



Department of
Health

Ohio Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

2023 ANNUAL REPORT

Advancing the health and well-being of all Ohioans.

For Information:

Chronic Disease, Violence, and Injury Epidemiology Section

Bureau of Health Improvement and Wellness

vanessa.alagah@odh.ohio.gov

614-466-7774

Ohio Department of Health

246 North High Street

Columbus, OH 43215

[Ohio Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System webpage.](#)

Authors:

Vanessa Alagah, MPH

Holly Sobotka, MS

Table of Contents

Introduction	3	E-cigarette Use.....	50
Overview	3	Marijuana Use	52
Sample Design	3	Binge Drinking	54
2023 Ohio BRFSS Regions.....	3	Overweight.....	56
Questionnaire	4	Obesity	58
Weighting	4	No Exercise	60
Prevalence Estimates	4	Long-Term COVID Effects	62
Limitations	4	Flu Vaccination	64
Key Findings	5	Pneumonia Vaccination	66
Fair or Poor Health.....	8	Shingles Vaccination	68
Poor Physical Health.....	10	HIV Testing.....	70
Poor Mental Health	12	Falls	72
Disability	14	Drinking and Driving.....	74
Access to Healthcare Coverage	16	Cognitive Decline.....	76
Access to Vision Care	18	Caregiving	78
Prediabetes	20	Adverse Childhood Experiences	80
Diabetes	22	Prescription Pain Medication Misuse	82
High Blood Pressure.....	24	Malnutrition.....	84
High Cholesterol	26	Suicidal Thoughts	86
Heart Disease.....	28	Intimate Partner Violence	88
Stroke	30		
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	32		
Skin Cancer.....	34		
Cancer	36		
Kidney Disease.....	38		
Arthritis	40		
Depression.....	42		
Asthma	44		
Childhood Asthma	46		
Smoking	48		

Introduction

Overview

The Ohio Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual telephone survey conducted by the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) and supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The BRFSS is the primary source of health information voluntarily self-reported by Ohio residents 18 years and older. Data are collected related to access to healthcare, chronic diseases, mental health, overweight and obesity, nutrition, physical activity, tobacco and alcohol use, and cancer screenings, among other measures. In addition, the Ohio Adult Tobacco Survey (ATS) is conducted in conjunction with the BRFSS. Data resulting from the survey are available to public health professionals, state- and local-level decision-makers, policymakers, researchers, students, and the general public. BRFSS data are used in combination with other measures such as morbidity and mortality data to identify emerging health problems; track trends in health risk behaviors over time; and develop, monitor, and evaluate public health programs and policies. The BRFSS survey is conducted annually and completed by December of each year. Throughout the following calendar year, survey results and data sets are validated and finalized. Once completed, the BRFSS annual report is written, verified, and published, which is typically within 24 months after the survey year. This report addresses 2023 data, the most recent data available at the time of report development.

Sample Design

The BRFSS survey sample consists of non-institutionalized adults 18 years and older. Since 2011, the BRFSS has conducted both landline and cellular telephone surveys using random-digit-dialing techniques. In conducting the BRFSS landline telephone survey, data are collected from a randomly selected adult in a household. In conducting the cellular telephone survey, data are collected from an adult who answers a randomly selected cellular telephone. In 2023, the Ohio BRFSS conducted 13,384 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.

2023 Ohio BRFSS Regions:

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



Questionnaire

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

Weighting

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

Prevalence Estimates

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

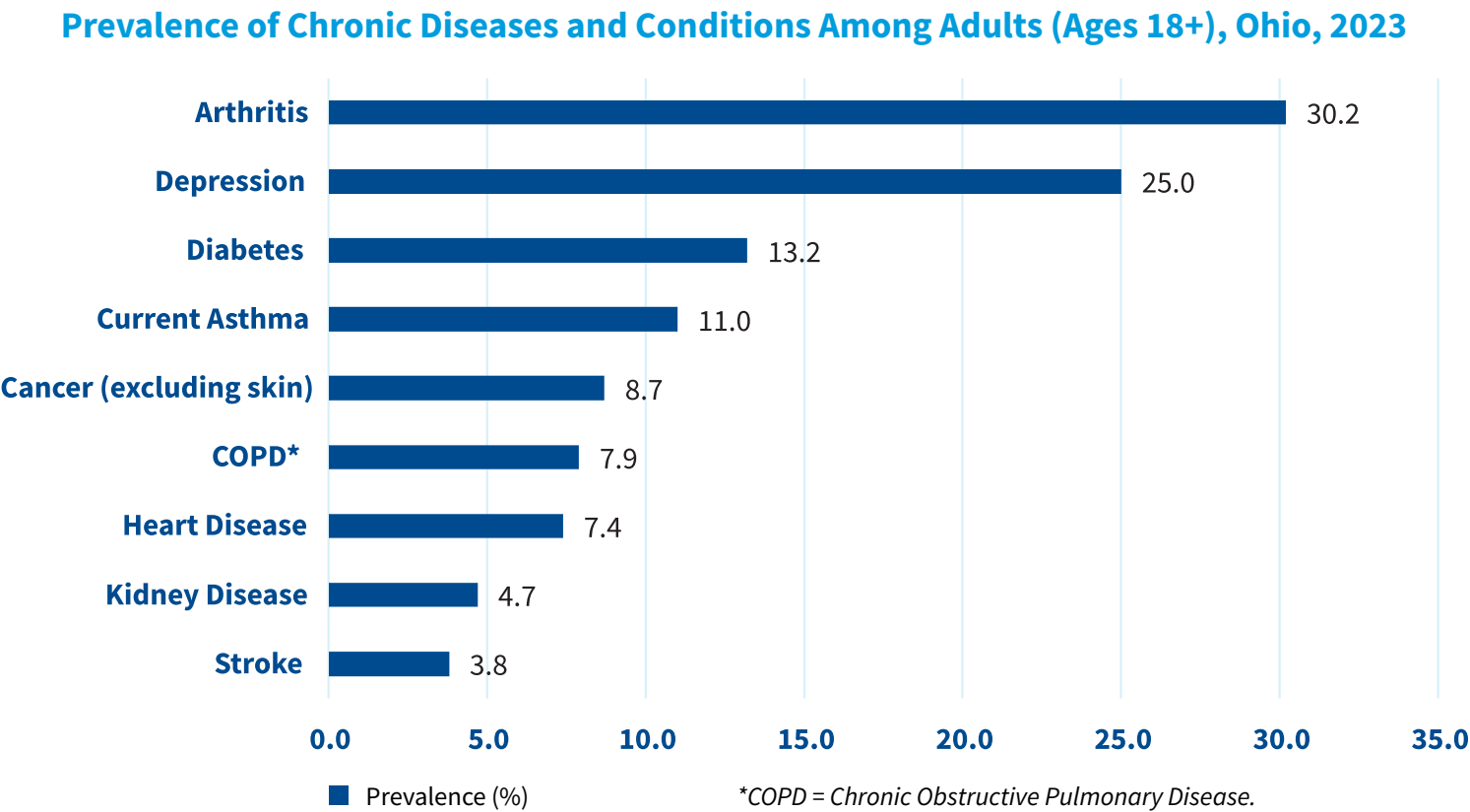
Limitations

The following limitations should be considered when interpreting BRFSS data:

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

Key Findings

In 2023, an estimated 59.4% of Ohio adults reported that they had at least one of the following chronic diseases or conditions: arthritis, heart disease, stroke, diabetes, cancer, current asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), depression, and/or kidney disease; 30.3% reported having two or more chronic diseases or conditions. Among adults ages 65 and older, 81.2% had at least one chronic disease or condition, and 52.7% had two or more. The most common chronic condition among Ohio adults was arthritis (30.2%), followed by depression (25.0%) and diabetes (13.2%).



- According to 2023 data, Ohio adults rank significantly* better than the national prevalence in access to healthcare coverage, prediabetes, and pneumonia vaccinations. Meanwhile, Ohio adults rank significantly* worse than the national prevalence for the following health factors: poor mental health, diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, COPD, kidney disease, arthritis, depression, asthma, current smoking, obesity, no exercise outside of their regular job, HIV testing, and drinking and driving.
- The prevalence of many chronic diseases and conditions, including diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart disease, stroke, COPD, skin cancer, other cancers, kidney disease, and arthritis, increases as age increases.
- Adult females in Ohio are significantly* more likely to have healthcare coverage and receive a vision check-up, a flu vaccination, and a pneumonia vaccination, compared with males. However, females are also significantly* more likely than males to have poor physical health, poor mental health, disability, COPD, cancer, arthritis, depression, asthma, no exercise outside of their regular job, and long-term COVID effects; experience cognitive decline and intimate partner violence; and are more likely to be a caregiver.
- Adult males in Ohio are significantly* more likely to participate in any exercise outside of their regular job, compared with females. However, males are also significantly* more likely than females to have high blood pressure and heart disease, use marijuana, binge drink alcohol, be overweight, and drink while driving. Males are also significantly* less likely than females to have access to healthcare coverage and receive a vision check-up, a flu vaccination, and a pneumonia vaccination.
- White, non-Hispanic adults in Ohio have a significantly higher prevalence of access to healthcare coverage, any exercise outside of their regular job, and receiving a flu vaccination, compared with Black, non-Hispanic adults. However, White, non-Hispanic adults also have a significantly* higher prevalence of cancer and a significantly* lower prevalence of HIV testing than Black, non-Hispanic adults.

- Black, non-Hispanic adults in Ohio have a significantly higher prevalence of HIV testing than White, non-Hispanic adults. However, Black, non-Hispanic adults also have a significantly* higher prevalence of fair or poor health, no access to healthcare coverage, high blood pressure, diabetes, asthma, childhood asthma, marijuana use, obesity, no exercise outside of their regular job, adverse childhood experiences, and malnutrition, and a significantly* lower prevalence of flu vaccination, compared with White, non-Hispanic adults.
- Hispanic adults in Ohio have a significantly* higher prevalence of poor mental health and a significantly* lower prevalence of healthcare coverage, flu vaccination, and pneumonia vaccination, compared with White, non-Hispanic adults.
- Multiracial adults in Ohio have a significantly* higher prevalence of fair or poor health, disability, depression, asthma, and e-cigarette use, and a significantly* lower prevalence of flu vaccination, compared with White, non-Hispanic adults.
- Ohio adults with a disability have a significantly* higher prevalence of fair or poor health, poor physical health, poor mental health, prediabetes, diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart disease, stroke, COPD, cancer, kidney disease, arthritis, depression, asthma, smoking, e-cigarette use, marijuana use, obesity, no exercise outside of their regular job, long-term COVID effects, falls, cognitive decline, adverse childhood experiences, malnutrition, suicidal thoughts, and intimate partner violence, compared with adults without a disability.
- Ohio adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 have a significantly* higher prevalence of fair or poor health, poor physical health, poor mental health, disability, diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart disease, stroke, COPD, kidney disease, arthritis, depression, asthma, smoking, marijuana use, no exercise outside of their regular job, falls, cognitive decline, adverse childhood experiences, malnutrition, and intimate partner violence, and a significantly* lower prevalence of flu vaccination and shingles vaccination, compared with adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more.

Prevalence of Health Factors Among Adults (Ages 18+), Ohio and the United States, 2023

	Ohio Prevalence		U.S. Prevalence	
	Percent (%)	95% Confidence Interval	Percent (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Fair or Poor Health	20.0	19.0 – 21.0	19.3	19.0 – 19.6
Poor Physical Health	13.9	13.0 – 14.7	12.9	12.7 – 13.1
Poor Mental Health	17.1	16.1 – 18.2	15.5	15.3 – 15.8
Disability	29.2	28.0 – 30.4	29.5	29.2 – 29.8
Access to Healthcare Coverage	94.0	93.2 – 94.7	91.4	91.2 – 91.6
Prediabetes	11.9	10.7 – 13.2	14.7	14.2 – 15.1
Diabetes	13.2	12.4 – 13.9	12.1	11.9 – 12.3
High Blood Pressure	37.1	36.0 – 38.3	34.5	34.2 – 34.8
High Cholesterol	37.4	36.1 – 38.6	37.5	37.2 – 37.9
Heart Disease	7.4	6.9 – 8.0	6.5	6.3 – 6.6
Stroke	3.8	3.4 – 4.2	3.4	3.3 – 3.5
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	7.9	7.3 – 8.5	6.2	6.0 – 6.3
Skin Cancer	5.2	4.7 – 5.6	5.4	5.2 – 5.5
Cancer	8.7	8.1 – 9.3	7.9	7.8 – 8.1
Kidney Disease	4.7	4.2 – 5.1	3.8	3.7 – 3.9
Arthritis	30.2	29.1 – 31.2	25.4	25.1 – 25.6
Depression	25.0	23.9 – 26.1	20.2	19.9 – 20.4
Asthma	11.0	10.2 – 11.8	9.8	9.6 – 10.0
Childhood Asthma	6.8	5.4 – 8.1	6.9	6.5 – 7.4
Smoking	15.0	14.0 – 15.9	11.4	11.2 – 11.6
E-cigarette Use	8.3	7.5 – 9.1	7.4	7.2 – 7.6
Marijuana Use	14.4	13.0 – 15.8	14.8	14.2 – 15.3
Binge Drinking	15.6	14.6 – 16.5	15.2	14.9 – 15.4
Overweight	33.2	32.0 – 34.4	34.7	34.4 – 35.1
Obesity	36.4	35.2 – 37.7	32.8	32.5 – 33.1
No Exercise	26.4	25.3 – 27.5	24.8	24.5 – 25.1
Long-Term COVID Effects	7.5	6.8 – 8.2	7.1	7.0 – 7.3
Flu Vaccination	42.9	41.6 – 44.1	42.2	41.8 – 42.5
Pneumonia Vaccination	38.1	36.8 – 39.3	34.9	34.5 – 35.2
Shingles Vaccination	43.8	42.3 – 45.3	44.3	43.8 – 44.8
HIV Testing	33.5	32.2 – 34.7	38.9	38.5 – 39.2
Falls	24.3	23.1 – 25.5	24.3	24.0 – 24.7
Drinking and Driving	3.8	3.1 – 4.5	2.9	2.7 – 3.0
Cognitive Decline	16.5	15.0 – 18.0	17.1	16.6 – 17.6
Caregiving	22.9	21.4 – 24.4	22.3	21.5 – 23.1
Adverse Childhood Experiences	63.9	62.1 – 65.7	64.3	63.6 – 65.1

- Ohio adults with less than a high school education have a significantly* higher prevalence of fair or poor health, poor physical health, poor mental health, disability, diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, COPD, kidney disease, arthritis, depression, asthma, smoking, e-cigarette use, marijuana use, no exercise outside of their regular job, falls, cognitive decline, malnutrition, and intimate partner violence, and a significantly* lower prevalence of access to healthcare coverage, vision check-ups, flu vaccination, and shingles vaccination, compared with adults who are college graduates.
- Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (Adams, Brown, Fayette, Highland, Pike, Ross, and Scioto counties), Region 12 (Coshocton, Guernsey, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, and Perry counties), and Region 14 (Athens, Gallia, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, and Vinton counties) in the southern and southeastern portions of the state had the highest numbers of poor health outcomes, compared with the other BRFSS regions. Adults in Region 11 have a significantly* higher prevalence than all Ohio adults for high blood pressure, heart disease, COPD, cancer, smoking, obesity, and no exercise outside of their regular job, and a significantly* lower prevalence of shingles vaccination and HIV testing. Compared with all Ohio adults, adults in Region 12 have a significantly* higher prevalence of high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart disease, skin cancer, obesity, and no exercise outside of their regular job, and a significantly lower prevalence of HIV testing. Adults in Region 14 have a significantly* higher prevalence than all Ohio adults for heart disease, COPD, kidney disease, smoking, no exercise outside of their regular job, and falls, and a significantly* lower prevalence of vision check-ups and flu vaccination.

Fair or Poor Health

In 2023, 20.0% of Ohio adults reported that their general health was fair or poor, compared with 19.3% of adults in the United States.

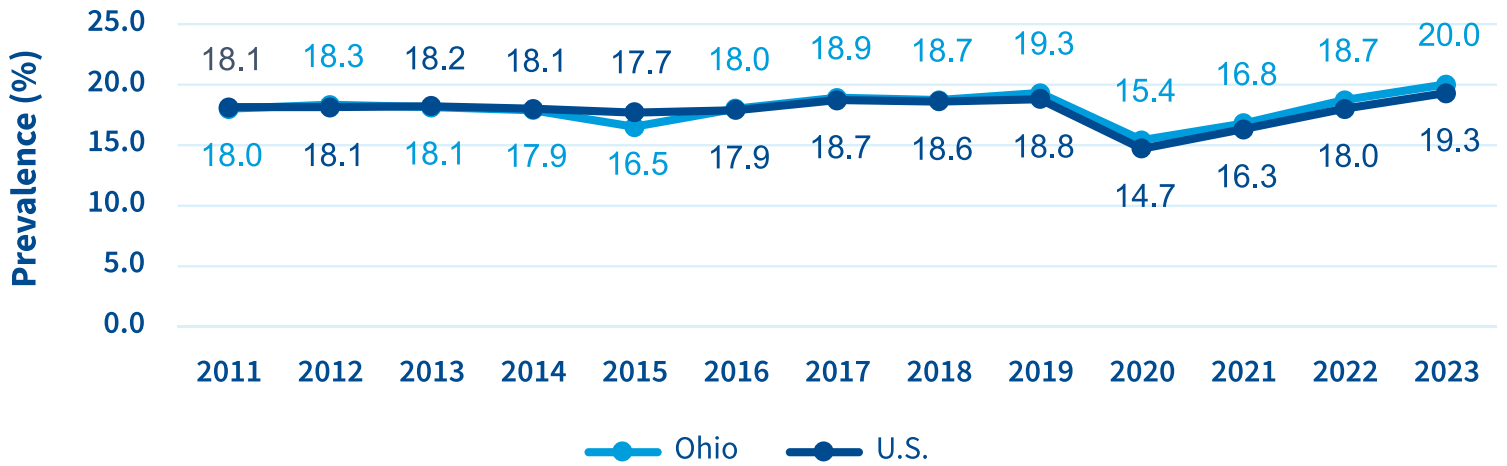
- The prevalence of fair or poor health generally increases as age increases.
- The prevalence of fair or poor health does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of fair or poor health is significantly* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (29.0%) and multiracial adults (28.5%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (18.2%).
- The prevalence of fair or poor health is significantly* higher among those with a disability (43.5%), compared with those without a disability (10.5%).
- 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; 38.2% of adults with less than a high school education have fair or poor health, compared with 9.6% of adults with a college degree.

Prevalence of Fair or Poor Health Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	General Health, Fair or Poor ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	20.0	19.0 – 21.0
Age		
18-24	15.6	12.1 – 19.2
25-34	14.9	12.2 – 17.6
35-44	15.7	13.2 – 18.3
45-54	20.1	17.4 – 22.7
55-64	24.7	22.3 – 27.0
65+	25.2	23.5 – 26.9
Sex		
Male	18.8	17.4 – 20.1
Female	21.2	19.7 – 22.7
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	18.2	17.2 – 19.3
Black, Non-Hispanic	29.0	25.1 – 32.9
Hispanic	22.5	15.6 – 29.4
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	18.0	11.4 – 24.5
Multiracial	28.5	20.7 – 36.2
Disability Status		
Disability	43.5	41.1 – 45.8
No Disability	10.5	9.5 – 11.4
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	46.1	39.7 – 52.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	38.7	34.1 – 43.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	29.4	25.8 – 33.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	22.9	19.7 – 26.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	17.0	14.5 – 19.5
\$75,000+	8.1	6.9 – 9.3
Education		
Less than High School	38.2	32.9 – 43.6
High School Diploma	23.2	21.4 – 25.0
Some College	20.2	18.4 – 22.0
College Graduate	9.6	8.5 – 10.7

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

Prevalence of Fair or Poor Health Among Adults (Age 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011 - 2023



- The prevalence of fair or poor health among Ohio adults from 2011 to 2023 is similar to the overall trend among adults in the United States.
- The prevalence of fair or poor health is significantly* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 7 (13.1%), compared with all Ohio adults (20.0%).

Prevalence of Fair or Poor Health Among Adults (Age 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	20.0	19.0 – 21.0
Region 1	18.6	15.2 – 21.9
Region 2	20.1	16.6 – 23.5
Region 3	18.1	14.7 – 21.5
Region 4	19.9	17.1 – 22.7
Region 5	24.4	20.7 – 28.1
Region 6	20.2	16.6 – 23.7
Region 7	13.1	9.8 – 16.5
Region 8	17.6	14.9 – 20.3
Region 9	23.4	19.8 – 27.1
Region 10	18.8	15.8 – 21.7
Region 11	21.3	18.2 – 24.4
Region 12	21.1	17.2 – 24.9
Region 13	20.5	16.6 – 24.4
Region 14	23.6	20.2 – 27.0



Poor Physical Health

In 2023, 13.9% of Ohio adults reported that their physical health was not good on 14 or more days in the past 30 days, compared with 12.9% of adults in the United States.

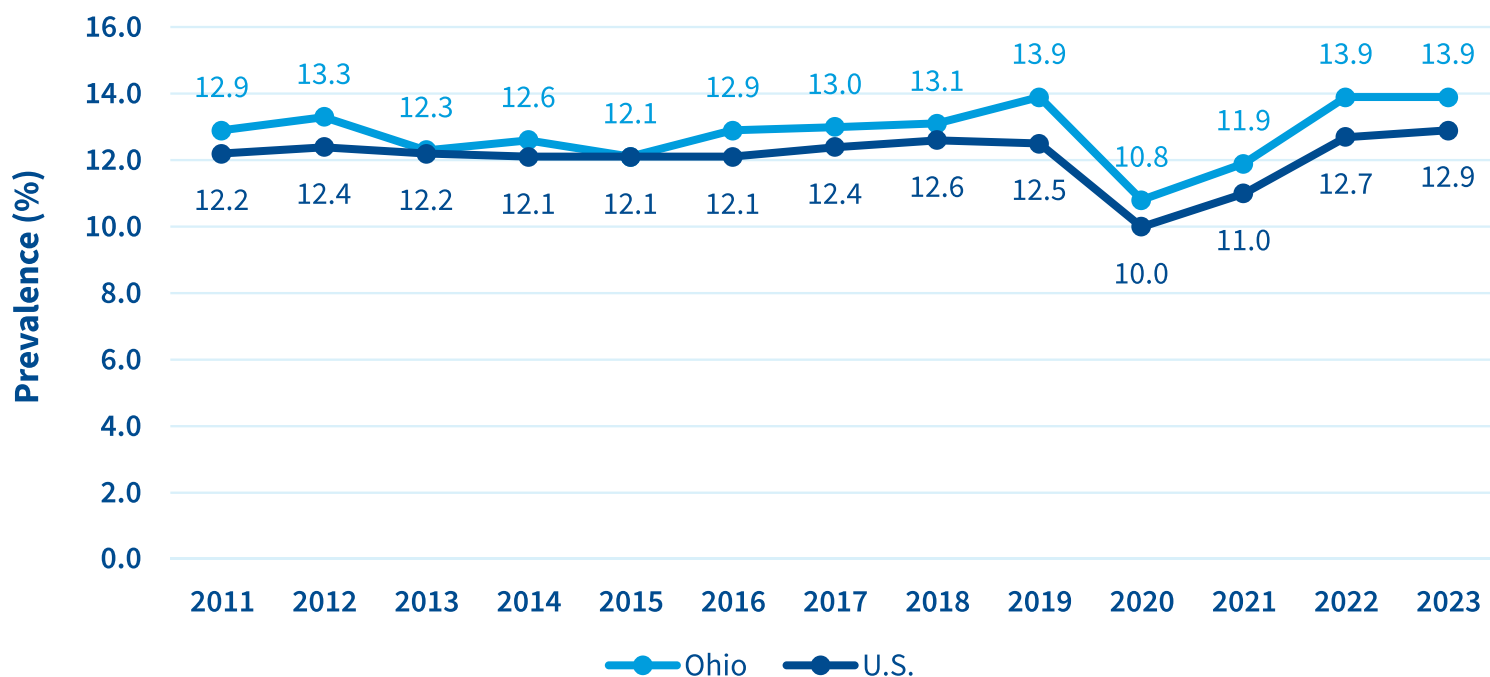
- The prevalence of poor physical health increases as age increases through age 64.
- The prevalence of poor physical health is significantly* higher among females (15.3%), compared with males (12.4%).
- The prevalence of poor physical health does not differ by race.
- The prevalence of poor physical health is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (33.7%), compared with adults without a disability (6.0%).
- The prevalence of poor physical health decreases as annual household income increases; adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (30.6%) are almost five times more likely to have poor physical health, compared with adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (6.7%).
- 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.

Prevalence of Poor Physical Health Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Poor Physical Health ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	13.9	13.0 – 14.7
Age		
18-24	7.8	5.2 – 10.4
25-34	9.0	6.9 – 11.1
35-44	10.8	8.6 – 13.1
45-54	15.8	13.4 – 18.3
55-64	19.6	17.4 – 21.8
65+	17.2	15.7 – 18.7
Sex		
Male	12.4	11.2 – 13.5
Female	15.3	14.0 – 16.5
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	14.1	13.2 – 15.0
Black, Non-Hispanic	12.7	9.7 – 15.8
Hispanic	14.7	9.2 – 20.3
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	11.7	6.0 – 17.4
Multiracial	12.7	7.6 – 17.7
Disability Status		
Disability	33.7	31.4 – 36.0
No Disability	6.0	5.3 – 6.6
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	30.6	24.8 – 36.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	28.3	24.0 – 32.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	18.9	15.8 – 22.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	17.7	14.8 – 20.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	11.9	9.8 – 14.0
\$75,000+	6.7	5.6 – 7.8
Education		
Less than High School	25.3	20.4 – 30.2
High School Diploma	14.9	13.5 – 16.4
Some College	14.8	13.2 – 16.3
College Graduate	7.9	7.0 – 8.9

Prevalence of Poor Physical Health Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2023



- The prevalence of poor physical health among Ohio adults is slightly variable from 2011 to 2023.
- 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 2023.
- The prevalence of poor physical health is significantly* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 7 (9.0%) and Region 10 (9.8%), compared with all Ohio adults (13.9%).

Prevalence of Poor Physical Health Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	13.9	13.0 – 14.7
Region 1	12.8	10.0 – 15.6
Region 2	12.7	9.8 – 15.7
Region 3	15.2	12.1 – 18.4
Region 4	13.9	11.5 – 16.3
Region 5	16.4	13.2 – 19.5
Region 6	14.5	11.3 – 17.6
Region 7	9.0	6.7 – 11.3
Region 8	13.3	10.8 – 15.8
Region 9	17.0	13.8 – 20.3
Region 10	9.8	7.8 – 11.8
Region 11	17.8	14.6 – 21.0
Region 12	14.5	11.2 – 17.8
Region 13	16.8	13.1 – 20.6
Region 14	17.1	14.3 – 20.0



Poor Mental Health

In 2023, 17.1% of Ohio adults reported that their mental health was not good on 14 or more days in the past 30 days, compared with 15.5% of adults in the United States.

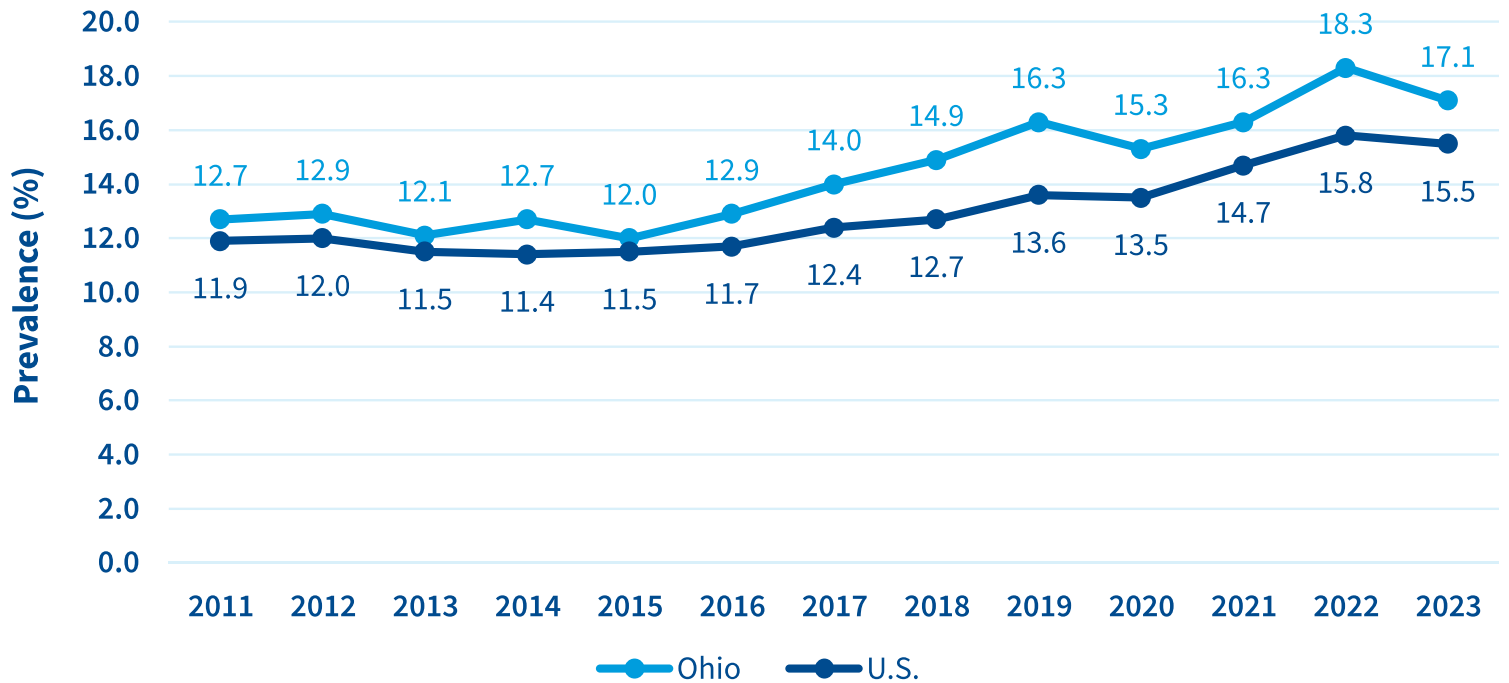
- The prevalence of poor mental health is highest among adults ages 18-24 (29.7%) and decreases as age increases.
- The prevalence of poor mental health is significantly* higher among females (20.0%), compared with males (14.0%).
- The prevalence of poor mental health is significantly* higher among Hispanic adults (24.9%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (16.2%).
- The prevalence of poor mental health is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (33.0%), compared with adults without a disability (10.5%).
- The prevalence of poor mental health decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of poor mental health is significantly* higher among adults with less than a high school education (25.8%), compared with adults with some college education (17.5%) and college graduates (11.2%).

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

Prevalence of Poor Mental Health Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Poor Mental Health ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	17.1	16.1 – 18.2
Age		
18-24	29.7	25.2 – 34.1
25-34	21.8	18.7 – 24.8
35-44	20.9	18.1 – 23.7
45-54	15.3	13.1 – 17.5
55-64	14.0	12.1 – 16.0
65+	8.8	7.7 – 9.9
Sex		
Male	14.0	12.7 – 15.4
Female	20.0	18.5 – 21.5
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	16.2	15.2 – 17.3
Black, Non-Hispanic	17.7	14.3 – 21.2
Hispanic	24.9	17.8 – 32.1
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	18.5	11.8 – 25.2
Multiracial	23.1	15.9 – 30.4
Disability Status		
Disability	33.0	30.6 – 35.3
No Disability	10.5	9.5 – 11.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	34.8	28.5 – 41.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	27.9	23.3 – 32.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	23.6	19.9 – 27.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	18.5	15.6 – 21.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	15.2	12.7 – 17.6
\$75,000+	11.6	10.1 – 13.2
Education		
Less than High School	25.8	20.7 – 30.8
High School Diploma	19.5	17.6 – 21.4
Some College	17.5	15.7 – 19.4
College Graduate	11.2	9.9 – 12.4

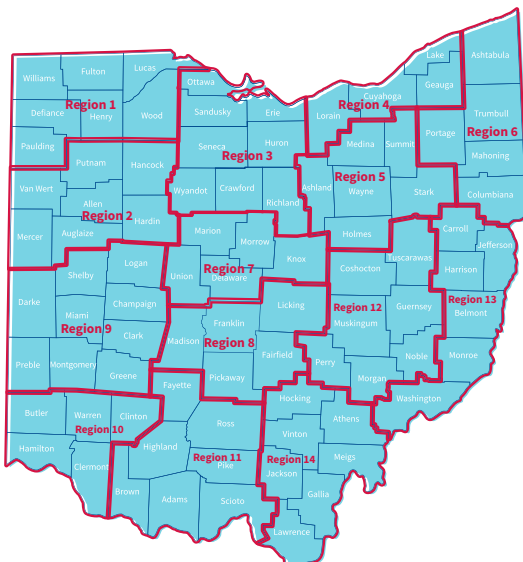
Prevalence of Poor Mental Health Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2023



- The prevalence of poor mental health among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (12.7%) to 2023 (17.1%).
- The prevalence of poor mental health is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of poor mental health is significantly* lower among adults in Ohio Region 7 (11.6%), compared with all Ohio adults (17.1%).

