



Department of  
Health

# Ohio Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

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2022 ANNUAL REPORT

**Advancing the health and well-being of all Ohioans.**

**For Information:**

**Chronic Disease Epidemiology and Evaluation Section**  
Bureau of Health Improvement and Wellness

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<https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/behavioral-risk-factor-surveillance-system/welcome-to>

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# Introduction

## Overview

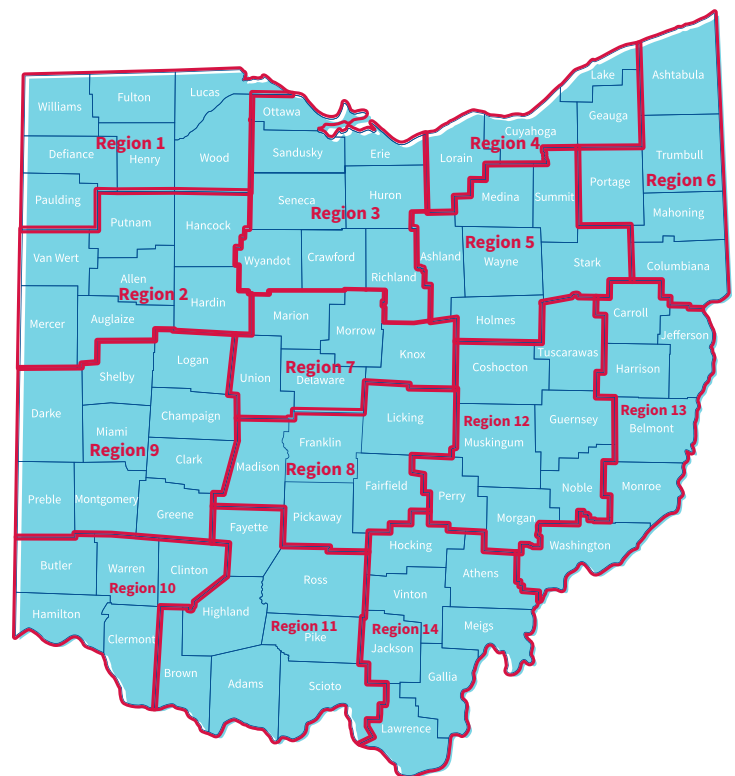
The Ohio Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual telephone survey conducted by the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) and supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The BRFSS is the primary source of health information voluntarily self-reported by Ohio residents 18 years and older. Data are collected related to access to healthcare, chronic diseases, mental health, overweight and obesity, nutrition, physical activity, tobacco and alcohol use, and cancer screenings, among other measures. In addition, the Ohio Adult Tobacco Survey (ATS) is conducted in conjunction with the BRFSS. Data resulting from the survey are available to public health professionals, state- and local-level decision-makers, elected-officials, researchers, students, and the general public. BRFSS data are used in combination with other measures such as morbidity and mortality data to identify emerging health problems; track trends in health risk behaviors over time; and develop, monitor, and evaluate public health programs and policies. The BRFSS survey is conducted annually and completed by December of each year. Throughout the following calendar year, survey results and data sets are validated and finalized. Once completed, the BRFSS annual report is written, verified, and published, which is typically within 24 months after the survey year. This report addresses 2022 data, the most recent data available at the time of report development.

## Sample Design

The BRFSS survey sample consists of non-institutionalized adults 18 years and older. Since 2011, the BRFSS has conducted both landline and cellular telephone surveys using random-digit-dialing techniques. In conducting the BRFSS landline telephone survey, data are collected from a randomly selected adult in a household. In conducting the cellular telephone survey, data are collected from an adult who answers a randomly selected cellular telephone. In 2022, the Ohio BRFSS conducted 14,308 interviews and oversampled 14 regions to produce regional estimates for key indicators. The 14 geographic regions and associated counties are shown in the map below.

## 2022 Ohio BRFSS Regions:

- Region 1:** Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Lucas, Paulding, Williams, Wood.
- Region 2:** Allen, Auglaize, Hancock, Hardin, Mercer, Putnam, Van Wert.
- Region 3:** Crawford, Erie, Huron, Ottawa, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandot.
- Region 4:** Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain.
- Region 5:** Ashland, Holmes, Medina, Stark, Summit, Wayne.
- Region 6:** Ashtabula, Columbiana, Mahoning, Portage, Trumbull.
- Region 7:** Delaware, Knox, Marion, Morrow, Union.
- Region 8:** Fairfield, Franklin, Licking, Madison, Pickaway.
- Region 9:** Champaign, Clark, Darke, Greene, Logan, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, Shelby.
- Region 10:** Butler, Clermont, Clinton, Hamilton, Warren.
- Region 11:** Adams, Brown, Fayette, Highland, Pike, Ross, Scioto.
- Region 12:** Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Tuscarawas.
- Region 13:** Belmont, Carroll, Harrison, Jefferson, Monroe, Washington.
- Region 14:** Athens, Gallia, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, Vinton.



## Questionnaire

The Ohio BRFSS questionnaire is designed by a working group of BRFSS state coordinators and CDC staff as well as the Ohio BRFSS Data User's Group and ODH leadership. The questionnaire has three parts: 1) the core component questions, which must be asked by all states without modification in wording; 2) optional modules, which are supported by CDC but not required to be asked in all states; and 3) state-added questions not part of core or optional modules. The Ohio BRFSS implements a two-way split survey design to increase the number of optional modules and state-added questions that can be included in the survey.

## Weighting

The Ohio BRFSS data are weighted to known proportions of age, race, ethnicity, sex, and geographic region in Ohio to ensure that estimates are representative of the Ohio adult population. In 2011, the BRFSS moved to a weighting methodology known as iterative proportional fitting, or raking, to allow for the incorporation of telephone ownership (landline and/or cellular telephone), as well as education level, marital status, and renter versus homeowner status, into the BRFSS weighting methodology.

## Prevalence Estimates

This report provides a broad overview of the health status of Ohioans and the degree to which health behaviors and outcomes can vary among different demographic and socioeconomic groups within Ohio. Data are presented by age, sex, race/ethnicity, disability status, annual household income, education, and geographic region to identify high-risk and disparate populations to inform health interventions and policies. Comparisons between Ohio and the United States, including trends, are presented using the national BRFSS dataset publicly available through the CDC. Prevalence estimates are based on a sample of the population and are presented with 95% confidence intervals (CI). A 95% CI means that if the same survey was repeated 100 times, the estimated prevalence would fall within the range of the CI 95 times out of 100. Statistical differences between populations were determined by comparing CIs; if the CIs do not overlap, the difference is determined to be statistically significant. **“Statistically significant” means that the difference between populations is greater than what might be expected to happen by chance alone, hereafter denoted by an asterisk (\*).**

## Limitations

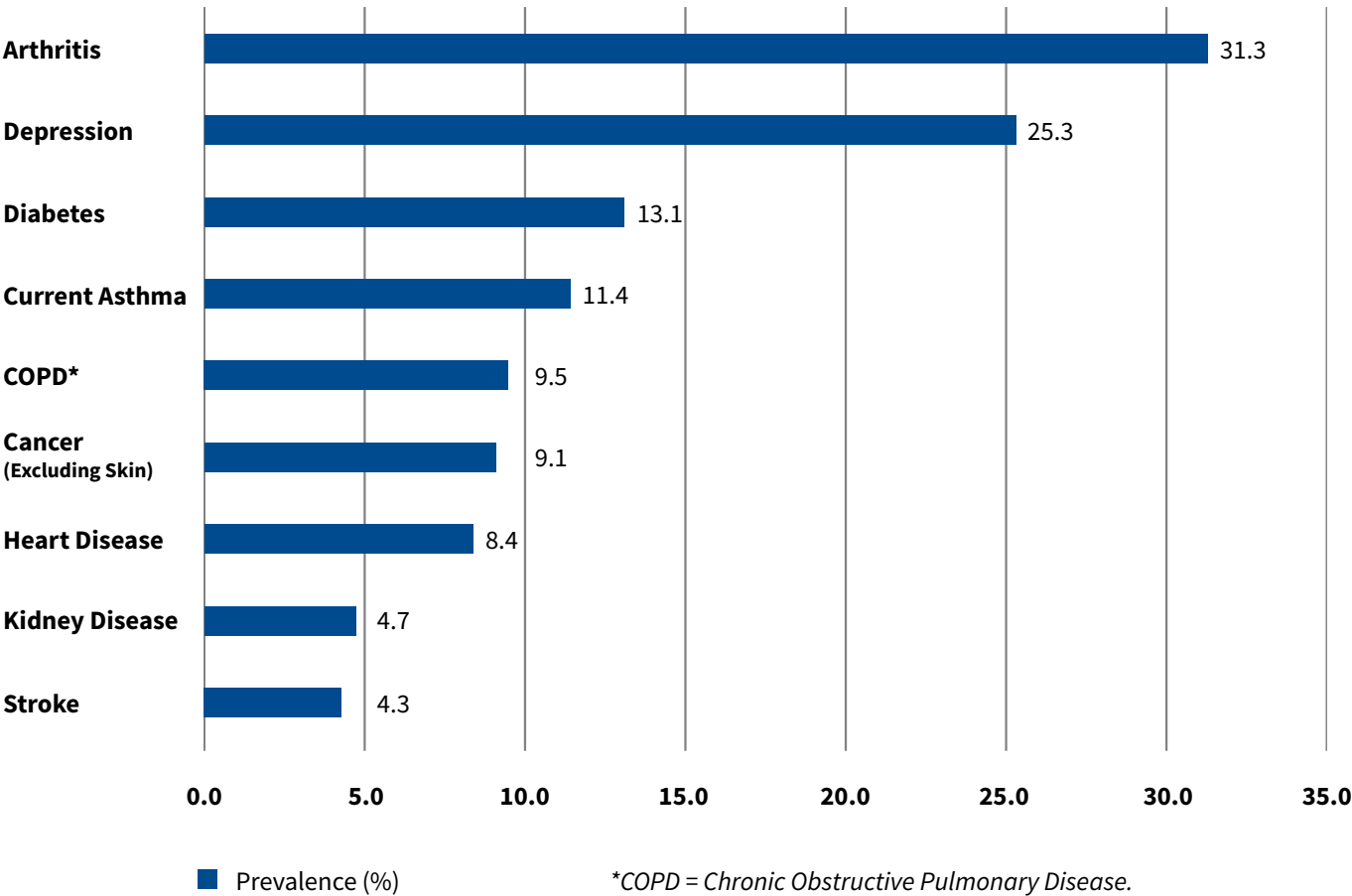
The following limitations should be considered when interpreting BRFSS data:

- Estimates through 2010 should not be compared with estimates from 2011-present because of the shift from post-stratification weighting to iterative proportional fitting in 2011.
- Data estimates for fewer than 50 respondents are considered statistically unreliable by the CDC and are not included in this report. Respondents who answered that they do not know or refused to answer a question were excluded from the calculation of prevalence estimates related to that question. Therefore, the sample sizes used to calculate the estimates in this report are different for each indicator. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 30% are also excluded, as they do not meet CDC reporting criteria.
- The BRFSS only surveys adults living in households. Therefore, individuals living in a group setting such as a nursing home, the military, or prison are not surveyed. In addition, adults who live in households without telephones or cell phones are not included in the sample.
- BRFSS prevalence estimates are based solely on respondents' self-reported answers to survey questions. Respondents may be uncomfortable sharing private health information, or conversely, may exaggerate particular feelings or experiences. Others may be tempted to provide responses that are more socially desirable. In some cases, information provided by respondents may be subject to recall bias. Therefore, results should be interpreted with caution.

# Key Findings

In 2022, an estimated 60.5% of Ohio adults reported that they had at least one of the following chronic diseases or conditions: arthritis, heart disease, stroke, diabetes, cancer, current asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), depression, and/or kidney disease; 32.2% reported having two or more chronic diseases or conditions. Among adults 65 years and older, 83.4% had at least one chronic disease or condition, and 56.1% had two or more. The most common chronic condition among Ohio adults was arthritis (31.3%), followed by depression (25.3%), and diabetes (13.1%).

## Prevalence of Chronic Diseases and Conditions Among Adults (Ages 18+), Ohio, 2022



- According to 2022 data, Ohio adults rank better than the national prevalence in the following categories: access to healthcare coverage, dental check-ups, childhood asthma, being overweight, marijuana use, and colorectal cancer screening. Meanwhile, Ohio adults rank worse than the national prevalence for the following categories: fair or poor health, poor physical health, disability, arthritis, heart disease, stroke, diabetes, skin cancer, other cancers, asthma, COPD, kidney disease, long-term COVID effects, obesity, no exercise, inadequate sleep, smoking, e-cigarette use, binge drinking, poor mental health, depression, adverse childhood experiences, caregiving, no flu vaccination, no HIV testing, and no mammography screening. Ohio adults were similar to the national prevalence for prediabetes, childhood asthma, and cognitive decline.
- The prevalence of many chronic diseases and conditions, including arthritis, heart disease, stroke, diabetes, prediabetes, skin cancer, other cancers, COPD, and kidney disease, increases as age increases.
- Adult females in Ohio are significantly\* more likely to have healthcare coverage, receive dental check-ups, and receive a flu vaccination, compared with males. However, females are also significantly\* more likely than males to have poor physical health, disability, arthritis, cancer, asthma, long-term COVID effects, poor mental health, and depression, are less likely to participate in any exercise outside of their regular job, and are more likely to be a caregiver.

## Key Findings (Continued)

- Adult males in Ohio are significantly\* more likely to exercise, compared with females. However, males are significantly\* more likely than females to have heart disease, be overweight, use marijuana, and binge drink alcohol. Males are also significantly\* less likely than females to have access to healthcare coverage, receive a dental check-up, and receive a flu vaccination.
- White, non-Hispanic adults in Ohio have a significantly\* higher prevalence of cancer, skin cancer, being overweight, and not receiving an HIV test, compared with Black, non-Hispanic adults.
- Black, non-Hispanic adults in Ohio have a significantly\* higher prevalence of fair or poor health, no routine oral check-up, diabetes, asthma, no exercise, marijuana use, malnutrition, and no flu vaccination, compared with White, non-Hispanic adults.
- Hispanic adults in Ohio have a significantly\* higher prevalence of no access to healthcare coverage, no dental check-up, and no colorectal cancer screening, compared with White, non-Hispanic adults.
- Multi-racial adults in Ohio have a significantly\* higher prevalence of poor physical health, disability, inadequate sleep, poor mental health, depression, and no flu vaccination, compared with White, non-Hispanic adults.
- Ohio adults with a disability and the lowest levels of income and education have a significantly\* higher prevalence of fair or poor health, poor physical health, no dental check-up, arthritis, heart disease, stroke, diabetes, asthma, COPD, kidney disease, no exercise, inadequate sleep, malnutrition, smoking, e-cigarette use, poor mental health, depression, suicidal thoughts, and no mammography. Disability is also associated with a higher prevalence of prediabetes, cancer, long-term COVID effects, obesity, marijuana use, adverse childhood experiences, caregiving, and cognitive decline. Adults with low income also have a higher prevalence of skin cancer, overweight, marijuana use, adverse childhood experiences, cognitive decline, no cervical cancer screening, no colorectal cancer screening, and no prostate cancer screening discussion. In addition, those with the lowest education also have a higher prevalence of disability, no access to healthcare coverage, skin cancer, prescription pain medication misuse, no flu vaccination, no cervical cancer screening, no colorectal cancer screening, and no prostate cancer screening discussion.
- Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (southern Ohio; Adams, Brown, Fayette, Highland, Pike, Ross, and Scioto counties) had the highest number of poor health outcomes, compared with the other 13 BRFSS regions. Adults in Region 11 have a significantly\* higher prevalence than all Ohio adults for the following health indicators: fair or poor health, disability, no dental check-up, arthritis, COPD, kidney disease, no exercise, smoking, cognitive decline, and no flu vaccination.

## Fair or Poor Health

In 2022, 18.7% of Ohio adults reported that their general health was fair or poor, compared with 18.0% of adults in the United States.

### Prevalence of Fair or Poor Health Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	General Health, Fair or Poor <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	18.7	17.8 – 19.7
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	12.7	10.0 – 15.5
<b>25-34</b>	12.9	10.6 – 15.2
<b>35-44</b>	16.0	13.4 – 18.5
<b>45-54</b>	17.6	15.5 – 19.7
<b>55-64</b>	23.9	21.7 – 26.1
<b>65+</b>	24.4	22.7 – 26.1
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	18.0	16.7 – 19.3
<b>Female</b>	19.2	18.0 – 20.5
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	17.4	16.5 – 18.3
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	24.1	20.6 – 27.6
<b>Hispanic</b>	21.7	15.9 – 27.6
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	13.3	7.4 – 19.2
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	28.8	21.5 – 36.1
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	40.2	38.1 – 42.2
<b>No Disability</b>	8.8	8.0 – 9.6
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	44.0	38.3 – 49.7
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	35.2	31.4 – 39.0
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	27.9	24.7 – 31.0
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	21.3	18.4 – 24.2
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	14.3	12.1 – 16.5
<b>\$75,000+</b>	7.6	6.5 – 8.6
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	37.6	32.7 – 42.6
<b>High School Diploma</b>	22.1	20.5 – 23.7
<b>Some College</b>	17.1	15.6 – 18.5
<b>College Graduate</b>	9.4	8.4 – 10.4

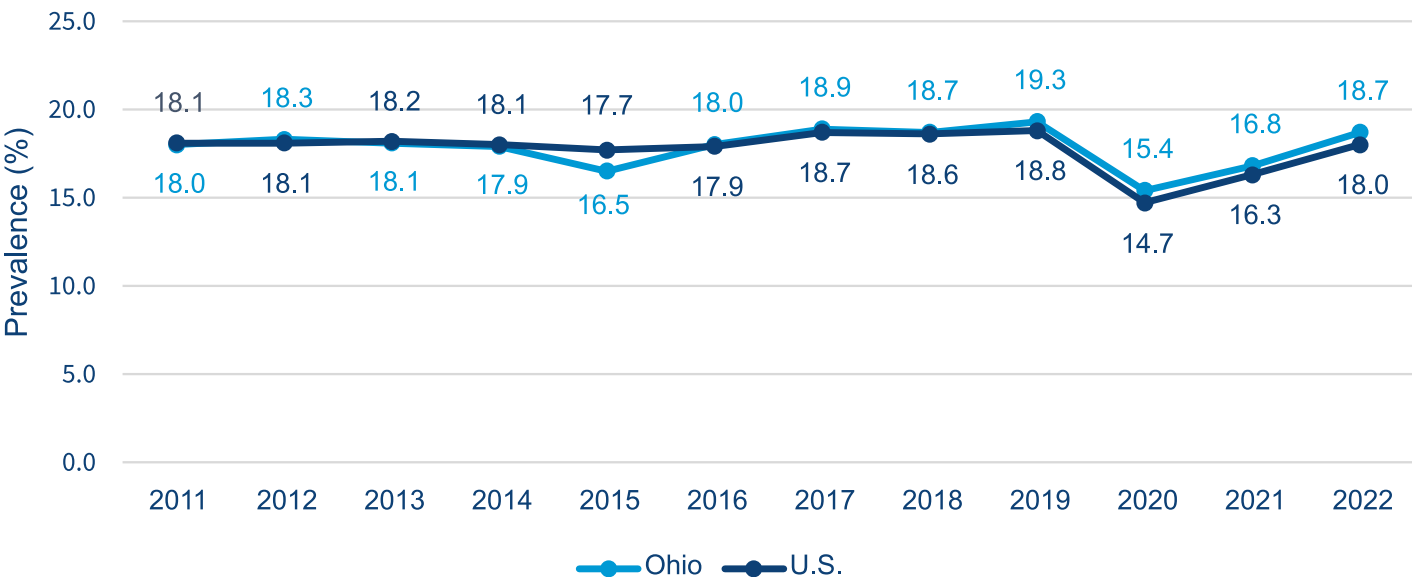
- The prevalence of fair or poor health increases as age increases.
- The prevalence of fair or poor health does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of fair or poor health is significantly\* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (24.1%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (17.4%), and other race, non-Hispanic adults (13.3%).
- The prevalence of fair or poor health is significantly\* higher among those with a disability (40.2%), compared with those without a disability (8.8%).
- The prevalence of fair or poor health decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of fair or poor health decreases as education level increases; 37.6% of adults with less than a high school education have fair or poor health, compared with 9.4% of adults with a college degree.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported that their health, in general, was either fair or poor.



# Fair or Poor Health (Continued)

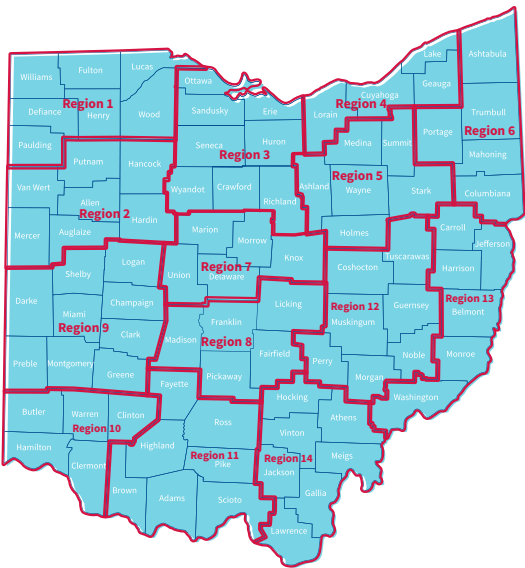
Prevalence of Fair or Poor Health Among Adults (Age 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011 - 2022



Prevalence of Fair or Poor Health Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	18.7	17.8 – 19.7
Region 1	21.2	18.2 – 24.2
Region 2	23.4	19.7 – 27.1
Region 3	19.5	16.6 – 22.4
Region 4	19.3	16.6 – 21.9
Region 5	18.4	15.6 – 21.2
Region 6	17.7	15.0 – 20.4
Region 7	13.2	11.0 – 15.5
Region 8	18.3	15.6 – 20.9
Region 9	17.3	14.7 – 19.9
Region 10	16.3	13.5 – 19.1
Region 11	24.4	21.0 – 27.9
Region 12	21.7	18.4 – 25.0
Region 13	24.4	21.1 – 27.7
Region 14	20.4	17.4 – 23.5

- The prevalence of fair or poor health among Ohio adults has varied from 2011 to 2022 and is similar to the overall trend among adults in the United States.
- The prevalence of fair or poor health is significantly\* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (24.4%) and Region 13 (24.4%), compared with all Ohio adults (18.7%).
- The prevalence of fair or poor health is significantly\* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 7 (13.2%), compared with all Ohio adults (18.7%).



## Poor Physical Health

In 2022, 13.9% of Ohio adults reported that their physical health was not good on 14 or more days in the past 30 days, compared with 12.7% of adults in the United States.

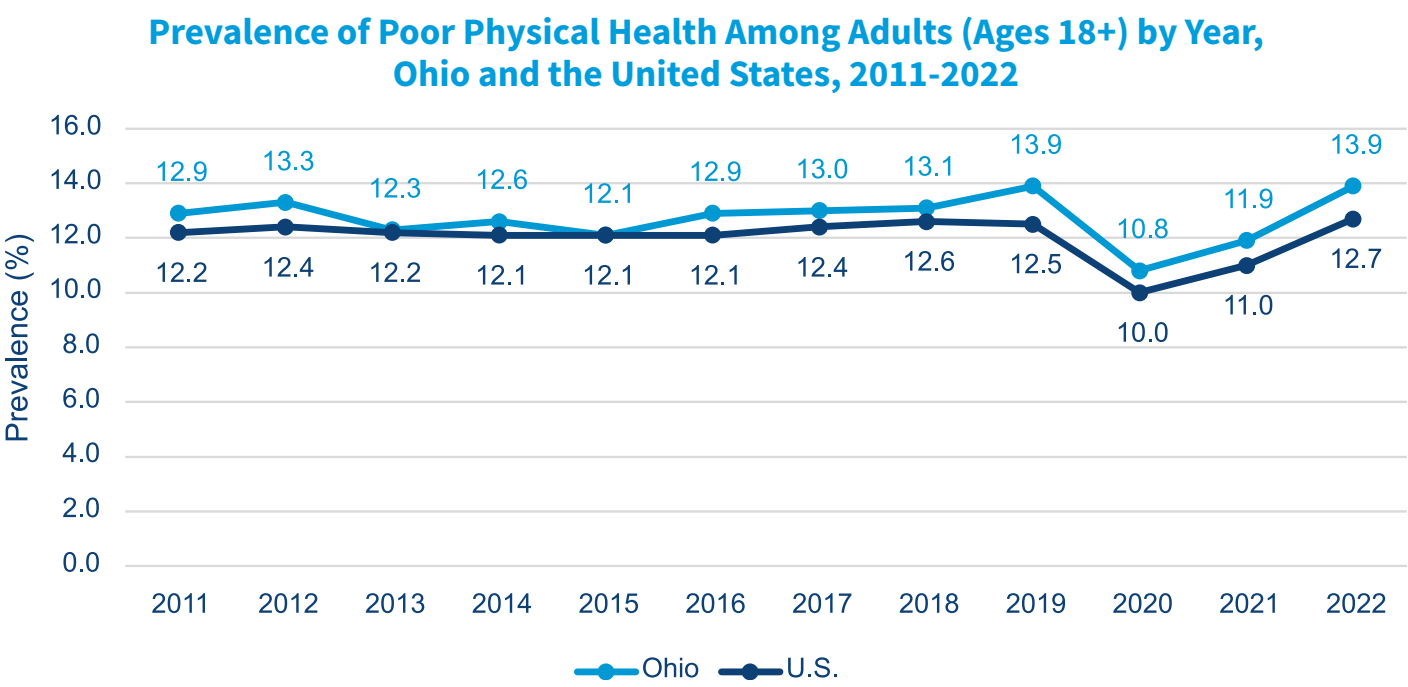
### Prevalence of Poor Physical Health Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	Poor Physical Health <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	13.9	13.1 – 14.7
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	10.0	7.1 – 12.9
<b>25-34</b>	9.3	7.5 – 11.1
<b>35-44</b>	11.4	9.1 – 13.6
<b>45-54</b>	16.1	13.9 – 18.2
<b>55-64</b>	17.7	15.8 – 19.6
<b>65+</b>	16.8	15.3 – 18.3
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	12.4	11.2 – 13.5
<b>Female</b>	15.4	14.2 – 16.5
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	13.4	12.6 – 14.2
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	15.4	12.3 – 18.5
<b>Hispanic</b>	16.0	9.3 – 22.7
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	8.9	5.2 – 12.7
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	24.0	17.1 – 31.0
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	30.7	28.7 – 32.6
<b>No Disability</b>	6.4	5.7 – 7.2
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	32.6	27.3 – 38.0
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	25.0	21.5 – 28.5
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	20.4	17.4 – 23.3
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	13.7	11.3 – 16.1
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	13.3	11.1 – 15.4
<b>\$75,000+</b>	6.6	5.4 – 7.7
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	24.3	19.6 – 29.0
<b>High School Diploma</b>	15.2	13.8 – 16.6
<b>Some College</b>	14.6	13.2 – 16.0
<b>College Graduate</b>	8.0	7.1 – 9.0

- The prevalence of poor physical health generally increases as age increases through age 64.
- The prevalence of poor physical health is significantly\* higher among females (15.4%), compared with males (12.4%).
- The prevalence of poor physical health is significantly\* higher among multi-racial adults (24.0%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (13.4%) and other race, non-Hispanic adults (8.9%).
- The prevalence of poor physical health is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (30.7%), compared with adults without a disability (6.4%).
- The prevalence of poor physical health decreases as annual household income increases; adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (32.6%) are about five times as likely to have poor physical health, compared with adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (6.6%).
- The prevalence of poor physical health decreases as education level increases.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported that their physical health was not good on 14 or more days in the past 30 days.

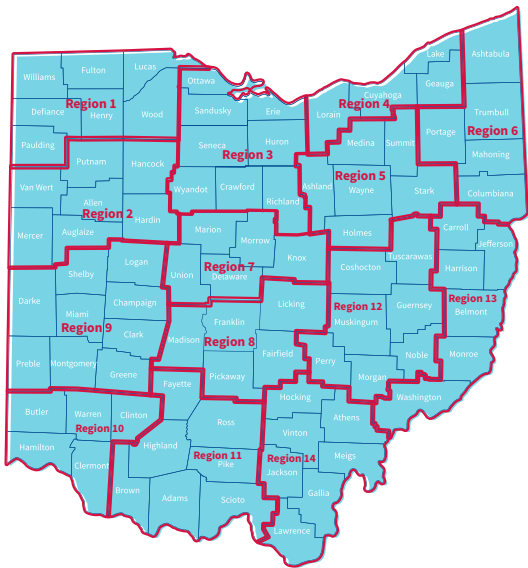
# Poor Physical Health (Continued)



## Prevalence of Poor Physical Health Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	13.9	13.1 – 14.7
Region 1	13.5	11.0 – 16.0
Region 2	15.8	12.5 – 19.1
Region 3	14.6	12.1 – 17.1
Region 4	13.0	10.7 – 15.4
Region 5	14.0	11.5 – 16.5
Region 6	14.5	11.8 – 17.2
Region 7	9.0	7.2 – 10.9
Region 8	13.5	11.3 – 15.7
Region 9	14.7	12.3 – 17.2
Region 10	12.9	10.2 – 15.6
Region 11	16.8	13.5 – 20.0
Region 12	18.2	14.9 – 21.5
Region 13	18.6	15.3 – 21.9
Region 14	16.1	13.3 – 19.0

- The prevalence of poor physical health among Ohio adults is slightly variable from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of poor physical health is the same or higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of poor physical health is significantly\* higher among Ohio adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 12 (18.2%) and Region 13 (18.6%), compared with all Ohio adults (13.9%).



