



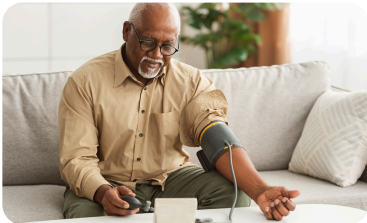
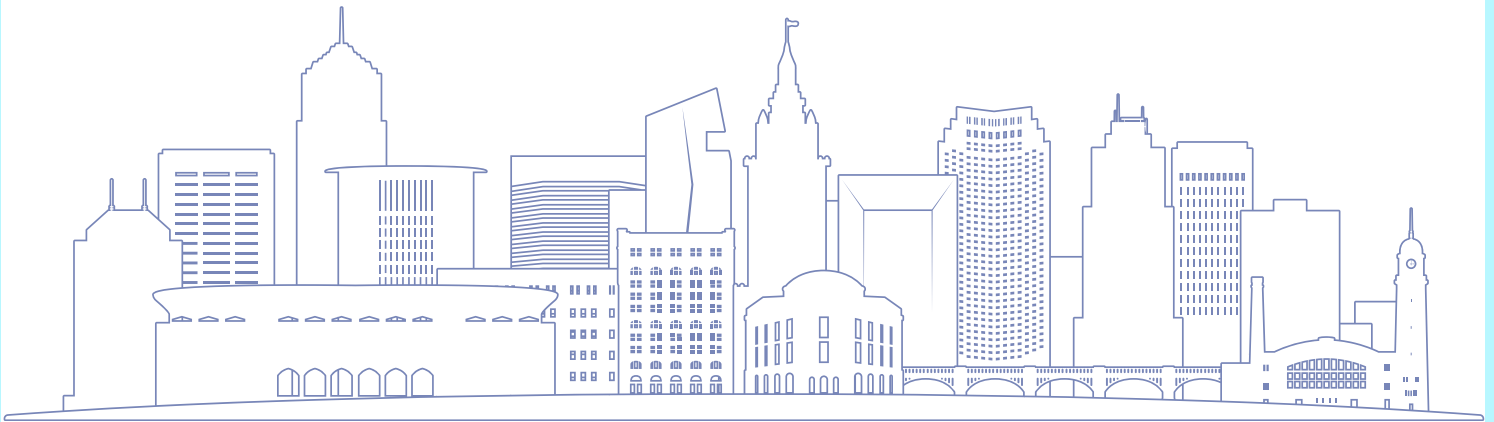
www.prchn.org/clehealthsurvey

2025

Cleveland

Health Survey

Overall Prevalence



CITY OF CLEVELAND
Mayor Justin M. Bibb
PUBLIC HEALTH



**CASE WESTERN RESERVE
UNIVERSITY**
School of Medicine



Prevention Research Center for Healthy Neighborhoods
at Case Western Reserve University

Acknowledgements

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The Cleveland Health Survey was approved by the Case Western Reserve University Institutional Review Board, Protocol STUDY20230282.



Important Note

This current document is **Version 2** (released November 20, 2025).

Version 2 of this report was prepared to address and correct an error in the weighting methodology applied in the initial analysis. This error was only identified in the *Overall Prevalence Report*. No other analytic procedures or findings were altered. For additional information regarding our weighting procedures, please refer to the *Methodology Report* published on our website: prchn.org/clehealthsurvey/results.

Introduction

The Cleveland Health Survey is based on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The BRFSS is the nation's premier health survey collected among about 400,000 people in the U.S. each year. This annual phone-based survey collects information about health risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services across various localities, states, and territories.

The Cleveland Health Survey is a modified version of the national BRFSS which allows the survey to be done both online and over the phone. While the CDC methodology uses phone-based sampling, the Cleveland Health Survey has adopted an address-based sampling approach. Between November 21, 2024—January 21, 2025, the Cleveland Health Survey was open for residents aged 18 and older across the city; Cleveland households were randomly chosen to receive a mailed postcard inviting them to participate.