Prevalence of Poor Mental Health Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	17.1	16.1 – 18.2
Region 1	15.6	12.2 – 19.0
Region 2	17.6	13.9 – 21.4
Region 3	17.4	13.5 – 21.3
Region 4	15.0	12.4 – 17.6
Region 5	18.5	14.9 – 22.2
Region 6	18.2	14.3 – 22.2
Region 7	11.6	7.9 – 15.4
Region 8	17.3	14.5 – 20.1
Region 9	18.4	14.9 – 21.9
Region 10	17.4	14.4 – 20.4
Region 11	22.3	17.8 – 26.7
Region 12	15.1	11.6 – 18.6
Region 13	18.8	14.7 – 23.0
Region 14	21.5	17.8 – 25.3



Disability

In 2023, 29.2% of Ohio adults reported that they have a disability, defined as being deaf, being blind, or having difficulty making decisions, walking, dressing, or doing errands, compared with 29.5% of adults in the United States.

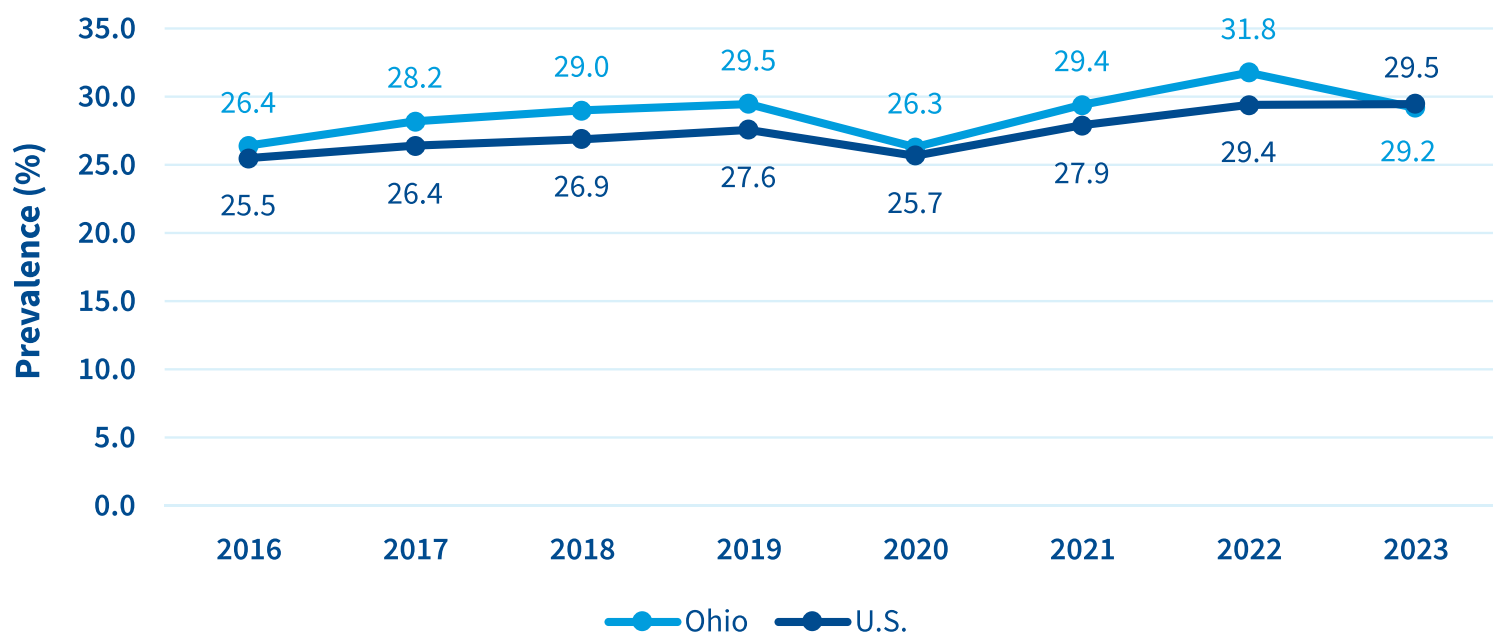
- The prevalence of disability is significantly* higher among adults ages 65 and older (39.7%), compared with all other age categories.
- The prevalence of disability is significantly* higher among females (31.1%), compared with males (27.3%).
- The prevalence of disability is significantly* higher among multiracial adults (39.5%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (29.0%) and other race, non-Hispanic adults (21.8%).
- The prevalence of disability is highest among those with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (61.2%) and decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of disability decreases as education level increases.

Prevalence of Disability Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Disability ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	29.2	28.0 – 30.4
Age		
18-24	29.0	24.6 – 33.5
25-34	23.0	19.8 – 26.2
35-44	20.3	17.5 – 23.2
45-54	23.6	20.8 – 26.4
55-64	32.9	30.3 – 35.5
65+	39.7	37.8 – 41.6
Sex		
Male	27.3	25.7 – 28.9
Female	31.1	29.5 – 32.8
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	29.0	27.8 – 30.2
Black, Non-Hispanic	29.9	25.9 – 34.0
Hispanic	30.4	22.8 – 38.0
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	21.8	14.4 – 29.2
Multiracial	39.5	31.3 – 47.7
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	61.2	54.7 – 67.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	55.8	51.0 – 60.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	37.4	33.6 – 41.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	33.2	29.7 – 36.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	23.6	20.8 – 26.3
\$75,000+	16.1	14.5 – 17.7
Education		
Less than High School	49.2	43.5 – 54.9
High School Diploma	33.7	31.6 – 35.7
Some College	29.6	27.5 – 31.7
College Graduate	16.7	15.3 – 18.1

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

Prevalence of Disability Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2016-2023



- The prevalence of disability among Ohio and U.S. adults is variable but increased from 2016 to 2023.
- The prevalence of disability is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year except 2023.
- The prevalence of disability is significantly* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 7 (22.6%), compared with all Ohio adults (29.2%).

Prevalence of Disability Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	29.2	28.1 – 30.4
Region 1	32.0	27.8 – 36.2
Region 2	31.5	27.3 – 35.7
Region 3	28.5	24.3 – 32.8
Region 4	29.2	26.0 – 32.4
Region 5	33.6	29.5 – 37.8
Region 6	31.0	26.6 – 35.3
Region 7	22.6	18.7 – 26.5
Region 8	26.3	23.1 – 29.4
Region 9	30.9	27.1 – 34.7
Region 10	25.8	22.5 – 29.0
Region 11	34.2	29.7 – 38.7
Region 12	26.4	22.3 – 30.5
Region 13	33.9	29.1 – 38.7
Region 14	34.2	30.2 – 38.3



Access to Healthcare Coverage

In 2023, 94.0% of Ohio adults reported that they have healthcare coverage, compared with 91.4% of adults in the United States.

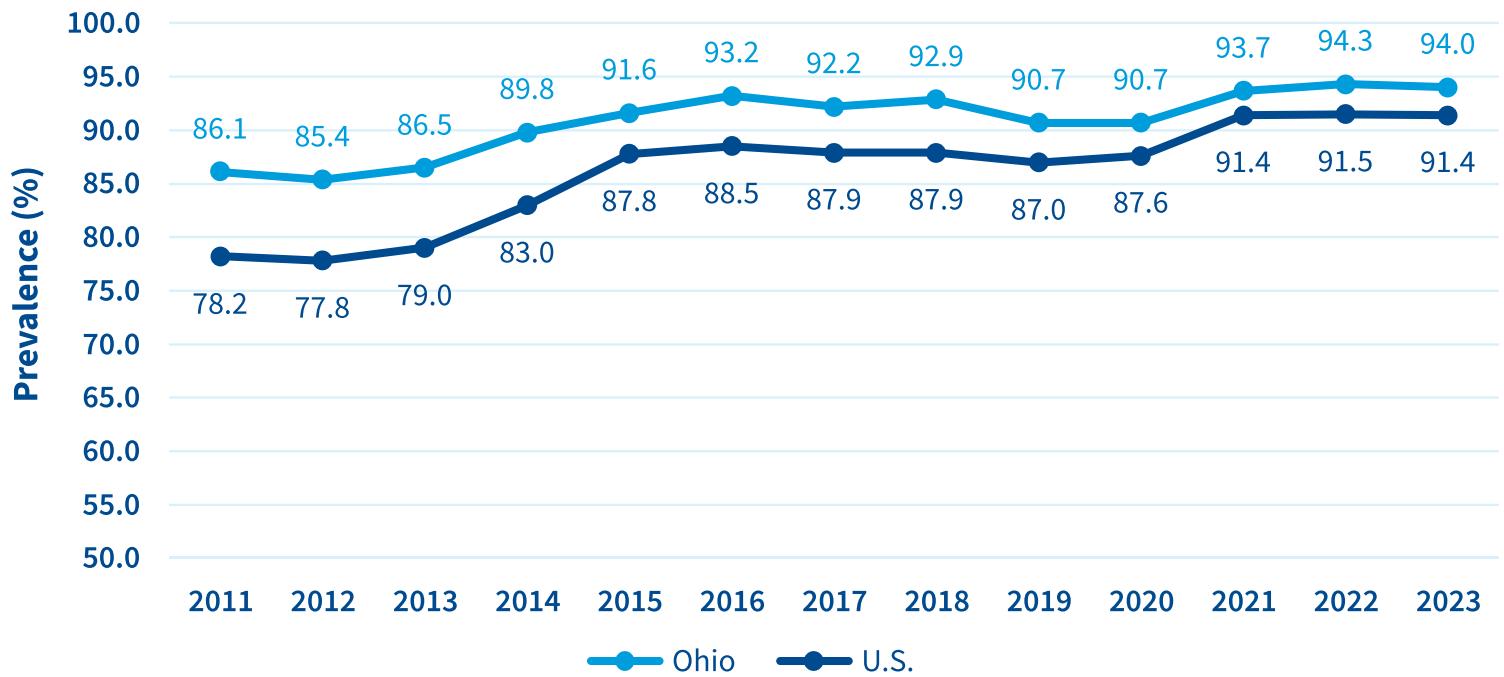
- Access to healthcare coverage generally increases as age increases.
- Access to healthcare coverage is significantly* lower among males (92.7%), compared with females (95.1%).
- Access to healthcare coverage is significantly* lower among Hispanic adults (78.5%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (95.6%), Black, non-Hispanic adults (91.1%), other race, non-Hispanic adults (91.9%), and multiracial adults (92.4%).
- Access to healthcare coverage does not differ by disability status.
- Access to healthcare coverage is significantly* lower among those with an annual household income of \$15,000-\$34,999, compared with those earning \$75,000 or more.
- Access to healthcare coverage increases as education level increases.

Prevalence of Healthcare Coverage Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Access to Healthcare Coverage ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	94.0	93.2 – 94.7
Age		
18-24	90.7	87.3 – 94.2
25-34	89.0	86.2 – 91.8
35-44	92.5	90.5 – 94.5
45-54	93.3	91.5 – 95.2
55-64	95.2	94.0 – 96.3
65+	99.2	98.7 – 99.6
Sex		
Male	92.7	91.5 – 93.9
Female	95.1	94.2 – 96.1
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	95.6	94.9 – 96.2
Black, Non-Hispanic	91.1	88.2 – 94.0
Hispanic	78.5	70.7 – 86.3
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	91.9	87.0 – 96.8
Multiracial	92.4	87.4 – 97.4
Disability Status		
Disability	94.7	93.4 – 96.0
No Disability	93.8	92.8 – 94.7
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	90.5	85.3 – 95.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	91.3	88.1 – 94.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	91.0	88.2 – 93.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	93.7	91.7 – 95.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	93.8	92.1 – 95.6
\$75,000+	96.4	95.2 – 97.6
Education		
Less than High School	79.4	74.0 – 84.9
High School Diploma	93.4	92.2 – 94.6
Some College	95.8	94.7 – 96.9
College Graduate	97.6	96.9 – 98.2

¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported that they have healthcare coverage.

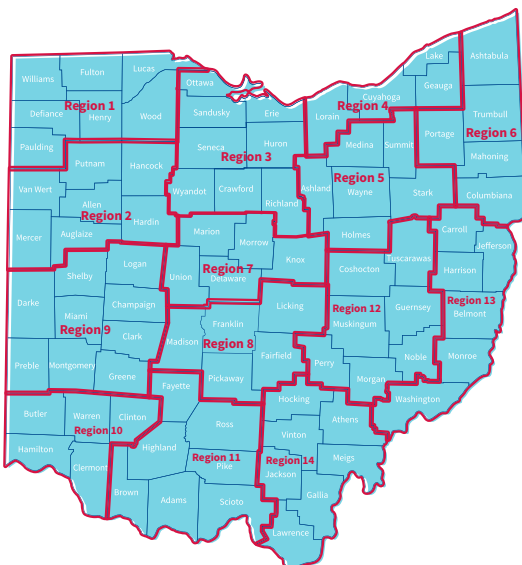
Prevalence of Healthcare Coverage Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2023



- Access to healthcare coverage among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (86.1%) to 2023 (94.0%).
- Access to healthcare coverage is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2023.
- Access to healthcare coverage for each Ohio BRFSS region is similar to the overall state prevalence (94.0%).

Prevalence of Healthcare Coverage Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	94.0	93.2 – 94.7
Region 1	95.0	92.7 – 97.4
Region 2	94.9	92.3 – 97.6
Region 3	94.5	91.9 – 97.2
Region 4	94.9	93.0 – 96.8
Region 5	92.3	89.2 – 95.5
Region 6	94.2	91.4 – 97.0
Region 7	95.7	93.2 – 98.1
Region 8	93.7	91.9 – 95.6
Region 9	93.2	90.3 – 96.0
Region 10	93.9	91.7 – 96.2
Region 11	90.9	87.1 – 94.7
Region 12	94.6	92.2 – 97.0
Region 13	94.4	91.8 – 97.0
Region 14	93.8	91.8 – 95.8



Access to Vision Care

In 2023, 77.2% of Ohio adults reported they had their eyes examined by any doctor or eye care provider in the past two years.

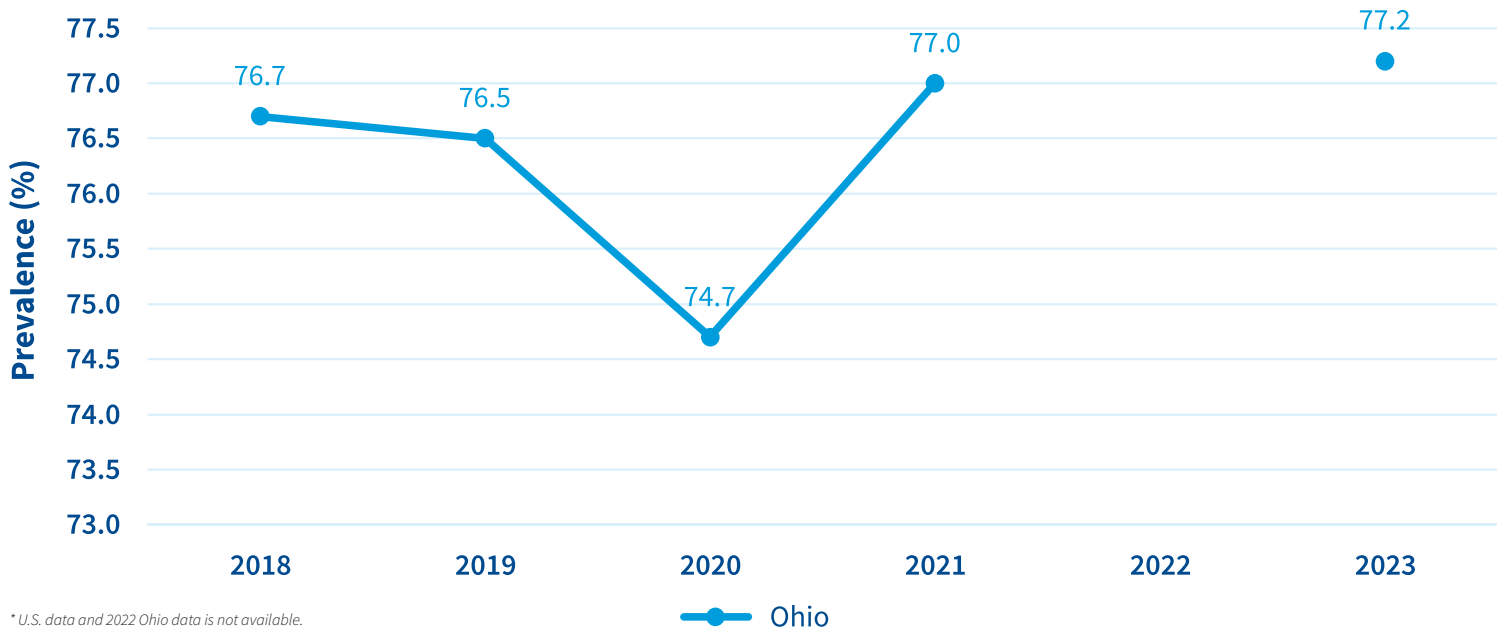
- The prevalence of having a vision care check-up is significantly* lower among adults ages 25-44 years, compared with adults ages 45 years and older.
- The prevalence of having a vision care check-up is significantly* lower among males (72.5%), compared with females (81.6%).
- The prevalence of having a vision care check-up does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of having a vision care check-up does not differ by disability status.
- The prevalence of having a vision care check-up is significantly* lower among adults who have an annual household income of \$25,000-\$34,999 (71.9%), compared with those earning \$75,000 or more (80.7%).
- The prevalence of having a vision care check-up is significantly* lower among adults with less than a high school education (70.5%) and those with a high school diploma (72.2%), compared with adults who have a college degree (82.8%).

¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported that they have had their eyes examined by any doctor or eye care provider in the past two years.

Prevalence of Having a Vision Care Check-Up Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Vision Care Check-Up (Past Two Years) ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	77.2	75.6 – 78.9
Age		
18-24	70.7	63.4 – 78.1
25-34	68.2	63.0 – 73.5
35-44	66.8	61.7 – 72.0
45-54	81.8	78.3 – 85.4
55-64	79.2	76.0 – 82.4
65+	87.1	85.3 – 89.0
Sex		
Male	72.5	70.0 – 75.1
Female	81.6	79.5 – 83.7
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	78.0	76.2 – 79.7
Black, Non-Hispanic	78.3	72.5 – 84.1
Hispanic	64.9	51.7 – 78.0
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	72.3	62.1 – 82.5
Multiracial	71.1	59.2 – 82.9
Disability Status		
Disability	75.5	72.3 – 78.6
No Disability	78.0	76.0 – 80.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	72.0	62.8 – 81.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	75.9	70.3 – 81.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	71.9	66.0 – 77.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	76.2	71.4 – 81.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	74.6	69.8 – 79.3
\$75,000+	80.7	78.2 – 83.2
Education		
Less than High School	70.5	62.3 – 78.7
High School Diploma	72.2	69.2 – 75.3
Some College	79.4	76.4 – 82.5
College Graduate	82.8	80.5 – 85.1

Prevalence of Having a Vision Care Check-Up Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio, 2018 -2023



- The prevalence of having a vision care check-up among Ohio adults is stable from 2018 to 2023, except for a decline in 2020.
- The prevalence of having a vision care check-up is significantly* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 14 (68.3%), compared with all Ohio adults (77.2%).

Prevalence of Having a Vision Care Check-Up Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	77.2	75.6 – 78.9
Region 1	77.0	71.2 – 82.8
Region 2	76.3	70.3 – 82.3
Region 3	81.7	76.0 – 87.4
Region 4	82.5	78.5 – 86.4
Region 5	71.8	65.8 – 77.7
Region 6	78.7	72.8 – 84.6
Region 7	82.2	76.8 – 87.6
Region 8	76.1	71.3 – 80.9
Region 9	78.6	72.7 – 84.6
Region 10	76.8	71.6 – 81.9
Region 11	69.7	62.3 – 77.0
Region 12	77.2	70.9 – 83.4
Region 13	75.6	69.6 – 81.6
Region 14	68.3	61.2 – 75.4



Prediabetes

In 2023, 11.9% of Ohio adults reported being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had prediabetes, compared with 14.7% of adults in the United States.

- The prevalence of prediabetes is significantly* higher among adults ages 45 and older, compared with those ages 25-44.
- The prevalence of prediabetes does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of prediabetes does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of prediabetes is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (15.9%), compared with adults without a disability (10.7%).
- The prevalence of prediabetes is significantly* higher among adults with an annual household income of \$15,000-\$24,999 (21.3%), compared with adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (8.8%) and \$75,000 or more (9.1%).
- 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.

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

Prevalence of Prediabetes Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Prediabetes ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	11.9	10.7 – 13.2
Age		
18-24	N/A ²	N/A ²
25-34	8.2	5.0 – 11.5
35-44	7.7	5.2 – 10.2
45-54	17.4	13.1 – 21.8
55-64	16.1	13.0 – 19.2
65+	16.7	14.4 – 18.9
Sex		
Male	10.6	9.1 – 12.2
Female	13.1	11.3 – 15.0
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	11.7	10.5 – 12.9
Black, Non-Hispanic	14.3	9.8 – 18.8
Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Multiracial	N/A ²	N/A ²
Disability Status		
Disability	15.9	13.0 – 18.7
No Disability	10.7	9.3 – 12.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	8.8	4.6 – 13.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	21.3	14.4 – 28.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	19.7	14.2 – 25.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	13.4	9.8 – 16.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	11.8	8.1 – 15.5
\$75,000+	9.1	7.5 – 10.7
Education		
Less than High School	12.6	6.5 – 18.8
High School Diploma	11.6	9.5 – 13.7
Some College	13.8	11.6 – 16.1
College Graduate	10.1	8.1 – 12.1

Year	Ohio (%)	U.S. (%)
2011	6.6	
2012	6.4	
2013	7.2	
2014	7.6	
2015	7.5	8.4
2016	8.1	9.9
2017	8.8	10.2
2018	9.7	11.4
2019	9.5	10.9
2020	9.8	12.4
2021	10.0	11.9
2022	11.8	12.0
2023	11.9	14.7

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

- The prevalence of prediabetes among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (6.6%) to 2023 (11.9%).
- The prevalence of prediabetes is higher among U.S. adults, compared with adults in Ohio every year from 2015 to 2023.
- The prevalence of prediabetes does not differ by Ohio BRFSS region.



	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	11.9	10.7 – 13.2
Region 1	13.0	8.1 – 17.8
Region 2	12.3	7.9 – 16.7
Region 3	11.9	7.5 – 16.3
Region 4	12.2	8.5 – 15.8
Region 5	11.7	7.5 – 15.9
Region 6	12.5	8.6 – 16.4
Region 7	10.1	6.5 – 13.7
Region 8	10.9	7.8 – 14.0
Region 9	12.4	8.4 – 16.4
Region 10	13.0	9.1 – 17.0
Region 11	12.4	8.8 – 16.1
Region 12	10.8	6.9 – 14.8
Region 13	11.5	7.1 – 16.0
Region 14	8.9	5.7 – 12.1

Diabetes

In 2023, 13.2% of Ohio adults reported being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had diabetes, compared with 12.1% of adults in the United States.

- The prevalence of diabetes increases as age increases; 2.4% of adults ages 25-34 have diabetes, compared with 24.4% of adults ages 65 and older.
- The prevalence of diabetes does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of diabetes is significantly* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (17.4%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (13.2%), Hispanic adults (9.4%), and other race, non-Hispanic adults (5.6%).
- The prevalence of diabetes is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (20.7%), compared with adults without a disability (10.0%).
- The prevalence of diabetes generally decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of diabetes is significantly* higher among adults with less than a high school education (15.4%), compared with those who have a college degree (9.6%).

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

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

Prevalence of Diabetes Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Diabetes ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	13.2	12.4 – 13.9
Age		
18-24	N/A ²	N/A ²
25-34	2.4	1.2 – 3.5
35-44	7.4	5.6 – 9.2
45-54	14.0	11.9 – 16.2
55-64	21.2	19.0 – 23.4
65+	24.4	22.7 – 26.0
Sex		
Male	14.1	13.0 – 15.2
Female	12.3	11.3 – 13.3
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	13.2	12.4 – 14.0
Black, Non-Hispanic	17.4	14.4 – 20.3
Hispanic	9.4	5.5 – 13.3
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	5.6	3.3 – 7.9
Multiracial	13.0	7.6 – 18.4
Disability Status		
Disability	20.7	19.0 – 22.5
No Disability	10.0	9.2 – 10.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	18.6	14.1 – 23.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	19.4	15.9 – 22.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	16.4	13.8 – 18.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	15.6	13.2 – 18.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	12.5	10.5 – 14.4
\$75,000+	9.3	8.2 – 10.3
Education		
Less than High School	15.4	11.9 – 18.8
High School Diploma	14.2	12.9 – 15.6
Some College	14.6	13.1 – 16.0
College Graduate	9.6	8.7 – 10.6

The chart displays the prevalence of COVID-19 in Ohio and the U.S. from 2011 to 2023. The y-axis represents the prevalence percentage, ranging from 0.0 to 14.0. The x-axis shows the years. Ohio's prevalence is shown in light blue, and the U.S. prevalence is shown in dark blue. Data points are labeled for each year.

Year	Ohio (%)	U.S. (%)
2011	10.0	9.8
2012	11.7	10.2
2013	10.4	10.3
2014	11.7	10.5
2015	11.0	10.5
2016	11.1	10.8
2017	11.3	10.9
2018	12.2	11.4
2019	12.0	11.1
2020	12.4	11.1
2021	12.6	11.4
2022	13.1	12.1
2023	13.2	12.1

- ### Prevalence of Diabetes Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

The map of Ohio is divided into 14 judicial regions, each labeled with a number in white text. The regions and their constituent counties are as follows:

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

High Blood Pressure

In 2023, 37.1% of Ohio adults reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional they have high blood pressure, compared with 34.5% of adults in the United States.

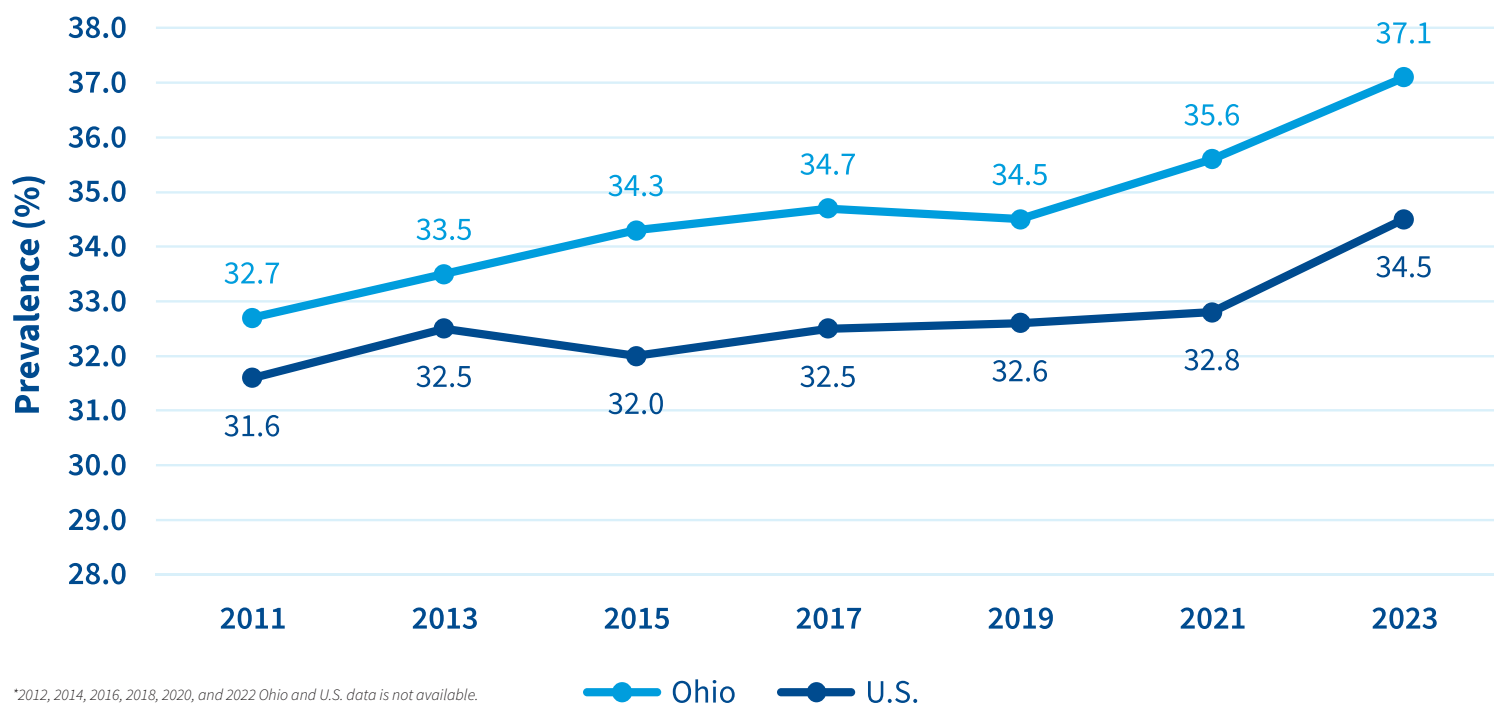
- The prevalence of high blood pressure increases as age increases; 9.0% of adults ages 18-24 have high blood pressure, compared with 63.1% of adults ages 65 and older.
- The prevalence of high blood pressure is significantly* higher among males (39.3%), compared with females (35.1%).
- The prevalence of high blood pressure is significantly* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (43.8%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (37.8%), Hispanic adults (25.1%), and other race, non-Hispanic adults (19.0%).
- The prevalence of high blood pressure is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (49.4%), compared with adults without a disability (32.2%).
- The prevalence of high blood pressure generally decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of high blood pressure decreases as education level increases.

Prevalence of High Blood Pressure Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	High Blood Pressure ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	37.1	36.0 – 38.3
Age		
18-24	9.0	6.3 – 11.7
25-34	13.3	10.9 – 15.7
35-44	26.1	23.2 – 29.0
45-54	36.8	33.8 – 39.9
55-64	51.9	49.3 – 54.6
65+	63.1	61.3 – 64.9
Sex		
Male	39.3	37.6 – 41.0
Female	35.1	33.6 – 36.7
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	37.8	36.6 – 39.0
Black, Non-Hispanic	43.8	39.5 – 48.1
Hispanic	25.1	18.3 – 31.9
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	19.0	13.9 – 24.1
Multiracial	32.8	25.1 – 40.5
Disability Status		
Disability	49.4	47.0 – 51.7
No Disability	32.2	30.8 – 33.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	44.4	38.1 – 50.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	47.6	42.8 – 52.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	41.9	38.1 – 45.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	41.9	38.4 – 45.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	35.4	32.4 – 38.4
\$75,000+	30.9	29.1 – 32.8
Education		
Less than High School	40.9	35.5 – 46.3
High School Diploma	39.5	37.4 – 41.5
Some College	38.8	36.7 – 41.0
College Graduate	31.1	29.5 – 32.8

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

Prevalence of High Blood Pressure Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2023



- The prevalence of high blood pressure among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (32.7%) to 2023 (37.1%).
- The prevalence of high blood pressure is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of high blood pressure is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (46.0%) and Region 12 (43.0%), compared with all Ohio adults (37.1%).

