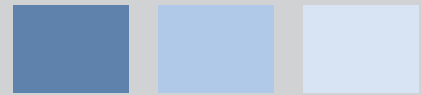


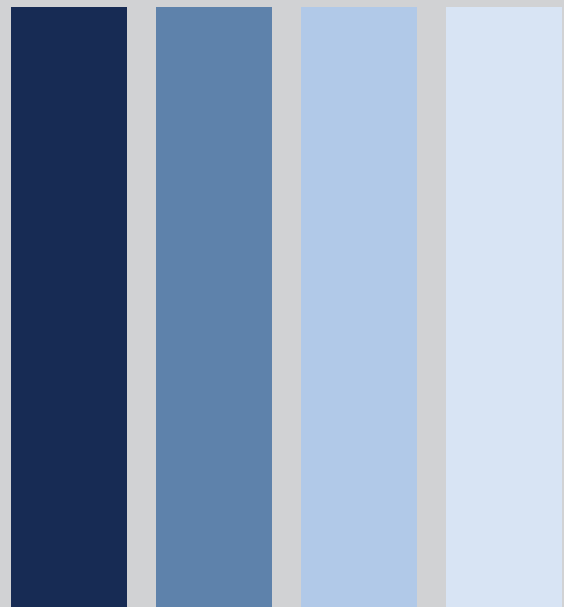


DATA FROM THE



2026

# HEALTH VALUE DASHBOARD™



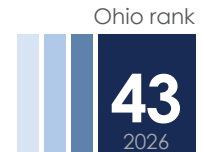
April 2026

# ABOUT THE DASHBOARD

The Health Policy Institute of Ohio Health Value Dashboard™ is a collection of tools and resources that compare Ohio's performance to all other states on measures of population health, healthcare spending and the factors that influence health. The primary purpose of the Dashboard is to highlight Ohio's strengths and challenges and spark questions that lead to data-driven policy that improves health, health equity and the value of healthcare spending in Ohio.

## Ohio's health value rank

Ohio ranks 43<sup>rd</sup> on health value — a composite measure of population health outcomes and healthcare spending — out of 50 states and D.C. This means that Ohioans live less healthy lives and spend more on health care than people in most other states.



## Ohio's performance on the factors that influence health value



### Health value factors

Health value is calculated by equally weighting population health and healthcare spending metrics

### Contributing factors

These domains provide information about how Ohio performs compared to other states on a wide range of factors that are relevant to health outcomes and healthcare spending

## USING THE DASHBOARD

Ohio policymakers and stakeholders can use the Health Value Dashboard to focus on what matters most for Ohioans' health. For example, they can:

- ▶ **Share information.** Disseminate Dashboard data and findings to build shared understanding about the health challenges facing Ohio
- ▶ **Advocate for policy progress.** Educate public and private decision-makers using Dashboard data to influence policy and funding decisions
- ▶ **Implement solutions.** Design and implement evidence-informed strategies that address urgent health and well-being challenges identified in the Dashboard
- ▶ **Expand opportunities for health.** Use the data to identify and remove barriers to health, especially for Ohioans with the greatest needs
- ▶ **Track change over time.** Measure the impact of policy change using Dashboard indicators

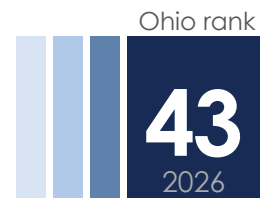
## MORE DASHBOARD RESOURCES

Visit the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#) to access the following:

- 4-page key findings overview
- **Findings from the Dashboard:** A publication with key findings and closer looks at Ohio populations that face the greatest challenges to achieving good health
- Process and methodology
- Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)
- Data appendix with descriptions, years, sources and Ohio data



# POPULATION HEALTH



## Ohio has ranked poorly on population health since the earliest versions of the Health Value Dashboard

The state continues to wrestle with high rates of adult smoking, infant mortality and various health conditions and diseases. Wide disparities in health status and health outcomes continue to persist. However, there have been some notable improvements in recent years, such as reductions in Ohio's adult smoking, cancer mortality and physical inactivity rates.

### Cancer mortality disparities decrease

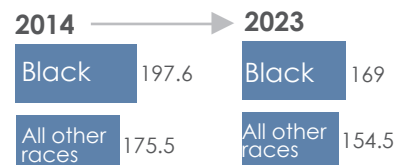
While rates of cancer mortality have been decreasing nationally, research has found significant differences in cancer mortality between states that expanded Medicaid and those that did not.<sup>1</sup> Ohio expanded Medicaid in 2014; over 700,000 Ohioans have Medicaid expansion coverage as of January 2026.

**Current Ohio rank 41** **Cancer mortality.** Number of deaths due to malignant neoplasms, per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) (2014 and 2023)

### Cancer mortality dropped 12% in Ohio over the past decade



### And racial disparities have decreased



Data sources are available in data appendices posted on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

## QUICK FACTS

### ■ Ohio's highest-ranking population health metrics:

- Suicide mortality (19)
- Motor vehicle crash mortality (19)

### ■ Ohio's lowest-ranking population health metrics:

- Infant mortality (47)
- Youth tobacco product use (47)

### ▲ Greatly improved (4 metrics)

Physical inactivity • Smoking • Youth tobacco product use • Cancer mortality

### ▼ Greatly worsened (6 metrics)

Substance use disorder • Depression • Drug overdose mortality • Frequent mental distress • Life expectancy at birth • Limited activity due to health problems

**Note:** Worsened or improved compares Ohio's change from baseline to most-recent year relative to other states' performance on the metric. Trend length ranges from two to 10 years. For more details, see the methodology section on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

Highest-ranked state for population health:

**Utah**

Lowest-ranked state for population health:

**West Virginia**

1. Schafer, Elizabeth J., et. al. "Association between Medicaid Expansion and 5-Year Survival among Individuals Diagnosed with Cancer." *Cancer Discovery* 15, no. 12 (2025): 2431–36. See also Guth, Madeline, and Meghana Ammula. "Building on the Evidence Base: Studies on the Effects of Medicaid Expansion, February 2020 to March 2021." KFF, May 6, 2021.

# POPULATION HEALTH RANKED METRICS

Ohio's rank	Metric	Most recent data	Trend	
<b>46</b>	<b>HEALTH BEHAVIORS</b>			
28	<b>Excessive drinking.</b> Percent of adults, ages 18 and older, who report either binge drinking, defined as consuming more than four (women) or five (men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days, or heavy drinking, defined as having seven or more (women) or 14 or more (men) drinks per week (2024) Rank out of 50	17.3%	Moderately improved	
30	<b>Physical inactivity.</b> Percent of adults, ages 18 and older, reporting no leisure time physical activity during the past 30 days (2024) Rank out of 50	22.2%	<b>Greatly improved</b>	
38	<b>Youth marijuana use.</b> Percent of youth, ages 12-17, who reported using marijuana in the past month (2022-2023) Rank out of 51	7.1%	Moderately worsened	
43	<b>Smoking.</b> Percent of adults, ages 18 and older, who currently smoke (2024) Rank out of 50	14.1%	<b>Greatly improved</b>	
47	<b>Youth tobacco product use.</b> Percent of youth, ages 12-17, who reported using tobacco products in the past month (2022-2023) Rank out of 51	2.7%	<b>Greatly improved</b>	
<b>43</b>	<b>CONDITIONS AND DISEASES</b>			
32	<b>Substance use disorder.</b> Percent of people, ages 12 or older, who meet the criteria for drug or alcohol use disorder, in the past year (2022-2023) Rank out of 51	18.4%	<b>Greatly worsened</b>	
35	<b>Diabetes.</b> Percent of adults, ages 18 and older, who have ever been told by a health professional that they have diabetes (2024) Rank out of 50	13.1%	Moderately worsened	
38	<b>Hypertension.</b> Percent of adults, ages 18 and older, who have ever been told they have high blood pressure by a health professional (2023) Rank out of 50	37.1%	Moderately worsened	
45	<b>Depression.</b> Percent of adults, ages 18 and older, who have ever been told by a health professional that they have depression (2024) Rank out of 50	26.6%	<b>Greatly worsened</b>	
<b>32</b>	<b>MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH</b>			
28	<b>Severe maternal morbidity.</b> Number of severe maternal morbidity events, per 10,000 delivery hospitalizations (2023) Rank out of 44	99.6	Moderately worsened	
29	<b>Neonatal abstinence syndrome.</b> Number of neonatal abstinence syndrome cases among newborn hospitalizations, per 1,000 newborn hospitalizations (2023) Rank out of 43	6.2	Moderately improved	
33	<b>Low birthweight.</b> Percent of full term live births where the infant weighed less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) (2024) Rank out of 51	8.8%	No change	
<b>37</b>	<b>MORTALITY</b>			
19	<b>Suicide mortality.</b> Number of deaths due to suicide, per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) (2023) Rank out of 51	14.7	No change	
19	<b>Motor vehicle crash mortality.</b> Number of deaths due to traffic accidents involving a motor vehicle, per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) (2023) Rank out of 51	11.5	No change	
36	<b>Homicide and legal intervention firearm mortality.</b> Number of deaths due to homicide or legal intervention using a firearm, per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) (2023) Rank out of 51	6.5	Moderately worsened	
40	<b>Drug overdose mortality.</b> Number of deaths due to drug overdose, per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) (2023) Rank out of 51	41.6	<b>Greatly worsened</b>	
41	<b>Cancer mortality.</b> Number of deaths due to malignant neoplasms, per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) (2023) Rank out of 51	156.1	<b>Greatly improved</b>	
47	<b>Infant mortality.</b> Number of infant deaths within the first year of life, per 1,000 live births (2023) Rank out of 51	7.2	No change	
<b>38</b>	<b>OVERALL HEALTH</b>			
28	<b>Overall health status.</b> Percent of adults, ages 18 and older, who report excellent, very good or good health (2024) Rank out of 50	80.9%	Moderately worsened	
38	<b>Poor oral health.</b> Percent of adults, ages 18-64, who have lost six or more teeth because of tooth decay or gum disease (2024) Rank out of 50	10%	Moderately improved	
38	<b>Frequent mental distress.</b> Percent of adults, ages 18 and older, who report 14 or more days of poor mental health in a month (2024) Rank out of 50	17%	<b>Greatly worsened</b>	
39	<b>Life expectancy at birth.</b> Life expectancy at birth based on current mortality data and population estimates (2021) Rank out of 50	74.5	<b>Greatly worsened</b>	
42	<b>Limited activity due to health problems.</b> Average number of days in the previous 30 days when a person reports limited activity due to physical or mental health difficulties, ages 18 and older (2023) Rank out of 49	2.2	<b>Greatly worsened</b>	
	Top quartile	Second quartile	Third quartile	Bottom quartile

Of the 50 states and D.C.

