

Ohio Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

2021 Annual Report



Department of
Health

Advancing the health and well-being of all Ohioans.

Ohio Department of Health

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Columbus, OH 43215

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Bureau of Health Improvement and Wellness

<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, being overweight and having 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 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, confirmed, and published which is typically within 24-months after the survey year.

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 2021, 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.



2021 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, per CDC guidelines; 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 allow for larger coverage of optional modules and state-added questions.

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 vs. 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

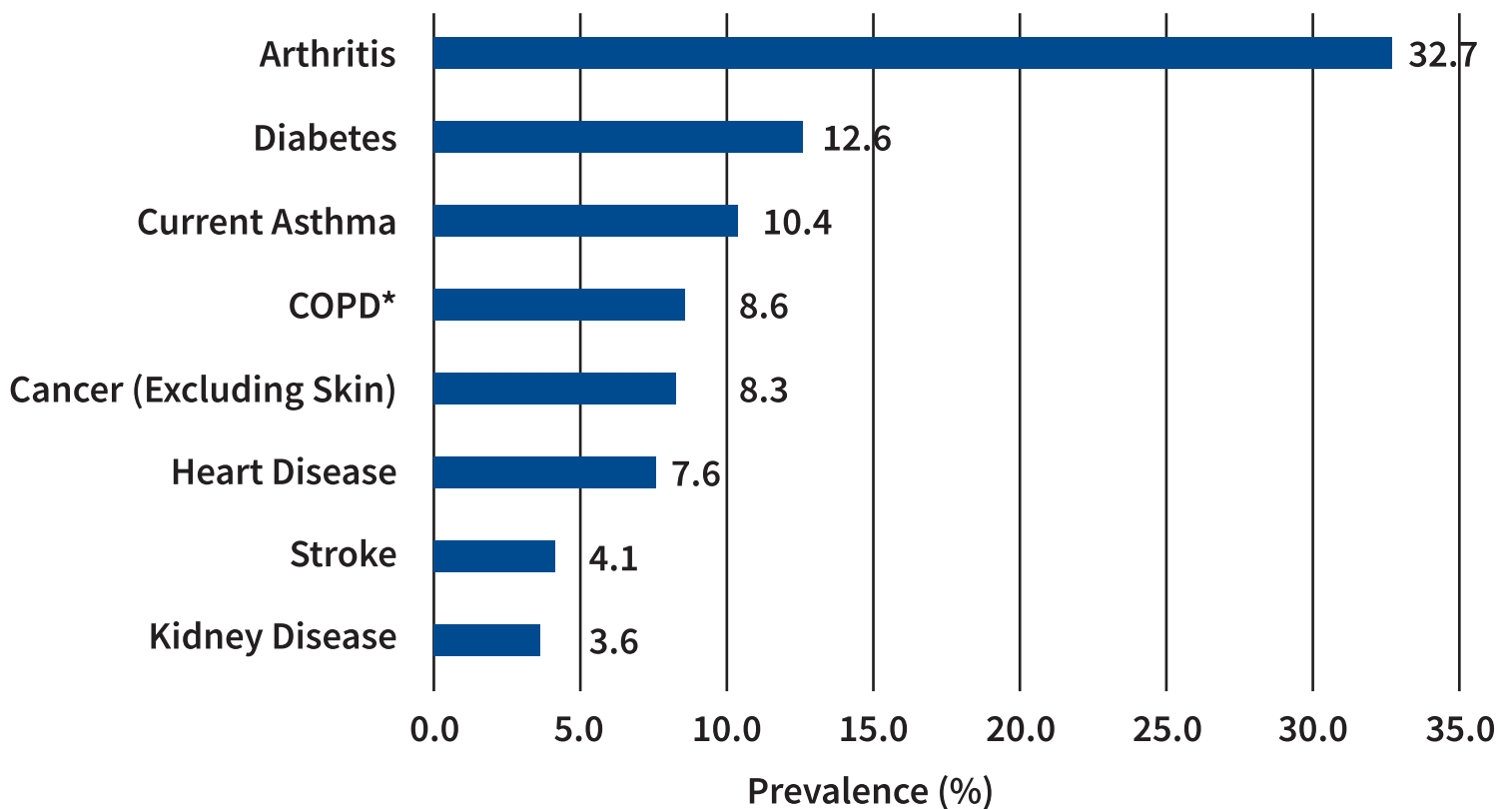
The following limitations should be considered when interpreting BRFSS data:

- 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 2021, an estimated 47.8% of Ohio adults reported that they had at least one of the following chronic diseases or conditions: arthritis, heart disease, stroke, diabetes, cancer, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and/or kidney disease; 21.3% reported having two or more chronic diseases or conditions. Among adults 65 years and older, 78.0% had at least one chronic disease or condition, and 42.7% had two or more. The most common chronic condition among Ohio adults was arthritis (32.7%), followed by diabetes (12.6%), and asthma (10.4%).

Prevalence of Chronic Diseases and Conditions Among Adults (Age 18+) Ohio, 2021



*COPD = Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.

Key Findings (Continued)

- According to 2021 data, Ohio adults rank better than the national prevalence in the following categories: access to healthcare coverage, receiving routine check-ups, prediabetes, childhood asthma, being overweight, and vegetable consumption. Meanwhile, Ohio adults rank worse than the national prevalence in the following categories: prevalence of fair or poor health, poor physical health, disability, arthritis, heart disease, stroke, diabetes, skin cancer, other cancers, asthma, COPD, kidney disease, high blood pressure, obesity, lack of exercise, fruit consumption, smoking, e-cigarette use, marijuana use, binge drinking, poor mental health, depression, caregiving, cognitive decline, no flu vaccination, and no HIV testing. Ohio adults equaled the national prevalence in one category: high cholesterol.
- The prevalence of many chronic diseases and conditions, including arthritis, heart disease, stroke, diabetes, skin cancer, other cancers, kidney disease, and high blood pressure, increases as age increases.
- Adult females in Ohio are significantly* more likely to have healthcare coverage, receive routine check-ups, and get a flu vaccine, compared with males. However, females are also significantly* more likely to have a disability, arthritis, cancer (excluding skin), current asthma, COPD, poor mental health, and depression, are less likely to participate in any exercise outside of their regular job, and are more likely to experience intimate partner violence and be a caregiver.
- Adult males in Ohio are significantly* more likely to have heart disease, high blood pressure, be overweight, have insufficient fruit and vegetable consumption, use e-cigarettes, use marijuana, binge drink, and misuse prescription pain medications, compared with females. Males are also significantly* less likely to have access to healthcare coverage and receive a routine check-up, flu vaccination, and HIV test.
- White, non-Hispanic adults in Ohio have a significantly* higher prevalence of heart disease and high cholesterol, compared with Black, non-Hispanic adults.
- Black, non-Hispanic adults in Ohio have a significantly* higher prevalence of fair or poor health, high blood pressure, insufficient vegetable consumption, marijuana use, and no flu vaccination, compared with White, non-Hispanic adults.
- Hispanic adults in Ohio have the highest prevalence of e-cigarette use and marijuana use.
- Multi-racial adults in Ohio have the highest prevalence of disability, asthma, poor mental health, depression, and intimate partner violence.
- 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, arthritis, heart disease, stroke, diabetes, asthma, COPD, kidney disease, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, no exercise, insufficient fruit and vegetable consumption, smoking, e-cigarette use, marijuana use, poor mental health, depression, suicidal thoughts, intimate partner violence, and cognitive decline. Disability is also associated with a higher prevalence of prediabetes, skin cancer, other cancers, prescription pain medication misuse, and caregiving. Adults with low income also have a higher prevalence of disability, prediabetes, cancer (excluding skin), overweight, binge drinking, caregiving, and no flu vaccination. In addition, those with the lowest education also have a higher prevalence of disability, no flu vaccination, and no HIV testing.
- Adults living in 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 the Ohio prevalence for many health indicators: fair or poor health, poor physical health, disability, arthritis, heart disease, COPD, kidney disease, high blood pressure, obesity, smoking, depression, intimate partner violence, and cognitive decline.

Fair or Poor Health

In 2021, 16.8% of Ohio adults reported that their general health was fair or poor, compared with 16.3% of adults in the United States.

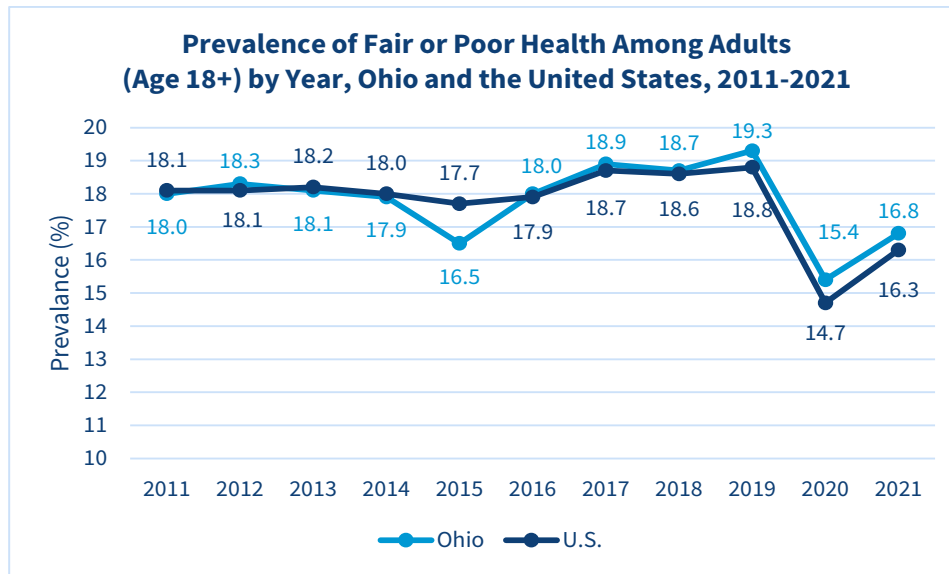
Prevalence of Fair or Poor Health Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	General Health, Fair or Poor ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	16.8	15.9 – 17.7
Age		
18-24	8.6	5.9 - 11.2
25-34	9.2	7.2 - 11.2
35-44	14.2	11.9 - 16.6
45-54	17.8	15.4 - 20.2
55-64	22.0	19.8 - 24.1
65+	24.0	22.3 - 25.8
Sex		
Male	16.5	15.3 - 17.8
Female	17.1	15.8 - 18.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	16.1	15.2 - 17.0
Black, Non-Hispanic	20.7	17.1 - 24.3
Hispanic	19.8	13.8 - 25.9
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	14.1	9.7 - 18.4
Multi-Racial	14.6	9.8 - 19.3
Disability Status		
Disability	39.2	37.0 - 41.3
No Disability	7.7	6.9 - 8.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	45.3	39.8 - 50.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	32.2	28.5 - 35.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	22.0	19.0 - 25.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	16.5	14.0 - 19.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	13.0	11.0 - 15.0
\$75,000+	7.0	5.9 - 8.1
Education		
Less than High School	32.4	27.6 - 37.1
High School Diploma	20.1	18.5 - 21.7
Some College	16.2	14.7 - 17.7
College Graduate	7.8	6.9 - 8.8

- 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 (20.7%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (16.1%).
- The prevalence of fair or poor health is significantly* higher among those with a disability (39.2%), compared with those without a disability (7.7%).
- 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; 32.4% of adults with less than a high school education have fair or poor health, compared with 7.8% of adults with a college degree.

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

Fair or Poor Health (Continued)



- The prevalence of fair or poor health among Ohio adults has varied from 2011 to 2021 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 (22.0%) and Region 14 (22.4%), compared with all Ohio adults (16.8%).
- The prevalence of fair or poor health is significantly* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 2 (12.7%), compared with all Ohio adults (16.8%).

Prevalence of Fair or Poor Health Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	16.8	15.9 - 17.7
Region 1	15.9	13.2 - 18.6
Region 2	12.7	10.2 - 15.1
Region 3	18.7	15.7 - 21.7
Region 4	18.7	15.7 - 21.6
Region 5	15.8	13.2 - 18.3
Region 6	18.1	15.4 - 20.9
Region 7	13.5	10.5 - 16.6
Region 8	14.5	11.9 - 17.1
Region 9	17.5	14.9 - 20.2
Region 10	15.5	12.9 - 18.2
Region 11	22.0	18.8 - 25.2
Region 12	20.7	17.5 - 23.9
Region 13	19.2	16.2 - 22.1
Region 14	22.4	19.2 - 25.6



Poor Physical Health

In 2021, 11.9% of Ohio adults reported that their physical health was not good on 14 or more days in the past 30 days, compared with 11.0% of adults in the United States.

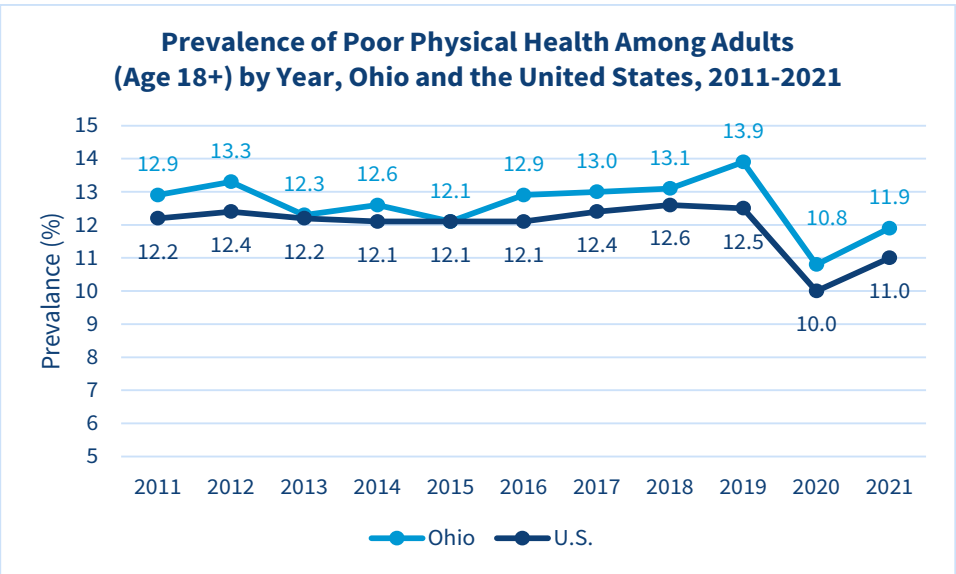
Prevalence of Poor Physical Health Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Poor Physical Health ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	11.9	11.1 - 12.6
Age		
18-24	6.2	3.8 - 8.5
25-34	6.8	5.1 - 8.6
35-44	8.2	6.4 - 10.0
45-54	14.5	12.4 - 16.7
55-64	16.8	14.9 - 18.7
65+	15.7	14.2 - 17.2
Sex		
Male	10.9	9.9 - 12.0
Female	12.7	11.6 - 13.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	11.9	11.1 - 12.7
Black, Non-Hispanic	10.7	8.2 - 13.3
Hispanic	13.7	8.3 - 19.1
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	9.0	5.6 - 12.4
Multi-Racial	14.9	9.8 - 19.9
Disability Status		
Disability	30.5	28.5 - 32.6
No Disability	4.4	3.8 - 5.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	34.4	29.2 - 39.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	22.6	19.3 - 25.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	14.5	11.8 - 17.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	10.8	8.8 - 12.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	8.3	6.8 - 9.9
\$75,000+	6.3	5.2 - 7.4
Education		
Less than High School	21.7	17.5 - 25.9
High School Diploma	12.8	11.5 - 14.1
Some College	12.1	10.8 - 13.4
College Graduate	6.8	5.9 - 7.8

- The prevalence of poor physical health increases as age increases through age 64.
- The prevalence of poor physical health does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of poor physical health does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of poor physical health is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (30.5%), compared with adults without a disability (4.4%).
- The prevalence of poor physical health decreases as annual household income increases; adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (34.4%) are more than five times as likely to have poor physical health, compared with adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (6.3%).
- The prevalence of poor physical health decreases as education level increases.

¹ 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)



- The prevalence of poor physical health among Ohio adults is variable from 2011 to 2021.
- 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 2021.
- The prevalence of poor physical health is significantly* higher among Ohio adults in Region 11 (17.6%) and Region 14 (17.2%), compared with all Ohio adults (11.9%).

Prevalence of Poor Physical Health Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	11.9	11.1 - 12.6
Region 1	9.4	7.2 - 11.6
Region 2	11.0	8.7 - 13.3
Region 3	12.0	9.5 - 14.5
Region 4	11.6	9.3 - 13.8
Region 5	11.7	9.5 - 13.9
Region 6	12.6	10.3 - 14.9
Region 7	13.2	9.8 - 16.6
Region 8	10.8	8.5 - 13.2
Region 9	12.7	10.3 - 15.1
Region 10	10.6	8.4 - 12.8
Region 11	17.6	14.4 - 20.9
Region 12	14.8	12.0 - 17.6
Region 13	13.3	10.7 - 15.8
Region 14	17.2	14.0 - 20.5



Disability

In 2021, 29.4% of Ohio adults reported that they have a disability, defined as being deaf, being blind, or having difficulty making decisions, walking, dressing, bathing, or doing errands, compared with 27.9% of adults in the United States.

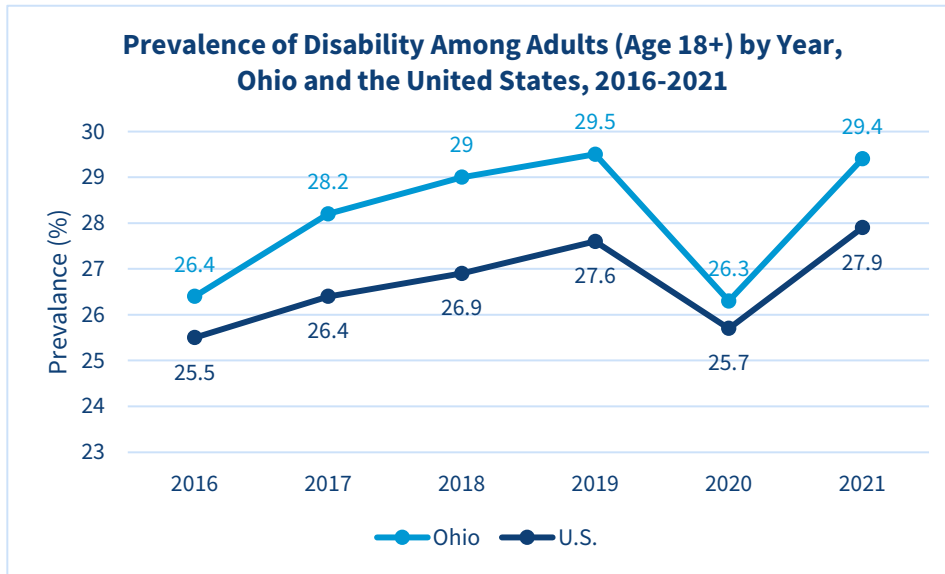
Prevalence of Disability Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Disability ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	29.4	28.3 - 30.5
Age		
18-24	25.5	21.5 - 29.5
25-34	20.6	17.7 - 23.5
35-44	21.2	18.5 - 23.9
45-54	26.6	24.0 - 29.3
55-64	33.2	30.7 - 35.8
65+	42.2	40.2 - 44.2
Sex		
Male	27.3	25.8 - 28.9
Female	31.3	29.7 - 32.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	29.5	28.3 - 30.7
Black, Non-Hispanic	28.3	24.3 - 32.3
Hispanic	23.6	17.7 - 29.5
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	28.9	21.9 - 35.8
Multi-Racial	40.8	32.9 - 48.7
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	67.8	62.7 - 73.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	51.9	47.7 - 56.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	39.3	35.7 - 42.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	30.5	27.3 - 33.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	22.0	19.5 - 24.5
\$75,000+	14.3	12.8 - 15.8
Education		
Less than High School	50.1	44.8 - 55.5
High School Diploma	33.7	31.7 - 35.7
Some College	30.2	28.2 - 32.1
College Graduate	15.4	14.1 - 16.7

- The prevalence of disability is significantly* higher among adults age 65 and older (42.2%), compared with all other age categories.
- The prevalence of disability is significantly* higher among females (31.3%), compared with males (27.3%).
- The prevalence of disability is significantly* higher among multi-racial adults (40.8%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (29.5%), Black, non-Hispanic adults (28.3%), and Hispanic adults (23.6%).
- 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.

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

Disability (Continued)



- The prevalence of disability among Ohio adults is variable from 2016 to 2021.
- The prevalence of disability is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2016 to 2021.
- The prevalence of disability is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (40.8%) and Region 14 (35.2%), compared with all Ohio adults (29.4%).

Prevalence of Disability Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	29.4	28.3 - 30.5
Region 1	27.4	24.1 - 30.8
Region 2	25.1	21.4 - 28.9
Region 3	29.5	25.9 - 33.1
Region 4	29.1	25.6 - 32.6
Region 5	30.2	26.9 - 33.5
Region 6	31.9	28.4 - 35.3
Region 7	26.6	22.5 - 30.7
Region 8	26.4	23.2 - 29.6
Region 9	30.2	26.9 - 33.6
Region 10	28.6	25.3 - 31.9
Region 11	40.8	36.4 - 45.3
Region 12	32.0	28.2 - 35.9
Region 13	32.6	28.7 - 36.5
Region 14	35.2	31.3 - 39.0



Access to Healthcare Coverage

In 2021, 93.7% of Ohio adults reported that they have healthcare coverage, compared with 91.4% of adults in the United States.

