



WAYNE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Nicholas V. Cascarelli, Ed.D. *Health Commissioner* **Eric A. Smith, MD** *Medical Director*

January 12, 2024

Dear Wayne County Community Member,

Following this letter is the newly released Community Health Assessment for Wayne County. It was an effort driven by the Wayne County Collaborative Health Action Team (CHAT) Committee. The committee is made up of local hospital systems and various local service agencies. They looked at local data available, conducted a community survey and several focus groups, and report the major health concerns to the community based upon these items. This is a living document and invite you the several opportunities to comment. Please contact me at ncascarelli@wayne-health.org or 330 264-9590 x207 to offer suggestions or additional resources for the identified health concerns. We will also be planning online town hall meetings for further community comment. These will be held Thursday January 25th from 10:00AM to 12:00PM and 5:00PM to 7:00PM via Zoom. If you would like to request access to attend one of the sessions, please email Elesa Eaken eeaken@wayne-health.org or call (330) 264-9590 ext. 229 to reserve your spot. Your comments and suggestions will inform the final draft as well as focus areas for the forthcoming Community Health Improvement Plan.

Thank you,

Nicholas V. Cascarelli, EdD
Health Commissioner



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January 2024

CHA

Community Health Assessment



Wayne County, Ohio



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Acknowledgements:

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Introduction:

Residents and County stakeholders have collaborated to form and create the January 2024 Community Health Assessment for Wayne County Ohio. This document will include how residents feel about their county including what the positive aspects are and the needs that should be addressed. Included are the data sets collected that represent information from of all areas of health as defined by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). These areas include: “physical well-being, economic well-being, social well-being, development and activity, emotional well-being, psychological well-being, life satisfaction, domain specific satisfaction, engaging activities and work (CDC, 2018).”

Data collection was taken from surveys sent nationwide, from the state, and locally, in Wayne county. The compiled data, with comparisons to Wayne County previous years, state, national, and Healthy People 2030 goals are located in the back portion of this document. Additionally, some measures have been analyzed more completely and include graphical displays to signify areas of concern and concentration. Data has also been collected that enabled members of the community to give opinion based information. These data sets were collected by surveys and community conversations (focus groups). These are discussed in detail as to the findings that were constructed from community views.

The Wayne County Health Assessment is a glimpse into the overall health status of the county and is formulated as a team effort to achieve, maintain, and continuously encourage a healthy living environment for all of the residents.

Healthy People 2030 goals, that are referenced throughout this document, are nationally set goals intended to inspire a healthier nation by the year 2030. These goals were developed through scientific evidenced based means for improving health and achievability. Wayne County strives to meet or surpass as many of these goals as possible.



References:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2018, October 31). *Well-being concepts*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/hrqol/wellbeing.htm>

VALUES:

Respect:

Treat all community members with dignity and courtesy.

Innovation:

Promote a culture of growth and investigation to develop and evaluate leading practices in community health that are grounded in research and science-based practice.

Solution-Focused:

Using teamwork to provide education and share knowledge focused on prevention to determine solutions for our community.

Equity:

Advocate to ensure conditions are necessary for the best possible health for all residents.

Excellence:

Do not accept good, use continuous improvement and collaboration to achieve high-quality outcomes.

Compassion:

Communicate and provide service in ways that are genuine, kind, and allows for flexibility with each situation.

VISION:

The Wayne County Collaborative Health Action envisions a healthy thriving community where all who live, work and play in Wayne County will have the opportunity to lead healthy lives by maintaining an optimal state of complete physical, mental and social well-being.

Wayne County Collaborative Health Action Team (CHAT) set Vision and Values.

2021 – Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) goals

Priority #1 – Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders

Desired outcomes:

Reducing the number of overdoses (death from overdose)

Reducing Child abuse

Reducing suicide (and suicide attempts)

Priority #2 – Physical Health and Chronic Conditions

Desired outcomes:

Reducing Cancer (mortality)

Reducing diabetes (unmanaged)

Priority #3 – Cross-Cutting Factors

Desired outcomes:

Reducing the number of people not seeking medical services due to access (including mental health services)

Reducing the average number of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)

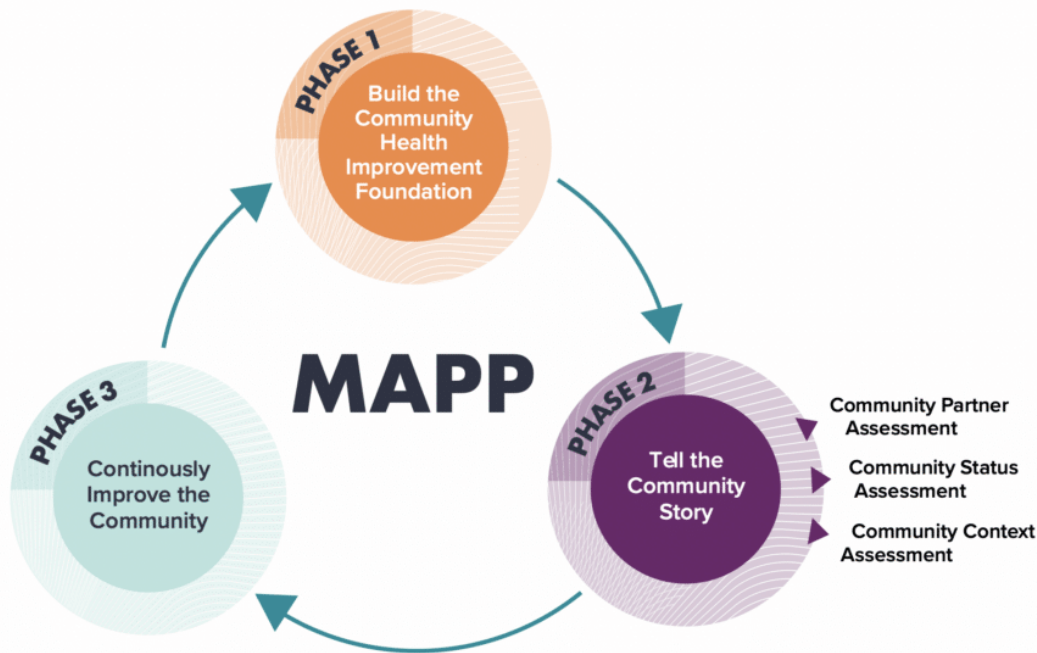
Reducing the problem of obesity

Alone, we can do so little;
Together we can do so much.

Quote from Helen Keller

MAPP Process

The Wayne County Community Health Assessment (CHA) strategic plan is based off of the Mobilizing Action through Partners and Planning (MAPP) Process as it is community-driven plan that works well with community stakeholders. This planning process is a common method for county health assessments and is recommended for use by the National Association of County and City Health Officials.



MAPP 2.0. Naccho Toolbox. (2023). <https://toolbox.naccho.org/pages/index.html>

The illustration shows an ongoing circle of improvement. Phase 1, builds a committee that helps to lead the CHA and work together for the common goal to assess the current Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) for additional development and to gather data to assess the current state of the county and its overall health. This group is comprised of a main core group, which met often for discussions on progress, diverse groups of community members, and stake holders. A clear vision was developed to emphasize the goals for the defined community. Resources were also identified as to availability and accessibility. The team will develop a plan which includes goals including timelines.

Phase 2: An assessment team is assembled. This team will design the process for gathering the necessary information to formulate the evaluation of community health. Three types of assessments will be implemented. The first is a Community Partner Assessment, which Wayne County utilized the Community Partner Survey conducted by the state. The second is a Community Status Assessment. This is completed through the collection of quantitative statistical data from outside sources. This data is collected from sources including, but not limited to, County Health Rankings, American Community Survey, Ohio Department of Health, Ohio Cancer Atlas, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, EPI Center, Ohio Medicaid Assessment Survey and Wayne County Health Department statistics. The third of these assessments is the Community Context Assessment. A qualitative assessment was completed through the collection of data from the community with community lead discussion groups. Groups of community members were compiled and lead in discussions about what their views were on Wayne County’s positive and negative outcomes. Ideas were shared for suggested improvements and areas of concern were rated by which needs should be prioritized.

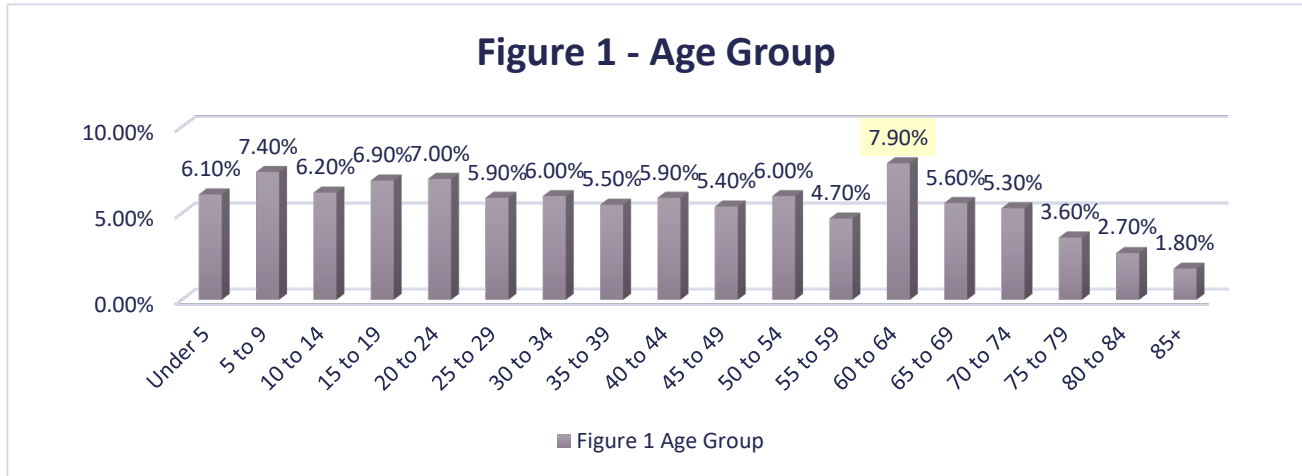
All of the data is compiled and will be shared in this document. Data has been analyzed to show upward / downward trends and social determinates of health. Plans to improve inadequate needs will be addressed and implemented in the follow up document, the Community Health Improvement Plan. Each year this plan will be reevaluated for effectiveness and necessary adjustments will be implemented for continuous improvement.



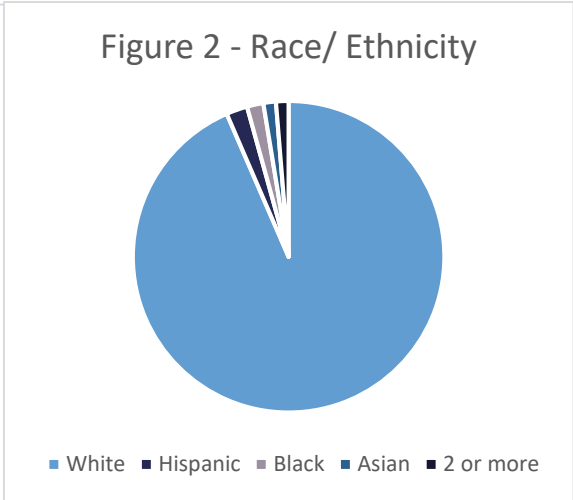
“Continuous improvement means that we never perceive current success as our final achievement.”

Quoted from John Hunter, management improvement specialist.

Wayne County is 555 square miles in size, with a population of approximately 116,894 and is 51% rural area. Wooster, its largest city, is home to nearly one quarter (23.3%) of the population. The population breakdown according to age is shown in Figure 1 (CDC, data). As shown in this figure, Wayne County seems evenly distributed in age classification, even though the highest age group is that between ages 60 and 64.



Wayne County residents predominantly identify as white (93.5%). 2.2% of the population identify as Hispanic while 1.7% identify as black. Wayne County has 1.3% of the population identifying as Asian and 1.3% as two or more racial groups (CDC, data).



5.1% of Wayne County residents do not speak English very well. This percentage is higher than that of the state of Ohio, but is lower than the United States (US Census).

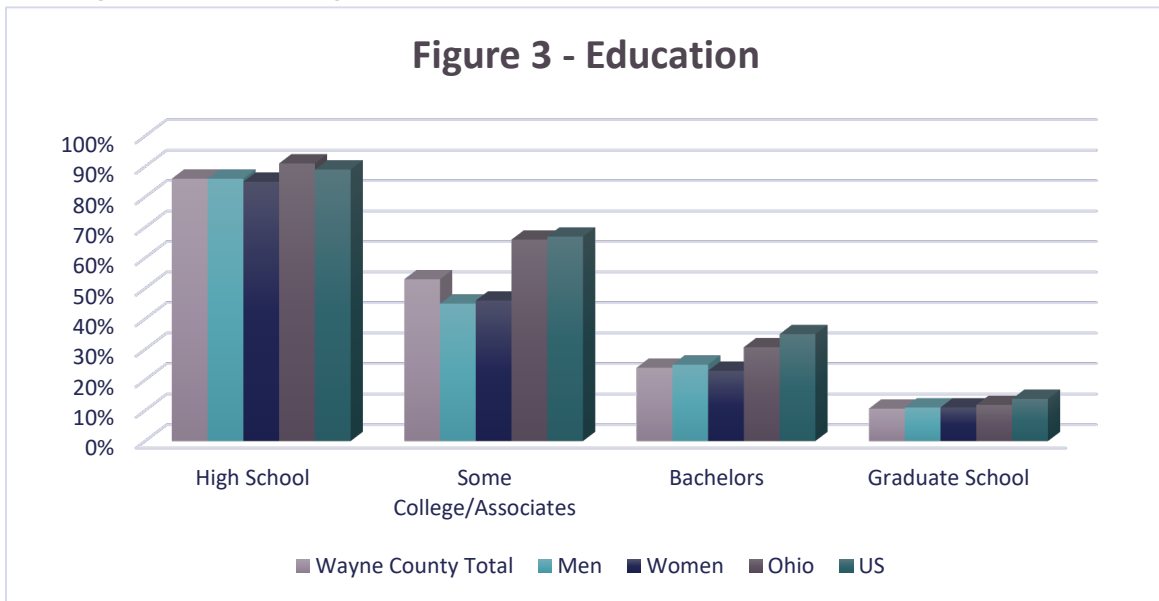
7.8% of the population in Wayne county are adhering Amish. Wayne county has the fifth highest Amish population in the US.

Wayne County is almost equal in male to female ratio of 49.6% male and 50.4% female (CDC, data).

All of these numbers have remained consistent with very little change from the previous Community Health Assessment.

Education

The percentage of Wayne County residents that have completed some college has increased from 6.8% in 2019 to 7.8% in 2021. More bachelor’s degrees were also earned during this time from 22.2% to 24% (Bureau USC, data). As encouraging as these increases are Wayne County still falls behind those of the state and US percentages as seen in figure 3 below.



Income/Employment

Wayne County median household income for 2022 was \$69,876, which was higher than the state by 6%. The average personal yearly income was \$53,396 for 2022 including an 8.2% increase from 2019. This is 2.4% lower than the state average. Wayne County females bring in an average of 27.9% less income than that of Wayne County males. Unemployment saw a small increase bringing it to 2.7% from the rate in 2019 of 2.3% (Bureau USC, data).

Poverty

The poverty rate for 2022 was 9.8%, resulting in a slight increase from 2019. The percent of Wayne County residents receiving SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) has decreased from 9.1% in 2019 to 8.6% in 2022 (Bureau USC, data). Children eligible for free and reduced lunches has also seen a small decrease bringing it to 33.9% (Wayne County Ohio Schools).

Wayne County conducted Community Conversations with several groups to gain insights from these communities on how they view the health atmosphere that Wayne County offers. Surveys were also conducted and completed by Wayne County organizations that serve the community. This section will discuss the findings from the individual groups, a combined assessment, and the results of the survey completed by area organizations.

Amish Adherent Women

The number 1 concern health concern for all of Wayne county was contagious disease and vaccination, followed by mental health and drug addiction.

The main health concerns for their families or themselves were healthy eating followed by contagious disease and allergies.

None of the women shared any concerns directly related to their community or in the ability to access healthcare.



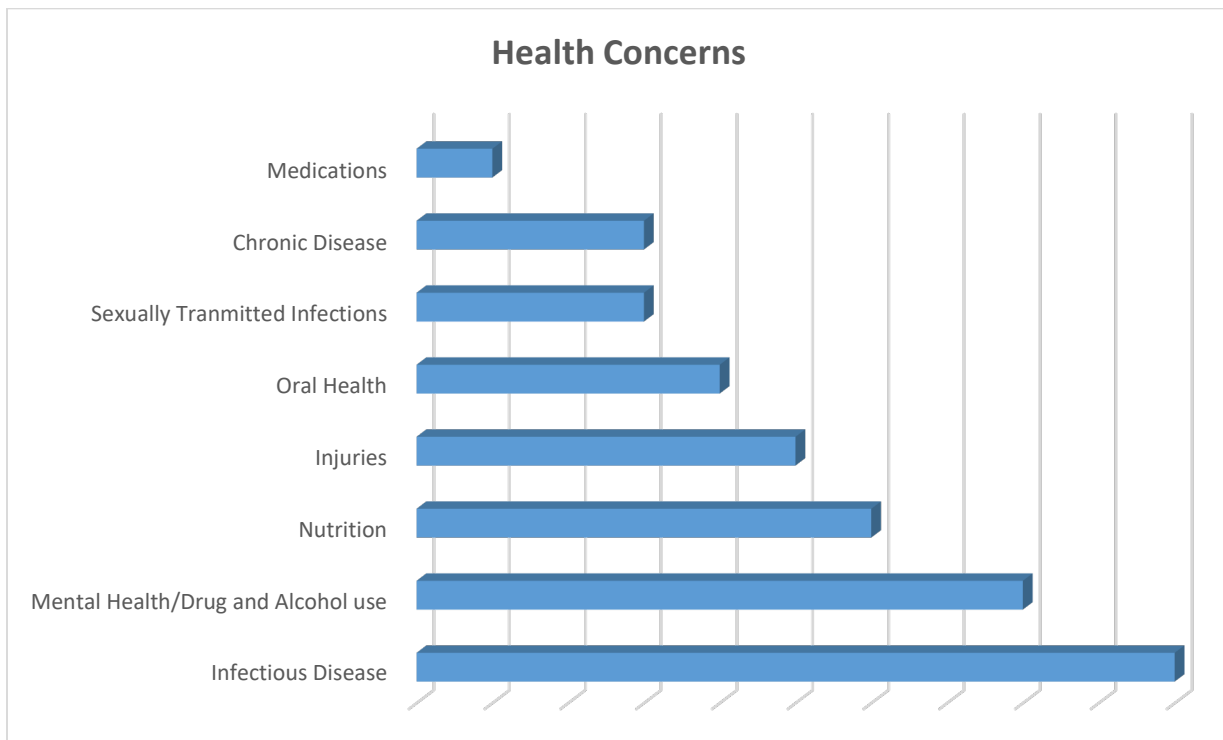
Hispanic

Infectious Disease and treatment was one of the top health concerns for this group. Injury was another of the top concerns followed closely by mental health. For individual families the number one top concern was health literacy. Not just for the resident and their family but also operation literacy from the health facilities. The language barrier that exists with many in this population, and the lack of interpreter usage, health information is not properly being disseminated. These barriers can and do result in miscommunication and improper course of treatments. This population has a difficult time gaining access to care and feels that the level of care given is not meeting the needs of their community.

General Population

A general population community conversation discussed many of their concerns for the largest health issues Wayne County residents face. One of the largest of these was access to nutritious affordable foods and education on what is nutritious and how to properly prepare healthy meals. This group identified this as being of greatest concern due to the relationship that healthy eating directly has to disease prevention. Another area of concern is mental health including drug and alcohol use. Environmental concerns were also discussed in relation to water safety in the county.

Combined Perspectives



As shown in the figure above, infectious disease was the top area of concern. This directly relates to the lack of access to care from two of the focused community conversations. Wayne County is offering clinics to the Amish areas which is assisting in bridging those gaps. The Hispanic population access remains limited.