# Disability

In 2022, 31.6% of Ohio adults reported that they have a disability, defined as being deaf, being blind, or having difficulty making decisions, walking, dressing, or doing errands, compared with 29.4% of adults in the United States.

## Prevalence of Disability Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

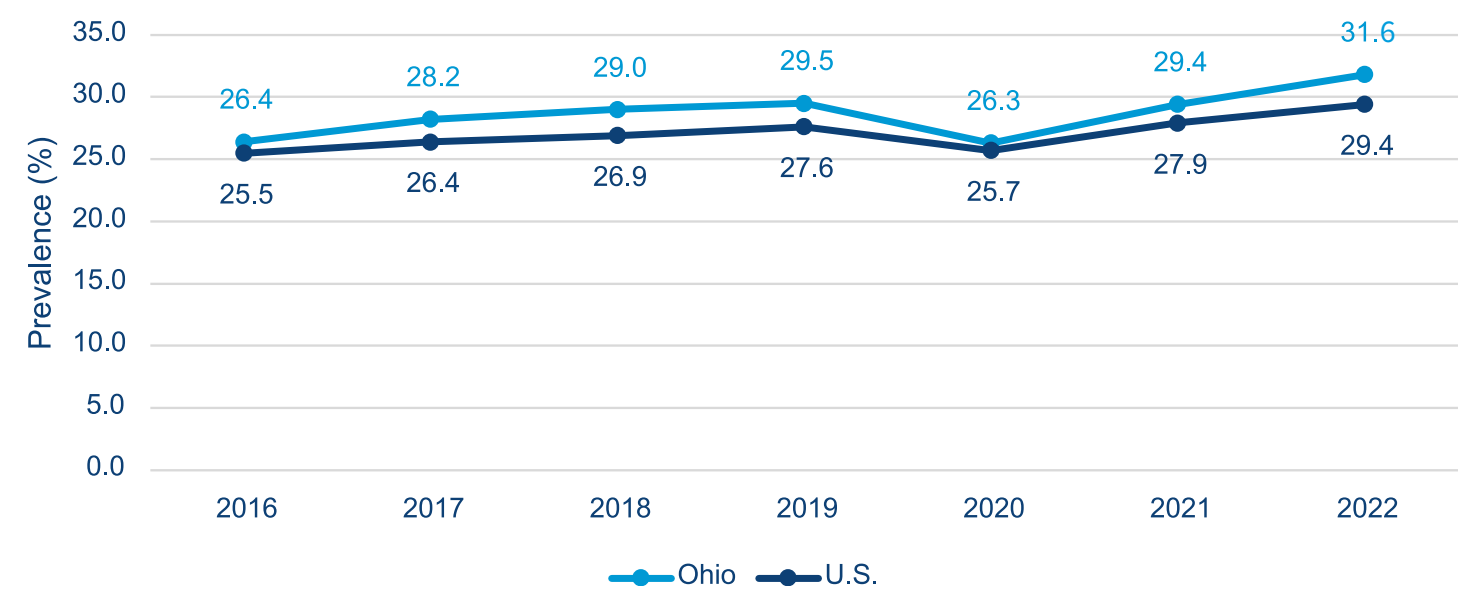
Demographic Characteristics	Disability <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	31.6	30.5 – 32.7
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	30.8	26.6 – 34.9
<b>25-34</b>	25.8	22.7 – 28.8
<b>35-44</b>	25.0	22.2 – 27.8
<b>45-54</b>	28.2	25.6 – 30.7
<b>55-64</b>	32.3	29.9 – 34.7
<b>65+</b>	42.4	40.4 – 44.3
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	29.6	28.0 – 31.2
<b>Female</b>	33.6	32.0 – 35.1
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	30.9	29.7 – 32.0
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	32.7	28.8 – 36.7
<b>Hispanic</b>	32.9	25.6 – 40.3
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	25.8	18.8 – 32.8
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	43.0	34.4 – 51.5
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	62.5	57.0 – 67.9
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	54.6	50.5 – 58.7
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	43.9	40.4 – 47.4
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	32.1	28.8 – 35.3
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	26.4	23.6 – 29.2
<b>\$75,000+</b>	16.9	15.3 – 18.5
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	52.9	47.6 – 58.2
<b>High School Diploma</b>	36.0	34.0 – 37.0
<b>Some College</b>	31.4	29.5 – 33.3
<b>College Graduate</b>	19.2	17.8 – 20.5

- The prevalence of disability is significantly\* higher among adults ages 65 and older (42.4%), compared with all other age categories.
- The prevalence of disability is significantly\* higher among females (33.6%), compared with males (29.6%).
- The prevalence of disability is significantly\* higher among multi-racial adults (43.0%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (30.9%), and other race, non-Hispanic adults (25.8%).
- The prevalence of disability is highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 and decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of disability decreases as education level increases.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported they were deaf, blind, or have difficulty making decisions, walking, dressing, bathing, or doing errands.

# Disability (Continued)

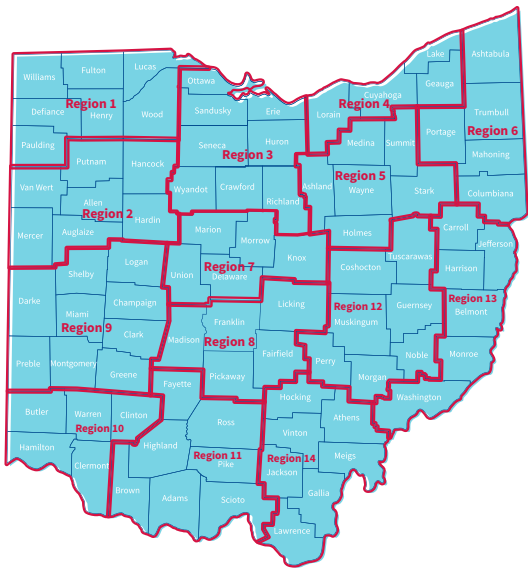
Prevalence of Disability Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2016-2022



Prevalence of Disability Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	31.6	30.5 – 32.7
Region 1	32.6	29.1 – 36.0
Region 2	35.5	31.4 – 39.6
Region 3	31.7	28.3 – 35.2
Region 4	29.8	26.6 – 32.9
Region 5	33.1	29.7 – 36.5
Region 6	31.3	27.5 – 35.0
Region 7	26.5	22.8 – 30.3
Region 8	29.2	26.1 – 32.3
Region 9	32.1	28.7 – 35.4
Region 10	32.0	28.4 – 35.6
Region 11	38.0	34.0 – 42.0
Region 12	33.3	29.5 – 37.1
Region 13	37.2	33.3 – 41.1
Region 14	37.0	32.9 – 41.1

- The prevalence of disability among Ohio and U.S. adults is variable but increased from 2016 to 2022.
- The prevalence of disability is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2016 to 2022.
- The prevalence of disability is significantly\* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (38.0%) and Region 13 (37.2%), compared with all Ohio adults (31.8%).



## Access to Healthcare Coverage

In 2022, 94.3% of Ohio adults reported that they have healthcare coverage, compared with 91.5% of adults in the United States.

### Prevalence of Healthcare Coverage Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

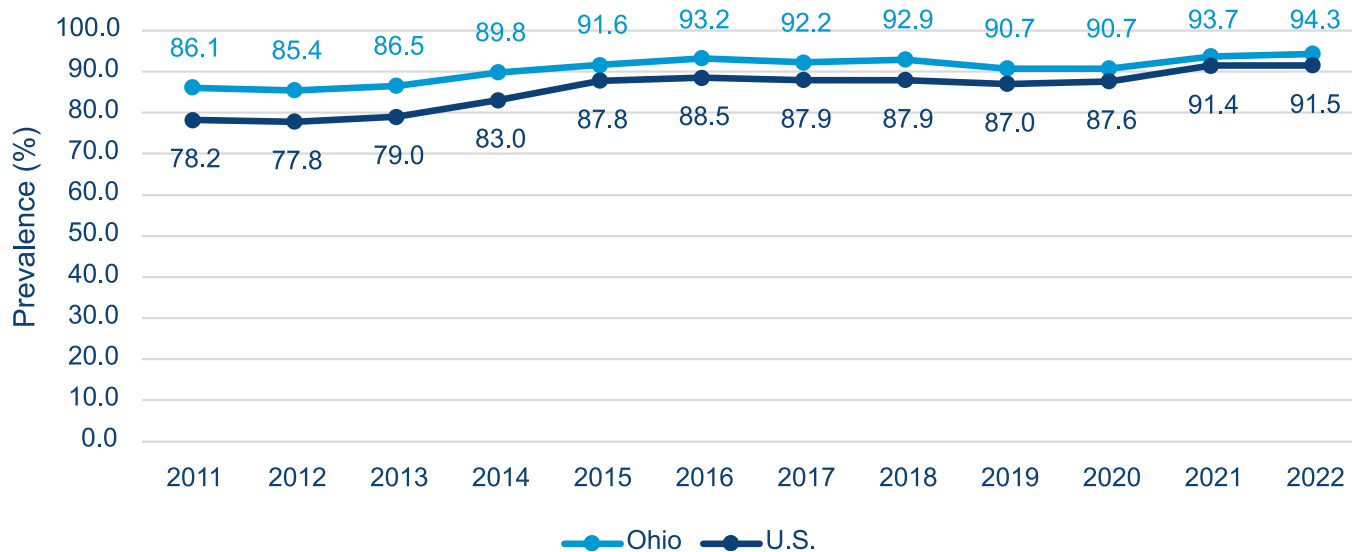
Demographic Characteristics	Access to Healthcare Coverage <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	94.3	93.7 – 95.0
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	90.9	88.2 – 93.5
<b>25-34</b>	89.1	86.9 – 91.3
<b>35-44</b>	93.1	91.4 – 94.9
<b>45-54</b>	93.3	91.7 – 95.0
<b>55-64</b>	96.5	95.6 – 97.5
<b>65+</b>	99.2	98.8 – 99.6
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	93.1	92.1 – 94.1
<b>Female</b>	95.5	94.7 – 96.3
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	95.3	94.7 – 95.9
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	93.3	91.0 – 95.5
<b>Hispanic</b>	82.6	77.1 – 88.2
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	91.3	85.3 – 97.3
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	95.2	91.8 – 98.7
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	94.7	93.9 – 95.5
<b>No Disability</b>	94.0	92.9 – 95.2
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	93.7	90.1 – 97.4
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	92.1	89.4 – 94.8
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	90.9	88.7 – 93.1
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	92.8	90.7 – 94.4
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	94.6	92.9 – 96.3
<b>\$75,000+</b>	97.4	96.7 – 98.1
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	85.1	81.0 – 89.1
<b>High School Diploma</b>	93.2	92.1 – 94.4
<b>Some College</b>	95.2	94.2 – 96.1
<b>College Graduate</b>	98.0	97.5 – 98.4

- Access to healthcare coverage generally increases as age increases.
- Access to healthcare coverage is significantly\* lower among males (93.1%), compared with females (95.5%).
- Access to healthcare coverage is significantly\* lower among Hispanic adults (82.6%) compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (95.3%), Black, non-Hispanic adults (93.3%), and multi-racial adults (95.2%).
- Access to healthcare coverage does not differ by disability status.
- Access to healthcare coverage is significantly\* higher among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more, compared with those earning \$15,000 to \$74,999 per year.
- Access to healthcare coverage increases as education level increases.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported that they have healthcare coverage.

## Access to Healthcare Coverage (Continued)

**Prevalence of Healthcare Coverage Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2022**



**Prevalence of Healthcare Coverage Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022**

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Ohio</b>	94.3	93.7 – 95.0
<b>Region 1</b>	96.1	94.0 – 98.1
<b>Region 2</b>	95.6	93.7 – 97.4
<b>Region 3</b>	94.6	92.5 – 96.6
<b>Region 4</b>	94.9	93.1 – 96.7
<b>Region 5</b>	94.3	92.2 – 96.4
<b>Region 6</b>	96.1	94.4 – 97.8
<b>Region 7</b>	96.1	94.5 – 97.8
<b>Region 8</b>	91.9	89.7 – 94.0
<b>Region 9</b>	94.0	92.2 – 95.7
<b>Region 10</b>	95.8	94.2 – 97.4
<b>Region 11</b>	90.6	87.2 – 93.9
<b>Region 12</b>	91.7	88.8 – 94.6
<b>Region 13</b>	93.2	90.7 – 95.7
<b>Region 14</b>	92.9	89.9 – 95.9

- Access to healthcare coverage among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (86.1%) to 2022 (94.3%).
- Access to healthcare coverage is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2022.
- Access to healthcare coverage for each Ohio BRFSS Region is similar to the overall state prevalence (94.3%).





## Oral Health

In 2022, 64.4% of Ohio adults reported that they had visited a dentist or a dental clinic in the past year, compared with 63.9% of adults in the United States.

### Prevalence of Dentist or Dental Clinic Visits Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	Routine Check-up (Past Year) <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	64.4	63.2 – 65.5
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	63.4	59.3 – 67.5
<b>25-34</b>	56.8	53.6 – 60.1
<b>35-44</b>	63.0	60.1 – 66.0
<b>45-54</b>	67.3	64.6 – 70.0
<b>55-64</b>	65.4	63.0 – 67.8
<b>65+</b>	67.8	65.9 – 69.7
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	61.6	59.9 – 63.3
<b>Female</b>	67.0	65.4 – 68.5
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	66.9	65.4 – 67.7
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	55.1	50.8 – 59.1
<b>Hispanic</b>	59.2	30.9 – 59.6
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	58.0	50.2 – 65.5
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	59.5	51.3 – 67.6
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	53.1	51.6 – 55.9
<b>No Disability</b>	69.1	67.8 – 70.5
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	41.6	35.9 – 47.2
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	45.3	41.2 – 49.3
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	53.8	50.3 – 57.4
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	57.0	53.4 – 60.5
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	67.9	65.0 – 70.8
<b>\$75,000+</b>	77.7	76.0 – 79.4
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	37.4	32.3 – 42.4
<b>High School Diploma</b>	58.3	56.3 – 60.3
<b>Some College</b>	66.6	64.6 – 68.5
<b>College Graduate</b>	78.8	77.4 – 80.2

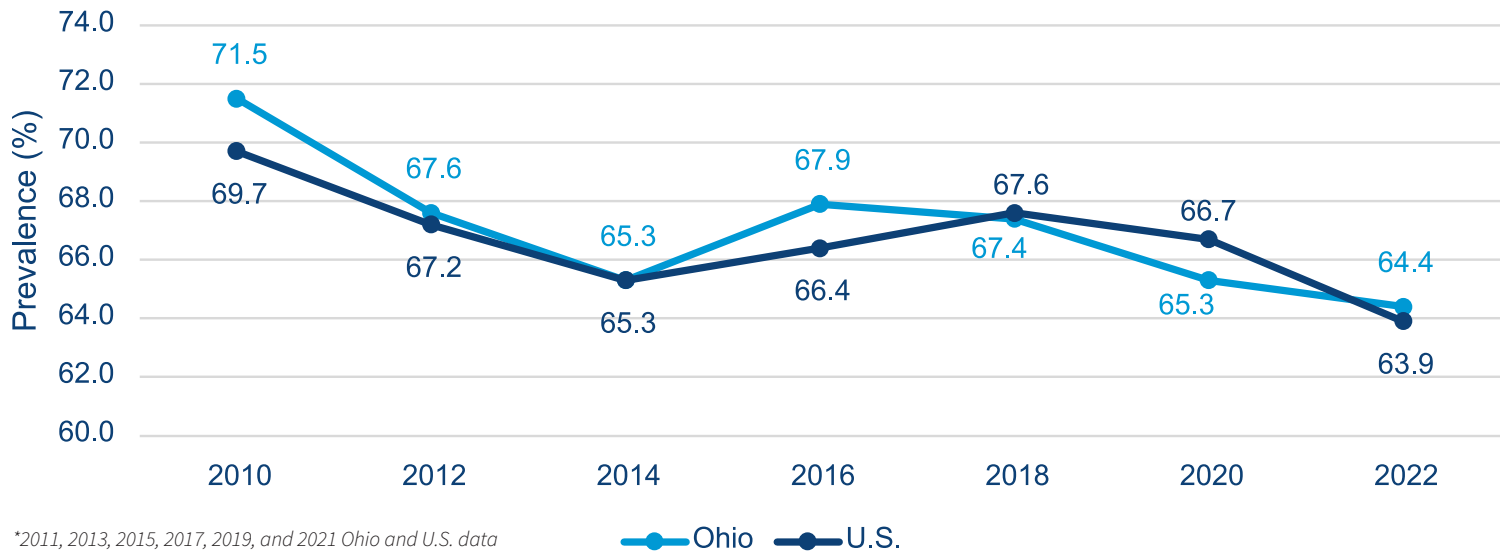
- The prevalence of dentist or dental clinic visits is significantly\* lower among adults ages 25-34 years (56.8%), compared with adults ages 45 years and older.
- The prevalence of dentist or dental clinic visits is significantly\* lower among males (61.6%), compared with females (67.0%).
- The prevalence of dentist or dental clinic visits is significantly\* lower among, Black, non-Hispanic adults (55.1%) and Hispanic adults (59.2%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (66.9%).
- The prevalence of dentist or dental clinic visits is significantly\* lower among adults with a disability (53.1%), compared with adults without a disability (69.1%).
- The prevalence of dentist or dental clinic visits increases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of dentist or dental clinic visits is significantly\* lower among adults with less than a high school education (37.4%), compared with adults who have a high school diploma or more education.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported that they have visited a dentist or a dental clinic in the past year.



## Oral Health (Continued)

**Prevalence of Dentist or Dental Clinic Visits Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2010-2022**



**Prevalence of Dentist or Dental Clinic Visits Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022**

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Ohio</b>	64.4	63.2 – 65.5
<b>Region 1</b>	64.9	61.1 – 68.8
<b>Region 2</b>	62.6	58.6 – 66.5
<b>Region 3</b>	60.6	56.9 – 64.4
<b>Region 4</b>	68.5	65.3 – 71.7
<b>Region 5</b>	63.3	59.8 – 66.9
<b>Region 6</b>	66.3	62.6 – 70.0
<b>Region 7</b>	68.8	64.8 – 72.3
<b>Region 8</b>	66.6	63.4 – 69.8
<b>Region 9</b>	61.6	58.1 – 65.1
<b>Region 10</b>	63.4	59.8 – 67.0
<b>Region 11</b>	55.7	51.8 – 59.7
<b>Region 12</b>	57.3	53.2 – 61.3
<b>Region 13</b>	62.2	58.3 – 66.1
<b>Region 14</b>	58.2	54.0 – 62.4

- The prevalence of dentist or dental clinic visits among Ohio adults is slightly variable from 2010 to 2022.
- The prevalence of dentist or dental clinic visits is significantly\* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (55.7%), Region 12 (57.3%), and Region 14 (58.2%), compared with all Ohio adults (64.2%).



# Arthritis

In 2022, 31.3% of Ohio adults reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia, compared with 26.6% of adults in the United States.

## Prevalence of Arthritis Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

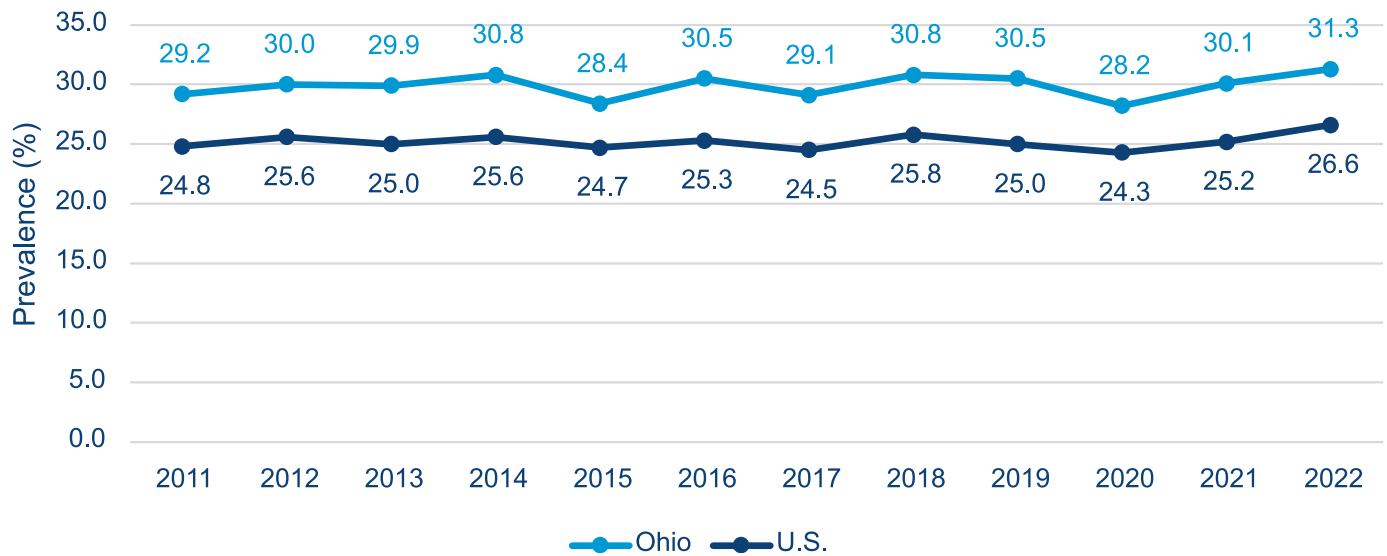
Demographic Characteristics	Arthritis <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	31.3	30.3 – 32.4
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	3.9	2.2 – 5.5
<b>25-34</b>	11.2	9.1 – 13.3
<b>35-44</b>	18.3	15.7 – 20.8
<b>45-54</b>	32.8	30.2 – 35.5
<b>55-64</b>	43.4	41.0 – 45.9
<b>65+</b>	57.8	55.9 – 59.7
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	27.3	25.9 – 28.7
<b>Female</b>	35.1	33.7 – 36.6
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	32.5	31.4 – 33.6
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	31.4	27.7 – 35.2
<b>Hispanic</b>	18.0	13.1 – 22.9
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	14.0	9.3 – 18.7
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	37.0	29.1 – 45.0
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	50.9	48.8 – 53.1
<b>No Disability</b>	22.9	21.8 – 24.0
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	44.5	38.9 – 50.1
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	43.8	39.8 – 47.7
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	37.8	34.5 – 41.1
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	31.9	28.8 – 34.9
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	32.1	29.3 – 35.0
<b>\$75,000+</b>	23.5	21.9 – 25.1
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	32.9	34.3 – 44.1
<b>High School Diploma</b>	32.4	30.6 – 34.2
<b>Some College</b>	33.3	31.5 – 35.2
<b>College Graduate</b>	25.1	23.7 – 26.5

- The prevalence of arthritis increases as age increases; 3.9% of adults ages 18-24 have arthritis, compared with 57.8% of adults ages 65 and older.
- The prevalence of arthritis is significantly\* higher among females (35.1%), compared with males (27.3%).
- The prevalence of arthritis is significantly\* higher among White, non-Hispanic adults (32.5%), Black, non-Hispanic adults (31.4%), and multi-racial adults (37.0%), compared with Hispanic adults (18.0%) and other race, non-Hispanic adults (14.0%).
- The prevalence of arthritis is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (50.9%), compared with adults without a disability (22.9%).
- The prevalence of arthritis decreases as annual household income increases; adults with an annual household income less than \$15,000 are almost twice as likely to have arthritis (44.5%), compared with adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (23.5%).
- The prevalence of arthritis is significantly\* higher among adults with less than a high school education (32.9%), those with a high school diploma (32.4%), and those with some college education (33.3%), compared with college graduates (25.1%).

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia.

## Arthritis (Continued)

**Prevalence of Arthritis Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2022**



**Prevalence of Arthritis Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022**

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Ohio</b>	31.3	30.3 – 32.4
<b>Region 1</b>	31.7	28.4 – 34.9
<b>Region 2</b>	32.8	29.1 – 36.4
<b>Region 3</b>	37.6	34.1 – 41.1
<b>Region 4</b>	29.4	26.5 – 32.3
<b>Region 5</b>	31.5	28.4 – 34.6
<b>Region 6</b>	34.4	30.8 – 38.1
<b>Region 7</b>	30.0	26.7 – 33.4
<b>Region 8</b>	26.0	23.2 – 28.8
<b>Region 9</b>	33.6	30.3 – 36.9
<b>Region 10</b>	30.0	26.7 – 33.3
<b>Region 11</b>	36.5	32.9 – 40.1
<b>Region 12</b>	38.1	34.3 – 41.8
<b>Region 13</b>	40.6	36.7 – 44.5
<b>Region 14</b>	34.8	30.9 – 38.6

- The prevalence of arthritis among Ohio adults is stable from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of arthritis is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of arthritis is significantly\* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 3 (37.6%), Region 11 (36.5%), Region 12 (38.1%), and Region 13 (40.6%), compared with all Ohio adults (31.3%).



# Heart Disease

In 2022, 8.4% of Ohio adults reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had a heart attack, angina, or coronary heart disease, compared with 6.9% of adults in the United States.

## Prevalence of Heart Disease Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	Heart Disease <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	8.4	7.8 – 9.0
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>25-34</b>	1.0	0.5 – 1.6
<b>35-44</b>	2.9	1.5 – 4.2
<b>45-54</b>	5.0	4.0 – 6.1
<b>55-64</b>	11.1	9.6 – 12.6
<b>65+</b>	20.5	18.9 – 22.1
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	9.8	8.9 – 10.7
<b>Female</b>	7.2	6.4 – 7.9
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	8.9	8.2 – 9.5
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	9.0	6.5 – 11.4
<b>Hispanic</b>	2.7	1.0 – 4.3
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	4.8	2.3 – 7.2
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	7.3	3.5 – 11.0
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	15.9	14.5 – 17.4
<b>No Disability</b>	5.2	4.6 – 5.7
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	14.9	10.4 – 19.3
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	16.8	14.0 – 19.6
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	11.2	9.1 – 13.4
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	8.8	7.2 – 10.5
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	7.1	5.8 – 8.4
<b>\$75,000+</b>	4.5	3.8 – 5.2
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	13.9	10.5 – 17.2
<b>High School Diploma</b>	9.6	8.6 – 10.7
<b>Some College</b>	7.9	6.9 – 8.9
<b>College Graduate</b>	5.7	4.9 – 6.4

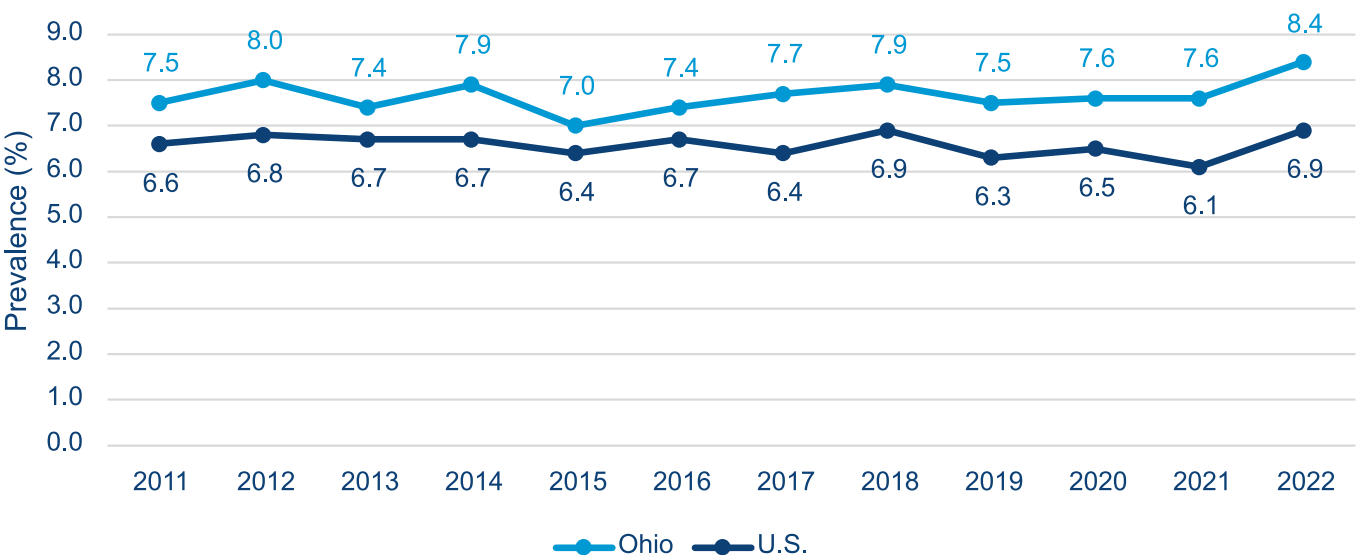
- The prevalence of heart disease generally increases as age increases.
- The prevalence of heart disease is significantly\* higher among males (9.8%), compared with females (7.2%).
- The prevalence of heart disease is significantly\* higher among White, non-Hispanic adults (8.9%) and Black, non-Hispanic adults (9.0%), compared with Hispanic adults (2.7%).
- The prevalence of heart disease is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (15.9%), compared with adults without a disability (5.2%).
- The prevalence of heart disease decreases as annual household income increases; 14.9% of adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 have heart disease, compared with 4.5% of adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of heart disease decreases as education level increases.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had a heart attack (or myocardial infarction), angina, or coronary heart disease.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.