N/A Data not available for trend

**Note:** Worsened or improved compares Ohio's change from baseline to most-recent year relative to other states' performance on the metric. Trend length ranges from two to 10 years. For more details, see the methodology section on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

Data sources are available in data appendices posted on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

# POPULATION HEALTH DISAGGREGATED DATA

Category	Group	Most recent data	Disparity ratio*
<b>Overall health status.</b> Percent of adults, ages 18 and older, who report fair or poor health (2023-2024)			
<b>Disability</b>	With a disability	42.9%	<b>4.4</b>
	Without a disability	9.8%	0.2
<b>Education</b>	Less than high school	37.6%	<b>2.1</b>
	College degree or more	9.7%	0.4
<b>Income</b>	Less than \$25,000	42.1%	<b>2.8</b>
	\$100,000 or more	6.9%	0.3
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>	Black, non-Hispanic	27.6%	<b>1.5</b>
	Hispanic	23.3%	<b>1.2</b>
	White, non-Hispanic	18.1%	0.7
	Asian, non-Hispanic	9.5%	0.5
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	Gay, lesbian or bisexual	24.7%	<b>1.3</b>
	Straight	19.5%	0.8
<b>Gender identity</b>	Transgender (2022-2023)	36.3%	<b>1.9</b>
	Not transgender (2022-2023)	19.3%	0.5
<b>Poor oral health.</b> Percent of adults, ages 18-64, who have lost six or more teeth because of tooth decay or gum disease (2024)			
<b>Disability</b>	With a disability	22.3%	<b>3.8</b>
	Without a disability	5.8%	0.3
<b>Education</b>	Less than high school	28.7%	<b>3.5</b>
	College degree or more	2.5%	0.2
<b>Income</b>	Less than \$25,000	25.2%	<b>3.2</b>
	\$100,000 or more	4%	0.3
<b>Race</b>	Black, non-Hispanic	11.5%	<b>1.2</b>
	White, non-Hispanic	10.2%	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Frequent mental distress.</b> Percent of adults, ages 18 and older, who report 14 or more mentally distressed days in a month (2023-2024)			
<b>Disability</b>	With a disability	33.7%	<b>3.4</b>
	Without a disability	10%	0.3
<b>Education</b>	Less than high school	24.4%	<b>1.5</b>
	College degree or more	11.4%	0.6
<b>Income</b>	Less than \$25,000	30.3%	<b>2.0</b>
	\$100,000 or more	10.9%	0.6
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>	Hispanic	24.2%	<b>1.4</b>
	Black, non-Hispanic	16.9%	1.0
	White, non-Hispanic	16.4%	0.9
	Asian, non-Hispanic	14.1%	0.8
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	Gay, lesbian or bisexual	38%	<b>2.6</b>
	Straight	14.8%	0.4
<b>Gender identity</b>	Transgender (2022-2023)	59.7%	<b>3.5</b>
	Not transgender (2022-2023)	17.2%	0.3

Category	Group	Most recent data	Disparity ratio*
<b>Child overall health.</b> Percent of children, ages 0-18, who report fair or poor overall health (2023)			
<b>Income (household)</b>	Less than \$25,000	3.5%	<b>1.6</b>
	\$100,000 or more	1.2%	0.4
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>	Black, non-Hispanic	2.4%	0.9
	Hispanic	2.4%	0.9
	White, non-Hispanic	2.2%	0.8
<b>Youth mental health.</b> Percent of children, ages 6-18, who report seven or more days in the last month where mental health prevented school or usual activities (2023)			
<b>Race</b>	Black, non-Hispanic	4.8%	<b>1.3</b>
	White, non-Hispanic	3.6%	0.8
<b>Child dental problems.</b> Percent of children, ages 1-17, who report oral health problems in the past 12 months (2021-2024)			
<b>Disability</b>	With a disability	20.6%	<b>1.8</b>
	Without a disability	11.2%	0.5
<b>Education (parents)</b>	Less than high school	19.3%	<b>1.5</b>
	College degree or more	9.7%	0.6
<b>Income (household)</b>	Low income (<100%FPL)	18.7%	<b>1.6</b>
	High income (400%+ FPL)	8.2%	0.5
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>	Hispanic	18.7%	<b>1.5</b>
	Black, non-Hispanic	14.9%	<b>1.2</b>
	Asian, non-Hispanic	12.8%	1.0
	White, non-Hispanic	11.9%	0.8
<b>Preterm birth.</b> Percent of infants born preterm (before 37 completed weeks of gestation) (2024)			
<b>Education (mother)</b>	Less than high school	12%	<b>1.1</b>
	College degree or more	8.8%	0.7
<b>Income (mother)</b>	Low income (presumed Medicaid)	13.2%	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Race and ethnicity (mother)</b>	Black, non-Hispanic	15.1%	<b>1.5</b>
	Hispanic	10.7%	1.0
	Asian, non-Hispanic	9.4%	0.9
	White, non-Hispanic	10.1%	0.8

\*Disparity ratios calculate how many times worse an outcome is for specific group compared to other Ohioans

No disparity (0-1)	Moderate disparity (1.1-1.9)	Large disparity (2.0 or more)
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For more detailed information on sources, metric descriptions and underlying population estimates, download the disaggregated data appendix posted on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

# DISAGGREGATED DATA

Category	Group	Most recent data	Disparity ratio*
<b>Hypertension.</b> Percent of adults, ages 18 and older, who have ever been told they have high blood pressure by a health professional (2023)			
Disability	With a disability	49.4%	1.5
	Without a disability	32.2%	0.7
Education	Less than high school	40.9%	1.1
	College degree or more	31.1%	0.8
Income	Less than \$25,000	46.4%	1.3
	\$100,000 or more	29.8%	0.8
Race and ethnicity	Black, non-Hispanic	44.3%	1.2
	White, non-Hispanic	37.8%	1.1
	Hispanic	25.1%	0.7
	Asian, non-Hispanic	11.6%	0.3
Sexual orientation	Straight	39.2%	1.6
	Gay, lesbian or bisexual	24.8%	0.6
<b>Diabetes.</b> Percent of adults, ages 18 and older, who have ever been told by a health professional that they have diabetes (2023-2024)			
Disability	With a disability	21.3%	2.2
	Without a disability	9.8%	0.5
Education	Less than high school	15.7%	1.2
	College degree or more	9.4%	0.6
Income	Less than \$25,000	20.1%	1.7
	\$100,000 or more	7.9%	0.5
Race and ethnicity	Black, non-Hispanic	18%	1.4
	White, non-Hispanic	13.1%	1.0
	Hispanic	8.1%	0.6
	Asian, non-Hispanic	4%	0.3
Sexual orientation	Straight	13.8%	1.4
	Gay, lesbian or bisexual	9.8%	0.7
Gender identity	Not transgender (2022-2023)	13.3%	1.7
	Transgender (2022-2023)	7.6%	0.6
<b>Child asthma.</b> Percent of children, ages 0-17, who report being told by a physician they have asthma (2021-2024)			
Disability	With a disability	13.5%	2.6
	Without a disability	5.2%	0.4
Education (parents)	Less than high school	6.8%	1.0
	College degree or more	5.6%	0.7
Income (household)	Low income (<100%FPL)	9.8%	1.6
	High income (400%+ FPL)	5.5%	0.8
Race and ethnicity	Black, non-Hispanic	10.6%	1.7
	Hispanic	7.4%	1.1
	White, non-Hispanic	5.7%	0.6
	Asian, non-Hispanic	2.2%	0.3

