepB) | 1 st dose | ← 2 nd dose → | | | ← 3 rd dose → | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rotavirus (RV): RV1 (2-dose series), RV5 (3-dose series) | | | 1 st dose | 2 nd dose | See Notes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis (DTaP <7 yrs) | | | 1 st dose | 2 nd dose | 3 rd dose | | | ← 4 th dose → | | | | 5 th dose | | | | | |
| <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib) | | | 1 st dose | 2 nd dose | See Notes | | ← 3 rd or 4 th dose, See Notes → | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV13, PCV15) | | | 1 st dose | 2 nd dose | 3 rd dose | | ← 4 th dose → | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inactivated poliovirus (IPV <18 yrs) | | | 1 st dose | 2 nd dose | | ← 3 rd dose → | | | | | | 4 th dose | | | | | See Notes |
| COVID-19 (1vCOV-mRNA, 2vCOV-mRNA, 1vCOV-aPS) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Influenza (IIV4) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Influenza (LAIV4) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) | | | | | See Notes | | ← 1 st dose → | | | | | 2 nd dose | | | | | |
| Varicella (VAR) | | | | | | | ← 1 st dose → | | | | | 2 nd dose | | | | | |
| Hepatitis A (HepA) | | | | | See Notes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tetanus, diphtheria, acellular pertussis (Tdap ≥7 yrs) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 dose | | |
| Human papillomavirus (HPV) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | See Notes | | |
| Meningococcal (MenACWY-D ≥9 mos, MenACWY-CRM ≥2 mos, MenACWY-TT ≥2 years) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 st dose | 2 nd dose | |
| Meningococcal B (MenB-4C, MenB-FHbp) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pneumococcal polysaccharide (PPSV23) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dengue (DEN4CYD; 9–16 yrs) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Immunization Schedules, 2023)

Child Health: Early Childhood (Ages 0-5)

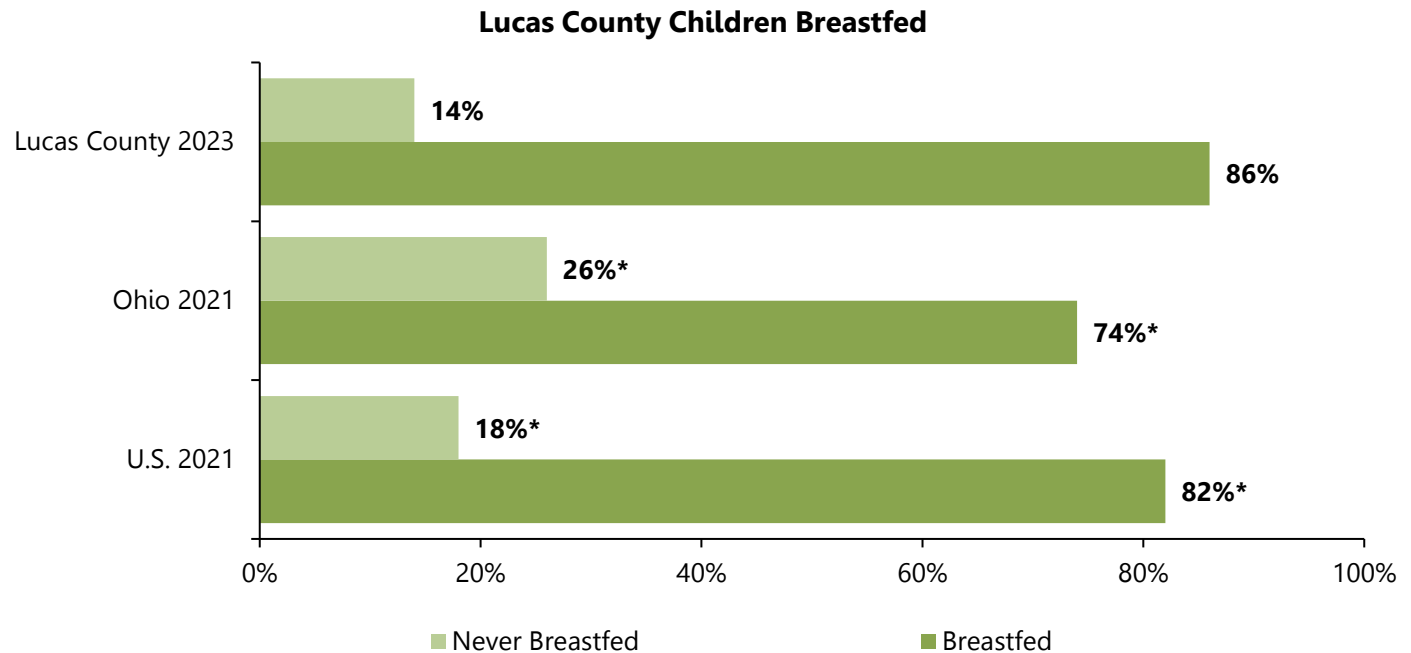
Early Childhood

- During their last pregnancy, mothers did the following:
 - Received prenatal care within the first three months (80%)
 - Took a multivitamin with folic acid during pregnancy (77%)
 - Took a multivitamin with folic acid pre-pregnancy (64%)
 - Received a dental exam (61%)
 - Took folic acid during pregnancy (26%)
 - Experienced anxiety during or after pregnancy (26%)
 - Took folic acid pre-pregnancy (24%)
 - Experienced depression during or after pregnancy (23%)
 - Received WIC services (11%)
 - Consumed alcoholic beverages (7%)
 - Used marijuana (6%)
 - Used opioids (6%)
 - Smoked cigarettes or other tobacco products (6%)
 - Used e-cigarettes/vapes (6%)
 - Used any drugs not prescribed (3%)
 - Experienced domestic violence (3%)
 - Received opiate replacement therapy (1%)
 - Got tested for lead before or after pregnancy (1%)
 - Did not have reliable transportation during or after pregnancy (1%)
- Thinking back to their last pregnancy, 59% of women wanted to be pregnant then, 20% wanted to be pregnant sooner, 4% did not want to be pregnant then or any time in the future, 10% wanted to be pregnant later, and 7% of women did not recall.
- When asked how parents put their child to sleep as an infant, 80% said on their back, 15% said on their stomach, 6% said with them or another person, and 4% said on their side. Three percent (3%) of parents reported they did not know.
- Lucas County parents reported putting their child to sleep in the following places:
 - Crib/bassinet without bumper, blankets, or stuffed animals (80%)
 - Pack n' play (46%)
 - Swing (19%)
 - Car seat (18%)
 - In bed with another person (17%)
 - Floor (11%)
 - Crib/bassinet with bumper, blankets, or stuffed animals (9%)
 - Couch or chair (4%)
- Lucas County parents reported reading to their child at the following frequencies in the past week:
 - 0 days (7%)
 - 1 to 3 days (22%)
 - 4 to 6 days (12%)
 - Every day (59%)

Breastfeeding

The following graph shows the percent of infants who had been breastfed or given breast milk in Lucas County, Ohio, and U.S.

- Lucas County had a higher percentage of children who had been breastfed for any length of time, compared to Ohio and the US.



(Sources: 2021 National Survey of Children's Health & 2023 Lucas County Health Assessment)

**Respondents of the 2021 National Survey of Children's Health were asked: "Was this child ever breastfed or fed breast milk, age 0-5 years?"*

| Child 0-5 Comparisons | Lucas County 2014 Ages 0-5 Years | Lucas County 2017 Ages 0-5 Years | Lucas County 2020 Ages 0-5 Years | Lucas County 2023 Ages 0-5 Years | Ohio 2021 Ages 0-5 Years | U.S. 2021 Ages 0-5 Years |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Never breastfed their child | 29% | 22% | 16% | 14% | 26% | 18% |
| Child put to bed on their back | 68% | 81% | 90% | 80% | N/A | 79%* |