# Heart Disease (Continued)

Prevalence of Heart Disease Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2022



Prevalence of Heart Disease Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	8.4	7.8 – 9.0
Region 1	9.8	7.9 – 11.7
Region 2	9.6	7.8 – 11.5
Region 3	9.8	7.6 – 12.0
Region 4	7.1	5.5 – 8.7
Region 5	8.5	6.8 – 10.3
Region 6	7.7	6.0 – 9.3
Region 7	6.4	5.0 – 7.9
Region 8	6.5	5.0 – 8.0
Region 9	9.1	7.2 – 11.0
Region 10	9.4	7.3 – 11.6
Region 11	10.1	8.2 – 12.0
Region 12	12.5	9.6 – 15.3
Region 13	11.4	8.8 – 13.9
Region 14	9.1	7.0 – 11.1

- The prevalence of heart disease among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (7.5%) to 2022 (8.4%).
- The prevalence of heart disease is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of heart disease is significantly\* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 12 (12.5%), compared with all Ohio adults (8.4%).



# Stroke

In 2022, 4.3% of Ohio adults reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had suffered a stroke, compared with 3.6% of adults in the United States.

## Prevalence of Stroke Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	Stroke <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	4.3	3.9 – 4.7
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>25-34</b>	1.0	0.4 – 1.6
<b>35-44</b>	1.7	1.0 – 2.4
<b>45-54</b>	3.5	2.5 – 4.6
<b>55-64</b>	6.5	5.2 – 7.8
<b>65+</b>	9.2	8.0 – 10.3
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	4.2	3.6 – 4.8
<b>Female</b>	4.4	3.8 – 5.0
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	4.0	3.6 – 4.4
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	6.1	4.4 – 7.8
<b>Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	3.5	1.1 – 5.8
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	9.4	8.3 – 10.5
<b>No Disability</b>	2.0	1.7 – 2.4
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	9.7	6.9 – 12.4
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	11.5	9.0 – 14.0
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	6.4	4.8 – 8.0
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	4.3	2.9 – 5.6
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	2.7	1.9 – 3.5
<b>\$75,000+</b>	1.8	1.3 – 2.2
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	8.2	5.8 – 10.6
<b>High School Diploma</b>	5.2	4.4 – 5.9
<b>Some College</b>	4.0	3.3 – 4.7
<b>College Graduate</b>	2.3	1.8 – 2.7

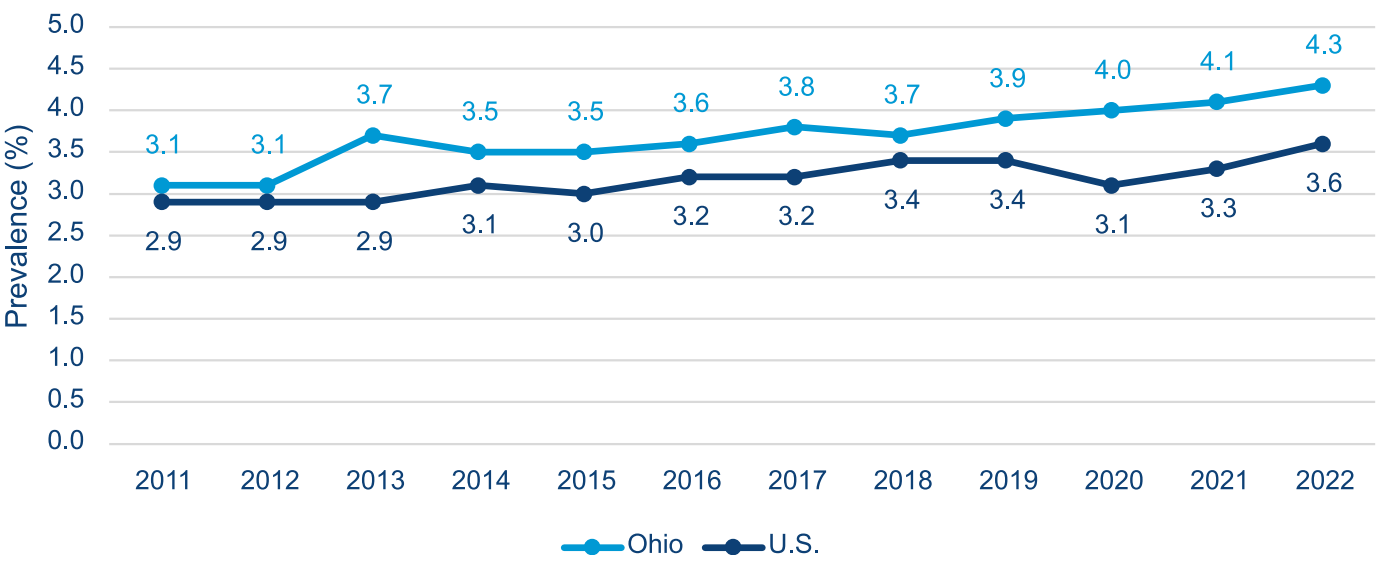
- The prevalence of stroke increases as age increases.
- The prevalence of stroke does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of stroke does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of stroke is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (9.4%), compared with adults without a disability (2.0%).
- The prevalence of stroke is significantly\* higher among adults with an annual household income between \$15,000-\$24,999 (11.5%), compared with adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 or more.
- The prevalence of stroke decreases as education level increases.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had a stroke.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.

# Stroke (Continued)

Prevalence of Stroke Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2022



Prevalence of Stroke Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	4.3	3.9 – 4.7
Region 1	3.8	2.5 – 5.0
Region 2	5.0	3.5 – 6.4
Region 3	4.0	2.8 – 5.2
Region 4	4.5	3.2 – 5.7
Region 5	4.2	2.8 – 5.7
Region 6	3.4	2.4 – 4.5
Region 7	2.5	1.6 – 3.5
Region 8	4.3	3.0 – 5.7
Region 9	4.8	3.5 – 6.2
Region 10	4.3	3.0 – 5.5
Region 11	6.4	4.6 – 8.3
Region 12	4.8	3.0 – 6.7
Region 13	5.5	3.5 – 7.4
Region 14	3.6	2.5 – 4.7

- The prevalence of stroke among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (3.1%) to 2022 (4.3%).
- The prevalence of stroke is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of stroke is significantly\* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 7 (2.5%), compared with all Ohio adults (4.3%).





# Diabetes

In 2022, 13.1% of Ohio adults reported being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had diabetes, compared with 11.5% of adults in the United States.

## Prevalence of Diabetes Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	Diabetes <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	13.1	12.3 – 13.8
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>25-34</b>	2.8	1.6 – 3.9
<b>35-44</b>	7.2	5.3 – 9.0
<b>45-54</b>	12.8	11.1 – 14.5
<b>55-64</b>	17.8	15.9 – 19.7
<b>65+</b>	25.3	23.6 – 27.0
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	13.3	12.2 – 14.4
<b>Female</b>	12.8	11.8 – 13.8
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	12.8	12.1 – 13.6
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	17.5	14.4 – 20.5
<b>Hispanic</b>	11.7	6.4 – 17.1
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	6.6	3.4 – 9.8
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	10.7	6.9 – 14.6
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	21.7	20.1 – 23.4
<b>No Disability</b>	9.1	8.3 – 9.8
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	19.3	14.7 – 23.9
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	20.8	17.8 – 23.8
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	15.9	13.5 – 18.3
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	12.8	10.9 – 14.7
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	11.5	9.8 – 13.2
<b>\$75,000+</b>	9.5	8.3 – 10.7
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	20.4	16.3 – 24.5
<b>High School Diploma</b>	13.5	12.3 – 14.7
<b>Some College</b>	13.2	11.9 – 14.4
<b>College Graduate</b>	9.8	8.8 – 10.7

- The prevalence of diabetes increases as age increases; 2.8% of adults ages 25-34 have diabetes, compared with 25.3% of adults ages 65 and older.
- The prevalence of diabetes does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of diabetes is significantly\* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (17.5%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (12.8%) and other race, non-Hispanic adults (6.6%).
- The prevalence of diabetes is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (21.7%), compared with adults without a disability (9.1%).
- The prevalence of diabetes decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of diabetes decreases as education level increases; 20.4% of adults with less than a high school education have diabetes, compared with 9.8% of those who have a college degree.

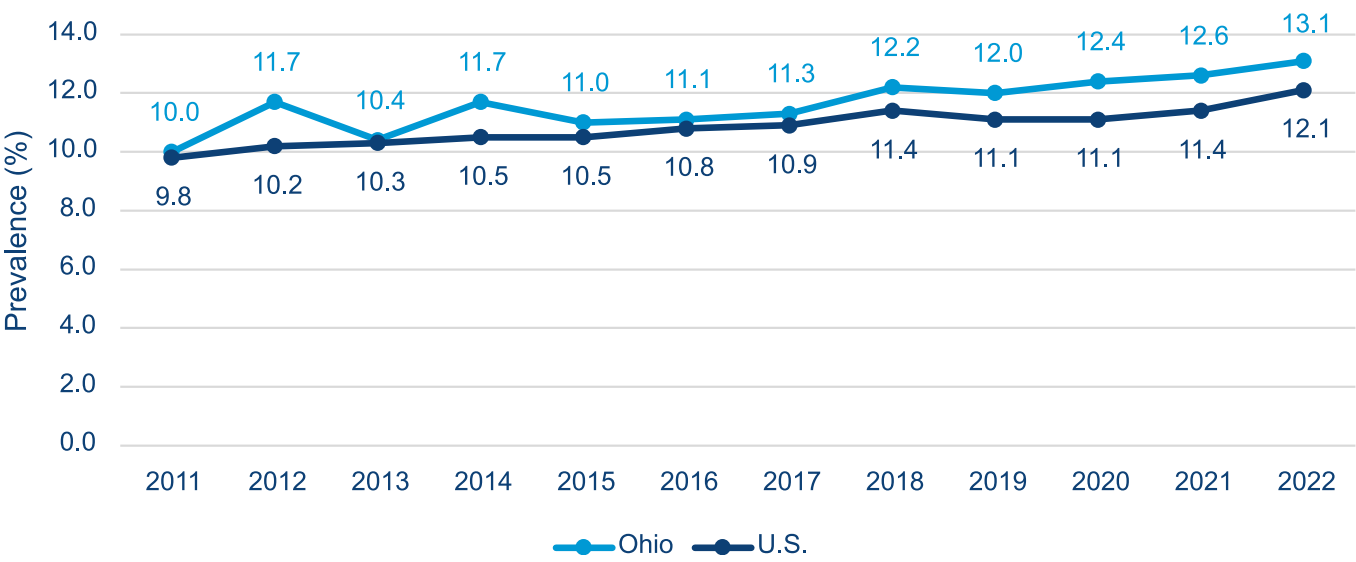
<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had diabetes.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.



# Diabetes (Continued)

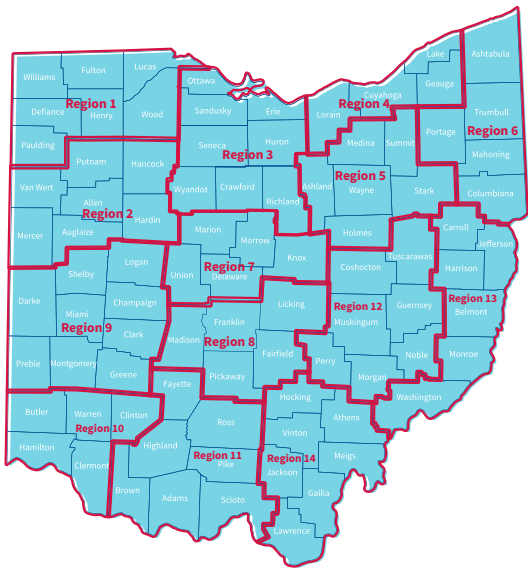
Prevalence of Diabetes Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2022



Prevalence of Diabetes Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	13.1	12.3 – 13.8
Region 1	12.7	10.4 – 15.0
Region 2	15.2	12.4 – 18.0
Region 3	16.6	13.9 – 19.4
Region 4	11.1	9.1 – 13.0
Region 5	13.1	11.0 – 15.3
Region 6	13.6	11.5 – 15.8
Region 7	11.0	9.0 – 12.4
Region 8	11.0	9.1 – 12.9
Region 9	13.3	11.1 – 15.5
Region 10	14.5	11.7 – 17.2
Region 11	15.7	13.3 – 18.2
Region 12	15.9	13.2 – 18.6
Region 13	16.2	13.3 – 19.0
Region 14	14.5	11.9 – 17.1

- The prevalence of diabetes among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (10.0%) to 2022 (13.1%).
- The prevalence of diabetes is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of diabetes is significantly\* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 3 (16.6%), compared with all Ohio adults (13.1%).



# Prediabetes

In 2022, 11.8% of Ohio adults reported being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had prediabetes, compared with 12.0% of adults in the United States.

## Prevalence of Prediabetes Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	Prediabetes <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	11.8	10.4 – 13.2
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>25-34</b>	6.9	3.7 – 10.1
<b>35-44</b>	8.6	5.5 – 11.6
<b>45-54</b>	12.7	9.4 – 16.0
<b>55-64</b>	17.7	14.1 – 21.3
<b>65+</b>	20.2	16.4 – 23.9
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	13.2	11.0 – 15.4
<b>Female</b>	10.5	8.8 – 12.2
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	11.7	10.3 – 13.2
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	14.7	9.3 – 20.1
<b>Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	17.5	14.0 – 21.0
<b>No Disability</b>	9.9	8.5 – 11.3
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	10.1	4.5 – 15.7
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	15.6	9.2 – 21.9
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	10.6	6.3 – 15.0
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	18.0	12.1 – 23.8
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	9.8	7.1 – 12.5
<b>\$75,000+</b>	11.7	9.3 – 14.1
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	14.2	6.6 – 21.7
<b>High School Diploma</b>	11.1	8.9 – 13.3
<b>Some College</b>	12.5	9.9 – 15.0
<b>College Graduate</b>	11.4	9.4 – 13.3

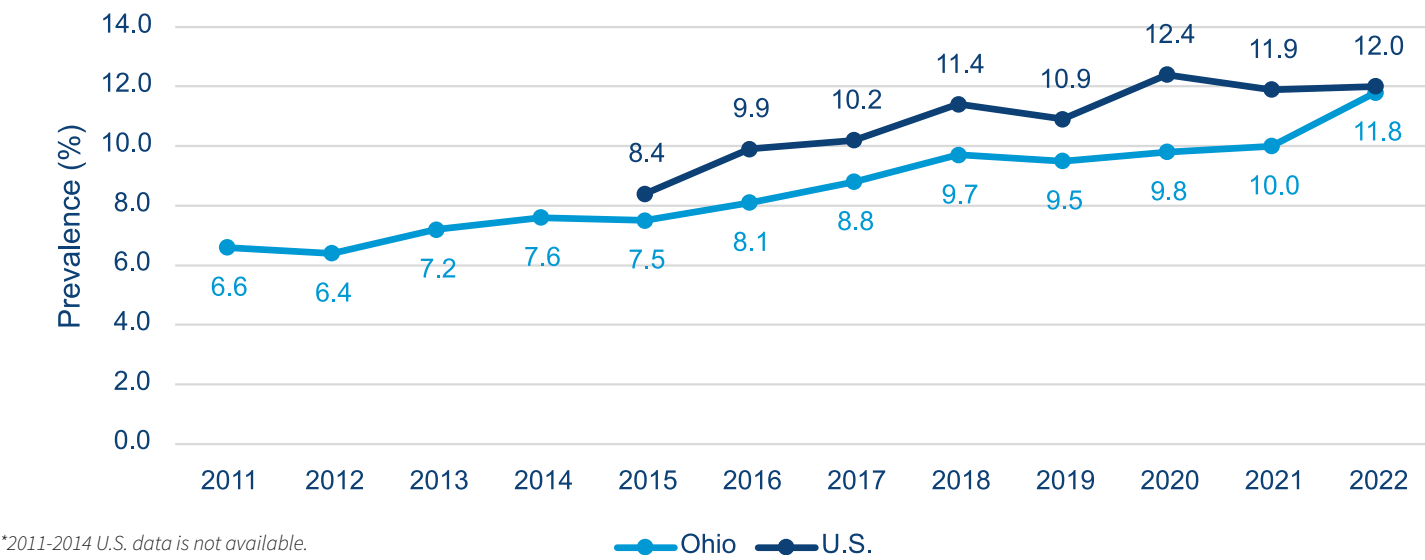
- The prevalence of prediabetes increases as age increases; 6.9% of adults ages 25-34 have prediabetes, compared with 20.2% of adults ages 65 and older.
- The prevalence of prediabetes does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of prediabetes does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of prediabetes is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (17.5%), compared with adults without a disability (9.9%).
- The prevalence of prediabetes does not differ by household income.
- The prevalence of prediabetes does not differ by education level.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had prediabetes.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.

# Prediabetes (Continued)

Prevalence of Prediabetes Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2022



Prevalence of Prediabetes Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	11.8	10.4 – 13.2
Region 1	11.1	6.6 – 15.7
Region 2	10.2	5.8 – 14.7
Region 3	9.4	5.5 – 13.2
Region 4	11.2	7.1 – 15.4
Region 5	12.4	8.2 – 16.6
Region 6	14.6	9.7 – 19.4
Region 7	13.4	8.9 – 17.8
Region 8	13.1	8.6 – 17.6
Region 9	9.2	5.4 – 12.9
Region 10	11.8	7.7 – 15.9
Region 11	13.3	8.8 – 17.7
Region 12	11.9	7.1 – 16.7
Region 13	13.8	8.7 – 18.8
Region 14	11.0	7.0 – 15.1

- The prevalence of prediabetes among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (6.6%) to 2022 (11.8%).
- The prevalence of prediabetes is higher among U.S. adults, compared with adults in Ohio every year from 2015 to 2022.
- The prevalence of prediabetes does not differ by Ohio BRFSS region.



# Skin Cancer

In 2022, 5.5% of Ohio adults reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had skin cancer that is not melanoma, compared with 5.3% of adults in the United States.

## Prevalence of Skin Cancer Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

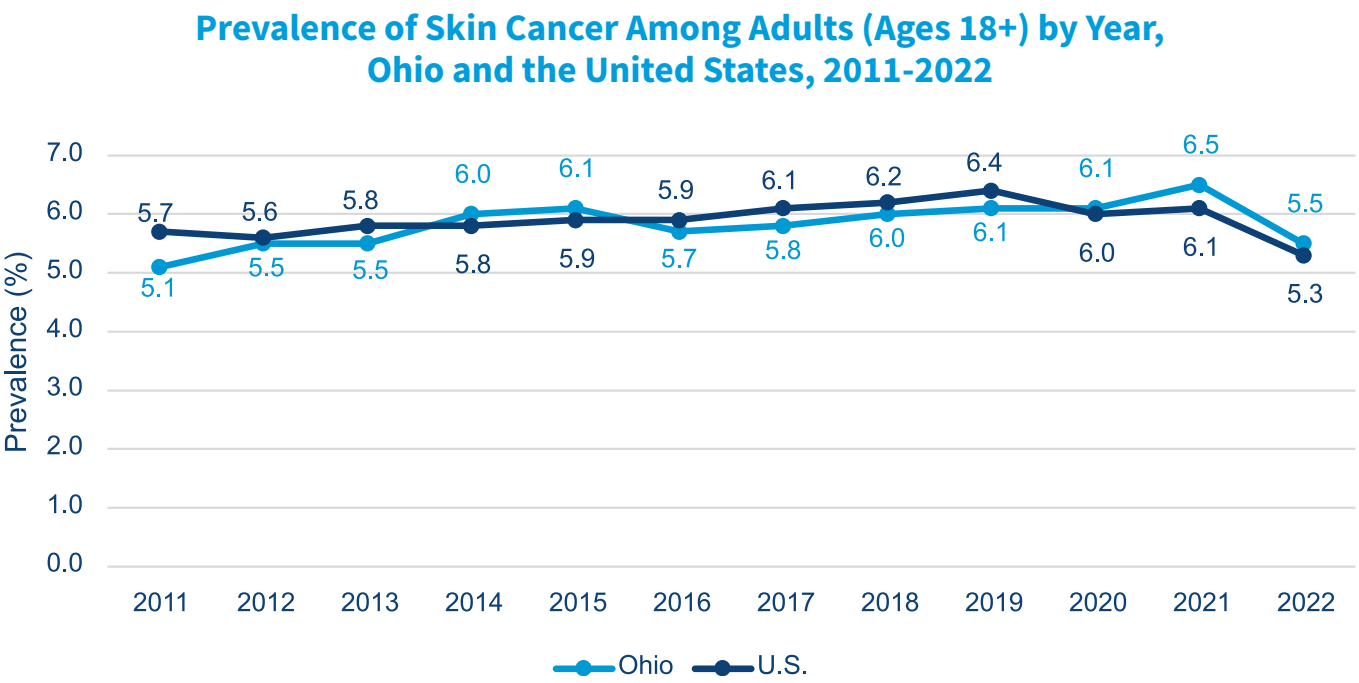
Demographic Characteristics	Skin Cancer <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	5.5	5.1 – 6.0
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>25-34</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>35-44</b>	0.9	0.5 – 1.4
<b>45-54</b>	3.3	2.4 – 4.2
<b>55-64</b>	6.1	4.9 – 7.2
<b>65+</b>	15.1	13.8 – 16.5
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	5.2	4.6 – 5.8
<b>Female</b>	5.8	5.2 – 6.5
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	6.8	6.2 – 7.4
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	5.0	4.5 – 5.6
<b>No Disability</b>	6.8	5.9 – 7.7
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	2.5	1.3 – 3.7
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	4.1	2.8 – 5.4
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	5.9	4.4 – 7.4
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	4.7	3.6 – 5.8
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	6.5	5.2 – 7.9
<b>\$75,000+</b>	6.1	5.2 – 7.0
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	3.5	1.8 – 5.2
<b>High School Diploma</b>	4.6	3.9 – 5.3
<b>Some College</b>	6.2	5.2 – 7.1
<b>College Graduate</b>	6.6	5.9 – 7.4

- The prevalence of skin cancer increases as age increases; 0.9% of adults ages 35-44 have had skin cancer, compared with 15.1% of adults ages 65 and older.
- The prevalence of skin cancer does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of skin cancer is significantly\* higher among adults without a disability (6.8%), compared with adults with a disability (5.0%).
- The prevalence of skin cancer is significantly\* higher among adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more, compared with adults with an annual household income less than \$15,000.
- The prevalence of skin cancer is significantly\* higher among adults with a college degree (6.6%), compared with adults with a high school diploma or less education.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had skin cancer that is not melanoma.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.

# Skin Cancer (Continued)



## Prevalence of Skin Cancer Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	5.5	5.1 – 6.0
Region 1	4.5	3.4 – 5.7
Region 2	5.3	4.1 – 6.6
Region 3	5.7	4.3 – 7.0
Region 4	4.4	3.2 – 5.7
Region 5	6.1	4.7 – 7.5
Region 6	5.9	4.5 – 7.3
Region 7	6.8	5.3 – 8.3
Region 8	5.6	4.1 – 7.0
Region 9	5.8	4.4 – 7.2
Region 10	5.4	4.0 – 6.7
Region 11	6.4	4.9 – 7.9
Region 12	6.5	4.4 – 8.6
Region 13	7.1	5.1 – 9.0
Region 14	5.7	4.2 – 7.1

- The prevalence of skin cancer among Ohio adults is slightly variable from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of skin cancer does not differ by Ohio BRFSS region.



# Cancer

In 2022, 9.1% of Ohio adults reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had cancer (including melanoma), compared with 8.1% of adults in the United States.

## Prevalence of Cancer Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	Cancer <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	9.1	8.5 – 9.7
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>25-34</b>	2.8	1.7 – 3.8
<b>35-44</b>	4.1	2.8 – 5.4
<b>45-54</b>	7.3	5.8 – 8.7
<b>55-64</b>	11.8	10.2 – 13.5
<b>65+</b>	19.8	18.2 – 21.3
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	7.8	7.0 – 8.6
<b>Female</b>	10.3	9.4 – 11.2
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	10.1	9.4 – 10.8
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	5.7	3.9 – 7.5
<b>Hispanic</b>	4.1	1.7 – 6.4
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	11.4	6.1 – 16.8
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	13.5	12.2 – 14.8
<b>No Disability</b>	7.3	6.6 – 8.0
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	8.5	5.7 – 11.2
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	11.4	8.9 – 13.9
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	10.8	8.9 – 12.7
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	9.3	7.4 – 11.1
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	9.2	7.6 – 10.7
<b>\$75,000+</b>	7.6	6.7 – 8.6
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	8.7	6.1 – 11.4
<b>High School Diploma</b>	8.9	7.9 – 9.8
<b>Some College</b>	9.1	8.0 – 10.3
<b>College Graduate</b>	9.5	8.6 – 10.5

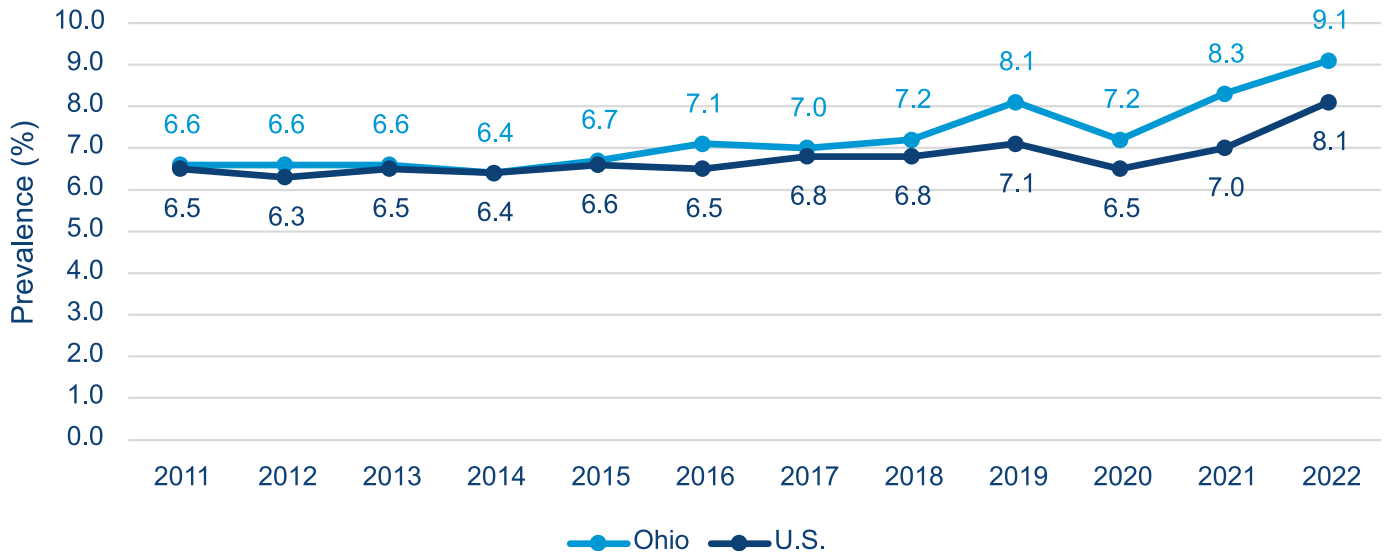
- The prevalence of cancer increases as age increases; 19.8% of adults ages 65 and older have cancer, compared with 2.8% of adults ages 25-34.
- The prevalence of cancer is significantly\* higher among females (10.3%), compared with males (7.8%).
- The prevalence of cancer is significantly\* higher among White, non-Hispanic adults (10.1%), compared with Black, non-Hispanic adults (5.7%) and Hispanic adults (4.1%).
- The prevalence of cancer is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (13.5%), compared with adults without a disability (7.3%).
- The prevalence of cancer is significantly\* higher among adults with an annual household income of \$15,000-\$34,999, compared with adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of cancer does not differ by education level.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had cancer (including melanoma).

