

2022



Marion County **Community Health Assessment**

Examining the health of Marion County

Released on November 7TH, 2022

Foreword

Marion Public Health is pleased to present the 2022 Health Assessment of our community. This comprehensive Community Health Assessment is the result of a strong commitment by dedicated community partners. This health assessment gives us the opportunity to glance into our community, state and nation to compare and analyze our strengths and weaknesses in order to take action to improve the health and well-being of residents of Marion County.

The data presented in this report will provide valuable information to develop strategies that focus on wellness, access to care, and unmet community needs. It will provide additional insight into our community structure in the areas of health and well-being. This assessment is counted reliable through scientific method. Although comparisons can be made related to previous health assessments, one must be cautious in comparing previous data to this current assessment.

This assessment will prove invaluable to you as an agency or a community member. As we review the results of this assessment, we will continue to work collaboratively to coordinate resources, identify unmet needs in our community, and strive to initiate quality programs to improve the health of our residents.

Yours in good health,

Traci Kinsler
Health Commissioner
Marion Public Health

Acknowledgements

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Center Street Clinic
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Special thanks to the Survey Development Committee:

Dr. Steve Estep, First Church of the Nazarene
Erin Creeden, Marion Public Health
Heidi Jones, Marion Matters
Ide Okojie, Marion Public Health
Julie Prettyman, Marion Community Foundation
Jamie Cunningham, OhioHealth Marion
Matt Carbary, Marion Area Chamber of Commerce

Contact Information

Ide Okojie

Director of Policy and Planning
Marion Public Health
181 S Main St.
Marion, Ohio 43302
(740)-692-9181
iokojie@marionpublichealth.org

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 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.

Emily Gensler, MPH

Community Health Improvement Manager

Mallory Ohneck, MPH, CHES

Community Health Improvement Data Manager

Gabrielle MacKinnon, MPH

Community Health Improvement Manager

Jodi Franks, MPH, CHES

Community Health Improvement Coordinator

Data Collection & Analysis

Joseph A. Dake, Ph.D., MPH

Professor and Chair
School of Population Health
University of Toledo

Samantha Schroeder, MPA

Consultant

The 2022 Marion County Health Assessment is available on the following websites:

Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio

<http://www.hcno.org/community/reports.html>

Marion Public Health

www.marionpublichealth.org/marion-community-assessments

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Executive Summary

This executive summary provides an overview of health-related data for Marion County adults (ages 19 and older) who participated in a county-wide health assessment survey from March 2022 through May 2022. The findings are based on self-administered surveys using a structured questionnaire. The questions were modeled after the survey instruments used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for their national and state Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio (HCNO) collected the data, guided the health assessment process and, integrated sources of primary and secondary data into the final report.

Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB)

National Public Health Accreditation status through the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) requires Community Health Assessments (CHAs) to be completed at least every five years. The purpose of the community health assessment is to learn about the community: 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. Marion Public Health received initial accreditation in August of 2018.

PHAB standards highly recommend that national models of methodology are utilized in compiling CHAs. The 2022 CHA was completed using the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) Mobilizing Action through Partnerships and Planning (MAPP) process. MAPP is a community-driven planning process for improving community health. This process was facilitated by HCNO in collaboration with various local agencies representing a variety of sectors.

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

Primary Data Collection Methods

DESIGN

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

INSTRUMENT DEVELOPMENT

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

The project coordinator from the Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio conducted a series of meetings with the Marion County Community Health Assessment Committee. During these meetings, HCNO and the Marion County Community Health Assessment Committee reviewed and discussed banks of potential survey questions. Based on input from the Marion County Community Health Assessment Committee, the project coordinator composed a draft of the survey. The adult survey contained 115 items. Health education researchers from the University of Toledo reviewed and approved the drafts.

SAMPLING | Adult Survey

The sampling frame for the adult survey consisted of adults ages 19 and older living in Marion County. There were 50,308 persons ages 19 and older living in Marion County. The investigators conducted a power analysis to determine what sample size was needed to ensure a 95% confidence level with a corresponding margin of error of 6% (i.e., we can be 95% sure that the “true” population responses are within a 6% margin of error of the survey findings). A sample size of at least 265 adults was needed to ensure this level of confidence. The random sample of mailing addresses was obtained from Melissa Global Intelligence in Rancho Santa Margarita, California.

PROCEDURE | Adult Survey

Prior to mailing the survey, an advance letter was mailed to 2,000 adults in Marion County. This advance letter was personalized; printed on Marion County Community Health Assessment letterhead; and signed by Ide Okojie, Director of Policy and Planning, Marion Public Health. The letter introduced the county health assessment project and informed the readers that they may be randomly selected to receive the survey. The letter also explained that the respondents’ confidentiality would be protected and encouraged the readers to complete and return the survey promptly if they were selected.

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 Marion County Community Health Assessment letterhead). The letter was signed on behalf of the group by Ide Okojie, Director of Policy and Planning, Marion Public Health. The mailing also included the questionnaire, a self-addressed stamped return envelope, and a \$2 incentive, which were all included in a large pink envelope. Surveys returned as undeliverable were not replaced with another potential respondent.

To maximize survey responses, a second wave mailing was sent out to 600 additional adults in Marion County. A letter explaining the purpose of the health assessment project, a questionnaire, a self—addressed stamped return envelope, and a \$2 incentive were included.

The response rate for the mailing was 12% (302; CI= ± 5.62). This return rate and sample size means that the responses in the health assessment should be 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 SPSS 27.0. Crosstabs were used to calculate descriptive statistics for the data presented in this report. To be representative of Marion County, the adult data collected was weighted by age, gender, race, and income using 2020 Census data. Multiple weightings were created based on this information to account for different types of analyses. For more information on how the weightings were created and applied, see Appendix III.

SPECIFIC POPULATIONS THAT EXPERIENCE DISPARITIES

Health disparities (including age, gender, and income-based disparities) can be identified throughout each section of the 2022 Marion County Health Assessment. Income and age-based disparities are particularly prevalent in Marion County. For example, those most likely to rate their general health as fair or poor were adults with annual household incomes under \$25,000 (59%) compared to the general population (20%). Additionally, the prevalence of chronic conditions (e.g., diabetes, asthma, high blood pressure, 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 Marion County Community Health Assessment Committee will identify specific populations that face disparities as part of the prioritization phase of the process.

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

Social determinants of health (SDOH) are the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks (Source: Social Determinants of Health, Healthy People 2030). The Marion County Community Health Assessment Committee created an entire section within survey development to focus on SDOH specific questions. For example, the SDOH section includes information relating to housing, transportation, and food insecurity, which all contribute to health challenges among Marion County adults. For example, those with low household incomes (<\$25K) were more likely to need help meeting general daily needs (such as food, shelter, or paying utility bills), compared to those with higher household incomes (>\$25K). Please see page 84 for further breakdowns of SDOH data.

RESOURCES TO ADDRESS NEEDS

Numerous resources will be identified through the MAPP planning process, resulting in a comprehensive community health improvement plan (CHIP). Community resources (such as food, mental health, utility assistance, transportation, quality day care, housing, etc.) can be found by calling 2-1-1 from any phone.

LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

Secondary Data Collection Methods

HCNO collected secondary data from multiple sites, including county-level data, whenever possible. HCNO utilized sites such as the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), numerous CDC sites, U.S. Census data, and Healthy People 2030, among other national and local sources. All data is included as a citation in the section of the report with which it corresponds, and the URLs are available in the references at the end of this report. All primary data collected in this report is from the 2022 Marion County Community Health Assessment (CHA). All other data is cited accordingly.

Key Report Sections

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

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

Adult Trend Summary: The adult trend summary consist of data from the previous 2019 Marion County Community Health Assessment. Additionally, state and national data is included for comparison purposes. The trend summary highlights all sections found in the report.

Individual Sections: The data throughout the report is broken into individual sections based on the discretion of the Marion County Community Health Assessment Committee. Each individual adult section consists of data from adults ages 19 and older in Marion County. The individual sections fall under four main categories: health care access, health behaviors, chronic disease, and social conditions. The social conditions section consists of topics such as food insecurity, housing, COVID-19, etc. Please reference the table of contents to review placement of sections.

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

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

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

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

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

4. Identifying strategic issues

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

5. Formulate goals and strategies

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

6. Action cycle


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

Figure 1.1 The MAPP Framework



2019 Ohio State Health Assessment (SHA)

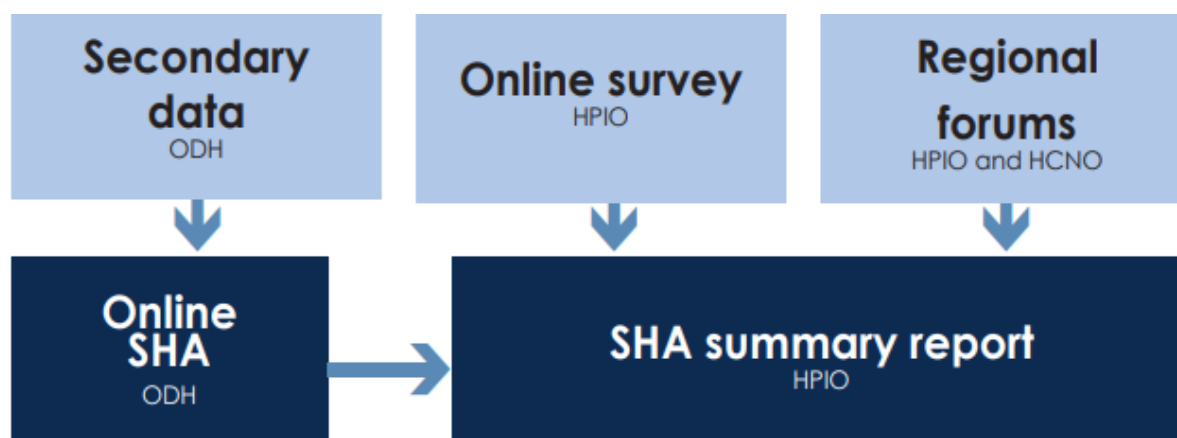
The 2019 Ohio State Health Assessment (SHA) provides data needed to inform health improvement priorities and strategies in the state. This assessment includes over 140 metrics, organized into data profiles, as well as information gathered through five regional forums, online surveys completed by over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

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

The interconnectedness of Ohio's greatest health challenges, along with the overall consistency of health priorities identified in this assessment, indicates many opportunities for collaboration among a wide variety of partners at and between the state and local level, including physical and behavioral health organizations and sectors beyond health. It is the Marion County Community Health Assessment Committee'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 1.1 | 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

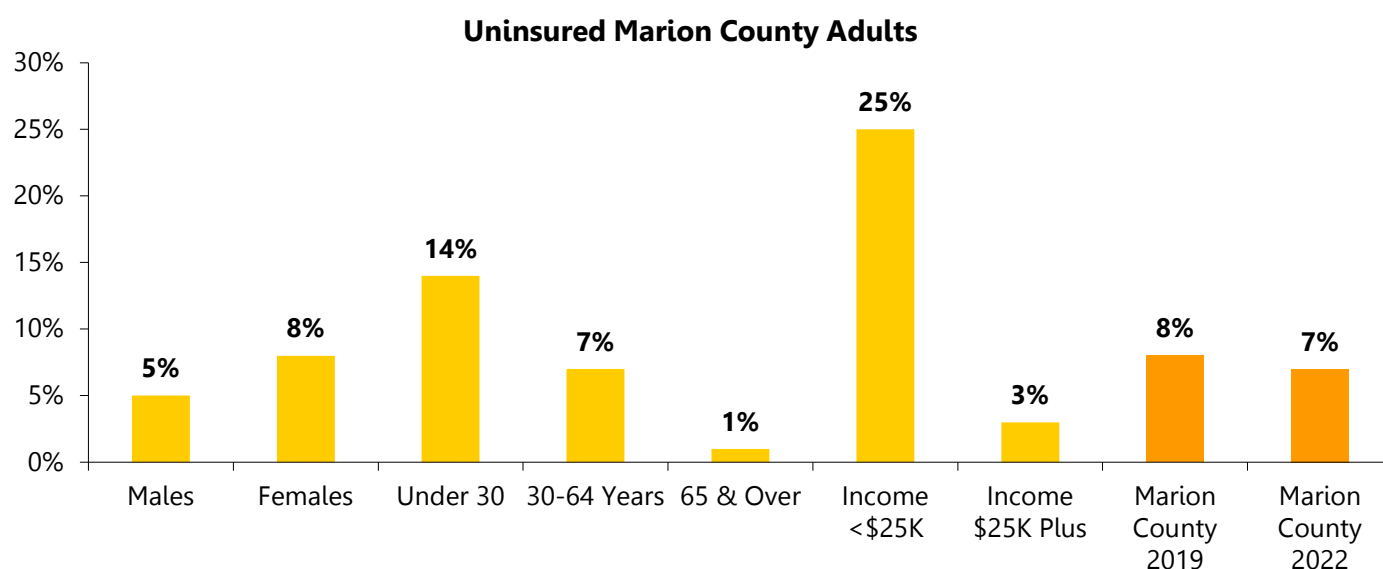
Data Summary | Health Care Access

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

"Adults" are defined throughout the report as those ages 19 and older in Marion County.

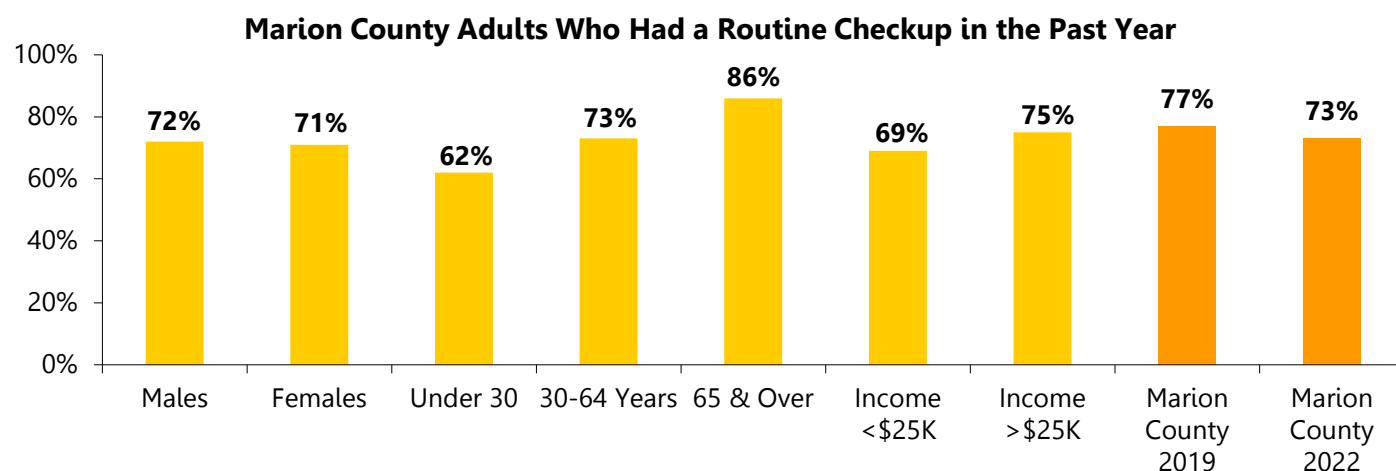
HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

Seven percent (7%) of Marion County adults were without health care coverage in 2022. Those most likely to be uninsured were those under 30 years old (14%) and those with annual incomes less than \$25,000 (25%).



ACCESS AND UTILIZATION

Seventy-three percent (73%) of Marion County adults had visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year. One-fifth (20%) of adults reported there was a time in the past year they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost, increasing to 38% of those under the age of 30.



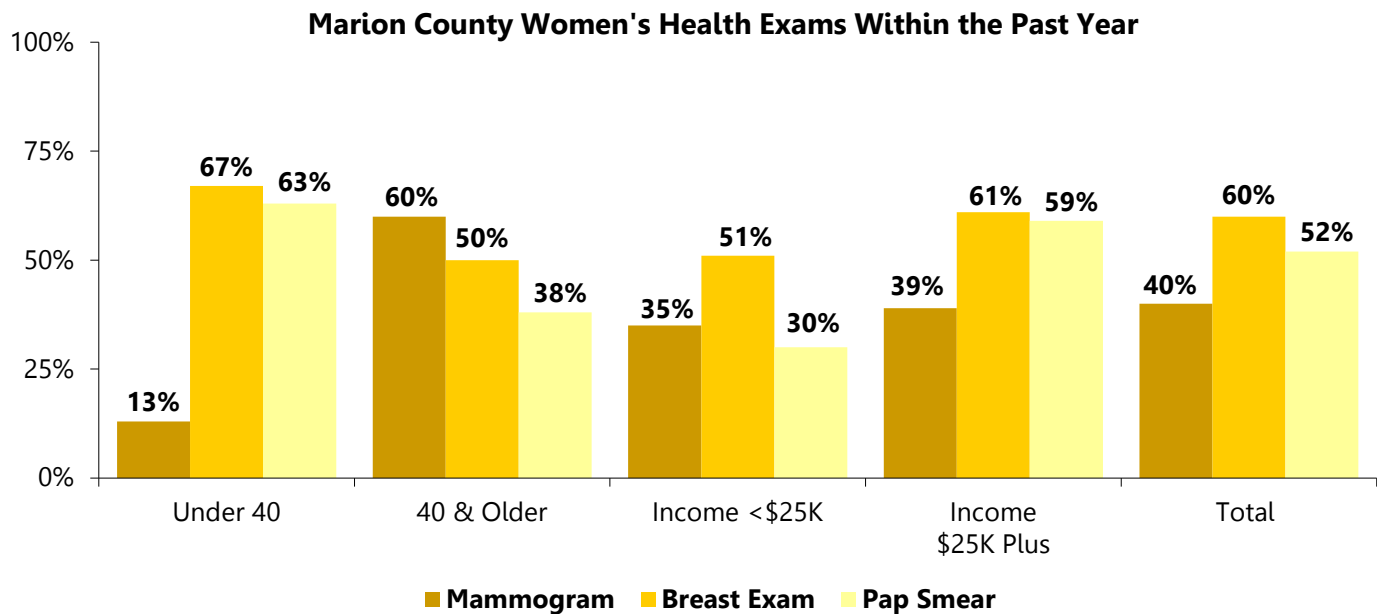
Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

In 2022, 48% of Marion County adults had a flu vaccine. Twenty-nine percent (29%) of adults indicated a doctor or health professional talked to them about depression, anxiety, or emotional problems in the past year.

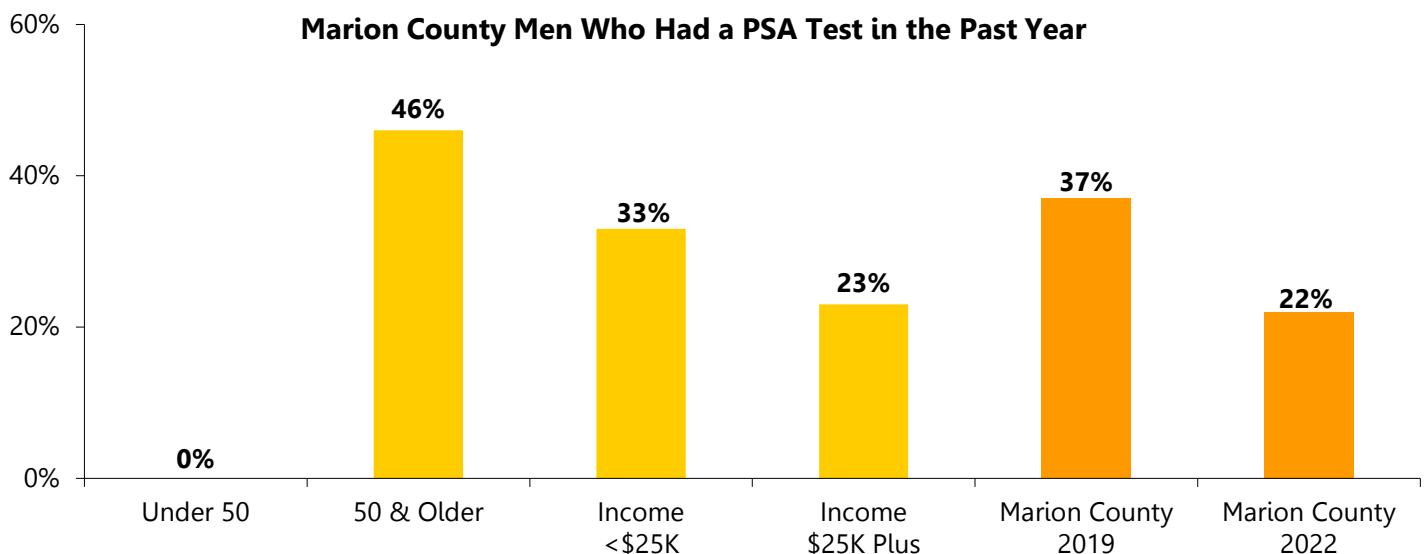
WOMEN'S HEALTH

In 2022, 60% of Marion County women over the age of 40 reported having a mammogram. Sixty percent (60%) of women had a clinical breast exam and 52% had a Pap smear to detect cancer of the cervix in the past year. Seventy-nine percent (79%) of women were overweight or obese, 31% had high blood pressure, 31% had high blood cholesterol, and 15% were identified as current smokers, all known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.



MEN'S HEALTH

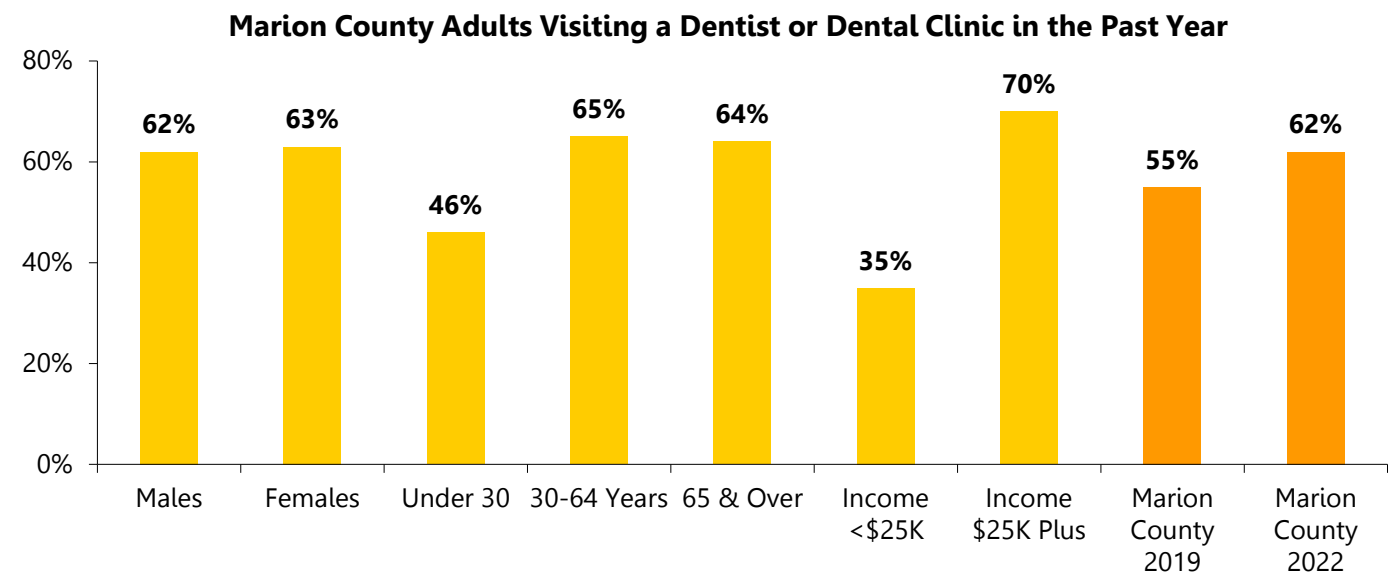
In 2022, 46% of Marion County males over the age of 50 had a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test. Almost half (47%) of men had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 36% had high blood cholesterol, and 12% were identified as current smokers, which, along with obesity (44%), all known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.



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.

ORAL HEALTH

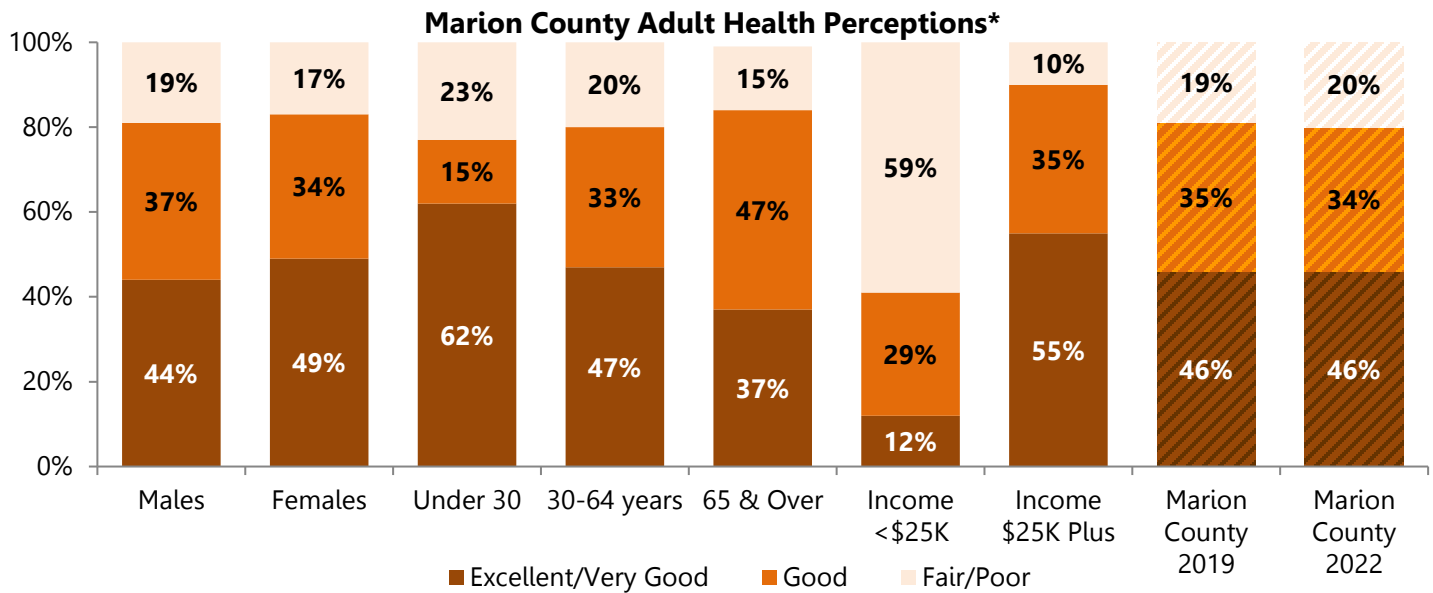
Sixty-two percent (62%) of Marion County adults visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year, decreasing to 35% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000 and 15% of those without dental insurance.



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

HEALTH STATUS PERCEPTIONS

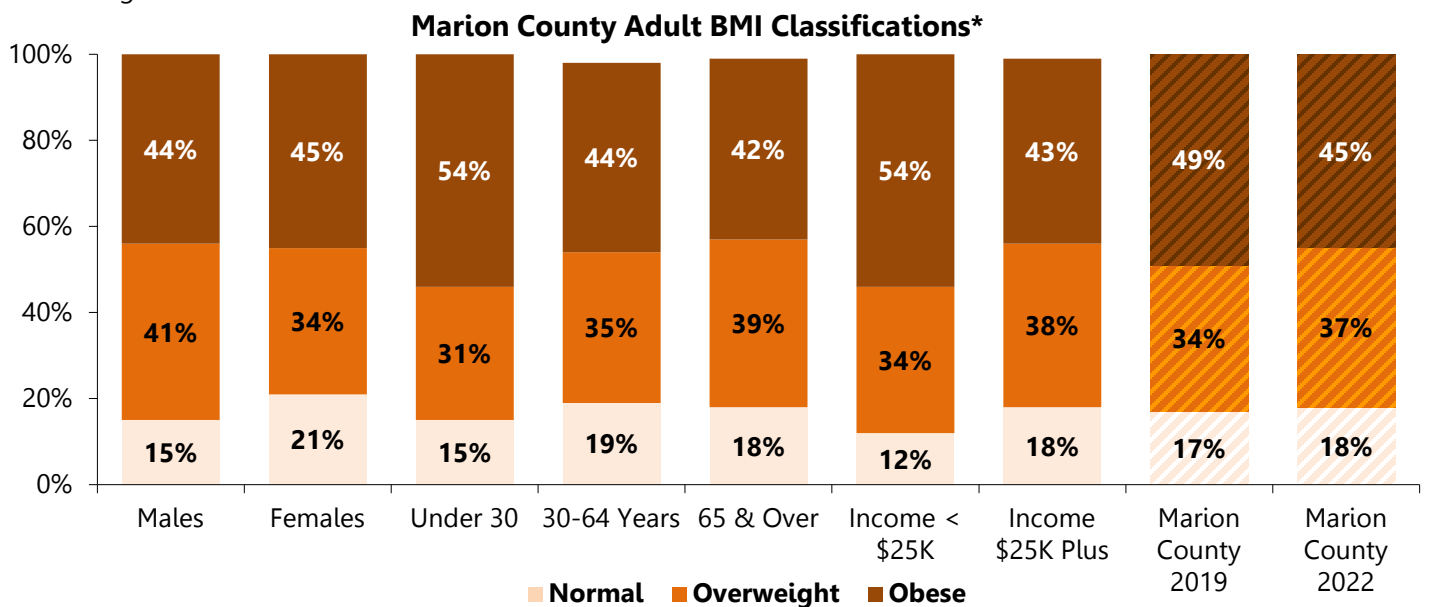
In 2022, 46% of Marion County adults rated their health status as excellent or very good. Conversely, 20% of adults described their health as fair or poor, increasing to 59% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.



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

ADULT WEIGHT STATUS

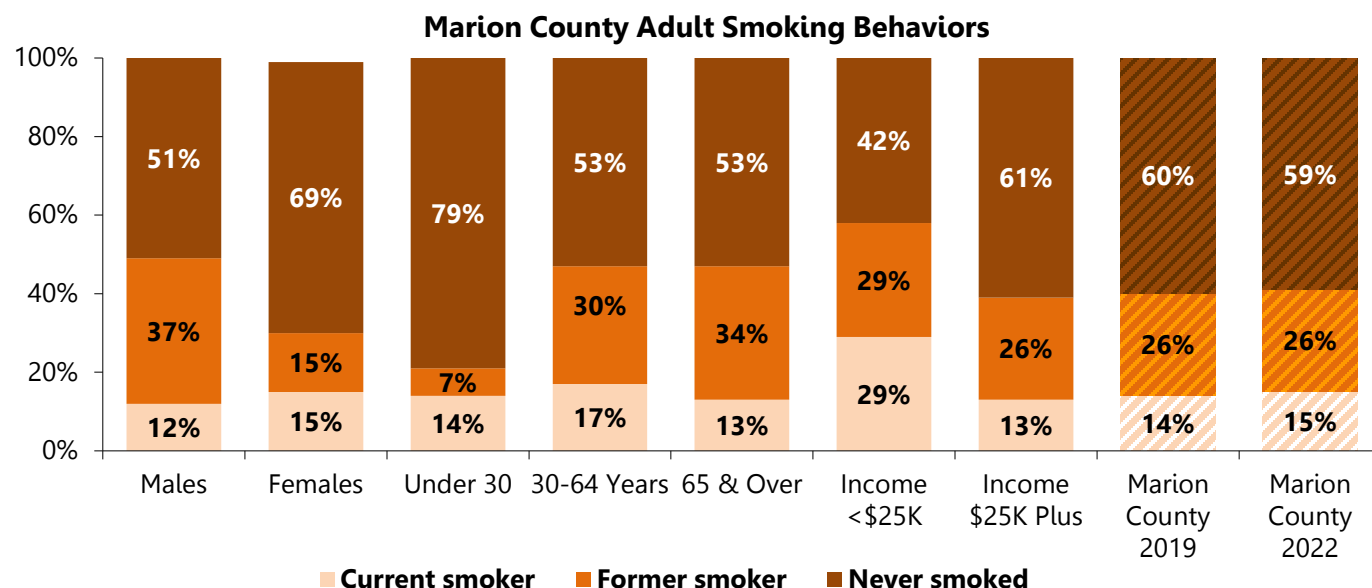
Eighty-two percent (82%) of Marion County adults were overweight (37%) or obese (45%) based on body mass index (BMI). Twenty-two percent (22%) of adults did not participate in any physical activity in the past week, including 2% who were unable to exercise.



*Percentages may not equal 100% due to the exclusion of data for those who were classified as underweight
 Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.

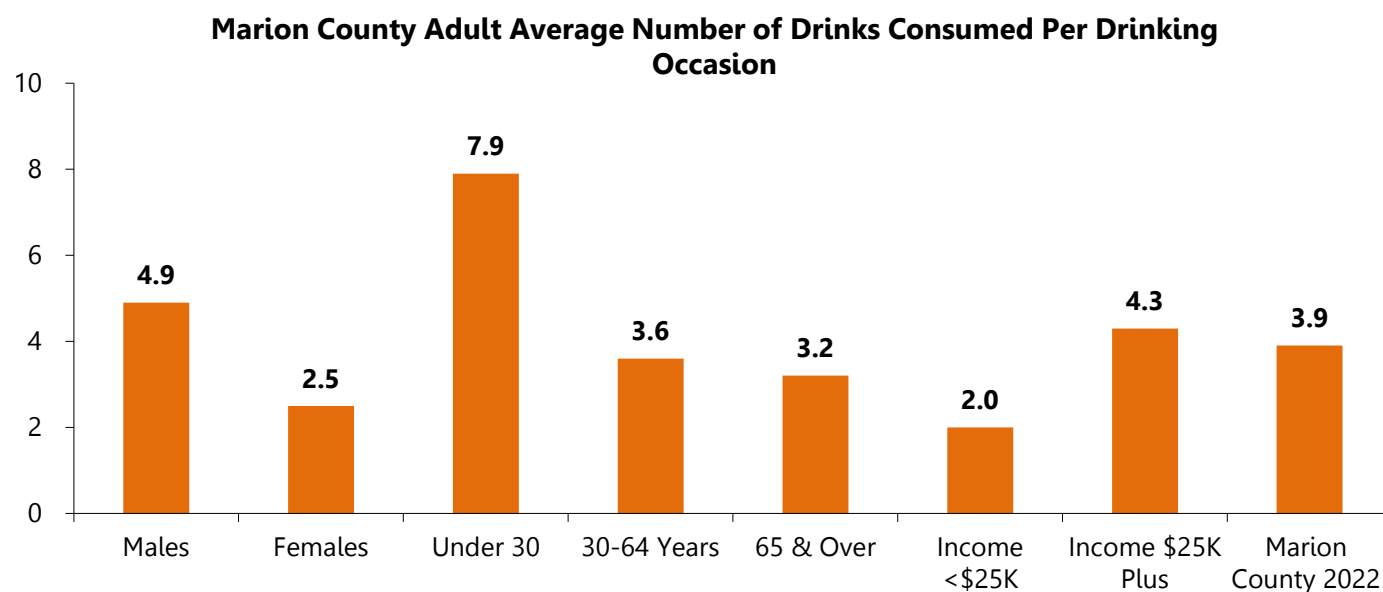
ADULT TOBACCO USE

In 2022, 15% of Marion County adults were current smokers, and 26% were considered former smokers. Five percent (5%) of adults were current e-cigarette users. Nearly one-fourth (24%) of adults did not know if e-cigarette vapor was harmful to themselves or others.



ADULT ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

More than half (51%) of Marion County adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month and would be considered current drinkers. Sixteen percent (16%) of all adults reported they had five or more alcoholic drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on an occasion in the last month and would be considered binge drinkers.

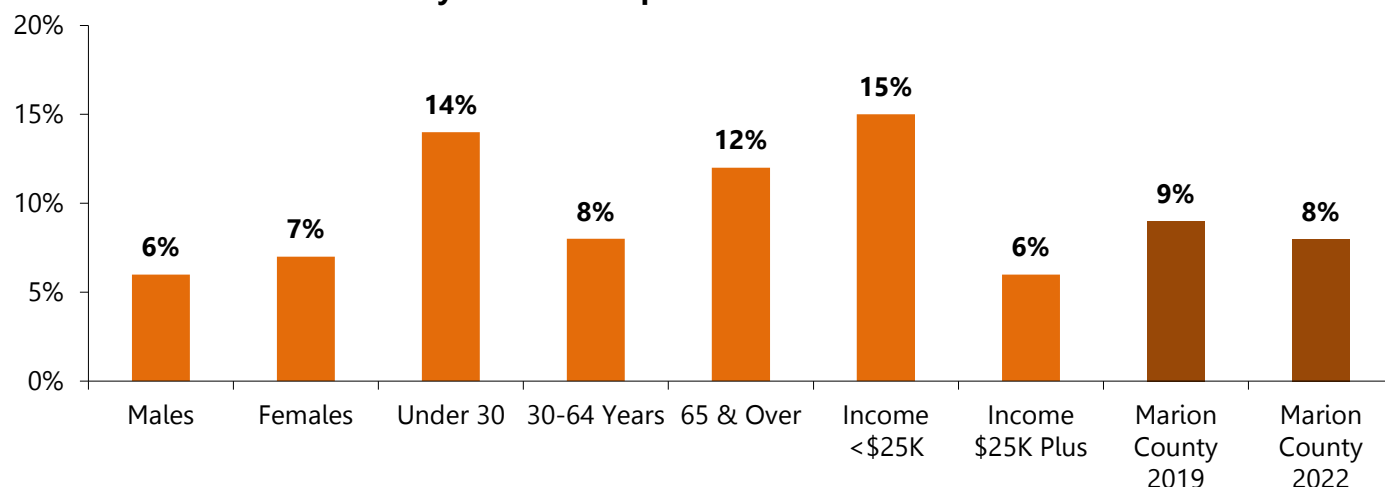


Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.

ADULT DRUG USE

Four percent (4%) of Marion County adults had used recreational marijuana or hashish during the past six months. Eight percent (8%) of adults had used medication not prescribed for them or took more than prescribed to feel good or high and/or more active or alert during the past six months, increasing to 15% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.

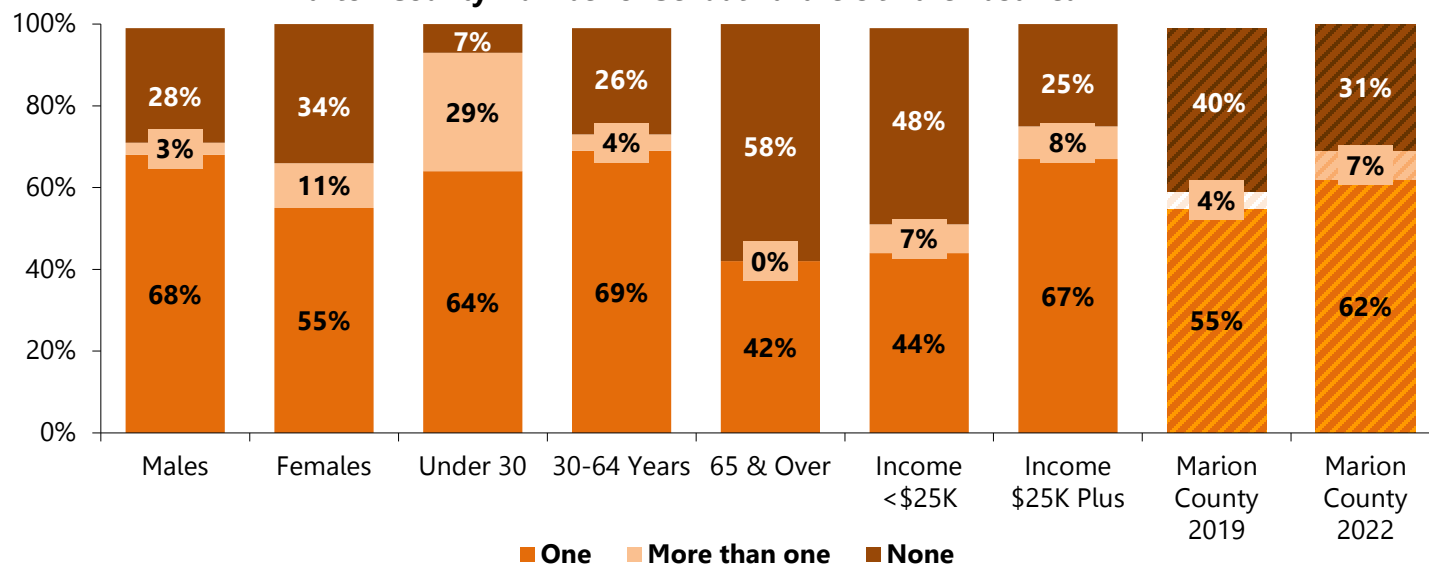
Marion County Adult Prescription Medication Misuse in Past Six Months



ADULT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Sixty-nine percent (69%) of Marion County adults had sexual intercourse. Seven percent (7%) of adults had more than one partner in the past year. Six percent (6%) of Marion County adults were not using any method of birth control.

Marion County Number of Sexual Partners in the Past Year*



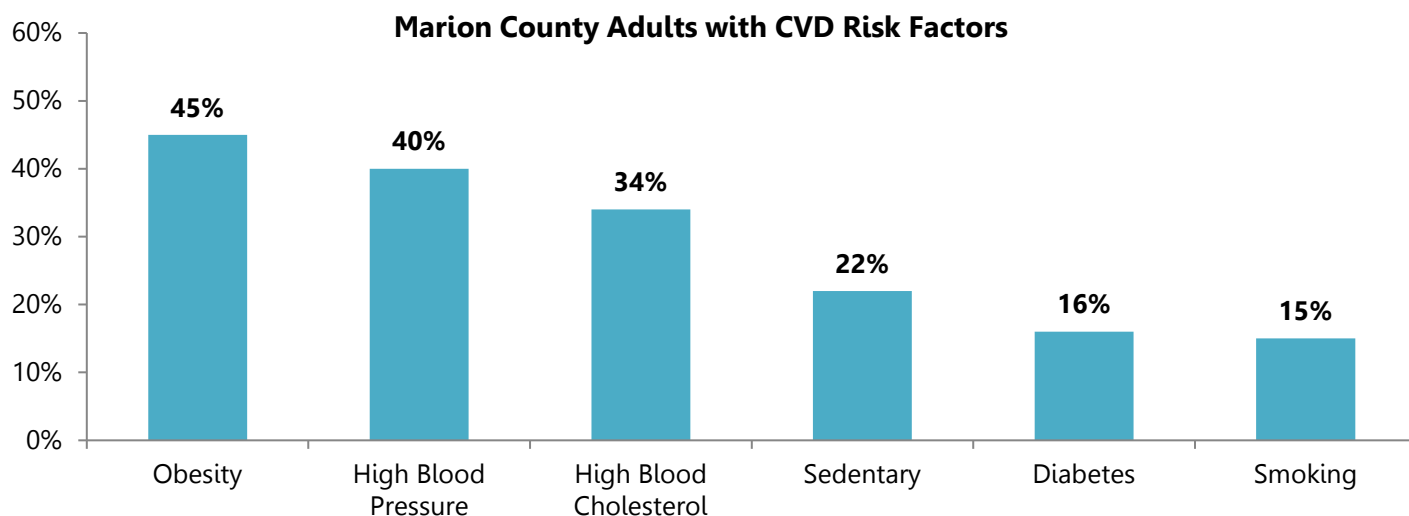
**Respondents were asked: "During the past year, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse?"
Note for graphs: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.*

ADULT MENTAL HEALTH

In 2022, 6% of Marion County adults considered attempting suicide. Ten percent (10%) of Marion County adults used a program or service for themselves or a loved one to help with depression, anxiety, or emotional problems.

CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

In 2022, 6% of adults had survived a heart attack and 2% had survived a stroke at some time in their life. Almost half (45%) of Marion County adults were obese, 40% had high blood pressure, 34% had high blood cholesterol, and 15% were current smokers, four known risk factors for heart disease and stroke.

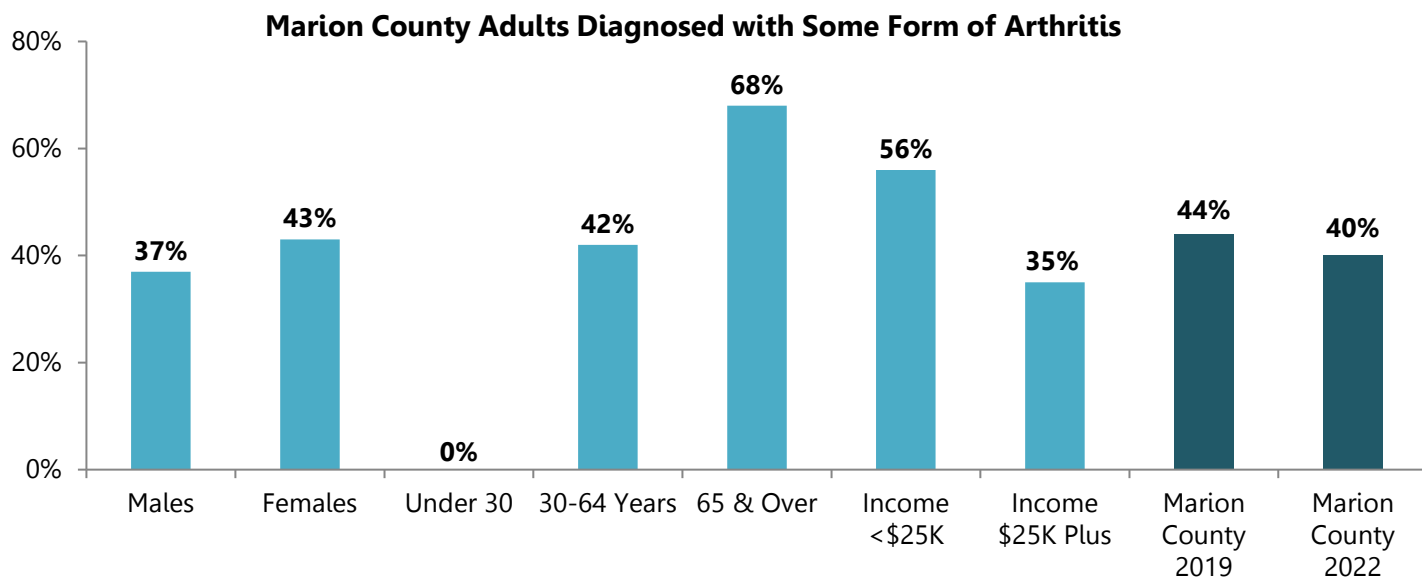


CANCER

The Ohio Public Health (ODH) Data Warehouse indicates that from 2017-2019, cancers caused 20% (465 of 2,367 total deaths) of all Marion County resident deaths. The largest percent (28%) of 2017-2019 cancer deaths were from lung and bronchus cancers (Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019).

