



## 2025 Community Health Needs Assessment

Parkview Bryan and Montpelier Hospitals

# Foreword

*This report shares the results of the 2025 Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) for Parkview Health. The Health Services and Informatics Research (HSIR) team at the Mirro Center for Research and Innovation led data collection and analysis efforts for this report. HSIR worked with Parkview and community leaders to prioritize health needs, reflecting the voice of community members.*

*This report is divided into sections identified by orange banners for headings. The report will first give context about the CHNA process, how primary data was collected from the community, how secondary data was analyzed to support the report and a demographic overview. Next, the report integrates primary and secondary data focused on social drivers of health and key health behaviors. Finally, the outcomes from the community prioritization sessions are presented.*

*It is important to note that the data presented in this report is just a snapshot and there may be supplemental data about the county not presented. While every effort was made to thoroughly understand the health of the community, information gaps may persist due to variations in geography and time span of data collection across different sources.*

*The Parkview team hopes that the findings from this report help to identify current needs to support the health and well-being of the community. Past and current reports for all counties, along with prioritization session presentations and implementation strategies, can be found on the Parkview website. Detailed data for each county included in the Parkview Health service area can be found on our Community Data Hub: <https://parkview.metop.io>.*

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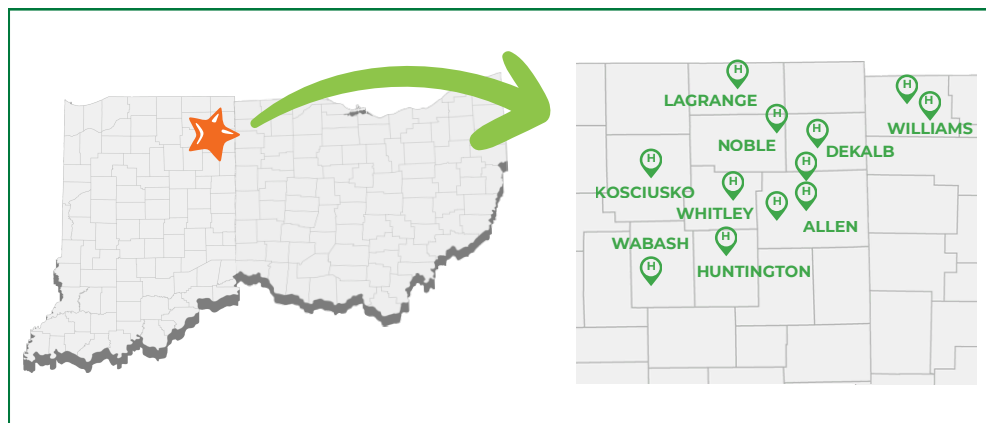
# ABOUT PARKVIEW HEALTH



Parkview Health is a not-for-profit, community-based health system. It serves a population of more than 1.3 million in northeast Indiana and northwest Ohio. With more than 16,000 employees, Parkview is the region's largest employer. Parkview started as Fort Wayne City Hospital and has been serving the community since 1878. Parkview Health formed in 1995, and the heritage of care and compassion continues today with 14 hospitals and over 200 outpatient centers and physician offices.

*Parkview Health has a mission to improve health and inspire well-being in the communities we serve.*

For the purposes of this Community Health Needs Assessment, the Parkview Health service area consists of the counties where a full-service Parkview hospital is located. This includes Allen, DeKalb, Huntington, Kosciusko, LaGrange, Noble, Wabash and Whitley Counties in Indiana and Williams County in Ohio.



# INTRODUCTION TO CHNA PROCESS

The goals of the Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) are to learn about the health needs of the community and create plans to address those needs. In this CHNA for Parkview Health, several types of data were gathered to accomplish this:

- Surveys
- Focus groups
- Secondary data (through Metopio, a health data tool)

These data sources were chosen to broadly understand the community's health. We looked at needs across income level, race, ethnicity, age (18 years and older) and rural and urban areas. After all data was gathered and analyzed, the top health needs were shared with each community. Representatives selected the most important needs to address from 2025 to 2028.

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*Attention was given to learning the needs of specific groups, major health concerns and service gaps based on feedback from the community and key informants.*

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## Priority Health Needs

Through a step-by-step process, we identified the top needs in each county.

### Williams County's Top Five Health Concerns

- Obesity
- Cancers
- Mental Health and Mental Disorders
- Affordable and Healthy Food
- Substance Use Disorders



Community and hospital leaders took part in a prioritization process to select the needs that were most pressing, widespread and fit for intervention. The top needs chosen for Parkview Health, Williams County were Mental Health and Mental Disorders, Affordable and Healthy Food and Cancers. Mental Health was selected as the Parkview systemwide priority.



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*The CHNA identifies the greatest health needs in the region.  
It also helps find ways to address those needs in a manner  
that aligns with Parkview's mission, expertise and resources.*

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Since 2012, the CHNA has taken place every three years in accordance with the Affordable Care Act. It has helped Parkview Health understand the community's changing health needs. Since 2022, the CHNA has been led by the Health Services and Informatics Research (HSIR) group at Parkview's Mirro Center for Research and Innovation.

The CHNA helps Parkview learn more about what health concerns are important to the communities we serve in three ways:



### **1. Understand Community Needs**

Pinpoint the health and social problems that each community faces.



### **2. Prioritize Needs**

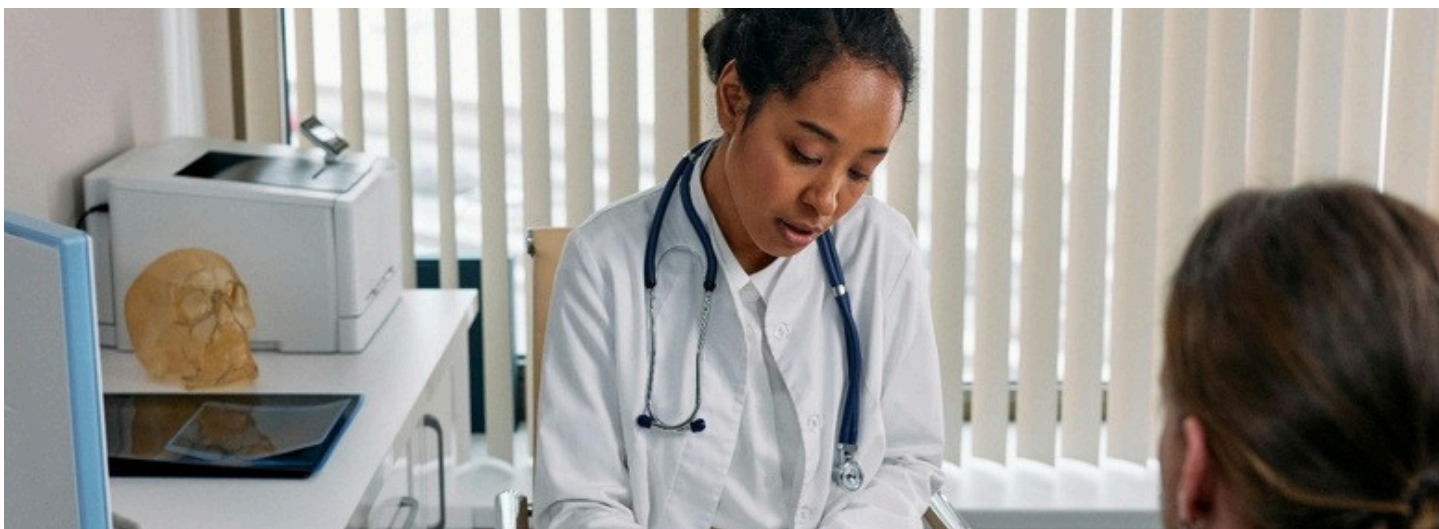
Guide strategic plans based on what each community needs most.



