



2021 Putnam County Community Health Assessment

Prepared for: Putnam County Health Department

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Executive Summary

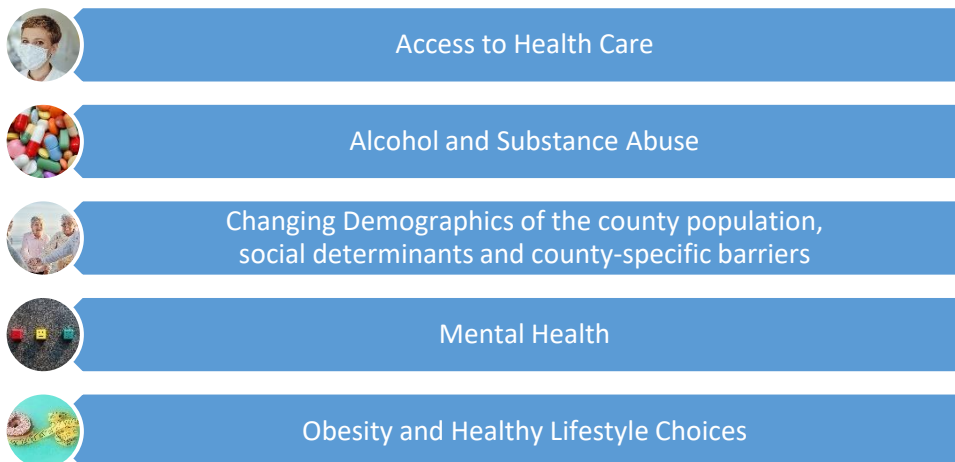
This report is intended to meet the Public Health Accreditation Board standards for health departments. The assessment process is an ongoing cycle that includes building partnerships; coordinating a consortium; assessing data, community needs, and capacity; and conducting planning, prioritization, interventions, implementation, and evaluation. This report begins the 3-year cycle. The Center for Marketing and Opinion Research (CMOR) was selected by the Putnam County Health Department to conduct data collection and analysis for the CHA through three project components.

The first component of the project, a Community Survey, consisted of a random sample telephone survey of Putnam County households. This method was used to ensure representativeness of the adult population and to warrant statistical validity. The final sample size was 400 which resulted in an overall sampling error of +/- 5.0% within a 95% confidence level. The survey questions focused on the following areas: community need and social determinants, access to care, mental health and substance abuse, healthy living, vaccinations, chronic diseases, housing, safety and transportation.

The second phase of the project, Secondary Data Analysis, consisted of reviewing and analyzing secondary data sources to identify priority areas of concern when compared to survey data. CMOR gathered and compiled health and demographic data from various sources. The sources of data are outlined in the Research Methodology section of this report.

The third and final phase, consisted of collecting qualitative data to provide some contextual information to the primary and secondary data outlined above. The qualitative data included a Community Leader survey which consisted of an on-line survey completed by 19 community leaders with knowledge of and experience in community health related issues.

When available, data was compared to previous years' information and other geographic areas such as Ohio or the United States. Analysis included survey data and health and demographic data. After compiling and analyzing the data from all three components, CMOR identified five priority health needs for the county including (in alphabetical order):



Throughout the report, statistically significant findings and statistical significance between groupings (i.e. between age groups or between races) are indicated by an asterisk ()*



Contributing Factors to Health Challenges

There are a number of factors that affect the health of a community. Putnam County is one of the least populated counties in the state (70 out of 88). In addition, Putnam County has a disproportionate percentage of the population ages 65 and over compared to both Ohio and the country as a whole (20% in Putnam County compared to 17% in Ohio). *(Source: U.S. Census Bureau)*. Also, the number of grandparents raising grandchildren has increased from 132 in 2009 to 255 in 2018, which is a 93% increase *(Source: PCSAO)*.

Education is also a contributing factor to the county's health challenges. Only 20.9% of the county population have a bachelor's degree or higher (compared to 28.3% in the state). *(Source: US Census Bureau, American Fact Finder)* In addition, there are no colleges, universities, or branches in the county meaning that there are no secondary education options within the county limits. *(Source ODSA)*

Putnam County is considerably more rural (83%) than Ohio (22%) and the country as a whole (19%) *(Source: U.S. Census Bureau)*. Being so rural creates challenges that make it more difficult for Putnam County residents to get the health-related services they need. For example, the percentage of Putnam County residents with access to locations for physical activity is alarmingly low. Less than half of county residents, 47%, have access compared to a statewide average of 84% *(Source: County Health Rankings)*. In our community survey, we found that more than a quarter of residents, 25.5%, did not exercise in the past month. Also from the community survey, based on the residents self-reported weight and height, more than three-quarters of residents, 77.7%, are overweight or obese based on their BMI.

Social norms around alcohol consumption also contribute to the county's health challenges. In the community survey, the average number of alcoholic beverages a week was 6.61. In addition, more than one in ten, 11.6% residents reported driving after drinking any alcoholic beverages. When comparing Putnam County to other counties in Ohio, only one county had a higher percentage of adults who reported binge or heavy drinking in the past 30 days (Putnam's percentage was 21%). *(Source: County Health Rankings)*



Process for Identifying Priority Health Needs

Analysis for the CHA included survey data in conjunction with health and demographic data. Using all data available, CMOR identified priority community health needs for the county. The data is included in this document. The findings from the secondary data reinforce the findings of the CHA Community Survey and Community Health Leader Survey.





Priority Health Needs

This section presents a summary of the priority health needs for Putnam County (*in alphabetical order*). For each area, data is given to support the identified health need. In many cases there were significant differences between demographic groups. The priority health needs were identified after analyzing multiple sources of data as outlined in the Research Methodology appendix. The five priority health need areas were identified as common themes that appeared throughout the multiple sources of data and had adequate support to identify them as a significant issue.

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

HEALTH NEED: A portion of county residents do not have access to affordable basic health care services including primary care doctors. Access to medical specialists, dentists, and mental health professionals were also issues.

- In Putnam County, there is 1 Primary Care Physician for every 1,780 residents. In Ohio, the ratio is much smaller; 1 Primary Care Physician for every 1,310 residents. (*Source: County Health Rankings*)
- In Putnam County, there is 1 Dentist for every 3,750 residents. In Ohio, the ratio is much smaller; 1 Dentist for every 1,610 residents. (*Source: County Health Rankings*)
- Nearly one in ten, 8%, reported there were health related services they needed in the past year that they were unable to get. Prescriptions were the top needed service that they were unable to get. (*Source: Community Survey*)
- On a 10-point scale in which 1 was 'Not at all important' and 10 was 'Very important', access to health care was given an average importance rating of 8.68 by community leaders. (*Source: Community Leader Survey*)
- Nearly one-sixth, 14%, of residents relied on something other than a primary care doctor as their primary source of health care, for residents ages 18 to 44, the percentage of residents who relied on something other than their primary care doctor rose to 22%. (*Source: Community Survey*)
- Nearly a quarter of residents, 24%, reported being unable to find a specialist or doctor locally or having to wait more than 30 days to make an appointment. (*Source: Community Survey*)
- More than a quarter of community leaders, 27.8%, agreed that *"Family planning services are accessible and available to adequately address the reproductive health needs in the community"*. Nearly a quarter, 22.2%, disagreed. (*Source: Community Leader Survey*)

ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE USE

HEALTH NEED: High alcohol use and associated issues were found in multiple data sources. Excessive alcohol use can lead to an increased risk of other health problems such as injuries, violence, liver disease, and cancer.

- One-sixth, 16.7%, of community residents named 'Addiction' or 'Alcohol' as an important health related issue or challenge facing their community. (*Source: Community Survey*)
- On a 10-point scale in which 1 is 'Not at all important' and 10 is 'Very important', alcohol and substance abuse was given an average importance rating of 9.11 by community leaders, the second highest average importance of the seven health related issues included in the survey. Furthermore, nearly half, 44.4%, of community health leaders named substance abuse and addiction issues as an important issue or challenge facing the county. Alcohol and drunk driving were mentioned specifically. (*Source: Community Leader Survey*)
- More than half, 53%, of community leaders reported that individuals addicted to drugs and/or alcohol are not being adequately served by local health services. (*Source: Community Leader Survey*)
- Nearly two-thirds of residents, 63.2%, reported drinking alcoholic beverages such as beer, wine, malt beverages or liquor at least some days. The average number of alcoholic beverages a week was 6.61. (*Source: Community Survey*)
- More than one in ten, 11.6% reported driving after drinking any alcoholic beverages. (*Source: Community Survey*)
- Half, 49.5%, of residents reported being aware of any drug and alcohol addiction treatment options available in their community. (*Source: Community Survey*)

- In 2020, the percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement in Putnam was 35%. *(Source: County Health Ranking)*
- Only one county had a higher percentage of adults who reported binge or heavy drinking in the past 30 days (Putnam's percentage was 21%). *(Source: County Health Rankings)*
- On average, 48.0% percent of client admissions for treatment in the county were associated with a primary diagnosis of alcohol abuse or dependence in SFY 2019. *(Source: Ohio Mental and Addition Services)*

CHANGING DEMOGRAPHICS, SOCIAL DETERMINANTS, AND OTHER COUNTY-SPECIFIC BARRIERS

HEALTH NEED: More than a quarter of households in the county have a resident age 65 and over. In addition, the number of grandparents raising grandchildren has also been rapidly increasing. As the county continues to age, there will be significant challenges to meet the health needs of the aging population.

- The median age of Putnam County residents is slightly higher, 39.8, than Ohio (39.4) and the U.S. (38.1). Furthermore, one-fifth of County residents are ages 65 and over, compared to 17% in the state. Over a quarter of households in the county, 28.4%, have at least one resident aged 65 or over. *(Source: US Census Bureau)*
- The number of grandparents raising grandchildren in the county has risen from 132 to 164, a 20% increase. *(Source: Public Children Services Association of Ohio)*
- Nearly one in ten residents, 8.6%, reported they are responsible for providing regular care or assistance for an elderly parent or loved one. *(Source: Community Survey)*
- On a 10-point scale in which 1 was 'Not at all important' and 10 was 'Very important', aging population and related issues was given an average importance rating of 8.68 by community leaders. *(Source: Community Leader Survey)*

MENTAL HEALTH

HEALTH NEED: The need for mental health treatment and intervention continues to increase, especially for youth. High diagnosis rates for anxiety, emotional problems and number of residents feeling lonely/ isolated substantiate this issue.

- In Putnam County, there is 1 Mental Health provider for every 1,780 residents. In Ohio, the ratio is more than 5 times better; 1 Mental Health Provider for every 380 residents. *(Source: County Health Rankings)*
- More than one-tenth, 13.5%, of community residents named 'Mental Health' as an important health related issue or challenge facing their community. *(Source: Community Survey)*
- More than 5% of residents reported seeking mental health assistance in the past year. *(Source: Community Survey)*
- On a 10-point scale in which 1 was 'Not at all important' and 10 was 'Very important', mental health services was given an average importance rating of 9.26 by community leaders, the highest average importance of the seven health related issues included in the survey. Furthermore, more than a third, 38.9%, of community health leaders named mental health as an important issue or challenge facing the county. *(Source: Community Leader Survey)*
- Nearly half, 47%, of community leaders reported that people with mental illness are not being adequately served by local health services. *(Source: Community Leader Survey)*
- Nearly half, 48.0%, of residents had at least one day in the past 30 days that their mental health was not good. One-sixth, 16.3%, indicated that their mental health was not good 11 or more days in the past 30. *(Source: Community Survey)*
- More than one-quarter of residents reported that they or an immediate family member had been diagnosed by a medical professional with anxiety or emotional problems. *(Source: Community Survey)*
- Nearly a third, 31.8%, feel lonely or isolated from others occasionally or more often. *(Source: Community Survey)*
- More than one in ten residents, 11.2%, had felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past 12 months. *(Source: Community Survey)*
- Half of community leaders, 50%, felt that there were not a sufficient number of mental and behavioral health providers in the area. *(Source: Community Leader Survey)*

OBESITY AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE CHOICES

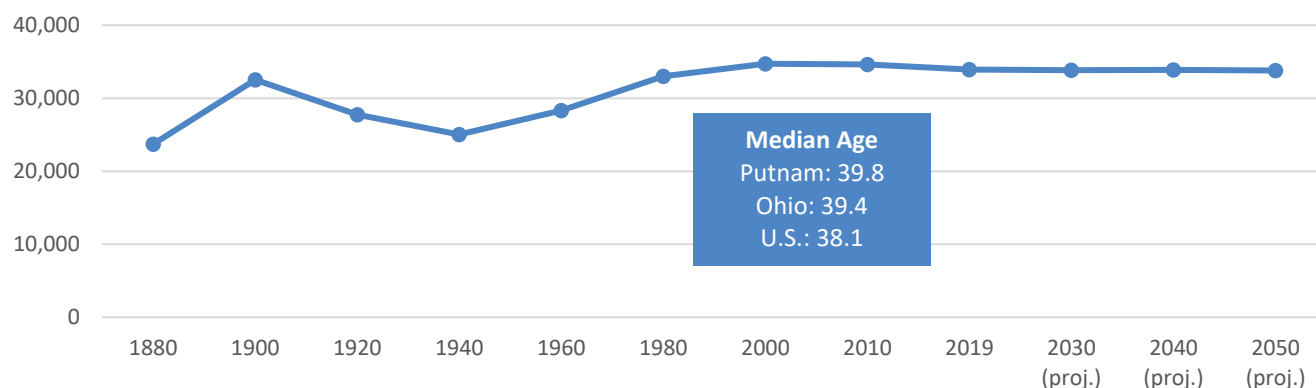
HEALTH NEED: Living a healthy lifestyle means a lower risk of developing many illnesses, like heart disease and diabetes, which are prevalent in the county. A healthy lifestyle can also lead to better mental health as well.

- More than one-sixth, 17.2%, of community residents named 'Obesity' as an important health related issue or challenge facing their community. *(Source: Community Survey)*
- On a 10-point scale in which 1 was 'Not at all important' and 10 was 'Very important', obesity and healthy lifestyle choices were given an average importance rating of 8.74 by community leaders, the third highest average importance of the seven health related issues included in the survey. Furthermore, nearly half, 44.4%, of community health leaders named healthy living and obesity as an important issue or challenge facing the county. *(Source: CLS)*
- More than a third of residents, 36.6%, have smoked 100 or more cigarettes in their lifetime. Also, nearly a fifth or 19.3% of residents indicated they currently smoke cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco or use other tobacco products. *Every day users* amounted to 14.5% of all residents. *(Source: Community Survey)*
- More than a quarter of residents, 25.5%, did not exercise in the past month. The most common reasons for not exercising were health issues and not having enough time. *(Source: Community Survey)*
- More than a third of the residents, 38.1%, reported that their weight is about right. More than half, 60.2%, reported being overweight. Based on the residents self-reported weight and height, more than three-quarters of residents, 77.7%, are overweight or obese based on their BMI. *(Source: Community Survey)*
- On average, residents spend 0.57 hours a day playing video games, 1.45 hours using their computer outside of work or school, 2.98 watching TV, and 3.30 using their cellphone, including talking, texting, or going on the internet. *(Source: Community Survey)*
- Nearly a quarter of residents, 21.1%, reported having difficulty getting fresh fruits and vegetables in their neighborhood. A tenth, 10.1%, eat fresh fruits and vegetables 0-1 times a week while 37.4%, eat fresh fruits and vegetables 2 to 4 times a week, and more than a quarter, 27.9%, eat fresh fruits and vegetables once a day. Only a quarter of residents, 24.6%, eat fresh fruits or vegetables 2 or more times a day. *(Source: Community Survey)*
- Nearly a fifth of residents, 18.4%, eat out at a restaurant or take out meal 3 or more times a week. *(Source: CS)*
- More than a third of residents, 39.6%, drink soda or other unhealthy drinks at least once a day. *(Source: CS)*
- More than a third of adults in Putnam County have a BMI of 30 or more. The percentage of obese adults has slightly increased over the past several years and is higher than the state average. *(Source: County Health Rankings)*
- The percentage of Putnam County residents with access to locations for physical activity is very low. Less than half of county residents, 47%, have access compared to a statewide average of 84%. *(Source: County Health Rankings)*
- The most common challenges mentioned by community leaders that residents face in trying to maintain healthy lifestyles were the availability and affordability of healthy food (38.9%) access to affordable gyms (27.8%), making the time/effort needed for a healthy lifestyle (27.8%), and lack of healthy eating and nutrition programs in the community (16.7%). *(Source: Community Leader Survey)*
- Nearly a third of residents, 32.1%, said that they or a member of their household had been diagnosed with Diabetes.
- Heart disease was the leading cause of death in Putnam County in 2020. In addition, the death rate for heart disease has increased by 42% over the past five years. *(Source: Ohio Department of Health)*

Putnam County Demographic Profile

Putnam County is one of the smaller counties in Ohio, ranking 70 out of 88 in terms of population, with a current population of 34,430. Putnam County's population is projected to remain stable between now and 2050 as is the population of the state. The median age in the county, 39.8, is slightly higher than the median age of 39.4 for the state.

Putnam County Population Trends and Projections



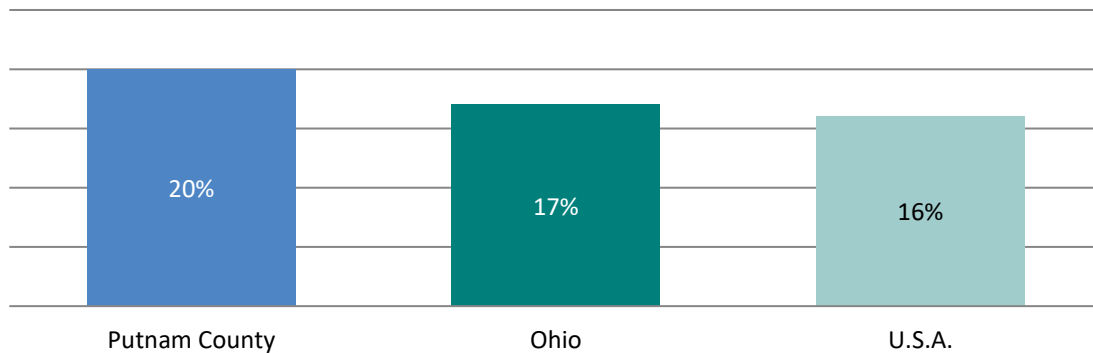
County Population Trends- Children

	Putnam County		Ohio	
	Under 5	Under 18	Under 5	Under 18
2010	2,507	9,352	718,534	2,723,195
2011	2,515	9,233	708,922	2,694,664
2012	2,480	9,909	699,363	2,668,994
2013	2,430	8,979	695,657	2,652,685
2014	2,375	8,886	696,733	2,640,987
2015	2,345	8,803	696,816	2,627,298
2016	2,329	8,761	697,923	2,612,172
2017	2,294	8,653	695,704	2,627,168
2018	2,283	8,674	695,933	2,618,168
2019	2,271	8,656	694,711	2,605,010
Change 2010 to 2019	-9.4%	-7.4%	-3.3%	-4.3%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder

As shown in the graph below, Putnam County has a disproportionate percentage of the population ages 65 and over compared to both Ohio and the country as a whole.

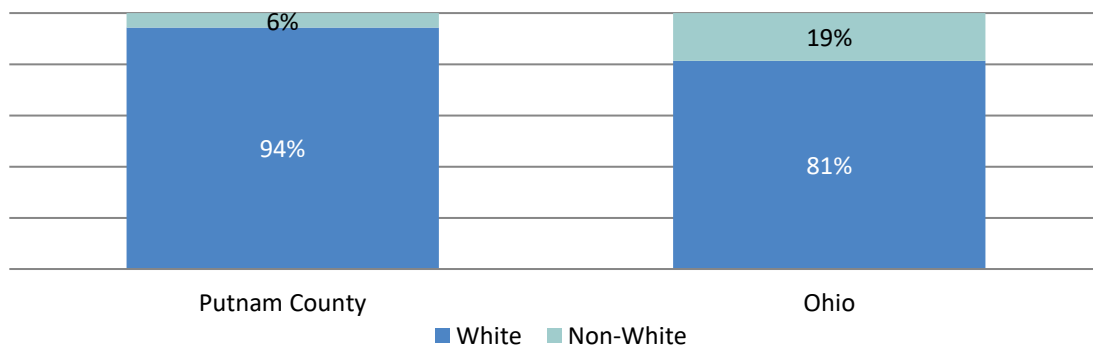
Percentage of Population ages 65+, 2019



Data Source: US Census Bureau

Putnam County is much less diverse than the state of Ohio with only 6% of the population being non-white compared to 19% in the state. Over the past five years, the racial make-up of the county has only minutely changed.

County Population by Race, 2019



County Population by Race, 2019

	White	African American	Native American	Asian	Pacific Islander	Other Race	Two or more races
Ohio	9,476,047	1,446,193	22,816	258,199	3,880	112,836	335,426
Putnam	31,974	137	8	53	11	1,290	438

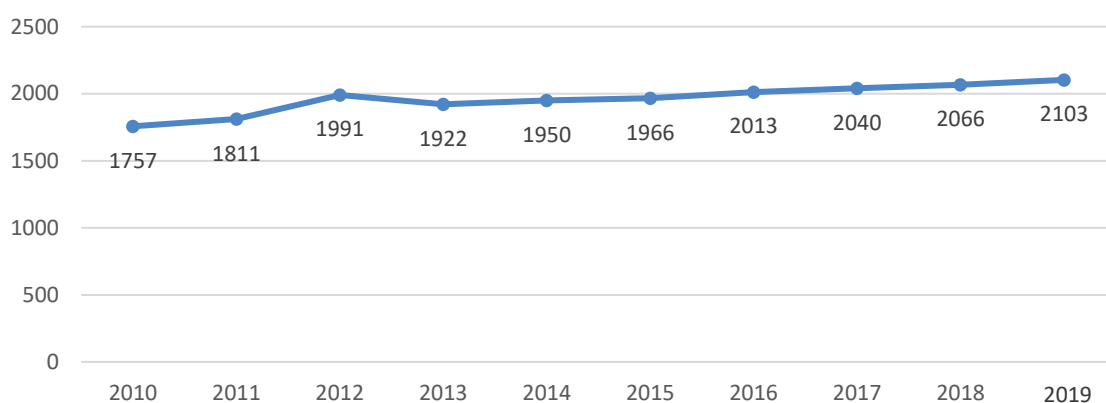
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

County Language Spoken at Home, 2019

Population 5 years and over	Total	Percent
Speak only English	30,269	95.7%
Speaks Spanish	1,219	3.9%
Other Languages	148	0.4%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

Putnam County Population by Hispanic Origin



Source: U.S. Census

The number of Hispanic or Latino residents has increased 20% from 2010 to 2018.

A slightly higher percentage of households in the county have more children in the household than in the state (32% compared to 29%). This percentage has remained stable over the past five years.

Families with Children as a Percent of Households

County	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change
Putnam	32.9%	33.3%	33.1%	31.9%	32.2%	-0.7%
Ohio	30.2%	30.0%	29.8%	29.6%	29.3%	-0.9%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

In 2019, nearly two-thirds, 61.7%, of households were married couple households. Nearly a third of households, 32.2%, had children under the age of 18 in them and more than a quarter, 28.4%, had at least one adult age 65 and over. Both average household and family size has remained relatively stable over the past five years.

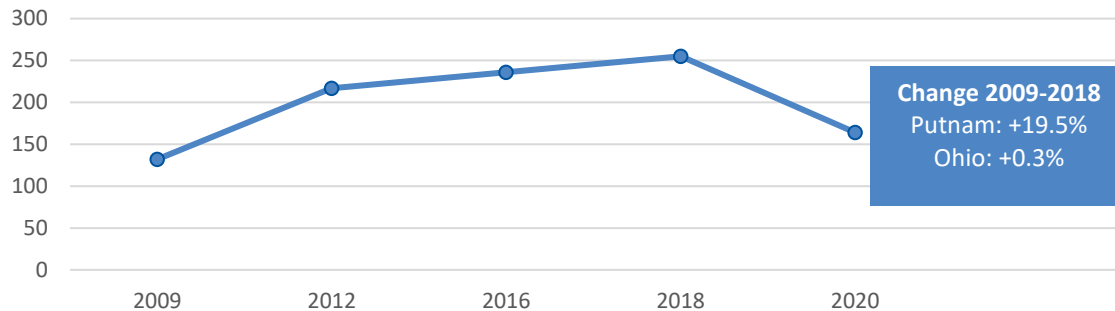
Putnam County Households by Type

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% Change
Total households	13,049	13,092	13,159	13,236	13,327	+2.1%
Married couple	64.0%	63.7%	63.5%	61.7%	61.7%	-2.3%
Married couple with children	26.2%	25.3%	24.4%	23.5%	23.5%	-2.7%
Male householder, with own kids	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	-
Female householder, with own kids	3.0%	4.0%	4.7%	4.6%	3.7%	+0.7%
Households with children	32.9%	33.3%	33.1%	31.9%	32.2%	-0.7%
Households with 65+	27.8%	27.7%	27.7%	28.1%	28.4%	+0.6%
Average household size	2.60	2.58	2.56	2.54	2.52	-0.08
Average family size	3.08	3.05	3.01	3.01	2.97	-0.11

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The change in percentage of children living with their grandparents in Putnam County shows that there were times in the past 10 years with higher numbers but overall saw approximately a 20% increase.

Number of Grandparents Raising Grandchildren - Putnam



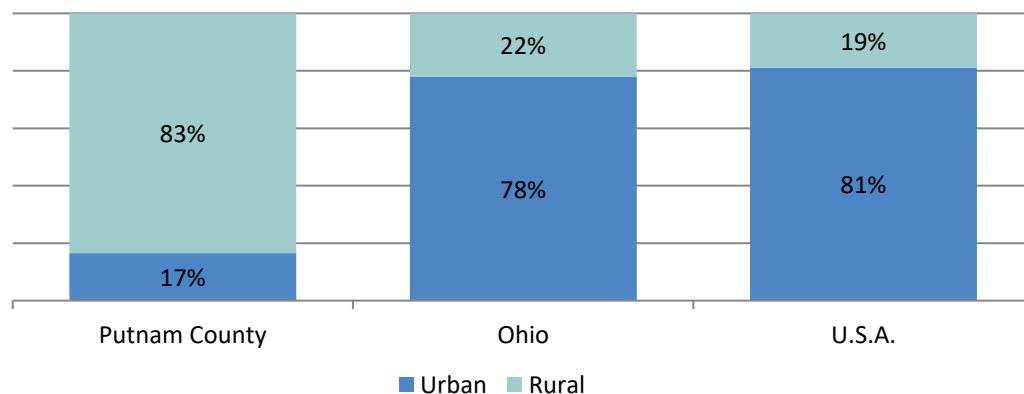
Number of Grandparents Raising Grandchildren

County	2009	2012	2016	2018	2020	Change '09- '18
Putnam	132	217	236	255	164	+19.5%
Ohio	91,513	99,487	100,667	97,811	91,845	+0.3%

SOURCE: Public Children Services Association of Ohio (PCSAO).
<https://www.pcsao.org/pdf/factbook/2019/Putnam.pdf>

Putnam County is considerably more rural (83%) than Ohio (22%) and the country as a whole (19%).

Urban/Rural Classification, 2010



Data Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census. 2010. Source geography: Tract

Residents of Putnam County tend to be slightly less geographically mobile than Ohio with the majority, 92%, living in the same house as last year.

Geographic Mobility, 2019

	Same house as previous year	Different house, in county	Different County, in state	Different state	Abroad
Putnam County	91.5%	4.7%	3.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Ohio	85.2%	9.2%	3.4%	1.7%	0.4%

SOURCE: Ohio Development Services Agency, Ohio County Profiles <https://development.ohio.gov/files/research/C1070.pdf>

Community Assets & Resources

Health Care Assets and Resources

The ratio of population to primary care physicians, mental health providers, and dentists is significantly higher in Putnam County than Ohio; (1) for primary care physicians, the ratio was more than 0.5 times higher in Putnam, (2) for mental health providers, the ratio was more than 5 times higher in Putnam, (3) for dentists, the ratio is almost 3 times higher in the county than the state.

There are no registered hospitals located in Putnam County. Hospitals in surrounding areas include Blanchard Valley Hospital, Bluffton Hospital, Mercy Health, Lima Memorial Health System, ProMedica Defiance Regional Hospital, serve patients from Putnam County. However, there is Mercy Ambulatory Care and Lima Memorial Urgent Care in Putnam County.

Health Care Summary, 2020		
	Putnam County	Ohio
Primary Care Physicians	19	-
<i>Ratio of population to primary care</i>	<i>1,780:1</i>	<i>1,300:1</i>
Mental Health Providers	19	-
<i>Ratio of population to mental health</i>	<i>1,780:1</i>	<i>380:1</i>
Dentists	9	-
<i>Ratio of population to dentists</i>	<i>3,760:1</i>	<i>1,560:1</i>
Number of registered hospitals*	-	215
<i>Number of hospital beds*</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>44,212</i>
<i>Licensed nursing homes*</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>954</i>
<i>Number of beds*</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>88,097</i>
Licensed residential care*	7	771
<i>Number of beds*</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>62,292</i>
SOURCE: County Health Rankings which used data from Area Health Resource File/American Medical Association for PCP and Dentists, original source of mental health data was CMS, National Provider Identification. * Ohio Development Services Agency, Ohio County Profiles		

Major Employers

Six of the major employers in Putnam County are listed in the table below.

Putnam County Major Employers	
Iams Co	Pro-Tec Coating Co Inc
Kalida Manufacturing Inc	Progressive Stamping
Ottawa-Glandorf Local Schools	Production Products, Inc
SOURCE: Ohio Development Services Agency, Ohio County Profiles PUTNAM COUNTY: https://www.development.ohio.gov/files/research/C1070.pdf	

Education Assets and Information

There are 9 school districts in the County: Columbus Grove, Continental, Ft. Jennings, Kalida, Leipsic, Miller City, Ottawa-Glandorf, Ottoville, and Pandora-Gilboa. The average expenditure per student is less than the state average. However, the graduation rate for Putnam County is higher than the state, 98.1% compared to 91.4%.

There are no public or private colleges or universities located within Putnam County.

County Education Information, 2021		
	Putnam	Ohio
Public school buildings	22	3,696
# public students	5,823	1,805,618
# public teachers (FTE's)	467.8	110,338.5
Expenditures per student	\$9,628	\$10,669
Graduation Rate	98.1%	91.4%
# private schools	3	707
# private students	445	167,892
# 4-yr public universities	0	13
# 4-year branches	0	23
# 2-year public colleges	0	38
# Ohio Technical Centers	0	52
# Private colleges and universities	0	48
Public libraries (Main/Branches)	1/9	251/734
SOURCE: Ohio Development Services Agency, Ohio County Profiles		
PUTNAM COUNTY: https://devresearch.ohio.gov/files/research/C1070.pdf		
OHIO: https://devresearch.ohio.gov/files/research/C1001.pdf		



Community Health Assessment: *Detailed Results*

The three data components included in this assessment include:

- **Community Survey** - A community survey of a representative sample of 400 adults in the county. The survey questions focused on the following areas: community need and social determinants, access to care, mental health and substance abuse, healthy living, vaccinations, chronic diseases and transportation.
- **Secondary Data Analysis** - Main sources of data include the American Fact Finder, Ohio Department of Health, and County Health Rankings.
- **Community Health Leader Survey**- In addition to the data mentioned above, additional qualitative data was gathered in order to provide some contextual information to the primary and secondary data. The qualitative data included a Community Leader survey which consisted of an online survey completed by 19 community leaders who have knowledge of and/or experience in community health issues.

More detailed information about the data components can be found in the Research Methodology appendix.

THE RESULTS ARE BROKEN DOWN INTO THE FOLLOWING TOPIC AREAS:

- Community Needs
- Social Determinants
- Personal Health Status
- Access to Health Care
- Mental Health
- Oral Health
- Smoking/Tobacco Use
- Alcohol and Substance Abuse
- Maternal, Infant, and Child Health
- Healthy Living
- Communicable Diseases, Vaccinations and Prevention Services
- Chronic Disease Management
- Transportation
- Housing
- Environmental Quality
- Safety, Injury and Violence
- Reproductive and Sexual Health





COMMUNITY NEEDS

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Summary: Community Needs			
		% of responses	N
Most important health issue (open ended, Top 3)	Cancer	36.7%	344
	Obesity	17.2%	
	Flu	13.5%	
Responsible for providing regular care or assistance for. . . .	Elderly parent or loved one	8.6%	400
	Someone with special needs	6.1%	
	Someone with physical or mental problem	4.5%	
	Child with severe behavioral issues	3.2%	
	An adult child	2.8%	
	Grandchildren	2.7%	
Sought assistance in past year for	Medicare or other health insurance	6.0%	400
	Mental health issues	6.0%	
	Food	5.7%	
	Healthcare	5.5%	
	Prescription assistance	3.8%	
	Employment	3.5%	
	Utilities	3.0%	
	Home repair	2.1%	
	Legal aid services	2.1%	
	Transportation	1.9%	
	Clothing	1.8%	
	Dental care	1.8%	
	Affordable childcare	1.4%	
	Rent/mortgage	1.4%	
	Unplanned pregnancy	0.6%	
	Any kind of addiction	0.4%	

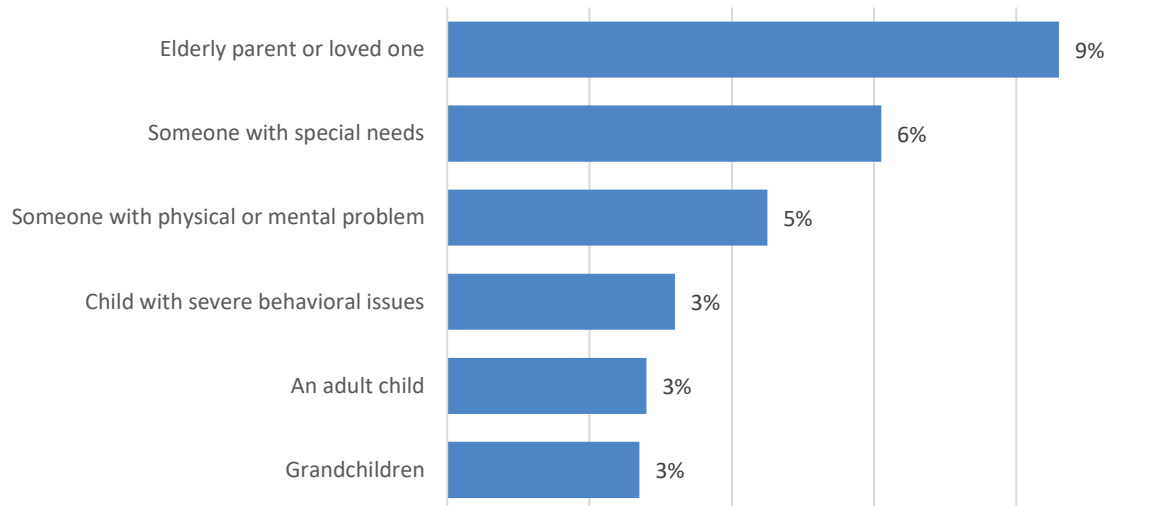


All residents were asked what they thought was the MOST important health related issue or challenge in Putnam County, other than COVID-19. More than a third, 37%, felt that cancer was the most important health issue in the county. The second largest health-related issue was obesity, given by 17% of residents. Other health related issues or challenges include, in order of importance, flu (14%), mental health (13%), addiction (9%), the divide caused by the COVID vaccination (8%), alcohol (8%), heart disease (8%), and healthcare costs (8%).