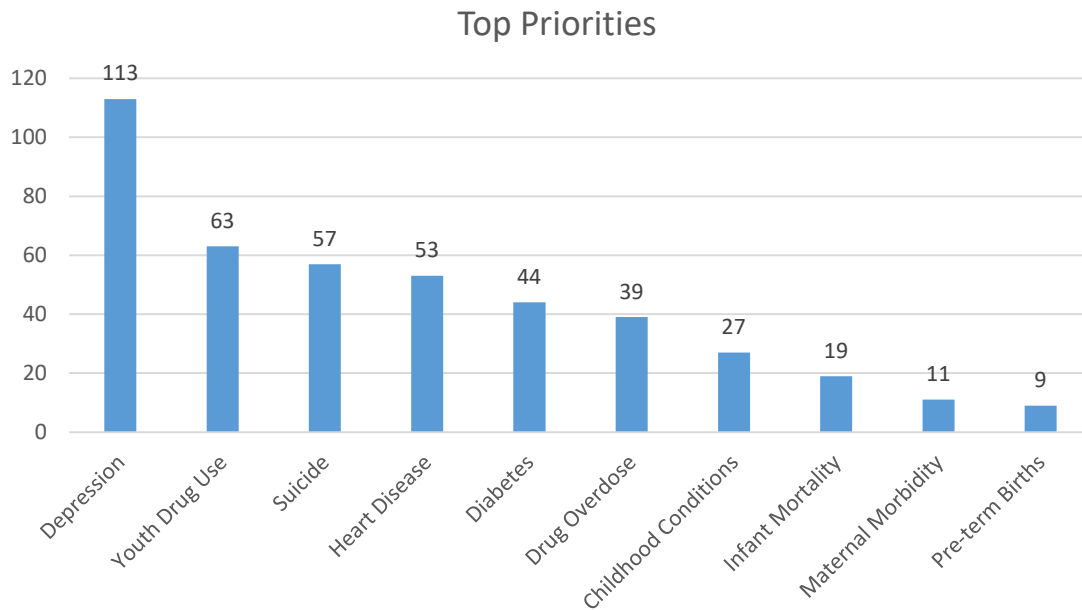
Mental health, drug and alcohol use are the second most common health concerns for these combined communities.

Organization Priorities

When organizations were asked about the top 3 out of 10 priorities for them and the people they serve, Depression received the greatest number of responses at 113, which is almost twice as high as the second highest priority of Youth Drug Use.

Four of the top six priorities relate to mental health, suggesting that mental health is a concern among responding organizations and their communities even though mental health was not explicitly offered as a category choice in the state survey.

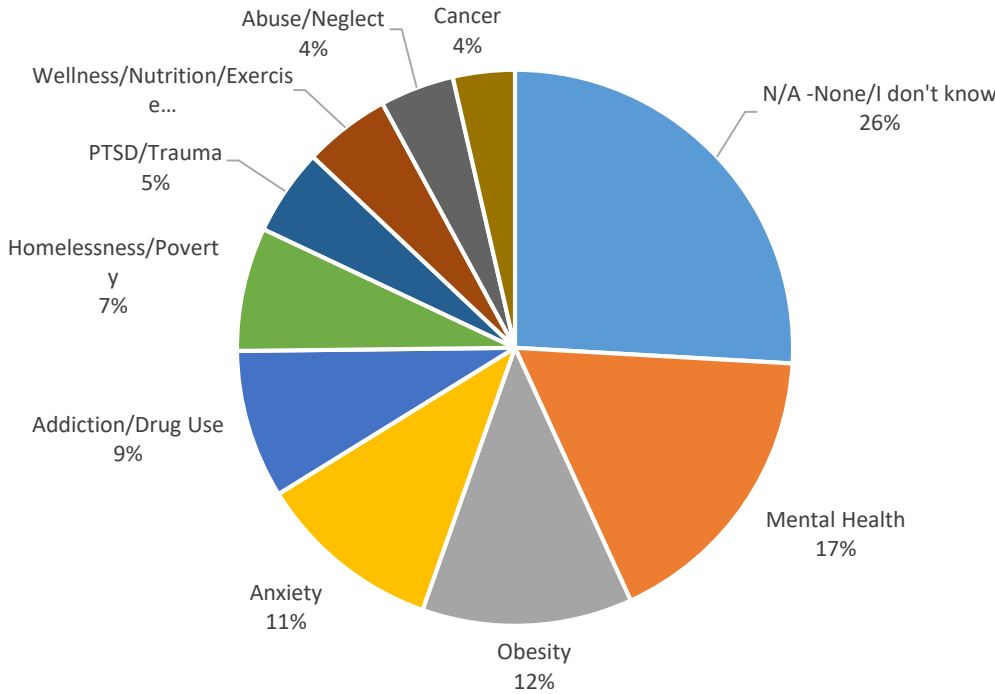
Responses regarding chronic diseases appear both prevalent and important. While still important, maternal and child health were less frequently selected as top priorities.



What Should Be on the List?

When asked about what priorities *should* be on the list provided in the survey, the largest number of responses suggested no changes. This could mean that some organizations were satisfied with the list of priorities. It could also mean that some organizations were unable to identify other priorities.

Of the responses that indicated a need for change to the list of priorities, the most frequently mentioned suggestion was to include mental health. Many of the responses suggested including a specific change (i.e. anxiety, PTSD) that could be considered under the broader context of mental health.



Health Outcome	Responses
No, all outcomes should remain a priority	138
Maternal morbidity	10
Preterm births	6
Childhood conditions (asthma, lead)	4
Infant mortality	2
Drug overdose deaths	1

What should be Removed?

When asked about what health outcomes should no longer be a priority for the state, a large majority of the responses (138) indicated that all outcomes should remain as priorities.

Cross-cutting Factors

- 4 – Very Important
- 3 – Moderately Important
- 2 – Neutral
- 1 – Low Importance
- 0 – Not at all important

A list of cross-cutting factors that impact health were also identified, and organizations were asked to rank these factors based on their importance. The 143 responses were weighted as follows to compute an average importance score for each factor:

It is notable that the average importance scores for nearly all cross-cutting factors affecting the health and well-being of the people that the organizations serve were considered moderately important to very important, with unmet need for mental health care (3.66) receiving the highest importance score. When taken with consideration to responses from the previous survey questions, this strongly suggests that mental health is a major concern and challenge for the organizations and the communities they serve

Social Determinants of Health and Behavioral Factors with Findings:

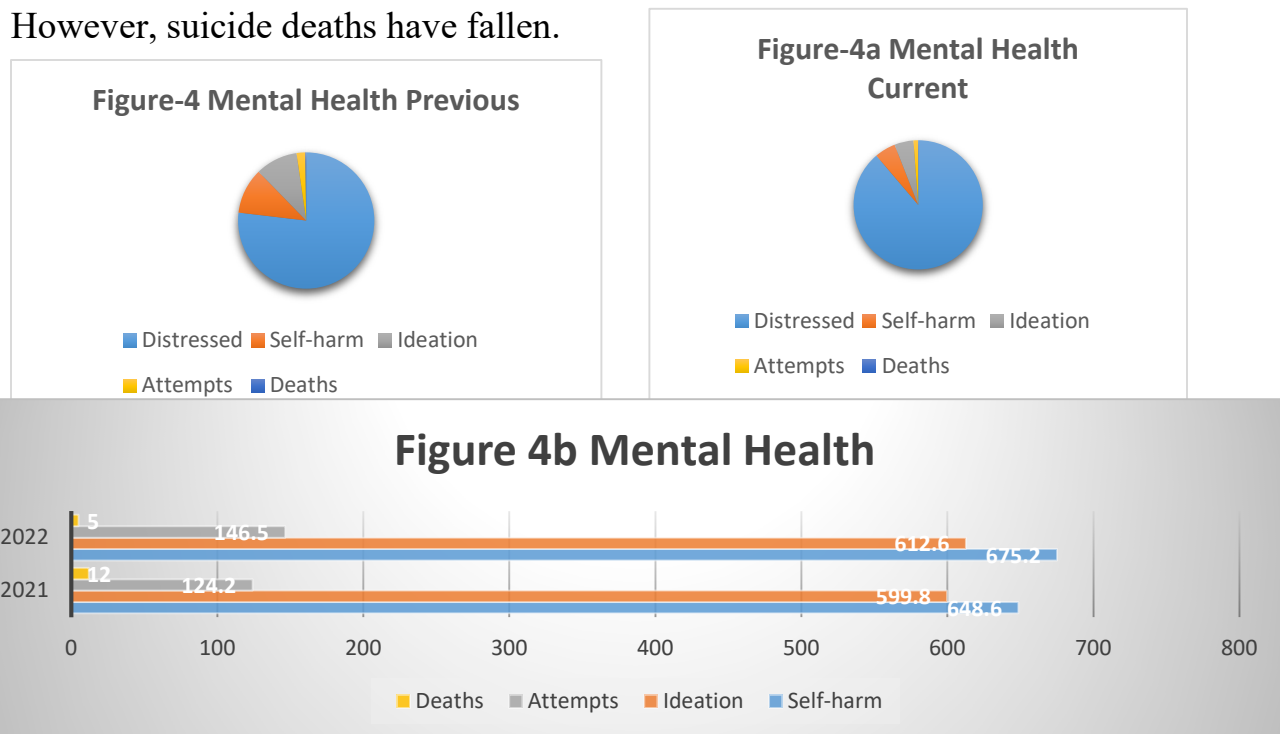
The following section will describe some conditions that have been proven to effect overall health. These include behaviors, environment, economic, education, connectivity, and access to health care.

Risk Behaviors and Mental Health

Studies has shown a strong correlation between serious mental illness and substance use disorders. In the *Community Perspectives* this was the second leading concern. The latest data shows that 33.5% of people with any mental illness also have a substance use disorder. That percent increases to 45.3% when the individual has a serious mental illness (*2021 NSDUH detailed tables*). Due to the relationship between both mental health and substance abuse they are both connected in this category.

Depression/Suicide

Wayne County adults with 14+ days feeling mentally distressed has had an astonishing increase as shown in figures 4, 4a & 4b. There has also been an increase in self-harm cases treated, suicidal ideation, and suicide attempts. However, suicide deaths have fallen.



*Data is listed per 100,000 people and was obtained from the Ohio Medicaid Assessment and the EPI center. Mentally Distressed data was pulled from 2019 & 2021. The rest of the are as stated.

Alcohol / Drug Use and Overdoses

Wayne County residents are drinking more according to the Community Health Rankings. Excessive drinking has increased by 16.7% from 18% in 2017 to 21% in 2021. This level is higher than that of the state and US, which both are at 19%. While more adults are drinking alcohol heavily in Wayne County, less alcohol consumption is taking place in the high schools averaging about 11.5% of students drinking in 2021, compared to the state at 22.3%, US at 22.7%. The Healthy People 2030 goal is to bring this percentage down to 6%.

Marijuana use in Wayne County has increased from 7.2% in 2019 to 11% in 2021. This is a 52.8% increase, yet remains lower than that of the state, US, and Healthy People 2030 goal. If this rate of increase continues in four years' time almost 40% of Wayne County residents will be regular user. This an important trend to monitor.

Suspected drug overdoses have remained fairly steady at 223 per 100,000 people. Drug overdose deaths have seen a 7.5% decrease from 40 to 37 per 100,000. Drug overdose deaths involving multiple drugs have almost dropped in half from 9% to 4%. These are encouraging trends that Wayne County will continue to follow.

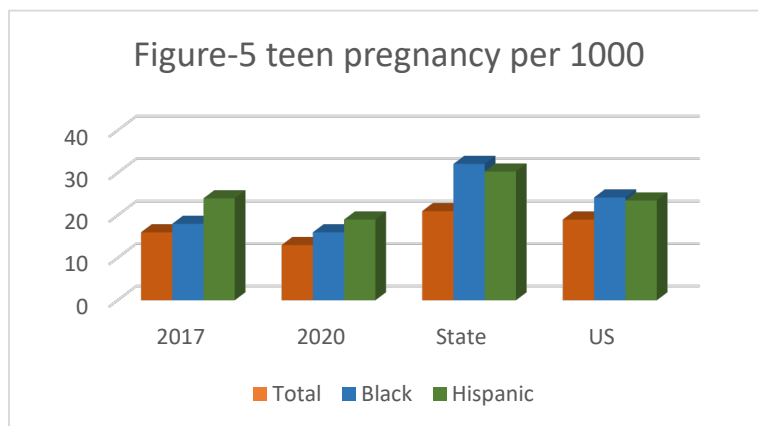
Risk Behaviors and Communicable Disease

Communicable diseases are illness that are transmitted or spread from person (or animal) to person. Sexually transmitted infections (STI) are in this grouping as well as rabies and COVID-19.

Sexual Behaviors

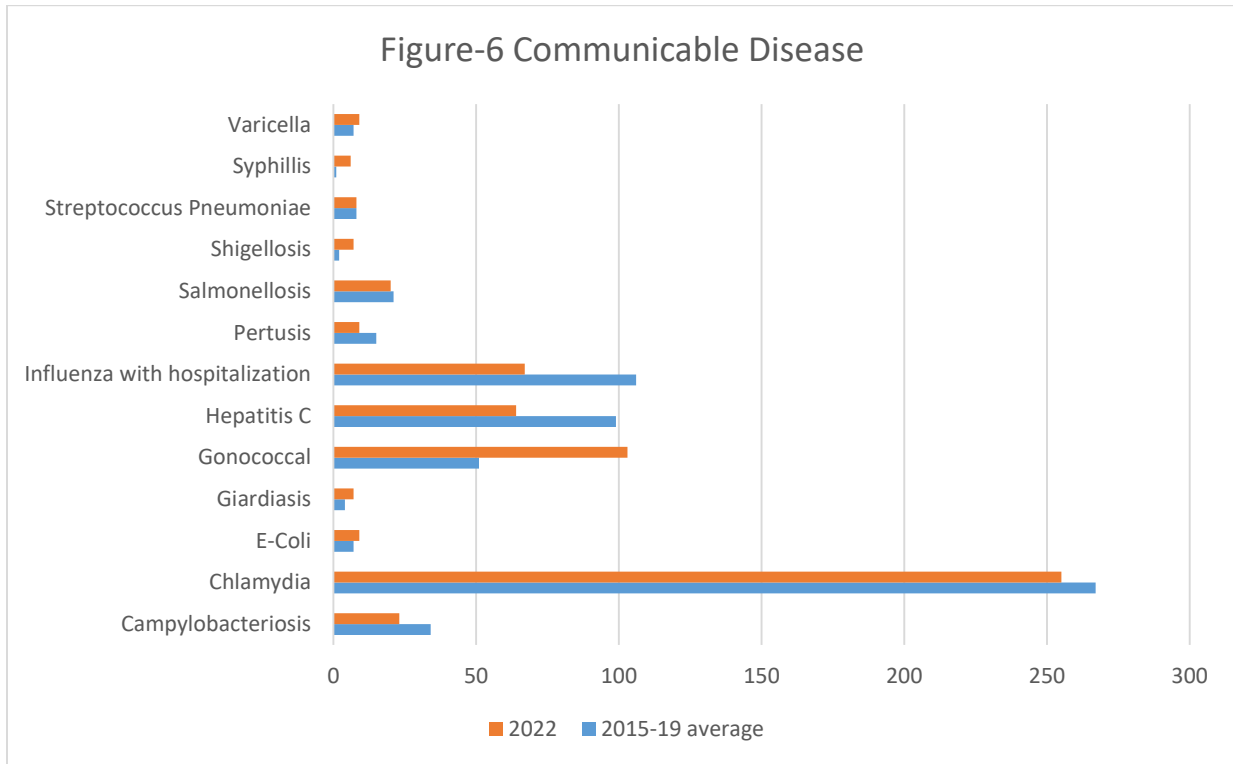
In Wayne County 70.8% of sexually active high school students reported using condoms regularly to avoid STIs and unwanted pregnancy. This is a higher rate than the state at 57.6% and the US at 51.8%, but remains lower than the Healthy People 2030 goal of 81.3%.

Teen pregnancies have also seen a 18.8% drop and remains lower than that of the state and US rates. As seen in figure-5.



Communicable Disease

The section will discuss current and past trends of diseases that are spread in the community which was the number one concern from the *Community Perspectives*. These range from sexually transmitted, air born spread, food contaminant infection, and bodily fluid transmission. Please see figure-6.



* Numbers are based per 100,000 population

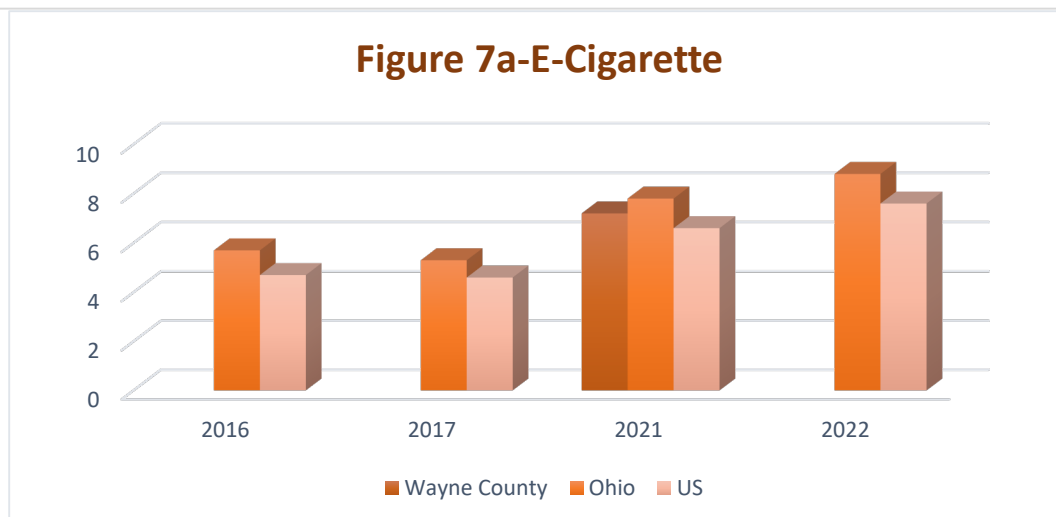
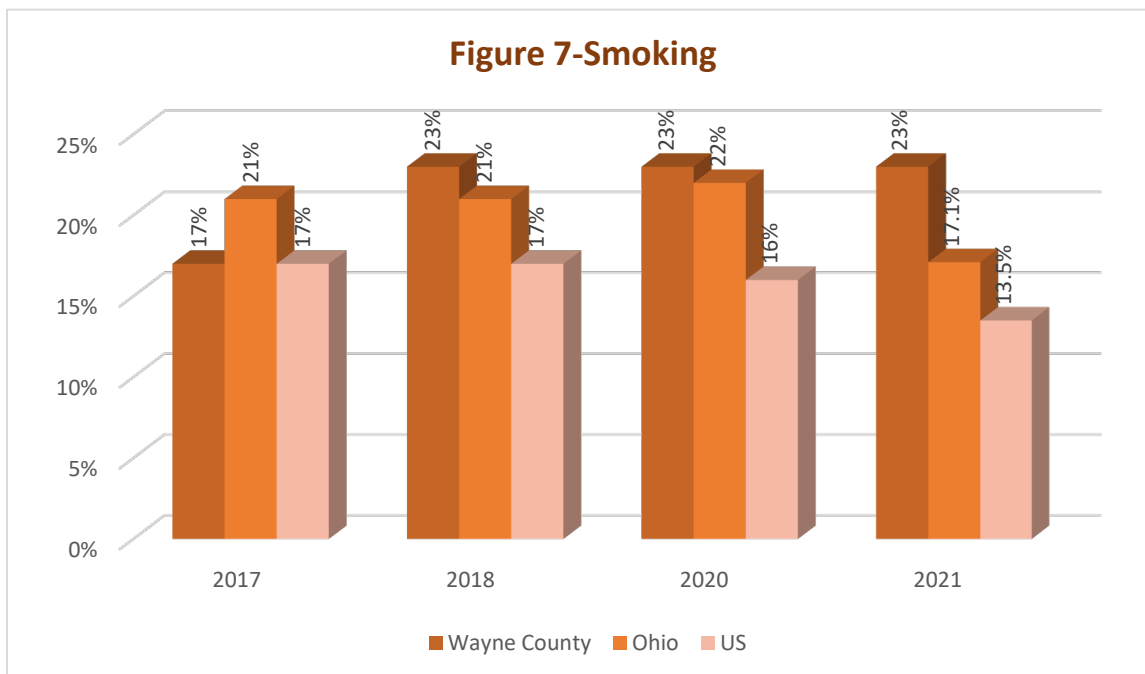
Of these listed, Influenza (commonly known as the flu), Pertussis (commonly known as whooping cough), Streptococcus pneumonia (can cause ear infections, sinus infections or even pneumonia), and Varicella (commonly known as the chicken pox), may all be prevented with proper vaccination. Diseases normally spread through foods: Campylobacteriosis (causes diarrhea), E-Coli (causes diarrhea, severe stomach cramps), Giardiasis (causes stomach bloating, diarrhea and nausea), Salmonellosis (causes diarrhea, fever, stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting, and headache), Shigellosis (causes diarrhea, stomach cramps and fever). STIs included are Chlamydia, Gonococcal and Syphilis. Hepatitis C is normally transmitted through the exchange of blood but may result from sexual activity. To avoid these above diseases safe sex practices, proper vaccinations, and good food handling can help Wayne County residents to stay safe and healthy.