Category	Group	Most recent data	Disparity ratio*
<b>Excessive drinking.</b> Percent of adults, ages 18 and older, who report either binge drinking, defined as consuming more than four (women) or five (men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days, or heavy drinking, defined as having seven or more (women) or 14 or more (men) drinks per week (2023-2024)			
Disability	Without a disability	18.5%	1.3
	With a disability	14.1%	0.8
Education	College degree or more	19.5%	1.2
	Less than high school	11.5%	0.7
Income	\$100,000 or more	23.6%	1.5
	Less than \$25,000	13.1%	0.7
Race and ethnicity	White, non-Hispanic	17.6%	1.2
	Black, non-Hispanic	15.9%	0.9
	Hispanic	15.9%	0.9
	Asian, non-Hispanic	8.9%	0.5
Sexual orientation	Gay, lesbian or bisexual	22.4%	1.4
	Straight	16.4%	0.7
Gender identity	Transgender (2022-2023)	19.6%	1.1
	Not transgender (2022-2023)	17.6%	0.9
<b>Smoking.</b> Percent of adults, ages 18 and older, who currently smoke (2023-2024)			
Disability	With a disability	21.7%	1.9
	Without a disability	11.6%	0.5
Education	Less than high school	32.2%	2.5
	College degree or more	5.2%	0.3
Income	Less than \$25,000	28%	2.2
	\$100,000 or more	7.7%	0.4
Race and ethnicity	Black, non-Hispanic	14.6%	1.0
	Hispanic	14.5%	1.0
	White, non-Hispanic	14.4%	1.0
	Asian, non-Hispanic	7.2%	0.5
Sexual orientation	Gay, lesbian or bisexual	19.7%	1.3
	Straight	14.7%	0.7
Gender identity	Transgender (2022-2023)	27.9%	1.8
	Not transgender (2022-2023)	15.9%	0.6
<b>Suicide mortality.</b> Number of deaths due to suicide, per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) (2023)			
Race and ethnicity	White	15.6	1.5
	Black	12.2	0.8
	Hispanic	7.8	0.5
	Asian	7.4	0.5

\*Disparity ratios calculate how many times worse an outcome is for specific group compared to other Ohioans

No disparity (0-1)	Moderate disparity (1.1-1.9)	Large disparity (2.0 or more)
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For more detailed information on sources, metric descriptions and underlying population estimates, download the disaggregated data appendix posted on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

# DISAGGREGATED DATA

Category	Group	Most recent data	Disparity ratio*
<b>Drug overdose mortality.</b> Number of deaths due to drug overdose, per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) (2023)			
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>	Black	66.5	1.7
	White	40.3	0.8
	Hispanic	34.6	0.8
<b>Cancer mortality.</b> Number of deaths due to malignant neoplasms, per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) (2023)			
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>	Black	169	1.1
	White	157.7	1.1
	Hispanic	80.8	0.5
	Asian	73	0.5
<b>Infant mortality.</b> Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births (within 1 year) (2023)			
<b>Education (mother)</b>	Less than high school	10.5	1.6
	College degree or more	3.7	0.4
<b>Income (mother)</b>	Low income (presumed Medicaid)	9.8	1.8
<b>Race and ethnicity (mother)</b>	Black, non-Hispanic	13.3	2.2
	Hispanic	7.3	1.0
	White, non-Hispanic	5.6	0.5
<b>Maternal Mortality.</b> Number of deaths related to or aggravated by pregnancy (excluding accidental or incidental causes) occurring within 42 days of the end of a pregnancy, per 100,000 live births (2019-2023)			
<b>Race and ethnicity (mother)</b>	Black	57	3.0
	White	20	0.5
<b>Heart disease mortality.</b> Number of deaths due to heart diseases, per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) (2023)			
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>	Black	209.2	1.2
	White	183.7	1.1
	Hispanic	73	0.4
	Asian	68.1	0.4

\*Disparity ratios calculate how many times worse an outcome is for specific group compared to other Ohioans

No disparity (0-1)	Moderate disparity (1.1-1.9)	Large disparity (2.0 or more)
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For more detailed information on sources, metric descriptions and underlying population estimates, download the disaggregated data appendix posted on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

# HEALTHCARE SPENDING

## Healthcare spending in Ohio continues to climb, mirroring national trends

Healthcare spending is going up in Ohio, following a national trend. Over the last decade, Ohio saw large increases in deductibles, annual family premiums and prescription drug spending for employer-sponsored insurance enrollees, as well as Medicare spending.

Current  
Ohio rank  
6

**Average premium for employer-sponsored health insurance, family coverage.** Average total annual family premium for employer-sponsored health insurance, per enrollee (2015-2024)



Data sources are available in data appendices posted on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

## QUICK FACTS

- Ohio's highest-ranking healthcare spending metrics:**
  - Average premium for employer-sponsored health insurance, family coverage (6)
  - Medicaid long-term services and supports spending (14)
  - Employee contributions to employer-sponsored insurance premiums (14)
- Ohio's lowest-ranking healthcare spending metrics:**
  - Primary care spending as share of total (41)
  - Adjusted hospital expenses per inpatient day (41)

Highest-ranked state for healthcare spending:



**Hawaii**  
(lowest spending)

Lowest-ranked state for healthcare spending:



**West Virginia**  
(highest spending)

### ▲ Greatly improved (3 metrics)

Total out-of-pocket spending • People with medical debt in collections\* • Average monthly marketplace premium

### ▼ Greatly worsened (6 metrics)

Employee deductible for employer-sponsored health insurance plans • Employer-sponsored health insurance prescription drug spending, per enrollee • Adjusted hospital expenses per inpatient day • Average premium for employer-sponsored health insurance, family coverage • Average total cost, per Medicare beneficiary without chronic conditions • Total Medicare spending, per beneficiary

\*All states improved between 2014 and 2023 due to changes in how credit bureaus report medical debt. Credit bureaus stopped reporting medical debt collections less than one year old and less than \$500 as of 2022 and 2023, respectively.

# HEALTHCARE SPENDING RANKED METRICS

Ohio's rank	Metric	Most recent data	Trend
<b>33</b>	<b>OUT-OF-POCKET SPENDING</b>		
30	<b>Total out-of-pocket spending.</b> Percent of individuals who are in families where out-of-pocket spending on health care, including premiums, accounts for more than 10 percent of annual income (2023) Rank out of 51	16.8%	<b>Greatly improved</b>
32	<b>Employee deductible for employer-sponsored health insurance plans.</b> Average annual employee deductible for employer-sponsored health insurance plans (2023) Rank out of 51	\$3,432	<b>Greatly worsened</b>
33	<b>People with medical debt in collections.</b> Percent of people with a credit bureau record who have medical debt in collections (2023) Rank out of 50*	6.3%	<b>Greatly improved</b>
<b>41</b>	<b>HEALTHCARE SERVICE AREA SPENDING</b>		
14	<b>Medicaid long-term services and supports spending.</b> Percent of Medicaid long-term services and supports (LTSS) spending for programs used primarily by older people and adults with physical disabilities going to home and community-based services (HCBS) as opposed to facility-based services (2023) Rank out of 49	46.8%	N/A
21	<b>Nursing home average daily cost, per capita.</b> Average cost for an individual to pay the full, private pay cost for a shared room in a nursing home (i.e., without insurance contribution) (2024) Rank out of 51	\$297	Moderately worsened
31	<b>Employer-sponsored health insurance prescription drug spending, per enrollee.</b> Spending on pharmacy claims for prescription drugs and devices, per enrollee under age 65, in major employer-sponsored health insurance plans (2021) Rank out of 50	\$1,395	<b>Greatly worsened</b>
38	<b>Employer-sponsored health insurance outpatient spending, per enrollee.</b> Spending on outpatient services, per enrollee under age 65, in major employer-sponsored health insurance plans (2021) Rank out of 50	\$2,305	Moderately worsened
41	<b>Primary care spending as share of total.</b> Primary care spending as share of total healthcare spending among adults ages 18–64 with employer-sponsored insurance (2023) Rank out of 48	5.8%	Moderately improved
41	<b>Adjusted hospital expenses per inpatient day.</b> Adjusted expenses per inpatient day for community hospitals (2023) Rank out of 51	\$3,569	<b>Greatly worsened</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE SPENDING</b>		
6	<b>Average premium for employer-sponsored health insurance, family coverage.</b> Average total annual family premium for employer-sponsored health insurance, per enrollee (2024) Rank out of 51	\$22,618	<b>Greatly worsened</b>
14	<b>Employee contributions to employer-sponsored insurance premiums.</b> Employee contributions to employer-sponsored health insurance premiums as a percent of state median income (2023) Rank out of 51	5.6%	No change
20	<b>Average monthly marketplace premium.</b> Average monthly premium for enrollees in the federal Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplace or state-based exchanges after application of an advanced premium tax credit (2025) Rank out of 51	\$126	<b>Greatly improved</b>
35	<b>Total employer-sponsored health insurance spending, per enrollee.</b> Total spending on medical and pharmacy claims, per enrollee under age 65, in major employer-sponsored health insurance plans (2021) Rank out of 50	\$6,722	Moderately worsened
<b>26</b>	<b>MEDICARE SPENDING</b>		
16	<b>Average total cost, per Medicare beneficiary without chronic conditions.</b> Average total cost per Medicare beneficiary without chronic conditions (2023) Rank out of 51	\$3,965	<b>Greatly worsened</b>
25	<b>Total Medicare spending, per beneficiary.</b> Total Medicare reimbursements, per Medicare beneficiary (Parts A and B), age 65 and older (2023) Rank out of 51	\$11,518	<b>Greatly worsened</b>
35	<b>Average total cost, per Medicare beneficiary with three or more chronic conditions.</b> Average total cost per Medicare beneficiary with three or more chronic conditions (2023) Rank out of 51	\$13,195	Moderately improved

Top quartile

Second quartile

Third quartile

Bottom quartile

Of the 50 states and D.C.