This report presents the prevalence of health risk behaviors, chronic conditions, and use of preventive services among Cleveland adults (18+ years). In this report, we present:

- **Demographic Characteristics**
- **General Health Status**
- **Chronic Health Conditions**
- **Cancer Screening**
- **Mental Health**
- **Social Determinants of Health**
- **Racial & Ethnic Discrimination**
- **Neighborhood Safety & Violence**
- **Tobacco & Nicotine Product Use**
- **Alcohol & Other Drug Use**

A total of **1,497** usable surveys were collected in the inaugural data collection. The prevalence is provided in bold with 95% confidence intervals below. Prevalence estimates and 95% confidence intervals were computed to allow for rapid comparisons. A more detailed description of the methodology including a copy of the questionnaire, weighting and sampling methodology is available at the PRCHN website, <http://prchn.org/clehealthsurvey/>.

State and National Comparisons:

When available, comparisons are made to the state (Ohio) and nation (U.S.). Estimates are calculated from the most current version of published BRFSS data available from the Ohio Department of Health¹ and the CDC² who combine data across participating states. For items related to illicit drug use, national prevalence estimates are provided from the 2023 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)³ conducted by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. For details and information about these data sources, including information on splits, please refer to the **Methodology Report** on the PRCHN website.

¹ State data are available from <https://data.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/data/view/ohio-brfss-data> and can be accessed through a Data Use Agreement.

² National data are publicly available from https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_data.htm

³ National data are publicly available from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/data-we-collect/nsduh-national-survey-drug-use-and-health/datafiles>

Demographic Characteristics		#	% ^a
Age Group	18 to 34 years	262	27.1
	35 to 60 years	601	48.4
	60+ years	634	24.5
Race & Ethnicity	American Indian / Alaska Native Only ^b	<10	-
	Asian Only ^b	25	2.7
	Black / African American Only ^b	553	42.5
	Middle Eastern / North African Only ^b	<10	-
	Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander Only	<10	-
	White Only ^b	743	37.9
	Multiracial ^b	46	5.4
	Some Other Race Only ^b	<10	-
	Hispanic or Latinx	110	9.9
Sex	Male	483	41.4
	Female	990	56.8
Gender Identity	Transgender / Nonbinary	28	2.2
	Cisgender	1449	97.8
Sexual Orientation	Lesbian / Gay	88	8.8
	Bisexual	93	7.1
	Heterosexual	1255	84.1

^a All percentages are weighted to represent the Cleveland population.

^b Non-Hispanic.

^c Note that all totals may not add up to 1,497 due to missing responses.

General Health Status		Cleveland (2025)	Ohio (2023)	U.S. (2023)
General Health Status	General Health Status <i>(Rated health as good or better)</i>	72.5 (69.1, 75.9)	79.9 (78.9, 81.0)	80.8 (80.6, 81.0)
	Physical Health^a <i>(In the past 30 days, had 14+ days of poor physical health)</i>	18.1 (15.1, 21.2)	13.9 (13.0, 14.7)	13.5 (13.3, 13.7)
	Mental Health^b <i>(In the past 30 days, had 14+ days of poor mental health)</i>	24.8 (21.4, 28.2)	17.1 (16.1, 18.2)	13.8 (13.6, 14.0)
	Health Impacted^c <i>(In the past 30 days, had 14+ days where poor health impacted usual activities)</i>	16.6 (13.8, 19.5)	19.2 (17.9, 20.5)	17.2 (17.0, 17.5)
Healthcare Utilization	Visited a Doctor <i>(For a routine check-up or physical exam in the past 12 months)</i>	76.6 (73.3, 79.8)	80.3 (79.3, 81.4)	80.0 (79.7, 80.2)
	Had Eyes Examined <i>(By a doctor or eye care provider in the past 12 months)</i>	50.2 (46.3, 54.0)	59.7 (58.0, 61.5)	-
	Had Teeth Examined <i>(Visited a dentist or dental clinic for any reason in the past 12 months)</i>	57.3 (53.5, 61.2)	-	-
	Visited a Mental Health Provider <i>(For any reason in the past 12 months)</i>	35.3 (31.6, 39.1)	-	-

Prevalence (%) in bold with 95% CI in parentheses; data are weighted to the general population.