Risk Behaviors and Chronic Disease

Tobacco use, lack of physical activity and obesity are three major contributors to chronic diseases. Wayne County is not immune to having difficulty in these areas.

Tobacco

As shown in figure 7, Wayne County residents are smoking more than they had in 2017. This is concerning when accounting for the health related conditions associated with continued tobacco use. The Healthy People 2030 goal is to reduce smoking to 6.1% or less. Wayne County is currently over three and half times that goal. Smoking increases the risk for heart disease, lung disease, many cancers, and increases stroke risks.



Physical Activity

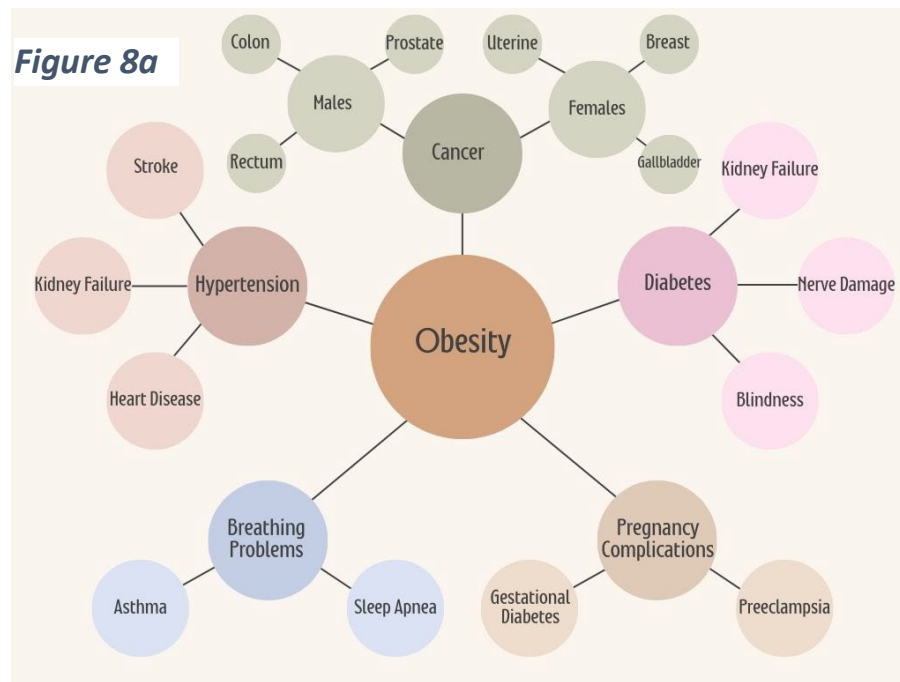
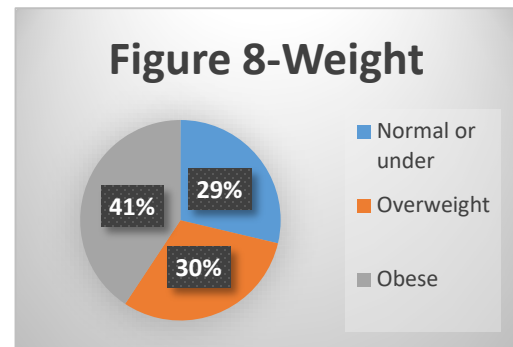
Wayne County residents are less physically active by 12.5% from what they were in 2017. The rate of inactivity is now higher than that of the state, US, and Healthy People 2030 goal. More than one quarter of the residents consider themselves to be inactive. Inactivity increases the risk of cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer, hypertension, dyslipidemia, obesity, osteoporosis, musculoskeletal diseases, depression, and decreases cognitive function (Park et al., 2020).

Availability for Physical Activity

Exercise opportunities in Wayne County are 23.8% lower than the state and US available rates. Given the high population of inactive residents, this is cause for concern.

Overweight & Obesity

As the above mentioned lack of activity, it should not be surprising that the Wayne County population has a high percentage of overweight and obese residents as seen in figure 8. Obesity increases risk for many chronic health diseases and other health complications as seen in figure 8a. Obesity increases cancer risks of many different types with just 6 listed below. Overweight individuals are at a higher risk

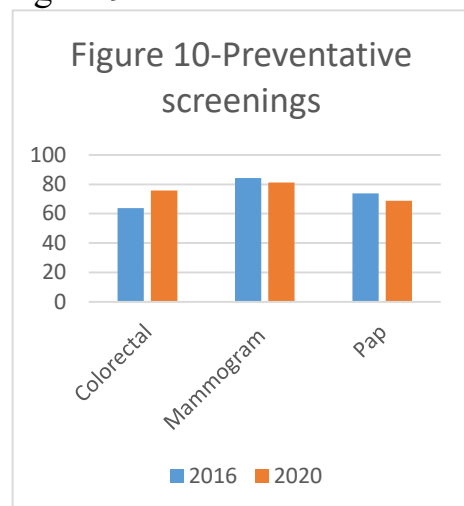
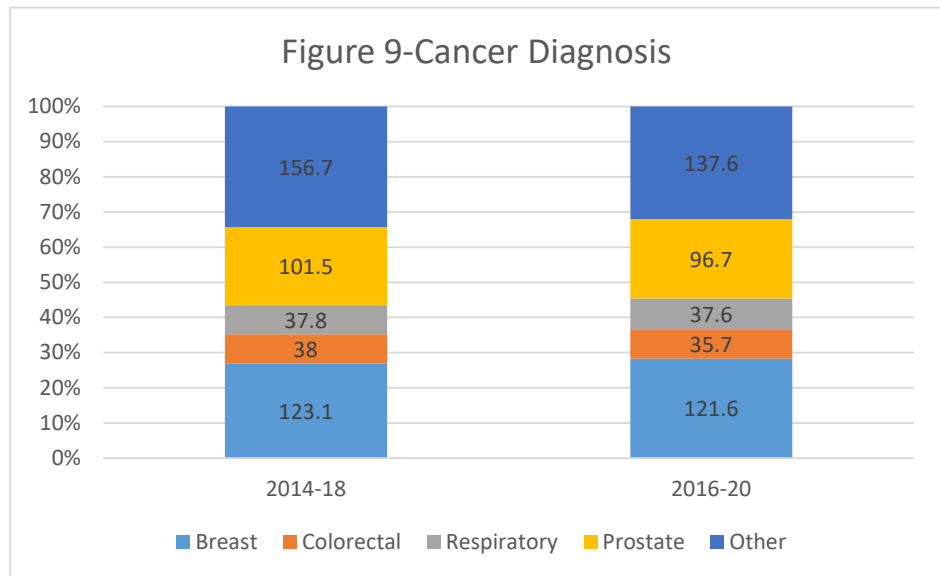


of diabetes, high blood pressure, breathing complications and pregnancy complications. Other complications include infertility, gout, osteoarthritis, and fatty liver (Health risks of Overweight & obesity – niddk, 2023).

Chronic Disease

Within the top ten causes of death for 2022 in Wayne County eight were resulting from chronic diseases. What are chronic diseases? These are illnesses that require regular medical attention, may impede normal daily living activities, and last for more than 1 year. The top three debilitating and deadly in the US are heart disease, cancer, and diabetes. All three have been linked to risks including, obesity, tobacco, physical activity, excessive alcohol use, and poor nutrition intake (*About chronic diseases, 2022*). Heart disease is the number one killer in Wayne County and in 2019 4.5% of the residents were living with the condition. Meanwhile, 3.3% of Wayne County residents had previously had a stroke. Residents living with hypertension, which can be a precursor for heart disease and stroke, was at an all-time high of 43.9% of the population. This is a 64.4% increase from 2019. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) plagues 9.2% of the population while adults with asthma is at 10.1%.

Cancer was the second leading cause of death in Wayne County for 2022 and has a total incident rate of 429.2 per 100,000 as of 2020 (a 6.1% decrease from 2018), see figure 9 for details.



Preventative Services

Preventative services include screening and testing to identify possible illness early to prevent serious health related implications. Figure 10 shows the Wayne county rates for three important cancer screenings. Colorectal screenings have increased but mammograms and pap screenings have decreased. This is concerning as the number of late stage breast cancer diagnosis has increased.

Key Findings

Access to Healthcare

Wayne county patient to doctor ratio of 2,030:1 is concerning. The state ratio is 1,290:1 and the US ratio of 1,310:1. These numbers signify how many patients a single doctor may have to see. To put in perspective a doctor would have to see nearly 6 patients every day of the year to keep up with the Wayne county current ratio. This may account for Wayne county having a higher number of emergency department visits (at 19.9%) than that of the state (17%).

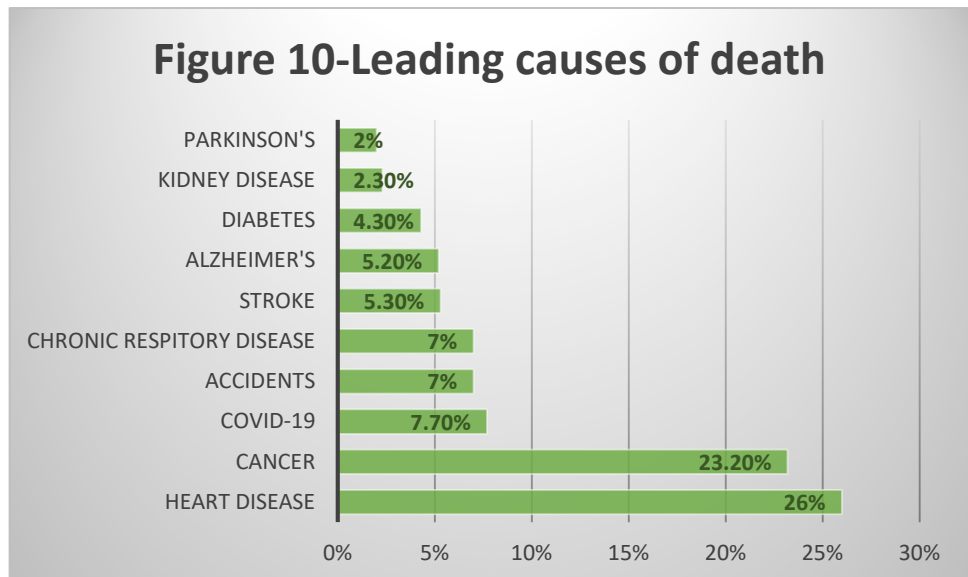
Wayne county dentist to resident ratio of 2,120:1 is also much higher than that of the state 1,550:1 and the US at 1,380:1, even though the ratio has dropped by 8.2%. This number does not seem to effect the adult residents from visiting dentists yearly as 65.7% have reported they had. That is slightly above the state average. Middle school and high school visits are lower than the state averages, but do appear to be improving.

The ratio of Wayne county residents to mental health providers is 270:1. This means that we have more mental health providers than that of the state and US ratios.

14% of Wayne county residents are without health insurance, 137.3% higher than state average. Surprisingly, the highest population without health insurance are those with household incomes of \$50,000+. Nearly half of this population in Wayne county do not have health insurance. This is over two and half times the state at this same income level. The 7.8% of the population being Amish may directly contribute to the high rate of uninsured residents. Typically, Amish do not use conventional health insurance, the church is their main form of health care coverage.

Leading Causes of Death

The leading cause of death in Wayne county is heart disease, attributing to over one quarter of the deaths for 2022.



Key Findings

Economic Risks and Health

Low income families are at a higher risk of not being able to afford safe housing, medical care, or healthy foods. Fortunately, Wayne county stats in these areas are better than those of the state and US levels. Not only is the poverty rate low, but so is the unemployment rate. These two risks increase the stress levels and inherently increase risk for acute and chronic diseases. Even though Wayne county appears to be doing well in these areas, there is always room for further improvements.

Environmental Risks and Health

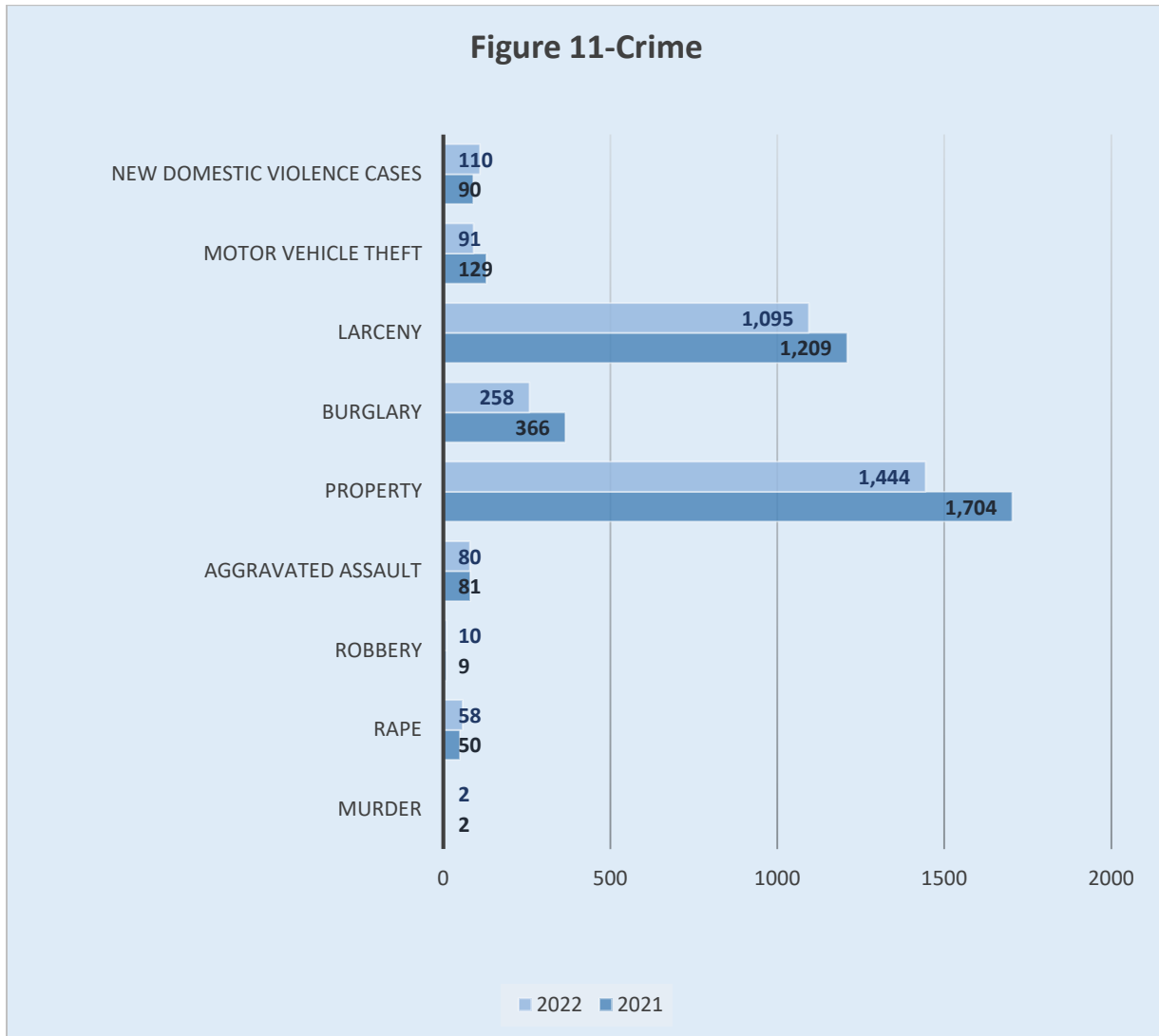
Housing, neighborhood safety, water quality, air quality, and land usage are contributors to overall health.

Housing

Housing costs in Wayne county, like much of the US has drastically increased in price. The average cost to purchase a home went from \$161,100 in 2019 to \$217,500 in 2022. That is a 35% increase in the last 3 years. With 20% down and a 7% interest rate, a 30-year loan's, with standard taxes and insurance, monthly payment would be \$1,440.96. The buyer would need to make a minimum of \$27.72 an hour (\$57,658 a year) with 40-hour work weeks or work 120 hours a week making minimum wage. This would only allow for an average of 6.9 hours left each day if worked by one person. The cost to rent has increased by 11.6% in the last year. As a result of these increases more families are paying over 30% of their income to housing. The hourly wage needed to afford a 2-bedroom apartment is \$15.41 assuming 40 hours a week are worked. If making minimum wage (\$9.30) the hours needed to work are 67 per week. Fulltime is considered to be over 32, this would mean two fulltime jobs. When a family struggles to make housing payments it increases stress levels and may result in the inability to pay for additional health needs. A study done showed that 51%, more than half of Americans are one paycheck away from not being able to pay for necessities as they are living paycheck to paycheck (*Our Research*, 2019). After the pandemic it can be assumed this number has increased as many were without work. Many even took money out of retirement funds to make ends meet (Dominitz, 2020). As the income level decreases the financial security does as well, making low-income families at higher risk.

Community Safety

Wayne county violent crimes averaged 120 per 100,000 people, which is much lower than the state rate of 309 and the US rate of 399. Even though Wayne county is considerably safer than the average, some area crimes are still of concern as shown in figure 11.



Wayne County residents view the county as overall being a safe place to reside. As shown there is crime but the crime rates are much lower than that of the state and US rates. Safety is a key measurement in community health. If the residents do not feel safe the stress levels increase and this will negatively affect health.

Water Quality

Fluoride naturally exists in water and soil in different amounts according to area. Ohio does not naturally contain enough to have the full beneficial properties. Fluoride has been proven to reduce cavities in both children and adults by at least 25%. The fluoride in water is different from that in toothpaste. Toothpaste is toxic and not meant for ingestion and this fluoride is intended to be used topically on the teeth. Fluoride in water works inside of the body to keep teeth strong from the inside out. Cities have been fluoridating water since 1945 and is now common place for most municipalities. 92.7% of Ohio water is fluoridated and 72.7% of the US is fluoridated. The Healthy People 2030 goal is for 77.1% of the United States water to be fluoridated. Wayne county city water is disturbingly lower than all of those at only 28.5%. That is not taking into account the private wells. With the private wells included only about 15% of Wayne county residents are receiving the recommended amount of fluoride in their water. The most recent data available is from 2017, but 19.1% of Wayne county children had untreated cavities. No data is available identifying how many were treated for cavities. The only cities in Wayne county that fluoridate the water are Orrville, Rittman, and West Salem. Creston water had been fluoridated, but now is under the recommended levels.