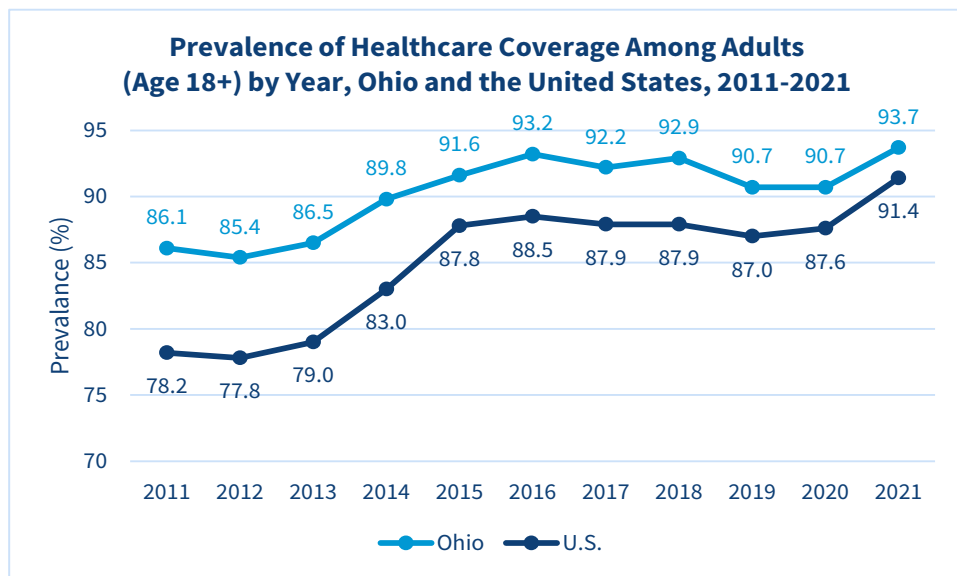
Prevalence of Healthcare Coverage Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Access to Healthcare Coverage ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	93.7	93.0 - 94.4
Age		
18-24	92.5	89.9 - 95.1
25-34	86.1	83.3 - 88.9
35-44	91.7	89.8 - 93.6
45-54	94.1	92.7 - 95.6
55-64	95.5	94.3 - 96.7
65+	99.4	99.0 - 99.8
Sex		
Male	92.0	90.9 - 93.1
Female	95.3	94.4 - 96.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	94.9	94.2 - 95.6
Black, Non-Hispanic	93.5	91.1 - 95.9
Hispanic	72.9	65.5 - 80.2
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	93.9	89.6 - 98.3
Multi-Racial	85.5	79.1 - 91.9
Disability Status		
Disability	94.0	92.8 - 95.3
No Disability	93.6	92.7 - 94.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	90.5	86.5 - 94.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	92.5	89.9 - 95.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	89.7	87.2 - 92.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	91.6	89.4 - 93.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	94.2	92.4 - 96.0
\$75,000+	96.9	95.9 - 97.9
Education		
Less than High School	82.6	78.1 - 87.0
High School Diploma	92.6	91.3 - 93.9
Some College	94.8	93.8 - 95.9
College Graduate	97.6	97.0 - 98.1

- Access to healthcare coverage is significantly* lower among adults ages 25-34 (86.1%), compared with adults in all other age categories.
- Access to healthcare coverage is significantly* lower among males (92.0%), compared with females (95.3%).
- Access to healthcare coverage is significantly* higher among White, non-Hispanic adults (94.9%), compared with Hispanic adults (72.9%) and multi-racial adults (85.5%).
- 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 less than \$50,000 per year.
- Access to healthcare coverage increases as education level increases.

¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported having any type of healthcare coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, government plans such as Medicare, or Indian Health Services.

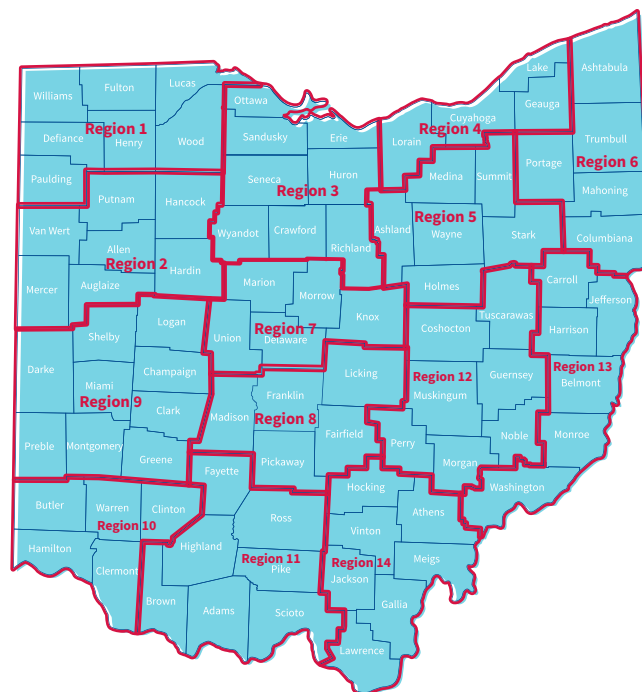
Access to Healthcare Coverage (Continued)



- The prevalence of healthcare coverage among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (86.1%) to 2021 (93.7%).
- The prevalence of healthcare coverage is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of healthcare coverage for each Ohio BRFSS Region is similar to the overall state prevalence (93.7%).

Prevalence of Healthcare Coverage Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	93.7	93.0 - 94.4
Region 1	95.7	93.9 - 97.5
Region 2	95.3	93.4 - 97.3
Region 3	93.0	90.3 - 95.6
Region 4	94.6	92.6 - 96.5
Region 5	95.5	93.9 - 97.1
Region 6	94.8	92.6 - 97.0
Region 7	94.6	92.3 - 97.0
Region 8	91.3	88.9 - 93.6
Region 9	92.1	89.5 - 94.8
Region 10	93.7	91.5 - 95.9
Region 11	92.3	88.8 - 95.7
Region 12	93.9	91.7 - 96.1
Region 13	92.5	89.5 - 95.4
Region 14	92.7	89.9 - 95.6



Routine Check-Up

In 2021, 77.0% of Ohio adults reported that they had seen a doctor for a routine check-up in the past year, compared with 73.6% of adults in the United States.

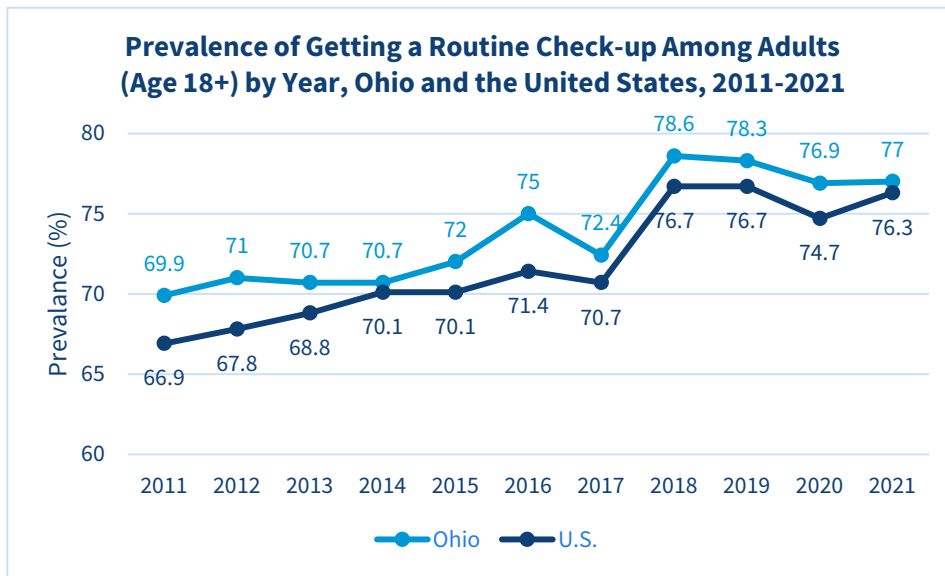
Prevalence of Getting a Routine Check-up Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Routine Check-Up (Last Year) ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	77.0	75.9 - 78.1
Age		
18-24	66.3	62.2 - 70.5
25-34	63.0	59.6 - 66.3
35-44	69.1	66.3 - 72.0
45-54	77.3	74.8 - 79.9
55-64	82.9	80.9 - 84.9
65+	92.7	91.6 - 93.7
Sex		
Male	72.0	70.4 - 73.7
Female	81.7	80.3 - 83.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	77.1	75.9 - 78.2
Black, Non-Hispanic	81.1	77.5 - 84.7
Hispanic	70.5	63.8 - 77.3
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	73.8	67.1 - 80.5
Multi-Racial	70.4	62.8 - 78.1
Disability Status		
Disability	80.8	78.9 - 82.7
No Disability	75.2	73.9 - 76.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	82.0	77.5 - 86.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	79.4	75.8 - 83.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	74.3	71.0 - 77.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	76.0	72.8 - 79.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	75.8	73.0 - 78.6
\$75,000+	77.3	75.4 - 79.1
Education		
Less than High School	69.1	64.1 - 74.2
High School Diploma	77.0	75.2 - 78.9
Some College	78.0	76.0 - 79.9
College Graduate	78.7	77.2 - 80.3

- The prevalence of getting routine check-ups generally increases as age increases.
- The prevalence of getting routine check-ups is significantly* higher among females (81.7%), compared with males (72.0%).
- The prevalence of getting routine check-ups is significantly* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (81.1%), compared with Hispanic adults (70.5%).
- The prevalence of getting routine check-ups is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (80.8%), compared with adults without a disability (75.2%).
- The prevalence of getting routine check-ups does not differ by annual household income.
- The prevalence of getting routine check-ups is significantly* lower among adults with less than a high school education (69.1%), compared with adults who have a high school diploma or more education.

¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported that they have seen a doctor for a routine check-up in the past year.

Routine Check-Up (Continued)



- The prevalence of getting routine check-ups among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (69.9%) to 2021 (77.0%) and follows the same trend as adults in the United States.
- The prevalence of getting routine check-ups is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of getting routine check-ups does not differ by Ohio BRFSS region.

Prevalence of Getting a Routine Check-up Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	77.0	75.9 - 78.1
Region 1	77.2	73.8 - 80.7
Region 2	77.1	73.3 - 80.9
Region 3	77.4	73.8 - 81.1
Region 4	77.9	74.7 - 81.2
Region 5	75.0	71.7 - 78.2
Region 6	76.6	73.0 - 80.1
Region 7	77.5	73.3 - 81.7
Region 8	77.1	74.1 - 80.2
Region 9	74.5	71.0 - 78.0
Region 10	78.8	75.7 - 81.8
Region 11	78.0	73.6 - 82.3
Region 12	77.1	73.6 - 80.7
Region 13	76.9	73.2 - 80.5
Region 14	76.7	72.7 - 80.6



Arthritis

In 2021, 30.1% of Ohio adults reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had arthritis, compared with 25.2% of adults in the United States.

Prevalence of Arthritis Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

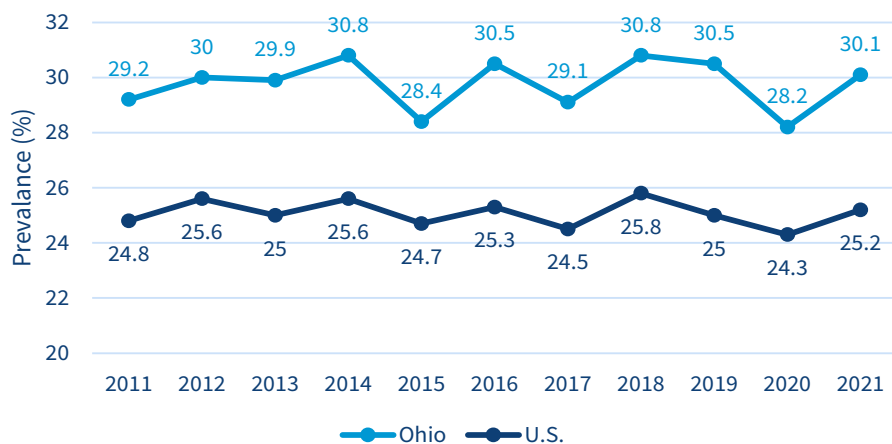
Demographic Characteristics	Arthritis ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	30.1	29.1 - 31.1
Age		
18-24	4.6	2.8 - 6.5
25-34	8.7	6.8 - 10.7
35-44	19.4	16.9 - 21.9
45-54	32.7	30.0 - 35.5
55-64	44.4	41.8 - 47.0
65+	53.5	51.5 - 55.5
Sex		
Male	25.6	24.2 - 27.0
Female	34.4	32.9 - 35.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	31.7	30.5 - 32.8
Black, Non-Hispanic	27.2	23.6 - 30.8
Hispanic	15.9	11.7 - 20.2
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	19.2	13.9 - 24.4
Multi-Racial	27.7	21.2 - 34.3
Disability Status		
Disability	52.9	50.6 - 55.1
No Disability	21.1	20.0 - 22.1
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	46.6	41.0 - 52.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	41.0	37.1 - 45.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	35.6	32.2 - 39.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	32.8	29.7 - 35.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	28.9	26.2 - 31.5
\$75,000+	22.7	21.1 - 24.4
Education		
Less than High School	34.1	29.4 - 38.7
High School Diploma	31.3	29.4 - 33.1
Some College	32.8	30.9 - 34.7
College Graduate	24.5	23.0 - 26.0

- The prevalence of arthritis increases as age increases; 4.6% of adults ages 18-24 have arthritis, compared with 53.5% of adults age 65 and older.
- The prevalence of arthritis is significantly* higher among females (34.4%), compared with males (25.6%).
- The prevalence of arthritis is significantly* higher among White, non-Hispanic adults (31.7%), compared with Hispanic adults (15.9%), and other race, non-Hispanic adults (19.2%).
- The prevalence of arthritis is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (52.9%), compared with adults without a disability (21.1%).
- The prevalence of arthritis decreases as annual household income increases; adults with an annual household income less than \$15,000 are more than twice as likely to have arthritis (46.6%), compared with adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (22.7%).
- The prevalence of arthritis is significantly* higher among adults with less than a high school education (34.1%), compared with college graduates (24.5%).

¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had arthritis.

Arthritis (Continued)

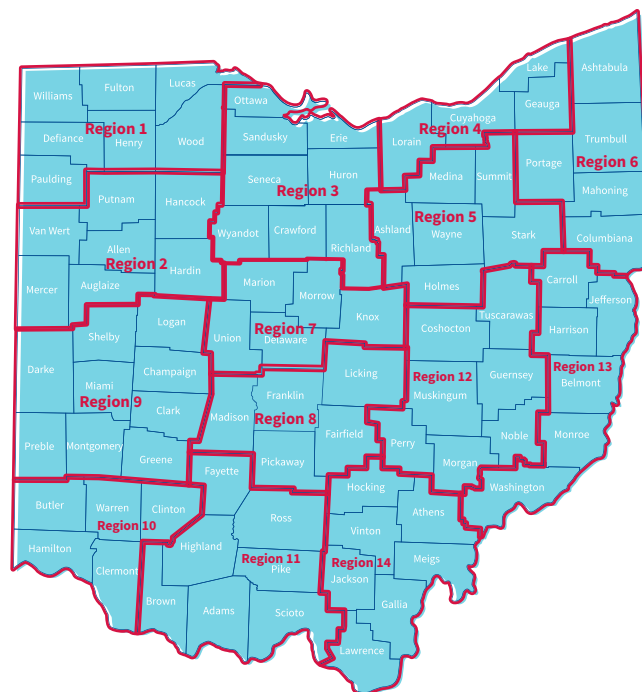
Prevalence of Arthritis Among Adults (Age 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2021



- The prevalence of arthritis among Ohio adults is stable from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of arthritis is significantly* higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of arthritis is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (36.6%) and Region 13 (35.4%), compared with all Ohio adults (30.1%).

Prevalence of Arthritis Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	30.1	29.1 - 31.1
Region 1	28.8	25.5 - 32.0
Region 2	28.8	25.2 - 32.3
Region 3	30.2	26.9 - 33.5
Region 4	33.2	29.9 - 36.5
Region 5	31.6	28.4 - 34.8
Region 6	33.8	30.4 - 37.1
Region 7	30.8	26.9 - 34.6
Region 8	25.3	22.5 - 28.2
Region 9	30.7	27.6 - 33.9
Region 10	25.6	22.7 - 28.6
Region 11	36.6	32.7 - 40.5
Region 12	34.3	30.7 - 37.9
Region 13	35.4	31.6 - 39.2
Region 14	34.2	30.6 - 37.9



Heart Disease

In 2021, 7.6% 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 6.1% of adults in the United States.

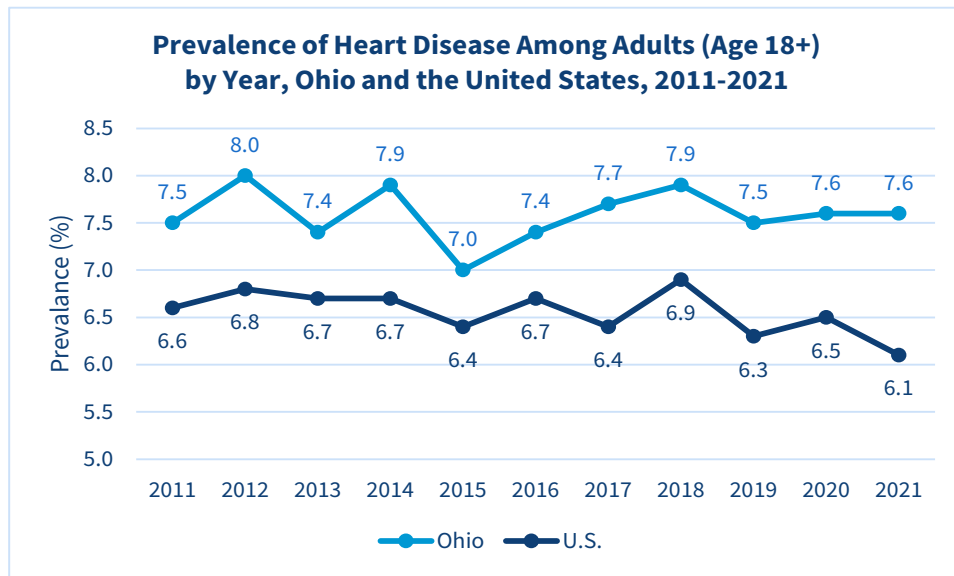
Prevalence of Heart Disease Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Heart Disease ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	7.6	7.0 - 8.1
Age		
18-24	1.2	0.3 - 2.2
25-34	0.7	0.1 - 1.3
35-44	1.6	0.8 - 2.5
45-54	6.3	4.9 - 7.7
55-64	10.0	8.4 - 11.5
65+	18.9	17.3 - 20.5
Sex		
Male	9.1	8.2 - 9.9
Female	6.1	5.4 - 6.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	8.3	7.6 - 8.9
Black, Non-Hispanic	4.6	3.0 - 6.1
Hispanic	3.5	1.5 - 5.6
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	6.1	3.4 - 8.8
Multi-Racial	6.0	3.1 - 8.8
Disability Status		
Disability	15.7	14.2 - 17.2
No Disability	4.3	3.8 - 4.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	15.0	11.4 - 18.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	13.3	10.8 - 15.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	10.2	8.4 - 12.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	8.4	6.6 - 10.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	6.3	4.9 - 7.7
\$75,000+	4.0	3.2 - 4.7
Education		
Less than High School	12.9	10.0 - 15.8
High School Diploma	8.8	7.7 - 9.8
Some College	7.2	6.3 - 8.2
College Graduate	4.6	3.9 - 5.2

- The prevalence of heart disease generally increases as age increases.
- The prevalence of heart disease is significantly* higher among males (9.1%), compared with females (6.1%).
- The prevalence of heart disease is significantly* higher among White, non-Hispanic adults (8.3%), compared with Black, non-Hispanic adults (4.6%) and Hispanic adults (3.5%).
- The prevalence of heart disease is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (15.7%), compared with adults without a disability (4.3%).
- The prevalence of heart disease decreases as annual household income increases; 15.0% of adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 have heart disease, compared with 4.0% of adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of heart disease decreases as education level increases.

¹ 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.

Heart Disease (Continued)



- The prevalence of heart disease among Ohio adults is stable from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of heart disease is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of heart disease is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (12.7%), compared with all Ohio adults (7.6%).

Prevalence of Heart Disease Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	7.6	7.0 - 8.1
Region 1	6.8	5.2 - 8.3
Region 2	8.4	6.2 - 10.7
Region 3	8.1	6.2 - 10.0
Region 4	7.1	5.3 - 8.9
Region 5	9.5	7.5 - 11.4
Region 6	9.3	7.3 - 11.4
Region 7	6.0	4.2 - 7.7
Region 8	5.8	4.3 - 7.3
Region 9	7.7	5.9 - 9.4
Region 10	5.9	4.5 - 7.4
Region 11	12.7	10.2 - 15.2
Region 12	10.6	8.0 - 13.2
Region 13	9.0	6.9 - 11.1
Region 14	9.1	7.2 - 10.9



Stroke

In 2021, 4.1% of Ohio adults reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had suffered a stroke, compared with 3.3% of adults in the United States.

Prevalence of Stroke Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

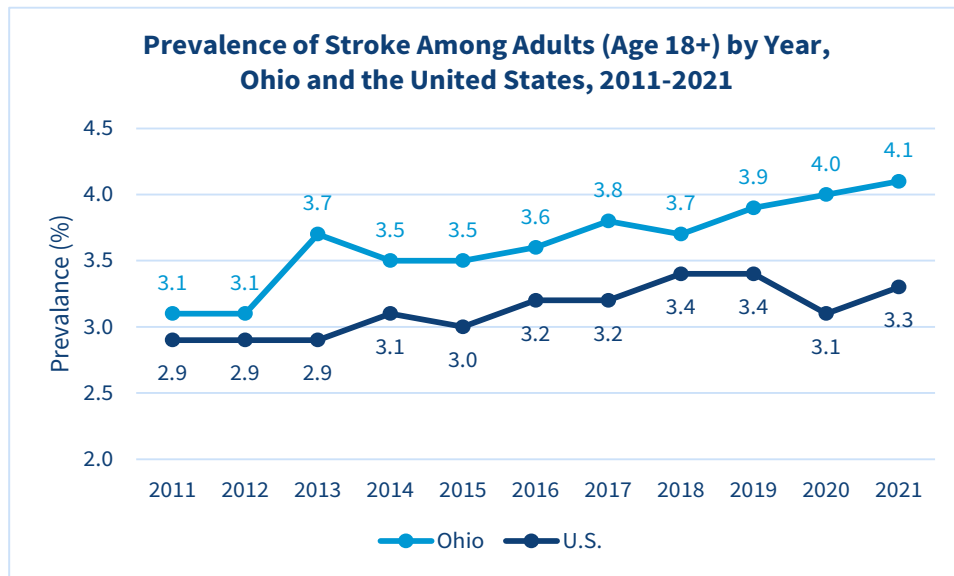
Demographic Characteristics	Stroke ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	4.1	3.7 - 4.5
Age		
18-24	N/A ²	N/A ²
25-34	N/A ²	N/A ²
35-44	1.9	1.1 - 2.8
45-54	4.9	3.5 - 6.2
55-64	4.8	3.7 - 6.0
65+	8.7	7.6 - 9.9
Sex		
Male	4.1	3.5 - 4.7
Female	4.1	3.5 - 4.7
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	4.0	3.5 - 4.5
Black, Non-Hispanic	4.1	2.6 - 5.7
Hispanic	4.1	1.2 - 7.0
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	3.3	1.6 - 5.0
Multi-Racial	5.1	2.0 - 8.2
Disability Status		
Disability	9.1	7.9 - 10.3
No Disability	2.1	1.7 - 2.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	8.6	6.1 - 11.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	8.2	6.1 - 10.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	6.9	5.1 - 8.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	4.9	3.4 - 6.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	2.6	1.9 - 3.4
\$75,000+	2.0	1.4 - 2.6
Education		
Less than High School	9.9	7.2 - 12.7
High School Diploma	4.2	3.5 - 5.0
Some College	4.1	3.3 - 4.8
College Graduate	1.9	1.4 - 2.3

- 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 (9.1%), compared with adults without a disability (2.1%).
- The prevalence of stroke decreases as annual household income increases; adults with an annual household income less than \$15,000 were more than four times as likely to have suffered a stroke, compared with adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of stroke decreases as education level increases.