^a Including physical illness and injury.

^b Including stress, depression, problems with emotions.

^c Poor physical or mental health impacted activities including self-care, work, or recreation.

Chronic Health Conditions		Cleveland (2025)	Ohio (2023)	U.S. (2023)
Heart and Metabolic Conditions	Obesity (Body Mass Index is 30 or greater)	41.2 (37.5, 44.9)	36.4 (35.2, 37.7)	32.4 (32.1, 32.7)
	Overweight (Body Mass Index is 25 or greater but less than 30)	26.0 (22.7, 29.3)	33.2 (33.7, 34.4)	35.9 (35.6, 36.2)
	Diabetes^a (Has ever been told by a doctor or other health professional)	13.0 (10.5, 15.4)	13.2 (12.4, 13.9)	13.8 (13.6, 14.0)
	High Blood Pressure^a (Has ever been told by a doctor or other health professional)	39.5 (35.8, 43.3)	37.1 (36.0, 38.3)	39.9 (39.7, 40.2)
	High Cholesterol (Has ever been told by a doctor or other health professional)	40.9 (37.1, 44.7)	37.4 (36.1, 38.6)	41.9 (41.6, 42.1)
Other Conditions	Arthritis^b (Has ever been told by a doctor or other health professional)	36.2 (32.5, 39.9)	30.2 (29.1, 31.2)	31.0 (30.8, 31.3)
	Asthma (Has ever been told by a doctor or other health professional)	25.0 (21.6, 28.4)	15.8 (14.9, 16.8)	14.7 (14.5, 14.9)
	Cognitive Decline^c (Worsening problems with thinking or memory in the past 12 months)	27.8 (23.3, 32.3)	16.1* (14.5, 17.7)	16.8 (16.5, 17.2)

Prevalence (%) in bold with 95% CI in parentheses; data are weighted to the general population.

* Data come from Ohio BRFSS Split 2.

^a Excludes those told during pregnancy.

^b Includes arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia.

^c Among those aged 45 years of age or older.

Cancer Screening		Cleveland (2025)	Ohio (2023)	U.S. (2023)
Male	Prostate Cancer ^a	46.0 (36.5, 55.4)	-	41.1 (40.0, 42.1)
Female	Breast Cancer ^b	80.5 (76.0, 84.9)	-	76.3 (72.7, 80.0)
	Cervical Cancer ^c	71.7 (66.7, 76.6)	-	-
Both	Colorectal Cancer ^d	76.9 (72.5, 81.4)	-	-

Prevalence (%) in bold with 95% CI in parentheses; data are weighted to the general population.

^a Had a P.S.A. (Prostate-Specific Antigen) test in the past 2 years among men 40-69 years of age.

^b Had a mammogram in the past 2 years among women 40-74 years of age.

^c Had a pap smear or HPV (Human Papillomavirus) test in the past 3 years among women 21-64 years of age who have not had a hysterectomy.

^d Had a colonoscopy in the past 10 years; a sigmoidoscopy, virtual colonoscopy or CT colonography in the past 5 years; a FIT DNA test or Cologuard test in the past 3 years; or, a blood stool test in the past year, among men and women 45-75 years of age)

Mental Health		Cleveland (2025)	Ohio (2023)	U.S. (2023)
Diagnoses	Depression Disorder^a (Has ever been told by a doctor or other health professional)	41.9 (38.0, 45.8)	25.0 (23.9, 26.1)	19.8 (19.6, 20.0)
	Anxiety Disorder^b (Has ever been told by a doctor or other health professional)	39.8 (35.9, 43.7)	-	-
Psychosocial Wellbeing	Life Satisfaction (Generally satisfied or very satisfied with life)	78.6 (75.3, 81.9)	92.6* (91.5, 93.7)	94.5 (94.3, 94.6)
	Social / Emotional Support (Usually or always get the social and emotional support they need)	55.6 (51.7, 59.5)	79.5* (77.9, 81.2)	78.9 (78.6, 79.2)
	Loneliness (Never or rarely feel lonely)	41.8 (38.0, 45.6)	66.5* (64.7, 68.4)	70.1 (69.8, 70.5)
	Stress (Never or rarely feel stressed)	43.1 (38.8, 47.3)	63.7* (61.8, 65.6)	64.2 (63.8, 64.5)

Prevalence (%) in bold with 95% CI in parentheses; data are weighted to the general population.