Most Important Health Related Issue or Challenge				
	# of FIRST Responses	% of FIRST Responses	# of TOTAL Responses	% of Residents
Cancer	92	26.7%	126	36.7%
Obesity	38	11.1%	59	17.2%
Flu	33	9.6%	46	13.5%
Mental health	22	6.5%	46	13.5%
Addiction	17	4.9%	30	8.6%
Covid vaccine Divide	18	5.1%	29	8.3%
Alcohol	11	3.1%	28	8.1%
Heart disease	10	3.0%	28	8.0%
Healthcare costs	21	6.0%	26	7.6%
Diabetes	11	3.3%	25	7.3%
Elder care	9	2.6%	18	5.1%
Shortage of health resources	7	2.1%	17	4.9%
Socioeconomic factors	6	1.8%	14	4.0%
Upper respiratory	6	1.6%	14	4.0%
Lack of nutrition	6	1.6%	13	3.9%
Lack of health education	5	1.5%	12	3.4%
Environmental factors	7	1.9%	11	3.1%
Children and youth needs	4	1.2%	10	3.0%
Basic needs	4	1.1%	10	2.9%
Lack of exercise	3	0.9%	7	2.1%
Lung conditions	2	0.5%	7	2.1%
Dementia	2	0.4%	7	2.1%
Other health conditions	2	0.5%	6	1.6%
Smoking	3	0.9%	5	1.3%
Suicide	1	0.2%	3	1.0%
Safety factors	1	0.3%	3	0.7%
Mobility	2	0.4%	2	0.5%
Shingles	0	0.0%	2	0.5%
Prenatal	1	0.2%	2	0.4%
Persons with disabilities	1	0.2%	2	0.4%
Vaping	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Dental and Vision focus	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
Total	344	(n=344)	537	(n=344)
<i>Question: Other than COVID-19, what do you think is the MOST important health related issue or challenge facing your community?</i>				

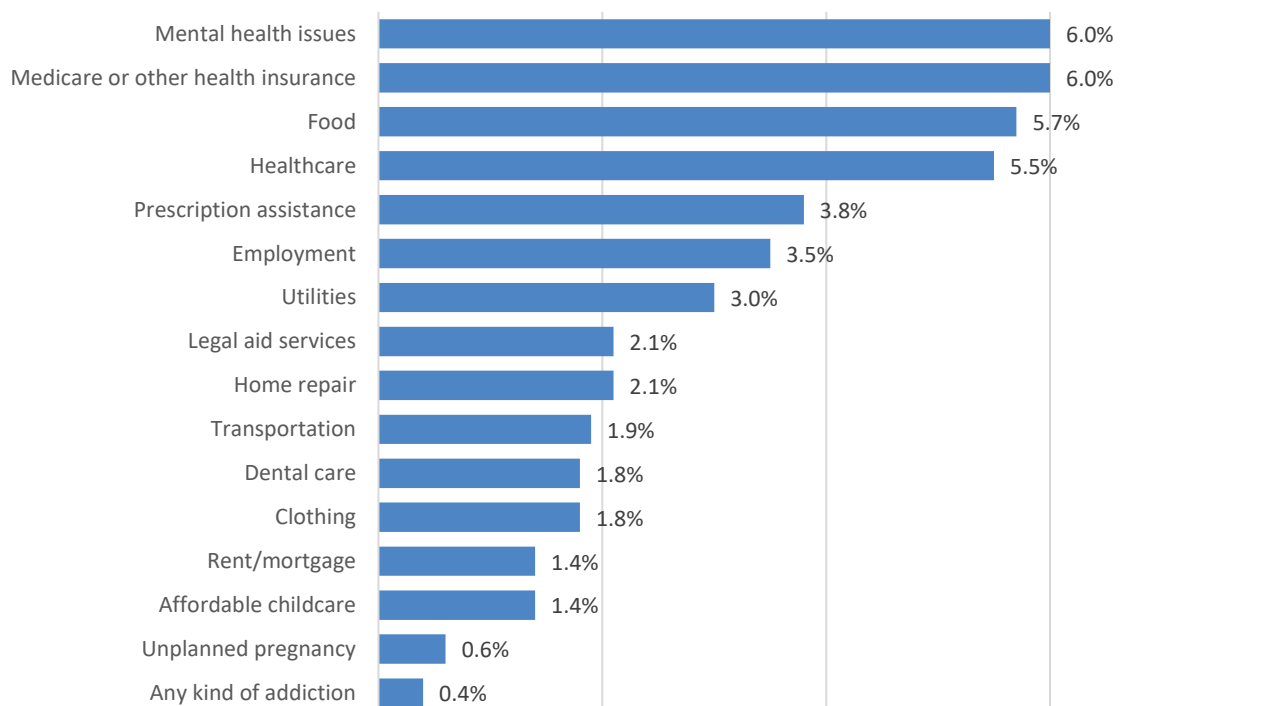
Nearly one in ten residents, 9%, are responsible for providing regular care or assistance to an elderly parent or loved one. Slightly fewer residents were responsible for someone with special needs (6%) or a friend, family member, or spouse with a physical or mental problem. Three percent of residents reported providing regular care to a child with severe behavioral issues, an adult child or their grandchildren.

Responsible for Providing Regular Care or Assistance to . . .



All residents were also given a list of sixteen issues and asked if they or someone in their household sought assistance for any of the issues. The issues that residents sought assistance for most often were mental health issues, Medicare or other health insurance, food, and healthcare.

Sought Assistance in Past Year for. . . .



COMMUNITY LEADER SURVEY

The 19 community leaders who completed the on-line survey were first asked what they thought were the most important health related issues or need in Putnam County right now. Community leaders were then asked a follow-up question as to what needs to be done to address the issue(s) they mentioned. Both questions were open-ended in which the respondents could give multiple responses.

The two most common needs or issues named were substance abuse and addiction issues and healthy living and obesity, each mentioned by 44% of community leaders. In terms of substance abuse and addiction issues, alcohol use, underage alcohol use, drunk driving and methamphetamine and fentanyl exposure. For healthy living and obesity, the following were mentioned: nutrition, exercise, Type 2 Diabetes, and sedentary lifestyles. Prevention and education programs were common themes for both issues in terms of what needs done to address each.

More than a third of community leaders, 38.9%, mentioned mental health as an important health related issue or challenge. This included things such as isolation and loneliness (teens, college age residents and seniors were specifically mentioned), depression and anxiety, and issues stemming from social media. Once again, prevention and education programs were common themes of what needs done.

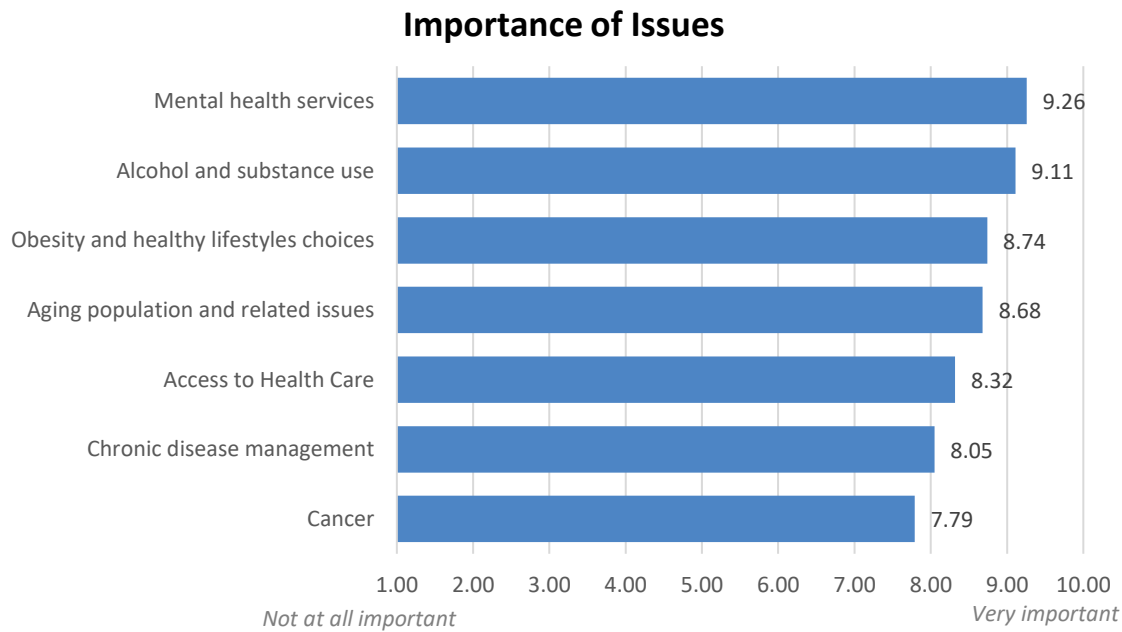
A third of community leaders, 33.3% mentioned COVID-19 related issues as an important health related issue or challenge. This included things such as educating the public, mask requirements, and potential risk of exposure for those who work face to face with the public.

Other issues named by community leaders include, in order of importance, food accessibility (such as not all towns have a grocery store), violence and abuse (teen dating violence and intimate partner violence), services for seniors, access to care (specifically mentioned were dental care and health care for low-income residents) and politicized lack of trust of health experts.

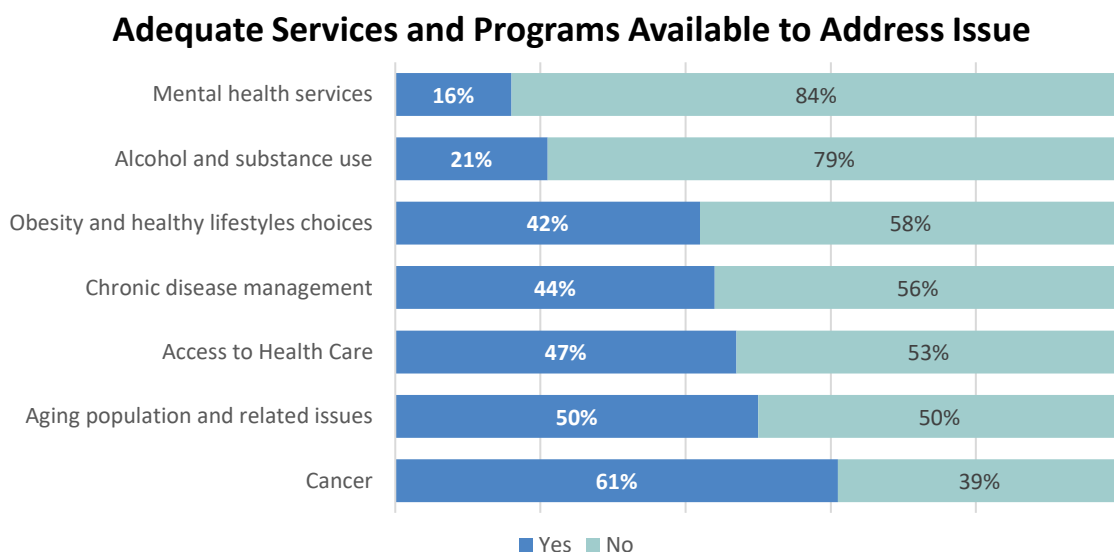
Most Important Health Related Issue or Challenge		
	# of TOTAL Responses	% of Leaders
Substance abuse and addiction issues	8	44.4%
Healthy living and obesity	8	44.4%
Mental Health	7	38.9%
COVID-19 related issues	6	33.3%
Food accessibility	3	16.7%
Violence and abuse	3	16.7%
Senior services	2	11.1%
Access to care	2	11.1%
Politicized/Lack of trust with health experts	2	11.1%
Caregiving and Respite care	1	5.6%
Parenting	1	5.6%
Poverty	1	5.6%
Total	43	(n=18)
<i>Question: Given your professional experience, what do you think are the most important health related issues or needs in Putnam County right now?</i>		

What needs done to address issues	
<i>Issue</i>	What Needs Done
Substance abuse and addiction issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are a lot of good programs and services available to implement, but there is a lack of funding to hire additional staff to implement the programs • Education, increased access to resources • Prevention services for families and for youth • Inform people and let them make their own choices • Educational, cultural changes in the way alcohol is used.
Healthy living and obesity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More wellness training & programs • More positive social activities • Parents need to be a positive image to their kids • Educational, cultural changes in the way food is used. • Parents should teach their children about portion control and self-control related to food. • Parents to be informed, aware and accountable.
Mental health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are a lot of good programs and services available to implement, but there is a lack of funding to hire additional staff to implement the programs • Inform people and let them make their own choices • Continued education on mental health services • The County needs to address the mental health of all its citizens like never before. At one time, we had mental hospitals of which we never need to see these again, but we need good mental health hospitals in our state and in the county. • Awareness activities, MTSS- Multi-Tier System of Service for health/mental Health/ and Education
COVID-19 related issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More protective gear for people going into homes. • Continued education on COVID
Food accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return of grocery stores to all towns • Increased access to healthy foods.
Violence and abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education
Senior services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More affordable housing
Access to care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More resources to meet the needs of the people • No dentists accept Medicaid in Putnam County. • Transportation • Increased public transportation options
Lack of trust with trust issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults who do not have politicized views should bring awareness to their children and friends.
Parenting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-established adults need to take parents in need under their care so that higher standards can be learned by the next generation.

Community Leaders were given a list of health-related issues that were identified through the community survey and secondary data analysis and asked, based on their professional experience, how important they thought the issue was on a scale of 1=Not at all Important to 10= Very Important. Responses were averaged in order to rank the importance of the issues. It should be noted that six of the seven issues had an average importance of 8.0 or higher. The top three issues, based on the rankings, were (1) mental health services, (2) alcohol and substance abuse, and (3) obesity and healthy lifestyle choices.



Health Leaders were also asked if they thought there were adequate services and programs already in place to address each issue. The only issue that Health Leaders thought already had adequate resources in place was for cancer. If they indicated there were not enough services or programs in place, they were then asked what is missing. Responses to this question are listed, verbatim, on the table on the next page.



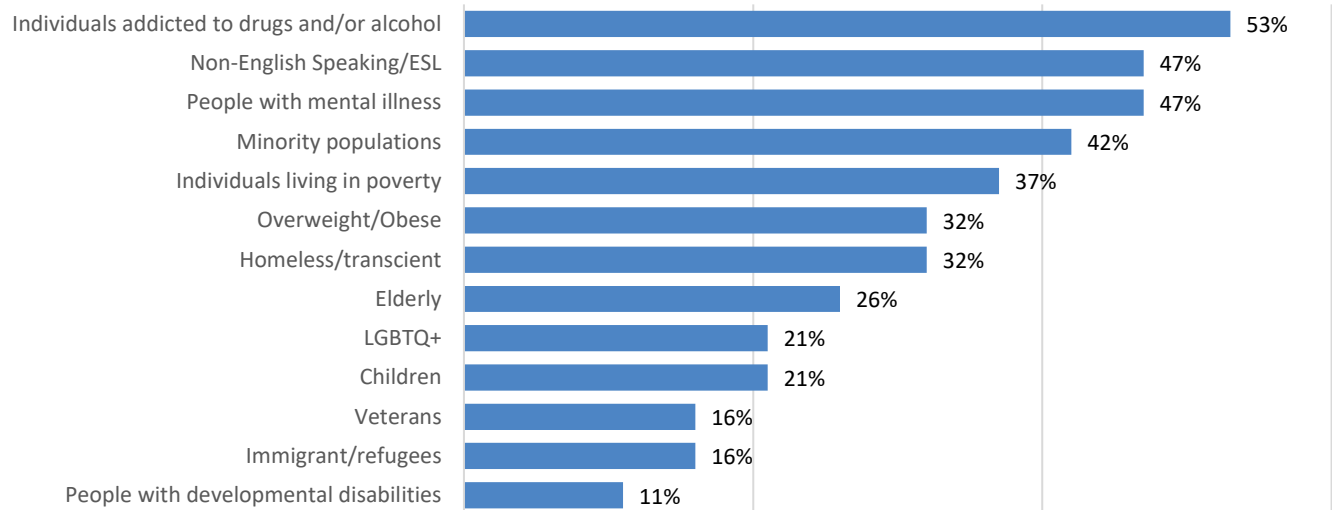
What is missing from Putnam County to address issue, responses are from community leaders	
Issues	What is Missing
Aging Population and Related Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information & awareness of the existing services. • Navigators to help citizens navigate to the best services • Transportation • Legal resources • Financial resources • More support systems for grandparents raising grandchildren (<i>mentioned by 2 respondents</i>) • More support systems for caring for elder family members. • Options for day care for elderly • There are not enough people to support all the baby boomers who are aging or the resource in helping them. The aging population have their own medical issues • Support groups and organizations (<i>mentioned by 2 respondents</i>)
Chronic disease management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to medical care • Comprehensive team that navigates the patient doctor visits, medicines, therapy so they all are working together (<i>mentioned by 2 respondents</i>). • Don't think that enough money is spent towards this and many other health needs. • Lack of access to assistance within the county • More general public events to educate on Chronic disease management • Nutrition services • Recognizing that treatment is needed • Transportation to get elderly to Dr. • Lack of elderly using tele medicine • There are many evidenced-based programs that can be implemented, but employees and/or volunteers are needed to implement programs and keep them going.
Access to Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited number of health care specialists • Counselors that specialize in sexual assault victims • Counselors who utilize play therapy • Dental care for Medicare/Medicaid patients (<i>mentioned by 3 respondents</i>) • No pediatricians • Primary Care Physicians are retiring • Health care services for families who don't qualify for Medicaid but can't afford marketplace insurance. • Transportation (<i>mentioned by 2 respondents</i>) • Lack of internet for telehealth visits
Alcohol and Substance Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to qualified providers in the county (<i>mentioned by 2 respondents</i>) • Awareness/acknowledgement of problems • Prevention services/Education (<i>mentioned by 4 respondents</i>) • Tougher enforcement of laws • People (parents) don't think it is a problem (<i>mentioned by 4 respondents</i>)
Mental health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of 211 services or 24-hour local help line (<i>mentioned by 2 respondents</i>) • Awareness of hotline and other resources (<i>mentioned by 2 respondents</i>) • Access to qualified providers in county (<i>mentioned by 4 respondents</i>) • Services for students/youth, including having licensed counselor in the schools (<i>mentioned by 5 respondents</i>)

What is missing from Putnam County to address issue, responses are from community leaders

Issues	What is Missing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parental/guardian involvement • Mental Health for sexual assault victims • Play therapy • More work is needed to reduce the stigma of receiving help • Not enough providers especially those that accept Medicaid • Not enough funding (<i>mentioned by 2 respondents</i>)
Obesity and healthy lifestyles choices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition services and access to healthier choices for food (<i>mentioned by 2 respondents</i>) • Access to gyms, etc. • In many homes that it is acceptable for kids to spend hours upon hours on their devices and gaming systems at home. • Lack of awareness (<i>mentioned by 2 respondents</i>) • More physical/exercise activities • More programs for people to participate in to get active at no or low cost • Need to have something that includes the whole family. • Need prevention programs • Health Fairs are just not enough. They are superficial, lack substance and real education. These fairs ought to have classes, folks need to be educated; they just don't know enough especially with obesity and lifestyle choices.
Cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to medical care (<i>mentioned by 2 respondents</i>) • Doctors/Oncologists in county • Facilities in county • Prevention screening and education of their importance • There needs to be a better support system for those suffering or enduring this difficulty. The immediate family is not enough, there needs to be more support here.

Next, community leaders were given a list and asked what **demographic groups** in Putnam County they thought were not being adequately served by local health services. More than half of community leaders, 53%, thought individuals addicted to drugs and or alcohol are not being adequately served by local health services. Slightly less than half, 47%, felt that non-English speaking/ESL residents and people with mental illness were not being adequately served. Other groups are listed in the graph below.

Groups NOT Adequately Served by Local Health Services



Community leaders were also asked to list some **problems, barriers, or gaps in services** that prevent residents from receiving health related care and services they need. This was an open-ended question in which the respondent could give multiple responses. The most common barriers mentioned were transportation issues (22%), lack of awareness of available programs and resources (14%) and cost (14%).

Problems, barriers, or gaps in services		
	# of TOTAL Responses	% of Leaders
Transportation issues	8	22.2%
Awareness of what is available	5	13.9%
Cost	5	13.9%
Personal unwillingness to seek care/Social norms	3	8.3%
Busy lifestyles/work schedules	2	5.6%
Language/Cultural competency	2	5.6%
Being a rural county	2	5.6%
Not enough caregivers	2	5.6%
Eligibility for middle class families	1	2.8%
Lack of mental health providers	1	2.8%
COVID-19 related issues	1	2.8%
Providers not accepting Medicaid	1	2.8%
Lack of internet or internet skills for Telehealth	1	2.8%
Waiting lists	1	2.8%
Childcare	1	2.8%
Total	36	(n=18)
<i>Question: What are some problems, barriers, or gaps in services that prevent residents from receiving health related care and services they need?</i>		

Community Leaders were asked what is being done well in the areas of health and quality of life. This was open ended question in which the respondent could give multiple responses. More than a third of respondents, 35%, mentioned something related to the health department. Specific to the health department, the following were mentioned: the quality of the staff, the variety of programs and services offered, and the amount of information they provide to the community.

“The many services offered by local social service organizations. (Examples: Exercise classes/fitness, sport programs for youth, fall prevention classes, transportation for older adults, flu/covid shot clinics, emergency preparedness, wrap around program, activities for youth and adults, help me grow, 4-H, etc.)”

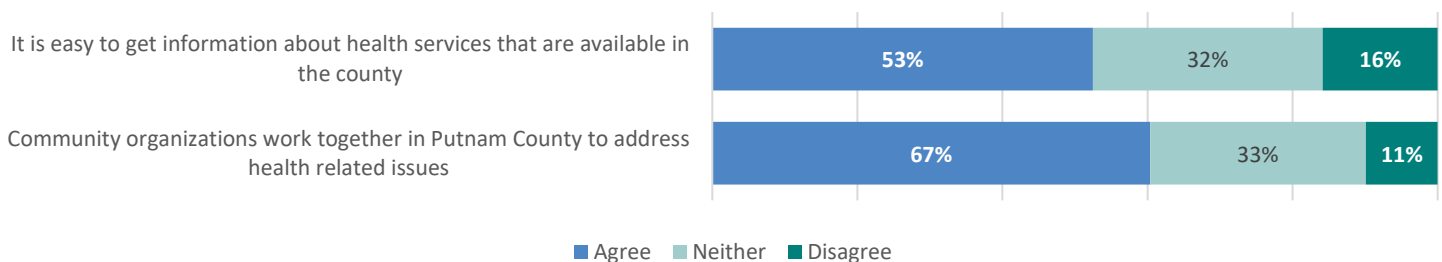
Additional things that are being done well in Putnam County include, in order of importance, the quality of the organizations in the county and how well they work together (29%), the availability of multiple fitness opportunities that are affordable (24%), how the county addressed the pandemic (24%), access to family doctors and providers (12%), and transportation to appointments for elderly residents (12%).

Participant on what Putnam County does well

Being done well in Putnam County		
	# of TOTAL Responses	% of Leaders
Health department	6	35.3%
Agencies work together/Strong organizations	5	29.4%
Multiple affordable fitness opportunities	4	23.5%
Addressing the pandemic	4	23.5%
Access to family doctors/providers	2	11.8%
Transportation for elderly to appointments	2	11.8%
Access to counseling	1	5.9%
Food drives/pantries/knapsack available	1	5.9%
Vaccinating county's children	1	5.9%
Servicing low-income families	1	5.9%
Many opportunities for health-related education	1	5.9%
Many/variety of programming/services available	1	5.9%
Free clinic (Leipsic Community Center)	1	5.9%
Total	30	(n=17)
<i>Question: In your opinion, what is being done well in the Putnam County in the areas of health and quality of life?</i>		

Two thirds of community leaders, 66.7%, agreed that “Community organizations work together in Putnam County to address health related issues” with 16.7% strongly agreeing, more than one-tenth, 11.1%, disagree. More than half of community leaders, 52.6%, agreed that “It is easy to get information about health services that are available in the county” with 10.5% strongly agreeing. Nearly a sixth, 15.8%, disagreed with this statement.

Agreement with Statements



SOCIAL DETERMINANTS

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

In terms of educational attainment for adults ages 18 to 24, the percentage of the population with a high school degree or higher is slightly lower in the county than in the state. However, the percentage of the population with a high school degree or higher, ages 25 and older, is slightly higher than the state average (93% for Putnam County and 90% for state). Only 21% of Putnam County residents have a bachelor's degree or higher, significantly less than the state average, 28%.

Educational Attainment						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change 2015-2019
Percentage that have high school degree or higher, ages 18-24						
Putnam	83.8%	84.6%	84.0%	85.5%	83.5%	-0.3%
Ohio	85.7%	86.0%	86.4%	86.8%	87.0%	+1.3%
Percentage that have high school degree or higher, ages 25 and older						
Putnam	92.7%	92.8%	92.7%	93.2%	92.8%	+0.1%
Ohio	89.1%	89.5%	89.8%	90.1%	90.4%	+1.3%
Percentage that have bachelor's degree or higher						
Putnam	19.4%	19.4%	19.0%	20.3%	20.9%	+1.5%
Ohio	26.1%	26.7%	27.2%	27.8%	28.3%	+2.2%

SOURCE: United States Census Bureau, American Fact Finder

The unemployment rate for the county in 2020 was slightly lower than it was for the state, rates for both the county and state increased over the five-year period. For this table, unemployment includes persons who were not employed, but who were actively seeking work, waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off, or waiting to report within thirty days.

Unemployment Countywide						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change 16 -20
Putnam County	3.7%	3.5%	3.3%	3.1%	5.6%	+1.9%
Ohio	5.0%	5.0%	4.5%	4.2%	8.1%	+3.1%

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office of Workforce Development, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Data extracted from Civilian Labor Force Estimates Query tool

The percentage of the population in poverty in Putnam County is nearly half of what it is for the state (7.6% compared to 14.0%).

Total Percentage of Population in Poverty							
	# Pop (2019)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change 2015-2019
Putnam	33,911	5.8%	7.8%	7.2%	6.7%	7.6%	+1.8%
Ohio	11,689,100	14.8%	15.4%	14.9%	14.5%	14.0%	-0.8%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Nearly a fifth of children under 5 are in poverty in Putnam County, slightly lower than the state percentage but increasing at a more rapid rate than the state. When looking just at children under the age of 18 in poverty, the percentage is significantly lower, 11% (also significantly lower than the state). Poverty levels for children remained unchanged over the past 5 years.

Putnam County Percentage of Children under 18 in Poverty							
	# Children (2019)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change 2015-2019
Putnam	8,656	11.4%	10.7%	9.7%	9.5%	11.4%	0.0%
Ohio	2,574,847	22.8%	22.1%	21.3%	20.8%	19.9%	-2.9%

Percentage of Children under 5 years in Poverty						
	# Children (2019)	2017	2018	2019	Change 2017-2019	
Putnam	2,271	13.7%	13.1%	19.4%	+5.7%	
Ohio	686,672	25.1%	24.3%	23.0%	-2.1%	

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Looking specifically at the population in Putnam County in poverty by key demographic measures, children under the age of 5 had the highest level of poverty (19.4%), while those ages 35-64 had the lowest level (5%). Females were more likely than males to be in poverty (9% to 6%). In terms of race and ethnicity, Hispanic/Latina residents had the highest poverty levels (22%) followed by multi-racial residents (10%). Additionally, the lower the education level, the higher the poverty level for that demographic group (poverty rate for those with less than a high school diploma was 19% compared to 1% for college graduates). The poverty rate for the unemployed is nearly ten times that of the employed population (40% compared to 3%).

Putnam County Percentage of Population in Poverty by Age Group							
	Pop 2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change
Under 5	2,271	7.2%	15.3%	13.7%	13.1%	19.4%	+12.2%
5-17	6,385	6.1%	9.0%	8.2%	8.2%	8.6%	+2.5%
18-34	6,392	7.7%	9.0%	8.4%	7.6%	9.4%	+1.7%
35-64	13,141	5.0%	6.3%	5.4%	4.9%	4.8%	-0.2%
65+	5,722	4.4%	5.4%	6.1%	6.0%	6.6%	+2.2%

Putnam County Percentage of Population in Poverty by Gender							
Male	16,944	4.9%	6.6%	5.9%	5.3%	6.3%	+1.4%
Female	16,967	6.7%	9.1%	8.4%	8.2%	9.0%	+2.3%

Putnam County Percentage of Population in Poverty by Race and Ethnicity							
White	31,978	5.4%	7.5%	6.8%	6.4%	7.1%	+1.7%
Black	136	51.5%	58.8%	35.7%	28.6%	8.4%	-43.1%
Asian	68	9.4%	0.0%	3.8%	4.6%	3.8%	-5.6%
Two or more	441	13.6%	12.4%	12.4%	10.2%	10.2%	-3.4
Hispanic/Latino	2,102	16.6%	17.8%	18.8%	18.6%	21.9%	+5.3%

Putnam County Percentage of Population in Poverty by Education Level							
Less than HS	2,441	20.2%	21.7%	20.8%	19.5%	18.9%	-1.3%
HS grad	1,4005	4.9%	6.1%	5.6%	5.5%	7.2%	+2.3%
Some college	1,0342	4.3%	6.0%	5.3%	5.0%	4.9%	+0.6%
College grad	3,3911	1.2%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	-0.5%

Putnam County Percentage of Population in Poverty by Employment Status							
Employed	18,086	2.6%	3.2%	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	+0.2%
Unemployed	8,163	26.1%	46.4%	33.8%	32.9%	40.1%	+14.0%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



The poverty rates for female headed households, both overall and with children under 18, are approximately 3 to 4 times higher than married family households.

Percentage of Families in Poverty by Family Status							
	Pop-2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Change
All families	7,809	10.5%	11.5%	10.4%	9.8%	10.9%	+0.4%
Married families	6,380	5.7%	6.4%	5.2%	5.6%	6.5%	+0.8%
Female headed	896	47.2%	53.0%	47.9%	38.3%	43.4%	-3.8%
Percentage of Families with Children under 18 in Poverty by Family Status							
All families	3,096	21.2%	24.0%	21.9%	17.8%	18.9%	-2.3%
Married families	2,232	11.5%	13.4%	11.8%	9.1%	10.8%	-0.7%
Female headed	572	64.4%	72.6%	63.2%	57.7%	58.4%	-6.0%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Below are tables with poverty rates by zip code. Poverty levels are highest in Continental and Leipsic.

Poverty Number and Rates by Zip Code, 2020					
Zip Code	Population	# below poverty	% below poverty	# at 125% of poverty level	# at 200% of poverty level
45827 (Cloverdale)	2,012	87	4.4%	107	213
45856 (Leipsic)	5,251	516	10.0%	698	1,462
45831 (Continental)	3,752	630	17.1%	718	1,094
45875 (Ottawa)	11,063	775	7.1%	937	1,747
45830 (Columbus Grove)	5,212	365	7.1%	472	1,141
45844 (Fort Jennings)	2,967	50	1.7%	176	389
45864 (Miller City)	173	6	3.5%	7	32
45877 (Pandora)	2,047	143	7.2%	160	412
45853 (Kalida)	1,620	26	1.7%	55	158
45876 (Ottoville)	863	31	4.0%	42	117

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The median monthly housing costs for mortgage holders as a percent of household income (homeowners) is slightly lower for the county (\$1,201) compared to the state (\$1,248). The median gross rent as a percent of household income (renters) is also slightly lower for the county (\$683) nearly a quarter of renters suffer from severe renter cost burdens, for the county, the percentage is lower.

Homeowner Affordability, 2019			
	Median Monthly Housing Cost for Mortgage Holders	Median Monthly Housing Cost for Mortgage Holders as % of Household Income	
Putnam	\$1,201	18.0%	
Ohio	\$1,248	19.1%	
^FHA guidelines state that a household should avoid buying a home that costs more than 2.5 times its annual income. Numbers in red are above the 2.5 threshold.			
Renter Affordability, 2019			
	Median Monthly Gross Rent	Median Gross Rent as % of Household Income	Severe Renter Cost Burden
Putnam	\$683	22.4%	16.3%
Ohio	\$797	27.6%	23.0%
SOURCE: OHFA, Draft Ohio Housing Needs Assessment, Fiscal Year 2021 Annual Plan			

The percentage of residents with broadband access is the same in the county as it is for the state.

Number of Internet Providers in Area, 2021				
	NO PROVIDERS	1 OR MORE PROVIDERS	2 OR MORE PROVIDERS	3 OR MORE PROVIDERS
PUTNAM COUNTY	0.0%	100%	100%	99.9%
OHIO	0.0%	100%	100%	97.8%
NATIONWIDE	0.4%	99.9%	99.8%	95.9%
SOURCE: Data Source: FCC Broadband Availability Comparison Tool				

PERSONAL HEALTH STATUS

COMMUNITY SURVEY

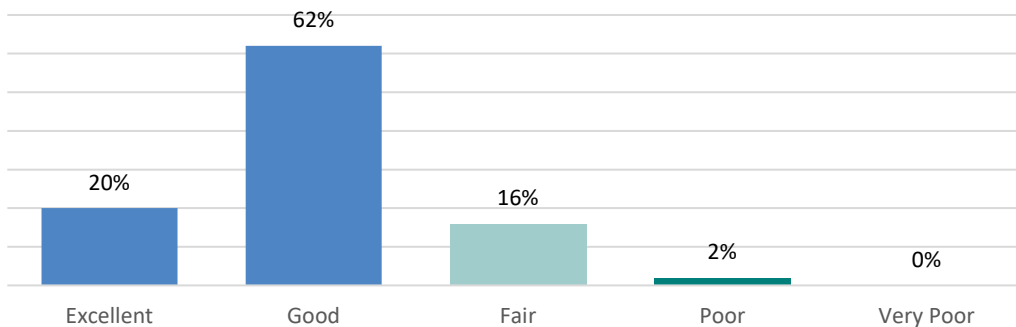
Summary: Personal Health Status			
		% of Residents	N
Personal description of health	Excellent	20.1%	400
	Good	62.0%	
	Fair	15.9%	
	Poor	1.7%	
	Very Poor	0.2%	
Number of days in past month that PHYSICAL health was not good	Average number of days not well	3.5	398
	None	57.5%	
	1-5	26.5%	
	6-10	5.9%	
	11-20	5.4%	
	More than 20	4.8%	
Number of days in past month that MENTAL health was not good	Average number of days not well	4.8	398
	None	52.0%	
	1-5	25.9%	
	6-10	5.8%	
	11-20	8.7%	
	More than 20	7.6%	
Poor Health Kept from Usual Activities	Yes	21.6%	398
	No	78.4%	
Limited because of physical, mental, or emotional issues	Yes	21.0%	398
	No	79.0%	

All residents were asked to describe their health on a five-point scale: excellent, good, fair, poor, or very poor. One-fifth of residents, 20.1%, rated their health as excellent. Another 62.0% rated their health as good. Combined, 82.1% had a favorable rating of their health. Another 15.9% of residents rated their health as fair. Only a small percentage of residents, 1.9%, had an unfavorable rating of their health, with 1.7% rating their health as poor and 0.2% as very poor.

Groups of residents more likely to rate their health favorably include residents with children in the home, college graduates, residents with an annual income of \$50,000 or more, white residents, those who are married, and residents who are employed full-time. Groups of residents more likely to have a fair or unfavorable rating of their health include

residents with a high school diploma or less education, those with an annual income of \$25,000 or less, non-white residents, those who are single or divorced, and unemployed residents.