Prevalence of High Blood Pressure Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	37.1	36.0 – 38.3
Region 1	36.6	32.5 – 40.8
Region 2	39.2	35.0 – 43.4
Region 3	38.0	33.7 – 42.3
Region 4	37.6	34.4 – 40.8
Region 5	37.5	33.6 – 41.4
Region 6	39.3	35.0 – 43.5
Region 7	35.0	30.5 – 39.4
Region 8	32.2	29.3 – 35.2
Region 9	38.6	34.7 – 42.5
Region 10	35.5	32.2 – 38.8
Region 11	46.0	41.3 – 50.6
Region 12	43.0	38.5 – 47.5
Region 13	42.9	37.9 – 48.0
Region 14	41.3	37.2 – 45.4



High Cholesterol

In 2023, 37.4% of Ohio adults reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional they have high cholesterol, compared with 37.5% of adults in the United States.

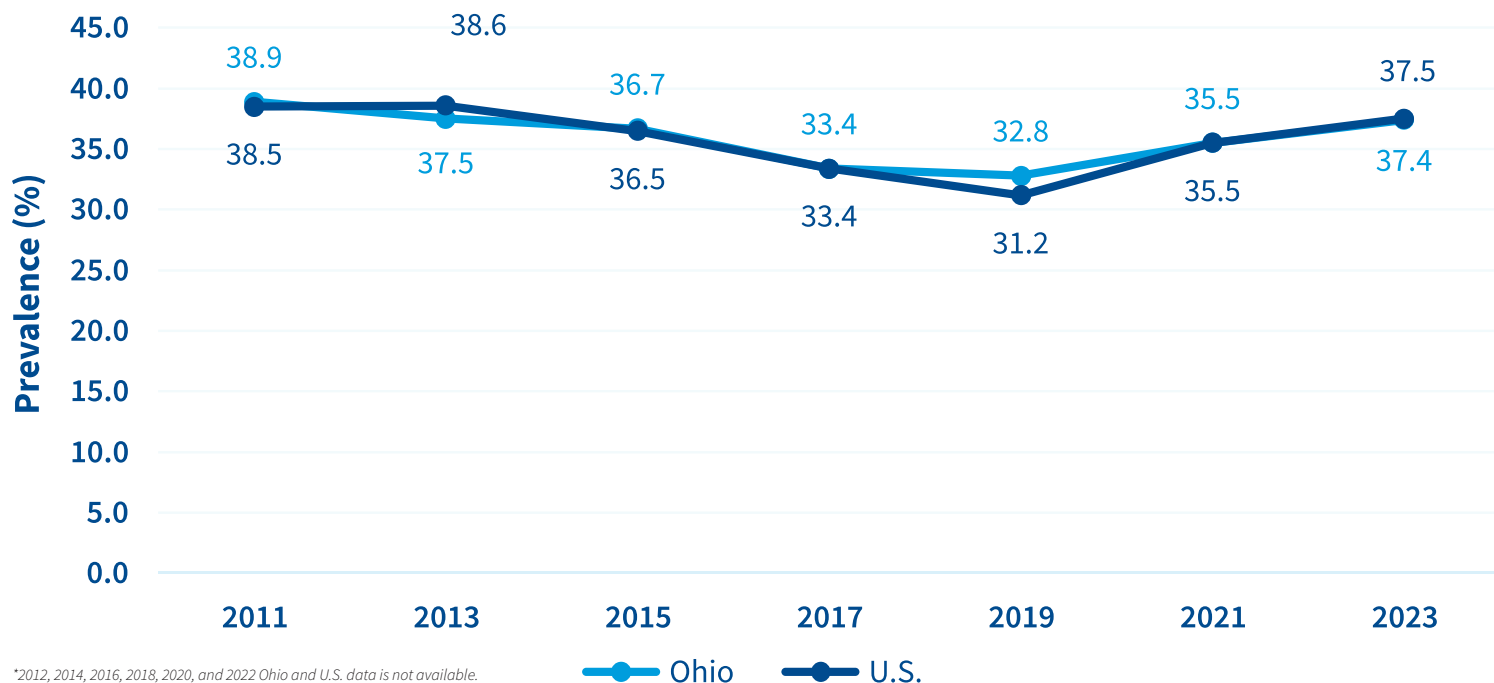
- The prevalence of high cholesterol increases as age increases; 12.8% of adults ages 18-24 have high cholesterol, compared with 54.3% of adults ages 65 and older.
- The prevalence of high cholesterol does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of high cholesterol is significantly* higher among White, non-Hispanic adults (39.2%), compared with Hispanic adults (27.0%), other race, non-Hispanic adults (24.3%), and multiracial adults (26.9%).
- The prevalence of high cholesterol is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (47.1%), compared with adults without a disability (33.5%).
- The prevalence of high cholesterol is significantly* higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (42.5%), compared with those earning \$75,000 or more (33.5%).
- 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 they have high cholesterol.

Prevalence of High Cholesterol Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	High Cholesterol ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	37.4	36.1 – 38.6
Age		
18-24	12.8	8.5 – 17.1
25-34	17.3	14.1 – 20.4
35-44	23.2	20.2 – 26.3
45-54	35.1	32.1 – 38.1
55-64	49.8	47.1 – 52.5
65+	54.3	52.4 – 56.3
Sex		
Male	38.2	36.4 – 40.0
Female	36.6	34.9 – 38.2
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	39.2	37.9 – 40.5
Black, Non-Hispanic	34.5	30.1 – 38.9
Hispanic	27.0	19.4 – 34.7
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	24.3	17.6 – 31.0
Multiracial	26.9	19.2 – 34.5
Disability Status		
Disability	47.1	44.6 – 49.5
No Disability	33.5	32.1 – 34.9
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	42.5	35.7 – 49.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	44.4	39.5 – 49.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	36.6	32.7 – 40.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	41.2	37.4 – 44.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	36.0	32.9 – 39.2
\$75,000+	33.5	31.6 – 35.5
Education		
Less than High School	41.6	35.6 – 47.7
High School Diploma	38.8	36.6 – 41.0
Some College	36.9	34.6 – 39.1
College Graduate	35.2	33.4 – 37.0

Prevalence of High Cholesterol Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2023



- The prevalence of high cholesterol among Ohio adults varies from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of high cholesterol among Ohio adults is similar to the prevalence among adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of high cholesterol is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 12 (43.3%), compared with all Ohio adults (37.4%).

Prevalence of High Cholesterol Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	37.4	36.1 – 38.6
Region 1	36.6	32.3 – 41.0
Region 2	37.3	32.8 – 41.8
Region 3	38.2	33.8 – 42.6
Region 4	38.9	35.6 – 42.3
Region 5	38.8	34.6 – 42.9
Region 6	35.5	31.3 – 39.7
Region 7	36.0	31.3 – 40.8
Region 8	36.8	33.4 – 40.2
Region 9	36.8	32.7 – 40.9
Region 10	33.8	30.4 – 37.2
Region 11	41.4	36.6 – 46.3
Region 12	43.3	38.7 – 47.9
Region 13	40.7	35.9 – 45.4
Region 14	41.8	37.6 – 46.0



Heart Disease

In 2023, 7.4% of Ohio adults reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had a heart attack, angina, or coronary heart disease, compared with 6.5% of adults in the United States.

- The prevalence of heart disease increases as age increases.
- The prevalence of heart disease is significantly* higher among males (8.5%), compared with females (6.4%).
- The prevalence of heart disease is significantly* higher among White, non-Hispanic adults (8.1%), compared with other race, non-Hispanic adults (3.2%).
- The prevalence of heart disease is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (14.8%), compared with adults without a disability (4.3%).
- The prevalence of heart disease decreases as annual household income increases; 16.8% of adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 have heart disease, compared with 3.6% of adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of heart disease decreases as education level increases.

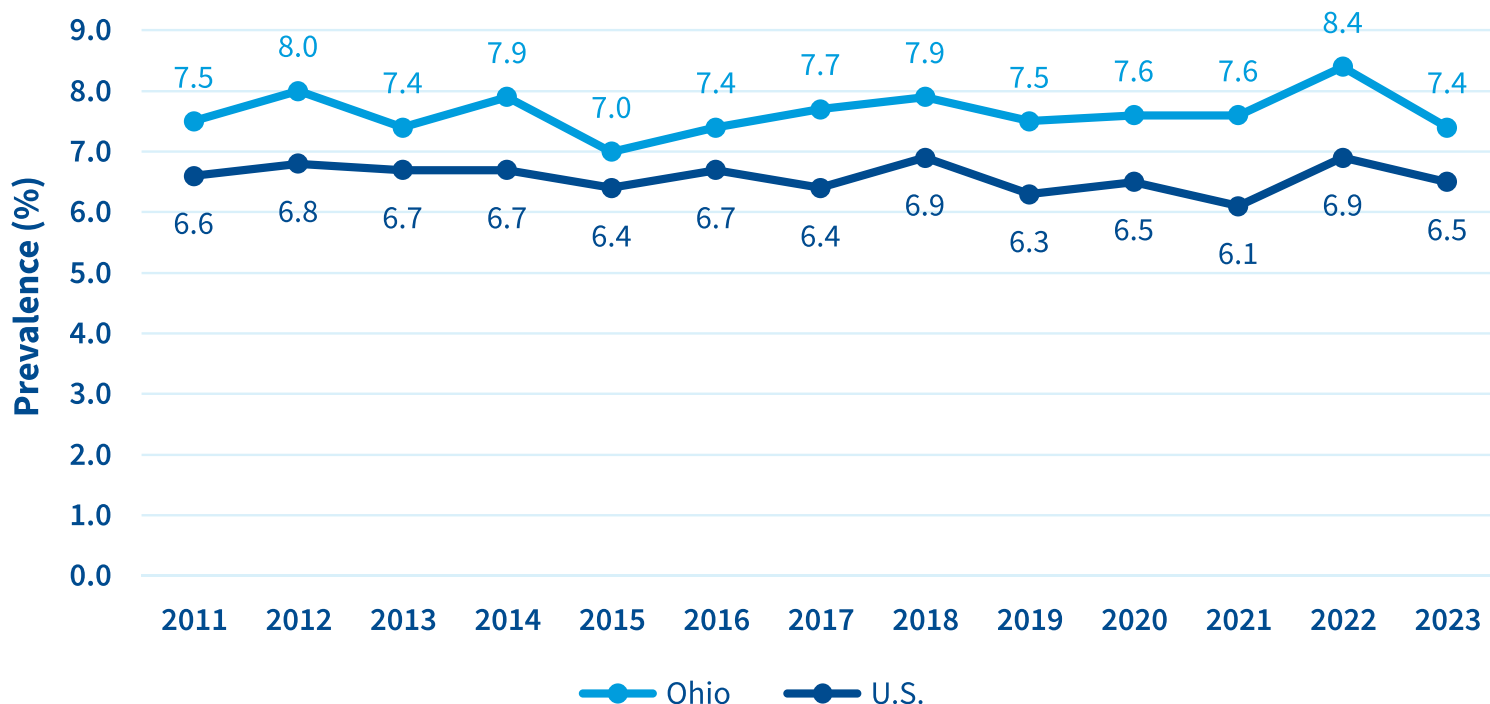
Prevalence of Heart Disease Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Heart Disease ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	7.4	6.9 – 8.0
Age		
18-24	N/A ²	N/A ²
25-34	N/A ²	N/A ²
35-44	1.6	0.8 – 2.4
45-54	5.7	4.1 – 7.3
55-64	10.6	9.0 – 12.2
65+	17.6	16.2 – 19.0
Sex		
Male	8.5	7.7 – 9.3
Female	6.4	5.6 – 7.2
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	8.1	7.4 – 8.7
Black, Non-Hispanic	5.8	4.1 – 7.5
Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	3.2	1.5 – 4.8
Multiracial	8.2	3.7 – 12.7
Disability Status		
Disability	14.8	13.3 – 16.3
No Disability	4.3	3.9 – 4.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	16.8	12.1 – 21.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	15.2	12.1 – 18.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	9.7	7.8 – 11.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	8.1	6.4 – 9.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	7.3	5.8 – 8.8
\$75,000+	3.6	3.0 – 4.2
Education		
Less than High School	12.3	9.3 – 15.2
High School Diploma	8.6	7.6 – 9.6
Some College	7.2	6.2 – 8.2
College Graduate	4.6	3.9 – 5.3

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

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

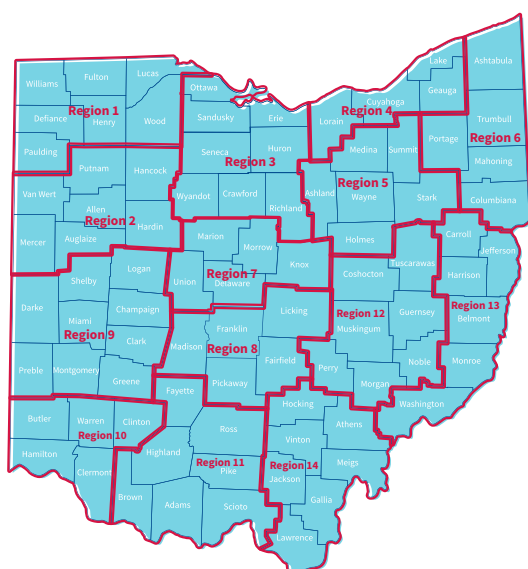
Prevalence of Heart Disease Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2023



- The prevalence of heart disease among Ohio adults is relatively stable from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of heart disease is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of heart disease is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (10.5%), Region 12 (10.9%), and Region 14 (11.0%), compared with all Ohio adults (7.4%).

Prevalence of Heart Disease Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	7.4	6.9 – 8.0
Region 1	7.9	6.0 – 9.8
Region 2	10.3	7.9 – 12.6
Region 3	9.0	6.6 – 11.4
Region 4	5.4	4.0 – 6.8
Region 5	6.6	4.7 – 8.5
Region 6	7.9	5.6 – 10.1
Region 7	5.7	3.4 – 7.9
Region 8	6.2	4.8 – 7.6
Region 9	9.2	7.0 – 11.3
Region 10	7.4	5.8 – 8.9
Region 11	10.5	8.3 – 12.7
Region 12	10.9	8.1 – 13.6
Region 13	10.0	7.0 – 12.9
Region 14	11.0	8.7 – 13.3



Stroke

In 2023, 3.8% of Ohio adults reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had suffered a stroke, compared with 3.4% of adults in the United States.

- 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 (8.4%), compared with adults without a disability (2.0%).
- The prevalence of stroke is significantly* higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (11.1%), compared with adults with an annual household income of \$35,000 or more.
- The prevalence of stroke generally decreases as education level increases.

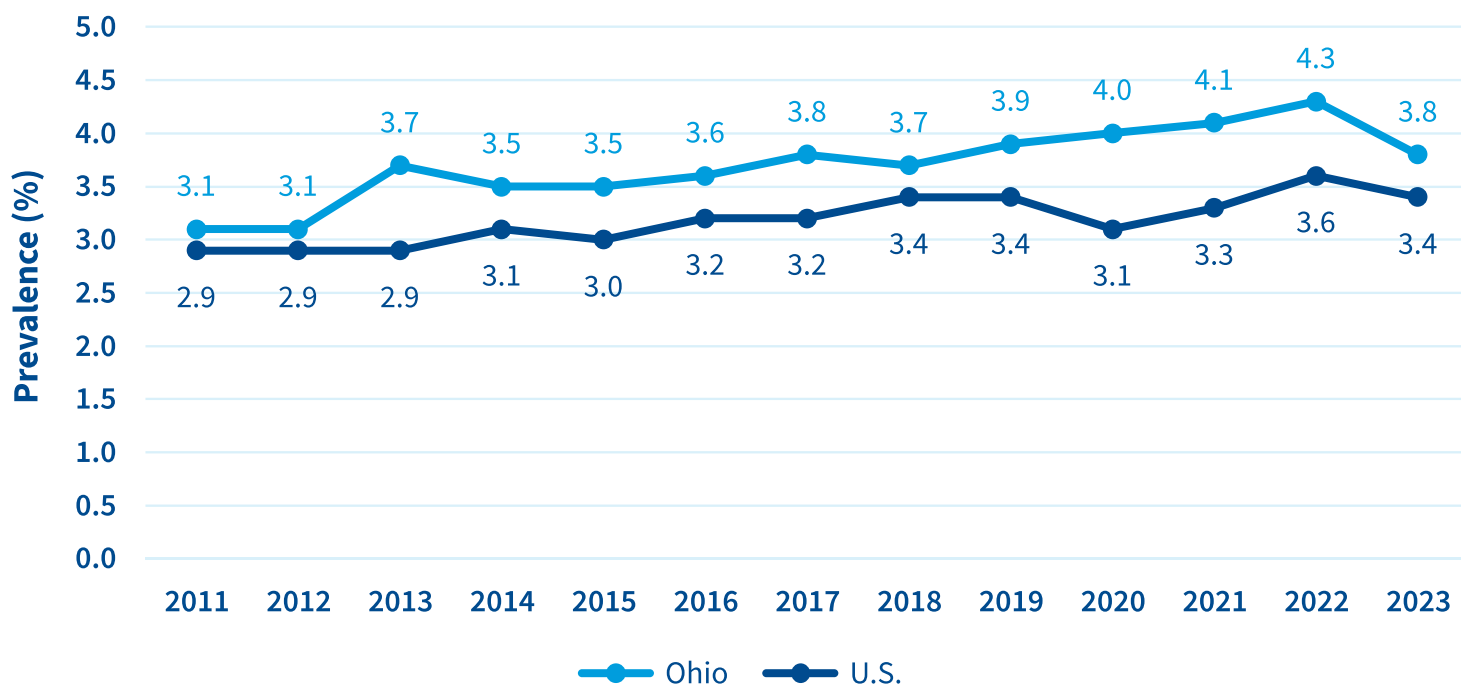
Prevalence of Stroke Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Stroke ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	3.8	3.4 – 4.2
Age		
18-24	N/A ²	N/A ²
25-34	N/A ²	N/A ²
35-44	1.4	0.7 – 2.2
45-54	3.4	2.2 – 4.5
55-64	5.5	4.3 – 6.7
65+	8.4	7.3 – 9.4
Sex		
Male	3.7	3.1 – 4.3
Female	4.0	3.4 – 4.5
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	4.0	3.6 – 4.5
Black, Non-Hispanic	3.1	1.9 – 4.3
Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Multiracial	N/A ²	N/A ²
Disability Status		
Disability	8.4	7.3 – 9.5
No Disability	2.0	1.6 – 2.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	11.1	7.6 – 14.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	7.9	5.8 – 10.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	6.4	4.8 – 8.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	3.6	2.4 – 4.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	3.2	2.2 – 4.2
\$75,000+	1.6	1.1 – 2.0
Education		
Less than High School	5.1	3.4 – 6.8
High School Diploma	5.3	4.4 – 6.1
Some College	3.9	3.2 – 4.7
College Graduate	1.7	1.3 – 2.0

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.

Prevalence of Stroke Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2023



- The prevalence of stroke among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (3.1%) to 2023 (3.8%).
- The prevalence of stroke is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of stroke does not differ by Ohio BRFSS Region.

Prevalence of Stroke Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	3.8	3.4 – 4.2
Region 1	4.3	2.8 – 5.8
Region 2	4.3	2.6 – 6.1
Region 3	3.1	2.0 – 4.3
Region 4	3.3	2.3 – 4.4
Region 5	2.8	1.6 – 3.9
Region 6	4.6	2.9 – 6.3
Region 7	4.5	2.7 – 6.2
Region 8	3.3	2.3 – 4.3
Region 9	4.7	3.1 – 6.2
Region 10	3.8	2.7 – 4.9
Region 11	5.7	4.0 – 7.4
Region 12	4.3	2.5 – 6.0
Region 13	5.8	3.1 – 8.6
Region 14	4.6	3.2 – 6.0



Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

In 2023, 7.9% 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 6.2% of adults in the United States.

- The prevalence of COPD increases as age increases.
- The prevalence of COPD is significantly* higher among females (8.8%), compared with males (7.0%).
- The prevalence of COPD is significantly* higher among multiracial adults (11.3%), compared with other race, non-Hispanic adults (4.2%).
- The prevalence of COPD is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (17.0%), compared with adults without a disability (4.3%).
- The prevalence of COPD decreases as annual household income increases; adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 are more than eight times as likely to have COPD (20.6%), compared with adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (2.8%).
- The prevalence of COPD decreases as education level increases.

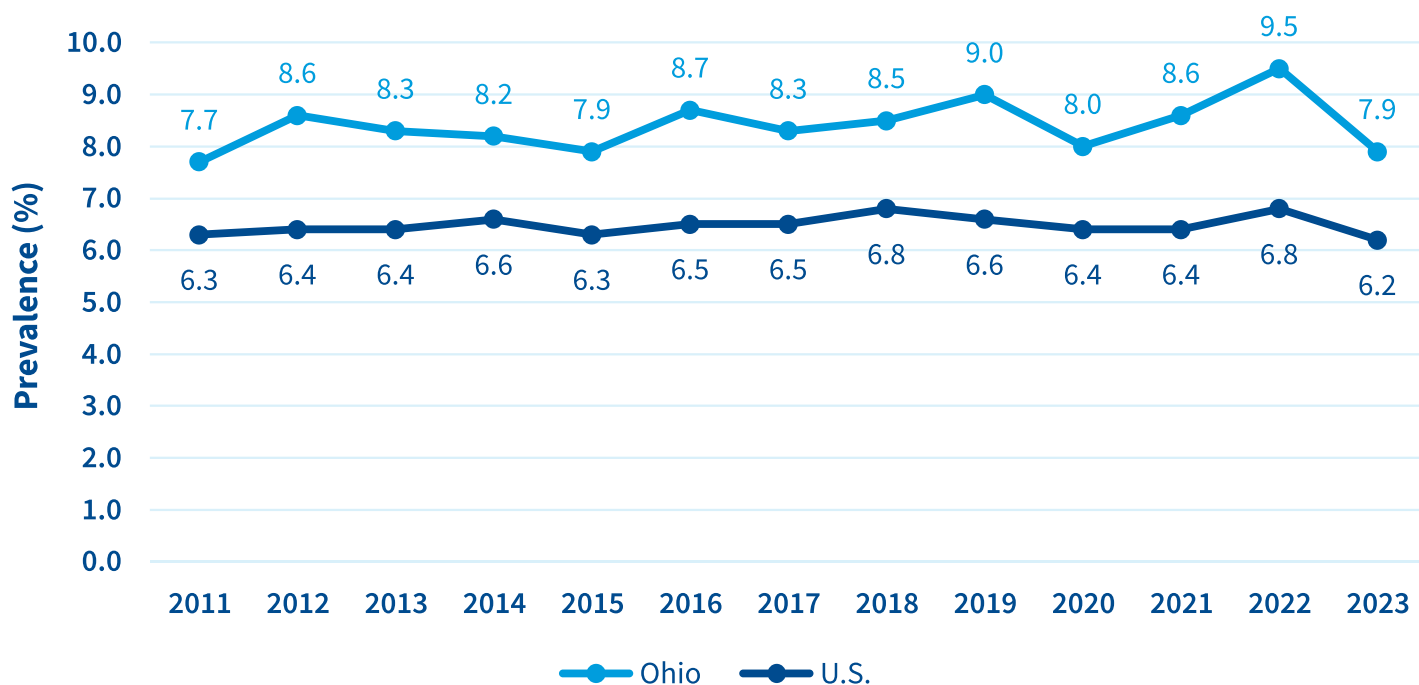
¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis.

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

Prevalence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	COPD ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	7.9	7.3 – 8.5
Age		
18-24	N/A ²	N/A ²
25-34	N/A ²	N/A ²
35-44	4.6	3.2 – 6.0
45-54	7.6	6.1 – 9.2
55-64	12.4	10.6 – 14.2
65+	15.0	13.7 – 16.4
Sex		
Male	7.0	6.2 – 7.8
Female	8.8	7.9 – 9.6
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	8.3	7.7 – 9.0
Black, Non-Hispanic	7.0	5.0 – 8.9
Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	4.2	1.9 – 6.4
Multiracial	11.3	6.5 – 16.1
Disability Status		
Disability	17.0	15.5 – 18.6
No Disability	4.3	3.8 – 4.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	20.6	16.3 – 25.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	19.0	15.8 – 22.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	12.5	10.2 – 14.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	9.3	7.3 – 11.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	5.3	4.0 – 6.7
\$75,000+	2.8	2.2 – 3.3
Education		
Less than High School	17.0	13.8 – 20.3
High School Diploma	9.9	8.8 – 11.0
Some College	7.5	6.4 – 8.5
College Graduate	2.8	2.3 – 3.3

Prevalence of COPD Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2023



- The prevalence of COPD among Ohio adults is variable from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of COPD is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of COPD is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (13.1%) and Region 14 (11.7%), compared with all Ohio adults (7.9%).

Prevalence of COPD Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	7.9	7.3 – 8.5
Region 1	7.4	5.5 – 9.3
Region 2	9.5	7.1 – 11.9
Region 3	11.2	8.5 – 14.0
Region 4	6.8	5.3 – 8.4
Region 5	8.6	6.6 – 10.6
Region 6	7.8	5.5 – 10.0
Region 7	7.0	4.9 – 9.1
Region 8	5.6	4.2 – 7.0
Region 9	9.3	7.2 – 11.5
Region 10	6.7	5.0 – 8.3
Region 11	13.1	10.6 – 15.7
Region 12	10.1	7.1 – 13.0
Region 13	12.1	7.9 – 16.3
Region 14	11.7	9.5 – 13.9



Skin Cancer

In 2023, 5.2% of Ohio adults reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had skin cancer that is not melanoma, compared with 5.4% of adults in the United States.

- The prevalence of skin cancer increases as age increases; 1.4% of adults ages 35-44 have had skin cancer, compared with 12.7% of adults ages 65 and older.
- The prevalence of skin cancer does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of skin cancer does not differ by disability status.
- The prevalence of skin cancer is significantly* lower among adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000, compared with adults with an annual household income of \$15,000 or more.
- The prevalence of skin cancer does not differ by level of education.

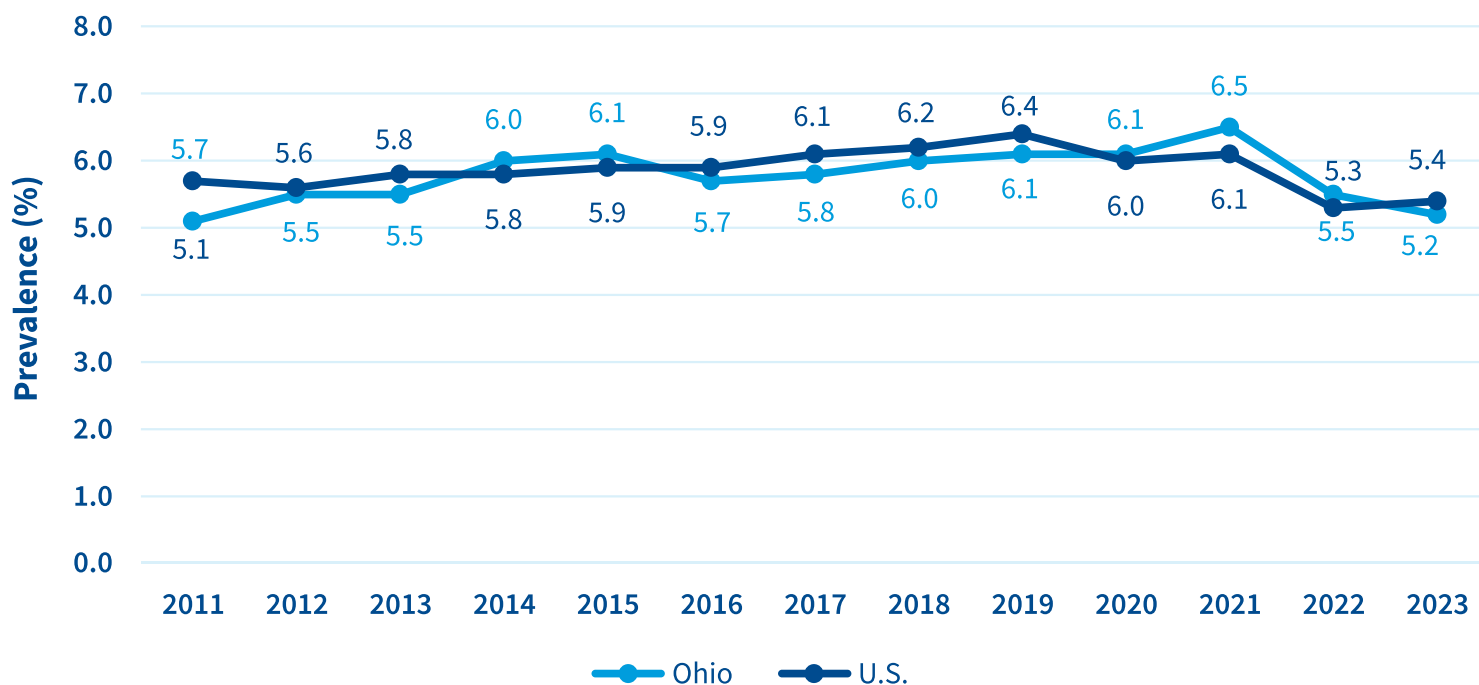
Prevalence of Skin Cancer Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Skin Cancer ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	5.2	4.7 – 5.6
Age		
18-24	N/A ²	N/A ²
25-34	N/A ²	N/A ²
35-44	1.4	0.7 – 2.2
45-54	2.9	1.9 – 3.8
55-64	7.2	6.0 – 8.5
65+	12.7	11.5 – 13.8
Sex		
Male	5.1	4.4 – 5.7
Female	5.3	4.7 – 5.9
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	6.3	5.8 – 6.8
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
Multiracial	N/A ²	N/A ²
Disability Status		
Disability	6.2	5.3 – 7.1
No Disability	4.8	4.3 – 5.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	2.2	1.2 – 3.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	5.2	3.4 – 7.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	4.8	3.6 – 6.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	6.0	4.5 – 7.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	5.9	4.7 – 7.1
\$75,000+	4.9	4.2 – 5.6
Education		
Less than High School	3.8	2.1 – 5.4
High School Diploma	4.7	4.0 – 5.4
Some College	5.4	4.5 – 6.3
College Graduate	6.0	5.3 – 6.7

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

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

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



- The prevalence of skin cancer among Ohio adults is slightly variable from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of skin cancer is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFS Region 12 (8.1%), compared with all Ohio adults (5.2%).

Prevalence of Skin Cancer Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	5.2	4.7 – 5.6
Region 1	4.9	3.2 – 6.6
Region 2	4.6	3.3 – 5.9
Region 3	5.4	3.5 – 7.2
Region 4	4.2	3.0 – 5.4
Region 5	4.5	3.2 – 5.7
Region 6	6.8	5.0 – 8.5
Region 7	7.4	5.5 – 9.4
Region 8	4.1	3.1 – 5.1
Region 9	5.1	3.6 – 6.6
Region 10	5.5	4.1 – 6.8
Region 11	7.4	5.5 – 9.4
Region 12	8.1	6.0 – 10.3
Region 13	6.3	4.5 – 8.0
Region 14	6.7	5.2 – 8.2



Cancer

In 2023, 8.7% of Ohio adults reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had cancer (including melanoma), compared with 7.9% of adults in the United States.

- The prevalence of cancer increases as age increases; 19.9% of adults ages 65 and older have had cancer, compared with 1.6% of adults ages 25-34.
- The prevalence of cancer is significantly* higher among females (10.1%), compared with males (7.2%).
- The prevalence of cancer is significantly* higher among White, non-Hispanic adults (9.8%), compared with Black, non-Hispanic adults (5.3%).
- The prevalence of cancer is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (12.8%), compared with adults without a disability (7.0%).
- The prevalence of cancer is significantly* lower among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (6.6%), compared with adults with an annual household income of \$25,000-\$74,999.
- The prevalence of cancer is significantly* higher among adults with some college education (10.0%), compared with adults with less than a high school diploma (6.0%).