* Data come from Ohio BRFSS Split 1.

^a Including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression

^b Including acute stress disorder, panic disorder, phobia, post-traumatic stress disorder, or social anxiety disorder

Social Determinants of Health		Cleveland (2025)	Ohio (2023)	U.S. (2023)
Food	Food Insecurity^a (In past 12 months)	33.7 (29.9, 37.5)	13.2* (11.7, 14.7)	12.5 (12.3, 12.8)
	Received SNAP^b Benefits (In the past 12 months)	31.9 (28.2, 35.6)	9.8* (8.6, 11.0)	10.5 (10.3, 10.8)
Housing	Home Ownership (Owns their home)	39.8 (36.2, 43.4)	70.3 (69.1, 71.5)	66.4 (66.1, 66.6)
	Housing Insecurity^c (In the past 12 months)	31.0 (27.3, 34.7)	10.1* (8.8, 11.3)	9.8 (9.6, 10.0)
	Utility Insecurity^d (In the past 12 months)	25.0 (21.6, 28.4)	9.3* (8.1, 10.6)	6.1 (6.0, 6.3)
Employment & Transportation	Employed	56.4 (52.7, 60.2)	56.2 (55.0, 57.4)	43.6 (43.3, 43.9)
	Out of Work	9.5 (7.1, 11.9)	4.3 (3.7, 4.9)	11.6 (11.4, 11.7)
	Unable to Work	14.1 (11.4, 16.9)	7.3 (6.6, 7.9)	6.3 (6.1, 6.4)
	Other Employment Situation^e	20.0 (17.2, 22.8)	32.3 (31.1, 33.4)	38.5 (38.3, 38.8)
	Job Insecurity^f (In the past 12 months)	20.9 (17.6, 24.2)	11.3* (9.9, 12.6)	10.1 (9.9, 10.3)
	Transportation Insecurity^g (In the past 12 months)	21.1 (17.7, 24.5)	7.1* (6.0, 8.2)	6.7 (6.6, 6.9)

Prevalence (%) in bold with 95% CI in parentheses; data are weighted to the general population.

* Data come from Ohio BRFSS Split 1.

^a Sometimes or more frequently food purchased did not last and didn't have money to buy more.

^b Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Programs, also called food stamps.

^c Was unable to mortgage, rent or utility bills.

^d Electric, gas, oil, or water company threatened to shut off services.

^e Includes those who are retired, students, homemakers or other work situation.

^f Lost job or had hours reduced.

^g Experienced a lack of reliable transportation that kept them from medical appointments, meetings, work, or from getting things needed for daily living.

Social Determinants of Health		Cleveland (2025)	Ohio (2023)	U.S. (2023)
Education	Less than High School	5.8 (4.0, 7.7)	9.4 (8.4, 10.4)	6.8 (6.6, 6.9)
	High School / Equivalent	25.2 (21.8, 28.5)	33.4 (32.2, 34.6)	22.7 (22.5, 23)
	Some College / Technical School	29.4 (26.0, 32.8)	29.6 (28.5, 30.7)	25.5 (25.3, 25.8)
	Completed College	39.6 (36.0, 43.3)	27.6 (26.6, 28.6)	45.0 (44.7, 45.3)
Social Context	Married / Unmarried Couple	33.2 (29.7, 36.6)	54.0 (52.8, 55.3)	56.7 (43.3, 43.9)
	Separated / Divorced	17.9 (15.1, 20.7)	12.7 (12.0, 13.5)	14.3 (11.4, 11.7)
	Widowed	3.7 (2.4, 5.0)	8.3 (7.7, 8.9)	6.3 (6.1, 6.4)
	Never Married	45.3 (41.5, 49.0)	25.0 (23.7, 26.2)	19.7 (19.5, 19.9)
	Lives Alone (Single person household)	40.5 (36.7, 44.2)	40.9 (38.4, 43.4)	43.0 (42.5, 43.6)
	Lives with Children (One or more children live in household)	24.0 (20.8, 27.3)	30.5 (29.3, 31.7)	25.8 (25.5, 26.0)

Prevalence (%) in bold with 95% CI in parentheses; data are weighted to the general population.