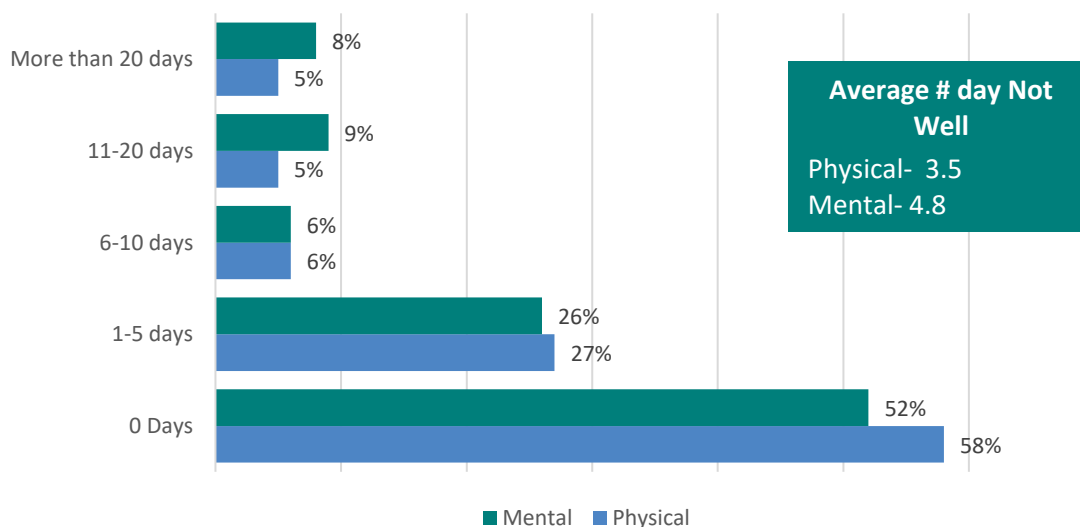
Personal Health Rating



More than half residents, 52.0%, reported that they didn't have any days in the past 30 days in which their **mental health** was not good (which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions) while over one quarter, 25.9%, reported that their mental health was not good 1 to 5 days in the past 30 days. Nearly a sixth of residents 16.3%, indicated that their mental health was not good for 11 or more days in the past month. Groups of residents more likely to have 11 or more bad mental health days in the past 30 days include: obese residents, those ages 18 to 44, residents with a high school diploma or less education, those with an annual income under \$50,000 (especially those with an annual income under \$25,000), non-white residents, those who are single or divorced, and unemployed residents.

Likewise, more than half of residents, 57.5%, reported that they didn't have any days in the past 30 days in which their **physical health** was not good (which includes physical illness and injury) while over one quarter, 26.5%, reported that their physical health was not good 1 to 5 days in the past 30 days. More than one-tenth of residents 10.2%, indicated that their physical health was not good for 11 or more days in the past month. Groups of residents more likely to have 11 or more bad physical health days in the past 30 days include: obese residents, those with an annual income under \$50,000 (especially those with an annual income under \$25,000), non-white residents, and those who are widowed.

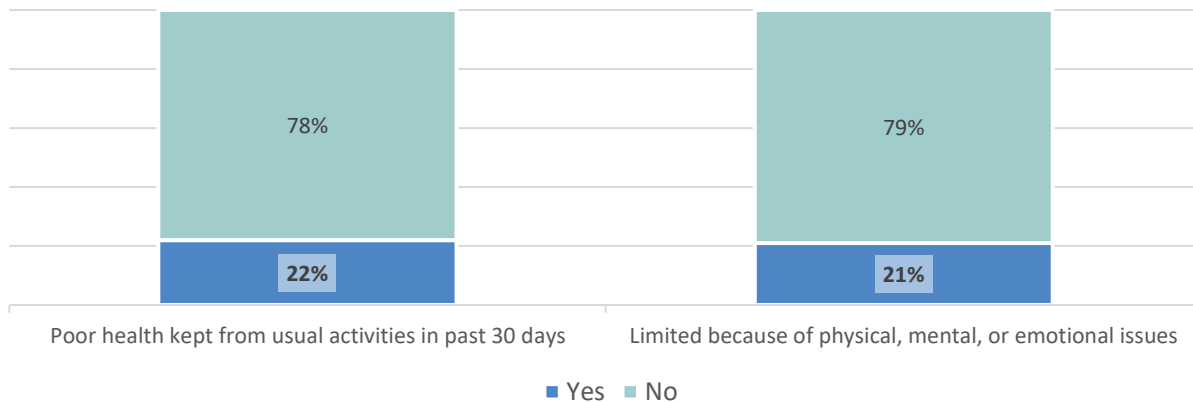
Number of Days Physical and Mental Health Not Good Last Month



Over a fifth of respondents, 21.6%, reported that poor or mental health kept them from doing their usual activities such as self-care, work, or recreation in the past 30 days. Of these respondents, 44%, were kept from their usual activities because of their physical health, 21% due to their mental health and 35% because of both their physical and mental health. Groups of respondents more likely have been kept from usual activities in the past 30 days because of poor physical or mental health include obese residents, females, those ages 18 to 44, those with an annual income under \$50,000, residents who are single or divorced, and those who are employed part-time or unemployed.

Later in the survey all residents were asked if they were limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental or emotional problems. More than one in five residents, 21.0%, indicated that they were limited in some way. The most common impairments or health problems that limit their activities include limited mobility, arthritis/pain, knee issues, back or neck issues, and mental health issues. Groups of respondents more likely to have been limited because of poor health include obese residents, those with children in the home, females, those ages 65 and over, residents with some college education, those with an annual income under \$50,000, residents who are divorced or widowed, and those who are retired or unemployed.

Past 30 Days, Poor Physical Health Kept from Usual Activities



Major Impairments or Health Problems that Limit Activity				
	# of Responses	% of Responses	Total Responses	% of residents with issues
Limited mobility	13	14.0%	17	18.7%
Arthritis/Pain	11	11.8%	16	17.6%
Back/Neck	10	10.8%	12	13.2%
Knee	7	7.5%	12	13.2%
Mental health- Depression, anxiety	3	3.2%	9	9.9%
Nervous system issues	6	6.5%	7	7.7%
Hip	4	4.3%	6	6.6%
Bone fracture	5	5.4%	5	5.5%
Spinal issues	4	4.3%	4	4.4%
Elderly	3	3.2%	4	4.4%
Weight	1	1.1%	4	4.4%
Socializing	3	3.2%	3	3.3%
Lungs- COPD, breathing	3	3.2%	3	3.3%
Ankles/Feet/Legs	3	3.2%	3	3.3%
Heart	2	2.2%	2	2.2%
Narcolepsy - sleep	2	2.2%	2	2.2%
Shoulder	2	2.2%	2	2.2%
Meniere's disease - ears	2	2.2%	2	2.2%
Relationships	2	2.2%	2	2.2%
Elbow	1	1.1%	2	2.2%
Fatigue	1	1.1%	1	1.1%
Pregnancy	1	1.1%	1	1.1%
Lupus	1	1.1%	1	1.1%
Migraines	1	1.1%	1	1.1%
Eyes	1	1.1%	1	1.1%
Irritable bowel syndrome - digestive	1	1.1%	1	1.1%
Total	93	(n=93)	123	(n=93)



ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Summary: Insurance Coverage			
		% of Residents	N
Currently has health insurance	Insured	98.0%	398
	Not insured	2.0%	
Type of Insurance coverage (of those with insurance)	Private insurance- employer paid	52.2%	388
	Private insurance- self paid	11.2%	
	Medicare	27.9%	
	Medicaid	8.7%	
Services covered by insurance (of those with insurance)	Hospitalization	91.8%	390
	Emergency room care	88.8%	
	Prescription assistance	87.1%	
	Preventative care	86.7%	
	Vision services	65.0%	
	Dental services	65.2%	
	Long term care	39.0%	
	Family planning (birth control)	38.6%	
Summary: Access to Health Care			
Have primary care provider	Yes	89.4%	397
	No	10.6%	
Length of time since last routine check-up	Within past year	77.5%	398
	Within past 2 years	9.3%	
	Within past 5 years	5.9%	
	5 or more years ago	6.0%	
	Never	1.3%	
Where receive health care most often	Primary care or family doctor	85.5%	397
	The emergency room	2.2%	
	Urgent Care	5.2%	
	VA hospital	1.6%	
	Leipsic Community Center Clinic	0.8%	
	Somewhere else	4.8%	
Services needed unable to get in past year	Yes	7.9%	398
	No	92.1%	
Service unable to get (open ended top 3)	Prescriptions	43.3%	30
	Specialist	16.7%	
	Surgery	16.7%	
Why unable to get needed service (open ended top 3)	Service not available in area	32.0%	25
	High cost/Couldn't afford	24.0%	
	No insurance	20.0%	
Specialist needed unable to find locally	Yes	23.9%	398
	No	76.1%	
Type of Specialist/ Doctor needed (open ended top 3)	Orthopedic surgeon/Orthopedics	11.2%	116
	Neurologist	10.3%	
	ENT	6.9%	

Insurance Coverage

All residents were asked if they had health insurance coverage. A small portion, 2% did not have health insurance. More than half, 52% were covered by employer paid plans, 11% were covered by private insurance, 28% were covered by Medicare and 9% by Medicaid. The most common reason for not having health insurance was the cost of insurance.

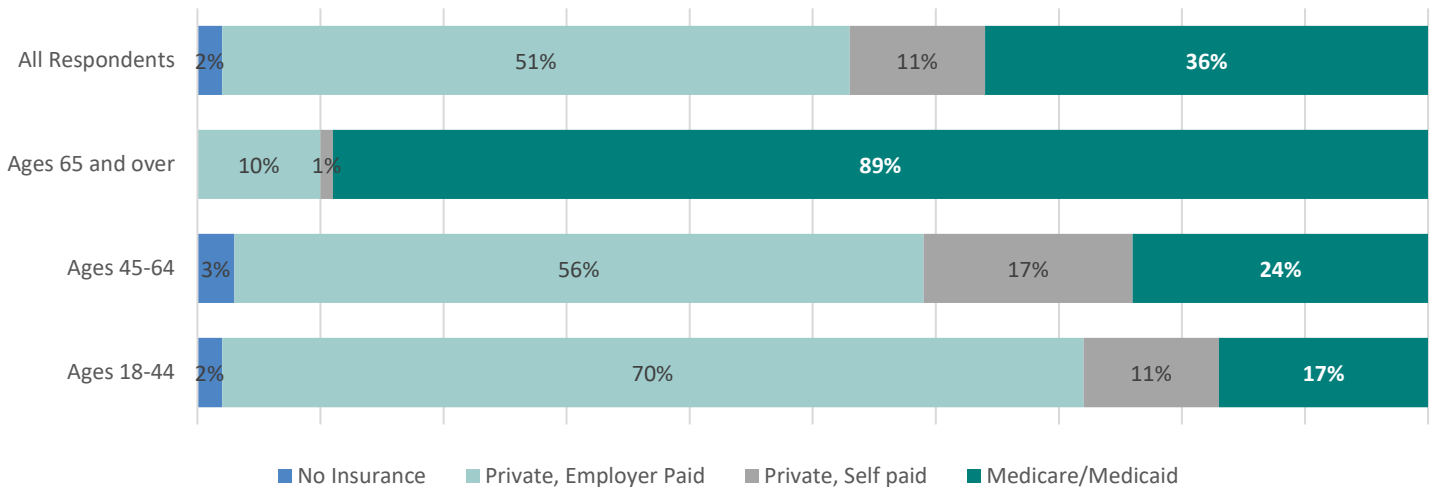
Whether or not a given resident has health insurance coverage and what type of insurance they had varied according to several demographic and other identifying characteristics. Groups of respondents more likely to **NOT have insurance** coverage include widowed residents, those who are unemployed, and residents with an annual income under \$25,000. Groups of respondents more likely to have **private insurance** include respondents with children in the home, males, those ages 18 to 64, college graduates, married residents, those who are employed, and residents with an annual income of \$75,000 or more. Groups of respondents more likely to have **Medicare or Medicaid** include respondents without children in the home, females, those ages 65 and over, respondents with a high school diploma or less education, those who are not married, retirees and unemployed residents, and those with an annual income under \$50,000.

Why No Insurance

(asked of those with no insurance)

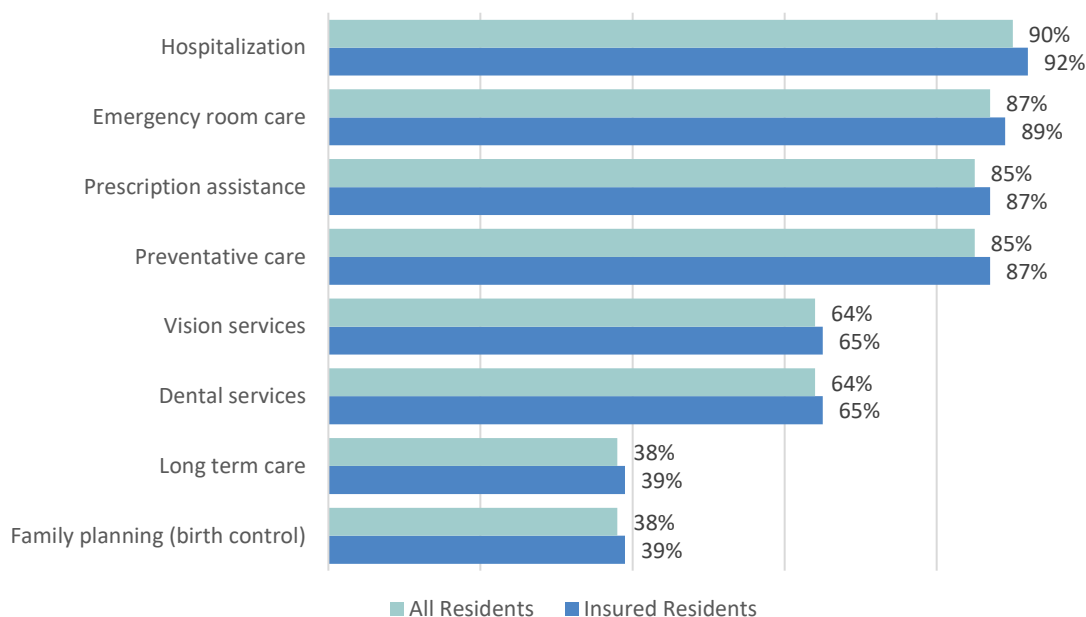
	#	%
High costs	3	50.0%
Switched jobs	1	16.7%
Have Medicare	1	16.7%
Other	1	16.7%
Total	6	(n=6)

Type of Insurance Coverage



Residents with insurance were given a list of services sometimes covered by insurance and asked if their insurance covered each service or not. The services that were covered for most residents were hospitalization (91.8%), emergency room care (88.8%), prescription assistance (87.1%), and preventative care (86.7%). Only approximately two-thirds of residents with insurance have vision (65.0%) or dental (65%) coverage. Less than half of insured residents have long term care (39.0%) or family planning/birth control coverage (38.6%).

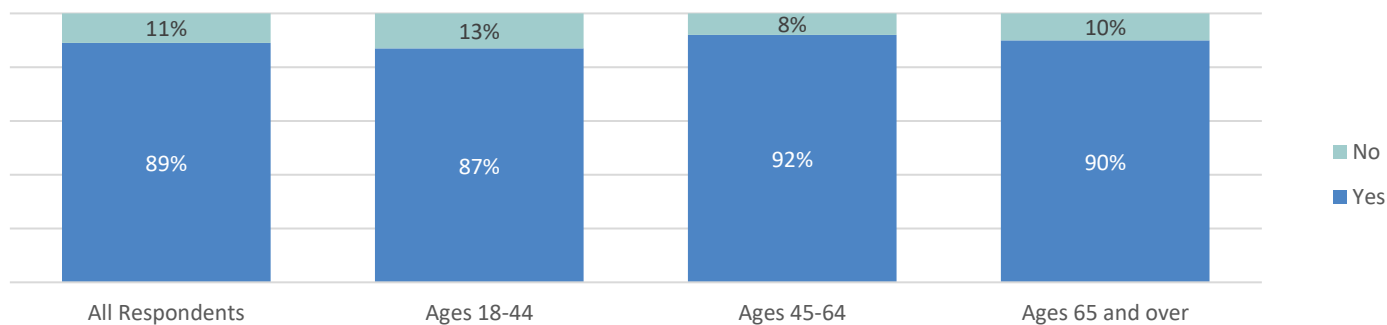
Services Covered by Insurance



Primary Care Provider

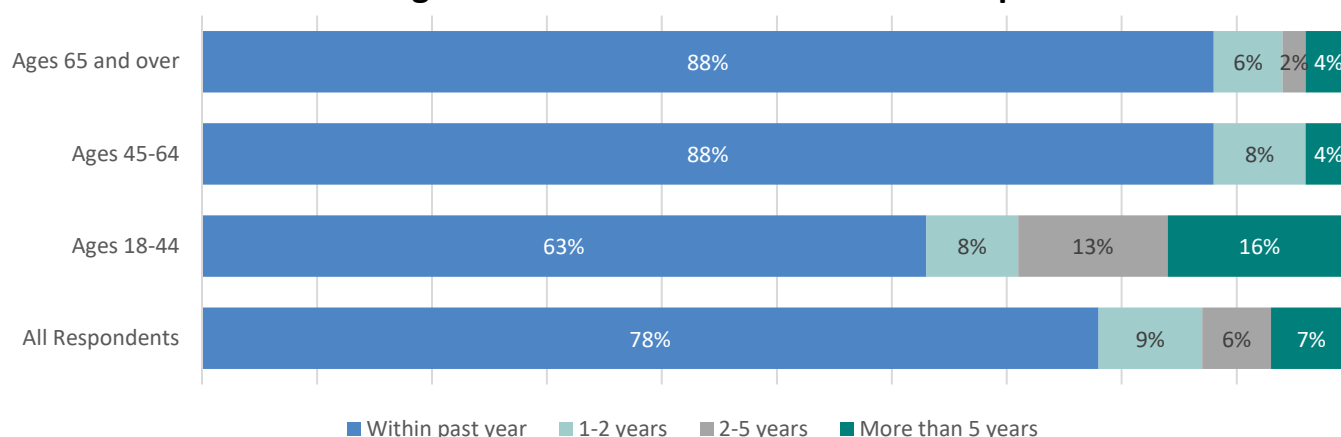
Most residents, 88%, reported having one person or group that they think of as their doctor or health care provider. Groups of residents more likely to have a primary care doctor or health care provider include white residents and those with an annual income of \$75,000 or more.

Has a Primary Care Provider



More than three-quarters of residents, 78%, had received a routine checkup within the past year. A notable percentage, 7%, had not received a routine medical checkup in more than five years. Not surprisingly, the older the resident, the more likely they were to have had a routine checkup in the past year (as seen in the graph below). Other groups of respondents more likely to have had a routine checkup in the last year include respondents without children in the home, those ages 45 and over, retirees, and residents with an annual income of \$25,000 to \$50,000.

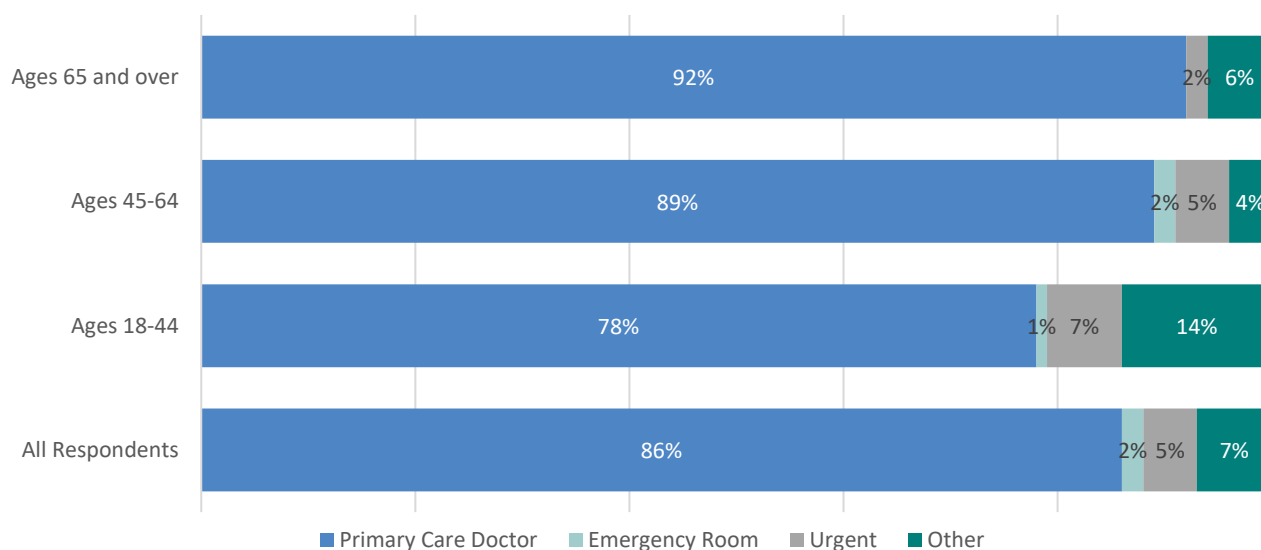
Length of Time Since Last Routine Checkup



Access to Care

Next, residents were asked when they receive health care, where do they receive it most often: a primary care or family doctor, the emergency room, an urgent care center, a VA hospital or clinic, a free clinic, the Leipsic Community Center Clinic or somewhere else. The majority or 85.5% of residents indicated they receive their health care most often from a primary care doctor. Another 5.2% of residents relied on an urgent care center as their primary source of health care, while 2.2% relied on an emergency room. Groups of residents more likely to use a **primary care or family doctor** include respondents without children in the home, those ages 65 and over, white residents, retirees, and residents with an annual income of \$25,000 to \$50,000. Groups of residents more likely to use something **Other than a primary care or family doctor** include respondents with children in the home, males, those ages 18 to 44, non-white residents, those who are unemployed, and residents with an annual income under \$25,000.

Where Get Healthcare Most Often

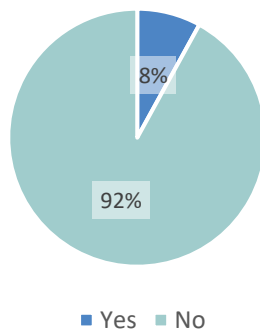


Needs Services and Specialists

A notable portion of residents, 8%, reported that there were healthcare or prescription services that they or a family member needed in the past year that they were unable to get. Groups of residents more likely to have needed services they were unable to get include respondents with children in the home, females, those ages 18 to 44, respondents with some college education, those who are divorced or widowed, residents who are employed part-time or unemployed, and those with an annual income of \$50,000 or less.

The three services that were needed most often were prescriptions, specialist services and surgery. The most common reasons for not being able to get the needed service was that the service was not available in their area followed by the high cost and that their insurance doesn't cover the needed service.

Healthcare Services Needed but Unable to Get

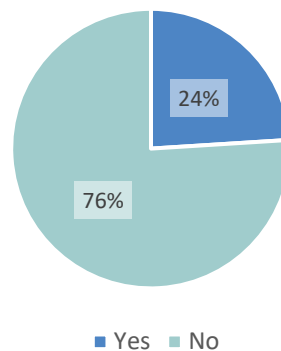


Why Unable to Get Needed Services		
	# of Responses	% of Responses
Service not available in area	8	32.0%
High cost/Couldn't afford	6	24.0%
No insurance	5	20.0%
Insurance doesn't cover it	3	12.0%
Doctor didn't approve request	2	8.0%
Miscellaneous	1	4.0%
Total	25	(n=25)

Services Needed		
	# of TOTAL Responses	% of Residents
Prescriptions	13	43.3%
Specialist	5	16.7%
Surgery	5	16.7%
Diagnostic test	2	6.7%
Dental/Vision	2	6.7%
Mental health	2	6.7%
Physical/Occupational therapy	1	3.3%
Lab work/testing	1	3.3%
Miscellaneous	1	3.3%
Total	30	(n=30)
<i>Question: Were there any healthcare or prescription services, that you or a family member needed in the past year that you were unable to get?</i>		

Next, residents were asked if they or a family member needed to see a specialist or doctor that they were unable to find locally or had to wait more than 30 days to schedule an appointment. Nearly a quarter of residents, 24%, reported experiencing this issue in the past two years. Groups of residents more likely to report being unable to find a specialist or doctor locally or having to wait more than 30 days to make an appointment include respondents with children in the home, females, those ages 18 to 44, respondents with some college or more education, and those who are employed part-time. The types of doctors or specialists most needed were Orthopedics or Orthopedic Surgeons, Neurologists, an ENT, and a Gastroenterologist.

Needed Specialist/Doctor Unable to Find



Specialist Needed		
	# of Responses	% of Responses
Orthopedic surgeon/Orthopedics	13	11.2%
Neurologist	12	10.3%
ENT	8	6.9%
Gastroenterologist	7	6.0%
Cardiologist	6	5.2%
Dentist/Orthodontist/Oral Surgeon	6	5.2%
Dermatologist	6	5.2%
Ophthalmologist/Optometrlist	6	5.2%
Endocrinologist	5	4.3%
Mental health/Psychiatrist	5	4.3%
Oncologist	5	4.3%
Pulmonologist	5	4.3%
Rheumatologist	5	4.3%
Pain Management	4	3.4%
Cancer/Oncologist	3	2.6%
Podiatrist	3	2.6%
Primary care	3	2.6%
Colonoscopy	2	1.7%
Developmental Autism specialist	2	1.7%
Hematologist	2	1.7%
OBGYN/Women's Health	2	1.7%
Miscellaneous	6	5.2%
Total	116	(n=116)
<i>Question: What type of specialist or doctor you were unable to find?</i>		

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

The table below represents the estimated percent of the population under age 65 that has no health insurance coverage in Putnam County. Over the past five years, the percentage of individuals without health insurance decreased by 1.8%. The percentage of residents without insurance is five times as high for black residents (12.2%) than white residents (2.2%). In addition, the percentage of residents without insurance under the age of 18 (2.2%) is half the percentage of residents 18 and over (4.7%).

Putnam County Percent Uninsured						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% Change
Putnam County	4.8%	4.0%	3.3%	3.1%	3.0%	-1.8%
White	4.5%	3.8%	2.9%	2.5%	2.2%	-2.3%
Black	9.3%	12.5%	8.0%	9.2%	12.2%	+2.9%
Under 18	1.9%	2.0%	1.5%	1.6%	2.2%	+0.3%
18 and older	10.2%	6.1%	5.5%	4.9%	4.7%	-5.5%
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates						

Primary Care Physicians is the ratio of the population to primary care physicians in the area in the chart below. Primary care physicians include non-federal, practicing physicians (M.D.'s and D.O.'s) under age 75 specializing in general practice medicine, family medicine, internal medicine, and pediatrics. In Ohio, there is 1 Primary Care Physician for every 1,310 residents. Putnam's County's ratio is higher than the State ratio at 1 Primary Care Doctor for every 1,780 residents.

Primary Care Physicians											
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		% Change
	# of PCP	Ratio	# of PCP	Ratio	# of PCP	Ratio	# of PCP	Ratio	# of PCP	Ratio	
Putnam	17	2,005	16	2,140	17	2,000	19	1,790	19	1,780	+11.8
Ohio	8,925	1,296	8,919	1,300	8,887	1,310	8,904	1,300	8,886	1,310	-0.4
SOURCE: County Health Ranking. Original Source: HRSA Area Resource File. http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/											

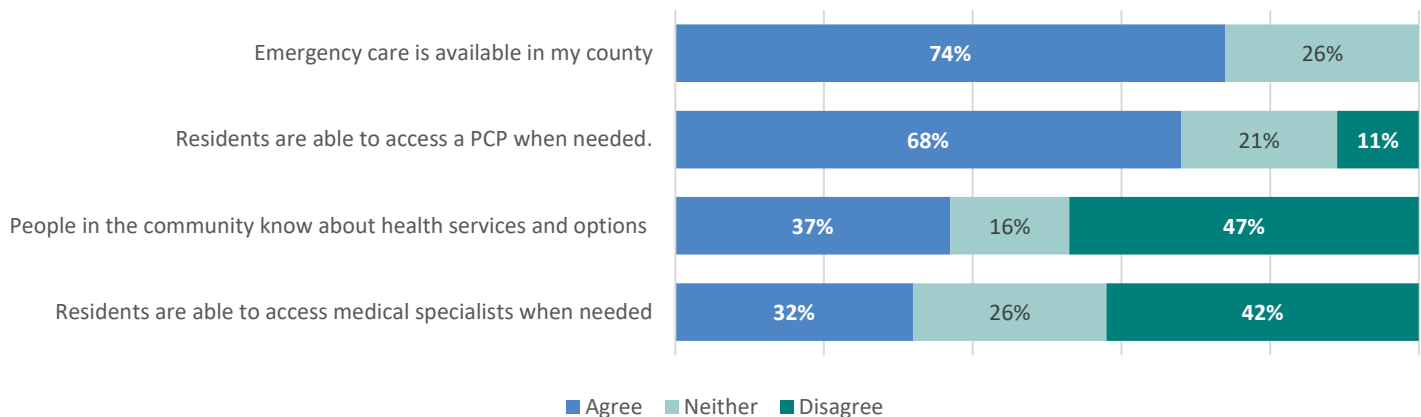


COMMUNITY LEADER SURVEY

The community leaders were given a list of four statements about access to care issues and asked how much they agreed with each. The low amount of agreement on all three statements supports that access to care is an issue in Putnam County. Each statement is discussed in more detail below.

- Nearly three quarters of community leaders, 73.6%, agreed that *“Emergency care is available in my county”* with 31.6% strongly agreeing. No respondents disagreed with this statement.
- More than two-thirds of community leaders, 68.4%, agreed that *“Residents in Putnam County are able to access a primary care doctor when needed”* with 31.6% strongly agreeing. More than a tenth, 10.5%, disagreed with this statement.
- More than a third of community leaders, 36.8%, agreed that *“People in the community know about the health services and options that are available to them”*. No respondents strongly agreed with this statement. Nearly half, 47.4%, disagreed.
- Less than a third of community leaders, 31.6%, agreed that *“Residents in Putnam County area able to access medical specialists when needed (Cardiologist, Dermatologist, etc.)”* with 10.5% strongly agreeing. Nealy half, 42.1%, disagreed.

Agreement with Access to Care Statements



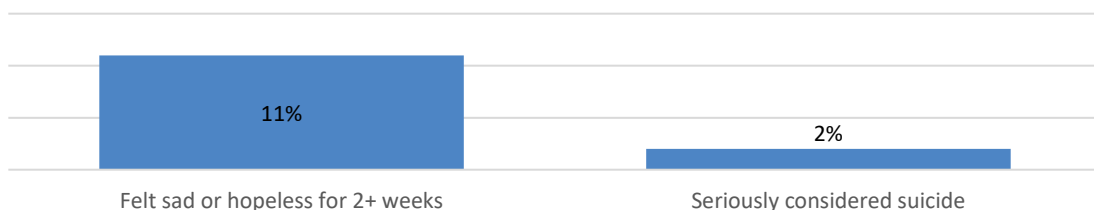
MENTAL HEALTH


COMMUNITY SURVEY

Summary: Mental Health			
		% of residents	#
During past 12 months...	Felt sad or hopeless 2+ weeks	11.2%	398
	Ever seriously consider suicide	2.2%	
Resident/Immediate Family Member Diagnosed by Medical Professional	Anxiety or emotional problems	25.2%	400
	Depression	21.7%	
	Anxiety disorder such as OCD or panic	11.2%	
	ADD/ADHD	8.9%	
	Posttraumatic stress disorder	5.4%	
	Seasonal affective disorder	4.7%	
	Alcohol/Substance Abuse/Dependence	4.3%	
	Postpartum depression	4.0%	
	Bipolar	3.8%	
	Developmental disability	3.2%	
	Autism spectrum	2.4%	
	Life adjustment disorder	2.2%	
	Other mental health disorder	1.8%	
	Other trauma	1.4%	
	Eating disorder	1.3%	
	Schizophrenia	1.0%	
How often feel lonely or isolated from others.	Often or always	5.6%	398
	Some of the time	10.6%	
	Occasionally	15.6%	
	Hardly ever	29.1%	
	Never	39.1%	

More than one in ten residents, 11.2%, had felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities in the past 12 months. Groups of respondents more likely to have felt sad or hopeless for two weeks or more in a row include females, residents ages 18 to 44, those with some college or less education, non-white residents, those who are single or divorced, residents who work part-time or are unemployed, those with an annual income under \$25,000, residents who live alone, and obese residents. Only a small percentage of residents, 2.2%, seriously considered suicide in the past year. Groups of respondents more likely to have seriously considered suicide include respondents with children in the home, and those ages 18 to 44.

During the Past 12 Months.





Next, all residents were given a list of fifteen different mental health conditions and asked if they or any member of their immediate family had ever been diagnosed with each. Each condition is discussed in more detail below.

Anxiety or Emotional Problems- More than a quarter of residents, 25.2%, had either been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who had been diagnosed with anxiety or emotional problems. Groups of residents who were more likely to have been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who was diagnosed with anxiety include respondents with children in the home, females, residents ages 18 to 44, those with some college education, divorced residents, those who are employed part-time or unemployed, residents with an annual income of \$25,000-\$75,000, those who live in a household of 3-4 people, and obese residents.

Depression- Nearly a quarter of residents, 21.7%, had either been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who had been diagnosed with depression. Groups of residents who were more likely to have been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who was diagnosed with depression include respondents with children in the home, females, residents ages 18 to 44, those with some college education, non-white residents, those who are not married, unemployed residents, those with an annual income under \$75,000 (especially those with an income under \$25,000), and residents who live in a household of 3-4 people.

Anxiety Disorder such as OCD or Panic Disorder- More than one in ten residents, 11.2%, had either been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who had been diagnosed with an anxiety disorder such as Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) or Panic Disorder. Groups of residents who were more likely to have been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who was diagnosed with an anxiety disorder include residents ages 18 to 44, those with some college education, divorced residents, and those who are unemployed.

ADD/ADHD- Less than a tenth of residents, 8.9%, had either been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who had been diagnosed with Attention Deficit Disorder or ADD/ADHD.


Posttraumatic Stress Disorder- A small percentage of residents, 5.4%, had either been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who had been diagnosed with posttraumatic stress disorder or PTSD. Groups of residents who were more likely to have been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who was diagnosed with PTSD include respondents with children in the home, those with some college education, divorced or widowed residents, those who are unemployed, and residents with an annual income of \$25,000 or \$50,000.

Seasonal Affective Disorder- A small percentage of residents, 4.7%, had either been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who had been diagnosed with seasonal affective disorder. Groups of residents who were more likely to have been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who was diagnosed with seasonal affective disorder include respondents with children in the home, residents ages 18 to 44, those with some college education, divorced or widowed residents, those who are unemployed, and residents who live in a household of 3-4 people.

Alcohol/Substance Abuse Dependence- A small percentage of residents, 4.3%, had either been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who had been diagnosed with alcohol/substance abuse dependence. Groups of residents who were more likely to have been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who was diagnosed with alcohol/substance abuse dependence include respondents with children in the home, males, residents ages 18 to 44, those who are divorced or widowed, and unemployed residents.

Postpartum Depression- A small percentage of residents, 4.0%, had either been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who had been diagnosed with postpartum depression. Groups of residents who were more likely to have been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who was diagnosed with postpartum depression include





respondents with children in the home, females, residents ages 18 to 44, non-white residents, those who are unemployed, and residents who live in a household of 3 or more people.

Bipolar- Slightly fewer residents, 3.8%, had either been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who had been diagnosed with bipolar. Groups of residents who were more likely to have been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who was diagnosed with bipolar include respondents with children in the home.

Developmental Disability- A small percentage of residents, 3.2%, had either been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who had been diagnosed with a developmental disability.

Autism Spectrum- A small percentage of residents, 2.4%, had either been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who had been diagnosed with Autism Spectrum.