N/A – Not Available

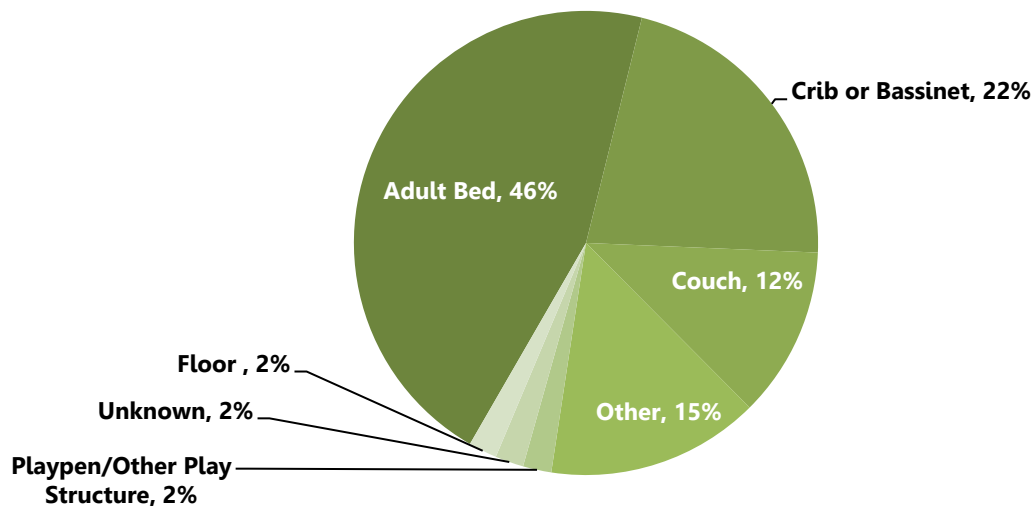
**Respondents of the 2021 National Survey of Children's Health were asked: "In which position do you most often lay this baby down to sleep now, age 0-12 months?"*

Sleep-Related Infant Death Factors

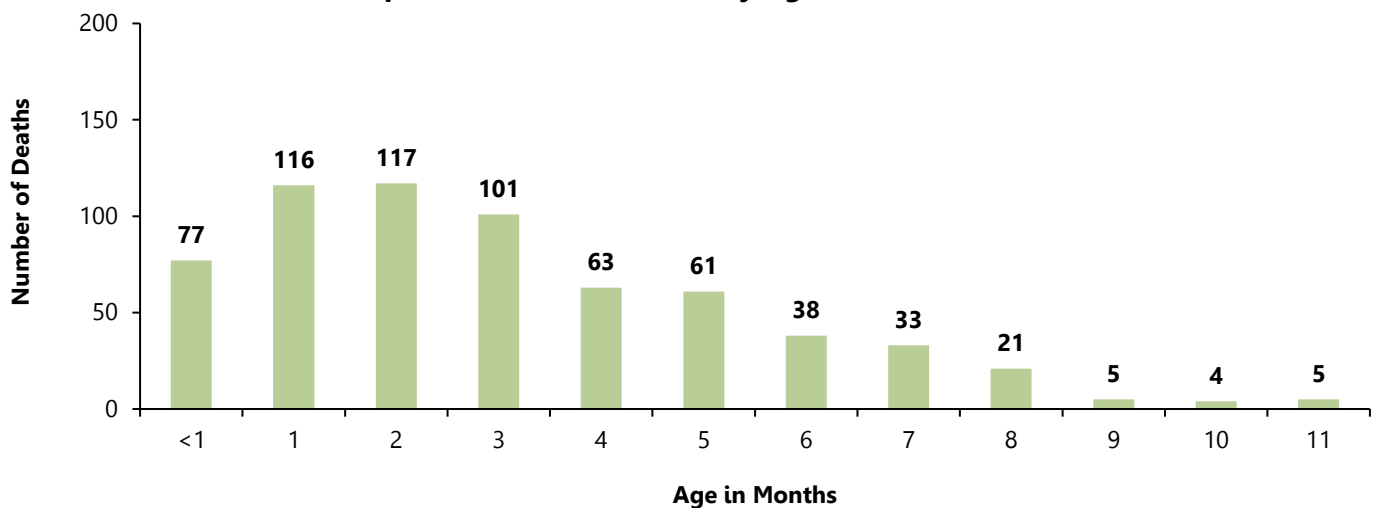
The following charts show the percentage of Ohio infant deaths by location when the infant was found and the age of infant at time of death. (Source: ODH, Ohio Child Fatality Review, Twenty-First Annual Report)

- Nearly half (46%) of the sleep-related infant deaths in Ohio were found in an adult bed.
- Over half (52%) of the sleep-related deaths involved infants between one month and three months old.

Reviews of Ohio Sleep-Related Infant Deaths by Incident Location, 2016-2020 (n=641)



Ohio Sleep-Related Infant Deaths by Age in Months, 2016-2020 (n=641)



Child Health: Middle Childhood (Ages 6-11)

Middle Childhood

- Lucas County children were enrolled in the following types of schools: public (75%), private (18%), charter (3%), and home-school (2%). Two percent (2%) of parents reported that their child was not enrolled in school.
- Ninety-one percent (91%) of parents reported their child participated in extracurricular activities in the past year. They participated in the following: a sports team or sports lessons after school or on weekends (79%); any club or organization after school or on weekends (44%); any other organized activities or lessons, such as music, dance, language, or other arts (37%); any type of community service or volunteer work at school, church, or in the community (26%); and any paid work including regular jobs as well as babysitting, cutting grass, or other occasional work (7%). Nine percent (9%) of parents reported their child did not participate in any extracurricular activities in the past year.
- Almost one-fifth (18%) of parents reported their child had a social media or other virtual network account. Of those who had an account, they reported the following:
 - They had their child's password (62%)
 - Their child's account was checked private (54%)
 - They knew all of the people in their child's "my friends" (46%)
 - Their child had a problem as a result of their account (8%)
- Eighty percent (80%) of parents reported their child was physically active for at least 60 minutes on three or more days per week. Forty percent (40%) were physically active on five or more days, and 12% were physically active for at least 60 minutes every day per week. Three percent (3%) reported not engaging in any physical activity in the past week.
- Parents reported their child has unsupervised time before and after school on an average school day at the following frequencies: no time unsupervised (70%), less than one hour (19%), 1 to 2 hours (8%), 3 to 4 hours (2%), and more than 4 hours (1%).
- Parents reported their child has missed at least a week of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury at the following frequencies:
 - 0 days (16%)
 - 1-3 days (53%)
 - 4-6 days (16%)
 - 7-10 days (8%)
 - 11+ days (4%)
- Two percent (2%) of parents reported their child was home-schooled and 1% reported their child did not attend school.
- Over half (52%) of parents reported their child was bullied in the past year. The following types of bullying were reported:
 - 34% were verbally bullied (teased, taunted or called harmful names)
 - 11% were physically bullied (they were hit or kicked)
 - 9% were indirectly bullied (spread mean rumors about them or kept out of a "group")
 - 1% were electronically bullied (teased, taunted or threatened through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media)
 - 1% were sexually bullied (used nude or semi-nude pictures to pressure someone to have sex that does not want to, blackmail, intimidate, or exploit another person)
- Three percent (3%) of parents reported they did not know if their child was bullied.

Middle Childhood, continued

| Child 6-11 Comparisons | Lucas County 2014 Ages 6-11 Years | Lucas County 2017 Ages 6-11 Years | Lucas County 2020 Ages 6-11 Years | Lucas County 2023 Ages 6-11 Years | Ohio 2021 Ages 6-11 Years | U.S. 2021 Ages 6-11 Years |
|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Child participated in one or more activities | N/A | N/A | 92% | 89% | 70% | 69% |

N/A – Not Available

Child Health: Family and Community Characteristics

Family Functioning

- Lucas County families reported their primary language spoken in their home was English (95%), Spanish (1%), Mandarin (<1%), Arabic (<1%) and another language (<1%).
- One percent (1%) of parents reported their child went hungry most of the time in the past 30 days, increasing to 10% of those with annual incomes of less than \$25,000.
- Parents reported their child got the following amounts of sleep on an average day/weeknight:
 - Eight hours or less (25%)
 - Nine hours (26%)
 - Ten hours (27%)
 - Eleven hours or more (22%)
- Twelve percent (12%) of parents, increasing to 42% of those with annual incomes of less than \$25,000, reported that they or someone in their family had to quit a job, not take a job, or greatly change their job because of the following problems concerning child care for their child: could not afford child care (4%), severe behaviors (4%), availability of services (3%), child was removed from child care (2%), child was medically fragile (2%), their child was removed from school (2%), location (<1%), child with developmental disability (<1%), and physical disability (<1%).
- Parents reported using the following discipline methods for their child: take away privileges (73%), positive reinforcement (55%), time out (46%), yell (29%), grounding (20%), spanking (16%), wash mouth out (5%), and other (10%).
- In the past year, parents reported that someone in the household received the following:
 - Free or reduced cost breakfast or lunches at school (12%)
 - Mental health/substance abuse treatment (10%)
 - SNAP/food stamps (9%)
 - Benefits from WIC program (6%)
 - Help Me Grow (3%)
 - Cash assistance from a welfare program (3%)
 - Subsidized child care through JFS (2%)
 - Head Start/Early Head Start (2%)
- Lucas County parents reported their child care decisions were influenced by the following: location/environment (64%), cost (64%), trust in staff (63%), hours of operation (46%), number of kids to teacher ratio (41%), quality star ratings (37%), if the child care is licensed (33%), and if Early Head Start is available (7%). Over one-third (36%) of Lucas County parents reported none of the above, and 9% of parents reported having no preference when making child care decisions.