### **3. Identify Resources and Challenges**

Determine what is available and what is missing to address needs.





## Conducting the Assessment

Parkview Health's HSIR team carried out the CHNA from February 2024 to September 2025. By using various data sources, we identified the top health needs in the community. We compared needs at the county level with those of the Parkview Health service area and the entire state. Findings were shared with the community and hospital partners to determine which health needs were most pressing.



## Primary Data

Data were collected from the community using **surveys** and **focus groups**. The survey included questions aimed at both the respondent's personal health problems as well as their perceptions about top health concerns and other aspects impacting community well-being. Survey data was gathered from both people living in the community and individuals ("key informants") working for organizations that serve the community (e.g., schools, hospitals). Focus groups were held with a subset of community members and were used to gather deeper insights and experiences through conversation, allowing people to share thoughts that might not be mentioned in survey answers.

## Community Survey Overview

- Carried out from September 2024 to December 2024
- Completed by 5,030 residents and 960 key informants in the Parkview Health service area, including 271 residents and 87 key informants in Williams County
- Collected from residents aged 18 and older
- Available online and on paper in English, Spanish, Burmese, Karen and Arabic
- Shared through MyChart patient portal, mail, in-person, press release and blog posts
- Collected at in-person events: festivals, sporting events, health fairs for seniors, families and those experiencing homelessness, food banks, YMCAs, public libraries & markets
- Twenty questions for residents and nine questions for key informants
- Assessed demographics, top health concerns, top quality of life concerns, health care access, mental health and digital access
- Aimed to include people of all ages (18+), races, ethnicities, income levels and the urban-rural continuum

## Focus Group Overview

- Carried out from March 2025 to May 2025
- Thirty-four focus groups held during local Community Forums across the Parkview Health service area
- Five to 15 people in each focus group
- Participants were 18 years and older, from diverse backgrounds and provided a range of services to community members
- Each hospital's community health leaders sent email invites to participants
- Aimed to understand top community health needs, related barriers and available resources and solutions for addressing health needs

## Secondary Data

The Metopio platform helped us gather data from several public sources. Combined with survey and focus group findings, this data helped us better understand each community's health landscape. We used Metopio to examine health behaviors, outcomes and social factors across groups. This allowed us to pinpoint the areas of greatest need within the Parkview Health service area. For each health theme, data is reported using the most recent five-year average or single year of data.

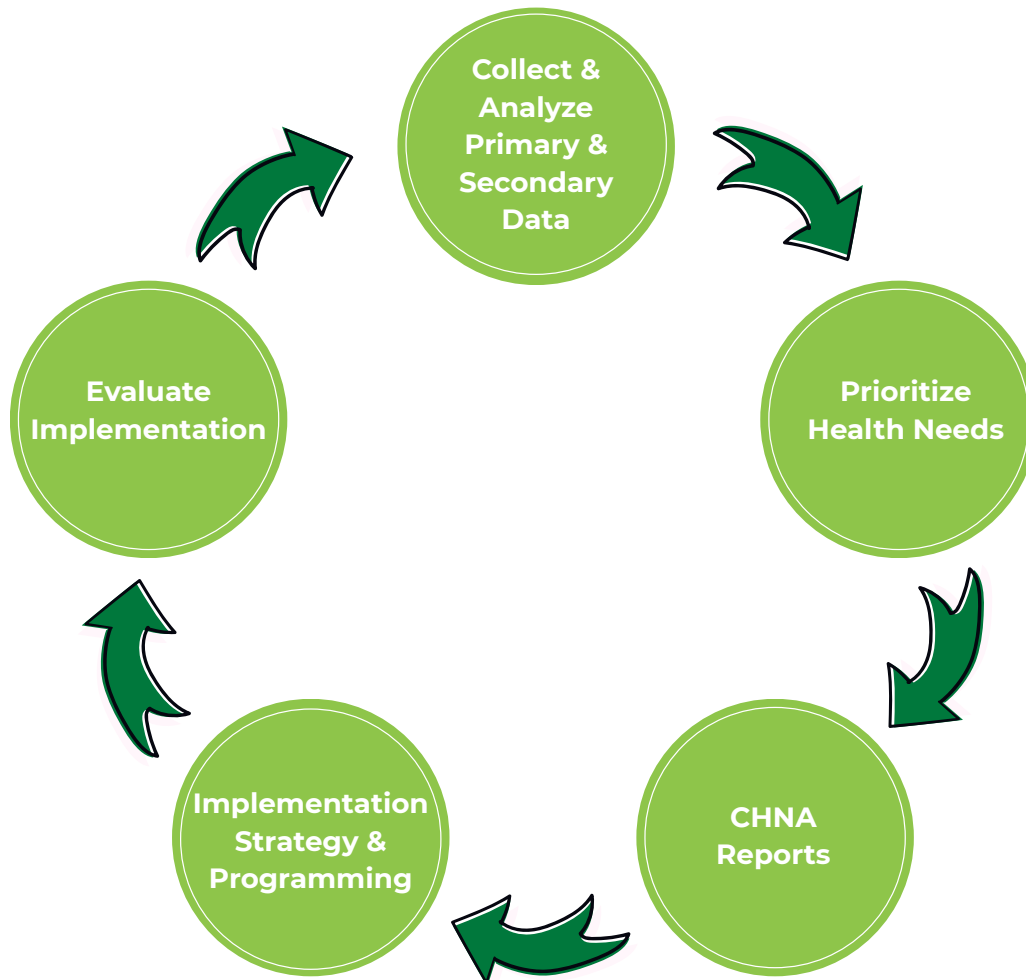
To learn more about each community in the Parkview Health system, please visit our **Parkview Health Community Data Hub**: <https://parkview.metop.io>

# Closing the Loop

The CHNA is not just one report. Instead, it is a continuous three-year cycle where Parkview:

- Collects and analyzes community-based data
- Pinpoints needs within each county and within the health system
- Implements action plans to address those needs

## Three-year CHNA Cycle; Parkview Health CHNA Process



## Priority Health Needs & Impact from 2022 CHNA

During the 2022 CHNA prioritization session, Williams County chose Access to Care, Health Behaviors and Mental Health and Addiction as their top health needs. The Impact Report for Williams County can be found in Appendix A. No written comments were received in response to the 2022 CHNA. For comments on the 2025 CHNA, please email [Community.Health@Parkview.com](mailto:Community.Health@Parkview.com).

# DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS



## Who Lives in Williams County?

Demographic factors impact a person's ability to lead a healthy life. Understanding these factors helps shape plans to improve community health.