Life Adjustment Disorder- A small percentage of residents, 2.2%, had life adjustment disorder. Groups of residents who were more likely to have been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who was diagnosed with life adjustment disorder include those with some college education, and divorced residents.

Other Mental Health Disorder- A small percentage of residents, 1.8%, had other mental health disorder.

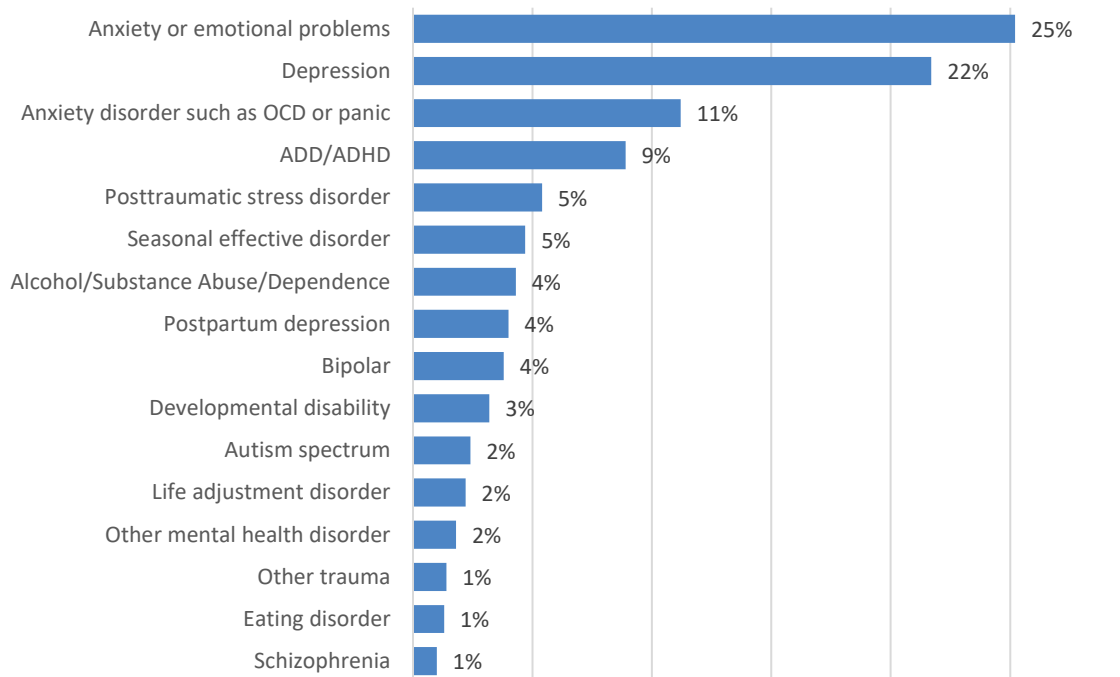
Other Trauma- A small percentage of residents, 1.4%, had other trauma.

Eating Disorder- A small percentage of residents, 1.3%, had either been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who had been diagnosed with an eating disorder. Groups of residents who were more likely to have been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who was diagnosed with an eating disorder include those with some college education and residents who are employed part-time.

Schizophrenia- A small percentage of residents, 1.0%, had either been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who had been diagnosed with schizophrenia. Groups of residents who were more likely to have been diagnosed or had an immediate family member who was diagnosed with Schizophrenia include divorced or widowed residents.



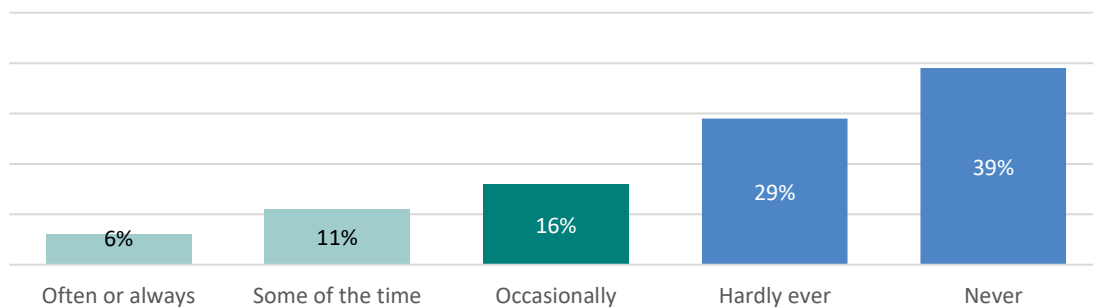
Resident/Immediate Family Member Diagnosed With. . .



About a sixth of residents, 16.2%, reported that they often or sometimes feel lonely and isolated from others, with 5.6% saying that they often or always feel that way. Nearly one-sixth of residents, 15.6%, occasionally feel lonely or isolated from others while 29.1% hardly ever feel this way. More than a third of residents, 39.1%, reported that they never feel lonely or isolated from others.

Residents who were more likely to often or some of the time feel lonely or isolated include residents ages 18 to 44, non-white residents, those who are not married, unemployed residents, those with an annual income under \$50,000 (especially those with an annual income under \$25,000), residents who live alone, and obese residents. Residents who were more likely to hardly ever or never feel lonely or isolated include males, residents ages 45 and older, white residents, those who are married, retirees and residents who are employed full-time, those with an annual income over \$75,000, and residents who live in 2-person households.

How Often Feel Lonely or Isolated from Others



SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Mental Health Providers refers to the ratio of the county population to the number of mental health providers including psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, mental health providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse, and advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care. In 2015, marriage and family therapists and mental health providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse were added to this measure. In Ohio, there is 1 Mental Health Provider for every 409 residents. The ratio in Putnam County is much, much worse with there being 1 Mental Health Provider for every 1,778 county residents. There are only nineteen mental health providers, total, in Putnam County.

Mental Health Providers										
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	# of Provider	Ratio	# of Provider	Ratio	# of Provider	Ratio	# of Provider	Ratio	# of Provider	Ratio
Putnam	16	2,136	16	2,128	16	2,129	17	1,993	19	1,778
Ohio	16,662	696:1	18,351	633	20,710	561	24,748	471	28,567	409

SOURCE: County Health Ranking. Original Source: HRSA Area Resource File.

The number of suicide deaths in Putnam County has only slightly varied over the past five years. In the state of Ohio, however, there has been a 10% increase in the number of suicide deaths over the past five years.

Number of Suicide Deaths						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% Change
Putnam County	4	5	5	2	3	-25.0%
Ohio	1,645	1,705	1,751	1,838	1,813	+10.2%

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health, Data Warehouse. NA=Indicates rates have been suppressed for counts < 10

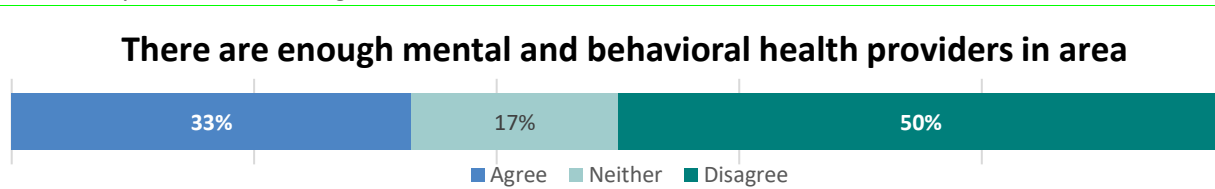
Poor mental health days is based on survey responses to the question: "Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?" The value reported the average number of days a county's adult residents report that their mental health was not good. The average number of poor mental health days was slightly less in Putnam County than it was in the state.

Number of Poor Mental Health Days						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change
Putnam	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.5	+1.1
Ohio	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.8	+0.8

SOURCE: County Health Ranking. Original Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

COMMUNITY LEADERS

Half of community leaders, 50%, disagreed that "There is a sufficient number of mental and behavioral health providers in the area". Only a third, 33.3%, agreed.





ORAL HEALTH

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Less than three-quarters of residents, 73.2%, had seen a dentist in the past year. An additional 11.3% had seen a dentist in the past two years and 6.4% in the last five years. Nearly one in ten residents, 9.0%, has not seen a dentist in 5 or more years. Groups of residents most likely to have visited the dentist in the past year include residents with children in the home, college graduates, married residents, those who are employed, residents with an annual income over \$75,000, those from 2-person households, and residents with dental insurance. Groups of residents most likely to have not had a dental visit in the past five years include: females, residents with a high school diploma or less education, those who are divorced, unemployed residents, those with an annual income under \$25,000, residents from single family households, and those without dental insurance.

The 26.8% of residents who had not been to the dentist in the past year were asked the main reason for not seeing a dentist in the past year. This was an open-ended question in which the respondent could give one response. The most common reasons for not visiting a dentist in the past year were the cost, not having time to see the dentist, having no problems with teeth, and not having dental insurance.

Summary: Access to Oral Health Care			
		% of Residents	N
Last Dental Checkup	Within past year	73.2%	398
	Within past 2 years	11.3%	
	Within past 5 years	6.4%	
	5 or more years ago	7.4%	
	Never	1.6%	

Reason Not Visited the Dentist		
	# of Responses	% of Responses
Cost	22	22.9%
Time	11	11.5%
No problems with teeth	11	11.5%
No dental insurance	10	10.4%
Limitations due to pandemic	8	8.3%
Motivation	7	7.3%
Wear dentures	6	6.3%
Will not accept Medicaid or my insurance	4	4.2%
Scared	4	4.2%
Difficulty getting appointment	3	3.1%
Have not made the appointment	3	3.1%
Need to find another dentist	2	2.1%
Distance	2	2.1%
Busy schedule	2	2.1%
Do not have a dentist	2	2.1%
Total	96	(n=96)
Question: What is the main reason have not visited the dentist		

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

The ratio below represents the population per dentist in the county. While the ratio of population per number of dentists has been steadily improving over the past five years in the state while staying the same in the county, the ratio for the number of dentists per population is considerably higher in Putnam County than it is for the state as a whole.

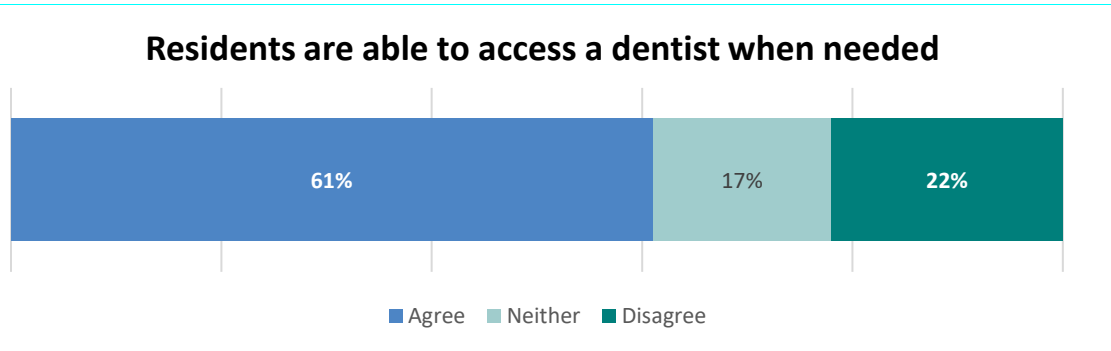
Ratio of Population per Dentists

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		% Change
	# of Dentists	Ratio	# of Dentists	Ratio	# of Dentists	Ratio	# of Dentists	Ratio	# of Dentists	Ratio	
Putnam	9	3,797	8	4,260	8	4,260	8	4,230	9	3,750	0.0%
Ohio	6,770	1,713	6,864	1,690	7,014	1,660	7,176	1,620	7,260	1,610	+7.2%

SOURCE: County Health Ranking. Original Source: HRSA Area Resource File. <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2018/measure/factors/88/map>

COMMUNITY LEADER SURVEY

Nearly a sixth of community leaders who were surveyed, 61.1%, agreed that “Residents in Putnam County are able to access a dentist when needed” with 27.8% strongly agreeing. Nearly a quarter, 22.3%, disagreed.



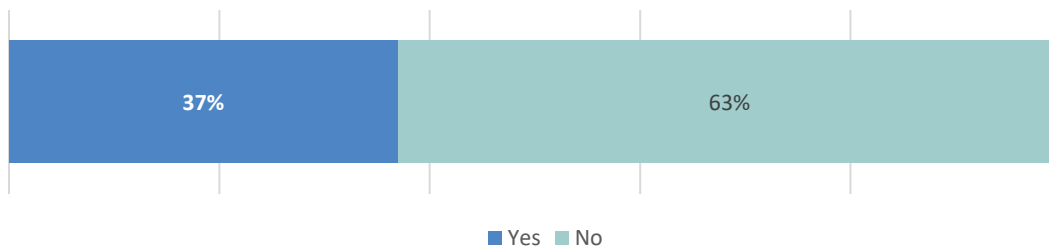
SMOKING/TOBACCO USE

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Summary: Smoking and Tobacco Use			
		% of Residents	N
Smoked 100 or more cigarettes in life	Yes	36.6%	398
	No	63.4%	
Tobacco usage	Everyday	14.5%	397
	Some days	4.8%	
	Not at all	80.7%	
Electronic Cigarette/Vape Usage	Everyday	1.6%	397
	Some days	2.6%	
	Not at all	95.8%	
Likelihood of quitting smoking or vaping	Very likely	16.5%	82
	Somewhat likely	50.7%	
	Not at all likely	32.8%	
Interest in smoking cessation program	Very interested	9.9%	82
	Somewhat interested	25.8%	
	Not at all interested	64.3%	
Seriousness of youth vaping problem	Very serious	16.6%	380
	Moderately serious	40.3%	
	Not too serious	25.8%	
	Not really a problem	17.3%	

More than a third of residents, 36.6%, have smoked 100 or more cigarettes in their lifetime. Groups of respondents more likely to have smoked 100 or more cigarettes in their lifetime include residents without children in the home, males, those with a high school diploma or less education, divorced or single residents, those with an annual income under \$25,000, and residents who live alone.

Smoked 100 or More Cigarettes in Life

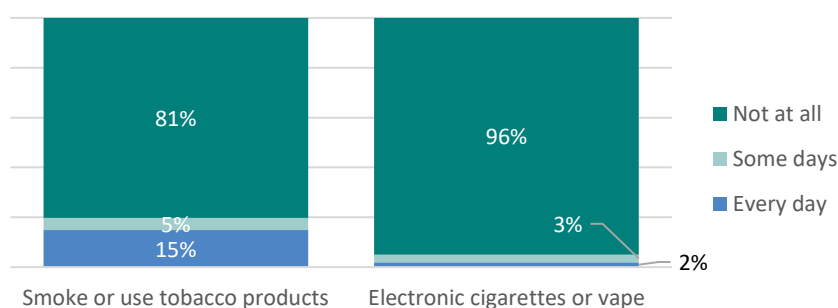


Nearly one fifth, 19.3%, of residents indicated they currently smoke cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco or use other tobacco. **Every day users** amounted to 14.5% of all residents. The remaining proportion of tobacco users indicated they smoke cigarettes or use tobacco less frequently or only **some days**, amounting to 4.8% of all residents. Groups of residents more likely to smoke or use tobacco include males, residents ages 18 to 44, those with some college or less education, divorced or single residents, those who are employed part-time or unemployed, and residents with an annual income under \$50,000.



Less than one-twentieth or 4.2% of residents indicated they currently smoke e-cigarettes or vape. Groups of residents that were more likely to smoke e-cigarettes or vape include females, residents ages 18 to 44, those with some college education, non-white residents, divorced or single residents, those who are employed part-time or unemployed, and residents with an annual income under \$50,000.

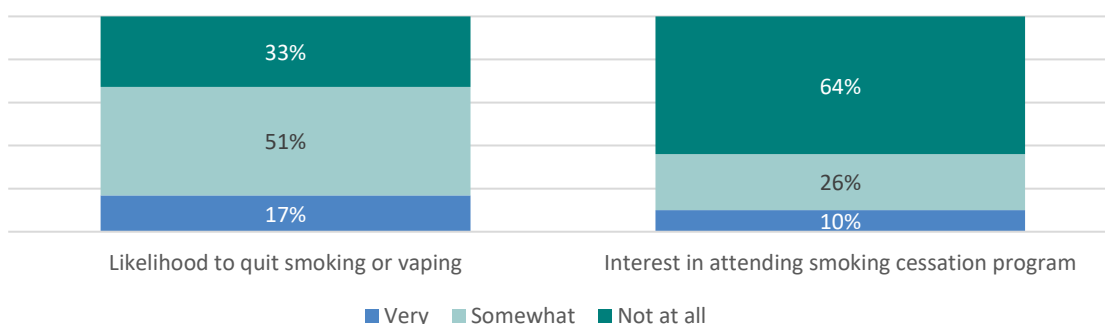
Tobacco use and Vaping



Of the residents who currently smoke or vape, two-thirds, 67.2%, are at least somewhat likely to quit (16.5% were very likely, the remaining 50.7% were somewhat likely). There is a small amount of interest in a smoking cessation program among those who currently smoke or vape, with 9.9% being very interested and 25.8% being somewhat interested. As would be expected, tobacco users that reported that they were likely to quit were much more interested in the smoking cessation program than those who were not looking to quit.

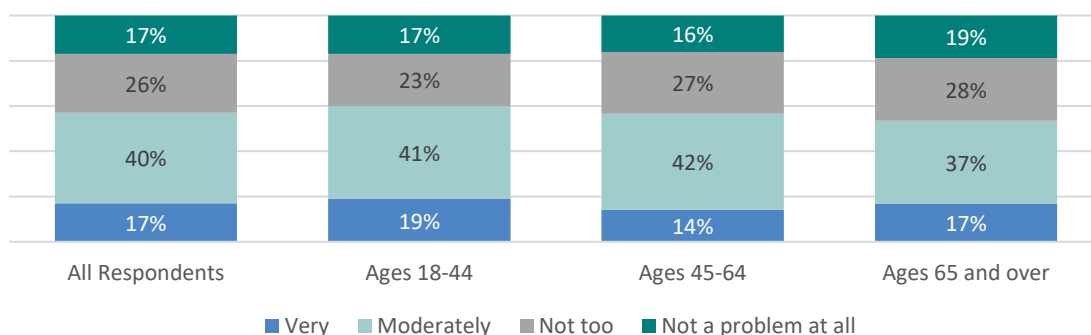
Likelihood to Quit and Interest in Smoking Cessation Program

Asked of Current Smokers/Vapers Only



More than half of all residents, 56.9%, felt that vaping among youth was a serious problem, with 16.6% feeling that it was a very serious problem and 40.3% feeling that it was a moderately serious problem. More than one-sixth of residents, 17.3%, thought that it was not a problem at all. Groups of respondents more likely to feel that vaping among youth is a serious problem include residents without children in the home, those with an annual income under \$25,000, and residents who live alone.

Seriousness of Youth Vaping



SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Adult smoking prevalence is the estimated percent of the adult population that currently smokes every day or “most days” and has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. The percentage of adults who smoke in the county is slightly lower than the state average, 16% in the county compared to 21% in Ohio.

Percent of Adults that Currently Smoke						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change
Putnam County	17%	15%	16%	16%	16%	-5.9%
Ohio	21%	22%	23%	23%	21%	0.0%

SOURCE: County Health Ranking. Original Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

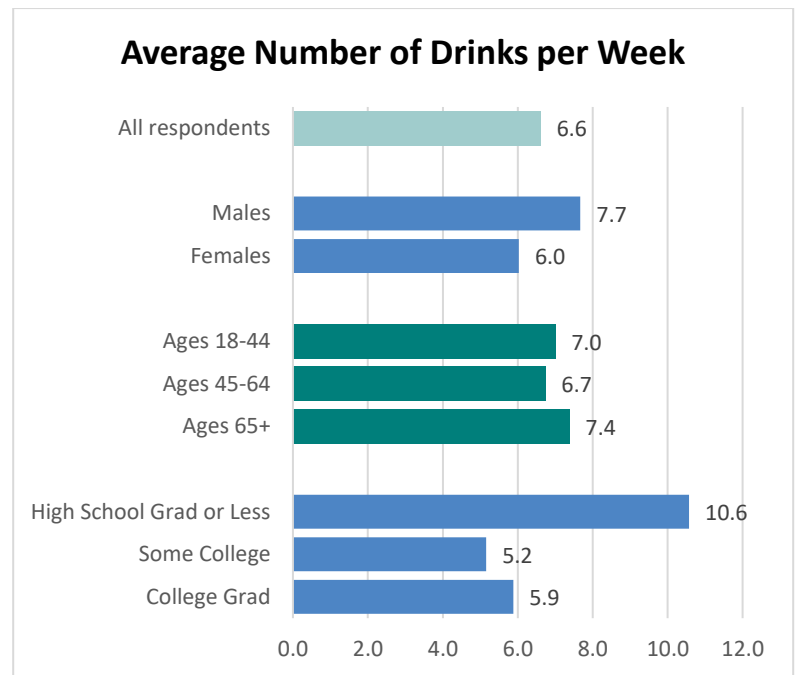
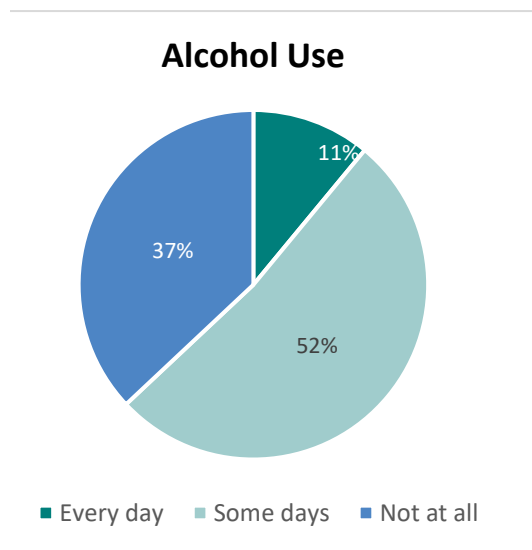
ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE USE

COMMUNITY SURVEY

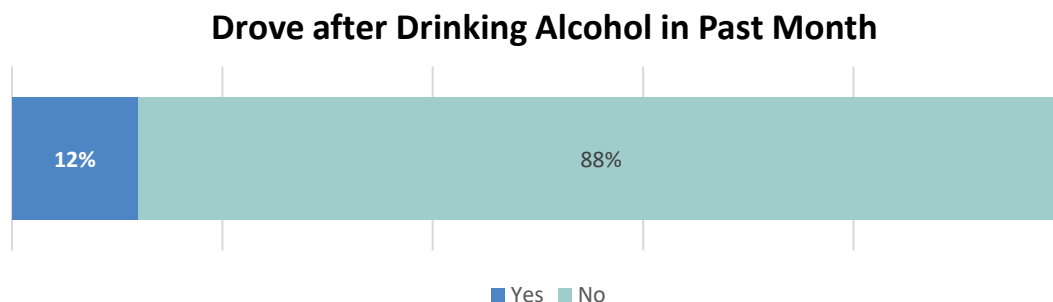
Summary: Alcohol and Substance Abuse			
		%	N
Alcohol consumption	Every day	10.9%	398
	Some days	52.3%	
	Not at all	36.8%	
	Average number of drinks per week	6.61	248
	# of days had 5+ drinks past month (men)	2.49	141
	# of days had 4+ drinks past month (women)	3.65	103
Driven after drinking alcohol in past month	Yes	11.6%	400
	No	88.4%	
During the last 6 month, anyone in household use. . .	Marijuana	7.4%	400
	Amphetamines, methamphetamines or speed	0.4%	
	Cocaine or crack	0.2%	
	Heroin	0.2%	
	LSD or other hallucinogen	0.2%	
	Inhalants	0.2%	
	Ecstasy or GHB	0.2%	
	Bath salts used illegally	0.2%	
	Something else	0.8%	
In past year. . .	Taken prescriptions not belonging to them	1.6%	398
	Taken prescriptions different than prescribed	2.8%	397
How typically get rid of unused prescription medication	Take to Take Back Center	34.9%	387
	Keep them in case I need them in the future	26.1%	
	Throw them in trash	16.4%	
	Flush down toilet	13.2%	
	Something else	8.9%	
	Give them to someone else who needs them	0.4%	
Aware of drug or alcohol addiction treatment	Yes	49.5%	398
	No	50.5%	
Have you or someone you know needed treatment in past year	Yes	7.1%	397
	No	92.9%	

Nearly two-thirds of residents, 63.2%, reported drinking alcoholic beverages such as beer, wine, malt beverages or liquor at least some days with 10.9% reporting drinking alcohol every day. More than a third of residents, 36.8%, reported that they don't drink alcoholic beverages at all. Groups of residents more likely to drink alcoholic beverages include males, residents ages 18 to 44, those with some college or less education, residents with an annual income of \$50,000 or less, those who are divorced, employed residents, and those with children in the home. The average number of alcoholic beverages per week was 6.61 for all residents. Groups of residents with significantly higher averages include males (7.7), residents ages 65 and over (7.4) and those with a high school diploma or less education (10.6).

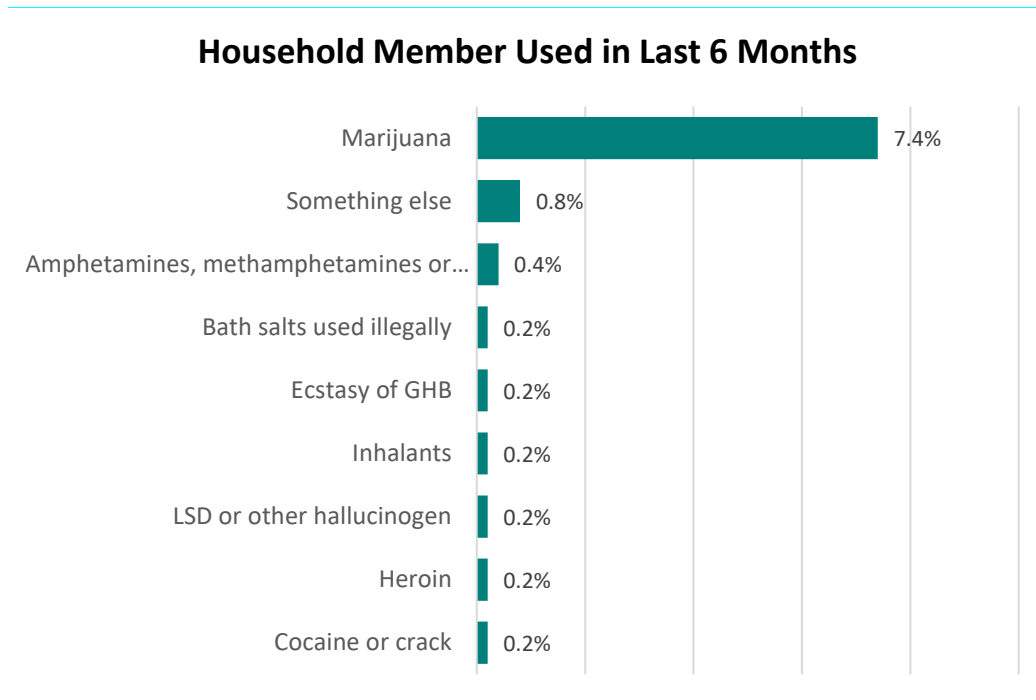
All men were asked how many days during the past month did they had five or more alcoholic drinks on an occasion. Females were asked about how many days they had four or more alcoholic drinks on an occasion. For males, over half 52.1%, drank 5 or more alcoholic drinks zero times while 11.7% binged one time. The remaining 36.2% of males drank 5 or more drinks on one occasion two or more times in the past month. The average number of times males drank 5 or more drinks in the past month was 2.49. For females, over a third, 39.2%, drank 4 or more alcoholic drinks zero times while 14.8% binged one time. The remaining 46.0% of females drank 4 or more drinks on one occasion 2 or more times in the past month. The average number of time females drank 4 or more drinks in the past month was 3.65.



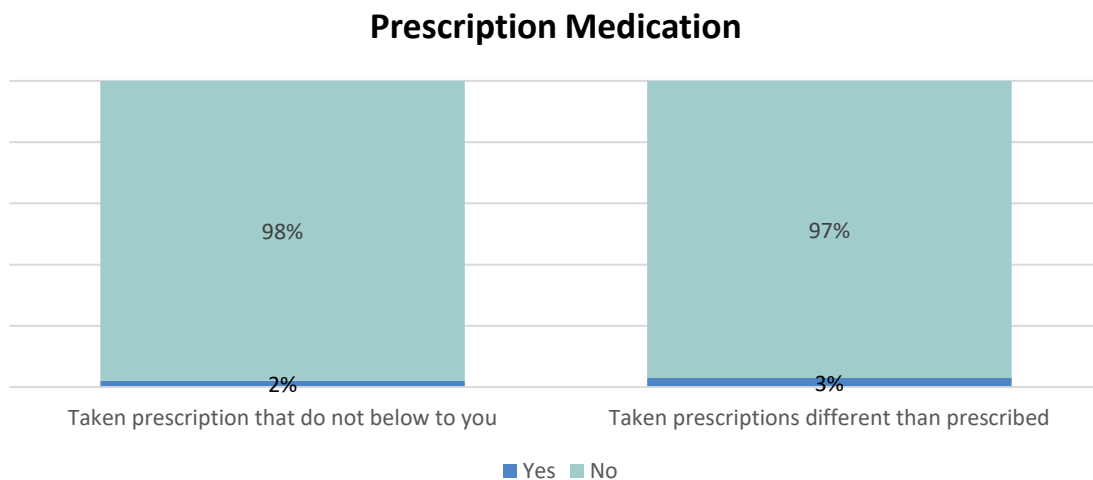
More than one in ten residents, 11.6%, reported driving after drinking any alcoholic beverages during the past month. The average number of times that residents drove after drinking alcoholic drinks was 3.16.



Less than one in ten, 7.4%, reported that they or someone in their household had used marijuana in the past six months. Only a tiny fraction of residents, 0.4%, reported that they or someone in their household had used amphetamines, methamphetamines, or speed. Even fewer residents, 0.2%, reported using cocaine or crack, heroin, LSD or other hallucinogen, inhalants, ecstasy or GHB, and bath salts used illegally. Groups of residents more likely to have used marijuana in the past six months include residents ages 18 to 44, those with some college education, residents with an annual income of \$25,000 or less, those who are not married, and unemployed residents.

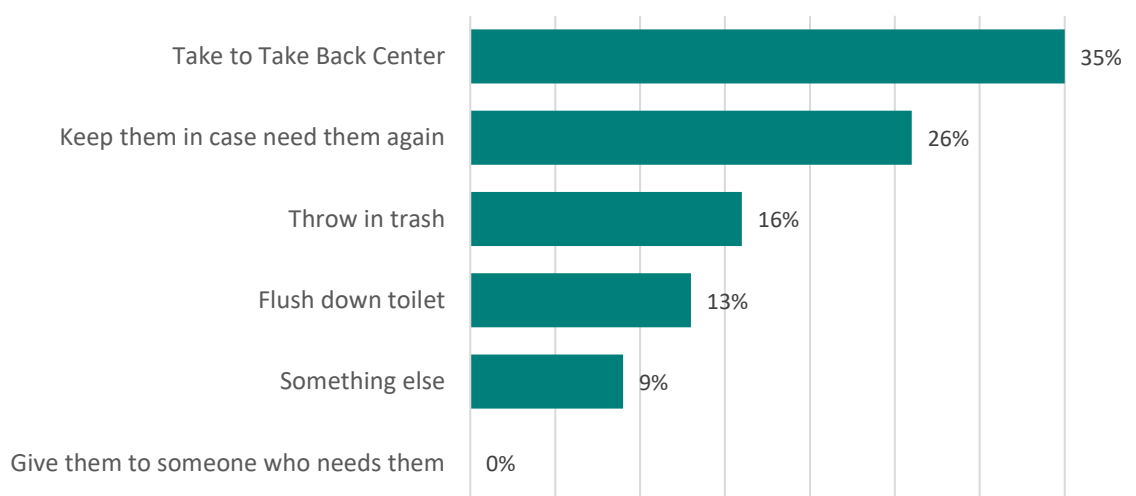


Only a small percentage of residents reported taking prescriptions that did not belong to them (1.6%) or taken a prescription differently than prescribed such as more frequently or in higher doses than directed by the doctor (2.8%). Groups of residents more likely to have taken prescription medicine that did not belong to them include residents with an annual income under \$25,000 and single residents. Groups of residents more likely to have taken prescription medicine differently than prescribed include residents ages 18 to 44, those with a high school diploma or less education, residents with an annual income under \$25,000, those who are not married, and unemployed residents.



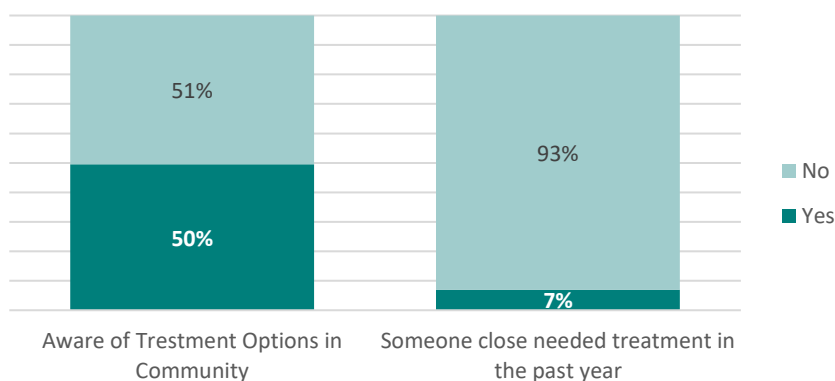
More than a third of residents, 34.9%, report that they get rid of unused medication by taking it to a take back center. More than a quarter of residents, 26.1%, reported that they keep unused medication in case they need it again. One sixth, 16.4%, reported that they throw unused medication in the trash. Other ways of disposing of medication include, flush them down the toilet (13%). Groups of respondents more likely to use a **Take Back Center** include females, residents ages 45 and older, those with some college education, residents with an annual income over \$75,000, those who are widowed, retirees, and residents without children in the home. Groups of respondents more likely to **keep medicines** in case they need them in the future include males, residents ages 18 to 44, those with some college or more education, divorced residents, those who are employed full-time, and residents with children in the home. Groups of respondents more likely to **throw unused medication in the trash** include residents ages 18 to 44, those with a high school diploma or less education, residents with an annual income over \$75,000, those who are married, and residents who are unemployed or employed part-time. Groups of respondents more likely to **flush unused medicine in the toilet** include females, residents ages 65 and over, those with a high school diploma or less education, residents with an annual income under \$25,000, those who are divorced, and residents who are unemployed or employed part-time.

How Typically Get Rid of Unused Medication



Half, 49.5%, of residents reported being aware of any drug and alcohol addiction treatment options available in their community. Groups of respondents more likely to be aware of available treatment options include males and residents with an annual income of \$50,000 to \$75,000. Less than one-tenth, 7.1%, of reports indicated that they, a member of their family, or close friend needed drug or alcohol treatment services in the past year. Of those residents 75.0% were able to find the services that they needed in a timely manner.

Alcohol or Drug Treatment



SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Excessive drinking reflects the percent of adults that report either binge drinking, defined as consuming more than 4 (women) or 5 (men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days, or heavy drinking, defined as drinking more than one (women) or 2 (men) drinks per day on average. The percentage of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking was slightly higher in Putnam County than the state.

Percentage of Adults Reporting Binge or Heavy Drinking						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change
Putnam	23%	21%	21%	20%	21%	-2.0%
Ohio	19%	19%	19%	20%	18%	-1.0%

SOURCE: County Health Ranking. Original Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

In 2020, the percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement in Putnam County was slightly higher than the state.