N/A Data not available for trend

\*All states improved between 2014 and 2023 due to changes in how credit bureaus report medical debt. Credit bureaus stopped reporting medical debt collections less than one year old and less than \$500 in 2022 and 2023, respectively.

**Note:** Worsened or improved compares Ohio's change from baseline to most-recent year relative to other states' performance on the metric. Trend length ranges from two to 10 years. For more details, see the methodology section on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

Data sources are available in data appendices posted on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

# HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

While Ohio ranks worse than most states, some metrics related to the healthcare system are improving

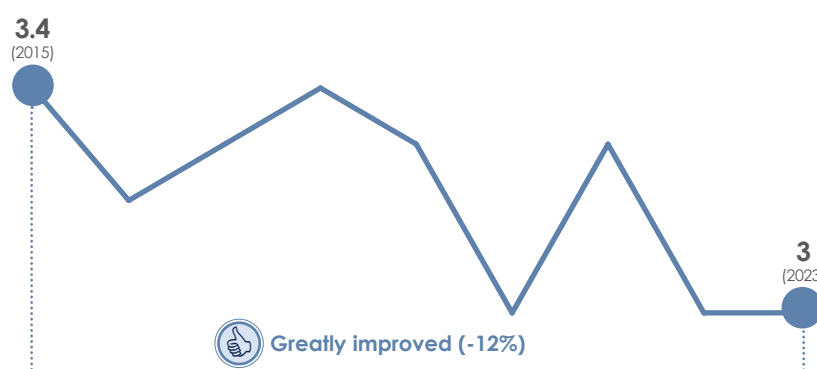
Ohio ranks near the bottom of states in the healthcare system domain, but data also indicates some encouraging progress. For example, Ohio has seen a decline in rates of hospital admissions for diabetes with long-term complications and heart failure among Medicare beneficiaries, suggesting better chronic disease management. Additionally, there have been reductions in avoidable emergency department visits and hospital readmissions within 30 days for employer-sponsored insurance enrollees.

Ohio's 30-day hospital readmission rate for employer-sponsored insurance enrollees is worse than most states, although the rate has improved. This could reflect higher quality care in hospitals or improvements in chronic disease management.

Current Ohio rank  
**33**

## 30-day hospital readmissions for employer-insured enrollees.

Number of readmissions for people, ages 18-64, with employer-sponsored insurance within 30 days of an acute hospital stay for any cause, per 1,000 enrollees (2015-2023)



Data sources are available in data appendices posted on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

## QUICK FACTS

### ■ Ohio's highest-ranking healthcare system metrics:

- Nursing home pressure ulcers (6)
- Breastfeeding and infant care supports in hospitals (13)

### ■ Ohio's lowest-ranking healthcare system metrics:

- Nurse hours in certified nursing facilities (45)
- Dental caries-related ED visits among children, Medicaid (48)

### ▲ Greatly improved (5 metrics)

Breastfeeding and infant care supports in hospitals • Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) • 30-day hospital readmissions for employer-insured enrollees • Admissions for diabetes with long-term complications for Medicare beneficiaries • Primary care physicians

### ▼ Greatly worsened (3 metrics)

Nursing facility deficiencies • Care preparedness after hospital stay • Communication with doctors

Highest-ranked state for healthcare system:

 **Colorado**

Lowest-ranked state for healthcare system:

 **Nevada**

# HEALTHCARE SYSTEM RANKED METRICS

Ohio's rank	Metric	Most recent data	Trend
<b>19</b>	<b>PREVENTIVE SERVICES</b>		
13	<b>Breastfeeding and infant care supports in hospitals.</b> Composite Maternity Practices in Infant Nutrition and Care (mPINC) score of policies and practices of hospitals and birthing facilities that support breastfeeding and infant care (2024) Rank out of 50	85	<b>Greatly improved</b>
22	<b>Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP).</b> Ratio of the number of people using PrEP to the number of people who are newly diagnosed with HIV (2024) Rank out of 51	17.8	<b>Greatly improved</b>
25	<b>Age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings.</b> Percent of adults, ages 45-75, who received appropriate cancer screenings for their age and gender (2022) Rank out of 51	66%	N/A
<b>45</b>	<b>HOSPITAL UTILIZATION</b>		
33	<b>30-day hospital readmissions for employer-insured enrollees.</b> Number of readmissions for people, ages 18-64, with employer-sponsored insurance within 30 days of an acute hospital stay for any cause, per 1,000 enrollees (2023) Rank out of 47	3	<b>Greatly improved</b>
35	<b>Potentially avoidable emergency department visits for employer-insured enrollees.</b> Number of potentially avoidable emergency department visits for people, ages 18-64, with employer-sponsored insurance, per 1,000 enrollees (2023) Rank out of 48	155.3	Moderately improved
41	<b>Admissions for diabetes with long-term complications for Medicare beneficiaries.</b> Number of hospital admissions with a principal diagnosis of diabetes with long-term complications for Medicare fee-for-service Part A beneficiaries, ages 18 and older, per 100,000 beneficiaries (2023) Rank out of 51	241	<b>Greatly improved</b>
43	<b>Admissions for heart failure for Medicare beneficiaries.</b> Number of hospital admissions with a principal diagnosis of heart failure for Medicare fee-for-service Part A beneficiaries, ages 18 and older, per 100,000 beneficiaries (2023) Rank out of 51	1314	Moderately improved
<b>22</b>	<b>LONG TERM CARE</b>		
6	<b>Nursing home pressure ulcers.</b> Percent of long-stay, high-risk nursing home residents with pressure ulcers (2024) Rank out of 51	4.3%	No change
34	<b>Nursing facility deficiencies.</b> Average number of deficiencies per certified nursing facility (2024) Rank out of 51	10.5	<b>Greatly worsened</b>
45	<b>Nurse hours in certified nursing facilities.</b> Average reported nurse hours per resident day in all certified nursing facilities (2024) Rank out of 51	3.6	Moderately worsened
<b>44</b>	<b>TIMELINESS, EFFECTIVENESS AND QUALITY OF CARE</b>		
14	<b>Back pain recommended treatment.</b> Percent of outpatients with low back pain who had an MRI without trying recommended treatments first, such as physical therapy (FY 2022-2023) Rank out of 51	34.4%	Moderately improved
17	<b>Care preparedness after hospital stay.</b> Score out of 100 for patients feeling prepared to manage their care after a hospital stay (2023) Rank out of 50	49	<b>Greatly worsened</b>
22	<b>Communication with doctors.</b> Score out of 100 for patient experience communicating with doctors during a hospital stay (2023) Rank out of 50	77	<b>Greatly worsened</b>
34	<b>Central line-associated bloodstream infections.</b> Standardized infection ratio for central line-associated bloodstream infections in acute care hospitals (2023) Rank out of 51	0.8	No change
37	<b>Youth counseling effectiveness.</b> Percent of youth with at least one major depressive episode (MDE) in the past year who received treatment or counseling and reported that it has helped them (2021-2022) Rank out of 49	57.1%	N/A
48	<b>Dental caries-related ED visits among children, Medicaid.</b> Number of dental caries-related ED visits per 100,000 child Medicaid member months (2022) Rank out of 49	45.8	Moderately improved
<b>26</b>	<b>HEALTHCARE SYSTEM STRUCTURE</b>		
16	<b>Large group insurance market competition.</b> Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) score, a measure of how evenly market share is distributed across insurers in the large group insurance market (2021) Rank out of 51	3223	No change
40	<b>Primary care physicians.</b> Ratio comparing the number of specialist physicians to the number of primary care physicians (September 2025) Rank out of 51	1.1	<b>Greatly improved</b>

Top quartile

Second quartile

Third quartile

Bottom quartile

N/A Of the 50 states and D.C.  
Data not available for trend

**Note:** Worsened or improved compares Ohio's change from baseline to most-recent year relative to other states' performance on the metric. Trend length ranges from two to 10 years. For more details, see the methodology section on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

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# DISAGGREGATED DATA

Category	Group	Most recent data	Disparity ratio*
<b>Treated worse in health care due to race.</b> Percent of Ohioans, ages 18 and older, who report being treated worse than some or all other races when seeking health care in the last 12 months (2022)			
<b>Race</b>	Black, non-Hispanic	18.3%	<b>8.3</b>
	White, non-Hispanic	1.5%	0.1
<b>Emergency room visits.</b> Percent of adults, ages 19 and older, who report visiting the ER three or more times in the past 12 months (2023)			
<b>Disability</b>	With a disability	8.3%	<b>4.7</b>
	Without a disability	1.8%	0.2
<b>Education</b>	Less than high school	8.5%	<b>2.6</b>
	College degree or more	1.4%	0.3
<b>Income</b>	Less than \$25,000	8.4%	<b>4.1</b>
	\$100,000 or more	1%	0.2
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>	Black, non-Hispanic	8.1%	<b>2.6</b>
	Hispanic	4.9%	<b>1.4</b>
	Asian, non-Hispanic	2.4%	0.6
	White, non-Hispanic	2.9%	0.4

\*Disparity ratios calculate how many times worse an outcome is for specific group compared to other Ohioans

No disparity (0-1)	Moderate disparity (1.1-1.9)	Large disparity (2.0 or more)
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For more detailed information on sources, metric descriptions and underlying population estimates, download the disaggregated data appendix posted on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