ARTHRITIS

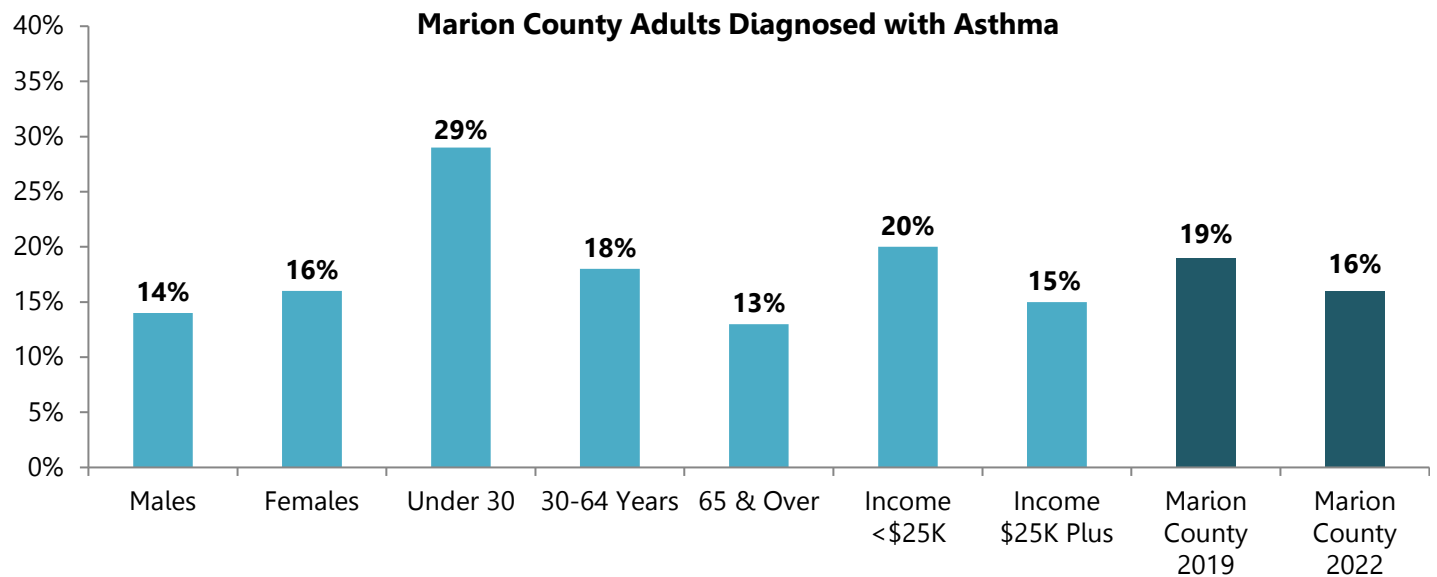
Forty percent (40%) of Marion County adults were ever told by a health professional that they had some form of arthritis.



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

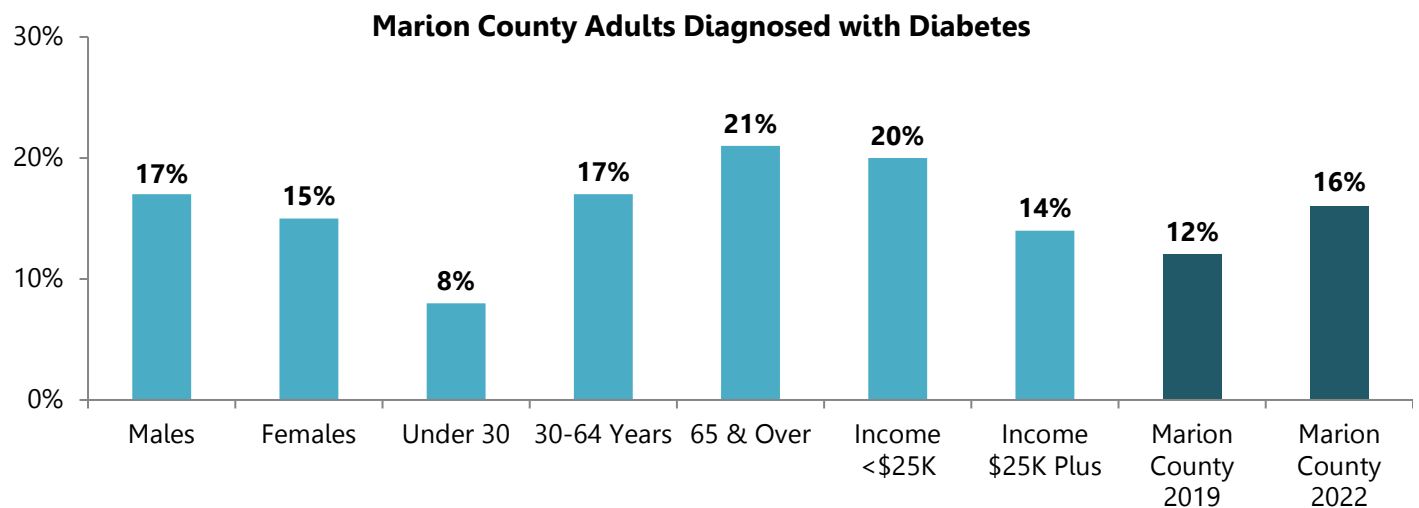
ASTHMA

Sixteen percent (16%) of Marion County adults had been diagnosed with asthma in their lifetime.



DIABETES

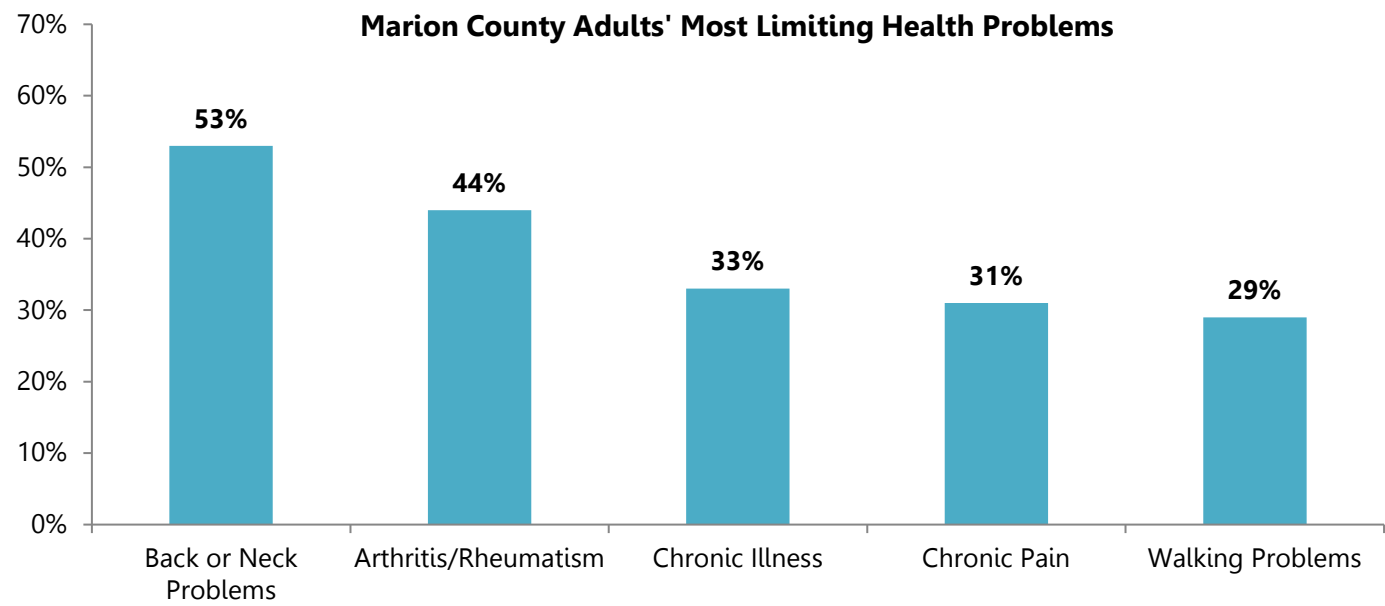
Sixteen percent (16%) of Marion County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes in their lifetime. Ten percent (10%) of adults had been diagnosed with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes.



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

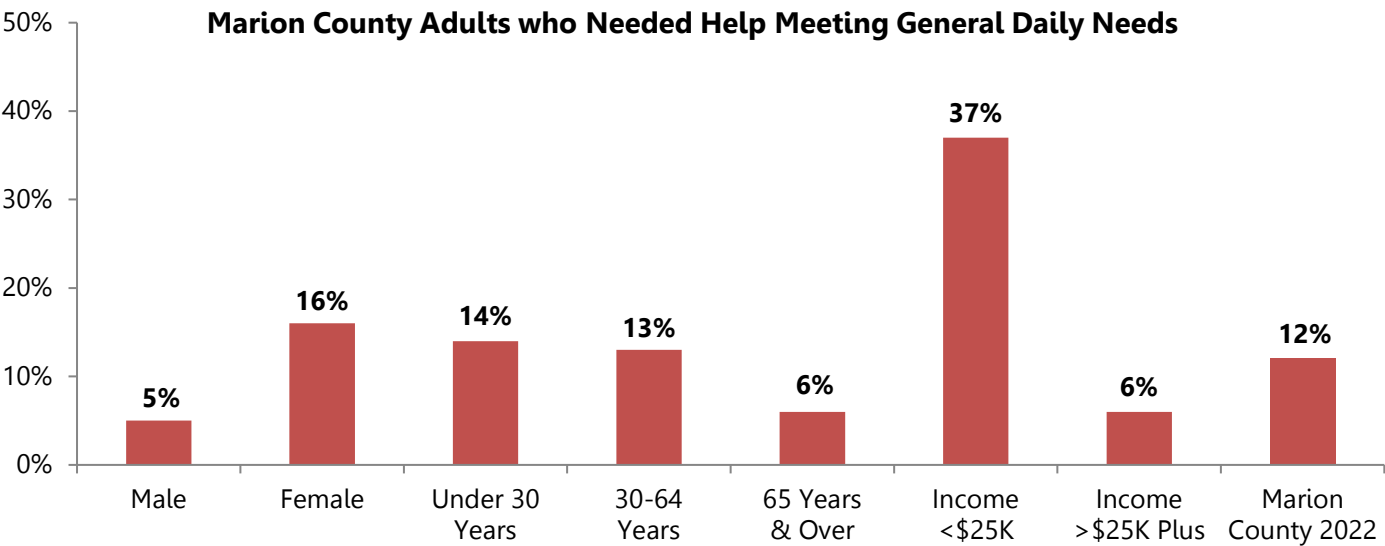
QUALITY OF LIFE

In 2022, 23% of Marion 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 (53%), arthritis/rheumatism (44%), chronic illness (33%), chronic pain (31%), and walking problems (29%).



SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Eighteen percent (18%) of Marion County adults had four or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) in their lifetime. Eight percent (8%) of adults had experienced more than one issue related to food insecurity in the past year. In the past month, 12% of Marion County adults reported needing help meeting general daily needs such as food, clothing, shelter or paying utility bills, increasing to 37% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.


















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

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Marion County adults reported rodents (12%) as the top environmental health issue that threatened their health in the past year. Thirty-nine percent (39%) of Marion County adults used a septic tank for wastewater.

Adult Trend Summary

Adult Variables	Marion County 2019	Marion County 2022	Ohio 2020	U.S. 2020
Health Status				
Rated general health as good, very good, or excellent	81%	80%	85%	86%
Rated general health as excellent or very good	46%	46%	55%	57%
Rated general health as fair or poor 	19%	20%	16%	13%
Average number of days that physical health not good (in the past month) (County Health Rankings) 	4.5	4.0	4.1**	3.7**
Rated physical health as not good on four or more days (in the past month)	27%	22%	24%*	23%*
Average number of days that mental health not good (in the past month) (County Health Rankings) 	5.9	5.3	4.8**	4.1**
Rated mental health as not good on four or more days (in the past month)	36%	32%	29%*	26%*
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)	32%	31%	N/A	N/A
Health Care Coverage, Access, and Utilization				
Uninsured 	8%	7%	9%	11%
Had one or more persons they thought of as their personal health care provider	90%	87%	79%	77%
Visited a doctor for a routine checkup (in the past year) 	77%	73%	77%	76%
Visited a doctor for a routine checkup (five or more years ago)	4%	5%	6%	6%
Unable to see a doctor due to cost (in the past year) 	17%	20%	9%	10%
Arthritis, Asthma, & Diabetes				
Ever been told by a doctor they have diabetes (not pregnancy-related) 	12%	16%	12%	11%
Ever been diagnosed with pregnancy-related diabetes	2%	1%	1%	1%
Ever been diagnosed with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes 	10%	10%	2%	2%
Ever diagnosed with some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia	44%	40%	31%*	25%*
Had ever been told they have asthma	19%	16%	10%	10%
Cardiovascular Health				
Ever diagnosed with angina or coronary heart disease 	6%	5%	5%	4%
Ever diagnosed with a heart attack, or myocardial infarction 	7%	6%	5%	4%
Ever diagnosed with a stroke	4%	2%	4%	3%
Had been told they had high blood pressure 	45%	40%	35%*	33%*
Had been told their blood cholesterol was high	37%	34%	33%*	33%*
Had their blood cholesterol checked within the last five years	77%	80%	85%*	87%*
Weight Status				
Normal weight (BMI of 18.5 – 24.9)	17%	18%	29%	31%
Overweight (BMI of 25.0 – 29.9)	34%	37%	34%	35%
Obese (includes severely and morbidly obese, BMI of 30.0 and above) 	49%	45%	36%	32%
Alcohol Consumption				
Current drinker (had at least one drink of alcohol within the past month)	47%	51%	51%	53%
Binge drinker (males having five or more drinks on one occasion, females having four or more drinks on one occasion) 	15%	16%	16%	16%
Tobacco Use				
Current smoker (smoked on some or all days) 	14%	16%	19%	16%
Former smoker (smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and now do not smoke)	26%	27%	24%	25%
Current e-cigarette user	5%	5%	5%†	4%†

 Indicates alignment with the Ohio State Health Assessment

*2019 BRFSS

**2018 BRFSS as compiled by 2021 County Health Rankings

† 2017 BRFSS Data

N/A – Not available

Adult Variables	Marion County 2019	Marion County 2022	Ohio 2020	U.S. 2020
Mental Health				
Ever been told they have a form of depression	32%	28%	22%	20%
Preventive Medicine				
Had a mammogram within the past two years (ages 40 and older)	62%	76%	71%	72%
Had a Pap smear in the past three years (ages 21-65)	65%	77%	77%	78%
Had a PSA test within the past two years (ages 40 and older)	65%	53%	32%	32%
Quality of Life				
Limited in some way because of physical, mental or emotional problem	35%	23%	N/A	N/A
Oral Health				
Visited a dentist or a dental clinic (within the past year)	55%	62%	65%	67%

N/A – Not available

Health Care Access: Health Care Coverage

Key Findings

Seven percent (7%) of Marion County adults were without health care coverage in 2022. Those most likely to be uninsured were those under 30 years old (14%) and those with annual incomes less than \$25,000 (25%).

3,522 Marion County adults were uninsured.

Health Coverage

- In 2022, 93% of Marion County adults had health care coverage, leaving 7% of adults uninsured.
- Three percent (3%) of adults with children did not have health care coverage, compared to 12% of those who did not have children living in their household.
- Adults used the following types of health coverage:
 - Employer (43%)
 - Medicare (20%)
 - Medicaid or medical assistance (12%)
 - Someone else's employer (9%)
 - Self-paid plan (4%)
 - Health Insurance Marketplace (4%)
 - Military or VA (4%)
 - Multiple, including private sources (3%)
 - Multiple, including government sources (1%)

Adult Comparisons	Marion County 2019	Marion County 2022	Ohio 2020	U.S. 2020
Uninsured	8%	7%	9%	11%

Healthy People 2030 Access to Health Services (AHS)

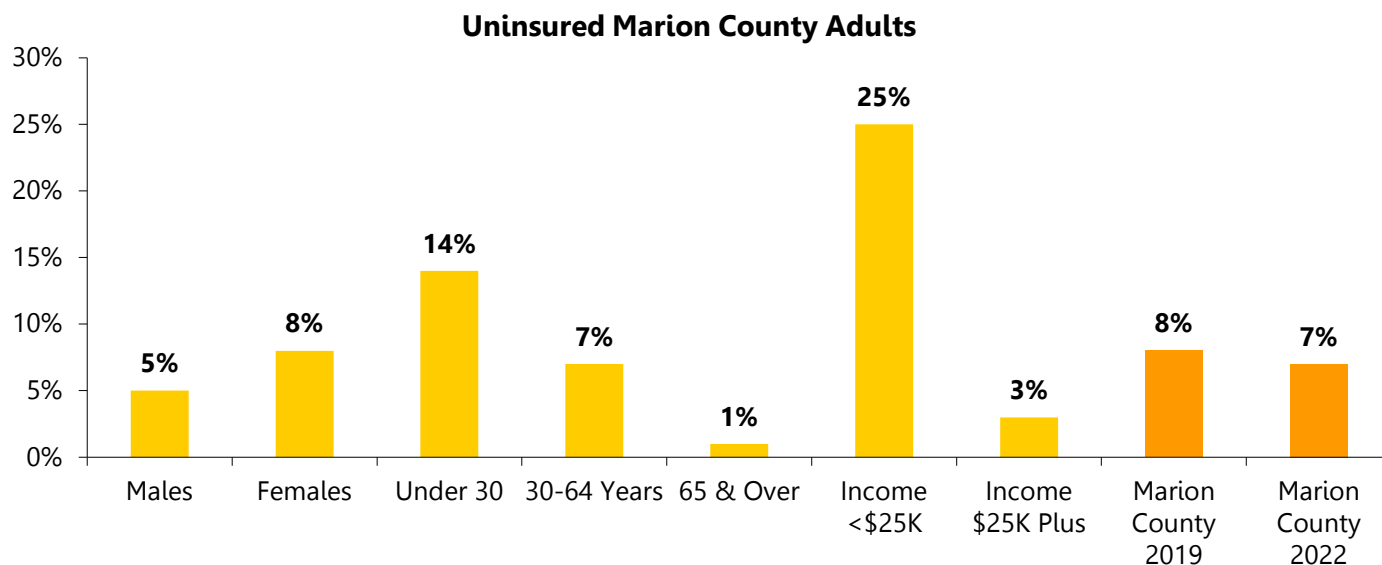
Objective	Ohio 2020	U.S. 2020	Marion County 2022	Healthy People 2030 Target
AHS-1.1: Persons under age of 65 years with health insurance	86% age 18-24 85% age 25-34 89% age 35-44 90% age 45-54 92% age 55-64	82% age 18-24 80% age 25-34 84% age 35-44 86% age 45-54 91% age 55-64	71% age 20-24 91% age 25-34 93% age 35-44 92% age 45-54 97% age 55-64	92%

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

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.

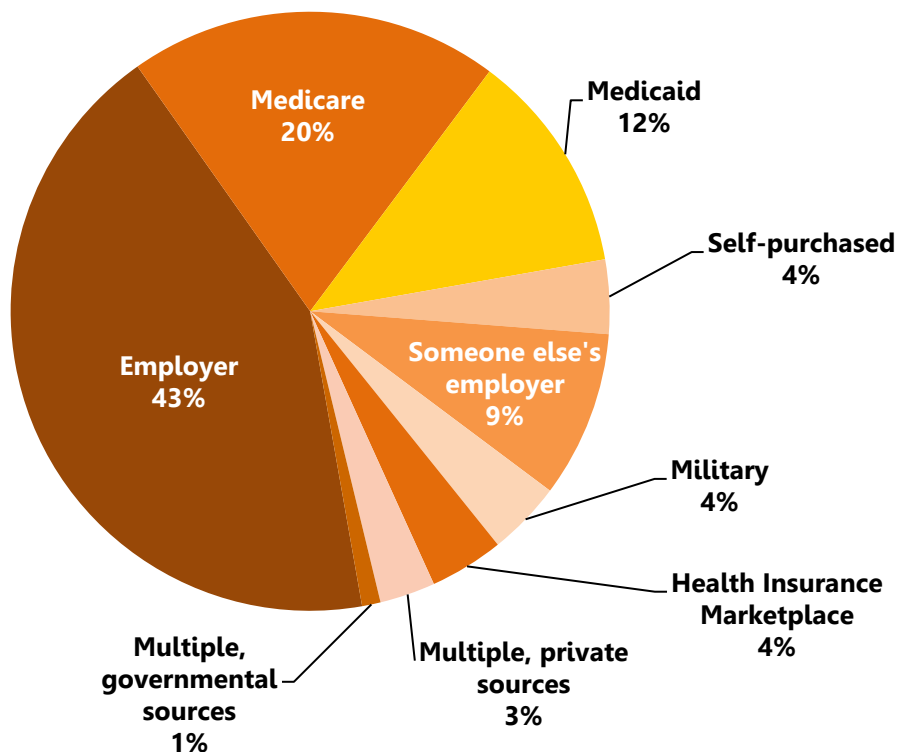
(Sources: Healthy People 2030 Objectives, 2020 BRFSS, 2022 Marion County Health Assessment)

The following graph shows the percentage of Marion County adults who were uninsured. Examples of how to interpret the information in the graph includes: 7% of all Marion County adults were uninsured, including 8% of females and 14% of those under the age of 30. The pie chart shows sources of Marion County adults' health care coverage.



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

Source of Health Coverage for Marion County Adults



Health Care Access: Access and Utilization

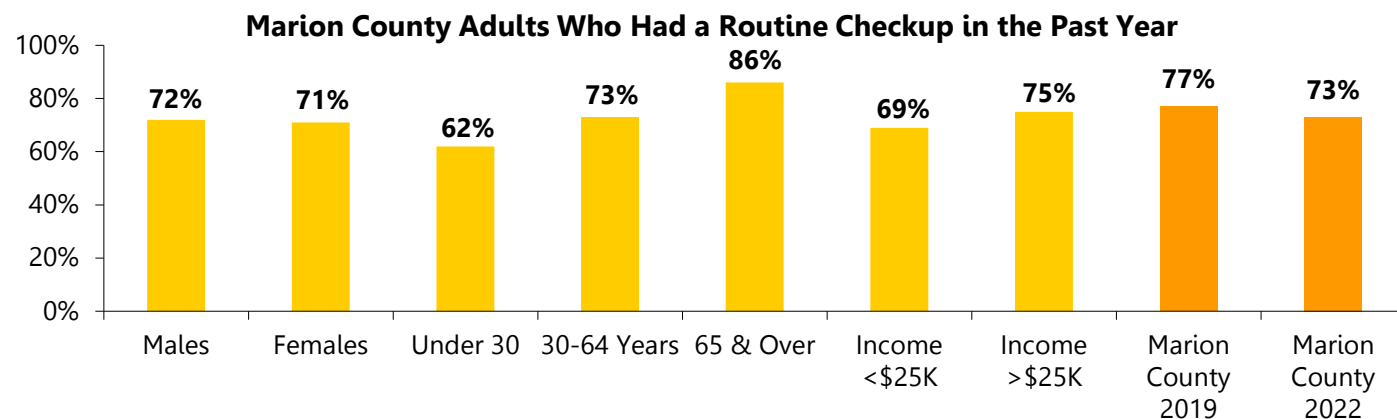
Key Findings

Seventy-three percent (73%) of Marion County adults had visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year. One-fifth (20%) of adults reported there was a time in the past year they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost, increasing to 38% of those under the age of 30.

Health Care Access and Utilization

- Seventy-three percent (73%) of Marion County adults visited a doctor for a routine checkup in the past year, increasing to 86% of those over the age of 65.
- More than half (51%) of adults indicated they had one person they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider. Thirty-six percent (36%) of adults indicated they had more than one, and 11% did not have one particular doctor or health care provider.
- One-fifth (20%) of adults needed to see a doctor in the past year but could not because of cost, increasing to 38% of those under the age of 30.
- Adults used the Emergency Room (ER) for their health care for the following reasons: serious illness/injury (49%), their doctor/health care provider told them to go there (14%), could not get in to see their primary care physician because of time of day/too long of a wait (11%), did not have a primary care physician (3%), and what they have always done/what they are used to (2%).

The following graph shows the percentage of Marion County adults who had a routine check-up in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information includes: 73% of all Marion County adults had a routine check-up in the past year, including 86% of those 65 years and older and 69% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.



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

Adult Comparisons	Marion County 2019	Marion County 2022	Ohio 2020	U.S. 2020
Visited a doctor for a routine checkup (in the past year)	77%	73%	77%	76%
Visited a doctor for a routine checkup (five or more years ago)	4%	5%	6%	6%
Had one or more persons they thought of as their personal health care provider	90%	87%	79%	77%
Unable to see a doctor due to cost	17%	20%	9%	10%

Health Care Access: Preventive Medicine

Key Findings

In 2022, 48% of Marion County adults had a flu vaccine. Twenty-nine percent (29%) of adults indicated a doctor or health professional talked to them about depression, anxiety, or emotional problems in the past year.

Preventive Medicine

- Forty-eight percent (48%) of Marion County adults had a flu vaccine in the past year.
- Adults who did not get the flu vaccine reported the following reasons: did not need it (40%), get sick from it (19%), believed it does not work (8%), time (8%), vaccine was not effective (7%), religious beliefs (3%), cost (3%), and other reasons (30%).
- Marion County adults indicated a doctor or health professional talked to them about the following topics in the past year: immunizations (46%); family history (40%); weight control (diet, physical activity) (35%); depression, anxiety, or emotional problems (29%); diabetes screening (28%); safe use of prescription medication (22%); tobacco use (17%); falls (10%); bone density (10%); alcohol use (10%); alternative pain therapy (9%); safe use of opiate-based pain medication (9%); PSA test (9%); family planning (8%); sexually transmitted diseases (STD's) (8%); injury prevention such as safety belt use, helmet use, or smoke detectors (7%); testicular self-exam (4%); firearm safety (3%); illicit drug abuse (2%); genetic testing (2%); and domestic violence (1%).

24,148 Marion County adults had a flu vaccine in the past year.

Preventive Wellness

- The following motivates or has motivated adults to make positive changes in their health:
 - To have more energy (43%)
 - Family/kids (38%)
 - A health scare/fear of illness (26%)
 - Social support (19%)
 - Financial incentives (15%)
 - Exposure to a healthy environment (15%)
 - Incentives other than financial (e.g., vacation time) (13%)
 - Discounted services (8%)
 - Exposure to a negative environment (4%)
 - None of the above (23%)

Preventive Health Screenings and Exams

- Three-fifths (60%) of women ages 40 and over had a mammogram in the past year.

More than one-third (37%) of Marion County males had a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test at some time in their life.

- See the Women and Men's Health Sections for further prostate, mammogram, clinical breast exam, and pap test screening information for Marion County adults.

Healthy People 2030 Immunization and Infectious Diseases (IID)

Objective	Marion County 2022	Healthy People 2030 Target
IID-09: Increase the proportion of persons who are vaccinated annually against seasonal influenza	48%	70%

(Sources: Healthy People 2030 Objectives and 2022 Marion County Health Assessment)

Table 1 Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule by Age Group, United States, 2022

Vaccine	19–26 years	27–49 years	50–64 years	≥65 years
Influenza inactivated (IIV4) or Influenza recombinant (RIV4) or Influenza live, attenuated (LAIV4)	1 dose annually			
		1 dose annually		
Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Tdap or Td)	1 dose Tdap each pregnancy; 1 dose Td/Tdap for wound management (see notes)			
	1 dose Tdap, then Td or Tdap booster every 10 years			
Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR)	1 or 2 doses depending on indication (if born in 1957 or later)			
Varicella (VAR)	2 doses (if born in 1980 or later)	2 doses		
Zoster recombinant (RZV)	2 doses for immunocompromising conditions (see notes)		2 doses	
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	2 or 3 doses depending on age at initial vaccination or condition	27 through 45 years		
Pneumococcal (PCV15, PCV20, PPSV23)	1 dose PCV15 followed by PPSV23 OR 1 dose PCV20 (see notes)			1 dose PCV15 followed by PPSV23 OR 1 dose PCV20
Hepatitis A (HepA)	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine			
Hepatitis B (HepB)	2, 3, or 4 doses depending on vaccine or condition			
Meningococcal A, C, W, Y (MenACWY)	1 or 2 doses depending on indication, see notes for booster recommendations			
Meningococcal B (MenB)	2 or 3 doses depending on vaccine and indication, see notes for booster recommendations			
	19 through 23 years			
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)	1 or 3 doses depending on indication			

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

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

Recommended vaccination based on shared clinical decision-making

No recommendation/ Not applicable

(Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Recommended Immunizations for Adults, 2022)

Health Care Access: Women's Health

Key Findings

In 2022, 60% of Marion County women over the age of 40 reported having a mammogram. Sixty percent (60%) of women had a clinical breast exam and 52% had a Pap smear to detect cancer of the cervix in the past year. Seventy-nine percent (79%) of women were overweight or obese, 31% had high blood pressure, 31% had high blood cholesterol, and 15% were identified as current smokers, all known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

Women's Health Screenings

- More than three-fifths (64%) of women had a mammogram at some time in their life, and forty percent (40%) had this screening in the past year.
- Sixty percent (60%) of women ages 40 and over had a mammogram in the past year, and 76% had one in the past two years.
- Eighty-nine percent (89%) of Marion County women have had a clinical breast exam at some time in their life, and 60% had one within the past year. Sixty-four percent (64%) of women ages 40 and over had a clinical breast exam in the past two years.
- Eighty-nine percent (89%) of Marion County women have had a Pap smear in their lifetime, and 52% reported having had the exam in the past year. More than three-fourths (77%) of women ages 21-65 had a Pap smear in the past three years.

Pregnancy

- Three-in-ten (30%) Marion County women had been pregnant in the past five years.
- During their last pregnancy within the past five years, Marion County women took a multi-vitamin with folic acid (70%), had a prenatal appointment in the first three months (57%), had a dental exam (36%), experienced depression (15%), received WIC services (9%), smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products (2%), used opioids (2%), and received opiate replacement therapy (2%).

Women's Health Concerns

- Major risk factors for cardiovascular disease include smoking, obesity, high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, physical inactivity, and diabetes. In Marion County, the 2022 health assessment identified that:
 - 79% of women were overweight or obese
 - 31% were diagnosed with high blood pressure
 - 31% were diagnosed with high blood cholesterol
 - 15% of all women were current smokers
 - 15% had been diagnosed with diabetes
- From 2017-to-2019, major cardiovascular diseases (heart disease and stroke) accounted for 28% of all female deaths in Marion County *(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019).*

Marion County Female Leading Causes of Death, 2017 – 2019

Total Female Deaths: 1,177

1. Heart Diseases (23% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (18%)
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (8%)
4. Alzheimer's disease (5%)
5. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (5%)

(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019)

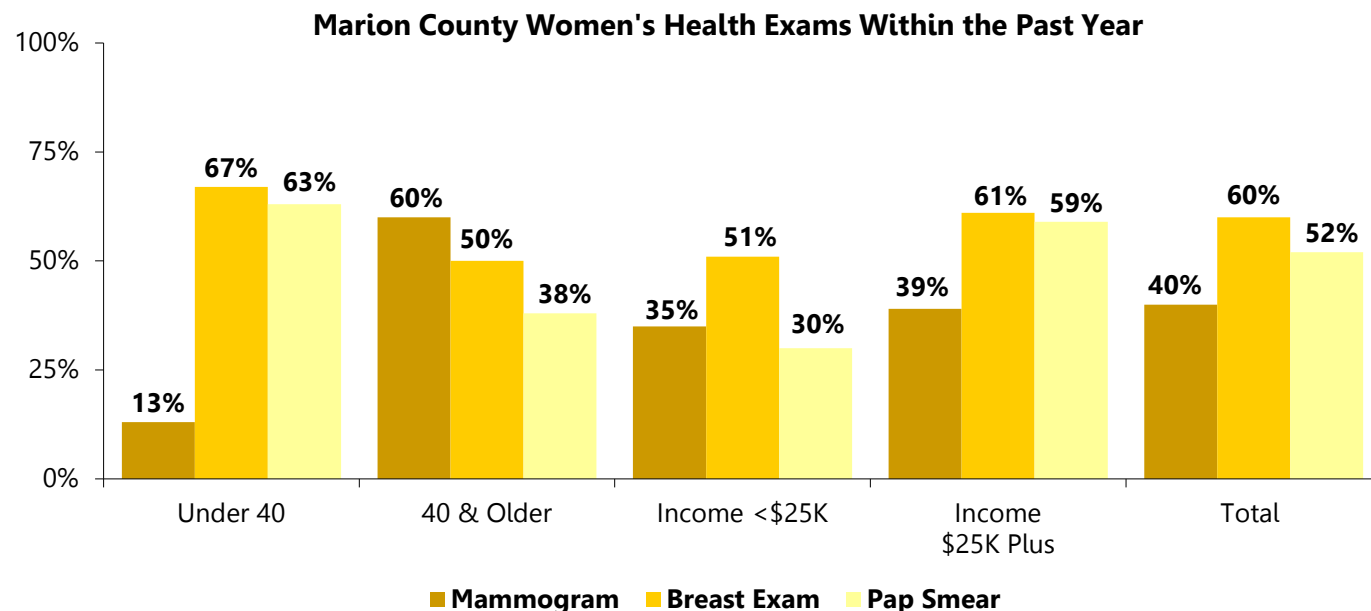
Ohio Female Leading Causes of Death, 2017 – 2019

Total Female Deaths: 183,975

1. Heart Diseases (22% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (20%)
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (6%)
4. Stroke (6%)
5. Alzheimer's disease (6%)

(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019)

The following graph indicates the percentage of Marion County female adults that had various health exams in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph includes: 40% of Marion County females had a mammogram within the past year, 60% had a clinical breast exam, and 52% had a Pap smear.



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

Adult Comparisons	Marion County 2019	Marion County 2022	Ohio 2020	U.S. 2020
Had a mammogram in the past two years (age 40 and over)	62%	76%	71%	72%
Had a Pap smear in the past three years (ages 21-65)	65%	77%	77%	78%

Women's Health Data

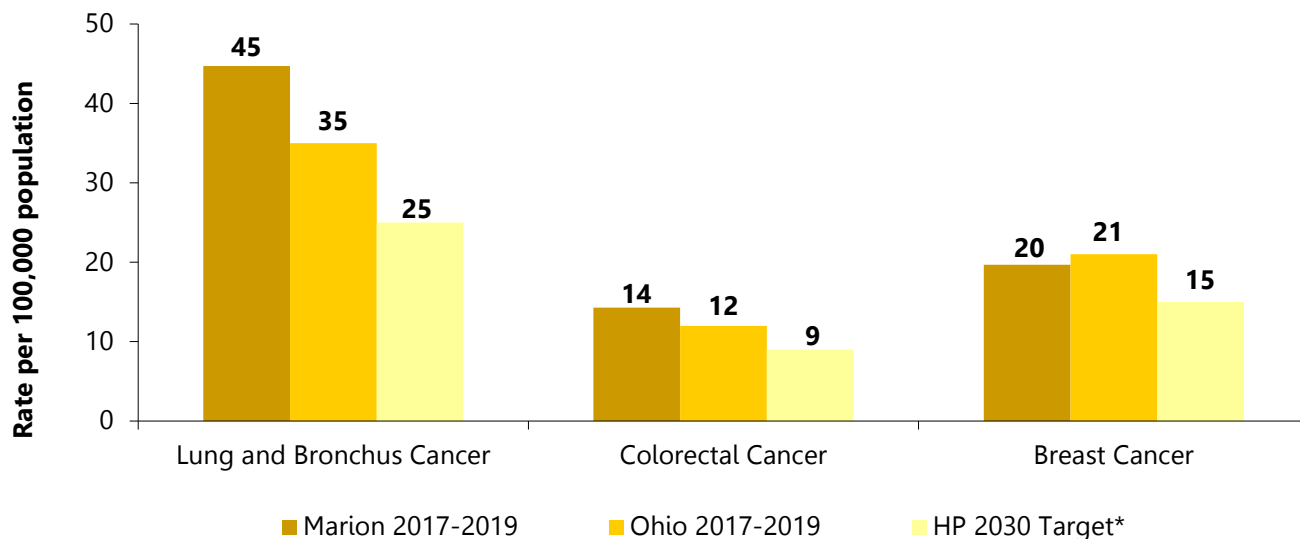
- Approximately 14% of adult females ages 18 years or older reported fair or poor health.
- 11% of adult females in the U.S. currently smoke.
- Of the adult females in the U.S., 20% had four or more drinks in one day at least once in the past year.
- Only 49% of adult females in the U.S. met the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines for aerobic activity through leisure-time aerobic activity.
- 42% of females ages 20 years and older are obese.
- 45% of females ages 20 and older have hypertension.
- There are 11% of females under the age of 65 without healthcare coverage.
- The leading causes of death for females in the United States are heart disease, cancer, and COVID-19.

(Source: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, Women's Health, Fast Stats, February 1, 2022)

The following graph shows the Marion County and Ohio age-adjusted cancer mortality rates per 100,000 population for women with comparison to Healthy People 2030 objectives. The graph shows:

- From 2017-to-2019, the Marion County female age-adjusted mortality rate for lung cancer was higher than both the Ohio rate and the Healthy People 2030 target objective.
- The Marion County female age-adjusted mortality rate for colorectal cancer was higher than the Ohio rate and the Healthy People 2030 target objective.
- The Marion County female age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was slightly lower than the Ohio rate, and higher than the Healthy People 2030 target objective.

Marion County Female Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates, 2017-2019



(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019)

*Note: The Lung and Colorectal Cancer Healthy People 2030 target rates are not gender specific.

What Can I Do to Reduce My Risk of Breast Cancer?

Many factors over the course of a lifetime can influence your breast cancer risk. You can't change some factors, such as getting older or your family history, but you can help lower your risk of breast cancer by taking care of your health in the following way:

- Keep a healthy weight
- Exercise regularly.
- Don't drink alcohol, or limit alcoholic drinks.
- If you are taking, or have been told to take, hormone replacement therapy or oral contraceptives (birth control pills), ask your doctor about the risks and find out if it is right for you.
- Breastfeed your children, if possible.
- If you have a family history of breast cancer or inherited changes in your BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes, talk to your doctor about other ways to lower your risk:

Staying healthy throughout your life will lower your risk of developing cancer and improve your chances of surviving cancer if it occurs.

(Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *What Can I Do to Reduce My Risk of Breast Cancer?* Updated September 20, 2021)

Health Care Access: Men's Health

Key Findings

In 2022, 46% of Marion County males over the age of 50 had a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test. Almost half (47%) of men had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 36% had high blood cholesterol, and 12% were identified as current smokers, which, along with obesity (44%), all known risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

Men's Health Screenings and Concerns

- More than one-third (37%) of Marion County males had a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test at some time in their life, and 22% had one in the past year.
- More than three-fifths (61%) of males age 40 and over had a PSA test at some time in their life, and 53% had one in the past two years.
- More than two-thirds (69%) of males age 50 and over had a PSA test at some time in their life, and 46% had one in the past year.
- Major risk factors for cardiovascular disease include smoking, obesity, high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, and diabetes. In Marion County, the 2022 health assessment identified that:
 - 85% of men were overweight or obese
 - 47% were diagnosed with high blood pressure
 - 36% were diagnosed with high blood cholesterol
 - 17% had been diagnosed with diabetes
 - 12% of all men were current smokers

Marion County Male Leading Causes of Death, 2017 – 2019

Total Male Deaths: 1,190

1. Heart Diseases (23% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (21%)
3. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (9%)
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (7%)
5. Diabetes (4%)

(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019)

Ohio Male Leading Causes of Death, 2017 – 2019

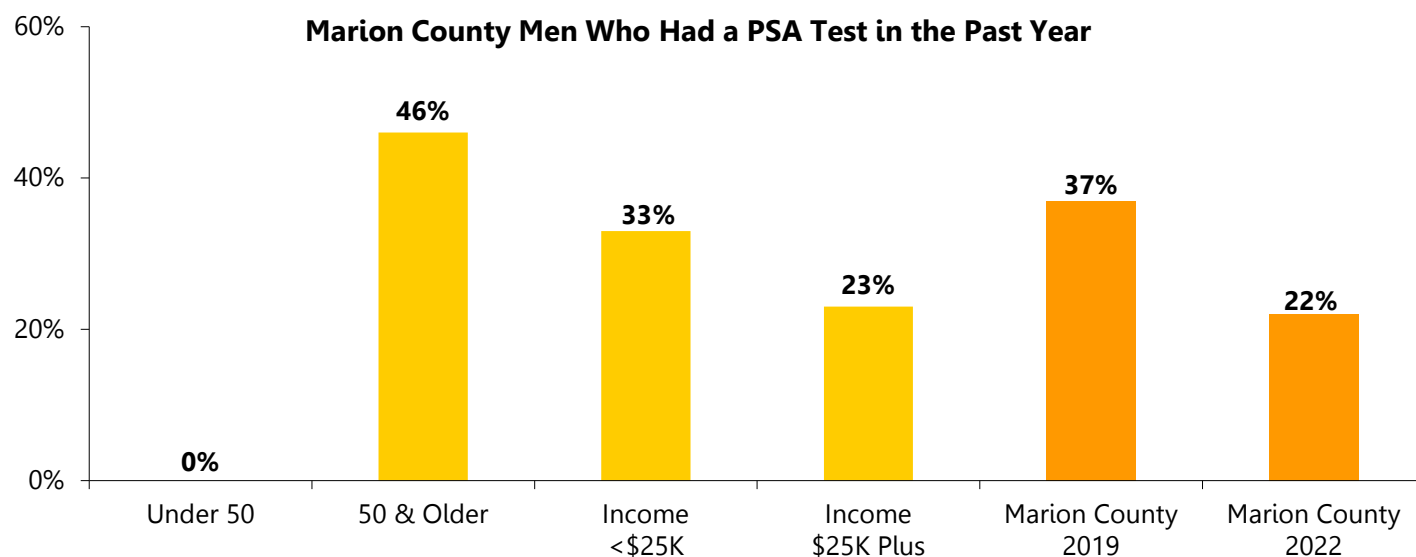
Total Male Deaths: 187,665

1. Heart Diseases (24% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (21%)
3. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (9%)
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (6%)
5. Stroke (4%)

(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019)

Adult Comparisons	Marion County 2019	Marion County 2022	Ohio 2020	U.S. 2020
Had a PSA test within the past two years (age 40 and over)	65%	53%	32%	32%

The following graph shows the percentage of Marion County male adults that had a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph includes: 22% of Marion County males had a PSA test within the past year, including 33% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.



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

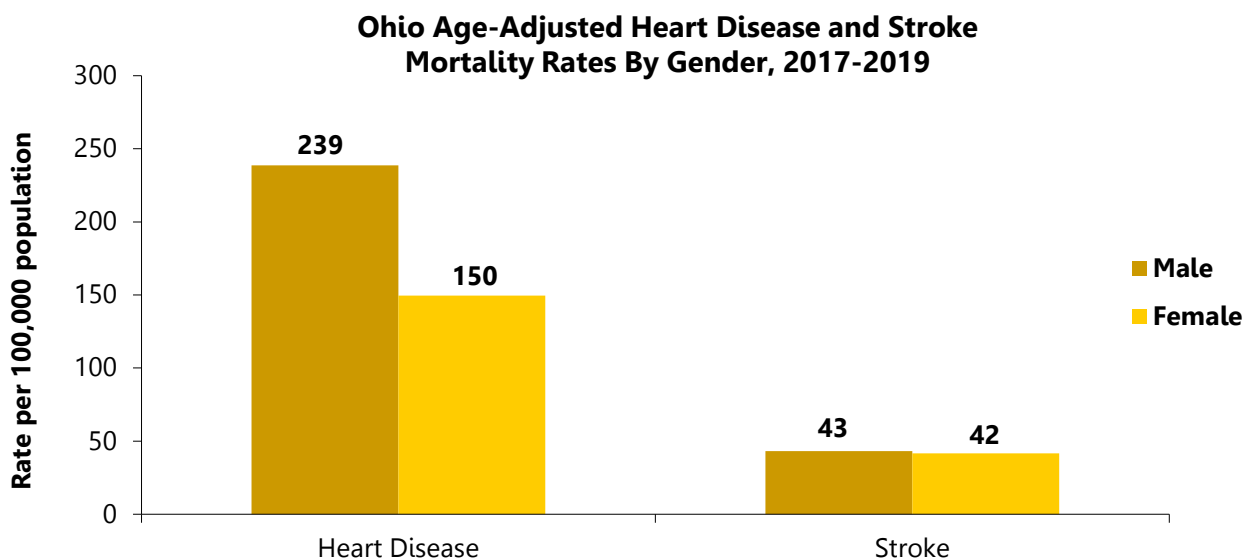
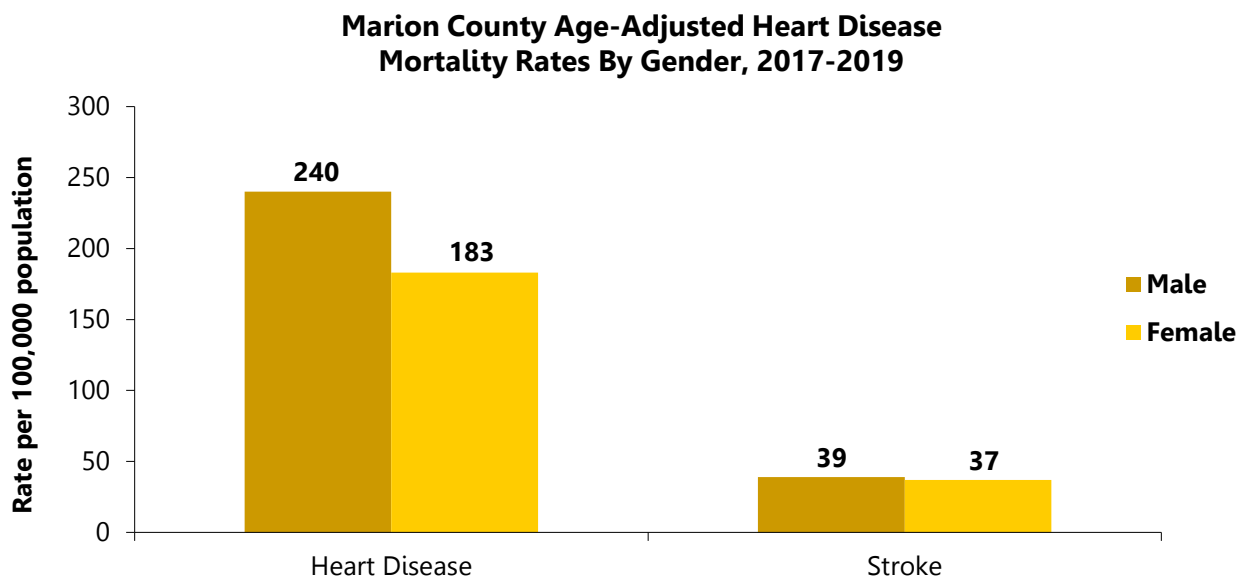
Men's Health Data

- Approximately 13% of adult males ages 18 years or older reported fair or poor health.
- 14% of adult males in the U.S. currently smoke.
- Of the adult males in the U.S., 31% had 5 or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the past year.
- Only 58% of adult males in the U.S. met the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines for aerobic activity through leisure-time aerobic activity.
- 41% of men 20 years and over are obese.
- There are 12% of males under the age of 65 without health care coverage.
- The leading causes of death for males in the United States are heart disease, cancer and COVID-19.