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

² Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.

Stroke (Continued)



- The prevalence of stroke among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (3.1%) to 2021 (4.1%).
- The prevalence of stroke is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of stroke is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 14 (6.6%), compared with all Ohio adults (4.1%).

Prevalence of Stroke Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	4.1	3.7 - 4.5
Region 1	4.0	2.6 - 5.5
Region 2	3.8	2.5 - 5.1
Region 3	3.5	2.3 - 4.7
Region 4	3.5	2.3 - 4.8
Region 5	4.5	3.1 - 5.9
Region 6	4.0	2.6 - 5.4
Region 7	2.9	1.7 - 4.2
Region 8	4.0	2.7 - 5.2
Region 9	5.0	3.4 - 6.5
Region 10	3.9	2.5 - 5.2
Region 11	6.2	4.3 - 8.1
Region 12	4.2	2.8 - 5.7
Region 13	4.1	2.8 - 5.3
Region 14	6.6	4.6 - 8.6



Diabetes

In 2021, 12.6% of Ohio adults reported being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had diabetes, compared with 11.4% of adults in the United States.

Prevalence of Diabetes Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

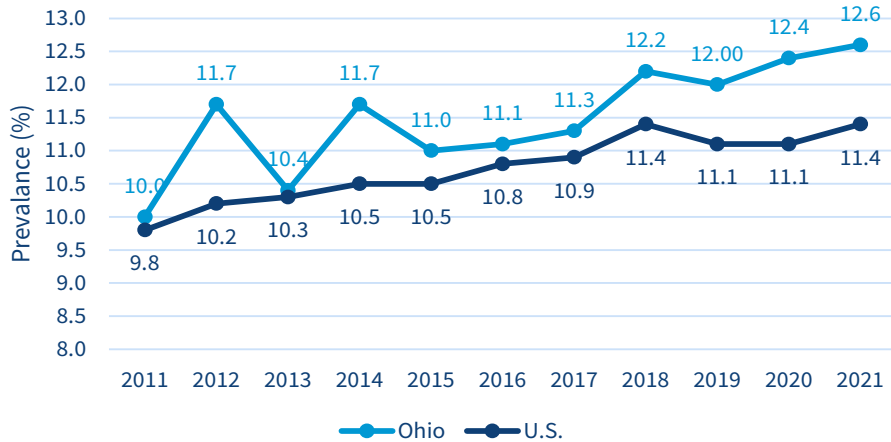
Demographic Characteristics	Diabetes ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	12.6	11.8 - 13.3
Age		
18-24	1.3	0.4 - 2.2
25-34	2.2	1.2 - 3.2
35-44	6.8	5.3 - 8.4
45-54	12.6	10.7 - 14.5
55-64	19.2	17.1 - 21.3
65+	24.5	22.7 - 26.3
Sex		
Male	13.2	12.2 - 14.3
Female	11.9	11.0 - 12.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	12.7	11.9 - 13.5
Black, Non-Hispanic	12.7	10.0 - 15.5
Hispanic	13.2	8.8 - 17.6
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	7.3	4.2 - 10.4
Multi-Racial	11.1	6.6 - 15.5
Disability Status		
Disability	21.7	20.0 - 23.4
No Disability	8.8	8.0 - 9.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	22.8	18.7 - 27.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	18.3	15.4 - 21.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	16.7	14.1 - 19.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	13.4	11.3 - 15.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	11.5	9.6 - 13.4
\$75,000+	7.6	6.5 - 8.6
Education		
Less than High School	16.8	13.2 - 20.4
High School Diploma	13.8	12.5 - 15.1
Some College	13.3	12.0 - 14.6
College Graduate	8.7	7.8 - 9.6

- The prevalence of diabetes increases as age increases; 1.3% of adults ages 18-24 have diabetes, compared with 24.5% of adults age 65 and older.
- The prevalence of diabetes does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of diabetes is significantly* higher among White, non-Hispanic adults (12.7%), compared with other race, non-Hispanic adults (7.3%).
- The prevalence of diabetes is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (21.7%), compared with adults without a disability (8.8%).
- The prevalence of diabetes decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of diabetes decreases as education level increases; 16.8% of adults with less than a high school education have diabetes, compared with 8.7% of those who have a college degree.

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

Diabetes (Continued)

Prevalence of Diabetes Among Adults (Age 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2021



- The prevalence of diabetes among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (10.0%) to 2021 (12.6%).
- The prevalence of diabetes is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of diabetes does not differ by Ohio BRFSS region.

Prevalence of Diabetes Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	12.6	11.8 - 13.3
Region 1	13.6	11.2 - 16.0
Region 2	12.6	10.2 - 14.9
Region 3	13.3	10.7 - 15.9
Region 4	11.2	9.0 - 13.5
Region 5	11.6	9.4 - 13.8
Region 6	13.7	11.4 - 16.0
Region 7	13.9	10.8 - 17.0
Region 8	12.1	9.9 - 14.3
Region 9	12.3	10.2 - 14.4
Region 10	12.3	10.2 - 14.5
Region 11	15.3	12.6 - 18.0
Region 12	16.1	13.3 - 18.9
Region 13	13.9	11.5 - 16.4
Region 14	13.8	11.4 - 16.2



Prediabetes

In 2021, 10.0% of Ohio adults reported being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had prediabetes, compared with 11.9% of adults in the United States.

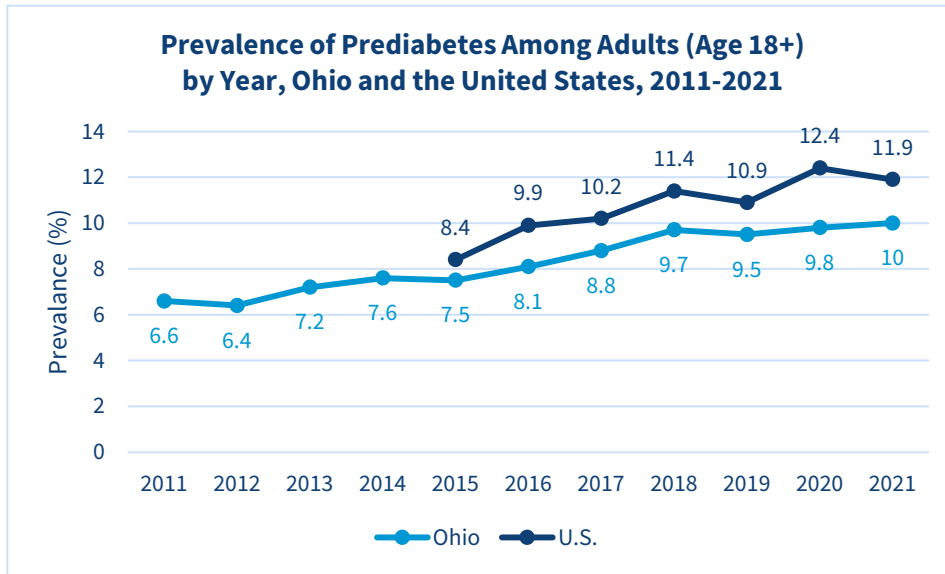
Prevalence of Prediabetes Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Prediabetes ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	10.0	9.1 - 10.9
Age		
18-24	2.2	0.5 - 3.9
25-34	4.4	2.4 - 6.3
35-44	8.7	6.2 - 11.1
45-54	12.8	10.3 - 15.3
55-64	16.5	13.9 - 19.0
65+	14.4	12.4 - 16.3
Sex		
Male	9.6	8.3 - 10.8
Female	10.4	9.1 - 11.7
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	9.8	8.9 - 10.7
Black, Non-Hispanic	13.6	9.6 - 17.6
Hispanic	7.8	3.2 - 12.4
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	6.5	2.6 - 10.4
Multi-Racial	5.3	2.2 - 8.4
Disability Status		
Disability	15.0	12.8 - 17.3
No Disability	8.3	7.3 - 9.2
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	18.9	12.2 - 25.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	14.2	10.6 - 17.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	11.5	8.5 - 14.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	9.1	6.2 - 11.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	9.2	6.9 - 11.4
\$75,000+	9.2	7.7 - 10.6
Education		
Less than High School	11.7	7.1 - 16.2
High School Diploma	10.5	8.9 - 12.2
Some College	10.0	8.4 - 11.6
College Graduate	8.9	7.6 - 10.2

- The prevalence of prediabetes increases as age increases; 2.2% of adults ages 18-24 have prediabetes, compared with 14.4% of adults age 65 and older.
- The prevalence of prediabetes does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of prediabetes is significantly* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (13.6%), compared with multi-racial adults (5.3%).
- The prevalence of prediabetes is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (15.0%), compared with adults without a disability (8.3%).
- The prevalence of prediabetes is significantly* higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (18.9%), compared with adults with an annual household income of \$35,000 or more.
- The prevalence of prediabetes does not differ by education level.

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

Prediabetes (Continued)



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

- The prevalence of prediabetes among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (6.6%) to 2021 (10.0%).
- The prevalence of prediabetes is higher among U.S. adults, compared with adults in Ohio every year from 2015 to 2021.
- The prevalence of prediabetes is significantly* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 8 (6.5%), compared with all Ohio adults (10.0%).

Prevalence of Prediabetes Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	10.0	9.1 - 10.9
Region 1	11.9	8.9 - 15.0
Region 2	9.0	6.2 - 11.8
Region 3	9.9	7.2 - 12.6
Region 4	10.3	7.4 - 13.2
Region 5	10.4	7.6 - 13.1
Region 6	9.5	6.7 - 12.2
Region 7	9.4	6.7 - 12.1
Region 8	6.5	4.5 - 8.6
Region 9	10.7	7.9 - 13.5
Region 10	11.1	8.0 - 14.3
Region 11	13.9	10.3 - 17.5
Region 12	13.1	9.3 - 17.0
Region 13	10.9	7.6 - 14.2
Region 14	8.7	6.4 - 10.9



Skin Cancer

In 2021, 6.5% of Ohio adults reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had skin cancer, compared with 6.1% of adults in the United States.

Prevalence of Skin Cancer Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

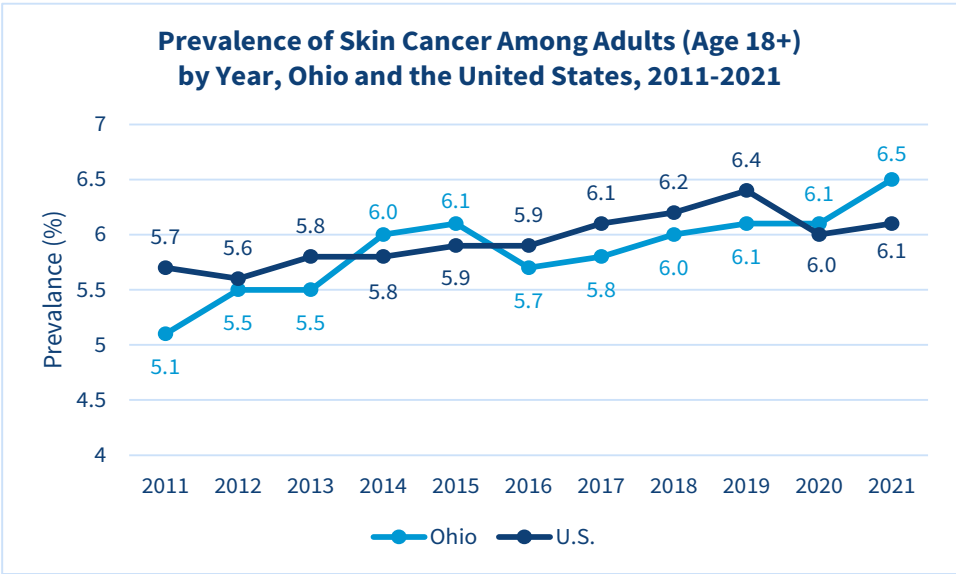
Demographic Characteristics	Skin Cancer ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	6.5	6.0 - 7.0
Age		
18-24	N/A ²	N/A ²
25-34	N/A ²	N/A ²
35-44	1.6	0.9 - 2.3
45-54	3.8	2.9 - 4.7
55-64	8.2	6.9 - 9.5
65+	17.0	15.5 - 18.4
Sex		
Male	6.6	5.9 - 7.3
Female	6.3	5.7 - 7.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	7.7	7.2 - 8.3
Black, Non-Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Multi-Racial	5.6	2.2 - 9.0
Disability Status		
Disability	9.6	8.5 - 10.6
No Disability	5.3	4.7 - 5.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	5.6	3.7 - 7.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	7.0	5.3 - 8.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	6.0	4.8 - 7.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	6.5	5.2 - 7.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	6.2	5.0 - 7.4
\$75,000+	6.4	5.5 - 7.2
Education		
Less than High School	4.3	2.9 - 5.6
High School Diploma	6.5	5.7 - 7.4
Some College	6.7	5.8 - 7.6
College Graduate	7.0	6.1 - 7.8

- The prevalence of skin cancer increases as age increases; 1.6% of adults ages 35-44 have skin cancer, compared with 17.0% of adults age 65 and older.
- The prevalence of skin cancer does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of skin cancer does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of skin cancer is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (9.6%), compared with adults without a disability (5.3%).
- The prevalence of skin cancer does not differ by annual household income.
- The prevalence of skin cancer is significantly* higher among adults with a college degree (7.0%), compared with adults with less than a high school education (4.3%).

¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had skin cancer.

² Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.

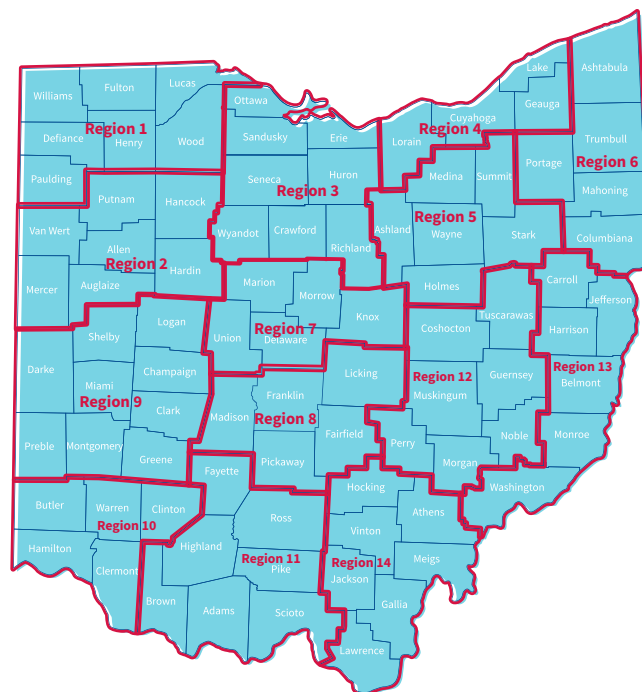
Skin Cancer (Continued)



- The prevalence of skin cancer among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (5.1%) to 2021 (6.5%).
- The prevalence of skin cancer is highest among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 3 (9.3%) and lowest among adults in Region 1 (4.6%).

Prevalence of Skin Cancer Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	6.5	6.0 - 7.0
Region 1	4.6	3.4 - 5.8
Region 2	8.1	6.2 - 9.9
Region 3	9.3	7.0 - 11.7
Region 4	4.9	3.6 - 6.2
Region 5	5.7	4.3 - 7.0
Region 6	7.7	6.0 - 9.5
Region 7	7.9	5.9 - 9.9
Region 8	4.7	3.6 - 5.9
Region 9	8.1	6.4 - 9.8
Region 10	7.3	5.7 - 8.8
Region 11	9.1	7.1 - 11.2
Region 12	7.9	5.9 - 10.0
Region 13	7.0	5.3 - 8.6
Region 14	8.1	6.4 - 9.8



Cancer

In 2021, 8.3% of Ohio adults reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had cancer (excluding skin cancer), compared with 7.0% of adults in the United States.

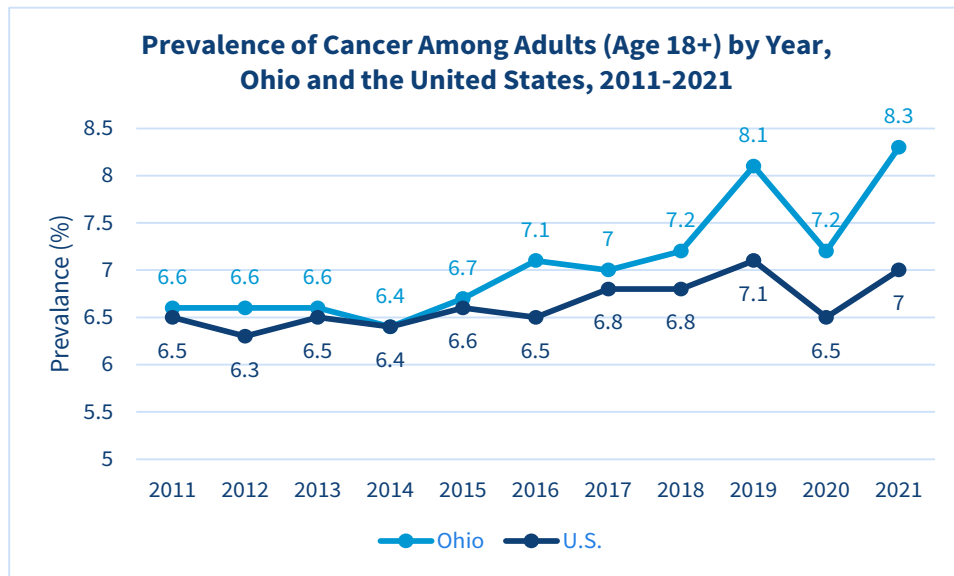
Prevalence of Cancer Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Cancer ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	6.6	7.7 - 8.9
Age		
18-24	1.1	0.2 - 2.0
25-34	1.4	0.6 - 2.1
35-44	3.8	2.6 - 5.0
45-54	6.7	5.3 - 8.1
55-64	10.7	9.1 - 12.4
65+	19.3	17.7 - 20.9
Sex		
Male	7.1	6.3 - 7.9
Female	9.5	8.6 - 10.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	8.7	8.0 - 9.3
Black, Non-Hispanic	7.8	5.6 - 10.1
Hispanic	4.2	1.9 - 6.5
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	5.6	2.8 - 8.3
Multi-Racial	5.7	2.8 - 8.6
Disability Status		
Disability	13.5	12.1 - 14.9
No Disability	6.3	5.7 - 6.9
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	13.0	9.4 - 16.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	11.8	9.4 - 14.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	9.7	7.8 - 11.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	8.8	7.2 - 10.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	8.3	6.7 - 9.9
\$75,000+	6.1	5.1 - 7.1
Education		
Less than High School	9.4	6.8 - 11.9
High School Diploma	8.5	7.4 - 9.5
Some College	8.5	7.4 - 9.6
College Graduate	7.7	6.8 - 8.6

- The prevalence of cancer increases as age increases; 19.3% of adults age 65 and older have cancer, compared with 1.1% of adults ages 18-24.
- The prevalence of cancer is significantly* higher among females (9.5%), compared with males (7.1%).
- The prevalence of cancer is significantly* higher among White, non-Hispanic adults (8.7%), compared with Hispanic adults (4.2%).
- The prevalence of cancer is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (13.5%), compared with adults without a disability (6.3%).
- The prevalence of cancer is significantly* higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (13.0%), compared with adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (6.1%).
- The prevalence of cancer does not differ by education level.

¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had cancer (excluding skin cancer).

Cancer (Continued)



- The prevalence of cancer among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (6.6%) to 2021 (8.3%).
- The prevalence of cancer is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year (except 2014) from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of cancer is highest among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 7 (10.5%) and lowest among adults in Region 10 (6.3%).

Prevalence of Cancer Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	8.3	7.7 - 8.9
Region 1	8.8	7.0 - 10.7
Region 2	9.1	6.9 - 11.2
Region 3	8.9	7.2 - 10.7
Region 4	8.4	6.5 - 10.3
Region 5	8.4	6.6 - 10.2
Region 6	8.4	6.4 - 10.4
Region 7	10.5	8.2 - 12.8
Region 8	7.9	6.2 - 9.6
Region 9	9.6	7.6 - 11.6
Region 10	6.3	4.8 - 7.8
Region 11	8.9	7.0 - 10.8
Region 12	10.3	7.8 - 12.9
Region 13	8.3	6.4 - 10.2
Region 14	7.3	5.6 - 9.1



Asthma

In 2021, 10.4% of Ohio adults reported being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had asthma and still have asthma, compared with 9.7% of adults in the United States.