Child Safety Characteristics

Lucas County parents indicated that their child rode in a car seat, booster seat, or wore a seatbelt at the following frequencies:

| Car Seat | Booster Seat | Seat Belt with No Booster Seat |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Always (42%) | Always (31%) | Always (40%) |
| Nearly always (1%) | Nearly always (6%) | Nearly always (0%) |
| Sometimes (1%) | Sometimes (2%) | Sometimes (5%) |
| Seldom (1%) | Seldom (2%) | Seldom (4%) |
| Never (5%) | Never (13%) | Never (8%) |
| Child is too big for car seat (50%) | Child is too small for booster seat (46%) | Child is too small for seat belt with no booster seat (smaller than 4'9" and 80 lbs.) (43%) |

Lucas County parents indicated that their child wore a helmet while riding a bike/scooter or skateboard at the following frequencies:

| Bike/Scooter | Skateboard |
|--|--|
| Did not ride during the past 12 months (18%) | Did not ride during the past 12 months (74%) |
| Never wore a helmet (15%) | Never wore a helmet (7%) |
| Rarely wore a helmet (10%) | Rarely wore a helmet (2%) |
| Sometimes wore a helmet (10%) | Sometimes wore a helmet (3%) |
| Most of the time wore a helmet (13%) | Most of the time wore a helmet (4%) |
| Always wore a helmet (34%) | Always wore a helmet (10%) |

Neighborhood and Community Characteristics

- Parents reported their child does not feel safe at school for the following reasons: fear of bullying (14%), mass shootings/lockdowns (12%), buildings are not secure (6%), afraid of other kids who show unusual behavior (6%), drug/alcohol activity (5%), bomb threats (4%), and gangs (3%).
- Lucas County parents reported their neighborhood was always safe (60%), usually safe (30%), sometimes safe (5%), and never safe (5%) for their child to go out and play.
- Parents reported the following reasons they did not feel their neighborhood was safe: heavy traffic area (10%), crime (10%), no accessible sidewalks (7%), loud/disrespectful noise levels (6%), gangs (5%), no place for kids to play (5%), bullying (4%), and other (4%).

Neighborhood and Community Characteristics, continued

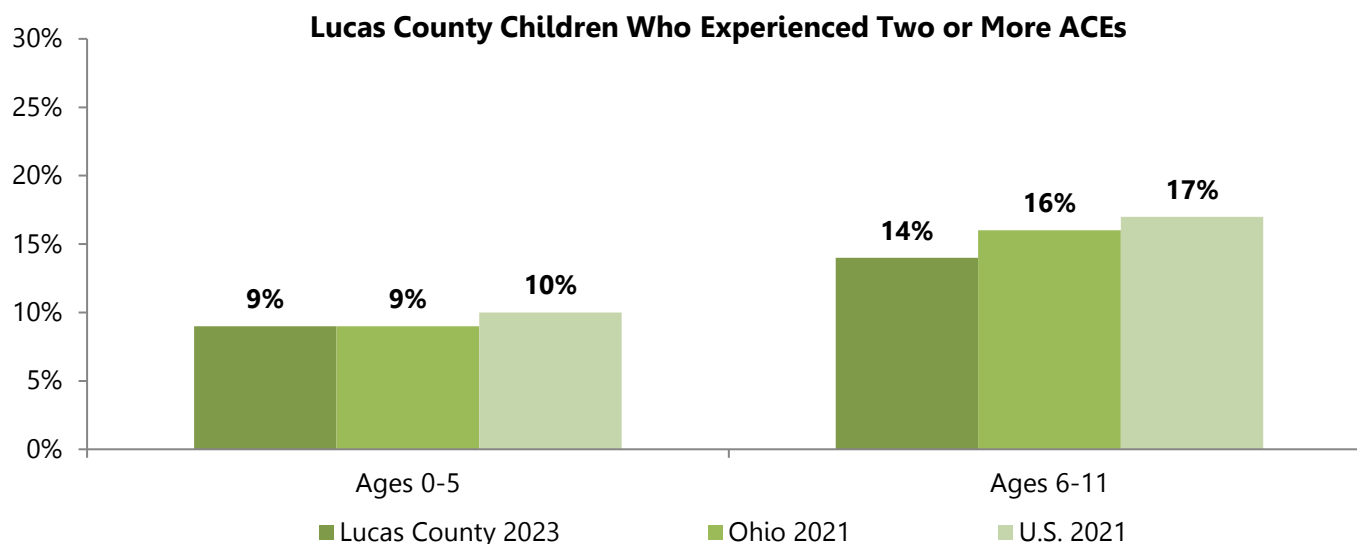
Lucas County parents indicated presence of the following in their child's neighborhood:

| Neighborhood Characteristics | Yes | No |
|---|-----|-----|
| Sidewalks or walking paths | 74% | 26% |
| A library or bookmobile | 60% | 39% |
| A park or playground | 58% | 42% |
| A recreation center, community center, or boys' and girls' club | 19% | 77% |
| Litter or garbage on the street or sidewalk | 14% | 84% |
| Poorly kept or rundown housing | 13% | 85% |
| Vandalism such as broken windows or graffiti | 7% | 90% |

- Lucas County parents reported their child experienced the following adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) in their lifetime: their parents became separated or were divorced (12%); lived with someone who had a problem with alcohol or drugs (10%); lived with someone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed (9%); had a parent/guardian who served time in jail (6%); saw or heard any parents or adults in their home slap, hit, kick, or punch each other (5%); treated or judged unfairly because of a health condition or disability (4%); were treated or judged unfairly because of their ethnic group (4%); been a victim of violence or witness violence in their neighborhood (3%); and had a parent/guardian who died (3%).
- Thirteen percent (13%) of parents reported their child experienced two or more ACEs in their lifetime, increasing to 70% of those with annual incomes of less than \$25,000.

The following graph shows the percent of Lucas County, Ohio, and U.S. children who experienced two or more ACEs.

- Lucas County had a lower percentage of children ages 6-11 who experienced two or more ACEs as compared to Ohio and U.S. children.



(Sources: 2021 National Survey of Children's Health & 2023 Lucas County Health Assessment)

Home Environment Characteristics

- Forty-five percent (45%) of parents reported they had a firearm in or around their home. One percent (1%) of parents reported they were unlocked and loaded.
- Parents stated they have not talked to their child about what to do if they found a gun for the following reasons: they are not old enough (17%) and it will not do any good (3%). Eighteen percent (18%) of parents have not yet talked to their child about what to do if they find a gun, but plan to. Meanwhile, 63% of parents talked to their child about what to do if they found a gun.
- Parents had the following rules about smoking tobacco products in their **home**: no one is allowed to smoke inside the home at any time (71%); smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home (8%); no one is allowed to smoke inside the home when children are present (6%); and smoking is allowed, but only in certain rooms of the home (1%).
- Parents had the following rules about smoking tobacco products in their **car**: no one is allowed to smoke inside the car at any time (81%); smoking is allowed inside the car (3%); smoking is allowed, but only with one or more of the windows open in the car (2%); and smoking is allowed, but only if children are not in the car (2%).

| Child 0-5 Comparisons | Lucas County 2014 Ages 0-5 Years | Lucas County 2017 Ages 0-5 Years | Lucas County 2020 Ages 0-5 Years | Lucas County 2023 Ages 0-5 Years | Ohio 2021 Ages 0-5 Years | U.S. 2021 Ages 0-5 Years |
|---|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Neighborhood is usually or always safe | 89% | 90% | 95% | 87% | N/A | N/A |
| Child experienced two or more ACEs | N/A | N/A | 0% | 9% | 9% | 10% |
| Parent or family member quit a job, did not take a job, or greatly changed job because of problems with child care for child (in past year) | N/A | N/A | 6% | 21% | 13% | 13% |
| Primary language spoken at home was dialect other than English | N/A | N/A | 1% | 4% | 9% | 15% |