(Source: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, Men's Health, Fast Stats, February 1, 2022)

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

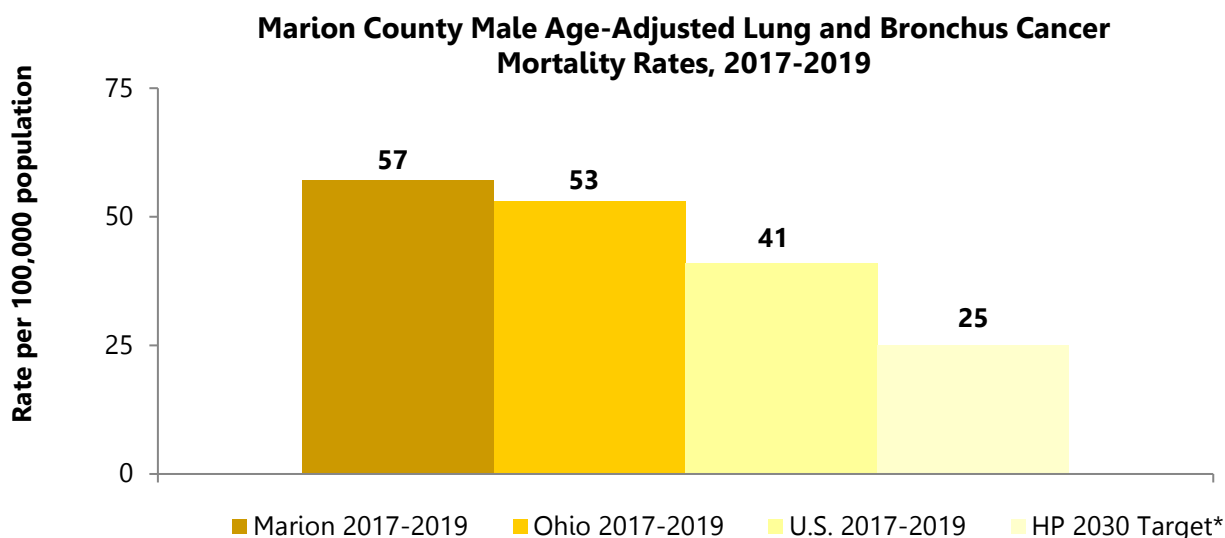
- From 2017-to-2019, the Marion County and Ohio male age-adjusted mortality rates were higher than the female age-adjusted mortality rates for heart disease.
- The Marion County male age-adjusted stroke mortality rate was slightly higher than the Marion County female age-adjusted stroke mortality rate.



(Source for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019)

The following graph shows the Marion County, Ohio and U.S. age-adjusted lung cancer mortality rates per 100,000 population for men with comparison to the Healthy People 2030 objective. The graph shows:

- From 2017-to-2019, the Marion County age-adjusted mortality rate for male lung cancer was higher than the Ohio rate, U.S. rate, and Healthy People 2030 target objective.



*Note: The Healthy People 2030 target rates are not gender specific.
(Sources: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019, CDC Wonder 2017-2019, and Healthy People 2030)

Prostate Cancer Awareness

- The prostate is a walnut-sized organ located just below the bladder and in front of the rectum in men. It produces fluid that makes up a part of semen. The prostate gland surrounds the urethra (the tube that carries urine and semen through the penis and out of the body).
- Prostate cancer is the most common non-skin cancer among American men. Prostate cancers usually grow slowly. Most men with prostate cancer are older than 65 years and do not die from the disease. Finding and treating prostate cancer before symptoms occur may not improve your health or help you live longer.
- Men can have different symptoms for prostate cancer. Some men do not have symptoms at all. Some symptoms of prostate cancer are difficulty starting urination, frequent urination (especially at night), weak or interrupted flow of urine, and blood in the urine or semen.
- There is no way to know for sure if you will get prostate cancer. The older a man is, the greater his risk for getting prostate cancer. Men also have a greater chance of getting prostate cancer if they are African-American or have a father, brother, or son who has had prostate cancer.
- Two tests are commonly used to screen for prostate cancer:
 - Digital rectal exam (DRE):** A doctor or nurse inserts a gloved, lubricated finger into the rectum to estimate the size of the prostate and feel for lumps or other abnormalities.
 - Prostate specific antigen test (PSA):** Measures the level of PSA in the blood. PSA is a substance made by the prostate. The levels of PSA in the blood can be higher in men who have prostate cancer. The PSA level may also be elevated in other conditions that affect the prostate.

(Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Prostate Cancer Awareness, August 23, 2021)

Health Care Access: Oral Health

Key Findings

Sixty-two percent (62%) of Marion County adults visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year, decreasing to 35% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000 and 15% of those without dental insurance.

31,191 Marion County adults visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year.

Access to Dental Care

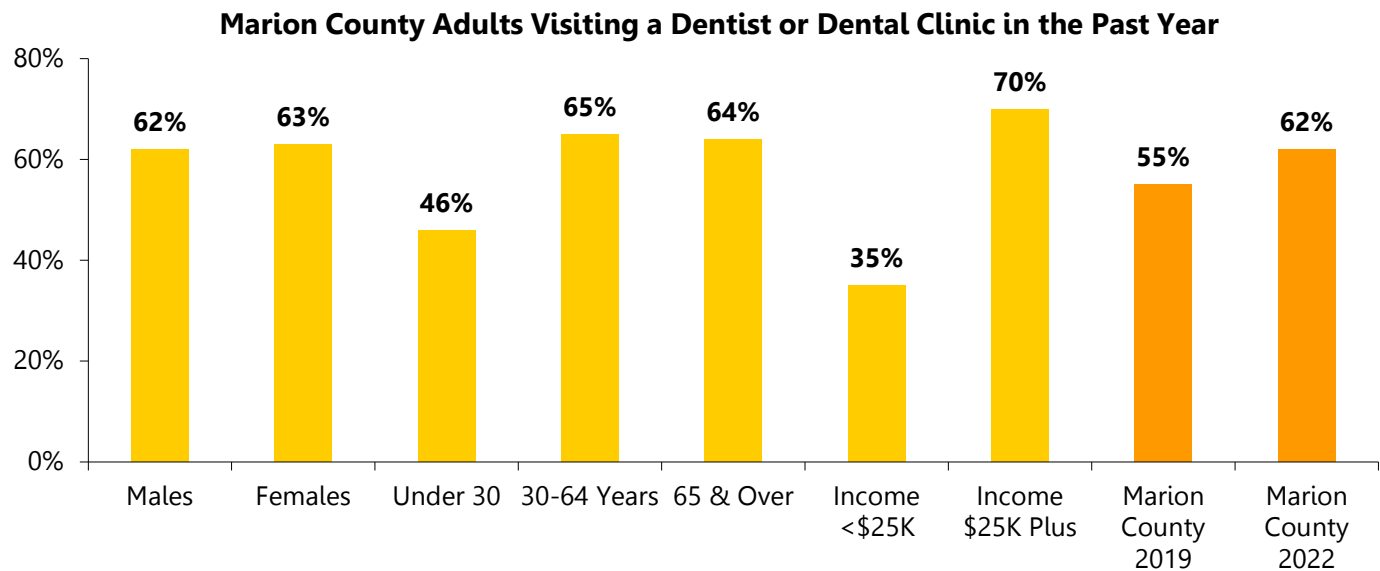
- In the past year, 62% of Marion County adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic, decreasing to 35% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- Twelve percent (12%) of Marion County adults had visited a dentist or dental clinic five or more years ago.
- Nearly two-thirds (65%) of Marion County adults with dental insurance had been to the dentist in the past year, compared to 15% of those without dental insurance.
- Marion County adults reported the following reasons for not visiting a dentist in the past year:
 - Cost (48%)
 - Fear, apprehension, nervousness, pain, and dislike going (28%)
 - Had no reason to go/had not thought of it (13%)
 - Had dentures (12%)
 - Did not have/know a dentist (9%)
 - Could not get into a dentist (7%)
 - Dentist did not accept their medical coverage (5%)
 - Could not find a dentist that takes Medicaid (3%)
 - Transportation (3%)
 - Other reasons (12%)
- Adults reported they had the following oral health issues: oral pain (10%), difficulty eating/chewing (6%), no teeth (5%), problems with dentures (5%), skipped meals due to pain (4%), loose teeth (3%), oral bleeding (3%), missed work due to mouth pain (<1%), and other oral health issues (3%).
- Adults did the following at least daily: brush their teeth (92%), use mouth wash (47%), floss their teeth (40%), none of the above (5%).

Adult Oral Health*	Within the Past Year	Within the Past 2 Years	Within the Past 5 Years	5 or More years	Never
Time Since Last Visit to Dentist/Dental Clinic					
Males	62%	10%	11%	15%	0%
Females	63%	13%	13%	8%	1%
Total	62%	13%	11%	12%	<1%

*Percentages may not equal 100% due to respondents selecting "don't know"

Adult Comparisons	Marion County 2019	Marion County 2022	Ohio 2020	U.S. 2020
Visited a dentist or a dental clinic (within the past year)	55%	62%	65%	67%

The following graph shows the percentage of Marion County adults who had visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information on the graph includes: 62% of Marion County adults had been to the dentist or dental clinic in the past year, including 46% of those under the age of 30 and 35% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.



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

Oral Health at a Glance

- Oral health affects our ability to speak, smile, eat, and show emotions. It also affects self-esteem, school performance, and attendance at work and school. Oral diseases—which range from cavities to gum disease to oral cancer—cause pain and disability for millions of Americans. They also cost taxpayers billions of dollars each year.
- Cavities (also called tooth decay) are one of the most common chronic conditions in the United States. One-in-four adults aged 20-to-64 currently has at least one cavity, and more than 40% of adults reported having felt mouth pain in the past year. Nearly half (46%) of adults over the age of 30 show signs of gum disease. On average, the nation spends more than \$124 billion a year on costs related to dental care. More than \$45 billion of productivity is lost each year due to untreated dental disease.
- Oral health has been linked with other chronic diseases, like diabetes and heart disease. It is also linked with risk behaviors like using tobacco and eating and drinking foods and beverages high in sugar.
- Public health strategies such as community water fluoridation and school dental sealant programs have been proven to save money and prevent cavities.

(Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Oral Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, April 5, 2022)

Health Behaviors: Health Status Perceptions

Key Findings

In 2022, 46% of Marion County adults rated their health status as excellent or very good. Conversely, 20% of adults described their health as fair or poor, increasing to 59% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.

Adults Who Rated General Health Status Excellent or Very Good

- Marion County 46% (2022)
- Ohio 55% (2020)
- U.S. 57% (2020)

(Source: BRFSS 2020 for Ohio and U.S.)

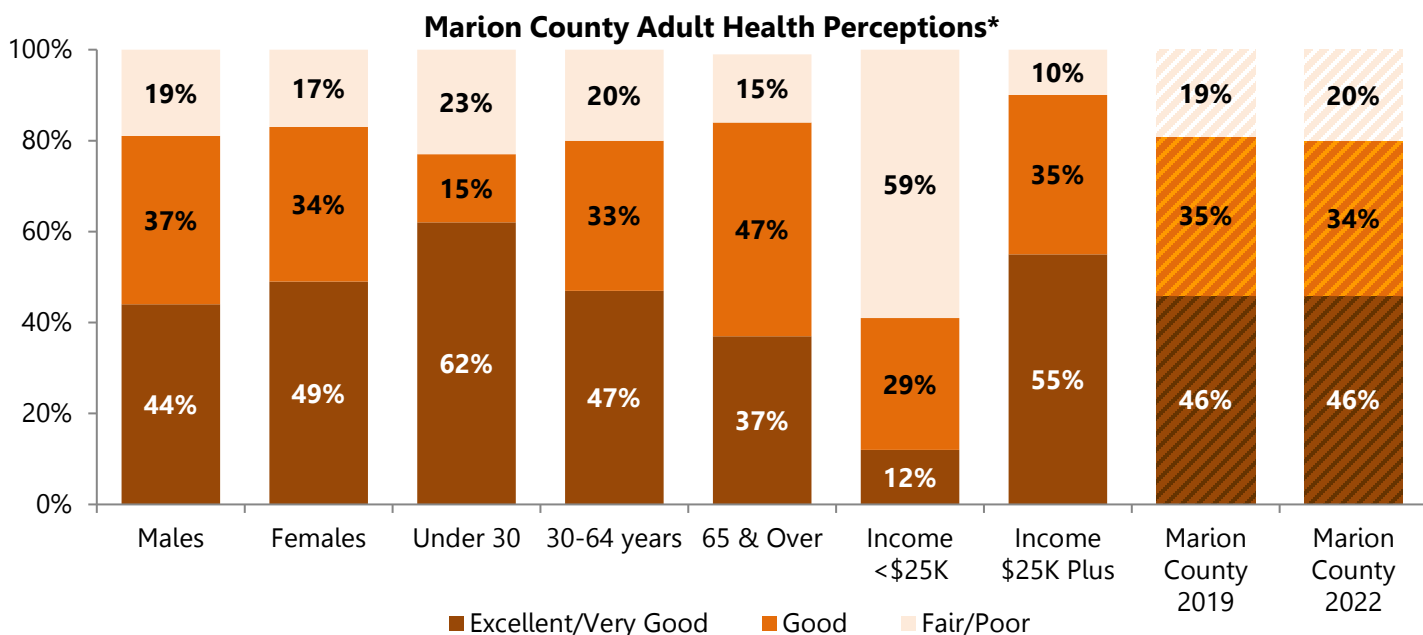
General Health Status

- In 2022, almost half (46%) of Marion County adults rated their health as excellent or very good. Marion County adults with higher incomes (55%) were most likely to rate their health as excellent or very good, compared to 12% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- One-fifth (20%) of adults rated their health as fair or poor, increasing to 59% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.

10,062 Marion County adults rated their general health as fair or poor.

- Marion County adults were more likely to rate their health as fair or poor if they:
 - Had an annual household income under \$25,000 (59%)
 - Had been diagnosed with high blood pressure (35%)
 - Had been diagnosed with diabetes (27%)
- Nearly one-third (31%) of adults reported that poor mental or physical health kept them from doing usual activities such as self-care, work, or recreation.

The following graph shows the percentage of Marion County adults who described their personal health status as excellent/very good, good, and fair/poor. Examples of how to interpret the information includes: 46% of Marion County adults, 44% of males, and 37% 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: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.

Physical Health Status

- In 2022, 22% of Marion County adults rated their physical health as not good on four or more days in the previous month.
- Marion County adults reported their physical health as not good on an average of 4.0 days in the previous month.
- Marion County adults were most likely to rate their physical health as not good if they:
 - Were ages 30 or younger (46%)
 - Had an annual household income less than \$25,000 (38%)

16,099 adults rated their mental health as not good on four or more days in the previous month.

Mental Health Status

- In 2022, 32% of Marion County adults rated their mental health as not good on four or more days in the previous month.
- Adults reported their mental health as not good on an average of 5.3 days in the previous month.
- Marion County adults were most likely to rate their mental health as not good if they:
 - Had an annual household income less than \$25,000 (51%)
 - Were ages 30 or younger (46%)
 - Were female (45%)

The following table shows the percentage of adults with poor physical and mental health in the past month.

Health Status	No Days	1-3 Days	4-5 Days	6-7 Days	8 or More Days
Physical Health Not Good in Past Month*					
Males	58%	16%	5%	2%	12%
Females	49%	18%	7%	2%	14%
Total	53%	16%	6%	2%	14%
Mental Health Not Good in Past Month*					
Males	64%	12%	3%	2%	13%
Females	33%	18%	11%	2%	29%
Total	49%	15%	6%	2%	21%

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

Adult Comparisons	Marion County 2019	Marion County 2022	Ohio 2020	U.S. 2020
Rated general health as good, very good, or excellent	81%	80%	85%	86%
Rated general health as excellent or very good	46%	46%	55%	57%
Rated general health as fair or poor	19%	20%	16%	13%
Average number of days that physical health not good (in the past month) (County Health Rankings)	4.5	4.0	4.1**	3.7**
Rated physical health as not good on four or more days (in the past month)	27%	22%	24%*	23%*
Average number of days that mental health not good (in the past month) (County Health Rankings)	5.9	5.3	4.8**	4.1**
Rated mental health as not good on four or more days (in the past month)	36%	32%	29%*	26%*
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)	32%	31%	N/A	N/A

*2019 BRFSS

**2018 BRFSS as compiled by 2021 County Health Rankings

N/A – Not available

Health Behaviors: Adult Weight Status

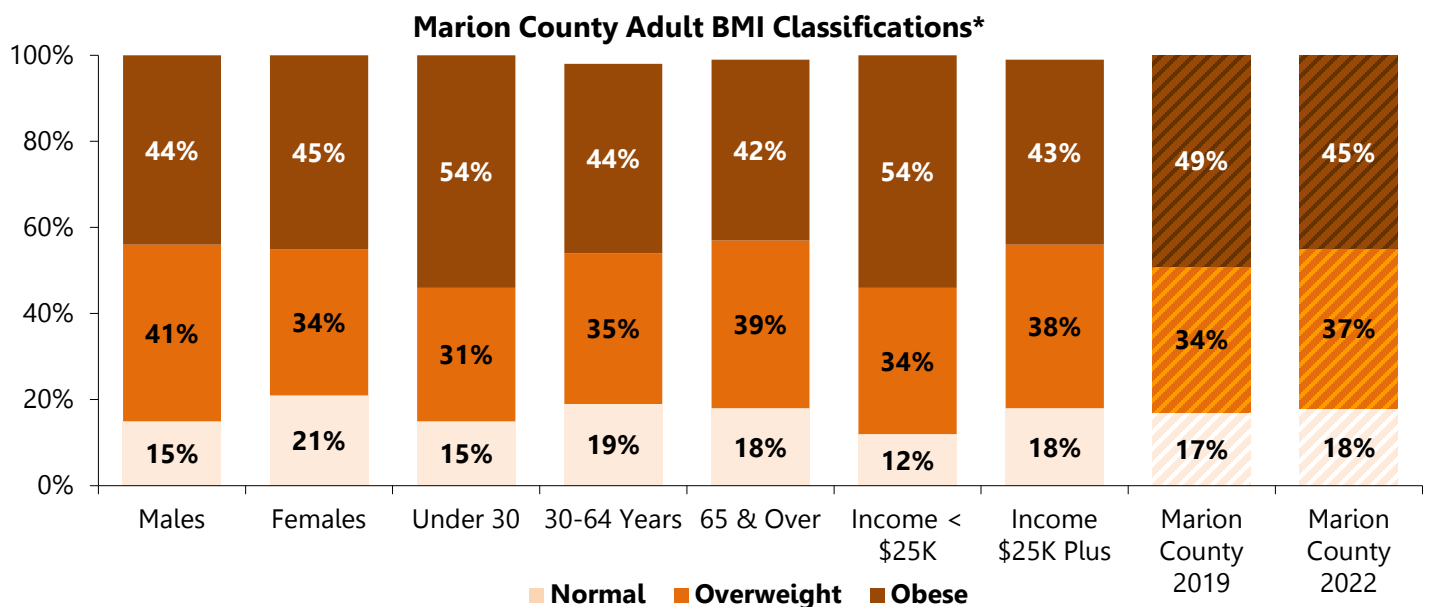
Key Findings

Eighty-two percent (82%) of Marion County adults were overweight (37%) or obese (45%) based on body mass index (BMI). Twenty-two percent (22%) of adults did not participate in any physical activity in the past week, including 2% who were unable to exercise.

Adult Weight Status

- Eighty-two percent (82%) of Marion County adults were either overweight (37%) or obese (45%) by body mass index (BMI). This puts them at elevated risk for developing a variety of preventable diseases.
- Marion County adults did the following to lose weight or keep from gaining weight: drank more water (44%); exercised (39%); ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat (37%); ate a low-carb diet (17%); received health coaching (4%); took prescribed medications (4%); used a weight loss program (3%); took diet pills, powders or liquids without a doctor's advice (2%); participated in a prescribed dietary or fitness program (2%); went without eating for 24 hours (2%); and smoked cigarettes (1%).
- On an average day, adults spent 2.5 hours watching TV, 2.2 hours on a cell phone, 1.2 hours on the computer/tablet (outside of work), and 0.3 hours playing video games.

The following graph shows the percentage of Marion County adults who are overweight or obese by body mass index (BMI). Examples of how to interpret the information include: 18% of all Marion County adults were classified as normal weight, 37% were overweight, and 45% were obese.



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

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

Adult Comparisons	Marion County 2019	Marion County 2022	Ohio 2020	U.S. 2020
Normal weight (BMI of 18.5 – 24.9)	17%	18%	29%	31%
Overweight (BMI of 25.0 – 29.9)	34%	37%	34%	35%
Obese (includes severely and morbidly obese, BMI of 30.0 and above)	49%	45%	36%	32%

Physical Activity

- Fifty-five percent (55%) of adults engaged in some type of physical activity or exercise for at least 30 minutes three or more days per week; 29% of adults exercised five or more days per week; and 22% of adults did not participate in any physical activity in the past week, including 2% who were unable to exercise.
- The CDC recommends that adults participate in moderate exercise for at least 2 hours and 30 minutes every week or vigorous exercise for at least 1 hour and 15 minutes every week. Whether participating in moderate or vigorous exercise, the CDC also recommends muscle-strengthening activities that work all major muscle groups on 2 or more days per week *(Source: CDC, Physical Activity Basics, 2020)*.
- Marion County adults reported the following would help them use community parks, bike trails and walking paths more frequently: more available parks, bikes, and walking paths (34%); improvements to existing parks, trails, and paths (26%); more accessible parks, bike trails, or walking paths (25%); designated safe routes (23%); better promotion and advertising of existing parks, trails and paths (18%); and more public events and programs involving parks, trails and paths (16%).
- Adults reported not exercising for the following reasons: time (21%); self-motivation or will-power (21%); too tired (18%); could not afford a gym membership (15%); weather (15%); pain/discomfort (15%); laziness (11%); poorly maintained or no sidewalks (9%); did not like to exercise (9%); no exercise partner (8%); neighborhood safety (7%); chose not to exercise (6%); ill or otherwise physically unable (6%); no walking, biking trails, or parks (5%); did not know what activity to do (5%); lack of opportunities for those with physical impairments or challenges (4%); no child care (4%); too expensive (4%); doctor advised them not to exercise (2%); afraid of injury (2%); no gym available (1%); no transportation to a gym or other exercise opportunity (1%); and other reasons (7%).

Nutrition

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

	5 or more servings	3-to-4 servings	1-to-2 servings	0 servings
Fruit	1%	8%	72%	19%
Vegetables	2%	13%	79%	6%
Sugar-sweetened beverages	4%	14%	39%	43%
Caffeinated beverages	8%	20%	52%	20%

- In 2022, 37% of adults ate one-to-two servings of fruits and/or vegetables per day. Forty-five percent (45%) ate three-to-four servings per day, and 13% ate five or more servings per day. Five percent (5%) of adults ate zero servings of fruits and/or vegetables per day.
- Marion County adults reported they obtained their fresh fruits and vegetables from the following:
 - Large grocery store (such as Wal-Mart) (92%)
 - Grow their own/garden (29%)
 - Farmer's market (22%)
 - Local grocery store (14%)
 - Dollar General/Dollar Store (7%)
 - Food pantry (6%)
 - Mail order food services (2%)
 - Corner/convenience stores (2%)
 - Veggie mobile/mobile produce (1%)
 - Community garden (<1%)
 - Group purchasing, community supported agriculture (<1%)
 - Other (1%)
- The American Cancer Society recommends that adults eat at least 2½ cups of vegetables and 1½ cups of fruit per day to reduce the risk of cancer and to maintain good health *(Source: American Cancer Society, 2020)*.

- Adults reported the following barriers to consuming fruits and vegetables: too expensive (25%), did not like the taste (7%), did not know how to prepare (4%), no variety (2%), no access (1%), transportation (1%), store did not take Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) (<1%), and other barriers (3%).
- In a typical week, adults ate out in a restaurant or brought home take-out food at the following frequencies: one or two meals (61%), three or four meals (20%), and five or more meals (4%). Fifteen percent (15%) of adults did not eat out in a restaurant or bring home take-out food in a typical week.
- Marion County adults reported the following reasons determined the types of food they choose to eat:
 - Taste/enjoyment (65%)
 - Cost (55%)
 - Ease of preparation/time (47%)
 - Healthiness of food (41%)
 - Availability (34%)
 - Food that they were used to (32%)
 - Food that their family preferred (27%)
 - Calorie content (17%)
 - Nutritional content (16%)
 - Artificial sweetener content (7%)
 - If it was genetically modified (6%)
 - Health care provider's advice (5%)
 - If it was organic (4%)
 - Other food sensitivities (4%)
 - If it was lactose free (3%)
 - Limitations due to dental issues (3%)
 - If it was gluten free (3%)
 - Availability of food at the food pantry (1%)
 - Other reasons (3%)

Adults Obesity Facts

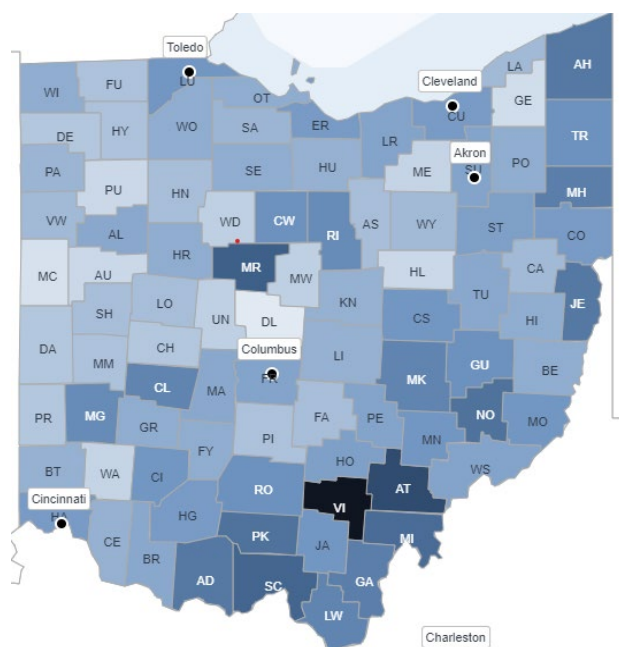
- **Obesity is a common, serious, and costly disease**
 - Obesity-related conditions include heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and certain types of cancer. These are some of the leading causes of preventable death.
 - The estimated annual medical cost of obesity in the U.S. was \$147 billion in 2008 U.S. dollars; the medical costs for people who are obese were \$1,429 higher than those of normal weight.
- **Obesity affects some groups more than others**
 - In the U.S., non-Hispanic Black adults had the highest age-adjusted rates of obesity (49.6%) followed by Hispanic adults (44.8%), non-Hispanic White adults (42.2%), and non-Hispanic Asian adults (17.4%).
- **Obesity and socioeconomic status**
 - Overall, men and women with college degrees had lower obesity prevalence compared with those with less education.

(Source: CDC, Adult Obesity Facts, updated September 30, 2021)

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

The Food Environment Index measures the quality of the food environment in a county on a scale from zero to ten (zero being the worst value in the nation, and 10 being the best). The two variables used to determine the measure are limited access to healthy foods (i.e., the percentage of the population who are low income and do not live close to a grocery store) & food insecurity (i.e., the percentage of the population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year).

- The food environment index in Marion County is 6.6.
- The food environment index in Ohio is 6.8.



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

6.6



Food Environment Index

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 2022, 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, 2022)

Health Behaviors: Adult Tobacco Use

Key Findings

In 2022, 15% of Marion County adults were current smokers, and 26% were considered former smokers. Five percent (5%) of adults were current e-cigarette users. Nearly one-fourth (24%) of adults did not know if e-cigarette vapor was harmful to themselves or others.

In 2022, 7,546 Marion County adults were current smokers.

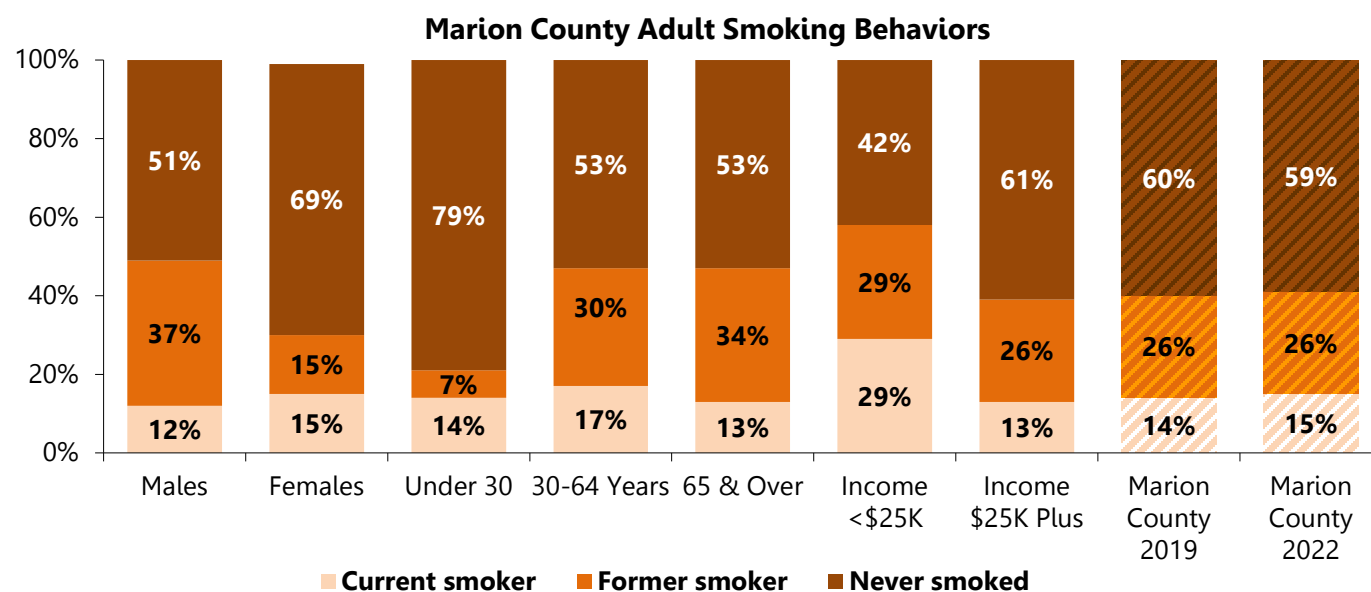
Adult Tobacco Use Behaviors

- In 2022, 15% of Marion County adults were current smokers (those who indicated smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoked some or all days).
- More than one-quarter (26%) of adults indicated that they were former smokers (smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now do not smoke).
- Marion County adult smokers were more likely to have:
 - Incomes less than \$25,000 (29%)
 - Been ages 30-64 years old (17%)
- Marion County adults used the following tobacco products in the past year: cigarettes (20%); cigars (8%); chewing tobacco, snuff, snus (6%); little cigars (4%); e-cigarettes/vape pens (3%); hookah (2%); pipes (1%); and cigarillos (<1%).
- More than one-third (34%) of current smokers had stopped smoking for at least one day in the past year because they were trying to quit smoking.
- In 2022, 5% of Marion County adults were current e-cigarette users, increasing to 18% of those with annual incomes less than \$25,000.
- Adults who used e-cigarettes/vapes in the past year put the following in it: e-liquid or e-juice with nicotine (44%), e-liquid or e-juice without nicotine (21%), and marijuana or THC (14%).
- Adults believed e-cigarette vapor was harmful to the following: themselves (71%), others (65%), children (64%), unborn child (64%), and not harmful to anyone (1%). Nearly one-fourth (24%) of adults did not know if e-cigarette vapor was harmful to themselves or others.

Adult Comparisons	Marion County 2019	Marion County 2022	Ohio 2020	U.S. 2020
Current smoker (smoked on some or all days)	14%	15%	19%	16%
Former smoker (smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and now do not smoke)	26%	27%	24%	25%
Current e-cigarette user	5%	5%	5%*	4%*

*2017 BRFSS

The following graph shows Marion County smoking behaviors. Examples of how to interpret the information includes: 15% of all Marion County adults were current smokers, 26% of all adults were former smokers, and 59% had never smoked.



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

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

Tobacco and Health Outcomes

Tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke contributes to many negative health outcomes across all ages. Over 20,000 Ohioans die as a result of smoking each year.

- **Cigarettes:** smoking and secondhand smoke exposure contribute to leading causes of infant mortality, including low birth weight, preterm delivery, and sudden infant death syndrome. Secondhand smoke exposure at a young age can lead to respiratory and ear infections. Beginning tobacco use early can result in lifelong nicotine addiction and can lead to a multitude of health issues such as heart disease, lung disease, diabetes, reproductive problems, and more.
- **E-cigarettes:** although we do not know as much about the long-term consequences of e-cigarette use, there is evidence that completely substituting cigarettes for combustible cigarettes reduced exposure to many harmful substances and carcinogens. However, current research indicated that e-cigarette use can result in acute health effects such as elevated heart rate and blood pressure, as well as biological changes that could contribute to long-term health problems.

Due to factors such as trauma, discrimination and marketing strategies, some groups of Ohioans are at higher risk of tobacco use and associated harm. The groups listed below have a 30% higher rate of cigarette smoking than Ohio's overall rate:

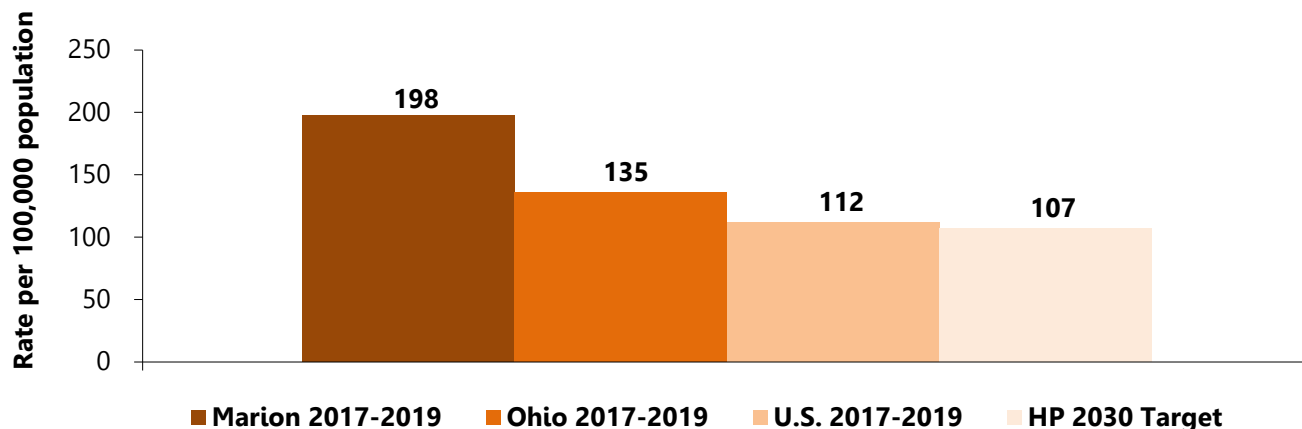
- Male youth
- 9th grade youth
- Youth who are gay, lesbian or bisexual
- Adults who have experienced two or more adverse childhood experiences
- People with low incomes
- People with disabilities
- People with 14 or more poor mental health days in the past month

(Source: Healthy Policy Institute of Ohio, *Health Impacts of Tobacco Use in Ohio*, December 3, 2021)

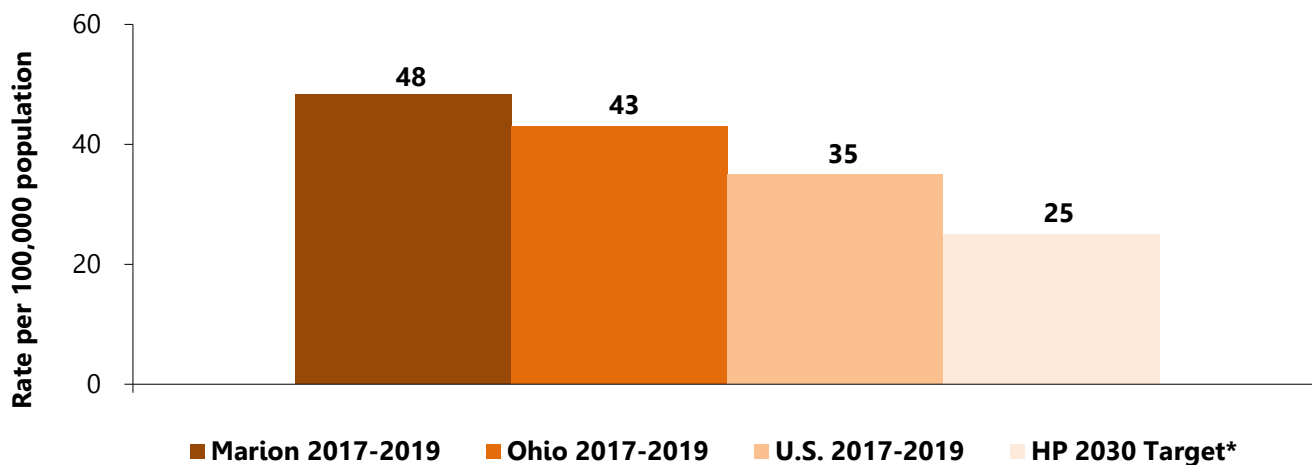
The following graphs show Marion County, Ohio, and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for chronic lower respiratory diseases (formerly COPD), and lung and bronchus cancer in comparison with the Healthy People 2030 objective. These graphs show:

- From 2017-to-2019, Marion County's age-adjusted mortality rate for chronic lower respiratory diseases was higher than the Ohio and U.S. rates, as well as the Healthy People 2030 target objective.
- Marion County's age-adjusted mortality rate for lung and bronchus cancer was higher than the Ohio rate, the U.S. rate and the Healthy People 2030 target objective.

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (Formerly COPD) Adults Aged 45+



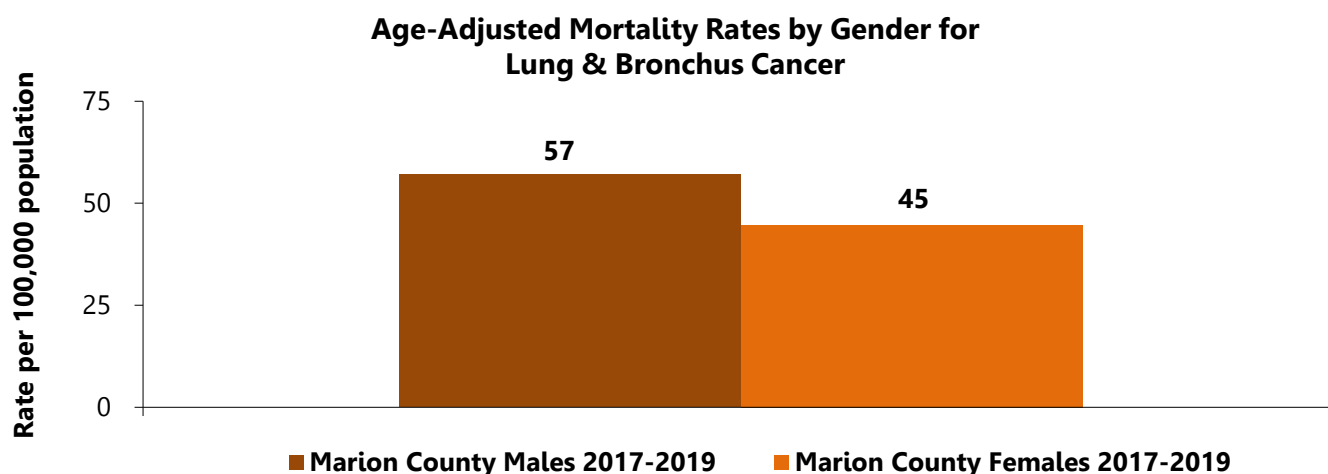
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Lung & Bronchus Cancer



**The Healthy People 2030 target objective only includes the age-adjusted lung cancer death rate.
(Sources for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2017-2019, CDC Wonder 2017-2019, and Healthy People 2030.)*

The following graph shows the Marion County age-adjusted mortality rates for lung and bronchus cancer by gender. The graph shows:

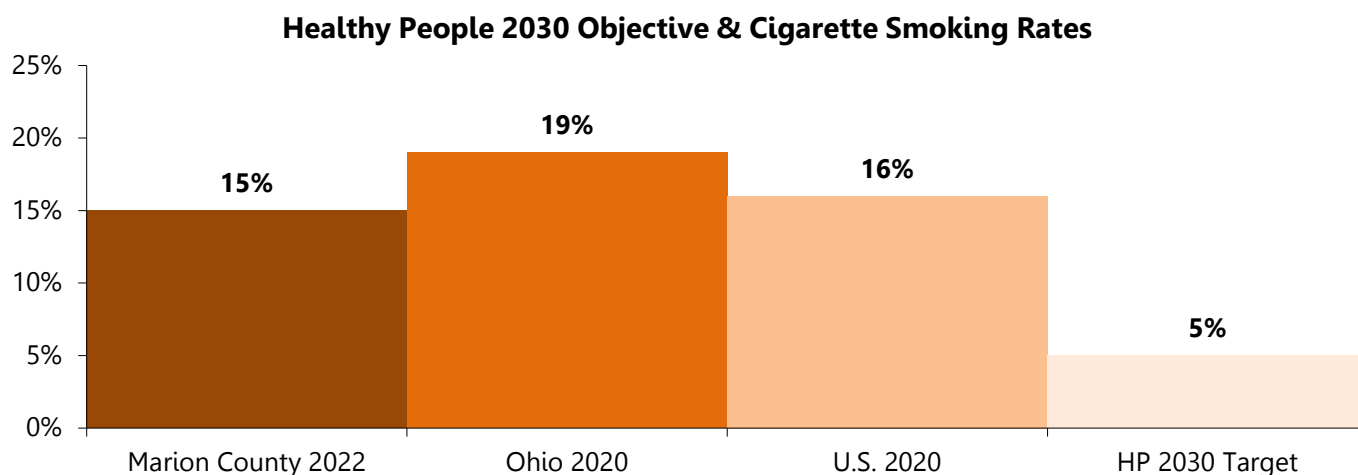
- Disparities existed by gender for Marion County lung and bronchus cancer age-adjusted mortality rates. The Marion County male rate was higher than the Marion County female rate.



(Sources: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019)

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

- The Marion County adult cigarette smoking rate was lower than the Ohio and U.S. rates, but higher than the Healthy People 2030 target objective.



(Source: 2022 Marion County Health Assessment, 2020 BRFSS and Healthy People 2030)

Health Behaviors: Adult Alcohol Consumption

Key Findings

More than half (51%) of Marion County adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month and would be considered current drinkers. Sixteen percent (16%) of all adults reported they had five or more alcoholic drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on an occasion in the last month and would be considered binge drinkers.

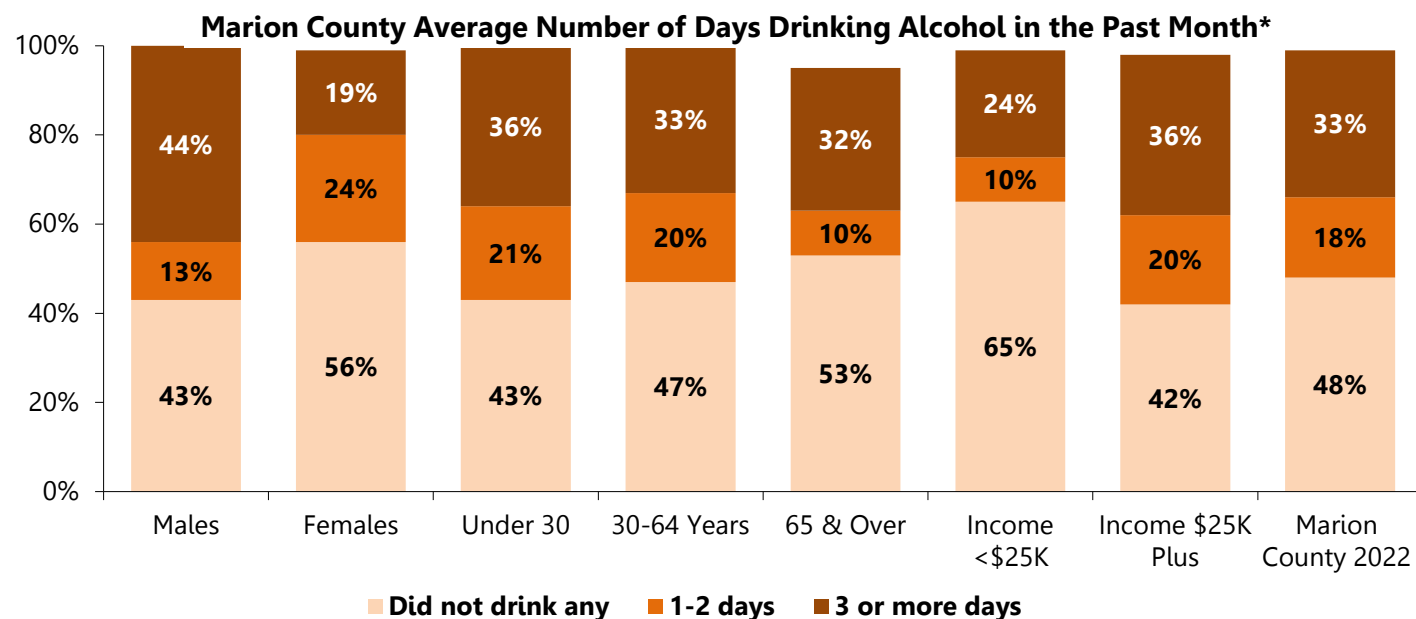
8,049 Marion County adults were considered binge drinkers in 2022.