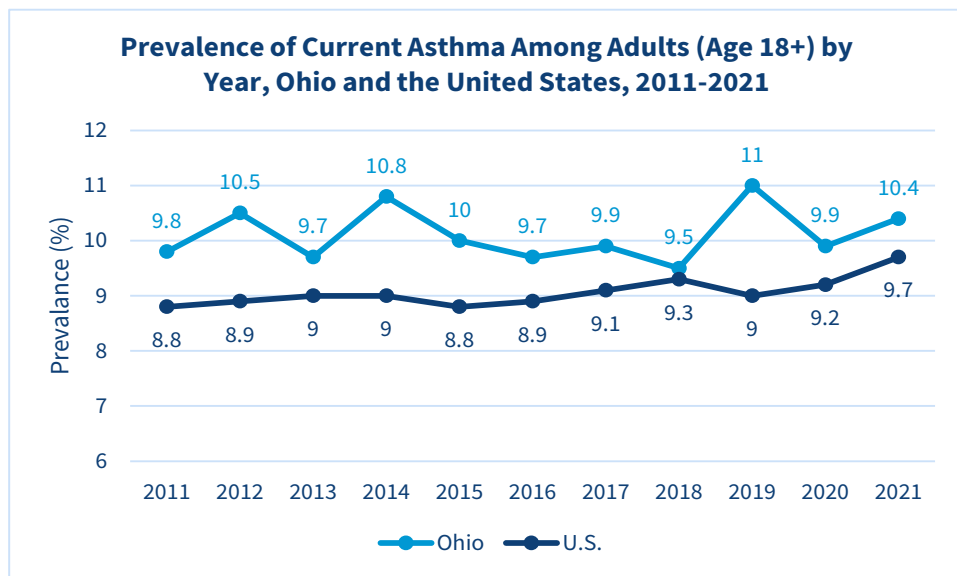
Prevalence of Current Asthma Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Current Asthma ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	10.4	9.7 - 11.2
Age		
18-24	13.2	10.1 - 16.3
25-34	9.2	7.2 - 11.1
35-44	11.6	9.6 - 13.7
45-54	12.1	10.2 - 14.1
55-64	11.1	9.5 - 12.7
65+	7.9	6.8 - 9.0
Sex		
Male	6.7	5.9 - 7.6
Female	13.9	12.7 - 15.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	10.2	9.4 - 11.0
Black, Non-Hispanic	11.3	8.7 - 13.9
Hispanic	11.5	6.9 - 16.1
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	5.3	2.6 - 8.1
Multi-Racial	22.6	15.7 - 29.5
Disability Status		
Disability	17.5	15.8 - 19.2
No Disability	7.6	6.8 - 8.4
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	19.4	14.8 - 23.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	17.7	14.5 - 20.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	11.7	9.4 - 14.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	10.5	8.3 - 12.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	10.1	8.1 - 12.1
\$75,000+	7.1	6.0 - 8.2
Education		
Less than High School	15.7	12.1 - 19.3
High School Diploma	9.8	8.5 - 11.1
Some College	11.2	9.8 - 12.6
College Graduate	8.5	7.4 - 9.5

- The prevalence of current asthma is highest among adults ages 18-24 (13.2%) and lowest among adults age 65 and older (7.9%).
- The prevalence of current asthma is significantly* higher among females (13.9%), compared with males (6.7%).
- The prevalence of current asthma is significantly* higher among multi-racial adults (22.6%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (10.2%), Black, non-Hispanic adults (11.3%), and other race, non-Hispanic adults (5.3%).
- The prevalence of current asthma is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (17.5%), compared with adults without a disability (7.6%).
- 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 (15.7%), compared with adults with a high school diploma (9.8%) and adults with a college degree (8.5%).

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

Asthma (Continued)



- The prevalence of current asthma among Ohio adults varies from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of current asthma is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of current asthma does not differ by Ohio BRFSS region.

Prevalence of Current Asthma Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	10.4	9.7 - 11.2
Region 1	11.3	8.7 - 13.9
Region 2	7.8	5.5 - 10.1
Region 3	9.1	6.9 - 11.4
Region 4	10.6	8.3 - 13.0
Region 5	10.4	8.1 - 12.7
Region 6	10.0	7.8 - 12.3
Region 7	10.8	7.9 - 13.7
Region 8	10.3	8.1 - 12.5
Region 9	11.1	8.8 - 13.4
Region 10	10.5	8.2 - 12.7
Region 11	10.8	8.4 - 13.2
Region 12	10.1	7.8 - 12.4
Region 13	9.8	7.4 - 12.1
Region 14	11.5	9.2 - 13.8



Childhood Asthma

In 2021, 5.9% 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 6.7% of children in the United States.

Prevalence of Current Asthma Among Children (Ages 0-17) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

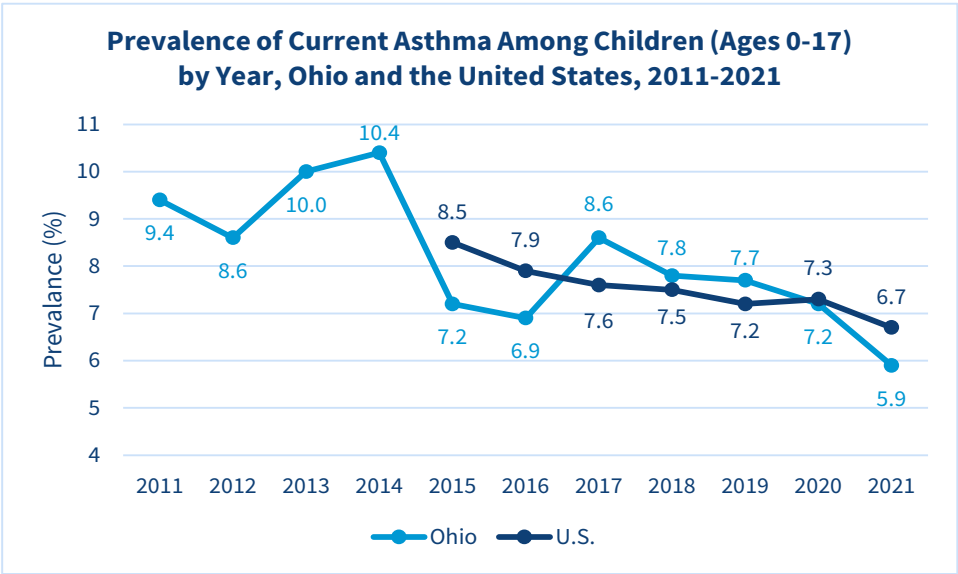
Demographic Characteristics	Current Childhood Asthma ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	5.9	4.5 - 7.2
Age		
0 - 4	3.5	0.6 - 6.5
5 - 9	4.6	2.4 - 6.9
10 - 14	7.4	4.8 - 10.0
15 - 17	9.3	6.4 - 12.2
Sex		
Male	6.4	4.6 - 8.2
Female	5.5	3.4 - 7.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	5.6	4.3 - 6.8
Black, Non-Hispanic	6.5	1.8 - 11.2
Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Multi-Racial	8.6	3.8 - 13.4
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	3.5	0.4 - 6.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	8.4	1.1 - 15.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	11.7	5.9 - 17.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	6.6	0.0 - 13.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	5.2	2.6 - 7.8
\$75,000+	4.9	3.3 - 6.5

- The prevalence of current asthma among children does not differ by age.
- 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.
- The prevalence of current asthma among children does not differ by annual household income.

¹ 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.

² Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.

Childhood Asthma (Continued)

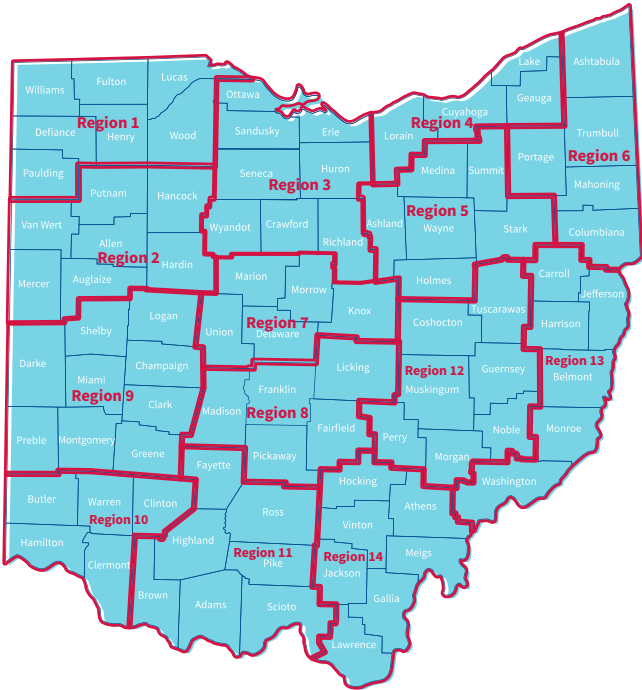


* 2011-2014 U.S. data is not available.

- The prevalence of current asthma among Ohio children is variable but decreased from 2011 (9.4%) to 2021 (5.9%).
- The prevalence of current asthma among Ohio children does not differ by Ohio BRFSS region.

Prevalence of Current Asthma Among Children (Ages 0-17) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	5.9	4.5 - 7.2
Region 1	3.8	0.8 - 6.8
Region 2	5.4	0.6 - 10.3
Region 3	5.8	1.3 - 10.3
Region 4	4.9	0.2 - 9.6
Region 5	7.7	3.5 - 12.0
Region 6	3.2	0.7 - 5.8
Region 7	3.2	0.5 - 5.8
Region 8	5.5	2.0 - 9.0
Region 9	9.8	4.7 - 14.9
Region 10	4.3	1.2 - 7.4
Region 11	7.9	2.7 - 13.2
Region 12	7.4	3.2 - 11.6
Region 13	4.6	1.5 - 7.7
Region 14	9.2	0.8 - 17.5



Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

In 2021, 8.6% 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 6.4% of adults in the United States.

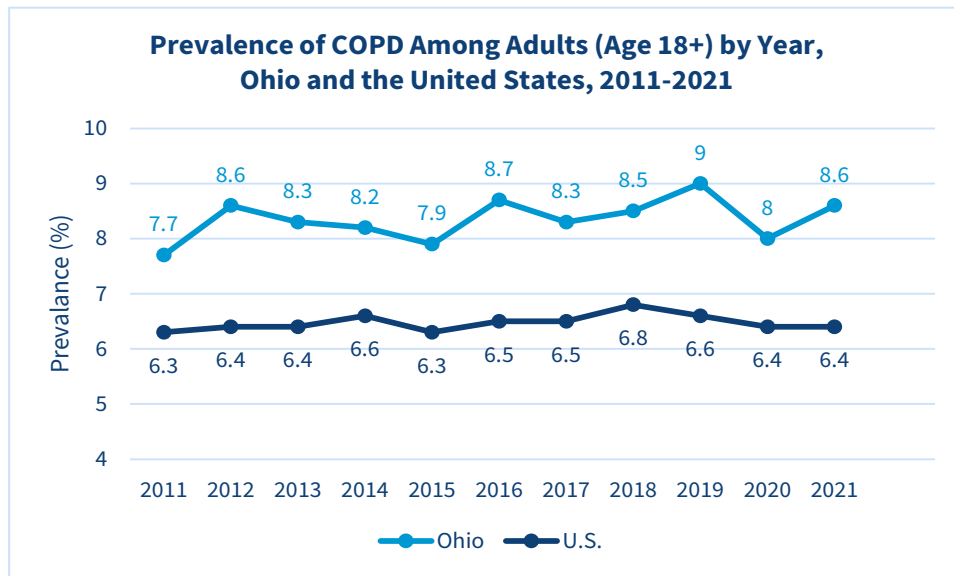
Prevalence of COPD Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	(COPD) ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	8.6	8.0 - 9.2
Age		
18-24	2.8	1.3 - 4.3
25-34	2.3	1.2 - 3.4
35-44	5.8	4.2 - 7.4
45-54	7.5	6.1 - 8.9
55-64	13.2	11.5 - 15.0
65+	15.1	13.7 - 16.6
Sex		
Male	7.6	6.7 - 8.4
Female	9.6	8.7 - 10.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	9.1	8.4 - 9.8
Black, Non-Hispanic	7.3	5.2 - 9.3
Hispanic	5.2	2.0 - 8.4
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	5.3	2.7 - 8.0
Multi-Racial	8.9	5.2 - 12.7
Disability Status		
Disability	19.3	17.6 - 21.0
No Disability	4.2	3.7 - 4.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	23.6	19.1 - 28.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	19.5	16.5 - 22.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	12.7	10.3 - 15.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	9.8	7.7 - 11.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	5.6	4.3 - 6.9
\$75,000+	2.9	2.2 - 3.7
Education		
Less than High School	19.0	15.3 - 22.7
High School Diploma	10.3	9.2 - 11.5
Some College	8.0	7.0 - 9.0
College Graduate	3.4	2.8 - 4.1

- The prevalence of COPD generally increases as age increases.
- The prevalence of COPD is significantly* higher among females (9.6%), compared with males (7.6%).
- The prevalence of COPD is significantly* higher among White, non-Hispanic adults (9.1%), compared with other race, non-Hispanic adults (5.3%).
- The prevalence of COPD is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (19.3%), compared with adults without a disability (4.2%).
- The prevalence of COPD decreases as annual household income increases; adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 are eight times more 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.

¹ 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.

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (Continued)



- The prevalence of COPD among Ohio adults varies from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of COPD is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of COPD is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (13.6%), Region 13 (12.0%), and Region 14 (12.7%), compared with all Ohio adults (8.6%).

Prevalence of COPD Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	8.6	8.0 - 9.2
Region 1	8.4	6.4 - 10.5
Region 2	8.1	5.9 - 10.3
Region 3	10.6	8.3 - 13.0
Region 4	9.3	7.2 - 11.3
Region 5	7.6	5.9 - 9.3
Region 6	9.9	7.9 - 11.9
Region 7	7.7	5.1 - 10.2
Region 8	7.4	5.5 - 9.3
Region 9	8.7	6.8 - 10.6
Region 10	6.7	4.9 - 8.4
Region 11	13.6	11.0 - 16.2
Region 12	11.0	8.5 - 13.4
Region 13	12.0	9.6 - 14.3
Region 14	12.7	10.3 - 15.0



Kidney Disease

In 2021, 3.6% of Ohio adults reported being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had kidney disease, compared with 3.1% of adults in the United States.

Prevalence of Kidney Disease Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

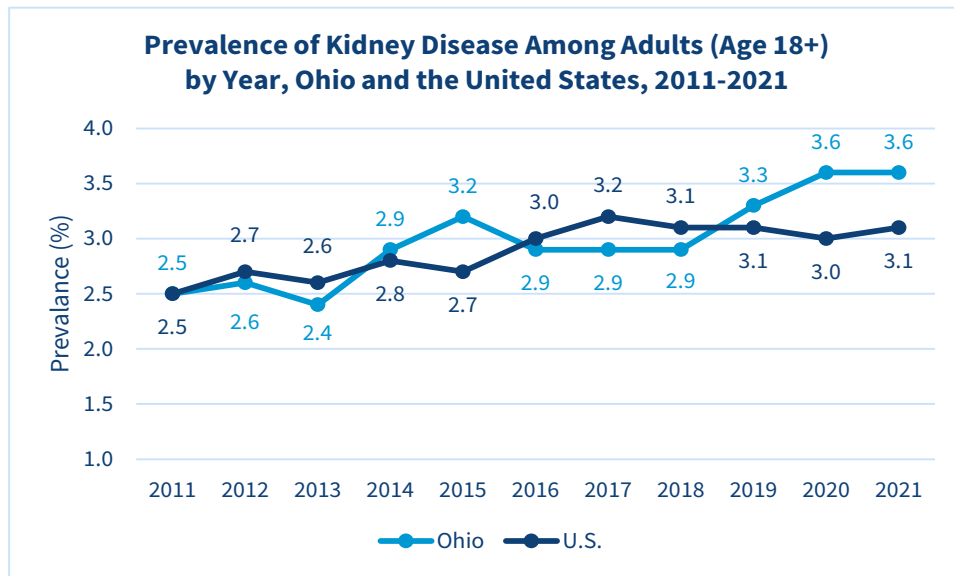
Demographic Characteristics	Kidney Disease ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	3.6	3.1 - 4.0
Age		
18-24	N/A ²	N/A ²
25-34	1.1	0.4 - 1.7
35-44	1.9	1.0 - 2.8
45-54	2.8	1.9 - 3.6
55-64	4.4	3.2 - 5.5
65+	8.0	6.7 - 9.3
Sex		
Male	3.2	2.7 - 3.8
Female	3.9	3.2 - 4.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	3.5	3.1 - 3.9
Black, Non-Hispanic	4.4	2.4 - 6.5
Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Multi-Racial	4.5	1.7 - 7.3
Disability Status		
Disability	7.5	6.4 - 8.7
No Disability	1.9	1.6 - 2.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	6.1	3.9 - 8.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	5.6	3.8 - 7.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	5.4	3.8 - 7.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	3.8	2.5 - 5.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	2.8	2.0 - 3.7
\$75,000+	2.3	1.7 - 3.0
Education		
Less than High School	7.0	4.2 - 9.8
High School Diploma	3.6	2.9 - 4.3
Some College	3.1	2.5 - 3.7
College Graduate	2.9	2.3 - 3.4

- The prevalence of kidney disease increases as age increases; 1.1% of adults ages 25-34 have kidney disease, compared with 8.0% of adults age 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 (7.5%), compared with adults without a disability (1.9%).
- 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 decreases as education level increases.

¹ 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).

² Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.

Kidney Disease (Continued)



- The prevalence of kidney disease among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (2.5%) to 2021 (3.6%).
- The prevalence of kidney disease among Ohio adults is similar to the prevalence among adults in the United States from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of kidney disease is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (6.4%), compared with all Ohio adults (3.6%).

Prevalence of Kidney Disease Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	3.6	3.1 - 4.0
Region 1	3.3	2.2 - 4.5
Region 2	2.5	1.5 - 3.4
Region 3	3.5	2.0 - 5.1
Region 4	3.2	1.8 - 4.5
Region 5	2.9	1.7 - 4.1
Region 6	3.6	2.4 - 4.7
Region 7	2.9	1.8 - 4.1
Region 8	4.0	2.6 - 5.4
Region 9	3.2	2.2 - 4.3
Region 10	3.6	2.2 - 4.9
Region 11	6.4	4.6 - 8.2
Region 12	5.9	3.4 - 8.4
Region 13	3.3	2.1 - 4.4
Region 14	5.5	3.9 - 7.1



High Blood Pressure

In 2021, 35.6% of Ohio adults reported being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had high blood pressure, compared with 32.8% of adults in the United States.

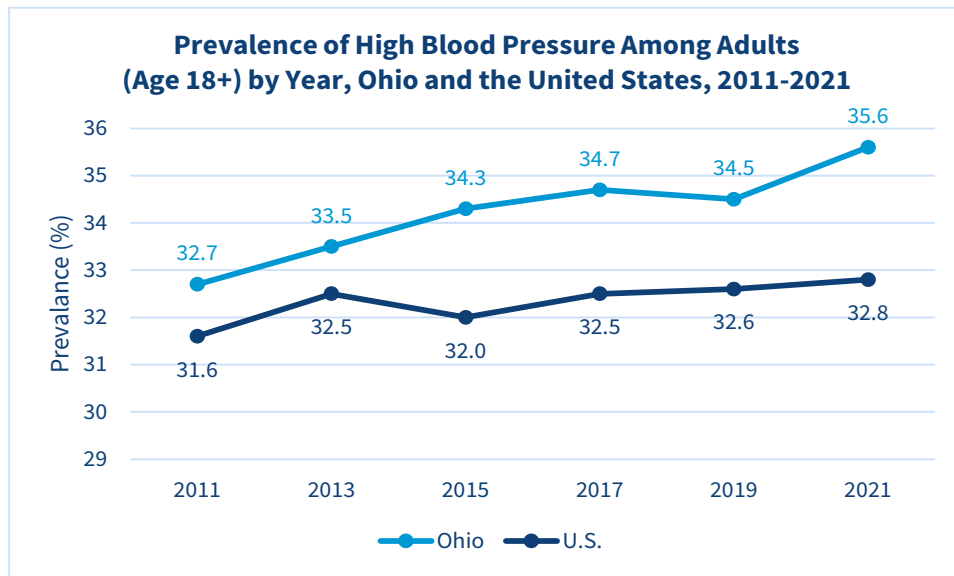
Prevalence of High Blood Pressure Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	High Blood Pressure ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	35.6	34.5 - 36.7
Age		
18-24	8.6	6.1 - 11.0
25-34	12.5	10.3 - 14.7
35-44	25.0	22.2 - 27.7
45-54	35.7	32.9 - 38.4
55-64	49.5	46.9 - 52.1
65+	62.2	60.3 - 64.2
Sex		
Male	37.6	36.0 - 39.2
Female	33.7	32.2 - 35.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	35.7	34.5 - 36.8
Black, Non-Hispanic	41.5	37.2 - 45.7
Hispanic	23.8	18.1 - 29.4
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	25.1	18.9 - 31.3
Multi-Racial	35.0	27.7 - 42.4
Disability Status		
Disability	49.3	47.1 - 51.6
No Disability	30.2	28.9 - 31.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	49.7	44.1 - 55.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	44.5	40.5 - 48.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	38.2	34.8 - 41.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	36.8	33.6 - 40.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	34.2	31.4 - 37.1
\$75,000+	29.5	27.6 - 31.4
Education		
Less than High School	38.9	34.0 - 43.8
High School Diploma	39.1	37.1 - 41.1
Some College	36.0	34.0 - 38.0
College Graduate	29.9	28.3 - 31.5

- The prevalence of high blood pressure increases as age increases; 8.6% of adults ages 25-34 have high blood pressure, compared with 62.2% of adults age 65 and older.
- The prevalence of high blood pressure is significantly* higher among males (37.6%), compared with females (33.7%).
- The prevalence of high blood pressure is significantly* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults, compared with adults of all other races/ethnicities.
- The prevalence of high blood pressure is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (49.3%), compared with adults without a disability (30.2%).
- The prevalence of high blood pressure decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of high blood pressure is significantly* lower among adults with a college degree (29.9%), compared with all other levels of education.

¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had high blood pressure.