Percentage of Driving Deaths with Alcohol Involvement						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change
Putnam County	35%	44%	43%	43%	35%	0%
Ohio	35%	34%	34%	33%	33%	-2%

SOURCE: County Health Ranking. Original Source: National Center for Health Statistics

The table below represents the percentage of unduplicated clients in treatment with a primary diagnosis of alcohol use disorder. On average, 48.0% percent of client admissions in the county were associated with a primary diagnosis of alcohol abuse or dependence in SFY 2019. It should be noted that this data comes from the Ohio Mental Health & Addiction Services (OhioMHAS) Multi Agency Community Information System (MACSIS). While MACSIS data is required for billing purposes, there are minimal sanctions for failing to submit, so underreporting of these numbers is likely. It should also be noted that reported data only reflects information for clients whose treatment was provided with public dollars.

Percentage of Unduplicated Clients - Treatment for Alcohol Use Disorder						
	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	SFY 2017	SFY 2018	SFY 2019	Change
Putnam	55.1%	40.4%	41.4%	35.0%	48.0%	-7.1%
Ohio Avg.	29.7%	20.3%	24.1%	21.2%	21.5%	-8.2%

SOURCE: Ohio Mental Health & Addiction Services, Multi Agency Community Information Systems.

The number of unintentional drug overdose deaths in Putnam County has remained the same since 2012. The unintentional drug overdose death rate for Ohio was higher than the rate for Putnam County.

Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths, 2012-2019										
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change	Rate*
Putnam	1	2	3	4	4	3	3	1	0%	10.2
Ohio	1,914	2,110	2,531	3,050	4,050	4,854	3,764	4,028	110.4%	33.6

*Rate per 100,000 Population 2014-2019, SOURCE: Ohio Drug Overdose Data: General Findings

The table below represents the percentage of unduplicated clients in treatment with a primary diagnosis of opiate use disorder. On average, 20.7% percent of client admissions in the county were associated with a primary diagnosis of opiate abuse or dependence in SFY 2019, significantly lower than 28.3% in SFY 2015.

Percentage of Unduplicated Clients - Treatment for Opiate Use Disorder						
	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	SFY 2017	SFY 2018	SFY 2019	Change
Putnam	28.3%	40.4%	32.5%	36.9%	20.7%	-7.6%
Ohio Avg.	43.7%	49.9%	48.1%	49.4%	48.4%	+4.7%

SOURCE: Ohio Mental Health & Addiction Services, Multi Agency Community Information Systems.

The table below represents the percentage of unduplicated clients in treatment with a primary diagnosis of cannabis use disorder. On average, 17.3% percent of client admissions in the county were associated with a primary diagnosis of cannabis abuse or dependence in SFY 2019 which was slightly higher than the state average.

Percentage of Unduplicated Clients - Treatment for Cannabis Use Disorder						
	SFY 2015	SFY 2016	SFY 2017	SFY 2018	SFY 2019	Change
Putnam	-	10.6%	18.5%	-	17.3%	+17.3%
Ohio Avg.	7.5%	17.2%	17.0%	15.5%	14.7%	+7.2%

SOURCE: Ohio Mental Health & Addiction Services, Multi Agency Community Information Systems.

The table below examines the number of both prescription opioids and benzodiazepine with data from The Ohio State Board of Pharmacy's automated prescription reporting system (OARRS). Rates are likely underestimated because data from drugs dispensed at physician offices and the Veteran's administration are not included in the calculations. Rates for both prescriptions for both drugs have been on a significant downward trend over the past five years.

Opioid Prescriptions per 100K Residents-Putnam County						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Rate Change
Opioids	51,622	45,851	40,650	37,705	32,897	-36.3%
Benzodiazepine	24,291	21,409	20,412	19,354	19,169	-21.1%

SOURCE: Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System (OARRS), PDMP Interactive Data Tool

MATERNAL, INFANT AND CHILD HEALTH

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

One twentieth of births in Putnam County in 2019 were low birth weight (5.1%). The number of low-birth-weight births has slightly decreased over the past five years.

Putnam County Low Birth Weight						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change
# Low birth weight (LBW)	29	31	28	29	22	-24.1%
% Low birth weight (LBW)	6.9%	7.2%	6.5%	6.8%	5.1%	-1.8%

LBW= Births less than 5 pounds, 8 ounces, SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health Data Warehouse.

Birth rates for very low birth weight and low birth weight were both lower in Putnam County than Ohio as a whole. The high birth weight case rate was considerably higher in Putnam County than Ohio. The percentage of births that were pre-term births was higher in Putnam County than it was for the state (11.7% in Putnam County compared to 8.7% for the state).

Birth Weight Distribution, 2020				
	Putnam County		Ohio	
	Case Count	Birth Count %	Case Count	Birth Count %
Very low birth weight (<1500g)	5	1.2%	1,805	1.4%
Low birth weight (1500-2500g)	20	4.9%	9,163	7.1%
Normal weight (2500-3999g)	333	80.8%	108,220	83.8%
High birth weight (4000g+)	54	13.1%	10,019	7.8%
Gestational Age Distribution, 2020				
Very pre-term (<32 weeks)	5	1.2%	2,073	1.6%
Pre-term (32-37 weeks)	48	11.7%	11,255	8.7%
Term (37 to 41 weeks)	359	87.1%	115,552	89.4%
Post-term (42+ weeks)	0	0.0%	292	0.2%

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health Data Warehouse

The percentage of pregnant women accessing prenatal care in the first trimester in the county is significantly higher than the state (82.2% compared to 68.6%).

Trimester of Entry into Prenatal Care						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change
PUTNAM COUNTY						
None	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.9%	+0.5%
First Trimester	81.7%	79.3%	85.5%	79.5%	82.2%	+0.5%
Second Trimester	9.5%	8.3%	8.3%	9.4%	14.2%	+4.7%
Third Trimester	1.2%	2.8%	1.4%	3.1%	2.4%	+1.2%
OHIO						
None	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	-0.1%
First Trimester	64.8%	66.1%	66.5%	67.9%	68.6%	+3.8%
Second Trimester	19.2%	19.8%	19.8%	19.5%	19.5%	+0.3%
Third Trimester	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%	4.4%	-0.2%

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health Data Warehouse.



The number of births for women of childbearing age has increased slightly over the last five years in Putnam County while the number in Ohio has a whole has slightly decreased.

Live Birth Count						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change
Putnam	420	430	433	424	427	+1.7%
Ohio	139,297	138,193	136,890	135,220	134,560	-3.4%

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health Data Warehouse.

The number of births to young mothers decreased slightly from 2015 to 2019 in both Putnam County and the state as a whole.

Number of Births by Young Mothers, 2015-2019									
	2015				2019				Change 2015-2019
	<15	15-17	18-19	Total	<15	15-17	18-19	Total	
Putnam	0	5	15	20	0	8	8	16	-20.0%
Ohio	106	2,292	6,464	8,862	80	1,511	5,415	7,006	-20.9%

SOURCE: Ohio Health Department Secure Data Warehouse

The adolescent birth rate for teens ages 15-19 in the county is slightly lower than the state. It should be noted that the teen adolescent birth rate in both the county and Ohio has been declining each year.

Teen Birth Rate						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change
Putnam	21	18	16	14	15	-28.6%
Ohio	34	32	28	26	24	-29.4%

Rate is the Number of births per 1,000 female population ages 15-19, SOURCE: County Health Rankings

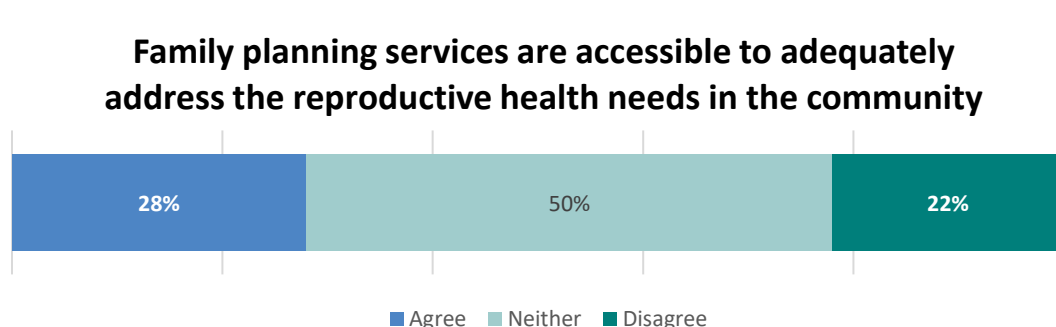
In 2019, the infant mortality rate in Putnam County was 0.0, considerably lower than Ohio's infant mortality rate of 6.9.

Infant Mortality Rate, 2019			
	# of Deaths	# of Births	Rate*
Putnam County	0	427	0.0
Ohio	929	134,560	6.9

*Number of all infant deaths (within 1 year), per 1,000 live births. *Rates of fewer than 10 deaths do not meet standards of reliability and are suppressed*

COMMUNITY LEADER

More than a quarter of community leaders, 27.8%, agreed that "Family planning services are accessible and available to adequately address the reproductive health needs in the community." No respondents strongly agreed with the statement. Nearly a quarter, 22.2%, disagreed.





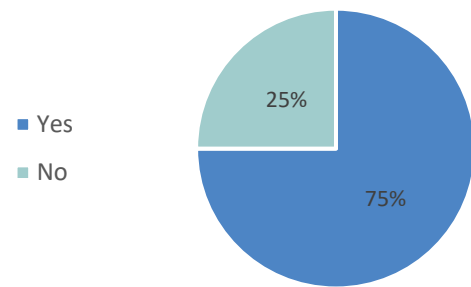
HEALTHY LIVING

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Summary: Healthy Living- Weight and Exercise			
		# of Responses	% of Responses
Exercise in past month	Yes	74.5%	398
	No	25.5%	
Self-described weight	Overweight	60.2%	398
	About right	38.1%	
	Underweight	1.7%	
BMI (calculated based on self-reported weight and height)	Under weight	0.7%	396
	Normal weight	21.6%	
	Overweight	33.4%	
	Obese	44.3%	
Tried to lose weight over last 12 months	Yes	61.3%	398
	No	38.7%	
Average number of hours a day	Watch TV	2.98	391
	Play video games	0.57	339
	Use computer outside of work	1.45	365
	Use cell phone	3.30	379
Summary: Healthy Living- Food and nutrition			
What makes it difficult to get food needed (residents could answer more than one)	Cost of food	25.9%	400
	Quality of food	20.2%	
	Distance from the store	15.7%	
	Time for shopping	14.7%	
	Safety	2.4%	
	Something else	5.6%	
How difficult to get fresh fruits & vegetables neighborhood	Very difficult	2.3%	398
	Somewhat difficult	18.8%	
	Not at all difficult	78.9%	
How often eat fresh fruits and vegetables	0-1 times/week	10.1%	398
	2-4 times/week	37.4%	
	Once a day	27.9%	
	2-4 times a day	21.4%	
	5 or more times a day	3.2%	
# of restaurant or takeout meals a week	None	15.3%	398
	1-2 meals	66.3%	
	3-4 meals	14.8%	
	5 or more meals	3.6%	
# times drink pop or other unhealthy drinks	0	25.6%	398
	1-3 times per week	23.1%	
	4-6 times per week	11.7%	
	1 time per day	19.4%	
	2-3 times per day	14.5%	
	4 or more times per day	5.7%	

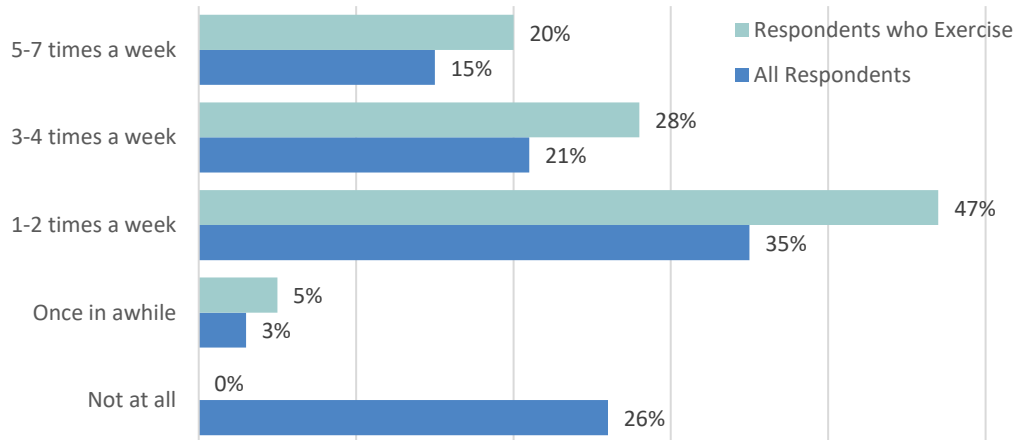
Nearly three-quarters of residents, 74.5%, had exercised in the past month. Groups of residents more likely to exercise included college graduates, single residents, and those with an annual income of \$100,000 or more. Groups of residents more likely to not have exercised in the past month include residents with a high school diploma or less education, those who are divorced or widowed, and residents with an annual income of \$50,000-\$100,000.

Exercised in Past Month



All residents, regardless of whether they exercised in the past month were asked how often they exercise in an average week. Of those who exercise, 5% only exercise once in a while (3% of all residents). Nearly half of exercising residents, 47%, exercise one to two times a week (35% of all residents). Another 28% of exercising residents exercise 3 to 4 times per week (21% of all residents), and 20% exercise 5 to 7 times a week (15% of all residents).

How Often Exercise

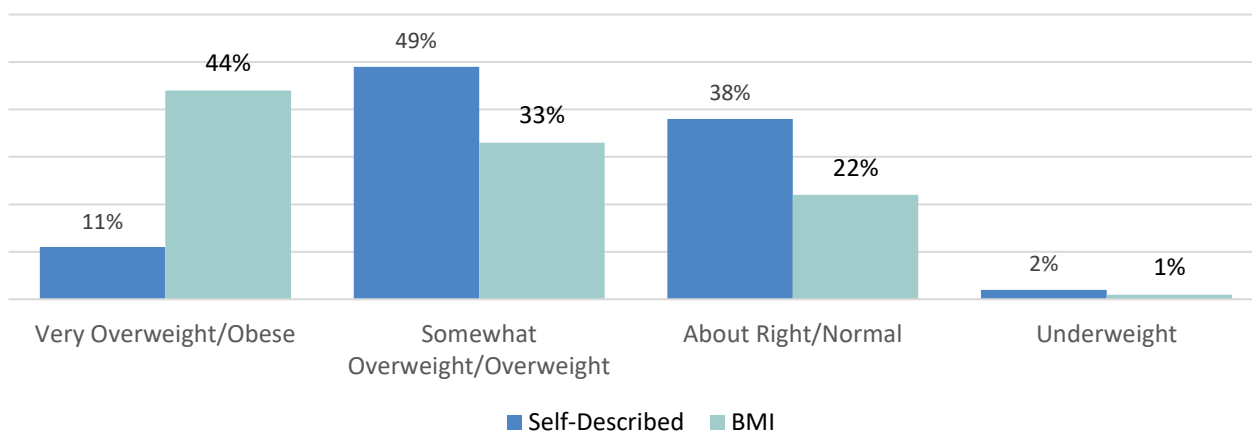


The 25.5% of residents who do not exercise on a regular basis were asked for some of the reasons that exercising is difficult. The most common response, given by less than half, 40.4%, was that they had a health problem that prevented them from exercising. The second most common reason, given by 31.5% of residents, was that they didn't have the time to exercise. Other reasons that exercise was difficult include, in order of importance, busy schedule (12.4%), lack of motivation (5.6%), and their job is physical (3.4%).

Reasons Exercising Is Difficult		
	#	%
Health problem	36	40.4%
Time	28	31.5%
Schedule	11	12.4%
Motivation	5	5.6%
Job is physical	3	3.4%
No energy	2	2.2%
Overweight	2	2.2%
Age	1	1.1%
No facilities	1	1.1%
Total	89	(n=89)

More than a third of residents, 38%, reported that their weight is about right. However, the percentage of residents who have a normal BMI based on their self-reported weight and height was much lower, 22%. Over half of residents, 60%, reported being overweight. Based on their BMI, a third of residents, 33%, were overweight and 44% were classified as obese. Groups of residents more likely to have a normal weight based on their BMI include females and residents ages 18 to 44. Groups of residents more likely to be overweight or obese based on their BMI include males and residents ages 45 to 64.

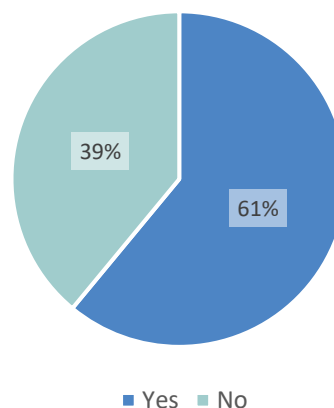
Weight



Less than two thirds of residents, 61.3%, reported that they have thought about or tried to lose weight in the past 12 months. Of those who tried to lose weight, 81.9% indicated that they have the resources needed to lose weight while 18.1% did not have the resources needed to lose weight.

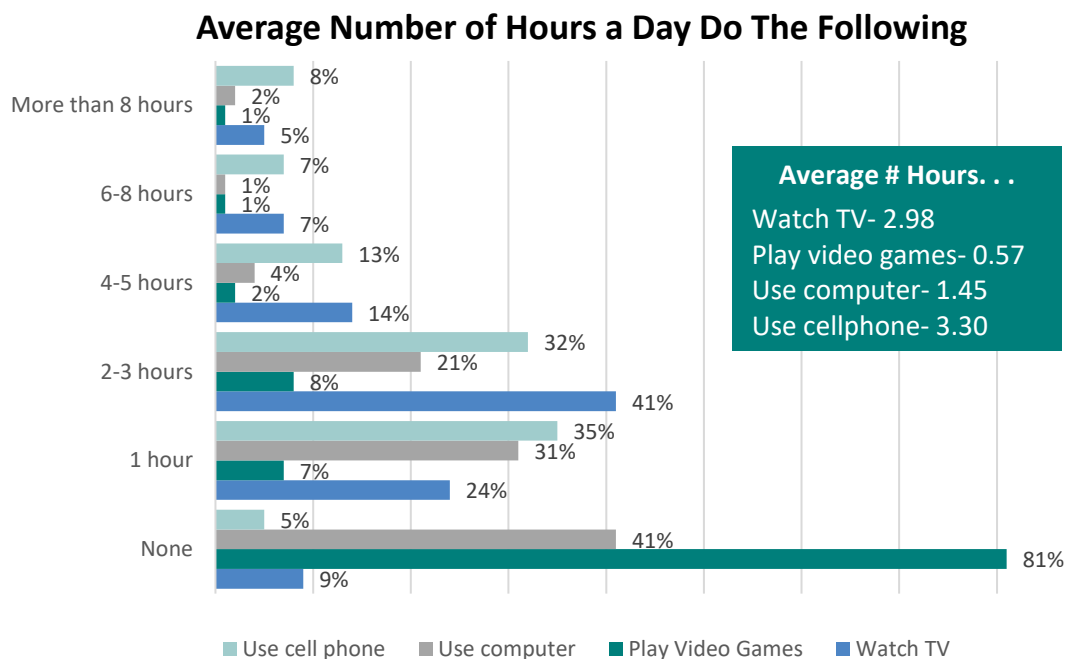
Groups of residents more likely to report that they have thought about or tried to lose weight in the past 12 months include females, residents ages 18 to 44, those with some college or more education, employed residents, those with an annual income of \$100,000 or more, and residents with children in the home.

Tried to lose weight in past 12 months



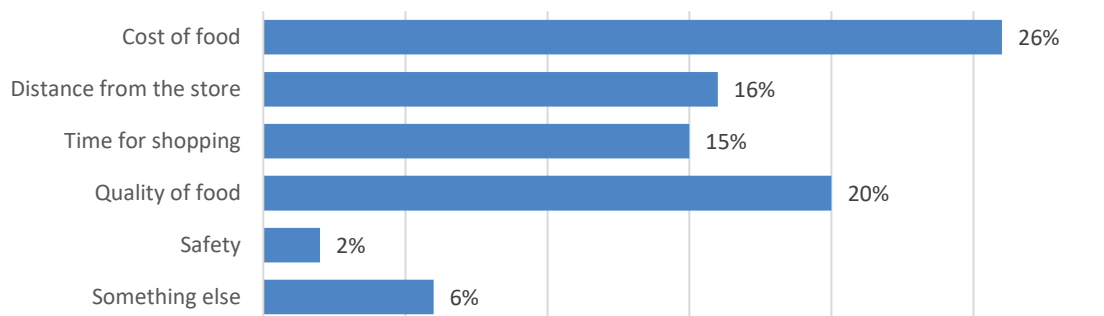
Next, residents were given four activities and asked about how many hours per day they spend on each activity: watching TV, playing video games, using a computer outside of work or school and using a cell phone including talking, texting, or going on the internet. The activity with the highest daily average use was **using a cell phone**. Residents reportedly used their cell phones 3.30 hours a day. More specifically, nearly one-sixth of residents, 15%, use their cell phone 6 or more hours a day while 45% use it 2 to 5 hours a day. More than a third of residents, 35%, use their cell phone an average of 1 hour per day. Groups of residents more likely to use their cell phone 4 or more hours a day include residents ages 18 to 44, those with some college or less education, non-white residents, those who are single or divorced, unemployed residents, those with an annual income under \$25,000, and residents with children in the home.

The activity with the next highest daily average use was **watching TV**. Residents watched TV an average of 2.98 hours a day. More specifically, more than one-tenth of residents, 12%, watch TV 6 or more hours a day while 55% watch it 2 to 5 hours a day. Nearly a quarter of residents, 24%, watch TV an average of 1 hour per day. Less than one in ten, 9%, do not watch TV at all. Groups of residents more likely to watch TV 4 or more hours a day include residents ages 65 and over, those with a high school diploma or less education, residents who are divorced or widowed, residents who are retired or unemployed, those with an annual income of \$50,000 or more, and residents without children in the home. Residents **use a computer outside of work or school** an average of 1.45 hours a day. More specifically, only a small percentage of residents, 3%, use their computer 6 or more hours a day while 25% use it 2 to 5 hours a day. Nearly a third of residents, 31%, use their computer an average of 1 hour per day. Less than half, 41%, do not use their computer outside of work or school at all. Groups of residents more likely to use their computer outside of work or school include residents ages 45 and over, those who are employed part-time or retired, residents with an annual income of \$50,000 to \$75,000, and residents without children in the home. Residents **play video games** an average of 0.57 hours a day. The majority of residents, 81%, do not play video games at all while 15% play video games 1 to 3 hours a day. Only a small percentage of residents, 4%, play video games 4 or more hours a day. Groups of residents more likely to play video games 2 or more hours a day include residents ages 18 to 44, those with some college education, single or divorced residents, those who are unemployed, and residents with an annual income of \$50,000 or more.



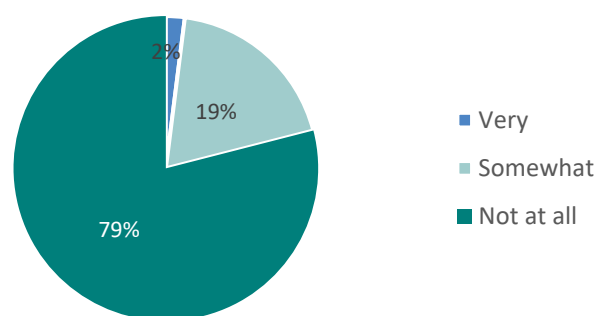
The most common problem making it difficult to get food was cost with over a quarter, 25.9%, stating this to be the case. More than a fifth of residents, 20.2%, stated that the quality of food made it difficult for them to get the food they need. Other things that made it difficult for residents to get the food they need include, in order of importance, distance to the store (15.7%), time to go shopping (14.7%), and safety (2.4%).

What Makes it Difficult to Get Needed Food



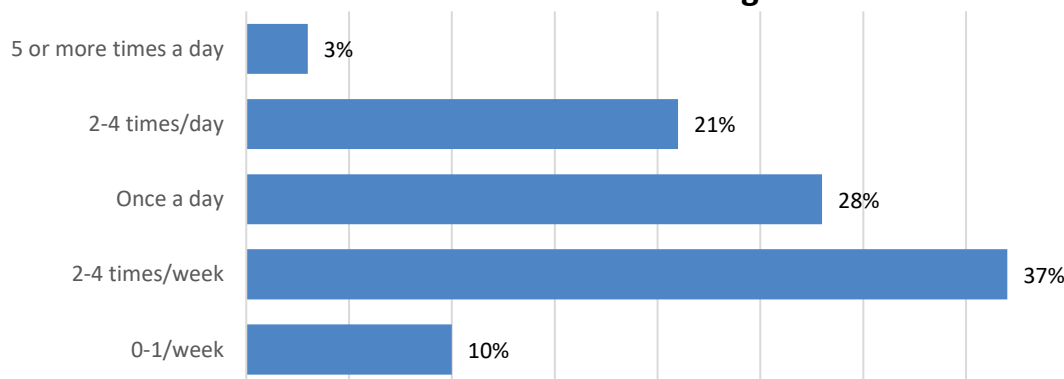
Nearly a quarter of residents, 21.1%, reported having difficulty getting fresh fruits and vegetables in their neighborhood, with 2.3% saying it was very difficult and 18.8% saying it was somewhat difficult. Groups of residents who were more likely to have difficulty getting fresh fruits and vegetables in their neighborhood include residents ages 18 to 44, those with some college education, divorced residents, those who are unemployed, residents with an annual income of \$50,000 or less, and those with children in the home.

How Difficult to Get Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in Neighborhood



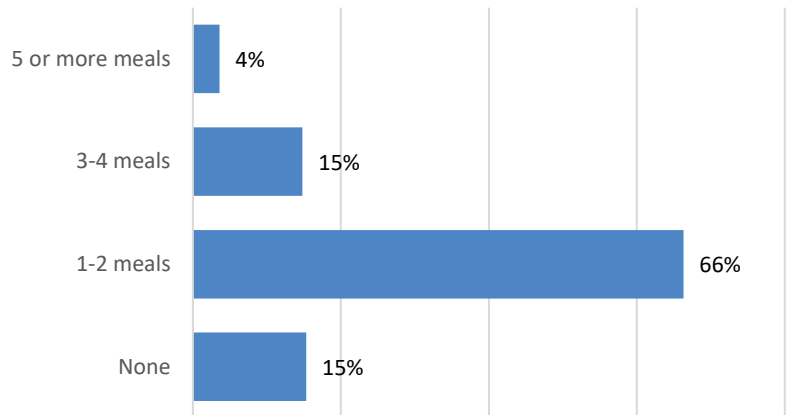
A tenth, 10.1%, eat fresh fruits and vegetables 0-1 times a week while 37.4%, eat fresh fruits and vegetables 2 to 4 times a week, and more than a quarter, 27.9%, eat fresh fruits and vegetables once a day. A quarter of residents, 24.6%, eat fresh fruits or vegetables 2 or more times a day. Groups of residents more likely to not eat fresh fruits and vegetables on a daily basis include residents with a high school diploma or less education, those with an annual income under \$50,000 a year, non-white residents, those who are single or divorced, and residents who are unemployed or employed part-time.

How Often Eat Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

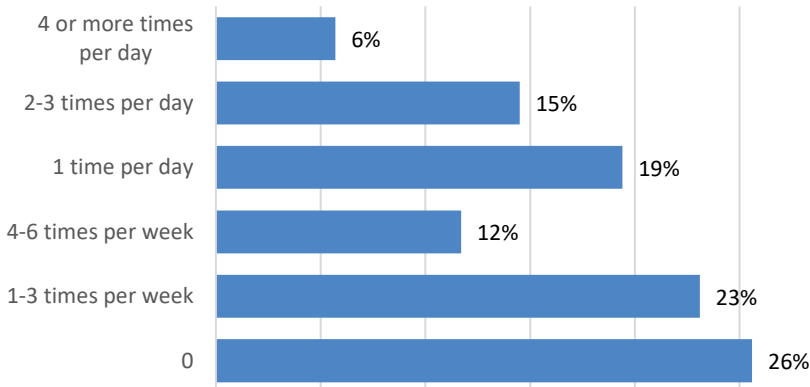


Two thirds of residents, 66.3%, eat out at a restaurant or take out meal 1 to 2 times a week while 18.4% eat out 3 or more times a week. Less than one-sixth of residents, 15.3%, don't eat out at all. Groups of residents more likely to eat at a restaurant or take out 3 or more times a week include males and residents with an annual income of \$100,000 or more.

How Often Eat at Restaurant or Take Out



How Often Drink Soda or Unhealthy Drinks



Over a quarter of residents, 25.6%, have not drank soda, iced coffee, punch, Kool-Aid, sports or energy drinks, or other fruit flavored drink in the past week. More than a third of residents, 34.8%, reported drinking soda or other unhealthy drinks less than once a day and the remaining 39.6% drink soda or other unhealthy drinks at least once a day. Groups of residents more likely to drink soda or unhealthy drinks at least once a day include males and residents with children in the home.

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Poor physical health days are based on survey responses to the question: "Thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?" The value reported is the average number of days a county's adult resident report that their physical health was not good. The average number of poor physical health days was slightly less for the county than the state.

Number of Poor Physical Health Days

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change
Putnam	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.5	+0.2
Ohio	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	-0.1

SOURCE: County Health Ranking. Original Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

Physical inactivity is the estimated percent of adults ages 20 and older reporting no leisure time physical activity. Examples of physical activities provided include running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise. Nearly a quarter of adults in Putnam County are considered physically inactive, a number that has decreased slightly over the last several years.

Percentage of Adults Physically Inactive

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change
Putnam	27%	26%	24%	25%	23%	-4%
Ohio	25%	26%	25%	26%	26%	+1%

SOURCE: County Health Rankings. Original Source: National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

The table below represents the percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity. Locations for physical activity are defined as parks or recreational facilities. The percentage of Putnam County residents with access to locations for physical activity is very low. Less than half of county residents, 47%, have access compared to a statewide average of 84%.

Percentage of Population with Access to Exercise Opportunities						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% Change
Putnam	40%	40%	36%	37%	47%	+7%
Ohio	80%	83%	85%	84%	84%	+4%

SOURCE: County Health Rankings. Original Source: Business Analyst, Delorme map data

The Food Environment Index equally weights two indicators of the food environment: (1) limited access to healthy foods, which estimates the percentage of the population who are low income and do not live close to a grocery store and (2) food insecurity, which estimates the percentage of the population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year. The Food Environment Index ranges from 0 (worst) to 10 (best). The Food Environmental Index is better in Putnam County than Ohio.

Food Environment Index						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change
Putnam	8.4	8.6	8.9	8.8	8.7	+0.7
Ohio	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.7	-0.2

SOURCE: County Health Rankings. Original Source: United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Putnam County has a lower percentage of the population who are food insecure or do not have access to a grocery store than the state.

Food Insecurity Rate						
	2017	2018	2019	2020 (projected)	2021 (projected)	% Change
Putnam	8.9%	9.0%	9.1%	11.3%	9.6%	+0.7%
Ohio	14.5%	13.9%	13.2%	16.0%	14.1%	-0.4%

Source: Feeding America. Map the Meal Gap: <https://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2019/overall/ohio>

COMMUNITY LEADER SURVEY

All community leaders were asked what challenges people in the community face in trying to maintain healthy lifestyles like exercising and eating healthy and/or trying to manage chronic diseases like diabetes or heart disease. This was an open-ended question in which the respondent could give multiple responses. The most common challenge mentioned was the availability and affordability of healthy food. This response was given by 38.9% of community leaders. Other responses given, in order of importance, include access to affordable gyms (27.8%), making the time/effort needed for a healthy lifestyle (27.8%), and lack of healthy eating and nutrition programs in the community (16.7%).

“Access to affordable workout facilities. Those that are affordable are not accessible to all residents based on their location and transportation needs.”

Participant on challenges that residents face in trying to stay healthy

Challenges trying to maintain healthy lifestyle		
	# of TOTAL Responses	% of Leaders
Healthy food options/affordability	7	38.9%
Access to affordable gyms	5	27.8%
Making time for healthy lifestyle/Making it a priority	5	27.8%
Lack of healthy eating/nutrition programs	3	16.7%
Lack of chronic disease management programs	2	11.1%
Lack of bike paths/activities/attractions in area	2	11.1%
Need programs for seniors (other than Silver Sneakers)	2	11.1%
High costs of medicines	1	5.6%
Lack of awareness	1	5.6%
Lack of mental health providers	1	5.6%
Transportation issues	1	5.6%
Total	30	(n=18)
<i>Question: What challenges do people in the community face in trying to maintain healthy lifestyles like exercising and eating healthy and/or trying to manage chronic conditions like diabetes or heart disease?</i>		

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, VACCINATIONS AND PREVENTION SERVICES

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Summary: Prevention, Testing and Screening			
		% of Residents	N
Ever had test?	Blood Pressure Check	96.9%	396
	PAP Smear (women only)	91.9%	201
	Blood Cholesterol Check	88.0%	398
	Mammogram (women 40+ only)	83.9%	153
	PSA test for prostate cancer (men 50+)	67.0%	102
	Colonoscopy	52.3%	398
	Skin Cancer Exam	33.6%	398

Summary: Immunizations		
	% of Residents	N
Tetanus booster (last 10 years)	64.0%	400
COVID-19 vaccine	61.1%	
Measles vaccine (in lifetime)	60.3%	
Annual flu vaccine	55.3%	
Chicken Pox vaccine (in lifetime)	41.2%	
Pneumonia vaccine (in lifetime)	33.6%	
Shingles vaccine (in lifetime)	30.6%	
HPV vaccine (in lifetime)	10.9%	

Blood Pressure Check

The majority of residents, 97%, have had their blood pressure checked sometime in the past with 90% having it checked within the past year. A small percentage of residents, 5%, have never had their blood pressure checked or have not had it checked in the past five years. Groups of residents more likely to have **never** had their blood pressure checked include residents without a primary care doctor, those without health insurance, single residents, those who are unemployed, and residents of normal weight. Groups of residents more likely to have had their blood pressure checked **in the past year** include residents with a primary care doctor, residents with health insurance, those ages 45 and over, residents who are not single, and those who are obese.

PAP Smear (women only)

The majority of female residents, 92%, have had a PAP Smear sometime in the past with 38% having one within the past year. Less than one in ten female residents, 8%, have never had a PAP Smear. Groups of residents more likely to have **never** had a PAP Smear include residents without health insurance, those with a high school diploma or less education, residents with an annual income under \$50,000, single residents, and those who are unemployed. Groups of residents more likely to have had a pap smear **in the past year** include residents ages 18 to 44, those with some college or more education, residents with an annual income of \$75,000 or more, married residents, those who are employed full-time, and residents with children in the home.



Blood Cholesterol Check

Most residents, 88%, have had their blood cholesterol checked sometime in the past with 69% having it checked within the past year. A small percentage of residents, 14%, have never had their blood cholesterol checked or have not had it checked in the past five years. Groups of residents more likely to have **never** had their blood cholesterol checked include residents without a primary care doctor, those ages 18 to 44, residents with an annual income of \$25,000 to \$75,000, those who are single, unemployed residents, those with children in the home, and residents who are normal weight. Groups of residents more likely to have had their blood cholesterol checked **in the past year** include residents in poor health, those with a primary care doctor, residents with health insurance, those ages 65 and over, residents with an annual income of \$75,000 or more, those who are widowed or married, retirees, and residents without children in the home.

Mammogram (women ages 40 and over)

The majority of female residents ages 40 and over, 84%, have had a mammogram sometime in the past with 65% having one within the past year. Nearly a sixth of female residents ages 40 and over, 16%, have never had a mammogram. Groups of residents more likely to have **never** had a mammogram include residents who are single or divorced, unemployed residents, and those with children in the home. Groups of residents more likely to have had a mammogram **in the past year** include residents with a primary care doctor, those ages 45 to 64, residents who are married or widowed, and those without children in the home.