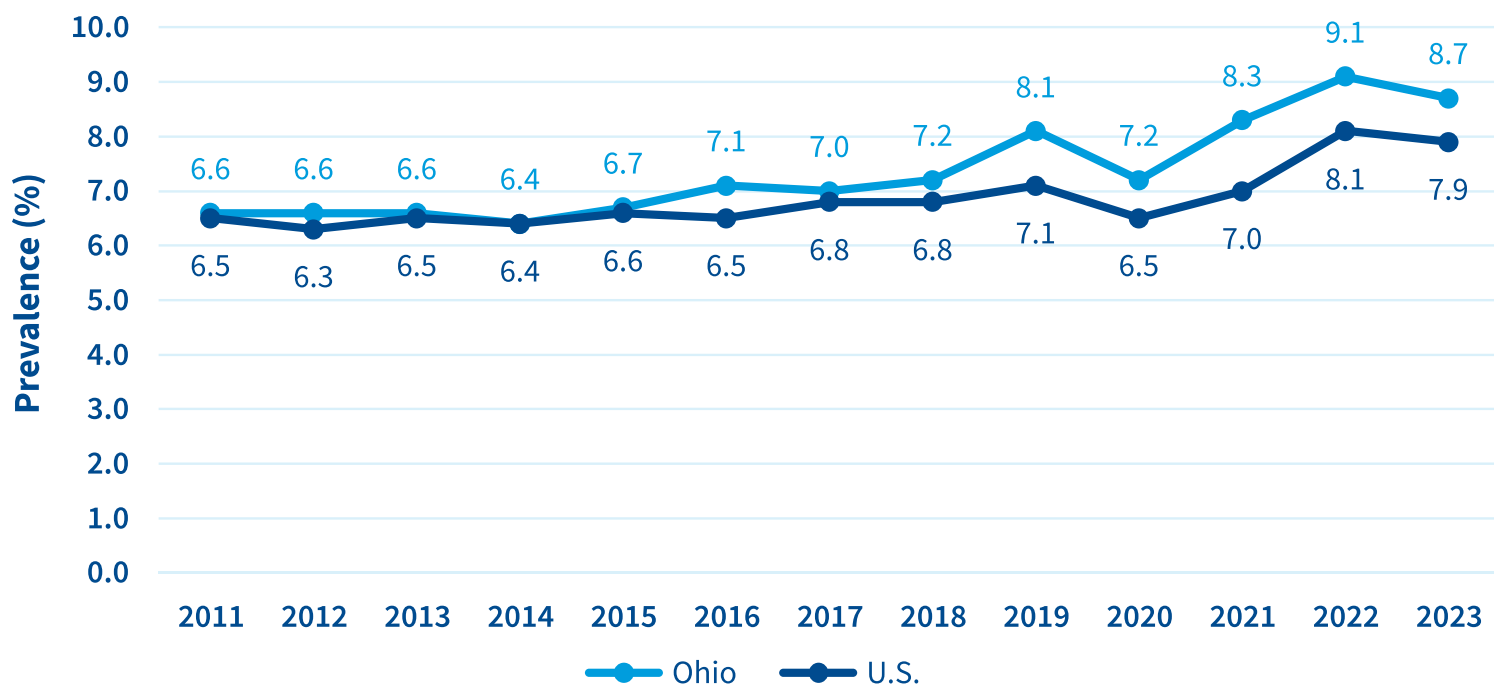
Prevalence of Cancer Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Cancer ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	8.7	8.1 – 9.3
Age		
18-24	N/A ²	N/A ²
25-34	1.6	0.9 – 2.4
35-44	3.4	2.1 – 4.7
45-54	7.4	5.7 – 9.1
55-64	10.8	9.2 – 12.4
65+	19.9	18.5 – 21.4
Sex		
Male	7.2	6.5 – 7.9
Female	10.1	9.2 – 10.9
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	9.8	9.2 – 10.5
Black, Non-Hispanic	5.3	3.6 – 7.0
Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Multiracial	8.2	3.5 – 12.9
Disability Status		
Disability	12.8	11.4 – 14.1
No Disability	7.0	6.4 – 7.6
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	7.3	5.1 – 9.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	8.6	6.6 – 10.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	10.3	8.3 – 12.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	11.0	9.0 – 13.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	9.6	7.8 – 11.4
\$75,000+	6.6	5.7 – 7.5
Education		
Less than High School	6.0	3.8 – 8.3
High School Diploma	8.4	7.5 – 9.4
Some College	10.0	8.7 – 11.2
College Graduate	8.5	7.6 – 9.3

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

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

Prevalence of Cancer Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2023



- The prevalence of cancer among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (6.6%) to 2023 (8.7%).
- The prevalence of cancer is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year (except 2014) from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of cancer is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (12.0%), compared with all Ohio adults (8.7%).

Prevalence of Cancer Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	8.7	8.1 – 9.3
Region 1	8.7	6.5 – 10.8
Region 2	8.4	6.1 – 10.7
Region 3	8.8	6.8 – 10.8
Region 4	8.9	7.1 – 10.7
Region 5	8.4	6.6 – 10.2
Region 6	9.5	7.1 – 11.9
Region 7	10.0	7.7 – 12.3
Region 8	7.5	5.9 – 9.0
Region 9	8.5	6.6 – 10.5
Region 10	7.9	6.4 – 9.4
Region 11	12.0	9.4 – 14.6
Region 12	9.5	7.5 – 11.5
Region 13	10.2	7.9 – 12.5
Region 14	11.6	9.3 – 13.8



Kidney Disease

In 2023, 4.7% of Ohio adults reported being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had kidney disease, compared with 3.8% of adults in the United States.

- The prevalence of kidney disease increases as age increases; 1.7% of adults ages 35-44 have kidney disease, compared with 10.5% of adults ages 65 and older.
- The prevalence of kidney disease does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of kidney disease does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of kidney disease is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (9.7%), compared with adults without a disability (2.7%).
- The prevalence of kidney disease is significantly* higher among adults with an annual household income of \$15,000-\$24,999 (9.1%), compared with those earning \$75,000 or more (2.4%).
- The prevalence of kidney disease is significantly* higher among adults with less than a high school education (6.5%), compared with adults who are college graduates (2.9%).

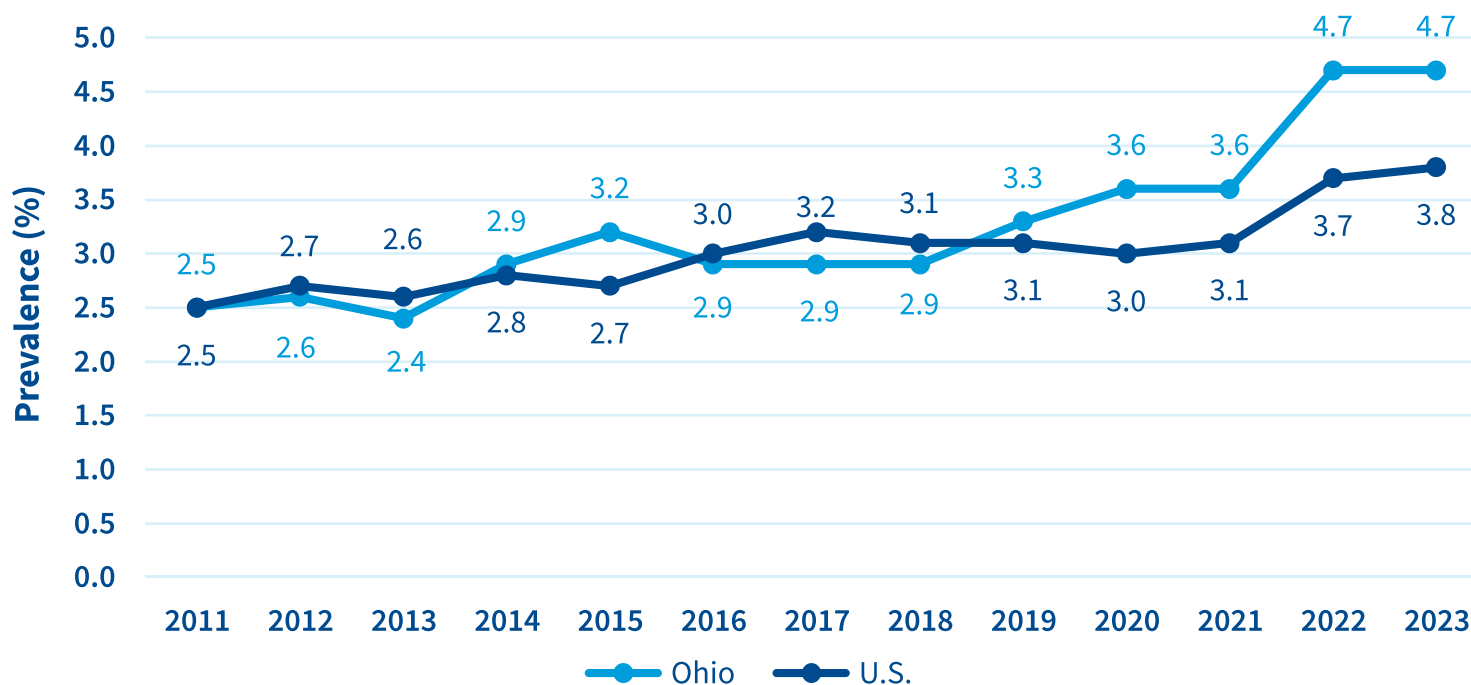
Prevalence of Kidney Disease Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Kidney Disease ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	4.7	4.2 – 5.1
Age		
18-24	N/A ²	N/A ²
25-34	N/A ²	N/A ²
35-44	1.7	0.8 – 2.5
45-54	3.8	2.5 – 5.0
55-64	5.7	4.4 – 7.1
65+	10.5	9.3 – 11.7
Sex		
Male	4.0	3.3 – 4.6
Female	5.3	4.5 – 6.0
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	5.0	4.4 – 5.5
Black, Non-Hispanic	3.4	2.1 – 4.7
Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Multiracial	N/A ²	N/A ²
Disability Status		
Disability	9.7	8.3 – 11.0
No Disability	2.7	2.3 – 3.2
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	7.6	5.0 – 10.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	9.1	6.3 – 12.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	6.6	5.0 – 8.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	6.4	4.5 – 8.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	5.1	3.6 – 6.6
\$75,000+	2.4	1.9 – 3.0
Education		
Less than High School	6.5	3.8 – 9.1
High School Diploma	4.8	4.0 – 5.7
Some College	5.5	4.5 – 6.5
College Graduate	2.9	2.4 – 3.5

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.

Prevalence of Kidney Disease Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2023



- The prevalence of kidney disease among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (2.5%) to 2023 (4.7%).
- The prevalence of kidney disease is significantly* higher among Ohio adults in BRFSS Region 14 (7.3%), compared with all Ohio adults (4.7%).

Prevalence of Kidney Disease Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	4.7	4.2 – 5.1
Region 1	3.1	2.0 – 4.1
Region 2	5.0	3.1 – 6.8
Region 3	5.1	3.4 – 6.7
Region 4	5.2	3.7 – 6.6
Region 5	5.3	3.2 – 7.4
Region 6	4.5	2.5 – 6.6
Region 7	4.4	2.2 – 6.5
Region 8	4.3	2.9 – 5.6
Region 9	4.7	3.1 – 6.2
Region 10	4.3	3.1 – 5.4
Region 11	5.5	4.0 – 6.9
Region 12	3.3	2.0 – 4.5
Region 13	4.6	3.2 – 6.1
Region 14	7.3	5.5 – 9.2



Arthritis

In 2023, 30.2% of Ohio adults reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia, compared with 25.4% of adults in the United States.

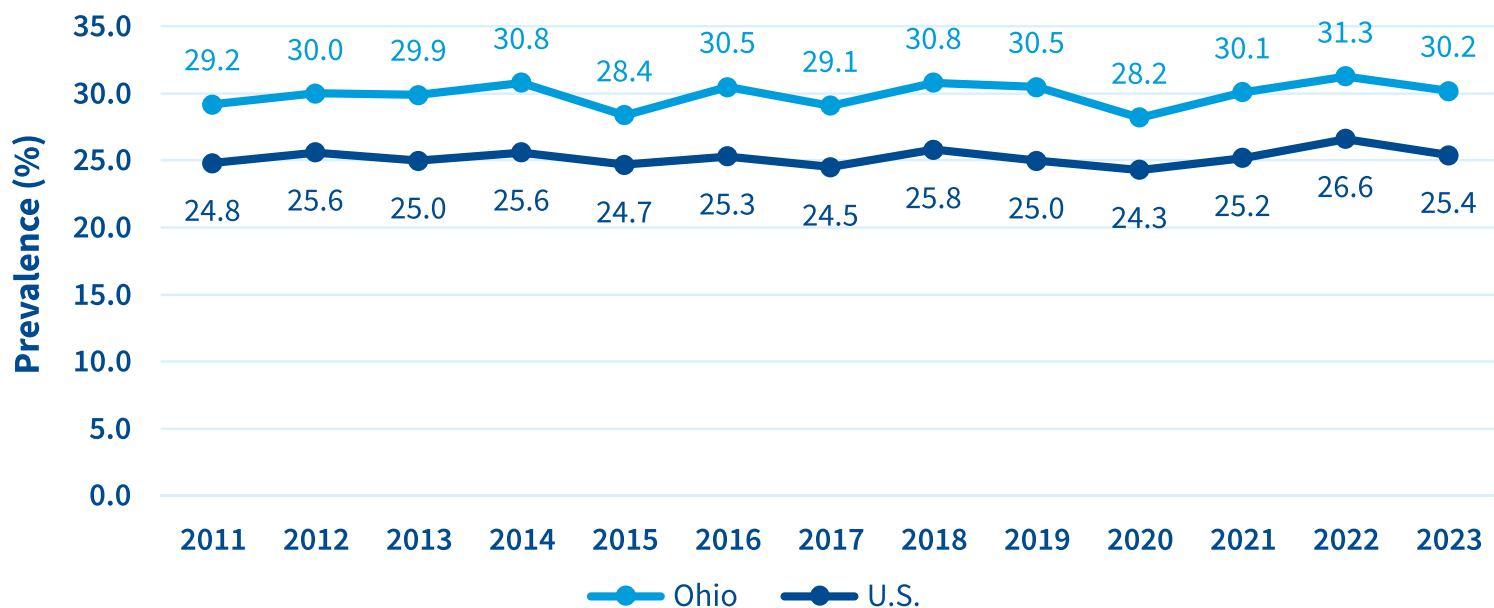
- The prevalence of arthritis increases as age increases; 4.5% of adults ages 18-24 have arthritis, compared with 55.4% of adults ages 65 and older.
- The prevalence of arthritis is significantly* higher among females (34.8%), compared with males (25.3%).
- The prevalence of arthritis is significantly* higher among White, non-Hispanic adults (32.1%), Black, non-Hispanic adults (27.8%), and multiracial adults (32.5%), compared with Hispanic adults (14.8%) and other race, non-Hispanic adults (17.2%).
- The prevalence of arthritis is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (48.6%), compared with adults without a disability (22.9%).
- The prevalence of arthritis decreases as annual household income increases; adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 are almost twice as likely to have arthritis (39.9%), 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 (35.0%), and those with a high school diploma (30.5%), compared with college graduates (24.7%).

Prevalence of Arthritis Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Arthritis ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	30.2	29.1 – 31.2
Age		
18-24	4.5	2.6 – 6.4
25-34	8.0	5.8 – 10.2
35-44	16.8	14.4 – 19.1
45-54	31.3	28.4 – 34.2
55-64	44.0	41.4 – 46.7
65+	55.4	53.6 – 57.3
Sex		
Male	25.3	23.8 – 26.7
Female	34.8	33.2 – 36.3
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	32.1	30.9 – 33.2
Black, Non-Hispanic	27.8	24.1 – 31.6
Hispanic	14.8	9.7 – 19.9
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	17.2	11.4 – 23.1
Multiracial	32.5	24.8 – 40.2
Disability Status		
Disability	48.6	46.2 – 50.9
No Disability	22.9	21.7 – 24.0
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	39.9	33.9 – 46.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	43.2	38.6 – 47.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	33.5	30.0 – 36.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	37.0	33.5 – 40.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	29.6	26.8 – 32.5
\$75,000+	22.7	21.1 – 24.4
Education		
Less than High School	35.0	30.0 – 40.1
High School Diploma	30.5	28.6 – 32.3
Some College	33.7	31.6 – 35.7
College Graduate	24.7	23.2 – 26.1

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

Prevalence of Arthritis Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2023



- The prevalence of arthritis among Ohio adults is stable from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of arthritis is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of arthritis is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 13 (36.9%), compared with all Ohio adults (30.2%).

Prevalence of Arthritis Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	30.2	29.1 – 31.2
Region 1	31.3	27.5 – 35.1
Region 2	30.7	26.9 – 34.5
Region 3	34.1	30.0 – 38.3
Region 4	29.1	26.2 – 32.0
Region 5	32.2	28.5 – 35.9
Region 6	34.2	30.2 – 38.1
Region 7	30.3	26.2 – 34.3
Region 8	25.9	23.1 – 28.7
Region 9	30.6	27.0 – 34.1
Region 10	27.9	24.8 – 30.9
Region 11	33.8	30.0 – 37.6
Region 12	32.7	28.4 – 36.9
Region 13	36.9	32.2 – 41.5
Region 14	32.2	28.5 – 35.9



Depression

In 2023, 25.0% of Ohio adults reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had a depressive disorder, compared with 20.2% of adults in the United States.

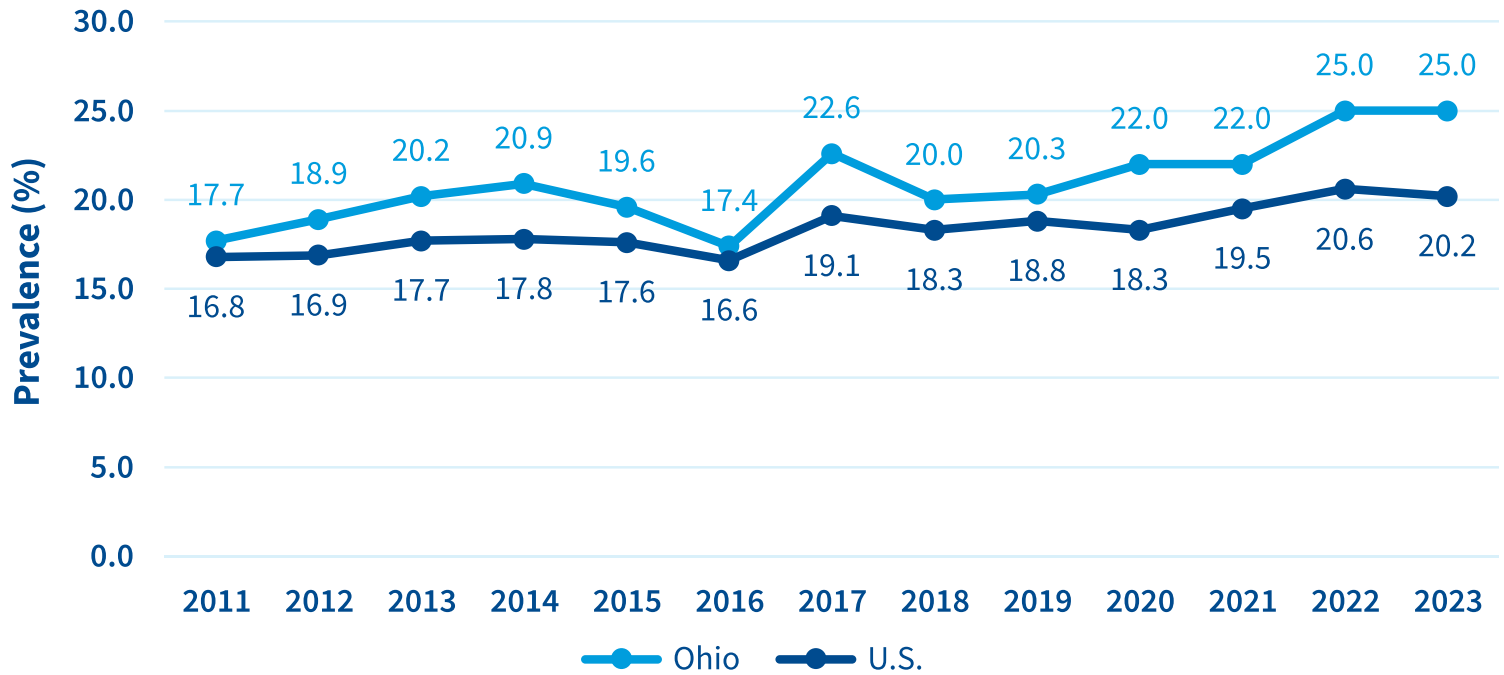
- The prevalence of depression is twice as high among adults ages 18-24 (34.6%), compared with adults ages 65 and older (16.9%).
- The prevalence of depression is significantly* higher among females (32.3%), compared with males (17.1%).
- The prevalence of depression is significantly* higher among multiracial adults (36.3%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (25.0%), Black, non-Hispanic adults (22.4%), and other race, non-Hispanic adults (17.2%).
- The prevalence of depression is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (44.2%), compared with adults without a disability (17.4%).
- The prevalence of depression decreases as household income increases.
- The prevalence of depression decreases as education level increases; 34.3% of adults with less than a high school education have depression, compared with 20.4% of college graduates.

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.

Prevalence of Depression Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Depression ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	25.0	23.9 – 26.1
Age		
18-24	34.6	30.0 – 39.2
25-34	29.3	26.0 – 32.6
35-44	28.2	25.1 – 31.2
45-54	24.6	21.9 – 27.3
55-64	24.5	22.1 – 26.8
65+	16.9	15.6 – 18.3
Sex		
Male	17.1	15.8 – 18.5
Female	32.3	30.6 – 34.0
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	25.0	23.8 – 26.2
Black, Non-Hispanic	22.4	18.7 – 26.1
Hispanic	31.7	24.0 – 39.4
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	17.2	10.6 – 23.7
Multiracial	36.3	28.2 – 44.3
Disability Status		
Disability	44.2	41.8 – 46.5
No Disability	17.4	16.2 – 18.6
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	45.3	38.9 – 51.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	35.1	30.6 – 39.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	29.1	25.3 – 33.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	25.5	22.2 – 28.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	23.7	20.8 – 26.6
\$75,000+	20.9	19.1 – 22.7
Education		
Less than High School	34.3	29.0 – 39.7
High School Diploma	24.7	22.8 – 26.7
Some College	26.8	24.7 – 28.9
College Graduate	20.4	18.8 – 21.9

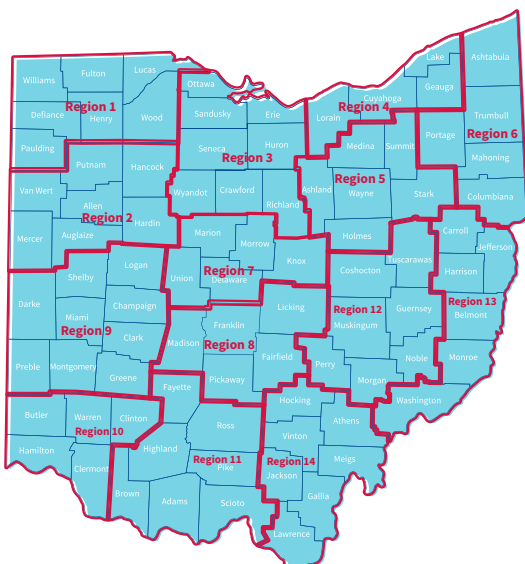
Prevalence of Depression Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2023



- The prevalence of depression among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (17.7%) to 2023 (25.0%).
- The prevalence of depression is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of depression in Ohio is significantly lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 7 (19.1%), compared with all Ohio adults (25.0%).

Prevalence of Depression Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	25.0	23.9 – 26.1
Region 1	25.9	21.9 – 29.9
Region 2	24.1	20.2 – 27.9
Region 3	24.4	20.0 – 28.8
Region 4	25.0	21.9 – 28.1
Region 5	25.1	21.3 – 28.9
Region 6	24.5	20.4 – 28.7
Region 7	19.1	15.4 – 22.8
Region 8	26.9	23.8 – 30.0
Region 9	24.5	20.8 – 28.2
Region 10	24.2	21.0 – 27.3
Region 11	29.0	24.5 – 33.5
Region 12	24.4	20.3 – 28.4
Region 13	25.1	20.8 – 29.5
Region 14	26.2	22.6 – 29.8



Asthma

In 2023, 11.0% of Ohio adults reported ever being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had asthma and still have asthma, compared with 9.8% of adults in the United States.

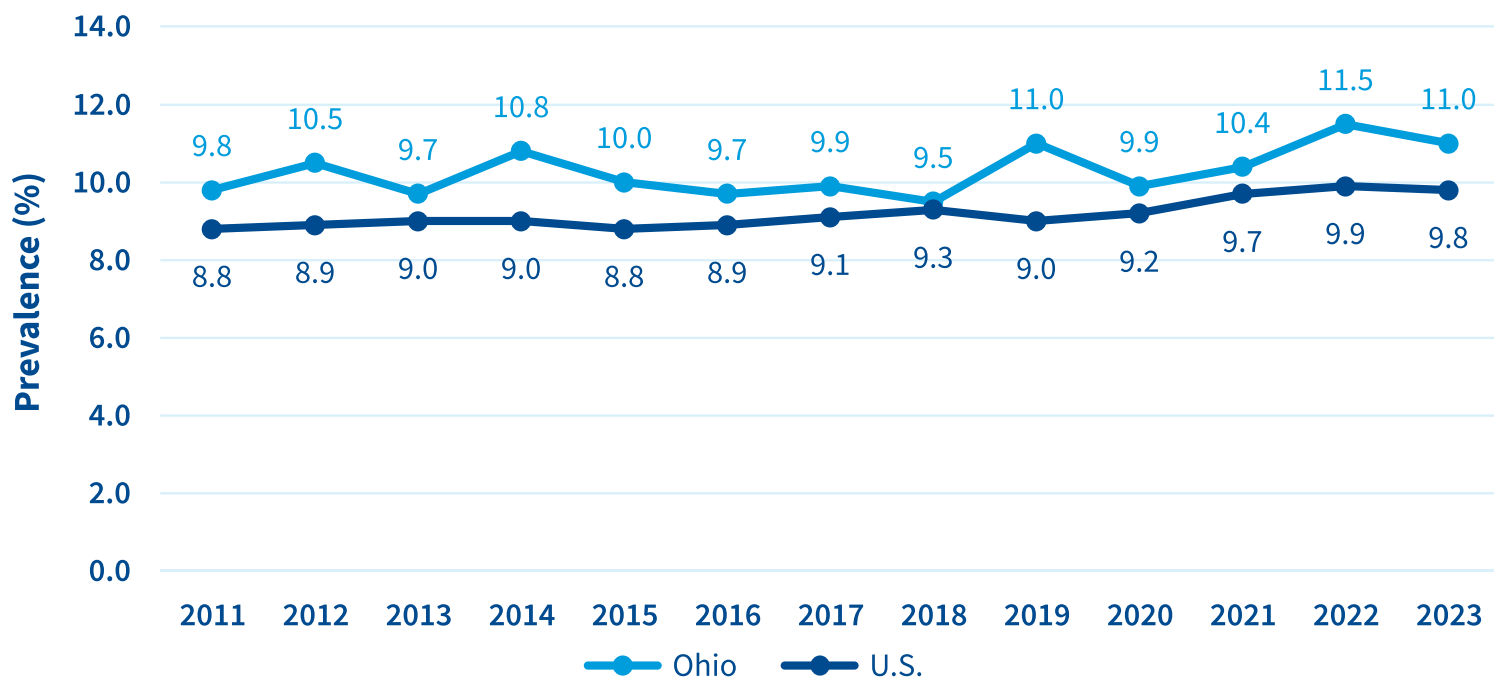
- The prevalence of current asthma is significantly* higher among adults ages 55-64 (12.9%), compared with adults ages 65 and older (9.3%).
- The prevalence of current asthma is significantly* higher among females (14.0%), compared with males (7.7%).
- The prevalence of current asthma is significantly* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (16.1%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (10.0%).
- The prevalence of current asthma is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (18.2%), compared with adults without a disability (8.0%).
- 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 (15.6%), compared with adults with a college degree (9.6%).

Prevalence of Current Asthma Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Current Asthma ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	11.0	10.2 – 11.8
Age		
18-24	11.0	7.8 – 14.2
25-34	11.3	9.0 – 13.6
35-44	10.7	8.6 – 12.7
45-54	12.0	10.0 – 14.0
55-64	12.9	11.1 – 14.7
65+	9.3	8.2 – 10.4
Sex		
Male	7.7	6.7 – 8.7
Female	14.0	12.8 – 15.2
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	10.0	9.2 – 10.8
Black, Non-Hispanic	16.1	13.0 – 19.3
Hispanic	13.3	7.5 – 19.1
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	8.7	4.0 – 13.4
Multiracial	17.4	11.1 – 23.8
Disability Status		
Disability	18.2	16.3 – 20.0
No Disability	8.0	7.2 – 8.9
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	22.1	16.9 – 27.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	16.7	13.1 – 20.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	12.5	9.8 – 15.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	12.7	10.2 – 15.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	9.2	7.3 – 11.0
\$75,000+	7.6	6.5 – 8.7
Education		
Less than High School	15.6	11.3 – 19.8
High School Diploma	11.1	9.8 – 12.5
Some College	10.6	9.3 – 12.0
College Graduate	9.6	8.5 – 10.7

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

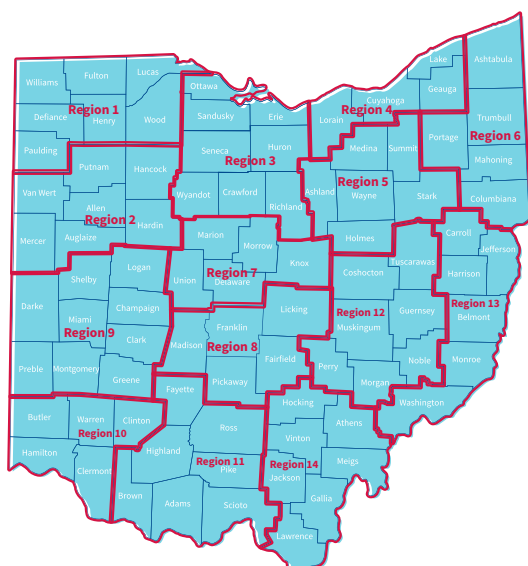
Prevalence of Current Asthma Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2023



- The prevalence of current asthma among Ohio adults is variable from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of current asthma is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of current asthma is significantly* lower in Ohio BRFSS Region 7 (6.8%), compared with all Ohio adults (11.0%).

Prevalence of Current Asthma Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	11.0	10.2 – 11.8
Region 1	9.8	7.0 – 12.7
Region 2	9.9	6.8 – 12.9
Region 3	9.0	6.4 – 11.6
Region 4	12.8	10.4 – 15.2
Region 5	12.9	9.9 – 15.8
Region 6	10.3	7.4 – 13.1
Region 7	6.8	4.8 – 8.8
Region 8	10.7	8.7 – 12.7
Region 9	11.3	8.6 – 14.1
Region 10	9.6	7.5 – 11.6
Region 11	13.2	10.3 – 16.1
Region 12	10.4	7.7 – 13.0
Region 13	12.5	8.2 – 16.8
Region 14	11.6	9.1 – 14.0



Childhood Asthma

In 2023, 6.8% of Ohio adults reported being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that their child (ages 0-17) had asthma and still has asthma, compared with 6.9% of children in the United States.

- The prevalence of current asthma among children does not differ by age group.
- The prevalence of current asthma among children does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of current asthma is significantly* higher among Black, non-Hispanic children (13.3%), compared with White, non-Hispanic children (4.9%).
- The prevalence of current asthma among children does not differ by annual household income.