Adult Alcohol Consumption

- More than half (51%) of Marion County adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month, increasing to 57% of males and those under the age of 30.
- Of those who drank, Marion County adults drank 3.9 drinks on average, increasing to 7.9 drinks for those under the age of 30.
- Sixteen percent (16%) of Marion County adults reported they had five or more alcoholic drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on an occasion in the last month and would be considered binge drinkers. Of those who drank in the past month, 35% had at least one episode of binge drinking.
- Adults sought alcohol use services at the following: Alcoholics Anonymous (1%), Marion Area Counseling Center (1%), Marion Treatment Services (1%), Brightview (<1%), Day One (<1%), Maryhaven (<1%), and other places (1%).
- Adults reported they and/or an immediate family member experienced the following in the past six months due to alcohol use:
 - Drove a vehicle or other equipment after having any alcoholic beverage (9%)
 - Drank more than expected (8%)
 - Used prescription drugs while drinking (5%)
 - Spent a lot of time drinking (5%)
 - Continued to drink despite problems caused by drinking (4%)
 - Tried to quit or cut down but could not (3%)
 - Placed themselves or their family in harm (2%)
 - Had legal problems (2%)
 - Had to drink more to get the same effect (2%)
 - Gave up other activities to drink (2%)
 - Drank to ease withdrawal symptoms (1%)
 - Failed to fulfil duties at work, home, or school (1%)

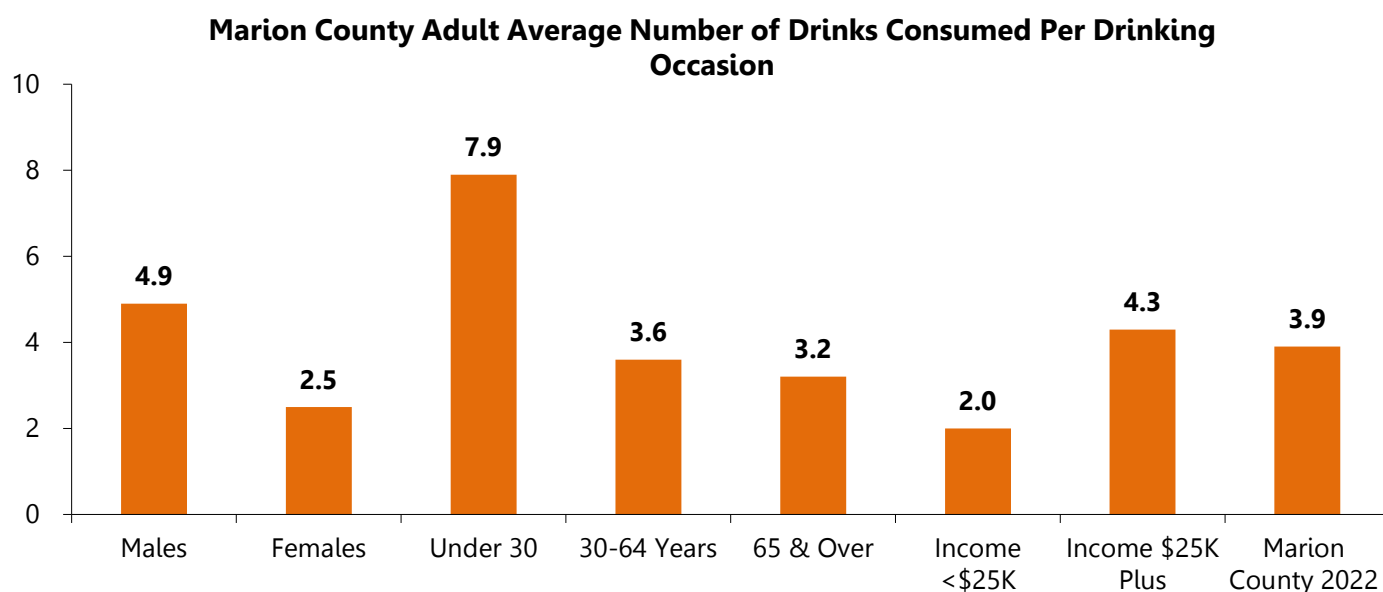
Adult Comparisons	Marion County 2019	Marion County 2022	Ohio 2020	U.S. 2020
Current drinker (had at least one drink of alcohol within the past month)	47%	51%	51%	53%
Binge drinker (males having five or more drinks on one occasion, females having four or more drinks on one occasion)	15%	16%	16%	16%

The following graphs show the percentage of Marion County adults who consumed alcohol and the amount consumed on average in the past month. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the first graph includes: 48% of all Marion County adults did not drink alcohol in the past month, including 53% of those 65 and older and 56% of females.



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

25,657 of Marion County adults had at least one alcoholic drink in the past month.



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

The following table shows 2021 Marion County and Ohio motor vehicle accident statistics. Additionally, 2017 Marion County data is included for comparison purposes. The table shows:

- In 2021, 3.3% of the total crashes in Marion County were alcohol-related, compared to 4.1% for Ohio.
- Ten percent (10%) of all fatal crashes in Marion County involved an alcohol-impaired driver, compared to 32% for Ohio in 2021.
- Of the total number of alcohol-related crashes (54) in Marion County, 61% were property damage only, 37% were non-fatal injury, and 2% were fatal injury.
- There were 11,101 alcohol-related crashes in Ohio in 2021. Of those crashes, 56% were property damage only, 40% were non-fatal injury, and 4% were fatal injury.

	Marion County 2017	Marion County 2021	Ohio 2021
Crash Severities			
Property Damage Only Crashes	1,219 (70%)	1,216 (75%)	198,955 (74%)
Injury Crashes (suspected minor, suspected serious, & possible)	502 (29%)	387 (24%)	69,832 (26%)
Fatal Crashes	11 (1%)	10 (1%)	1,255 (<1%)
Total Crashes	1,732	1,613	270,042
Person Injuries			
Property Damage Only Crashes	3,102 (80%)	2,713 (81%)	482,801 (80%)
Injury Crashes (suspected minor, suspected serious, & possible)	782 (20%)	538 (16%)	100,433 (17%)
Fatal Crashes	12 (<1%)	10 (<1%)	1,367 (<1%)
Total Injuries	3,896	3,261	584,601
Person Types			
Total Drivers in Crashes	2,738	2,489	451,788
Total Passengers in Crashes	1,150	842	149,306
Total Pedestrians in Crashes	8	12	2,612
Alcohol-Related			
Property Damage Only Crashes	31 (56%)	33 (61%)	6,219 (56%)
Injury (non-fatal) Crashes	21 (38%)	20 (37%)	4,478 (40%)
Fatal Crashes	3 (5%)	1 (2%)	404 (4%)
Total Alcohol-Related Crashes	55	54	11,101
Total Impaired Drivers	57	55	11,023
Total Alcohol-Related Deaths	3	1	436

(Source: Ohio Department of Public Safety, Crash Reports, Updated 6/28/2022, Traffic Crash Facts)

Health Behaviors: Adult Drug Use

Key Findings

Four percent (4%) of Marion County adults had used recreational marijuana or hashish during the past six months. Eight percent (8%) of adults had used medication not prescribed for them or took more than prescribed to feel good or high and/or more active or alert during the past six months, increasing to 15% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.

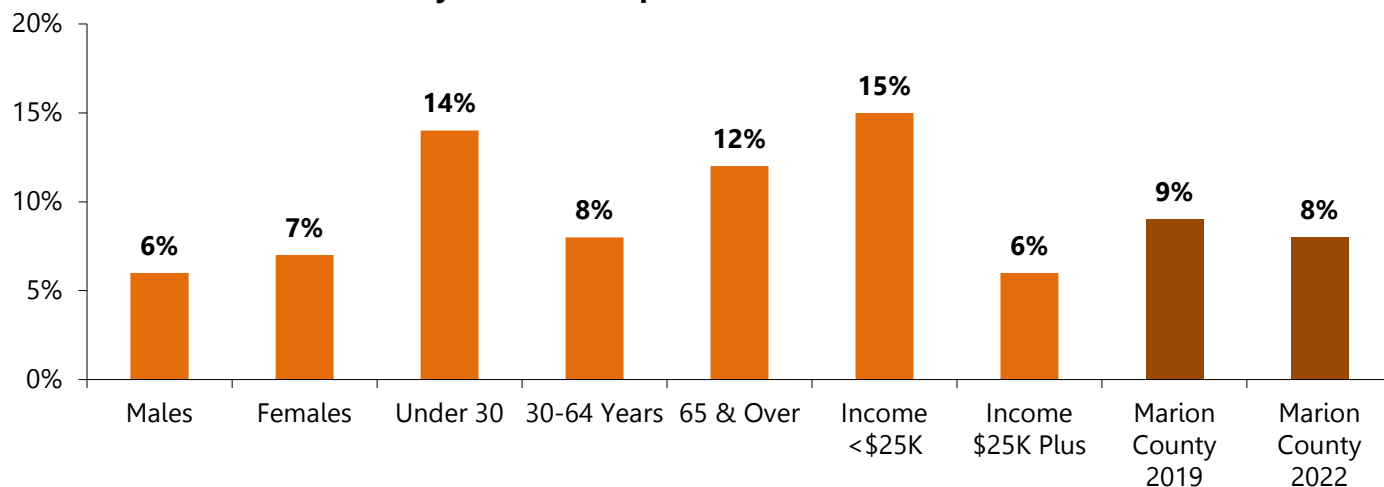
4,025 Marion County adults used prescription medication not prescribed to feel good or high and/or more active or alert during the past 6 months.

Prescription Drug Misuse

- Eight percent (8%) of adults had used medication not prescribed for them or they took more than prescribed to feel good or high and/or more active or alert during the past six months, increasing to 15% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- Adults reported that they and/or an immediate family member/someone in their household used the following in the past 6 months: Ritalin (7%); tranquilizers (5%); Codeine, Demerol, Morphine, Percocet, or Dilaudid (4%); tramadol (4%); steroids (4%); Vicodin (4%); OxyContin (3%); Suboxone (3%); and Neurontin (1%).
- Marion County adults obtained the above medications from the following: primary care physician (75%), ER or urgent care doctor (14%), multiple doctors (4%), free from friend or family member (4%), and bought from friend or family member (4%).
- Marion County adults indicated they did the following with their unused prescription medication: took it to the medication collection program (14%), took all medication as prescribed (13%), flushed it down the toilet (10%), threw it in the trash (9%), kept it (8%), took it in on National Prescription Drug Take Back Days (7%), kept in a locked cabinet (6%), took it to the sheriff's office (4%), used drug deactivation pouches (1%), gave it away (<1%), and other method (2%). Forty-six percent (46%) of adults did not have unused medication.

The following graph indicates adult prescription medication misuse during the past six months. Examples of how to interpret the information includes: 8% of Marion County adults used misused prescription medications in the past six months, including 15% of those with incomes less than \$25,000 and 14% of those under 30 years old.

Marion County Adult Prescription Medication Misuse in Past Six Months



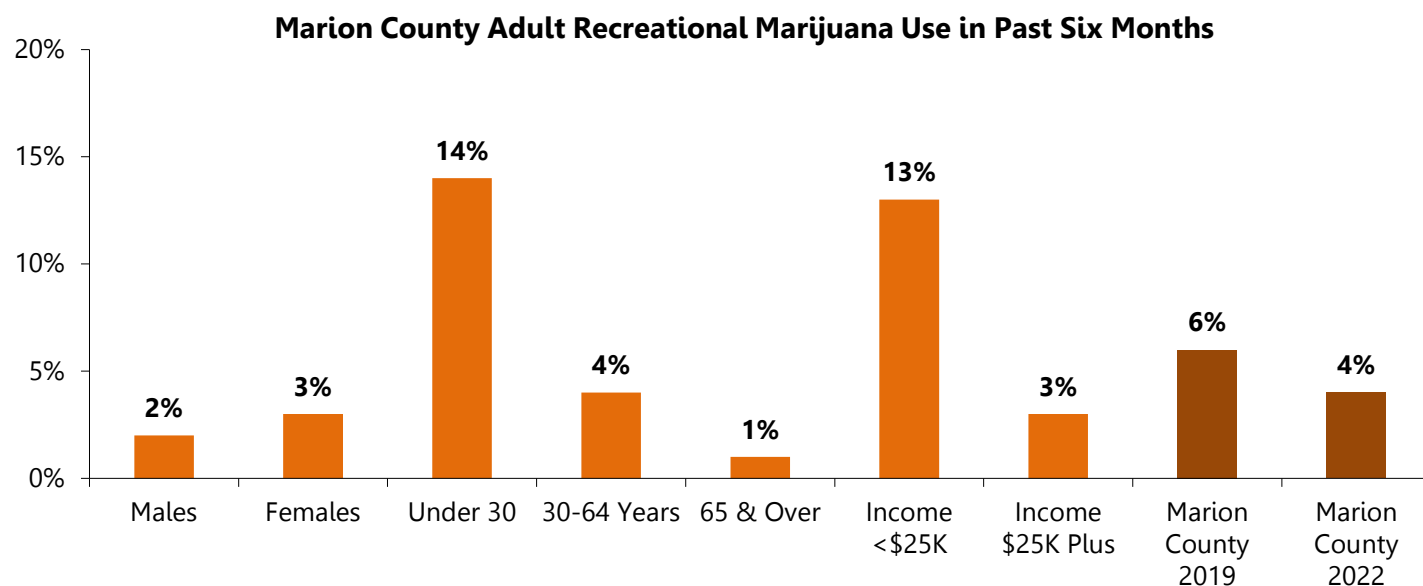
Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.

Marijuana and Other Drug Use

2,012 Marion County adults had used recreational marijuana during the past six months.

- Four percent (4%) of Marion County adults had used recreational marijuana or hashish in the past six months.
- Two percent (2%) of Marion County adults reported using other recreational drugs in the past six months such as cocaine, synthetic marijuana/K2, heroin, LSD, inhalants, Ecstasy, bath salts, and methamphetamines.
- Marion County adults reported that as a result of using drugs, they or someone in their household had failed a drug screen (4%), been placed in dangerous situations (2%), had legal problems (2%), failed to fulfill obligations at work or home (1%), and overdosed and required EMS/hospitalization (1%).
- Four percent (4%) of adults used a program or service to help with an alcohol or drug problem for themselves or a loved one. Reasons for not using such a program included the following: did not feel they have a problem (9%), insurance did not cover it (2%), stigma of seeking services (2%), did not want to miss work (2%), had not thought of it (2%), could not afford to go (1%), fear (1%), and wait time (1%).
- Adults sought drug use services at the following: Brightview (2%), Marion Area Counseling Center (1%), Maryhaven (1%), Alcoholics Anonymous (1%), Marion Treatment Center (<1%), Day One (<1%), and Spero Health (<1%).

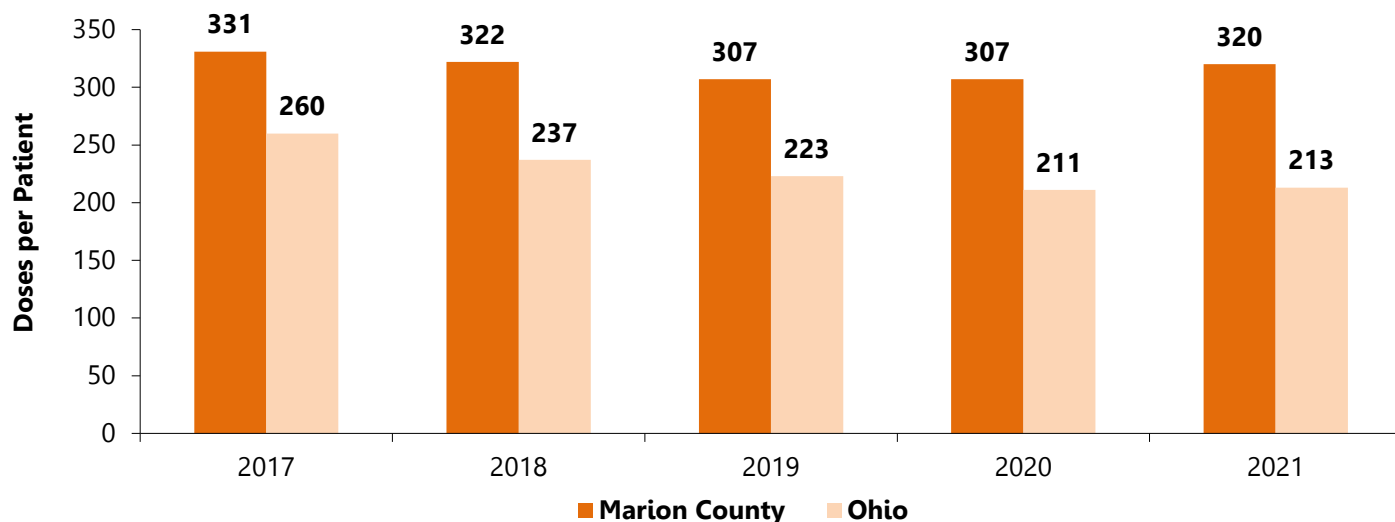
The following graph indicates adult recreational marijuana use during the past six months. Examples of how to interpret the information includes: 4% of Marion County adults used recreational marijuana in the past six months, including 13% of those with incomes less than \$25,000 and 14% of those under 30 years old.



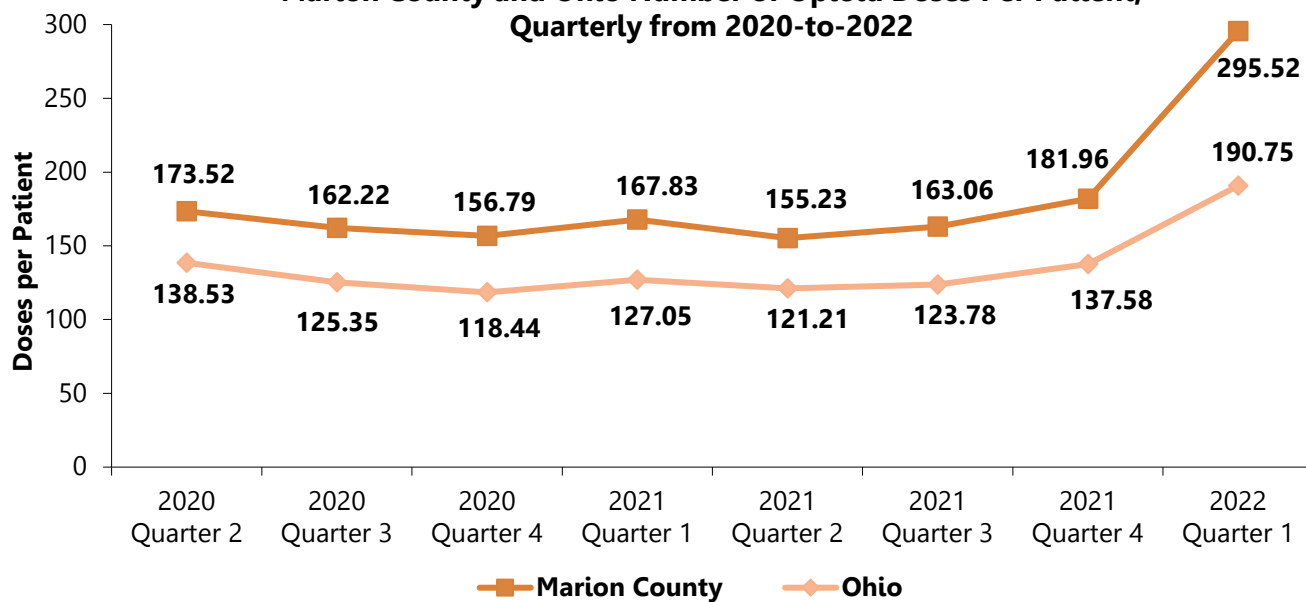
Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.

The following graphs are data from the Ohio Automated Prescription Reporting System (OARRS) indicating Marion County and Ohio yearly opiate and pain reliever doses per patient, as well as quarterly doses per patient.

Marion County and Ohio Number of Opiate and Pain Reliever Doses Per Patient, 2017-2021

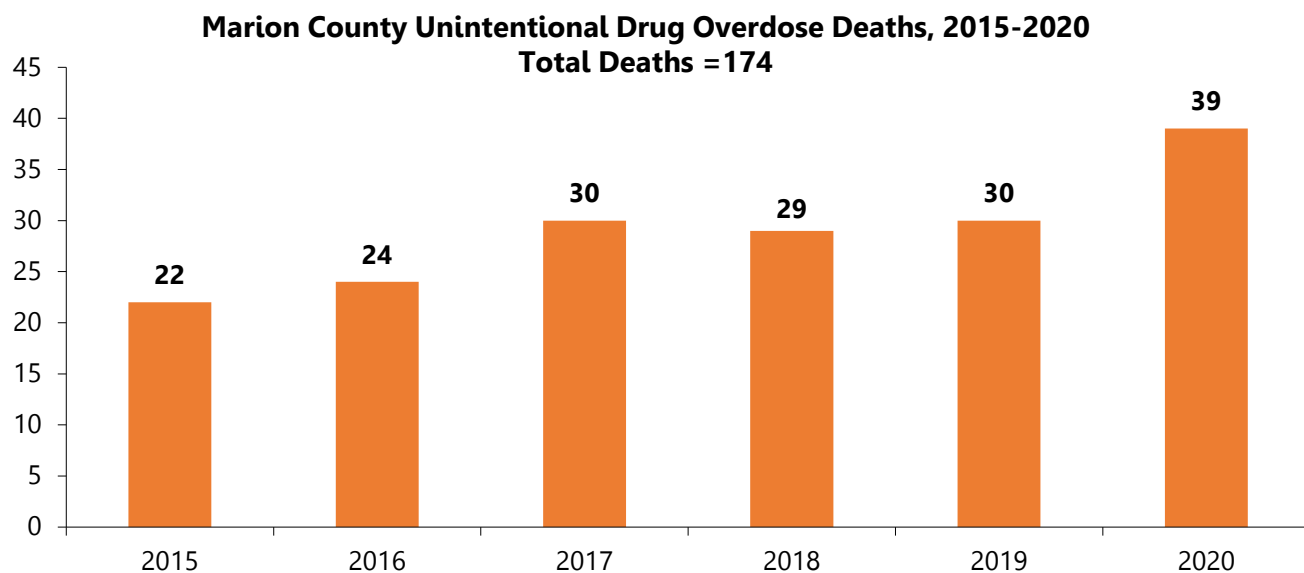


Marion County and Ohio Number of Opioid Doses Per Patient, Quarterly from 2020-to-2022



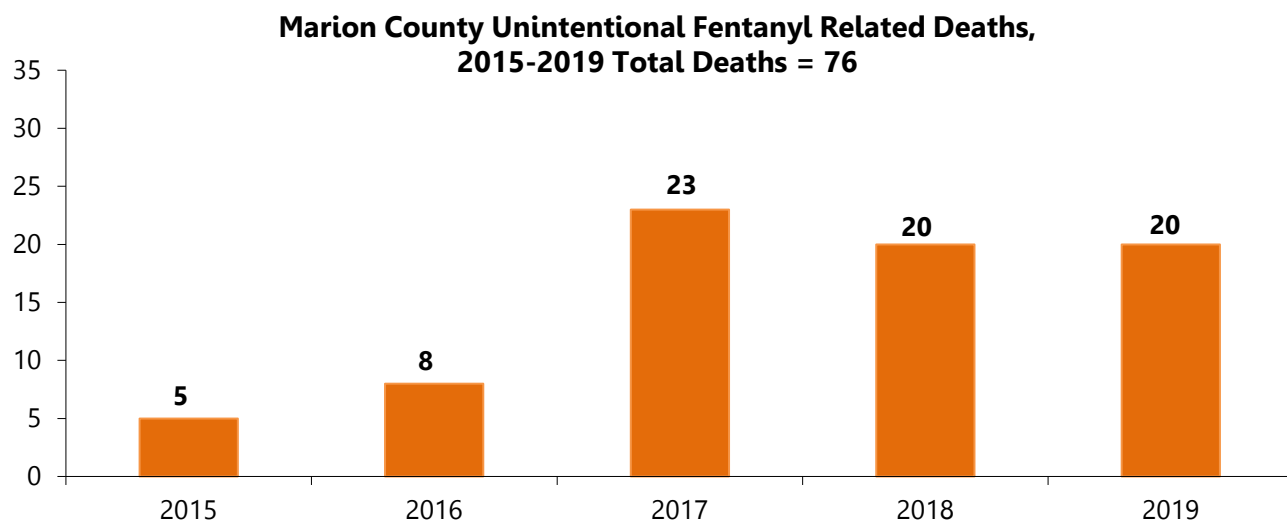
(Source: Ohio's Automated Rx Reporting System, 2017-2022)

The following graphs show the number of unintentional drug overdose deaths as well as the number of unintentional Fentanyl related deaths in Marion County.



(Source for graph: Ohio Department of Health, 2020 Ohio Drug Overdose Report)

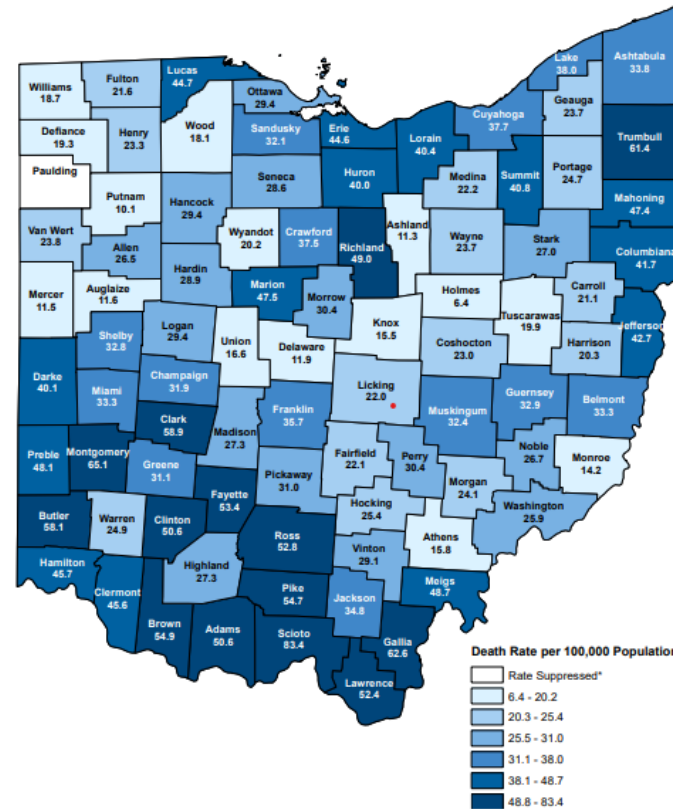
Note: Ohio Resident deaths include individuals that resided in Ohio at the time of death regardless of where the death occurred. Marion County Coroner's Office statistics may differ from ODH data



(Source for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2015-2019)

Note: Resident deaths include individuals that resided in Marion at the time of death regardless of where the death occurred. Marion County Coroner's Office statistics may differ from ODH data

The table below shows the number of unintentional drug overdose deaths, and average crude and age-adjusted annual death rates per 100,000 population, for Marion County and Ohio. The map illustrates the average age-adjusted unintentional drug overdose death rate per 100,000 population, by county, from 2015-2020.



Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths and Age-Adjusted Rates by County, 2011-2020

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020 Age-Adjusted Rate	2015-2020 Age-Adjusted Rate
Marion County	13	19	18	27	22	24	30	29	30	39	60.6	47.5
Ohio	1,772	1,914	2,110	2,531	3,050	4,050	4,854	3,765	4,028	5,017	45.6	37.4

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

Health Behaviors: Adult Sexual Behavior

Key Findings

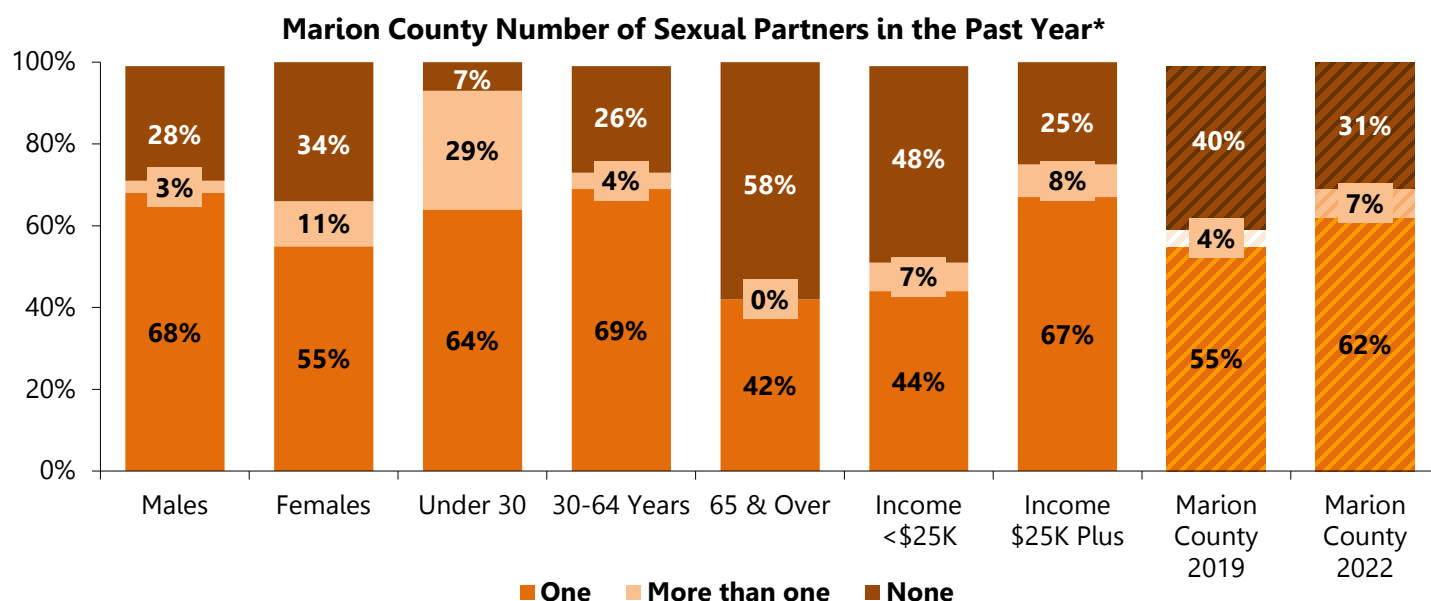
Sixty-nine percent (69%) of Marion County adults had sexual intercourse. Seven percent (7%) of adults had more than one partner in the past year. Six percent (6%) of Marion County adults were not using any method of birth control.

3,018 Marion County adults were not using any method of birth control.

Adult Sexual Behavior

- Sixty-nine percent (69%) of Marion 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.
- Marion County adults used the following methods of birth control: no partner/not sexually active (21%); they or their partner were too old (15%); tubes tied (12%); vasectomy (10%); condoms (9%); birth control pill (8%); hysterectomy (8%); withdrawal (6%); infertility (4%); ovaries or testicles removed (3%); abstinence (3%); they were gay or lesbian (3%); copper-bearing IUD (3%); IUD (Mirena) (3%); rhythm method (2%); emergency contraception (2%); contraceptive implants (2%); shots (1%); and contraceptive patch (1%). Five percent (5%) were currently trying to get pregnant.
- Six percent (6%) of Marion County adults were not using any method of birth control.
- The following situations applied to Marion County adults:
 - Had unprotected sexual intercourse in the past year (13%)
 - Had anal sex without a condom in the past year (5%)
 - Had sexual activity with someone of the same gender (5%)
 - Tested positive for HPV (4%)
 - Were forced to have sex (2%)
 - Had four or more sexual partners in the past year (2%)
 - Had sex with someone they did not know (2%)
 - Treated for an STD in the past year (2%)
 - Had sex with someone they met on social media (2%)
 - Engaged in sexual activity that they would not have done if sober (1%)
 - injected any drug not prescribed in the past year (1%)
 - Tested positive for HIV (1%)
 - Engaged in any type of sexual activity in exchange for something of value, such as food, drugs, shelter, or money (<1%)
 - Knew someone involved in sex trafficking (<1%)
- Seventeen percent (17%) of adults reported being sexually assaulted at some time in their life. Of those who were sexually assaulted, 25% reported their assault. Reasons for not reporting their assault included: they were scared (33%), they were in a relationship with the offender (21%), feared the offender (19%), did not know how (15%), the stigma (10%), and other reasons (21%).

The following graph shows the number of sexual partners Marion County adults had in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information in the graph includes: 62% of all Marion County adults had one sexual partner in the past year, and 7% had more than one; additionally, 68% of males had one partner in the past year.



*Respondents were asked: "During the past year, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse?"
 Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.

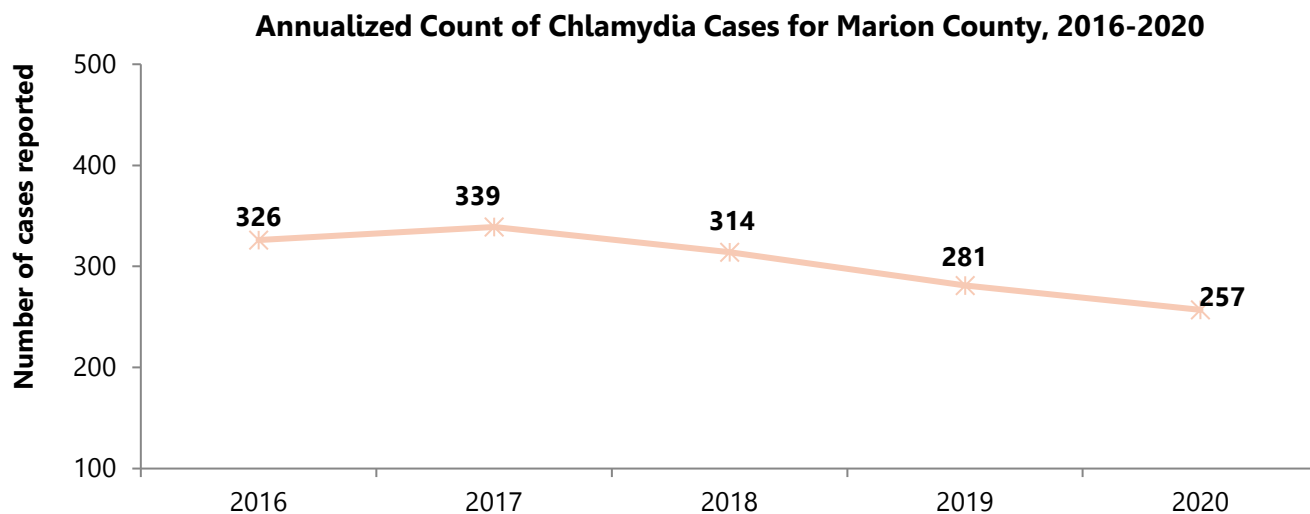
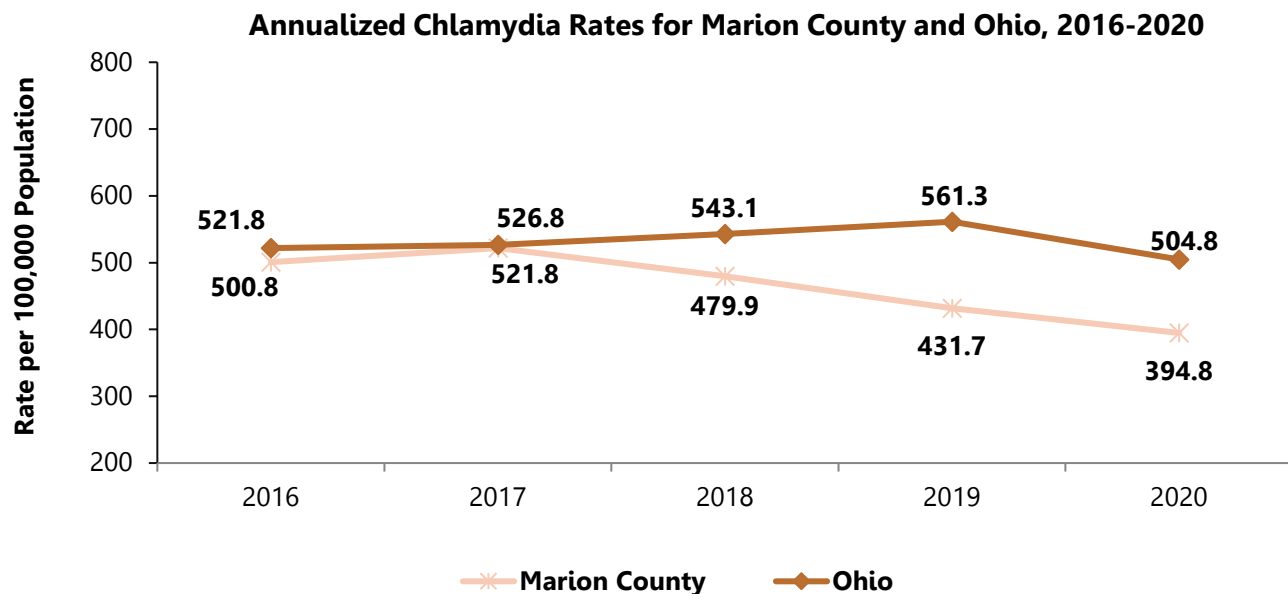
Contraceptive Use in the United States (Women aged 15-49)

- Fourteen percent (14%) of women are currently using birth control pills.
- One-in-ten (10%) women are currently using long-acting reversible contraception such as an Intrauterine device or contraceptive implant.
- Eighteen percent (18%) of women chose female sterilization.
- Six percent (6%) of couples chose male sterilization.
- Current condom use was higher among Hispanic women (11%) and non-Hispanic black women (11%) compared with non-Hispanic white women (7%).

(Source: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, Contraceptive Use, Last Updated November 10, 2020)

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

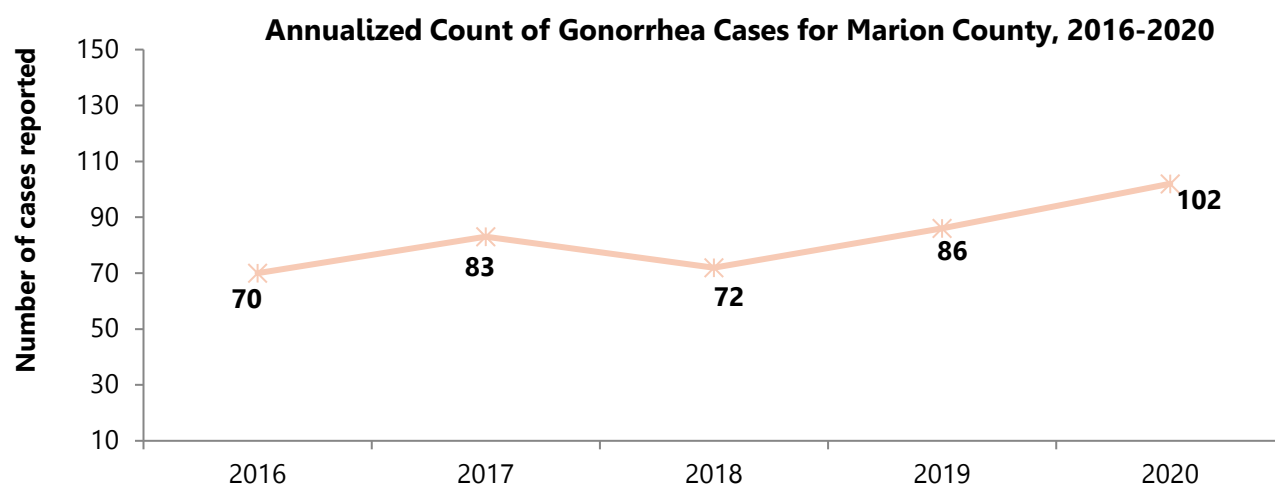
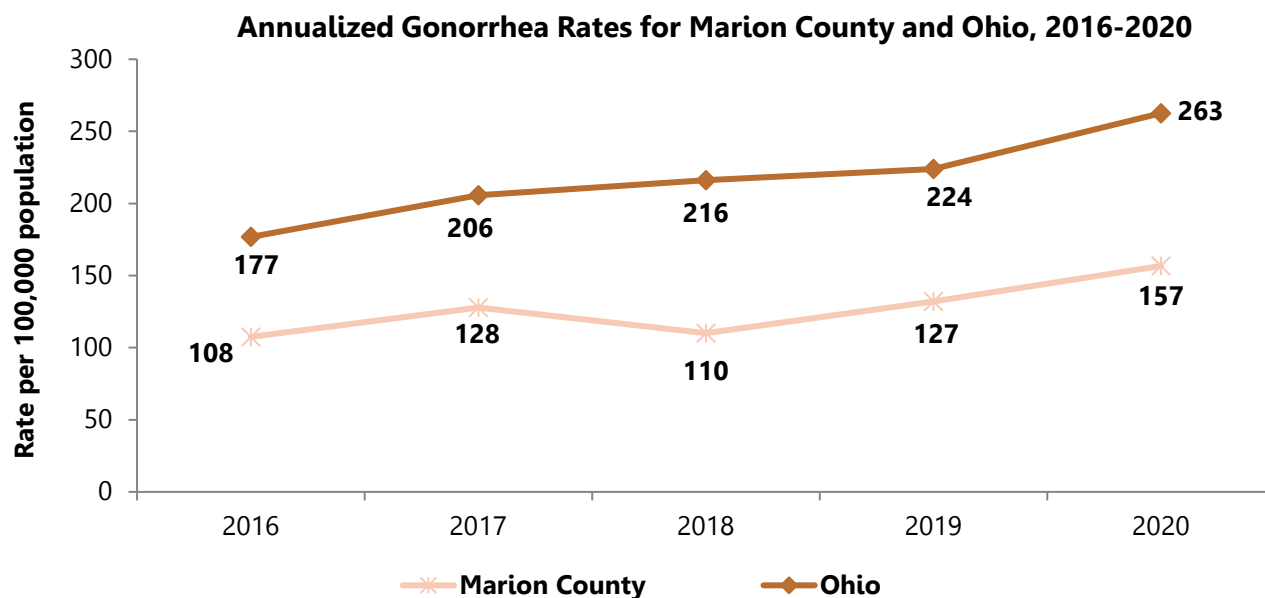
- Marion County chlamydia rates decreased from 2016-to-2020.
- The number of chlamydia cases in Marion County decreased steadily from 2017-to-2020.



(Source for graphs: ODH, STD Surveillance Program, data reported through 12/29/2021)

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

- The Marion County gonorrhea rate increased overall from 2016-to-2020.
- The number of gonorrhea cases in Marion County increased from 2016-to-2020.



(Source for graphs: ODH, STD Surveillance Program, data reported through 12/29/2021)

Health Behaviors: Adult Mental Health

Key Findings

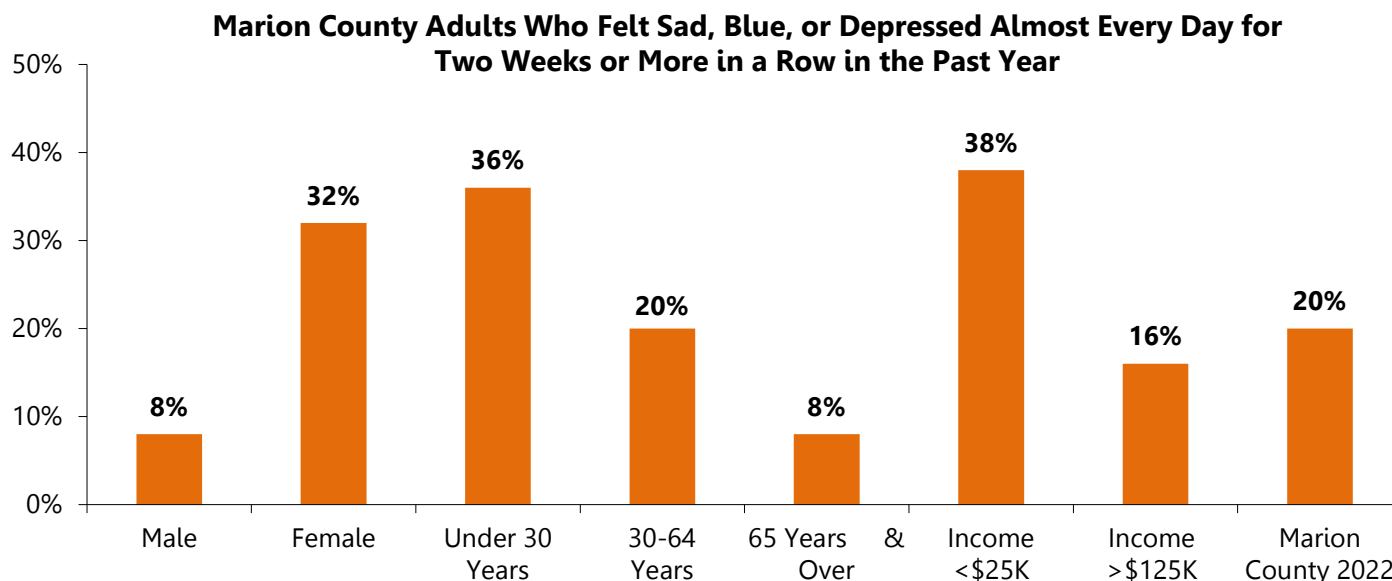
In 2022, 6% of Marion County adults considered attempting suicide. Ten percent (10%) of Marion County adults used a program or service for themselves or a loved one to help with depression, anxiety, or emotional problems.