### Population



**36,862**

residents<sup>1</sup>

### Sex



**18,388**  
(49.9%)  
males<sup>1</sup>



**18,474**  
(50.1%)  
females<sup>1</sup>

1. US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2019-2023)



## Age

Age <sup>1</sup>	Population	Percentage
0 - 4 years	2,102	5.7%
5 - 17 years	6,114	16.6%
18 - 39 years	9,545	25.9%
40 - 64 years	11,889	32.3%
65 and older	7,212	19.6%



Different age groups and racial or ethnic groups may have unique needs to consider when looking at health

## Race and Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	Population	Percentage
Non-Hispanic White	33,557	91.3%
Hispanic or Latino	1,934	5.3%
Two or more Races	572	1.6%
Non-Hispanic Black	419	1.1%
Asian	220	0.6%
Native American	43	0.1%
Pacific Islander	13	0.0%



**51.9%**

of Williams County residents are 40 years or older<sup>1</sup>



## Rural-Urban Continuum Code<sup>2</sup>

Codes range from 1-9.

**1 = highly-populated metro areas**  
**9 = fully rural areas**

**7**

1. US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2019-2023)

2. US Department of Agriculture (USDA) - Economic Research Service (2023)



# Parkview Williams County Service Area



Williams County, OH

**12**  
zip codes<sup>2</sup>

**421**  
square miles<sup>1</sup>



**12**  
townships<sup>3</sup>



predominantly  
**rural**<sup>4</sup>

## Williams County Community Service Area Zip Codes<sup>2</sup>

43501	43502	43505	43506	43517	43518
43521	43531	43543	43554	43557	43570

1. US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2019-2023)

2. United States Zip Code Database (2025)

3. Ohio Township Association (2025)

4. US Department of Agriculture (USDA) - Economic Research Service (2023)

# SOCIAL DRIVERS OF HEALTH (SDOH)



Healthy People 2030 defines social drivers of health (SDOH) as the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship and age. These conditions affect a wide range of health, functioning and quality-of-life outcomes and risks. The five domains of SDOH include economic stability, education access and quality, health care access and quality, neighborhood and built environment and social and community context. For this report, the primary and secondary data are presented in order of the SDOH topics.

Access to care refers to the resources a community has to meet a range of health needs. Examples include having insurance and available health care providers.



**5.3%**

of Williams County residents have **no health insurance**<sup>1</sup>



The uninsured rate in Williams County (5.3%) is **below** the rates of the Parkview Health service area (10.8%) and Ohio (6.4%).<sup>1</sup>



**12.6%**

lack access to **the internet**<sup>1</sup>



**21.3%**

lack access to **non-ER medical care**<sup>2</sup>

## What we heard from the community<sup>3</sup>

- Medical visits are usually during business hours. This makes it **hard for working individuals and families to get to appointments**.  
*"There are so many factors that inhibit the kids' access to care, like mom can't get off of work, employer inflexibility."*
- Finding **specialty care can be a challenge** due to a lack of providers.
- Transportation for medical appointments is **hard to find**, which can delay care.
- Health care **needs often outweigh available resources**.  
*"The resources that we do have are limited."*
- It is hard to get the word out and keep information on programs and services updated. **Better communication with the community is needed.**
- Due to the size of the county, **services are often concentrated in Bryan**.  
*"The vastness of Williams County makes it hard to service everyone."*

1. US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2019-2023)

2. Parkview Community Health Survey - Williams County (2024)

3. Parkview Community Forum - Williams County (2025)

## PER CAPITA INDICATORS

Rates per 100,000 residents



**37.7**

Primary Care  
Providers



**31.5**

Pharmacies



**21.6**

Specialty  
Physicians

People in Williams County have **less access** (lower rate per 100,000 residents) to primary care / specialty providers compared to Ohio (95.2 / 114.3) and those living in the Parkview Health service area (62.8 / 50.3).<sup>1</sup> People in Williams County have **more access** (higher rate per 100,000 residents) to pharmacies than those living in the Parkview Health service area (23.5) and those across Ohio (30.2).<sup>2</sup>

## PROBLEMS GETTING CARE



**17.0%**

Primary Care  
Providers



**13.6%**

Pharmaceutical  
Care



**28.3%**

Specialty  
Care

CHNA survey respondents in Williams County said they had a hard time getting the health care they needed. Nearly **1 in 3** had a hard time getting in to see a provider who specializes in a particular illness (e.g., heart conditions), while **1 in 6** had a hard time getting an appointment with a primary care provider.<sup>3</sup>

1. Health Resources & Services Administration, Area Health Resources Files (2022)

2. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, National Provider Identifier Files (2025)

3. Parkview Community Health Survey - Williams County (2024)

Many factors can affect access to fresh, healthy and affordable food. These include how far someone lives from a grocery store, the presence of school lunch programs and if fruits and vegetables are available.

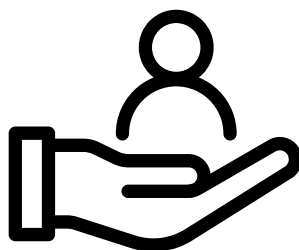


Access to food is an important social factor that affects health. 'Food Access' can be measured by many factors, such as the number of residents who are food insecure, households receiving SNAP (food stamp) benefits and those who are in poverty not receiving SNAP.

The **rate of food insecurity** in Williams County (14.9%) is **similar to** the Parkview Health service area (13.9%) and Ohio (15.3%). Williams County rates are highest in the Hispanic/Latino community (23.0%).<sup>1</sup>

# 14.2%

of households  
receive SNAP (food  
stamp) benefits<sup>2</sup>



# 48.4%

of households in  
poverty do not receive  
SNAP benefits<sup>2</sup>

## What we heard from the community<sup>3</sup>

- **Healthy food often costs more** and is not as available.
- **There are not enough grocery stores.** Some towns don't have any, so people have to drive far for food.
- Many people struggle with eating healthy and **don't know how to cook** or make good food choices at home.
- Local farms often **ship food out of the county** which limits the food they can sell locally.

*"People are growing but not selling."*

1. Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap (2023)

2. US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2019-2023)

3. Parkview Community Forum - Williams County (2025)

The quality and cost of housing directly impact well-being. If housing is too expensive or if there are too many empty or crowded homes, it can lead to problems like losing one's home or becoming homeless. These issues can affect a person's health.

## What we heard from the community<sup>1</sup>

- There is a **lack of affordable housing** for seniors, families and low-income workers.  
*"Families can't find affordable housing."*  
*"Seniors are saying, 'I don't know how I am going to keep my house.'"*
- People want **safe housing**. There are **issues with lead, sewage systems and water quality**.

## Housing Cost Burden

The percent of households spending more than 30% of their income on housing.<sup>2</sup>



22.2%

## Housing Insecurity

The percent of adults who were not able to pay their mortgage, rent or utility bills in the past 12 months.<sup>3</sup>



13.2%

The housing cost burden in Williams County is **lower** than the state average of 25.3% but **similar** to the Parkview Health service area average of 21.3%.<sup>2</sup>

Housing insecurity in Williams County is **similar** to the Ohio rate (12.9%) but **higher** than the Parkview Health service area (11.7%).<sup>3</sup>

1. Parkview Community Forum - Williams County (2025)

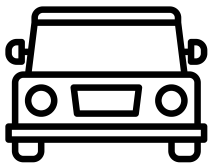
2. US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2019-2023)

3. CDC, PLACES Project (2022)



Not having transportation can make it difficult for people to get to the doctor, work, school and grocery stores that have healthy food options. This can lead to poor health outcomes and social isolation.