<sup>2</sup> Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.

## Cancer (Continued)

**Prevalence of Cancer Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2022**



**Prevalence of Cancer Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022**

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Ohio</b>	9.1	8.5 – 9.7
<b>Region 1</b>	10.3	8.4 – 12.1
<b>Region 2</b>	9.4	6.5 – 12.3
<b>Region 3</b>	9.7	7.6 – 11.7
<b>Region 4</b>	8.8	7.1 – 10.5
<b>Region 5</b>	11.6	9.4 – 13.9
<b>Region 6</b>	8.5	6.7 – 10.3
<b>Region 7</b>	8.6	6.8 – 10.5
<b>Region 8</b>	6.9	5.4 – 8.4
<b>Region 9</b>	10.2	8.3 – 12.1
<b>Region 10</b>	8.5	6.6 – 10.4
<b>Region 11</b>	9.4	7.6 – 11.1
<b>Region 12</b>	8.7	6.9 – 10.5
<b>Region 13</b>	11.0	8.9 – 13.2
<b>Region 14</b>	9.2	7.2 – 11.3

- The prevalence of cancer among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (6.6%) to 2022 (9.1%).
- The prevalence of cancer is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year (except 2014) from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of cancer is significantly\* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 8 (6.9%), compared with all Ohio adults (9.1%).



# Asthma

In 2022, 11.4% of Ohio adults reported being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had asthma and still have asthma, compared with 9.9% of adults in the United States.

## Prevalence of Current Asthma Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	Current Asthma <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	11.4	10.6 – 12.1
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	12.3	9.5 – 15.1
<b>25-34</b>	12.4	10.3 – 14.5
<b>35-44</b>	11.3	9.1 – 13.4
<b>45-54</b>	12.9	11.0 – 14.8
<b>55-64</b>	12.2	10.5 – 13.9
<b>65+</b>	9.2	8.1 – 10.3
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	7.6	6.6 – 8.5
<b>Female</b>	15.0	13.8 – 16.1
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	10.5	9.7 – 11.2
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	16.2	13.0 – 19.5
<b>Hispanic</b>	14.3	9.0 – 19.6
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	7.1	3.7 – 10.6
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	13.0	7.9 – 18.1
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	17.3	15.7 – 19.0
<b>No Disability</b>	8.7	7.9 – 9.5
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	21.4	16.5 – 26.2
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	17.0	13.9 – 20.1
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	15.1	12.3 – 18.0
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	11.3	9.1 – 13.4
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	10.7	8.8 – 12.7
<b>\$75,000+</b>	8.5	7.4 – 9.6
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	19.0	14.9 – 23.1
<b>High School Diploma</b>	10.6	9.3 – 11.8
<b>Some College</b>	11.8	10.5 – 13.2
<b>College Graduate</b>	9.2	8.1 – 10.2

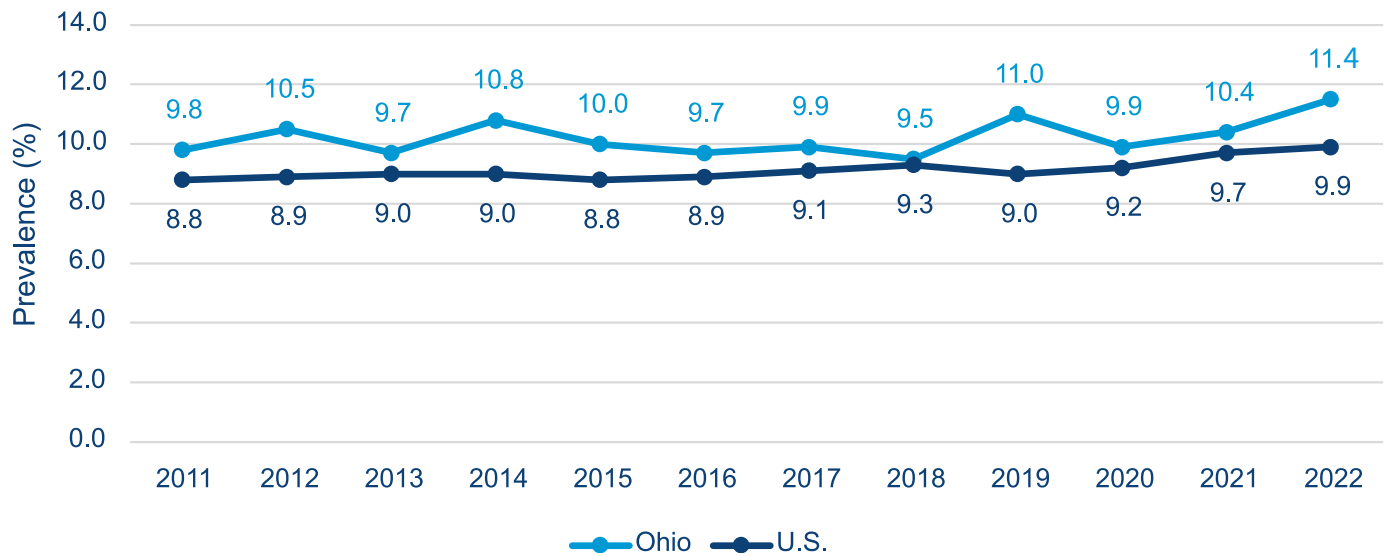
- The prevalence of current asthma is significantly\* higher among adults ages 18-64, compared with adults ages 65 and older.
- The prevalence of current asthma is significantly\* higher among females (15.0%), compared with males (7.6%).
- The prevalence of current asthma is significantly\* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (16.2%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (10.5%), and other race, non-Hispanic adults (7.1%).
- The prevalence of current asthma is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (17.3%), compared with adults without a disability (8.7%).
- The prevalence of current asthma decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of current asthma is significantly\* higher among adults with less than a high school education (19.0%), compared with adults with a high school diploma (10.6%), some college education (11.8%), and a college degree (9.2%).

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had asthma and still have asthma.



## Asthma (Continued)

**Prevalence of Current Asthma Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2022**



**Prevalence of Current Asthma Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022**

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Ohio</b>	11.4	10.6 – 12.1
<b>Region 1</b>	11.3	9.0 – 13.6
<b>Region 2</b>	9.2	6.8 – 11.7
<b>Region 3</b>	10.6	8.5 – 12.8
<b>Region 4</b>	13.3	10.9 – 15.7
<b>Region 5</b>	12.0	9.5 – 14.5
<b>Region 6</b>	11.9	9.4 – 14.3
<b>Region 7</b>	7.6	5.6 – 9.5
<b>Region 8</b>	10.3	8.3 – 12.2
<b>Region 9</b>	9.3	7.3 – 11.3
<b>Region 10</b>	12.1	9.5 – 14.7
<b>Region 11</b>	12.7	10.2 – 15.3
<b>Region 12</b>	12.2	9.4 – 15.1
<b>Region 13</b>	12.8	10.2 – 15.4
<b>Region 14</b>	12.4	9.3 – 15.5

- The prevalence of current asthma among Ohio adults is variable from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of current asthma is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of current asthma is significantly\* lower in Ohio BRFSS Region 7 (7.6%), compared with all Ohio adults (11.4%).



## Childhood Asthma

In 2022, 6.8% of Ohio adults reported being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that their child (ages 0-17) had asthma and still has asthma, compared with 6.9% of children in the United States.

### Prevalence of Current Asthma Among Children (Ages 0-17) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	Current Childhood Asthma <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	6.8	5.3 – 8.4
<b>Age</b>		
<b>0-4</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>5-9</b>	5.9	3.2 – 8.6
<b>10-14</b>	8.3	5.0 – 11.7
<b>15-17</b>	13.5	7.3 – 19.7
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	7.6	5.1 – 10.1
<b>Female</b>	6.0	3.6 – 8.4
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	5.8	4.4 – 7.2
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	11.9	5.8 – 17.9
<b>Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>\$75,000+</b>	4.9	3.2 – 6.7

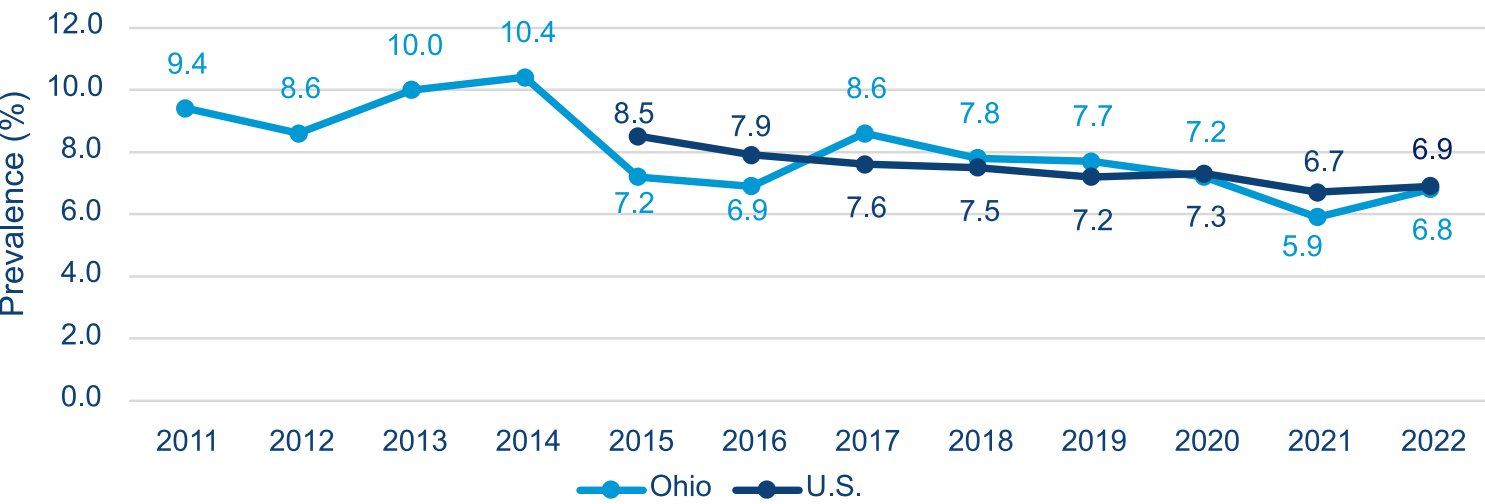
- The prevalence of current asthma does not differ by age group.
- The prevalence of current asthma among children does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of current asthma among children does not differ by race/ethnicity.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that their child (ages 0-17) had asthma and still has asthma.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.

# Childhood Asthma (Continued)

Prevalence of Current Asthma Among Children (Ages 0-17) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2022



\*2011-2014 U.S. data is not available.

## Age Prevalence of Current Asthma Among Children (Ages 0-17) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	6.8	5.3 – 8.4
Region 1	9.2	1.9 – 16.5
Region 2	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
Region 3	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
Region 4	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
Region 5	10.3	1.6 – 18.9
Region 6	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
Region 7	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
Region 8	3.4	1.6 – 5.3
Region 9	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
Region 10	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
Region 11	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
Region 12	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
Region 13	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
Region 14	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>

- The prevalence of current asthma among Ohio children is variable but declined overall from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of current asthma among Ohio children does not differ by Ohio BRFSS region.



# Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

In 2022, 9.5% of Ohio adults reported being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema, or chronic bronchitis, compared with 6.8% of adults in the United States.

## Prevalence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	COPD <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	9.5	8.8 – 10.1
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	1.8	0.8 – 2.8
<b>25-34</b>	3.4	2.0 – 4.8
<b>35-44</b>	5.9	4.0 – 7.9
<b>45-54</b>	8.7	7.1 – 10.3
<b>55-64</b>	13.8	12.1 – 15.5
<b>65+</b>	17.1	15.5 – 18.7
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	8.5	7.5 – 9.5
<b>Female</b>	10.4	9.4 – 11.3
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	9.5	8.8 – 10.3
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	11.7	8.9 – 14.4
<b>Hispanic</b>	4.6	2.2 – 6.9
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	11.2	6.8 – 15.6
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	19.7	18.0 – 21.3
<b>No Disability</b>	4.9	4.3 – 5.5
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	26.0	20.7 – 31.3
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	20.1	17.1 – 23.1
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	14.5	12.0 – 17.0
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	9.8	7.6 – 11.9
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	6.7	5.3 – 8.2
<b>\$75,000+</b>	3.1	2.4 – 3.8
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	22.9	18.6 – 27.1
<b>High School Diploma</b>	11.1	9.9 – 12.2
<b>Some College</b>	8.5	7.5 – 9.5
<b>College Graduate</b>	3.9	3.3 – 4.5

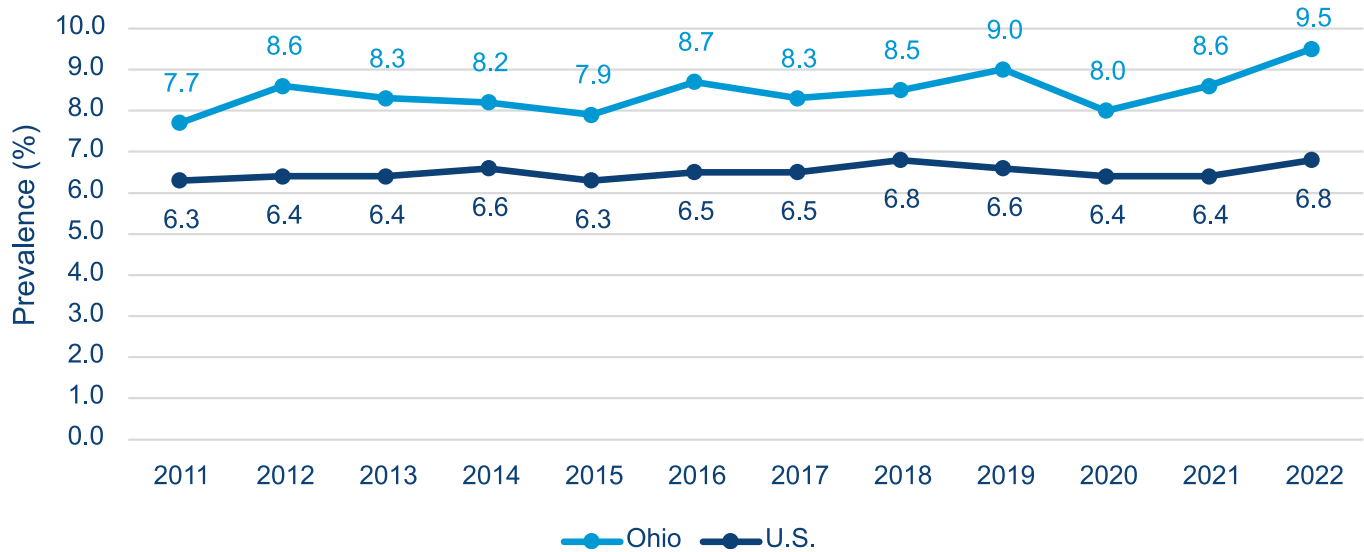
- The prevalence of COPD increases as age increases.
- The prevalence of COPD does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of COPD is significantly\* higher among White, non-Hispanic adults (9.5%) and Black, non-Hispanic adults (11.7%), compared with Hispanic adults (4.6%).
- The prevalence of COPD is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (19.7%), compared with adults without a disability (4.9%).
- The prevalence of COPD decreases as annual household income increases; adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 are more than eight times as likely to have COPD, compared with adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of COPD decreases as education level increases.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.

# Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), (Continued)

**Prevalence of COPD Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2022**



**Prevalence of COPD Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022**

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Ohio</b>	9.5	8.8 – 10.1
<b>Region 1</b>	9.7	7.6 – 11.8
<b>Region 2</b>	12.4	9.1 – 15.6
<b>Region 3</b>	10.1	8.0 – 12.3
<b>Region 4</b>	9.5	7.5 – 11.4
<b>Region 5</b>	8.1	6.3 – 9.8
<b>Region 6</b>	7.9	6.0 – 9.7
<b>Region 7</b>	7.2	5.2 – 9.2
<b>Region 8</b>	7.7	6.1 – 9.4
<b>Region 9</b>	10.2	8.0 – 12.4
<b>Region 10</b>	10.0	7.5 – 12.5
<b>Region 11</b>	14.3	11.7 – 16.9
<b>Region 12</b>	12.1	9.6 – 14.7
<b>Region 13</b>	12.7	10.0 – 15.4
<b>Region 14</b>	12.3	9.8 – 14.8

- The prevalence of COPD among Ohio adults is variable from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of COPD is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of COPD is significantly\* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (14.3%), compared with all Ohio adults (9.5%).



# Kidney Disease

In 2022, 4.7% of Ohio adults reported being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had kidney disease, compared with 3.7% of adults in the United States.

## Prevalence of Kidney Disease Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	Kidney Disease <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	4.7	4.2 – 5.2
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>25-34</b>	2.6	1.2 – 4.0
<b>35-44</b>	2.8	1.4 – 4.2
<b>45-54</b>	3.6	2.5 – 4.6
<b>55-64</b>	4.5	3.5 – 5.6
<b>65+</b>	9.8	8.6 – 11.0
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	4.6	3.8 – 5.4
<b>Female</b>	4.8	4.1 – 5.4
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	4.4	4.0 – 4.9
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	6.6	4.2 – 8.9
<b>Hispanic</b>	3.4	1.6 – 5.2
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	9.7	8.4 – 10.9
<b>No Disability</b>	2.4	2.0 – 2.9
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	9.9	5.4 – 14.5
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	8.7	6.7 – 10.7
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	6.3	4.7 – 7.9
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	5.0	3.3 – 6.8
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	3.4	2.3 – 4.5
<b>\$75,000+</b>	2.8	2.1 – 3.4
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	7.4	4.1 – 10.7
<b>High School Diploma</b>	4.6	3.9 – 5.3
<b>Some College</b>	5.0	4.2 – 5.8
<b>College Graduate</b>	3.3	2.7 – 3.9

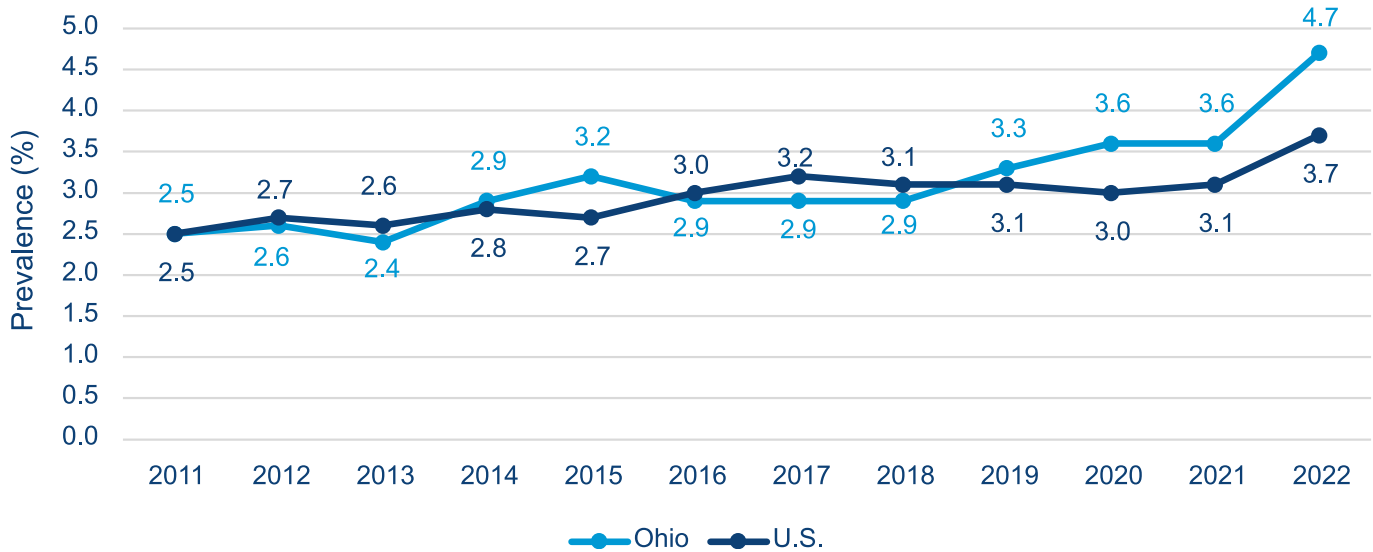
- The prevalence of kidney disease increases as age increases; 2.6% of adults ages 25-34 have kidney disease, compared with 9.8% of adults ages 65 and older.
- The prevalence of kidney disease does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of kidney disease does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of kidney disease is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (9.7%), compared with adults without a disability (2.4%).
- The prevalence of kidney disease is significantly\* higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000, compared with those earning \$50,000 or more.
- The prevalence of kidney disease is significantly\* higher among adults with less than a high school education (7.4%), compared with adults who are college graduates (3.3%).

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had kidney disease (not including kidney stones, bladder infections, or incontinence).

<sup>2</sup> Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.

## Kidney Disease (Continued)

**Prevalence of Kidney Disease Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2022**



**Prevalence of Kidney Disease Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022**

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Ohio</b>	4.7	4.2 – 5.2
<b>Region 1</b>	3.7	2.5 – 4.8
<b>Region 2</b>	5.3	2.8 – 6.8
<b>Region 3</b>	4.6	3.3 – 5.9
<b>Region 4</b>	4.0	2.8 – 5.2
<b>Region 5</b>	4.7	3.4 – 5.9
<b>Region 6</b>	3.7	2.4 – 4.9
<b>Region 7</b>	3.7	2.5 – 4.8
<b>Region 8</b>	5.8	3.9 – 7.7
<b>Region 9</b>	4.1	2.8 – 5.3
<b>Region 10</b>	5.2	3.3 – 7.0
<b>Region 11</b>	7.3	5.6 – 9.0
<b>Region 12</b>	4.1	2.9 – 5.3
<b>Region 13</b>	4.6	3.0 – 6.1
<b>Region 14</b>	5.9	4.3 – 7.5

- The prevalence of kidney disease among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (2.5%) to 2022 (4.7%).
- The prevalence of kidney disease is significantly\* higher among Ohio adults in BRFSS Region 11 (7.3%), compared with all Ohio adults (4.7%).



## Long-Term COVID Effects

In 2022, 7.8% of Ohio adults reported being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had COVID-19 and experienced symptoms lasting three months or longer, compared with 7.0% of adults in the United States.

### Prevalence of Long-Term COVID Effects Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	Long-Term COVID Effects <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	7.8	7.2 – 8.4
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	9.0	6.6 – 11.5
<b>25-34</b>	10.6	8.5 – 12.6
<b>35-44</b>	8.6	7.0 – 10.3
<b>45-54</b>	8.7	7.2 – 10.1
<b>55-64</b>	7.3	6.0 – 8.6
<b>65+</b>	4.8	3.9 – 5.6
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	5.7	5.0 – 6.5
<b>Female</b>	9.8	8.8 – 10.8
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	7.8	7.1 – 8.5
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	6.9	4.9 – 8.8
<b>Hispanic</b>	7.5	4.1 – 10.8
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	13.0	7.6 – 18.5
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	10.4	9.1 – 11.7
<b>No Disability</b>	6.6	5.9 – 7.3
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	6.5	4.2 – 8.8
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	10.6	8.1 – 13.2
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	8.7	6.8 – 10.6
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	7.0	5.3 – 8.7
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	8.3	6.6 – 10.1
<b>\$75,000+</b>	7.7	6.6 – 8.8
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	5.6	3.4 – 7.9
<b>High School Diploma</b>	7.8	6.7 – 9.0
<b>Some College</b>	9.2	8.0 – 10.5
<b>College Graduate</b>	7.0	6.0 – 7.9

- The prevalence of long-term COVID effects is significantly\* higher among adults ages 18-64, compared with adults ages 65 and older.
- The prevalence of long-term COVID effects is significantly\* higher among females (9.8%), compared with males (5.7%).
- The prevalence of long-term COVID effects does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of long-term COVID effects is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (10.4%), compared with adults without a disability (6.6%).
- The prevalence of long-term COVID effects does not differ by annual household income.
- The prevalence of long-term COVID effects is significantly\* higher among adults with some college education (9.2%), compared with adults with less than a high school education (5.6%) and adults who are college graduates (7.0%).

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had COVID-19 and experienced symptoms lasting three months or longer.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.



## Long-term COVID Effects (Continued)

### Prevalence of Long-Term COVID Effects Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

- The prevalence of long-term COVID effects does not differ by Ohio BRFSS region.

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	7.8	7.2 – 8.4
Region 1	8.4	6.0 – 10.9
Region 2	7.1	5.0 – 9.1
Region 3	10.0	7.5 – 12.4
Region 4	5.5	3.9 – 7.2
Region 5	8.9	6.9 – 10.8
Region 6	10.3	7.9 – 12.7
Region 7	7.5	5.1 – 9.9
Region 8	7.2	5.5 – 9.0
Region 9	7.4	5.6 – 9.3
Region 10	7.2	5.2 – 9.1
Region 11	10.3	7.8 – 12.8
Region 12	8.8	6.4 – 11.3
Region 13	9.5	7.2 – 11.8
Region 14	11.3	8.3 – 14.4



# Overweight

In 2022, 32.8% of Ohio adults reported being overweight, that is, their body mass index (BMI) was between 25.0 and 29.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, compared with 34.1% of adults in the United States.

## Prevalence of Overweight Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

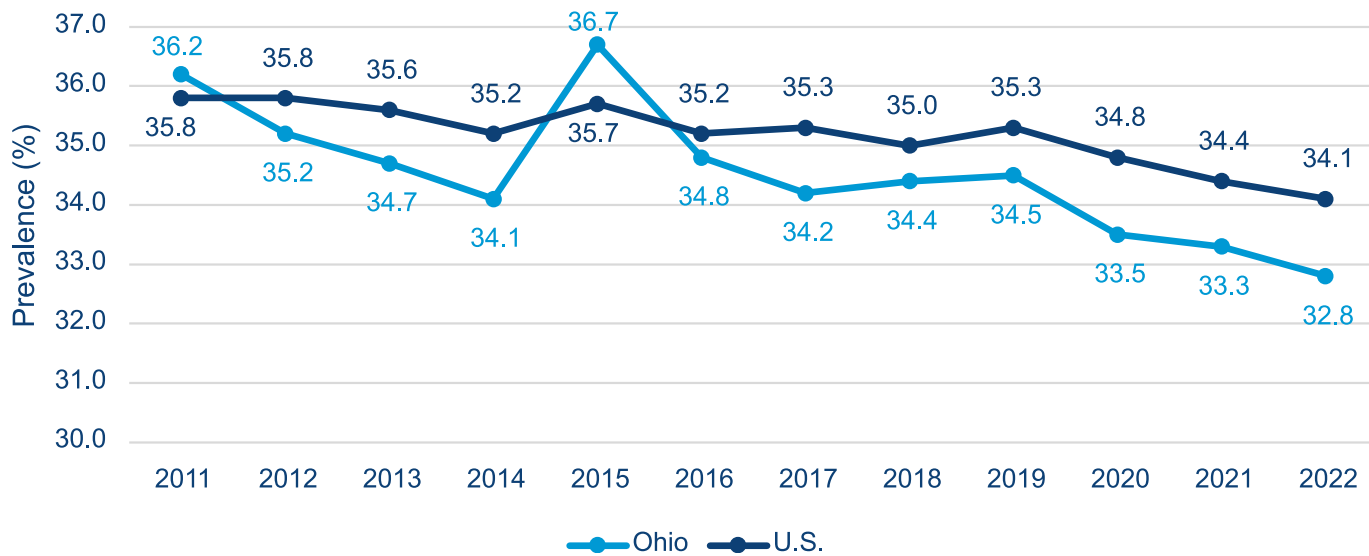
Demographic Characteristics	Overweight <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	32.8	31.7 – 33.9
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	27.0	22.8 – 31.2
<b>25-34</b>	30.2	27.2 – 33.2
<b>35-44</b>	30.7	27.9 – 33.5
<b>45-54</b>	33.0	30.2 – 35.9
<b>55-64</b>	34.7	32.3 – 37.2
<b>65+</b>	37.2	35.2 – 39.1
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	36.6	35.0 – 38.2
<b>Female</b>	29.0	27.5 – 30.5
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	33.5	32.3 – 34.7
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	28.5	24.8 – 32.3
<b>Hispanic</b>	35.5	28.2 – 42.8
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	28.5	21.3 – 35.8
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	30.1	22.6 – 37.7
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	29.1	27.1 – 31.0
<b>No Disability</b>	34.5	33.2 – 35.9
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	25.2	20.4 – 30.0
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	28.4	24.7 – 32.1
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	32.6	29.3 – 36.0
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	31.6	28.2 – 34.9
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	33.2	30.2 – 36.2
<b>\$75,000+</b>	36.3	34.4 – 38.3
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	32.8	27.7 – 37.9
<b>High School Diploma</b>	31.7	29.7 – 33.7
<b>Some College</b>	31.3	29.3 – 33.2
<b>College Graduate</b>	35.9	34.1 – 37.6

- The prevalence of overweight increases as age increases; 27.0% of adults ages 18-24 are overweight, compared with 37.2% of adults ages 65 and older.
- The prevalence of overweight is significantly\* higher among males (36.6%), compared with females (29.0%).
- The prevalence of overweight does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of overweight is significantly\* higher among adults without a disability (34.5%), compared with adults with a disability (29.1%).
- The prevalence of overweight generally increases as annual household income increases; 25.2% of adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 were overweight, compared with 36.3% of adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of overweight is significantly\* higher among college graduates (35.9%), compared with adults with a high school diploma (31.7%) or some college education (31.3%).