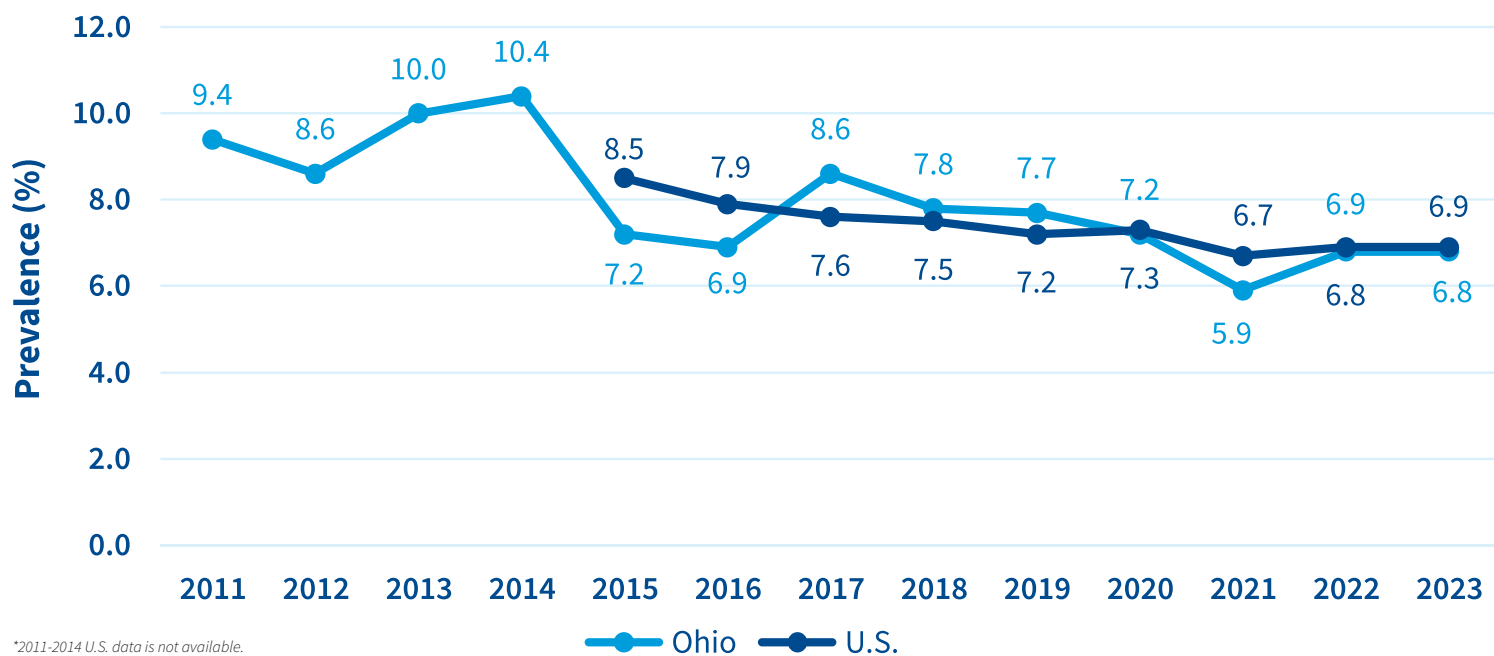
Prevalence of Current Asthma Among Children (Ages 0-17) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Current Childhood Asthma ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	6.8	5.4 – 8.1
Age		
0-4	5.5	2.4 – 8.7
5-9	5.2	2.9 – 7.4
10-14	10.2	7.4 – 13.0
15-17	5.6	3.2 – 8.0
Sex		
Male	7.8	5.8 – 9.8
Female	5.7	3.8 – 7.6
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	4.9	3.6 – 6.2
Black, Non-Hispanic	13.3	8.1 – 18.5
Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Multiracial	N/A ²	N/A ²
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	N/A ²	N/A ²
\$15,000-\$24,999	N/A ²	N/A ²
\$25,000-\$34,999	N/A ²	N/A ²
\$35,000-\$49,999	13.5	6.0 – 21.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	8.3	4.6 – 12.0
\$75,000+	4.6	3.1 – 6.2

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.

Prevalence of Current Asthma Among Children (Ages 0-17) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2023



- The prevalence of current asthma among children in Ohio is variable but declined overall from 2011 (9.4%) to 2023 (6.8%).

Smoking

In 2023, 15.0% of Ohio adults reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and that they currently smoke every day or some days, compared with 11.4% of adults in the United States.

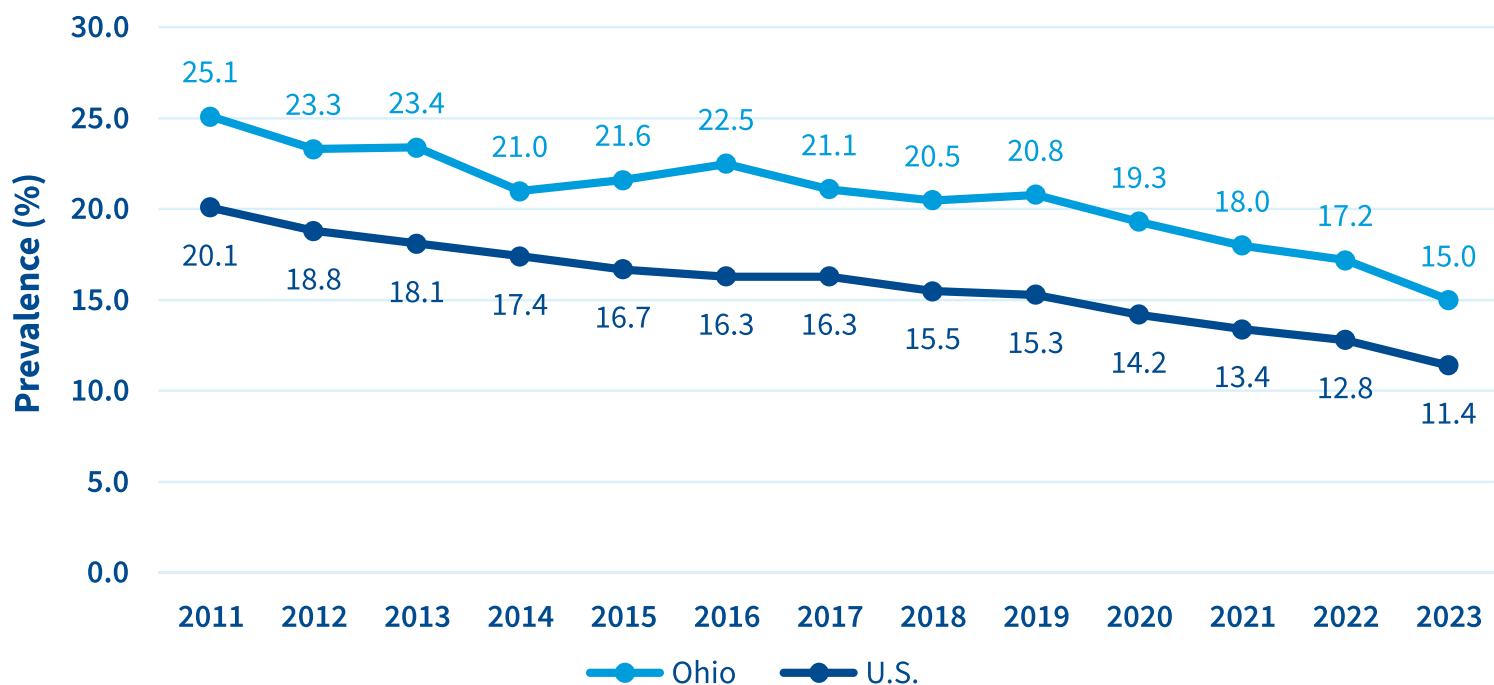
- The prevalence of current smoking is significantly* lower among adults ages 18-24 (6.6%) and adults ages 65 and older (9.9%), compared with all other age groups.
- The prevalence of current smoking does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of current smoking does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of current smoking is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (21.8%), compared with adults without a disability (12.1%).
- The prevalence of current smoking decreases as annual household income increases; 36.3% of adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 are current smokers, compared with 9.3% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of current smoking decreases as education level increases; 31.1% 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 lifetime and that they currently smoke every day or some days.

Prevalence of Current Smoking Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Current Smoking ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	15.0	14.0 – 15.9
Age		
18-24	6.6	4.0 – 9.2
25-34	15.1	12.3 – 18.0
35-44	21.9	19.0 – 24.9
45-54	18.9	16.4 – 21.4
55-64	19.3	17.0 – 21.5
65+	9.9	8.7 – 11.1
Sex		
Male	15.7	14.3 – 17.0
Female	14.3	13.0 – 15.6
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	14.7	13.7 – 15.7
Black, Non-Hispanic	13.9	10.8 – 16.9
Hispanic	17.4	11.2 – 23.7
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	12.5	7.2 – 17.9
Multiracial	22.2	14.8 – 29.7
Disability Status		
Disability	21.8	19.8 – 23.8
No Disability	12.1	11.1 – 13.1
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	36.3	30.0 – 42.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	22.0	18.3 – 25.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	18.7	15.6 – 21.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	19.2	16.1 – 22.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	15.2	12.8 – 17.7
\$75,000+	9.3	8.0 – 10.6
Education		
Less than High School	31.1	25.9 – 36.4
High School Diploma	19.6	17.8 – 21.4
Some College	13.5	12.0 – 15.0
College Graduate	5.5	4.7 – 6.4

Prevalence of Current Smoking Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2023



- The prevalence of current smoking among Ohio adults decreased from 2011 (25.1%) to 2023 (15.0%).
- The prevalence of current smoking is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of current smoking is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (19.6%) and Region 14 (23.8%), compared with all Ohio adults (15.0%).

Prevalence of Current Smoking Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	15.0	14.0 – 15.9
Region 1	13.4	10.2 – 16.6
Region 2	16.6	12.9 – 20.3
Region 3	15.9	12.1 – 19.7
Region 4	13.3	10.8 – 15.8
Region 5	16.3	13.1 – 19.6
Region 6	17.1	13.4 – 20.7
Region 7	13.5	9.3 – 17.6
Region 8	12.3	10.0 – 14.7
Region 9	14.6	11.5 – 17.7
Region 10	15.8	13.0 – 18.7
Region 11	19.6	16.3 – 22.9
Region 12	14.6	11.3 – 17.9
Region 13	17.3	12.3 – 22.3
Region 14	23.8	19.2 – 28.5



E-cigarette Use

In 2023, 8.3% of Ohio adults reported that they currently use e-cigarettes either every day or some days, compared with 7.4% of adults in the United States.

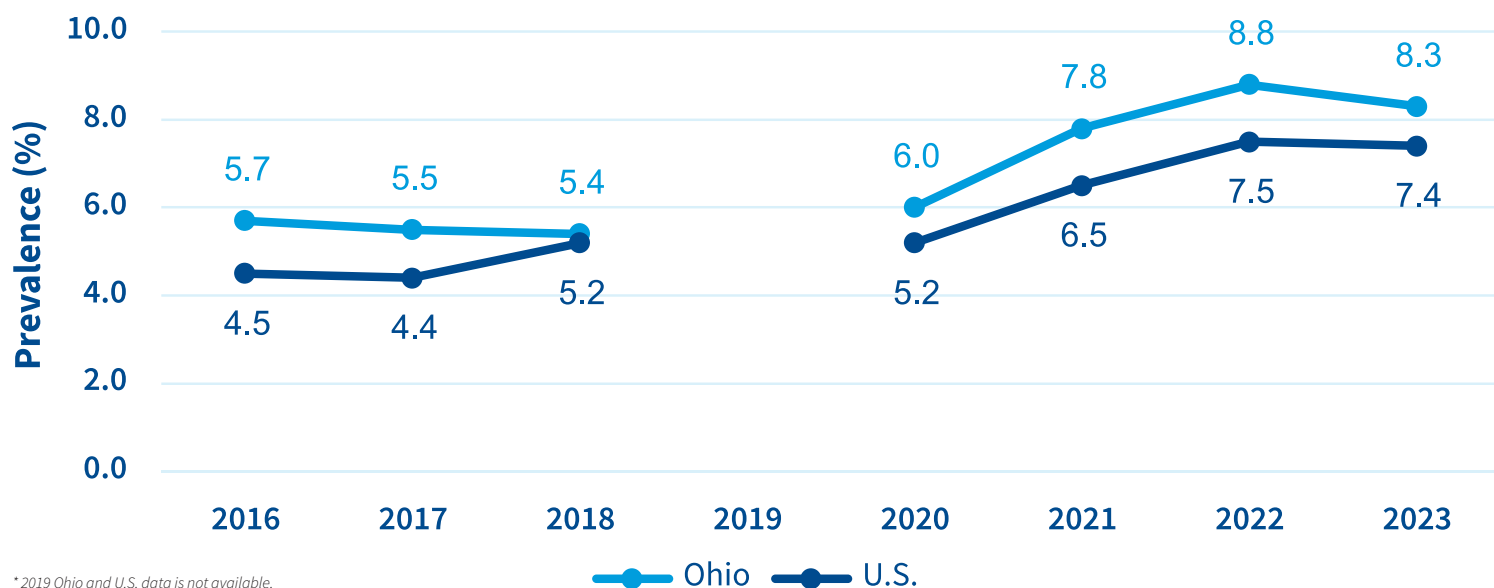
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use is significantly* higher among young adults ages 18-24, compared with adults ages 35 and older.
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use is significantly* higher among multiracial adults (15.1%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (7.6%).
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (12.1%), compared with adults without a disability (6.7%).
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use does not differ by annual household income.
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use is significantly* lower among adults with a college degree (4.2%), compared with all other levels of education.

Prevalence of E-cigarette Use Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	E-Cigarette Use ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	8.3	7.5 – 9.1
Age		
18-24	19.6	15.8 – 23.4
25-34	14.2	11.7 – 16.7
35-44	12.0	9.6 – 14.4
45-54	6.1	4.6 – 7.6
55-64	4.1	2.9 – 5.3
65+	1.3	0.9 – 1.7
Sex		
Male	8.7	7.6 – 9.9
Female	7.9	6.8 – 9.0
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	7.6	6.8 – 8.4
Black, Non-Hispanic	8.6	5.8 – 11.5
Hispanic	13.6	8.2 – 19.0
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	11.1	5.0 – 17.1
Multiracial	15.1	9.0 – 21.3
Disability Status		
Disability	12.1	10.4 – 13.9
No Disability	6.7	5.9 – 7.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	11.0	6.9 – 15.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	9.5	6.4 – 12.6
\$25,000-\$34,999	9.1	6.5 – 11.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	9.5	7.0 – 12.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	9.2	7.1 – 11.2
\$75,000+	7.5	6.2 – 8.8
Education		
Less than High School	11.5	7.7 – 15.3
High School Diploma	10.3	8.8 – 11.8
Some College	8.9	7.5 – 10.4
College Graduate	4.2	3.3 – 5.1

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

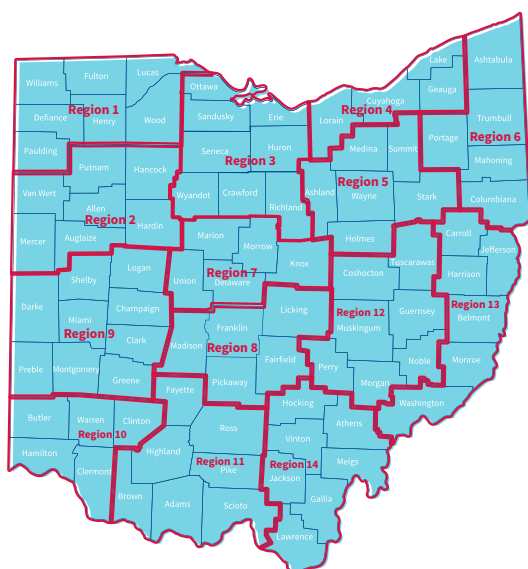
Prevalence of E-cigarette Use Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2016-2023



- The prevalence of e-cigarette use among Ohio adults increased from 2016 (5.7%) to 2023 (8.3%).
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every available year from 2016 to 2023.
- The prevalence of e-cigarette use is significantly* lower in Ohio BRFSS Region 4 (5.5%), compared with all Ohio adults (8.3%).

Prevalence of E-cigarette Use Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	8.3	7.5 – 9.1
Region 1	8.8	6.0 – 11.5
Region 2	8.4	5.4 – 11.3
Region 3	7.7	5.0 – 10.3
Region 4	5.5	3.8 – 7.1
Region 5	8.0	5.2 – 10.8
Region 6	8.2	5.2 – 11.3
Region 7	10.3	5.9 – 14.7
Region 8	9.0	6.8 – 11.2
Region 9	10.8	7.9 – 13.8
Region 10	8.1	5.9 – 10.4
Region 11	8.2	5.7 – 10.6
Region 12	9.6	6.4 – 12.8
Region 13	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Region 14	10.8	7.9 – 13.7



¹ Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.

Marijuana Use

In 2023, 14.4% of Ohio adults reported using marijuana in the past 30 days, compared with 14.8% of adults in the United States.

- The prevalence of marijuana use generally decreases as age increases; adults ages 18-24 are six times more likely to use marijuana (22.4%), compared with adults ages 65 and older (3.8%).
- The prevalence of marijuana use is significantly* higher among males (16.9%), compared with females (12.0%).
- The prevalence of marijuana use is significantly* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (22.9%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (12.7%).
- The prevalence of marijuana use is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (21.3%), compared with adults without a disability (11.4%).
- The prevalence of marijuana generally decreases as annual household income increases; 30.5% of adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 use marijuana, compared with 12.4% of adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of marijuana use decreases as education level increases; 22.4% of adults with less than a high school education use marijuana, compared with 9.5% of adults with a college degree.

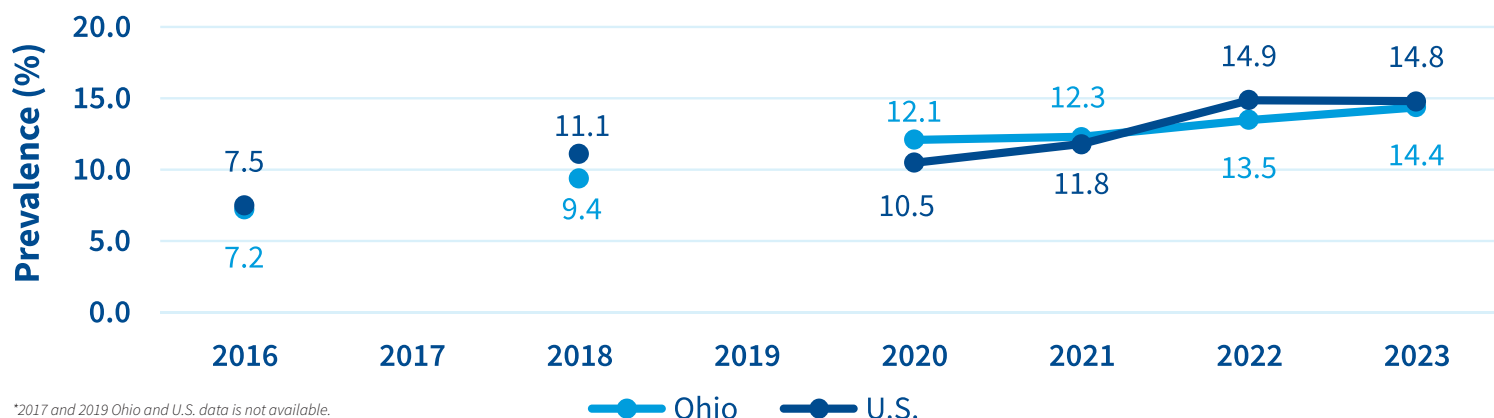
¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported using marijuana in the past 30 days.

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

Prevalence of Marijuana Use Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Marijuana Use ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	14.4	13.0 – 15.8
Age		
18-24	22.4	16.6 – 28.2
25-34	23.2	18.7 – 27.8
35-44	19.2	15.1 – 23.2
45-54	14.6	11.2 – 18.0
55-64	12.4	9.5 – 15.2
65+	3.8	2.7 – 5.0
Sex		
Male	16.9	14.7 – 19.0
Female	12.0	10.2 – 13.8
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	12.7	11.3 – 14.1
Black, Non-Hispanic	22.9	16.8 – 28.9
Hispanic	26.6	14.0 – 39.1
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Multiracial	21.8	12.1 – 31.6
Disability Status		
Disability	21.3	18.3 – 24.4
No Disability	11.4	9.9 – 12.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	30.5	21.4 – 39.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	15.4	10.0 – 20.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	16.3	11.7 – 21.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	17.7	13.2 – 22.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	14.7	11.0 – 18.5
\$75,000+	12.4	10.2 – 14.5
Education		
Less than High School	22.4	14.9 – 30.0
High School Diploma	15.8	13.2 – 18.4
Some College	15.0	12.5 – 17.6
College Graduate	9.5	7.8 – 11.1

Prevalence of Marijuana Use Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2016-2023

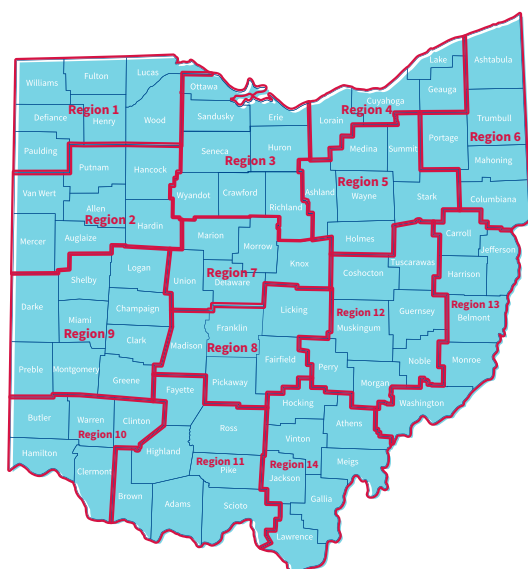


- The prevalence of marijuana use among Ohio adults increased from 2016 (7.2%) to 2023 (14.4%).
- The prevalence of marijuana use is similar among Ohio and U.S. adults every available year from 2016 to 2023.
- The prevalence of marijuana use is significantly* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (7.7%), Region 12 (8.1%), and Region 14 (9.3%), compared with all Ohio adults (14.4%).

Prevalence of Marijuana Use Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	14.4	13.0 – 15.8
Region 1	14.2	9.3 – 19.1
Region 2	12.1	7.3 – 16.9
Region 3	9.2	4.8 – 13.7
Region 4	15.0	11.1 – 18.8
Region 5	14.1	9.7 – 18.5
Region 6	13.6	8.1 – 19.0
Region 7	11.9	7.8 – 16.1
Region 8	16.5	12.7 – 20.4
Region 9	15.8	10.9 – 20.6
Region 10	17.3	12.8 – 21.9
Region 11	7.7	4.9 – 10.5
Region 12	8.1	4.2 – 12.1
Region 13	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Region 14	9.3	5.9 – 12.6

¹ Estimate does not meet the reliability criteria for reporting set by the CDC.



Binge Drinking

In 2023, 15.6% 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 15.2% of adults in the United States.

- The prevalence of binge drinking is significantly* higher among adults ages 18-54, compared with adults ages 55 and older.
- The prevalence of binge drinking is significantly* higher among males (19.0%), compared with females (12.5%).
- The prevalence of binge drinking does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of binge drinking is significantly* higher among adults without a disability (16.7%), compared with adults with a disability (13.0%).
- The prevalence of binge drinking is significantly* higher among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (22.0%), compared with adults with an annual household income of \$15,000-\$74,999.
- The prevalence of binge drinking is significantly* higher among adults with a college degree (18.3%), compared with adults with a high school diploma or less education.

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.

Prevalence of Binge Drinking Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Binge Drinking ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	15.6	14.6 – 16.5
Age		
18-24	21.8	17.8 – 25.8
25-34	24.7	21.7 – 27.7
35-44	20.9	18.1 – 23.8
45-54	19.7	17.2 – 22.2
55-64	11.9	10.1 – 13.6
65+	4.5	3.8 – 5.2
Sex		
Male	19.0	17.5 – 20.4
Female	12.5	11.2 – 13.7
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	15.9	14.9 – 16.9
Black, Non-Hispanic	14.5	11.1 – 17.9
Hispanic	17.7	11.2 – 24.1
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	9.7	4.4 – 15.0
Multiracial	15.9	9.9 – 22.0
Disability Status		
Disability	13.0	11.2 – 14.7
No Disability	16.7	15.5 – 17.8
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	16.9	11.4 – 22.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	8.3	5.8 – 10.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	11.7	8.9 – 14.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	13.2	10.7 – 15.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	14.9	12.6 – 17.2
\$75,000+	22.0	20.2 – 23.9
Education		
Less than High School	11.3	7.2 – 15.3
High School Diploma	14.5	12.8 – 16.1
Some College	15.8	13.9 – 17.6
College Graduate	18.3	16.8 – 19.8

The chart displays the prevalence of hepatitis B virus infection in Ohio and the U.S. from 2011 to 2023. The y-axis represents the prevalence percentage, ranging from 0.0 to 25.0. The x-axis shows the years from 2011 to 2023. Ohio's prevalence is shown in light blue, and the U.S. prevalence is shown in dark blue. Both states show a general downward trend, with Ohio's prevalence starting at 20.1% in 2011 and ending at 15.6% in 2023, and the U.S. prevalence starting at 18.3% in 2011 and ending at 15.2% in 2023.

Year	Ohio (%)	U.S. (%)
2011	20.1	18.3
2012	18.0	16.8
2013	17.1	16.5
2014	18.1	16.0
2015	18.2	16.3
2016	17.9	16.9
2017	19.0	17.0
2018	15.8	16.4
2019	17.5	16.7
2020	16.3	15.5
2021	16.8	15.4
2022	18.3	16.5
2023	15.6	15.2

- The prevalence of binge drinking among Ohio adults is variable from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of binge drinking is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year (except 2018) from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of binge drinking is significantly* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 11 (9.0%), compared with all Ohio adults (15.6%).

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	15.6	14.6 – 16.5
Region 1	14.6	11.2 – 18.1
Region 2	16.3	12.9 – 19.6
Region 3	14.2	10.8 – 17.6
Region 4	17.8	15.1 – 20.5
Region 5	16.1	12.8 – 19.5
Region 6	13.3	10.0 – 16.6
Region 7	17.3	13.6 – 21.1
Region 8	14.8	12.5 – 17.1
Region 9	12.8	9.8 – 15.8
Region 10	18.7	15.7 – 21.8
Region 11	9.0	6.7 – 11.4
Region 12	13.0	9.7 – 16.4
Region 13	13.6	10.1 – 17.0
Region 14	14.6	11.6 – 17.6



Overweight

In 2023, 33.2% of Ohio adults reported being overweight, that is, their body mass index (BMI) was between 25.0 and 29.9 kg/m², compared with 34.7% of adults in the United States.

- The prevalence of overweight generally increases as age increases; 25.3% of adults ages 18-24 are overweight, compared with 36.0% of adults ages 65 and older.
- The prevalence of overweight is significantly* higher among males (37.5%), compared with females (28.9%).
- The prevalence of overweight does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of overweight is significantly* higher among adults without a disability (34.9%), compared with adults with a disability (29.2%).
- The prevalence of overweight increases as annual household income increases; 25.6% of adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 were overweight, compared with 35.8% of adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more.
- The prevalence of overweight is significantly* higher among college graduates (37.2%), compared with adults with a high school diploma (30.6%) or some college education (32.6%).

Prevalence of Overweight Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Overweight ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	33.2	32.0 – 34.4
Age		
18-24	25.3	21.0 – 29.6
25-34	33.3	29.7 – 36.9
35-44	33.3	30.0 – 36.6
45-54	31.3	28.3 – 34.2
55-64	35.8	33.2 – 38.5
65+	36.0	34.2 – 37.9
Sex		
Male	37.5	35.7 – 39.2
Female	28.9	27.2 – 30.5
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	33.6	32.3 – 34.9
Black, Non-Hispanic	30.5	26.3 – 34.6
Hispanic	33.5	25.4 – 41.5
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	34.3	26.0 – 42.6
Multiracial	34.1	26.0 – 42.3
Disability Status		
Disability	29.2	27.0 – 31.4
No Disability	34.9	33.4 – 36.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	25.6	19.7 – 31.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	26.5	22.6 – 30.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	31.1	27.5 – 34.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	33.7	30.2 – 37.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	35.5	32.3 – 38.7
\$75,000+	35.8	33.7 – 37.8
Education		
Less than High School	32.4	26.8 – 38.1
High School Diploma	30.6	28.5 – 32.7
Some College	32.6	30.4 – 34.8
College Graduate	37.2	35.3 – 39.1

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

The chart displays the prevalence of COVID-19 in Ohio and the U.S. from 2011 to 2023. The Y-axis represents the prevalence percentage, ranging from 30.0 to 37.0. The X-axis represents the years. Ohio's prevalence is shown in blue, and the U.S. average is shown in dark blue. Both series show a general downward trend, with Ohio's prevalence dropping below the U.S. average in 2020 and remaining lower through 2023.

Year	Ohio (%)	U.S. (%)
2011	36.2	35.8
2012	35.2	35.8
2013	34.7	35.6
2014	34.1	35.2
2015	36.7	35.7
2016	34.8	35.2
2017	34.2	35.3
2018	34.4	35.0
2019	34.5	35.3
2020	33.5	34.8
2021	33.3	34.4
2022	32.8	34.1
2023	33.2	34.7

- ### Prevalence Overweight Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

The map of Ohio is divided into 17 judicial regions, each labeled with a number in white text. The regions and their constituent counties are as follows:

- Region 1:** Williams, Fulton, Lucas, Defiance, Henry, Wood, Sandusky, Erie, Lorain, Medina, Summit, Portage, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga.
- Region 2:** Putnam, Hancock, Van Wert, Allen, Hardin, Mercer, Auglaize, Shelby, Logan, Union, Morrow, Knox, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Seneca, Huron, Licking, Coshocton, Holmes, Wayne, Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning, Portage, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga.
- Region 3:** Putnam, Hancock, Van Wert, Allen, Hardin, Mercer, Auglaize, Shelby, Logan, Union, Morrow, Knox, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Seneca, Huron, Licking, Coshocton, Holmes, Wayne, Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning, Portage, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga.
- Region 5:** Putnam, Hancock, Van Wert, Allen, Hardin, Mercer, Auglaize, Shelby, Logan, Union, Morrow, Knox, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Seneca, Huron, Licking, Coshocton, Holmes, Wayne, Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning, Portage, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga.
- Region 6:** Putnam, Hancock, Van Wert, Allen, Hardin, Mercer, Auglaize, Shelby, Logan, Union, Morrow, Knox, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Seneca, Huron, Licking, Coshocton, Holmes, Wayne, Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning, Portage, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga.
- Region 7:** Putnam, Hancock, Van Wert, Allen, Hardin, Mercer, Auglaize, Shelby, Logan, Union, Morrow, Knox, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Seneca, Huron, Licking, Coshocton, Holmes, Wayne, Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning, Portage, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga.
- Region 8:** Putnam, Hancock, Van Wert, Allen, Hardin, Mercer, Auglaize, Shelby, Logan, Union, Morrow, Knox, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Seneca, Huron, Licking, Coshocton, Holmes, Wayne, Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning, Portage, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga.
- Region 9:** Putnam, Hancock, Van Wert, Allen, Hardin, Mercer, Auglaize, Shelby, Logan, Union, Morrow, Knox, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Seneca, Huron, Licking, Coshocton, Holmes, Wayne, Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning, Portage, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga.
- Region 10:** Putnam, Hancock, Van Wert, Allen, Hardin, Mercer, Auglaize, Shelby, Logan, Union, Morrow, Knox, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Seneca, Huron, Licking, Coshocton, Holmes, Wayne, Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning, Portage, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga.
- Region 11:** Putnam, Hancock, Van Wert, Allen, Hardin, Mercer, Auglaize, Shelby, Logan, Union, Morrow, Knox, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Seneca, Huron, Licking, Coshocton, Holmes, Wayne, Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning, Portage, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga.
- Region 12:** Putnam, Hancock, Van Wert, Allen, Hardin, Mercer, Auglaize, Shelby, Logan, Union, Morrow, Knox, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Seneca, Huron, Licking, Coshocton, Holmes, Wayne, Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning, Portage, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga.
- Region 13:** Putnam, Hancock, Van Wert, Allen, Hardin, Mercer, Auglaize, Shelby, Logan, Union, Morrow, Knox, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Seneca, Huron, Licking, Coshocton, Holmes, Wayne, Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning, Portage, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga.
- Region 14:** Putnam, Hancock, Van Wert, Allen, Hardin, Mercer, Auglaize, Shelby, Logan, Union, Morrow, Knox, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Seneca, Huron, Licking, Coshocton, Holmes, Wayne, Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning, Portage, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga.
- Region 15:** Putnam, Hancock, Van Wert, Allen, Hardin, Mercer, Auglaize, Shelby, Logan, Union, Morrow, Knox, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Seneca, Huron, Licking, Coshocton, Holmes, Wayne, Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning, Portage, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga.
- Region 16:** Putnam, Hancock, Van Wert, Allen, Hardin, Mercer, Auglaize, Shelby, Logan, Union, Morrow, Knox, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Seneca, Huron, Licking, Coshocton, Holmes, Wayne, Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning, Portage, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga.
- Region 17:** Putnam, Hancock, Van Wert, Allen, Hardin, Mercer, Auglaize, Shelby, Logan, Union, Morrow, Knox, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Seneca, Huron, Licking, Coshocton, Holmes, Wayne, Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning, Portage, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga.