Dental Health Facts + Benefits of Fluoride

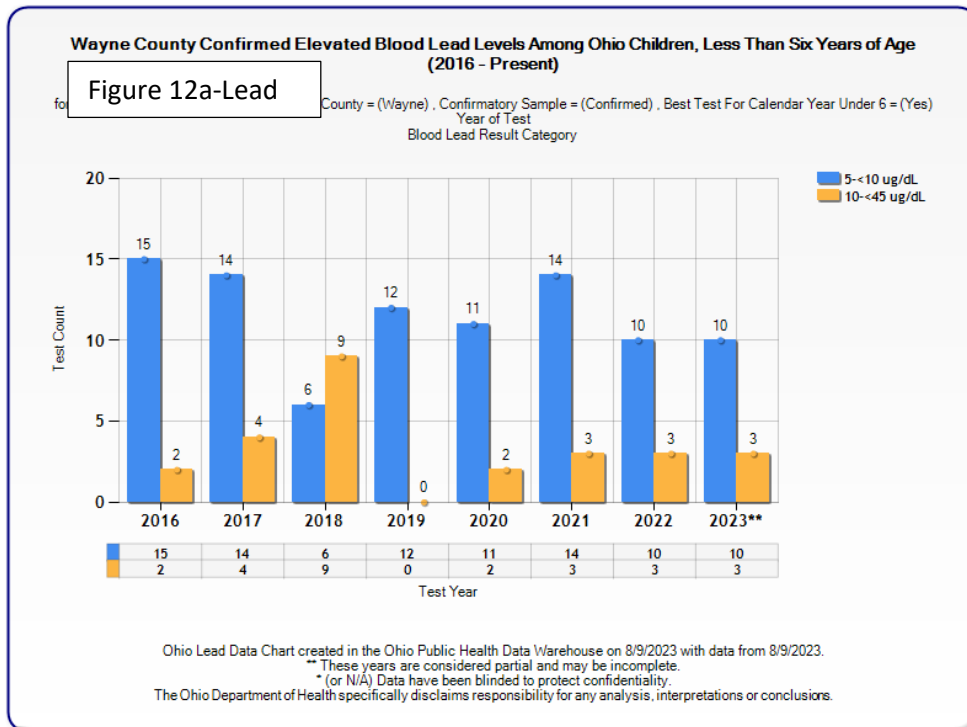
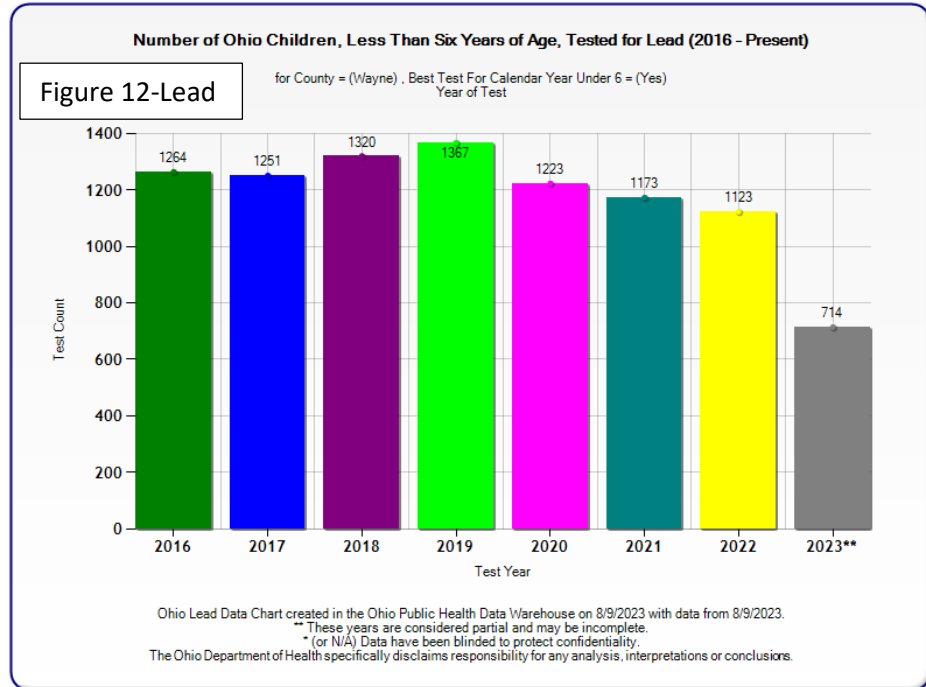
- Teens with poor oral health were **4 TIMES MORE LIKELY** to earn lower grades.
- 3 IN 10** low-income adults say the appearance of their mouth/teeth "affects my ability to interview for a job."
- Drinking fluoridated water **reduces** tooth decay by **25%** for adults and children.
- 6,600+** research papers have been published on fluoridation — strengthening our knowledge of its benefits and safety.
- After fluoridation ended in an Alaskan city, the average low-income child had **1 MORE** cavity-related treatment each year.
- In the early 1960s, before fluoridation was common, the average adult had **18** decayed, missing or filled teeth.



Learn more at www.AmericanFluoridationSociety.org

The EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) keeps track of water safety and enforces cities to investigate and intervene when toxicants are too high. One of those harmful toxins that may be present is lead. Lead can cause brain

damage, kidney issues, and disrupt normal red blood cell formation. No amount of lead exposure is considered to be safe. Creston city water lead levels were elevated and did not pass by EPA guidelines in the fall of 2022. The other cities tested all passed. Children testing positive for lead on average is lower than the state but may



be higher than what figure 12 shows, as figure 12a shows that the number of lead tests had dropped in 2022. Lead is also commonly found in homes built before 1978, in paint and water pipes.

Key Findings

Air Quality

Poor air quality or air that has toxins in it, can be harmful to health and can make fighting off illness more difficult. Air pollutants can come from many different sources like vehicle fumes, factories, fires, pollens, or decaying uranium found in rocks and soils. As seen in figure 13, Wayne county has elevated levels of radon. Radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer and increases smokers' chances of lung cancer. Radon mitigation can help keep homes safe from the toxin. Free test kits are available on the Ohio Department of Health web page.

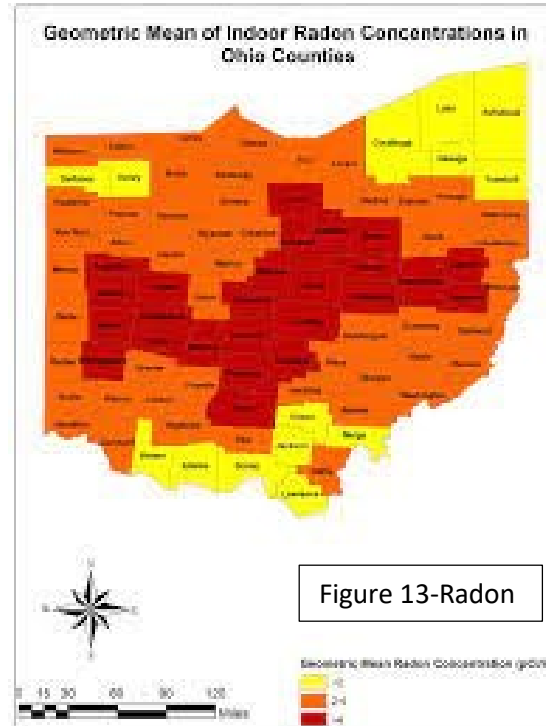


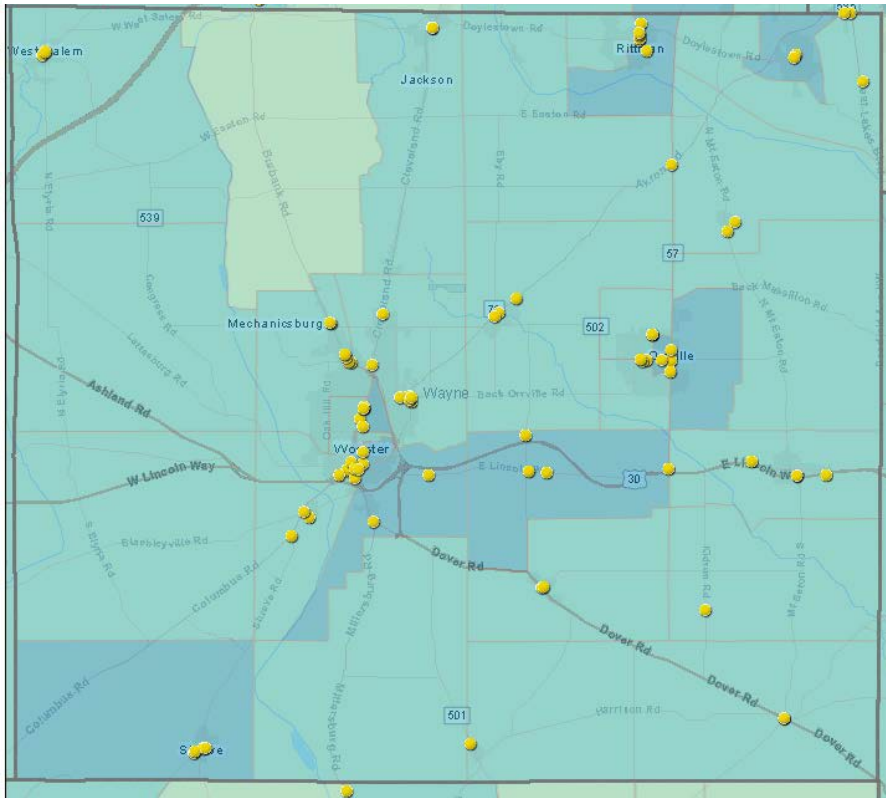
Figure 13-Radon

Wayne county particles in the air are slightly higher than that of the state and US ranges. These particles averaged $9.6\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (from 2019). Increased particulate in the air can be very hazardous. The World Health Organization suggests limits of no more than $10\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. While Wayne county is currently under that limit, not by much. This tiny matter in the air can get deep inside lung tissue or even into blood streams and cause heart disease, lung disease, cancers, increased risk of Alzheimer's and Parkinson's, and preterm births (Thangavel et al., 2022). These air pollutants can be seen as haze. Wayne county may be higher in this form of air pollution due to its high rate of agriculture, as fertilizer and farming animals will increase these particles. Many residents use oil heat and wood burning stoves that will also increase the air particles. Farming equipment also play a large role as do the large number of diesel vehicles. Families can ward off some of these with air purifiers and leaving windows closed allowing the filtration of the furnace and air conditioner. Changing furnace filters as recommended will also help. For those that use wood burning furnaces it is suggested to use an air purifier. Air quality has been a hot topic of conversation since the Canadian forest fires and the effect they had on the United States citizens. The numbers show that Wayne county has already encountered this issue, but on a smaller scale.

Land Usage

Wayne county as discussed in the demographics section is 51% rural. This gives many different challenges to our county that more urban counties do not have to experience.

Figure 14



Other counties may have large industrial areas to content with, Wayne county has fields and livestock. While many will agree these are more aesthetically pleasing, the large open areas come at a price. One cost is the distance to a grocery store as seen in Figure 14. The yellow dots are stores that accept SNAP and the areas are colored light to dark by income levels, the darkest being the lowest income.

While getting to the grocery store may be an issue, there is no shortage of bars in Wayne county, 21 per 100,000 people compared to the states 15.26. Yet there are less full service restaurants, average of 4.94 per 10,000 people, compared to Ohio’s 6.25.

As a very agricultural county, when discussing land use crop and livestock must be included. 71.81% of the farmland is used for growing crops. These crops yielded \$167.45 per acre in 2021. Crops grown include, corn, wheat, soybeans, and additional fruits and vegetables. Just over 90,000 acres were used to harvest corn and soybeans alone. Animal husbandry in Wayne county made up 79.8% of the total gross income for agriculture. On average 34.3 cows are raised per 100 acres of land. 36.5% of the cows raised in Wayne county are dairy cows. The average size farm is 141 acres. Most of these farms, 89.9% are family or individually owned and operated. The average farm age is 51 years (Citi-data, 2023).

Child, Maternal, and Infant Behaviors and Health

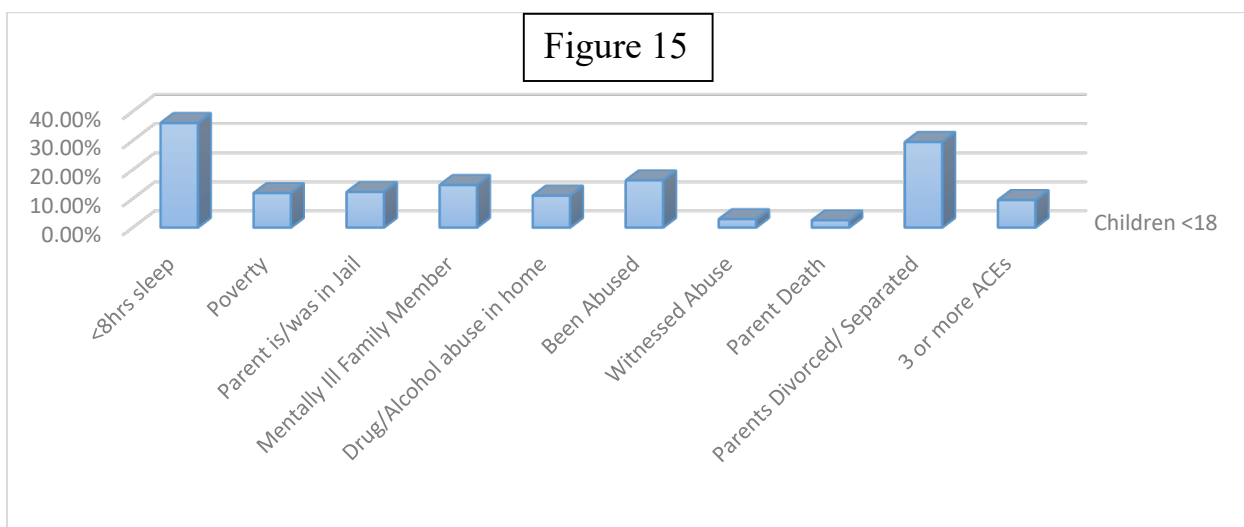
This section will look at family dynamics, Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), childhood mental health, childhood tobacco, drug and alcohol use, maternal, infant and child mortality, and breastfeeding rates of Wayne county.

Family Dynamics

More than half of Wayne county residents are married (56.6%). That is a higher percentage than the state at 47.3% or the nation at 48%. Wayne county also has less divorcees at just 9% of the population compared to the state at 11.7% and the nation at 10.5%. 27.7% of all Wayne county households have children residing in them. The Average family size is 3.12, a little larger than the state at 2.98 but closer to the US at 3.11. Wayne county married households with children account for 85.5% of households with children, meaning most of the children live with a parent that is married. The state percentage is 64.4% and the US is 68.1%.

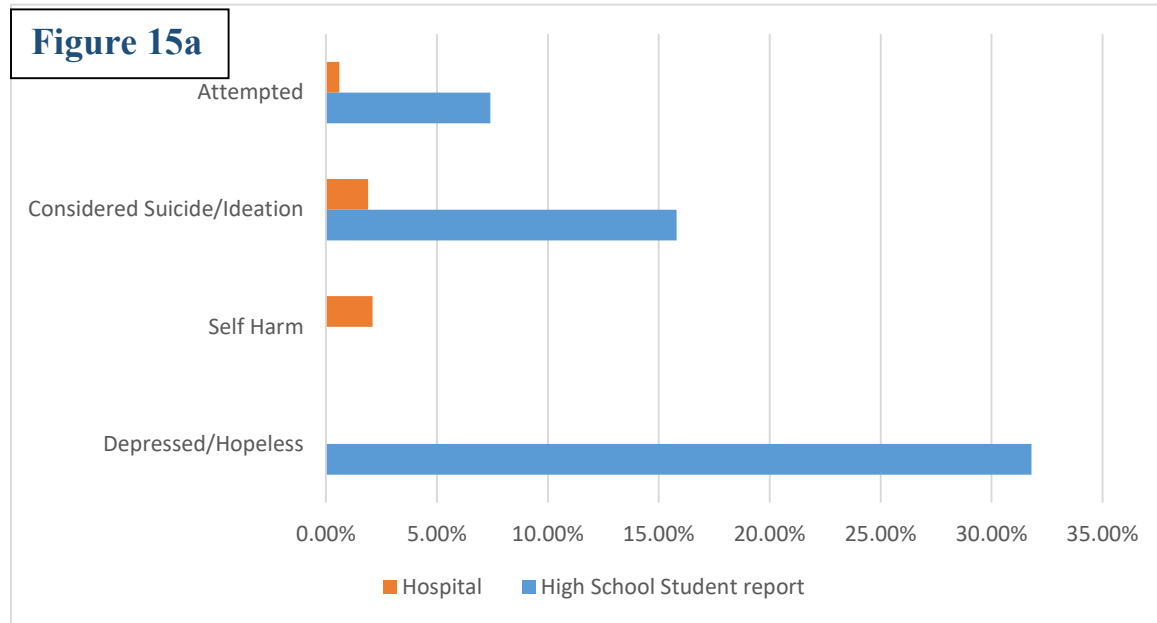
ACEs-Adverse Childhood Experiences

Studies have shown a relationship between negative or adverse childhood experiences and the consistent stress that it creates. The stress that children live with due to these negative conditions can effect behaviors, physical health, and mental health. Children with a higher number of ACEs are more likely to smoke, use alcohol, or drugs. These children are also at risk for many health and mental health conditions. Figure 15 shows the ACEs reported by Wayne county children and some additional health risk factors. Another notable stat is one eighty provided safe shelter for 167 women and children fleeing domestic violence homes in 2022.

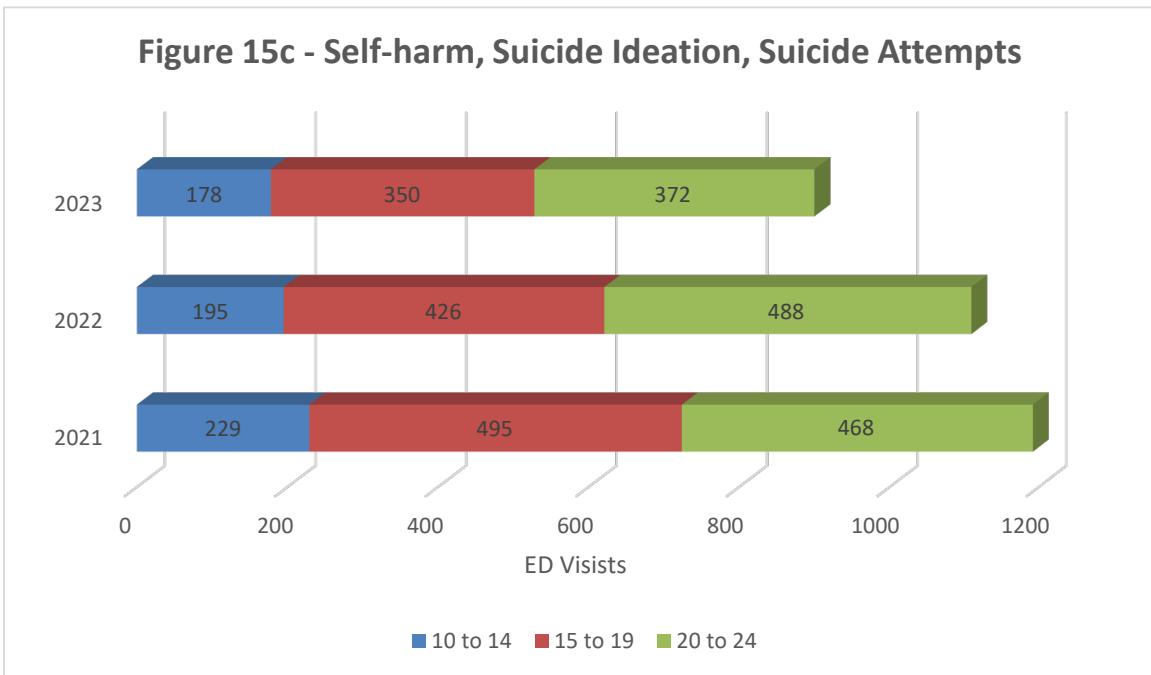
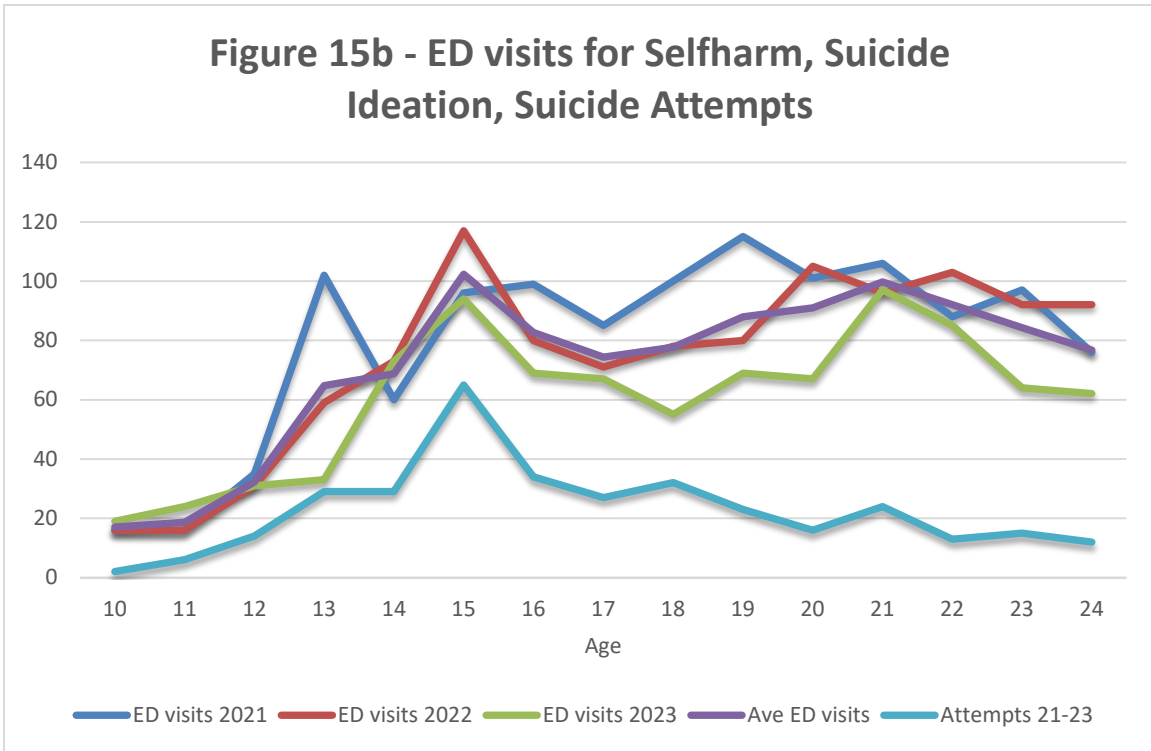


