Ohio

Summary

Low Disparities¹
- Between females² and males³ for unemployment
- Between those with less than a high school education² and college graduates³ for cancer
- Between metropolitan² and non-metropolitan² areas for uninsured

High Disparities
- Between Black² and Asian/Pacific Islander³ for child poverty
- Between females² and males³ for dedicated health care provider
- Between those with less than a high school education² and college graduates³ for physical inactivity

¹ Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
² Rates worse than national average.
³ Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

16% ▼ Smoking in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 23.2% to 19.5%

39% ▼ Unemployment in civilians in non-metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.8% to 4.8%

29% ▼ Avoided Care Due to Cost in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 20.0% to 14.2%

27% ▲ Multiple Chronic Conditions in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 4.8% to 6.1%

13% ▲ Poverty in households headed by an adult with less than a high school education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 29.4% to 33.3%

16% ▲ Cancer in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 6.8% to 7.9%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Ohio, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Ohio’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.