PSA test for Prostate Cancer (men ages 50 and over)

Two thirds of male residents ages 50 and over, 67%, have had a PSA test sometime in the past with 72% having the test within the past year. A third of male residents ages 50 and over, 33%, have never had a PSA test. Groups of residents more likely to have **never** had a PSA test include residents without a primary care doctor, single residents, those who are employed full-time or unemployed, residents with children in the home, and normal weight residents. Groups of residents more likely to have had a PSA test **in the past year** include residents ages 65 and over, those with an annual income of \$50,000 to \$75,000, divorced residents, those who are employed part-time or retired, residents without children in the home, and obese residents.

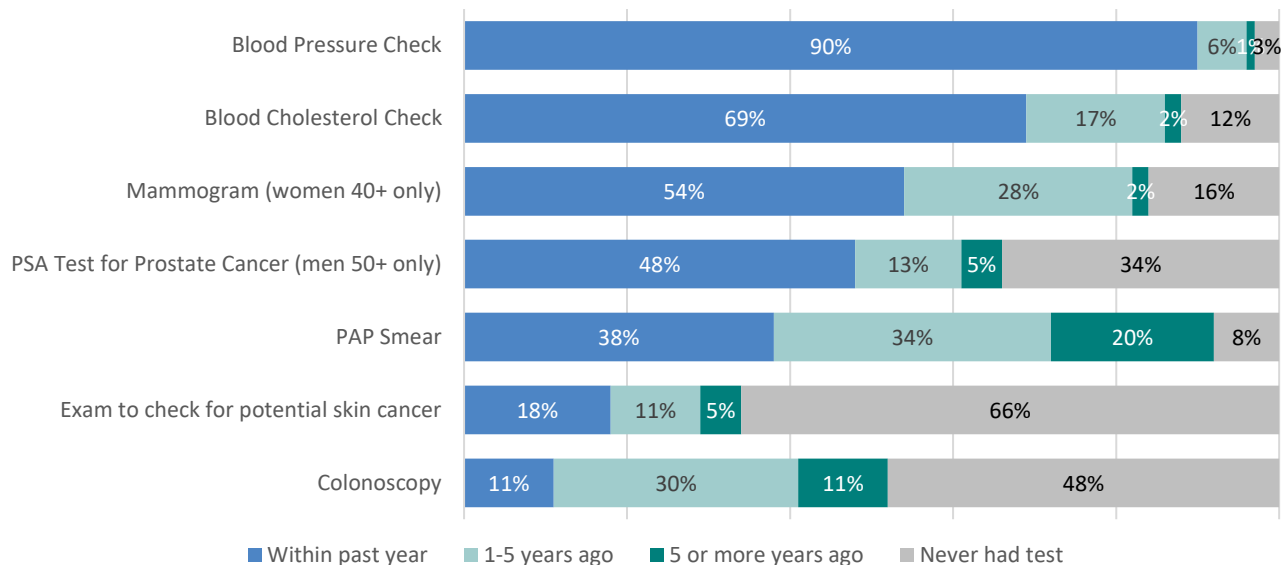
Colonoscopy

More than half of residents, 52%, have had a colonoscopy sometime in the past with 11% having the test within the past year. Nearly half, 48%, have never had a colonoscopy and an additional 11% have not had a colonoscopy in the past five years. Groups of residents more likely to have **never** had a colonoscopy include residents without a primary care doctor, those without health insurance, residents ages 18 to 44, those who are single, residents who are employed full-time or unemployed, and those with children in the home. Groups of residents more likely to have had a colonoscopy **in the past year** include residents ages 45 to 64, those who are employed part-time, residents without children in the home, and those of normal weight.

Skin Cancer Exam

A third of residents, 34%, have had an exam to check for potential skin cancer sometime in the past with 18% having the test within the past year. Two-thirds, 66%, have never had a skin cancer exam and an additional 5% have not had one in the past five years. Groups of residents more likely to have **never** had a skin cancer exam include residents without a primary care doctor, residents ages 18 to 44, those with a high school diploma or less education, residents with an annual income of \$50,000-\$100,000, those who are single or divorced, residents who are employed full-time or unemployed, and those with children in the home. Groups of residents more likely to have had a skin cancer exam **in the past year** include residents in good health, those ages 65 and over, residents with an annual income of \$50,000 to \$75,000, those who are widowed or married, residents who are employed part-time or are retired, and those without children in the home.

Had Tests



Tetanus Booster- Nearly two-thirds of residents, 64%, had received a tetanus booster in the past ten years. Groups of residents more likely to have received their tetanus booster include residents with health insurance, males, those with some college education, residents with an annual income of \$50,000 or more, and those with children in the home.

COVID-19 Vaccine- Less than two-thirds of residents, 61%, had received their COVID-19 vaccine. Groups of residents more likely to have received their COVID-19 vaccine include residents with a primary care doctor, those ages 45 and over, college graduates, residents with an annual income over \$25,000, those who are widowed or married, retired residents, and those without children in the home.

Measles Vaccine- Slightly fewer residents, 60%, had received a Measle vaccine in their lifetime. Groups of residents more likely to have received their Measles vaccine include residents with some college or more education, those who are employed, and residents with children in the home.

Flu Vaccine- More than half of residents, 55%, had received their annual flu vaccine. Groups of residents more likely to have received their flu vaccine include residents with health insurance, those ages 65 and over, college graduates, residents with an annual income of \$50,000 or more, those who are widowed, and retirees.

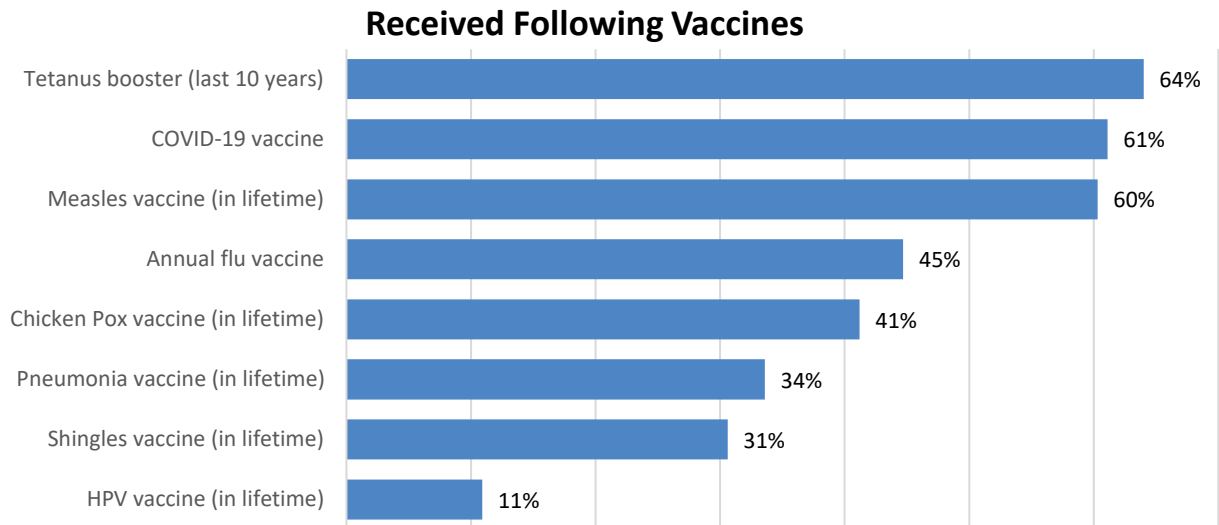
Chicken Pox Vaccine- Slightly fewer residents, 41%, had received a Chicken Pox vaccine in their lifetime. Groups of residents more likely to have received their Chicken Pox vaccine include males, those ages 65 and over, residents who are divorced or widowed, and those without children in the home.

Pneumonia Vaccine- More than a third of residents, 34%, had received a Pneumonia vaccine in their lifetime. Groups of residents more likely to have received their Pneumonia vaccine include those ages 65 and over, residents with an annual income of \$25,000 to \$75,000, widowed residents, retirees, and those without children in the home.

Shingles Vaccine- Less than a third of residents, 31%, had received a Shingles vaccine in their lifetime. Groups of residents more likely to have received their Shingles vaccine include those ages 65 and over, residents with an annual

income of \$25,000 to \$75,000, widowed residents, those who are retired or employed part-time, and residents without children in the home.

HPV Vaccine- Slightly more than one in ten residents, 11%, had received an HPV vaccine in their lifetime. Groups of residents more likely to have received their HPV vaccine include residents without a primary care doctor, those ages 18 to 44, single residents, unemployed residents, and those with children in the home.



SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Communicable disease rates were higher for more than half of communicable diseases in Putnam County when compared to the state of Ohio. Communicable diseases that had significantly higher rates in Putnam County than the state of Ohio were *Campylobacter* (+16.7 difference) and *Cryptosporidiosis* (+12.3 difference).

Communicable Disease Rates, 2018					
	Putnam County		Ohio		Difference per 100,000
	Case Count	Rate per 100,000	Case Count	Rate per 100,000	
Campylobacter	12	35.5	2,192	18.8	+16.7
Cryptosporidiosis	6	17.8	638	5.5	+12.3
E-coli	3	8.9	537	4.6	+4.3
Giardiasis	2	5.9	499	4.3	+1.6
Hepatitis A	2	5.9	1,838	15.7	-9.8
Hepatitis E	2	0.0	105	139.0	-139
Influenza associated hospitalizations	38	112.5	14,438	123.5	-11
Lyme Disease	1	3.0	295	2.5	+0.5
Mumps	0	0.0	38	0.3	-0.3
Salmonellosis	7	20.7	1,507	12.9	+7.8
Shigellosis	1	3.0	517	4.4	-1.4
Spotted Fever, Rickettsiosis	0	0.0	35	0.3	-0.3
Streptococcal, Group A, invasive	1	3.0	682	5.8	-2.8
Streptococcal pneumoniae, invasive	4	11.8	1,293	11.1	+0.7
Varicella	0	0.0	444	3.8	-3.8
Yersiniosis	1	3.0	54	0.5	+2.5

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health Data Warehouse

Communicable disease rates that have risen significantly over the past four years include Influenza associated hospitalizations (17.9 rate increase) and Salmonellosis (14.8 rate increase).

Communicable Disease Counts and Rates, Putnam County, 2015-2018											
	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		Rate Change
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	
ENTERIC DISEASES											
Campylobacter	5	14.7	8	23.5	6	17.7	12	35.5	7	20.7	+6.0
Cryptosporidiosis	3	8.8	8	23.5	5	14.8	6	17.8	7	20.7	+11.9
E-coli, unspecified	0	0.0	2	5.9	2	5.9	3	8.9	3	8.9	+8.9
Giardiasis	2	5.9	44	11.7	1	3.0	2	5.9	0	0.0	-5.9
Listeriosis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Salmonellosis	4	11.8	4	11.7	8	23.6	7	20.7	9	26.6	+14.8
Shigellosis	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	-2.9
Yersiniosis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	0.0
HEPATITIS											
Hepatitis A	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	3.0	2	5.9	0	0.0	-2.9
Hepatitis E	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	0.0
VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASES											
Influenza	15	44.1	15	44.0	40	118.1	38	112.5	21	62.0	+17.9
Pertussis	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	8.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Varicella	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
VECTORBORNE AND ZOOTOTIC											
Lyme Disease	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	0.0
Malaria	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
OTHER REPORTABLE DISEASES											
Legionnaire’s	3	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	-5.8
Meningitis (viral)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	8.9	+8.9
Streptococcal, Group A	0	0.0	3	8.8	0	0.0	1	3.0	2	5.9	+5.9
STSS-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Streptococcus pneumoniae	3	8.8	1	2.9	2	5.9	4	11.8	3	8.9	+0.1
Rate=per 100,000 population, number of cases is confirmed and probable, SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health Data Warehouse											

Rate=per 100,000 population, number of cases is confirmed and probable, SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health Data Warehouse

Preventable hospital stays are measured as the hospital discharge rate for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees. Ambulatory-care sensitive conditions (ACSC) are usually addressed in an outpatient setting and do not normally require hospitalization if the condition is well-managed. Hospitalization for diagnoses treatable in outpatient services suggests that the quality of care provided in the outpatient setting was less than ideal. The measure may also represent a tendency to overuse hospitals as a main source of care. Over the past five years, the number of preventable hospital stays has slightly increased in the county while slightly decreasing in the state.

Preventable Hospital Stays						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change
Putnam	4,017	3,878	3,431	4,071	4,109	+2.3%
Ohio	5,220	4,701	5,135	5,168	4,901	-6.1%

SOURCE: County Health Rankings. Original Source: Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care

Mammography screening represents the percent of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that had at least one mammogram over a two-year period. Less than half, 48%, of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 in Putnam County reported having a mammogram in the past two years.

Mammography Screening						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change
Putnam	46%	46%	47%	49%	48%	+2%
Ohio	39%	40%	41%	43%	43%	-4%

SOURCE: County Health Rankings. Original Source: Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care

CHRONIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Residents were given a list of eleven chronic diseases and risk factors and asked if they or a member of their immediate family have ever been diagnosed with the disease or risk factor by a health care professional. The chronic diseases and risk factors most prevalent were high blood pressure, arthritis, high cholesterol, diabetes, and cancer. Each chronic disease and risk factor is discussed in more detail below.

Summary: Been Diagnosed with Chronic Disease			
	<i>Either Resident of Household Member</i>	<i>Resident</i>	<i>Member of Household</i>
High blood pressure	50.8%	36.3%	23.1%
High cholesterol	39.9%	26.8%	18.9%
Arthritis	37.7%	27.9%	15.4%
Diabetes	32.1%	17.7%	16.3%
Any form of cancer	23.7%	11.7%	12.8%
Asthma	19.6%	9.2%	11.4%
Heart disease or heart attack	19.1%	9.8%	9.7%
Kidney disease	10.8%	2.5%	8.9%
Respiratory disease	10.3%	3.2%	7.1%
Stroke	8.5%	2.5%	6.4%
Alzheimer's	7.5%	0.0%	7.5%

**Asked only of residents diagnosed with condition*

- ✓ **HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE:** More than half of residents, 51%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with high blood pressure. More specifically, 36% of residents have been diagnosed with high blood pressure and 23% have a member of their household with the risk factor. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with high blood pressure include females, residents ages 45 and over, those with some college or less education, residents with an annual income under \$25,000, those who are divorced or widowed, residents who are unemployed or retired, those without children in the home, obese residents, and those with a primary care provider.
- ✓ **HIGH CHOLESTEROL:** Less than half of residents, 40%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with high cholesterol. More specifically, 27% of residents have been diagnosed with high cholesterol and 19% have a member of their household with the risk factor. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with high cholesterol include females, residents ages 65 and over, those with a high school diploma or less education, residents with an annual income under \$25,000, those who are divorced or widowed, residents who are unemployed or retired, those without children in the home, and obese residents.

- ✓ **ARTHRITIS:** Slightly fewer residents, 38%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with arthritis. More specifically, 28% of residents have been diagnosed with arthritis and 15% have a member of their household with the chronic disease. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with arthritis include females, residents ages 65 and over, those with a high school diploma or less education, residents with an annual income under \$25,000, those who are divorced or widowed, residents who are not employed full-time, and those without children in the home.
- ✓ **DIABETES:** Less than a third of residents, 32%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with diabetes. More specifically, 18% of residents have been diagnosed with diabetes and 16% have a member of their household with the chronic disease. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with diabetes include residents ages 45 and over, those with a high school diploma or less education, residents with an annual income under \$25,000, those who are not married, residents who are unemployed or retired, those without children in the home, obese residents, and those without health insurance.
- ✓ **CANCER:** Less than a quarter of residents, 24%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with any form of cancer. More specifically, 12% of residents have been diagnosed with cancer and 13% have a member of their household with the chronic disease. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with cancer include females, residents ages 65 and over, those with a high school diploma or less education, residents with an annual income under \$25,000, those who are divorced or widowed, residents who are unemployed or retired, and those without children in the home.
- ✓ **ASTHMA:** One fifth of residents, 20%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with asthma. More specifically, 9% of residents have been diagnosed with asthma and 11% have a member of their household with the chronic disease. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with asthma include females, residents ages 18 to 44, residents with an annual income under \$25,000, those who are not married, unemployed residents, those without a primary care provider, and those without health insurance.
- ✓ **HEART DISEASE:** Slightly fewer residents, 19%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with heart disease or heart attack. More specifically, 10% of residents have been diagnosed with heart disease and 10% have a member of their household with the chronic disease. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with heart disease include residents ages 65 and over, those with a high school diploma or less education, residents with an annual income under \$25,000, those who are divorced or widowed, residents who are unemployed or retired, and those without children in the home.
- ✓ **KIDNEY DISEASE:** More than one in ten residents, 11%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with kidney disease. More specifically, 3% of residents have been diagnosed with kidney disease and 9% have a member of their household with the chronic disease. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with kidney disease include females, those with a high school diploma or less education, residents with an annual income under \$25,000, those who are divorced or widowed, unemployed residents, and those without children in the home.
- ✓ **RESPIRATORY DISEASE:** One in ten residents, 10%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with respiratory disease. More specifically, 3% of residents have been diagnosed with respiratory disease and 7% have a member of their household with the chronic disease. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with respiratory disease include females, those with a high school diploma or less education, residents with an annual income under \$25,000, those who are divorced or widowed, unemployed residents, those without children in the home, and those without a primary care provider.
- ✓ **STROKE:** Less than one in ten residents, 9%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with Stroke. More specifically, 3% of residents have been diagnosed with stroke and 6% have a member

of their household with the chronic disease. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with stroke include females, residents ages 65 and over, those with a high school diploma or less education, residents with an annual income under \$25,000, those who are not married, unemployed residents, those without children in the home, those without a primary care provider, and those without health insurance.

- ✓ **ALZHEIMER'S:** Slightly fewer residents, 8%, reported that either they or a member of their household was diagnosed with Alzheimer's. More specifically, no residents have been diagnosed with Alzheimer's and 8% have a member of their household with the chronic disease. Households more likely to have someone diagnosed with Alzheimer's include those with a high school diploma or less education, residents with an annual income under \$25,000, those who are divorced or widowed, unemployed residents, and those of normal weight.

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

The number of resident deaths in Putnam County has increased by approximately 34% over the past five years. The age groups that saw the largest increase in the last five years in Putnam County was ages 65 and over.

Putnam County Resident Deaths						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change
Putnam	307	334	321	325	412	+34.2%
Ohio	119,574	123,650	124,294	123,705	143,782	+20.2%
PUTNAM COUNTY BY AGE GROUP						
<1	3	1	4	0	4	33.3%
1-4	0	0	2	0	0	0.0%
5-14	0	1	0	0	1	100%
15-24	6	3	2	1	2	-5.0%
25-34	4	4	3	1	4	0.0%
35-44	6	6	5	1	6	0.0%
45-54	12	12	8	6	14	16.7%
55-64	35	38	35	37	32	-8.6%
65-74	47	53	59	48	78	+66.0%
75-84	75	80	87	85	111	+48.0%
85+	119	136	116	146	160	+34.5%
SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health, ODH Data Warehouse, *2020 is not yet finalized and may change						

The top two causes of death in Putnam County in 2020 were cancer and heart disease. When looking at five-year trends, the causes of death that had the largest increase were diabetes, heart disease and chronic lower respiratory diseases (CLRD).

Death Rates for General Causes of Death (death per 100,000 population)												
	Putnam County						Ohio					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	Change	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	Change
Malignant Neoplasms	185.3	215.5	189.3	189.1	136.7	+26%	219.1	219.8	215.5	215.2	212.6	-3%
Diseases of the heart	167.6	224.4	236.6	283.7	237.7	+42%	235.5	240.0	250.1	249.3	261.1	+11%
Alzheimer's Disease	61.8	53.1	32.5	50.2	35.7	-42%	43.2	43.9	46.2	44.8	50.9	+18%
CLRD	55.9	53.1	73.9	59.1	65.4	+17%	60.3	62.7	64.4	61.3	60.2	-0.2%
Cerebrovascular	55.9	56.1	26.6	35.5	35.7	-36%	51.4	55.1	55.9	55.6	60.3	+17%
Diabetes	20.6	35.4	47.3	35.5	47.5	+130%	30.7	32.1	32.9	33.1	37.5	+22%
Suicide	14.7	14.8	5.9	8.9	11.9	-19%	14.7	14.9	15.7	15.5	14	-5%
Flu & Pneumonia	38.2	41.3	23.7	20.7	20.8	-71%	18.8	19.2	20.5	16.5	17.5	-7%
Accidents	70.6	38.4	47.3	20.7	50.5	-28%	68.7	76.9	66.4	70.9	80.7	+17%
CLRD- Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases, SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health, ODH Data Warehouse, *2020 is not yet finalized and may change												

The most prevalent cancers in Putnam County in 2018 were prostate, breast, and lung and bronchus. Cancer incidence rates were considerably higher in Putnam County than Ohio for the following types of cancer: kidney and renal pelvis, melanoma of the skin, non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma, prostate, and thyroid cancer.

Cancer Incidences in Putnam County and Ohio						
	Number of Cases				Age Adjusted Rate (2018)	% Change 2015-2018
	2015	2016	2017	2018		
PUTNAM COUNTY						
Bladder	13	11	6	9	20.8	-30.1%
Brain and other CNS	2	1	2	1	-	-50.0%
Breast	32	26	34	26	58.3	-18.5%
Cervix	1	0	3	1	-	0.0%
Colon & Rectum	21	18	18	17	38.8	-19.0%
Esophagus	2	2	3	2	-	0.0%
Hodgkin’s Lymphoma	4	0	1	2	-	-50.0%
Kidney & Renal Pelvis	11	9	9	11	25.9	0.0%
Larynx	2	1	2	1	-	-50.0%
Leukemia	9	5	4	5	11.9	-44.4%
Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct	2	2	1	1	-	-50.0%
Lung and Bronchus	20	30	29	23	51.8	+15.0%
Melanoma of the Skin	12	16	11	12	29.6	0.0%
Multiple Myeloma	1	4	1	2	-	+50.0%
Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma	4	8	8	11	23.0	+175.0%
Oral Cavity & Pharynx	4	3	4	4	-	0.0%
Other Sites/Types	14	11	12	10	22.9	-28.9%
Ovary	3	2	2	0	-	-100%
Pancreas	6	2	5	2	-	-66.7%
Prostate	26	33	32	30	134.7	+15.4%
Stomach	0	2	2	2	-	+200.0%
Testis	2	3	0	1	-	-50.0%
Thyroid	8	8	7	8	18.8	0.0%
Uterus	7	7	8	6	23.9	-14.3%
TOTAL	206	204	204	187	-	-9.2%
OHIO						
Bladder	3,177	3,201	3,244	3,302	21.4	+3.9%
Brain and Other CNS	920	935	959	904	6.7	-1.7%
Breast	9696	9,818	9,956	9,909	69.1	+2.2%
Cervix	481	491	492	450	7.4	-6.4%
Colon & Rectum	6,121	5,834	5,828	5,819	39.9	-4.9%
Esophagus	779	823	833	860	5.6	+10.4%
Hodgkin’s Lymphoma	342	332	330	288	2.4	-15.8%
Kidney & Renal Pelvis	2,542	2,519	2,540	2,529	17.3	-0.5%
Larynx	636	583	598	547	3.6	-14.0%
Leukemia	1,735	1,677	1,720	1,678	12	-3.3%
Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct	1,131	1,162	1,157	1,162	7.4	+2.7%
Lung and Bronchus	10,271	10,001	9,954	10,025	64.6	-2.4%
Melanoma of the Skin	3,441	3,615	3,406	3,403	24.2	-1.1%
Multiple Myeloma	880	953	902	920	6.1	+4.5%

Cancer Incidences in Putnam County and Ohio

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	2,801	2,691	2,777	2,768	18.8	-1.2%
Oral Cavity & Pharynx	1,793	1,765	1,843	1,857	12.4	+3.6%
Other Sites/Types	5,248	5,124	5,189	5,403	34.7	+3.0%
Ovary	848	743	775	709	9.4	-16.4%
Pancreas	1,981	1,897	2,008	2,189	14.3	+10.5%
Prostate	7,376	7,498	8,391	8,567	114.3	+16.1%
Stomach	886	891	886	835	5.7	-5.8%
Testis	335	295	282	305	5.8	-9.0%
Thyroid	1,856	1,909	1,848	1,838	14.8	-1.0%
Uterus	2,386	2,498	2,571	2,469	30.8	+3.5%
TOTAL	67,662	67,255	68,489	68,376	-	+1.1%

SOURCE: Putnam County General Health District, Originally extracted from Ohio Department of Health Data Warehouse

The table below measures the percentage of the county population with a disability. Disabilities include difficulties with hearing, vision, cognition, ambulation, and self-care. The percentage of the population with disabilities has remained consistent over the past four years.

Disability Status by Age					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change
Total Population	33,851	33,778	33,707	33,646	-0.6%
% with a Disability	10.0%	10.5%	10.2%	9.7%	-0.3%
# with a Disability	3,426	3,547	3,450	3,258	-168
# under 18	252	235	193	148	-41.3%
# 18-64	1,558	1,646	1,655	1,460	-6.3%
#65 and over	1,616	1,666	1,602	1,650	+2.1%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The percentage of students with disabilities in the county is outlined in the table below. These children will have Individual Education Plans (IEPs) at school. Continental Local and Leipsic Local have the highest percentage of students with disabilities in the county.

Students with Disabilities, 2019-2020 District Level Data			
District	# Total Students	# Students Disabilities	% Students Disabilities
Columbus Grove Local	830	120	14.5%
Continental Local	438	85	19.4%
Jennings Local	362	37	10.2%
Kalida Local	615	56	9.1%
Leipsic Local	659	121	18.4%
Miller City-New Cleveland Local	492	63	12.8%
Ottawa-Glandorf Local	1,483	215	14.5%
Ottoville Local	459	81	17.6%
Pandora-Gilboa Local	518	71	13.7%
COUNTY TOTAL	5,856	849	14.5%

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Education

TRANSPORTATION

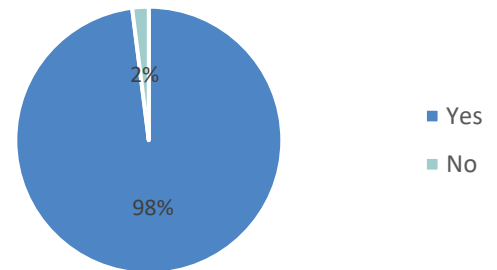
COMMUNITY SURVEY

Summary: Transportation			
		%	#
Have access to reliable transportation	Yes	98.0%	398
	No	2.0%	
How do you get where need to go	Own car	95.4%	400
	Walk	21.7%	
	Bike	9.4%	
	Friend/family member	7.9%	
	Council on Aging Transportation	2.2%	
	Borrow a car	1.6%	
	Faith based organization	1.3%	
	Other	0.9%	
	Job and Family Services	0.6%	

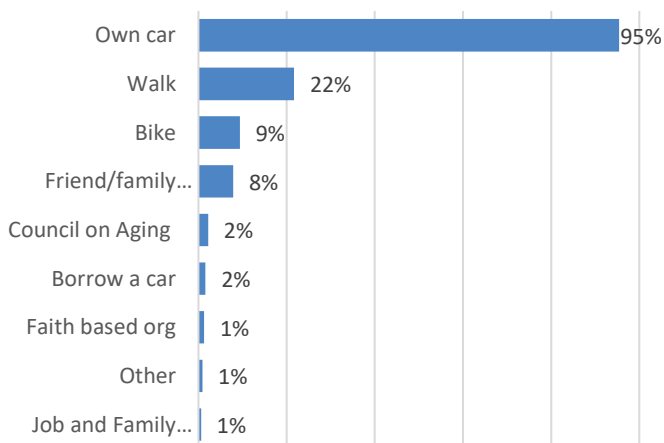
Most residents, 98.0%, indicated that they have access to reliable transportation. Residents who were more likely to NOT have access to reliable transportation include females, residents with an annual income under \$50,000 (especially those with an income under \$25,000), non-white residents, and those who are unemployed.

Next, residents were asked how they regularly get to where they need to go. The mode of transportation used most often was a car owned by the resident, 95%. Groups of residents more likely to get where they need to go by car include residents with some college or more education, those with an annual income over \$50,000, white residents, those who are married, residents who are employed full-time, and residents with health insurance.

Have Reliable Transportation



How Get to Where Need to Go



More than one-fifth of residents, 22%, regularly walk when they need to go somewhere. Groups of residents more likely to walk include males, residents ages 45 to 64, those with an annual income under \$25,000, residents without children in the home, and those without health insurance. Less than one-tenth of residents, 9%, regularly bike when they need to go somewhere. Groups of residents more likely to bike include males, divorced residents, and those of normal weight. Less than one-tenth of residents, 8%, regularly get to where they need to go by rides from family and friends. Groups of residents more likely to ride with family and friends include residents with a high school diploma or less education, those with an annual income under \$25,000, non-white residents, those who are widowed, and unemployed residents. Other modes of transportation were used much less often: Council

on Aging Transportation (2%), borrowing a car (2%), a faith-based organization (1%), and Job and Family Services.

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Driving alone to work is the percentage of the workforce that usually drives alone to work. The numerator is the number of workers who commute alone to work via a car, truck, or van. The denominator is the total workforce. Driving alone to work is an indicator of poor public transit infrastructure and sedentary behaviors. Most of the workforce in Putnam County, 87%, drives alone to work and this percentage has stayed stagnant over time.

Driving Alone to Work: % of the workforce that drives alone to work						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change
Putnam	86%	86%	85%	86%	87%	+1%
Ohio	84%	83%	83%	83%	83%	-1%

SOURCE: County Health Rankings. Original Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates

Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes in Putnam County was 31%, the same as the state percentage.

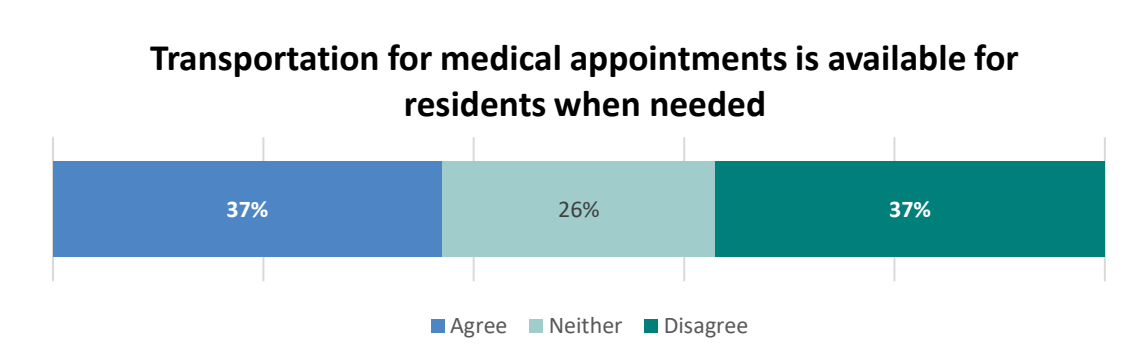
Long Commute Driving Alone to Work: % of that drives alone to work that commute <30 minutes						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change
Putnam	33%	33%	32%	32%	31%	-2%
Ohio	29%	30%	30%	30%	31%	+2%

SOURCE: County Health Rankings. Original Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates

<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2019/measure/factors/137/map>

COMMUNITY LEADER SURVEY

More than a third of community leaders, 36.8%, agreed that “Transportation for medical appointments is available for residents in Putnam County when needed,” with 10.5% strongly agreeing. The same percentage, 36.8%, disagreed.



HOUSING

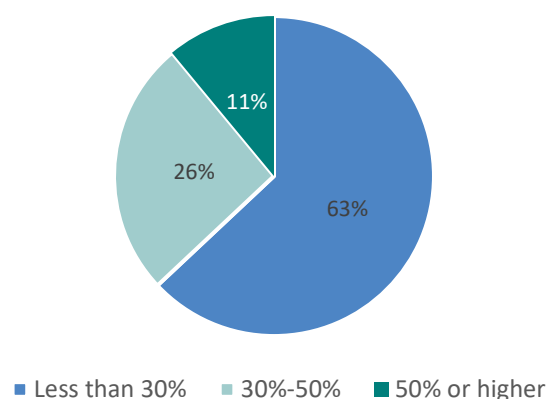
COMMUNITY SURVEY

Summary: Housing			
		%	#
Percentage of household income goes to housing	Less than 30%	63.1%	386
	30%-50%	25.9%	
	50% or higher	11.0%	

Less than two-thirds of residents, 63.1%, indicated that less than 30% of their household income goes to housing while another 25.9% spend between 30%-50% of their household income on housing. More than one in ten residents, 11.0%, spend 50% or more of their household income on housing.

Residents who were more likely to spend less than 30% of their income on housing include college graduates, those with an annual income of \$50,000 or more, married residents, and those who are employed or retired. Residents who were more likely to spend 50% or more of their income on housing include residents with some college education or less education, those with an annual income under \$50,000 (especially those with an income under \$25,000), divorced or single residents, and those who are unemployed.

Percentage of Income Goes to Housing



SECONDARY DATA

The majority of housing units in Putnam County, 81%, are owner occupied while 19% are renter occupied. The percentage of vacant houses is half as high in Putnam County (5%) than Ohio (10%). The median value of a house in Putnam County (\$151,600) is higher than the state (\$140,000). Monthly expenses for both homeowners and renters are slightly lower in Putnam County than the state.

Housing Units, 2019							
	% Owner Occupied	% Renter Occupied	% Vacant	Median Year Built	Median Value	Median Gross Rent	Median Monthly Owners Cost
Putnam County	80.7%	19.3%	4.7%	1971	\$151,600	\$683	\$1,201
Ohio	66.0%	34.0%	10.3%	1968	\$140,000	\$788	\$1,269

SOURCE: Ohio Development Services Agency, Ohio County Profiles, <https://development.ohio.gov/files/research/C1011.pdf>

Putnam County is made up mostly of single-detached housing units (84%). While the percentage of housing units that are multi-family properties is much lower than the state average (3% compared to 15%), the percentage of housing units that are mobile homes in Putnam County is almost twice the state average (6% compared to 4%).

Percentage as Share of Housing Units, 2019			
	Single-Detached	Units of Multi-family Properties	Mobile Homes
Putnam County	83.7%	3.2%	5.9%
Ohio	68.4%	14.8%	3.6%

SOURCE: OHFA, 2021 Ohio Housing Needs Assessment

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

The table below represents the average daily amount of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) in a county. Fine particulate matter is defined as particles of air pollutants with an aerodynamic diameter less than 2.5 micrometers. These particles can be directly emitted from sources such as forest fires, or they can form when gases emitted from power plants, industries and automobiles react in the air. Particulate matter has been getting slightly worse in the county since 2017 and is slightly higher than the state average.