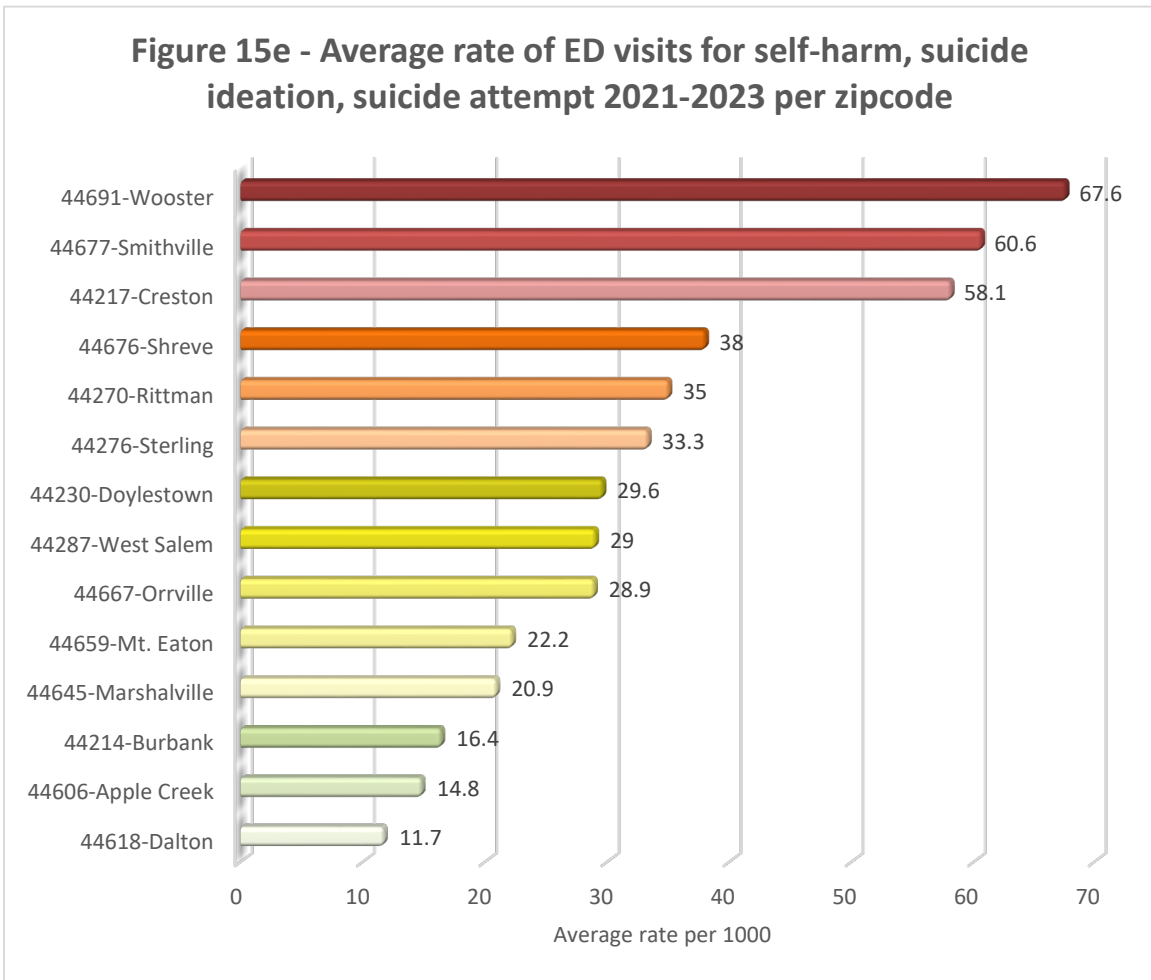
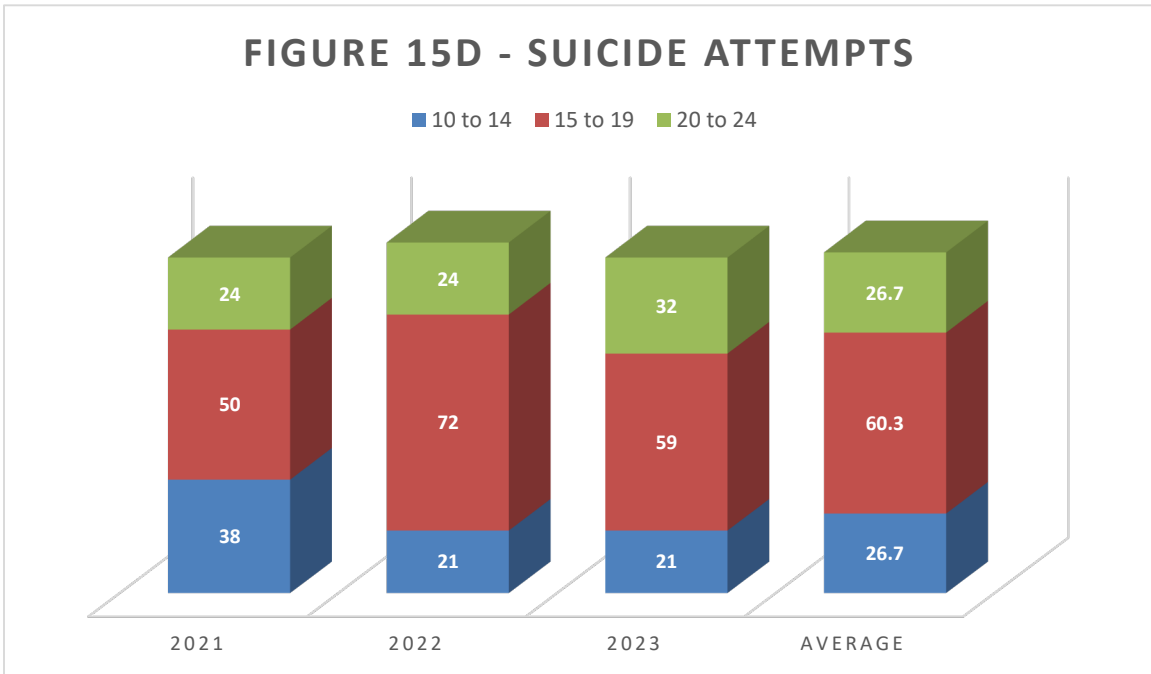
Child Mental Health

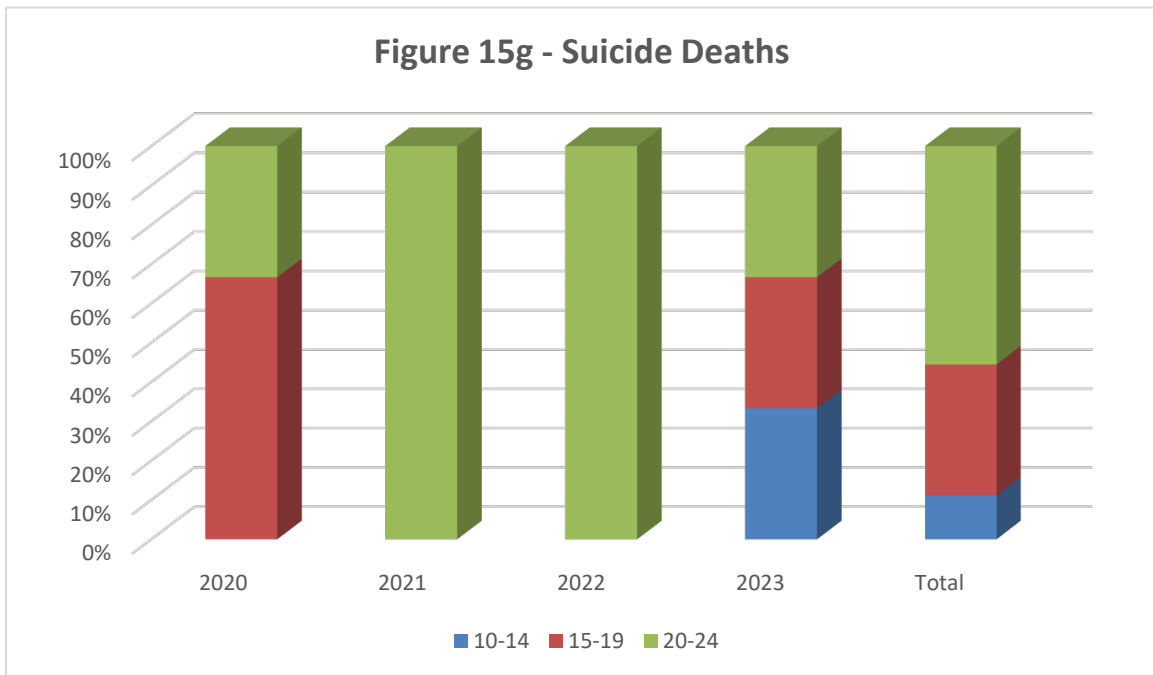
Children can suffer from stresses of school, home life, friendship issues, work, and the balancing of them, just as adults do. When the additional ACEs are taken into account, even more stress results. High school students were asked several mental health questions. Their responses and hospital reports can be seen in figure 15a.



Wayne County, unfortunately scored the highest, with a score of 10, in terms of county level youth suicide burden need according to the criteria set forth by the Ohio Department of Health. This number was formulated through a combination of 2021 through 2022 suicides and suicide attempts. Self-harm, suicide ideation, and suicide attempts rate averaged 47 per 1000 youth age 10-24. The suicide attempts rate among this age group for Wayne County averaging 2021 and 2022 is an astonishing 46.9 per 10,000 children. That is 81.1% higher than the state rate. Suicide is the second leading cause of death for ages 10-24 behind accidents. The three zip codes at highest risk for suicide attempts in Wayne County are; 44676 – Shreve, 44691 – Wooster, 44217 – Creston. The small black population (only 1.7% of the population) age 10-24 are more than five times as likely to be seen in the Emergency Department due to self-harm, suicide ideation, or a suicide attempt as compared to the white population. The occurrence rate in females is almost 50% higher than that of males. 15 year olds have the highest Emergency Department visits for suicide related codes as shown in figure 15b. Figures 15c through 15g represent Wayne County at risk populations with additional breakdown according to either age, sex, or location.

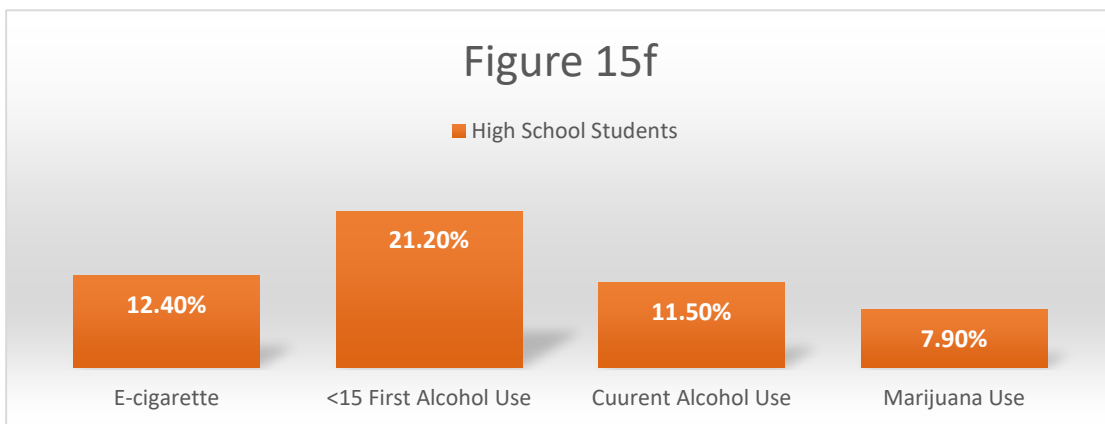






Child Behavioral Issues

As discussed earlier adverse childhood experiences can also result in behavioral issues. Disciplinary actions taken by schools increased by 17.4%, resulting in 2.7 students per 100 facing discipline in 2022, not including multiple actions taken against a single student. Wayne county Juvenile arrests jumped by 52% to 38 per 1000. 1,640 children were in custody in 2022. Figure 15f shows tobacco, alcohol and drug use.



Child Health Status

35.1% of Wayne county children ages 10-19 years old in 2018 were overweight or obese compared to the state 34% and US 33.4%. The percent of children age 2-4 years old that fall into the obese category is 15.6%, that is higher than both the state and US percentages. The percent of Wayne County children with a diagnosis of asthma is 7.9%, also higher than that of the state and the US. This may be attributed to the higher number of smokers in Wayne county and the increased air particular pollution. Overall child mortality, which has not changed from 2019 to 2020, is higher in Wayne county at 60 deaths per 100,000 versus 56.9 for the state and 48.1 for the nation.

Maternal and Infant Health Behaviors

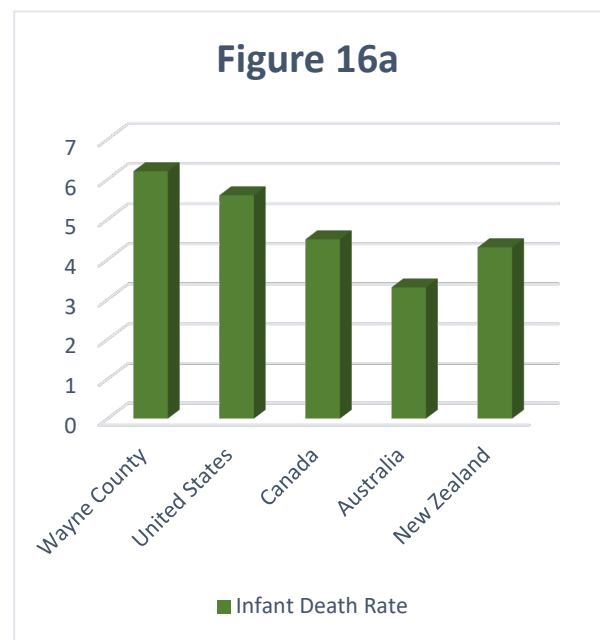
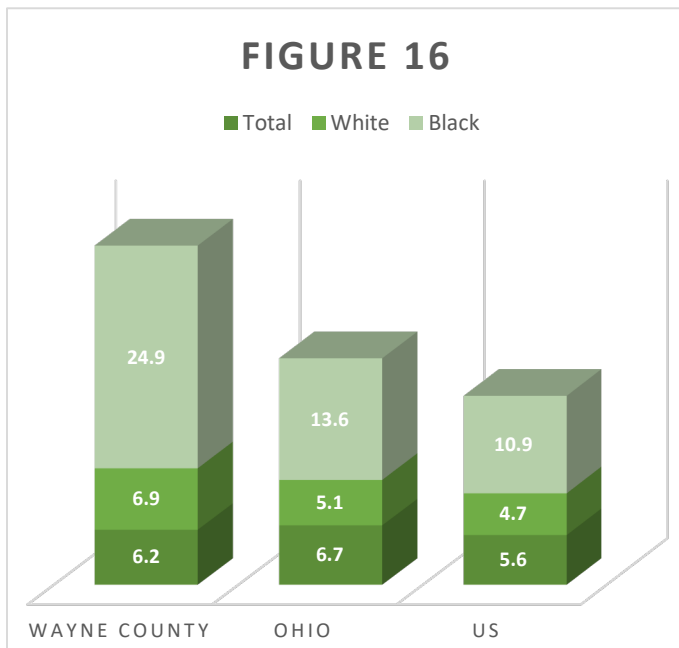
Prenatal care is a vital component to preventative care for the pregnant individual and the infant. Prenatal care has been proven to reduce pregnancy complications, infant complications, and gives practitioners the opportunity to discuss healthy eating, smoking, alcohol and drug cessation (NIH, 2017). Prenatal care should begin as soon as the pregnancy is known. Only 66.2% of Wayne county pregnancies were seen in the first trimester in 2021. That is 15.8% lower than the state rate of 78.6%. The US rate was 75.6% and the Health People 2030 goal is 80.5%.

Another key to keeping mom's and baby's healthy is breastfeeding. Breastmilk is the easiest form of nutrition for babies to digest. It is also full of antibodies helping to keep them healthy. Breastfed babies have been shown to have lower rates of asthma, obesity, ear infections, diabetes, and sudden infant death syndrome. Parents that breastfeed have a lower chance of contracting breast cancer, ovarian cancer, diabetes and hypertension (CDC, 2023b). Wayne county breastfeeding initiation rate (how many moms started off offering breastmilk) was 77.6% in 2022. This was a slight increase from the previous year, but remains lower than the state at 79.5% or US at 83.1%. The Health People 2030 goal is to have at least 54.1% of infants breastfed until age 1. Wayne county fell far below this at just 15.4%. The average number of total weeks Wayne county babies received breastmilk was 21.3, or just under 5 months. The American Academy of Pediatrics and the World Health Organization recommend infants be breastfed until age 2.

Preterm Births & Infant Mortality

Preterm births can lead to many lifelong related health complications or death. The rate of preterm births for Wayne county in 2020 was 7.6% per 1000 births, which is lower than the state, US and the Healthy People 2030 goal. Wayne county’s low birth weight however, was 8.2% in 2022, which is lower than the state and matches the US. This rate increased from 7% in 2020. That is a 17.2% increase.

According to a study by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) the US had the highest rate of infant mortality of all the countries they analyzed (Gunja et al., 2023). Figure 16a shows Wayne County, US, Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand rates for comparison. Wayne county infant mortality rate was even higher than the US rate as seen in figure 16. This figure shows the health disparity between races in this category for Wayne county as well.