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion whose body mass index was between 25.0 and 29.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

## Overweight (Continued)

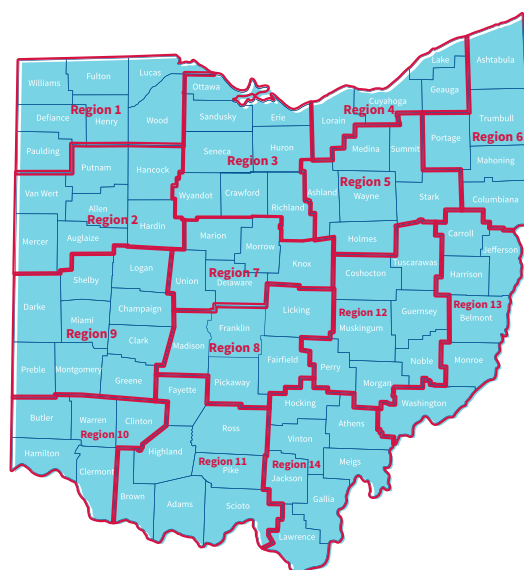
### Prevalence of Overweight Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2022



### Prevalence Overweight Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	32.8	31.7 – 33.9
Region 1	31.3	27.7 – 34.8
Region 2	29.9	26.2 – 33.7
Region 3	35.6	31.9 – 39.4
Region 4	32.9	29.6 – 36.3
Region 5	35.1	31.5 – 38.7
Region 6	33.4	29.4 – 37.4
Region 7	35.4	31.4 – 39.3
Region 8	30.6	27.5 – 33.7
Region 9	33.2	29.8 – 36.7
Region 10	32.7	29.2 – 36.2
Region 11	32.0	28.3 – 35.6
Region 12	35.3	31.2 – 39.4
Region 13	31.4	27.5 – 36.2
Region 14	30.2	26.1 – 34.2

- The prevalence of overweight among Ohio adults decreased from 2011 (36.2%) to 2022 (32.8%).
- The prevalence of overweight among Ohio adults is similar to the prevalence of overweight among adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of overweight does not differ by Ohio BRFSS region.



# Obesity

In 2022, 38.1% of Ohio adults reported having obesity, that is, their body mass index (BMI) was greater than or equal to 30.0 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, compared with 33.3% of adults in the United States.

## Prevalence of Obesity Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

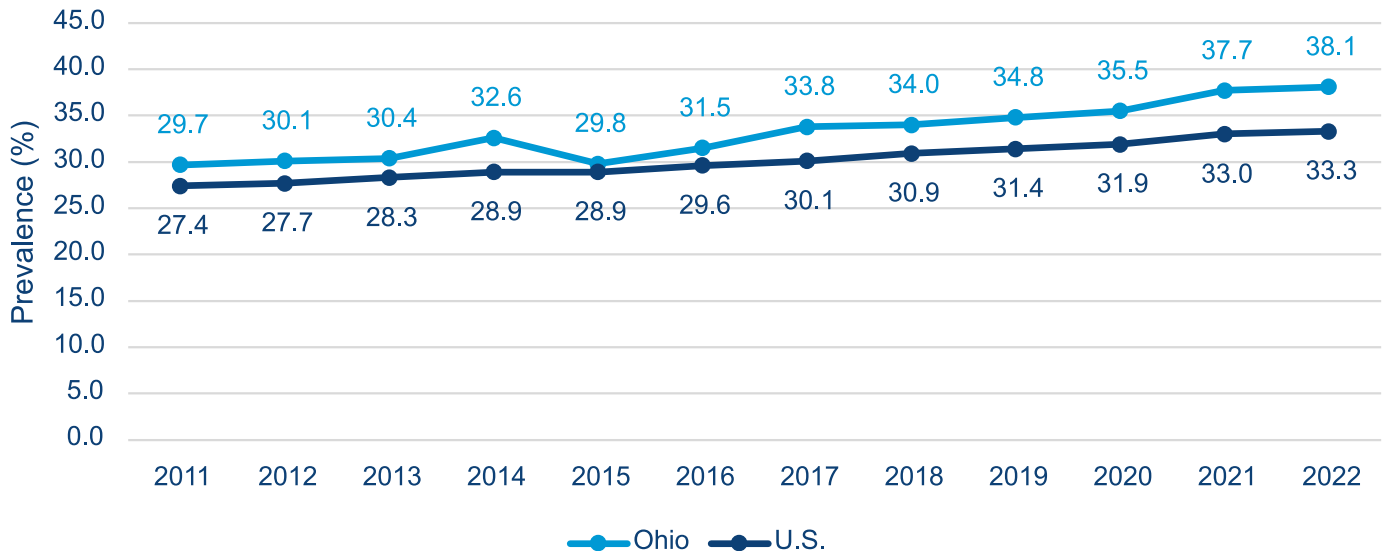
Demographic Characteristics	Obesity <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	38.1	36.9 – 39.3
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	26.6	22.7 – 30.6
<b>25-34</b>	34.3	31.2 – 37.5
<b>35-44</b>	44.3	41.2 – 47.4
<b>45-54</b>	46.4	43.5 – 49.4
<b>55-64</b>	41.0	38.4 – 43.6
<b>65+</b>	35.3	33.3 – 37.2
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	37.2	35.5 – 38.8
<b>Female</b>	39.0	37.4 – 40.7
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	37.8	36.5 – 39.0
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	46.0	41.7 – 50.2
<b>Hispanic</b>	36.6	29.7 – 43.4
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	18.2	12.2 – 24.3
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	40.4	31.7 – 49.1
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	46.2	44.1 – 48.4
<b>No Disability</b>	34.3	33.0 – 35.7
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	41.4	36.2 – 46.7
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	43.2	39.1 – 47.4
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	39.8	36.3 – 43.3
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	41.5	38.0 – 44.9
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	39.8	36.7 – 42.9
<b>\$75,000+</b>	36.6	34.6 – 38.5
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	37.8	32.7 – 42.9
<b>High School Diploma</b>	40.0	37.9 – 42.1
<b>Some College</b>	40.8	38.7 – 42.9
<b>College Graduate</b>	33.1	31.4 – 34.8

- The prevalence of obesity is significantly\* higher among adults ages 35-64, compared with all other age groups.
- The prevalence of obesity does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of obesity is significantly\* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (46.0%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (37.8%) and other race, non-Hispanic adults (18.2%).
- The prevalence of obesity is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (46.2%), compared with adults without a disability (34.3%).
- The prevalence of obesity is significantly\* higher among adults with an annual household income of \$15,000-\$24,999 (43.2%), compared with adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more (36.6%).
- The prevalence of obesity is significantly\* higher among adults with a high school diploma (40.0%) or some college education (40.8%), compared with college graduates (33.1%).

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion whose body mass index was greater than or equal to 30.0 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

## Obesity (Continued)

**Prevalence of Obesity Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2022**



**Prevalence of Obesity Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022**

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Ohio</b>	38.1	36.9 – 39.3
<b>Region 1</b>	39.0	35.2 – 42.8
<b>Region 2</b>	41.5	37.2 – 45.7
<b>Region 3</b>	42.8	38.9 – 46.6
<b>Region 4</b>	36.2	32.8 – 39.6
<b>Region 5</b>	37.9	34.3 – 41.4
<b>Region 6</b>	40.2	36.2 – 44.1
<b>Region 7</b>	35.4	31.7 – 39.2
<b>Region 8</b>	35.8	32.4 – 39.1
<b>Region 9</b>	39.4	35.8 – 43.0
<b>Region 10</b>	36.6	32.9 – 40.2
<b>Region 11</b>	41.1	37.1 – 45.2
<b>Region 12</b>	42.1	38.0 – 46.2
<b>Region 13</b>	43.6	39.5 – 47.7
<b>Region 14</b>	41.5	37.2 – 45.9

- The prevalence of obesity among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (29.7%) to 2022 (38.1%).
- The prevalence of obesity is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of obesity is significantly\* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 13 (43.6%), compared with all Ohio adults (38.1%).



## Exercise

In 2022, 74.9% of Ohio adults reported that they participated in any physical activities or exercises outside of their regular job during the past month, compared with 76.1% of adults in the United States.

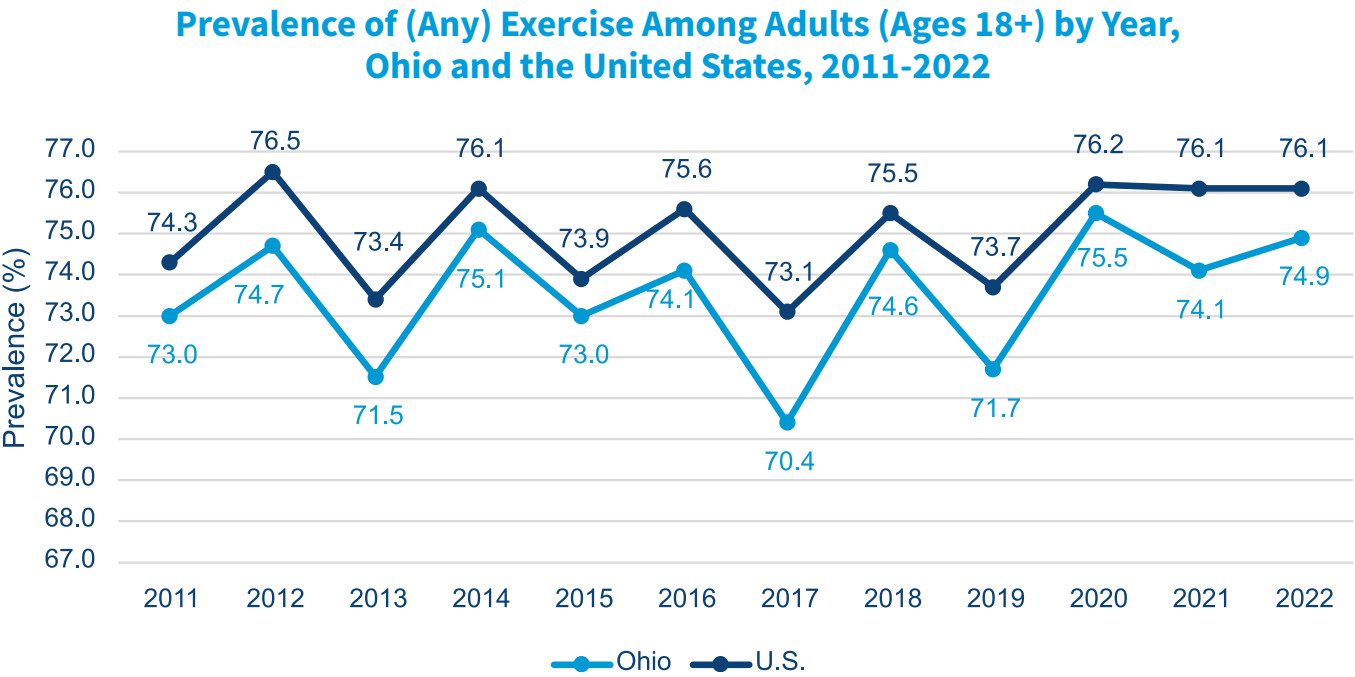
### Prevalence of (Any) Exercise Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	(Any) Exercise <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	74.9	73.9 – 75.8
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	84.7	81.6 – 87.8
<b>25-34</b>	81.1	78.5 – 83.7
<b>35-44</b>	79.2	76.7 – 81.7
<b>45-54</b>	73.3	70.8 – 75.8
<b>55-64</b>	71.4	69.1 – 73.6
<b>65+</b>	66.7	64.9 – 68.6
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	77.7	76.4 – 79.1
<b>Female</b>	72.1	70.7 – 73.6
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	76.1	75.1 – 77.2
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	69.9	66.2 – 73.5
<b>Hispanic</b>	73.6	67.4 – 79.8
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	75.1	68.0 – 82.2
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	69.7	62.1 – 77.3
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	60.8	58.8 – 62.8
<b>No Disability</b>	81.3	80.1 – 82.4
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	62.4	57.0 – 67.8
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	59.5	55.5 – 63.5
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	63.0	59.6 – 66.5
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	73.0	70.0 – 76.0
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	79.7	77.3 – 83.1
<b>\$75,000+</b>	85.6	84.2 – 86.9
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	53.0	47.9 – 58.2
<b>High School Diploma</b>	70.0	68.2 – 71.8
<b>Some College</b>	76.6	74.9 – 78.3
<b>College Graduate</b>	86.6	85.4 – 87.7

- The prevalence of any exercise decreases as age increases.
- The prevalence of any exercise is significantly\* higher among males (77.1%), compared with females (72.1%).
- The prevalence of any exercise is significantly\* higher among White, non-Hispanic adults (76.1%), compared with Black, non-Hispanic adults (69.9%).
- The prevalence of any exercise is significantly\* higher among adults without a disability (81.3%), compared with adults with a disability (60.8%).
- The prevalence of any exercise is significantly\* higher among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more, compared with all other income categories.
- The prevalence of any exercise increases as education level increases.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported that they had participated in any physical activities or exercises during the past month.

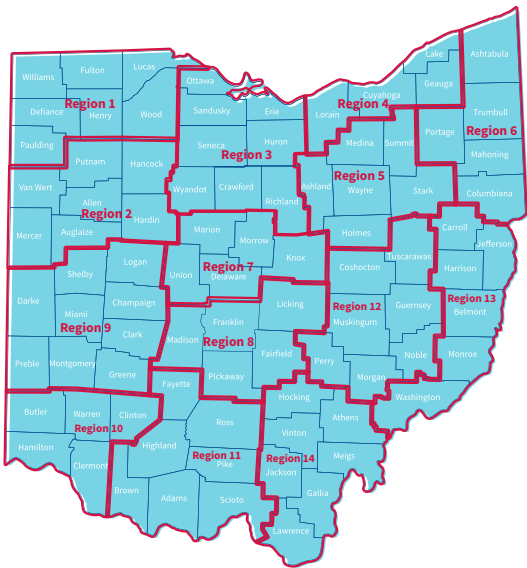
Exercise (Continued)



Prevalence of (Any) Exercise Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	74.9	73.9 – 75.8
Region 1	72.4	68.8 – 76.0
Region 2	71.8	68.1 – 75.5
Region 3	70.1	66.6 – 73.7
Region 4	76.9	74.0 – 79.8
Region 5	76.2	73.2 – 79.1
Region 6	74.3	71.0 – 77.7
Region 7	79.7	76.8 – 82.6
Region 8	76.8	74.0 – 79.6
Region 9	73.8	70.6 – 76.9
Region 10	76.2	73.1 – 79.3
Region 11	68.7	65.1 – 72.4
Region 12	68.7	65.1 – 72.4
Region 13	69.6	65.8 – 73.3
Region 14	69.0	65.2 – 72.7

- The prevalence of any exercise among Ohio adults is relatively stable from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of any exercise is lower among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of any exercise is significantly\* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 3 (70.1%), Region 11 (68.7%), Region 12 (68.7%), Region 13 (69.6%), and Region 14 (69.0%), compared with all Ohio adults (74.9%).





## Inadequate Sleep

In 2022, 38.1% of Ohio adults reported having less than six hours of sleep in a 24-hour period, compared with 35.6% of adults in the United States.

### Prevalence of Inadequate Sleep Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	Inadequate Sleep <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	38.1	37.0 – 39.3
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	34.9	30.9 – 39.0
<b>25-34</b>	43.4	40.2 – 46.6
<b>35-44</b>	47.3	44.3 – 50.4
<b>45-54</b>	40.6	37.9 – 43.4
<b>55-64</b>	39.3	36.8 – 41.8
<b>65+</b>	27.7	26.0 – 29.5
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	39.7	38.0 – 41.3
<b>Female</b>	36.7	35.2 – 38.3
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	35.9	34.7 – 37.1
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	48.9	44.8 – 53.0
<b>Hispanic</b>	42.5	35.6 – 49.5
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	34.2	27.2 – 41.2
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	50.1	41.7 – 58.5
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	45.0	42.9 – 47.2
<b>No Disability</b>	34.8	33.5 – 36.2
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	49.6	43.9 – 55.3
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	42.4	38.3 – 46.4
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	42.0	38.5 – 45.5
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	39.8	36.3 – 43.2
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	37.4	34.4 – 40.4
<b>\$75,000+</b>	36.3	34.4 – 38.3
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	45.9	40.7 – 51.1
<b>High School Diploma</b>	40.6	38.5 – 42.6
<b>Some College</b>	39.3	37.3 – 41.4
<b>College Graduate</b>	31.2	29.5 – 32.8

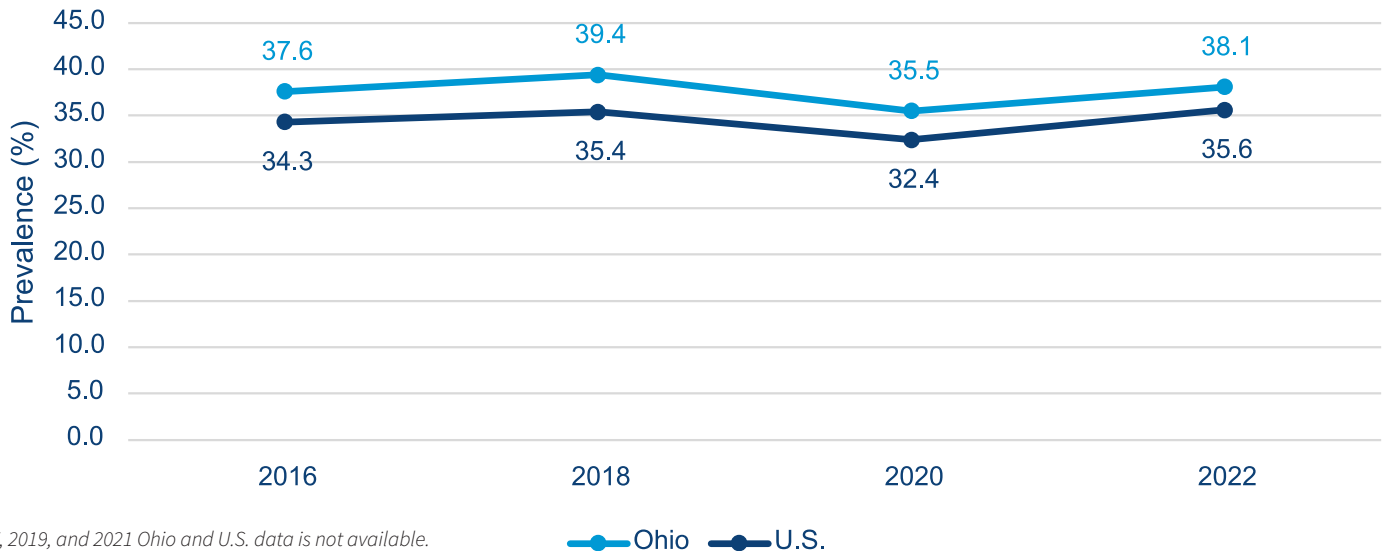
- The prevalence of inadequate sleep is significantly\* lower among adults ages 65 and older (27.7%), compared with adults ages 18-64 years.
- The prevalence of inadequate sleep does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of inadequate sleep is significantly\* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (48.9%) and multi-racial adults (50.1%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (35.9%) and other race, non-Hispanic adults (34.2%).
- The prevalence of inadequate sleep is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (45.0%), compared with adults without a disability (34.8%).
- The prevalence of inadequate sleep decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of inadequate sleep decreases as education level increases; 45.9% of adults with less than a high school education have inadequate sleep, compared with 31.2% of college graduates.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported sleeping less than six hours in a 24-hour period.



## Inadequate Sleep (Continued)

**Prevalence of Inadequate Sleep Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2016-2022**



### Prevalence of Inadequate Sleep Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Ohio</b>	38.1	37.0 – 39.3
<b>Region 1</b>	38.2	34.6 – 41.9
<b>Region 2</b>	37.8	33.9 – 41.8
<b>Region 3</b>	37.4	33.8 – 41.0
<b>Region 4</b>	40.0	36.6 – 43.3
<b>Region 5</b>	36.1	32.5 – 39.5
<b>Region 6</b>	40.7	36.7 – 44.7
<b>Region 7</b>	32.6	28.8 – 36.3
<b>Region 8</b>	37.6	34.3 – 40.8
<b>Region 9</b>	38.0	34.5 – 41.4
<b>Region 10</b>	37.4	33.8 – 40.9
<b>Region 11</b>	41.7	37.7 – 45.7
<b>Region 12</b>	40.5	36.6 – 44.4
<b>Region 13</b>	40.4	36.5 – 44.3
<b>Region 14</b>	39.1	35.0 – 43.2

- The prevalence of inadequate sleep among Ohio adults is variable from 2016 to 2022.
- The prevalence of inadequate sleep is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every available year from 2016 to 2022.
- The prevalence of inadequate sleep is significantly\* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 7 (32.6%), compared with all Ohio adults (38.1%).



# Malnutrition

In 2022, 14.4% of Ohio adults reported they have recently lost weight without trying.

## Prevalence of Malnutrition Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	Malnutrition <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	14.4	12.5 – 16.3
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	22.5	15.0 – 30.0
<b>25-34</b>	17.1	11.4 – 22.8
<b>35-44</b>	12.4	6.8 – 18.1
<b>45-54</b>	8.4	5.7 – 11.1
<b>55-64</b>	11.1	7.8 – 14.4
<b>65+</b>	15.5	12.2 – 18.8
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	13.9	11.2 – 16.7
<b>Female</b>	14.9	12.3 – 17.5
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	13.0	11.0 – 15.0
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	22.4	15.1 – 29.7
<b>Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	25.7	21.2 – 30.1
<b>No Disability</b>	9.4	7.7 – 11.2
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	33.6	20.2 – 47.0
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	24.2	15.8 – 32.5
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	16.2	10.8 – 21.6
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	17.2	10.6 – 23.9
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	11.5	7.1 – 16.0
<b>\$75,000+</b>	7.9	5.7 – 10.0
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	27.3	16.4 – 38.2
<b>High School Diploma</b>	15.7	12.4 – 19.1
<b>Some College</b>	14.3	11.4 – 17.2
<b>College Graduate</b>	8.3	6.2 – 10.3

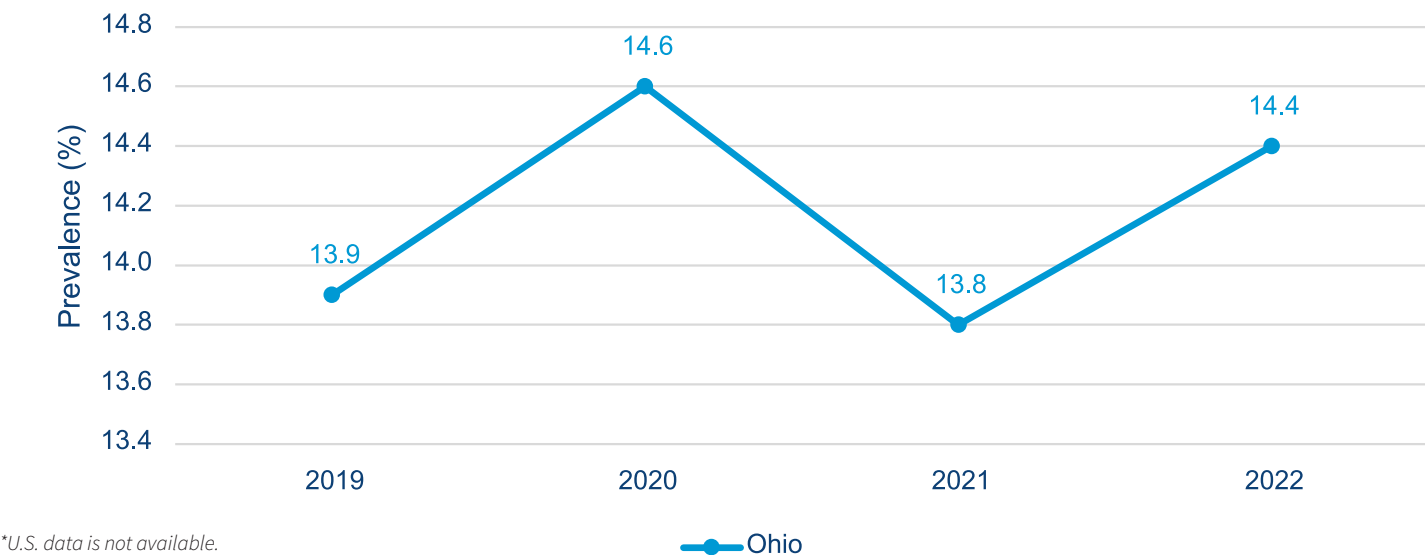
- The prevalence of malnutrition is significantly\* higher among adults ages 18-24 (22.5%), compared with adults ages 45-64.
- The prevalence of malnutrition does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of malnutrition is significantly\* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (22.4%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (13.0%).
- The prevalence of malnutrition is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (25.7%), compared with adults without a disability (9.4%).
- The prevalence of malnutrition generally decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of malnutrition decreases as education level increases; 27.3% of adults with less than a high school education have lost weight recently without trying, compared with 8.3% of adults with a college degree.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported they have recently lost weight without trying.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.

# Malnutrition (Continued)

Prevalence of Malnutrition Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio, 2019-2022



Prevalence of Malnutrition Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	14.4	12.5 – 16.3
Region 1	11.8	7.8 – 16.4
Region 2	13.9	8.5 – 19.2
Region 3	17.3	11.8 – 22.8
Region 4	13.1	8.1 – 18.1
Region 5	11.8	6.7 – 17.0
Region 6	14.7	6.4 – 23.0
Region 7	13.4	8.3 – 18.6
Region 8	14.5	8.8 – 20.1
Region 9	14.8	9.0 – 20.6
Region 10	18.2	11.4 – 25.0
Region 11	16.2	10.7 – 21.7
Region 12	11.4	7.0 – 15.8
Region 13	14.7	8.7 – 20.7
Region 14	13.4	7.7 – 19.0

- The prevalence of malnutrition among Ohio adults is stable from 2019 to 2022.
- The prevalence of malnutrition does not differ by Ohio BRFSS region.



# Smoking

In 2022, 17.1% of Ohio adults reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and that they currently smoke every day or some days, compared with 12.8% of adults in the United States.

## Prevalence of Current Smoking Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

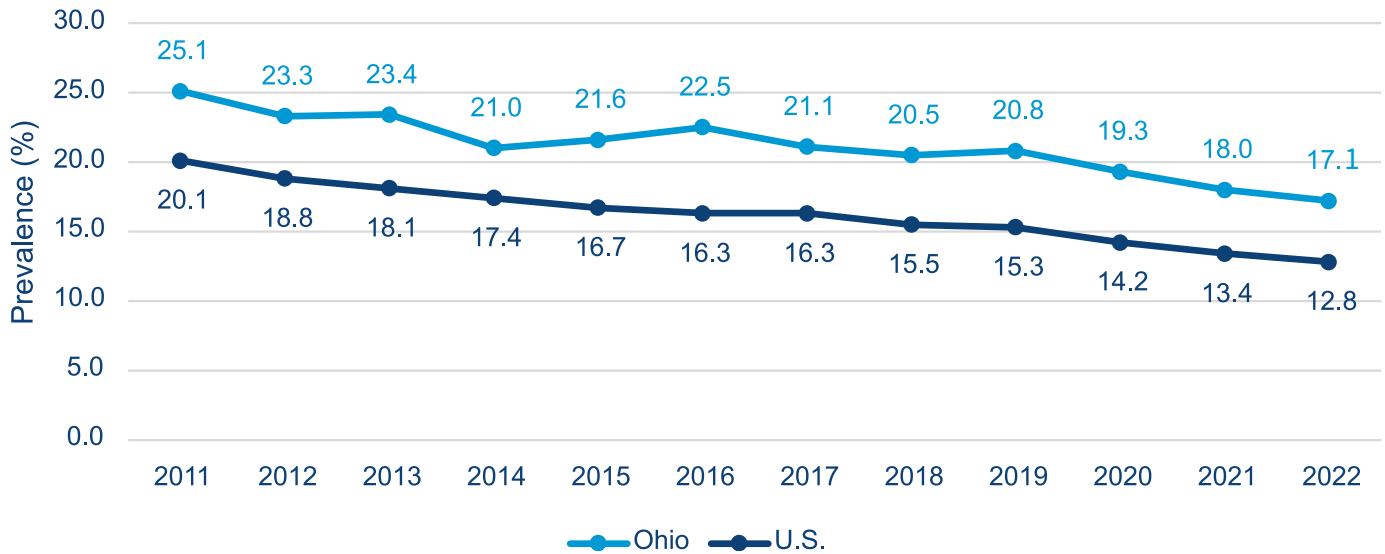
Demographic Characteristics	Current Smoking <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	17.1	16.2 – 18.0
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	8.4	6.1 – 10.8
<b>25-34</b>	18.4	15.6 – 21.2
<b>35-44</b>	23.1	20.3 – 25.8
<b>45-54</b>	22.7	20.1 – 25.3
<b>55-64</b>	20.3	18.1 – 22.4
<b>65+</b>	11.4	10.1 – 12.8
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	17.7	16.3 – 19.1
<b>Female</b>	16.5	15.3 – 17.7
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	16.5	15.5 – 17.5
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	18.2	14.8 – 21.7
<b>Hispanic</b>	14.5	10.2 – 18.9
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	12.6	6.1 – 19.2
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	26.8	18.9 – 34.6
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	25.7	23.7 – 27.7
<b>No Disability</b>	13.1	12.1 – 14.0
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	40.5	34.5 – 46.6
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	28.5	24.7 – 32.3
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	23.4	20.3 – 26.5
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	19.6	16.7 – 22.5
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	15.2	12.8 – 17.6
<b>\$75,000+</b>	9.3	8.1 – 10.5
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	35.4	30.2 – 40.6
<b>High School Diploma</b>	21.5	19.8 – 23.1
<b>Some College</b>	16.4	14.9 – 18.0
<b>College Graduate</b>	6.2	5.4 – 7.0

- The prevalence of current smoking is significantly\* lower among adults ages 18-24 (8.4%) and adults ages 65 and older (11.4%), compared with all other age groups.
- The prevalence of current smoking does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of current smoking is significantly\* higher among multi-racial adults (26.8%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (16.5%).
- The prevalence of current smoking is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (25.7%), compared with adults without a disability (13.1%).
- The prevalence of current smoking decreases as annual household income increases; 40.5% of adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 are current smokers, compared with 9.3% of those with a college degree.
- The prevalence of current smoking decreases as education level increases; 35.4% of adults with less than a high school education are current smokers, compared with 6.2% of adults with a college degree.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and that they currently smoke every day or some days.