N/A – Not Available

| Child 6-11 Comparisons | Lucas County 2014 Ages 6-11 Years | Lucas County 2017 Ages 6-11 Years | Lucas County 2020 Ages 6-11 Years | Lucas County 2023 Ages 6-11 Years | Ohio 2021 Ages 6-11 Years | U.S. 2021 Ages 6-11 Years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Neighborhood is usually or always safe | 95% | 91% | 94% | 94% | N/A | N/A |
| Child experienced two or more ACEs | N/A | N/A | 10% | 14% | 16% | 17% |
| Parent or family member quit a job, did not take a job, or greatly changed job because of problems with child care for child (in past year) | N/A | N/A | 5% | 6% | N/A | N/A |
| Primary language spoken at home was dialect other than English | N/A | N/A | 1% | 1% | 9% | 15% |

N/A – Not Available

Child Health: Parent Health

Parent Health

- Those filling out the survey had the following relationship to the child: biological or adoptive parent (94%), grandparent (3%), foster parent (1%), step-parent (<1%), and other relative (1%).
- Eight percent (8%) of parents were uninsured.
- Sixty-seven percent (67%) of parents rated their physical health as excellent or very good, decreasing to 20% of parents with annual incomes of less than \$25,000. One-fourth (25%) rated their physical health as good, and 8% of parents had rated their physical health as fair or poor.
- Fifty-three percent (53%) of parents rated their mental and emotional health as excellent or very good, decreasing to 15% of parents with annual incomes of less than \$25,000. Over one-third (34%) rated their mental and emotional health as good, and 13% of parents rated their mental and emotional health as fair or poor.
- Parents reported the following challenges they faced in regard to the day-to-day demands of parenthood/raising children:
 - Demands of multiple children (33%)
 - Financial burden (13%)
 - Working long hours (12%)
 - Managing child's behavior (12%)
 - Being a single parent (11%)
 - Mental health (11%)
 - Child has special needs (11%)
 - Lack of parental support (10%)
 - Loss of freedom (8%)
 - Difficulty with lifestyle changes (7%)
 - Alcohol and/or drug abuse (5%)
 - Unemployment (4%)
 - Affordable housing (4%)
 - Move a lot (3%)
 - Domestic violence relationship (3%)
 - Post-partum depression (2%)
 - Lack of transportation (2%)
- One-third (33%) of parents reported having more than one difficulty, increasing to 75% of parents with annual incomes of less than \$25,000.
- Parents reported having trouble covering basics like food or housing on their family's income very often (7%), somewhat often (7%), rarely (23%), and never (63%).
- Parents did not apply for WIC for the following reasons: did not want to receive public assistance (9%), already enrolled in WIC (4%), food stamps are easier to get and use (2%), too much paperwork/renewal every six months (2%), inconvenient work schedule (1%), limited choices of brands/foods (<1%), and other reasons (1%). Seven percent (7%) of Lucas County parents did not know if their child qualified for WIC services. One-fourth (25%) of parents reported their child did not qualify for WIC.
- In the past year, 52% of parents reported they or someone in their household missed work due to their child's illnesses or injuries. Forty-four percent (44%) missed work due to their child's medical appointments, 13% missed work due to lack of or unreliable child care, 5% missed work due to their child's chronic illness, 5% missed work due to their child's behavioral/emotional problems, and 4% missed work due to suspension/expulsion/sent home from school.

Parent Health, continued

- During the past year, Lucas County parents felt their experience with health care was:
 - The same as people of other races/cultures/ethnicities (38%)
 - Better than people of other races/cultures/ethnicities (22%)
 - Only encountered people of the same race/culture/ethnicity (4%)
 - Worse than people of other races/cultures/ethnicities (3%)
 - Worse than some people of races, better than others (1%)
 - Worse than some people of races/cultures/ethnicities (1%)
- Twenty-nine percent (29%) of adults did not know if their experience with health care was better or worse than other races and 2% did not get health care in the past year.

| Child 0-5 Comparisons | Lucas County 2014 Ages 0-5 | Lucas County 2017 Ages 0-5 | Lucas County 2020 Ages 0-5 | Lucas County 2023 Ages 0-5 | Ohio 2021 Ages 0-5 | U.S. 2021 Ages 0-5 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Parent/guardian's mental or emotional health is fair/poor | 4% | 10% | 7% | 15% | N/A | N/A |
| Parent/guardian's physical health status is fair/poor | 2% | 6% | 11% | 5% | N/A | N/A |

N/A – Not Available

| Child 6-11 Comparisons | Lucas County 2014 Ages 6-11 | Lucas County 2017 Ages 6-11 | Lucas County 2020 Ages 6-11 | Lucas County 2023 Ages 6-11 | Ohio 2021 Ages 6-11 | U.S. 2021 Ages 6-11 |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Parent/guardian's mental or emotional health is fair/poor | 8% | 9% | 13% | 11% | N/A | N/A |
| Parent/guardian's physical health status is fair/poor | 2% | 6% | 8% | 8% | N/A | N/A |

N/A – Not Available

APPENDICES

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Appendix I: Health Assessment Information Sources

| Source | Data Used | Website |
|--|---|---|
| 2023 County Health Rankings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lucas County, Ohio, and U.S. Health Rankings | https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/ |
| American Cancer Society | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2023 Cancer Facts, Figures, and Estimates | https://www.cancer.org/research/cancer-facts-statistics/all-cancer-facts-figures/2023-cancer-facts-figures.html |
| Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Behavioral Surveillance Branch, Centers for Disease Control | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult Ohio and U.S. Correlating Statistics | https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.html |
| Bureau of Economic Analysis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lucas County per capita personal income figures | https://www.bea.gov/itable |
| Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Immunization Schedule | https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/index.html |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth BMI | https://www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/assessing/bmi/childrens_bmi/about_childrens_bmi.html |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. adult age-adjusted mortality rates | http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html |
| Healthy People 2030: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Healthy People 2030 Target Data Points Social Determinants of Health | https://health.gov/healthypeople |
| National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Ohio and U.S. Correlating Statistics | https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey |
| Ohio Coalition on Black Civic Participation/Ohio Unity Coalition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hospital Anti-Racism Project | N/A |
| Ohio Department of Health, Information Warehouse | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lucas County and Ohio Mortality Statistics Lucas County Cancer Incidence | https://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataCatalog |
| Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Unintentional Drug Overdose Report, Preliminary Data Summary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age-adjusted drug overdose death rate per 100,000 population by county | https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/86452388-2e4b-48d6-a5e8-90ce24b30d0f/Ohio+Quarterly+Overdose+Report_Preliminary+Data_Q1_2023.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CONVERT_TO=url&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_M1HGGIK0N0JO00QO9DDDDM3000-86452388-2e4b-48d6-a5e8-90ce24b30d0f-otRHmeH |
| Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office of Workforce Development, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Civilian Labor Force Estimates | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lucas County unemployment rate | https://ohiolmi.com/ |
| Ohio State Health Assessment (SHA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2019 Ohio State Health Assessment | https://odh.ohio.gov/about-us/state-health-assessment/state-health-assessment |

| Source | Data Used | Website |
|---|--|---|
| U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Environment Atlas, County Health Rankings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Environment Index | http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/ |
| U. S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau; Bureau of Economic Analysis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Community Survey 1-year estimates Lucas County and Ohio Census Demographic Information | https://data.census.gov/ |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal Poverty Thresholds | https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates | https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2021/demo/saie/2021-state-and-county.html |
| Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Adolescent and School Health, Centers for Disease Control | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Ohio and U.S. Correlating Statistics | https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/index.htm |