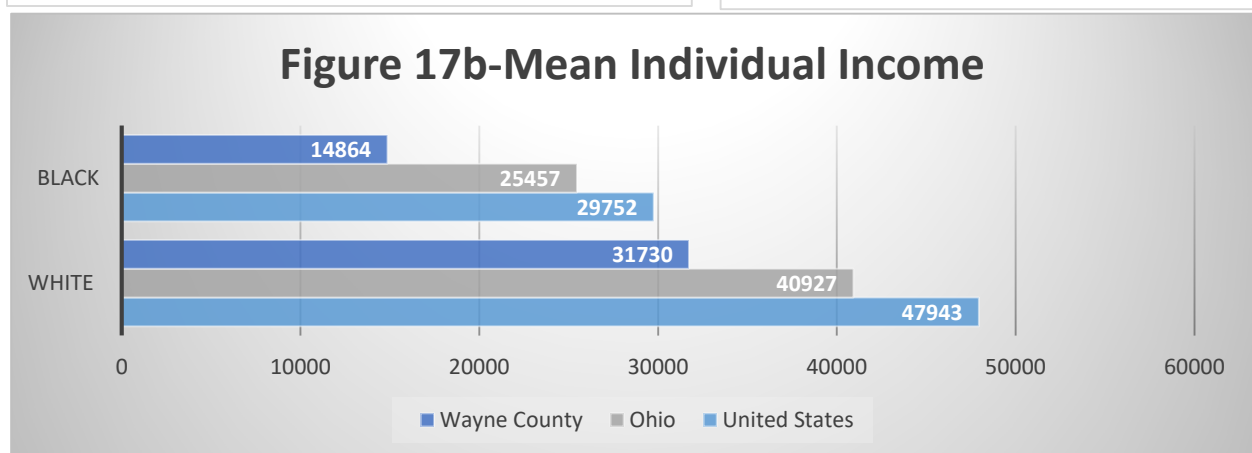
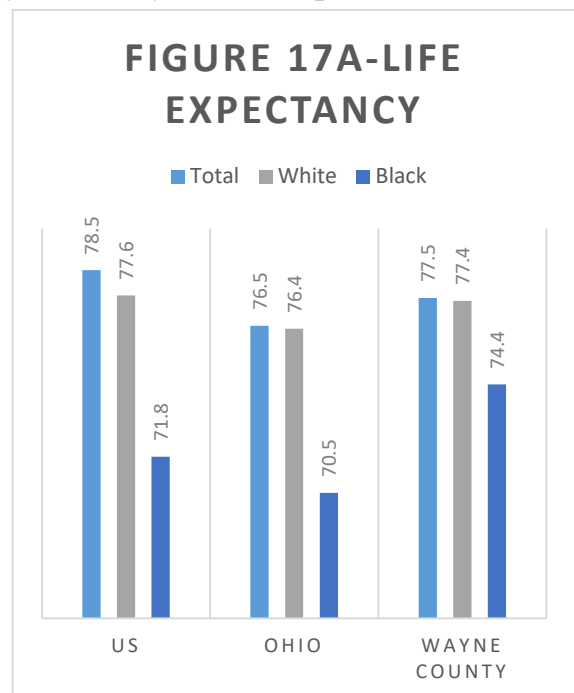
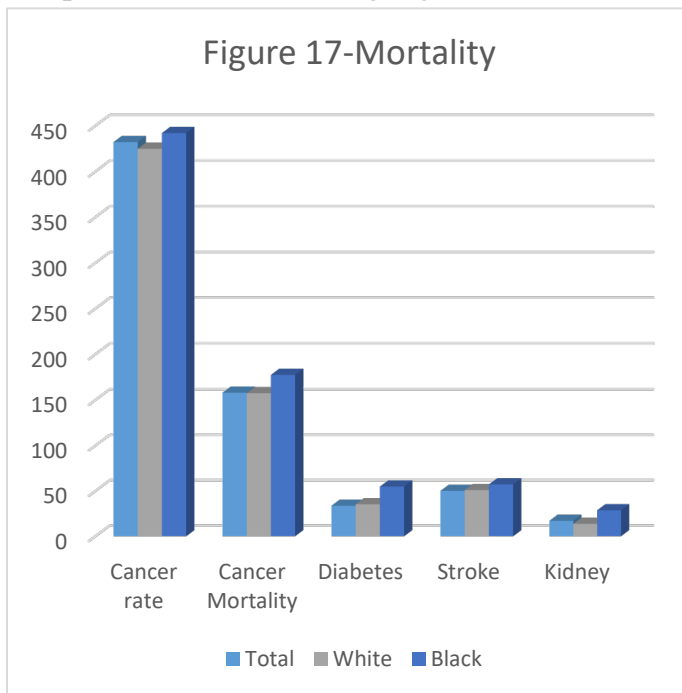


All of these are at the standard birth rate of per 1000 births.

While these statistics do not look good Wayne county infant mortality rate from 0-28 days, or neonatal death rate is 3.9, which is lower than the state and Healthy People goal of 4.1. The post-neonatal rate, 28-365 days, is 2.1, also less than that of the state, US and very close to the Healthy People 2030 goal of 2.0.

Racial/Ethnic Health Disparities

Data across the country confirms that racial health disparities still plague the United States. The American Public Health Association declared racism a public health crisis in 2016 (APHA, 2023). Many organizations and states have joined their cause to try and bring change. People of color have higher rates of life threatening disease with higher mortality rates and a lower life expectancy. This population’s mean income for individuals is also far less than the white population. Income and its association with health has been studied to have a direct correlation here in the US. Typically, the higher the income the lower disease and mortality rates. Racial health disparities have also been known to occur despite income inequities. The following figures will show Wayne county racial disparities.

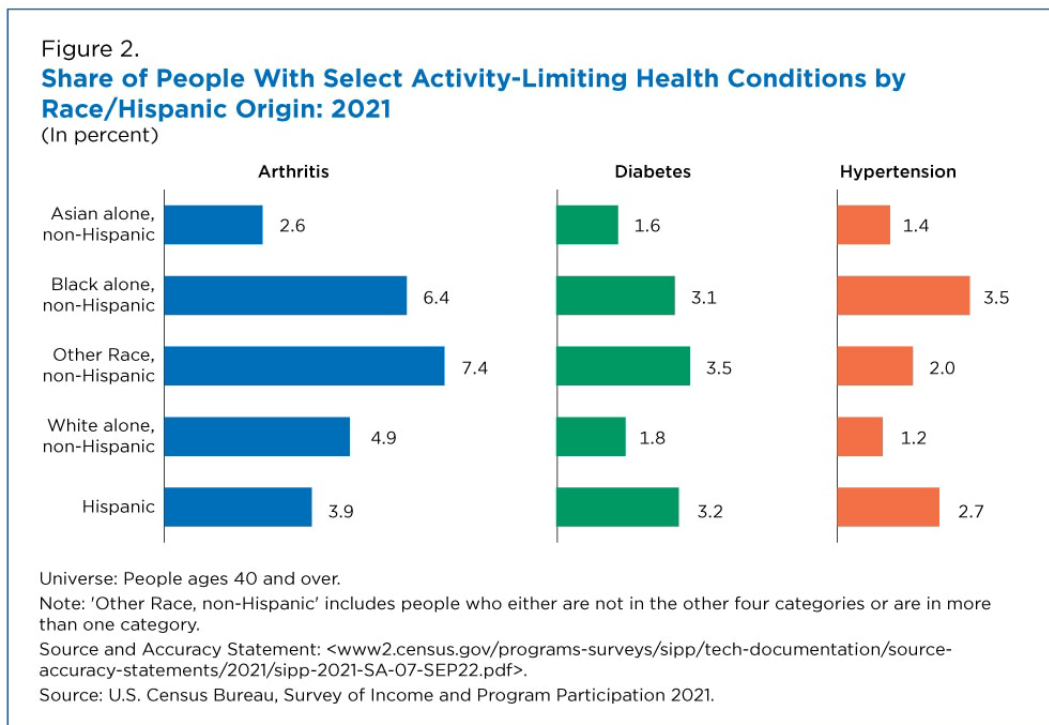


These health disparities are not limited to just the black community. During a community conversation with the Hispanic population the largest resounding concern was health literacy and access to health care. Health literacy is vital to receiving proper care. While battling the difficulties of a language barrier, many in this community miss out on important services that are available due to lack of communication by the entities offering said services. These conflicts impede the ability for the Hispanic community access the care that is available.

Another concern that was shared was about reproductive health. This area is of concern as shown in the teen pregnancy figure 5. The Hispanic teen pregnancy rate remains consistently higher than that of the white and black populations. The infant mortality rate is 10.2 out 1000 births compared to the white population of 6.9.

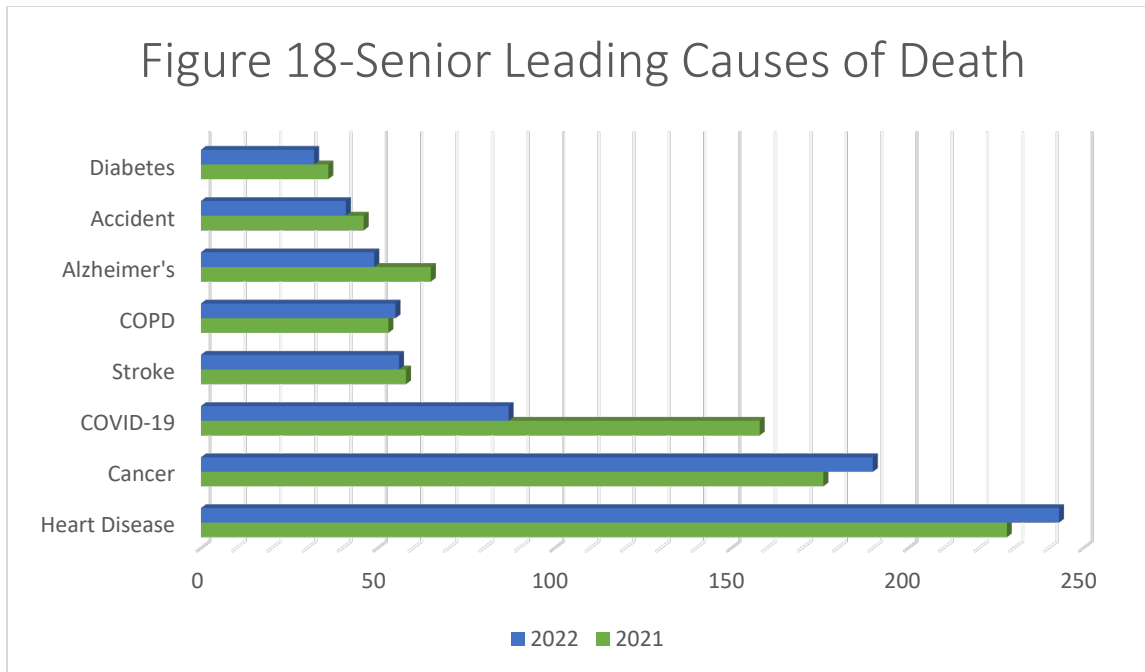
Even when care is accessed, the language barrier inhibits proper health information to be shared to and from the healthcare profession being seen. Many stated they do not feel as if the community cares to take the time to help them.

The Hispanic Community also suffers from income disparities not unlike the black community. The median individual income for this community is \$17,419 compared to that of the white population at \$31,730. With the additional language barrier, this community has a difficult time finding assistance through the current programs that are offered.

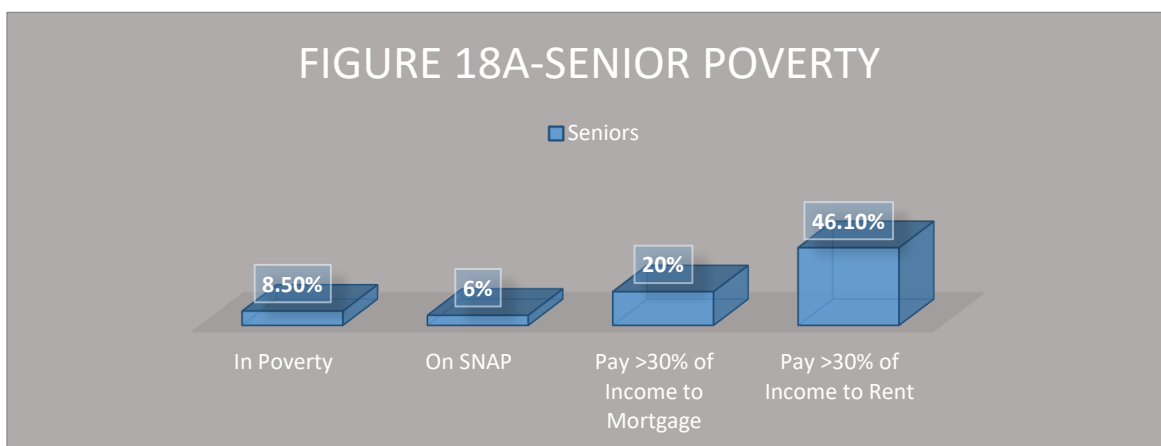


Senior Population Health

Just over 22,000 seniors, or 19% of the population, reside in Wayne county Ohio. 54.1% of Wayne county’s 65+ population are female. The average age is 73 years old. 97.5% of these seniors are white. The racial/ethnic dispersion otherwise is similar to that of the population as a whole. 42% of these households are individuals that live alone. 3.3% have grandchildren living with them. Figure 17 shows Wayne county senior leading causes of death.



81.1% of Wayne county senior residents are retired and 89.9% of them are collected social security at a mean rate of \$22,299 a year. Most seniors own their homes and are living in them, 83.3%, while 16.7% rent. Figure 18a displays the financial hardship statistics for this age group in Wayne county.



Clinical Care

Cancer Screening

Percent females Medicare enrollees ages 65-74 receiving mammography screening					
*County Health Rankings					
2018	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
44%	40%	9% decrease	40%	37%	N/A

Wayne County has seen a decline in the percentage of screenings and is now at the state level.

Percent females ages 50 -74 receiving mammography screening					
*Ohio cancer atlas, Ohio department of health					
2016	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
84.2%	81.3%	4% decrease	78.3%	78.9%	80.5%

Wayne County has seen a decline in the percentage of screenings but is still in line with the Health People 2030 goal.

Later stage diagnosis of breast cancer					
*Ohio cancer atlas, Ohio department of health					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
24%	25%	4.2% increase	27%	39.3 case per 100,000 females	42.4 cases per 100,000 females

Wayne County has had a 4% increase in breast cancer being caught in the later stages. With the decrease in mammograms this is a trend that will be followed.

Percent of pap testing in the past three years among women ages 21-65					
*Ohio cancer atlas, Ohio department of health					
2016	2018-20	%change	State	US	HP2030
73.8%	68.8%	6.8% decrease	77.4%	79.9%	84.3%

Wayne County decreased in pap testing and is lower than that of the state and the US.

Percent of meeting colorectal cancer screening guidelines among adults ages 50-75

*Ohio cancer atlas, Ohio department of health

2016	2018-20	%change	State	US	HP2030
63.8%	75.8%	18.8% increase	74.2%	69.3%	74.4%

Wayne County has increased in colorectal screenings and is higher than the state, US, and the Health People 2030 goal.

Prenatal Care

Percent of women receiving first trimester prenatal care

*March of dimes

2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
N/A	66.2%	N/A	78.6%	75.6%	80.5%

Wayne County women are getting less first trimester care than that of the state and US averages.

Oral Health

Percent of adults who have been to a dentist in the past 12 months

*Ohio Behavioral Risk Assessment Survey & Ohio Medicaid assessment

2018	%change	State	US	HP2030
65.7%	N/A	65.3%	66.7%	N/A

Wayne County is within the parameters of the state and national levels.

Percent of middle school students that saw the dentist for routine checkup in the past year

* Ohio Behavioral Risk Assessment

2019	%change	State	US	HP2030
70.1%	N/A	73.6%	N/A	N/A

Wayne County is below that of the state average percentage.

Percent of high school students that saw the dentist for routine checkup in the past year					
*Ohio Behavioral Risk Assessment					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
66.4%	68.6%	3.3% increase	77.7	N/A	N/A

Wayne County is below that of the state average percentage.

Percent of school age children with untreated dental cavities					
*OHYES					
	2017	%change	State	US	HP2030
	19.1%	N/A	19.7%	13.4%	10.2%

Wayne County is below the state, but well above the US and Health People 2030 goal to reduce untreated cavities in school age children.

Number of dentists and oral surgeon practices that accept Medicaid	
*Ohio Medicaid provider search	
2022	Per 1,000 population
162	1.4

Health Care Access

Percent of population without health insurance					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
15.7%	14%	10.8 % decrease	5.9%	8%	7.6%

Wayne County uninsured is much higher than the state, US and health people 2030 goals.

Percent of uninsured with household income of \$50,000+					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
47.3%	47.2%	0.2% decrease	17.5%	24.1%	N/A

Wayne County lower middle to upper class households account for almost half of the uninsured population.

Percent of adults 19-64 who had no health insurance					
*County health rankings					
2019	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
12%	12%	no change	8%	10%	7.9%

Wayne County remains higher in uninsured adults than both the state and US.

Percent of dual eligible adults in Wayne county (Medicare/Medicaid)					
*Ohio Medicaid assessment					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
19.1%	17.9%	6.3% decrease	N/A	N/A	N/A

The number of dual participation in Medicaid and Medicare in Wayne County has decreased.

Percent of population that have not visited a doctor in the past 12 months					
*Ohio Medicaid assessment					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
9.5%	22.2%	134% increase	19%	N/A	N/A

Wayne County residents have decreased yearly doctor visits greatly and have fallen below that of the state average.

Ratio of Wayne County population to primary care physicians					
*County health rankings					
2019	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
1,930:1	2,030:1	5.2% decrease	1,290:1	1,310:1	N/A

Wayne Counties ratio of doctors is much high than the state and the US.

Ratio of Wayne County population to mental health providers					
*County health rankings					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
290:1	270:1	6.9%	330:1	340:1	N/A

Wayne Counties ratio of mental health provides is much lower than the state or US.

Ratio of Wayne County population dentists

*County health rankings

2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
2,310:1	2,120:1	8.2% decrease	1,550:1	1,380:1	N/A

Wayne county is still low in dentists available but has increased the number.

Average waiting time (days) for detox males

*One eighty

2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
0 days	0 days	no change	N/A	N/A	N/A

Average waiting time (days) for detox females

*One eighty

2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
0 days	0 days	no change	N/A	N/A	N/A

Average waiting time (days) for residential treatment for males

*One eighty

2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
0 days	0 days	no change	N/A	N/A	N/A

Average waiting time (days) for residential treatment for females

*One eighty

2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
0 days	0 days	No change	N/A	N/A	N/A

Emergency department utilization

*Ohio Medicaid Assessment Survey

2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
12.5%	19.9%	59.2% increase	17%	N/A	N/A

ER attendance has increased and is above that of that state average.

Preventable hospital stays (number of hospital stays for ambulatory care sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees)

*County health rankings

2018	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
4,053	2,459	39.3% decrease	3,158	2,770	N/A

Preventable hospital stays have decrease by over two thirds and is lower than state and US.

Language Access

English is not the primary language-speak English less than “very well”

*US Census Bureau

2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
6.4%	5.1%	20.3% decrease	2.5%	8.3%	HP2030

Wayne County has a higher percent of the population that cannot speak English “very well” but is lower than the national average. This number is decreasing.

Health Screening

Prediabetes diagnosis

*Ohio Department of Health

	2017	%change	State	US	HP2030
	6.5%	%change	9.7%	10.8%	N/A

No new data, most recent showed a lower percentage than that of the state and national levels.

BMI of 24.9 to 29.9 (Over weight)

*Ohio Medicaid assessment

2019	2021	%change	State (2018)	US	HP2030
35.3%	30.6%	13.3% decrease	34.4%	N/A	N/A

This number is deceptive as the Obesity has increased.

BMI of 30 or greater (Obese)					
*Ohio Medicaid assessment					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
28.9%	40.7%	40.8% increase	37.7%	33.9%	36%

Wayne County has had a 40% increase in obesity and is now higher than that of the state and US.

BMI over 24.9 total					
*Ohio Medicaid assessment					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
64.2%	71.3%	11.1% increase	72.1%	N/A	N/A

The increase in the obesity rate has brought the total category up 10%. The decrease in the overweight category was not enough to bring the total number down.

Child (10-19) BMI is overweight or obese					
*OHYES & NSCH					
	2018	%change	State	US	HP2030
	35.1%	N/A	34%	33.4%	N/A

Wayne County children overweight/obese appears to be in line with the state and the US numbers, but the only data we have currently is nearly 5 years old.

Child (2-4) BMI is obese					
*Wayne County WIC & CDC					
	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
	15.6%	N/A	12.5%	12.7%	N/A

Wayne county children on WIC have a higher rate of being considered than those of the state and US.

Health Behaviors

Smoking

Adult smoking					
*Community Health Rankings & BRFSS					
2017	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
17%	23%	35.3% increase	17.1%	13.5%	6.1%

Wayne county saw an increase of adult smokers bringing the percentage above that of the state, US and Health People goals.

Adult current e-cigarette use					
*Ohio Medicaid assessment					
	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
	7.2%	N/A	8.8%	7.6%	N/A

Wayne County e-cigarette usage is higher than the US and lower than the state.