# ACCESS TO CARE

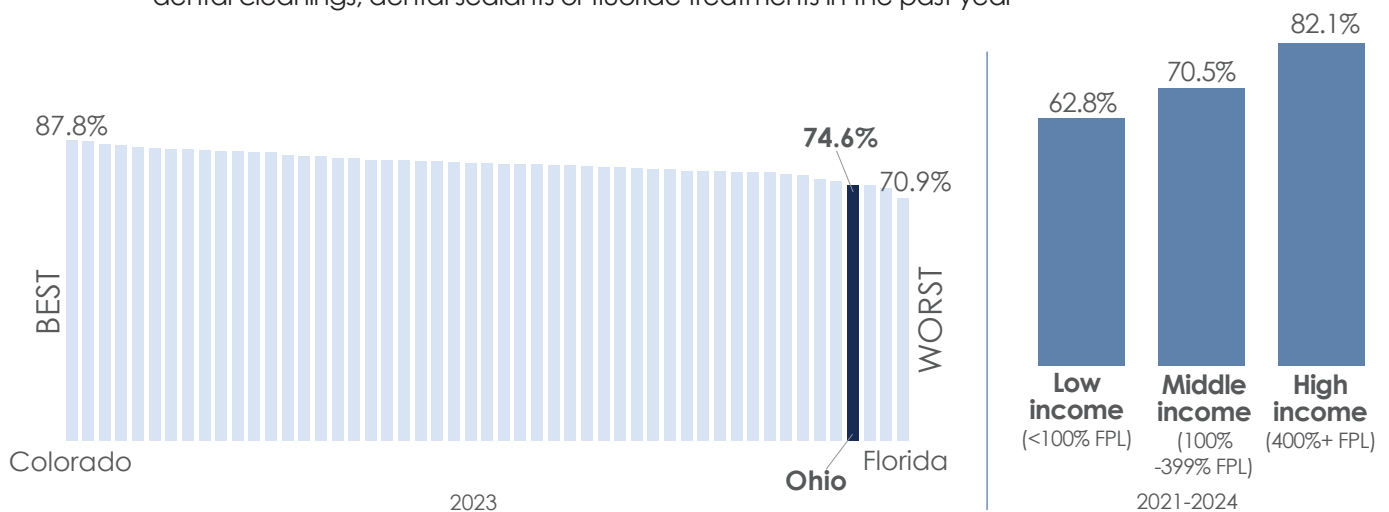
## Ohio consistently ranks higher for access to care than for any other Dashboard domain

Access to care continues to be Ohio's best ranked domain in the Health Value Dashboard. Although Ohio ranks near the top of states (8th) on measures of coverage and affordability, increasing costs of healthcare and anticipated reductions in insurance coverage as a result of recent federal policy changes threaten the state's gains in these areas.

### Ohio lags in preventive dental care for children

While Ohio currently performs well on access to care overall, Ohio ranks near the bottom of states on preventive dental care for children, and considerable disparities exist. Without regular access to dental care, Ohio also has higher rates of emergency department visits related to cavities among children compared to other states.

**Current Ohio rank 48** **Children receiving preventive dental care.** Percent of children, ages 1-17, who have seen a dentist or other oral health care provider for preventive dental care, such as check-ups, dental cleanings, dental sealants or fluoride treatments in the past year



Data sources are available in data appendices posted on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

## QUICK FACTS

- **Ohio's highest-ranking access to care metrics:**
  - Employer-sponsored health insurance coverage (6)
  - Children with unmet need for mental health treatment (6)
- **Ohio's lowest-ranking access to care metrics:**
  - Dental visit in past year (35)
  - Children receiving preventive dental care (48)

### ▲ Greatly improved (2 metrics)

Medicaid reimbursement for child dental care services • Routine checkup

### ▼ Greatly worsened (1 metric)

Underserved, primary care physicians

Highest-ranked state for access to care:

Vermont

Lowest-ranked state for access to care:

Florida

## RANKED METRICS

Ohio's rank	Metric	Most recent data	Trend
<b>8</b>	<b>COVERAGE AND AFFORDABILITY</b>		
6	<b>Employer-sponsored health insurance coverage.</b> Percent of all workers who work at a company that offers health insurance to its employees (2024) Rank out of 51	87.7%	No change
8	<b>Medicaid reimbursement for child dental care services.</b> Medicaid fee-for-service reimbursement for child dental services as a percentage of dentist charges (2024) Rank out of 51	53.3%	<b>Greatly improved</b>
18	<b>Unable to see doctor due to cost.</b> Percent of adults, ages 18 and older, who went without care because of cost in the past year (2024) Rank out of 50	10.2%	No change
21	<b>Uninsured, non-elderly.</b> Percent of population, ages 64 and under, who are uninsured (2024) Rank out of 51	8.1%	No change
<b>8</b>	<b>PRIMARY CARE ACCESS</b>		
10	<b>Children with a medical home.</b> Percent of children, ages 0-17, who have a personal doctor or nurse, have a usual source for sick care, receive family-centered care, have no problems getting needed referrals and receive effective care coordination when needed (2022-2023) Rank out of 51	51.6%	N/A
17	<b>Routine checkup.</b> Percent of adults, ages 65 and older, with self-reported fair or poor health, who had a routine checkup in the past 12 months (2024) Rank out of 50	95.4%	<b>Greatly improved</b>
19	<b>Maternity care deserts.</b> Average distance in miles a woman travels to a hospital providing obstetric care (2022) Rank out of 51	9.2	N/A
23	<b>Prenatal care.</b> Percent of women who completed a pregnancy in the last 12 months and who received prenatal care in the first trimester (2024) Rank out of 51	76.4%	No change
<b>17</b>	<b>BEHAVIORAL HEALTH</b>		
6	<b>Children with an unmet need for mental health treatment.</b> Percent of children, ages 3-17, who needed to see a mental health professional but were unable to in the last 12 months (2022-2023) Rank out of 51	14.9%	Moderately improved
27	<b>Mental health treatment facility beds.</b> Number of mental health inpatient and residential treatment facility beds per 100,000 population (2023) Rank out of 51	27	No change
<b>44</b>	<b>ORAL HEALTH</b>		
35	<b>Dental visit in past year.</b> Percent of adults, ages 18 and older, who have visited a dentist, dental clinic or dental specialist within the past year (2024) Rank out of 50	65.4%	No change
48	<b>Children receiving preventive dental care.</b> Percent of children, ages 1-17, who have seen a dentist or other oral health care provider for preventive dental care, such as check-ups, dental cleanings, dental sealants or fluoride treatments in the past year (2023) Rank out of 51	74.6%	Moderately worsened
<b>23</b>	<b>WORKFORCE</b>		
11	<b>Underserved, mental health.</b> Percent of need not met by current supply of mental health professionals in designated mental health care professional shortage areas (As of March 2025) Rank out of 50	63.7%	Moderately worsened
22	<b>Underserved, dentists.</b> Percent of need not met by current supply of dentists in designated dental care health professional shortage areas (As of March 2025) Rank out of 51	63.8%	No change
23	<b>Underserved, primary care physicians.</b> Percent of need not met by current supply of primary care physicians in designated primary care health professional shortage areas (As of March 2025) Rank out of 51	50%	<b>Greatly worsened</b>
27	<b>Home health care workers.</b> Number of personal care and home health aides per 1,000 population (2024) Rank out of 51	8.3	No change

Top quartile

Second quartile

Third quartile

Bottom quartile

Of the 50 states and D.C.

N/A Data not available for trend

**Note:** Worsened or improved compares Ohio's change from baseline to most-recent year relative to other states' performance on the metric. Trend length ranges from two to 10 years. For more details, see the methodology section on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

Data sources are available in data appendices posted on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

# DISAGGREGATED DATA

Category	Group	Most recent data	Disparity ratio*
<b>Unable to see doctor due to cost.</b> Percent of adults, ages 18 and older, who went without care because of cost in the past year (2023-2024)			
<b>Disability</b>	With a disability	17%	<b>2.5</b>
	Without a disability	6.7%	0.4
<b>Education</b>	Less than high school	15.5%	<b>1.7</b>
	College degree or more	6.7%	0.6
<b>Income</b>	Less than \$25,000	16.3%	<b>1.8</b>
	\$100,000 or more	4.3%	0.3
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>	Hispanic	24.2%	<b>2.6</b>
	Black, non-Hispanic	13.3%	<b>1.4</b>
	Asian, non-Hispanic	6%	0.6
	White, non-Hispanic	8.2%	0.5
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	Gay, lesbian or bisexual	17.7%	<b>2.2</b>
	Straight	8.1%	0.5
<b>Gender identity</b>	Transgender (2022-2023)	28.5%	<b>3.3</b>
	Not transgender (2022-2023)	8.8%	0.3
<b>Uninsured adults.</b> Percent of non-institutionalized adults, ages 19-64, who are uninsured (2024)			
<b>Disability</b>	Without a disability	9.7%	<b>1.1</b>
	With a disability	9.1%	0.9
<b>Education</b>	Less than high school	25.6%	<b>3.1</b>
	College degree or more	4.6%	0.4
<b>Income</b>	Less than \$25,000	13.2%	<b>1.4</b>
	\$100,000 or more	5.2%	0.4
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>	Hispanic	23%	<b>2.6</b>
	Black, non-Hispanic	13.8%	<b>1.5</b>
	Asian, non-Hispanic	9.3%	1.0
	White, non-Hispanic	7.8%	0.5
<b>Children with no preventive dental care.</b> Percent of children, ages 1-17, who have not seen a dentist or other oral health care provider for preventive dental care, such as check-ups, dental cleanings, dental sealants or fluoride treatments in the past year (2021-2024)			
<b>Disability</b>	Without a disability	28.6%	<b>1.3</b>
	With a disability	21.9%	0.8
<b>Income (household)</b>	Low income (<100%FPL)	37.2%	<b>1.5</b>
	High income (400%+ FPL)	17.9%	0.6
<b>Education (parents)</b>	Less than high school	58.6%	<b>2.4</b>
	College degree or more	19.5%	0.5
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>	Asian, non-Hispanic	32.5%	<b>1.2</b>
	Black, non-Hispanic	30.3%	<b>1.1</b>
	Hispanic	30.1%	<b>1.1</b>
	White, non-Hispanic	26.4%	0.9