3,018 Marion County adults considered attempting suicide in the past year.

Adult Mental Health

- During the past year, 20% of Marion County adults experienced feeling sad, blue, or depressed almost every day for two weeks or more in a row.
- In the past year, adults experienced the following almost every day for two weeks or more in a row: did not get enough rest or sleep (35%); felt worried, tense, or anxious (28%); had high stress (23%); felt sad, blue, or depressed (20%); stopped doing some usually activities (15%); felt very healthy and full of energy (11%); and unusual increase or loss of appetite (10%).

The following graph indicates adults feeling sad, blue, or depressed almost every day for two weeks or more in a row in the past year. Examples of how to interpret the information include: in the past year, 20% of all Marion County adults felt sad, blue, or depressed almost every day for two weeks or more in a row, including 32% of females and 36% of those less than 30 years old.



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

- Six percent (6%) of Marion County adults considered attempting suicide in the past year.
- One percent (1%) of adults reported attempting suicide in the past year.
- More than one-quarter (27%) of Marion County adults had ever been told they had a depressive disorder including depression, major depression, dysthymia and minor depression.

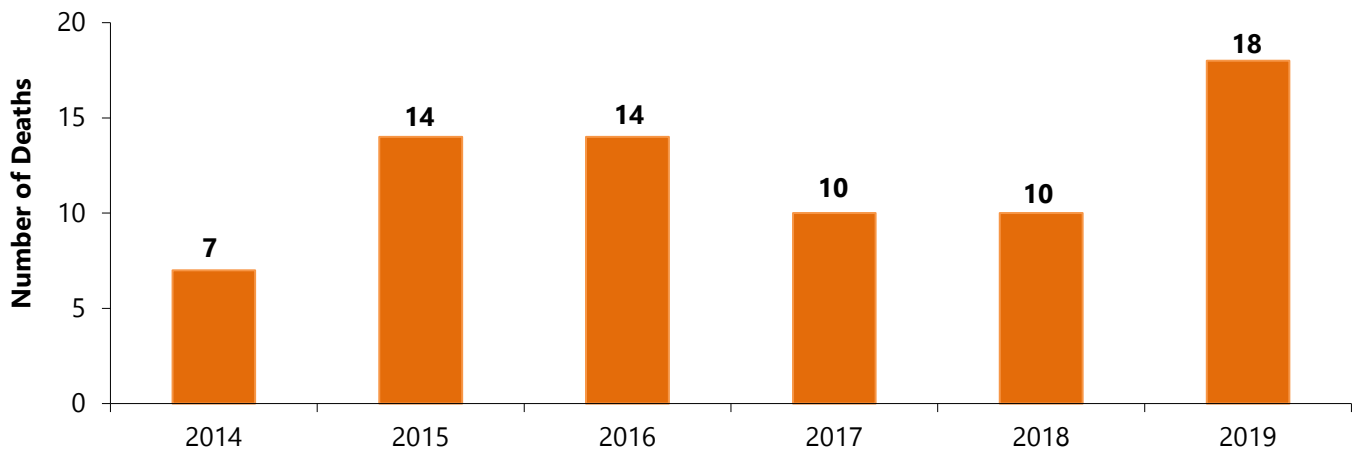
- Adults indicated they would do the following if they knew someone who was suicidal: talk to them (66%), call 911 (46%), try to calm them down (45%), call a crisis line (44%), take them to the ER (23%), call a friend (19%), call their spiritual leader (16%), text a crisis line (13%), and nothing (<1%).
- Marion County adults indicated the following caused them anxiety, stress, or depression:
 - Job stress (40%)
 - Financial stress (38%)
 - Death of close family member or friend (25%)
 - Current news/political environment (25%)
 - Poverty/no money (22%)
 - Raising/caring for children (19%)
 - Marital/dating relationship (18%)
 - Sick family member (17%)
 - Fighting at home (13%)
 - Other stress at home (12%)
 - Unemployment (9%)
 - Caring for a parent (9%)
 - Family member with mental illness (9%)
 - Social media (9%)
 - Not having enough to eat (5%)
 - Divorce/separation (4%)
 - Not having a place to live (3%)
 - Not feeling safe in the community (3%)
 - Sexual orientation/gender identity (3%)
 - Not feeling safe at home (1%)
 - Other causes (9%)
- Marion County adults dealt with stress in the following ways: listened to music (37%), talked to someone they trust (36%), ate more or less than normal (36%), prayer/meditation (33%), worked on a hobby (31%), slept (28%), exercised (27%), worked (22%), smoked tobacco (10%), drank alcohol (8%), took it out on others (8%), used prescription drugs as prescribed (5%), used illegal drugs (2%), self-harm (2%), talked to a professional (1%), and other ways (12%).
- Marion County adults reported they and/or a family member were diagnosed with, or treated for, the following mental health issues: depression (28%), anxiety or emotional problems (25%), an anxiety disorder (19%), attention deficit disorder (ADD/ADHD) (10%), bipolar (9%), post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (9%), alcohol and illicit drug abuse (6%), other trauma (4%), developmental disability (4%), autism spectrum (4%), eating disorder (3%), life-adjustment disorder/issue (3%), psychotic disorder (1%), and some other mental health disorder (5%). Twenty-seven percent (27%) of Marion County adults indicated they or a family member had taken medication for one or more mental health issues.
- Ten percent (10%) of Marion County adults used a program or service for themselves or a loved one to help with depression, anxiety, or emotional problems. Reasons for not using such a program included the following: could not afford to go (10%), had not thought of it (9%), other priorities (9%), fear (7%), co-pay/deductible too high (7%), did not know how to find a program (6%), stigma of seeking mental health services (5%), could not find a mental health doctor or provider (4%), took too long to get in to see a doctor (4%), could not get to the office or clinic (1%), and other reasons (4%). More than half (57%) of adults indicated they did not need such a program.

Comparisons	Marion County 2019	Marion County 2022	Ohio 2020	U.S. 2020
Ever been told they have a form of depression	25%	28%	22%	20%

The graph below shows the Marion County suicide deaths by year. The graph shows:

- From 2014-to-2019, there was an average of 12 suicide deaths per year in Marion County.

Marion County Number of Suicide Deaths By Year, 2014-2019
Total Deaths = 73



(Source: ODH, Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, Mortality, Leading Causes of Death, updated 6/28/2022)

Common Signs of Mental Illness in Adults

- Trying to tell the difference between what expected behaviors are and what might be the signs of a mental illness isn't always easy. There's no easy test that can let someone know if there is mental illness or if actions and thought might be typical behaviors of a person or the result of a physical illness.
- Each illness has its own symptoms, but common signs of mental illness in adults can include:
 - Excessive worrying or fear
 - Feeling excessively sad or low
 - Extreme mood changes
 - Prolonged or strong feelings of irritability or anger
 - Avoiding friends and social activities
 - Changes in sleeping habits or feeling tired and low energy
 - Changes in eating habits, such as increased hunger or lack of appetite
 - Abuse of substances like alcohol or drugs
 - Inability to carry out daily activities or handle daily problems and stress

(Source: National Alliance on Mental Illness, Know the Warning Signs, Retrieved June 2022)

Chronic Disease: Cardiovascular Health

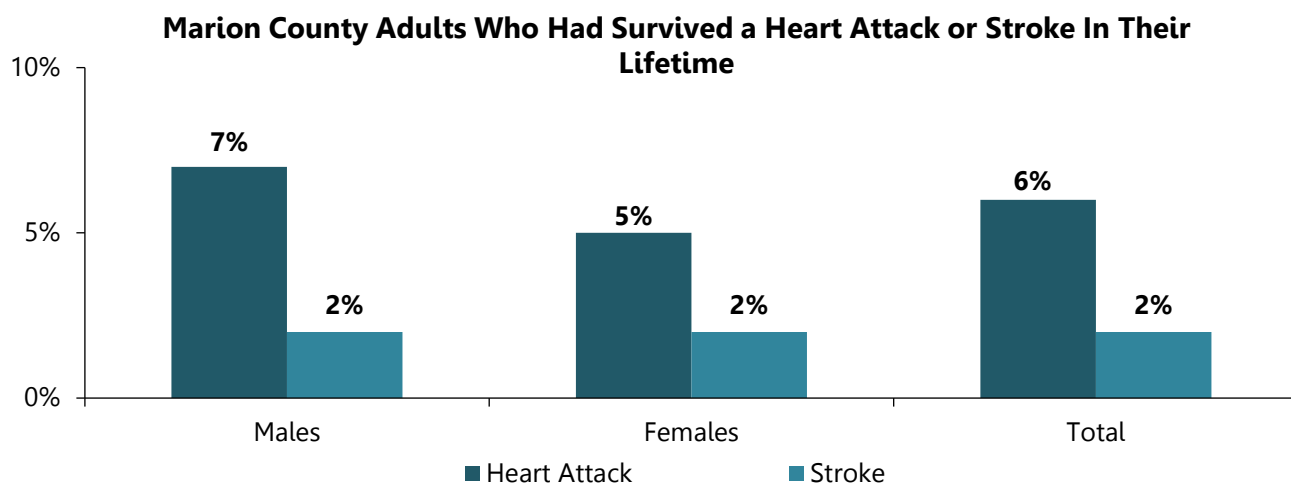
Key Findings

In 2022, 6% of adults had survived a heart attack and 2% had survived a stroke at some time in their life. Almost half (45%) of Marion County adults were obese, 40% had high blood pressure, 34% had high blood cholesterol, and 15% were current smokers, four known risk factors for heart disease and stroke.

Heart Disease and Stroke

- Six percent (6%) of adults reported they had survived a heart attack or myocardial infarction, increasing to 12% of those over the age of 65.
- Two percent (2%) of Marion County adults reported they had survived a stroke, increasing to 6% of those over the age of 65.
- Five percent (5%) of adults reported they had angina or coronary heart disease, increasing to 11% of those over the age of 65.
- Four percent (4%) of adults reported they had congestive heart failure, increasing to 16% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.

The following graph shows the percentage of Marion County adults who had survived a heart attack or stroke in their lifetime by gender. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 7% of Marion County males survived a heart attack compared to 2% of females.



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

Marion County Leading Causes of Death, 2017 - 2019

Total Deaths: 2,367

1. Heart Diseases (23% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (20%)
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (8%)
4. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (7%)
5. Stroke (4%)

(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019)

Ohio Leading Causes of Death, 2017 - 2019

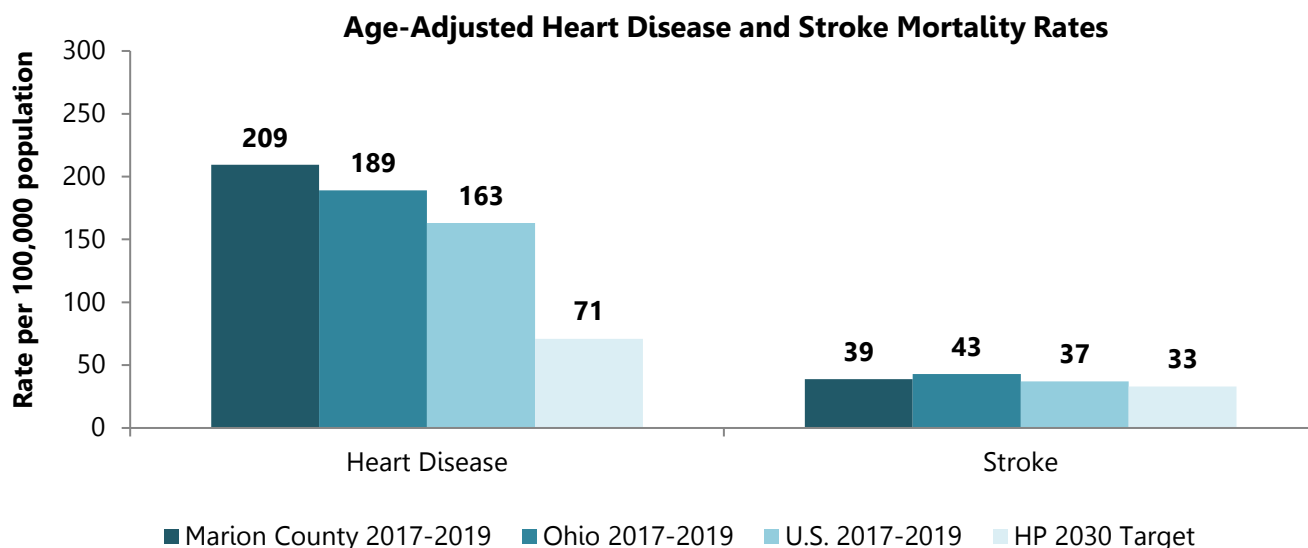
Total Deaths: 371,649

1. Heart Disease (23% of all deaths)
2. Cancers (20%)
3. Accidents, Unintentional Injuries (7%)
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (6%)
5. Stroke (5%)

(Source: Ohio Public Health Information Warehouse, 2017-2019)

The following graph shows the age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for heart disease and stroke. The graph shows:

- When age differences are accounted for, the statistics indicate that from 2017-to-2019, the Marion County heart disease mortality rate was higher than the Ohio rate, the U.S. rate and the Healthy People 2030 target objective.
- The Marion County age-adjusted stroke mortality rate was lower than the Ohio rate, but higher than the U.S. and the Healthy People 2030 target objective.



(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019, CDC Wonder, 2017-2019 and Healthy People 2030)

Healthy People 2030 Objectives Heart Disease and Stroke

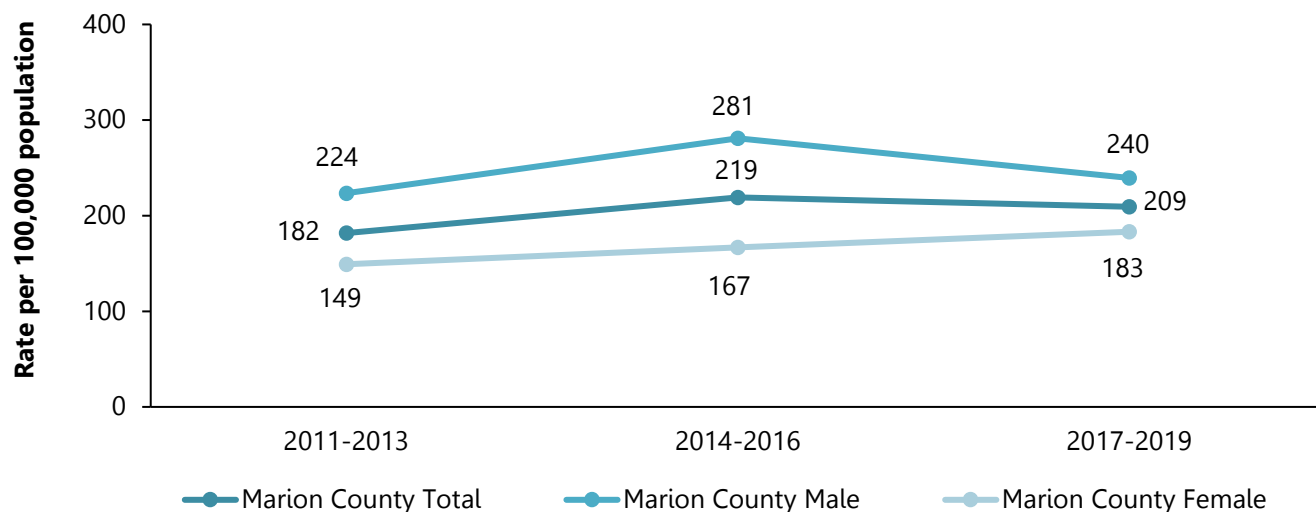
Objective	2020 Ohio Baseline	2020 U.S. Baseline*	Marion Survey Population Baseline	Healthy People 2030 Target
HDS-04: Reduce proportion of adults with hypertension	35%	33% Adults age 18 and up	40% (2022)	28%

**Note: All U.S. figures age-adjusted to 2000 population standard.
 (Source: Healthy People 2030, 2020 BRFSS, 2022 Marion County Health Assessment)*

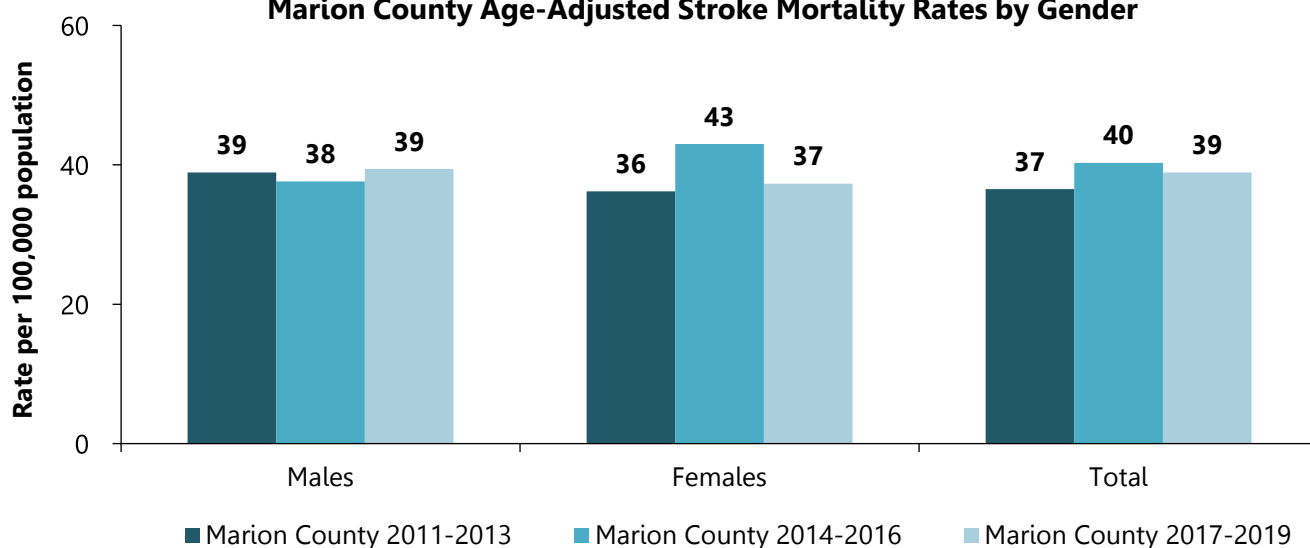
The following graphs shows the age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 population for heart disease and stroke by gender. The graphs show:

- From 2011-2019, the Marion County age-adjusted heart disease mortality rate slightly increased overall.
- From 2014-to-2016, the Marion County age-adjusted stroke mortality rate was higher for females than males.

Marion County Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality Rates by Gender

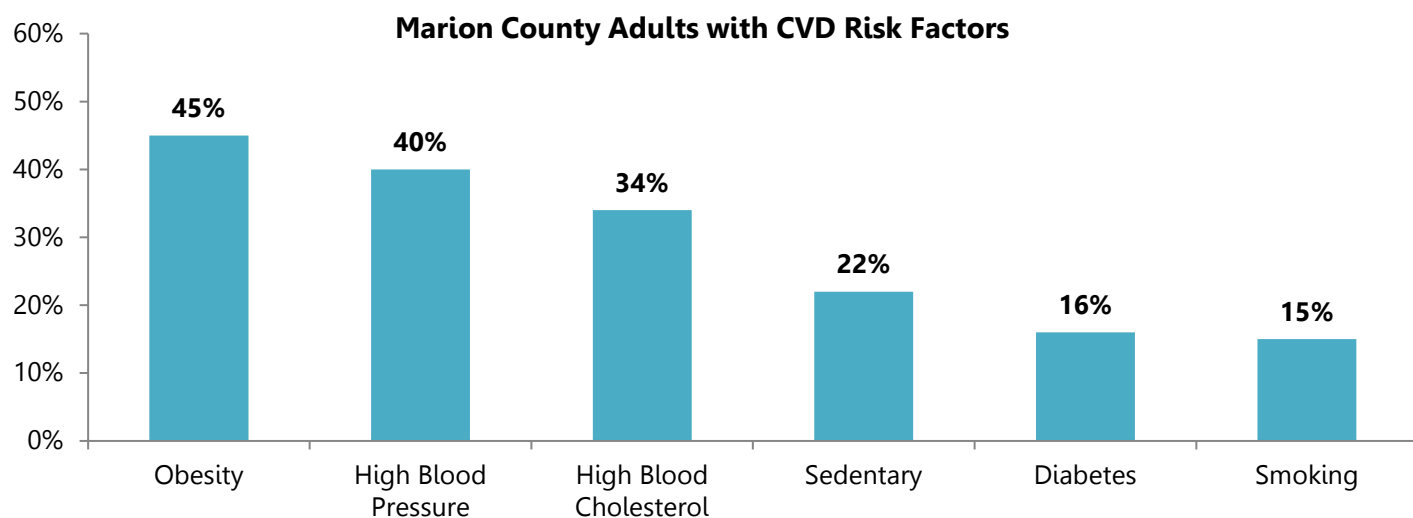


Marion County Age-Adjusted Stroke Mortality Rates by Gender



(Source for graphs: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2011-2019)

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



Adult Comparisons	Marion County 2019	Marion County 2022	Ohio 2020	U.S. 2020
Ever diagnosed with angina or coronary heart disease	6%	5%	5%	4%
Ever diagnosed with a heart attack, or myocardial infarction	7%	6%	5%	4%
Ever diagnosed with a stroke	4%	2%	4%	3%
Had been told they had high blood pressure	45%	40%	35%*	33%*
Had been told their blood cholesterol was high	37%	34%	33%*	33%*
Had their blood cholesterol checked within the last five years	77%	80%	85%*	87%*

*2019 BRFSS Data

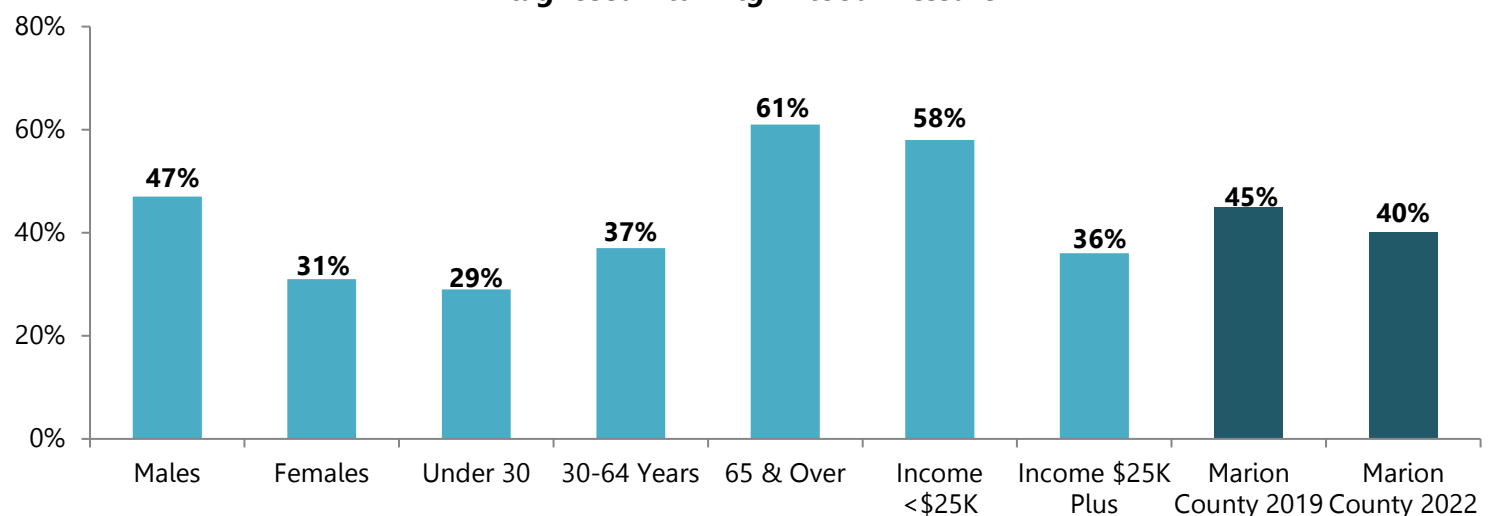
High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)

Approximately 20,123 adults, were told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had high blood pressure.

- Two-fifths (40%) of adults had been diagnosed with high blood pressure.
- Eight percent (8%) of adults were told they were pre-hypertensive/borderline high.
- Ninety percent (90%) of adults had their blood pressure checked within the past year.
- Marion County adults diagnosed with high blood pressure were more likely to have:
 - Rated their overall health as fair or poor (69%)
 - Been ages 65 years or older (61%)
 - Incomes less than \$25,000 (58%)
 - Been classified as obese by body mass index (BMI) (50%)

The following graph indicates the percentage of Marion County adults who have been diagnosed with high blood pressure. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph includes: 40% of all Marion County adults have been diagnosed with high blood pressure, including 31% of females and 61% of those 65 and older.

Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure*



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

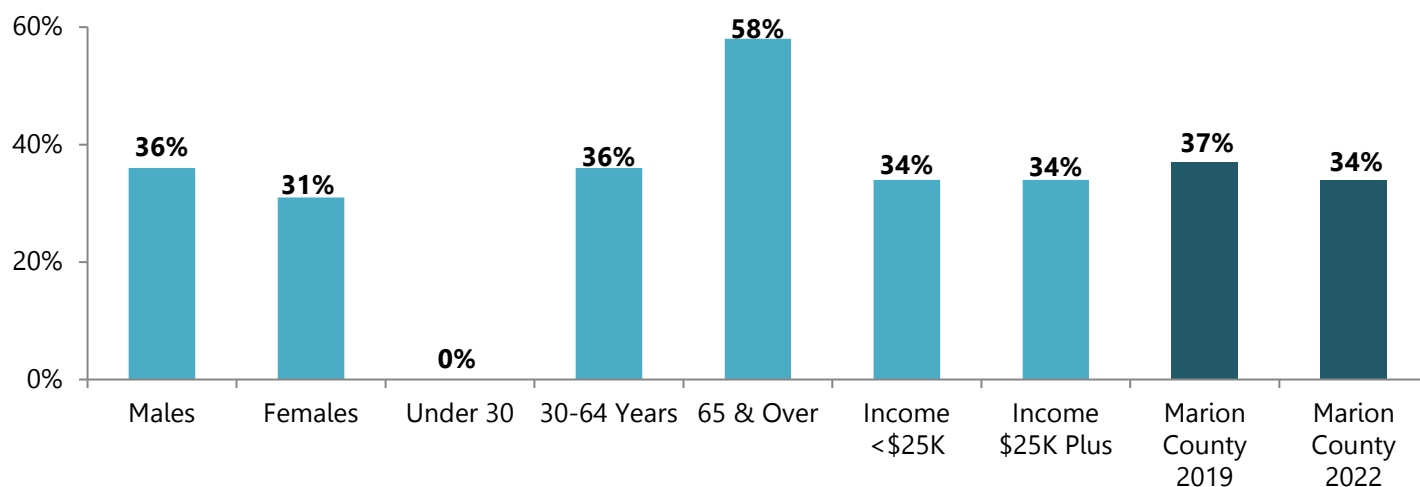
High Blood Cholesterol

Approximately 17,105 Marion County adults were told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had high blood cholesterol.

- Thirty-four percent (34%) of adults had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol.
- Four-fifths (80%) of adults had their blood cholesterol checked within the past five years.
- Marion County adults with high blood cholesterol were more likely to have:
 - Been ages 65 years or older (58%)
 - Been classified as obese by body mass index (BMI) (40%)

The following graph indicates the percentage of Marion County adults who have been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol. Examples of how to interpret the information on the first graph includes: 34% of all Marion County adults have been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol, including 31% of females and 58% of those 65 and older.

Diagnosed with High Blood Cholesterol



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

Chronic Disease: Cancer

Key Findings

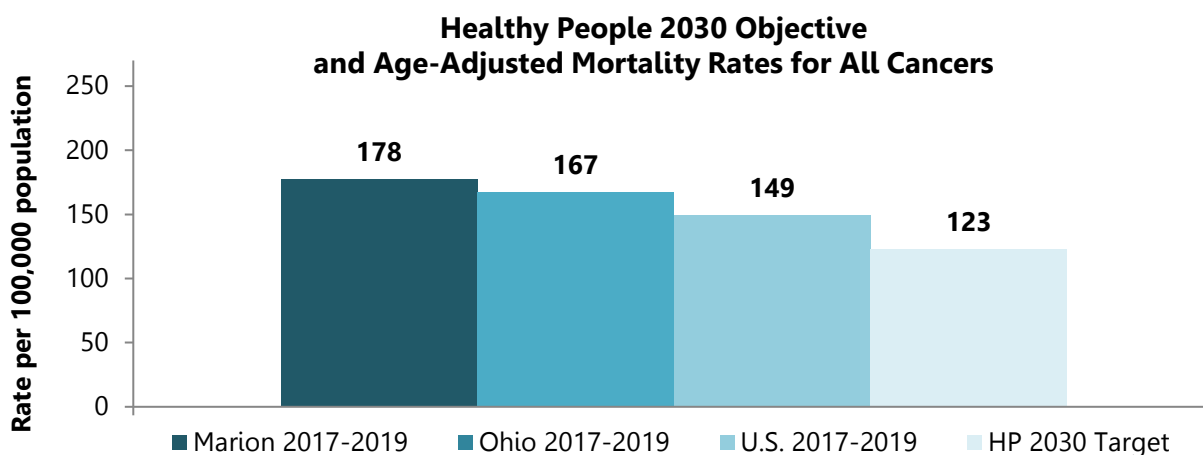
The Ohio Public Health (ODH) Data Warehouse indicates that from 2017-2019, cancers caused 20% (465 of 2,367 total deaths) of all Marion County resident deaths. The largest percent (28%) of 2017-2019 cancer deaths were from lung and bronchus cancers (Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019).

Cancer Facts

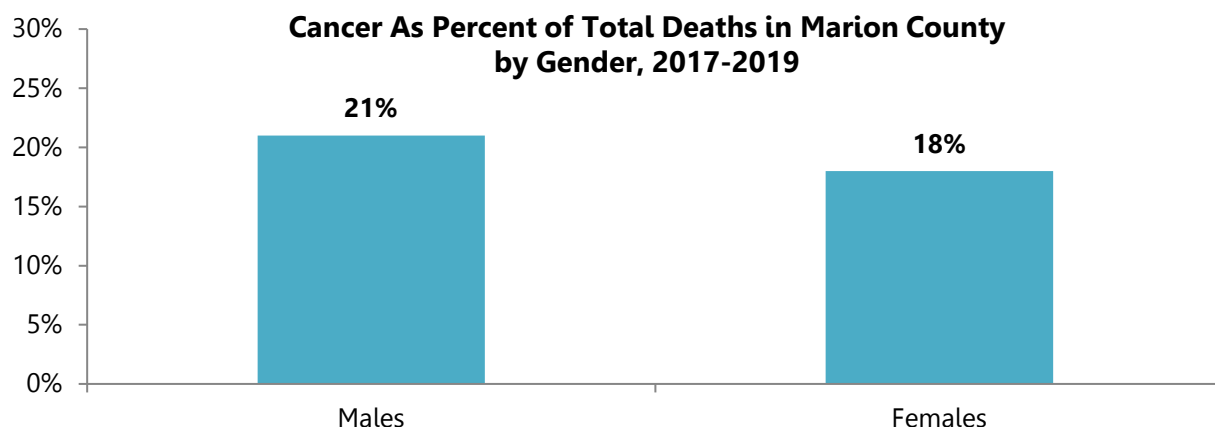
- The Ohio Public Health (ODH) Data Warehouse indicates that from 2017-2019, cancers caused 20% (465 of 2,367 total deaths) of all Marion County resident deaths. The largest percent (28%) of 2017-2019 cancer deaths were from lung and bronchus cancers (Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019).

The following graphs show the Marion County, Ohio and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates (per 100,000 population, 2000 standard) for all types of cancer in comparison to the Healthy People 2030 objective and the percent of total cancer deaths in Marion County. The graphs show:

- When age differences are accounted for, Marion County had a higher cancer mortality rate than Ohio. The Marion County age-adjusted cancer mortality rate was also higher than the U.S. rate and the Healthy People 2030 target objective.
- The percentage of Marion County males who died from all cancers was slightly higher than the percentage of Marion County females who died from all cancers.



(Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019, CDC Wonder, 2017-2019, Healthy People 2030)

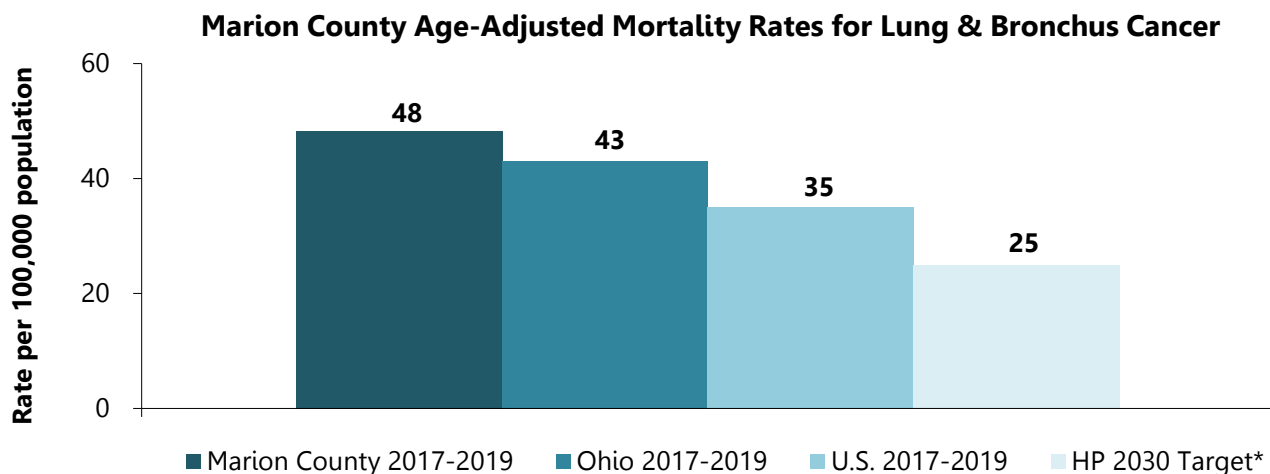


(Source: Ohio Public Health Information Warehouse 2017-2019)

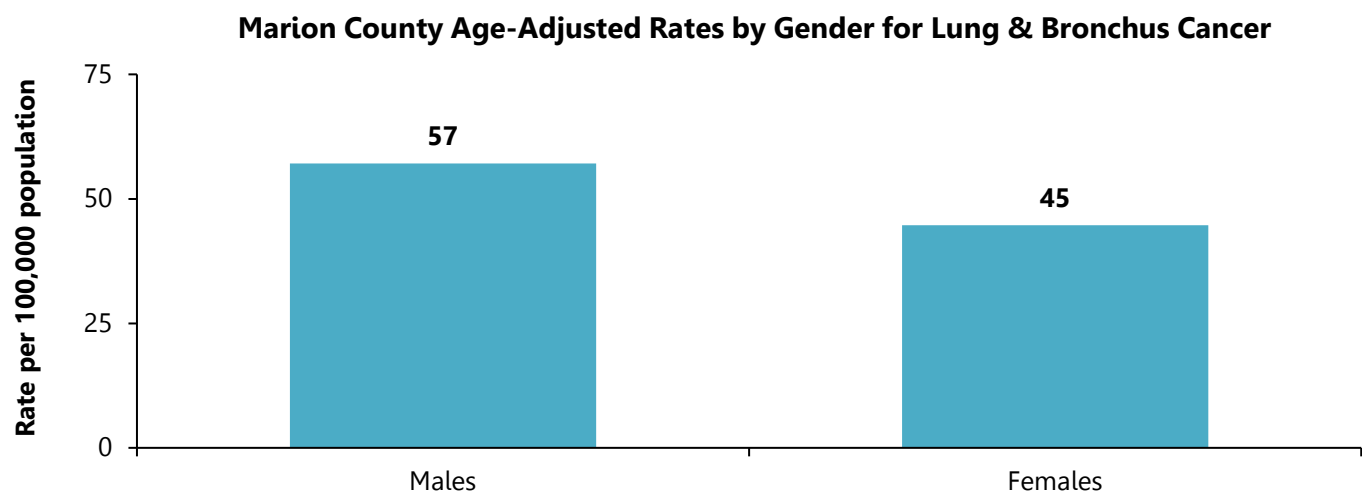
Lung Cancer

- Twelve percent (12%) of Marion County male adults were current smokers, and 19% had stopped smoking for one or more days in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- Approximately 15% of Marion County female adults were current smokers, and 50% had stopped smoking for one or more days in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- The Ohio Department of Health reports that lung and bronchus cancer was the leading cause of male cancer deaths (n=66) and female cancer deaths (n=64) from 2017-2019 in Marion County (*Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019*).
- According to the American Cancer Society, smoking causes approximately 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 (*American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2022*).

The following graphs show the Marion 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, as well as by gender.



**Healthy People 2030 Target data is for lung cancer only
(Sources: Healthy People 2030, Ohio Public Health Information Warehouse 2017-2019, CDC Wonder 2017-2019)*

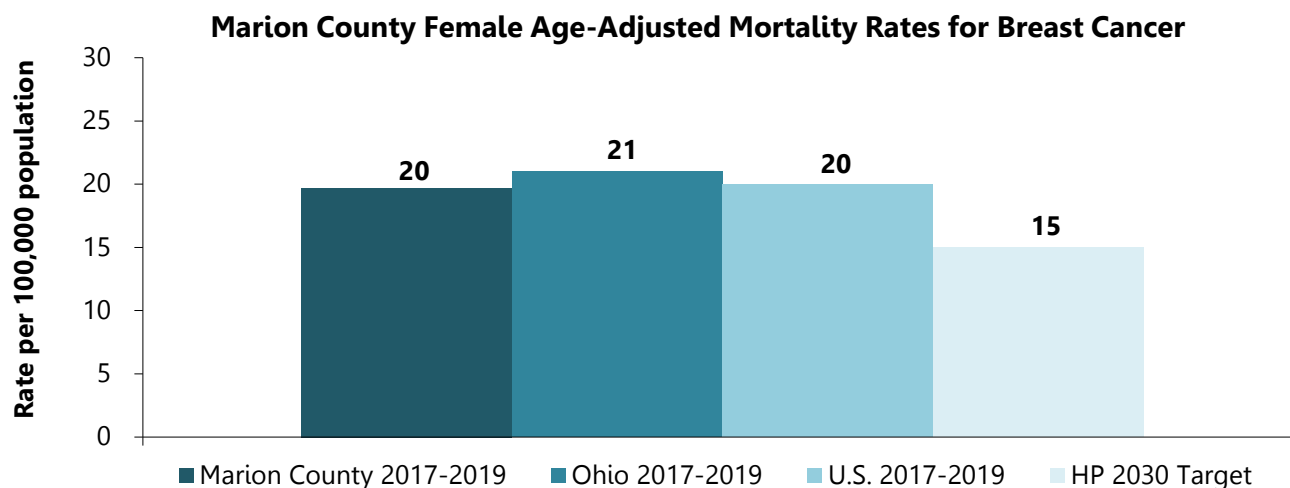


(Source: Ohio Public Health Information Warehouse 2017-2019)

Breast Cancer

- In 2022, 60% of Marion County females reported having had a clinical breast examination in the past year.
- Three-fifths (60%) of Marion County females over the age of 40 had a mammogram in the past year.
- The 5-year relative survival for women diagnosed with localized breast cancer (cancer that has not spread to lymph nodes or other locations outside the breast) is 99% *(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2022)*.
- 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, typically starting at age 30 *(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2022)*.

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

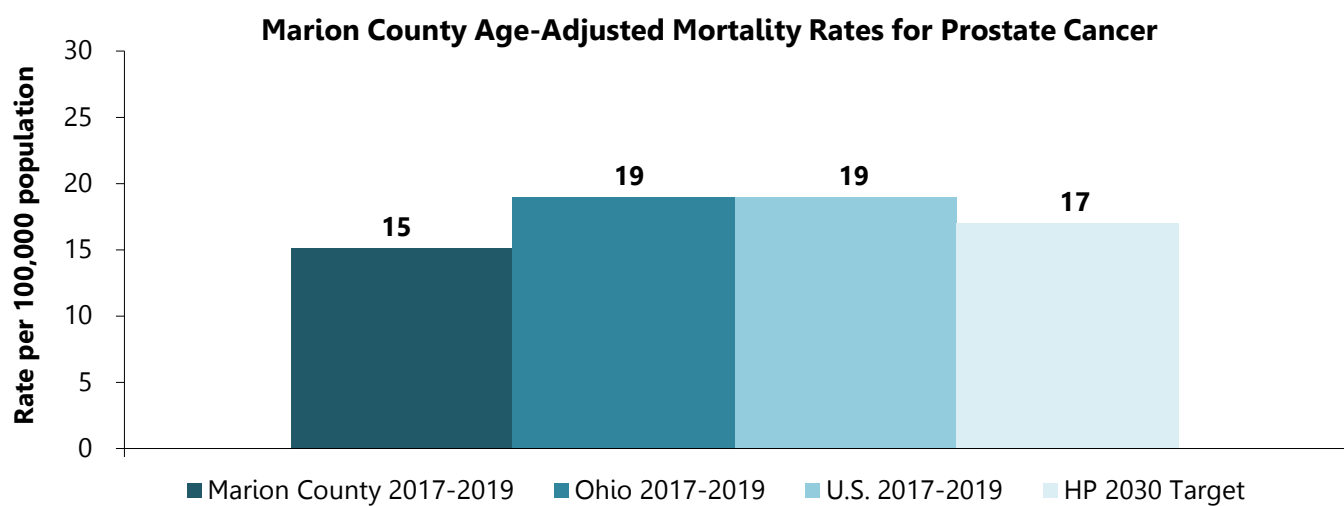


(Sources: Healthy People 2030, Ohio Public Health Information Warehouse 2017-2019, CDC Wonder 2017-2019)

Prostate Cancer

- More than three-fifths (61%) of males age 40 and over had a PSA test at some time in their life, and 53% had one in the past two years.
- ODH statistics indicate that prostate cancer deaths accounted for 7% of all male cancer deaths from 2017-2019 in Marion County (*Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019*).
- Incidence rates for prostate cancer are 73% higher in African Americans than in whites, and they are twice as likely to die of prostate cancer. Other risk factors include strong familial predisposition, smoking, and obesity. African American men and Caribbean men of African descent have the highest documented prostate cancer incidence rates in the world (*Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2022*).

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

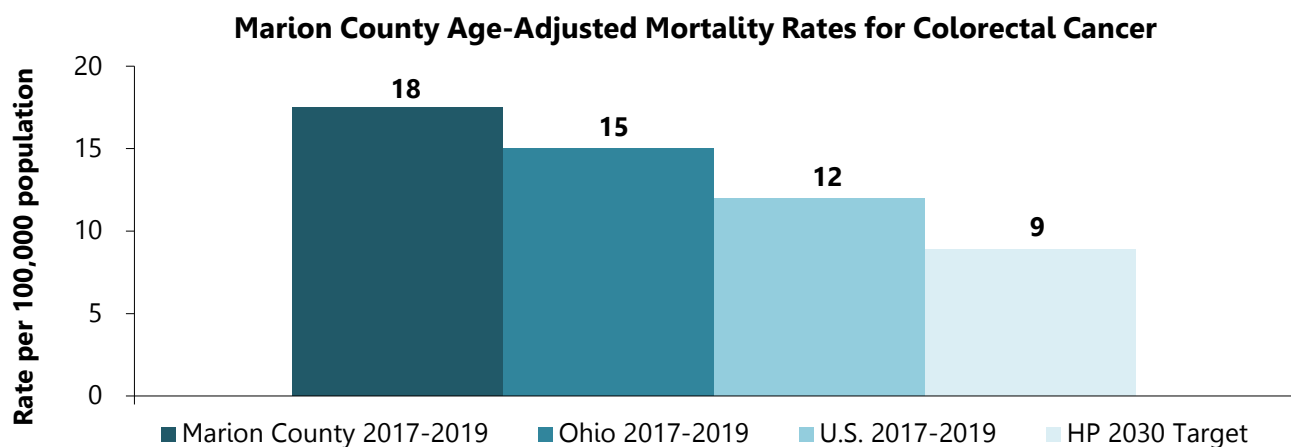


(Sources: Healthy People 2030, Ohio Public Health Information Warehouse 2017-2019, CDC Wonder 2017-2019)

Colorectal Cancers

- ODH statistics indicate that colorectal cancer deaths accounted for 10% of all male and female cancer deaths from 2017-2019 in Marion County (*Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019*).
- The American Cancer Society reports several risk factors for colorectal cancer, including age; personal or family history of colorectal cancer, polyps, or inflammatory bowel disease; obesity; physical inactivity; a diet high in red or processed meat; alcohol use; and long-term smoking. Very low intake of fruits and vegetables is also potentially a risk factor for colorectal cancer.
- In the U.S., 88% of colon cancers occur in individuals over the age of 50. Because of this, the American Cancer Society suggests that every person over the age of 50 have regular colon cancer screenings. (*Source: American Cancer Society, Facts & Figures 2022*).

The following graph shows Marion 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: Healthy People 2030, Ohio Public Health Information Warehouse 2017-2019, CDC Wonder 2017-2019)

2022 Cancer Estimates

- In 2022, more than 1.9 million new cancer cases are expected to be diagnosed.
- The World Cancer Research Fund estimates that about 18% of the new cancer cases expected to occur in the U.S. will be related to being overweight or obesity, physical inactivity, and poor nutrition, and thus could be prevented.
- About 609,360 Americans are expected to die of cancer in 2022.
- 80% of lung cancer deaths in the U.S are attributed to smoking.
- In 2022, estimates predict that there will be 73,700 new cases of cancer and 25,120 cancer deaths in Ohio.
- Of the new cancer cases in Ohio, approximately 10,430 (14%) will be from lung and bronchus cancers and 5,870 (8%) will be from colon and rectum cancers.
- About 10,610 new cases of female breast cancer are expected in Ohio.
- New cases of male prostate cancer in Ohio are expected to be 9,530 (13%).