## Lack of Transportation



**9.7%**  
of adults lack  
transportation

The lack of transportation in Williams County is **higher** than that of Ohio (9.0%) and the Parkview Health service area (8.2%).<sup>2</sup>

### What we heard from the community<sup>1</sup>

- Transportation options in rural areas are **hard to find, expensive** and do not include extended hours.
- Local community organizations have **limited programs providing funds** for transportation.
- **Cars are expensive to buy and maintain.**  
*"There are plenty of cars but a lack of usable cars."*
- There **aren't enough reliable transportation options**. The ones that do exist often struggle to stay open because they cost too much to run.



1. Parkview Community Forum - Williams County (2025)

2. CDC, PLACES Project (2022)

## Socio-Economic Factors

## Williams County, OH

Socio-economic factors strongly impact community health and well-being. These include things like how many people graduate high school, how much money they earn and whether they have jobs.



91.4%

graduate high school<sup>1</sup>



Williams County



88.5%

graduate high school<sup>1</sup>



Parkview Health



91.6%

graduate high school<sup>1</sup>



Ohio

Factor	Williams County	Ohio
<b>Childcare Cost Burden</b> Childcare costs for a household with two children as a percent of median household income. <sup>2</sup>	28.2%	31.7%
<b>Median Household Income</b> Income in the past 12 months. <sup>1</sup>	\$61,834	\$69,680
<b>Poverty Rate</b> Percent of residents in families that are below the Federal Poverty Level. <sup>1</sup>	11.9%	13.2%
<b>Unemployment Rate</b> Percent of residents 16 and older in the civilian labor force who are actively seeking employment. <sup>1</sup>	3.5%	4.9%

1. US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2019-2023)

2. University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings (2024)



## Violent Crime

## Williams County, OH

Violent crime includes homicide, criminal sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault and aggravated battery.



**47.1 crimes per  
100,000 residents**

Williams County has a **significantly lower violent crime rate** compared to Ohio (285.2) and the Parkview Health service area (197.3).<sup>1</sup>

*\*Please note that county-level crime totals may appear lower than expected due to changes in reporting systems, resulting in incomplete crime data reported to the FBI.*

## Built Environment

## Williams County, OH

The built environment refers to the man-made places around us. This includes things like buildings, streets, parks and transportation systems.



### Walkability Index

6.3/20



### Access to Exercise

56.7%

Williams County is **harder to walk around** compared to the Parkview Health service area (7.7) and Ohio (8.4).<sup>3</sup> Williams County has **fewer places to exercise** compared to the Parkview service area (70.8%) and Ohio (84.2%).<sup>4</sup>

### What we heard from the community<sup>2</sup>

- There is widespread **unstable or lack of internet access**.  
“There are internet issues throughout the county, lack of technology.”
- **Not enough public funds** are available to deal with local water and sewage issues.
- There are **few options for people to connect** with others outside of their homes.

1. Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI Crime Data Explorer (2017-2021)

2. Parkview Community Forum - Williams County (2025)

3. US Environmental Protection Agency, National Walkability Index (2024)

4. University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings (2024)

# KEY HEALTH THEMES

**Overall Health**

**Chronic Disease**

**Behavioral Health**

**Maternal/Child Health**

**Elder Health**

**Infectious Diseases**

**Oral/Dental Care**

**STD/STI/HIV**

**Health Behaviors**

For this CHNA report, primary and secondary data were gathered and analyzed around the top health themes and concerns listed above. The report highlights the county's key statistics from surveys and secondary data. Key insights gathered through focus groups are also included. A closer look at the data for each of these themes will be provided in this report.

Overall health refers to how well people feel both physically and mentally. This includes factors like how long people live, self-reported health and quality of life.

## Life Expectancy

76.3 years

Average age at death of all people born in this place, or all people who have lived to the start of the specified age bracket.<sup>1</sup>



## Self-Reported Poor Physical Health

14.0%

Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report 14 or more days during the past 30 days during which their physical health was not good.<sup>2</sup>



## Visited Doctor for Routine Checkup

75.3%

Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report having been to a doctor for a routine checkup (in the previous year).<sup>2</sup>



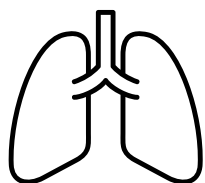
- In Williams County, people tend to **live about the same** amount of time as those in the Parkview Health service area (76.0 years) and Ohio (75.2 years).<sup>1</sup>
- Around 14.0% of adults in Williams County say they have **poor physical health**, which is about **the same** as Ohio (13.5%)<sup>3</sup> and the Parkview Health service area (13.0%).<sup>2</sup>
- A **similar number** of adults in Williams County **visit the doctor regularly** compared to those in Ohio (76.3%)<sup>3</sup> and the Parkview Health service area (75.6%).<sup>2</sup>

1. University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings (2020-2022)

2. CDC, PLACES Project (2022)

3. CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System-BRFSS (2022)

Chronic diseases and related factors often cause the greatest burden on health in a community. This includes conditions like diabetes, heart disease, asthma and obesity. The following conditions are highlighted due to prevalence, mortality trends and concern from community and key informant survey respondents.



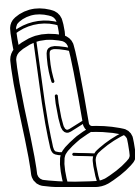
**8.8%**

of residents have been diagnosed with **chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)**.<sup>1</sup>



**7.3%**

of residents have been diagnosed with **coronary heart disease (CHD)**.<sup>1</sup>



**11.2%**

of residents have been diagnosed with **asthma**.<sup>1</sup>







Metabolic & Cardiovascular Health		Diagnosed % Williams County	Diagnosed % Ohio
	Diabetes	11.5% <sup>1</sup>	11.6% <sup>2</sup>
	High Blood Pressure	33.3% <sup>1</sup>	32.4% <sup>2</sup>
	Obesity	41.5% <sup>1</sup>	38.0% <sup>2</sup>
	High Cholesterol	30.2% <sup>3</sup>	30.4% <sup>4</sup>

1. CDC, PLACES Project (2022)

2. CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2022)

3. CDC, PLACES Project (2021)

4. CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2021)

Chronic Disease Mortality <sup>1</sup>		Deaths Per 100,000 Williams Residents	Deaths Per 100,000 Ohio Residents
	Heart Disease	275.6	193.4
	Cancer	245.1	159.2
	Lower Respiratory Disease	72.6	42.9
	Stroke	50.8	45.8
	Diabetes	65.0	27.4
	Kidney Disease	11.5	14.9

In Williams County, the diagnosis rates for many chronic diseases are **similar to or slightly higher** than diagnosis rates in Ohio and the Parkview Health service area. **Mortality rates** for some chronic diseases, such as heart disease, cancer, lower respiratory disease and diabetes, are **higher** in Williams County than in Ohio and the Parkview service area. However, the mortality rate in Williams County for kidney disease is **lower** than in Ohio and the Parkview service area, while stroke mortality is **higher** than the Ohio rate but **lower** than in the Parkview service area.<sup>1</sup> Data for Parkview service area can be found here: <https://parkview.metop.io>