\*Disparity ratios calculate how many times worse an outcome is for specific group compared to other Ohioans

No disparity (0-1)	Moderate disparity (1.1-1.9)	Large disparity (2.0 or more)
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For more detailed information on sources, metric descriptions and underlying population estimates, download the disaggregated data appendix posted on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

# PUBLIC HEALTH AND PREVENTION

Ohio rank

33  
2026

## Ohio continues to rank in the bottom half of states on metrics related to public health and prevention

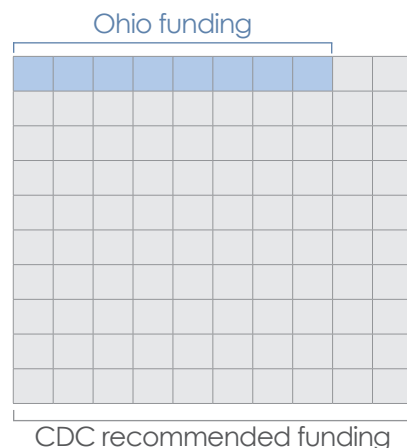
Ohio ranks in the bottom half of states on public health and prevention, which supports community health and emergency preparedness. While Ohio's performance across the metrics of this domain has improved since the earliest editions of the Dashboard, the state continues to fall behind other states on measures of health promotion and prevention and rank very low on emergency preparedness and public health surveillance.

### Ohio spends less on tobacco prevention than other states

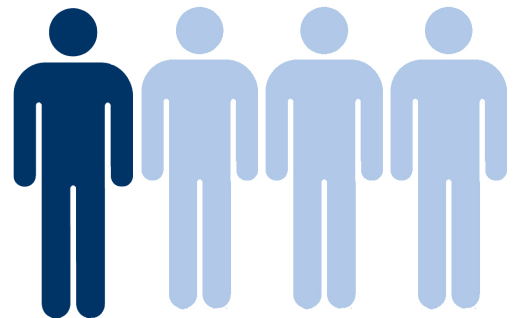
One public health metric on which Ohio falls behind other states is its tobacco prevention funding, as illustrated below. While adult smoking rates have decreased over the past 10 years, Ohio has a higher adult smoking rate than most other states, and substantial disparities remain.

**Current Ohio rank 43** **Tobacco prevention and cessation funding.** Percent of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention-recommended level of funding for tobacco prevention and cessation (fiscal year 2025)

Ohio's tobacco prevention funding is just **8%** of what the CDC recommends to reduce rates of smoking



More than one in four (28%) adults in Ohio who earn less than \$25,000 a year smoked in 2023-2024



Data sources are available in data appendices posted on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

## QUICK FACTS

- **Ohio's highest-ranking public health and prevention metrics:**
  - Accreditation of health departments (3)
  - Water fluoridation (10)
- **Ohio's lowest-ranking public health and prevention metrics:**
  - State public health workforce (46)
  - Health security surveillance (51)

### ▲ Greatly improved (3 metrics)

Accreditation of health departments • Environmental and occupational health • Teen birth

### ▼ Greatly worsened (0 metrics)

Highest-ranked state for public health and prevention:

**Vermont**

Lowest-ranked state for public health and prevention:

**Louisiana**

# PUBLIC HEALTH AND PREVENTION RANKED METRICS

Ohio's rank	Metric	Most recent data	Trend
<b>9</b>	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM AND WORKFORCE</b>		
3	<b>Accreditation of health departments.</b> Percent of local health and state departments that have achieved accreditation or reaccreditation (September 2025) Rank out of 50	93.7%	<b>Greatly improved</b>
22	<b>Community Health Workers.</b> Number of Community Health Workers employed, per 100,000 population (2024) Rank out of 50	17.7	Moderately improved
36	<b>State public health funding.</b> State public health funding during the fiscal year, per capita (2023) Rank out of 49	\$29.71	No change
46	<b>State public health workforce.</b> Number of state public health agency full-time equivalent (FTE) employees, per 100,000 population (2022) Rank out of 51	9.7	No change
<b>26</b>	<b>COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH</b>		
14	<b>Child immunization.</b> Percent of children, ages 19-35 months, who received recommended vaccines (2023) Rank out of 51	72.6%	Moderately improved
24	<b>Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).</b> Number of diagnosed cases of HIV for people, ages 13 years or older, per 100,000 population (2023) Rank out of 51	8.8	No change
27	<b>Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs).</b> Number of reported cases of chlamydia, syphilis and gonorrhea, per 100,000 population (2023) Rank out of 51	671.1	No change
29	<b>Flu vaccination rate.</b> Percent of the population, ages 6 months or older, who received a flu vaccination (2023-2024) Rank out of 51	46.4%	No change
41	<b>Environmental and occupational health.</b> Composite score of the Environmental and Occupational Health domain of the National Health Security Preparedness Index, which measures actions to maintain the security and safety of water and food supplies, to test for hazards and contaminants in the environment and to protect workers and emergency responders from health hazards (2020) Rank out of 51	6.3	<b>Greatly improved</b>
<b>33</b>	<b>HEALTH PROMOTION AND PREVENTION</b>		
10	<b>Water fluoridation.</b> Percent of population served by community water systems who are receiving fluoridated water (2022) Rank out of 51	92.8%	No change
12	<b>Falls among older adults.</b> Percent of adults, ages 65 and older, who reported falling in the past 12 months (2023) Rank out of 49	26.7%	No change
29	<b>Cigarette tax.</b> State excise tax rate per pack of cigarettes (2024) Rank out of 51	\$1.60	No change
30	<b>Teen birth.</b> Number of births to females, ages 15-19, per 1,000 females ages 15-19 (2024) Rank out of 51	14.3	<b>Greatly improved</b>
38	<b>Preterm birth.</b> Percent of infants born preterm (before 37 completed weeks of gestation) (2024) Rank out of 51	11%	Moderately worsened
41	<b>Seat belt use.</b> Percent of front seat occupants observed using a seat belt (2023) Rank out of 51	84.8%	No change
43	<b>Tobacco prevention funding.</b> Percent of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention-recommended level of funding for tobacco prevention and cessation funding (FY 2025) Rank out of 51	7.8%	No change
<b>51</b>	<b>EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND SURVEILLANCE</b>		
35	<b>Epidemiologists.</b> Rate of full-time equivalent epidemiologist in state public health agencies, per 100,000 population (2022) Rank out of 50	0.94	No change
44	<b>Emergency preparedness funding.</b> State public health agency Public Health Emergency Preparedness cooperative agreement funding, per capita (FY 2024) Rank out of 51	\$1.54	No change
51	<b>Health security surveillance.</b> Composite score of the Health Security Surveillance domain of the NHSPI, which measures actions to monitor and detect health threats, and to identify where hazards start and spread so that they can be contained rapidly (2020) Rank out of 51	6.8	Moderately improved



**Note:** Worsened or improved compares Ohio's change from baseline to most-recent year relative to other states' performance on the metric. Trend length ranges from two to 10 years. For more details, see the methodology section on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

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# SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Ohio rank

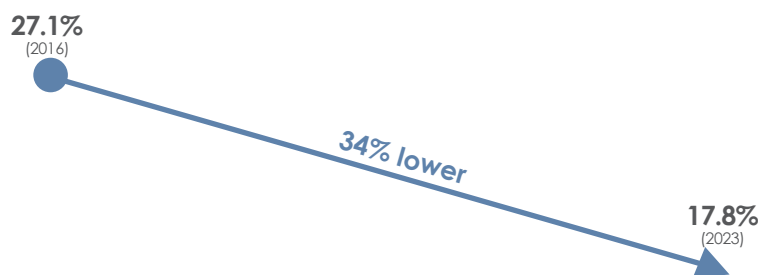
34  
2026

Ohio has improved on a select few metrics of the social and economic environment, but most progress remains stagnant

While Ohio's performance on most metrics related to the social and economic environment has been stagnant, performance on a few key metrics indicates progress. Still, more action is needed to improve Ohio's rank on measures of family and social support, poverty and employment.

Ohio has dedicated substantial policy attention on child health, including actions that may have contributed to reduced exposure to adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) over the past decade.

**Adverse childhood experiences.** Percent of children, ages 0-17, who have experienced two or more adverse experiences (2016-2023)



More work is needed to further reduce exposure to individual ACEs, such as poverty, the incarceration of a parent or guardian, and child abuse and neglect.