Obesity

In 2023, 36.4% of Ohio adults reported having obesity, that is, their body mass index (BMI) was greater than or equal to 30.0 kg/m², compared with 32.8% of adults in the United States.

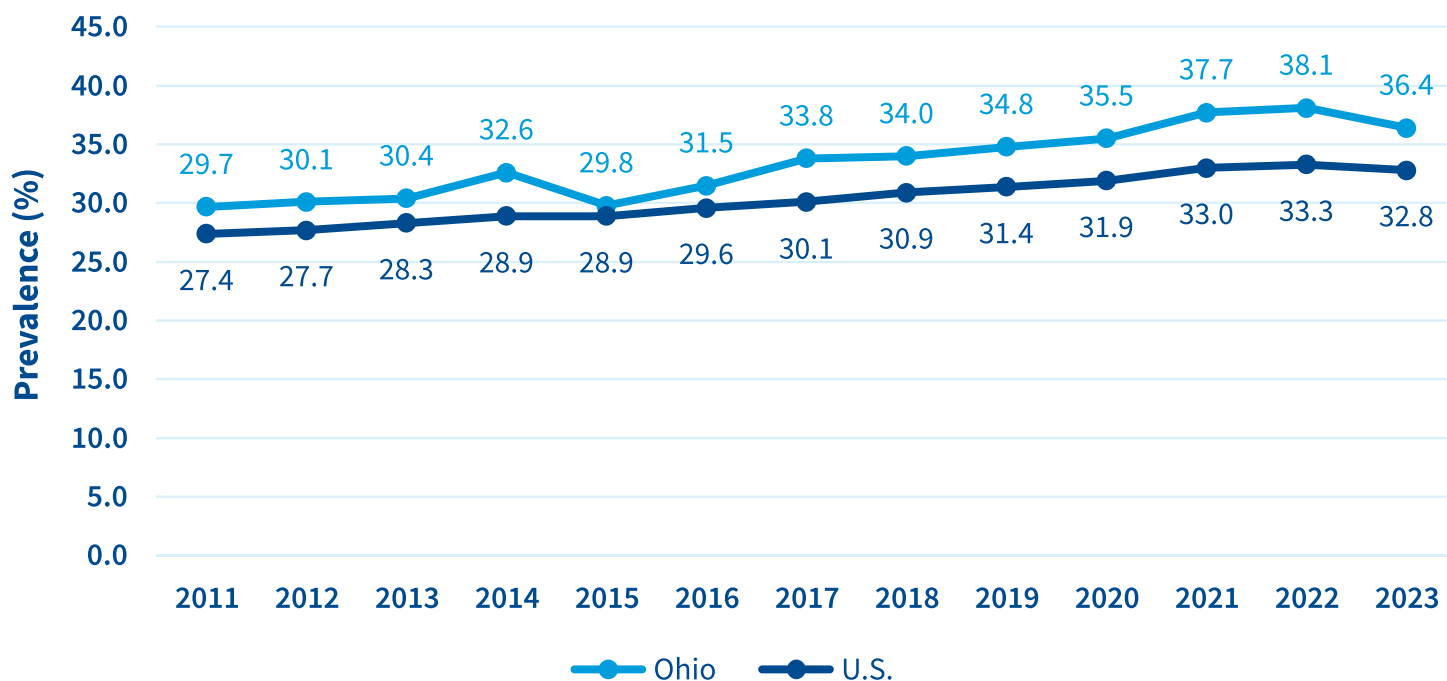
- The prevalence of obesity is significantly* higher among adults ages 35-64, compared with all other age groups.
- The prevalence of obesity does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of obesity is significantly* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (42.3%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (36.3%) and other race, non-Hispanic adults (23.5%).
- The prevalence of obesity is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (42.5%), compared with adults without a disability (33.9%).
- The prevalence of obesity does not differ by annual household income.
- The prevalence of obesity is significantly* higher among adults with a high school diploma (37.5%) or some college education (40.3%), compared with college graduates (31.6%).

Prevalence of Obesity Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Obesity ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	36.4	35.2 – 37.7
Age		
18-24	20.6	16.6 – 24.6
25-34	34.3	30.7 – 37.9
35-44	42.1	38.7 – 45.5
45-54	45.0	41.7 – 48.2
55-64	42.8	40.1 – 45.6
65+	33.5	31.7 – 35.4
Sex		
Male	35.8	34.1 – 37.6
Female	37.0	35.3 – 38.8
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	36.3	35.0 – 37.6
Black, Non-Hispanic	42.3	37.7 – 46.9
Hispanic	37.3	28.9 – 45.7
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	23.5	16.6 – 30.4
Multiracial	30.5	23.1 – 38.0
Disability Status		
Disability	42.5	40.1 – 44.8
No Disability	33.9	32.4 – 35.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	37.0	30.7 – 43.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	41.1	36.6 – 45.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	37.0	33.1 – 41.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	36.4	32.8 – 39.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	36.0	32.8 – 39.1
\$75,000+	37.6	35.5 – 39.7
Education		
Less than High School	34.2	28.7 – 39.7
High School Diploma	37.5	35.4 – 39.7
Some College	40.3	38.0 – 42.7
College Graduate	31.6	29.8 – 33.4

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

Prevalence of Obesity Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2023



- The prevalence of obesity among Ohio adults increased from 2011 (29.7%) to 2023 (36.4%).
- The prevalence of obesity is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of obesity is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 2 (42.5%), Region 11 (43.6%), and Region 12 (43.6%), compared with all Ohio adults (36.4%).

Prevalence of Obesity Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	36.4	35.2 – 37.7
Region 1	38.5	33.9 – 43.2
Region 2	42.5	37.9 – 47.1
Region 3	38.1	33.2 – 43.0
Region 4	34.3	30.8 – 37.7
Region 5	37.9	33.7 – 42.2
Region 6	36.4	32.0 – 40.8
Region 7	36.0	30.8 – 41.1
Region 8	33.8	30.5 – 37.1
Region 9	36.5	32.4 – 40.6
Region 10	34.7	31.1 – 38.3
Region 11	43.6	38.8 – 48.5
Region 12	43.6	38.8 – 48.4
Region 13	41.5	36.3 – 46.7
Region 14	36.0	31.8 – 40.2



No Exercise

In 2023, 26.4% of Ohio adults reported that they had not participated in any physical activities or exercises outside of their regular job during the past month, compared with 24.8% of adults in the United States.

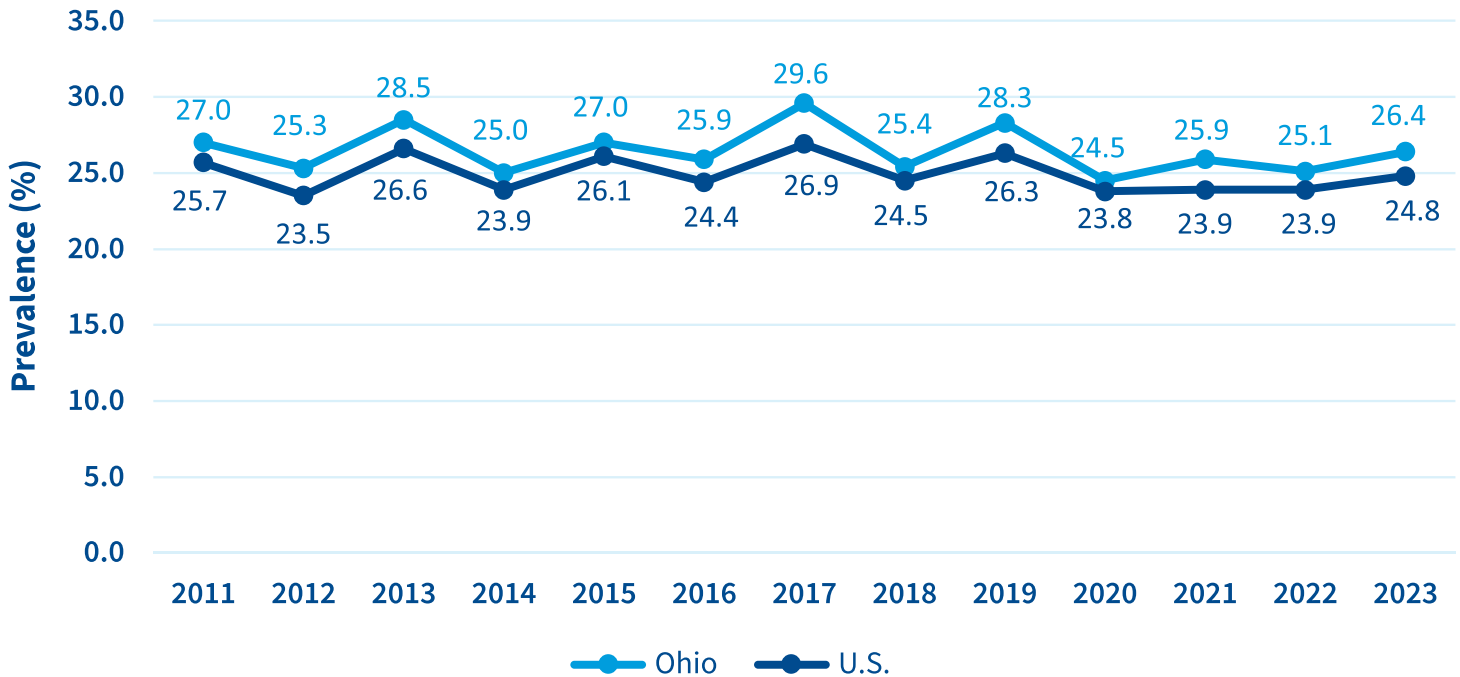
- The prevalence of no exercise increases as age increases.
- The prevalence of no exercise is significantly* higher among females (28.9%), compared with males (23.8%).
- The prevalence of no exercise is significantly* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (31.1%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (25.4%) and multiracial adults (20.3%).
- The prevalence of no exercise is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (41.6%), compared with adults without a disability (19.9%).
- The prevalence of no exercise is significantly* higher among adults with an annual household income of \$15,000-\$24,999 (41.2%), compared with adults with an annual household income of \$35,000 or more.
- The prevalence of no exercise decreases as education level increases.

¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported that they had not participated in any physical activities or exercises during the past month.

Prevalence of No Exercise Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	No Exercise ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	26.4	25.3 – 27.5
Age		
18-24	16.1	12.4 – 19.7
25-34	20.5	17.3 – 23.7
35-44	20.7	17.9 – 23.5
45-54	26.1	23.2 – 28.9
55-64	30.1	27.6 – 32.7
65+	36.4	34.6 – 38.2
Sex		
Male	23.8	22.2 – 25.3
Female	28.9	27.3 – 30.4
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	25.4	24.3 – 26.5
Black, Non-Hispanic	31.1	27.0 – 35.1
Hispanic	28.8	21.2 – 36.4
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	30.3	22.8 – 37.8
Multiracial	20.3	13.9 – 26.7
Disability Status		
Disability	41.6	39.3 – 43.9
No Disability	19.9	18.7 – 21.2
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	39.9	33.8 – 46.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	41.2	36.5 – 45.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	34.7	30.9 – 38.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	31.6	28.1 – 35.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	25.5	22.6 – 28.4
\$75,000+	14.5	13.0 – 16.0
Education		
Less than High School	46.8	41.2 – 52.4
High School Diploma	31.1	29.2 – 33.1
Some College	26.1	24.1 – 28.1
College Graduate	14.0	12.8 – 15.3

Prevalence of No Exercise Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2023



- The prevalence of no exercise among Ohio adults is relatively stable from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of no exercise is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of no exercise is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 9 (31.6%), Region 11 (37.1%), Region 12 (32.6%), and Region 14 (33.6%), compared with all Ohio adults (26.4%).

Prevalence of No Exercise Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	26.4	25.3 – 27.5
Region 1	26.4	22.4 – 30.3
Region 2	30.2	26.0 – 34.3
Region 3	29.4	25.1 – 33.8
Region 4	24.2	21.1 – 27.2
Region 5	27.3	23.6 – 31.1
Region 6	25.7	22.0 – 29.5
Region 7	23.2	18.7 – 27.7
Region 8	21.8	18.8 – 24.8
Region 9	31.6	27.7 – 35.4
Region 10	23.8	20.7 – 26.9
Region 11	37.1	32.7 – 41.6
Region 12	32.6	28.3 – 37.0
Region 13	32.3	27.4 – 37.2
Region 14	33.6	29.3 – 38.0



Long-Term COVID Effects

In 2023, 7.5% of Ohio adults reported being told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had COVID-19 and experienced symptoms lasting three months or longer, compared with 7.1% of adults in the United States.

- The prevalence of long-term COVID effects is significantly* higher among adults ages 35-64, compared with adults ages 65 and older.
- The prevalence of long-term COVID effects is significantly* higher among females (8.8%), compared with males (6.0%).
- The prevalence of long-term COVID effects does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of long-term COVID effects is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (11.4%), compared with adults without a disability (5.9%).
- The prevalence of long-term COVID effects does not differ by annual household income.
- The prevalence of long-term COVID effects does not differ by level of education.

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

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

Prevalence of Long-Term COVID Effects Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Long-Term COVID Effects ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	7.5	6.8 – 8.2
Age		
18-24	6.5	4.0 – 9.0
25-34	7.8	5.8 – 9.7
35-44	9.8	7.7 – 11.8
45-54	9.7	7.9 – 11.5
55-64	8.0	6.4 – 9.7
65+	5.2	4.3 – 6.1
Sex		
Male	6.0	5.1 – 7.0
Female	8.8	7.8 – 9.8
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	7.7	7.0 – 8.5
Black, Non-Hispanic	6.1	3.9 – 8.4
Hispanic	10.3	5.2 – 15.4
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Multiracial	N/A ²	N/A ²
Disability Status		
Disability	11.4	9.8 – 12.9
No Disability	5.9	5.1 – 6.6
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	5.9	2.9 – 8.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	9.3	6.6 – 12.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	8.2	5.7 – 10.6
\$35,000-\$49,999	8.4	6.2 – 10.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	7.4	5.6 – 9.2
\$75,000+	7.7	6.6 – 8.9
Education		
Less than High School	8.2	4.9 – 11.5
High School Diploma	6.6	5.5 – 7.8
Some College	8.9	7.5 – 10.3
College Graduate	6.8	5.8 – 7.8

Year	Ohio (%)	U.S. (%)
2022	7.8	7.0
2023	7.5	7.1

- ### Prevalence of Long-Term COVID Effects Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

The map displays the 17 counties of Ohio, grouped into 14 regions. The regions are defined by red outlines and labeled in red text. The counties are color-coded: light blue for most counties, and light green for the counties in Region 10 (Warren, Clinton, Ross, Adams, Scioto, Lawrence, and Belmont).

Region	Counties
Region 1	Williams, Fulton, Lucas, Defiance, Henry, Wood, Sandusky, Erie, Lorain, Medina, Summit, Portage, Trumbull, and Mahoning
Region 2	Putnam, Hancock, Allen, Hardin, Mercer, Auglaize, Shelby, Logan, Union, Marion, Morrow, Richland, Ashland, Wayne, Stark, Columbiana, Carroll, and Jefferson
Region 3	Seneca, Harrison, Wyandot, Crawford, Richland, Morrow, Knox, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Harrison, and Belmont
Region 4	Gauga, Lake, and Ashtabula
Region 5	Wayne, Stark, and Columbiana
Region 6	Portage, Trumbull, and Mahoning
Region 7	Marion, Morrow, Knox, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Harrison, and Belmont
Region 8	Franklin, Licking, Fairfield, Perry, Morgan, Washington, and Belmont
Region 9	Miami, Clark, Madison, Fayette, Pickaway, Fairfield, Perry, Morgan, Washington, and Belmont
Region 10	Warren, Clinton, Ross, Adams, Scioto, Lawrence, and Belmont
Region 11	Adams, Scioto, Lawrence, and Belmont
Region 12	Licking, Fairfield, Perry, Morgan, Washington, and Belmont
Region 13	Belmont and Monroe
Region 14	Jackson, Gallia, and Lawrence

Flu Vaccination

In 2023, 42.9% of Ohio adults reported having received a flu vaccination in the past year, compared with 42.2% of adults in the United States.

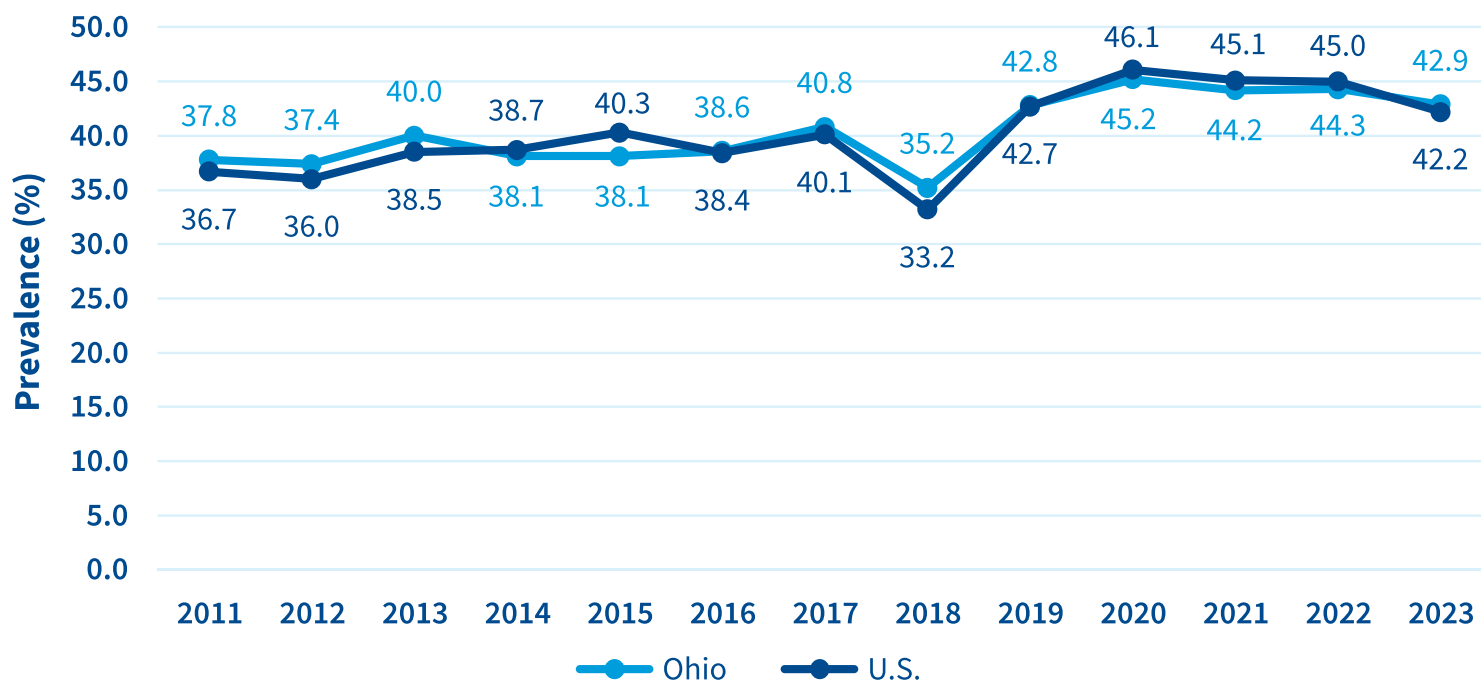
- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine increases as age increases.
- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine is significantly* higher among females (47.3%), compared with males (38.1%).
- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine is significantly* higher among White, non-Hispanic adults (44.8%), compared with Black, non-Hispanic adults (36.2%), Hispanic adults (35.1%), and multiracial adults (31.0%).
- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine does not differ by disability status.
- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine is significantly* lower among adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (32.8%), compared with adults with an annual household income of \$35,000-\$49,999 (43.0%) and \$75,000 or more (46.0%).
- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine is two times higher among college graduates (57.0%), compared with adults with less than a high school education (28.0%).

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

Prevalence of Flu Vaccination Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Flu Vaccination ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	42.9	41.6 – 44.1
Age		
18-24	26.7	22.3 – 31.2
25-34	31.4	28.0 – 34.8
35-44	34.0	30.7 – 37.3
45-54	37.6	34.4 – 40.7
55-64	46.5	43.8 – 49.2
65+	63.5	61.6 – 65.4
Sex		
Male	38.1	36.4 – 39.9
Female	47.3	45.5 – 49.1
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	44.8	43.5 – 46.2
Black, Non-Hispanic	36.2	31.9 – 40.5
Hispanic	35.1	26.9 – 43.3
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	45.1	36.4 – 53.8
Multiracial	31.0	23.2 – 38.8
Disability Status		
Disability	44.9	42.5 – 47.2
No Disability	42.0	40.6 – 43.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	32.8	26.9 – 38.8
\$15,000-\$24,999	41.5	36.8 – 46.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	42.2	38.2 – 46.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	43.0	39.3 – 46.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	38.7	35.5 – 41.8
\$75,000+	46.0	43.9 – 48.2
Education		
Less than High School	28.0	22.9 – 33.1
High School Diploma	35.5	33.4 – 37.7
Some College	42.6	40.3 – 45.0
College Graduate	57.0	55.1 – 59.0

Prevalence of Flu Vaccination Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2023



- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine among adults in both Ohio and the United States is variable from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of having a flu vaccine is significantly* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 2 (33.4%) and Region 14 (36.2%), compared with all Ohio adults (42.9%).

Prevalence of Flu Vaccination Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	42.9	41.6 – 44.1
Region 1	41.7	37.2 – 46.3
Region 2	33.4	29.4 – 37.4
Region 3	38.4	34.0 – 42.9
Region 4	48.9	45.4 – 52.4
Region 5	39.9	35.8 – 44.0
Region 6	39.7	35.2 – 44.1
Region 7	44.9	39.8 – 50.0
Region 8	43.8	40.3 – 47.2
Region 9	44.2	40.0 – 48.3
Region 10	44.5	40.9 – 48.2
Region 11	36.9	32.2 – 41.6
Region 12	37.3	32.8 – 41.8
Region 13	41.0	35.9 – 46.2
Region 14	36.2	32.2 – 40.3



Pneumonia Vaccination

In 2023, 38.1% of Ohio adults reported they have had ever had a pneumonia shot, also known as a pneumococcal vaccine, compared with 34.9% of adults in the United States.

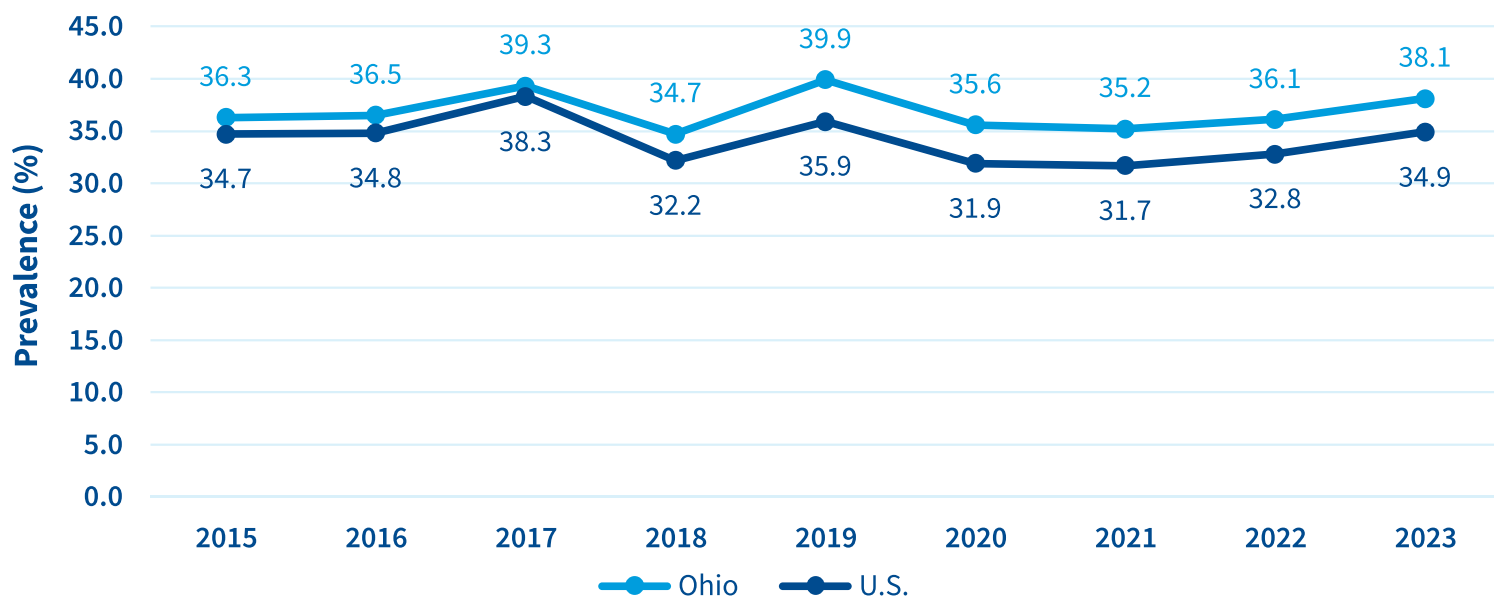
- The prevalence of having a pneumonia vaccine is significantly* lower among adults ages 18-64, compared with adults ages 65 and older.
- The prevalence of having a pneumonia vaccine is significantly* higher among females (41.3%), compared with males (34.5%).
- The prevalence of having a pneumonia vaccine is significantly* higher among White, non-Hispanic adults (39.9%), compared with Hispanic adults (25.7%) and other race, non-Hispanic adults (27.7%).
- The prevalence of having a pneumonia vaccine is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (50.2%), compared with adults without a disability (32.9%).
- The prevalence of having a pneumonia vaccine is significantly* lower among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (29.2%), compared with adults with an annual household income of less than \$75,000.
- The prevalence of having a pneumonia vaccine is significantly* higher among adults with some college education (41.8%), compared with adults with a high school diploma (36.6%) and adults with a college degree (37.1%).

¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported they have had ever had a pneumonia shot, also known as a pneumococcal vaccine.

Prevalence of Pneumonia Vaccination Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Pneumonia Vaccination ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	38.1	36.8 – 39.3
Age		
18-24	32.3	27.1 – 37.6
25-34	19.1	15.8 – 22.3
35-44	18.8	15.9 – 21.7
45-54	20.5	17.9 – 23.2
55-64	33.3	30.6 – 35.9
65+	72.7	71.0 – 74.5
Sex		
Male	34.5	32.7 – 36.3
Female	41.3	39.6 – 43.1
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	39.9	38.5 – 41.2
Black, Non-Hispanic	34.7	30.2 – 39.1
Hispanic	25.7	17.9 – 33.5
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	27.7	20.0 – 35.3
Multiracial	35.6	27.5 – 43.8
Disability Status		
Disability	50.2	47.7 – 52.7
No Disability	32.9	31.4 – 34.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	38.6	32.1 – 45.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	48.1	43.1 – 53.0
\$25,000-\$34,999	44.5	40.4 – 48.5
\$35,000-\$49,999	43.1	39.3 – 46.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	38.9	35.6 – 42.2
\$75,000+	29.2	27.3 – 31.2
Education		
Less than High School	34.2	28.6 – 39.8
High School Diploma	36.6	34.5 – 38.8
Some College	41.8	39.4 – 44.1
College Graduate	37.1	35.2 – 39.0

Prevalence of Pneumonia Vaccination Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2015-2023



- The prevalence of having a pneumonia vaccine among Ohio adults is variable from 2015 to 2023.
- The prevalence of having a pneumonia vaccine is higher among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2015 to 2023.
- The prevalence of having a pneumonia vaccine does not differ by Ohio BRFSS Region.

Prevalence of Pneumonia Vaccination Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	38.1	36.8 – 39.3
Region 1	39.9	35.4 – 44.4
Region 2	34.1	29.9 – 38.2
Region 3	37.2	32.5 – 41.9
Region 4	42.1	38.5 – 45.7
Region 5	36.1	32.2 – 40.1
Region 6	39.2	34.6 – 43.7
Region 7	36.3	31.6 – 41.1
Region 8	35.6	32.2 – 39.0
Region 9	37.9	33.7 – 42.1
Region 10	37.5	33.8 – 41.2
Region 11	35.3	30.4 – 40.2
Region 12	39.3	34.6 – 43.9
Region 13	40.7	35.4 – 46.1
Region 14	39.1	34.6 – 43.6



Shingles Vaccination

In 2023, 43.8% of Ohio adults ages 50 and older reported that they have ever had the shingles or zoster vaccine, compared with 44.3% of adults in the United States.

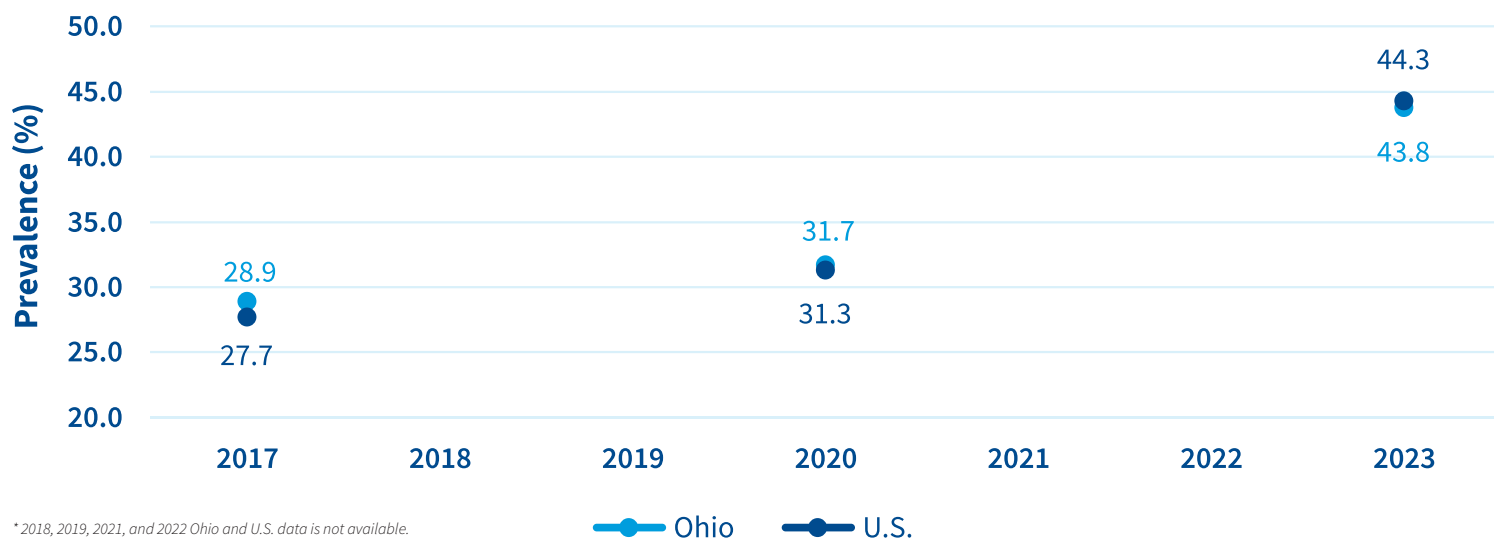
- The prevalence of having a shingles vaccine increases as age increases.
- The prevalence of having a shingles vaccine does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of having a shingles vaccine does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of having a shingles vaccine does not differ by disability status.
- The prevalence of having a shingles vaccine is significantly* higher among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (46.6%), compared with adults with an annual household income less than \$25,000.
- The prevalence of having a shingles vaccine increases as level of education increases.