## Smoking (Continued)

**Prevalence of Current Smoking Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2022**



**Prevalence of Current Smoking Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022**

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Ohio</b>	17.1	16.2 – 18.0
<b>Region 1</b>	15.4	12.6 – 18.2
<b>Region 2</b>	21.9	17.9 – 25.9
<b>Region 3</b>	20.4	17.1 – 23.7
<b>Region 4</b>	16.1	13.4 – 18.9
<b>Region 5</b>	17.4	14.5 – 20.2
<b>Region 6</b>	18.7	15.3 – 22.2
<b>Region 7</b>	13.8	10.7 – 16.9
<b>Region 8</b>	14.8	12.3 – 17.3
<b>Region 9</b>	17.8	14.8 – 20.8
<b>Region 10</b>	15.5	12.6 – 18.4
<b>Region 11</b>	22.5	18.9 – 26.1
<b>Region 12</b>	20.9	17.4 – 24.4
<b>Region 13</b>	22.6	18.7 – 26.5
<b>Region 14</b>	21.5	17.5 – 25.5

- The prevalence of current smoking among Ohio adults decreased from 2011 (25.1%) to 2022 (17.2%).
- The prevalence of current smoking is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of current smoking is significantly\* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (22.5%) and Region 13 (22.6%), compared with all Ohio adults (17.1%).



## E-cigarettes

In 2022, 8.8% of Ohio adults reported that they currently use e-cigarettes either every day or some days, compared with 7.5% of adults in the United States.

### Prevalence of E-cigarette Use Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

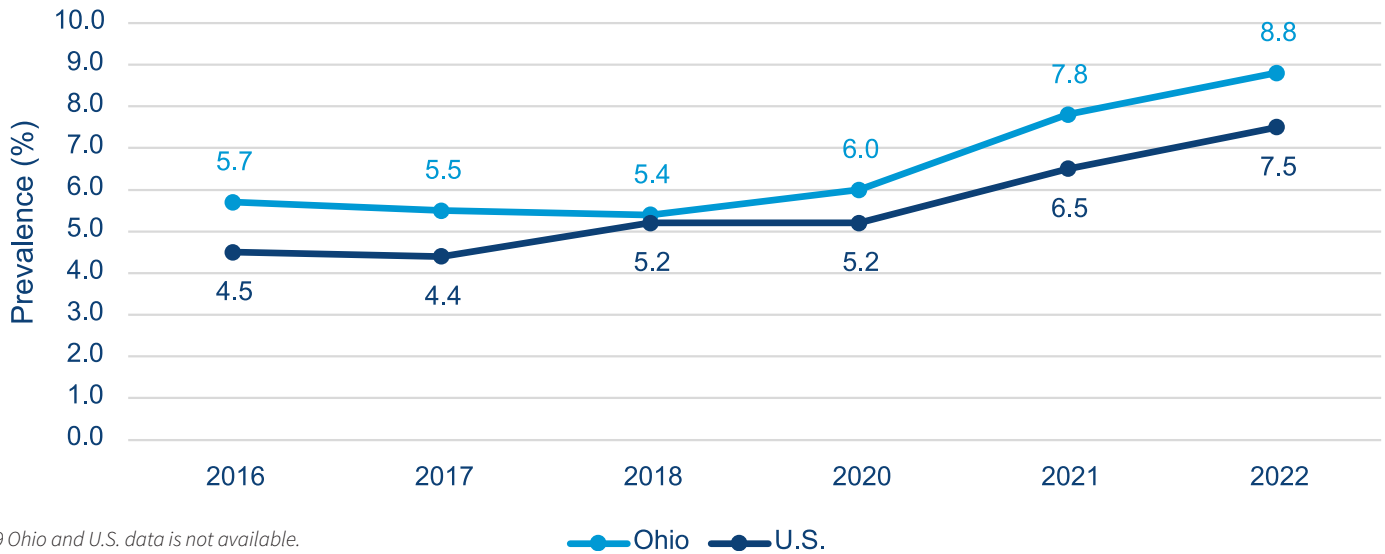
Demographic Characteristics	E-cigarette Use <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	8.8	8.0 – 9.5
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	21.9	18.4 – 25.4
<b>25-34</b>	15.2	12.6 – 17.7
<b>35-44</b>	10.1	7.8 – 12.3
<b>45-54</b>	6.0	4.6 – 7.4
<b>55-64</b>	4.2	3.1 – 5.3
<b>65+</b>	1.8	1.2 – 2.3
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	9.3	8.1 – 10.4
<b>Female</b>	8.3	7.2 – 9.3
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	8.4	7.6 – 9.2
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	7.8	5.0 – 10.5
<b>Hispanic</b>	11.5	6.9 – 16.1
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	9.3	4.0 – 14.7
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	15.9	8.3 – 23.5
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	13.1	11.3 – 14.8
<b>No Disability</b>	6.7	6.0 – 7.5
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	12.5	7.7 – 17.3
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	11.0	7.7 – 14.3
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	9.1	7.0 – 11.2
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	10.5	8.1 – 12.9
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	9.2	7.1 – 11.2
<b>\$75,000+</b>	6.5	5.4 – 7.6
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	12.6	8.8 – 16.4
<b>High School Diploma</b>	10.7	9.3 – 12.2
<b>Some College</b>	9.6	8.2 – 11.0
<b>College Graduate</b>	4.2	3.5 – 5.0

- The prevalence of e-cigarette use decreases as age increases.
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (13.1%), compared with adults without a disability (6.7%).
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use is significantly\* lower among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (6.5%), compared with adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000 and those earning \$35,000-\$44,999.
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use is significantly\* lower among adults with a college degree (4.2%), compared with all other levels of education.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported that they currently use e-cigarettes either every day or some days.

## E-cigarettes (Continued)

**Prevalence of E-cigarette Use Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2016-2022**



### Prevalence of E-cigarette Use Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Ohio</b>	8.8	8.0 – 9.5
<b>Region 1</b>	10.5	7.7 – 13.3
<b>Region 2</b>	5.2	3.2 – 7.3
<b>Region 3</b>	9.3	6.8 – 11.8
<b>Region 4</b>	7.1	5.1 – 9.1
<b>Region 5</b>	9.1	6.8 – 11.4
<b>Region 6</b>	9.2	6.0 – 12.3
<b>Region 7</b>	8.0	4.9 – 11.0
<b>Region 8</b>	9.6	7.5 – 11.8
<b>Region 9</b>	7.8	5.6 – 10.1
<b>Region 10</b>	8.8	6.2 – 11.4
<b>Region 11</b>	12.0	8.9 – 15.0
<b>Region 12</b>	8.5	5.2 – 11.7
<b>Region 13</b>	9.5	6.8 – 12.3
<b>Region 14</b>	12.0	8.3 – 15.7

- The prevalence of e-cigarette use among Ohio adults increased from 2016 (5.7%) to 2022 (8.8%).
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every available year from 2016 to 2022.
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use is significantly\* lower in Ohio BRFSS Region 2 (5.2%), compared with all Ohio adults (8.8%).



# Marijuana Use

In 2022, 13.4% of Ohio adults reported using marijuana in the past 30 days, compared with 14.9% of adults in the United States.

## Prevalence of Marijuana Use Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	Marijuana Use <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	13.4	11.9 – 15.0
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	20.4	13.8 – 27.0
<b>25-34</b>	18.8	14.1 – 23.5
<b>35-44</b>	18.3	13.9 – 22.7
<b>45-54</b>	14.3	10.4 – 18.3
<b>55-64</b>	10.2	7.2 – 13.3
<b>65+</b>	5.1	3.1 – 7.1
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	16.5	14.1 – 19.0
<b>Female</b>	10.4	8.5 – 12.4
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	12.3	10.7 – 14.0
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	21.1	14.5 – 27.7
<b>Hispanic</b>	25.8	13.0 – 38.5
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	17.7	14.5 – 20.9
<b>No Disability</b>	11.6	9.8 – 13.4
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	24.8	15.1 – 34.5
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	20.9	13.7 – 28.2
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	21.0	15.0 – 26.9
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	14.7	9.9 – 19.6
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	12.2	8.5 – 15.8
<b>\$75,000+</b>	8.9	6.9 – 10.9
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	19.9	11.6 – 28.3
<b>High School Diploma</b>	15.1	12.2 – 18.0
<b>Some College</b>	13.0	10.3 – 15.7
<b>College Graduate</b>	9.6	7.6 – 11.7

- The prevalence of marijuana use decreases as age increases; adults ages 18-24 are four times more likely to use marijuana (20.4%), compared with adults ages 65 and older (5.1%).
- The prevalence of marijuana use is significantly\* higher among males (16.5%), compared with females (10.4%).
- The prevalence of marijuana use is significantly\* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (21.1%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (12.3%).
- The prevalence of marijuana use is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (17.7%), compared with adults without a disability (11.6%).
- The prevalence of marijuana use is significantly\* higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (24.8%), compared with adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more (8.9%).
- The prevalence of marijuana use decreases as education level increases; 19.9% of adults with less than a high school education use marijuana, compared with 9.6% of adults with a college degree.

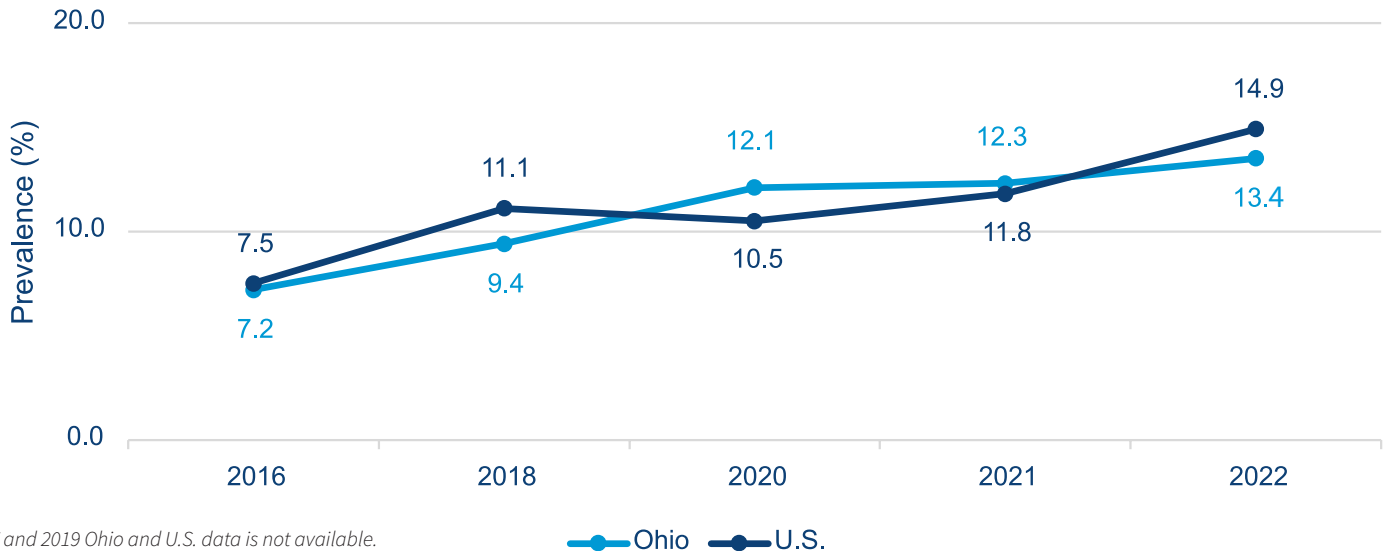
<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported using marijuana in the past 30 days.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.



## Marijuana Use (Continued)

**Prevalence of Marijuana Use Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2016-2022**



### Prevalence of Marijuana Use Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Ohio</b>	13.4	11.9 – 15.0
<b>Region 1</b>	14.4	9.1 – 19.6
<b>Region 2</b>	13.4	8.2 – 18.7
<b>Region 3</b>	11.9	7.7 – 16.2
<b>Region 4</b>	11.5	7.6 – 15.4
<b>Region 5</b>	14.0	8.5 – 19.5
<b>Region 6</b>	8.2	4.1 – 12.3
<b>Region 7</b>	16.7	11.0 – 22.4
<b>Region 8</b>	14.9	10.4 – 19.4
<b>Region 9</b>	14.4	8.7 – 20.0
<b>Region 10</b>	15.4	10.0 – 20.7
<b>Region 11</b>	15.4	9.3 – 21.5
<b>Region 12</b>	9.1	5.0 – 13.2
<b>Region 13</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Region 14</b>	11.4	6.5 – 16.4

- The prevalence of marijuana use among Ohio adults increased from 2016 (7.2%) to 2022 (13.5%).
- The prevalence of marijuana use does not differ by Ohio BRFSS region.



## Binge Drinking

In 2022, 18.3% of Ohio adults reported consuming five or more drinks per occasion (males) or four or more drinks per occasion (females) at least once in the past month, compared with 16.5% of adults in the United States.

### Prevalence of Binge Drinking Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

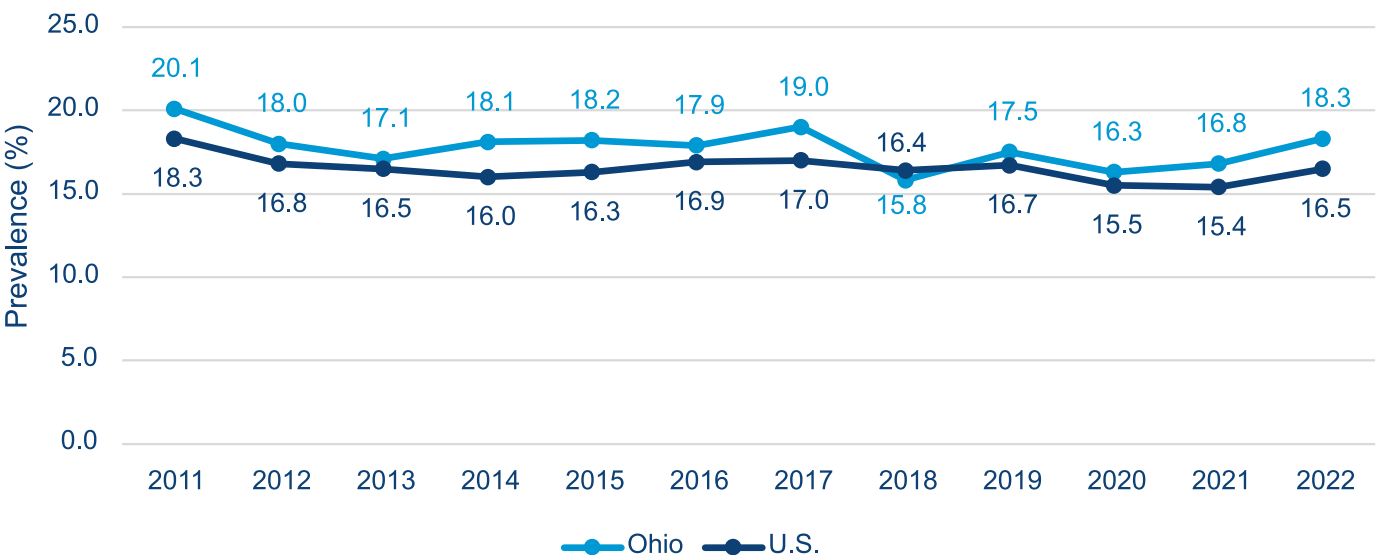
Demographic Characteristics	Binge Drinking <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	18.3	17.3 – 19.3
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	29.3	25.1 – 33.4
<b>25-34</b>	26.9	23.9 – 29.9
<b>35-44</b>	24.5	21.8 – 27.2
<b>45-54</b>	18.5	16.1 – 21.0
<b>55-64</b>	15.1	13.1 – 17.0
<b>65+</b>	5.9	4.8 – 6.9
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	22.5	20.9 – 24.0
<b>Female</b>	14.4	13.1 – 15.6
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	18.5	17.4 – 19.5
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	15.1	11.9 – 18.2
<b>Hispanic</b>	24.2	16.7 – 31.6
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	15.8	9.4 – 22.2
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	19.6	11.9 – 27.3
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	15.9	14.1 – 17.8
<b>No Disability</b>	19.4	18.2 – 20.6
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	15.0	11.0 – 19.0
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	14.1	10.7 – 17.5
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	14.1	11.3 – 16.9
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	16.1	13.3 – 18.8
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	19.9	17.1 – 22.6
<b>\$75,000+</b>	24.1	22.2 – 25.9
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	17.4	12.7 – 22.1
<b>High School Diploma</b>	17.9	16.2 – 19.7
<b>Some College</b>	18.4	16.6 – 20.2
<b>College Graduate</b>	18.8	17.3 – 20.3

- The prevalence of binge drinking decreases as age increases.
- The prevalence of binge drinking is significantly\* higher among males (22.5%), compared with females (14.4%).
- The prevalence of binge drinking does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of binge drinking is significantly\* higher among adults without a disability (19.4%), compared with adults with a disability (15.9%).
- The prevalence of binge drinking is significantly\* higher among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more, compared with adults with an annual household income less than \$50,000.
- The prevalence of binge drinking does not differ by education level.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported consuming five or more drinks per occasion (males) or four or more drinks per occasion (females) at least once in the past month.

# Binge Drinking (Continued)

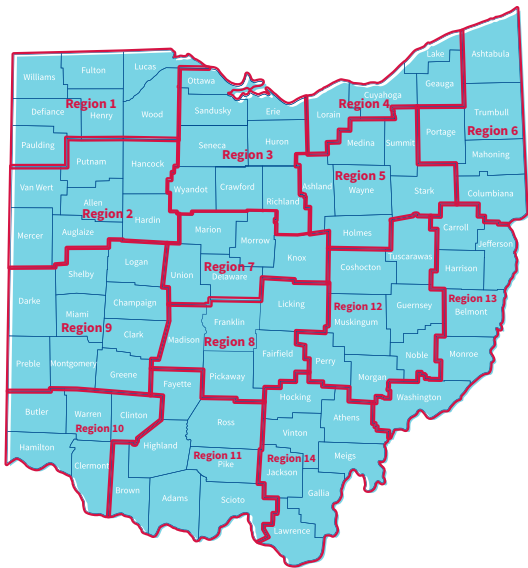
Prevalence of Binge Drinking Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2022



Prevalence of Binge Drinking Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	18.3	17.3 – 19.3
Region 1	18.4	15.2 – 21.5
Region 2	19.0	15.4 – 22.6
Region 3	19.6	16.1 – 23.1
Region 4	19.5	16.5 – 22.5
Region 5	17.1	14.1 – 20.1
Region 6	15.7	12.2 – 19.2
Region 7	17.0	13.5 – 20.6
Region 8	19.0	16.3 – 21.8
Region 9	16.9	14.0 – 19.7
Region 10	21.2	17.9 – 24.4
Region 11	13.6	10.8 – 16.3
Region 12	18.4	14.7 – 22.0
Region 13	14.6	11.3 – 17.9
Region 14	14.2	10.8 – 17.6

- The prevalence of binge drinking among Ohio adults is variable from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of binge drinking is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year (except 2018) from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of binge drinking is significantly\* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (13.6%), compared with all Ohio adults (18.3%).



## Poor Mental Health

In 2022, 18.3% of Ohio adults reported that their mental health was not good on 14 or more days in the past 30 days, compared with 15.8% of adults in the United States.

### Prevalence of Poor Mental Health Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

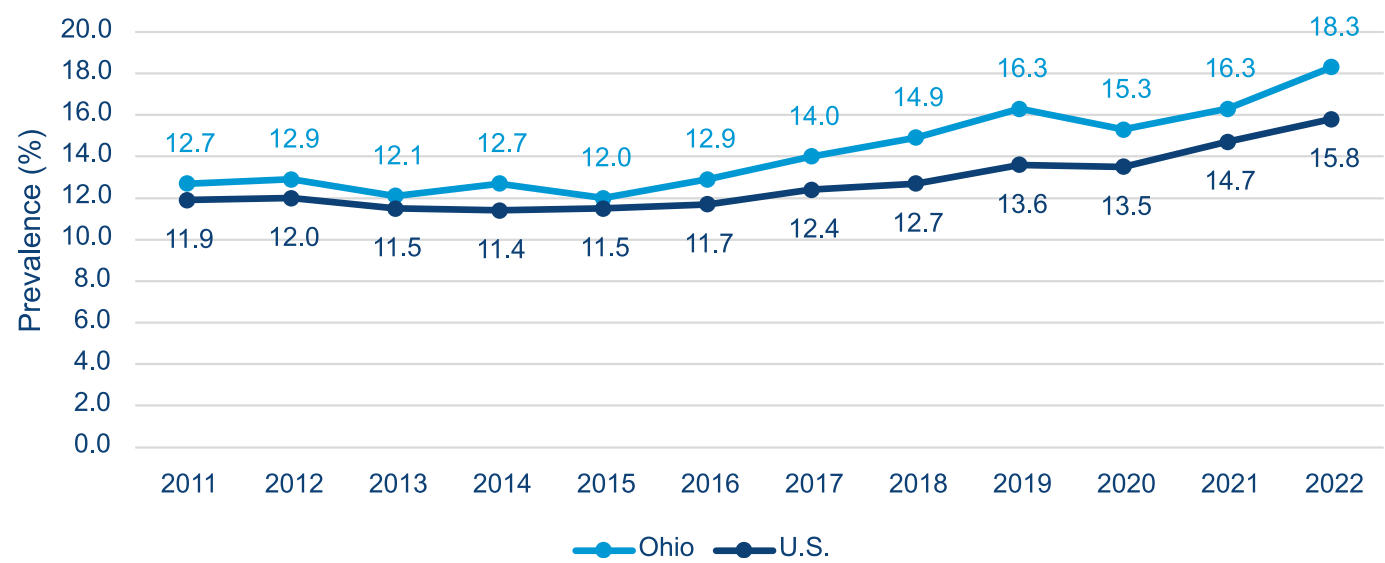
Demographic Characteristics	Poor Mental Health <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	18.3	17.4 – 19.3
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	30.3	26.2 – 34.3
<b>25-34</b>	25.8	22.9 – 28.8
<b>35-44</b>	20.0	17.6 – 22.4
<b>45-54</b>	17.8	15.7 – 19.9
<b>55-64</b>	14.7	12.9 – 16.5
<b>65+</b>	9.7	8.5 – 11.0
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	15.9	14.6 – 17.3
<b>Female</b>	20.6	19.2 – 22.0
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	17.3	16.6 – 18.2
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	18.1	14.9 – 21.3
<b>Hispanic</b>	24.5	17.2 – 31.7
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	15.5	9.8 – 21.1
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	34.3	25.9 – 42.7
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	35.7	33.6 – 37.9
<b>No Disability</b>	10.8	9.8 – 11.7
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	37.3	32.0 – 42.7
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	28.6	24.8 – 32.4
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	24.6	21.4 – 27.8
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	19.6	16.7 – 22.5
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	16.1	13.6 – 18.6
<b>\$75,000+</b>	11.8	10.3 – 13.3
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	28.7	23.9 – 33.5
<b>High School Diploma</b>	20.0	18.3 – 21.7
<b>Some College</b>	19.2	17.5 – 20.9
<b>College Graduate</b>	11.7	10.5 – 12.9

- The prevalence of poor mental health is highest among adults ages 18-24 (30.3%) and decreases as age increases.
- The prevalence of poor mental health is significantly\* higher among females (20.6%), compared with males (15.9%).
- The prevalence of poor mental health is significantly\* higher among multi-racial adults (34.3%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (17.3%), Black, non-Hispanic adults (18.1%), and other race, non-Hispanic adults (15.5%).
- The prevalence of poor mental health is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (35.7%), compared with adults without a disability (10.8%).
- The prevalence of poor mental health decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of poor mental health is significantly\* higher among adults with less than a high school education (28.7%), compared with adults with a high school diploma or more education.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported that their mental health was not good on 14 or more days in the past 30 days.

# Poor Mental Health (Continued)

Prevalence of Poor Mental Health Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2022



Prevalence of Poor Mental Health Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	18.3	17.4 – 19.3
Region 1	18.4	15.3 – 21.5
Region 2	15.9	12.8 – 19.1
Region 3	18.2	15.1 – 21.1
Region 4	17.8	14.9 – 20.7
Region 5	18.6	15.6 – 21.6
Region 6	19.7	16.5 – 22.9
Region 7	15.9	12.8 – 18.9
Region 8	17.7	15.1 – 20.3
Region 9	17.6	14.7 – 20.6
Region 10	18.7	15.6 – 21.7
Region 11	21.9	18.4 – 25.4
Region 12	19.9	16.2 – 23.5
Region 13	21.4	17.9 – 24.9
Region 14	20.2	16.7 – 23.6

- The prevalence of poor mental health among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (12.7%) to 2022 (18.3%).
- The prevalence of poor mental health is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of poor mental health does not differ by Ohio BRFSS region.



# Depression

In 2022, 25.0% of Ohio adults reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had a depressive disorder, compared with 20.6% of adults in the United States.