Percent of high school students who currently use e-cigarettes					
*Youth Risk Behavioral Survey					
	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
	12.4%	N/A	20%	18%	10.5%

Wayne County high school students using e-cigarettes is less than the state and US percentages but still above the Health People 2030.

Physical Activity

Physical Inactivity					
*Community Health Rankings					
2017	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
24%	27%	12.5% increase	24%	25.9%	23.7%

Wayne county residents have become more physically inactive and is higher than that of the state, US and Health People 2030 goals.

Access to exercise opportunities					
*Community Health Rankings					
2017	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
67%	68%	1.5% increase	84%	84%	N/A

Wayne County has less access the exercise than that of the state and US.

Alcohol Use

Excessive drinking					
*Community Health Rankings					
2017	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
18%	21%	16.7% increase	19%	19%	N/A

Excessive drinking has increased in Wayne county and is now higher than state and national levels.

Had first alcohol experience before age 15 (more than a couple sips)					
*OHYES					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
20.3%	21.2%	4.4% increase	20%	N/A	N/A

More children are trying alcohol before 15 years of age and is now above that of the state.

High school current alcohol use					
*Youth Risk Behavioral Survey & OHYES					
	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
	11.5%	N/A	22.8%	22.7%	6.3%

Wayne county students that use alcohol regularly is almost half of that of the state and US.

Percent of vehicle deaths related to alcohol-impaired driving					
*Community Health Rankings					
2017	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
27%	29%	7.4% increase	33%	27%	28.3%

Wayne county impaired driving has increased but remains below state and US percentages but is now above the Healthy People 2030 goal.

Sexual Behaviors

Chlamydia cases					
*Wayne County Health Department					
Average 2015-19	2019	%change	State (per 100,000)	US	HP2030
267	255	4.5% decrease	509.2	481.3	N/A

Chlamydia case had a slight decrease.

Gonorrhea cases					
*Wayne County Health Department					
Average 2015-19	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
51	103	50.5% increase	N/A	N/A	N/A

Gonorrhea cases dropped by over half.

Syphilis cases					
*Wayne County Health Department					
Average 2015-19	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
6	1	500% decrease	N/A	N/A	N/A

Syphilis cases have decreased significantly in Wayne County.

HIV cases per 100,000					
*Wayne County Health Statistics					
2019	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
72	75	4.2% increase	240	380	12.4

HIV case load increase is remaining below that of the Healthy People 2030 goal.

High school condom use					
*Youth Risk Behavioral Survey					
	2019	%change	State 2021	US	HP2030
	70.8%	N/A	57.6%	51.8%	81.3%

More than two thirds of sexually active high school students in Wayne County are using condoms as protection. This is higher than the state and US levels, but below the Healthy People 2030 goal.

Teen birth rate (per 1000)					
*Community Health Rankings					
2017	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
16	13	18.8% decrease	21	19	N/A

The teen birth rate has dropped in Wayne county and still remains lower than that of the State and US rates.

Black teen birth rate (per 1000)					
*Community Health Rankings/American Health Rankings					
2017	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
18	16	11.1% decrease	32.1	24.2	N/A

The teen birth rate has dropped in Wayne county and still remains lower than that of the State and US rates.

Hispanic teen birth rate (per 1000)					
*Community Health Rankings/American Health Rankings					
2017	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
24	19	20.8% decrease	30.3	23.5	N/A

The teen birth rate has dropped in Wayne county and still remains lower than that of the State and US rates.

Drug Use

Suspected drug overdoses per 100,000					
*EPI center					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
223.6	222.8	.4% decrease	N/A	N/A	N/A

Wayne counties decrease in drug overdoses is not significant, but will continue to monitor.

Drug overdose deaths (Wayne County actual, state and US per 100,000)					
*Wayne County vital statistics					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
40	37	7.5% decrease	38	23	20.7

Drug overdose deaths have decrease in Wayne county and are lower than the state but remain higher than that of the US and Health People 2030 goal.

Percent of drug overdose deaths involving multiple drugs					
*Wayne County vital statistics					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
9%	5%	44.5% decrease	N/A	N/A	N/A

Drug overdoses involving multiple drugs have significantly decreased in Wayne County.

Adults that have used marijuana in the last 30 days					
*Ohio Medicaid assessment					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
7.2%	11%	52.8% increase	12.4%	13.4%	12%

Wayne county marijuana use has increased by over one third, yet still remains below the state, US and Health People 2030 goals.

High school marijuana use (before age 17)					
*Youth Risk Behavioral Survey & OHYES					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
8.1%	7.9%	2.5% decrease	12.6%	N/A	N/A

Wayne County high school marijuana use has slightly decreased and remains lower than that of the state percentage.

High school cocaine use					
*Youth Risk Behavioral Survey & OHYES					
	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
	.59%	N/A	2%	2.5%	N/A

No data for previous years available, the data available shows Wayne County high school students' usage of cocaine to be less than that of the state and US percentages.

Unintentional injuries

Motor vehicle crash deaths (per 100,000)					
*Community Health Rankings					
2017	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
13	14	7.7% increase	10	12	10.1

Wayne county saw a 7% increase in motor vehicle deaths, and they remain higher than that of the state and US levels.

Injury resulting from falls among senior citizens > 64 years old (per 1000)					
*Ohio Department of Health					
	2019	%change	State	US	HP2030
	11.2%	N/A	60.5	54.5	

Falls among senior citizens leading to death-death rate per 100,000					
*Ohio Department of Health					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
147.6	143	3.1% decrease	82	78	63.4

Wayne County death rate in seniors due to falls is more than twice the Healthy People 2030 goal and is higher than the average of the state and US rates.

Sleep

Middle School students that average eight or more hours of sleep					
*Youth Behavioral Survey					
	2019	%change	State ('21)	US	HP2030
	48.6%	N/A	40.1%	N/A	N/A

Wayne County middle school students average more sleep than that of the state.

High school students that average eight or more hours of sleep					
*Youth Risk Behavioral Survey					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
21.7%	26.5%	22.1% increase	19%	22.7%	27.4%

Wayne County high school students are getting more sleep and average higher than that of the state and US but are still lower than the Healthy People 2030 goal.

Insufficient sleep					
*Community Health Rankings					
2018	2020	%Change	State	US	HP2030
39%	37%	5.1% decrease	36%	35.5%	32.3%

Wayne county residents sleep as improved but is still higher than the state and national averages.

Nutrition

Percent of adults eating fruits less than once a day/veggies less than once a day					
*CDC & Ohio BRFSS					
2017	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
38.5%	43.9%	14% increase	43%	39.9%	N/A

Wayne County residents eating fruit less than once a day has increased and is higher than that of the state and US levels.

Percent of adults eating veggies less than once a day					
*CDC & Ohio BRFSS					
2017	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
18.8%	17.1%	9.1% decrease	19.7%	20.6%	N/A

Less Wayne County residents are not eating veggies daily and is now lower than that of the state and US levels.

Breastfeeding initiation rate					
*Wayne County WIC & CDC					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
77.4%	77.6%	.3% increase	79.5%	83.1%	N/A

Breastfeeding initiation is seeing a small insignificant increase but remains lower than that of the state and US levels.

Breastfeeding until age one					
*Wayne County WIC & CDC					
2022	%change	State	US	HP2030	
15.4%	N/A	32.2%	37.6%	54.1%	

Breastfeeding until age one is less than half of that of the state and less than one third of the Health People 2030 goals. This is concerning now that the World Health Organization and the American Academy of Pediatrics recommend breastfeeding until age two.

Breastfeeding average length in weeks					
*Wayne County WIC					
2020	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
21.5	21.3	.9 % decrease	N/A	N/A	N/A

Wayne county breastfeeding mothers breastfed on average just over 5 months.

Health Outcomes

Suicide/Depression

Middle school students feeling depressed/hopeless					
*Youth risk behavior survey					
2019	%change	State	US	HP2030	
21.5%	N/A	27.5%	US	N/A	

Wayne County middle school students have a higher percentage of feeling depressed/hopeless than do the high school students. The percentage remains lower than that of the state.

High school students feeling depressed/hopeless					
*Youth risk behavior survey					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
24.4%	31.8%	30.3% increase	42.6%	42.3%	N/A

Wayne County high school students that feel depressed/hopeless have increased, still less than the state and US.

High school students seriously considered suicide					
*Youth risk behavior survey					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
15.9%	15.8%	.6 decrease	21.6%	22.2%	N/A

High school students seriously considered suicide percentage is lower than the state and US and has had no significant change.

High school attempted suicide					
*Youth risk behavior survey					
2019	%change	State	US	HP2030	
7.4%	N/A	9.5%	10.2%	N/A	

Wayne County suicide attempts by high school students averaged lower than state and US.

Adults with 14+ days feeling mentally distressed					
*Ohio Medicaid assessment					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
4.6%	11.4%	147.8% increase	16.3%	14.7%	N/A

Wayne county residents feeling mentally distressed has more than doubled, but the percentage remains lower than that of the state and US averages.

Total self-harm treated in hospital/urgent care				
*EPI				
2021-All	2022-ALL	2021-10yrs-19yrs	2022-10yrs-19yrs	
757	788	328	315	

Self-harm has increased by 4.1% overall and decreased by 4% among youth 10-19.

Total suicidal ideation treated in hospital/urgent care				
*EPI				
2021-All	2022-ALL	2021-10yrs-19yrs	2022-10yrs-19yrs	
700	715	296	282	

Suicidal ideation has increased by 2.2% overall and 4.7% among youth 10-19.

Total suicide attempts treated in hospital/urgent care				
*EPI				
2021-All	2022-ALL	2021-10yrs-19yrs	2022-10yrs-19yrs	
145	171	76	86	

Suicide attempts has increased by 17.9% overall and 13.2% among youth 10-19.

Birth Outcomes

Percentage of babies born with low birth rate					
*Ohio Department of Health					
2020	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
7%	8.2%	17.2% increase	8.7%	8.2%	N/A

Low birth weight babies have increase yet remain lower than the state average.

Chronic Disease

Percent of adults who have diabetes					
*Community Health Rankings					
2019	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
14%	10%	28.6% decrease	11%	9%	N/A

Wayne County residents with diabetes has decreased but still above US average.

Percent of children diagnosed with asthma					
*American's Health Rankings & Ohio behavioral risk surveillance system					
	2019	%change	State	US	HP2030
	7.9%	N/A	7.1%	6.9%	N/A

No current data available to compare for Wayne County.

Percent of adults with asthma					
*Ohio Medicaid assessment & CDC					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
19%	10.1%	46.8% decrease	10.4%	9.8%	N/A

The number of current asthma diagnosis have dropped by almost half.

Percent of adults with COPD					
*Ohio Medicaid assessment					
	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
	9.2%	N/A	8.6%	6.2%	N/A

Wayne County has a higher percentage of adults with COPD than that of the state and US averages.

Total cancer incident rate per 100,000					
*Ohio cancer atlas, Ohio department of health					
2012-16	2016-20	%change	State	US	HP2030
457.1	429.2	6.1% decrease	471.4	445.5	N/A

The incident rate for total cancer diagnosis decrease and is lower than the state and US.

Breast cancer incident rate per 100,000					
*Ohio cancer atlas, Ohio department of health					
2014-18	2016-20	%change	State	US	HP2030
123.1	121.6	1.2 % decrease	123.4	130.3	N/A

The incident rate for breast cancer decreased and remains lower than the state and US rates.

Breast cancer death rate per 100,000					
*Ohio cancer atlas, Ohio department of health					
2014-18	2016-20	%change	State	US	HP2030
20.9	24.6	17.7% increase	19.2	19.6	15.3

The death rate for breast cancer in Wayne County has increased and is now higher than the rate of the state and US rates. It is **60.8%** higher than the Healthy People 2030 goal.

Colorectal cancer incidence rate per 100,000					
*Ohio cancer atlas, Ohio department of health					
2014-18	2016-20	%change	State	US	HP2030
38	35.7	6.1% decrease	34.8	37.7	N/A

Wayne County has decreased in colorectal cancer incidence rates bringing it below the US rates but remain higher than the state.

Colorectal cancer death rate per 100,000					
*Ohio cancer atlas, Ohio department of health					
2014-18	2016-20	%change	State	US	HP2030
12.6	12.1	4% decrease	13.7	13.1	8.9

Colorectal cancer death rate for Wayne county remains lower than the state and US rates.

Respiratory cancer death rate per 100,000					
*Ohio cancer atlas, Ohio department of health					
2014-18	2016-20	%change	State	US	HP2030
37.8	37.6	.5% decrease	39	38.5	25.1

Wayne counties decrease in respiratory cancer deaths is not significant but the rate does remain lower than that of the state and US rates.

Prostate cancer incident rate per 100,000					
*Ohio cancer atlas, Ohio department of health					
2014-18	2016-20	%change	State	US	HP2030
101.5	96.7	4.7% decrease	99.8	112.7	N/A

Prostate cancer decreased and incidents remain lower than that of the state and US.

Prostate cancer death rate per 100,000					
*Ohio cancer atlas, Ohio department of health					
2014-18	2016-20	%change	State	US	HP2030
21.5	21.5	no change	17.2	18.8	16.9

Wayne County prostate cancer has not changed remains higher than the rates of the state, US and Health People 2030 goal.

Cancer fatality rate (age-adjusted) per 100,000					
*Wayne County Health Department & Ohio cancer atlas					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
163.6	172.2	5.3% increase	158.2	149.4	122.7

Cancer fatalities have increased and are higher than state, US and Healthy People 2030 goal.

Percent of adults with kidney disease					
*Centers for disease control & prevention					
	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
	3.1%	N/A	3.6%	3%	11.4%

Wayne County kidney disease is lower than the Health People 2030 goal and the state.

Chronic kidney disease death rate (age-adjusted) per 100,000					
*Wayne County Health Department					
	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
	17.1	N/A	21.6	US	N/A

Wayne County kidney disease deaths are lower than that of the state.

High cholesterol					
*Ohio Medicaid assessment & CDC Behavioral Risk Surveillance System					
	2019	%change	State	US	HP2030
	22.4%	N/A	35.5%	35.7%	N/A

No current data to compare Wayne County residents with high cholesterol levels.

Percent of adults who have heart disease						
*Ohio Medicaid assessment & CDC Behavioral Risk Surveillance System						
	2017	2019	%change	State	US	HP2030
	10.8%	10.7%	.9% decrease	10.3%	8%	N/A

Wayne County remains higher in heart disease than the state and US.

Heart disease death rate per 100,000						
*Wayne County Health Department and Ohio Medicaid assessment						
	2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
	256.7	193.6	24.6% decrease	251.9	92.8	71.1

Wayne County heart related deaths have decreased and are much lower than the state rate yet higher than the US rate.

Percent of adults who have high blood pressure						
*Ohio Medicaid assessment & CDC						
	2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
	26.7%	43.9%	64.4% increase	38.1%	45.7%	42.6%

Wayne county has seen a sharp increase in high blood pressure rates. They are higher than the state and Health People 2030 goal.

Percent of adults who have a history of stroke						
*Ohio Medicaid assessment & CDC						
	2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
	4.2%	3.3%	21.4% decrease	4.2%	N/A	N/A

The percentage of strokes in Wayne county have decreased bringing them below the state average.

Stroke death per 100,000					
*Wayne County statistics & CDC					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
50.6	39.4	22.1% decrease	60.9	41.1	33.4

Wayne County has seen a significant decrease in the amount of stroke related deaths and is now under the state and US rates, yet still above the Health People 2030 goal.

Percent of adults who died with Alzheimer's Disease per 100,000					
*Wayne county statistics					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
49.8	38.6	22.5% decrease	42	N/A	N/A

Wayne County has seen a significant decrease in the amount of Alzheimer related deaths and is now under the state

Percent of adults with arthritis					
*Centers for disease control & prevention					
	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
	29.3%	N/A	30.1%	25.8%	N/A

Wayne county's percentage of residents with arthritis is in-between the state and US rates.

Percent of adults stating they were in fair or poor health					
*Ohio Medicaid assessment					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
20.5%	18.8%	8.3% decrease	17.7%	12%	N/A

Wayne county's percentage of residents stating their health was fair or poor has decreased but is still higher than the state and US percentages.

Communicable Disease

COVID-19 infection rate per 100,000					
*Epi Center					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
1628	957	41% decrease	7,226	N/A	N/A

Confirmed COVID-19 cases have dropped but are still being followed.

COVID-19 hospitalization rate per 100,000					
*Epi Center					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
381	136	64% decrease	286	US	N/A

Hospitalizations have steeply declined from COVID-19 in Wayne county.

COVID-19 fatality rate per 100,000					
*Epi Center					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
413	57.4	86% decrease	79	N/A	N/A

Wayne County has seen a significant decrease in COVID-19 related deaths.

COVID-19 vaccination rate (primary series completed)					
*Ohio Health Department & CDC					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
N/A	46.6%	N/A	60.3%	69.5%	N/A

Wayne county COVID vaccination rate remains lower than that of the state and US.

All communicable diseases tracked by WCHD per 100,000 (not including COVID-19)					
*Wayne County Health Department					
2015-19	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
589.4	540.6	8.3% decrease	N/A	N/A	N/A

Wayne County has seen a reduction in communicable disease.

Number of people living with HIV/AIDS per 100,000					
*Wayne County Health Department					
2020	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
66.8	68.5	2.4% increase	217	N/A	N/A

Wayne County HIV infection is vastly lower than the state rate.

Influenza and pneumonia deaths per 100,000					
*Wayne County Health Department					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
14.8	9.4	36.5% decrease	15.9	N/A	N/A

Flu related deaths have dropped and remain lower than that of the state death rate.

Number of cases of vaccine preventable diseases per 100,000 (not including COVID-19)					
*Wayne County Health Department					
2015-19 av.	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
130	90	30.8% decrease	N/A	N/A	N/A

Vaccine preventable diseases have seen a significant drop, mainly due to a reduction in influenza cases.

Number of enteric disease cases per 100,000					
*Wayne County Health Department					
N/A	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
N/A	.9	N/A	1.5	N/A	N/A

Enteric disease rate is lower than that of the state.

Injury

Motor vehicle accident deaths per 100,000					
*Community Health Rankings					
2019	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
13	14	7.7% increase	10	12	10.1

Motor vehicle deaths increased and remain higher than that of the state and US and health people 2030 goal.

ER visits due to unintentional injury per 1000					
*Epi Center					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
52.6	53.8	2.3% increase	71.1	64.7	43.2

Wayne County has not had a significant change in unintentional injuries and remains lower than the state and US rates yet remains high than the Healthy People 2030 goal.

Premature Death

Years of potential life lost per 100,000					
*County Health Rankings					
2018	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
7,500	7,700	2.7% increase	8,700	7,300	N/A

Wayne County has increased the potential years of life lost, remains between state and US average.

Suicide rate (youth and adults) per 100,000					
*Wayne County Health Department					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
12	5.1	57.5% decrease	14.2	14	12.8

The suicide rate for Wayne county has significantly dropped and is lower than the state, US, and Healthy People 2030 goal.

Overall life expectancy					
*County Health Rankings					
2019	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
78	77.5	.7% decrease	76.5	78.5	N/A

Life expectancy has not seen a significant change and is in-line with that of the state and US rates.

Black life expectancy					
*County Health Rankings					
2018	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
74.4	74.4	no change	70.5	71.8	N/A

Life expectancy for the black population rate has not changed and is higher than that of the state and US rates. The concern remains that this rate is lower than that of the white life expectancy, a trend seen across the nation.

White life expectancy					
*County Health Rankings					
2018	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
78	77.4	.8% decrease	76.4	77.6	N/A

Life expectancy for the white population rate has not changed significantly and is higher than that of the state rate.

Child mortality rate per 100,000					
*Community Health Rankings					
2019	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
60	60	No change	56.9	48.1	N/A

Child mortality rate has not changed and is higher than that of the state and US rates.

Infant mortality

Infant mortality rate per 1000					
*Ohio Department of Health					
2019	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
7	6.2	11.4% decrease	6.7	5.6	5.0

Wayne County has seen a decrease in Infant mortality and it now lower than the state but remains higher than that of the US rate and Healthy People 2030 goal.