High Blood Pressure (Continued)



* 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 Ohio and U.S. data is not available.

- The prevalence of high blood pressure among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (32.7%) to 2021 (35.6%).
- The prevalence of high blood pressure among Ohio adults is higher than the prevalence among adults in the United States every year available from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of high blood pressure is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (43.1%), Region 12 (43.5%), and Region 14 (41.1%), compared with all Ohio adults (35.6%).

Prevalence of High Blood Pressure Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	35.6	34.5 - 36.7
Region 1	34.7	31.2 - 38.1
Region 2	37.0	33.2 - 39.9
Region 3	36.2	32.5 - 39.9
Region 4	33.9	30.6 - 37.3
Region 5	33.3	30.1 - 36.6
Region 6	36.8	33.3 - 40.3
Region 7	32.4	28.5 - 36.3
Region 8	32.2	29.0 - 35.4
Region 9	35.9	32.6 - 39.2
Region 10	38.3	34.9 - 47.2
Region 11	43.1	39.0 - 47.2
Region 12	43.5	39.7 - 47.4
Region 13	40.2	36.3 - 44.1
Region 14	41.1	37.2 - 45.1



High Cholesterol

In 2021, 35.5% of Ohio adults reported being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had high cholesterol, compared with 35.5% of adults in the United States.

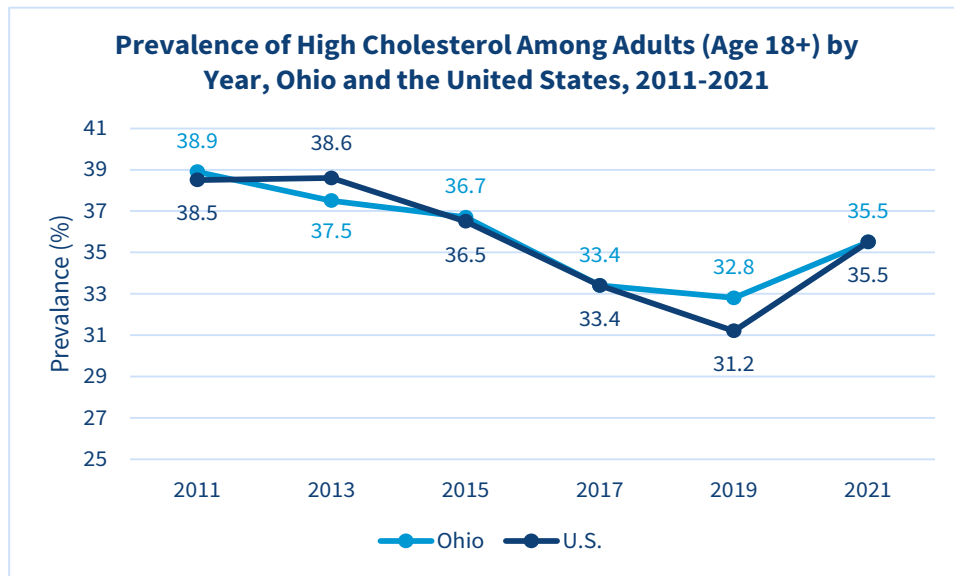
Prevalence of High Cholesterol Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	High Cholesterol ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	35.5	34.4 - 36.7
Age		
18-24	10.2	6.7 - 13.6
25-34	12.5	9.8 - 15.1
35-44	25.2	22.2 - 28.2
45-54	33.3	30.4 - 36.1
55-64	45.6	43.0 - 48.3
65+	53.6	51.5 - 55.7
Sex		
Male	37.3	35.5 - 39.1
Female	34.0	32.4 - 35.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	37.3	36.0 - 38.6
Black, Non-Hispanic	28.5	24.3 - 32.6
Hispanic	27.3	20.7 - 33.9
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	28.4	21.3 - 35.6
Multi-Racial	27.1	19.5 - 34.6
Disability Status		
Disability	47.9	45.5 - 50.3
No Disability	30.8	29.4 - 32.2
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	46.9	40.8 - 52.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	44.3	39.9 - 48.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	39.4	35.6 - 43.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	35.7	32.2 - 39.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	34.8	31.8 - 37.8
\$75,000+	30.1	28.1 - 32.1
Education		
Less than High School	42.1	36.2 - 48.1
High School Diploma	37.0	34.8 - 39.1
Some College	35.8	33.6 - 37.9
College Graduate	32.1	30.3 - 33.8

- The prevalence of high cholesterol increases as age increases.
- The prevalence of high cholesterol does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of high cholesterol is significantly* higher among White, non-Hispanic adults, compared with adults of all other races/ethnicities.
- The prevalence of high cholesterol is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (47.9%), compared with adults without a disability (30.8%).
- The prevalence of high cholesterol decreases as annual household income increases; 46.9% of adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 have high cholesterol, compared with 30.1% of adults earning \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of high cholesterol decreases as education level increases.

¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had high cholesterol.

High Cholesterol (Continued)



* 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 Ohio and U.S. data is not available.

- The prevalence of high cholesterol among Ohio adults varies from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of high cholesterol among Ohio adults is similar to the prevalence among adults in the United States each available year from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of high cholesterol is highest among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 12 (40.0%) and lowest among adults in Region 7 (31.5%).

Prevalence of High Cholesterol Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	35.5	34.4 - 36.7
Region 1	34.2	30.5 - 37.9
Region 2	36.7	32.6 - 40.8
Region 3	34.5	30.6 - 38.4
Region 4	34.7	31.0 - 38.4
Region 5	36.6	32.9 - 40.2
Region 6	37.1	33.4 - 40.8
Region 7	31.5	27.4 - 35.6
Region 8	33.2	29.7 - 36.7
Region 9	37.1	33.5 - 40.6
Region 10	35.7	32.2 - 39.2
Region 11	39.7	35.2 - 44.2
Region 12	40.0	35.9 - 44.1
Region 13	38.0	34.1 - 41.9
Region 14	38.7	34.8 - 42.7



Overweight

In 2021, 33.3% of Ohio adults reported being overweight, that is, their body mass index (BMI) was between 25.0 and 29.9 kg/m², compared with 34.4% of adults in the United States.

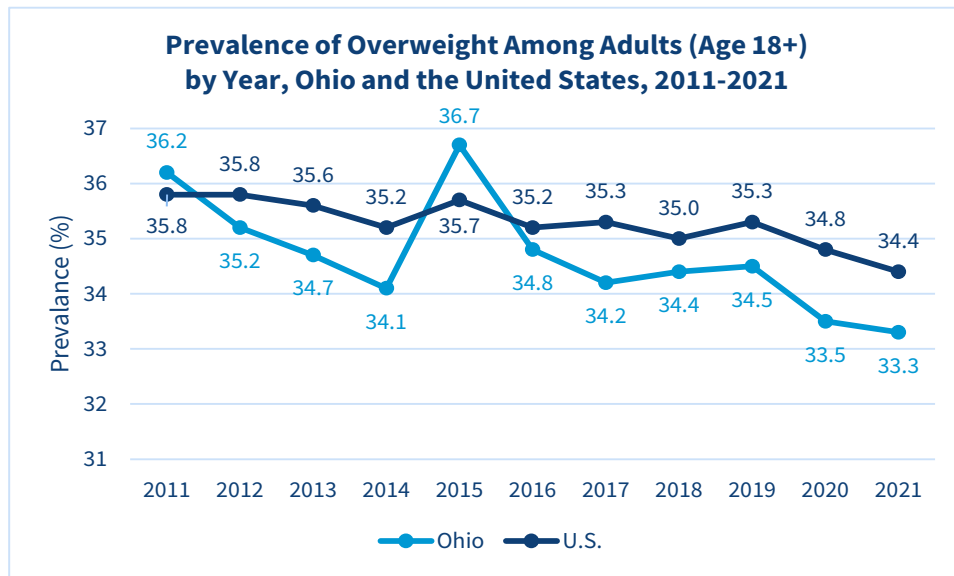
Prevalence of Overweight Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Overweight ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	33.3	32.1 - 34.5
Age		
18-24	29.1	24.9 - 33.3
25-34	30.9	27.4 - 34.3
35-44	32.4	29.3 - 35.4
45-54	33.0	30.1 - 35.9
55-64	35.3	32.7 - 37.9
65+	36.1	34.1 - 38.2
Sex		
Male	38.1	36.3 - 39.8
Female	28.4	26.8 - 30.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	33.1	31.8 - 34.4
Black, Non-Hispanic	33.4	28.9 - 37.8
Hispanic	39.4	31.9 - 46.8
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	35.9	28.4 - 43.4
Multi-Racial	30.5	23.0 - 38.0
Disability Status		
Disability	28.0	25.9 - 30.1
No Disability	35.5	34.1 - 37.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	26.3	21.6 - 31.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	29.1	25.2 - 32.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	30.2	26.7 - 33.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	35.1	31.5 - 38.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	32.9	30.0 - 35.8
\$75,000+	36.5	34.3 - 38.7
Education		
Less than High School	32.4	27.1 - 37.6
High School Diploma	33.2	31.1 - 35.3
Some College	32.4	30.3 - 34.6
College Graduate	34.9	33.1 - 36.8

- The prevalence of overweight increases as age increases; 29.1% of adults ages 18-24 are overweight, compared with 36.1% of adults age 65 and older.
- The prevalence of overweight is significantly* higher among males (38.1%), compared with females (28.4%).
- The prevalence of overweight does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of overweight is significantly* higher among adults without a disability (35.5%), compared with adults with a disability (28.0%).
- The prevalence of overweight generally increases as annual household income increases; 26.3% of adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 were overweight, compared with 36.5% of adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of overweight does not differ by education level.

¹ Among adults, the proportion whose body mass index was between 25.0 and 29.9 kg/m².

Overweight (Continued)



- The prevalence of overweight among Ohio adults decreased from 2011 (36.2%) to 2021 (33.3%).
- 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 2021.
- The prevalence of overweight does not differ by Ohio BRFSS region.

Prevalence Overweight Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	33.3	32.1 - 34.5
Region 1	30.5	26.8 - 34.2
Region 2	34.5	30.4 - 38.5
Region 3	30.9	27.0 - 34.7
Region 4	35.4	31.6 - 39.2
Region 5	31.1	27.6 - 34.6
Region 6	35.9	32.1 - 39.8
Region 7	28.2	23.9 - 32.4
Region 8	35.0	31.3 - 38.6
Region 9	32.3	28.7 - 35.9
Region 10	34.5	30.9 - 38.1
Region 11	30.7	26.8 - 34.6
Region 12	32.1	28.3 - 35.9
Region 13	32.3	28.4 - 36.2
Region 14	32.5	28.5 - 36.5



Obesity

In 2021, 37.7% of Ohio adults reported being obese, that is, their body mass index (BMI) was greater than or equal to 30.0 kg/m², compared with 33.0% of adults in the United States.

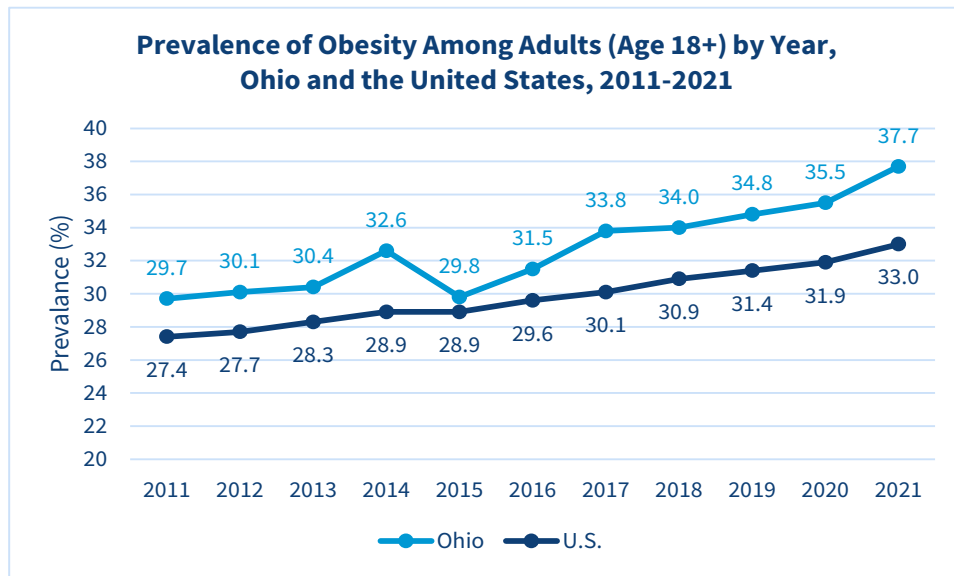
Prevalence of Obesity Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Obesity ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	37.7	36.5 - 39.0
Age		
18-24	21.8	18.2 - 25.4
25-34	36.5	33.1 - 40.0
35-44	42.3	39.1 - 45.5
45-54	46.4	43.3 - 49.5
55-64	42.0	39.4 - 44.7
65+	35.7	33.7 - 37.7
Sex		
Male	36.5	34.8 - 38.2
Female	39.0	37.3 - 40.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	37.6	36.3 - 38.9
Black, Non-Hispanic	42.6	38.0 - 47.2
Hispanic	35.1	28.3 - 41.8
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	20.1	14.3 - 26.0
Multi-Racial	45.3	36.9 - 53.8
Disability Status		
Disability	45.8	43.6 - 48.1
No Disability	34.3	32.9 - 35.7
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	43.5	37.8 - 49.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	41.7	37.6 - 45.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	42.1	38.5 - 45.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	34.9	31.5 - 38.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	39.7	36.6 - 42.8
\$75,000+	36.6	34.5 - 38.7
Education		
Less than High School	33.5	28.5 - 38.5
High School Diploma	39.6	37.5 - 41.8
Some College	40.1	37.9 - 42.3
College Graduate	34.5	32.6 - 36.3

- The prevalence of obesity is significantly* lower among adults ages 18-24 (21.8%), compared with all other age groups.
- The prevalence of obesity does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of obesity is significantly* lower among other race, non-Hispanic adults (20.1%), compared with all other races/ethnicities.
- The prevalence of obesity is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (45.8%), compared with adults without a disability (34.3%).
- The prevalence of obesity does not differ by annual household income.
- The prevalence of obesity does not differ by education level.

¹ Among adults, the proportion whose body mass index was greater than or equal to 30.0 kg/m².

Obesity (Continued)



- The prevalence of obesity among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (29.7%) to 2021 (37.7%).
- The prevalence of obesity is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of obesity is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (44.3%), compared with all Ohio adults (37.7%).

Prevalence of Obesity Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	37.7	36.5 - 39.0
Region 1	41.8	37.8 - 45.8
Region 2	37.0	32.8 - 41.2
Region 3	39.9	35.8 - 44.0
Region 4	32.5	28.9 - 36.2
Region 5	40.6	36.9 - 44.3
Region 6	38.3	34.5 - 42.1
Region 7	39.5	34.8 - 44.1
Region 8	36.1	32.5 - 39.6
Region 9	38.3	34.6 - 41.9
Region 10	36.6	33.0 - 40.2
Region 11	44.3	40.0 - 48.7
Region 12	43.0	38.9 - 47.1
Region 13	40.5	36.5 - 44.5
Region 14	41.0	36.9 - 45.2



Exercise

In 2021, 74.1% 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.

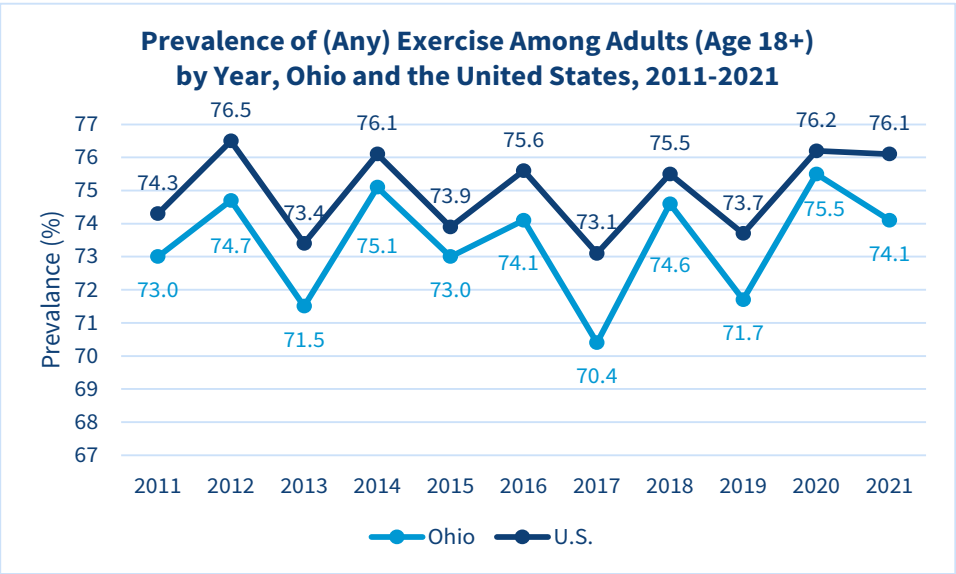
Prevalence of (Any) Exercise Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	(Any) Exercise ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	74.1	73.0 - 75.1
Age		
18-24	83.9	80.7 - 87.0
25-34	84.4	81.9 - 86.8
35-44	77.5	74.8 - 80.1
45-54	72.6	69.9 - 75.3
55-64	68.4	65.9 - 70.8
65+	64.3	62.4 - 66.2
Sex		
Male	77.2	75.8 - 78.6
Female	71.1	69.6 - 72.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	74.5	73.4 - 75.6
Black, Non-Hispanic	72.9	69.2 - 76.7
Hispanic	71.5	65.2 - 77.8
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	73.6	67.3 - 79.8
Multi-Racial	68.8	61.2 - 76.4
Disability Status		
Disability	57.7	55.5 - 59.8
No Disability	80.9	79.8 - 82.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	55.0	49.5 - 60.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	59.9	55.9 - 64.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	68.2	65.0 - 71.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	71.6	68.5 - 74.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	77.4	74.9 - 79.9
\$75,000+	84.2	82.6 - 85.7
Education		
Less than High School	58.2	53.1 - 63.2
High School Diploma	67.7	65.8 - 69.6
Some College	75.6	73.8 - 77.4
College Graduate	86.1	84.9 - 87.3

- The prevalence of any exercise decreases as age increases.
- The prevalence of any exercise is significantly* higher among males (77.2%), compared with females (71.1%).
- The prevalence of any exercise does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of any exercise is significantly* higher among adults without a disability (80.9%), compared with adults with a disability (57.7%).
- The prevalence of any exercise is lowest among adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 and increases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of any exercise increases as education level increases.

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

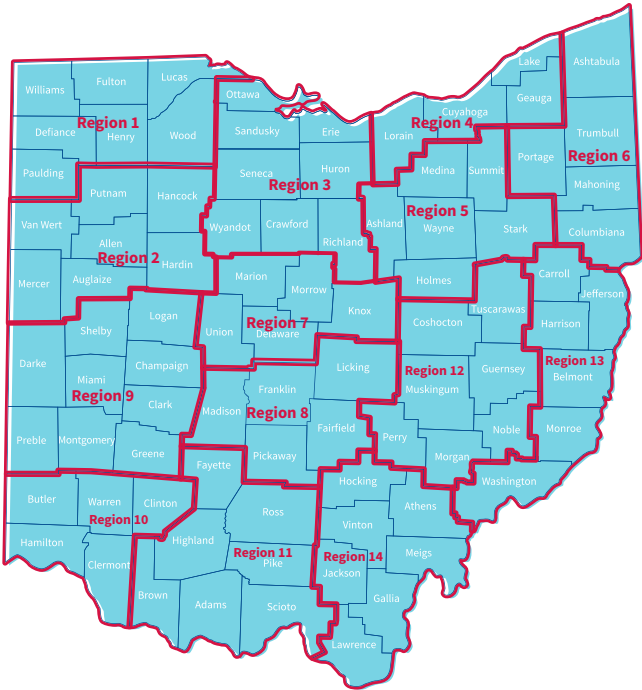
Exercise (Continued)



- The prevalence of any exercise among Ohio adults is relatively stable from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of any exercise is lower among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of any exercise is significantly* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 12 (66.2%) and Region 14 (65.8%), compared with all Ohio adults (74.1%).

Prevalence of (Any) Exercise Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	74.3	73.0 - 75.1
Region 1	71.8	68.3 - 75.2
Region 2	73.2	69.5 - 76.9
Region 3	72.6	69.2 - 76.0
Region 4	77.5	74.5 - 80.5
Region 5	75.3	72.2 - 78.3
Region 6	70.8	67.4 - 74.2
Region 7	75.1	71.1 - 79.0
Region 8	76.5	73.6 - 79.5
Region 9	72.9	69.7 - 76.2
Region 10	74.5	71.4 - 77.5
Region 11	69.3	65.6 - 73.1
Region 12	66.2	62.5 - 69.8
Region 13	70.2	66.6 - 73.7
Region 14	65.8	62.0 - 69.6



Insufficient Fruit Consumption

In 2021, 43.0% of Ohio adults reported consuming fresh, frozen, or canned fruit or 100% fruit juice less than one time per day, compared with 39.8% of adults in the United States.