(Source: American Cancer Society, Facts and Figures 2022)

Marion County Incidence of Cancer, 2015-2019

Types of Cancer	Number of Cases	Percent of Total Incidence of Cancer	Age-Adjusted Rate
Lung and Bronchus	392	19%	88.8
Breast	271	13%	65.3
Colon & Rectum	206	10%	48.9
Prostate	204	10%	90.1
Other Sites/Types	187	9%	45.2
Bladder	97	5%	22.0
Kidney & Renal Pelvis	93	4%	22.0
Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma	83	4%	20.0
Melanoma of Skin	73	3%	18.2
Uterus	68	3%	32.1
Oral Cavity & Pharynx	63	3%	14.9
Leukemia	57	3%	14.4
Thyroid	56	3%	15.5
Pancreas	53	3%	12.3
Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct	37	2%	8.6
Multiple Myeloma	31	1%	7.3
Brain and Other CNS	30	1%	7.8
Stomach	27	1%	6.3
Esophagus	26	1%	5.7
Larynx	26	1%	5.8
Cervix	13	1%	7.8
Ovary	13	1%	6.3
Testis	8	0%	4.9
Hodgkins Lymphoma	4	0%	N/A
Total	2,118	100%	498.0

(Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, ODH Information Warehouse, Updated 3/31/22)

Chronic Disease: Arthritis

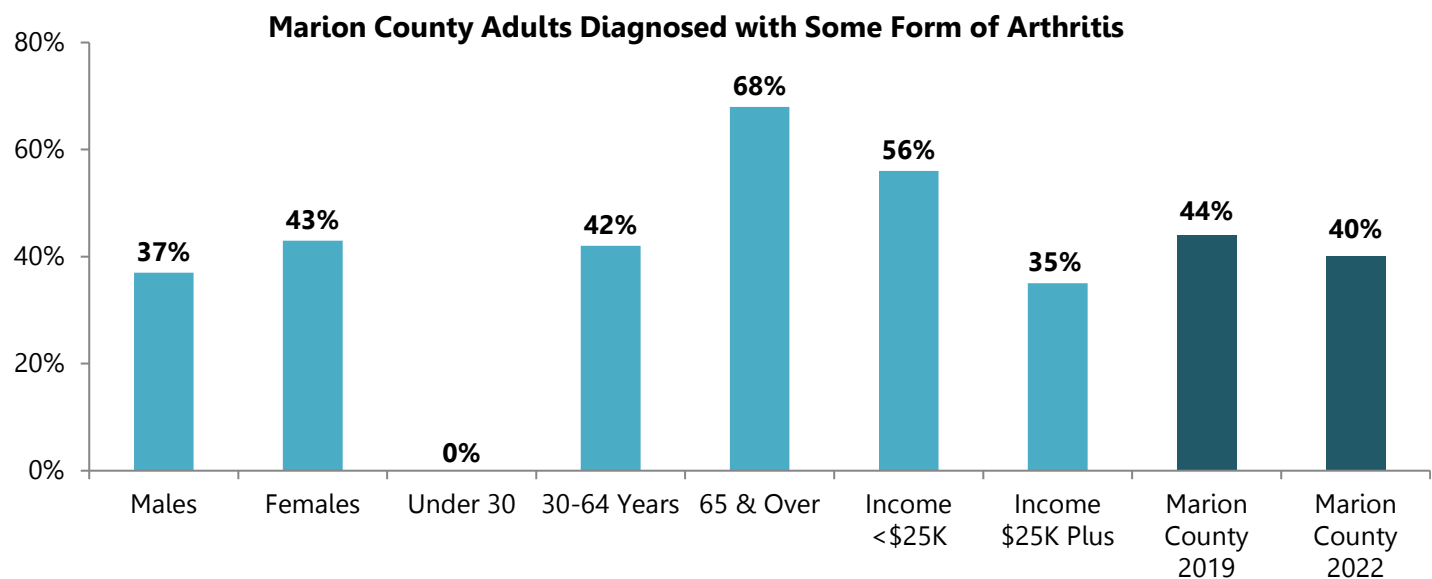
Key Findings

Forty percent (40%) of Marion County adults were ever told by a health professional that they had some form of arthritis.

Arthritis

- Forty percent (40%) of Marion County adults were ever told by a health professional that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia, increasing to 56% of those with incomes less than \$25,000 and 68% of those over the age of 65.
- More than four-fifths (86%) of adults diagnosed with some form of arthritis were overweight or obese.
- Adults are at higher risk of developing arthritis if they are female, have genes associated with certain types of arthritis, have occupations associated with arthritis, are overweight or obese, and/or have joint injuries or infections (Source: CDC, Arthritis Risk Factors, 2021).
- An estimated over 58.5 million U.S. adults (about 24%) report having doctor-diagnosed arthritis. By 2040, over 78 million people will have arthritis. Arthritis is more common among women (24%) than men (18%), and it affects all racial and ethnic groups. Arthritis commonly occurs with other chronic diseases, like diabetes, heart disease, and obesity, and can make it harder for people to manage these conditions (Source: CDC, Arthritis at a Glance 2021).

The following graph indicates the percentage of Marion County adults who have been diagnosed with some form of arthritis. Examples of how to interpret the information includes: 40% of all Marion County adults have been diagnosed with some form of arthritis, including 43% of females and 68% of those 65 and older.



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

Adult Comparisons	Marion County 2019	Marion County 2022	Ohio 2019	U.S. 2019
Ever diagnosed with some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia	44%	40%	31%	25%

Chronic Disease: Asthma

Key Findings

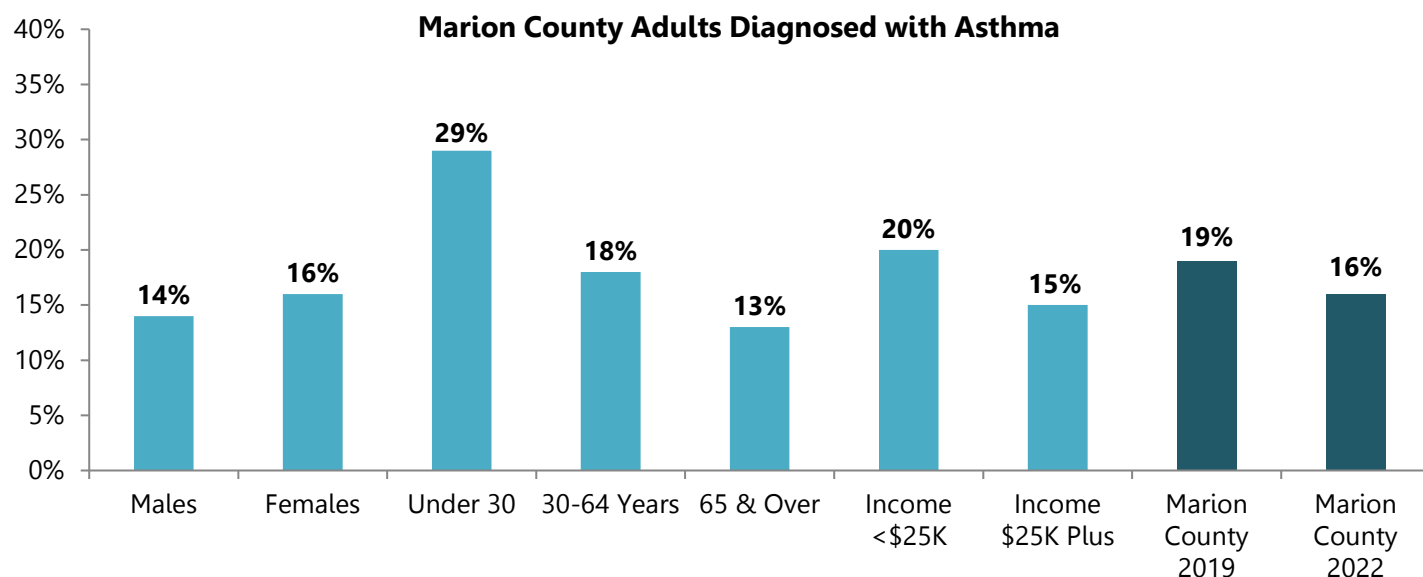
Sixteen percent (16%) of Marion County adults had been diagnosed with asthma in their lifetime.

Approximately 8,049 adults, were diagnosed with asthma in their lifetime.

Asthma and Other Respiratory Disease

- Sixteen percent (16%) of Marion County adults had been diagnosed with asthma in their lifetime, increasing to 29% of those under the age of 30.
- There are several important factors that may trigger an asthma attack. Some of these triggers are tobacco smoke; dust mites; outdoor air pollution; cockroach allergens; pets; mold; smoke from burning wood or grass; and infections linked to the flu, cold, and respiratory viruses (Source: CDC, Asthma, 2021).
- Chronic lower respiratory disease was the 3rd leading cause of death in Marion County and the 4th leading cause of death in Ohio from 2017-to-2019 (Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019).

The following graph indicates the percentage of Marion County adults who have been diagnosed with asthma. Examples of how to interpret the information includes: 16% of all Marion County adults have been diagnosed with asthma, including 16% of females and 20% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.

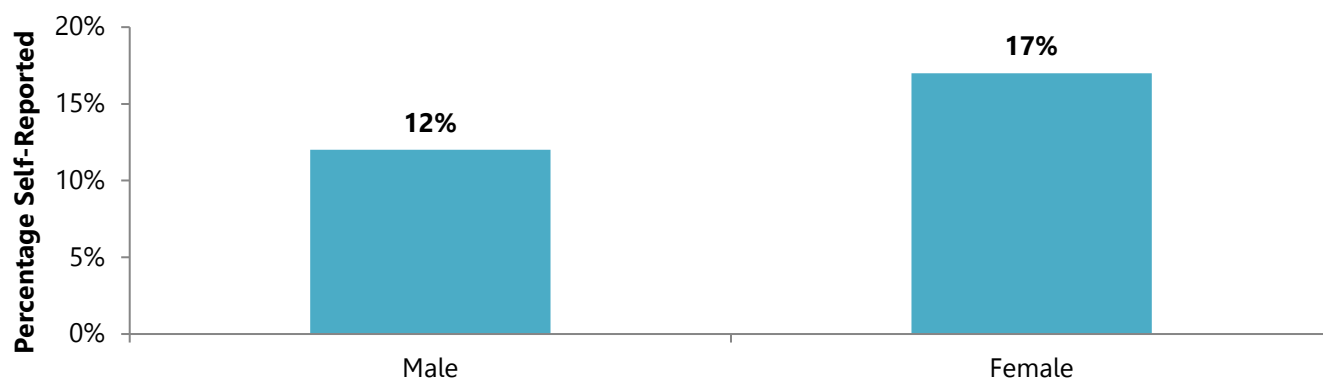


Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.

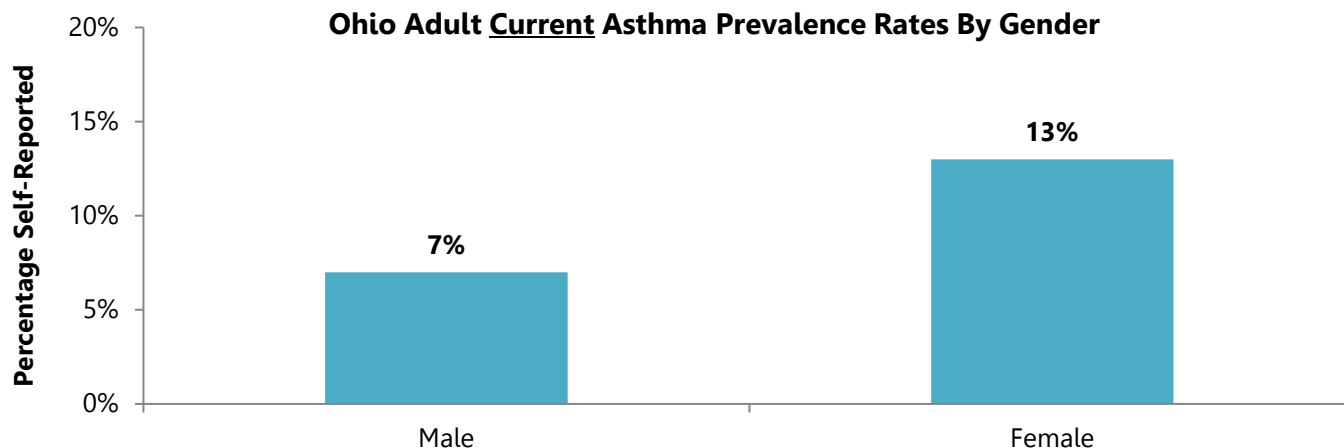
Adult Comparisons	Marion County 2019	Marion County 2022	Ohio 2020	U.S. 2020
Had ever been told they have asthma	19%	16%	14%	14%

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

Ohio Adult Lifetime Asthma Prevalence Rates By Gender



Ohio Adult Current Asthma Prevalence Rates By Gender



(Source for graphs: 2020 BFRSS)

Asthma Facts

- The number of Americans with asthma grows every year. Currently, 25 million Americans have asthma.
- On average, 11 Americans die from asthma each day. In 2020, more than 4,100 people died from asthma. Adults are five times more likely to die from asthma than children and black Americans are nearly three times more likely to die from asthma than white Americans.
- In 2018, asthma accounted for more than 178,000 discharges from hospital inpatient care and 1.6 million emergency room visits.
- Women (9.8%) are more likely than men (6.1%) to have asthma.
- Effective asthma treatment includes monitoring the disease with a peak flow meter, identifying and avoiding allergen triggers, using drug therapies including bronchodilators and anti-inflammatory agents, and developing an emergency plan for severe attacks.

(Source: Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America, Asthma Facts, and Figures, updated April 2022)

Chronic Disease: Diabetes

Key Findings

Sixteen percent (16%) of Marion County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes in their lifetime. Ten percent (10%) of adults had been diagnosed with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes.

Diabetes

- Sixteen percent (16%) of Marion County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes in their lifetime, increasing to 20% of those with incomes less than \$25,000 and 21% of those over the age of 65.
- Ten percent (10%) of adults had been diagnosed with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes.
- One percent (1%) of Marion County adults had been diagnosed with pregnancy-related diabetes.
- Over one-fourth (27%) of adults with diabetes rated their health as fair or poor.
- Marion County adults diagnosed with diabetes also had one or more of the following characteristics or conditions:
 - 98% were obese or overweight
 - 73% had been diagnosed with high blood pressure
 - 59% had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol

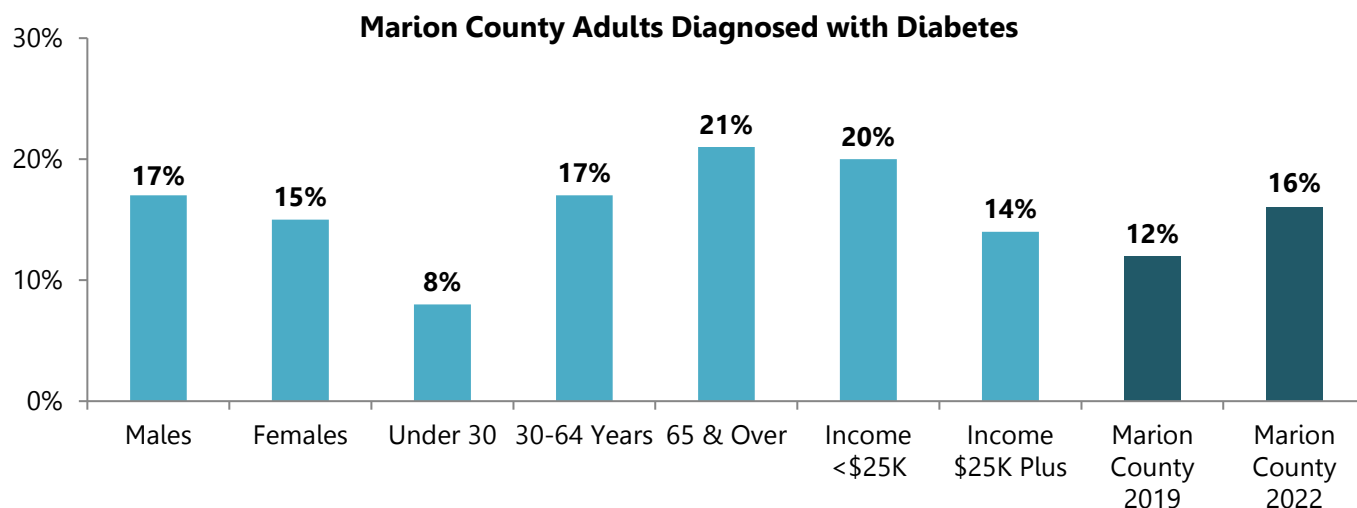
Diabetes Fast Facts

- More than **37 million** US adults have diabetes, and 1-in-5 of them do not know they have it.
- Diabetes is the **seventh leading cause** of death in the US.
- **Type 2 diabetes** accounts for approximately **90-95%** of all diagnosed cases of diabetes.
- In the last **20 years**, the number of adults diagnosed with diabetes has more than **doubled** as the American population has aged and become more overweight or obese.
- Medical costs and lost work and wages for people with diagnosed diabetes total **\$327 billion** annually.

(Source: CDC, About Diabetes, Updated: December 2021)

Adult Comparisons	Marion County 2019	Marion County 2022	Ohio 2020	U.S. 2020
Ever been told by a doctor they have diabetes (not pregnancy-related)	12%	16%	12%	11%
Ever been diagnosed with pregnancy-related diabetes	2%	1%	1%	1%
Ever been diagnosed with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes	10%	10%	2%	2%

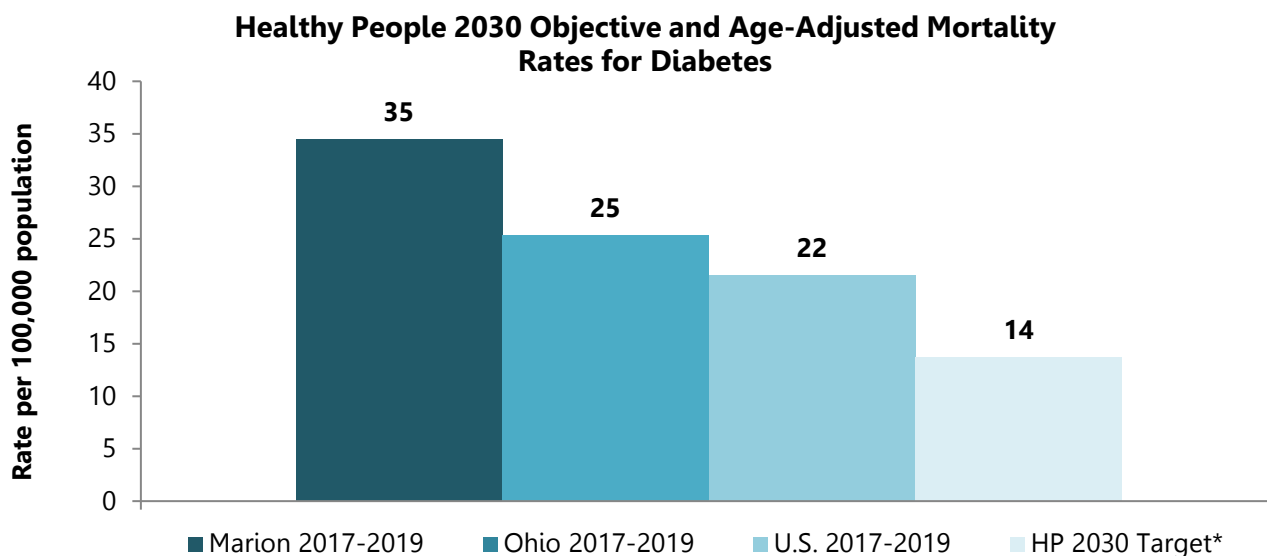
The following graph indicates the percentage of Marion County adults who have been diagnosed with diabetes. Examples of how to interpret the information include: 16% of all Marion County adults have been diagnosed with diabetes, including 17% of males and 20% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.



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

The following graph indicates the Marion County, Ohio and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates (per 100,000 population, 2000 standard) for diabetes in comparison to the Healthy People 2030 objective. The graph shows:

- When age differences are accounted for, Marion County had a higher diabetes mortality rate than Ohio and the U.S., as well as the Healthy People 2030 target objective.



*Note: The Healthy People 2030 rate is for all deaths among those diagnosed with diabetes per 1,000 people (Source: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse, 2017-2019, CDC Wonder, 2017-2019, Healthy People 2030)

Chronic Disease: Quality of Life

Key Findings

In 2022, 23% of Marion 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 (53%), arthritis/rheumatism (44%), chronic illness (33%), chronic pain (31%), and walking problems (29%).

Impairments and Health Problems

- Marion County adults and their families were negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in the following ways:
 - Change in mental health (17%)
 - Financial instability (14%)
 - Changes to employment status (12%)
 - Death or serious illness of loved one(s) (10%)
 - Change in physical health (10%)
 - Loss of household income (10%)
 - Not seeking health care or preventative care (9%)
 - Not seeking dental care (8%)
 - Educational challenges (8%)
 - Increased alcohol use (7%)
 - Unable to afford food (6%)
 - Unable to afford basic needs, such as personal, household, or baby care (6%)
 - Lack of childcare (3%)
 - Unable to afford medicine (3%)
 - Housing instability (2%)
 - Lack of Internet access (1%)
 - Increased drug use (<1%)
 - Other (4%)
- Marion County adults were responsible for providing regular care or assistance to the following:
 - Multiple children (23%)
 - A friend, family member or spouse with a health problem (9%)
 - An elderly parent or loved one (7%)
 - Grandchildren (6%)
 - Someone with special needs (6%)
 - An adult child (3%)
 - Children with discipline issues (3%)
 - A friend, family member or spouse with a mental health issue (3%)
 - Children whose parents lost custody for some reason (2%)
 - Foster children (1%)
 - A friend, family member or spouse with dementia (1%)
 - Children whose parents use drugs and are unable to care for their children (1%)
- As a result of a disability, adults reported the following applied to themselves or an immediate family member:
 - They feel prepared to handle their needs in case of an emergency (16%)
 - Are able to understand and speak their needs (15%)
 - Has physical restrictions (11%)
 - They feel there are community resources available to handle their needs in case of an emergency (8%)
 - Has access to needs within the community (6%)
 - Has emotional issues related to their disability (5%)
 - The police and/or fire department had themselves or the individual registered with 911 or with their departments in case of an emergency (2%)

- Adults needed the following services or equipment in the past year: eyeglasses or vision (22%), help with routine needs (11%), help with personal care needs (7%), pain management (7%), medical supplies (6%), walker (5%), cane (4%), hearing aids or hearing care (4%), durable medical equipment (4%), wheelchair (3%), oxygen or respiratory support (2%), wheelchair ramp (2%), special bed (2%), personal emergency response system (1%), mobility aids or devices (1%), communication aids or devices (<1%), special telephone (<1%), and none of the above (67%).
- One-fourth (25%) adults had fallen in the past year, increasing to 36% of those 65 and older.
- As a result of a fall in the past year, 14% reported the fall caused an injury.
- Due to a physical, mental, or emotional condition, 13% of adults had difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping, increasing to 30% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- Nearly one-fourth (23%) of Marion County adults were limited in some way because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, increasing to 44% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- Among those who were limited in some way, the following most limiting problems or impairments were reported:
 - Back or neck problems (53%)
 - Arthritis/rheumatism (44%)
 - Chronic illness (33%)
 - Chronic pain (31%)
 - Walking problems (29%)
 - Stress, depression, anxiety, or emotional problems (28%)
 - Lung/breathing problems (26%)
 - Sleep problems (25%)
 - Fitness level (19%)
 - Mental health illness/disorder (15%)
 - Fractures, bone/joint injuries (15%)
 - Eye/vision problems (10%)
 - Hearing problems (8%)
 - Dental problems (6%)
 - Confusion (4%)
 - Impairment due to COVID-19 (4%)
 - Learning disability (1%)
 - Other impairments/problems (8%)

Adult Comparisons	Marion County 2019	Marion County 2022	Ohio 2020	U.S 2020
Limited in some way because of a physical, mental, or emotional problems	35%	23%	N/A	N/A

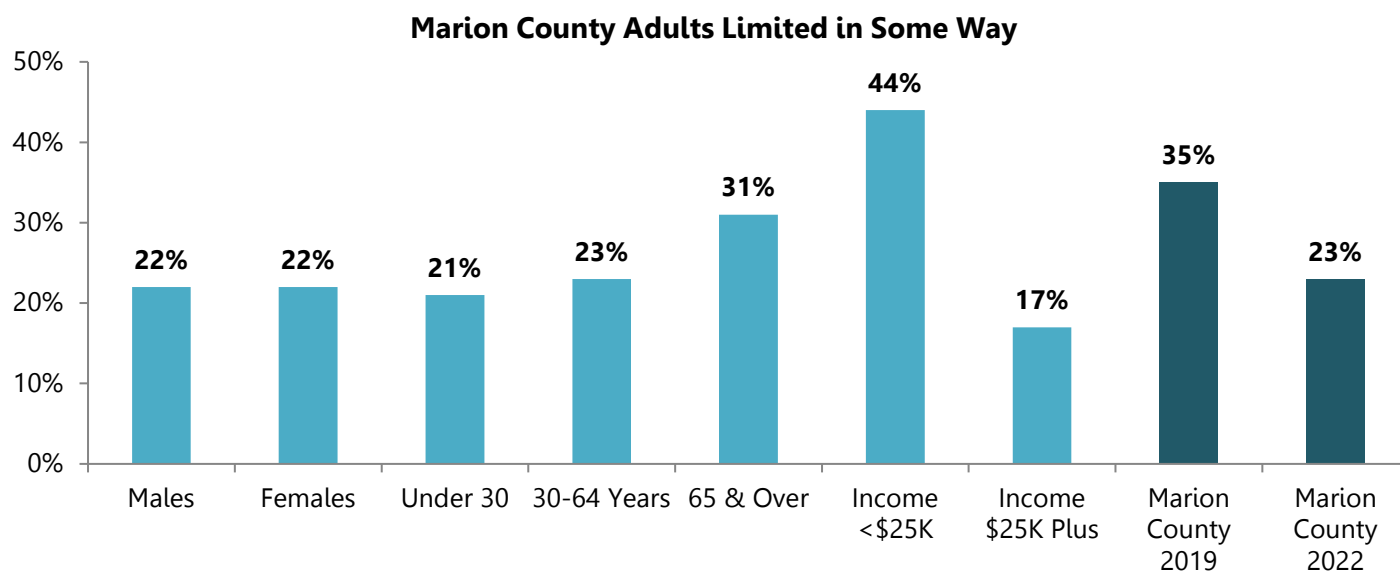
N/A – Not Available

Healthy People 2030 Arthritis, Osteoporosis, and Chronic Back Conditions (AOCBC)

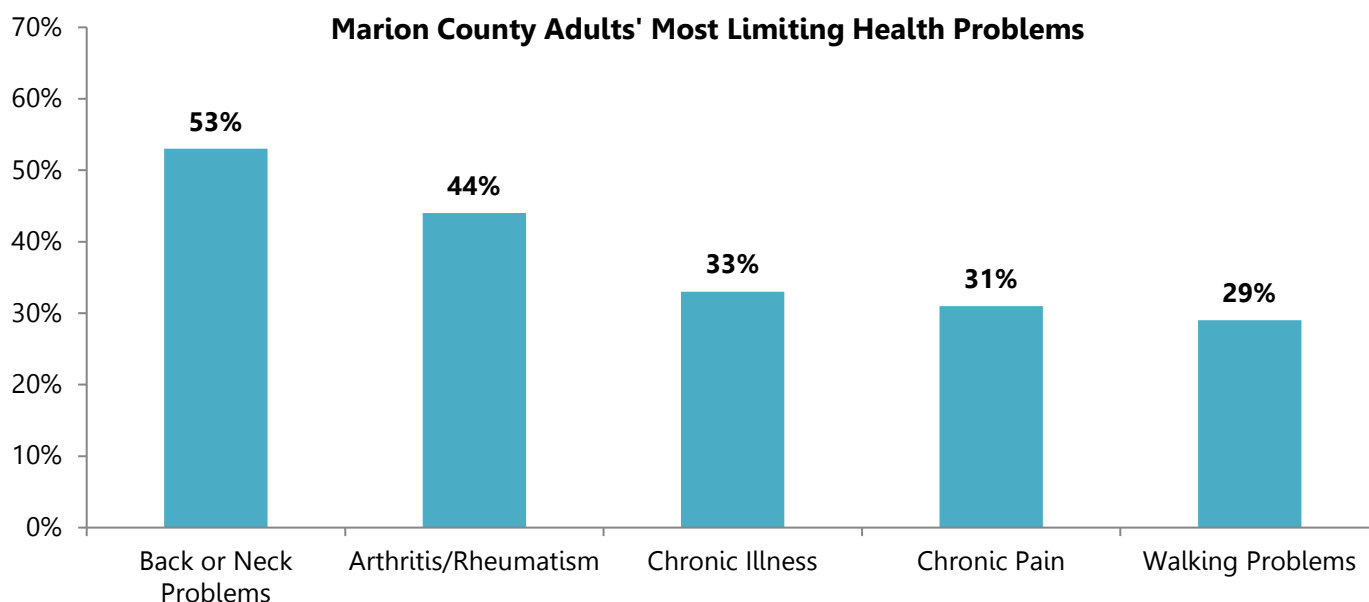
Objective	Marion County 2022	Healthy People 2030 Target
A-02: Reduce the proportion of adults with provider-diagnosed arthritis who experience a limitation in activity due to arthritis or joint symptoms	44%	39%

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

The following graph shows the percentage of Marion County adults who were limited in some way. Examples of how to interpret the information includes: 23% of Marion County adults were limited in some way, including 31% of those over the age of 65, and 44% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.

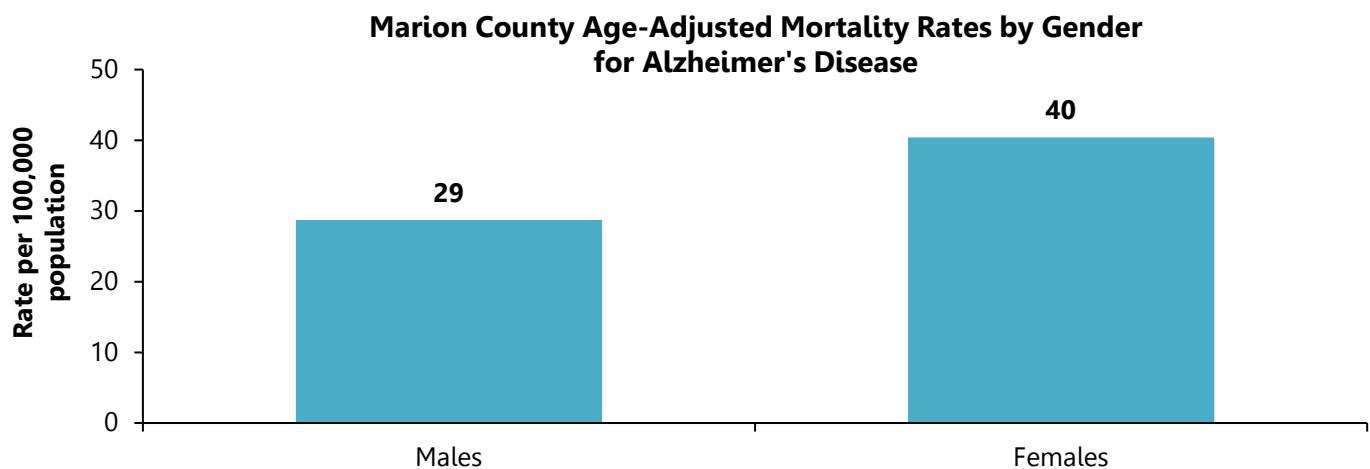
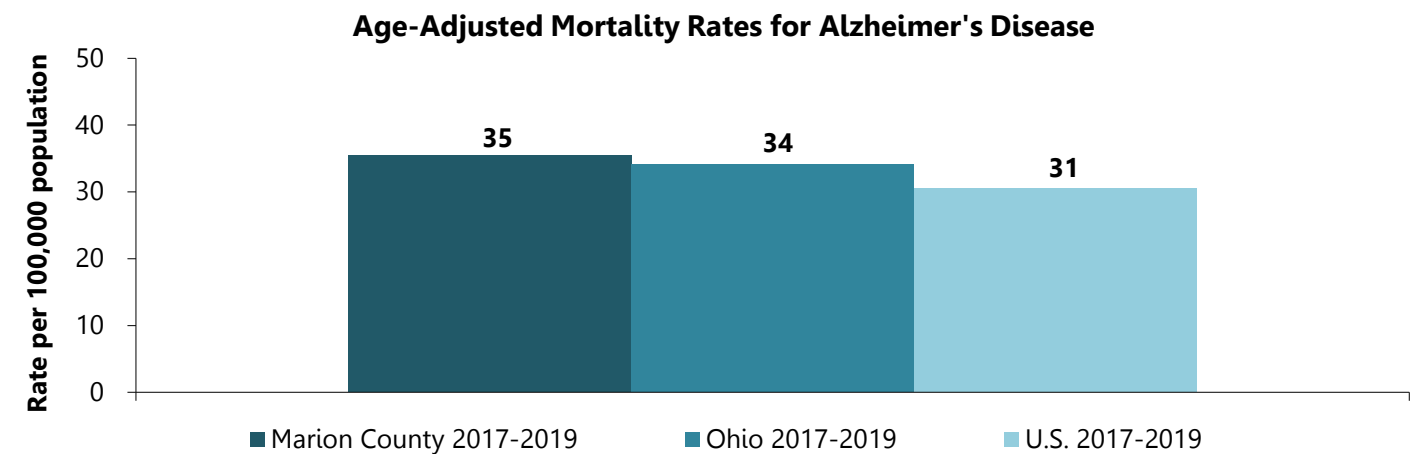


Note: Caution should be used when interpreting subgroup results as the margin of error for any subgroup is higher than that of the overall survey.



The following graphs show the Marion County, Ohio, and U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 populations for Alzheimer's disease, as well as by gender. The first graph shows:

- From 2017-to-2019, Marion County's age-adjusted mortality rate for Alzheimer's disease was slightly higher than both the Ohio rate and the U.S. rate.



(Sources: Ohio Public Health Data Warehouse 2017-2019, CDC Wonder 2017-2019)

Alzheimer's Disease in Ohio

- In Ohio in 2019, 11.6% of adults ages 45 and older reported having increased confusion or memory loss that is happening more often or is getting worse during the past year.
- The prevalence of cognitive decline was significantly higher for Ohio adults with other chronic conditions, for example, high blood pressure and high blood cholesterol.
- Alzheimer's disease claimed the lives of 5,396 Ohioans in 2018.
- Women accounted for 70% of Alzheimer's' disease deaths in Ohio in 2018.
- Whites had a higher death rate for Alzheimer's disease in 2018 compared with Blacks and Asians/Pacific Islanders in Ohio.
- Death rates for Alzheimer's disease in Ohio increased from 2009 to 2018.

(Source: Ohio Department of Health, Cognitive Decline and Dementia in Ohio, October 2020)

Social Conditions: Social Determinants of Health

Key Findings

Eighteen percent (18%) of Marion County adults had four or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) in their lifetime. Eight percent (8%) of adults had experienced more than one issue related to food insecurity in the past year. In the past month, 12% of Marion County adults reported needing help meeting general daily needs such as food, clothing, shelter or paying utility bills, increasing to 37% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.

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

Social Determinants of Health



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

Social Determinants of Health

Social determinants of health (SDOH) have a major impact on people's health, well-being, and quality of life. Examples of SDOH include:

- Safe housing, transportation, and neighborhoods
- Racism, discrimination, and violence
- Education, job opportunities, and income
- Access to nutritious foods and physical activity opportunities
- Polluted air and water
- Language and literacy skills

SDOH also contribute to wide health disparities and inequities. For example, people who don't have access to grocery stores with healthy foods are less likely to have good nutrition. That raises their risk of health conditions like heart disease, diabetes, and obesity — and even lowers life expectancy relative to people who do have access to healthy foods.

Just promoting healthy choices won't eliminate these and other health disparities. Instead, public health organizations and their partners in sectors like education, transportation, and housing need to take action to improve the conditions in people's environments.

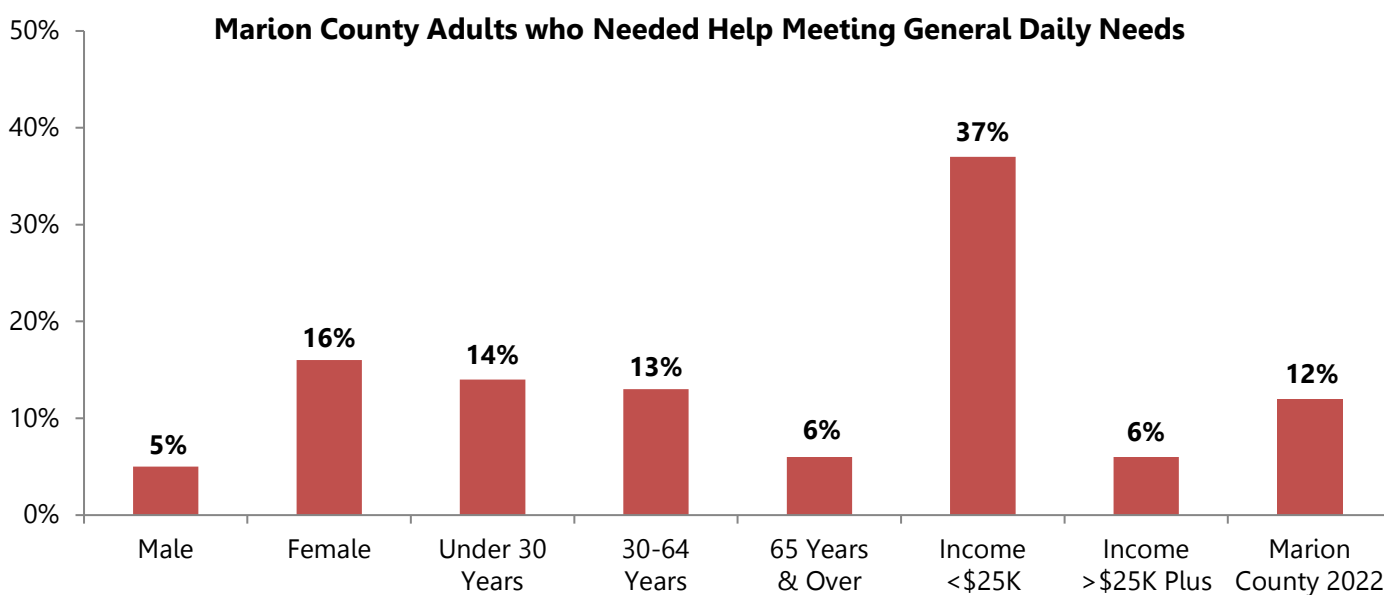
(Source: HealthyPeople2030, Retrieved June 22, 2022)

Economic Stability

4,025 Marion County adults experienced more than one food insecurity in the past year.

- Nine percent (9%) of adults reported they went to bed hungry because they did not have enough money for food at least one night per week. One percent (1%) of adults went to bed hungry every night of the week.
- Adults experienced the following food insecurity issues in the past year: had to choose between paying bills and buying food (12%), worried food might run out (9%), loss of income led to food insecurity issues (4%), went hungry/ate less to provide more food for their family (3%), their food assistance was cut (3%), and did not eat because they did not have enough money for food (2%).
- Eight percent (8%) of adults experienced more than one food insecurity in the past year.
- One-in-ten (10%) adults reported that their electric, gas, oil or water company threatened to shut off services in their home in the past year.
- In the past month, 12% of Marion County adults reported needing help meeting general daily needs such as food, clothing, shelter or paying utility bills, increasing to 37% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.

The following graph shows the percentage of Marion County adults who needed help meeting general daily needs such as food, clothing, shelter, or paying utility bills. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph include: 12% of all Marion County adults needed help meeting general daily needs, including 14% of those under the age of 30 and 37% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.



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

- Adults reported the following percent of their household income goes to their housing:
 - Less than 30% (44%)
 - 30-50% (32%)
 - 50% or higher (15%)
 - Don't know (8%)
- In the past year, adults were worried or stressed about having enough money to pay their rent/mortgage at the following frequencies:
 - Always (12%)
 - Usually (4%)
 - Sometimes (17%)
 - Rarely (21%)
 - Never (44%)
 - Don't know (2%)
- Nearly three-fourths (71%) of Marion County adults owned their home, 23% rented their home, and 6% reported another arrangement.
- There were 27,877 housing units. The occupied housing unit rate was 89.7%. Rent in Marion County cost an average of \$733 per month *(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019)*.

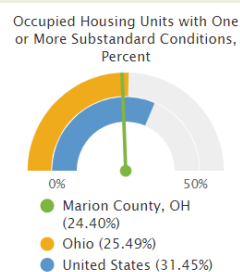
Housing Quality - Substandard Housing

Housing quality – substandard housing: this indicator reports the number and percentage of owner- and renter-occupied housing units having at least one of the following conditions: 1) lacking complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacking complete kitchen facilities, 3) with 1 or more occupants per room, 4) selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30%, and 5) gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30%. Selected conditions provide information in assessing the quality of the housing inventory and its occupants. This data is used to easily identify homes where the quality of living and housing can be considered substandard. Of the 24,617 total occupied housing units in the report area, 6,006 or 24.40% have one or more substandard conditions. Please see the following page for the data depicted on a map *(Source: SparkMap)*.

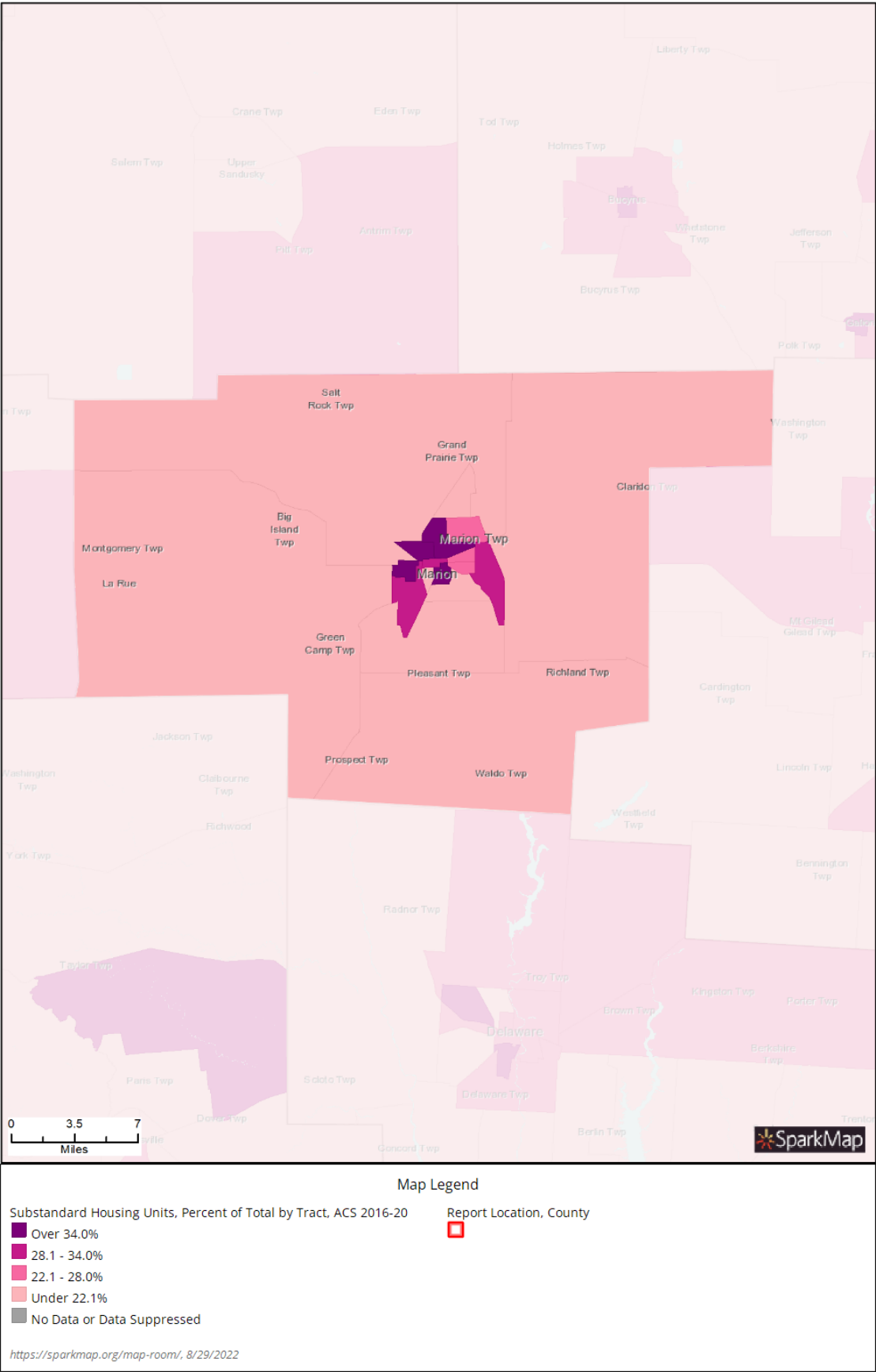
Report Area	Total Occupied Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions	Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions, Percent
Marion County, OH	24,617	6,006	24.40%
Ohio	4,717,226	1,202,329	25.49%
United States	122,354,219	38,476,032	31.45%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. Source geography: Tract → [Show more details](#)



Marion County Substandard Housing Units, Percent by Tract, ACS 2016-2020



Poverty, Income, and Unemployment

- Fourteen percent (14%) of all Marion County residents were living in poverty, and 19% of children and youth ages 0-17 were living in poverty (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2020).
- The median household income in Marion County was \$52,226. The U.S. Census Bureau reports median income levels of \$60,360 for Ohio and \$67,340 for the U.S (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income/Poverty Estimates, 2020).
- The unemployment rate for Marion County was 3.0% as of May 2022 (Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office of Workforce Development, Bureau of Labor Market Information).