Air Pollution - Particulate matter					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change
Putnam	11.3	11.3	12.1	12.1	+0.8
Ohio	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.5	+0.2
SOURCE: County Health Ranking. Original Source: CDC WONDER Environmental Data http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/ohio/2019/measure/factors/125/map					

SAFETY, INJURY AND VIOLENCE

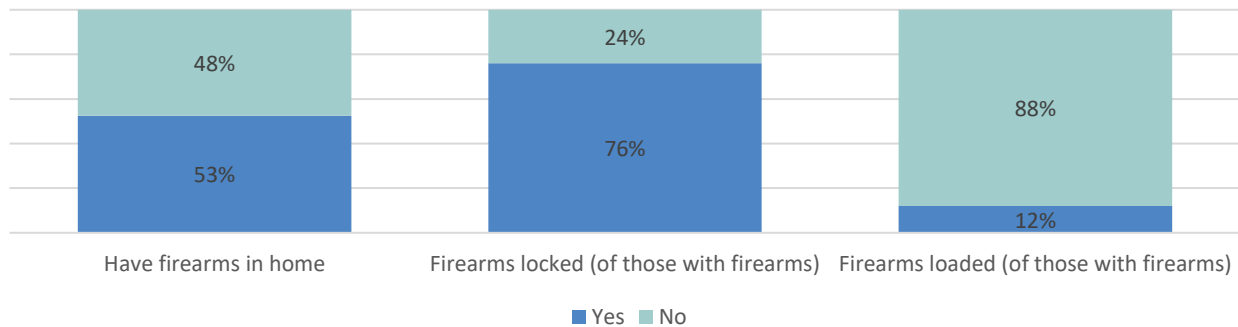
COMMUNITY SURVEY

Summary: Safety and Violence			
		% of residents	# of residents
Firearms in home	Yes	53.2%	386
	No	46.8%	
Firearms locked and loaded (those with firearms)	Firearms locked	75.8%	204
	Firearms loaded	12.4%	
Feel safe in home	Very safe	92.4%	398
	Somewhat safe	7.2%	
	Not at all safe	0.4%	
Feel safe in community	Very safe	84.8%	398
	Somewhat safe	14.8%	
	Not at all safe	0.4%	
Ever been abused	Yes	20.6%	398
	No	79.4%	
How abused (of those who have been abused in past)	Verbally	69.0%	82
	Emotionally	69.0%	
	By a spouse or partner	48.3%	
	Sexually	45.5%	
	By another person outside of home	41.8%	
	Physically	41.2%	
	By a parent	28.5%	
	Financially	26.3%	
	By a child	5.8%	
	By a paid caregiver	0.0%	

More than half, 53.2%, of residents currently keep firearms in or around their home. Groups of residents more likely to have firearms in or around their home include residents with children in the home, males, those ages 18 to 44, residents with an annual income of \$75,000 or more, white residents, and those who are married.

Of those with firearms, the majority, 75.8%, keep them locked and 12.4% keep them loaded. Groups of residents more likely to keep their firearms locked include residents with children in the home, females, and those ages 18 to 44. Groups of residents more likely to keep their firearms loaded include residents without children in the home, those with a high school diploma or less education, residents with an annual income under \$25,000, those who are divorced, and residents who are employed part-time or unemployed.

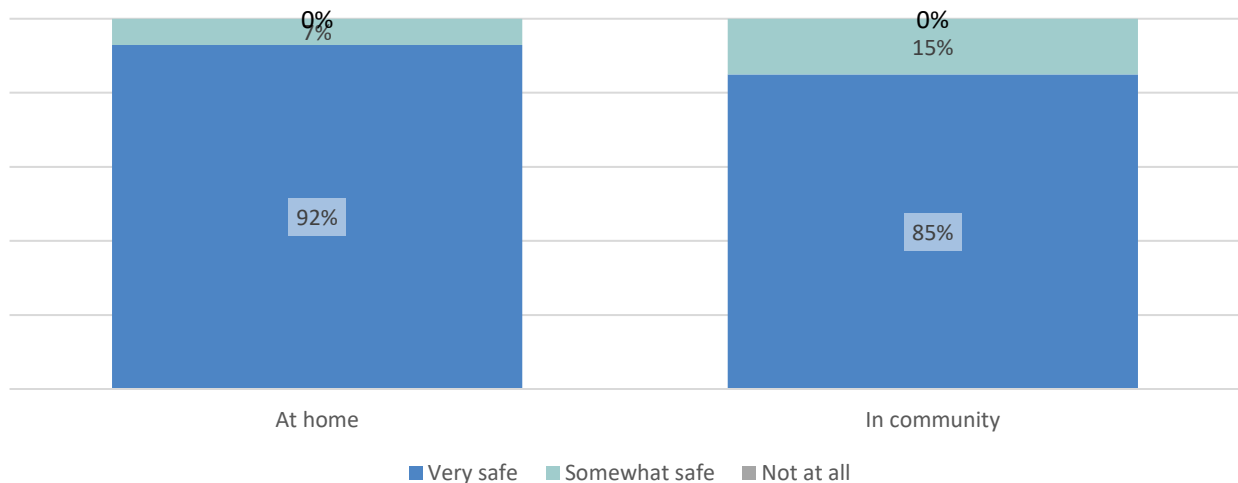
Firearms in Home



The majority, 92.4%, of residents feel very safe in their home while an additional 7.2% felt somewhat safe in their home. Only a tiny percentage of residents, 0.4%, do not feel safe in their home. Groups of residents more likely to feel very safe in their home include residents with an annual income of \$75,000 or more.

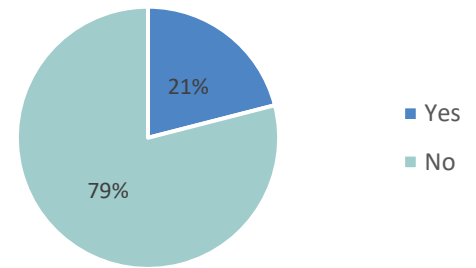
The majority, 84.8%, of residents feel very safe in their community while an additional 14.8% felt somewhat safe in their community. Only a tiny percentage of residents, 0.4%, do not feel safe in their community. Groups of residents more likely to feel very safe in their community include residents ages 65 and over, college graduates, residents with an annual income of \$50,000 or more, and retirees.

Sense of Safety



More than a fifth of residents, 20.6%, reported being abused in the past. Groups of residents more likely to have been abused in the past include residents with children in the home, obese residents, females, those ages 18 to 44, residents with an annual income under \$25,000, those who are single or divorced, and those who are employed part-time or unemployed.

Ever Been Abused



The residents who had been abused in the past were asked a couple of follow-up questions. First, in terms of who abused the resident, the most common response was by a spouse or partner, given by 48.3% of abused residents. Other abusers include another person outside of the home (41.8%), by a parent (28.5%), and by a child (5.8%). The most common forms of abuse were verbal abuse and emotional abuse (69% of abused residents). Other types of abuse include sexual (45.5%), physical (41.2%), and financial (26.3%).

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

The death rate for unintentional injuries in Putnam County has decreased over the past five years and the rate in the county was about half the rate of the state in 2020. Homicides are rare in Putnam County with no homicides over the past 5 years.

Injury and Homicide Death Rate (death per 100,000 population)

	Putnam County						Ohio					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	Change
Unintentional	55.9	35.4	38.5	17.7	41.6	-25.6%	70.0	77.5	66.6	72.0	81.3	+16.1%
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	6.6	7.4	6.9	6.5	8.9	+34.8%

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health, ODH Data Warehouse, *2020 is not yet finalized and may change

The violent crime rate below is represented as an annual rate per 100,000 population. Violent crimes are defined as offenses that involve face-to-face confrontation between the victim and the perpetrator, including homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The violent crime rate for Putnam County is lower than the state although it has been rapidly increasing.

Violent Crime Rate

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change
Putnam	38	60	60	71	71	+86.8%
Ohio	307	290	290	293	293	-4.6%

SOURCE: County Health Ranking. Original Source: Uniform Crime Reporting – FBI.

Over the past five years the total number of maltreatment allegations in the county has increased, though it has declined from 2018 to 2020. In Putnam County, the number of allegations has been increasing for physical abuse, neglect, families in need of services or dependency, and incidents of multiple allegations. At the same time, allegations for sexual abuse and emotional maltreatment have been declining or staying the same.

Total Number of Maltreatment Allegations, 2013- 2020					
	2013	2016	2018	2020	Change
Putnam County	114	118	148	132	+15.7%
Ohio	100,139	97,602	101,243	94,025	-6.1%
Count of Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type: PHYSICAL ABUSE					
Putnam County	22	24	28	24	+9.0%
Ohio	28,817	29,659	30,264	29,442	+2.1%
Count of Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type: NEGLECT					
Putnam County	32	36	47	67	+109.3%
Ohio	28,819	25,098	25,827	23,743	-17.6%
Count of Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type: SEXUAL ABUSE					
Putnam County	32	20	30	25	-21.8%
Ohio	10,153	9,040	9,137	8,548	-15.8%
Count of Maltreatment Allegations: EMOTIONAL MALTREATMENT					
Putnam County	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Ohio	1,505	1,301	1,203	950	-36.8%
Count of Maltreatment Allegations: MULTIPLE ALLEGATIONS					
Putnam County	11	10	13	6	-45.4%
Ohio	13,348	13,827	17,861	18,995	+42.3%
Count of Maltreatment Allegations: FAMILY IN NEED OF SERVICES/DEPENDENCY/OTHER					
Putnam County	17	28	30	10	-41.1%
Ohio	17,541	18,856	17,001	12,347	-29.6%
SOURCE: PCSAO Factbook					

The table below shows the number of youths under age 18 adjudicated for felony-level offenses over a 5-year period. The rate is the number of adjudications per 1,000 youths in the population. Overall, only 3 youth in Putnam County were adjudicated for felony-level offenses.

Adolescents Adjudicated for Felonies, Number per year and Rate per 1,000											
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		% Rate Change
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	
Putnam	14	1.6	11	1.3	7	0.8	6	0.7	3	0.3	-81.3%
Ohio	4,745	1.8	4,496	1.7	4,195	1.6	3,635	1.4	3,075	1.2	-33.3%
The # of those under age 18 adjudicated for felony-level offenses. The rate is the number of adjudications per 1,000 adolescents in the pop.											
SOURCE: Kids Count Data Center. http://datacenter.kidscount.org . Original Source: Ohio Department of Youth Services, Profile of Youth Adjudicated or Committed for Felony Offenses: Extracted from http://www.dys.ohio.gov/DNN/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=LRjWax5QyWg%3d&tabid=117&mid=873 .											

COMMUNITY LEADER SURVEY

All community leaders agreed that “Putnam County is a safe place to live”, with 63.2% strongly agreeing.



REPRODUCTIVE AND SEXUAL HEALTH

SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

The rate below depicts the number of persons living with diagnosed HIV per 100,000 population. The rate in Putnam County is significantly lower than the state rate although it is increasing.

Rate of Population Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change
Putnam	23.5	23.6	32.6	32.5	35.7	+12.2
Ohio	194.7	200.2	204.4	209.4	214.6	+19.9
<i>Source: Ohio Department of Health, Ohio HIV Surveillance Tables</i>						

The Gonorrhea rate is the number of persons per 100,000 population with Gonorrhea. Once again, the rate in Putnam County is significantly lower than the state rate and is also increasing.

Gonorrhea Rate (per 100,000)						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change
Putnam	23.5	20.7	26.6	38.5	35.5	+12.2
Ohio	176.8	205.8	216.2	224.0	262.8	+86.0
<i>SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health, STD Surveillance</i>						

The Chlamydia Rate is the number of persons per 100,000 population with Chlamydia. The rate in Putnam County is significantly lower than the state rate but is decreasing.

Chlamydia Rate (per 100,000)						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change
Putnam	167.4	168.3	260.3	195.3	153.8	-13.6
Ohio	521.8	526.8	543.1	561.9	505.4	-16.4
<i>SOURCE: Ohio Department of Health, STD Surveillance</i>						

Appendix: Survey Results – Year to Year Comparisons

		2021	2016
Summary: Community Needs			
Responsible for providing regular care or assistance for . . .	Elderly parent or loved one	8.6%	5.0%
	Someone with special needs	6.1%	3.0%
	Person with physical/mental problem	4.5%	6.0%
	Child with severe behavioral issues	3.2%	2.0%
	An adult child	2.8%	3.0%
	Grandchildren	2.7%	5.0%
Sought assistance in past year for . . .	Medicare or other health insurance	6.0%	7.0%
	Mental health issues	6.0%	9.0%
	Food	5.7%	4.0%
	Healthcare	5.5%	8.0%
	Prescription assistance	3.8%	4.0%
	Employment	3.5%	2.0%
	Utilities	3.0%	4.0%
	Home repair	2.1%	2.0%
	Legal aid services	2.1%	1.0%
	Transportation	1.9%	1.0%
	Clothing	1.8%	<1.0%
	Dental care	1.8%	3.0%
	Affordable childcare	1.4%	<1.0%
	Rent/mortgage	1.4%	1.0%
	Unplanned pregnancy	0.6%	1.0%
	Any kind of addiction	0.4%	-
Summary: Personal Health Status			
Number of days in past month that PHYSICAL health was not good	Average number of days not well	3.5	3.0
	None	57.5%	50.0%
	1 or more	42.6%	50.0%
Number of days in past month that MENTAL health was not good	Average number of days not well	4.8	4.1
	None	52.0%	49.0%
	1 or more	48.0%	51%
Limited because of health issues	Yes	21.0%	18.0%
	No	79.0%	82.0%
Summary: Insurance Coverage			
Insurance coverage	Not insured	2.0%	5.0%
	Private insurance- employer paid	52.2%	54.0%
	Private insurance- self paid	11.2%	4.0%
	Medicare	27.9%	18.0%
	Medicaid	8.7%	6.0%
	Prescription assistance	87.1%	91.0%
	Preventative care	86.7%	81.0%
	Vision services	65.0%	61.0%
	Dental services	65.2%	66.0%

		2021	2016
Summary: Access to Health Care			
Have primary care provider	Yes	89.4%	70.0%
	No	10.6%	30.0%
Had routine check-up in past year		77.5%	63.0%
Specialist needed unable to find locally	Yes	23.9%	33.0%
	No	76.1%	67.0%
Summary: Mental Health			
During past 12 months...	Felt sad or hopeless 2+ weeks	11.2%	9.0%
	Ever seriously consider suicide	2.2%	3.0%
Resident/Immediate Family Member Diagnosed by Medical Professional	Anxiety or emotional problems	25.2%	32.0%
	Depression	21.7%	34.0%
	Anxiety disorder such as OCD or panic	11.2%	19.0%
	ADD/ADHD	8.9%	13.0%
	Posttraumatic stress disorder	5.4%	6.0%
	Alcohol/Substance Abuse/Dependence	4.3%	13.0%
	Bipolar	3.8%	9.0%
	Developmental disability	3.2%	6.0%
	Autism spectrum	2.4%	4.0%
	Life adjustment disorder	2.2%	3.0%
	Other mental health disorder	1.8%	6.0%
	Other trauma	1.4%	5.0%
Summary: Access to Oral Health Care			
Last Dental Checkup- Within past year		73.2%	80.0%
Summary: Smoking and Tobacco Use			
Smoked 100 or more cigarettes in life	Yes	36.6%	33.0%
	No	63.4%	67.0%
Summary: Alcohol and Substance Abuse			
Alcohol consumption	Every day/Some day	63.2%	74%
	Not at all	36.8%	26%
	Average number of drinks per week	6.61	4.3
Driven after drinking in past month	Yes	11.6%	30%
	No	88.4%	70%
During the last 6 months, anyone in household use. . .	Marijuana	7.4%	3.0%
	Amphetamines, methamphetamines	0.4%	<1%
	Cocaine or crack	0.2%	<1%
	Heroin	0.2%	<1%
	LSD or other hallucinogen	0.2%	<1%
	Inhalants	0.2%	<1%
	Ecstasy or GHB	0.2%	<1%
	Bath salts used illegally	0.2%	<1%
	Something else	0.8%	<1%
In past year taken prescriptions	Not belong to them	1.6%	5.0%
	Different than prescribed	2.8%	
	Take to Take Back Center	34.9%	5.0%
	Keep them in case I need them	26.1%	13.0%

		2021	2016
How typically get rid of unused prescription medication	Throw them in trash	16.4%	16.0%
	Flush down toilet	13.2%	13.0%
	Something else	8.9%	-
	Give them to someone else	0.4%	-
Aware of addiction treatment	Yes	49.5%	-
	No	50.5%	-
Know someone needed treatment for alcohol/substance abuse	Yes	7.1%	-
	No	92.9%	-
Summary: Healthy Living			
BMI (calculated based on self-reported weight and height)	Under weight	0.7%	-
	Normal weight	21.6%	25.0%
	Overweight	33.4%	36.0%
	Obese	44.3%	38.0%
Tried to lose weight over last 12 months	Yes	61.3%	42.0%
	No	38.7%	58.0%
Average number of hours a day	Watch TV	2.98	2.3
	Play video games	0.57	0.1
	Use computer outside of work	1.45	1.0
	Use cell phone	3.30	1.2
How often eat fresh fruits and vegetables	0-1 times/week	10.1%	-
	2-4 times/week	37.4%	-
	Once a day	27.9%	-
	2-4 times a day	21.4%	
	5 or more times a day	3.2%	1.0%
Summary: Prevention, Testing and Screening			
Had test	Blood Cholesterol Check	88.0%	88.0%
	Mammogram (women only)	68.6%	77.0%
	PAP Smear (women only)	91.9%	77.0%
	PSA test for prostate cancer	40.1%	47.0%
	Colonoscopy	52.3%	64.0%
Summary: Immunizations			
Had vaccines	Annual flu vaccine	44.7%	55.0%
	Tetanus booster (last 10 years)	64.0%	76.0%
	Pneumonia vaccine (in lifetime)	33.6%	27.0%
	HPV vaccine (in lifetime)	10.9%	8.0%
	Shingles vaccine (in lifetime)	30.6%	19.0%
	Chicken Pox vaccine (in lifetime)	41.2%	41.0%
	Measles vaccine (in lifetime)	60.3%	72.0%
Summary: Been Diagnosed with Chronic Disease			
Respondent diagnosed	High blood pressure	36.3%	30.0%
	Arthritis	27.9%	35.0%
	High cholesterol	26.8%	33.0%
	Diabetes	17.7%	9.0%
	Any form of cancer	11.7%	12.0%

		2021	2016
	Heart disease or heart attack	9.8%	3.0% ¹
	Asthma	9.2%	10.0%
	Stroke	2.5%	1.0%
Summary: Housing			
Percentage of household income goes to housing	Less than 30%	63.1%	49.0%
	30%-50%	25.9%	24.0%
	50% or higher	11.0%	9.0%
Summary: Safety and Violence			
Firearms in home	Yes	53.2%	55.0%
	No	46.8%	45.0%
Ever been abused	Yes	20.6%	20.0%
	No	79.4%	80.0%

¹ 2016 was heart attack only

Appendix: Survey Results by Income

		% of all residents	Under \$25,000	\$25-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Summary: Community Needs					
Most important health issue (open ended, Top 3)	Cancer	36.7%	16.2%	21.7%	33.3%
	Obesity	17.2%	-	11.2%	12.5%
	Flu	13.5%	16.2%	14.5%	2.8%
Responsible for providing regular care or assistance for. . .	Elderly parent or loved one	8.6%	7.0%	8.0%	9.2%
	Someone with special needs	6.1%	4.8%	6.8%	6.1%
	Someone with physical/mental problem	4.5%	-	5.1%	4.3%
	Child with severe behavioral issues*	3.2%	-	5.6%	1.8%
	An adult child	2.8%	4.8%	2.3%	2.5%
	Grandchildren	2.7%	4.7%	2.8%	2.5%
Sought assistance in past year for . . .	Medicare or other health insurance*	6.0%	14.0%	7.3%	1.8%
	Mental health issues*	6.0%	11.6%	8.0%	3.1%
	Food*	5.7%	20.9%	7.4%	-
	Healthcare*	5.5%	11.6%	7.4%	1.2%
	Prescription assistance*	3.8%	4.7%	5.7%	1.2%
	Employment*	3.5%	11.6%	4.5%	0.6%
	Utilities*	3.0%	9.3%	4.5%	-
	Home repair	2.1%	4.8%	2.3%	1.2%
	Legal aid services	2.1%	-	-	1.2%
	Transportation*	1.9%	4.7%	2.8%	-
	Clothing*	1.8%	7.0%	2.3%	-
	Dental care*	1.8%	7.0%	1.7%	-
	Affordable childcare	1.4%	4.7%	1.7%	0.6%
	Rent/mortgage	1.4%	-	2.8%	0.6%
	Unplanned pregnancy	0.6%	-	-	1.2%
	Any kind of addiction	0.4%	2.3%	0.6%	-
Summary: Personal Health Status					
Personal description of health*	Excellent	20.1%	33.3%	83.6%	93.3%
	Good	62.0%	20.9%	69.5%	64.4%
	Fair	15.9%	61.9%	14.7%	5.5%
	Poor	1.7%	4.7%	1.7%	1.2%
	Very Poor	0.2%	4.8%	1.7%	1.2%
Number of days in past month that PHYSICAL health was not good*	Average number of days not well*	3.5	9.4	3.8	1.8
	None	57.5%	29.5%	52.8%	66.1%
	1-5	26.5%	22.7%	28.7%	26.1%
	6-10	5.9%	11.4%	6.2%	4.2%
	11-20	5.4%	18.2%	7.3%	1.2%
	More than 20	4.8%	18.2%	5.1%	2.4%
Number of days in past month that	Average number of days not well	4.8	8.5	5.2	3.5
	None	52.0%	43.5%	46.3%	57.8%
	1-5	25.9%	13.0%	29.9%	25.5%


		% of all residents	Under \$25,000	\$25-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
MENTAL health was not good*	6-10	5.8%	8.7%	6.2%	5.5%
	11-20	8.7%	19.5%	8.5%	6.7%
	More than 20	7.6%	15.2%	9.0%	4.3%
Poor Health Kept from Usual Activities*	Yes	21.6%	37.2%	27.7%	12.9%
	No	78.4%	62.8%	72.3%	87.1%
Limited because of health issues*	Yes	21.0%	44.2%	25.0%	11.0%
	No	79.0%	55.8%	75.0%	89.0%
Summary: Insurance Coverage					
Insurance coverage*	Not insured	2.0%	9.3%	1.7%	0.6%
	Private insurance- employer paid	52.2%	4.7%	40.3%	75.9%
	Private insurance- self paid	11.2%	4.7%	13.6%	9.9%
	Medicare	27.9%	48.8%	33.5%	13.6%
	Medicaid	8.7%	32.6%	10.8%	-
Services covered by insurance	Hospitalization*	91.8%	74.4%	93.1%	94.4%
	Emergency room care	88.8%	79.5%	87.9%	92.0%
	Prescription assistance	87.1%	79.5%	86.7%	90.1%
	Preventative care*	86.7%	61.5%	88.4%	91.4%
	Vision services	65.0%	56.4%	63.2%	71.6%
	Dental services*	65.2%	48.7%	60.7%	75.9%
	Long term care	39.0%	30.8%	41.0%	40.1%
	Family planning (birth control)*	38.6%	20.5%	36.2%	47.5%
Summary: Access to Health Care					
Have primary care provider	Yes	89.4%	81.4%	89.1%	92.0%
	No	10.6%	18.6%	10.9%	8.0%
Length of time since last routine check-up	Within past year	77.5%	76.7%	81.4%	73.0%
	Within past 2 years	9.3%	14.0%	9.0%	9.2%
	Within past 5 years	5.9%	2.3%	5.6%	8.0%
	5 or more years ago	6.0%	4.7%	3.4%	8.6%
	Never	1.3%	2.3%	0.6%	1.2%
Where receive health care most often*	Primary care or family doctor	85.5%	69.0%	90.4%	84.0%
	The emergency room	2.2%	9.5%	1.7%	1.2%
	Urgent Care	5.2%	14.3%	2.8%	5.5%
	VA hospital	1.6%	4.8%	1.1%	1.8%
	Lepisc Community Center Clinic	0.8%	-	-	1.8%
	Somewhere else	4.8%	2.4%	4.0%	5.5%
Services needed unable to get*	Yes	7.9%	14.0%	10.2%	3.7%
	No	92.1%	86.0%	89.8%	96.3%
Specialist needed unable to find locally*	Yes	23.9%	9.3%	27.3%	24.5%
	No	76.1%	90.7%	72.7%	75.5%
Summary: Mental Health					
During past 12 months...	Felt sad or hopeless 2+ weeks*	11.2%	30.2%	13.6%	3.7%
	Ever seriously consider suicide*	2.2%	7.0%	1.7%	1.2%
Resident/Immediate Family Member	Anxiety or emotional problems*	25.2%	25.6%	34.5%	16.6%
	Depression*	21.7%	39.5%	26.7%	12.9%

		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Under \$25,000</i>	<i>\$25-\$75,000</i>	<i>Over \$75,000</i>
Diagnosed by Medical Professional	Anxiety disorder such as OCD or panic	11.2%	14.0%	14.7%	7.9%
	ADD/ADHD	8.9%	9.3%	9.6%	8.6%
	Posttraumatic stress disorder*	5.4%	7.0%	9.1%	1.2%
	Seasonal effective disorder	4.7%	2.3%	6.8%	3.1%
	Alcohol/Substance Abuse/Dependence	4.3%	4.8%	6.3%	1.8%
	Postpartum depression	4.0%	-	4.0%	5.5%
	Bipolar	3.8%	7.0%	4.5%	2.5%
	Developmental disability*	3.2%	2.3%	5.6%	1.2%
	Autism spectrum	2.4%	-	3.4%	1.8%
	Life adjustment disorder	2.2%	-	3.4%	1.2%
	Other mental health disorder	1.8%	2.3%	2.8%	1.2%
	Other trauma*	1.4%	-	2.8%	-
	Eating disorder	1.3%	-	1.1%	1.8%
	Schizophrenia*	1.0%	-	2.3%	-
How often feel lonely or isolated from others.*	Often or always	5.6%	16.3%	5.1%	3.7%
	Some of the time	10.6%	16.3%	16.5%	3.7%
	Occasionally	15.6%	23.3%	18.2%	11.0%
	Hardly ever	29.1%	20.9%	27.3%	33.5%
	Never	39.1%	23.3%	33.0%	48.2%
Summary: Access to Oral Health Care					
Last Dental Checkup*	Within past year	73.2%	31.0%	70.5%	87.7%
	Within past 2 years	11.3%	26.2%	14.8%	4.3%
	Within past 5 years	6.4%	7.1%	9.7%	1.2%
	5 or more years ago	7.4%	26.2%	4.0%	6.8%
	Never	1.6%	9.5%	1.1%	-
Summary: Smoking and Tobacco Use					
Smoked 100 or more cigarettes in life*	Yes	36.6%	51.2%	38.6%	31.3%
	No	63.4%	48.8%	61.4%	68.7%
Tobacco usage*	Everyday	14.5%	21.4%	18.8%	6.8%
	Some days	4.8%	7.1%	4.0%	5.6%
	Not at all	80.7%	71.4%	77.3%	87.6%
Electronic Cigarette/Vape Usage*	Everyday	1.6%	4.7%	1.1%	1.2%
	Some days	2.6%	7.0%	4.0%	-
	Not at all	95.8%	88.4%	94.9%	98.8%
Likelihood of quitting	Very likely	16.5%	14.3%	12.2%	26.1%
	Somewhat likely	50.7%	42.9%	63.4%	39.1%
	Not at all likely	32.8%	42.9%	24.4%	34.8%
Interest in smoking cessation program*	Very interested	9.9%	15.4%	7.3%	9.1%
	Somewhat interested	25.8%	15.4%	39.0%	9.1%
	Not at all interested	64.3%	69.2%	53.7%	81.8%
Seriousness of youth vaping problem*	Very serious	16.6%	20.0%	18.9%	13.7%
	Moderately serious	40.3%	32.5%	36.6%	46.0%
	Not too serious	25.8%	7.5%	30.5%	26.1%
	Not really a problem	17.3%	40.0%	14.0%	14.3%


		% of all residents	Under \$25,000	\$25-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Summary: Alcohol and Substance Abuse					
Alcohol consumption*	Every day	10.9%	18.6%	9.1%	12.3%
	Some days	52.3%	25.6%	49.4%	62.0%
	Not at all	36.8%	55.8%	41.5%	25.8%
	<i>Average number of drinks per week</i>	6.61	12.5	5.9	7.2
	<i># of days 5+ drinks past month (men)</i>	3.65	16.6	2.0	1.8
	<i># of days 4+ drinks (women)</i>	2.49	3.1	2.3	2.6
Driven after drinking in past month	Yes	11.6%	10.5%	18.4%	20.3%
	No	88.4%	89.5%	81.6%	79.7%
During the last 6 month, anyone in household use. . .	Marijuana*	7.4%	16.3%	8.5%	4.3%
	Amphetamines, methamphetamines	0.4%	-	1.1%	-
	Cocaine or crack	0.2%	-	0.6%	-
	Heroin	0.2%	-	0.6%	-
	LSD or other hallucinogen	0.2%	-	0.6%	-
	Inhalants	0.2%	-	0.6%	-
	Ecstasy or GHB	0.2%	-	0.6%	-
	Bath salts used illegally	0.2%	-	0.6%	-
	Something else	0.8%	-	1.1%	1.2%
In past year taken prescriptions	Not belong to them*	1.6%	7.0%	1.7%	-
	Different than prescribed*	2.8%	9.3%	2.8%	1.2%
How typically get rid of unused prescription medication*	Take to Take Back Center	34.9%	34.1%	30.6%	39.0%
	Keep them in case I need them	26.1%	19.5%	27.7%	25.2%
	Throw them in trash	16.4%	9.8%	16.2%	18.9%
	Flush down toilet	13.2%	29.3%	13.3%	10.1%
	Something else	8.9%	4.9%	11.6%	6.9%
	Give them to someone else	0.4%	2.4%	0.6%	-
Aware of addiction treatment	Yes	49.5%	34.9%	49.7%	52.1%
	No	50.5%	65.1%	50.3%	47.9%
Know someone needed tx for alcohol/substance abuse	Yes	7.1%	9.3%	6.8%	7.5%
	No	92.9%	90.7%	93.2%	92.5%
Summary: Healthy Living					
Exercise in past month*	Yes	74.5%	58.1%	71.6%	81.6%
	No	25.5%	41.9%	28.4%	18.4%
Self-described weight*	Overweight	60.2%	62.8%	62.4%	58.3%
	About right	38.1%	30.2%	36.0%	41.1%
	Underweight	1.7%	7.0%	1.7%	0.6%
BMI (calculated based on self-reported weight and height*	Under weight	0.7%	7.0%	-	-
	Normal weight	21.6%	16.3%	23.2%	22.7%
	Overweight	33.4%	30.2%	29.4%	36.2%
	Obese	44.3%	46.5%	47.5%	41.1%
Tried to lose weight over last 12 months	Yes	61.3%	41.9%	65.0%	66.3%
	No	38.7%	58.1%	35.0%	33.7%

		% of all residents	Under \$25,000	\$25-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Average number of hours a day	Watch TV	2.98	5.2	3.2	2.0
	Play video games	0.57	0.8	0.8	0.3
	Use computer outside of work	1.45	1.5	1.7	1.1
	Use cell phone	3.30	4.8	3.5	2.7
What makes it difficult to get food needed	Cost of food*	25.9%	41.9%	32.2%	16.6%
	Distance from the store*	15.7%	21.4%	18.6%	10.4%
	Time for shopping	14.7%	11.6%	18.8%	11.7%
	Quality of food*	20.2%	21.9%	14.8%	23.2%
	Safety*	2.4%	9.3%	1.7%	1.2%
	Something else	5.6%	7.0%	4.5%	6.7%
Difficulty getting fresh food & vgs neighborhood*	Very difficult	2.3%	4.7%	2.3%	1.2%
	Somewhat difficult	18.8%	25.6%	23.9%	10.4%
	Not at all difficult	78.9%	69.8%	73.9%	88.3%
How often eat fresh fruits and vegetables*	0-1 times/week	10.1%	23.8%	12.4%	3.7%
	2-4 times/week	37.4%	38.1%	42.4%	31.1%
	Once a day	27.9%	23.8%	28.2%	29.3%
	2-4 times a day	21.4%	9.5%	15.3%	31.1%
	5 or more times a day	3.2%	4.8%	1.7%	4.9%
# of restaurant or takeout meals a week*	None	15.3%	37.2%	13.6%	11.7%
	1-2 meals	66.3%	48.8%	71.0%	65.6%
	3-4 meals	14.8%	9.3%	11.4%	19.6%
	5 or more meals	3.6%	4.7%	4.0%	3.1%
# times drink pop or other unhealthy drinks*	0	25.6%	20.5%	28.1%	24.2%
	1-3 times per week	23.1%	18.2%	21.9%	25.5%
	4-6 times per week	11.7%	29.5%	9.0%	10.6%
	1 time per day	19.4%	11.4%	16.3%	22.4%
	2-3 times per day	14.5%	9.1%	18.0%	13.7%
	4 or more times per day	5.7%	11.4%	6.7%	3.7%
Summary: Prevention, Testing and Screening					
Ever had test?	Blood Pressure Check*	96.9%	92.7%	96.0%	98.8%
	Blood Cholesterol Check*	88.0%	86.0%	83.5%	93.9%
	Mammogram (women only)	68.6%	57.1%	73.0%	66.7%
	PAP Smear (women only)	91.9%	82.8%	92.0%	95.6%
	PSA test for prostate cancer	40.1%	33.3%	45.9%	35.1%
	Colonoscopy	52.3%	53.5%	56.3%	45.4%
	Skin Cancer Exam*	33.6%	18.6%	38.6%	31.3%
Summary: Immunizations					
Had vaccines	Annual flu vaccine*	44.7%	32.6%	58.8%	57.7%
	Tetanus booster (last 10 years)	64.0%	53.5%	62.7%	69.3%
	Pneumonia vaccine (in lifetime)*	33.6%	34.9%	41.2%	23.3%
	HPV vaccine (in lifetime)	10.9%	7.0%	12.4%	11.0%
	Shingles vaccine (in lifetime)*	30.6%	16.3%	39.2%	25.2%
	Chicken Pox vaccine (in lifetime)	41.2%	52.4%	41.5%	38.7%
	Measles vaccine (in lifetime)	60.3%	60.5%	55.9%	66.3%

		% of all residents	Under \$25,000	\$25-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
	COVID-19 vaccine*	61.1%	30.2%	67.0%	63.8%
Summary: Been Diagnosed with Chronic Disease					
Respondent diagnosed	High blood pressure*	36.3%	48.8%	36.7%	31.3%
	Arthritis*	27.9%	59.5%	33.3%	13.5%
	High cholesterol*	26.8%	53.5%	23.7%	23.8%
	Diabetes*	17.7%	44.2%	19.2%	9.5%
	Any form of cancer*	11.7%	32.6%	9.0%	9.2%
	Heart disease or heart attack*	9.8%	34.9%	8.5%	4.9%
	Asthma*	9.2%	20.9%	10.8%	4.9%
	Respiratory disease*	3.2%	11.6%	4.0%	1.2%
	Kidney disease*	2.5%	11.9%	1.1%	1.2%
	Stroke*	2.5%	11.6%	2.8%	-
	Alzheimer's	0.0%	-	-	-
Member of household diagnosed	High blood pressure	23.1%	23.3%	23.9%	20.9%
	Arthritis	15.4%	16.3%	17.5%	11.7%
	High cholesterol	18.9%	23.3%	19.9%	16.6%
	Diabetes	16.3%	23.3%	19.3%	12.3%
	Any form of cancer*	12.8%	23.3%	14.1%	8.6%
	Heart disease or heart attack	9.7%	14.0%	10.2%	8.0%
	Asthma*	11.4%	39.5%	13.1%	3.7%
	Respiratory disease*	7.1%	34.9%	6.3%	1.2%
	Kidney disease*	8.9%	34.9%	9.1%	2.5%
	Stroke*	6.4%	32.6%	4.5%	2.5%
	Alzheimer's*	7.5%	39.5%	4.5%	3.1%
Summary: Transportation					
Have access to transportation*	Yes	98.0%	90.7%	97.7%	100.0%
	No	2.0%	9.3%	2.3%	-
How get where need to go	Own car*	95.4%	81.4%	96.6%	98.8%
	Walk*	21.7%	34.9%	18.1%	22.6%
	Bike	9.4%	14.0%	8.5%	9.2%
	Friend/family member*	7.9%	25.6%	6.8%	4.3%
	Council on Aging Transportation*	2.2%	14.0%	1.7%	-
	Borrow a car	1.6%	-	2.3%	1.2%
	Faith based organization*	1.3%	9.3%	0.6%	-
	Other*	0.9%	-	2.3%	-
	Job and Family Services*	0.6%	4.7%	0.6%	-
Summary: Housing					
Percentage of household income goes to housing*	Less than 30%	63.1%	35.0%	56.9%	76.3%
	30%-50%	25.9%	35.0%	28.7%	21.3%
	50% or higher	11.0%	30.0%	14.4%	2.5%
Summary: Safety and Violence					
Firearms in home*	Yes	53.2%	31.0%	47.1%	67.1%
	No	46.8%	69.0%	52.9%	32.9%
	Firearms locked	75.8%	84.6%	70.7%	78.1%