Prevalence of Shingles Vaccination Among Adults (Ages 50+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Shingles Vaccination ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	43.8	42.3 – 45.3
Age		
50-54	26.5	22.4 – 30.6
55-64	35.1	32.5 – 37.6
65+	54.8	52.8 – 56.7
Sex		
Male	41.6	39.5 – 43.8
Female	45.6	43.6 – 47.7
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	44.3	42.8 – 45.8
Black, Non-Hispanic	41.2	35.3 – 47.0
Hispanic	50.0	34.9 – 65.0
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	36.4	25.0 – 47.9
Multiracial	38.0	24.9 – 51.2
Disability Status		
Disability	44.2	41.6 – 46.8
No Disability	43.5	41.7 – 45.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	29.0	22.4 – 35.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	35.4	30.6 – 40.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	44.9	40.4 – 49.4
\$35,000-\$49,999	42.0	37.8 – 46.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	46.1	42.0 – 50.1
\$75,000+	46.6	43.9 – 49.3
Education		
Less than High School	27.6	21.6 – 33.7
High School Diploma	38.9	36.4 – 41.4
Some College	43.9	41.0 – 46.7
College Graduate	55.5	53.1 – 57.9

¹ Among adults ages 50 and older, the proportion who reported that they have ever had the shingles or zoster vaccine.

Prevalence of Shingles Vaccination Among Adults (Ages 50+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2017-2023



- The prevalence of having a shingles vaccine among Ohio adults increased from 2017 (28.9%) to 2023 (43.8%).
- The prevalence of having a shingles vaccine is similar among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every available year from 2017 to 2023.
- The prevalence of having a shingle vaccine is significantly* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 2 (37.0%), Region 6 (35.8%), and Region 11 (32.9%), compared with all Ohio adults (43.8%).

Prevalence of Shingles Vaccination Among Adults (Ages 50+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	43.8	42.3 – 45.3
Region 1	42.3	37.2 – 47.4
Region 2	37.0	32.2 – 41.9
Region 3	42.0	37.0 – 47.0
Region 4	49.0	44.6 – 53.4
Region 5	38.2	33.6 – 42.7
Region 6	35.8	31.0 – 40.6
Region 7	47.5	41.9 – 53.1
Region 8	51.0	46.5 – 55.6
Region 9	41.6	36.7 – 46.6
Region 10	47.1	42.6 – 51.5
Region 11	32.9	28.6 – 37.1
Region 12	43.7	38.1 – 49.3
Region 13	38.4	32.8 – 44.1
Region 14	38.1	33.2 – 42.9



HIV Testing

In 2023, 33.5% of Ohio adults reported having ever been tested for HIV, compared with 38.9% of adults in the United States.

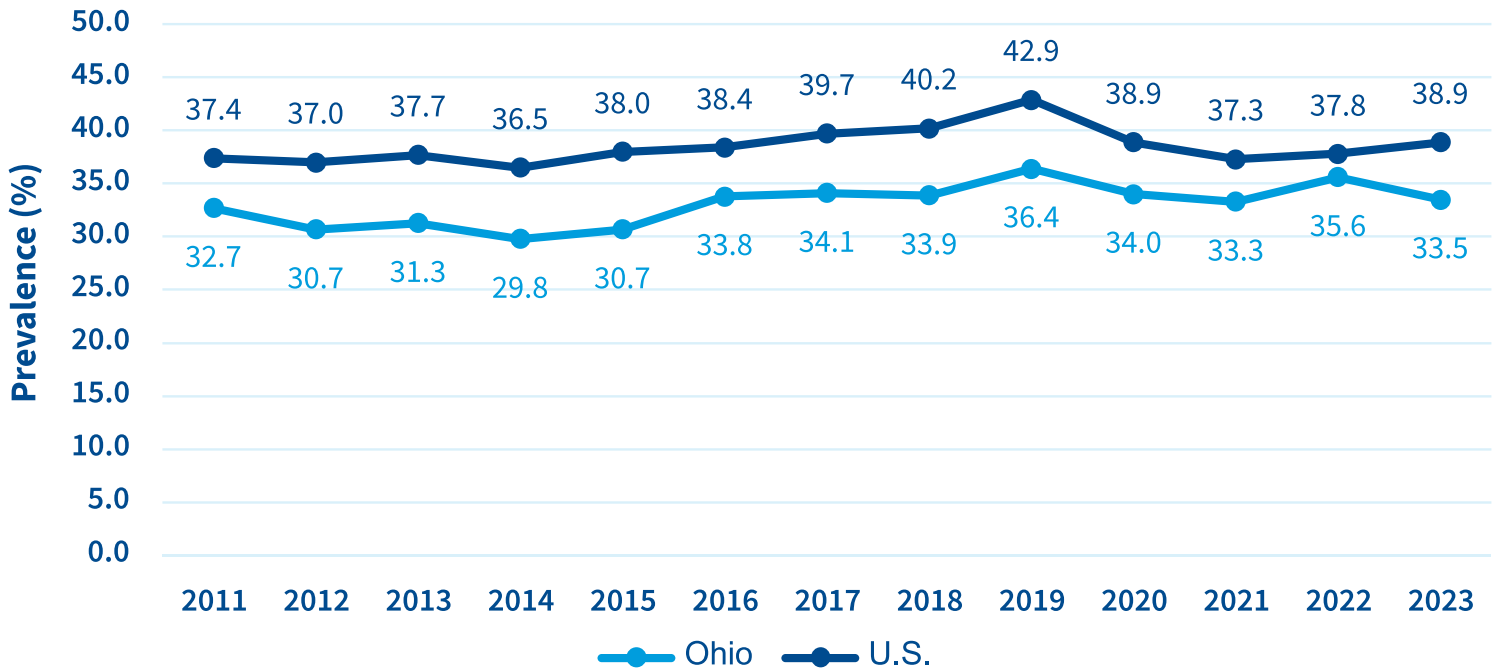
- The prevalence of HIV testing is significantly* higher among adults ages 25-54, compared with adults ages 18-24 and those ages 55 and older.
- The prevalence of HIV testing does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of HIV testing is significantly* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (54.0%), Hispanic adults (46.5%), and multiracial adults (42.6%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (29.9%) and other race, non-Hispanic adults (21.4%)
- The prevalence of HIV testing is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (37.3%), compared with adults without a disability (31.8%).
- The prevalence of HIV testing is significantly* higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (50.7%), compared with adults with an annual household income of \$15,000 or more.
- The prevalence of HIV testing is significantly* lower among adults with a high school diploma (29.3%), compared with adults with some college education (36.8%) and those with a college degree (35.1%).

Prevalence of HIV Testing Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	HIV Testing ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	33.5	32.2 – 34.7
Age		
18-24	21.2	17.3 – 25.2
25-34	42.9	39.1 – 46.7
35-44	52.2	48.6 – 55.7
45-54	45.6	42.3 – 48.9
55-64	32.7	30.0 – 35.3
65+	16.3	14.7 – 17.8
Sex		
Male	33.0	31.2 – 34.8
Female	33.9	32.1 – 35.6
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	29.9	28.7 – 31.2
Black, Non-Hispanic	54.0	49.3 – 58.7
Hispanic	46.5	37.9 – 55.0
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	21.4	15.2 – 27.6
Multiracial	42.6	34.0 – 51.1
Disability Status		
Disability	37.3	34.9 – 39.7
No Disability	31.8	30.4 – 33.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	50.7	43.8 – 57.7
\$15,000-\$24,999	37.0	32.2 – 41.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	32.1	28.1 – 36.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	34.7	31.0 – 38.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	32.2	28.9 – 35.5
\$75,000+	34.8	32.7 – 36.8
Education		
Less than High School	33.0	27.4 – 38.6
High School Diploma	29.3	27.2 – 31.5
Some College	36.8	34.4 – 39.2
College Graduate	35.1	33.1 – 37.0

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

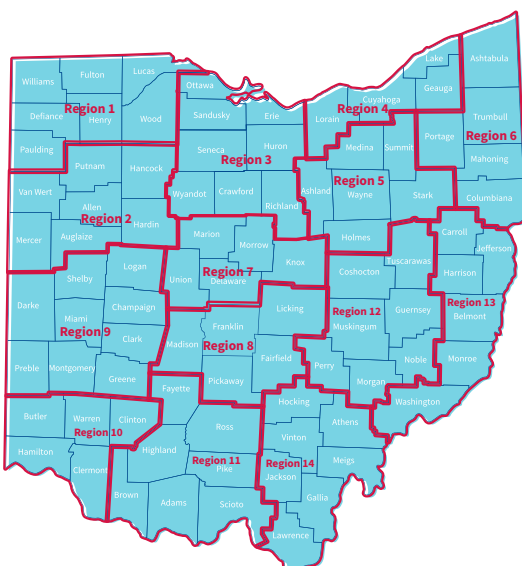
Prevalence of HIV Testing Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2011-2023



- The prevalence of HIV testing among Ohio adults is slightly variable from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of HIV testing is lower among Ohio adults, compared with adults in the United States every year from 2011 to 2023.
- The prevalence of HIV testing is significantly* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 5 (27.6%), Region 11 (26.2%), Region 12 (22.6%), and Region 13 (23.5%), compared with all Ohio adults (33.5%).

Prevalence of HIV Testing Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	33.5	32.2 – 34.7
Region 1	37.5	33.0 – 42.1
Region 2	30.1	25.6 – 34.6
Region 3	32.0	27.0 – 37.1
Region 4	41.4	37.8 – 45.0
Region 5	27.6	23.8 – 31.5
Region 6	30.1	25.4 – 34.8
Region 7	29.7	25.0 – 34.3
Region 8	36.4	32.9 – 39.9
Region 9	32.1	28.0 – 36.3
Region 10	33.2	29.6 – 36.8
Region 11	26.2	22.3 – 30.2
Region 12	22.6	18.5 – 26.6
Region 13	23.5	18.9 – 28.1
Region 14	35.0	30.1 – 40.0



Falls

In 2023, 24.3% of Ohio adults ages 45 and older reported that they had fallen in the past 12 months, compared with 24.3% of adults in the United States.

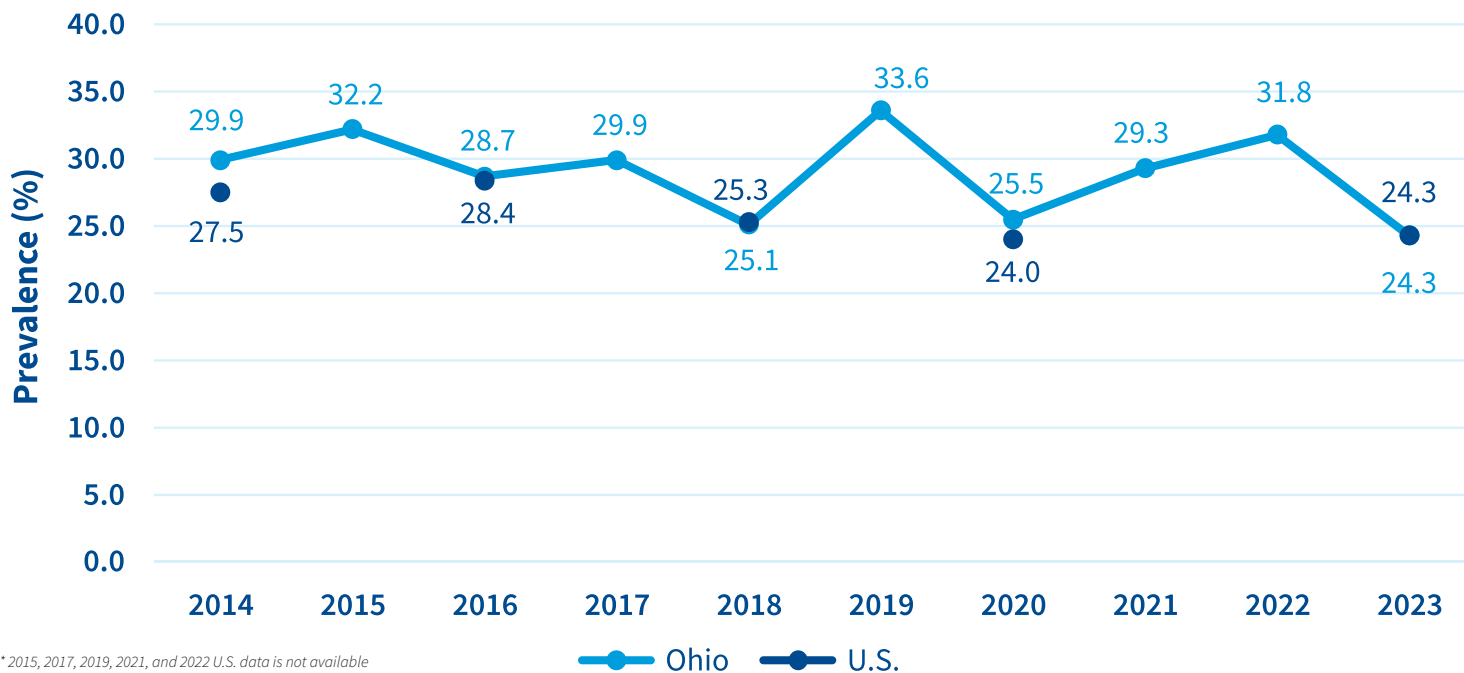
- The prevalence of falls increases as age increases; 20.9% of adults ages 45-54 years reported falls, compared with 26.8% of adults ages 65 and older.
- The prevalence of falls does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of falls is significantly* lower among other race, non-Hispanic adults (9.9%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (24.8%), Black, non-Hispanic adults (22.3%), Hispanic adults (28.2%), and multiracial adults (33.9%).
- The prevalence of falls is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (42.7%), compared with adults without a disability (15.1%).
- The prevalence of falls is significantly* higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$75,000, compared with adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (17.0%).
- The prevalence of falls decreases as education level increases; 31.8% of adults with less than a high school education reported falls, compared with 19.9% of adults with a college degree.

Prevalence of Falls Among Adults (Ages 45+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Falls ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	24.3	23.1 – 25.5
Age		
45-54	20.9	18.3 – 23.6
55-64	24.1	21.9 – 26.4
65+	26.8	25.1 – 28.6
Sex		
Male	22.5	20.7 – 24.3
Female	26.0	24.3 – 27.6
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	24.8	23.5 – 26.1
Black, Non-Hispanic	22.3	17.9 – 26.7
Hispanic	28.2	16.3 – 40.0
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	9.9	5.3 – 14.4
Multiracial	33.9	23.3 – 44.5
Disability Status		
Disability	42.7	40.3 – 45.2
No Disability	15.1	13.9 – 16.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	39.4	32.3 – 46.5
\$15,000-\$24,999	37.7	33.0 – 42.5
\$25,000-\$34,999	30.0	26.1 – 33.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	26.4	23.0 – 29.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	24.4	21.0 – 27.8
\$75,000+	17.0	15.1 – 18.8
Education		
Less than High School	31.8	25.9 – 37.6
High School Diploma	26.0	23.8 – 28.2
Some College	24.7	22.5 – 26.9
College Graduate	19.9	18.2 – 21.6

¹ Among adults ages 45 and older, the proportion who reported that they had fallen in the past 12 months.

Prevalence of Falls Among Adults (Ages 45+), Ohio and the United States, 2014-2023



- The prevalence of falls among adults ages 45 and older in Ohio is variable from 2014 to 2023.
- The prevalence of falls is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 14 (32.4%), compared with all adults in Ohio (24.3%).

Prevalence of Falls Among Adults (Ages 45+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	24.3	23.1 – 25.5
Region 1	27.5	22.9 – 32.2
Region 2	21.4	17.4 – 25.4
Region 3	26.3	22.1 – 30.5
Region 4	22.8	19.4 – 26.3
Region 5	23.5	19.6 – 27.4
Region 6	26.2	21.8 – 30.7
Region 7	19.6	15.8 – 23.3
Region 8	24.6	20.9 – 28.3
Region 9	27.1	22.8 – 31.5
Region 10	21.5	18.3 – 24.8
Region 11	26.5	22.6 – 30.5
Region 12	24.5	19.9 – 29.1
Region 13	26.7	21.6 – 31.8
Region 14	32.4	28.2 – 36.5



Drinking and Driving

In 2023, 3.8% of Ohio adults reported having driven at least once in the past 30 days when perhaps they had too much to drink, compared with 2.9% of adults in the United States.

- The prevalence of drinking and driving is significantly higher among adults ages 25-44, compared with adults ages 65 and older (2.0%).
- The prevalence of drinking and driving is significantly* higher among males (5.2%), compared with females (2.3%).
- The prevalence of drinking and driving does not differ by race.
- The prevalence of drinking and driving does not differ by disability status.
- The prevalence of drinking and driving does not differ by annual household income.
- The prevalence of drinking and driving does not differ by education level.

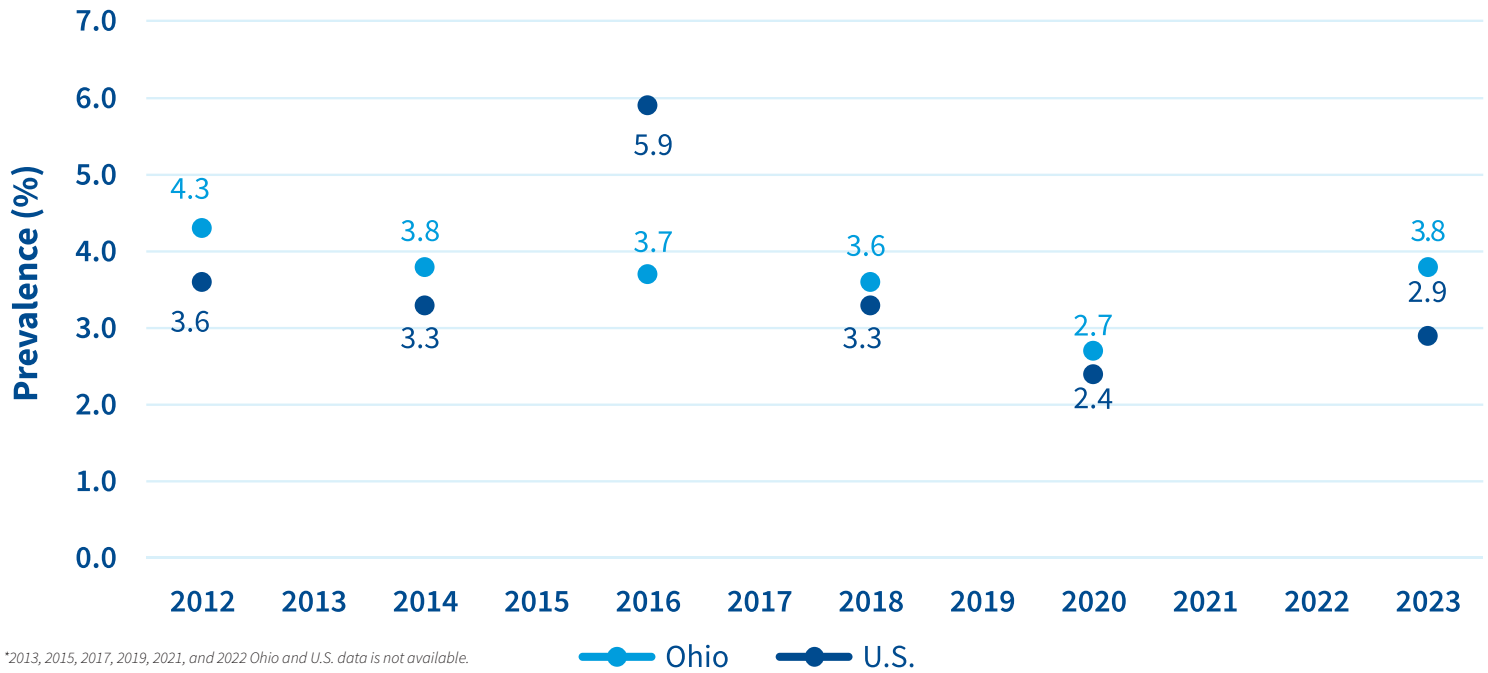
Prevalence of Drinking and Driving (Past 30 Days) Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Drinking and Driving ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	3.8	3.1 – 4.5
Age		
18-24	N/A ²	N/A ²
25-34	5.2	3.1 – 7.3
35-44	5.5	3.0 – 8.0
45-54	4.1	2.5 – 5.6
55-64	3.6	1.9 – 5.3
65+	2.0	1.3 – 2.7
Sex		
Male	5.2	4.0 – 6.4
Female	2.3	1.5 – 3.1
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	3.3	2.6 – 3.9
Black, Non-Hispanic	7.9	3.7 – 12.1
Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Multiracial	N/A ²	N/A ²
Disability Status		
Disability	4.5	2.7 – 6.3
No Disability	3.6	2.8 – 4.4
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	N/A ²	N/A ²
\$15,000-\$24,999	N/A ²	N/A ²
\$25,000-\$34,999	N/A ²	N/A ²
\$35,000-\$49,999	3.3	1.6 – 5.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	4.3	2.5 – 6.1
\$75,000+	4.2	3.0 – 5.4
Education		
Less than High School	N/A ²	N/A ²
High School Diploma	3.8	2.4 – 5.2
Some College	2.7	1.7 – 3.7
College Graduate	3.9	3.0 – 4.9

¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported having driven at least once in the past 30 days when perhaps they had too much to drink.

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

Prevalence of Drinking and Driving Among Adults (Ages 18+), Ohio and the United States, 2012-2023



- The prevalence of drinking and driving among adults in Ohio was variable from 2012 to 2023.

Cognitive Decline

In 2023, 16.5% of Ohio adults ages 45 and older reported experiencing confusion or memory loss that is happening more often or is getting worse in the past year, compared with 17.1% of adults in the United States.

- The prevalence of cognitive decline does not differ by age.
- The prevalence of cognitive decline is significantly* higher among females (18.9%), compared with males (13.7%).
- The prevalence of cognitive decline does not differ by race.
- The prevalence of cognitive decline is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (32.1%), compared with adults without a disability (8.0%).
- The prevalence of cognitive decline decreases as annual household income increases.
- The prevalence of cognitive decline decreases as education level increases; 31.4% of adults with less than a high school education reported cognitive decline, compared with 11.0% of adults with a college education.

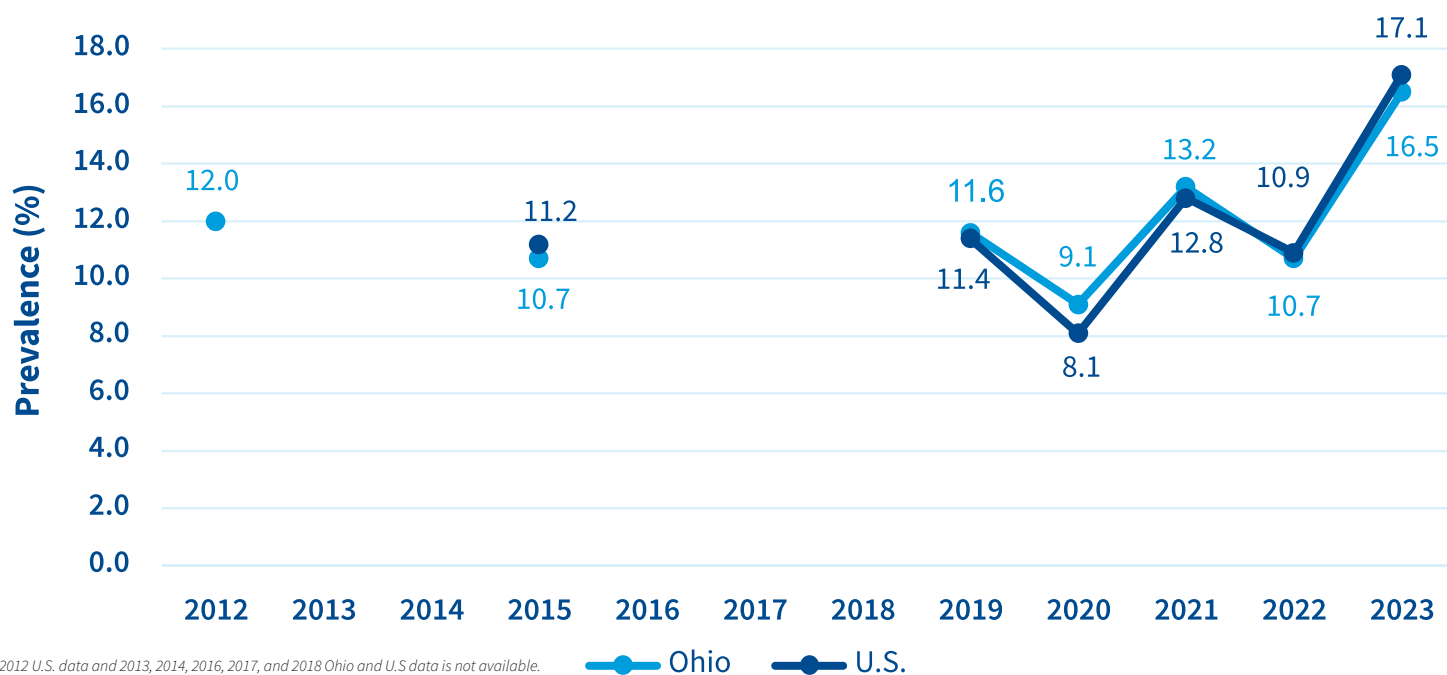
¹Among adults ages 45 and older, the proportion who reported experiencing confusion or memory loss that is happening more often or is getting worse in the past year.

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

Prevalence of Cognitive Decline Among Adults (Ages 45+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Cognitive Decline ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	16.5	15.0 – 18.0
Age		
45-54	14.6	11.3 – 17.9
55-64	16.0	13.2 – 18.7
65+	17.8	15.6 – 20.1
Sex		
Male	13.7	11.8 – 15.7
Female	18.9	16.6 – 21.3
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	16.4	14.8 – 17.9
Black, Non-Hispanic	17.4	10.7 – 24.2
Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Multiracial	N/A ²	N/A ²
Disability Status		
Disability	32.1	28.7 – 35.5
No Disability	8.0	6.7 – 9.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	30.7	22.6 – 38.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	27.9	21.7 – 34.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	21.6	16.4 – 26.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	17.5	13.0 – 22.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	15.0	11.0 – 19.1
\$75,000+	9.6	7.5 – 11.7
Education		
Less than High School	31.4	22.7 – 40.0
High School Diploma	17.2	14.7 – 19.6
Some College	16.2	13.4 – 19.1
College Graduate	11.0	9.1 – 12.9

Prevalence of Cognitive Decline Among Adults (Ages 45+), Ohio and the United States, 2012-2023



- The prevalence of cognitive decline among Ohio adults increased from 2012 (12.0%) to 2023 (16.5%).
- The prevalence of cognitive decline is significantly* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 7 (9.8%), compared with all Ohio adults (16.5%).

Prevalence of Cognitive Decline Among Adults (Ages 45+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	16.5	15.0 – 18.0
Region 1	18.5	13.4 – 23.7
Region 2	17.0	11.9 – 22.1
Region 3	17.8	12.6 – 22.9
Region 4	11.7	8.1 – 15.3
Region 5	15.7	10.8 – 20.6
Region 6	18.4	12.2 – 24.7
Region 7	9.8	5.8 – 13.9
Region 8	19.1	13.7 – 24.4
Region 9	17.9	11.8 – 23.9
Region 10	16.5	12.3 – 20.8
Region 11	19.8	14.1 – 25.4
Region 12	20.4	14.7 – 26.0
Region 13	14.1	8.7 – 19.4
Region 14	18.9	14.5 – 23.4



Caregiving

In 2023, 22.9% 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 22.3% of adults in the United States.

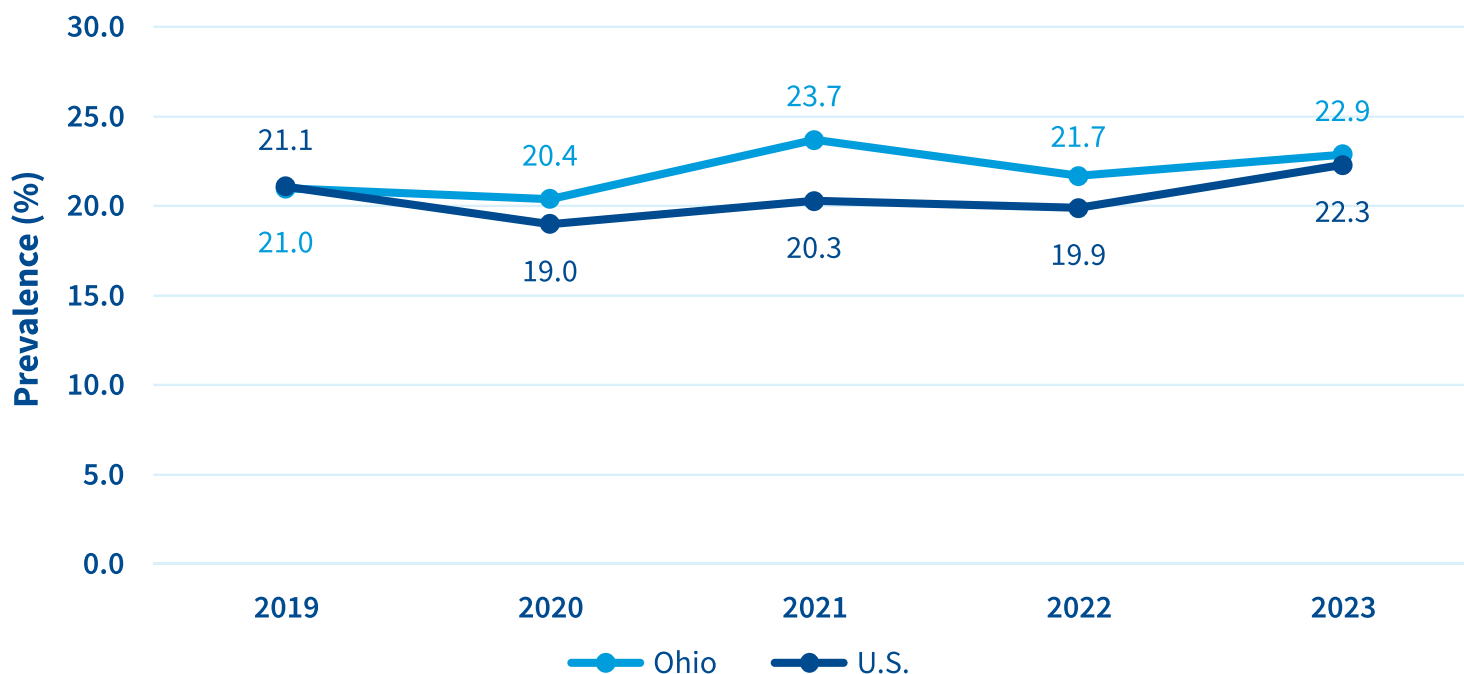
- The prevalence of caregiving is significantly* higher among adults ages 45 years and older, compared with adults ages 18-24 (14.5%).
- The prevalence of caregiving is significantly* higher among females (26.9%), compared with males (18.6%).
- The prevalence of caregiving does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of caregiving does not differ by disability status.
- The prevalence of caregiving is significantly* lower among adults with an annual household income of \$75,000 or more (19.4%), compared with adults with an annual household income of \$25,000-\$49,999.
- The prevalence of caregiving does not differ by level of education.

Prevalence of Caregiving Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Caregiving ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	22.9	21.4 – 24.4
Age		
18-24	14.5	9.8 – 19.1
25-34	18.5	13.9 – 23.1
35-44	22.7	18.3 – 27.1
45-54	24.4	20.6 – 28.3
55-64	29.2	25.8 – 32.6
65+	24.8	22.4 – 27.2
Sex		
Male	18.6	16.6 – 20.7
Female	26.9	24.6 – 29.1
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	21.7	20.2 – 23.3
Black, Non-Hispanic	29.4	23.1 – 35.6
Hispanic	24.2	12.7 – 35.7
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	22.8	14.1 – 31.6
Multiracial	24.3	13.8 – 34.8
Disability Status		
Disability	25.3	22.4 – 28.2
No Disability	21.8	20.0 – 23.6
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	27.6	19.5 – 35.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	27.4	21.7 – 33.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	27.0	22.0 – 32.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	27.6	22.3 – 32.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	22.8	18.7 – 26.9
\$75,000+	19.4	17.0 – 21.8
Education		
Less than High School	20.4	13.3 – 27.6
High School Diploma	22.6	20.0 – 25.2
Some College	25.1	22.1 – 28.0
College Graduate	21.6	19.3 – 23.8

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

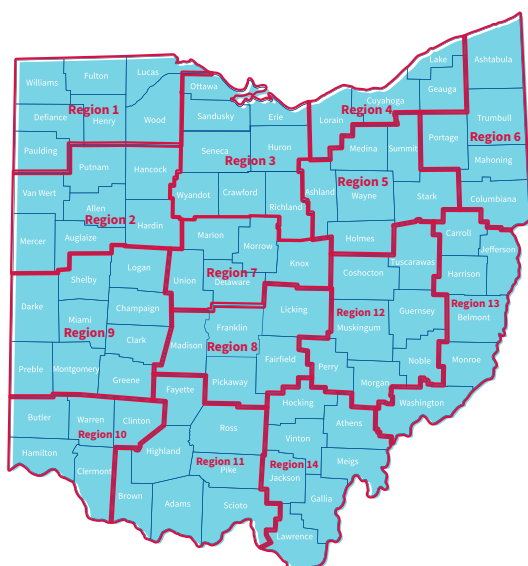
Prevalence of Caregiving Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2019-2023



- The prevalence of caregiving among Ohio adults was slightly variable from 2019 to 2023 and is similar to the U.S. prevalence.
- The prevalence of caregiving is significantly* higher among adults in Ohio BRFS Region 3 (32.6%), compared with all Ohio adults (22.9%).