## Prevalence of Depression Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

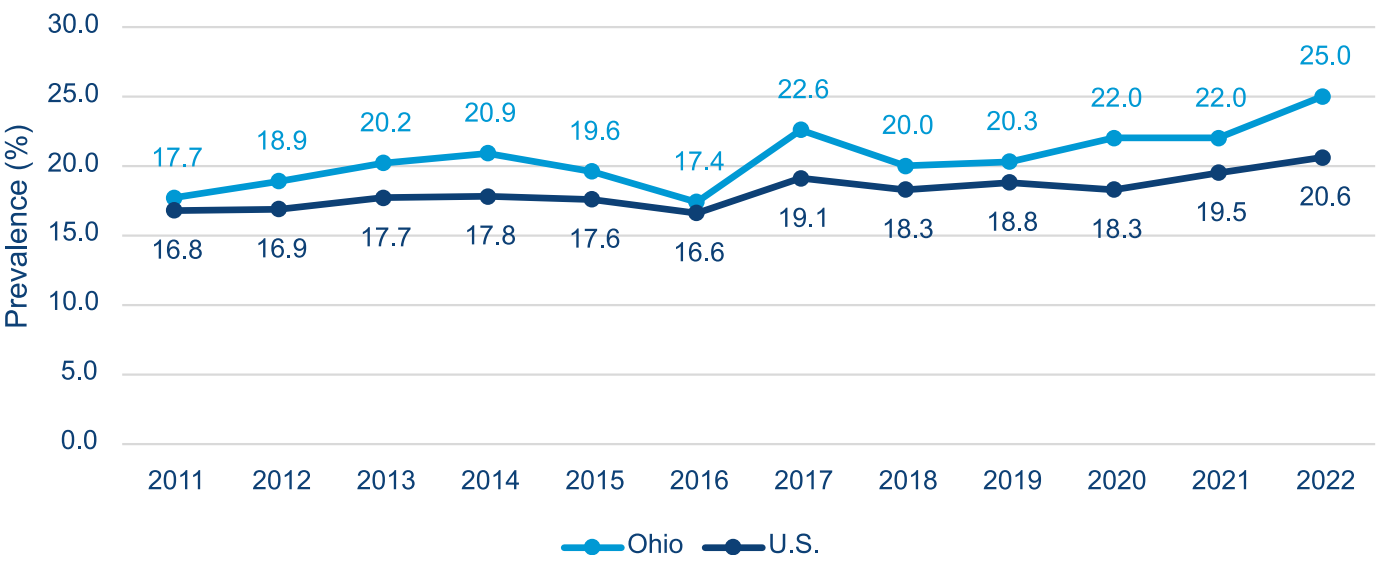
Demographic Characteristics	Depression <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	25.0	24.0 – 26.0
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	35.7	31.6 – 39.8
<b>25-34</b>	31.6	28.6 – 34.7
<b>35-44</b>	26.8	24.1 – 29.5
<b>45-54</b>	26.7	24.2 – 29.2
<b>55-64</b>	21.0	19.0 – 23.0
<b>65+</b>	17.1	15.6 – 18.6
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	18.5	17.1 – 19.8
<b>Female</b>	31.2	29.7 – 32.7
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	24.8	23.8 – 25.9
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	21.2	17.8 – 24.5
<b>Hispanic</b>	32.8	25.6 – 39.9
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	17.6	11.7 – 23.5
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	41.2	32.7 – 49.6
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	45.9	43.8 – 48.1
<b>No Disability</b>	16.0	14.9 – 17.0
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	48.1	42.4 – 53.9
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	37.0	33.0 – 40.9
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	29.4	26.2 – 32.6
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	28.3	25.0 – 31.6
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	21.1	18.6 – 23.6
<b>\$75,000+</b>	19.2	17.5 – 20.8
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	36.0	30.8 – 41.1
<b>High School Diploma</b>	24.8	23.1 – 26.6
<b>Some College</b>	26.2	24.4 – 28.0
<b>College Graduate</b>	20.1	18.7 – 21.5

- The prevalence of depression is twice as high among adults ages 18-24 (35.7%), compared with adults ages 65 and older (17.1%).
- The prevalence of depression is significantly\* higher among females (31.2%), compared with males (18.5%).
- The prevalence of depression is significantly\* higher among multi-racial adults (41.2%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (24.8%), Black, non-Hispanic adults (21.2%), and other race, non-Hispanic adults (17.6%).
- The prevalence of depression is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (45.9%), compared with adults without a disability (16.0%).
- The prevalence of depression is highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (48.1%) and decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of depression decreases as education level increases; 36.0% of adults with less than a high school education have depression, compared with 20.1% of college graduates.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have a depressive disorder, including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression.

# Depression (Continued)

Prevalence of Depression Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2022



Prevalence of Depression Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	25.0	24.0 – 26.0
Region 1	26.8	23.4 – 30.2
Region 2	24.6	20.6 – 28.5
Region 3	25.2	21.8 – 28.5
Region 4	25.0	21.9 – 28.0
Region 5	24.6	21.5 – 27.6
Region 6	23.4	20.1 – 26.7
Region 7	22.4	19.1 – 25.8
Region 8	23.3	20.5 – 26.0
Region 9	27.1	23.8 – 30.4
Region 10	25.8	22.4 – 29.2
Region 11	28.3	24.5 – 32.2
Region 12	22.6	19.2 – 25.9
Region 13	26.5	22.9 – 30.2
Region 14	27.6	23.8 – 31.4

- The prevalence of depression among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (17.7%) to 2022 (25.0%).
- The prevalence of depression is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of depression in Ohio does not differ by BRFSS region.





# Suicidal Thoughts

In 2022, 6.2% of Ohio adults reported seriously considering suicide in the past year.

## Prevalence of Suicidal Thoughts Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	Suicidal Thoughts <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	6.2	5.4 – 7.0
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	19.4	15.1 – 23.8
<b>25-34</b>	10.9	8.3 – 13.4
<b>35-44</b>	6.1	4.5 – 7.7
<b>45-54</b>	3.6	2.5 – 4.8
<b>55-64</b>	2.7	1.8 – 3.7
<b>65+</b>	1.0	0.4 – 1.5
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	5.6	4.6 – 6.7
<b>Female</b>	6.7	5.6 – 7.9
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	5.6	4.8 – 6.3
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	5.4	3.1 – 7.8
<b>Hispanic</b>	14.6	6.8 – 22.5
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	13.0	11.1 – 14.9
<b>No Disability</b>	3.0	2.3 – 3.7
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	19.4	13.8 – 25.0
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	8.9	6.0 – 11.8
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	8.8	5.7 – 12.0
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	7.4	4.9 – 10.0
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	3.9	2.1 – 5.7
<b>\$75,000+</b>	3.3	2.5 – 4.1
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	10.1	5.8 – 14.3
<b>High School Diploma</b>	7.5	5.9 – 9.0
<b>Some College</b>	6.4	5.1 – 7.6
<b>College Graduate</b>	3.2	2.4 – 4.0

- The prevalence of suicidal thoughts is highest among adults ages 18-24 (19.4%) and decreases as age decreases.
- The prevalence of suicidal thoughts does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of suicidal thoughts does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of suicidal thoughts is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (13.0%), compared with adults without a disability (3.0%).
- The prevalence of suicidal thoughts decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of suicidal thoughts is more than three times higher among adults with less than a high school education (10.1%), compared with adults with a college degree (3.2%).
- The prevalence of suicidal thoughts does not differ by Ohio BRFSS Region.

## Prevalence of Suicidal Thoughts Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Ohio</b>	6.2	5.4 – 7.0
<b>Region 1</b>	5.6	3.4 – 7.7
<b>Region 2</b>	4.3	2.0 – 6.5
<b>Region 3</b>	6.4	3.6 – 9.2
<b>Region 4</b>	6.5	4.3 – 8.7
<b>Region 5</b>	7.5	4.7 – 10.4
<b>Region 6</b>	4.1	2.2 – 6.0
<b>Region 7</b>	5.6	3.1 – 8.0
<b>Region 8</b>	6.3	4.3 – 8.3
<b>Region 9</b>	6.9	4.3 – 9.5
<b>Region 10</b>	6.2	3.5 – 8.9
<b>Region 11</b>	8.2	4.3 – 12.0
<b>Region 12</b>	4.4	2.5 – 6.2
<b>Region 13</b>	4.4	2.4 – 6.4
<b>Region 14</b>	6.4	3.6 – 9.2

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported seriously considering suicide in the past year.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.



# Adverse Childhood Experiences

In 2022, 67.1% of Ohio adults reported having adverse childhood experiences, compared with 64.5% of adults in the United States.

## Prevalence of Having Adverse Childhood Experiences Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	Adverse Childhood Experiences <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	67.1	65.7 – 68.6
Age		
18-24	78.7	73.6 – 83.9
25-34	79.8	76.3 – 83.3
35-44	74.4	70.8 – 77.9
45-54	70.0	66.5 – 73.5
55-64	61.1	57.8 – 64.5
65+	51.4	48.9 – 54.0
Sex		
Male	66.5	64.4 – 68.6
Female	66.6	64.6 – 68.6
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	63.9	62.3 – 65.4
Black, Non-Hispanic	76.8	72.0 – 81.5
Hispanic	82.6	76.1 – 89.2
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	72.0	61.3 – 82.7
Multi-Racial	71.7	61.3 – 82.7
Disability Status		
Disability	76.7	74.6 – 78.7
No Disability	61.7	59.9 – 63.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	80.5	75.6 – 85.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	67.7	62.7 – 72.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	73.7	69.6 – 77.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	69.7	63.8 – 72.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	64.5	60.7 – 68.4
\$75,000+	64.4	61.9 – 66.9
Education		
Less than High School	74.3	68.2 – 80.3
High School Diploma	68.5	66.0 – 71.0
Some College	68.9	66.3 – 71.5
College Graduate	59.4	57.1 – 61.7

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported that as a child (ages 0-17) they lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, suicidal, a problem drinker, used drugs or abused prescription medications, or served time in a correctional facility; had parents who were separated or divorced; were physically, verbally, or sexually harmed; did not feel protected; or did not have a parent who made sure that their basic needs were met.

- The prevalence of having adverse childhood experiences is significantly\* lower among adults ages 65 and older (51.4%), compared with adults ages 18-64.
- The prevalence of having adverse childhood experiences does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of having adverse childhood experiences is significantly\* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (76.8%) and Hispanic adults (82.6%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (63.9%).
- The prevalence of having adverse childhood experiences is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (76.7%), compared with adults without a disability (61.7%).
- The prevalence of having adverse childhood experiences decreases as household income increases.
- The prevalence of having adverse childhood experiences is significantly\* higher among adults with less than high school education (74.3%), compared with adults with a college degree (59.4%).
- The prevalence of having adverse childhood experiences does not differ by Ohio BRFSS Region.

## Prevalence of Having Adverse Childhood Experiences Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	67.1	65.7 – 68.6
Region 1	67.8	63.3 – 72.3
Region 2	61.5	56.4 – 66.5
Region 3	62.5	57.6 – 67.4
Region 4	67.6	63.2 – 72.0
Region 5	66.8	62.5 – 71.0
Region 6	60.5	55.2 – 65.8
Region 7	65.6	60.7 – 70.6
Region 8	68.9	64.7 – 73.0
Region 9	70.6	66.6 – 74.5
Region 10	66.8	62.2 – 71.3
Region 11	65.3	60.1 – 70.5
Region 12	64.6	59.7 – 69.5
Region 13	63.4	58.4 – 68.5
Region 14	64.1	58.2 – 70.0

# Prescription Pain Medication Misuse

In 2022, 2.4% of Ohio adults reported using prescription pain medication not prescribed to them in the past year.

## Prevalence of Prescription Pain Medication Misuse Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	Prescription Pain Medication Misuse <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	2.4	1.8 – 3.0
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>25-34</b>	4.1	2.0 – 6.1
<b>35-44</b>	2.2	1.0 – 3.5
<b>45-54</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>55-64</b>	1.4	0.7 – 2.2
<b>65+</b>	1.1	0.5 – 1.8
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	2.7	1.8 – 3.6
<b>Female</b>	2.1	1.4 – 2.8
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	1.7	1.2 – 2.1
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	4.6	2.1 – 7.1
<b>Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	4.0	2.6 – 5.3
<b>No Disability</b>	1.6	1.1 – 2.2
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	4.1	1.8 – 6.4
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>\$75,000+</b>	1.4	0.7 – 2.2
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>High School Diploma</b>	3.4	2.1 – 4.6
<b>Some College</b>	2.1	1.2 – 3.0
<b>College Graduate</b>	0.9	0.4 – 1.4

- The prevalence of prescription pain medication misuse does not differ by age.
- The prevalence of prescription pain medication misuse does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of prescription pain medication misuse does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of prescription pain medication misuse is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (4.0%), compared with adults without a disability (1.6%).
- The prevalence of prescription pain medication misuse does not differ by household income.
- The prevalence of prescription pain medication misuse is significantly\* higher among adults with a high school diploma (3.4%), compared with those with a college degree (0.9%).

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported using prescription pain medication not prescribed to them in the past year.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.

## Caregiving

In 2022, 21.7% of Ohio adults reported that they had provided regular care to a friend or family member who had a health problem or disability in the past 30 days, compared with 19.9% of adults in the United States.

### Prevalence of Caregiving Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

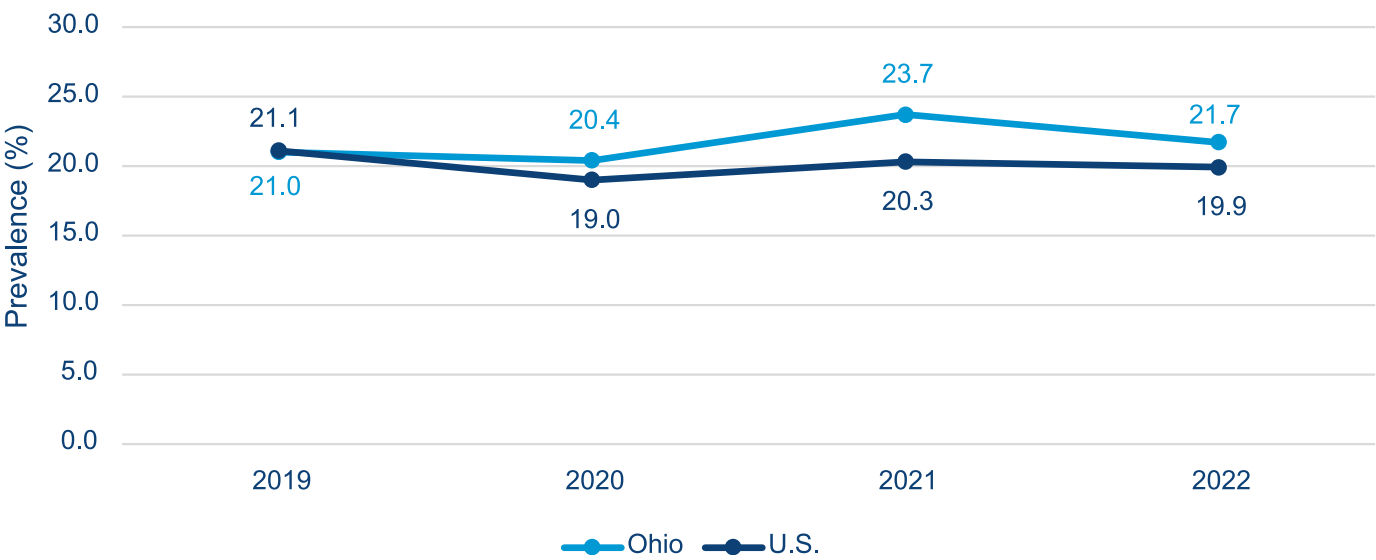
Demographic Characteristics	Caregiving <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	21.7	20.6 – 22.8
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	16.2	12.5 – 19.8
<b>25-34</b>	18.4	15.6 – 21.3
<b>35-44</b>	23.3	20.3 – 26.4
<b>45-54</b>	25.1	22.5 – 27.8
<b>55-64</b>	26.4	23.9 – 28.8
<b>65+</b>	19.9	18.2 – 21.7
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	18.6	17.2 – 20.1
<b>Female</b>	24.6	23.0 – 26.1
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	21.5	20.3 – 22.6
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	25.2	21.1 – 29.3
<b>Hispanic</b>	19.2	12.8 – 25.5
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	16.8	9.7 – 23.9
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	20.6	13.4 – 27.9
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	26.6	24.5 – 28.7
<b>No Disability</b>	19.4	18.2 – 20.6
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	21.3	16.0 – 26.7
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	27.6	23.5 – 31.7
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	26.8	23.3 – 30.2
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	23.4	20.2 – 26.5
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	21.7	18.7 – 24.7
<b>\$75,000+</b>	18.3	16.7 – 19.9
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	22.6	17.7 – 27.5
<b>High School Diploma</b>	21.0	19.1 – 23.0
<b>Some College</b>	23.0	21.1 – 25.0
<b>College Graduate</b>	20.8	19.2 – 22.3

- The prevalence of caregiving is significantly\* higher among adults ages 35-64, compared with adults ages 18-24.
- The prevalence of caregiving is significantly\* higher among females (24.6%), compared with males (18.6%).
- The prevalence of caregiving does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of caregiving is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (26.6%), compared with adults without a disability (19.4%).
- The prevalence of caregiving is significantly\* lower among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more, compared with adults with an annual household income of \$15,000-\$49,999.
- The prevalence of caregiving does not differ by level of education.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported that they have provided regular care to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability in the past 30 days.

# Caregiving (Continued)

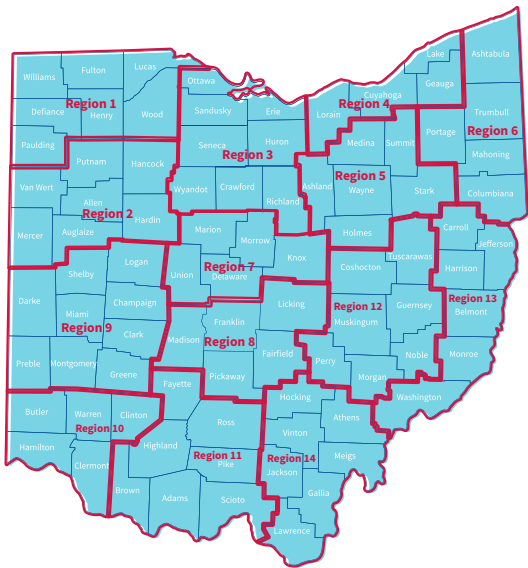
Prevalence of Caregiving Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2019-2022



Prevalence of Caregiving Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	21.7	20.6 – 22.8
Region 1	21.5	17.7 – 25.2
Region 2	19.1	15.2 – 23.1
Region 3	18.9	15.7 – 22.0
Region 4	22.7	19.5 – 25.8
Region 5	19.6	16.4 – 22.7
Region 6	22.4	19.0 – 25.8
Region 7	22.7	19.3 – 26.1
Region 8	21.3	18.3 – 24.4
Region 9	21.3	18.1 – 24.6
Region 10	22.7	19.2 – 26.8
Region 11	22.9	19.1 – 26.8
Region 12	21.7	18.0 – 25.5
Region 13	22.2	18.6 – 25.8
Region 14	26.8	22.3 – 31.4

- The prevalence of caregiving among Ohio adults was variable from 2019 to 2022 and is similar to the U.S. prevalence.
- The prevalence of caregiving does not differ by Ohio BRFSS region.



# Cognitive Decline

In 2022, 10.7% of Ohio adults ages 45 and older reported experiencing confusion or memory loss that is happening more often or is getting worse in the past year, compared with 10.9% of adults in the United State.

## Prevalence of Cognitive Decline Among Adults (Age 45+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	Cognitive Decline <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	10.7	9.2 – 12.2
<b>Age</b>		
<b>45-54</b>	9.7	7.0 – 12.4
<b>55-64</b>	10.0	7.3 – 12.7
<b>65+</b>	10.9	8.3 – 13.5
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	10.1	7.8 – 12.5
<b>Female</b>	10.8	8.7 – 12.9
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	10.0	8.3 – 11.7
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	22.7	19.1 – 26.4
<b>No Disability</b>	3.7	2.5 – 4.8
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	26.6	16.7 – 36.5
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	16.5	10.4 – 22.5
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	10.7	6.6 – 14.8
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	11.0	7.1 – 14.9
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	6.9	4.2 – 9.5
<b>\$75,000+</b>	7.2	4.3 – 10.2
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>High School Diploma</b>	11.3	8.5 – 14.0
<b>Some College</b>	11.6	8.9 – 14.3
<b>College Graduate</b>	7.6	5.6 – 9.5

<sup>1</sup> Among adults ages 45 and older, the proportion who reported experiencing confusion or memory loss that is happening more often or is getting worse in the past year.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.

- The prevalence of cognitive decline does not differ by age.
- The prevalence of cognitive decline does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of cognitive decline does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of cognitive decline is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (22.7%), compared with adults without a disability (3.7%).
- The prevalence of cognitive decline generally decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of cognitive decline does not differ by level of education.
- The prevalence of cognitive decline does not differ by Ohio BRFSS region.

## Prevalence of Cognitive Decline Among Adults (Age 45+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Ohio</b>	10.7	9.2 – 12.2
<b>Region 1</b>	8.6	4.6 – 12.6
<b>Region 2</b>	12.3	6.3 – 18.3
<b>Region 3</b>	11.9	6.9 – 16.8
<b>Region 4</b>	9.8	4.3 – 15.2
<b>Region 5</b>	8.3	4.1 – 12.4
<b>Region 6</b>	9.5	4.9 – 14.2
<b>Region 7</b>	10.4	6.5 – 14.3
<b>Region 8</b>	12.4	7.0 – 17.8
<b>Region 9</b>	11.7	7.0 – 16.4
<b>Region 10</b>	8.3	4.2 – 12.4
<b>Region 11</b>	18.3	12.0 – 24.6
<b>Region 12</b>	10.7	6.1 – 15.3
<b>Region 13</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Region 14</b>	16.0	10.3 – 21.7

# Flu Vaccination

In 2022, 44.3% of Ohio adults reported having received a flu vaccination in the past year, compared with 45.0% of adults in the United States.

## Prevalence of Flu Vaccination Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

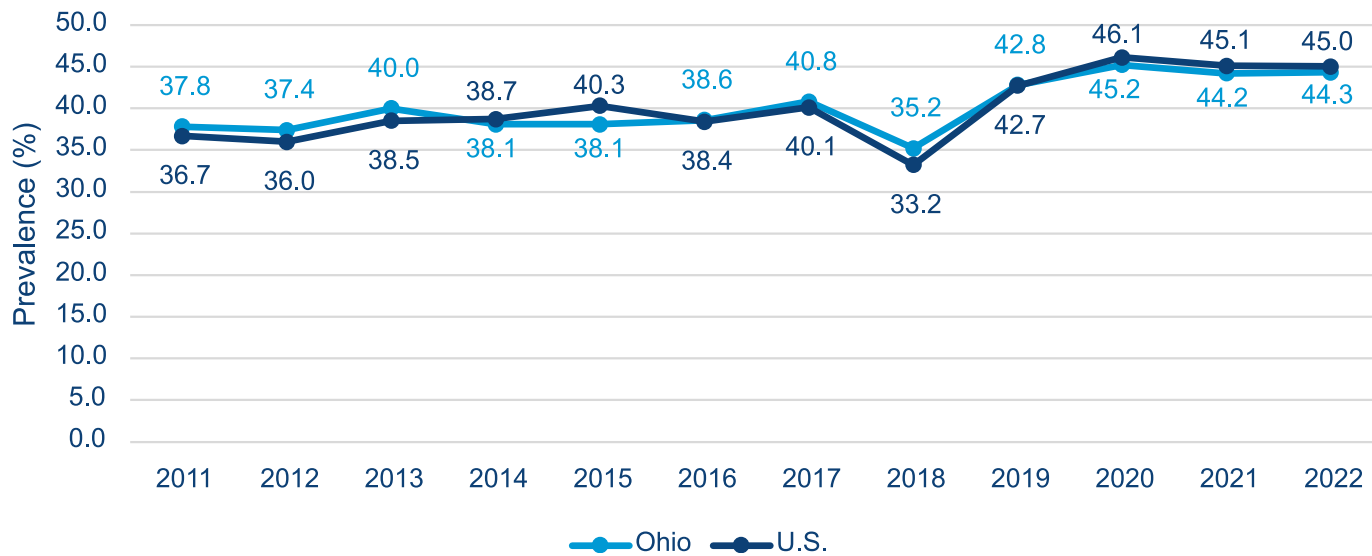
Demographic Characteristics	Flu Vaccination <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	44.3	43.1 – 45.5
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	30.6	25.3 – 34.9
<b>25-34</b>	30.9	27.8 – 34.0
<b>35-44</b>	36.5	33.3 – 39.7
<b>45-54</b>	40.2	37.3 – 43.1
<b>55-64</b>	47.7	45.0 – 50.4
<b>65+</b>	64.7	62.7 – 66.6
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	40.7	39.0 – 42.4
<b>Female</b>	47.8	46.1 – 49.5
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	46.3	45.0 – 47.5
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	36.9	32.6 – 41.2
<b>Hispanic</b>	35.2	27.8 – 42.7
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	51.6	42.9 – 60.3
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	31.5	23.2 – 39.9
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	44.3	42.1 – 46.5
<b>No Disability</b>	44.3	42.9 – 45.8
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	36.9	30.9 – 42.8
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	43.3	39.0 – 47.6
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	37.2	33.8 – 40.7
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	40.1	36.6 – 43.6
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	42.7	39.5 – 45.9
<b>\$75,000+</b>	51.5	49.4 – 53.6
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	31.2	25.8 – 36.6
<b>High School Diploma</b>	34.9	32.9 – 37.0
<b>Some College</b>	44.8	42.6 – 47.0
<b>College Graduate</b>	59.6	57.7 – 61.4

- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine increases as age increases.
- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine is significantly\* higher among females (47.8%), compared with males (40.7%) .
- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine is significantly\* higher among White, non-Hispanic adults (46.3%) and other race, non-Hispanic adults (51.6%), compared with Black, non-Hispanic adults (36.9%), Hispanic adults (35.2%), and multi-racial adults (31.5%).
- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine does not differ by disability status.
- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine is significantly\* lower among adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (36.9%), compared with adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (51.5%).
- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine increases as education level increases.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported having received a flu vaccination in the past year.

## Flu Vaccination (Continued)

## Prevalence of Flu Vaccination Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2022



### Prevalence of Flu Vaccination Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	44.3	43.1 – 45.5
Region 1	41.8	37.9 – 45.7
Region 2	37.1	33.1 – 41.0
Region 3	36.4	32.8 – 40.0
Region 4	51.5	47.9 – 55.1
Region 5	40.6	37.0 – 44.1
Region 6	42.5	38.3 – 46.7
Region 7	46.8	42.6 – 50.9
Region 8	48.6	45.1 – 52.1
Region 9	41.3	37.7 – 44.8
Region 10	46.1	42.3 – 50.0
Region 11	38.4	34.4 – 42.3
Region 12	34.9	31.2 – 38.5
Region 13	40.8	36.6 – 44.9
Region 14	37.8	33.6 – 42.0

- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine among adults in both Ohio and the United States is variable from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine is significantly\* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 2 (37.1%), Region 3 (36.4%), Region 11 (38.4%), Region 12 (34.9%), and Region 14 (37.8%), compared with all Ohio adults (44.3%).





# HIV Testing

In 2022, 35.6% of Ohio adults reported having ever been tested for HIV, compared with 37.8% of adults in the United States.

## Prevalence of HIV Testing Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	HIV Testing <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	35.6	34.3 – 36.8
<b>Age</b>		
<b>18-24</b>	22.5	18.6 – 26.5
<b>25-34</b>	45.8	42.2 – 49.3
<b>35-44</b>	53.2	49.9 – 56.6
<b>45-54</b>	46.7	43.7 – 49.8
<b>55-64</b>	34.7	32.0 – 37.4
<b>65+</b>	17.8	16.1 – 19.5
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	34.4	32.6 – 36.2
<b>Female</b>	36.7	35.0 – 38.4
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	30.4	29.1 – 31.6
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	58.7	54.3 – 63.0
<b>Hispanic</b>	49.5	41.6 – 57.5
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	35.9	27.4 – 44.5
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	57.5	48.3 – 66.6
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	40.8	38.5 – 43.1
<b>No Disability</b>	33.2	31.7 – 34.6
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	51.8	45.8 – 57.9
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	41.0	36.5 – 45.5
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	36.0	32.2 – 39.7
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	32.8	29.2 – 36.5
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	37.3	34.0 – 40.6
<b>\$75,000+</b>	36.6	34.5 – 38.7
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	41.1	35.2 – 47.0
<b>High School Diploma</b>	31.7	29.5 – 33.8
<b>Some College</b>	37.8	35.5 – 40.0
<b>College Graduate</b>	35.8	34.0 – 37.7

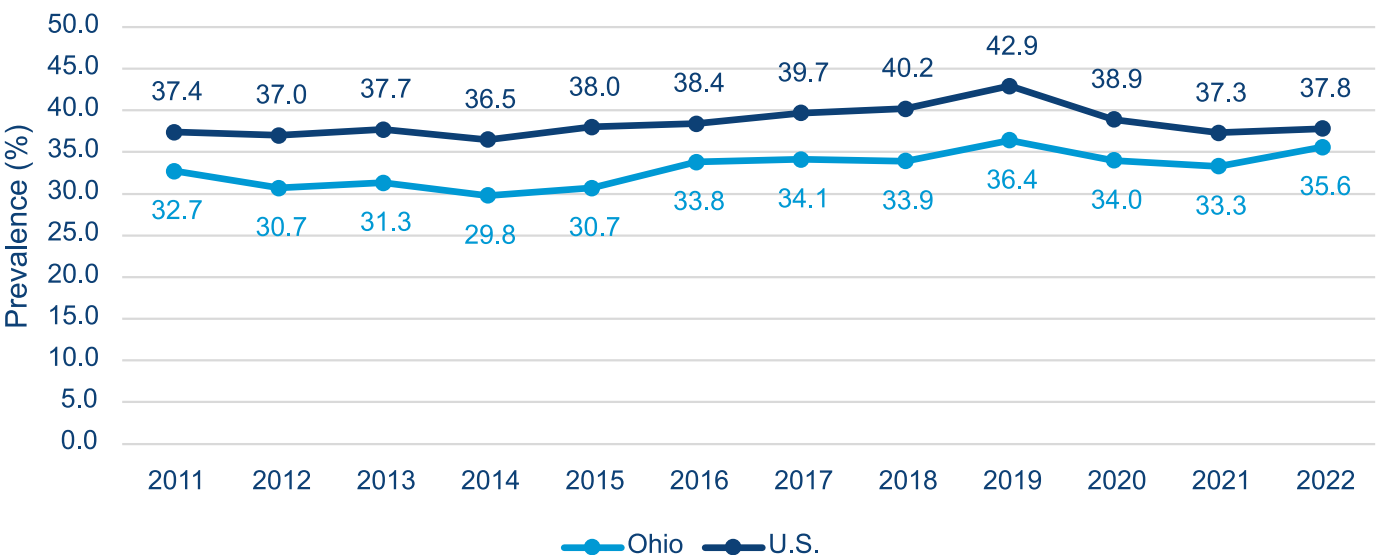
- The prevalence of HIV testing is significantly\* higher among adults ages 25-54, compared with adults ages 18-24 and those ages 55 and older.
- The prevalence of HIV testing does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of HIV testing is significantly\* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (58.7%), Hispanic adults (49.5%), and multi-racial adults (57.5%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (30.4%).
- The prevalence of HIV testing is significantly\* higher among adults with a disability (40.8%), compared with adults without a disability (33.2%).
- The prevalence of HIV testing is significantly\* higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (51.8%), compared with adults with an annual household income of \$15,000 or more.
- The prevalence of HIV testing is significantly\* lower among adults with a high school diploma (31.7%), compared with adults with less than a high school diploma (41.1%), some college education (37.8%), and a college degree (35.8%).