Appendix II: Acronyms and Terms

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| AHS | A ccess to H ealth S ervices, Topic of Healthy People 2030 objectives |
| Adult | Defined as 19 years of age and older. |
| Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates | Death rate per 100,000 adjusted for the age distribution of the population. |
| Adult Binge Drinking | Consumption of five alcoholic beverages or more (for males) or four or more alcoholic beverages (for females) on one occasion. |
| BMI | B ody M ass I ndex is defined as the contrasting measurement/relationship of weight to height. |
| BRFSS | B ehavior R isk F actor S urveillance S ystem, an adult survey conducted by the CDC. |
| CDC | C enters for D isease C ontrol and P revention. |
| Current Smoker | Individual who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smokes daily or on some days. |
| DRE | D igital R ectal E xam |
| HCNO | H ospital C ouncil of N orthwest O hio |
| HDS | H eart D isease and S troke, Topic of Healthy People 2030 objectives |
| HP 2030 | H ealthy P eople 2030 , a comprehensive set of health objectives published by the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. |
| HPIO | H ealth P olicy I nstitute of O hio |
| Health Indicator | A measure of the health of people in a community, such as cancer mortality rates, rates of obesity, or incidence of cigarette smoking. |
| High Blood Cholesterol | 240 mg/dL and above |
| High Blood Pressure | Systolic ≥ 140 and Diastolic ≥ 90 |
| IID | I mmunizations and I nfectious D iseases, Topic of Healthy People 2030 objectives |
| IVP | I njury and V iolence P revention, Topic of Healthy People 2030 objectives |
| N/A | Data is not available. |
| NSCH | N ational S urvey of C hildren's H ealth |
| NWS | N utrition and W eight S tatus, Topic of Healthy People 2030 objectives |
| OARRS | O hio A utomated P rescription (Rx) R eporting S ystem |
| ODH | O hio D epartment of H 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 2020 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 | S ubstance A buse, Topic of Healthy People 2030 objectives |
| SHA (Ohio) | S tate H ealth A ssessment |

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| SHIP (Ohio) | S tate H ea I th I mprovement P lan |
| TU | T obacco U se, Topic of Healthy People 2030 objectives |
| Weapon | Defined in the YRBS as “a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club” |
| Youth | Defined as 12 through 18 years of age |
| Youth BMI | Underweight is defined as BMI-for-age \leq 5 th percentile |
| Classifications | Overweight is defined as BMI-for-age 85 th percentile to $<$ 95 th percentile. Obese is defined as \geq 95 th percentile. |
| YRBS | Y outh R isk B ehavior S urvey, a youth survey conducted by the CDC |

Appendix III: Methods for Weighting the 2023 Lucas County Health Assessment Data

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

In some cases, the procedures of the survey methods may purposefully oversample a segment of the population to gain an adequate number of responses from that subgroup for appropriate data analysis when investigating them separately. This is often done for minority groups, for example, whether the oversampling 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 2023 Lucas County assessment, a respondent weighting was applied prior to the analysis to reflect the actual distribution of Lucas County residents based on age, sex, race, and income.

Weightings were created for each category within sex (male, female), race/ethnicity (White, Black, Latino, other), age (8 different age categories), and income (8 different income categories). The numerical value of the weight for each category was calculated by taking the percent of Lucas County residents 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 2023 Lucas County assessment and the 2021 Census estimates.

| <u>Sex</u> | <u>2023 Lucas Survey</u> | | <u>2021 Census</u> | | <u>Weight</u> |
|------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Percent</u> | |
| Male | 355 | 42.51497 | 208,183 | 48.50591% | 1.140914 |
| Female | 480 | 57.48503 | 221,008 | 51.49409% | 0.895783 |

In this example, it shows that there was a slightly larger portion of females in the sample compared to the actual portion of residents in Lucas County. The weighting for females was calculated by taking the percent of females in Lucas County (based on Census information) (51.49409%) and dividing that by the percent found in the 2023 Lucas County sample (57.48503%) [$51.49409 / 57.48503 =$ weighting of 0.895783 for females]. The same was done for males [$48.50591 / 42.51497 =$ weighting of 1.140914 for males]. Thus, females' responses are weighted less by a factor of 0.895783 and males' responses weighted more by a factor of 1.140914.

This same method was followed for each of the 22 specific categories as described above. For example, a respondent who was female, Black, in the age category 35-44, and with an annual household income in the \$50-\$75k category would have an individual weighting of 0.87765 [0.89578 (weight for females) \times 0.67740 (weight for Black) \times 1.29187 (weight for age 35-44) \times 1.11958 (weight for income \$50-\$75k)]. Thus, each individual respondent in the 2023 Lucas County assessment has their own individual weighting based on their combination of age, race/ethnicity, sex, and income. See next page for each specific weighting and the numbers from which they were calculated.

Multiple sets of weightings were created and used in the statistical software package (SPSS 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 | Lucas Sample | % | Lucas 2021 Census* | % | Weighting Value |
|----------------------------|--------------|----------|--------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Sex: | | | | | |
| Male | 355 | 42.51497 | 208,183 | 48.50591 | 1.140914 |
| Female | 480 | 57.48503 | 221,008 | 51.49409 | 0.895783 |
| Age: | | | | | |
| 20 to 34 years | 99 | 12.00000 | 88,034 | 27.49439 | 2.29120 |
| 35 to 44 years | 101 | 12.24242 | 50,640 | 15.81566 | 1.29187 |
| 45 to 54 years | 149 | 18.06061 | 51,008 | 15.93059 | 0.88206 |
| 55 to 59 years | 81 | 9.81818 | 28,389 | 8.86633 | 0.90305 |
| 60 to 64 years | 87 | 10.54545 | 28,674 | 8.95534 | 0.84921 |
| 65 to 74 years | 208 | 25.21212 | 45,789 | 14.30062 | 0.56721 |
| 75 to 84 years | 81 | 9.81818 | 18,790 | 5.86841 | 0.59771 |
| 85+ years | 19 | 2.30303 | 8,865 | 2.76868 | 1.20219 |
| Race: | | | | | |
| White alone (non-Hispanic) | 400 | 48.07692 | 286,517 | 66.75746 | 1.38856 |
| African American (NH) | 242 | 29.08654 | 84,564 | 19.70312 | 0.67740 |
| Hispanic (any race) | 144 | 17.30769 | 33,592 | 7.82682 | 0.45222 |
| Other (NH) | 46 | 5.52885 | 24,518 | 5.71261 | 1.03324 |
| Household Income: | | | | | |
| Less than \$15k | 102 | 13.11054 | 25,922 | 14.45266 | 1.10237 |
| \$15k to \$25k | 102 | 13.11054 | 16,476 | 9.18610 | 0.70067 |
| \$25k to \$35k | 70 | 8.99743 | 18,096 | 10.08932 | 1.12136 |
| \$35k to \$50k | 99 | 12.72494 | 24,050 | 13.40894 | 1.05375 |
| \$50k to \$75k | 123 | 15.80977 | 31,747 | 17.70035 | 1.11958 |
| \$75k to \$100k | 107 | 13.75321 | 21,223 | 11.83276 | 0.86036 |
| \$100k to \$150k | 99 | 12.72494 | 24,259 | 13.52546 | 1.06291 |
| \$150k or more | 76 | 9.76864 | 17,585 | 9.80441 | 1.00366 |

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

*Lucas County population figures taken from the 2021 Census Estimates.

Youth Weightings:

The sampling for participating school districts was a probability sampling method based on enrollments in which larger districts would have a greater number of classes selected to be included in the 2022 Lucas County Community Health Assessment. Schools were asked to select a general education class or classes for the identified grade level(s) to best represent a cross section of students. Due to variation in the sizes of the classes selected, as well as with some districts which sampled additional general education classes, it was determined that applying a weighting during analyses would be important to reflect the collective youth in public schools in Lucas County. To the extent that one district is more or less represented in the mix reflects the possibility that the results could be skewed towards the students in that district. For example, let's suppose that one school district had a particularly high level of alcohol use compared to the rest of the districts in Lucas County. If that district had a higher proportion of students in the Lucas County Community Health Assessment sample compared to their actual proportion in Lucas County, that would result in a higher rate of alcohol use compared to the actual percent among Lucas County public school students as a whole.

For this reason, all analyses were conducted with a weighting applied that adjusted for the representation of the number of students in the sample compared to the actual number in the district (from the Ohio Department of Education's average daily enrollment figures). The table below shows the weightings applied based on the particular district when describing numbers for Lucas County.

For example, if the number of students from a given district represented 5% of the sample but that district represented 10% of actual public students in Lucas County, they would have a weighting applied such that their responses would be weighted by 2.0 ($0.10000/0.05000$). A different district that represented 10% of the sample but only 5% of the actual public students in Lucas County would have a weighting of 0.5 ($0.05000/0.10000$). Collectively, the application of these weightings helps to ensure that the results best reflect the youth across all responding districts. The table below depicts the weighting applied to each district.