		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Under \$25,000</i>	<i>\$25-\$75,000</i>	<i>Over \$75,000</i>
Firearms locked and loaded	Firearms loaded*	12.4%	53.8%	13.4%	6.6%
Feel safe in home*	Very safe	92.4%	81.4%	90.4%	97.5%
	Somewhat safe	7.2%	14.0%	9.6%	2.5%
	Not at all safe	0.4%	4.7%	-	-
Feel safe in community*	Very safe	84.8%	69.8%	85.2%	87.1%
	Somewhat safe	14.8%	25.6%	14.8%	12.9%
	Not at all safe	0.4%	4.7%	-	-
Ever been abused*	Yes	20.6%	34.9%	24.9%	14.1%
	No	79.4%	65.1%	75.1%	85.9%




Appendix: Survey Results by Age

		% of all residents	Ages 65+	Ages 45-64	Ages 18-44
Summary: Community Needs					
Most important health issue (open ended, Top 3)*	Cancer	36.7%	21.3%	31.7%	24.8%
	Obesity	17.2%	11.3%	7.1%	13.8%
	Flu	13.5%	20.0%	9.5%	3.4%
Responsible for providing regular care or assistance for. . .	Elderly parent or loved one*	8.6%	3.3%	16.2%	4.3%
	Someone with special needs	6.1%	3.3%	6.1%	8.0%
	With physical/mental problem	4.5%	5.5%	5.4%	3.7%
	Child with severe behavioral issues*	3.2%	-	1.4%	6.8%
	An adult child	2.8%	2.2%	2.7%	3.7%
	Grandchildren*	2.7%	3.3%	4.7%	0.6%
Sought assistance in past year for . . .	Medicare or other health insurance	6.0%	6.6%	6.8%	5.6%
	Mental health issues*	6.0%	1.1%	4.7%	9.9%
	Food*	5.7%	2.2%	4.1%	9.3%
	Healthcare	5.5%	1.1%	6.1%	7.4%
	Prescription assistance	3.8%	3.3%	4.1%	3.7%
	Employment*	3.5%	-	1.4%	6.8%
	Utilities	3.0%	2.2%	2.7%	3.7%
	Home repair	2.1%	1.1%	2.7%	1.9%
	Legal aid services	2.1%	-	1.4%	-
	Transportation	1.9%	1.1%	1.4%	2.5%
	Clothing	1.8%	-	2.0%	2.5%
	Dental care	1.8%	1.1%	2.0%	1.2%
	Affordable childcare*	1.4%	-	-	3.7%
	Rent/mortgage*	1.4%	-	-	3.7%
	Unplanned pregnancy	0.6%	-	-	1.2%
	Any kind of addiction	0.4%	-	-	1.2%
Summary: Personal Health Status					
Personal description of health	Excellent	20.1%	15.4%	19.6%	23.6%
	Good	62.0%	60.4%	63.5%	60.9%
	Fair	15.9%	23.1%	14.2%	13.6%
	Poor	1.7%	1.1%	2.0%	1.9%
	Very Poor	0.2%	1.1%	2.7%	1.9%
Number of days in past month that PHYSICAL health was not good	Average number of days not well	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.1
	None	57.5%	53.8%	58.4%	56.8%
	1-5	26.5%	25.3%	27.5%	26.5%
	6-10	5.9%	9.9%	3.4%	6.1%
	11-20	5.4%	7.7%	4.7%	5.5%
	More than 20	4.8%	3.3%	6.0%	4.9%
Number of days in past month that	Average number of days not well	4.8	1.3	4.5	7.0
	None	52.0%	75.8%	55.3%	34.6%
	1-5	25.9%	19.8%	23.3%	31.4%


		% of all residents	Ages 65+	Ages 45-64	Ages 18-44
MENTAL health was not good	6-10	5.8%	-	5.3%	10.1%
	11-20	8.7%	2.2%	8.7%	12.6%
	More than 20	7.6%	2.2%	7.4%	11.3%
Poor Health Kept from Usual Activities*	Yes	21.6%	13.3%	19.6%	28.0%
	No	78.4%	86.7%	80.4%	72.0%
Limited because of health issues*	Yes	21.0%	33.3%	19.6%	15.0%
	No	79.0%	66.7%	80.4%	85.0%
Summary: Insurance Coverage					
Insurance coverage*	Not insured	2.0%	-	3.4%	1.9%
	Private insurance- employer paid	52.2%	10.0%	55.7%	70.3%
	Private insurance- self paid	11.2%	10.0%	55.7%	70.3%
	Medicare	27.9%	86.7%	15.4%	5.1%
	Medicaid	8.7%	2.2%	8.7%	12.0%
Services covered by insurance	Hospitalization*	91.8%	96.7%	95.8%	84.7%
	Emergency room care*	88.8%	94.4%	90.9%	83.4%
	Prescription assistance	87.1%	85.6%	90.9%	84.7%
	Preventative care*	86.7%	80.2%	90.2%	87.2%
	Vision services*	65.0%	40.0%	67.1%	77.1%
	Dental services*	65.2%	37.4%	67.1%	79.6%
	Long term care	39.0%	34.1%	41.3%	40.1%
	Family planning (birth control)*	38.6%	14.3%	37.8%	53.2%
Summary: Access to Health Care					
Have primary care provider	Yes	89.4%	90.1%	91.8%	86.9%
	No	10.6%	9.9%	8.2%	13.1%
Length of time since last routine check-up*	Within past year	77.5%	87.8%	87.8%	62.5%
	Within past 2 years	9.3%	5.6%	8.1%	11.9%
	Within past 5 years	5.9%	2.2%	-	13.1%
	5 or more years ago	6.0%	3.3%	4.1%	10.0%
	Never	1.3%	1.1%	-	2.5%
Where receive health care most often*	Primary care or family doctor	85.5%	92.2%	89.1%	78.0%
	The emergency room	2.2%	-	2.0%	3.8%
	Urgent Care	5.2%	2.2%	4.8%	6.9%
	VA hospital	1.6%	-	1.4%	3.1%
	Leipsic Community Center Clinic	0.8%	-	1.4%	1.3%
	Somewhere else	4.8%	5.6%	1.4%	6.9%
Services needed unable to get *	Yes	7.9%	1.1%	6.8%	13.1%
	No	92.1%	98.9%	93.2%	86.9%
Specialist needed unable to find*	Yes	23.9%	15.7%	20.4%	30.6%
	No	76.1%	83.3%	79.6%	69.4%
Summary: Mental Health					
During past 12 months...	Felt sad or hopeless 2+ weeks*	11.2%	1.1%	12.2%	15.6%
	Ever seriously consider suicide*	2.2%	-	1.4%	4.4%
	Anxiety or emotional problems*	25.2%	11.0%	25.0%	33.5%

		% of all residents	Ages 65+	Ages 45-64	Ages 18-44
Resident/Immediate Family Member Diagnosed by Medical Professional	Depression*	21.7%	11.0%	19.0%	30.2%
	Anxiety disorder such as OCD or panic*	11.2%	3.3%	10.9%	15.4%
	ADD/ADHD*	8.9%	2.2%	4.7%	16.7%
	Posttraumatic stress disorder	5.4%	3.3%	5.4%	6.8%
	Seasonal effective disorder*	4.7%	2.2%	2.7%	8.0%
	Alcohol/Substance Dependence*	4.3%	1.1%	3.4%	6.8%
	Postpartum depression*	4.0%	-	2.7%	7.4%
	Bipolar	3.8%	2.2%	3.4%	4.9%
	Developmental disability	3.2%	1.1%	2.7%	4.9%
	Autism spectrum	2.4%	-	2.0%	3.7%
	Life adjustment disorder	2.2%	-	3.4%	2.5%
	Other mental health disorder	1.8%	-	2.0%	2.5%
	Other trauma	1.4%	-	2.0%	1.2%
	Eating disorder	1.3%	1.1%	-	2.5%
	Schizophrenia	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%	0.6%
How often feel lonely or isolated from others.*	Often or always	5.6%	1.1%	6.1%	7.5%
	Some of the time	10.6%	4.4%	7.4%	17.5%
	Occasionally	15.6%	18.7%	10.8%	18.1%
	Hardly ever	29.1%	23.1%	32.4%	29.4%
	Never	39.1%	52.7%	43.2%	27.5%
Summary: Access to Oral Health Care					
Last Dental Checkup	Within past year	73.2%	72.2%	77.7%	69.4%
	Within past 2 years	11.3%	10.0%	12.2%	11.9%
	Within past 5 years	6.4%	6.7%	3.4%	8.8%
	5 or more years ago	7.4%	11.1%	5.4%	6.9%
	Never	1.6%	-	1.4%	3.1%
Summary: Smoking and Tobacco Use					
Smoked 100 or more cigarettes in life	Yes	36.6%	34.4%	36.1%	38.1%
	No	63.4%	65.6%	63.9%	61.9%
Tobacco usage*	Everyday	14.5%	5.6%	16.9%	17.6%
	Some days	4.8%	1.1%	2.7%	8.8%
	Not at all	80.7%	93.3%	80.4%	73.6%
Electronic Cigarette/Vape Usage*	Everyday	1.6%	-	2.7%	1.3%
	Some days	2.6%	1.1%	1.4%	5.1%
	Not at all	95.8%	98.9%	95.9%	93.7%
Likelihood of quitting smoking or vaping*	Very likely	16.5%	33.3%	3.1%	25.0%
	Somewhat likely	50.7%	33.3%	56.3%	50.0%
	Not at all likely	32.8%	33.3%	40.6%	25.0%
Interest in smoking cessation program	Very interested	9.9%	-	3.1%	15.9%
	Somewhat interested	25.8%	14.3%	37.5%	20.5%
	Not at all interested	64.3%	85.7%	59.4%	63.6%
Seriousness of youth vaping problem	Very serious	16.6%	16.5%	14.1%	18.6%
	Moderately serious	40.3%	36.5%	42.2%	41.0%
	Not too serious	25.8%	28.2%	27.4%	23.0%


		% of all residents	Ages 65+	Ages 45-64	Ages 18-44
	Not really a problem	17.3%	18.8%	16.3%	17.4%
Summary: Alcohol and Substance Abuse					
Alcohol consumption*	Every day	10.9%	14.4%	12.1%	8.1%
	Some days	52.3%	38.9%	47.7%	63.8%
	Not at all	36.8%	46.7%	40.3%	28.1%
	<i>Average number of drinks per week</i>	6.61	7.3	6.7	7.0
	<i># of days 5+ drinks past month (men)</i>	3.65	7.9	2.7	2.6
	<i># of days 4+ drinks (women)</i>	2.49	2.1	1.6	3.3
Driven after drinking in past month	Yes	18.6%	23.4%	18.2%	17.5%
	No	81.4%	76.6%	81.8%	82.5%
During the last 6 month, anyone in household use. . .	Marijuana*	7.4%	2.2%	8.1%	9.9%
	Amphetamines, methamphetamines	0.4%	-	-	1.2%
	Cocaine or crack	0.2%	-	-	0.6%
	Heroin	0.2%	-	-	0.6%
	LSD or other hallucinogen	0.2%	-	-	0.6%
	Inhalants	0.2%	-	-	0.6%
	Ecstasy or GHB	0.2%	-	-	0.6%
	Bath salts used illegally	0.2%	-	-	0.6%
	Something else	0.8%	-	1.4%	1.2%
In past year taken prescriptions	Not belong to them	1.6%	1.1%	1.4%	1.9%
	Different than prescribed*	2.8%	1.1%	1.4%	5.1%
How typically get rid of unused prescription medication*	Take to Take Back Center	34.9%	42.0%	40.0%	25.8%
	Keep them in case I need them	26.1%	15.9%	24.3%	33.3%
	Throw them in trash	16.4%	14.8%	13.6%	19.5%
	Flush down toilet	13.2%	21.6%	11.4%	10.7%
	Something else	8.9%	5.7%	10.7%	9.4%
	Give them to someone else	0.4%	-	-	1.3%
Aware of addiction treatment	Yes	49.5%	49.5%	48.3%	50.6%
	No	50.5%	50.5%	51.7%	49.4%
Know someone needed treatment*	Yes	7.1%	2.2%	6.8%	10.1%
	No	92.9%	97.8%	93.2%	89.9%
Summary: Healthy Living					
Exercise in past month	Yes	74.5%	73.3%	72.3%	77.0%
	No	25.5%	26.7%	27.7%	23.0%
Self-described weight	Overweight	60.2%	63.7%	63.5%	54.7%
	About right	38.1%	33.0%	35.1%	43.5%
	Underweight	1.7%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%
BMI (calculated based on self-reported weight and height)	Under weight	0.7%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%
	Normal weight	21.6%	18.9%	16.2%	27.7%
	Overweight	33.4%	38.9%	32.4%	31.4%
	Obese	44.3%	41.1%	50.7%	40.3%
Tried to lose weight in past year*	Yes	61.3%	50.5%	62.2%	66.3%
	No	38.7%	49.5%	37.8%	33.8%
	Watch TV	2.98	4.1	2.8	2.4

		% of all residents	Ages 65+	Ages 45-64	Ages 18-44
Average number of hours a day	Play video games	0.57	0.4	0.1	0.9
	Use computer outside of work	1.45	1.5	1.2	1.6
	Use cell phone	3.30	2.7	2.4	4.3
What makes it difficult to get food needed	Cost of food*	25.9%	14.3%	20.3%	37.7%
	Distance from the store	15.7%	19.8%	14.2%	14.9%
	Time for shopping	14.7%	8.8%	14.2%	18.5%
	Quality of food*	20.2%	9.9%	13.6%	31.5%
	Safety	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%	3.1%
	Something else	5.6%	2.2%	7.4%	6.2%
Difficulty getting fresh food & vegs neighborhood*	Very difficult	2.3%	1.1%	3.4%	1.3%
	Somewhat difficult	18.8%	13.2%	14.3%	26.4%
	Not at all difficult	78.9%	85.7%	82.3%	72.3%
How often eat fresh fruits and vegetables	0-1 times/week	10.1%	6.6%	10.2%	11.9%
	2-4 times/week	37.4%	39.6%	35.4%	37.5%
	Once a day	27.9%	35.2%	29.3%	23.1%
	2-4 times a day	21.4%	17.6%	21.1%	23.8%
	5 or more times a day	3.2%	1.1%	4.1%	3.8%
# of restaurant or takeout meals a week	None	15.3%	20.9%	12.8%	14.4%
	1-2 meals	66.3%	58.2%	68.5%	68.8%
	3-4 meals	14.8%	15.4%	17.4%	12.5%
	5 or more meals	3.6%	5.5%	1.3%	4.4%
# times drink pop or other unhealthy drinks	0	25.6%	28.1%	31.5%	19.3%
	1-3 times per week	23.1%	29.2%	17.1%	25.5%
	4-6 times per week	11.7%	10.1%	12.3%	11.8%
	1 time per day	19.4%	16.9%	19.9%	20.5%
	2-3 times per day	14.5%	14.6%	12.3%	16.1%
	4 or more times per day	5.7%	1.1%	6.8%	6.8%
Summary: Prevention, Testing and Screening					
Ever had test?	Blood Pressure Check	96.9%	97.8%	98.0%	98.5%
	Blood Cholesterol Check*	88.0%	95.6%	93.9%	77.5%
	Mammogram (women only)*	68.6%	83.7%	93.1%	36.3%
	PAP Smear (women only)	91.9%	92.0%	94.4%	88.8%
	PSA test for prostate cancer*	40.1%	80.0%	52.0%	8.9%
	Colonoscopy*	52.3%	81.3%	70.1%	19.4%
	Skin Cancer Exam*	33.6%	42.9%	39.2%	23.1%
Summary: Immunizations					
Had vaccines	Annual flu vaccine*	44.7%	67.0%	56.8%	47.2%
	Tetanus booster (last 10 years)	64.0%	64.4%	59.5%	67.9%
	Pneumonia vaccine (in lifetime)*	33.6%	70.3%	34.5%	12.3%
	HPV vaccine (in lifetime)*	10.9%	3.3%	6.1%	19.1%
	Shingles vaccine (in lifetime)*	30.6%	56.0%	36.7%	10.5%
	Chicken Pox vaccine (in lifetime)*	41.2%	51.6%	43.2%	33.5%
	Measles vaccine (in lifetime)	60.3%	53.3%	60.8%	63.6%
	COVID-19 vaccine*	61.1%	79.1%	66.2%	46.3%

		% of all residents	Ages 65+	Ages 45-64	Ages 18-44
Summary: Been Diagnosed with Chronic Disease					
Respondent diagnosed	High blood pressure*	36.3%	54.9%	48.6%	14.8%
	Arthritis*	27.9%	56.0%	30.6%	9.3%
	High cholesterol*	26.8%	47.8%	31.1%	11.1%
	Diabetes*	17.7%	22.0%	24.3%	9.3%
	Any form of cancer*	11.7%	24.4%	13.5%	3.1%
	Heart disease or heart attack*	9.8%	25.3%	8.2%	2.5%
	Asthma	9.2%	11.0%	7.4%	9.9%
	Respiratory disease*	3.2%	3.3%	6.1%	0.6%
	Kidney disease	2.5%	2.2%	3.4%	1.2%
	Stroke	2.5%	5.6%	1.4%	1.9%
	Alzheimer's	0.0%	-	-	-
Member of household diagnosed	High blood pressure	23.1%	24.4%	22.3%	22.8%
	Arthritis*	15.4%	22.0%	10.8%	16.0%
	High cholesterol	18.9%	20.9%	18.9%	17.9%
	Diabetes	16.3%	22.0%	15.6%	13.6%
	Any form of cancer	12.8%	8.8%	12.8%	14.9%
	Heart disease or heart attack	9.7%	7.8%	8.8%	11.7%
	Asthma*	11.4%	8.8%	6.1%	17.9%
	Respiratory disease	7.1%	11.0%	4.1%	7.4%
	Kidney disease	8.9%	10.0%	8.1%	9.3%
	Stroke	6.4%	8.8%	3.4%	8.0%
	Alzheimer's*	7.5%	9.9%	3.4%	9.9%
Summary: Transportation					
Have access to transportation	Yes	98.0%	98.9%	96.6%	98.8%
	No	2.0%	1.1%	3.4%	1.3%
How get where need to go	Own car	95.4%	95.6%	97.3%	95.6%
	Walk	21.7%	18.9%	27.9%	17.9%
	Bike	9.4%	5.6%	10.1%	11.1%
	Friend/family member	7.9%	6.6%	8.1%	9.3%
	Council on Aging Transportation*	2.2%	2.2%	4.7%	-
	Borrow a car	1.6%	1.1%	0.7%	3.1%
	Faith based organization	1.3%	1.1%	2.0%	0.6%
	Other	0.9%	2.2%	-	1.2%
	Job and Family Services	0.6%	-	1.4%	0.6%
Summary: Housing					
Percentage of household income goes to housing	Less than 30%	63.1%	72.4%	63.1%	58.2%
	30%-50%	25.9%	19.5%	24.8%	30.4%
	50% or higher	11.0%	8.0%	12.1%	11.4%
Summary: Safety and Violence					
Firearms in home*	Yes	53.2%	43.7%	51.0%	60.3%
	No	46.8%	56.3%	49.0%	39.7%
Firearms locked and loaded	Firearms locked*	75.8%	56.8%	76.7%	83.0%
	Firearms loaded	12.4%	15.8%	17.8%	7.4%



		<i>% of all residents</i>	<i>Ages 65+</i>	<i>Ages 45-64</i>	<i>Ages 18-44</i>
Feel safe in home	Very safe	92.4%	93.4%	93.9%	90.0%
	Somewhat safe	7.2%	6.6%	5.4%	9.4%
	Not at all safe	0.4%	-	0.7%	0.6%
Feel safe in community*	Very safe	84.8%	94.5%	84.5%	79.4%
	Somewhat safe	14.8%	5.5%	14.9%	20.0%
	Not at all safe	0.4%	-	0.7%	0.6%
Ever been abused*	Yes	20.6%	8.9%	19.0%	28.1%
	No	79.4%	91.1%	81.0%	71.9%






Appendix: Research Methodology

The Center for Marketing and Opinion Research (CMOR) conducted the 2022 Putnam County Community Health Needs Assessment on behalf of the Putnam County Health Department.

This report includes indicators in the following focus areas:

- Community Needs
- Social Determinants
- Personal Health Status
- Access to Health Care
- Mental Health
- Oral Health
- Smoking/Tobacco Use
- Alcohol and Substance Abuse
- Maternal, Infant, and Child Health
- Healthy Living
- Communicable Diseases, Vaccinations, and Prevention Services
- Chronic Disease Management
- Transportation
- Housing
- Environmental Quality
- Safety, Injury and Violence
- Reproductive and Sexual Health

**Throughout the report, statistically significant findings and statistical significance between groupings (i.e., between age groups or between races) are indicated by an asterisk (*).*

COMMUNITY SURVEY

The first phase of the project consisted of the collection of primary data utilizing a random sample telephone survey of Putnam County households that included a representative sample of Putnam County residents. A combination of telephone and web interviews were utilized in order to ensure representativeness of the population. This method also ensured that the correct number of interviews would be completed to meet the targeted sampling error.

The final sample of the survey consisted of a total of 400 residents. The general population statistics derived from the sample size provide a precision level of plus or minus 4.9% within a 95% confidence interval. Data collection began on October 20th and ended on December 8th, 2021. Most calling took place between the evening hours of 5:15 pm and 9:15 pm. Some interviews were conducted during the day and on some weekends to accommodate resident schedules. The interviews took an average of 23.9 minutes.

COMMUNITY LEADER SURVEY

In addition to the data mentioned above, additional data was gathered in order to provide some contextual information to the primary and secondary data. The data included a Community Leader survey which consisted of an online survey completed by 19 community leaders. These surveys were completed between February 4 and February 25, 2022.



SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS

Another phase of the project consisted of reviewing and analyzing secondary data sources to identify priority areas of concern when analyzed alongside survey data. CMOR gathered and compiled health and demographic data from various sources (outlined below). After gathering the data, CMOR compiled the information, by category. In addition to the report narrative, data was visually displayed with charts and tables. When available, data was compared to previous five year's information as well as other geographic areas such as Ohio. Analysis included survey data in conjunction with health and demographic data. Using all data available, CMOR identified priorities for the county.

Sources of Data:

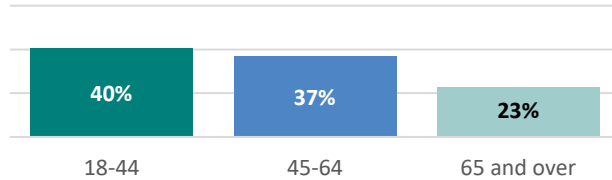
- ✓ Ohio Drug Overdose Data
- ✓ Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
- ✓ Business Analyst, Delorme map data
- ✓ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention WONDER Environmental Data
- ✓ County Health Rankings
- ✓ Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care
- ✓ Feeding America
- ✓ FCC Broadband Availability Comparison Tool
- ✓ HRSA Area Resource File
- ✓ Kids Count Data Center
- ✓ National Center for Health Statistics/Census Bureau
- ✓ National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
- ✓ Ohio Department of Education
- ✓ Ohio Department of Health Data Warehouse
- ✓ Ohio Department of Health, STD Surveillance
- ✓ Ohio Development Services Agency, Ohio County Profiles
- ✓ Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA)
- ✓ Ohio Department of Youth Services
- ✓ Ohio Mental Health and Addiction Services
- ✓ Public Children Services Association of Ohio (PCSAO)
- ✓ Uniform Crime Reporting - FBI
- ✓ U.S. Census Bureau - American Fact Finder, American Community Survey
- ✓ U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- ✓ U.S. Department of Commerce; National Technical Information Service



Appendix: Participant Characteristics

COMMUNITY SURVEY

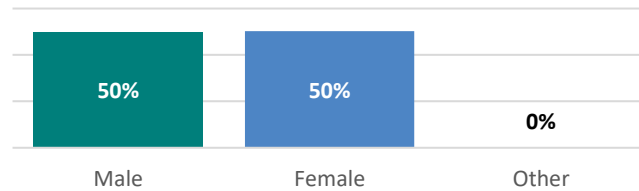
Respondent Age



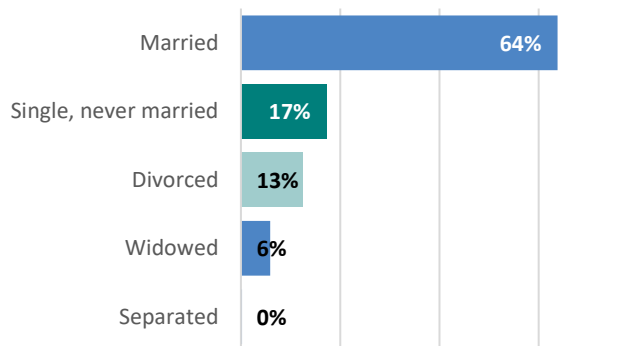
Age	N	%
18-44	162	40.4%
45-64	148	36.9%
65 and over	91	22.7%
Total	400	100.0%

Respondent Gender

Gender	N	%
Male	199	49.7%
Female	201	50.3%
Total	400	100.0%



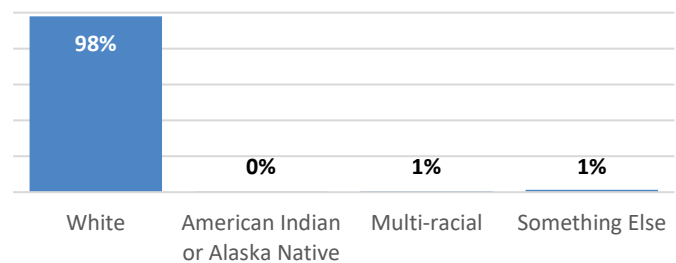
Marital Status



Marital Status	N	%
Married	255	64.1%
Single, never married	69	17.4%
Divorced	50	12.5%
Widowed	24	5.9%
Separated	1	0.2%
Total	398	100.0%

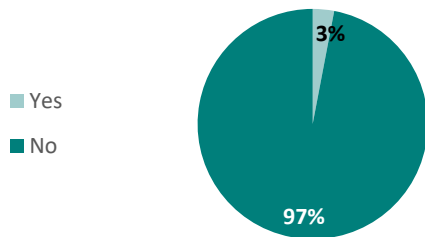
Race

Race	N	%
White	388	97.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	0.2%
Multi-racial	2	0.6%
Something else	5	1.3%
Total	396	100%





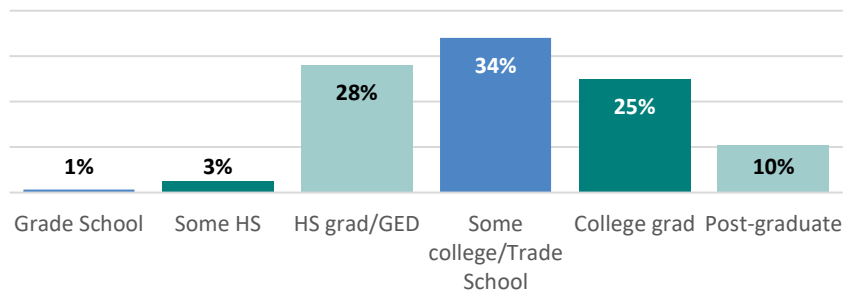
Hispanic or Latino Origin



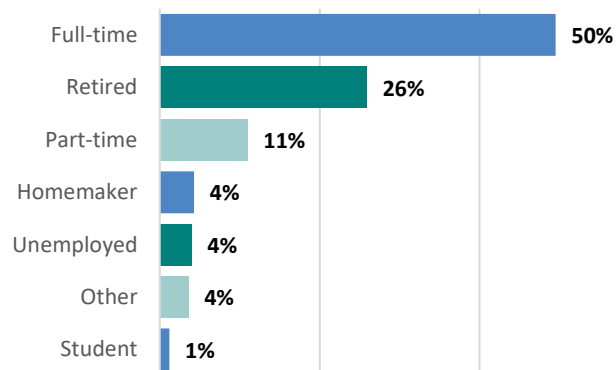
Hispanic or Latino Origin	N	%
Yes	12	3.1%
No	385	96.9%
Total	398	100.0%

Education	N	%
Grade School	3	0.7%
Some High School	10	2.6%
HS grad/GED	110	27.6%
Some college/Trade	136	34.2%
College grad	98	24.6%
Post-graduate	41	10.4%
Total	397	100%

Education Attainment



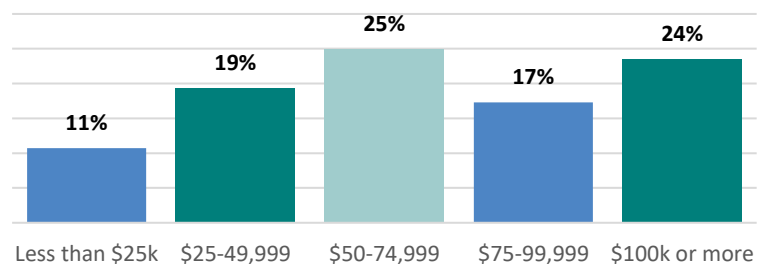
Employment Status



Employment Status	N	%
Full-time	198	49.7%
Retired	104	26.0%
Part-time	44	11.1%
Homemaker	17	4.4%
Unemployed	16	4.0%
Other	14	3.6%
Student	5	1.2%
Total	398	100.0%

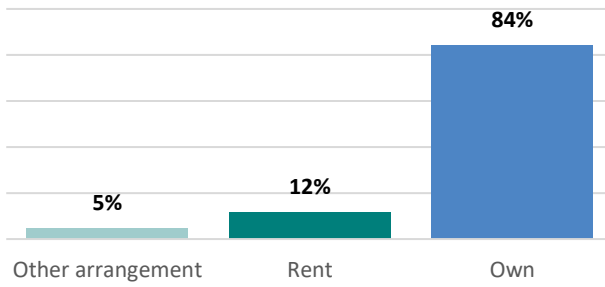
Income	N	%
Less than \$25k	43	10.7%
\$25-49,999	77	19.3%
\$50-74,999	99	24.9%
\$75-99,999	69	17.3%
\$100k or more	94	23.5%
Total	383	95.7%

Household Income





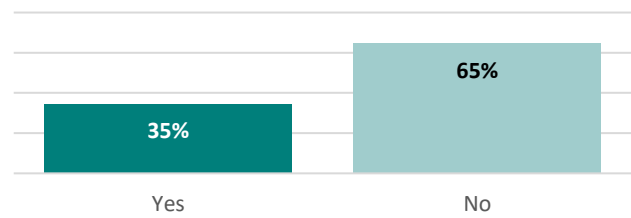
Own or Rent



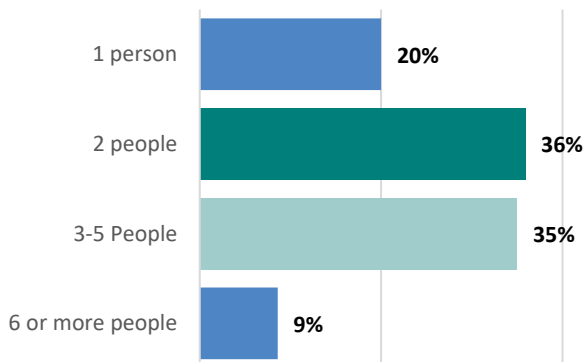
Own or Rent	N	%
Own	332	83.6%
Rent	46	11.7%
Other arrangement	19	4.7%
Total	397	100.0%

Have Children	N	%
Yes	139	34.6%
No	259	64.7%
Total	400	100.0%

Children in Household



Number of People in Household



Number of People in Household	N	%
1 person	78	19.6%
2 people	144	36.4%
3-5 people	139	35.2%
6 or more people	35	8.8%
Total	395	100.0%



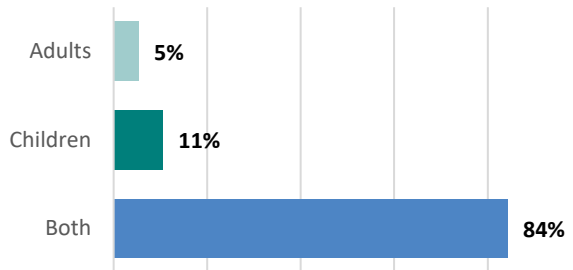
City/Township	N	%
Belmore	2	0.4%
Blanchard Township	7	1.6%
Cloverdale	10	2.5%
Columbus Grove	34	8.4%
Continental	16	4.1%
Dupont	1	0.3%
Fort Jennings	16	4.1%
Glandorf	7	1.7%
Greensburg Township	12	3.1%
Jackson Township	17	4.2%
Jennings Township	12	3.0%
Kalida	10	2.4%
Leipsic	20	4.9%
Liberty Township	16	4.1%
Miller City	6	1.4%
Monroe Township	16	3.9%
Monterey Township	12	3.0%
Ottawa Township	13	3.4%
Ottawa	89	22.2%
Palmer Township	9	2.2%
Pandora	16	4.1%
Perry Township	7	1.8%
Pleasant Township	11	2.8%
Riley Township	6	1.5%
Sugar Creek Township	11	2.8%
Union Township	8	1.9%
Van Buren Township	5	1.3%
Other	2	0.4%
Total	400	100.0%

School District	N	%
Columbus Grove	54	13.4%
Continental	47	11.9%
Fort Jennings	25	6.1%
Kalida	31	7.7%
Leipsic	32	7.9%
Miller City	26	6.5%
Ottawa Glandorf	113	28.3%
Ottoville	32	7.9%
Pandora Gilboa	31	7.8%
Other	4	1.0%
Total	400	100.0%

Zip Code	N	%
45075	1	0.3%
45815	2	0.5%
45827	33	8.3%
45830	57	14.3%
45831	40	10.1%
45833	7	1.8%
45837	1	0.3%
45844	39	9.8%
45848	2	0.5%
45853	7	1.8%
45856	41	10.3%
45864	2	0.5%
45875	138	34.7%
45876	4	1.0%
45877	23	5.8%
45893	1	0.3%
Total	398	100.0%

COMMUNITY LEADER SURVEY

Population Served by Organization



Population Served by Organization	N	%
Adults	1	5.3%
Children	2	10.5%
Both	16	84.2%
Total	19	100.0%

Sectors Org. Associates With	N	%
Nonprofit	7	36.8%
Government	5	26.3%
Health care	3	15.8%
Education	2	10.5%
Business/private sector	1	5.3%
Religious	1	5.3%
Total	19	100.0%

Primary Service Area	N	%
Putnam County	13	68.4%
Multi-county including Putnam County	3	15.8%
Ottawa	2	10.5%
Regionally/globally	1	5.3%
Total	19	100.0%