Poverty – Population Below 100% Federal Poverty Level (FPL)

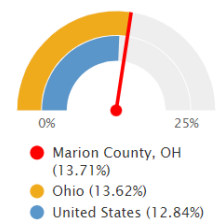
Poverty is considered a key driver of health status. Within the report area 13.71% or 8,138 individuals for whom poverty status is determined are living in households with income below the FPL. This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status. Please see the following page for the data depicted on a map (Source: SparkMap).

Report Area	Total Population	Population in Poverty	Population in Poverty, Percent
Marion County, OH	59,347	8,138	13.71%
Ohio	11,350,378	1,546,011	13.62%
United States	318,564,128	40,910,326	12.84%

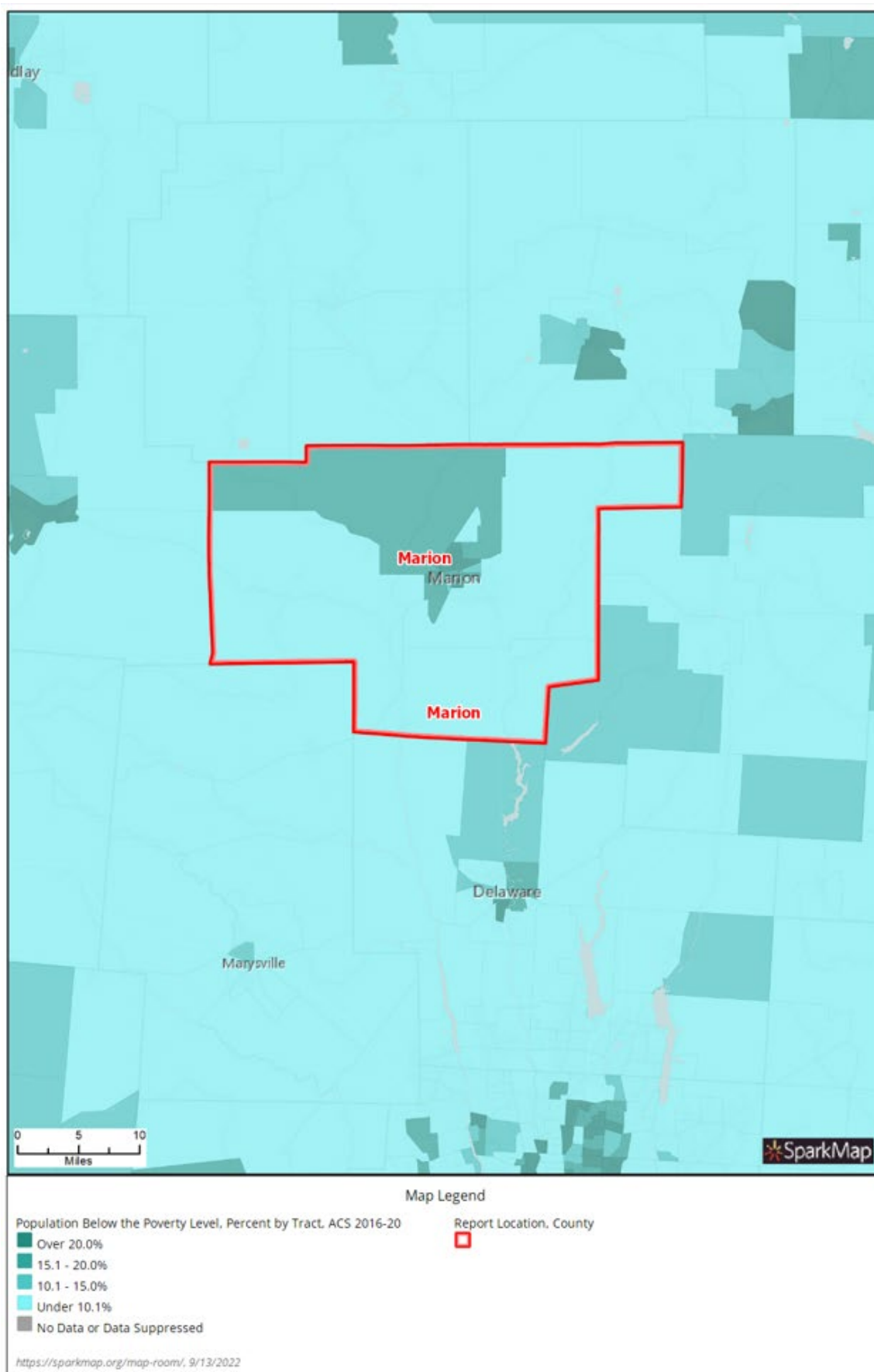
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2016-20. Source geography: Tract → Show more details

Population in Poverty, Percent



Marion County Population Below the Poverty Level, ACS 2016-2020



Income - Median Household Income and Per Capita Income

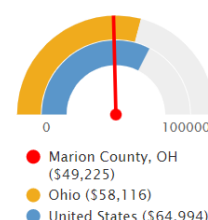
Median household income is based on the latest 5-year American Community Survey estimates. This includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income. There are 24,617 households in the report area, with an average income of \$66,924 and median income of \$49,225. Please see the following pages for the data depicted on a map (*Source: SparkMap*).

Report Area	Total Households	Average Household Income	Median Household Income
Marion County, OH	24,617	\$66,924	\$49,225
Ohio	4,717,226	\$78,797	\$58,116
United States	122,354,219	\$91,547	\$64,994

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. Source geography: Tract → [Show more details](#)

Median Household Income



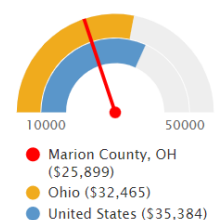
The per capita income for the report area is \$25,899. This includes all reported income from wages and salaries as well as income from self-employment, interest or dividends, public assistance, retirement, etc. The per capita income in this report area is the average (mean) income computed for every individual in the specified area. Please see the following pages for the data depicted on a map (*Source: SparkMap*).

Report Area	Total Population	Total Income (\$)	Per Capita Income (\$)
Marion County, OH	65,179	\$1,688,098,700	\$25,899
Ohio	11,675,275	\$379,038,568,100	\$32,465
United States	326,569,308	\$11,555,302,096,600	\$35,384

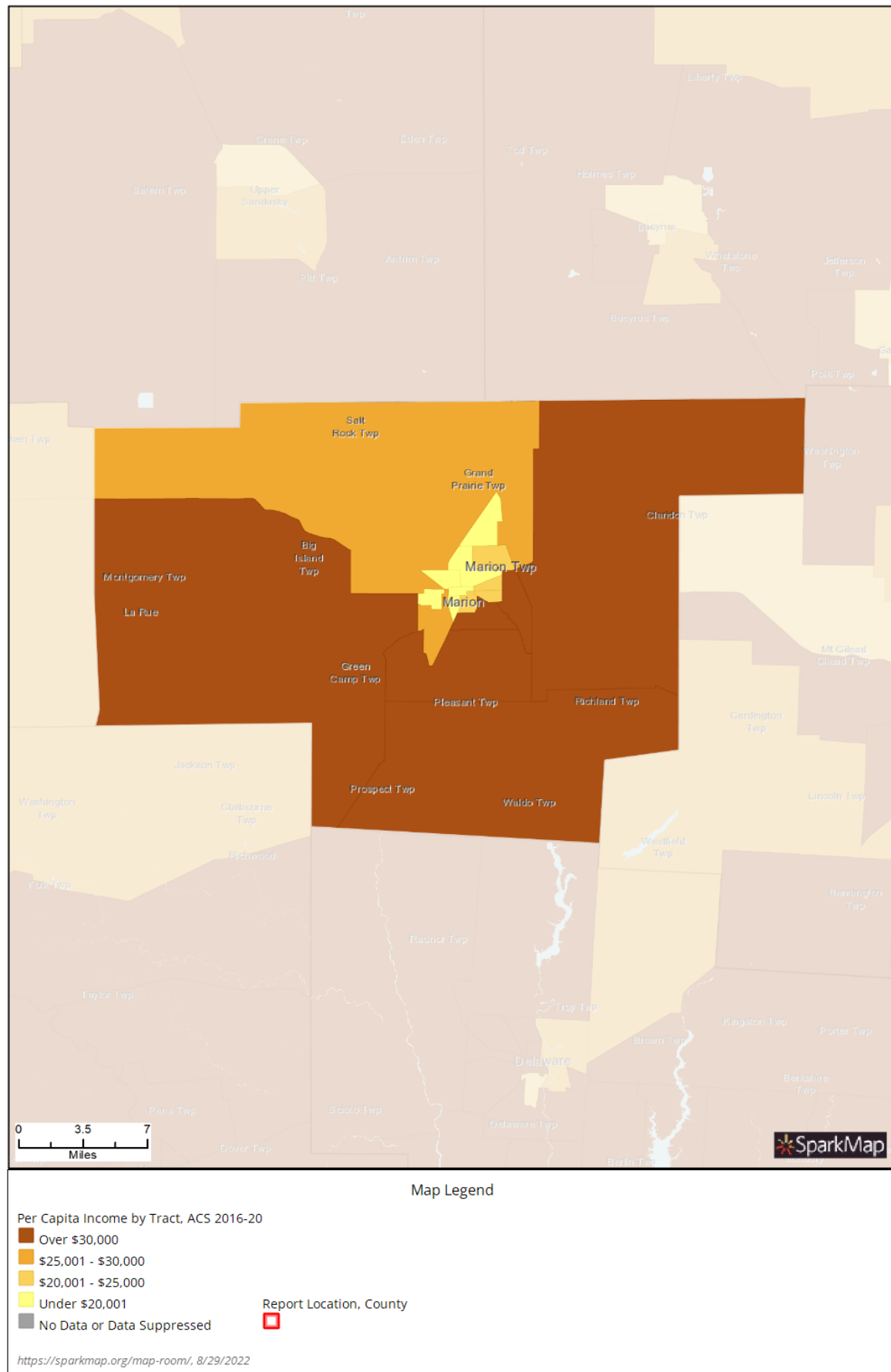
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. Source geography: Tract → [Show more details](#)

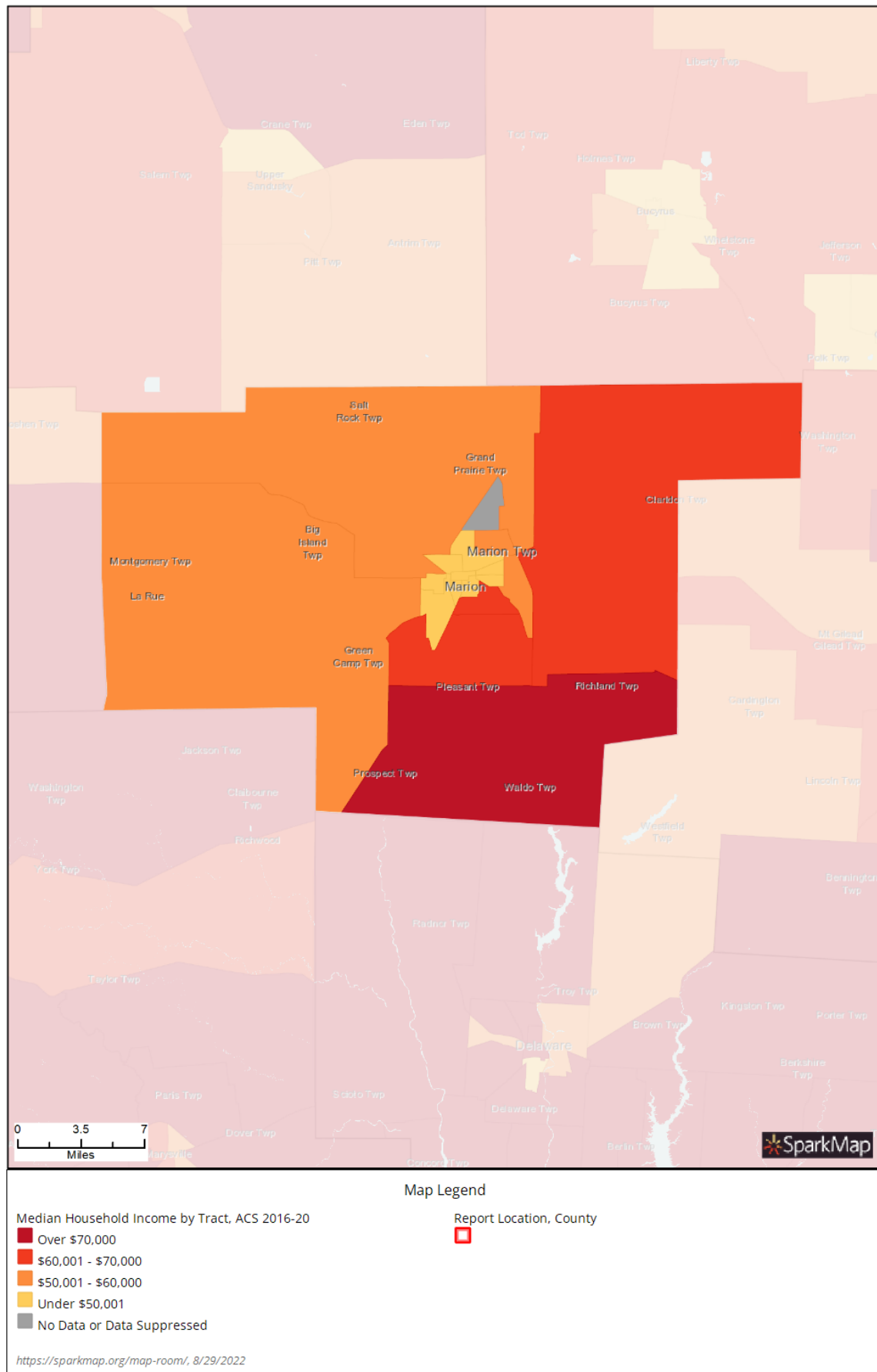
Per Capita Income (\$)



Marion County Per Capita Income by Tract, ACS 2016-2020



Marion County Median Household Income by Tract, ACS 2016-2020



Education

- Marion County adults reported that they or an immediate family member had the following literacy needs: learning computer skills (6%); reading and understanding instructions (2%); completing a job application (1%); and reading a map, signs, food ingredients; and labels, etc. (<1%).

The table below indicates educational attainment among Marion County and Ohio adults ages 25 years and over. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 13.5% of Marion County adults ages 25 years and older had a bachelor's degree or higher.

Educational Attainment Marion County vs. Ohio

Educational Attainment (population 25 years and over)	Marion County	Ohio
Less than 9 th grade	1.9%	2.7%
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	9.4%	6.5%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	43.4%	32.6%
Some college, no degree	24.4%	20.1%
Associate's degree	7.4%	8.7%
Bachelor's degree	8.3%	18.2%
Graduate or professional degree	5.2%	11.1%
High school graduate or higher	88.7%	90.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	13.5%	29.3%

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-year estimates)

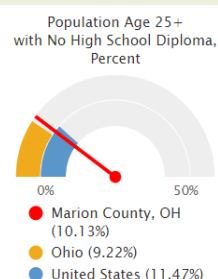
Educational Attainment – No High School Diploma

Within the report area there are 4,680 persons aged 25 and older without a high school diploma (or equivalency) or higher. This represents 10.13% of the total population aged 25 and older. This indicator is relevant because educational attainment is linked to positive health outcomes (Freudenberg & Ruglis, 2007). Please see the following page for the data depicted on a map (Source: SparkMap).

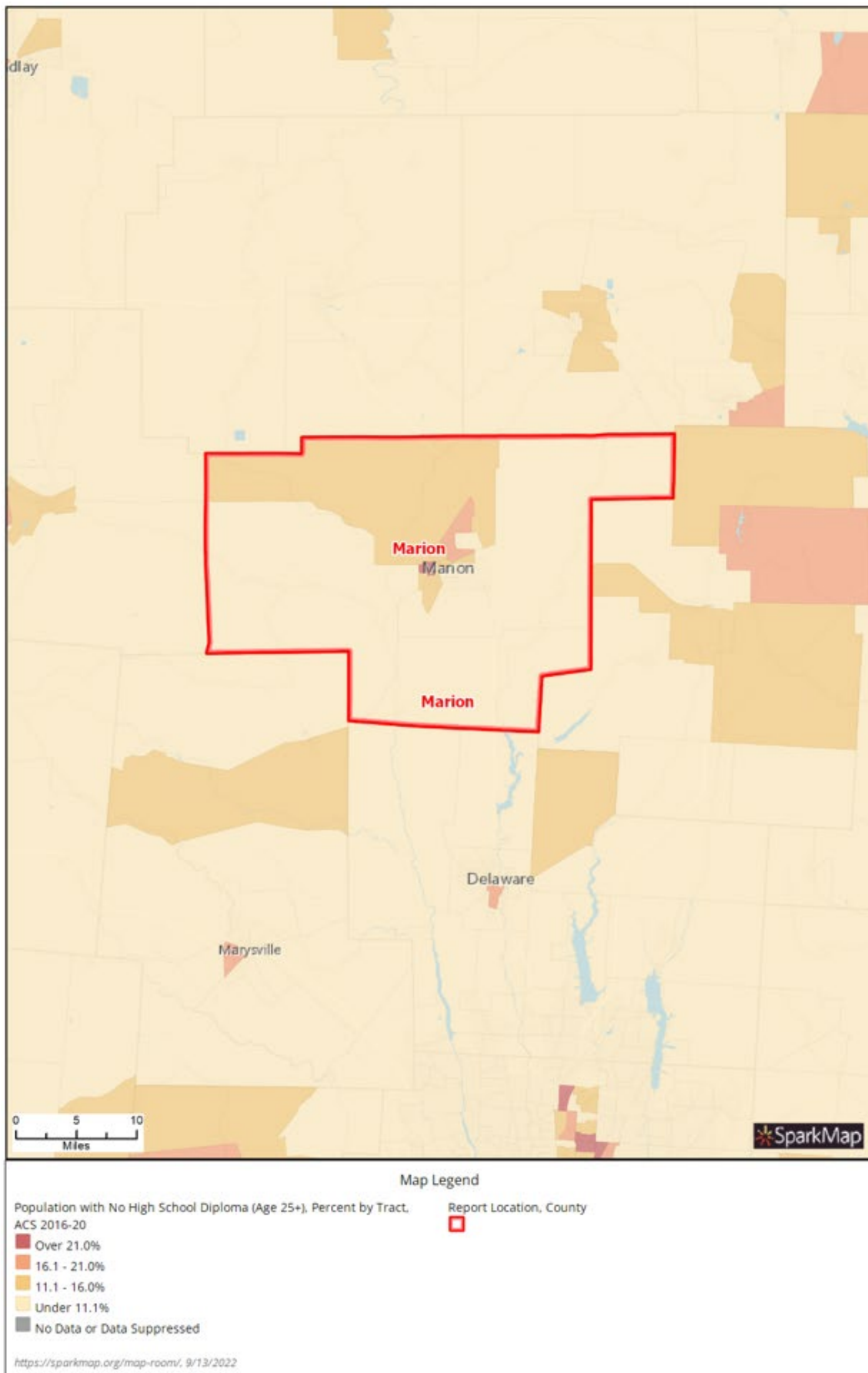
Report Area	Total Population Age 25+	Population Age 25+ with No High School Diploma	Population Age 25+ with No High School Diploma, Percent
Marion County, OH	46,211	4,680	10.13%
Ohio	8,014,966	738,770	9.22%
United States	222,836,834	25,562,680	11.47%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. Source geography: Tract → Show more details



Marion County Population with No High School Diploma (Age 25+) Percent by Tract



Health and Health Care

- In 2022, 93% of Marion County adults had health care coverage, leaving 7% of adults uninsured.
- See the Health Perceptions, Health Care Coverage, and Health Care Access sections for further health and health care information for Marion County adults.

Hospitalizations – Preventable Conditions

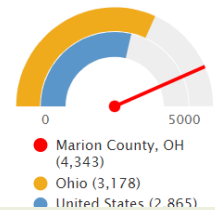
Hospitalizations – preventable conditions: this indicator reports the preventable hospitalization rate among Medicare beneficiaries for the latest reporting period. Preventable hospitalizations include hospital admissions for one or more of the following conditions: diabetes with short-term complications, diabetes with long-term complications, uncontrolled diabetes without complications, diabetes with lower-extremity amputation, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, hypertension, heart failure, bacterial pneumonia, or urinary tract infection. Rates are presented per 100,000 beneficiaries. In the latest reporting period, there were 13,706 Medicare beneficiaries in the report area. The preventable hospitalization rate was 4,343. The rate in the report area was higher than the state rate of 3,178 during the same time period. Please see the following page for the data depicted on a map (*Source: SparkMap*).

Report Area	Medicare Beneficiaries	Preventable Hospitalizations, Rate per 100,000 Beneficiaries
Marion County, OH	13,706	4,343
Ohio	2,220,422	3,178
United States	57,235,207	2,865

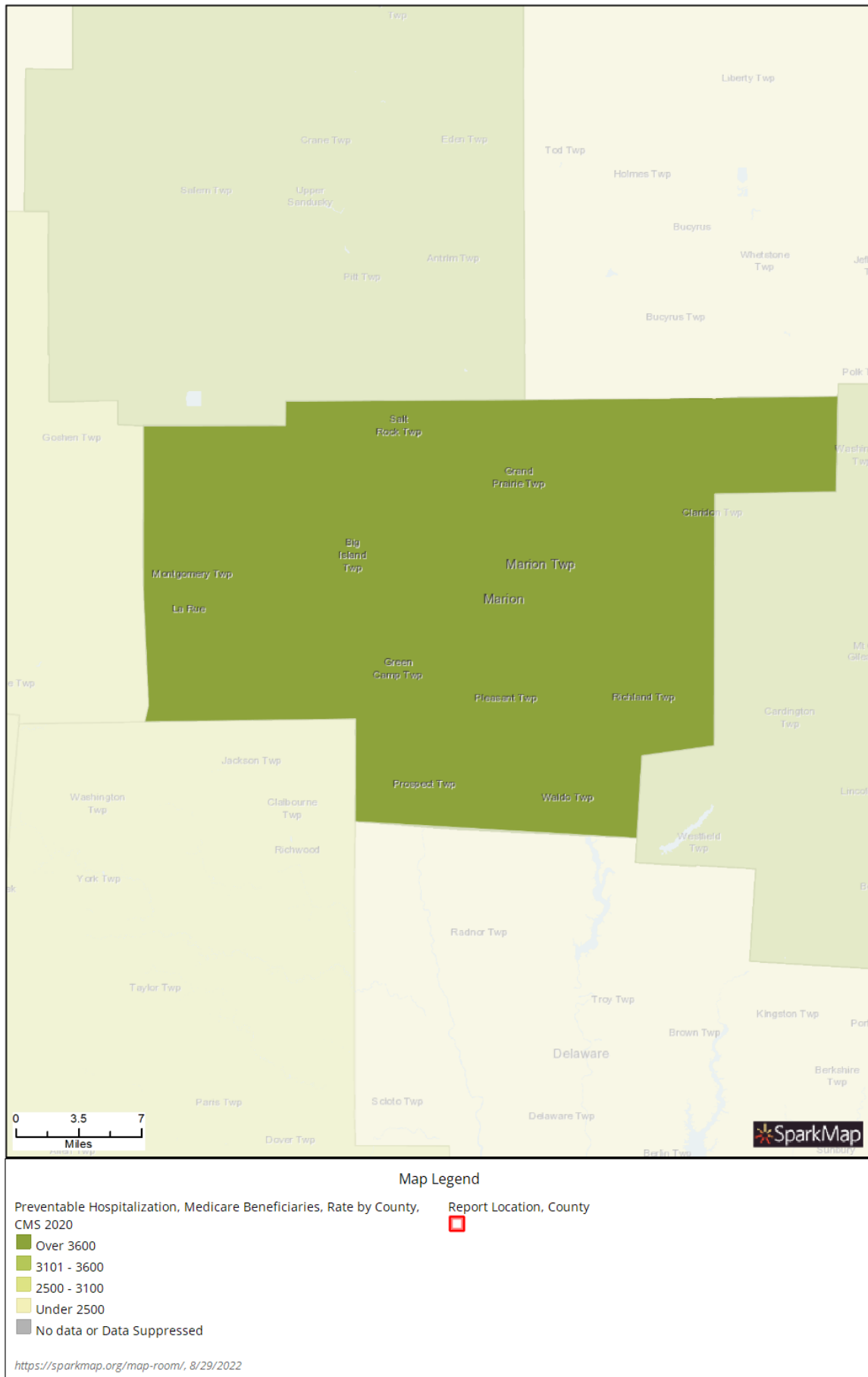
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Mapping Medicare Disparities Tool, 2020. Source geography: County → [Show more details](#)

Preventable Hospital Events, Rate per 100,000 Beneficiaries



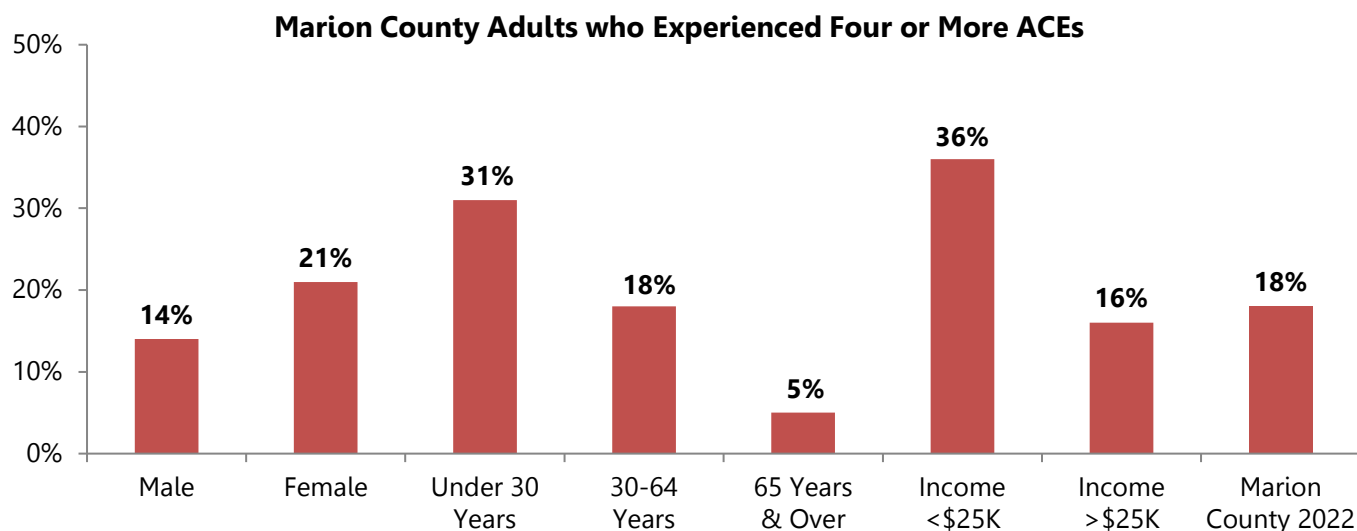
Marion County Preventable Hospitalization, Rate by County, CMS 2020



Social and Community Context

- Thirty-four percent (34%) of adults reported gambling in the past year. They reported the following types of gambling: lottery/scratch-offs/pull tabs (29%); casinos (5%); fantasy sports/online betting (2%); bingo (1%); poker or other card games, dice, or craps (not at a casino) (1%); sports betting with a bookie/office sports pool (1%); and horse/dog racing track (<1%).
- Marion County adults experienced the following in the past year: death of a family member or close friend (37%); a close family member went to the hospital (35%); had bills they could not pay (15%); decline in their own health (14%); someone in their household lost their job/had their hours at work reduced (13%); were a caregiver (12%); moved to a new address (10%); someone close to them had a problem with drinking or drugs (8%); their household income was cut by 50% (7%); were threatened or abused by someone physically, emotionally, sexually and/or verbally (5%); had someone homeless living with them (4%); their child was threatened or abused by someone physically, emotionally, sexually and/or verbally (3%); knew someone living in a hotel (3%); became separated or divorced (2%); were at risk for losing their home (1%), and witnessed someone in their family being hit or slapped (<1%).
- Twelve percent (12%) of adults reported they were abused in the past year in the following ways:
 - Emotionally (76%)
 - Verbally (64%)
 - Sexually (21%)
 - Physically (18%)
 - Financially (9%)
 - Any of the above through electronic methods (15%)
- Adults reported the following people abused them in the past year: spouse or partner (46%), another person from outside the home (29%), a child (9%), a parent (6%), another family member living in the home (3%), and someone else (20%).
- Marion County adults reported the following adverse childhood experiences (ACEs):
 - Their parents became separated or were divorced (31%)
 - Lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic (26%)
 - A parent or adult in their home swore at, insulted, or put them down (24%)
 - Lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal (21%)
 - Lived with someone who used illegal stress drugs, or who abused prescription medications (15%)
 - Their parents or adults in their home slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beat each other up (14%)
 - Someone at least five years older than them or an adult touched them sexually (13%)
 - Someone at least five years older than them or an adult tried to make them touch them sexually (11%)
 - Their family did not look out for each other, feel close to each other, or support each other (11%)
 - Their parents were not married (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 other correctional facility (6%)
 - They did not have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothes, and had no one to protect them (4%)
 - Someone at least five years older than them or an adult forced them to have sex (3%)
- Nearly one-fifth (18%) of adults experienced four or more ACEs.

The following graph shows the percentage of Marion County adults who experienced four or more ACEs. Examples of how to interpret the information shown on the graph includes: 18% of all Marion County adults experienced four or more ACEs, including 31% of those under the age of 30 and 36% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.



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

Behaviors of Marion County Adults
Experienced four or more ACEs vs. Did Not Experience Any ACEs

Adult Behaviors	Experienced four or more ACEs	Did Not Experience Any ACEs
Classified as overweight or obese by BMI	92%	86%
Diagnosed with a depressive disorder	57%	13%
Binge drinker (drank five or more drinks for males and four or more for females on an occasion)	50%	34%
Current drinker (had at least one alcoholic beverage in the past month)	49%	58%
Current smoker (currently smoke on some or all days)	42%	5%
Used recreational marijuana in the past six months	17%	2%
Seriously considered attempting suicide (in the past year)	13%	2%

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.

Neighborhood and Built Environment

- Adults reported they would support the following community improvement initiatives: more locally-grown food/Farmer's Markets (63%), neighborhood safety (52%), local agencies partnering with grocery stores to provide healthier low-cost food items (46%), new and/or updated parks (44%), safe roadways (41%), bike/walking trail accessibility or connectivity (40%), sidewalk accessibility (36%), new and/or updated recreation centers (34%), community gardens (31%), smoke-free initiatives (30%), and housing regulations (25%). Nine percent (9%) of adults indicated they would not support any of the above community improvement initiatives.
- Adults reported the following best described the social and physical environment in which they lived, worked, and played:
 - Parks and trails are available (50%)
 - Health care services are easy to find and use (40%)
 - Fresh, healthy food is easy to get (37%)
 - There are many ways to get involved within the community (36%)
 - There are adequate transportation services available (35%)
 - There are good employment opportunities (34%)
 - Working conditions are safe (26%)
 - It is a great place to raise children (26%)
 - Neighborhoods are safe (26%)
 - Sidewalks are prevalent and accessible (25%)
 - Sidewalks, parks and trails are frequently used (25%)
 - There is economic opportunity and room to grow financially (23%)
 - Housing is safe and affordable (22%)
 - People are often treated differently based on the color of their skin (17%)
- Twenty-eight percent (28%) of Marion County adults reported that their neighborhood was extremely safe, 46% reported it to be quite safe, 19% reported it to be slightly safe, and 5% reported it to be not safe at all. Two percent (2%) of adults reported they did not know.
- Half (50%) of Marion County adults strongly agreed that they felt comfortable being themselves in Marion County. Thirty-eight percent (38%) somewhat agreed, 9% somewhat disagreed, and 3% strongly disagreed.
- Eighteen percent (18%) of adults strongly agreed that the Marion area is a place that welcomes and embraces diversity. Fifty-seven percent (57%) somewhat agreed, 21% somewhat disagreed, and 4% strongly disagreed.
- Adults reported getting together with friends or relatives: never (8%), once a week (44%), twice a week (24%), three times a week (5%), more than three times a week (11%), and don't know (8%).
- In the past month, Marion County adults reported feeling upset, angry, sad or frustrated as a result of how they were treated based on the following: age (6%), race/ethnicity (6%), gender (3%), disability (3%), sexual orientation (3%), past substance abuse history (2%), and past criminal activity (2%).
- Seventeen percent (17%) of adults had the following transportation issues:
 - Could not afford gas (8%)
 - Limited public transportation available or accessible (2%)
 - No public transportation available or accessible (2%)
 - Suspended/no driver's license (1%)
 - No car (1%)
 - Disabled (1%)
 - Cost of public or private transportation (1%)
 - Did not feel safe to drive (1%)
 - No car insurance (1%)
 - Other car issues/expenses (7%)

- Marion County adults reported doing the following while driving:
 - Talking on hands-free cell phone (42%)
 - Eating (38%)
 - Talking on hand-held cell phone (31%)
 - Texting (22%)
 - Using Internet on their cell phone (14%)
 - Not wearing a seatbelt (13%)
 - Being under the influence of alcohol (3%)
 - Being under the influence of recreational drugs (3%)
 - Reading (2%)
 - Being under the influence of prescription drugs (1%)
 - Other activities (such as applying makeup, shaving, etc.) (<1%)

The table below indicates means of transportation to work among Marion County and Ohio workers 16 years and over. An example of how to interpret the information includes: 79.4% of Marion County workers 16 years and over drove to work alone in a car, truck, or van.

Transportation to Work Marion County vs. Ohio

Means of Transportation to Work (workers 16 years and over in households)	Marion County	Ohio
Car, truck, or van – drove alone	79.4%	82.4%
Car, truck, or van – carpooled	13.8%	8.0%
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	1.3%	1.5%
Walked	0.7%	2.3%
Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means	0.8%	1.2%
Worked from home	4.0%	4.6%
Total workers	27,054	5,589,179
Average travel time to work (minutes)	22.9	24.3

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 1-year estimates)

Social Vulnerability Index

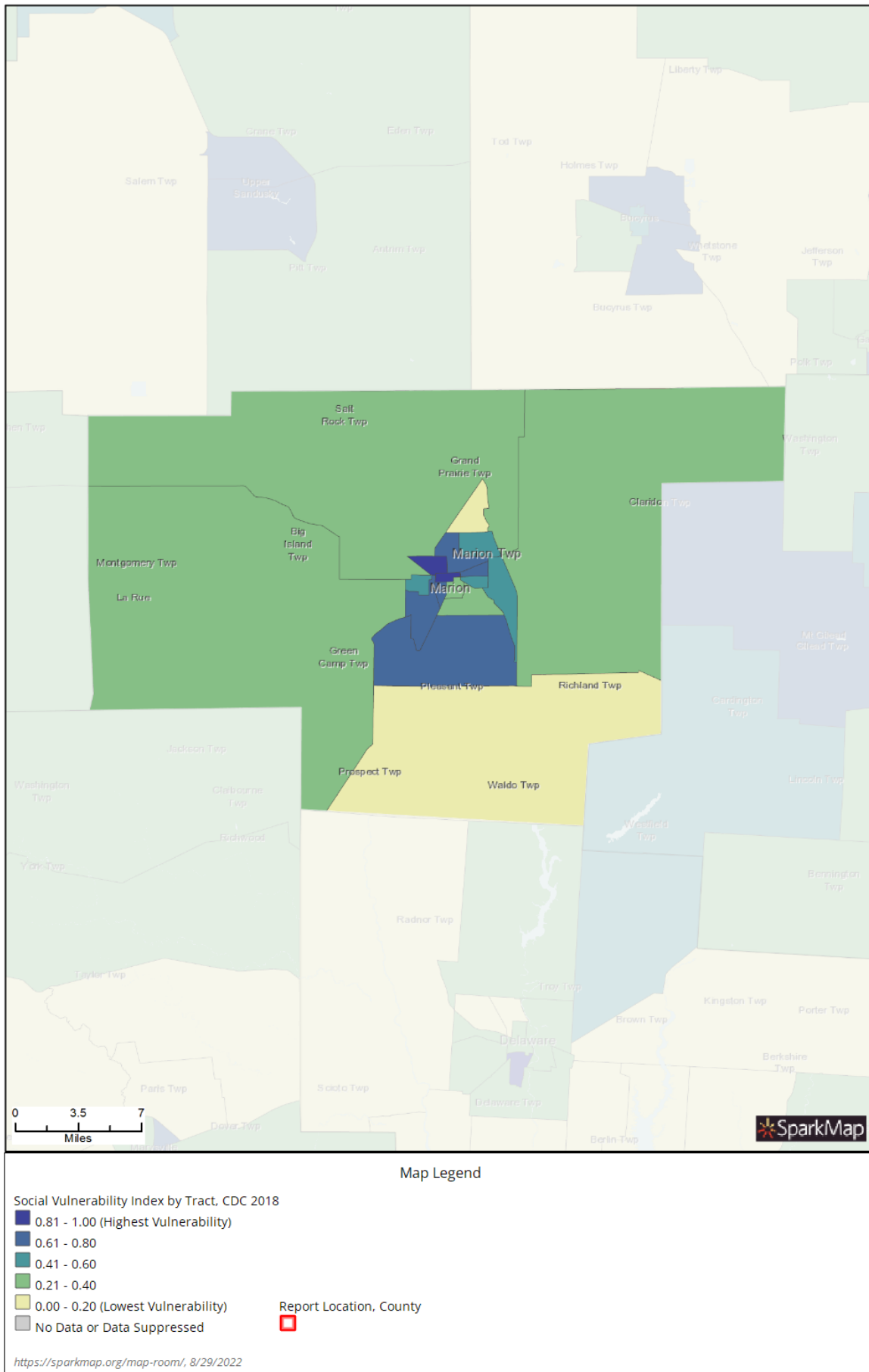
The degree to which a community exhibits certain social conditions, including high poverty, low percentage of vehicle access, or crowded households, may affect that community's ability to prevent human suffering and financial loss in the event of disaster. These factors describe a community's social vulnerability. The social vulnerability index is a measure of the degree of social vulnerability in counties and neighborhoods across the United States, where a higher score indicates higher vulnerability. The report area has a social vulnerability index score of 0.64, which is greater than the state average of 0.44. Please see the following page for the data depicted on a map *(Source: SparkMap)*.

Report Area	Total Population	Socioeconomic Theme Score	Household Composition Theme Score	Minority Status Theme Score	Housing & Transportation Theme Score	Social Vulnerability Index Score
Marion County, OH	65,344	0.68	0.54	0.33	0.75	0.64
Ohio	11,641,879	0.40	0.43	0.52	0.49	0.44
United States	322,903,030	0.30	0.32	0.76	0.62	0.40

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

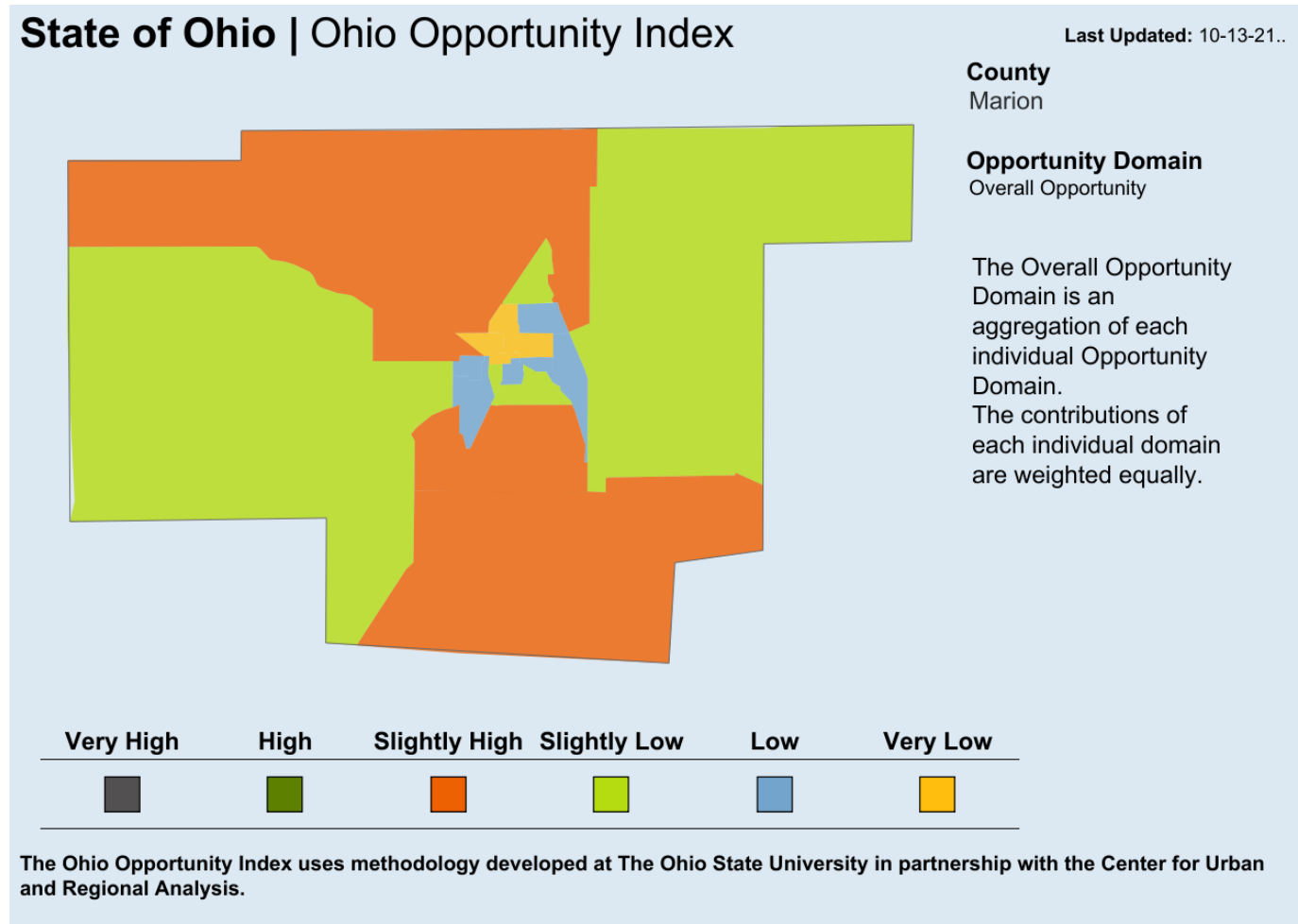
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Center for Health Statistics, CDC - GRASP. 2018. Source geography: Tract → Show more details

Marion County Social Vulnerability Index by Tract, CDC 2018



Ohio Opportunity Index

The Ohio Opportunity Index helps us understand where we need to target resources aimed at improving conditions for Ohioans who are the most vulnerable. The below map shows us opportunity level from very high to very low measuring seven factors that impact health and well-being. The higher the level in the index, the better the opportunities to thrive. The following pages include Marion County opportunity domain maps, for example: overall opportunity, crime, education, employment, health, housing, and transportation.



Note: These maps can be used by state agencies, researchers, community and philanthropic groups, non-profit organizations, and others to help guide the delivery of crucial services. This information is updated periodically by partners at Ohio State University. A previous version of this dashboard was archived on October 12, 2021. The information has been updated with the most recent available underlying data (Source: Ohio Opportunity Index, 2021).

State of Ohio | Ohio Opportunity Index

Last Updated: 10-13-21..

County

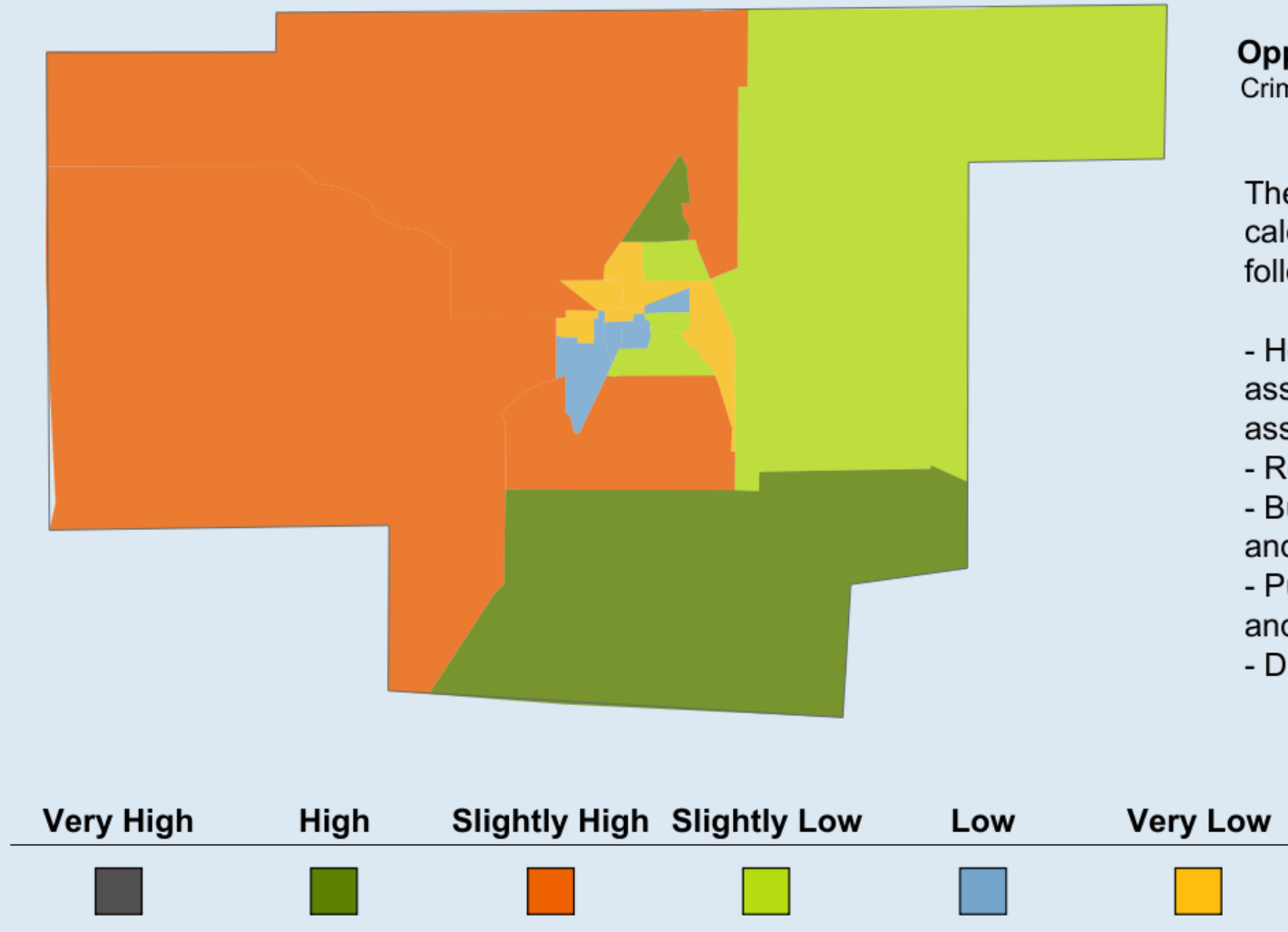
Marion

Opportunity Domain

Crime

The Crime Domain is calculated based on the following factors:

- Homicide, aggravated assault and sexual assault
- Robbery
- Burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft
- Public drunkenness and DUI
- Drug-related



The Ohio Opportunity Index uses methodology developed at The Ohio State University in partnership with the Center for Urban and Regional Analysis.