Additionally, there were a disproportionate number of middle school (grades 6-8) students compared with high school (grades 9-12) students. To account for this, an additional weighting was applied to reduce the impact this would have on the final results and best reflect the actual grade distribution among the responding counties. In this case, middle school students in these districts reflected 42.6% of the students while high school students represented 57.4%. However, the responses from the 2022 Lucas County youth survey had 54.5% middle school students and 45.5% high school students. The weightings of 1.28055 and 0.79183 were applied to middle and high school students respectively to better represent the ratios in these responding districts.

| | 2022 Lucas County Youth | | | 2022 Respondents | | Weighting |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------|--|------------------|------------|-----------|
| | # | % | | # | % | |
| District | | | | | | |
| Maumee | 1,200 | 6.33546% | | 41 | 8.31643% | 0.76180 |
| Oregon | 1,937 | 10.22649% | | 95 | 19.26978% | 0.53070 |
| Ottawa Hills | 597 | 3.15189% | | 35 | 7.09939% | 0.44397 |
| Toledo Public | 11,419 | 60.28721% | | 222 | 45.03043% | 1.33881 |
| Washington Local | 3,788 | 19.99894% | | 100 | 20.28398% | 0.98595 |
| | 18,941 | 100.00000% | | 493 | 100.00000% | |

Appendix IV: School Participation

The following schools were randomly chosen and participated in the 2022/2023 Lucas County Community Health Assessment:

Maumee City

Gateway Middle School
Maumee High School

Oregon City

Fassett Middle School
Clay High School

Ottawa Hills Local

Ottawa Hills High School

Toledo Public

Arlington Elementary
DeVeaux Elementary
Sherman Elementary
Hawkins Elementary
Pickett Elementary
Oakdale Elementary
Bowsher High School
Rogers High School
Scott High School
Start High School
Wait High School
Woodward High School

Washington Local

Washington Junior High
Jefferson Junior High
Whitmer High School

Appendix V: Lucas County Sample Demographic Profile*

| Adult Variable | 2023 Adult Survey Sample | 2020 Adult Survey Sample | Lucas County Census 2017-2021 (5-year estimate) |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Age | | | |
| 20-29 | 13.3% | 4.0% | 13.5% |
| 30-39 | 15.0% | 8.6% | 12.7% |
| 40-49 | 15.2% | 12.8% | 11.9% |
| 50-59 | 17.3% | 19.3% | 13.2% |
| 60 plus | 33.6% | 51.3% | 22.9% |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | 44.0% | 48.6% | 48.6% |
| Female | 51.7% | 49.7% | 51.4% |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | |
| White | 60.2% | 55.0% | 76.3% |
| Black or African American | 20.7% | 20.9% | 22.4% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 2.2% | 2.7% | 1.1% |
| Asian | 1.2% | 0.4% | 2.4% |
| Other | 12.0% | 12.0% | 4.2% |
| Hispanic Origin (may be of any race) | 8.9% | 16.3% | 7.6% |
| Education† | | | |
| Less than High School Diploma | 3.4% | 6.9% | 9.8% |
| High School Diploma | 26.1% | 25.9% | 29.8% |
| Some college/College graduate | 66.5% | 65.9% | 60.4% |
| Income (Families) | | | |
| \$14,999 and less | 9.7% | 13.2% | 8.7% |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 10.4% | 12.3% | 6.2% |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 16.9% | 21.3% | 19.0% |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 14.6% | 16.0% | 18.7% |
| \$75,000 or more | 36.9% | 26.4% | 47.3% |

*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) or multiple responses.

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

Appendix VI: Lucas County Youth Sample Demographic Profile*

| Youth Variable | 2022/2023 Youth Survey Sample |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Age | |
| 12 years old or younger | 34.9% |
| 13 years old | 29.9% |
| 14 years' old | 10.4% |
| 15 years' old | 8.9% |
| 16 years' old | 6.0% |
| 17 years' old | 7.9% |
| 18 years old or older | 1.9% |
| Gender | |
| Male | 50.9% |
| Female | 45.1% |
| Transgender | 1.5% |
| Do not identify as female, male, or transgender | 2.5% |
| Race/Ethnicity | |
| White | 41.6% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 19.4% |
| Black or African American | 42.8% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 14.6% |
| Asian | 2.2% |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 1.0% |
| Other | 10.1% |
| Arab Ancestry/Ethnic Origin | 6.7% |
| Individual Grade Level | |
| 6 th grade | 27.1% |
| 7 th grade | 33.2% |
| 8 th grade | 10.0% |
| 9 th grade | 8.6% |
| 10 th grade | 7.7% |
| 11 th grade | 6.3% |
| 12 th grade | 7.1% |

*Percents may not equal 100% due to missing data (non-responses) or multiple response question

Appendix VII: Demographics and Household Information

LUCAS COUNTY PROFILE

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021)

2021 ACS 1-year estimates

General Demographic Characteristics

| | Number | Percent (%) |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Total Population | | |
| 2021 Total Population | 429,191 | 100% |
| Largest City – City of Toledo | | |
| 2019 Total Population | 268,504 | 100% |
| Population by Race/Ethnicity* | | |
| Total population | 429,191 | 100% |
| White | 331,658 | 77.3% |
| Black or African American | 88,926 | 20.7% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 13,718 | 3.2% |
| Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | 1,822 | 0.4% |
| Asian | 10,049 | 2.3% |
| Other | 24,042 | 5.6% |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 33,592 | 7.8% |
| Two or more races | 38,033 | 8.9% |
| Population by Age | | |
| Under 5 years | 26,346 | 6.1% |
| 5 to 14 years | 55,704 | 13.0% |
| 15 to 24 years | 53,563 | 12.5% |
| 25 to 44 years | 112,063 | 26.1% |
| 45 to 64 years | 108,071 | 25.2% |
| 65 years and more | 73,444 | 17.2% |
| Median age (years) | 38.5 | N/A |
| Household by Type | | |
| Total households | 184,315 | 100% |
| Total families | 103,639 | N/A |
| Households with children <18 years | 42,806 | 23.2% |
| Married-couple family household | 69,250 | 37.6% |
| Married-couple family household with children <18 years | 24,175 | 13.1% |
| Female householder, no spouse present | 25,787 | 13.9% |
| Female householder, no spouse present, with children <18 years | 14,763 | 8.0% |
| Nonfamily household | 80,676 | 100% |
| Nonfamily household (single person) living alone | N/A | 82.9% |
| Nonfamily household (single person) 65 years and over | N/A | 31.6% |
| Households with one or more people <18 years | 49,028 | 26.6% |
| Households with one or more people 60 years and > | 74,278 | 40.3% |
| Average household size | 2.28 people | N/A |
| Average family size | 3.01 people | N/A |

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

N/A – Not Available

General Demographic Characteristics, Continued

| Housing Occupancy | | |
|---|-----------|-------|
| Median value of owner-occupied units | \$138,100 | N/A |
| Median housing units with a mortgage | \$1,210 | N/A |
| Median housing units without a mortgage | \$481 | N/A |
| Median value of occupied units paying rent | \$788 | N/A |
| Median rooms per total housing unit | 5.9 | N/A |
| | | |
| Total occupied housing units | 184,315 | 100% |
| No telephone service available | 1,251 | 0.7% |
| Lacking complete kitchen facilities | 1,253 | 0.7% |
| Lacking complete plumbing facilities | 556 | 0.3% |
| Total households with one or more computing devices | 172,462 | 93.6% |
| Total households with a broadband internet subscription | 163,708 | 88.8% |
| | | |
| Language Spoken at Home | | |
| Total population 5 years and over | 402,845 | 100% |
| Speak only English | 378,475 | 94.0% |
| Speak a language other than English | 24,370 | 6.0% |
| Spanish | 10,211 | 2.6% |
| Other Indo-European languages | 4,939 | 1.2% |
| Asian and Pacific Island languages | 2,870 | 0.7% |
| Other language | 6,350 | 1.6% |

N/A – Not Available

Selected Social Characteristics

| School Enrollment | | |
|---|---------|-------|
| Total population 3 years and over enrolled in school | 102,201 | 100% |
| Nursery & preschool | 5,212 | 5.1% |
| Kindergarten | 3,872 | 3.8% |
| Elementary School (Grades 1-8) | 45,318 | 44.3% |
| High School (Grades 9-12) | 22,288 | 21.8% |
| College or Graduate School | 25,511 | 24.9% |
| | | |
| Educational Attainment | | |
| Total population 25 years and over | 293,578 | 100% |
| < 9 th grade education | 6,890 | 2.3% |
| 9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma | 18,970 | 6.5% |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 89,208 | 30.4% |
| Some college, no degree | 61,610 | 21.0% |
| Associate degree | 31,735 | 10.8% |
| Bachelor's degree | 54,241 | 18.5% |
| Graduate or professional degree | 30,924 | 10.5% |
| | | |
| Percent high school graduate or higher | N/A | 91.2% |
| Percent Bachelor's degree or higher | N/A | 29.0% |
| | | |
| Marital Status | | |
| Total population 15 years and over | 347,141 | 100% |
| Never married | 129,484 | 37.3% |
| Now married, excluding separated | 146,146 | 42.1% |
| Separated | 5,901 | 1.7% |
| Widowed | 20,828 | 6.0% |
| Widowed females | 15,181 | 4.4% |
| Divorced | 45,128 | 13.0% |
| Divorced females | 25,664 | 7.4% |