Social Determinants of Health		Cleveland (2025)	Ohio (2023)	U.S. (2023)
Access to Care	Healthcare Insecurity^a (In the past 12 months)	16.9 (13.9, 19.9)	9.5 (8.7, 10.3)	9.6 (9.4, 9.8)
	Healthcare Coverage (Private or government health insurance)	95.8 (94.3, 97.2)	94.0 (93.2, 94.7)	93.7 (93.6, 93.9)
	Medicaid Coverage^b (Primary source of health insurance)	33.2 (29.4, 36.9)	10.2 (9.3, 11.1)	7.3 (7.2, 7.5)
	Has a Doctor(s) (Has one or more doctors that are personal healthcare provider(s))	82.6 (79.6, 85.6)	87.4 (86.5, 88.4)	86.4 (86.2, 86.6)
	Caregiver^c (In the past 30 days)	28.5 (25.0, 32.0)	22.6* (21.0, 24.2)	23.1 (22.4, 23.8)

Prevalence (%) in bold with 95% CI in parentheses; data are weighted to the general population.

* Data come from Ohio BRFSS Split 2.

^a Needed to see a doctor but could not because they could not afford it.

^b Calculated among those who have insurance.

^c Provided routine care to friend or family member.

Racial & Ethnic Discrimination		Cleveland (2025)	Ohio (2023)	U.S. (2023)
Experiences of Discrimination	Treated Worse in General^a <i>(In the past 12 months)</i>	18.0 (14.5, 21.5)	7.8* (6.5, 9.0)	7.5 (7.2, 7.8)
	Treated Worse at Work / School^a <i>(Among those who worked or went to school in the past 12 months)</i>	13.7 (9.4, 17.9)	-	-
	Treated Worse in Healthcare^a <i>(In the past 12 months)</i>	12.5 (9.1, 15.8)	2.8* (2.1, 3.6)	3.6 (3.4, 3.7)
	Symptoms of Discrimination^b <i>(In the past 30 days)</i>	14.4 (11.4, 17.3)	3.5* (2.7, 4.3)	4.2 (3.9, 4.4)
	Racial Reflection^c	28.6 (24.7, 32.4)	12.7* (11.2, 14.1)	13.8 (13.4, 14.1)

Prevalence (%) in bold with 95% CI in parentheses; data are weighted to the general population.

* Data come from Ohio BRFSS Split 2.

^a Compared to people of other races or ethnicities.

^b Experienced physical symptoms including a headache, upset stomach, tensing of muscles, or a pounding heart as a result of how they were treated based on their race or ethnicity.

^c Thinks about own race or ethnicity once a day or more often.

Neighborhood Safety & Violence		Cleveland (2025)	Ohio (2023)	U.S. (2023)
Safety	Neighborhood Safety <i>(Neighborhood is not at all safe)</i>	87.6 (85.1, 90.1)	-	-
	Gun Access <i>(Gun is kept gun in or around home)</i>	22.0 (18.6, 25.4)	-	37.2 (36.8, 37.6)
Violence	Victim of Crime <i>(Any household member in the past 12 months)</i>	14.3 (11.5, 17.1)	-	-
	Sexual Violence^a <i>(In the past 12 months)</i>	1.0 (0.2, 1.7)	-	-
	Intimate Partner Violence^b <i>(In the past 12 months)</i>	2.2 (1.1, 3.2)	5.4* (3.5, 7.3)	-

Prevalence (%) in bold with 95% CI in parentheses; data are weighted to the general population.