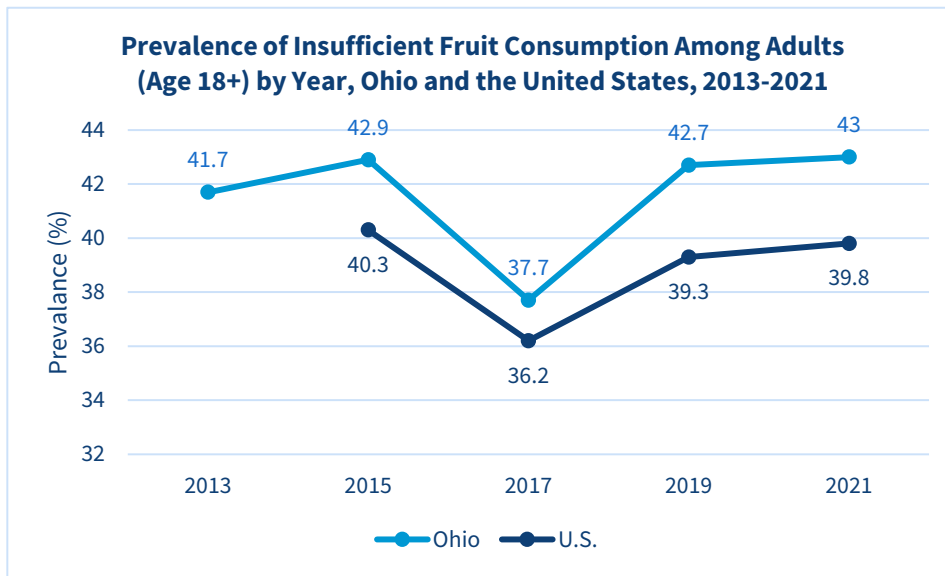
Prevalence of Insufficient Fruit Consumption Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Insufficient Fruit Consumption ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	43.0	41.7 - 44.2
Age		
18-24	50.0	45.3 - 54.7
25-34	42.3	38.7 - 45.9
35-44	44.2	40.9 - 47.6
45-54	44.8	41.6 - 47.9
55-64	42.0	39.3 - 44.7
65+	38.8	36.8 - 40.9
Sex		
Male	45.7	43.8 - 47.5
Female	40.4	38.7 - 42.2
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	42.9	41.5 - 44.3
Black, Non-Hispanic	44.7	39.9 - 49.4
Hispanic	43.3	35.3 - 51.2
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	33.3	25.8 - 40.8
Multi-Racial	43.8	35.5 - 52.2
Disability Status		
Disability	47.4	45.1 - 49.8
No Disability	41.1	39.6 - 42.6
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	50.4	44.6 - 56.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	46.4	42.0 - 50.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	46.3	42.5 - 50.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	43.6	39.8 - 47.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	41.3	38.1 - 44.4
\$75,000+	40.0	37.8 - 42.2
Education		
Less than High School	49.5	43.8 - 55.2
High School Diploma	47.2	44.9 - 49.4
Some College	43.3	41.0 - 45.6
College Graduate	35.6	33.7 - 37.5

- The prevalence of insufficient fruit consumption is significantly* lower among adults age 65 and older (38.8%), compared with adults ages 18-24 (50.0%).
- The prevalence of insufficient fruit consumption is significantly* higher among males (45.7%), compared with females (40.4%).
- The prevalence of insufficient fruit consumption is significantly* lower among other race, non-Hispanic adults (33.3%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (42.9%).
- The prevalence of insufficient fruit consumption is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (47.4%), compared with adults without a disability (41.1%).
- The prevalence of insufficient fruit consumption decreases as annual household income increases; 50.4% of adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 consume fruit less than one time per day, compared with 40.0% of those with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of insufficient fruit consumption decreases as education level increases.

¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported consuming fresh, frozen, or canned fruit or 100% fruit juice less than one time per day.

Insufficient Fruit Consumption (Continued)



* 2013 U.S. data is not available; 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 Ohio and U.S. data is not available.

- The prevalence of insufficient fruit consumption among Ohio adults is variable from 2013 to 2021.
- The prevalence of insufficient fruit consumption is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every available year from 2015 to 2021.
- The prevalence of insufficient fruit consumption is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 13 (49.2%), compared with all Ohio adults (43.0%).

Prevalence of Insufficient Fruit Consumption Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	43.0	41.7 - 44.2
Region 1	47.1	43.0 - 51.3
Region 2	44.8	40.2 - 49.3
Region 3	41.4	37.2 - 45.7
Region 4	40.1	36.2 - 44.1
Region 5	44.1	40.2 - 47.9
Region 6	47.0	43.0 - 51.1
Region 7	42.8	37.9 - 47.7
Region 8	42.2	38.4 - 46.0
Region 9	39.6	35.7 - 43.4
Region 10	42.1	38.3 - 45.9
Region 11	47.1	42.5 - 51.7
Region 12	46.1	41.8 - 50.3
Region 13	49.2	45.1 - 53.4
Region 14	45.5	41.1 - 50.0



Insufficient Vegetable Consumption

In 2021, 19.6% of Ohio adults reported consuming vegetables or vegetable juice less than one time per day, compared with 20.7% of adults in the United States.

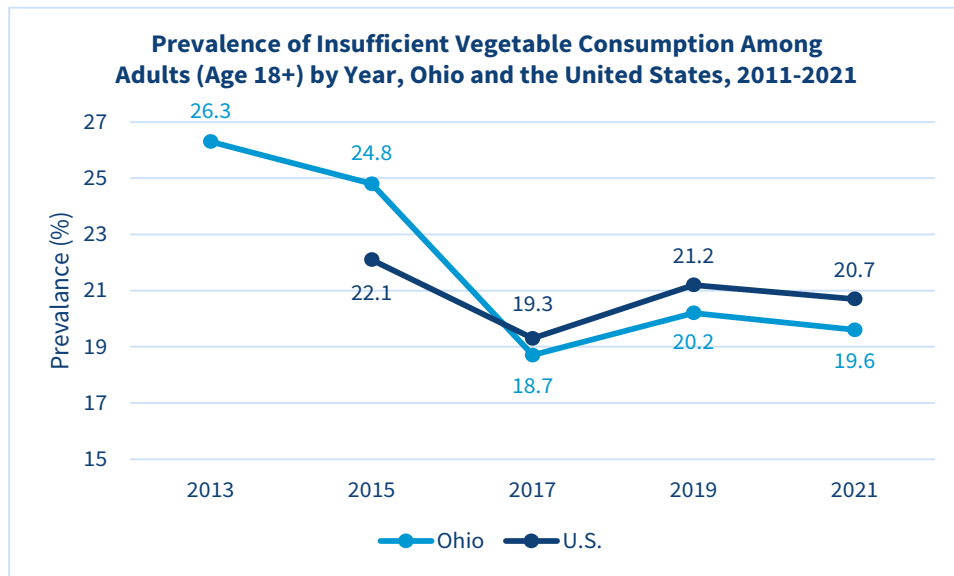
Prevalence of Insufficient Vegetable Consumption Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Insufficient Vegetable Consumption ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	19.6	18.6 - 20.7
Age		
18-24	28.9	24.6 - 33.3
25-34	17.0	14.2 - 19.7
35-44	15.2	12.7 - 17.6
45-54	20.4	17.7 - 23.1
55-64	19.3	17.1 - 21.5
65+	19.8	18.0 - 21.5
Sex		
Male	23.0	21.3 - 24.6
Female	16.5	15.1 - 17.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	18.7	17.6 - 19.8
Black, Non-Hispanic	24.4	20.0 - 28.9
Hispanic	28.5	21.4 - 35.5
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	13.0	8.4 - 17.6
Multi-Racial	24.5	17.0 - 32.1
Disability Status		
Disability	23.3	21.3 - 25.3
No Disability	18.1	16.8 - 19.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	23.3	18.7 - 28.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	27.5	23.5 - 31.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	23.2	20.1 - 26.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	18.5	15.5 - 21.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	16.3	13.9 - 18.6
\$75,000+	14.1	12.5 - 15.6
Education		
Less than High School	28.4	23.0 - 33.8
High School Diploma	24.5	22.5 - 26.5
Some College	17.5	15.8 - 19.3
College Graduate	13.3	12.0 - 14.6

- The prevalence of insufficient vegetable consumption is variable by age group.
- The prevalence of insufficient vegetable consumption is significantly* higher among males (23.0%), compared with females (16.5%).
- The prevalence of insufficient vegetable consumption is significantly* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (24.4%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (18.7%) and other race, non-Hispanic adults (13.0%).
- The prevalence of insufficient vegetable consumption is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (23.3%), compared with adults without a disability (18.1%).
- The prevalence of insufficient vegetable consumption generally decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of insufficient vegetable consumption decreases as education level increases; 28.4% of adults with less than a high school education consume vegetables less than one time per day, compared with 13.3% of adults with a college degree.

¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported consuming vegetables or vegetable juice less than one time per day.

Insufficient Vegetable Consumption (Continued)



* 2013 U.S. data is not available; 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 Ohio and U.S. data is not available.

- The prevalence of insufficient vegetable consumption among Ohio adults decreased from 2013 (26.3%) to 2021 (19.6%).
- The prevalence of insufficient vegetable consumption is similar among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States each available year from 2015 to 2021.
- The prevalence of vegetable consumption does not differ by Ohio BRFSS region.

Prevalence of Insufficient Vegetable Consumption Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	19.6	18.6 - 20.7
Region 1	22.8	19.3 - 26.3
Region 2	20.2	16.4 - 23.9
Region 3	17.5	14.1 - 20.8
Region 4	21.0	17.5 - 24.5
Region 5	18.1	15.1 - 21.1
Region 6	23.8	20.1 - 27.5
Region 7	15.5	12.1 - 18.9
Region 8	18.0	15.1 - 21.0
Region 9	17.3	14.3 - 20.3
Region 10	20.0	16.8 - 23.2
Region 11	19.3	16.1 - 22.4
Region 12	19.9	16.5 - 23.2
Region 13	23.0	19.3 - 26.6
Region 14	21.6	17.4 - 25.7



Smoking

In 2021, 18.0% of Ohio adults reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their life and that they currently smoke either every day or some days, compared with 13.4% of adults in the United States.

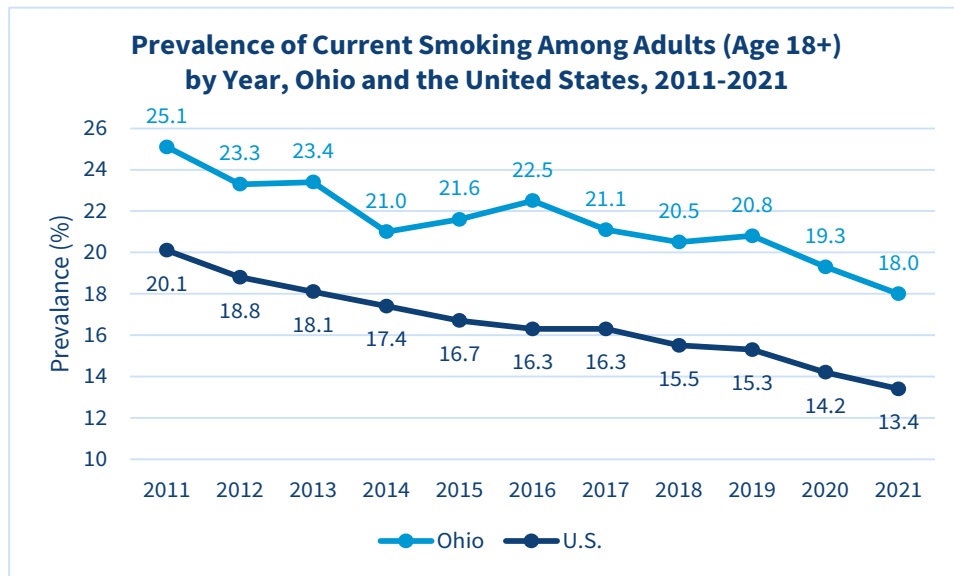
Prevalence of Current Smoking Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Current Smoking ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	18.0	17.0 - 19.0
Age		
18-24	9.9	7.2 - 12.6
25-34	20.5	17.5 - 23.5
35-44	25.2	22.3 - 28.1
45-54	22.3	19.7 - 24.8
55-64	20.8	18.5 - 23.0
65+	11.0	9.6 - 12.4
Sex		
Male	17.9	16.5 - 19.3
Female	18.1	16.8 - 19.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	17.7	16.6 - 18.7
Black, Non-Hispanic	19.9	16.2 - 23.5
Hispanic	18.9	13.2 - 24.6
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	17.8	12.6 - 23.0
Multi-Racial	20.7	14.1 - 27.3
Disability Status		
Disability	27.2	25.1 - 29.3
No Disability	14.1	13.0 - 15.1
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	36.1	30.7 - 41.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	30.8	26.9 - 34.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	26.8	23.4 - 30.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	20.1	17.2 - 22.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	14.3	12.1 - 16.5
\$75,000+	10.2	8.8 - 11.6
Education		
Less than High School	38.6	33.4 - 43.7
High School Diploma	21.8	20.0 - 23.6
Some College	18.3	16.6 - 19.9
College Graduate	5.5	4.6 - 6.3

- The prevalence of current smoking is significantly* lower among adults ages 18-24 and adults age 65 and older, compared with all other age groups.
- The prevalence of current smoking does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of current smoking does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of current smoking is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (27.2%), compared with adults without a disability (14.1%).
- The prevalence of current smoking decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of current smoking decreases as education level increases; 38.6% of adults with less than a high school education are current smokers, compared with 5.5% of adults with a college degree.

¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their life and that they currently smoke either every day or some days.

Smoking (Continued)



- The prevalence of current smoking among Ohio adults decreased from 2011 (25.1%) to 2021 (18.0%).
- The prevalence of current smoking is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of current smoking is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (25.6%), Region 13 (22.4%), and Region 14 (24.3%), compared with all Ohio adults (18.0%).

Prevalence of Current Smoking Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	18.0	17.0 - 19.0
Region 1	16.3	13.3 - 19.4
Region 2	19.7	15.8 - 23.5
Region 3	20.6	17.3 - 23.9
Region 4	18.1	15.0 - 21.3
Region 5	18.5	15.5 - 21.5
Region 6	21.5	18.0 - 25.0
Region 7	14.4	10.7 - 18.1
Region 8	15.8	13.0 - 18.5
Region 9	15.7	12.9 - 18.4
Region 10	16.5	13.6 - 19.3
Region 11	25.6	21.5 - 29.6
Region 12	22.1	18.6 - 25.7
Region 13	22.4	19.1 - 25.7
Region 14	24.3	20.3 - 28.3



E-Cigarettes

In 2021, 7.8% of Ohio adults reported that they currently use e-cigarettes either every day or some days, compared with 6.5% of adults in the United States.

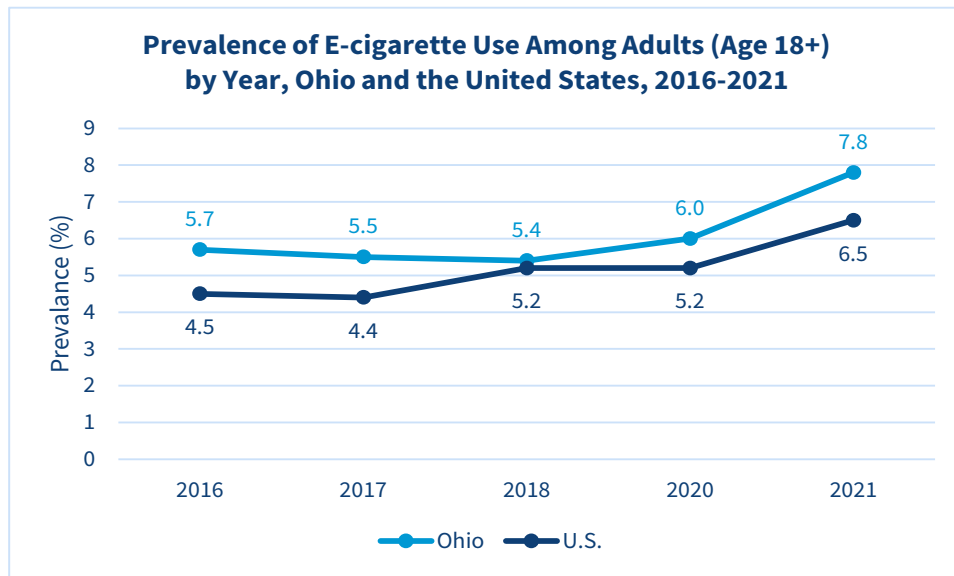
Prevalence of E-cigarette Use Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	E-Cigarette Use ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	7.8	7.1 - 8.6
Age		
18-24	24.1	20.2 - 28.1
25-34	13.2	10.7 - 15.6
35-44	8.1	6.4 - 9.9
45-54	5.6	4.0 - 7.1
55-64	2.9	2.0 - 3.9
65+	1.0	0.6 - 1.4
Sex		
Male	9.5	8.3 - 10.6
Female	6.3	5.3 - 7.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	7.9	7.1 - 8.7
Black, Non-Hispanic	5.9	3.5 - 8.3
Hispanic	14.9	8.3 - 21.4
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	4.3	1.0 - 7.5
Multi-Racial	12.3	6.2 - 18.5
Disability Status		
Disability	9.7	8.2 - 11.2
No Disability	7.0	6.2 - 7.9
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	9.6	6.0 - 13.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	9.0	6.4 - 11.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	11.7	8.6 - 14.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	8.3	6.0 - 10.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	7.8	6.0 - 9.6
\$75,000+	6.1	4.9 - 7.3
Education		
Less than High School	11.0	7.2 - 14.8
High School Diploma	9.4	8.0 - 10.8
Some College	9.3	7.9 - 10.7
College Graduate	3.1	2.3 - 3.8

- The prevalence of e-cigarette use is significantly* higher among adults ages 18-24, compared with adults age 25 and older.
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use is significantly* higher among males (9.5%), compared with females (6.3%).
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use is significantly* higher among Hispanic adults (14.9%), compared with other race, non-Hispanic adults (4.3%).
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (9.7%), compared with adults without a disability (7.0%).
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use is significantly* lower among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (6.1%), compared with adults with an annual household income of \$25,000-\$34,999 (11.7%).
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use is significantly* lower among adults with a college degree (3.1%), compared with all other levels of education.

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

E-Cigarettes (Continued)



* 2019 Ohio and U.S. data is not available.

- The prevalence of e-cigarette use among Ohio adults increased from 2016 (5.7%) to 2021 (7.8%).
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every available year from 2016 to 2021.
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use does not differ by Ohio BRFSS Region.

Prevalence of E-cigarette Use Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	7.8	7.1 - 8.6
Region 1	7.4	4.8 - 9.9
Region 2	6.5	4.0 - 8.9
Region 3	7.8	5.4 - 10.3
Region 4	6.0	4.0 - 8.1
Region 5	9.2	6.7 - 11.8
Region 6	9.8	7.2 - 12.4
Region 7	5.4	2.7 - 8.1
Region 8	8.9	6.5 - 11.2
Region 9	6.1	4.2 - 8.0
Region 10	9.2	6.7 - 11.6
Region 11	7.8	5.3 - 10.2
Region 12	7.4	5.1 - 9.6
Region 13	8.5	5.8 - 11.2
Region 14	7.0	4.6 - 9.5



Marijuana Use

In 2021, 12.3% of Ohio adults reported using marijuana in the past 30 days, compared with 11.8% of adults in the United States.

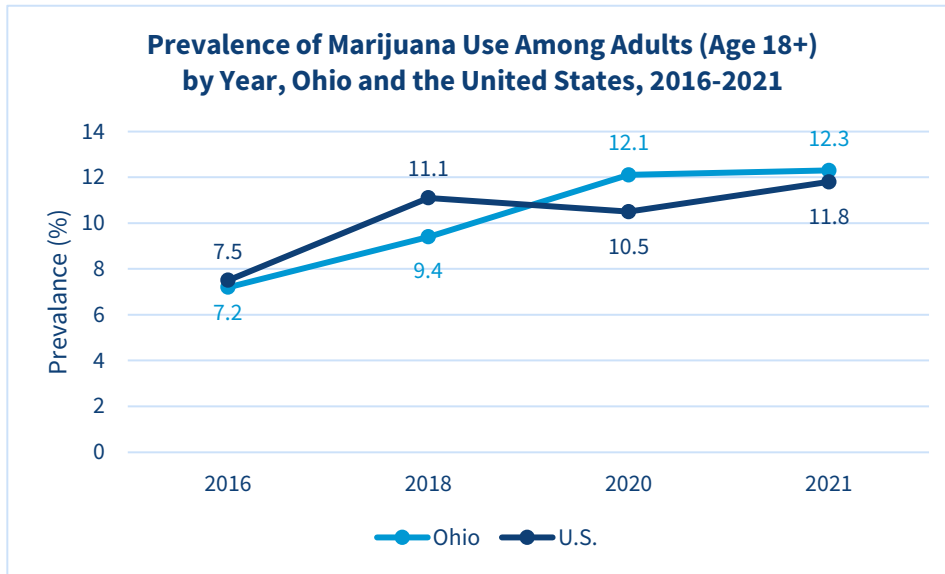
Prevalence of Marijuana Use Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Marijuana Use ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	12.3	11.3 - 13.3
Age		
18-24	23.6	19.1 - 28.0
25-34	22.3	18.8 - 25.7
35-44	15.1	12.3 - 17.8
45-54	12.5	10.0 - 15.0
55-64	8.2	6.5 - 10.0
65+	2.6	1.9 - 3.3
Sex		
Male	14.6	13.0 - 16.1
Female	10.1	8.8 - 11.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	11.0	10.0 - 12.0
Black, Non-Hispanic	19.5	15.2 - 23.8
Hispanic	20.9	13.3 - 28.5
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	10.2	4.8 - 15.5
Multi-Racial	17.6	10.2 - 25.1
Disability Status		
Disability	17.8	15.8 - 19.9
No Disability	9.9	8.8 - 11.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	21.9	16.0 - 27.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	18.1	14.1 - 22.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	14.2	11.2 - 17.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	14.2	10.8 - 17.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	11.6	9.2 - 14.1
\$75,000+	10.1	8.5 - 11.7
Education		
Less than High School	17.0	12.1 - 21.8
High School Diploma	14.3	12.4 - 16.3
Some College	12.8	11.0 - 14.6
College Graduate	7.7	6.6 - 8.9

- The prevalence of marijuana use decreases as age increases; adults ages 18-24 are nine times more likely to use marijuana (23.6%), compared with adults age 65 and older (2.6%).
- The prevalence of marijuana use is significantly* higher among males (14.6%), compared with females (10.1%).
- The prevalence of marijuana use is significantly* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (19.5%) and Hispanic adults (20.9%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (11.0%).
- The prevalence of marijuana use is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (17.8%), compared with adults without a disability (9.9%).
- The prevalence of marijuana use decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of marijuana use decreases as education level increases; 17.0% of adults with less than a high school education use marijuana, compared with 7.7% of adults with a college degree.

¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported using marijuana in the past 30 days.

Marijuana Use (Continued)



* 2017 and 2019 Ohio and U.S. data is not available.