State of Ohio | Ohio Opportunity Index

Last Updated: 10-13-21..

County

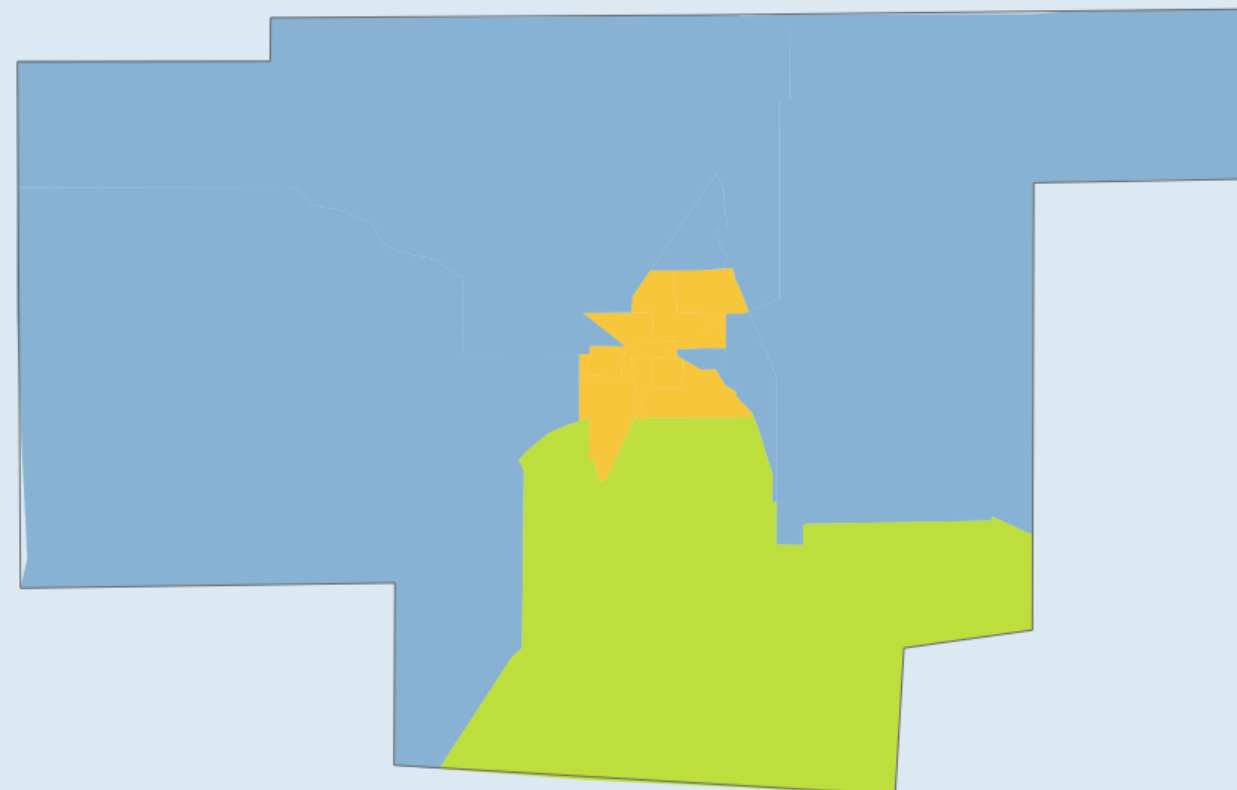
Marion

Opportunity Domain

Education

The Education Domain is calculated based on the following factors:

- Population with an Associate's Degree or Higher
- Average school performance
- Average free & reduced lunch rate
- Average value add score
- High school dropout rate



Very High

High

Slightly High

Slightly Low

Low

Very Low



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State of Ohio | Ohio Opportunity Index

Last Updated: 10-13-21..

County

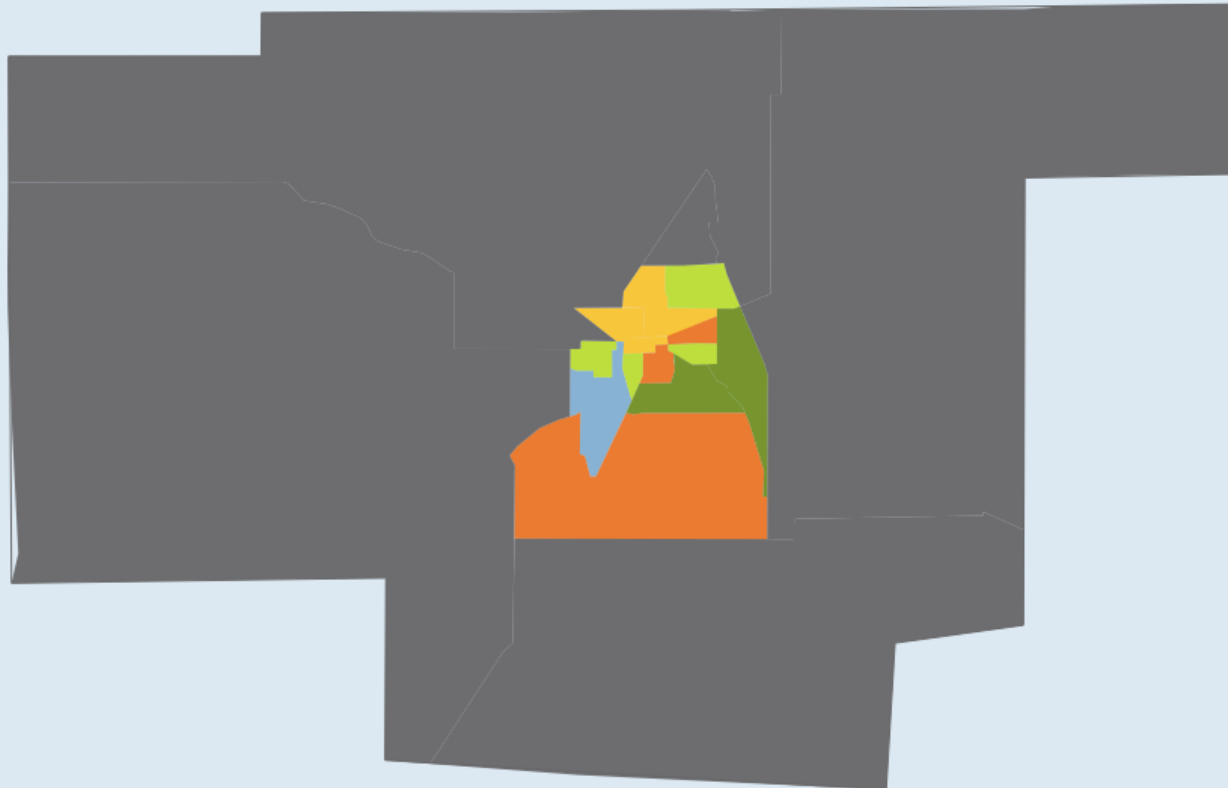
Marion

Opportunity Domain

Employment

The Employment Domain is calculated based on the following factors:

- Low-wage job acces by educational attainment
- Acces to workforce or job training sites
- Unemployment rate



Very High

High

Slightly High

Slightly Low

Low

Very Low



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State of Ohio | Ohio Opportunity Index

Last Updated: 10-13-21..

County

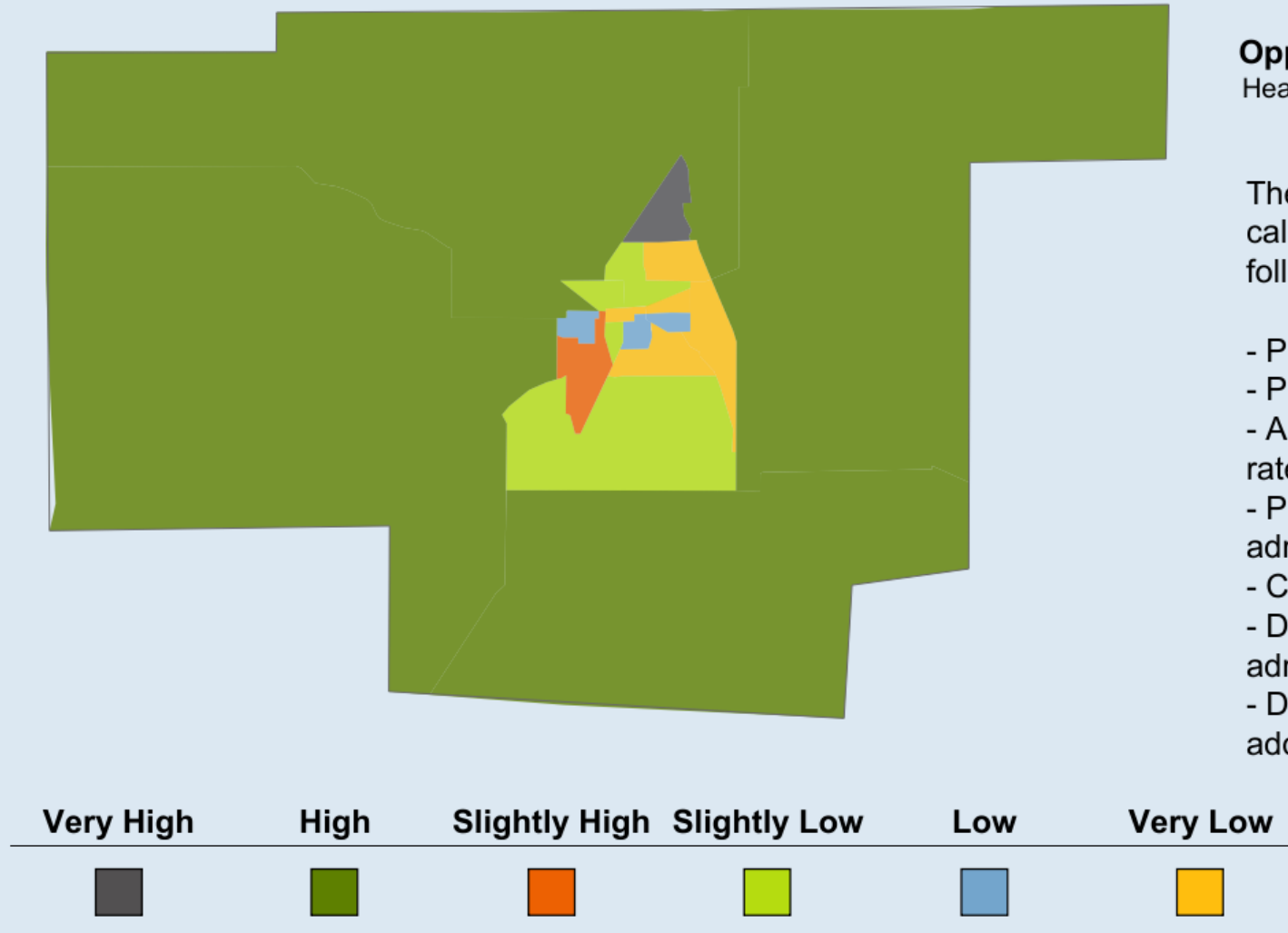
Marion

Opportunity Domain

Health

The Health Domain is calculated based on the following factors:

- Poverty rate
- Preterm-birth rates
- Age-adjusted mortality rate
- Preventable ED admits/visits
- CVD deaths/admits
- Diabetes admits/diagnoses
- Diagnosis with drug addiction or MAT



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State of Ohio | Ohio Opportunity Index

Last Updated: 10-13-21..

County

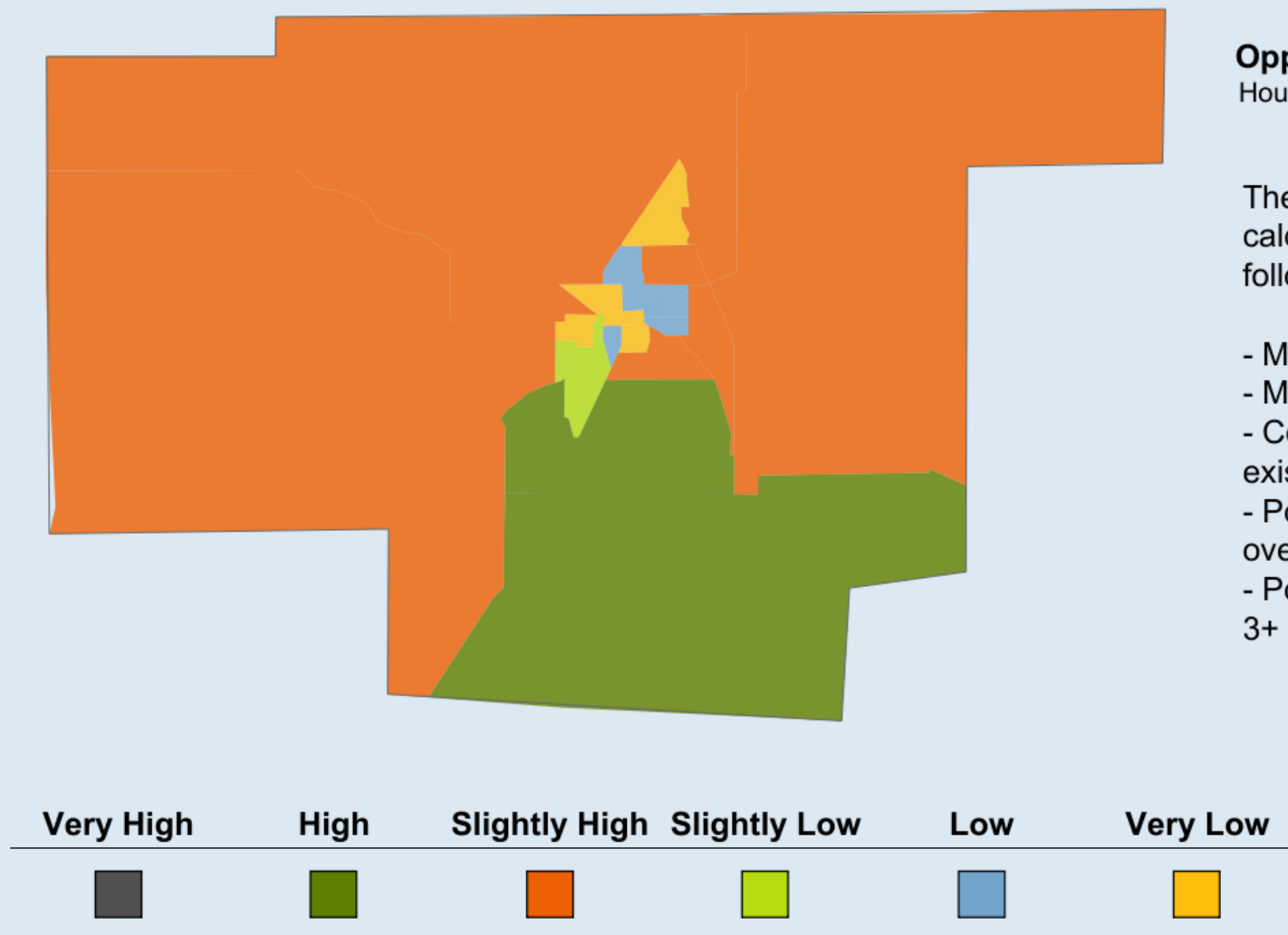
Marion

Opportunity Domain

Housing

The Housing Domain is calculated based on the following factors:

- Median rent
- Median home value
- Concentration of existing LIHTC units
- Population living with overcrowding
- Population that moved 3+ times in the last year



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State of Ohio | Ohio Opportunity Index

Last Updated: 10-13-21..

County

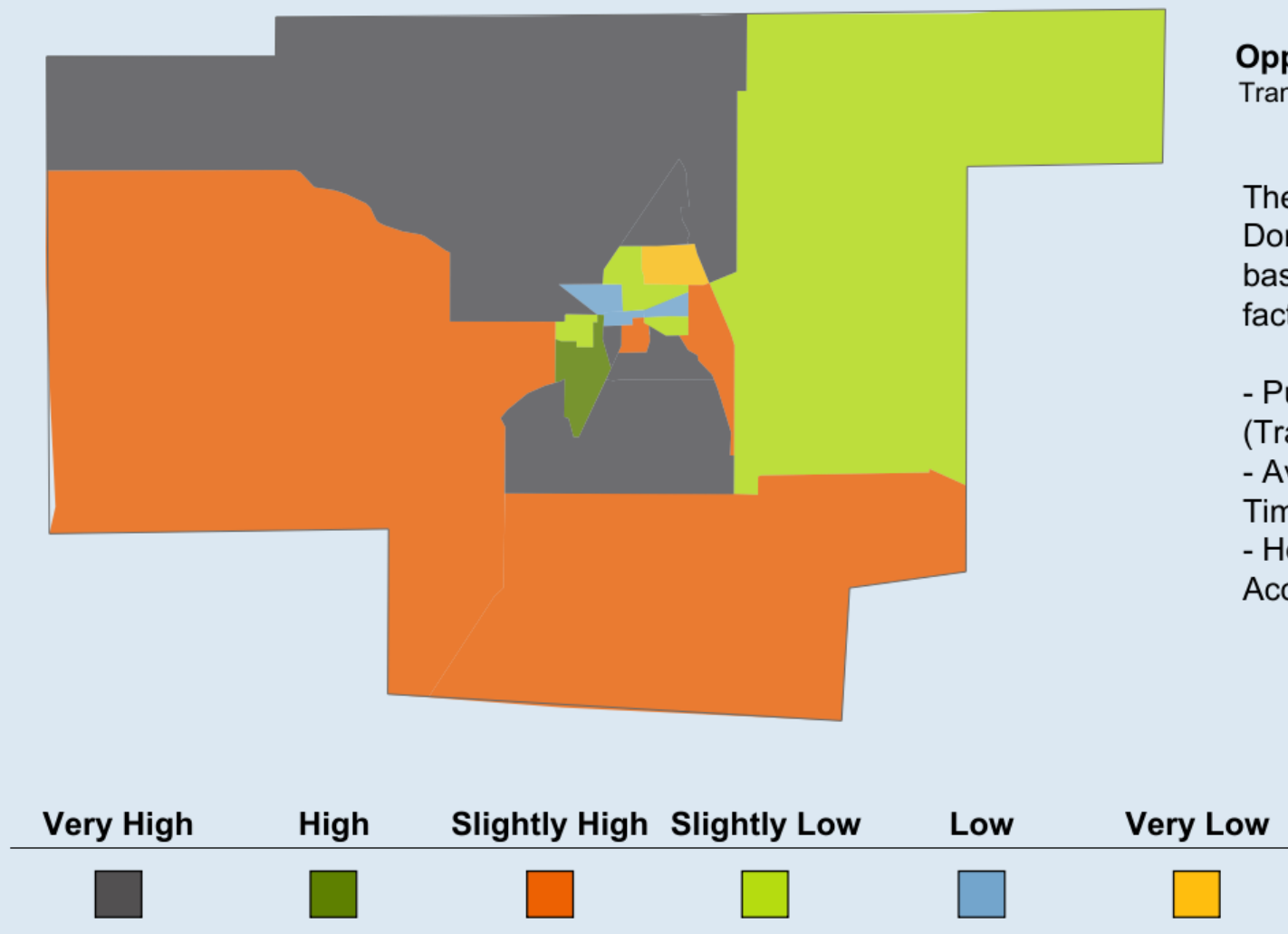
Marion

Opportunity Domain

Transportation

The Transportation Domain is calculated based on the following factors:

- Public Transit Access (TranScore)
- Average Commute Time to Employment
- Households without Access to a Vehicle



The Ohio Opportunity Index uses methodology developed at The Ohio State University in partnership with the Center for Urban and Regional Analysis.

Social Conditions: Environmental Conditions

Key Findings

Marion County adults reported rodents (12%) as the top environmental health issue that threatened their or their family's health in the past year. Thirty-nine percent (39%) of Marion County adults used a septic tank for wastewater.

6,037 of Marion County adults reported that rodents threatened their health in the past year.

Environmental Health

- Marion County adults reported the following threatened their or their family's health in the past year:
 - Rodents (12%)
 - Mold (9%)
 - Temperature regulation (9%)
 - Insects (7%)
 - Plumbing problems (5%)
 - Moisture issues (4%)
 - Air quality (4%)
 - Cockroaches (3%)
 - Agricultural chemicals (3%)
 - Bed bugs (2%)
 - Sanitation issues (2%)
 - Safety hazards (1%)
 - Chemicals found in products (1%)
 - Sewage/wastewater problems (1%)
 - Food safety/foodborne illness (1%)
 - Unsafe water supply/wells (1%)
 - Lice (<1%)
 - Lead paint (<1%)
 - Radon (<1%)
- Thirty-nine percent (39%) of Marion County adults used a septic tank for wastewater. Of those adults who had a septic tank, they last had it pumped at the following frequencies: within the past five years (61%), six-to-eight years ago (3%), more than eight years ago (3%), and have never had it pumped (4%). More than one-fourth (29%) of adults did not know the last time they had it pumped.

Mold Prevention Tips

- Exposure to damp and moldy environments may cause a variety of health effects. Some people are sensitive to molds. For these people, exposure to molds can lead to symptoms such as stuffy nose, wheezing, and red or itchy eyes, or skin. Some people, such as those with allergies to molds or with asthma, may have more intense reactions.
- In your home, you can control mold growth by:
 - Keeping humidity levels as low as you can, no higher than 50%, all day long.
 - Making sure your home has enough ventilation. Use exhaust fans which vent outside your home in the kitchen and bathroom. Make sure your clothes dryer vents outside your home.
 - Fixing any leaks in your home's roof, walls, or plumbing so mold does not have moisture to grow.
 - Not using carpet in rooms or areas like bathrooms or basements that may have a lot of moisture.

(Source: CDC, Basic Facts about Mold and Dampness, Updated August 11, 2020)

Appendix I: Health Assessment Information Sources

Source	Data Used	Website
American Cancer Society (ACS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2022 Cancer Facts, Figures, and Estimates 	https://www.cancer.org/research/cancer-facts-statistics/all-cancer-facts-figures/cancer-facts-figures-2022.html
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of the American Cancer Society (ACS) Guidelines on Nutrition and Physical Activity 	https://www.cancer.org/healthy/eat-healthy-get-active/acs-guidelines-nutrition-physical-activity-cancer-prevention/summary.html
Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asthma Facts and Figures 	https://www.aafa.org/asthma-facts/
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Behavioral Surveillance Branch, Centers for Disease Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2017 - 2020 Adult Ohio and U.S. Correlating Statistics 	https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.html
CDC, Arthritis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arthritis Risk Factors 	https://www.cdc.gov/arthritis/basics/risk-factors.htm
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fast Facts About Arthritis 	https://www.cdc.gov/arthritis/basics/arthritis-fast-facts.html
CDC, Asthma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common Asthma Triggers 	https://www.cdc.gov/asthma/triggers.html
CDC, Breast Cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What Can I do to Reduce My Risk of Breast Cancer? 	https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/breast/basic_info/prevention.htm
CDC, Diabetes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diabetes Fast Facts 	https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/basics/quick-facts.html
CDC, Immunization Schedules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult Immunization Schedule 	https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/adult.html
CDC, Mold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facts About Mold and Dampness 	https://www.cdc.gov/mold/dampness_facts.htm
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's Health 	https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/womens-health.htm
CDC, National Center for Health Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men's Health 	https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/mens-health.htm
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult Oral Health 	https://www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/basics/index.html
CDC, Overweight & Obesity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult Obesity Facts 	https://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/adult.html
CDC, Physical Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical Activity Facts 	https://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/basics/index.htm
CDC, Prostate Cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prostate Cancer Awareness 	https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/prostate/index.htm
CDC, Reproductive Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contraceptive Use in the United States (Women ages 15-49) 	https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/contraceptive.htm
CDC, Smoking & Tobacco Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Effects of Cigarette Smoking 	https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/health_effects/effects_cig_smoking/index.htm
CDC, Violence Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) 	https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/

Source	Data Used	Website
CDC, Wonder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About Underlying Cause of Death, 2017-2019 U.S. age-adjusted mortality rates 	http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html
County Health Rankings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USDA Food Environment Atlas Fatality Analysis Reporting System Health Outcomes & Factors 	http://www.countyhealthrankings.org
Health Policy Institute of Ohio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on ACEs Tobacco and Health Outcomes 	https://2ub9uy20anky3zjffr2svyxq-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/PolicyBrief_ACES3.pdf https://www.healthpolicyohio.org/health-impacts-of-excessive-alcohol-use-in-ohio/ https://2ub9uy20anky3zjffr2svyxq-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/FactSheet_COVID_ACEs_Final.pdf https://www.healthpolicyohio.org/health-impacts-of-tobacco-use-in-ohio/
Healthy People 2030: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to Health Services All Healthy People 2030 Target Data Points Predictors of Access to Health Care Social Determinants of Health Some U.S. Baseline Statistics 	http://health.gov/healthypeople
National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the Warning Signs 	https://www.nami.org/learn-more/know-the-warning-signs
Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System (OARRS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marion County Number of Opiate and Pain Reliever Doses Per Patient Ohio Number of Opiate and Pain Reliever Doses Per Patient What is OARRS? 	https://www.ohiopmp.gov/Reports.aspx
Ohio Department of Health, Chronic Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cognitive Decline and Dementia in Ohio Stats and Facts, 2020 	https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/chronic-disease/data-publications/cognitive+decline+and+dementia+in+ohio+stats+and+facts
Ohio Department of Health, Data Information Warehouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence of Cancer 	https://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/StateLayoutLockdownCancers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leading Causes of Death & Mortality 	https://publicapps.odh.ohio.gov/EDW/DataBrowser/Browse/Mortality
Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Opportunity Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ohio Opportunity Index 	https://coronavirus.ohio.gov/dashboards/demographics/ohio-opportunity-index

Source	Data Used	Website
Ohio Department of Health, STD Surveillance Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marion County and Ohio Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Disease Rates Marion County Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Cases 	www.odh.ohio.gov/odhprograms/stdsurv/stdsur1.aspx
Ohio Department of Health, Violence and Injury Prevention Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2020 Ohio Drug Overdose Report 	https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/violence-injury-prevention-program/media/2020+ohio+drug+overdose+report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ohio Civilian Labor Force Estimates 	https://ohiolmi.com/_docs/LAUS/OhioCivilianLaborForceEstimates.pdf
Ohio Department of Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2021 & 2017 Marion County and Ohio Crash Facts 	https://ohtrafficdata.dps.ohio.gov/CrashStatistics/Home
SparkMap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various maps – social conditions (e.g., housing quality, income, poverty, etc.) 	https://sparkmap.org/data/
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Economic Research Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Insecurity in the U.S., Interactive Charts and Highlights 	https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-u-s/interactive-charts-and-highlights/
U. S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau; Bureau of Economic Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Community Survey 1-year & 5-year estimate, 2016-2019, 2020 	https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis	<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/data-sets/2020/demo/saipe/2020-state-and-county.html
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GDP & Personal Income 	https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/index_regional.cfm

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.
AOCBC	A rthritis, O steoporosis, and C hronic B ack C onditions
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.
CY	C alendar Y ear
FY	F iscal Y ear
HCNO	H ospital C ouncil of N orthwest O hio
HDS	H eat D isease and S troke, Topic of Healthy People 2020 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.
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
N/A	Data is not available.
ODH	O hio D epartment of H ealth
OSHP	O hio S tate H ighway P atrol
Race/Ethnicity	Census 2010: U.S. Census data consider race and Hispanic origin separately. Census 2010 adhered to the standards of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), which define Hispanic or Latino as "a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race." Data are presented as "Hispanic or Latino" and "Not Hispanic or Latino." Census 2010 reported five race categories including: White, Black or African American, American Indian & Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Data reported, "White alone" or "Black alone", means the respondents reported only one race.
Weapon	Defined in the YRBS as "a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club"
YPLL/65	Y ears of P otential L ife L ost before age 65. Indicator of premature death.

Appendix III: Methods for Weighting the 2022 Marion County Health Assessment Data

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

In some cases, the procedures of the survey methods may purposefully over-sample a segment of the population in order to gain an appropriate number of responses from that subgroup for appropriate data analysis when investigating them separately (this is often done for minority groups). Whether the over-sampling is done inadvertently or purposefully, the data needs to be weighted so that the proportioned characteristics of the sample accurately reflect the proportioned characteristics of the population. In the 2022 Marion County survey, a weighting was applied prior to the analysis that weighted the survey respondents to reflect the actual distribution of Marion County based on age, sex, race, and income.

Weightings were created for each category within sex (male, female), race (White, Non-White), Age (8 different age categories), and income (7 different income categories). The numerical value of the weight for each category was calculated by taking the percent of Marion County within the specific category and dividing that by the percent of the sample within that same specific category. Using sex as an example, the following represents the data from the 2022 Marion County Survey and the 2020 Census Estimates from the American Community Survey.

2022 Marion Survey			2020 Census		Weight
<u>Sex</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
Male	137	48.23944	34,761	53.33159	1.105560
Female	147	51.76056	30,418	46.66841	0.901621

In this example, it shows that there was a smaller portion of males in the sample compared to the actual portion in Marion County. The weighting for males was calculated by taking the percent of males in Marion County (based on Census information) (53.33159%) and dividing that by the percent found in the 2022 Marion County sample (48.23944%) [$53.33159/48.23944 = \text{weighting of } 1.105560$ for males]. The same was done for females [$46.66841/51.76056 = \text{weighting of } 0.901621$ for females]. Thus, males' responses are weighted more by a factor of 1.105560 and females' responses weighted less by a factor of 0.901621.

This same thing was done for each of the 19 specific categories as described above. For example, a respondent who was female, White, in the age category 35-44, and with a household income in the \$50-\$75k category would have an individual weighting of 1.78172 (weight for females) \times 0.94640 (weight for White) \times 1.46373 (weight for age 35-44) \times 1.42653 (weight for income \$50-\$75k). Thus, each individual in the 2022 Marion County sample has their own individual weighting based on their combination of age, race, sex, and income. See next page for each specific weighting and the numbers from which they were calculated.

Multiple sets of weightings were created and used in the statistical software package (SPSS 27.0) 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	Marion County Sample	%	2020 Census	%	Weighting Value
Sex:					
Male	137	48.23944	34,761	53.33159	1.10556
Female	147	51.76056	30,418	46.66841	0.90162
Age:					
20 to 34 years	27	9.44056	12,565	25.04734	2.65316
35 to 44 years	31	10.83916	7,959	15.86564	1.46373
45 to 54 years	39	13.63636	8,877	17.69560	1.29768
55 to 59 years	24	8.39161	4,747	9.46277	1.12765
60 to 64 years	41	14.33566	4,371	8.71325	0.60780
65 to 74 years	87	30.41958	6,939	13.83235	0.45472
75 to 84 years	31	10.83916	3,235	6.44872	0.59495
85+ years	6	2.09790	1,472	2.93432	1.39869
Race:					
White	276	92.92929	57,324	87.94857	0.94640
Non-White	21	7.07071	7,855	12.05143	1.70442
Household Income:					
Less than \$25,000	68	24.90842	5,651	22.95568	0.92160
\$25,000 to \$34,999	38	13.91941	2,921	11.86578	0.85246
\$35,000 to \$49,999	30	10.98901	3,859	15.67616	1.42653
\$50,000 to \$74,999	52	19.04762	4,709	19.12906	1.00428
\$75,000 to \$99,999	40	14.65201	3,161	12.84072	0.87638
\$100,000 to \$149,999	28	10.25641	2,635	10.70399	1.04364
\$150,000 or more	17	6.22711	1,681	6.82861	1.09660
Note: The weighting ratios are calculated by taking the ratio of the proportion of the population of Marion County in each subcategory by the proportion of the sample in the Marion County survey for that same category. *Marion County population figures taken from the 2020 Census.					

Appendix IV: Marion County Sample Demographic Profile*

Adult Variable	2022 Marion County Adult Survey Sample	Marion County Census 2019 (1-year estimate)	Ohio Census 2019 (1-year estimates)
Age			
20-29	3.6%	12.3%	13.2%
30-39	10.9%	11.8%	12.6%
40-49	9.9%	13.3%	11.9%
50-59	15.6%	14.4%	13.1%
60 plus	54.6%	25.4%	24.4%
Race/Ethnicity			
White	92.1%	92.9%	83.5%
Black or African American	1.7%	5.8%	14.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.7%	3.0%	0.8%
Asian	0.3%	1.8%	3.0%
Some other race	2.3%	0.4%	1.3%
Hispanic Origin (may be of any race)	1.0%	2.8%	4.0%
Education†			
Less than High School Diploma	2.6%	11.3%	9.2%
High School Diploma	40.7%	43.4%	32.6%
Some college/College graduate	54.0%	45.3%	58.1%
Income (Families)			
\$14,999 and less	9.6%	8.1%	6.0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12.9%	6.3%	5.9%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	22.5%	24.1%	18.7%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17.2%	22.0%	19.4%
\$75,000 or more	28.1%	39.6%	49.9%

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

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

Appendix V: Demographics and Household Information

MARION COUNTY PROFILE

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019)
2019 ACS 1-year estimates

General Demographic Characteristics

	Number	Percent (%)
Total Population		
2019 Total Population	65,093	100%
Largest City – Marion		
2019 Total Population	36,188	100%
Population by Race/Ethnicity		
Total Population	65,093	100%
White	60,476	92.9%
Black or African American	3,792	5.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1,929	3.0%
Hispanic Origin (may be of any race)	1,853	2.8%
Asian	1,173	1.8%
Some other race	291	0.4%
Population by Age		
Under 5 years	3,760	5.8%
5 to 9 years	3,511	5.4%
10 to 14 years	3,773	5.8%
15 to 19 years	3,786	5.8%
20 to 24 years	3,672	5.6%
25 to 34 years	8,332	12.8%
35 to 44 years	8,037	12.3%
45 to 64 years	18,512	28.5%
65 years and more	11,710	18.0%
Median age (years)	42.4	N/A
Household by Type		
Total households	25,013	100%
Total families	16,000	64.0%
Households with children <18 years	6,623	26.5%
Married-couple family household	10,951	43.8%
Married-couple family household with children <18 years	3,558	32.5%
Female householder, no husband present	3,494	14.0%
Female householder, no husband present with children <18 years	2,456	70.3%
Nonfamily household (single person)	9,013	36.0%
Nonfamily household (single person) living alone	N/A	84.8%
Nonfamily household (single person) 65 years and >	N/A	29.5%
Households with one or more people <18 years	N/A	28.2%
Households with one or more people 60 years and >	N/A	43.2%
Average household size	2.37 people	N/A
Average family size	2.90 people	N/A

General Demographic Characteristics, Continued

Housing Occupancy		
Median value of owner-occupied units	\$118,200	N/A
Median monthly owner costs for housing units with a mortgage	\$1,062	N/A
Median monthly owner costs for housing units without a mortgage	\$422	N/A
Median value of occupied units paying rent	\$733	N/A
Median rooms per total housing unit	6.0	N/A
Total occupied housing units	25,013	N/A
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	144	0.6%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	57	0.2%
No telephone service available	237	0.9%
Language Spoken at Home (5-year estimate)		
Population 5 years and over	61,301	100%
Speak only English	58,611	95.6%
Speak a language other than English	2,690	4.4%
Spanish	1,319	2.2%
Other Indo-European languages	731	1.2%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	264	0.4%
Other languages	376	0.6%

Selected Social Characteristics

School Enrollment		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	13,764	100%
Nursery & preschool	734	5.3%
Kindergarten	726	5.3%
Elementary School (Grades 1-4)	2,916	21.2%
Elementary School (Grades 5-8)	2,608	18.9%
High School (Grades 9-12)	4,188	30.4%
College, undergraduate	2,043	14.8%
Graduate, professional school	549	4.0%
Educational Attainment		
Population 25 years and over	46,591	100%
< 9 th grade education	869	1.9%
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	4,395	9.4%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	20,235	43.4%
Some college, no degree	11,384	24.4%
Associate degree	3,435	7.4%
Bachelor's degree	3,854	8.3%
Graduate or professional degree	2,419	5.2%
Percent high school graduate or higher	N/A	88.7%
Percent Bachelor's degree or higher	N/A	13.5%
Marital Status (5-year estimate)		
Population 15 years and over	53,850	100%
Never married	N/A	29.2%
Now married, excluding separated	N/A	45.9%
Separated	N/A	2.1%
Widowed	N/A	7.8%
Divorced	N/A	15.0%
Veteran Status		
Civilian population 18 years and over	51,373	100%
Veterans 18 years and over	3,958	7.7%

Selected Economic Characteristics, Continued

<i>Employment Status</i>		
Population 16 years and over	52,942	100%
16 years and over in labor force	29,824	56.3%
16 years and over not in labor force	23,118	43.7%
Females 16 years and over	24,957	47.1%
Females 16 years and over in labor force	14,040	56.3%
Population living with own children <6 years	4,296	8.1%
All parents in family in labor force	2,912	67.8%
<i>Class of Worker</i>		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	28,281	100%
Private wage and salary workers	23,169	81.9%
Government workers	3,213	11.4%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	1,815	6.4%
Unpaid family workers	84	0.3%
<i>Occupations</i>		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	28,281	100%
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	7,429	26.3%
Service occupations	6,265	22.2%
Sales and office occupations	5,040	17.8%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	2,278	8.1%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	7,269	25.7%
<i>Leading Industries</i>		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	28,281	100%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	174	0.6%
Construction	1,625	5.7%
Manufacturing	7,222	25.5%
Wholesale trade	540	1.9%
Retail trade	2,712	9.6%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	850	3.0%
Information	210	0.7%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	1,022	3.6%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1,940	6.9%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	7,315	25.9%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	1,982	7.0%
Other services, except public administration	1,328	4.7%
Public administration	1,361	4.8%

Income in 2019		
Total households	25,013	100%
Less than \$10,000	1,744	7.0%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,688	6.7%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,974	7.9%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2,906	11.6%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4,040	16.2%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4,921	19.7%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3,018	12.1%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2,684	10.7%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	892	3.6%
\$200,000 or more	1,146	4.6%
Median household income (dollars)	\$50,608	N/A
Income in 2019		
Families	16,000	100%
Less than \$10,000	765	4.8%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	521	3.3%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,007	6.3%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,828	11.4%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2,027	12.7%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3,513	22.0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2,565	16.0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,938	12.1%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	690	4.3%
\$200,000 or more	1,146	7.2%
Median family income (dollars)	\$61,916	N/A
Per capita income in 2019	\$29,028	N/A
Poverty Status in 2019		
Families	N/A	9.4%
All People	N/A	14.8%

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019)

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

	Income	Rank of Ohio Counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2020	\$41,449	77 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2019	\$37,873	77 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2018	\$37,393	76 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2017	\$36,585	74 th of 88 counties
BEA Per Capita Personal Income 2016	\$34,797	73 rd 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

Employment Statistics

Category	Marion County	Ohio
Labor Force	27,900	5,791,100
Employed	27,100	5,584,000
Unemployed	800	207,100
Unemployment Rate* in May 2022	3.0	3.6
Unemployment Rate* in April 2022	3.1	3.7
Unemployment Rate* in May 2021	4.7	5.1

*Rate equals unemployment divided by labor force.

(Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, May 2022,
https://ohiolmi.com/_docs/LAUS/OhioCivilianLaborForceEstimates.pdf)

Estimated Poverty Status in 2020

Age Groups	Number	90% Lower Confidence Interval	90% Upper Confidence Interval	Percent	90% Lower Confidence Interval	90% Upper Confidence Interval
Marion County						
All ages in poverty	8,471	6,617	10,325	14.3	11.2	17.4
Ages 0-17 in poverty	2,596	1,800	3,392	19.4	13.5	25.3
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	1,807	1,226	2,388	18.7	12.7	24.7
Median household income	\$52,226	\$45,773	\$58,679			
Ohio						
All ages in poverty	1,428,219	1,398,807	1,457,631	12.6	12.3	12.9
Ages 0-17 in poverty	417,333	400,878	433,788	16.6	15.9	17.3
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	281,878	267,654	296,102	15.3	14.5	16.1
Median household income	\$60,360	\$59,900	\$60,820			
United States						
All ages in poverty	38,371,394	38,309,115	38,433,673	11.9	11.9	11.9
Ages 0-17 in poverty	11,204,423	11,176,652	11,232,194	15.7	15.7	15.7
Ages 5-17 in families in poverty	7,798,566	7,778,138	7,818,994	14.9	14.9	14.9
Median household income	\$67,340	\$67,251	\$67,429			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Poverty and Median Income Estimates,
<https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2020/demo/saie/2020-state-and-county.html>

Federal Poverty Thresholds in 2021 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years of Age

Size of Family Unit	No Children	One Child	Two Children	Three Children	Four Children	Five Children
1 Person <65 years	\$14,097					
1 Person 65 and >	\$12,996					
2 people Householder < 65 years	\$18,145	\$18,677				
2 People Householder 65 and >	\$16,379	\$18,606				
3 People	\$21,196	\$21,811	\$21,831			
4 People	\$27,949	\$28,406	\$27,479	\$27,575		
5 People	\$33,705	\$34,195	\$33,148	\$32,338	\$31,843	
6 People	\$38,767	\$38,921	\$38,119	\$37,350	\$36,207	\$35,529
7 People	\$44,606	\$44,885	\$43,925	\$43,255	\$42,009	\$40,554
8 People	\$49,888	\$50,329	\$49,423	\$48,629	\$47,503	\$46,073
9 People or >	\$60,012	\$60,303	\$59,501	\$58,828	\$57,722	\$56,201

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

(Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Poverty Thresholds 2021, <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html>)

Appendix VI: County Health Rankings

	Marion County 2021	Marion County 2022	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
Health Outcomes				
Premature death. Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) (2018-2020)	10,200	10,100	8,700	7,300
Overall health. Percentage of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted) (2019)	22%	23%	18%	17%
Physical health. Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) (2019)	5.0	4.8	4.2	3.9
Mental health. Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) (2019)	4.9	5.6	5.2	4.5
Maternal and infant health. Percentage of live births with low birthweight (< 2500 grams) (2014-2020)	9%	8%	9%	8%
Health Behaviors				
Tobacco. Percentage of adults who are current smokers (2019)	26%	28%	22%	16%
Obesity. Percentage of adults that report a BMI of 30 or more (2019)	39%	38%	35%	32%
Food environment. Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, 0 (worst) to 10 (best) (2019)	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.8
Physical inactivity. Percentage of adults aged 20 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity (2019)	30%	34%	28%	26%
Active living environment. Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity (2010 & 2021)	77%	67%	77%	80%
Excessive drinking. Percentage of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking (2019)	16%	18%	21%	20%
Drug and alcohol abuse and injury. Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement (2016-2020)	33%	30%	33%	27%
Infectious disease. Number of newly diagnosed chlamydia cases per 100,000 population (2019)	481.8	430.2	559.4	551
Sexual and reproductive health. Teen birth rate per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19 (2014-2020)	42	39	21	19

(Source: 2021 & 2022 County Health Rankings for Marion County, Ohio, and U.S. data)

	Marion County 2021	Marion County 2022	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
Clinical Care				
Coverage and affordability. Percentage of population under age 65 without health insurance (2019)	7%	8%	8%	11%
Access to health care/medical care. Ratio of population to primary care physicians (2019)	3,630:1	3,830:1	1,290:1	1,310:1
Access to dental care. Ratio of population to dentists (2020)	1,760:1	1,750:1	1,570:1	1,400:1
Access to behavioral health care. Ratio of population to mental health providers (2021)	600:1	500:1	350:1	350:1
Hospital utilization. Number of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees (2019)	6,674	6,177	4,338	3,767
Mammography screening. Percentage of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive mammography screening (2019)	45%	46%	45%	43%
Flu vaccinations. Percentage of Medicare enrollees that had an annual flu vaccination (2019)	50%	51%	51%	48%
Social and Economic Environment				
Education. Percentage of adults ages 25 and over with a high school diploma or equivalent (2016-2020)	88%	90%	91%	89%
Education. Percentage of adults ages 25-44 years with some post-secondary education (2016-2020)	47%	48%	66%	67%
Employment, poverty, and income. Percentage of population ages 16 and older unemployed but seeking work (2020)	4.1%	7.6%	8.1%	8.1%
Employment, poverty, and income. Percentage of children under age 18 in poverty (2020)	20%	19%	17%	16%
Employment, poverty, and income. Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile (2016-2020)	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.9
Family and social support. Percentage of children that live in a household headed by single parent (2016-2020)	29%	31%	27%	25%
Family and social support. Number of membership associations per 10,000 population (2019)	13.2	12.6	10.9	9.2

(Source: 2021 & 2022 County Health Rankings for Marion County, Ohio, and U.S. data)

	Marion County 2021	Marion County 2022	Ohio 2022	U.S. 2022
Social and Economic Environment, continued				
Violence. Number of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population (2014 & 2016)	215	215	293	386
Injury. Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population (2016-2020)	109	112	96	76
Physical Environment				
Air, water, and toxic substances. Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) (2018)	8.9	9.2	9.0	7.5
Air, water, and toxic substances. Indicator of the presence of health-related drinking water violations. Yes - indicates the presence of a violation, No - indicates no violation (2020)	No	No	N/A	N/A
Housing. Percentage of households with at least 1-of-4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities (2014-2018)	13%	13%	13%	17%
Transportation. Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work (2016-2020)	82%	83%	82%	75%
Transportation. Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes (2016-2020)	27%	28%	31%	37%

(Source: 2021 & 2022 County Health Rankings for Marion County, Ohio, and U.S. data)

N/A – Not Available