N/A – Not Available

Selected Social Characteristics, Continued

| <i>Veteran Status</i> | | |
|---|---------|------|
| Total civilian population 18 years and over | 329,452 | 100% |
| Veterans 18 years and over | 19,806 | 6.0% |

Selected Economic Characteristics

| <i>Employment Status</i> | | |
|--|---------|--------|
| Total population 16 years and over | 340,578 | 100.0% |
| 16 years and over in labor force | 218,984 | 64.3% |
| 16 years and over not in labor force | 121,594 | 35.7% |
| Females 16 years and over | 177,591 | -- |
| Females 16 years and over in labor force | 108,416 | 61.0% |
| Population living with own children <6 years | 28,991 | -- |
| All parents in family in labor force | 22,075 | 76.1% |
| Population living with own children 6 to 17 years | 61,909 | -- |
| All parents in family in labor force | 48,467 | 78.3% |
| | | |
| <i>Class of Worker</i> | | |
| Total civilian employed population 16 years and over | 202,136 | 100.0% |
| Private wage and salary workers | 171,863 | 85.0% |
| Government workers | 21,212 | 10.5% |
| Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business | 21,212 | 4.4% |
| Unpaid family workers | 91 | 0.0% |
| | | |
| <i>Occupations</i> | | |
| Total employed civilian population 16 years and over | 202,136 | 100% |
| Management, business, science, and arts occupations | 68,915 | 34.1% |
| Service occupations | 39,573 | 19.6% |
| Sales and office occupations | 40,862 | 20.2% |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations | 13,009 | 6.4% |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations | 39,777 | 19.7% |
| | | |
| <i>Leading Industries</i> | | |
| Total employed civilian population 16 years and over | 202,136 | 100.0% |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining | 945 | 0.5% |
| Construction | 8,154 | 4.0% |
| Manufacturing | 32,128 | 15.9% |
| Wholesale trade | 32,128 | 15.9% |
| Retail trade | 23,441 | 11.6% |
| Transportation and warehousing, and utilities | 13,491 | 6.7% |
| Information | 2,329 | 1.2% |
| Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing | 11,072 | 5.5% |
| Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services | 17,654 | 8.7% |
| Educational services, and health care and social assistance | 49,698 | 24.6% |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services | 19,881 | 9.8% |
| Other services, except public administration | 11,124 | 5.5% |
| Public administration | 7,088 | 3.5% |

Selected Economic Characteristics, Continued

| Income In 2021 | | |
|--|-----------------|--------|
| Total households | 184,315 | 100.0% |
| Less than \$10,000 | 15,520 | 8.4% |
| \$10,000 to \$14,999 | 11,494 | 6.2% |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 17,073 | 9.3% |
| \$25,000 to \$34,999 | 17,257 | 9.4% |
| \$35,000 to \$49,999 | 24,451 | 13.3% |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 31,050 | 16.8% |
| \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 23,289 | 12.6% |
| \$100,000 to \$149,999 | 26,018 | 14.1% |
| \$150,000 to \$199,999 | 7,879 | 4.3% |
| \$200,000 or more | 10,284 | 5.6% |
| Median household income (dollars) | \$52,687 | N/A |
| Income in 2021 | | |
| Families | 103,639 | 100.0% |
| Less than \$10,000 | 3,796 | 3.7% |
| \$10,000 to \$14,999 | 3,798 | 3.7% |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 7,231 | 7.0% |
| \$25,000 to \$34,999 | 6,985 | 6.7% |
| \$35,000 to \$49,999 | 10,763 | 10.4% |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 17,854 | 17.2% |
| \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 16,896 | 16.3% |
| \$100,000 to \$149,999 | 20,494 | 19.8% |
| \$150,000 to \$199,999 | 7,006 | 6.8% |
| \$200,000 or more | 8,816 | 8.5% |
| Median family income (dollars) | \$76,615 | N/A |
| Per capita income (dollars) | \$33,541 | N/A |
| Poverty Status in 2021 | | |
| People in families | N/A | 11.7% |
| Unrelated individuals 15 years and over | N/A | 29.6% |

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 | \$ 54,105 | 27 th of 88 counties |
| BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2020 | \$ 51,088 | 26 th of 88 counties |
| BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2019 | \$ 47,730 | 25 th of 88 counties |
| BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2018 | \$ 45,824 | 25 th of 88 counties |
| BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2017 | \$ 43,893 | 27 th of 88 counties |

(Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 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

**Poverty Rates, 5-year averages
2014 to 2018**

| Category | Lucas | Ohio |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Population in poverty | 19.1% | 14.5% |
| < 125% FPL (%) | 24.3% | 18.8% |
| < 150% FPL (%) | 29.0% | 23.0% |
| < 200% FPL (%) | 38.5% | 32.0% |
| Population in poverty (2002) | 12.2% | 10.2% |

*(Source: The Ohio Poverty Report, Ohio Development Services Agency, June 2020,
https://development.ohio.gov/static/community/redevelopment/The-Ohio_Poverty-Report-June2020.pdf)*

Employment Statistics, as of March 2023

| Category | Lucas County | Ohio |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Labor Force | 205,600 | 5,779,500 |
| Employed | 196,300 | 5,548,400 |
| Unemployed | 9,300 | 231,100 |
| Unemployment Rate* in March 2023 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| Unemployment Rate* in February 2023 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| Unemployment Rate* in March 2022 | 4.3 | 4.3 |

**Rate equals unemployment divided by labor force.*

(Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, March 2023, https://ohiolmi.com/_docs/LAUS/OhioCivilianLaborForceEstimates.pdf)

Estimated Poverty Status in 2021

| Age Groups | Number | 90% Lower Confidence Interval | 90% Upper Confidence Interval | Percent | 90% Lower Confidence Interval | 90% Upper Confidence Interval |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Lucas County | | | | | | |
| All ages in poverty | 73,260 | 66,063 | 80,457 | 17.4% | 15.7% | 19.1% |
| Ages 0-17 in poverty | 23,875 | 20,360 | 27,390 | 24.5% | 20.9% | 28.1% |
| Ages 5-17 in families in poverty | 15,934 | 13,251 | 18,617 | 22.3% | 18.5% | 26.1% |
| Median household income | \$53,379 | \$50,338 | \$56,420 | | | |
| Ohio | | | | | | |
| All ages in poverty | 1,523,366 | 1,498,525 | 1,548,207 | 13.3% | 13.1% | 13.5% |
| Ages 0-17 in poverty | 464,430 | 451,117 | 477,743 | 18.2% | 17.7% | 18.7% |
| Ages 5-17 in families in poverty | 319,011 | 307,948 | 330,074 | 16.9% | 16.3% | 17.5% |
| Median household income | \$62,286 | \$61,832 | \$62,740 | | | |
| United States | | | | | | |
| All ages in poverty | 41,393,176 | 41,149,497 | 41,636,855 | 12.8% | 12.7% | 12.9% |
| Ages 0-17 in poverty | 12,243,219 | 12,110,180 | 12,376,258 | 16.9% | 16.7% | 17.1% |
| Ages 5-17 in families in poverty | 8,636,275 | 8,533,254 | 8,739,296 | 16.1% | 15.9% | 16.3% |
| Median household income | \$69,717 | \$69,583 | \$69,851 | | | |

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

Federal Poverty Thresholds in 2022 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years of Age

| Size of Family Unit | No Children | One Child | Two Children | Three Children | Four Children | Five Children |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 Person <65 years | \$15,225 | | | | | |
| 1 Person 65 and > | \$14,036 | | | | | |
| 2 people Householder < 65 years | \$19,597 | \$20,172 | | | | |
| 2 People Householder 65 and > | \$17,689 | \$20,095 | | | | |
| 3 People | \$22,892 | \$23,556 | \$23,578 | | | |
| 4 People | \$30,186 | \$30,679 | \$29,678 | \$29,782 | | |
| 5 People | \$36,402 | \$36,932 | \$35,801 | \$34,926 | \$34,391 | |
| 6 People | \$41,869 | \$42,035 | \$41,169 | \$40,339 | \$39,104 | \$38,373 |
| 7 People | \$48,176 | \$48,477 | \$47,440 | \$46,717 | \$45,371 | \$43,800 |
| 8 People | \$53,881 | \$54,357 | \$53,378 | \$52,521 | \$51,304 | \$49,760 |
| 9 People or > | \$64,815 | \$65,129 | \$64,263 | \$63,536 | \$62,342 | \$60,699 |

(Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Poverty Thresholds 2022, <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html>)

Appendix VIII: 2023 County Health Rankings

| | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2023 | U.S. 2023 |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Health Outcomes | | | |
| Premature death - Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) (2018-2020) | 10,800 | 8,700 | 7,300 |
| Poor or fair health - Percentage of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted) (2020) | 16% | 15% | 12% |
| Poor physical health days - Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) (2020) | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| Poor mental health days - Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) (2020) | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.4 |
| Low birthweight - Percentage of live births with low birthweight (< 2500 grams) (2014-2020) | 10% | 9% | 8% |
| Health Behaviors | | | |
| Adult smoking - Percentage of adults who are current smokers (2020) | 22% | 20% | 16% |
| Adult obesity - Percentage of adults that report a BMI of 30 or more (2020) | 38% | 36% | 32% |
| Food environment index - Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, 0 (worst) to 10 (best) (2019 & 2020) | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.0 |
| Physical inactivity - Percentage of adults aged 18 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity (2020) | 26% | 24% | 22% |
| Access to exercise opportunities - Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity (2020 & 2022) | 96% | 84% | 84% |
| Excessive drinking - Percentage of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking (2020) | 20% | 19% | 19% |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths - Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement (2016-2020) | 38% | 33% | 27% |
| Sexually transmitted infections - Number of newly diagnosed chlamydia cases per 100,000 population (2020) | 727.9 | 509.2 | 481.3 |
| Teen births - Teen birth rate per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19 (2014-2020) | 28 | 21 | 19 |

(Source: 2023 County Health Rankings for Lucas County, Ohio and U.S. data)

| | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2023 | U.S. 2023 |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Clinical Care | | | |
| Uninsured - Percentage of population under age 65 without health insurance (2020) | 8% | 8% | 10% |
| Primary care physicians - Ratio of population to primary care physicians (2020) | 1,100:1 | 1,290:1 | 1,310:1 |
| Dentists - Ratio of population to dentists (2021) | 1,350:1 | 1,550:1 | 1,380:1 |
| Mental health providers - Ratio of population to mental health providers (2022) | 250:1 | 330:1 | 340:1 |
| Preventable hospital stays - Number of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees (2020) | 3,757 | 3,278 | 2,809 |
| Mammography screening - Percentage of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive mammography screening (2020) | 40% | 40% | 37% |
| Flu vaccinations - Percentage of Medicare enrollees that had an annual flu vaccination (2020) | 53% | 53% | 51% |
| Social and Economic Factors | | | |
| High school completion - Percentage of ninth-grade cohort that graduates in four years (2019-2020) | 68% | 85% | 87% |
| Some college - Percentage of adults ages 25-44 years with some post-secondary education (2017-2021) | 66% | 66% | 67% |
| Unemployment - Percentage of population ages 16 and older unemployed but seeking work (2021) | 6.2% | 5.1% | 5.4% |
| Children in poverty - Percentage of children under age 18 in poverty (2021) | 25% | 18% | 17% |
| Income inequality - Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile (2017-2021) | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.9 |
| Children in single-parent households - Percentage of children that live in a household headed by single parent (2017-2021) | 35% | 27% | 25% |
| Social associations - Number of membership associations per 10,000 population (2020) | 9.6 | 10.8 | 9.1 |
| Violence - Number of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population (2014 & 2016) | 824 | 293 | 386 |
| Injury deaths - Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population (2016-2020) | 110 | 96 | 76 |

(Source: 2023 County Health Rankings for Lucas County, Ohio and U.S. data)

| | Lucas County 2023 | Ohio 2023 | U.S. 2023 |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Physical Environment | | | |
| Air pollution – particulate matter - Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) (2019) | 8.8 | 8.9 | 7.4 |
| Drinking water violations - Indicator of the presence of health-related drinking water violations. Yes - indicates the presence of a violation, No - indicates no violation (2021) | No | N/A | N/A |
| Severe housing problems - Percentage of households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities (2015-2019) | 15% | 13% | 17% |
| Driving alone to work - Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work (2017-2021) | 82% | 80% | 73% |
| Long commute – driving alone - Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes (2017-2021) | 19% | 31% | 37% |

(Source: 2023 County Health Rankings for Lucas County, Ohio and U.S. data)
N/A – Not Available

Appendix IX: Adult Purposeful Sampling Overview

Provided by Dr. Joseph Dake, University of Toledo

For the assessment's purposeful sampling, adult survey responses were assessed by race, age, and sex by ZIP code. Overall, there was a slightly higher rate of responses among females compared to the census. Additionally, there was a significantly high over-representation of people aged 45 and older. When assessing race by ZIP code, the responses were reasonably distributed in most ZIP codes. However, there were areas where this could be strengthened, which are delineated below.

Because sex was mostly well distributed across male and female, there was only a small adjustment was needed during purposeful sampling to help balance out the responses. There was no need to have these differentiated by ZIP code.

- Requested number of male survey respondents for purposeful sample (any ZIP): **135 males**
- Requested number of female survey respondents for purposeful sample (any ZIP): **115 females**

With most postal surveys, response rates by younger adults is a growing challenge. As a result, the purposeful sampling can help reduce the skewed nature of survey responses by ensuring an increased number of people from younger age categories. Because of the small sample sizes for the younger adult population in the 2022/2023 Lucas County Community Health Assessment, distribution by ZIP code was not feasible. Thus, the purposeful sampling needed to ensure that the following age groups were a priority focus:

- Requested number of people in the 20-24 age group (any ZIP): **50 people**
- Requested number of people in the 25-34 age group (any ZIP): **100 people**
- Requested number of people in the 35-44 age group (any ZIP): **50 people**
- Requested number of people in the 45-54 age group (any ZIP): **25 people**
- Requested number of people in the 55+ age group (any ZIP): **25 people**

The final focal area was race. It was important to ensure that there was proper distribution of African American/Black, Hispanic/Latino, and White respondents across the Lucas County ZIP codes. There was not a significant distribution problem by race across many of the ZIP codes. However, there were areas that would benefit from a focused attention on survey respondents of a particular race (also considering the sex and age needs outlined above). The following table identifies the various ZIP codes and the number of respondents requested by race for each ZIP code. Please note that there are two zip codes where no additional respondents were needed.

| ZIP code | Number of Surveys needed from this ZIP code (focusing on the previously mentioned age ranges) |
|--------------------------|--|
| 43412/43434/43445 | 2 Black 3 Latino 5 Any race |
| <i>43604/43610/43620</i> | <i>No one needed from these ZIP codes</i> |
| 43558/43504/43528/43617 | 15 Any race |
| 43608/43612 | 20 Any race |
| 43571/43547/43566/43542 | 2 Black 10 Any race |
| 43537 | 2 Black 6 Latino 5 Any race |
| <i>43560</i> | <i>No one needed from these ZIP codes</i> |
| 43605 | 9 Black 25 Latino 4 White |
| 43606 | 12 Black 5 Latino |
| 43607 | 6 Latino 3 White |
| 43609 | 14 Black 8 Latino 6 White |
| 43611 | 5 Black 8 Latino |
| 43613 | 3 Black 7 Latino 5 Any race |
| 43614 | 10 White |
| 43615 | 3 Black 12 White 15 Any race |
| 43616 | 3 Black 3 White |
| 43623 | 7 Latino 12 White |

Appendix X: Community Stakeholder Perceptions

2022/2023 Lucas County Community Health Assessment – Community Event Feedback
Tuesday, December 12, 2023

- 1) Based on the data, what are the top issues Lucas County needs to focus on?**
- 2) What surprised you the most?**
- 3) What are some of the barriers that clients, patients, neighbors, loved ones or you face regarding the top issues that Lucas County needs to focus on?**
- 4) What will you or your organization do with this data?**
- 5) In your opinion, what is the best way to communicate the information from the community health assessment and community health improvement plan to the community?**
- 6) Additional feedback:**