Prevalence of Caregiving Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	22.9	21.4 – 24.4
Region 1	22.4	17.3 – 27.5
Region 2	20.3	15.0 – 25.6
Region 3	32.6	26.6 – 38.5
Region 4	21.5	17.0 – 26.0
Region 5	22.3	17.4 – 27.3
Region 6	26.4	20.6 – 32.2
Region 7	23.4	16.7 – 30.1
Region 8	21.8	17.5 – 26.1
Region 9	21.9	16.9 – 26.8
Region 10	21.4	17.0 – 25.8
Region 11	23.7	16.7 – 30.6
Region 12	22.4	16.8 – 28.0
Region 13	24.2	18.3 – 30.1
Region 14	27.4	22.5 – 32.4



Adverse Childhood Experiences

In 2023, 63.9% of Ohio adults reported having adverse childhood experiences, compared with 64.3% of adults in the United States.

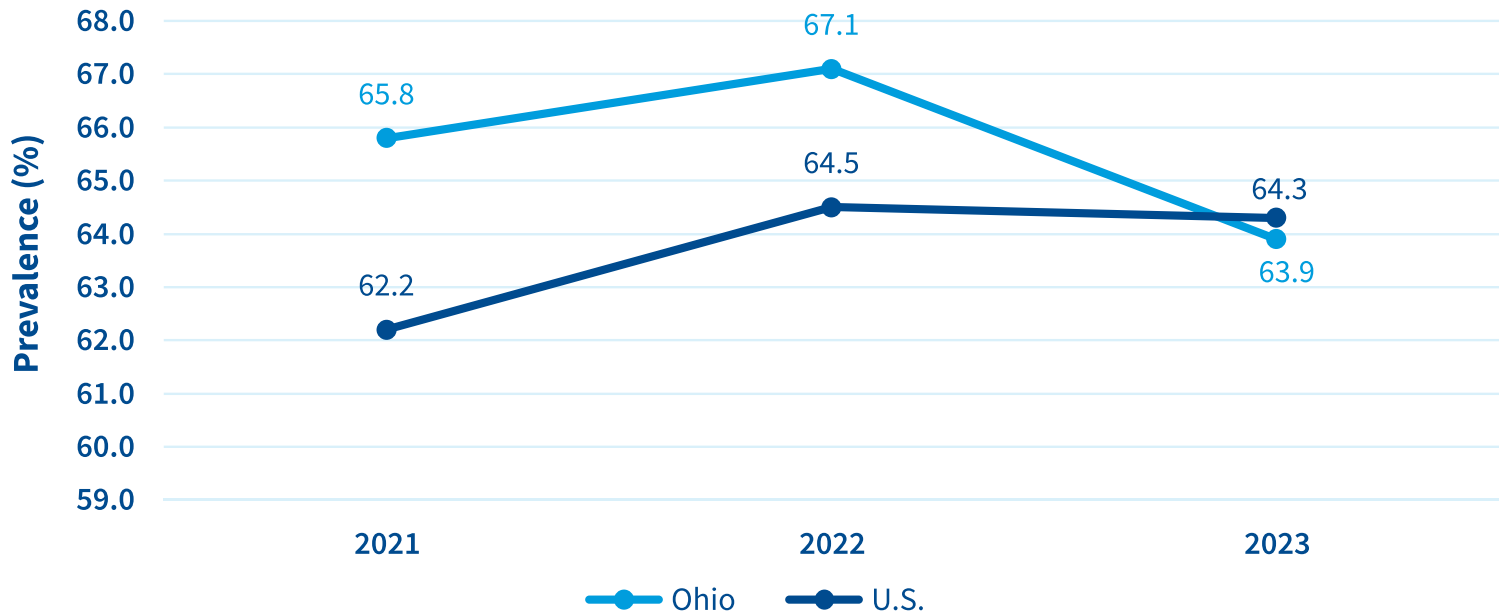
- The prevalence of having adverse childhood experiences is significantly* lower among adults ages 65 and older (49.1%), compared with adults ages 18-64.
- The prevalence of having adverse childhood experiences does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of having adverse childhood experiences is significantly* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (72.1%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (62.0%).
- The prevalence of having adverse childhood experiences is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (75.1%), compared with adults without a disability (59.3%).
- The prevalence of having adverse childhood experiences does not show a consistent pattern by annual household income.
- The prevalence of having adverse childhood experiences is significantly* higher among adults with a high school diploma (66.9%) and adults with some college education (66.7%), compared with adults with a college degree (56.9%).

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

Prevalence of Having Adverse Childhood Experiences Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

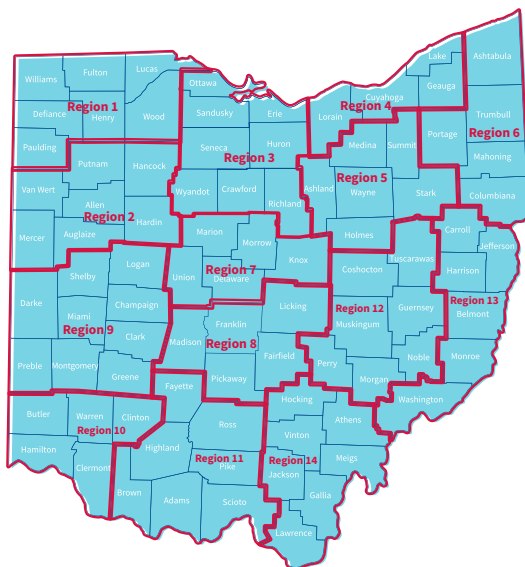
Demographic Characteristics	Adverse Childhood Experiences ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	63.9	62.1 – 65.7
Age		
18-24	75.1	68.0 – 82.3
25-34	73.7	68.7 – 78.6
35-44	69.2	64.5 – 73.8
45-54	65.1	60.6 – 69.7
55-64	63.8	60.1 – 67.5
65+	49.1	46.4 – 51.8
Sex		
Male	65.5	63.0 – 68.0
Female	62.5	59.9 – 65.0
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	62.0	60.2 – 63.9
Black, Non-Hispanic	72.1	66.0 – 78.1
Hispanic	72.2	59.4 – 85.0
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	63.8	52.6 – 74.9
Multiracial	73.6	62.2 – 84.9
Disability Status		
Disability	75.1	72.3 – 77.8
No Disability	59.3	57.1 – 61.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	76.6	68.2 – 84.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	66.0	59.6 – 72.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	67.7	62.1 – 73.3
\$35,000-\$49,999	70.5	65.9 – 75.0
\$50,000-\$74,999	67.5	62.9 – 72.0
\$75,000+	62.2	59.2 – 65.2
Education		
Less than High School	66.4	57.9 – 75.0
High School Diploma	66.9	63.9 – 70.0
Some College	66.7	63.6 – 69.9
College Graduate	56.9	54.0 – 59.7

Prevalence of Adverse Childhood Experiences Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio and the United States, 2021-2023



- The prevalence of having adverse childhood experiences among Ohio adults is variable from 2021 to 2023.
- The prevalence of having adverse childhood experiences does not differ by Ohio BRFSS Region.

Prevalence of Adverse Childhood Experiences Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023



	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	63.9	62.1 – 65.7
Region 1	66.1	60.0 – 72.1
Region 2	63.0	56.8 – 69.1
Region 3	66.8	60.6 – 73.0
Region 4	65.7	60.7 – 70.6
Region 5	62.8	56.6 – 68.9
Region 6	62.1	55.6 – 68.6
Region 7	59.0	52.1 – 65.9
Region 8	67.4	62.4 – 72.4
Region 9	63.0	56.8 – 69.3
Region 10	60.6	55.2 – 65.9
Region 11	58.7	51.7 – 65.6
Region 12	64.6	58.0 – 71.2
Region 13	63.6	56.2 – 71.0
Region 14	67.1	61.5 – 72.8

Prescription Pain Medication Misuse

In 2023, 2.5% of Ohio adults reported using prescription pain medication not prescribed to them in the past year.

- The prevalence of prescription pain medication misuse does not differ by age.
- The prevalence of prescription pain medication misuse does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of prescription pain medication misuse does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of prescription pain medication misuse does not differ by disability status.
- The prevalence of prescription pain medication misuse does not differ by household income.
- The prevalence of prescription pain medication misuse does not differ by level of education.

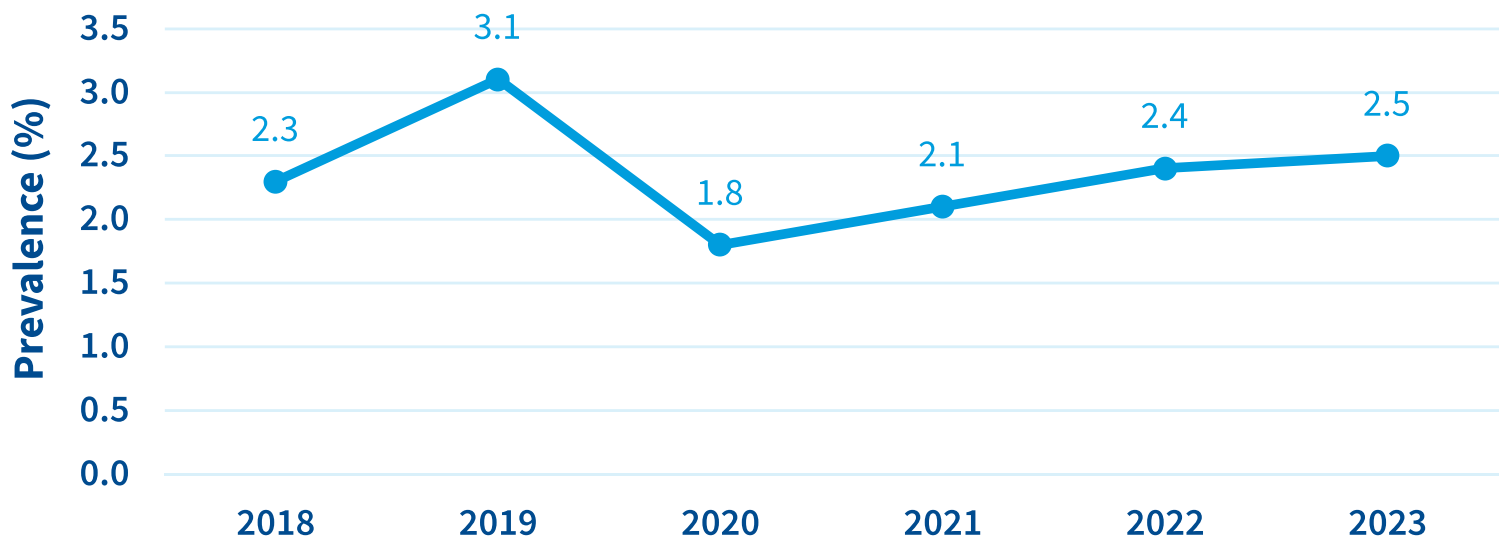
¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported using prescription pain medication not prescribed to them in the past year.

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

Prevalence of Prescription Pain Medication Misuse Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Prescription Pain Medication Misuse ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	2.5	1.8 – 3.2
Age		
18-24	N/A ²	N/A ²
25-34	4.2	1.8 – 6.6
35-44	N/A ²	N/A ²
45-54	N/A ²	N/A ²
55-64	N/A ²	N/A ²
65+	2.5	1.4 – 3.5
Sex		
Male	3.3	2.1 – 4.4
Female	1.8	1.1 – 2.5
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	2.0	1.4 – 2.5
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
Multiracial	N/A ²	N/A ²
Disability Status		
Disability	4.1	2.5 – 5.7
No Disability	1.8	1.2 – 2.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	N/A ²	N/A ²
\$15,000-\$24,999	N/A ²	N/A ²
\$25,000-\$34,999	N/A ²	N/A ²
\$35,000-\$49,999	N/A ²	N/A ²
\$50,000-\$74,999	3.1	1.3 – 4.8
\$75,000+	N/A ²	N/A ²
Education		
Less than High School	N/A ²	N/A ²
High School Diploma	3.0	1.8 – 4.3
Some College	2.0	1.0 – 3.0
College Graduate	2.0	1.1 – 2.9

Prevalence of Prescription Pain Medication Misuse Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio, 2018-2023



** U.S. data is not available.*

- The prevalence of prescription pain medication misuse in Ohio is slightly variable from 2018 to 2023.

Malnutrition

In 2023, 12.9% of Ohio adults ages 45 and older reported they have recently lost weight without trying.

- The prevalence of malnutrition does not differ by age.
- The prevalence of malnutrition does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of malnutrition is significantly* higher among Black, non-Hispanic adults (28.3%), compared with White, non-Hispanic adults (10.5%).
- The prevalence of malnutrition is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (22.1%), compared with adults without a disability (7.9%).
- The prevalence of malnutrition is nearly five times higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (27.3%), compared with those earning \$75,000 or more (5.8%).
- The prevalence of malnutrition decreases as education level increases; 21.5% of adults with less than a high school education have lost weight recently without trying, compared with 7.4% of adults with a college degree.

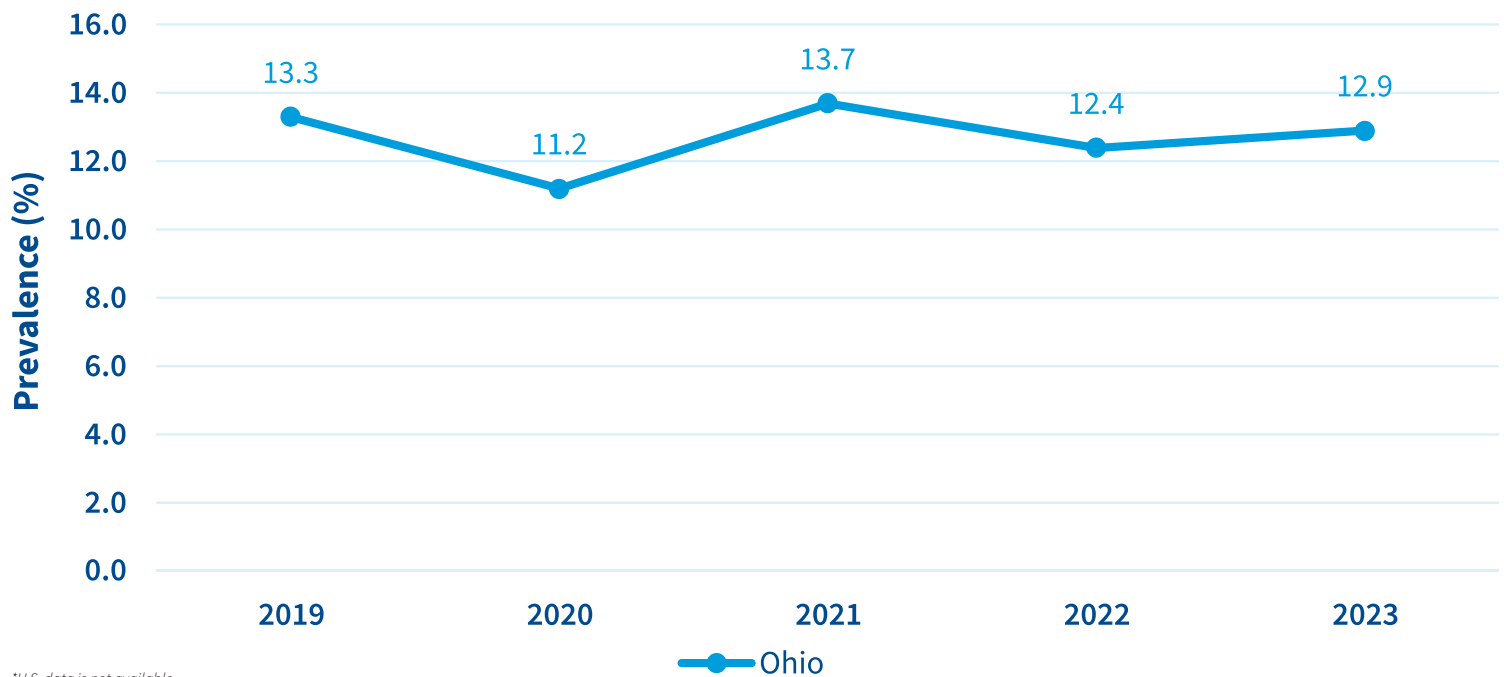
Prevalence of Malnutrition Among Adults (Ages 45+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Malnutrition (Ages 45+) ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	12.9	11.4 – 14.5
Age		
45-54	11.7	8.3 – 15.2
55-64	15.3	12.3 – 18.4
65+	11.2	9.5 – 12.9
Sex		
Male	11.6	9.4 – 13.8
Female	14.1	12.0 – 16.2
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	10.5	9.2 – 11.8
Black, Non-Hispanic	28.3	20.5 – 36.0
Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	N/A ²	N/A ²
Multiracial	N/A ²	N/A ²
Disability Status		
Disability	22.1	18.9 – 25.3
No Disability	7.9	6.4 – 9.4
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	27.3	17.5 – 37.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	23.5	17.3 – 29.8
\$25,000-\$34,999	15.8	11.6 – 19.9
\$35,000-\$49,999	17.1	11.8 – 22.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	11.3	7.3 – 15.4
\$75,000+	5.8	3.8 – 7.9
Education		
Less than High School	21.5	13.4 – 29.6
High School Diploma	14.1	11.7 – 16.4
Some College	13.9	10.9 – 17.0
College Graduate	7.4	5.5 – 9.2

¹ Among adults ages 45 and older, the proportion who reported they have recently lost weight without trying.

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

Prevalence of Malnutrition Among Adults (Ages 45+) by Year, Ohio, 2019-2023



*U.S. data is not available.

- The prevalence of malnutrition among Ohio adults is relatively stable from 2019 to 2023.
- The prevalence of malnutrition is significantly* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 13 (7.5%), compared with all Ohio adults (12.9%).

Prevalence of Malnutrition Among Adults (Ages 45+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	12.9	11.4 – 14.5
Region 1	11.3	6.5 – 16.1
Region 2	13.4	8.1 – 18.7
Region 3	11.3	6.8 – 15.8
Region 4	12.9	8.5 – 17.2
Region 5	12.8	8.0 – 17.7
Region 6	10.3	4.7 – 16.0
Region 7	10.7	6.6 – 14.8
Region 8	14.7	10.2 – 19.2
Region 9	12.9	7.6 – 18.1
Region 10	14.0	9.4 – 18.7
Region 11	20.3	10.0 – 30.6
Region 12	9.0	4.9 – 13.2
Region 13	7.5	3.7 – 11.3
Region 14	16.0	11.1 – 21.0



Suicidal Thoughts

In 2023, 5.1% of Ohio adults reported seriously considering suicide in the past year.

- The prevalence of suicidal thoughts is highest among adults ages 18-24 (16.1%) and generally decreases as age decreases.
- The prevalence of suicidal thoughts does not differ by sex.
- The prevalence of suicidal thoughts is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (9.8%), compared with adults without a disability (3.2%).
- The prevalence of suicidal thoughts does not differ by annual household income.
- The prevalence of suicidal thoughts is three times higher among adults with a high school diploma (7.0%), compared with adults with a college degree (2.3%).

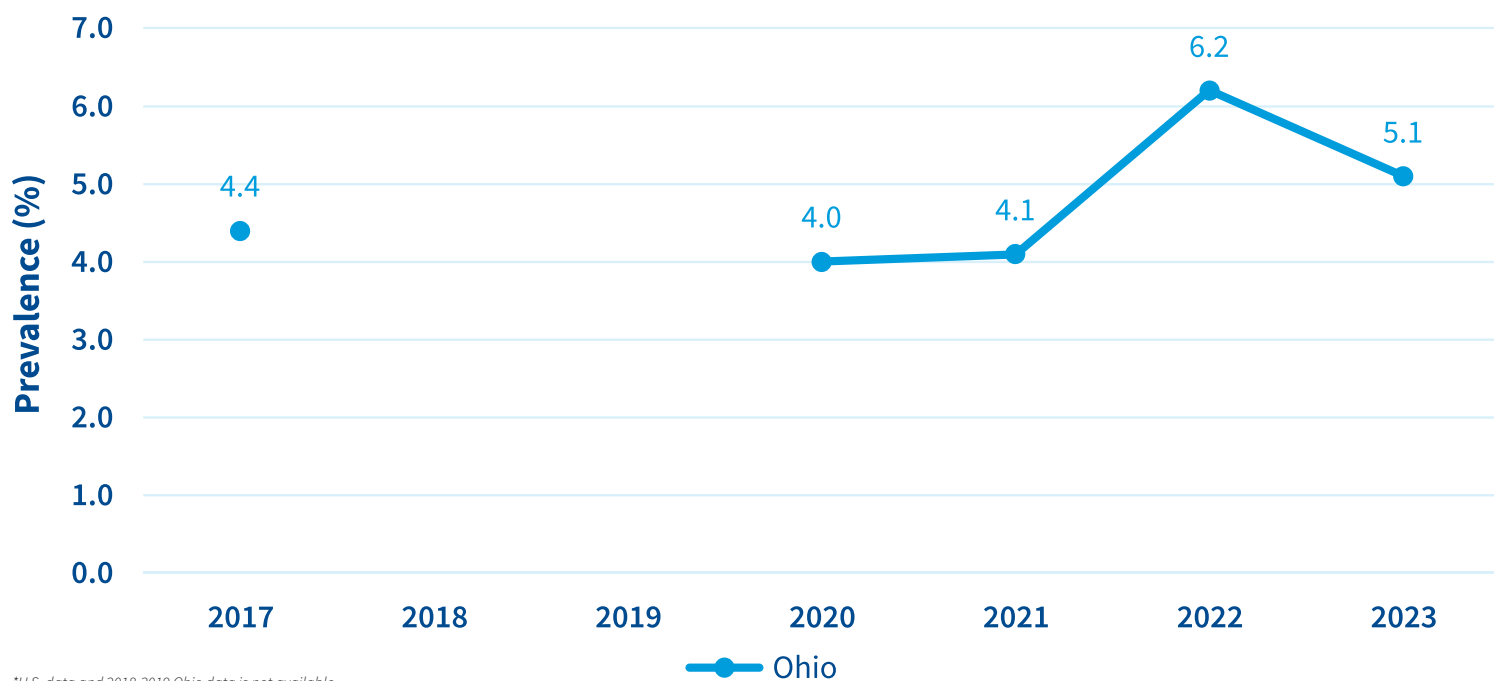
Prevalence of Suicidal Thoughts Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Suicidal Thoughts ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	5.1	4.1 – 6.2
Age		
18-24	16.1	9.9 – 22.2
25-34	5.7	3.0 – 8.4
35-44	5.9	3.1 – 8.7
45-54	5.5	3.0 – 7.9
55-64	2.8	1.3 – 4.3
65+	1.2	0.6 – 1.8
Sex		
Male	5.0	3.6 – 6.5
Female	5.3	3.8 – 6.8
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	4.4	3.4 – 5.4
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
Multiracial	N/A ²	N/A ²
Disability Status		
Disability	9.8	7.3 – 12.3
No Disability	3.2	2.2 – 4.2
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	N/A ²	N/A ²
\$15,000-\$24,999	N/A ²	N/A ²
\$25,000-\$34,999	7.4	3.7 – 11.0
\$35,000-\$49,999	6.3	3.1 – 9.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	3.7	1.8 – 5.6
\$75,000+	4.4	2.5 – 6.2
Education		
Less than High School	N/A ²	N/A ²
High School Diploma	7.0	4.8 – 9.1
Some College	5.3	3.3 – 7.4
College Graduate	2.3	1.5 – 3.1

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.

Prevalence of Suicidal Thoughts Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Year, Ohio, 2017-2023



- The prevalence of suicidal thoughts in Ohio is variable from 2020 to 2023.

Intimate Partner Violence

In 2023, 17.9% of Ohio adults reported an intimate partner has ever hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, or hurt them in any way.

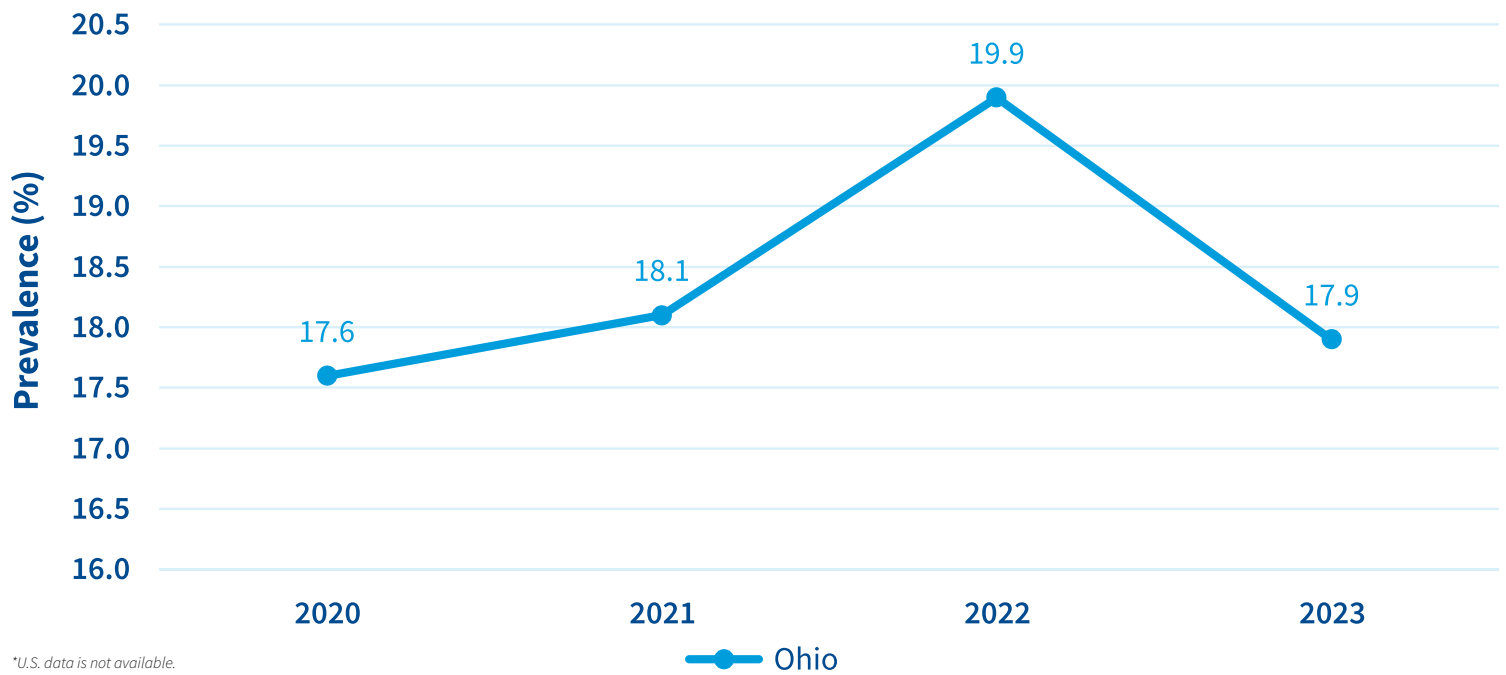
- The prevalence of intimate partner violence is significantly* higher among adults ages 25-64, compared with adults ages 65 and older.
- The prevalence of intimate partner violence is significantly* higher among females (22.0%), compared with males (13.5%).
- The prevalence of intimate partner violence does not differ by race/ethnicity.
- The prevalence of intimate partner violence is significantly* higher among adults with a disability (28.8%), compared with adults without a disability (13.0%).
- The prevalence of intimate partner violence is significantly* higher among adults with an annual household income of less than \$15,000 (36.0%), compared with adults earning \$15,000-\$24,999 (21.3%) and those with a household income of \$35,000 or more.
- The prevalence of intimate partner violence is significantly* higher among adults with less than a high school education (23.8%), compared with adults with a college degree (12.2%).

¹ Among adults, the proportion who reported an intimate partner has ever hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, or hurt them in any way.

Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Demographic Characteristics, Ohio, 2023

Demographic Characteristics	Intimate Partner Violence ¹	
	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Total	17.9	16.4 – 19.4
Age		
18-24	12.9	7.8 – 18.0
25-34	23.3	18.4 – 28.2
35-44	26.4	21.8 – 31.0
45-54	21.7	17.7 – 25.7
55-64	18.3	15.1 – 21.5
65+	9.7	7.7 – 11.6
Sex		
Male	13.5	11.5 – 15.4
Female	22.0	19.7 – 24.3
Race / Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	16.8	15.2 – 18.4
Black, Non-Hispanic	21.1	15.1 – 27.1
Hispanic	21.0	9.3 – 32.8
Other Race, Non-Hispanic	16.9	7.6 – 26.1
Multiracial	23.5	14.1 – 32.9
Disability Status		
Disability	28.8	25.4 – 32.2
No Disability	13.0	11.5 – 14.5
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	36.0	27.0 – 45.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	21.3	15.9 – 26.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	21.8	16.5 – 27.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	14.8	10.8 – 18.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	18.5	14.5 – 22.4
\$75,000+	13.9	11.7 – 16.1
Education		
Less than High School	23.8	15.7 – 31.9
High School Diploma	18.0	15.3 – 20.7
Some College	21.5	18.6 – 24.5
College Graduate	12.2	10.4 – 14.1

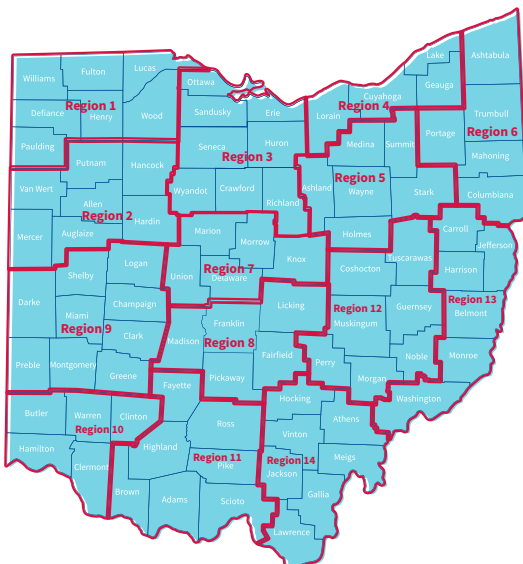
Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence Among Adults (Ages 18+), Ohio, 2020-2023



- The prevalence of intimate partner violence among Ohio adults is variable from 2020 to 2023.
- The prevalence of intimate partner violence is significantly* lower among adults in Ohio BRFSS Region 7 (10.0%), compared with all Ohio adults (17.9%).

Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence Among Adults (Ages 18+) by Ohio BRFSS Region, 2023

	Prevalence (%)	95% Confidence Interval
Ohio	17.9	16.4 – 19.4
Region 1	16.7	11.4 – 22.0
Region 2	14.2	9.8 – 18.5
Region 3	25.5	19.4 – 31.6
Region 4	16.2	12.1 – 20.2
Region 5	19.3	14.2 – 24.4
Region 6	16.9	11.9 – 22.0
Region 7	10.0	5.8 – 14.2
Region 8	20.5	15.9 – 25.0
Region 9	19.0	13.5 – 24.4
Region 10	17.6	12.8 – 22.4
Region 11	21.3	13.8 – 28.8
Region 12	16.4	11.2 – 21.6
Region 13	14.4	9.8 – 19.1
Region 14	17.1	10.7 – 23.4



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