1. CDC, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (2019-2023)

Cancer Incidence <sup>1</sup>	New Diagnoses Per 100,000 Williams Residents	New Diagnoses Per 100,000 Ohio Residents
All Cancers	417.4	470.0
Non-Invasive Breast Cancer	29.4	27.3
Lung and Bronchus Cancer	61.6	64.3
Colorectal Cancer	50.2	38.9
Prostate Cancer	104.3	118.1

Cancer Mortality <sup>2</sup>	Deaths Per 100,000 Williams Residents	Deaths Per 100,000 Ohio Residents
Breast Cancer	14.2	11.1
Lung and Bronchus Cancer	60.0	38.6
Colorectal Cancer	27.8	14.0
Prostate Cancer	12.6	7.8

In Williams County, the diagnosis rates and mortality rates for many types of cancers are **higher** than the rates across the Parkview Health service area and in Ohio. Data for Parkview service area can be found here: <https://parkview.metop.io>

1. National Cancer Institute, State Cancer Profiles (2017-2021)  
2. CDC, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (2019-2023)

Behavioral health refers to a state of mental, emotional and social well-being or behaviors and actions that affect wellness. It also includes how people get support and treatment. Behavioral health is an overarching term that refers to mental health (well-being, mental health conditions), suicidality and substance use disorders.

## Mental Health Conditions



**27.2%**

of adults living in Williams County have depression, which is **higher** than both Ohio (26.2%) and the Parkview Health service area (24.9%).<sup>1</sup>



**19.6**

is the suicide mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 residents) in Williams County, which is **higher** than both the Ohio and Parkview Health service area average (both 14.7).<sup>2</sup>

## Substance Use Disorders



### Drug Overdose Mortality

Williams County has a rate of 21.8 drug overdose deaths (per 100,000 residents), which is **lower** than the overall rate for the Parkview Health service area (25.7) and Ohio (44.2).<sup>2</sup>



### Alcohol-Related Mortality

Williams County's rate of alcohol-related mortality is 9.8 (per 100,000 residents), which is **lower** than the overall rate for the Parkview Health service area (14.6) and Ohio (11.6).<sup>2</sup>

1. CDC, PLACES Project (2022)

2 CDC, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (2019-2023)

# Access to Mental Health and Addiction Services

<b>Number of Mental Health Providers</b> <i>(per 100,000 residents)<sup>1</sup></i>	<b>161.1</b> Williams	<b>430.5</b> Parkview	<b>640.0</b> Ohio
<b>Number of Psychiatrists</b> <i>(per 100,000 residents)<sup>2</sup></i>	<b>0</b> Williams	<b>8</b> Parkview	<b>22</b> Ohio

## CHNA Community Survey Findings<sup>3</sup>

**16.8%** of survey respondents reported being **anxious**

**14.9%** of survey respondents reported being **depressed**

**64.0%** listed **mental health** as one of the **top health concerns** in their community

**16.3%** said they had **trouble** getting **mental health** or **addiction help**

## What we heard from the community<sup>4</sup>

- There is a **lack of mental health care services**. Resources are very limited.
- More **education is needed** on how to help people with mental health problems.
- There is **stigma** around seeking care for mental health. People are afraid of being judged and **don't want to be vulnerable**.
- Technology gives a **false sense of connection** to the community.  
*"Technology steals attention. People think they are connected but they aren't."*

1. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, National Provider Identifier Files (2025)

2. Health Resources & Services Administration, Area Health Resources Files (2025)

3. Parkview Community Health Survey - Williams County (2024)

4. Parkview Community Forum - Williams County (2025)



# Maternal and Child Health Williams County, OH

The health of mothers and children is important to the overall well-being of a community. This can be affected by factors such as limited access to health care, mental health issues and feeling disconnected.

## Low Birth Weight



**7.0%**

of live births have a birth weight of less than 5 lbs, 8 oz. in Williams County. This is **lower** than the Parkview Health service area (8.1%) and Ohio (8.7%).<sup>1</sup>

## Prenatal Care in 1st Trimester



**81.6%**

of mothers-to-be received care in the first three months of pregnancy. This is **higher** than both the Parkview Health service area (71.4%) and Ohio (78.1%).<sup>1</sup>

## Infant Mortality



**6.3**

infant deaths - deaths of infants in the first year of life - per 1,000 live births were recorded for Williams County.<sup>1</sup>

This data highlights the need for targeted interventions to improve infant health outcomes in Williams County.

## Child Abuse and Neglect

**24.7**



per 1,000 children are subject to child abuse and neglect.<sup>2</sup>

## Smoking During Pregnancy



**12.2%**

of births were to mothers who smoked cigarettes during their pregnancy.<sup>1</sup>

## What we heard from the community<sup>3</sup>

- It is **hard to find** good quality, affordable and safe childcare.

1. Health Resources & Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau (2020-2022)

2. Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, via Children's Defense Fund-Ohio KIDS COUNT (2023)

3. Parkview Community Forum - Williams County (2025)

Elder health focuses on concerns like falls, Alzheimer's disease and other dementias. These problems are often the biggest health challenges for older people.

**28.4** deaths per 100,000 residents are because of a fall

**66.6** deaths per 100,000 residents are due to Alzheimer's disease



In Williams County, women were nearly three times as likely to die from Alzheimer's than men from 2019-2023.<sup>2</sup>

In Williams County, the rate of deaths from falls is **higher** than the Parkview Health service area (14.3) and Ohio (12.4).<sup>1</sup>

The rate of deaths due to Alzheimer's in Williams County is **higher** than the Parkview Health service area (35.3) and Ohio (34.1).<sup>2</sup>



## What we heard from the community<sup>3</sup>

- The community has a **large aging population**.  
*"We have an aging community and we are aging and proud, we don't feel comfortable asking for help."*
- Seniors are often **targeted by online scams** and social media, leaving them feeling vulnerable.
- Due to increased costs of living, seniors often **work beyond the traditional retirement age**.  
*"Used to be seniors helping seniors... now people struggle with being truly retired."*
- Senior-focused services are **limited and expensive** for both providers and those using the services.

1. CDC, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (2022)

2. CDC, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (2019-2023). Deaths per 100,000 residents due to Alzheimer's disease (ICD-10 code G30)

3. Parkview Community Forum - Williams County (2025)

Infectious diseases are illnesses caused by germs like viruses and bacteria. Public health tools like prevention and vaccination are key to stopping and managing disease outbreaks.

## Medicare Flu Vaccination Rate

People enrolled in Medicare who received a flu shot at any point during the year<sup>1</sup>



45.0%

## Influenza and Pneumonia Mortality

Deaths per 100,000 residents due to influenza and pneumonia<sup>2</sup>



15.8



In Williams County, **fewer** Medicare beneficiaries received a flu shot than in Ohio (48.0%), though a **similar** number received a flu shot as in the Parkview Health service area (45.8%). More than half of this population, which is at higher risk of dying from the flu, remains unvaccinated.<sup>1</sup>

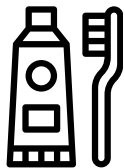
Williams County has **more** deaths from flu and pneumonia than Ohio (12.2) and the Parkview Health service area (11.6).<sup>2</sup>

1. US Health and Human Services, Vaccines & Immunizations (2023)

2. CDC, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (2019-2023)

Oral health has a strong impact on overall health. Dental check-ups, preventive care and education help people lead healthier lives. Access to dental care is important.