<sup>1</sup> Among adults, the proportion who reported having ever been tested for HIV.



# HIV Testing (Continued)

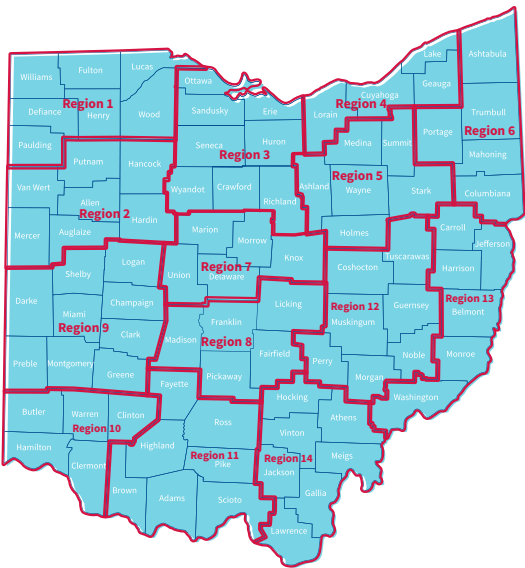
Prevalence of HIV Testing Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2022



Prevalence of HIV Testing Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	35.6	34.3 – 36.8
Region 1	34.9	31.0 – 38.8
Region 2	27.8	23.3 – 32.2
Region 3	28.7	25.0 – 32.5
Region 4	41.8	38.1 – 45.5
Region 5	30.6	27.1 – 34.1
Region 6	29.6	25.5 – 33.7
Region 7	27.0	23.2 – 30.8
Region 8	39.5	35.9 – 43.0
Region 9	35.1	31.4 – 38.9
Region 10	41.4	37.4 – 45.4
Region 11	30.4	26.3 – 34.6
Region 12	26.2	22.4 – 30.1
Region 13	28.7	24.5 – 32.9
Region 14	34.2	29.6 – 38.8

- The prevalence of HIV testing among Ohio adults is slightly variable from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of HIV testing is lower among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2022.
- The prevalence of HIV testing is significantly\* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 4 (41.8%) and Region 10 (41.4%), compared with all Ohio adults (35.6%).



# Mammogram Testing

In 2022, 75.6% of Ohio women ages 50-74 reported getting a mammogram in the past two years, compared with 76.8% of women in the United States.

## Prevalence of Mammogram Testing (Past Two Years) Among Women (Ages 50-74) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	Mammogram Testing <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	75.6	73.5 – 77.6
<b>Age</b>		
<b>50-54</b>	73.7	69.0 – 78.5
<b>55-64</b>	72.8	69.4 – 76.2
<b>65-74</b>	79.7	76.8 – 82.5
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	76.0	73.9 – 78.1
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	79.9	73.0 – 86.8
<b>Hispanic</b>	77.6	62.1 – 93.0
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	53.5	33.6 – 73.3
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	71.2	67.6 – 74.7
<b>No Disability</b>	78.0	75.5 – 80.5
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	55.2	45.1 – 65.2
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	72.1	66.2 – 78.1
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	73.2	67.4 – 79.1
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	77.3	71.7 – 82.9
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	72.5	66.3 – 78.6
<b>\$75,000+</b>	82.0	78.5 – 85.4
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	65.0	54.3 – 75.7
<b>High School Diploma</b>	73.7	70.1 – 77.3
<b>Some College</b>	72.8	68.9 – 76.7
<b>College Graduate</b>	83.7	81.1 – 86.3

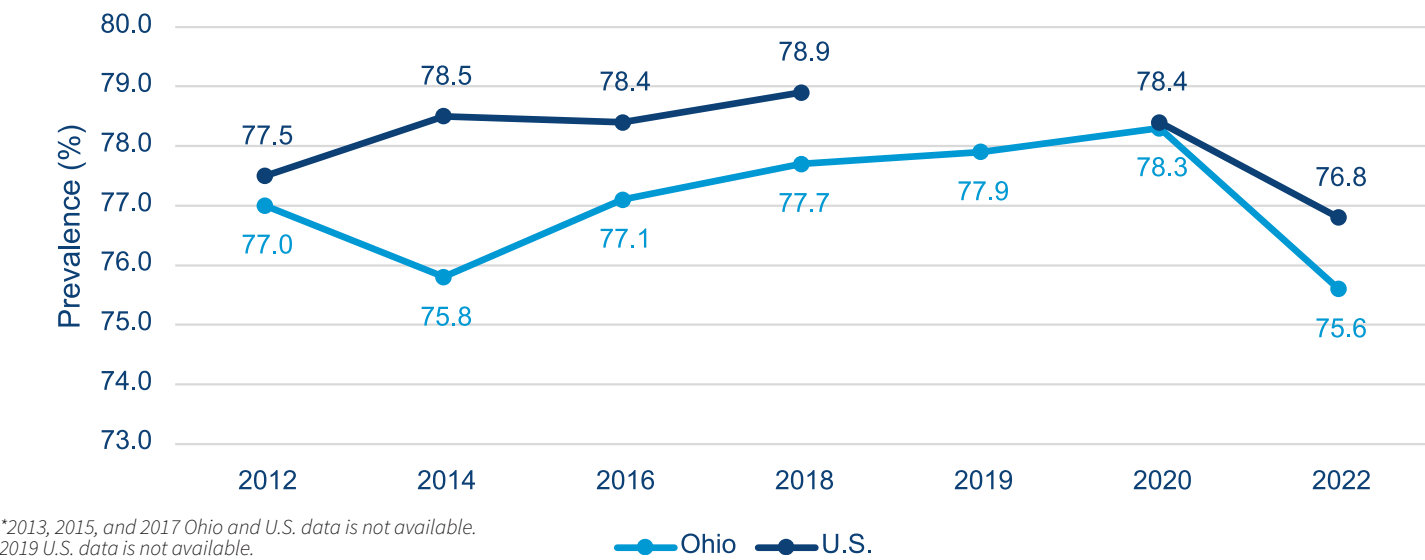
- The prevalence of mammogram testing is significantly\* higher among women ages 65-74 (79.7%), compared with women ages 55-64 (72.8%).
- The prevalence of mammogram testing is significantly lower among multi-racial women (53.3%), compared with White, non-Hispanic women (76.0%).
- The prevalence of mammogram testing is significantly\* higher among women without a disability (78.0%), compared with women with a disability (71.2%).
- The prevalence of mammogram testing is significantly\* lower among women with an annual household income less than \$15,000 (55.2%), compared with women with an annual household income of \$15,000 or more.
- The prevalence of mammogram testing generally increases as education level increases; 65.0% of women with less than a high school education had a mammogram in the past two years, compared with 83.7% of women with a college degree.

<sup>1</sup> Among women ages 50-74, the proportion who reported getting a mammogram in the past two years.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.

# Mammogram Testing (Continued)

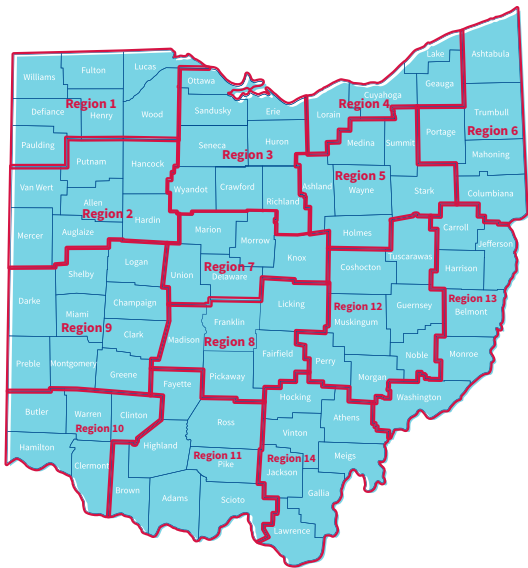
Prevalence of Mammogram Testing (Past Two Years) Among Women (Ages 50-74) in Ohio and the United States, 2012-2022



Prevalence of Mammogram Testing (Past Two Years) Among Women (Ages 50-74) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	75.6	73.5 – 77.6
Region 1	76.1	69.1 – 83.1
Region 2	78.3	72.8 – 83.8
Region 3	75.8	70.3 – 81.3
Region 4	80.2	74.7 – 85.7
Region 5	69.4	62.4 – 76.4
Region 6	78.3	72.7 – 83.8
Region 7	77.2	70.3 – 84.1
Region 8	74.1	67.1 – 81.1
Region 9	71.0	64.7 – 77.3
Region 10	79.9	73.8 – 86.1
Region 11	69.2	62.3 – 76.0
Region 12	73.9	67.5 – 80.3
Region 13	69.0	60.9 – 77.0
Region 14	73.9	66.9 – 81.0

- The prevalence of mammogram testing among Ohio women ages 50-74 is relatively stable from 2012 to 2022.
- The prevalence of mammogram testing is lower among Ohio women, compared with women in the United States every available year from 2012 to 2022.
- The prevalence of mammogram testing does not differ by Ohio BRFSS region.



# Cervical Cancer Screening

In 2022, 73.7% of Ohio women ages 21-65 reported having a cervical cancer screening test within the past three years.

## Prevalence of Cervical Cancer Screening (Past Three Years) Among Women (Ages 21-65) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	Cervical Cancer Screening <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	73.7	71.6 – 75.9
Age		
21-24	98.4	96.0 – 100.0
25-34	80.6	75.7 – 85.5
35-44	77.2	72.7 – 81.7
45-54	73.1	69.1 – 77.2
55-65	63.7	59.7 – 67.6
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	72.9	70.6 – 75.2
Black, Non-Hispanic	75.7	68.4 – 83.1
Hispanic	87.9	79.7 – 96.0
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
Multi-Racial	72.4	58.6 – 86.1
Disability Status		
Disability	66.4	62.1 – 70.8
No Disability	76.8	74.4 – 79.2
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	65.9	54.3 – 77.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	66.0	57.7 – 74.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	74.3	67.8 – 80.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	71.3	64.0 – 78.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	73.0	67.4 – 78.6
\$75,000+	77.9	74.8 – 80.9
Education		
Less than High School	61.4	47.2 – 75.6
High School Diploma	69.1	64.1 – 74.0
Some College	72.0	68.2 – 75.8
College Graduate	79.6	77.0 – 82.3

- The prevalence of cervical cancer screening is significantly\* higher among women ages 21-24 (98.4%), compared with women ages 25-65.
- The prevalence of cervical cancer screening is significantly\* higher among Hispanic women (87.9%), compared with White, non-Hispanic women (72.9%).
- The prevalence of cervical cancer screening is significantly\* higher among women without a disability (76.8%), compared with women with a disability (66.4%).
- The prevalence of cervical cancer screening is significantly\* higher among women with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (77.9%), compared with women with an annual household income of \$15,000-\$24,999 (66.0%).
- The prevalence of cervical cancer screening is significantly\* higher among women with a college degree (79.6%), compared with women with less education.

## Prevalence of Cervical Cancer Screening (Past Three Years) Among Women (Ages 21-65) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	73.7	71.6 – 75.9
Region 1	73.4	66.2 – 80.7
Region 2	80.2	73.4 – 87.0
Region 3	66.5	58.8 – 74.3
Region 4	72.8	66.6 – 79.0
Region 5	66.7	59.2 – 74.1
Region 6	73.7	66.3 – 81.1
Region 7	81.7	75.8 – 87.5
Region 8	78.8	73.4 – 84.2
Region 9	72.8	66.5 – 79.1
Region 10	76.8	70.5 – 83.2
Region 11	71.5	64.6 – 78.4
Region 12	70.1	63.4 – 76.7
Region 13	65.5	57.3 – 73.8
Region 14	66.8	58.7 – 75.0

<sup>1</sup> Among women, the proportion who reported having a cervical cancer screening test within the past three years.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.

- The prevalence of cervical cancer screening does not differ by Ohio BRFSS region.

# Colorectal Cancer Screening

In 2022, 67.6% of Ohio adults ages 45-75 reported that they met colorectal cancer screening guidelines, compared with 66.2% of adults in the United States.

## Prevalence of Meeting Colorectal Cancer Screening Guidelines Among Adults (Ages 45-75) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

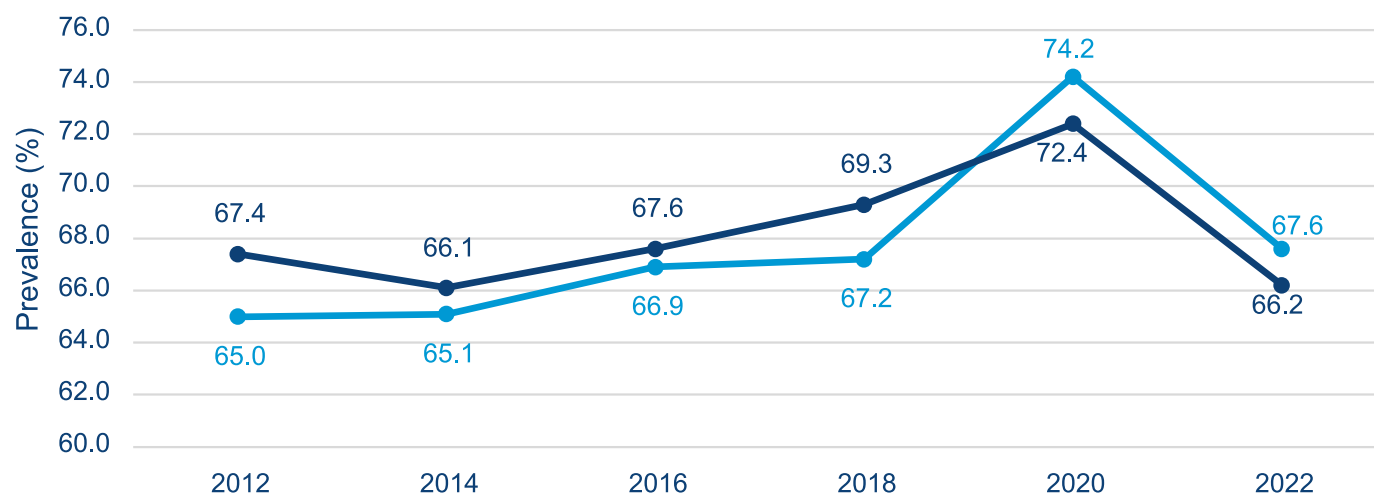
Demographic Characteristics	Colorectal Cancer Screening <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	67.6	66.2 – 69.1
<b>Age</b>		
<b>45-54</b>	44.6	41.7 – 47.5
<b>55-64</b>	73.6	71.3 – 76.0
<b>65-75</b>	81.5	79.6 – 83.4
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	67.2	65.0 – 69.3
<b>Female</b>	68.1	66.1 – 70.1
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	68.3	66.7 – 69.9
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	69.2	63.9 – 74.6
<b>Hispanic</b>	50.6	39.6 – 61.5
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	58.5	45.6 – 71.4
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	66.6	54.9 – 78.2
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	69.0	66.5 – 71.6
<b>No Disability</b>	67.0	65.1 – 68.8
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	58.7	52.2 – 65.1
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	62.0	56.5 – 67.6
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	68.0	63.4 – 72.6
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	66.0	61.4 – 70.6
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	70.8	67.1 – 74.5
<b>\$75,000+</b>	68.5	66.0 – 70.9
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	48.8	41.4 – 56.2
<b>High School Diploma</b>	66.1	63.5 – 68.7
<b>Some College</b>	69.4	66.9 – 71.9
<b>College Graduate</b>	73.2	71.1 – 75.4

- The prevalence of colorectal cancer screening increases as age increases.
- The prevalence of colorectal cancer screening does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of colorectal cancer screening is significantly\* lower among Hispanic adults (50.6%), compared with White, non-Hispanic (68.3%) and Black, non-Hispanic adults (69.2%).
- The prevalence of colorectal cancer screening does not differ by disability status.
- The prevalence of colorectal cancer screening is significantly\* higher among adults with an annual household income of \$50,000 or more, compared with adults with an annual household income less than \$15,000 (58.7%).
- The prevalence of colorectal cancer screening increases as education level increases; 48.8% of adults with less than a high school education met colorectal cancer screening guidelines, compared with 73.2% of adults with a college degree.

<sup>1</sup> Among adults ages 45-75, the proportion meeting colorectal cancer screening guidelines. Recommended screenings include colonoscopy within the past 10 years, sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, blood stool test within the past year, stool DNA test within the past three years, virtual colonoscopy within the past five years, and a sigmoidoscopy within the past 10 years plus a blood stool test in the past year.

## Colorectal Cancer Screening (Continued)

## Prevalence of Meeting Colorectal Cancer Screening Guidelines Among Adults (Ages 45-75) in Ohio and the United States, 2012-2022



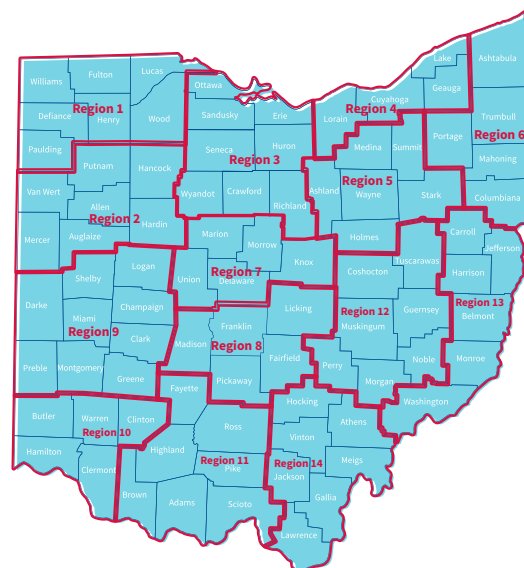
\*2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, and 2021 Ohio and U.S. data is not available.

—●— Ohio —●— U.S.

### Prevalence of Meeting Colorectal Cancer Screening Guidelines Among Adults (Ages 45-75) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	67.6	66.2 – 69.1
Region 1	68.4	64.0 – 72.8
Region 2	67.3	62.7 – 71.9
Region 3	63.4	58.7 – 68.0
Region 4	67.8	63.4 – 72.1
Region 5	67.1	62.2 – 72.0
Region 6	69.4	65.0 – 73.8
Region 7	67.3	62.6 – 72.0
Region 8	66.7	62.1 – 71.3
Region 9	68.6	64.0 – 73.1
Region 10	68.7	64.1 – 73.2
Region 11	65.0	60.3 – 69.6
Region 12	66.8	62.1 – 71.5
Region 13	66.5	61.4 – 71.6
Region 14	71.9	66.2 – 77.7

- The prevalence of colorectal cancer screening among adults ages 45-75 is relatively stable from 2012 to 2022.
- The prevalence of colorectal cancer screening does not differ by Ohio BRFSS Region.



# Lung Cancer Screening

In 2022, 19.2% of Ohio adults ages 50-80 with a 20 pack-year smoking history or who currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years reported that they had a CAT/CT chest scan in the past year.

## Prevalence of Lung Cancer Screening (Past Year) Among Adults (Ages 50-80) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	Lung Cancer Screening <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	19.2	16.1 – 22.4
<b>Age</b>		
<b>50-59</b>	9.6	6.2 – 13.0
<b>60-69</b>	23.4	18.2 – 28.6
<b>70-80</b>	31.3	22.3 – 40.4
<b>Sex</b>		
<b>Male</b>	20.8	16.1 – 25.4
<b>Female</b>	17.4	13.1 – 21.7
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	19.1	15.9 – 22.3
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	23.0	18.2 – 27.8
<b>No Disability</b>	15.6	11.6 – 19.5
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	18.8	10.4 – 27.1
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	22.6	14.0 – 31.2
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	21.8	12.6 – 31.0
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	24.5	13.5 – 35.5
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	15.0	8.3 – 21.7
<b>\$75,000+</b>	14.7	9.2 – 20.2
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	21.7	11.8 – 31.7
<b>High School Diploma</b>	18.8	14.1 – 23.4
<b>Some College</b>	17.6	12.3 – 22.9
<b>College Graduate</b>	21.3	13.8 – 28.8

- The prevalence of lung cancer screening is significantly\* higher among adults ages 70-80 (31.3%), compared with adults ages 50-59.
- The prevalence of lung cancer screening does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of lung cancer screening does not differ by disability status.
- The prevalence of lung cancer screening does not differ by annual household income.
- The prevalence of lung cancer screening does not differ by level of education.

### Prevalence of Lung Cancer Screening Among Adults (Ages 50-80) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Ohio</b>	19.2	16.1 – 22.4
<b>Region 1</b>	23.5	13.2 – 33.7
<b>Region 2</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Region 3</b>	21.7	11.7 – 31.7
<b>Region 4</b>	24.2	11.6 – 36.9
<b>Region 5</b>	17.5	8.0 – 26.9
<b>Region 6</b>	14.2	6.9 – 21.6
<b>Region 7</b>	16.0	7.0 – 24.9
<b>Region 8</b>	20.3	11.1 – 29.5
<b>Region 9</b>	18.4	10.0 – 26.8
<b>Region 10</b>	18.2	8.0 – 28.5
<b>Region 11</b>	26.4	16.1 – 36.6
<b>Region 12</b>	17.6	7.5 – 27.7
<b>Region 13</b>	7.9	3.8 – 12.0
<b>Region 14</b>	24.1	15.1 – 33.1

- The prevalence of lung cancer screening is significantly\* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 13 (7.9%), compared with all Ohio adults (19.2%).

<sup>1</sup> Among adults ages 50-80 with a 20 pack-year smoking history or who currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years, the proportion who had a CAT/CT chest scan in the past year.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.



## Prostate Cancer Screening Discussion

In 2022, 41.9% of Ohio men ages 40 and older reported ever having a conversation with their doctor, nurse, or other health professional about the advantages and/or disadvantages of prostate-specific antigen (PSA) testing.

### Prevalence of Having a Prostate Cancer Screening Discussion Among Men (Ages 40+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2022

Demographic Characteristics	Prostate Cancer Screening <sup>1</sup>	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Total</b>	41.9	39.4 – 44.4
<b>Age</b>		
<b>35-44</b>	16.0	9.7 – 22.3
<b>45-54</b>	29.2	23.9 – 34.4
<b>55-64</b>	42.2	37.5 – 46.8
<b>65+</b>	56.5	52.8 – 60.2
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
<b>White, Non-Hispanic</b>	41.8	39.2 – 44.5
<b>Black, Non-Hispanic</b>	53.7	43.0 – 64.4
<b>Hispanic</b>	39.3	21.9 – 56.7
<b>Other Race, Non-Hispanic</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Multi-Racial</b>	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A <sup>2</sup>
<b>Disability Status</b>		
<b>Disability</b>	41.5	37.1 – 45.1
<b>No Disability</b>	42.1	39.0 – 45.1
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	21.4	12.5 – 30.4
<b>\$15,000-\$24,999</b>	38.8	28.5 – 49.0
<b>\$25,000-\$34,999</b>	43.3	34.8 – 51.8
<b>\$35,000-\$49,999</b>	45.5	38.2 – 52.9
<b>\$50,000-\$74,999</b>	45.9	39.5 – 52.2
<b>\$75,000+</b>	43.2	39.2 – 47.1
<b>Education</b>		
<b>Less than High School</b>	34.5	22.8 – 46.2
<b>High School Diploma</b>	34.5	30.3 – 38.8
<b>Some College</b>	42.0	37.3 – 46.6
<b>College Graduate</b>	51.2	47.4 – 55.1

- The prevalence of having a prostate cancer screening discussion is significantly\* lower among men ages 40-44 (16.0%), compared with men ages 45 and older.
- The prevalence of having a prostate cancer screening discussion does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of having a prostate cancer screening discussion does not differ by disability status.
- The prevalence of having a prostate cancer screening discussion is significantly\* higher among men with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (43.2%), compared with men earning less than \$15,000 per year (21.4%).
- The prevalence of having a prostate cancer screening discussion is significantly\* higher among men with a college education (51.2%), compared with men with less than a high school education (34.5%), a high school diploma (34.5%), and some college education (42.0%).

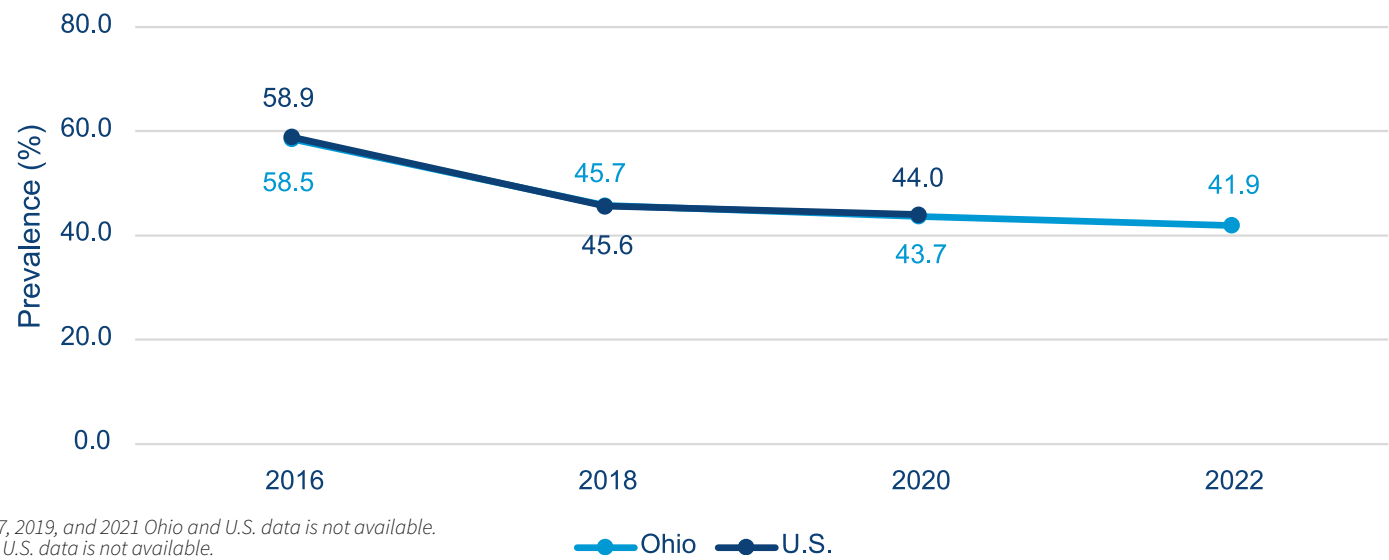
<sup>1</sup> Among men ages 40 and older, the proportion who reported ever having a conversation with their doctor, nurse, or other health professional about the advantages and/or disadvantages of prostate-specific antigen (PSA) testing.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.



# Prostate Cancer Screening Discussion (Continued)

Prevalence of Having a Prostate Cancer Screening Discussion Among Adults (Ages 40+) in Ohio and the United States, 2016-2022



## Prevalence of Having a Prostate Cancer Screening Discussion Among Men (Ages 40+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2022

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	41.9	39.4 – 44.4
Region 1	39.7	32.1 – 47.2
Region 2	38.0	30.2 – 45.8
Region 3	40.3	32.3 – 48.2
Region 4	43.5	35.9 – 51.1
Region 5	41.3	32.9 – 49.6
Region 6	44.1	36.3 – 52.0
Region 7	44.5	37.0 – 52.0
Region 8	39.3	31.6 – 47.1
Region 9	45.1	37.3 – 52.9
Region 10	42.9	34.7 – 51.0
Region 11	36.9	29.0 – 44.8
Region 12	35.1	28.1 – 42.1
Region 13	43.1	34.4 – 51.8
Region 14	42.9	32.2 – 53.7

- The prevalence of having a prostate cancer screening discussion decreased among Ohio men from 2016 (58.5%) to 2022 (41.9%).
- The prevalence of having a prostate cancer screening discussion is significantly\* lower in Ohio BRFSS Region 12 (35.1%), compared with all Ohio adults (41.9%).



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