**Poverty**  
Current Ohio rank 37  
12.7%  
of people lived in households with incomes below the federal poverty level in the past 12 months (2024)

**Incarceration**  
Current Ohio rank 38  
394  
per 100,000 population  
people sentenced and imprisoned under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities (2023)

**Child maltreatment**  
Current Ohio rank 26  
8  
per 1,000 children  
children for whom the state determined at least one maltreatment was substantiated or indicated; and a disposition of substantiated or indicated was assigned for a child in a report (2023)

Data sources are available in data appendices posted on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

## QUICK FACTS

- **Ohio's highest-ranking social and economic environment metrics:**
  - Fourth-grade reading (14)
  - College persistence rates (20)
- **Ohio's lowest-ranking social and economic environment metrics:**
  - Unemployment (38)
  - Older adult social isolation (38)
  - Incarceration (38)

Highest-ranked state for social and economic environment:

**New Jersey**

Lowest-ranked state for social and economic environment:

**New Mexico**

▲ **Greatly improved (2 metrics)**

Poverty • Adverse childhood experiences

▼ **Greatly worsened (0 metrics)**

# SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT RANKED METRICS

Ohio's rank	Metric	Most recent data	Trend
<b>29</b>	<b>EDUCATION</b>		
14	<b>Fourth-grade reading.</b> Percent of fourth grade public school students proficient in reading by a national assessment (National Assessment of Educational Progress) (2024) Rank out of 51	32%	No change
20	<b>College persistence rates.</b> Percent of students who return to college at any institution for their second year (2023) Rank out of 51	80.7%	No change
25	<b>Preschool enrollment.</b> Percent of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in preschool (2019-2023) Rank out of 51	57%	No change
28	<b>High school graduation.</b> Percent of incoming ninth graders who graduate in four years from a public high school with a regular degree (2021-2022 school year) Rank out of 49	86.2%	No change
34	<b>Chronic absenteeism.</b> Percent of students reported missing 10% or more (approximately 18 absent days) of school in a given academic year (2022-2023 school year) Rank out of 50	31%	N/A
<b>38</b>	<b>EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY</b>		
29	<b>Income inequality.</b> Ratio of median household income at the 80th percentile to that at the 20th percentile (2017-2021) Rank out of 51	4.6	No change
31	<b>Labor force participation.</b> Percent of people, ages 16 and older, who are in the labor force (2024) Rank out of 51	62.3%	No change
34	<b>Childcare cost burden.</b> Percent of income required for child care expenses for a household with two children (2024 & 2023) Rank out of 51	31.7%	No change
37	<b>Poverty.</b> Percent of people in households with incomes below the federal poverty level in the past 12 months (2024) Rank out of 51	12.7%	<b>Greatly improved</b>
38	<b>Unemployment.</b> Percent of people, ages 16 and older, who are jobless, looking for a job and available for work (2024) Rank out of 51	4.3%	No change
<b>39</b>	<b>FAMILY AND SOCIAL SUPPORT</b>		
27	<b>Disconnected youth.</b> Percent of youth, ages 16-24, who are not working or in school (2023) Rank out of 51	10.7%	Moderately improved
38	<b>Older adult social isolation.</b> Index of social isolation risk factors among adults, ages 65 and older (2019-2023) Rank out of 50	63	N/A
38	<b>Incarceration.</b> Number of people sentenced and imprisoned under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, per 100,000 population (2023) Rank out of 50	394	No change
<b>25</b>	<b>TRAUMA, TOXIC STRESS AND VIOLENCE</b>		
23	<b>Bullying.</b> Percent of children, ages 6-17, who report ever being bullied in the past year (2023) Rank out of 51	41%	No change
25	<b>Adverse childhood experiences.</b> Percent of children, ages 0-17, who have experienced two or more adverse experiences (2023) Rank out of 51	17.8%	<b>Greatly improved</b>
26	<b>Child maltreatment.</b> Number of children for whom the state determined at least one maltreatment was substantiated or indicated; and a disposition of substantiated or indicated was assigned for a child in a report, per 1,000 children. (2023) Rank out of 51	8	No change
<b>25</b>	<b>CIVIC ENGAGEMENT</b>		
24	<b>Voter participation.</b> Percent of citizens of voting-age who reported voting in a presidential election year (2024) Rank out of 51	67.4%	Moderately improved
25	<b>Voter registration.</b> Percent of citizens of voting-age who reported being registered to vote in a presidential election year (2024) Rank out of 51	75.1%	Moderately improved

Top quartile      Second quartile      Third quartile      Bottom quartile

Of the 50 states and D.C.

N/A Data not available for trend

**Note:** Worsened or improved compares Ohio's change from baseline to most-recent year relative to other states' performance on the metric. Trend length ranges from two to 10 years. For more details, see the methodology section on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

Data sources are available in data appendices posted on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

# SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

## DISAGGREGATED DATA

Category	Group	Most recent data	Disparity ratio*
<b>Chronic absenteeism.</b> Percent of students who were chronically absent from school (2024-2025)			
<b>Disability</b>	With a disability	34%	<b>1.5</b>
	Without a disability	23.4%	0.7
<b>Income</b>	Economically disadvantaged	33.3%	<b>2.9</b>
	Not economically disadvantaged	11.2%	0.3
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>	Black, non-Hispanic	42.9%	<b>2.0</b>
	Hispanic	33%	<b>1.4</b>
	White, non-Hispanic	19.1%	0.5
	Asian, non-Hispanic	13%	0.5
<b>Not ready for kindergarten.</b> Percent of students who did not demonstrate kindergarten readiness based on the Ohio Kindergarten Readiness Assessment Revised (KRA-R) (2024-2025)			
<b>Disability</b>	With a disability	86%	<b>1.4</b>
	Without a disability	60%	0.7
<b>Income</b>	Economically disadvantaged	75%	<b>1.7</b>
	Not economically disadvantaged	44.3%	0.6
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>	Hispanic	81.1%	<b>1.3</b>
	Black, non-Hispanic	79.1%	<b>1.3</b>
	Asian, non-Hispanic	62.3%	1.0
	White, non-Hispanic	55.8%	0.7
<b>Did not graduate high school.</b> Percent of students who did not graduate in four years with a regular high school diploma (2024)			
<b>Disability</b>	With a disability	23.2%	<b>2.4</b>
	Without a disability	9.5%	0.4
<b>Income</b>	Economically disadvantaged	18.2%	<b>3.1</b>
	Not economically disadvantaged	5.8%	0.3
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>	Black, non-Hispanic	20.9%	<b>2.1</b>
	Hispanic	18.5%	<b>1.7</b>
	White, non-Hispanic	8.8%	0.5
	Asian, non-Hispanic	4.6%	0.4
<b>Incarceration.</b> Number of adults, ages 18 and older, incarcerated in Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction prisons, per 100,000 population (July 2025)			
<b>Race</b>	Black (including Hispanic)	1957.1	<b>6.6</b>
	White (including Hispanic)	310.6	0.3
<b>Disconnected youth.</b> Percent of youth, ages 16-24, who are not working or in school (2023)			
<b>Disability</b>	With a disability	28%	<b>3.1</b>
	Without a disability	8.9%	0.3
<b>Income (household)</b>	Low income (<100% FPL)	15.4%	<b>1.7</b>
	High income (400%+ FPL)	5.9%	0.5
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>	Black, non-Hispanic	15.9%	<b>1.6</b>
	White, non-Hispanic	9.8%	0.7
	Hispanic	6.1%	0.6
	Asian, non-Hispanic	5.5%	0.5

Category	Group	Most recent data	Disparity ratio*
<b>Not in the labor force.</b> Percent of people, ages 16 and older, who are not in the labor force (i.e., not employed and not actively looking for work) (2024)			
<b>Disability</b>	With a disability	69.5%	<b>2.4</b>
	Without a disability	29.4%	0.4
<b>Education</b>	Less than high school	58.5%	<b>1.7</b>
	College degree or more	25.7%	0.6
<b>Income (household)</b>	Less than \$25,000	68.5%	<b>2.1</b>
	\$100,000 or more	21.1%	0.4
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>	White, non-Hispanic	37.1%	<b>1.1</b>
	Black, non-Hispanic	36.5%	1.0
	Asian, non-Hispanic	31.5%	0.9
	Hispanic	30%	0.8
<b>Child poverty.</b> Percent of children, ages 0-17, in households with incomes below the federal poverty level (2024)			
<b>Disability</b>	With a disability	24.2%	<b>1.6</b>
	Without a disability	15.6%	0.6
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>	Black, non-Hispanic	35.1%	<b>2.7</b>
	Hispanic	21.2%	<b>1.4</b>
	Asian, non-Hispanic	10.2%	0.6
	White, non-Hispanic	10.9%	0.4
<b>Older adult loneliness.</b> Percent of adults, ages 65 and older, who report being lonely (2023)			
<b>Race</b>	Black, non-Hispanic	17.5%	<b>1.2</b>
	White, non-Hispanic	13.4%	0.7
<b>Adverse childhood experiences.</b> Percent of children, ages 0-17, who have experienced two or more adverse experiences (2021-2024)			
<b>Disability</b>	With a disability	31.6%	<b>2.2</b>
	Without a disability	14.5%	0.5
<b>Education (parents)</b>	Less than high school	13.7%	0.8
	College degree or more	9.3%	0.3
<b>Income (household)</b>	Low income (<100% FPL)	31.4%	<b>2.1</b>
	High income (400%+ FPL)	7.2%	0.3
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>	Black, non-Hispanic	27.9%	<b>1.7</b>
	Hispanic	17.3%	1.0
	White, non-Hispanic	15.2%	0.6
	Asian, non-Hispanic	3.3%	0.2
<b>Treated worse due to race.</b> Percent of adults, ages 18 and older, who report being treated worse than some or all other races in the past 12 months (2022)			
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>	Black, non-Hispanic	35.5%	<b>6.0</b>
	Asian, non-Hispanic	24.4%	<b>2.8</b>
	Hispanic	16.3%	<b>1.9</b>
	White, non-Hispanic	4.6%	0.2