## Problem Getting Dental Care



16.4%

## Visited Dentist in previous year



61.1%

**1 in 6** CHNA survey respondents reported having trouble getting dental care.<sup>1</sup>

Compared to the state of Ohio (63.7%)<sup>3</sup> and the Parkview Health service area (60.0%),<sup>2</sup> a **similar number** of people in Williams County (61.1%)<sup>2</sup> visited the dentist.



1. Parkview Community Health Survey - Williams County (2024)
2. CDC, PLACES Project (2022)
3. CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2022)



Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) are major public health concerns. They impact a person's physical health, emotional well-being and quality of life. Access to testing, treatment and education are key to preventing the spread of these infections.

## HIV Cases<sup>1</sup>

## STI Cases<sup>1</sup>

For every 100,000 people, there are:

**109.3**  
HIV cases in  
**Williams County**



**423.1**  
STI cases in  
**Williams County**

**129.2**  
HIV cases in  
**Parkview Health  
service area**



**671.4**  
STI cases in  
**Parkview Health  
service area**

**246.1**  
HIV cases in  
**Ohio**



**934.3**  
STI cases in  
**Ohio**

Health behaviors are actions and habits that can help or hurt a person's physical, mental and social well-being. These include diet, exercise, substance use, preventive screenings and vaccinations.

## Cigarette Smoking



20.0%

## No Exercise



26.4%

20.0% of adults in Williams County **smoke cigarettes**,<sup>1</sup> which is **similar** to the Parkview Health service area (19.1%)<sup>1</sup> and **more** than in Ohio (17.4%).<sup>2</sup>

26.4% of adults in Williams County **do not exercise**, which is **similar** to the Parkview Health service area (27.3%),<sup>1</sup> but **more** than in Ohio (23.9%).<sup>2</sup>



1. CDC, PLACES Project (2022)

2. CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2022)

## Prioritization Overview

After gathering and analyzing the data—including applying additional weighting to survey responses from individuals identified as part of vulnerable populations—the HSIR team used a structured process to pinpoint the community's most urgent health needs. This process was meant to be inclusive and data-driven, ensuring that the chosen priorities represented both community members' experiences and health trends. The process involved meetings with community stakeholders and final selection of top health needs by hospital leaders.

## Community Prioritization Sessions

- Carried out between March 2025 and May 2025 for each hospital.
- Attendees were professionals who provide a wide range of services to community members from diverse backgrounds. *(See Appendix B for list of attendees.)*
- Ahead of the meeting, attendees were sent a printed scorecard with the top health needs identified for their county and related data.
- Presentation at the meeting covered data trends on the top health needs with a focus on geographic, socioeconomic, racial, ethnic, gender and age-related disparities. *(These slides are posted on the website where you found this report.)*
- Attendees discussed the benefits and challenges to addressing the health needs.
- Attendees voted to rank the top health needs based on significance, severity, relation to social drivers of health and suitability for intervention.

## Selected Health Priorities

The list of top health needs from each session and qualitative summaries from Community Forums were shared with Parkview Health - Williams County hospital leadership in June 2025. Hospital leaders reached consensus on the final top health priorities with consideration given to resources, prevalence of the health need, impact on vulnerable populations and suitability to address the health need.

### Selected Priorities for Parkview Health – Williams County

- Mental health and Mental Disorders
- Affordable and Healthy Food
- Cancers



The following is a list of datasets used during the analysis of secondary data. All datasets were accessed via the Metopio platform. A URL for each dataset is available upon request.

1. CDC, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry - Environmental Justice Index
2. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS)
3. Health Resources & Services Administration, Area Health Resources Files (AHRF)
4. CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
5. University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings
6. Dwyer-Lindgren, Mokdad, et al. (Population Health Metrics, 2014)
7. Diabetes Atlas
8. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) - Economic Research Service
9. Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI Crime Data Explorer
10. Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap
11. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), Mapping Medicare Disparities
12. Health Resources & Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB)
13. CDC, National Center for Health Statistics
14. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), National Provider Identifier Files (NPI)
15. CDC, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention; Atlas Plus
16. CDC, National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (NVSS-M)
17. CDC, National Vital Statistics System-Nativity (NVSS-N)
18. Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, via Children's Defense Fund-Ohio KIDS COUNT
19. Ohio Township Association
20. Parkview Community Health Survey and Community Forums - **Williams County**
21. CDC, PLACES Project
22. Razzaghi, Wang, et al. (MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2020)
23. State public health departments
24. National Cancer Institute, State Cancer Profiles
25. United States Zip Code Database
26. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)



## Appendix A - Community Impact Report

This report highlights the progress and measurable outcomes of Parkview Health's community outreach initiatives carried out between 2022 and 2024, as guided by our 2023 Implementation Strategy. Each program and service detailed herein reflects our commitment to addressing the key needs identified in the 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment. The following results demonstrate our ongoing dedication to equity, access, and measurable health improvements in the communities we serve. As we reflect on our progress and outcomes, we remain committed to building healthier communities through innovation, partnership and compassionate care.

### Access to Care

#### Transit Advocacy

The Transit Advocacy initiative was established to ensure representation on the Maumee Valley Planning Organization's (MVPO) transportation committee, advocate and assist in initiatives that improve access to care and other essential services in the county and assisting MVPO to improve and expand transportation services in Williams County by doing the following:

- Raising public awareness of current transportation services available in the county
- Researching and applying for grants
- Garnering stakeholder support in the county
- Assisting with implementation and expansion of transportation services

#### Highlighted Outcomes

- Actions taken to meet the Transit Advocacy initiative have been addressed by the Coordinated Transportation Plan for Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding and Williams Counties and in 2024 identified the following:
  - Geographic areas of Williams County that would be covered by the plan
  - Major trip generator based on geographic area
  - Population demographics
  - Assessed available services
  - Assessed transportation needs and gaps

#### Access to Care Initiative

The Access to Care initiative was established to collect baseline data from providers and community members to identify gaps and barriers for accessing mental health, behavioral and health care services in Williams County, host focus groups, listening sessions and/or surveys to identify barriers to care and develop a report that reviews the access to care barriers in order to improve access to care in the community.

## Highlighted Outcomes

- Identified top barriers to care were the following:
  - Cost
  - Limited transportation
- The group decided that addressing the cost of health care was beyond their scope and ability to make a difference
- To address the limited transportation the group utilized the Transit Advocacy initiative to help improve transportation availability throughout the county

## Cancer Education Outreach

The Cancer Education Outreach initiative was established to better understand and address gaps in cancer prevention and early detection within the county. A foundational step in this effort involves collecting baseline data on existing cancer prevention education and screening programs currently available to residents to ensure that community members can easily access the resources they need. The initiative also includes updating the community resource guide to highlight organizations offering free or reduced-cost health care services. This updated guide will provide crucial information about what qualifies as preventive care, what is typically covered by insurance and current cancer screening guidelines. Furthermore, the initiative collaborates with local health systems to analyze data from electronic health records and other databases to identify key gaps in cancer screenings. This includes pinpointing which types of cancer screenings have lower adherence rates, which populations are under-screened based on demographics such as sex, race, age or geographic location and identifying cancers that are more frequently diagnosed at later stages. Through this data-driven approach, the initiative aims to guide targeted interventions and improve cancer outcomes across the community.