White infant mortality rate per 1000 live births					
*Wayne County vital statistics & Ohio Department of Health & American Health Rankings					
2007-15	2014-22	%change	State	US	HP2030
6	6.9	15% increase	5.1	4.7	N/A

White infant mortality has increased and is above that of state and US rates.

Black infant mortality rate per 1000 live births					
*Wayne County vital statistics & Ohio Department of Health & American Health Rankings					
2007-15	2014-22	%change	State	US	HP2030
23.5	24.9	6% increase	13.6	10.9	N/A

Black infant mortality has increased and is well above the state and US rates. As this number appears to be very high, it is also based on a few occurrences and the population assessed is small. But on average 1 out of 42 live births do not make it past age one.

Percent preterm births					
*Ohio behavioral risk factors					
	2020	%change	State	US	HP2030
	7.6%	N/A	10.3%	10.2%	9.4%

Wayne County's preterm birth are lower than that of the state, US and the Healthy People 2030 goal.

Neonatal infant mortality rate (0-28 days) per 1000					
*Ohio Department of Health					
2017-18	2019-20	%change	State	US	HP2030
5.7	3.9	31.6% decrease	4.6	3.7	4.1

Neonatal death rate for Wayne county took a steep decline in 2019-20 and was less than that of the stat, US and Health People 2030 goals.

Post-neonatal infant mortality rate (28-365 days) per 1000					
*Ohio Department of Health					
2017-18	2019-20	%change	State	US	HP2030
1.3	2.1	61.5% increase	2.2	2.78	2.0

Though Wayne County saw a substantial increase in the postnatal death rate it remains below the state, US, and is only slightly higher than the Healthy People 2030 goal.

Social & Economic Factors

Education

Percent of persons' age 25+ with two –year degree/associates					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
6.8%	7.4%	8.9% increase	8.8%	8.8%	N/A

Increase in associate degrees, but still below state and national averages.

Percent of persons' age 25+ with 4 –year degree or higher					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
22.2%	25.2%	13.5% increase	31.8%	35.6%	N/A

Increase in 4-year + degrees, but still below state and national averages.

Percent scoring proficient or above on 3rd grade reading proficiency test					
*Ohio Department of Education					
2020	2022	%change	State	US (4 th grade)	HP 2030
99.7%	99.7%	no change	98.98%	35.3%	41.5%

No change and Wayne County remains higher than that of the state.

Kindergarten readiness approaching and above					
*Ohio Department of Education					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
82.7%	73.4%	11.3% decrease	69.9%	N/A	N/A

Kindergarten readiness dropped by 11.3% but remains higher than the state average.

Disciplinary actions (out of school suspensions/expulsions) per 100 students					
*Ohio Department of Education					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
2.3	2.7	17.4% increase	N/A	N/A	N/A

More children have been suspended or expelled than previous to the pandemic. This is a trend worth following.

Average school attendance rate					
*Ohio Department of Education					
2018	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
95.2%	93.7%	1.6% decrease	90.4%	N/A	N/A

Attendance has dropped slightly, but remains higher than that of the state average.

Average four-year high school graduation rate					
*Ohio Department of Education					
2020	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
94.1%	92.7%	1.5% decrease	87%	85.8%	90.7%

The 4-year graduation rate dropped slightly but remains higher than that of the state, US and Health People 2030.

Employment

Unemployment rate					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
2.3%	2.7%	14.8% increase	3.7%	4.3%	N/A

Increase in unemployment, still better than state and national averages but still worth following.

Income Inequality					
*Community Health Rankings					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
3.8	3.8	no change	4.6	4.9	N/A

Maintaining level of income inequality and remains lower than state and national averages. This number means that high income households made 3.8 times more money per year than what low income households make. This is taken at the 80% range for high and 20% for low.

Female-male median earnings					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
75.9%	72.1%	5% decrease	80.1%	82.2%	N/A

This percentage represents how much money Wayne county females make per year in comparison to males in Wayne County. Wayne County is lower than both the state and the US. There are many possible explanations for why Wayne county has a larger pay gap, but it is still worth following.

Median household income					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
\$57,458	\$69,876	21.6% increase	\$65,720	\$74,755	N/A

The total median household income has increased and is now higher than the state.

Education, healthcare and social assistance jobs					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
23.3%	24.2%	5.2% increase	24.2%	23.1%	N/A

3% less people work in education, healthcare and social assistance.

Manufacturing jobs					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
26.3%	22.3%	15.2% decrease	14.9%	9.9%	N/A

15.2% less people work in manufacturing, it remains a higher percent than the state and US.

Retail trade jobs					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
11.5%	11.3%	1.7%decrease	11.3%	11.1%	N/A

Wayne county Retail jobs are still within the state and US percentages.

Poverty

Poverty rate					
*American Community Survey					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
8.6%	9.8%	14% increase	13.4%	12.6%	8%

Poverty rate has increased but remains lower than that of the state and US levels.

Wayne County children eligible for free and reduced lunch					
*Ohio Department of Education					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
35.5%	33.9%	4.4% decrease	57%	53%	N/A

Wayne County remains lower in eligible children for free and reduced lunch than that of the state and US percentages.

Percent on SNAP food benefits					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
9.1%	8.6%	5.5% decrease	12.6%	12.4%	N/A

Wayne county SNAP recipients has dropped and remains less than the state and US.

Percent of families on SNAP food benefits that have at least one worker in the home					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
88.4%	84.1%	4.9% decrease	83.8%	84.7%	N/A

Wayne county have more families that receive SNAP and have at least one family member working than that of the state and US.

Female head of household poverty rate					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
11.6%	10.8%	6.9% decrease	14.9%	13.8%	N/A

Wayne county saw a small drop in female head of household poverty rate and continues to be lower than that of the State and US percentages.

Women in poverty					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
9.1%	10.5%	15.4% increase	14.9%	13.8%	N/A

The women in poverty rate remains higher than that of men (8.8%) and has seen an increase but remains below the state and us averages.

Children in poverty					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
14%	11.9%	15% decrease	17.7%	16.3%	N/A

Children in poverty has decreased, and remains lower than the state and national levels.

Average wages for fulltime work					
*American Community Survey					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
\$49,349	\$53,396	8.2% increase	\$54,731	\$56,929	N/A

Average wages has increased but it still 2.4% lower than that of the state and is 6.2% lower than that of the US averages.

Mean income for white individual					
*American Community Survey					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
\$29,395	\$31,730	8% increase	\$40,927	\$47,943	N/A

Income has increased but it still 22.5% lower than that of the state and is 33.8% lower than that of the US averages.

Mean income for black individual					
*American Community Survey					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
\$14,061	\$14,864	5.7% increase	\$25,457	\$29,752	N/A

Average wages has increased but it still **41.5%** lower than that of the state and is **50%** lower than that of the US averages. This is **53%** lower than the mean income for a white individual.

Community Safety

Violent crimes (Wayne county total/per 100,000)					
*OIBRS					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
142/121.7	140/120	1.4 % decrease	309 per 100,000	399 per 100,000	N/A

Not a significant change, but did have a slight drop in total violent crimes, rates are still much lower than that of the state and US rates.

Murder					
*OIBRS					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
2	2	no change	N/A	N/A	N/A

No change in Wayne Counties murder counts.

Rape					
*OIBRS					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
50	58	16% increase	N/A	N/A	N/A

Wayne county rape cases increased.

Robbery					
*OIBRS					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
9	10	11.1% increase	N/A	N/A	N/A

Wayne County had 1 more robbery than in 2021.

Aggravated assault					
*OIBRS					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
81	80	1.2% decrease	N/A	N/A	N/A

Wayne county assaults have remained steady.

Property					
*OIBRS					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
1,704	1,444	15.3% decrease	N/A	N/A	N/A

Wayne county saw a significant decrease in property damage cases.

Burglary					
*OIBRS					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
366	258	29.5% decrease	N/A	N/A	N/A

Burglaries decreased by almost a third.

Larceny					
*OIBRS					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
1,209	1,095	9.4% decrease	N/A	N/A	N/A

Larceny went down by almost 10%.

Motor vehicle theft					
*OIBRS					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
129	91	29.5% decrease	N/A	N/A	N/A

Motor vehicle theft decreased by over a quarter.

New domestic violence cases					
*Supreme court of Ohio					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
90	110	22.2% increase	24,876	N/A	HP2030

Domestic Violence cases increased.

Domestic sheltered women and children					
*One eighty					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
172	167	2.9% decrease	N/A	N/A	N/A

One eighty continues to offer shelter to our families that have been victim to domestic violence.

Juvenile arrests per 1000					
*Community health rankings					
2017	2019	%change	State	US	HP2030
25	38	52% increase	33	24	N/A

Juvenile arrests went up by more half. Wayne county is now higher than that of the state and US rates.

Children in custody per 1000					
*Supreme court of Ohio					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
1,680	1,640	2.4% decrease	177,264	N/A	HP2030

Less children are now in custody.

Transportation

Use of public transportation to work					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
0.4%	0.1%	75% decrease	1%	3.1%	N/A

Less people are using public transportation to get to work by three quarters and the percentage is less than that of the state and US.

Drive by themselves to work alone					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
79%	75%	5.1% decrease	74.8%	68.7%	N/A

Less Wayne County residents drive themselves to work.

Average commute times in minutes					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
21.1	20.5	2.9% decrease	23.5	26.4	N/A

Decrease in time driving to work, average remains less than that of the state and US.

Housing

Average cost to rent an apartment					
*American Community Survey					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
\$718	\$801	11.6% increase	\$849	\$1,300	N/A

Rental costs have seen a significant increase but Wayne County remains less than that of the state and US costs.

Average cost to purchase a home					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
\$161,100	\$217,500	35% increase	\$223,700	\$354,100	N/A

Average cost to purchase a home in Wayne county has increased but remains less than that of the state.

Renter housing affordability (paying more than 30% of income on housing)

*American Community Survey

2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
36.5%	42.2%	15.6% increase	46.8%	51.9%	25.5%

Renters paying more than 30% of their income to rent has increased but is lower than that of the state and the US but remains higher than the Health People 2030 goal. This means more people can afford their rent.

Owner housing affordability (paying more than 30% of income on housing)

*American Community Survey

2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
17.7%	18.4%	4%increase	20.6%	27.9%	25.5%

The percent of home owners that spent more than 30% of their income on a mortgage has gone up. Wayne county is still lower than state, US, and Health People 2030 goal.

Owners with mortgage

*American Community Survey

2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
57.3%	56.3%	1.8% decrease	60.5%	60.7%	N/A

Slight decrease in owners with mortgages. Wayne county percent is still lower than that of the state and US.

Owners without a mortgage

*American Community Survey

2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
42.7%	43.7%	2.4% increase	39.5%	39.3%	HP2030

Less homeowners have a mortgage and the percent is higher than the state and US.

Hourly wage needed to afford rent for a two--bedroom apartment

*American Community Survey & FRED

2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
\$13.81	\$15.41	11.6% increase	\$16.73	\$25	N/A

The hourly wage needed to afford an apartment has increased but remains lower than that of the state and US rates.

Work hours needed per week at minimum wage to afford two-bedroom apartment					
*American Community Survey & FRED					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
63	67	6% increase	71	138	N/A

Minimum wage and rental increases still resulted in more hours needed to work to afford rent in Wayne county. These remain below state and US. Minimum wages in 2021 for Ohio were \$8.80 and saw a 5.7% increase in 2022 to bring them up to \$9.30. The US minimum wages are only set at \$7.25.

Family structure & Social connectivity

Adverse Childhood Experiences

Children who have experienced a parent or guardian serve time in jail					
*Ohio Medicaid assessment/Office of disease prevention and health promotion & OHYES					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
13.5%	12.3%	8.9% decrease	13.4%	6.5%	5.2%

Wayne county has decreased the percent of parents in jail, but remains higher than that of the US and Health People 2030 goals.

Children that have a family member that is depressed or has a mental illness					
*OHYES					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
17.8%	14.7 %	17.4% decrease	22%	N/A	N/A

Wayne county has decreased the percent of children with a family member struggling with mental disorders and remains lower than the state percent.

Children that have a family member that is addicted to drugs or alcohol					
*Ohio Medicaid assessment/Office of disease prevention and health promotion & OHYES					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
21.5%	11%	48.8% decrease	21.8%	N/A	N/A

Wayne county has seen a significant drop in family member addictions.

Children that have experienced abuse (physical, sexual or verbal)

*OHYES

2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
27.3%	16.3%	40.3% decrease	27.9%	N/A	N/A

Wayne county's percentage is lower than that of the state, and has dropped substantially.

Children that have witnessed a parent being abused

*Ohio Medicaid assessment/Office of disease prevention and health promotion & OHYES

2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
4.8%	2.9%	40.6% increase	7.4%	N/A	N/A

Wayne county children witnessing abuse has gone up, still below state levels.

Children that have experienced the death of a parent

*Ohio Medicaid assessment/Office of disease prevention and health promotion

2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
5.2%	2.5%	51.9% decrease	N/A	N/A	N/A

Over 50% less of Wayne County children have experienced the death of a parent.

Children of divorced or separated parents

*Ohio Medicaid assessment/Office of disease prevention and health promotion & OHYES

2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
31.4%	29.5%	6.1% decrease	33.3%	N/A	N/A

Slightly less children have experienced their parents getting divorce and the percent remains lower than that of the state.

Children with 3 or more ACEs

*OHYES

2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
19.5%	9.5%	51.3% decrease	20.9%	14.8%	Reduction

These are newly being monitored and Wayne County will continue to follow, but appears the number have drastically decreased.

Divorced percent of population					
*American Community Survey					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
11%	9%	18% decrease	11.7%	10.5%	N/A

Wayne county divorced residents have dropped and remains lower than the state and US rates.

Married percent of the population					
*American Community Survey					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
53.5%	56.6 %	5.8% increase	47.3%	48%	N/A

Wayne county marriages increased and remains higher than that of the state and US rates.

Residents without internet subscription					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
19.7%	18.5%	6.1% decrease	10.9%	9.7%	39.2%

Residents without internet subscriptions has decreased but remains above state and national numbers.

Physical Environment

Housing

Percent of houses at below or worse than average condition					
*Community Health Rankings					
2018	2019	%change	State	US	HP2030
13%	13%	no change	13.1%	17%	HP2030

Wayne County average home condition is in line with that of that state and better than the nation.

Percent of owner-occupied homes (not rented)					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
70.7%	73.4%	3.8% increase	67.2%	65.4%	N/A

The number of home owners increased and is higher than the state and national averages.

Rental vacancy rate					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
.9	1.5	66.7% increase	4.0	5.2	N/A

Vacancy rate remains low in Wayne county yet has seen a 40% increase.

Number of abandoned or vacant houses					
*American Community Survey					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
5.0%	5.6%	12% increase	8.3%	10.3%	N/A

Vacant/abandoned homes remain low in Wayne county compared to state and national averages.

Individuals experiencing homelessness out every 10,000					
*US department of housing and urban development					
2019 (Total)	2022 (Total)	%change	State	US	HP2030
9.2 (107)	10 (117)	8.7% increase	9	18	N/A

Wayne County homelessness has increased, slightly higher than the state, and lower than the US.

Lead

Number of lead tests for children under 6 years of age					
*Ohio Department of Health					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
1,173	1,123	4.3% decrease	153,197	US	HP2030

Not a significant change.

Percent children testing positive for elevated lead (over 5 µg/dL)					
*Ohio Department of Health					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
1.5%	1.3%	20% decrease	1.9%	N/A	Average <1.18µg/dL

As of 10/3/2023 this has risen to 1.7%.

Percentage of houses built before 1978					
*US Census Bureau					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
58.8%	59.8%	3.4% decrease	62.8%	48.9%	N/A

Homes built before 1978 are at higher risk for containing lead based products.

Safe water violations (lead)- total					
*Community Health Rankings					
2019	2021	%change	State	US	HP2030
1	1	no change	17	N/A	N/A

EPA flags water systems when over the calculated tests average 15 µg/L or over.

Air Quality

Particulate matter in air					
*County Health Rankings					
2018	2019	% change	State	US	HP2030
9.3 µg/m ³	9.6µg/m ³	3.2% increase	8.7 µg/m ³	7.8µg/m ³	N/A

World Health Organization sets ideals of under 10 µg/m³, levels are higher than state and US.

Radon in Wayne County above 4pC/L out of 18 zip codes

*Ohio department of health

# of tests done	# of zip codes above EPA limit
5303	10

Wayne County will be monitoring this parameter.

Water

Percent of public water that is fluoridated

*CDC & Consumer confidence reports

2018	State	US	HP2030
28.5%	92.7%	72.7%	77.1%

Wayne county is grossly under fluoridated. The percent of fluoridated water is lower than the average of all but 3 states in the US. The percent of Wayne County residents receiving fluoride from their water is much lower at **15%** due to the high number using well water.

Food Access

Number of grocery stores

*City-data

2021	Per 10,000 people	State per 10,000 people
27	2.38	1.89

Wayne county number is deceptively high but must take into consideration that more than 50% of Wayne County is rural areas versus the state is just over 21% rural.

Number of convenience stores (no gas)

*City-data

2021	Per 10,000 people	State per 10,000 people
8	.71	1.25

Taking the land use into account this is vastly lower than the state average.

Number of gas stations with convenience			
*City-data			
2021	Per 10,000 people	State per 10,000	
25	2.2	2.93	

Wayne County is in line with the state.

Number of warehouse/supermarkets			
*City-data			
2021	Per 10,000 people	State per 10,000	
1	.09	.13	

Wayne County had only one supermarket available making this number low, however in 2023 another one was added increasing this statistic to .17.

Percent of population living in a food desert (.5 mile urban/10 miles rural)					
*USDA					
2015	2019	%change	State	US	HP2030
34.2%	31%	9.4% decrease	54.3%	40%	N/A

Wayne County is improving on food accessibility.

Land Use

Number of retail liquor licenses				
*Ohio Department of Commerce				
2021	New	2022	New	
284	19	305	21	

Liquor licenses have increased by 13.1% in the two years shown.

Carry-out liquor licenses				
*Ohio Department of Commerce				
2021	New	2022	New	
130	12	133	3	

Carry out facilities have increased by 11.3% in the two years shown.

Full service restaurants			
*City-data			
	2021	Per 10,000 people	State per 10,000 people
	56	4.94	6.25

Wayne County has more restaurants available per population than the state average.

Bars					
*Wayne County Health Department and US Census bureau					
Per 100,000	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
17.96	21(total)	monitoring	15.26	N/A	N/A

Wayne County has a higher number of bars than the average per capita in Ohio. Ohio is in the middle of the states coming in a number 26 for highest bars per capita.

Locations with Sunday sales (alcohol)				
*Ohio Department of Commerce				
	2021	New	2022	New
	44	3	45	1

Sunday sales have increased by 8.9% in the two years shown.

Tobacco retail outlets (Cigar and Vape Stores)					
*Google maps					
	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
	14	starting to track	N/A	N/A	N/A

Currently following data.

Stores that sell tobacco products					
*Google maps and City Data					
	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
	103	starting to track	N/A	N/A	N/A

Currently following data.

Wayne County Parks (including small city parks)		
*Google maps and US Census Bureau		
All	Acres/parks	population/parks
52	10.67	2,248 people

Currently following data.

Rural area		
County Health Ranking		
Wayne County	State	US
51%	21.7%	18.7%

Wayne County has more the twice the acreage of rural areas than that of the state.

Farming crops 2021		
*City-data		
Acres	% of farmland use	Product value per acre
105,177	71.81%	\$167.45

Crops are the largest farm land use in Wayne County.

Livestock 2021		
*City-data		
Average # of cattle per 100 acres	% of cattle are dairy	Livestock % of ag. income
34.31	36.46%	79.75%

Living stock are the highest grossing portion of Wayne Counties agriculture.

Recreation facilities per 100,000 residents					
*Google maps					
2019	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
15.4	15.4	no change	N/A	N/A	N/A

Currently following data.

Recycling rate in tons					
Stark-Tuscarawas-Wayne Recycling District					
2021	2022	%change	State	US	HP2030
1,740.9	1,594.8	%change	N/A	N/A	N/A

Industrial pollution (# of brownfield sites)					
*EPA					
2019	2023	%change	State	US	HP2030
3	3	no change	33,274	N/A	N/A

Currently following data.

- (2023, August 28). *Community Assessment*. FY2022 & FY2021 One Eighty data
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