\*Disparity ratios calculate how many times worse an outcome is for specific group compared to other Ohioans

No disparity (0-1)	Moderate disparity (1.1-1.9)	Large disparity (2.0 or more)
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For more detailed information on sources, metric descriptions and underlying population estimates, download the disaggregated data appendix posted on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

# DISAGGREGATED DATA

Category	Group	Most recent data	Disparity ratio*
<b>Children treated unfairly due to race.</b> Percent of children, ages 0-17, who have ever been treated or judged unfairly because of their race or ethnic group (2021-2024)			
<b>Race and ethnicity</b>	Black, non-Hispanic	15.1%	<b>5.9</b>
	Asian, non-Hispanic	8.7%	<b>2.1</b>
	Hispanic	4.5%	<b>1.1</b>
	White, non-Hispanic	0.9%	0.1

\*Disparity ratios calculate how many times worse an outcome is for specific group compared to other Ohioans

No disparity (0-1)	<b>Moderate disparity (1.1-1.9)</b>	<b>Large disparity (2.0 or more)</b>
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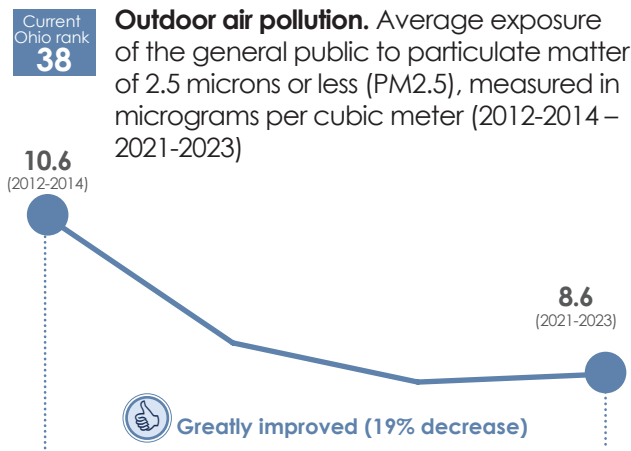
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# PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

While Ohio still ranks in the bottom half of states in physical environment, it has improved on measures related to air, water and toxic substance pollution

Ohio has consistently ranked in the bottom half of states on physical environment metrics. While metrics related to air, water and toxic substances have improved over the past decade, Ohio still performs worse on them than most other states. Ohio can take more action to continue improving the quality of the environment, as well as improve its food and housing systems and the quality and safety of its neighborhoods.

Outdoor air pollution has improved by nearly 20% in Ohio over the past decade



Only four in 10 Ohio renters or renter households with low incomes have access to affordable housing

**Current Ohio rank 21**

**Affordable and available housing.** Number of affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low income renter households (2023)



Data sources are available in data appendices posted on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

## QUICK FACTS

- **Ohio's highest-ranking physical environment metrics:**
  - Severe housing problems (12)
  - Long commute, driving alone (17)
- **Ohio's lowest-ranking physical environment metrics:**
  - Toxic pollutants (46)
  - Child in household with a person who smokes (47)

### ▲ Greatly improved (4 metrics)

Outdoor air pollution • Child in household with a person who smokes • Food insecurity • Broadband internet access

### ▼ Greatly worsened (0 metrics)

Highest-ranked state for physical environment:

**Hawaii**

Lowest-ranked state for physical environment:

**West Virginia**

# PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT RANKED METRICS

Ohio's rank	Metric	Most recent data	Trend
<b>48</b>	<b>AIR, WATER AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES</b>		
38	<b>Outdoor air pollution.</b> Average exposure of the general public to particulate matter of 2.5 microns or less (PM2.5), measured in micrograms per cubic meter (2021-2023) Rank out of 51	8.6	<b>Greatly improved</b>
46	<b>Toxic pollutants (Risk-Screening Environmental Indicators score).</b> Unitless values that account for the size of the chemical release, the fate and transport of a chemical within the environment, the size and location(s) of potentially exposed population(s) and a chemical's relative toxicity (2022) Rank out of 51	17,641,392	Moderately improved
47	<b>Child in household with a person who smokes.</b> Percent of children, ages 0-17, who live in households where someone smokes (cigarettes, cigars or pipe tobacco) (2023) Rank out of 51	16.7%	<b>Greatly improved</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>FOOD AND HOUSING</b>		
12	<b>Severe housing problems.</b> Composite measure of the percent of households that have one or more of the following problems: 1) housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2) housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3) household is severely overcrowded, 4) monthly housing costs, including utilities, exceed 50 percent of monthly income (2017-2021) Rank out of 51	12.7%	No change
21	<b>Affordable and available housing.</b> Number of affordable and available rental units per 100 extremely low income renter households (2023) Rank out of 51	40	No change
37	<b>Food insecurity.</b> Percent of households unable to provide adequate food for one or more household members due to lack of resources (2021-2023) Rank out of 51	12.8%	<b>Greatly improved</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>BUILT ENVIRONMENT, TRANSPORTATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS</b>		
17	<b>Long commute, driving alone.</b> Percent of commuters, among those who commute to work by car, truck or van, alone, who drive 30 minutes or longer to work each day (2024) Rank out of 51	31.1%	No change
19	<b>Neighborhood resources.</b> Composite measure of the percent of children living in a neighborhood that contains each of the following amenities: sidewalks or walking paths; parks or playgrounds; recreation centers, community center, or boys' and girls' club; and libraries or bookmobiles (2023) Rank out of 51	41.2%	No change
23	<b>Access to exercise opportunities.</b> Percent of population who live reasonably close to locations for physical activity (2022 & 2020) Rank out of 51	84.2%	No change
31	<b>Alternative commute modes.</b> Percent of trips to work via bicycle, walking or public transportation (combined) (2024) Rank out of 51	3.4%	No change
36	<b>Broadband internet access.</b> Percent of people who do not have broadband internet access (2024) Rank out of 51	6.4%	<b>Greatly improved</b>
44	<b>Neighborhood safety.</b> Percent of children, ages 0-17, living in a safe neighborhood as reported by a parent or guardian (2023) Rank out of 51	94.5%	No change

Top quartile

Second quartile

Third quartile

Bottom quartile

Of the 50 states and D.C.

N/A

Data not available for trend

**Note:** Worsened or improved compares Ohio's change from baseline to most-recent year relative to other states' performance on the metric. Trend length ranges from two to 10 years. For more details, see the methodology section on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

Data sources are available in data appendices posted on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

# DISAGGREGATED DATA

Category	Group	Most recent data	Disparity ratio*
<b>Severe housing cost burden.</b> Percent of households (owners and renters) with housing costs greater than 50% of monthly income (2024)			
<b>Disability</b>	With a disability	17.7%	<b>2.0</b>
	Without a disability	8.7%	0.5
<b>Education</b>	Less than high school	12.7%	<b>1.4</b>
	College degree or more	5.7%	0.5
<b>Income</b>	Less than \$25,000	67.5%	<b>17.7</b>
	\$100,000 or more	0.4%	0.0
<b>Race</b>	Black, non-Hispanic	19.4%	<b>2.2</b>
	Hispanic	13.7%	<b>1.4</b>
	Asian, non-Hispanic	12.2%	<b>1.2</b>
	White, non-Hispanic	7.9%	0.5
<b>Child food insecurity.</b> Percent of children, ages 0-17, in families who could sometimes or often not afford enough to eat (2021-2024)			
<b>Disability</b>	Without a disability	8.6%	<b>2.0</b>
	With a disability	4.4%	0.5
<b>Education (parents)</b>	Less than high school	9.5%	<b>2.0</b>
	College degree or more	1.5%	0.2
<b>Income (household)</b>	Low income (<100% FPL)	13.2%	<b>3.9</b>
	High income (400%+ FPL)	0.6%	0.1
<b>Race</b>	Black, non-Hispanic	12.5%	<b>3.1</b>
	Hispanic	7%	<b>1.4</b>
	Asian, non-Hispanic	2.9%	0.6
	White, non-Hispanic	3.2%	0.3

\*Disparity ratios calculate how many times worse an outcome is for specific group compared to other Ohioans

No disparity (0-1)	Moderate disparity (1.1-1.9)	Large disparity (2.0 or more)
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For more detailed information on sources, metric descriptions and underlying population estimates, download the disaggregated data appendix posted on the [2026 Health Value Dashboard web page](#).

## DATA LIMITATIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

**Lag** — Metrics in the Dashboard are from publicly available sources, which typically lag one to three years from collection to release.

**Self-reported** — The Dashboard includes some vital statistics and administrative and claims data, but relies heavily on survey data, which is self-reported and can be subject to bias.

**Trend** — The Dashboard compiles and calculates trend for up to ten years of data, based on data availability, which means that trend calculations can range from two to ten years, encompassing a broad range of policy environment shifts.

**Suppression** — Due to privacy concerns, data values for groups with small sample sizes in survey and administrative data are often suppressed and are not used in disaggregated data analyses.

**Inconsistency** — Data disaggregated by race and ethnicity, education level, income level, disability status, gender identity and sexual orientation are not consistently collected or reported across sources and metrics.

► **Suggested citation:** Health Policy Institute of Ohio. 2026 Health Value Dashboard. April 2026.