## Highlighted Outcomes

- A panel card was created that highlights screening information and directs people to the Parkview website where they have access to more in-depth information about screening and how to schedule a screening
- Data collection
  - Highest incidence cancers observed:
    - Head and neck
    - Digestive system (particularly anal/colorectal cancers)
    - Breast cancer
  - Cancers most diagnosed at late stages include:
    - Lung cancer
    - Digestive system cancers
    - Prostate cancer
  - Possible reasons for delayed cancer screenings:
    - Limited access to care
    - Stigma associated with cancer screenings
    - Misconception that feeling healthy means screening is unnecessary

# Health Behaviors and Built Environment

## Complete Streets

The Complete Streets initiative was created to make streets in Williams County safer and more accessible. It ensures that local communities are represented in the MVPO's active transportation planning, raises awareness about Complete Streets policies, and encourages local governments to adopt comprehensive policies. The initiative also promotes partnerships with MVPO and the active transportation group to provide resources and support for improving street design and accessibility.

### Highlighted Outcomes

- Actions taken to meet the Complete Streets initiative have been addressed by the Coordinated Transportation Plan for Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding and Williams Counties. In 2024, the following were identified:
  - Geographic areas of Williams County that would be covered by the plan
  - Major trip generator based on geographic area
  - Population demographics
  - Assessed available services
  - Assessed transportation needs and gaps

## Green Space and Parks/Bike and Pedestrian Master Plans

The Green Space and Parks/Bike and Pedestrian Master Plans initiative was established to ensure representation in MVPO's active transportation plan initiatives, advocate and assist in initiatives that improve access to green spaces, parks and other active transportation opportunities.

### Highlighted Outcomes

The group used Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to add greenspace and trail maps to the county's website. Residents and visitors can access these maps through a link on the health department's activity page. The GIS experience is branded with the Williams County Health Partners logos.

- Collaborated with local partners to advertise local parks, playgrounds, trails, walking paths and other green spaces available in Williams County
- Recruited additional partners to assist with GIS mapping, website development and other technology needs
- Created a publicly available guide that includes mapping of local trails to inform residents and visitors of trails in the county
- Collaborated with local partners to create a bike and pedestrian master plan
- Advocated for bike and pedestrian plans to local policy makers and/or jurisdictions

## Community Fitness Programs

The Community Fitness initiative was established to gather baseline data on fitness programs and activities currently available in the county to improve fitness and reduce obesity across Williams County communities. The goal is to create a publicly available guide that includes an inventory and calendar of programs to promote awareness and participation in both individual and group fitness opportunities. The guide will provide information about which schools, churches, businesses and other organizations offer shared access to facilities like gyms and tracks. There will be options for both group and individual fitness opportunities. The team will also evaluate the potential for incorporating physical activity into community events such as festivals and farmers markets.

### Highlighted Outcomes

- Obtained baseline data on community fitness programs and activities currently being offered in the county. Include organized physical activities in the county as well as events (e.g., races) and if they offer a child or a family component.
  - Bryan Parks & Rec - Adult Walking Program, walking paths, YOGA \$20/four week session, softball (registration fee), baseball (registration fee), pickleball, Men over 30 basketball, ice skating, cross country skiing, hockey (rental fee)
  - Anytime Fitness (Bryan) - personal trainers, standard weight room, cardio equipment, virtual workout classes on campus in studio (fee to be a member)
  - Fountain City Fitness (Bryan) - standard weight room and cardio equipment (fee to be a member)
  - The Weight Station (West Unity)
  - Jim's Gym (Pioneer) - personal trainers (fee to be a member)
  - Field House (Montpelier) - school sports training facility (must live in school district, \$10 fee)
  - Williams County YMCA
    - In 2024 the Williams County YMCA offered seniors: Silver Sneakers, Chair Yoga, Silver Sneakers Classic, Tai Chi, Zumba Gold, Arthritis, Aerobics, Deep Water AM, Silver Splash and Water Cardio
    - In 2024 the Williams County YMCA offered families: Turkey Trot & Kid's Fun Run for the entire family. They also offered the facilities for family activities such as the pool or double gymnasium
    - In 2024 the Williams County YMCA offered kids: Homeschool Physical Education, Indoor Soccer League, Youth Dance Class and Mighty "Y" Youth

## Community Gardens

The Community Gardens initiative was established to research grants and funding opportunities to increase the number of community gardens, start a sustainability plan to maintain existing and future community gardens year-round, obtain baseline data regarding which local food pantries have fresh produce available, work with food pantries to offer fresh produce and assist pantries in seeking donations from local grocers. The overall goal of the initiative is to improve access to fresh produce within the communities of Williams County.

### Highlighted Outcomes

- Three applicants have completed the Master Gardener class (hybrid course) through the Ohio State University Extension Office
- Master Gardener participants provided public programs and presentations to improve gardening knowledge

## Healthy Food Initiatives and Nutrition Education

The Healthy Food Initiatives and Nutrition Education initiative was established to assess nutrition education programming offered in schools, consider implementing additional school-based nutrition education programs, assess nutrition education programming offered at food pantries, consider expanding healthy food initiatives in food banks and assess nutrition education programming offered at farmers markets. The overall goal of the initiative is to improve community members' knowledge of healthy nutrition throughout the county.

### Highlighted Outcomes

- Expanded capacity for outreach:
  - A new Family & Consumer Science position was added to Ohio State University Extension, enhancing the reach and range of nutrition and wellness education across the county. This role expanded programming beyond the scope of the previous SNAP-Ed position.
- Senior center engagement:
  - Six out of seven senior center sites completed monthly healthy cooking programs focused on meals for one to two people
  - A new series of wellness programs were launched at county senior center sites
- Disability advocacy support:
  - A three-class Healthy and Easy Cooking series was completed for advocates with the Williams County Board of Developmental Disabilities
- School nutrition outreach:
  - Team-based school outreach efforts completed in August to explore nutrition programming in partnership with the pending SNAP-Ed replacement
- Food pantry collaboration:
  - Developed and distributed monthly recipe resources using commodity food box items to churches in Bryan and Montpelier
  - Continued work on creating simple, healthy recipes for county food pantries, tailored to available pantry items



- Community-based wellness education:
  - A bi-weekly nutrition and mental wellness program completed at New Home Development
  - Monthly nutrition, healthy recipe and eating habit lessons continued at senior center sites across the county
- Youth & school programming:
  - Completed a healthy eating series at Bryan High School, contributing to youth nutrition education
- Partnership-driven program development:
  - Completed development and implementation of healthy eating and mental wellness lessons in collaboration with National Alliance on Mental Illness Four County (NAMI)

## Health in All Policies

Health in All Policies (HiAP) is a collaborative approach to ensure that health and well-being are considered in policy decisions. The HiAP initiative was established to research how other counties and cities have implemented HiAP, educate local partners and community agencies on its importance and recruit local partners and community agencies to form an interagency taskforce to advocate for HiAP initiatives. The overall goal of the initiative is to establish the HiAP framework in each community in Williams County.

### Highlighted Outcomes

- Plans were made to work with the taskforce to develop and implement a HiAP resolution throughout Williams County

## Mental Health and Addiction

### School-Based Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Groups

The School-Based Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Groups initiative was established to continue to promote and implement the Too Good for Drugs and other programming (CATCH My Breath, etc.) in Williams County schools, expand current programming to all school districts or grade levels, identify other agencies that serve youth to expand programming and incorporate aspects that involve parent/guardian engagement into programming. The overall goal of the initiative is to improve access to school-based alcohol and other drug prevention groups to communities throughout Williams County.