- The prevalence of marijuana use among Ohio adults increased from 2016 (7.2%) to 2021 (12.3%).
- The prevalence of marijuana use is highest among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 4 (16.6%) and lowest among adults in Region 2 (8.2%).

Prevalence of Marijuana Use Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	12.3	11.3 - 13.3
Region 1	10.3	7.5 - 13.0
Region 2	8.2	5.1 - 11.4
Region 3	10.0	7.0 - 12.9
Region 4	16.6	13.1 - 20.00
Region 5	11.9	9.1 - 14.7
Region 6	11.3	8.3 - 14.3
Region 7	9.9	6.5 - 13.3
Region 8	12.5	9.5 - 15.6
Region 9	10.2	7.8 - 12.7
Region 10	14.0	10.9 - 17.2
Region 11	11.5	8.0 - 15.0
Region 12	9.3	6.5 - 12.1
Region 13	9.3	6.4 - 12.3
Region 14	10.3	7.3 - 13.4



Binge Drinking

In 2021, 16.8% 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 15.4% of adults in the United States.

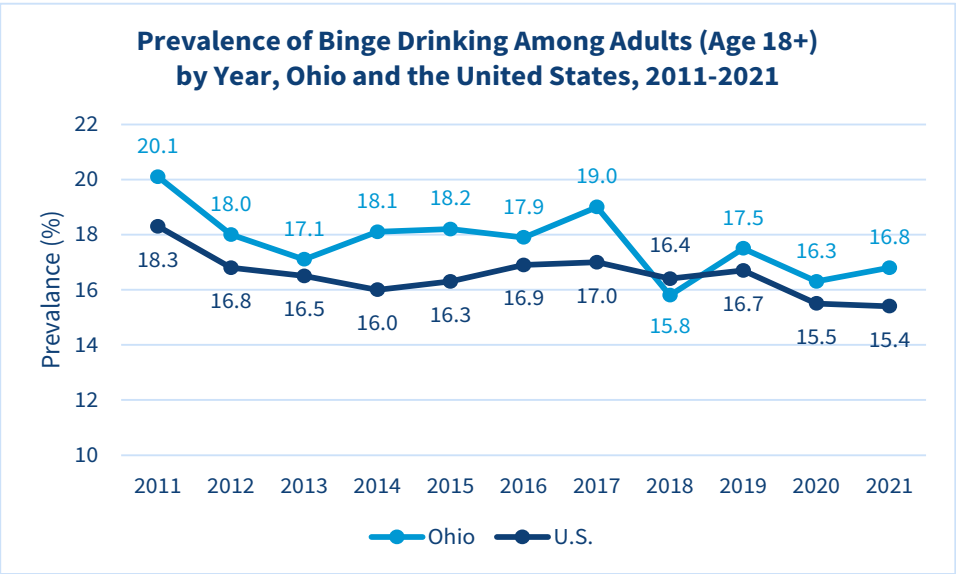
Prevalence of Binge Drinking Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Binge Drinking ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	16.8	15.8 - 17.8
Age		
18-24	24.1	20.2 - 28.1
25-34	28.0	24.8 - 31.1
35-44	23.5	20.7 - 26.3
45-54	17.5	15.1 - 20.0
55-64	13.1	11.2 - 15.0
65+	3.6	2.9 - 4.3
Sex		
Male	20.3	18.8 - 21.7
Female	13.6	12.3 - 14.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	16.5	15.5 - 17.5
Black, Non-Hispanic	17.9	14.2 - 21.6
Hispanic	22.9	16.6 - 29.2
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	13.8	6.5 - 21.2
Multi-Racial	21.0	13.4 - 28.7
Disability Status		
Disability	13.1	11.5 - 14.8
No Disability	18.4	17.2 - 19.6
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	12.2	8.1 - 16.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	11.4	8.7 - 14.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	14.8	12.0 - 17.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	16.2	13.4 - 19.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	19.9	17.2 - 22.5
\$75,000+	22.5	20.6 - 24.4
Education		
Less than High School	13.1	9.3 - 16.8
High School Diploma	15.7	14.0 - 17.4
Some College	18.2	16.3 - 20.1
College Graduate	18.0	16.5 - 19.5

- The prevalence of binge drinking generally decreases as age increases.
- The prevalence of binge drinking is significantly* higher among males (20.3%), compared with females (13.6%).
- The prevalence of binge drinking does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of binge drinking is significantly* higher among adults without a disability (18.4%), compared with adults with a disability (13.1%).
- 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.

¹ 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.

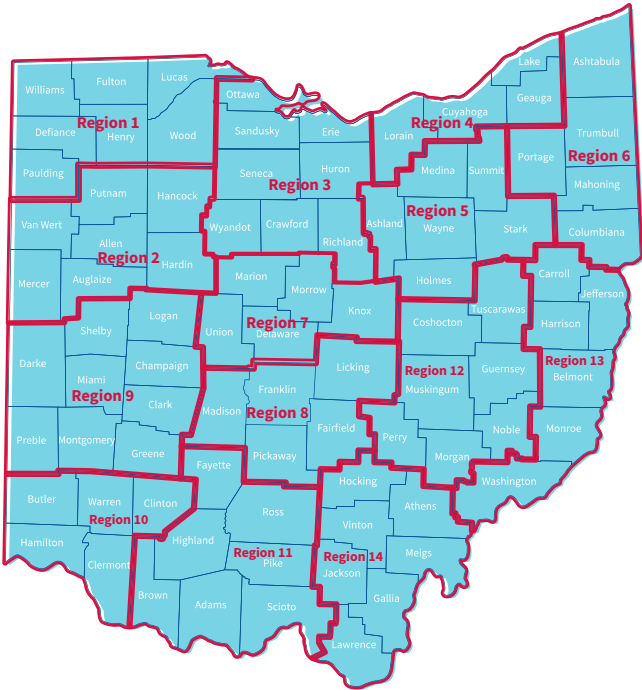
Binge Drinking (Continued)



- The prevalence of binge drinking among Ohio adults is variable from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of binge drinking is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year (except 2018) from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of binge drinking is significantly* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 7 (11.9%), compared with all Ohio adults (16.8%).

Prevalence of Binge Drinking Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	16.8	15.8 - 17.8
Region 1	13.6	10.7 - 16.5
Region 2	18.5	14.7 - 22.3
Region 3	18.7	15.3 - 22.1
Region 4	17.9	14.7 - 21.1
Region 5	15.7	12.9 - 18.4
Region 6	16.0	12.7 - 19.3
Region 7	11.9	8.7 - 15.0
Region 8	18.7	15.8 - 21.7
Region 9	14.4	11.8 - 17.0
Region 10	20.1	17.1 - 23.1
Region 11	14.3	10.9 - 17.7
Region 12	13.9	10.9 - 16.9
Region 13	14.4	11.6 - 17.1
Region 14	14.7	11.4 - 18.0



Poor Mental Health

In 2021, 16.3% of Ohio adults reported that their mental health was not good on 14 or more days in the past 30 days, compared with 14.7% of adults in the United States.

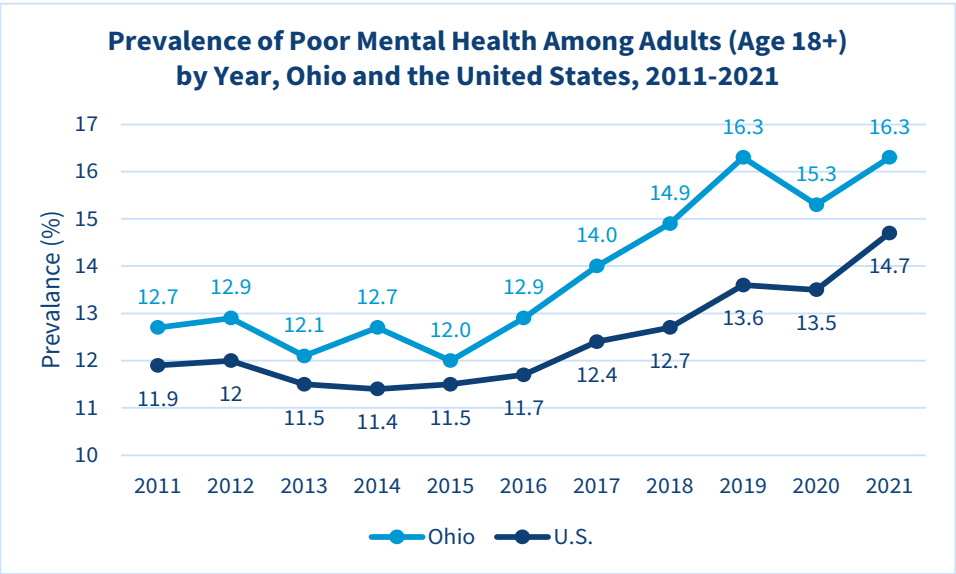
Prevalence of Poor Mental Health Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Poor Mental Health ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	16.3	15.4 - 17.3
Age		
18-24	25.7	21.8 - 29.6
25-34	20.4	17.6 - 23.2
35-44	18.0	15.4 - 20.5
45-54	18.1	15.8 - 20.3
55-64	13.6	11.7 - 15.4
65+	9.0	7.7 - 10.2
Sex		
Male	13.6	12.3 - 14.8
Female	19.0	17.6 - 20.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	15.8	14.8 - 16.8
Black, Non-Hispanic	16.4	13.2 - 19.7
Hispanic	18.9	12.7 - 25.1
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	20.6	12.9 - 28.4
Multi-Racial	25.1	17.9 - 32.2
Disability Status		
Disability	33.6	31.4 - 35.8
No Disability	9.5	8.6 - 10.4
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	34.5	29.1 - 39.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	24.2	20.6 - 27.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	23.0	19.6 - 26.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	16.2	13.4 - 19.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	14.4	12.2 - 16.7
\$75,000+	9.4	8.0 - 10.8
Education		
Less than High School	25.2	20.5 - 29.9
High School Diploma	17.0	15.4 - 18.6
Some College	18.8	17.0 - 20.6
College Graduate	9.7	8.6 - 10.8

- The prevalence of poor mental health is highest among adults ages 18-24 (25.7%) and generally decreases as age increases.
- The prevalence of poor mental health is significantly* higher among females (19.0%), compared with males (13.6%).
- The prevalence of poor mental health is significantly* higher among multi-racial adults (25.1%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (15.8%).
- The prevalence of poor mental health is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (33.6%), compared with adults without a disability (9.5%).
- The prevalence of poor mental health decreases as annual household income increases.
- Adults with less than a high school education are nearly three times as likely to have poor mental health (25.2%), compared with adults with a college degree (9.7%).

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

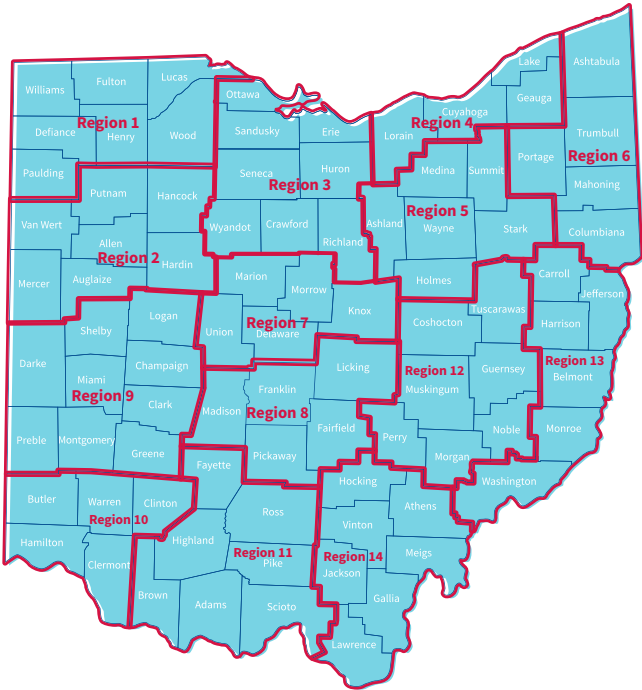
Poor Mental Health (Continued)



- The prevalence of poor mental health among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (12.7%) to 2021 (16.3%).
- The prevalence of poor mental health is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of poor mental health is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 14 (21.9%) compared with all Ohio adults (16.3%).

Prevalence of Poor Mental Health Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	16.3	15.4 - 17.3
Region 1	16.5	13.5 - 19.5
Region 2	13.4	10.3 - 16.6
Region 3	15.1	12.0 - 18.3
Region 4	15.2	12.3 - 18.1
Region 5	16.1	13.3 - 18.8
Region 6	15.1	12.3 - 17.9
Region 7	15.6	11.7 - 19.5
Region 8	17.4	14.6 - 20.2
Region 9	18.1	15.2 - 21.2
Region 10	15.2	12.4 - 18.0
Region 11	20.8	16.9 - 24.6
Region 12	16.3	13.1 - 19.6
Region 13	18.0	14.8 - 21.2
Region 14	21.9	17.9 - 25.8



Depression

In 2021, 22.0% of Ohio adults reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had a depressive disorder, compared with 19.5% of adults in the United States.

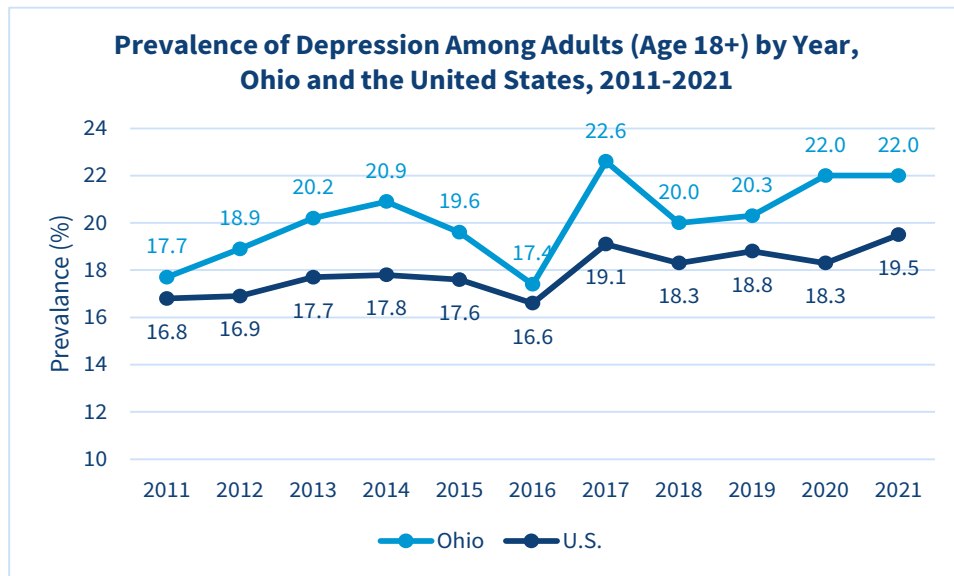
Prevalence of Depression Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Depression ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	22.0	21.0 - 23.0
Age		
18-24	29.5	25.5 - 33.6
25-34	26.0	23.0 - 29.0
35-44	24.5	21.7 - 27.2
45-54	22.8	20.5 - 25.1
55-64	21.4	19.2 - 23.5
65+	14.7	13.2 - 16.1
Sex		
Male	16.3	15.1 - 17.6
Female	27.4	25.9 - 28.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	23.0	21.8 - 24.1
Black, Non-Hispanic	16.0	12.8 - 19.2
Hispanic	21.7	16.1 - 27.3
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	19.3	13.1 - 25.5
Multi-Racial	36.9	29.3 - 44.6
Disability Status		
Disability	42.3	40.0 - 44.5
No Disability	14.2	13.2 - 15.2
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	42.0	36.5 - 47.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	32.4	28.5 - 36.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	26.2	23.0 - 29.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	22.3	19.4 - 25.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	21.8	19.2 - 24.5
\$75,000+	15.1	13.6 - 16.7
Education		
Less than High School	31.2	26.3 - 36.1
High School Diploma	21.1	19.3 - 22.9
Some College	24.3	22.5 - 26.2
College Graduate	17.5	16.1 - 18.9

- The prevalence of depression is twice as high among adults ages 18-24 (29.5%), compared with adults age 65 and older (14.7%).
- The prevalence of depression is significantly* higher among females (27.4%), compared with males (16.3%).
- The prevalence of depression is significantly* higher among multi-racial adults (36.9%), compared with adults of all other races/ethnicities.
- The prevalence of depression is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (42.3%), compared with adults without a disability (14.2%).
- The prevalence of depression is highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (42.0%) and decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of depression decreases as education level increases.

¹ 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)



- The prevalence of depression among Ohio adults is variable from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of depression is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of depression is significantly* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 2 (17.3%), compared with all Ohio adults (22.0%).
- The prevalence of depression is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (27.0%) and Region 14 (29.5%), compared with all Ohio adults (22.0%).

Prevalence of Depression Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	22.0	21.0 - 23.0
Region 1	20.8	17.6 - 24.0
Region 2	17.3	14.1 - 20.5
Region 3	21.5	18.1 - 24.8
Region 4	20.7	17.6 - 23.7
Region 5	22.8	19.7 - 26.0
Region 6	20.7	17.7 - 23.7
Region 7	19.8	16.0 - 23.5
Region 8	23.0	20.0 - 26.1
Region 9	22.0	19.0 - 25.0
Region 10	22.3	19.2 - 25.5
Region 11	27.0	23.3 - 30.7
Region 12	23.4	19.8 - 26.9
Region 13	22.5	19.2 - 25.8
Region 14	29.5	25.5 - 33.4



Suicidal Thoughts

In 2021, 4.1% of Ohio adults reported seriously considering suicide in the past year.

Prevalence of Suicidal Thoughts Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Suicidal Thoughts ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	4.1	3.5 - 4.8
Age		
18-24	12.7	9.1 - 16.4
25-34	7.5	5.2 - 9.8
35-44	3.7	2.3 - 5.0
45-54	3.1	1.9 - 4.3
55-64	2.0	1.1 - 2.9
65+	0.9	0.5 - 1.3
Sex		
Male	3.8	3.0 - 4.7
Female	4.4	3.5 - 5.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	4.0	3.3 - 4.7
Black, Non-Hispanic	4.2	2.1 - 6.3
Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Multi-Racial	12.0	4.7 - 19.3
Disability Status		
Disability	9.6	7.9 - 11.4
No Disability	1.8	1.3 - 2.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	10.2	5.6 - 14.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	6.6	4.2 - 8.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	5.2	3.4 - 7.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	6.0	3.5 - 8.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	3.4	2.0 - 4.7
\$75,000+	1.8	1.1 - 2.5
Education		
Less than High School	7.8	4.6 - 11.1
High School Diploma	5.4	4.1 - 6.8
Some College	4.2	3.1 - 5.3
College Graduate	1.5	1.0 - 2.0

- The prevalence of suicidal thoughts is highest among adults ages 18-24 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 (9.6%), compared with adults without a disability (1.8%).
- The prevalence of suicidal thoughts decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of suicidal thoughts is five times higher among adults with less than a high school education (7.8%), compared with adults with a college degree (1.5%).
- The prevalence of suicidal thoughts does not differ by Ohio BRFSS Region.

Prevalence of Suicidal Thoughts Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	4.1	3.5 - 4.8
Region 1	5.0	2.4 - 7.5
Region 2	3.1	1.1 - 5.0
Region 3	2.8	1.2 - 4.5
Region 4	3.1	1.3 - 4.9
Region 5	3.7	1.8 - 5.6
Region 6	4.1	2.2 - 6.1
Region 7	4.4	1.5 - 7.4
Region 8	3.7	1.8 - 5.5
Region 9	4.7	2.8 - 6.6
Region 10	4.5	2.4 - 6.5
Region 11	6.7	4.1 - 9.2
Region 12	6.8	3.9 - 9.6
Region 13	5.4	2.6 - 8.1
Region 14	5.7	2.8 - 8.6

¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported seriously considering suicide in the past year.

² Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.

Intimate Partner Violence

In 2021, 18.1% of Ohio adults reported ever being kicked, slapped, punched, or hurt in any way, or experiencing unwanted sex by a current or former intimate partner.

Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Intimate Partner Violence ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	18.1	16.9 - 19.2
Age		
18-24	16.7	12.4 - 21.0
25-34	23.6	19.8 - 27.3
35-44	22.2	19.1 - 25.3
45-54	21.9	18.9 - 24.8
55-64	17.7	15.3 - 20.0
65+	11.1	9.7 - 12.5
Sex		
Male	12.1	10.7 - 13.5
Female	23.4	21.7 - 25.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	17.4	16.2 - 18.6
Black, Non-Hispanic	22.8	18.2 - 27.4
Hispanic	16.8	10.5 - 23.1
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	16.0	9.3 - 22.6
Multi-Racial	31.9	23.1 - 40.7
Disability Status		
Disability	28.0	25.6 - 30.4
No Disability	13.8	12.6 - 15.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	36.8	30.2 - 43.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	26.3	22.1 - 30.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	27.1	23.1 - 31.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	18.8	15.4 - 22.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	16.0	13.3 - 18.7
\$75,000+	12.9	11.2 - 14.6
Education		
Less than High School	22.2	16.9 - 27.4
High School Diploma	19.1	16.9 - 21.4
Some College	21.3	19.2 - 23.3
College Graduate	12.0	10.6 - 13.4

- The prevalence of intimate partner violence is lowest among adults age 65 and older (11.1%).
- The prevalence of intimate partner violence is nearly two times higher among females (23.4%), compared with males (12.1%).
- The prevalence of intimate partner violence is significantly* higher among multi-racial adults (31.9%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (17.4%) and other race, non-Hispanic adults (16.0%).
- The prevalence of intimate partner violence is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (28.0%), compared with adults without a disability (13.8%).
- The prevalence of intimate partner violence generally decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of intimate partner violence is significantly* lower among adults with a college degree (12.0%), compared with adults of all other education levels.
- The prevalence of intimate partner violence is lowest in Ohio BRFSS Region 2 (12.9%), and highest in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (23.8%).

Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	18.1	16.9 - 19.2
Region 1	20.2	16.2 - 24.2
Region 2	12.9	9.6 - 16.1
Region 3	15.2	12.1 - 18.4
Region 4	18.9	15.3 - 22.5
Region 5	18.9	15.5 - 22.4
Region 6	19.0	15.5 - 22.4
Region 7	18.0	13.4 - 22.6
Region 8	16.8	13.4 - 20.1
Region 9	20.7	17.1 - 24.3
Region 10	16.1	12.8 - 19.4
Region 11	23.8	19.4 - 28.1
Region 12	17.1	13.6 - 20.6
Region 13	16.0	12.6 - 19.3
Region 14	15.4	11.8 - 19.0

¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported ever being kicked, slapped, punched, or hurt in any way, or experiencing unwanted sex by a current or former intimate partner.

Firearms

In 2021, 39.0% of Ohio adults reported having firearms in or around their home.

Prevalence of Having Firearms Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Firearms ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	39.0	37.6 - 40.3
Age		
18-24	37.3	32.2 - 42.3
25-34	37.7	33.7 - 41.8
35-44	39.5	35.9 - 43.1
45-54	43.2	39.8 - 46.7
55-64	41.2	38.2 - 44.1
65+	36.6	34.4 - 38.8
Sex		
Male	44.5	42.5 - 46.5
Female	34.2	32.4 - 36.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	42.1	40.6 - 43.6
Black, Non-Hispanic	24.4	19.9 - 28.9
Hispanic	25.9	18.5 - 33.3
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	23.8	16.3 - 31.3
Multi-Racial	38.7	29.4 - 47.9
Disability Status		
Disability	37.7	35.3 - 40.2
No Disability	39.5	37.9 - 41.1
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	13.3	9.7 - 17.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	28.9	24.7 - 33.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	32.5	28.8 - 36.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	41.5	37.4 - 45.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	44.2	40.7 - 47.7
\$75,000+	47.9	45.4 - 50.3
Education		
Less than High School	36.7	30.7 - 42.7
High School Diploma	42.6	40.1 - 45.1
Some College	39.1	36.6 - 41.5
College Graduate	35.7	33.7 - 37.8

- The prevalence of having firearms is significantly* higher among adults ages 45-54 (43.2%), compared with adults age 65 and older (36.6%).
- The prevalence of having firearms is significantly* higher among males (44.5%), compared with females (34.2%).
- The prevalence of having firearms is significantly* higher among White, non-Hispanic adults (42.1%), compared with Black, non-Hispanic adults (24.4%), Hispanic adults (25.9%), and other race, non-Hispanic adults (23.8%).
- The prevalence of having firearms does not differ by disability status.
- The prevalence of having firearms increases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of having firearms is significantly* higher among adults with a high school diploma (42.6%), compared with adults with a college degree (35.7%).
- The prevalence of having firearms is lowest in Ohio BRFSS Region 4 (26.7%) and highest in Ohio BRFSS Region 14 (54.1%).

Prevalence of Having Firearms Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	39.0	37.6 - 40.3
Region 1	36.7	32.3 - 41.1
Region 2	51.1	46.2 - 56.0
Region 3	50.9	46.3 - 55.6
Region 4	26.7	22.9 - 30.4
Region 5	42.1	37.9 - 46.4
Region 6	41.5	37.0 - 46.0
Region 7	47.7	42.3 - 53.1
Region 8	33.8	29.7 - 37.9
Region 9	40.5	36.2 - 44.9
Region 10	35.8	31.7 - 39.9
Region 11	53.0	48.2 - 57.9
Region 12	53.3	48.7 - 57.9
Region 13	53.6	48.9 - 58.3
Region 14	54.1	49.1 - 59.0

¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported having firearms in or around their home.

Prescription Pain Medication

In 2021, 2.1% of Ohio adults reported using prescription pain medication not prescribed to them in the past year.

Prevalence of Prescription Pain Medication Misuse Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Prescription Pain Medication Misuse ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	2.1	1.6 - 2.6
Age		
18-24	3.3	0.9 - 5.6
25-34	2.5	0.7 - 4.2
35-44	2.3	0.7 - 4.0
45-54	1.0	0.2 - 1.8
55-64	1.8	0.9 - 2.7
65+	2.1	1.2 - 3.0
Sex		
Male	3.0	2.0 - 3.9
Female	1.3	0.8 - 1.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	1.8	1.3 - 2.4
Black, Non-Hispanic	4.3	1.4 - 7.2
Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Multi-Racial	N/A ²	N/A ²
Disability Status		
Disability	4.7	3.2 - 6.3
No Disability	1.0	0.6 - 1.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	2.1	0.5 - 3.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	3.1	0.5 - 5.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	3.3	1.7 - 4.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	1.6	0.5 - 2.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	3.3	1.7 - 5.0
\$75,000+	1.0	0.4 - 1.7
Education		
Less than High School	4.5	1.3 - 7.7
High School Diploma	1.8	1.0 - 2.6
Some College	2.8	1.7 - 4.0
College Graduate	0.9	0.5 - 1.4

- The prevalence of prescription pain medication misuse does not differ by age group.
- The prevalence of prescription pain medication misuse is significantly* higher among males (3.0%), compared with females (1.3%).
- 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 (4.7%), compared with adults without a disability (1.0%).
- The prevalence of prescription pain medication misuse does not differ by annual household income.
- The prevalence of prescription pain medication misuse does not differ by education level.
- The prevalence of prescription pain medication misuse does not differ by Ohio BRFSS Region.

Prevalence of Prescription Pain Medication Misuse Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	2.1	1.6 - 2.6
Region 1	N/A ²	N/A ²
Region 2	N/A ²	N/A ²
Region 3	N/A ²	N/A ²
Region 4	3.7	1.7 - 5.8
Region 5	2.0	0.6 - 3.4
Region 6	2.5	0.7 - 4.3
Region 7	N/A ²	N/A ²
Region 8	N/A ²	N/A ²
Region 9	2.9	0.9 - 4.9
Region 10	1.4	0.4 - 2.8
Region 11	1.6	0.4 - 2.8
Region 12	N/A ²	N/A ²
Region 13	1.8	0.4 - 3.2
Region 14	3.3	0.4 - 6.2

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

² Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.

Caregiving

In 2021, 23.7% 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 20.3% of adults in the United States.

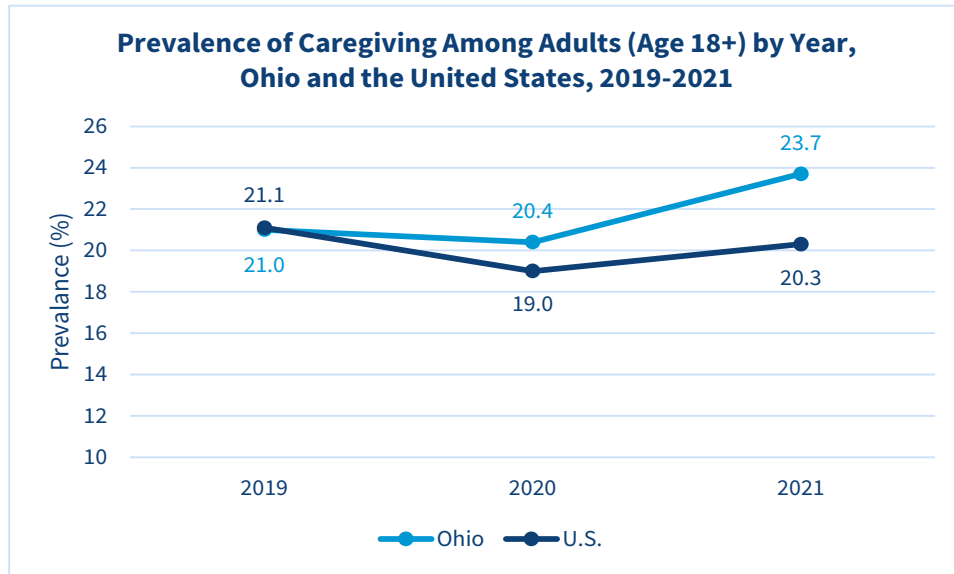
Prevalence of Caregiving Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Caregiving ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	23.7	22.6 - 24.8
Age		
18-24	18.4	14.3 - 22.4
25-34	16.9	14.0 - 19.8
35-44	22.2	19.2 - 25.2
45-54	26.2	23.4 - 29.0
55-64	28.8	26.3 - 31.3
65+	26.0	24.0 - 28.0
Sex		
Male	19.7	18.2 - 21.2
Female	27.4	25.7 - 29.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	23.4	22.2 - 24.6
Black, Non-Hispanic	25.4	21.1 - 29.7
Hispanic	23.5	16.5 - 30.5
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	20.1	13.6 - 26.6
Multi-Racial	29.0	21.1 - 37.0
Disability Status		
Disability	28.4	26.2 - 30.6
No Disability	21.7	20.4 - 22.9
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	28.1	22.4 - 33.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	25.3	21.4 - 29.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	29.6	25.9 - 33.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	27.9	24.2 - 31.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	24.1	21.4 - 26.8
\$75,000+	19.4	17.6 - 21.1
Education		
Less than High School	21.9	17.1 - 26.7
High School Diploma	24.7	22.6 - 26.8
Some College	25.6	23.6 - 27.6
College Graduate	20.9	19.3 - 22.5

- The prevalence of caregiving is significantly* higher among adults ages 45 and older, compared with adults ages 18-34.
- The prevalence of caregiving is significantly* higher among females (27.4%), compared with males (19.7%).
- The prevalence of caregiving does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of caregiving is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (28.4%), compared with adults without a disability (21.7%).
- 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 less than \$75,000.
- The prevalence of caregiving is lowest among adults who are college graduates.

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

Caregiving (Continued)



- The prevalence of caregiving among Ohio adults was variable from 2019 to 2021 and is similar to the U.S. prevalence.
- The prevalence of caregiving does not differ by Ohio BRFSS Region.

Prevalence of Caregiving Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	23.7	22.6 - 24.8
Region 1	20.2	16.9 - 23.5
Region 2	23.1	19.1 - 27.0
Region 3	23.9	20.2 - 27.7
Region 4	26.4	22.7 - 30.1
Region 5	24.4	21.0 - 27.8
Region 6	23.8	20.4 - 27.2
Region 7	26.8	22.3 - 31.3
Region 8	20.3	17.2 - 23.4
Region 9	22.9	19.6 - 26.2
Region 10	24.8	21.3 - 28.3
Region 11	26.9	22.1 - 31.7
Region 12	21.9	18.3 - 25.4
Region 13	23.4	19.9 - 26.9
Region 14	22.6	18.8 - 26.4



Cognitive Decline

In 2021, 13.2% of Ohio adults age 45 and older reported experiencing confusion or memory loss that is happening more often or is getting worse in the past year, compared with 12.8% in the United States.

Prevalence of Cognitive Decline Among Adults (Age 45+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Cognitive Decline ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	13.2	12.0 - 14.4
Age		
45-54	13.1	10.5 - 15.6
55-64	13.5	11.2 - 15.8
65+	13.5	11.7 - 15.2
Sex		
Male	13.1	11.3 - 14.9
Female	13.2	11.6 - 14.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	12.9	11.6 - 14.1
Black, Non-Hispanic	17.7	12.4 - 23.1
Hispanic	15.2	5.8 - 24.7
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	9.8	2.9 - 16.6
Multi-Racial	11.1	3.7 - 18.5
Disability Status		
Disability	27.1	24.3 - 29.9
No Disability	5.6	4.6 - 6.6
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	28.3	21.3 - 35.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	21.3	16.4 - 26.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	16.8	12.8 - 20.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	13.3	10.0 - 16.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	14.0	10.5 - 17.4
\$75,000+	7.1	5.5 - 8.8
Education		
Less than High School	23.3	16.9 - 29.6
High School Diploma	14.0	11.8 - 16.1
Some College	13.3	11.1 - 15.5
College Graduate	8.5	6.9 - 10.1

- 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 or ethnicity.
- The prevalence of cognitive decline is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (27.1%), compared with adults without a disability (5.6%).
- The prevalence of cognitive decline generally decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of cognitive decline is significantly* higher among adults with less than a high school education (23.3%), compared with adults with a high school diploma or more education.
- The prevalence of cognitive decline is highest in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (18.9%) and lowest in BRFSS Region 13 (10.3%).

Prevalence of Cognitive Decline Among Adults (Age 45+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	13.2	12.0 - 14.4
Region 1	14.1	9.9 - 18.3
Region 2	10.7	6.6 - 14.7
Region 3	13.9	10.0 - 17.8
Region 4	11.9	8.6 - 15.2
Region 5	10.9	7.7 - 14.0
Region 6	12.8	8.9 - 16.6
Region 7	14.0	9.9 - 18.1
Region 8	13.1	9.2 - 17.0
Region 9	14.5	10.0 - 19.0
Region 10	14.2	10.2 - 18.2
Region 11	18.9	14.2 - 23.5
Region 12	15.4	10.1 - 20.8
Region 13	10.3	7.4 - 13.3
Region 14	15.5	10.8 - 20.2

¹ Among adults age 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.

Flu Vaccination

In 2021, 44.2% of Ohio adults reported having received a flu vaccination in the past year, compared with 45.1% of adults in the United States.

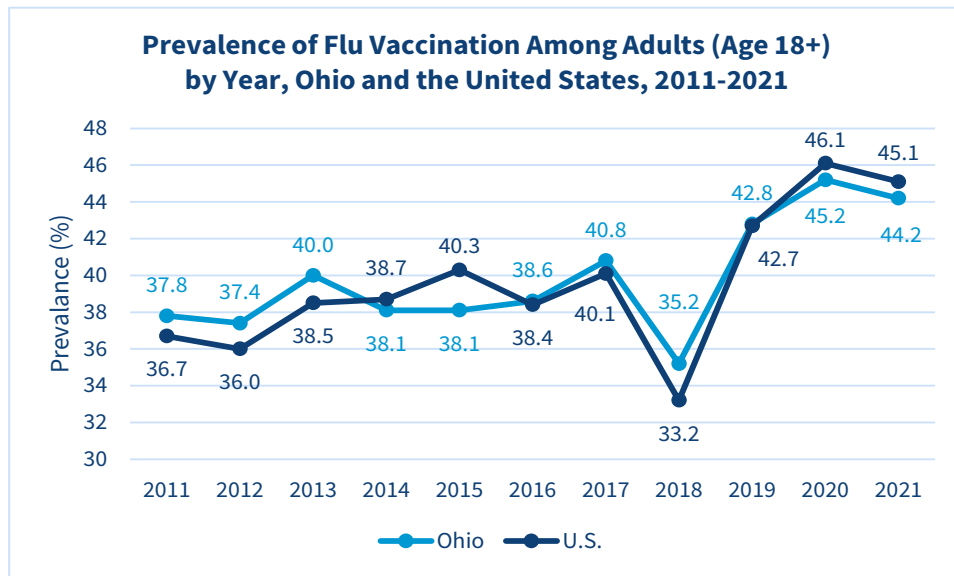
Prevalence of Flu Vaccination Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Flu Vaccination ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	44.2	43.0 - 45.4
Age		
18-24	30.4	26.1 - 34.7
25-34	30.1	26.8 - 33.3
35-44	33.3	30.2 - 36.3
45-54	37.1	34.3 - 40.0
55-64	51.7	49.1 - 54.4
65+	66.3	64.3 - 68.3
Sex		
Male	39.7	38.0 - 41.4
Female	48.4	46.7 - 50.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	46.1	44.8 - 47.4
Black, Non-Hispanic	36.6	32.2 - 41.0
Hispanic	29.0	22.6 - 35.4
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	45.2	36.9 - 53.5
Multi-Racial	36.8	29.0 - 44.6
Disability Status		
Disability	46.4	44.2 - 48.6
No Disability	43.2	41.8 - 44.7
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	35.4	30.0 - 40.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	41.2	37.1 - 45.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	43.3	39.6 - 46.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	43.8	40.3 - 47.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	41.1	38.0 - 44.1
\$75,000+	48.7	46.5 - 50.9
Education		
Less than High School	30.0	25.2 - 34.8
High School Diploma	38.3	36.2 - 40.4
Some College	44.3	42.0 - 46.5
College Graduate	56.4	54.5 - 58.4

- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine generally increases as age increases.
- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine is significantly* higher among females (48.4%), compared with males (39.7%).
- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine is significantly* higher among White, non-Hispanic adults (46.1%), compared with Black, non-Hispanic adults (36.6%), Hispanic adults (29.0%), and multi-racial adults (36.8%).
- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine does not differ by disability status.
- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine generally increases as annual household income increases; 35.4% of adults with an annual household income less than \$15,000 received a flu vaccination in the past year, compared with 48.7% of adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine increases as education level increases.

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

Flu Vaccination (Continued)



- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine among adults in both Ohio and the United States is variable from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine is significantly* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 3 (35.3%), Region 6 (38.9%), and Region 12 (35.7%), compared with all Ohio adults (44.2%).

Prevalence of Flu Vaccination Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	44.2	43.0 - 45.4
Region 1	44.5	40.6 - 48.5
Region 2	42.1	37.8 - 46.4
Region 3	35.3	31.6 - 39.1
Region 4	47.2	43.4 - 51.0
Region 5	43.1	39.4 - 46.7
Region 6	38.9	35.3 - 42.5
Region 7	49.0	44.3 - 53.7
Region 8	44.2	40.6 - 47.8
Region 9	45.4	41.6 - 49.1
Region 10	47.5	43.8 - 51.1
Region 11	40.0	35.7 - 44.4
Region 12	35.7	32.0 - 39.5
Region 13	42.4	38.3 - 46.6
Region 14	45.0	40.8 - 49.2



HIV Testing

In 2021, 33.3% of Ohio adults reported having ever been tested for HIV, compared with 37.3% of adults in the United States.

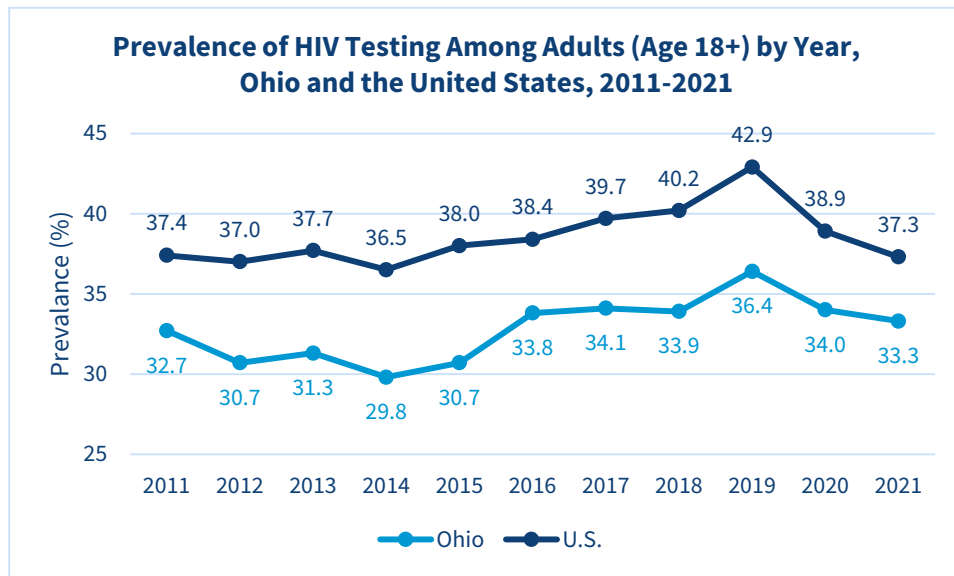
Prevalence of HIV Testing Among Adults (Age 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	HIV Testing ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	33.3	32.0 - 34.5
Age		
18-24	22.9	19.1 - 26.7
25-34	42.5	38.8 - 46.1
35-44	48.9	45.6 - 52.2
45-54	45.2	42.1 - 48.3
55-64	32.1	29.5 - 34.7
65+	15.7	14.1 - 17.3
Sex		
Male	34.0	32.2 - 35.7
Female	32.6	30.9 - 34.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	29.7	28.4 - 30.9
Black, Non-Hispanic	54.0	49.3 - 58.7
Hispanic	45.4	37.7 - 53.2
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	25.5	18.8 - 32.2
Multi-Racial	47.4	39.1 - 55.7
Disability Status		
Disability	38.1	35.8 - 40.4
No Disability	31.2	29.8 - 32.6
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	49.3	43.4 - 55.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	41.0	36.6 - 45.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	34.9	31.1 - 38.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	33.7	29.9 - 37.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	32.8	29.7 - 35.9
\$75,000+	33.2	31.1 - 35.3
Education		
Less than High School	36.3	30.9 - 41.7
High School Diploma	30.0	27.8 - 32.2
Some College	35.2	33.0 - 37.4
College Graduate	33.8	31.9 - 35.7

- The prevalence of HIV testing is significantly* higher among adults ages 25-54, compared with adults ages 18-24 and those age 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 (54.0%), Hispanic adults (45.4%), and multi-racial adults (47.4%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (29.7%), and other race, non-Hispanic adults (25.5%).
- The prevalence of HIV testing is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (38.1%), compared with adults without a disability (31.2%).
- The prevalence of HIV testing is significantly* higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000, compared with adults with an annual household income of \$25,000 or more.
- The prevalence of HIV testing is significantly* lower among adults with a high school diploma (30.0%), compared with adults with some college education (35.2%).

¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported having ever been tested for HIV.

HIV Testing (Continued)



- The prevalence of HIV testing among Ohio adults is variable from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of HIV testing is lower among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2021.
- The prevalence of HIV testing is significantly* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 2 (25.2%), Region 12 (26.4%), and Region 13 (25.4%), compared with all Ohio adults (33.3%).

Prevalence of HIV Testing Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2021

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	33.3	32.0 - 34.5
Region 1	31.0	27.0 - 34.9
Region 2	25.2	21.0 - 29.3
Region 3	29.3	25.2 - 33.3
Region 4	37.9	34.1 - 41.8
Region 5	33.0	29.4 - 36.7
Region 6	31.5	27.7 - 35.3
Region 7	29.6	25.1 - 34.1
Region 8	37.3	33.6 - 41.0
Region 9	32.4	28.8 - 36.0
Region 10	33.9	30.3 - 37.6
Region 11	30.1	25.5 - 34.6
Region 12	26.4	22.5 - 30.2
Region 13	25.4	21.9 - 29.0
Region 14	29.2	25.1 - 33.4



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