### Highlighted Outcomes

- Community engagement:
  - Educational materials distributed at various community events to raise awareness and promote prevention messaging
- Youth-led social norms campaign:
  - The Education Communities on Health Opportunities (ECHO) group developed social norms campaign with local students to address underage drinking, aiming to shift perceptions and promote healthier behaviors

- Expanded event outreach:
  - ECHO explored distribution of prevention materials at sporting events, increasing visibility and reinforcing positive messages in high-traffic youth environments
- Juvenile detention center programming:
  - The CATCH My Breath program was delivered at the juvenile detention center, focusing on vaping prevention and health education
- School-Based Prevention Curriculum:
  - The Too Good For Drugs program was implemented in all schools across the county, equipping students with tools to resist peer pressure and make healthy choices
  - Vaping and substance use programming was provided specifically for youth involved in the Williams County system
- Summer prevention programming:
  - Continued substance use prevention efforts during summer programming, ensuring year-round engagement with at-risk youth

## School-Based Social Emotional Instruction

The School-Based Social Emotional Instruction initiative was established to determine the types of programming offered in schools and grades and teacher/administration satisfaction with programming, introduce or reintroduce the evidence-based program(s) to the school districts, train staff to implement programming and pilot any new programs in at least one district. The overall goal of the initiative is to improve access to school-based social emotional instruction to communities in Williams County.

### Highlighted Outcomes

- Staff and student wellness
  - Bryan Middle School (BMS) introduced staff and student wellness programming
  - Sources of Strength (SOS) presentation delivered to BMS staff, followed by a feedback survey
  - Adult training for BMS guidance counselors, social workers and principal took place 2024, as part of SOS implementation
  - SOS peer leader recruitment and training completed in fall 2024
  - BMS principal signed SOS Letter of Commitment; official commitment received and confirmed by program leadership
- Program expansion and implementation
  - Montpelier's Handle With Care (HWC) program began; Hilltop HWC is now fully implemented
  - Hilltop Elementary staff trained in PAX Good Behavior Game, with ongoing support for classroom implementation
  - Exploring SOS training took place at Montpelier Elementary, with potential for secondary school expansion

- Curriculum and legislative support
  - Botvin LifeSkills program (substance use and violence prevention) implemented in Stryker
  - Continued work to support House Bill 123 (HB123) requirements across school initiatives

## Mental Health First Aid

The Mental Health First Aid initiative was established to expand Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) trainings to manufacturing entities, law enforcement, court, etc., determine effective marketing techniques among community organizations that will promote the identified trainings, determine how to target priority populations and continue to promote and administer youth MHFA trainings.

### Highlighted Outcomes

Mental Health First Aid (MFHA) training

- 18 training sessions took place during 2024
- Over 200 people trained during 2024
- Organizations that took part in training:
  - TRUFAST Corporation
  - Grace Community Church
  - Williams County Juvenile Detention Center
  - Living Hope Community Church

## Suicide Prevention Initiatives

Suicide Prevention initiatives were established to obtain baseline data on current mental health/suicide programming and resources available in the county, identify gaps in populations that are at higher risk of suicide. Using the CDC Suicide Prevention Guide, identify approaches that focus on high-risk populations and identify one new approach to implement. The overall goal of the initiative is to decrease the rate of suicide in Williams County.

### Highlighted Outcomes

The Four County Suicide Prevention Coalition held the suicide prevention breakfast in 2024. At the event, the coalition shared the following:

- CDC recommended resources available in the community
- Local data about suicides in the four-county area
- High risk populations were identified using data and shared with the community
- The goal is to move the community from "vague awareness" to a "pre-planning" phase based on the community readiness assessment that was conducted

## Appendix B - Prioritization Participating Organizations

Prioritization session attendees represented several organizations in Williams County

Organization/Department	Area of Work
Adams Board	Government/Public Health/Safety
Allied Moulded Products Inc	Business
Bard Manufacturing	Business
Bryan Area Foundation	Non-profit/Community-based/Social Service
Bryan School System	Mental/Behavioral Health
City of Bryan	Government/Public Health/Safety
Maumee Valley Guidance Center	Non-profit/Community-based/Social Service
Ohio Art	Business
Ohio State University Extension	Extension
Parkview Health	Health Care, Oncology
Parkview Bryan Hospital	Health Care
Recovery Services of Northwest Ohio	Mental/Behavioral Health
The Ability Center	Non-profit/Community-based/Social Service
Trilogy Wealth Advisors	Business
Village Montpelier Council	Government/Public Health/Safety
Waterford Bank	Business
Williams County Economic Development	Business
Williams County Sheriff Office	Government/Public Health/Safety
Williams County Department of Aging	Government/Public Health/Safety
Williams County Health Department	Government/Public Health/Safety

## Appendix C - Community Resources

This list highlights health care facilities and community organizations that are available to address significant health needs identified in this CHNA.

Organization Name	City	Zip Code
<b>Mental Health and Mental Disorders</b>		
H.J. Stark Wellness and Consulting, LTD.	Bryan	43506
Bryan City Schools	Bryan	43506
Recovery Services of Northwest Ohio	Defiance	43512
Northwest Ohio Educational Service Center	Archbold	43502
Maumee Valley Guidance	Defiance	43512
Four County Suicide Prevention Coalition	Defiance	43512
The Ability Center	Bryan	43506
Bloom Kid's Closet	Bryan	43506
Bryan Community Health Center	Bryan	43506
Shalom Counseling & Mediation Center	Bryan	43506
Harbor	Bryan	43506
Inspiring Hope Counseling	Bryan	43506
A Renewed Mind	Bryan	43506
AJA Behavioral	Bryan	43506
<b>Obesity</b>		
Municipal Parks and Recreation	Bryan	43506
Williams County YMCA	Bryan	43506
Rails to Trails	Montpelier	43543



Affordable and Healthy Food		
Municipal Parks and Recreation	Bryan	43506
The Ohio State University Extension Office	Bryan	43506
Williams County Health Department	Montpelier	43543
Parkview Bryan Hospital	Bryan	43506
Williams County YMCA	Bryan	43506
Edgerton Community Outreach	Edgerton	43517
Sanctuary Homeless Shelter	Bryan	43506
Helping Hands Food Pantry	Montpelier	43543
Open Hands Caring Hearts	Bryan	43506
Williams County Department of Aging	Bryan	43506
Williams County Veterans Service Office	Bryan	43506
Cancers		
American Cancer Society	Bryan	43506
Parkview Bryan Hospital	Bryan	43506
Cancer Assistance of Williams County	Bryan	43506
Substance Use Disorders		
Maumee Valley Guidance Center	Bryan	43506
Ohio Guidestone	Bryan	43506
Four County ADAMhs Board	Archbold	43502

### Additional resources for a broad range of assistance:

Findhelp.org is an online tool that connects people to support, including financial assistance, food pantries, medical care and other free or reduced-cost help.

<https://www.findhelp.org/>

211 is a free and confidential service that helps people find local resources like food, housing, health care and job support by calling or texting 211.

<https://www.211.org/>