* Data come from Ohio BRFSS Split 2.

^a Someone had sex with them after they said or showed they didn't want to or without consent.

^b Experienced any physical or sexual violence with an intimate partner including current or former spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or dating partner.

Tobacco & Nicotine Product Use		Cleveland (2025)	Ohio (2023)	U.S. (2023)
Product Use	Any Tobacco / Nicotine^a (Every day or some days)	28.3 (24.6, 31.9)	21.3* (19.6, 22.9)	-
	Combustible Tobacco^b (Every day or some days)	25.1 (21.5, 28.6)	18.1* (16.5, 19.7)	-
	Cigarettes (Every day or some days)	19.4 (16.2, 22.6)	15.0 (14.0, 15.9)	10.5 (10.4, 10.7)
	Menthol Cigarettes (Among those who use cigarettes)	65.4 (56.8, 74.1)	38.2* (33.4, 42.9)	31.8 (30.8, 32.9)
	Cigar Products^c (Every day or some days)	6.7 (4.7, 8.8)	2.4* (1.8, 3.1)	-
	Little Cigars or Cigarillos^d (Every day or some days)	9.1 (6.5, 11.6)	2.0* (1.3, 2.7)	-
	Vape Products^e (Every day or some days)	7.8 (5.6, 10.0)	5.8 (5.0, 6.6)	5.6 (5.5, 5.7)
	Smokeless Tobacco or Nicotine Products^f (Every day or some days)	1.8 (0.6, 3.0)	-	-
	Flavored Products^g (Every day or some days)	60.3 (52.7, 67.8)	30.3* (26.3, 34.3)	-

Prevalence (%) in bold with 95% CI in parentheses; data are weighted to the general population.

* Data come from Ohio BRFSS Split 2.

^a Includes use of cigarettes, cigar products, little cigars or cigarillos, and/or electronic vapor products.

^b Includes use of cigarettes, cigar products, little cigars and/or cigarillos.

^c Does not include little cigars or cigarillos, such as Black & Milds.

^d Such as Black & Milds.

^e Includes e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products.

^f Includes chewing tobacco, snus, and oral nicotine pouches.

^g Includes menthol cigarettes, flavored cigar products, and/or flavored e-cigarettes or vapes.

Tobacco & Nicotine Product Use		Cleveland (2025)	Ohio (2023)	U.S. (2023)
Smoking Cessation	Advised to Quit Smoking^a (In the past 12 months, among those who currently use tobacco or nicotine)	56.2 (48.3, 64.0)	-	-
	Made a Quit Attempt^b (In the past 12 months, among those who currently use tobacco or nicotine)	47.1 (39.3, 55.0)	53.0* (48.3, 57.7)	-
	No Method / 'Cold Turkey' (During last quit attempt, among those who tried to quit)	46.7 (35.3, 58.0)	-	-
	Nicotine Replacement Therapy (During last quit attempt, among those who tried to quit)	35.7 (25.0, 46.4)	-	-
	Prescription Medication (During last quit attempt, among those who tried to quit)	11.0 (4.0, 18.1)	-	-
	Individual Counseling (During last quit attempt, among those who tried to quit)	7.8 (1.8, 13.9)	-	-
	Support Group / Class (During last quit attempt, among those who tried to quit)	3.9 (0.8, 7.0)	-	-
	Telephone Help Line / Quit Line (During last quit attempt, among those who tried to quit)	4.3 (1.1, 7.5)	-	-
	Books, Pamphlets, / Videos (During last quit attempt, among those who tried to quit)	4.2 (0.9, 7.5)	-	-
	Internet / Web-Based Program (During last quit attempt, among those who tried to quit)	4.3 (0.4, 8.2)	-	-

Prevalence (%) in bold with 95% CI in parentheses; data are weighted to the general population.

* Data come from Ohio BRFSS Split 2.

^a By a doctor, nurse or other healthcare provider.

^b Stopped smoking for one day or more because they were trying to quit.

Alcohol & Other Drug Use		Cleveland (2025)	Ohio (2023)	U.S. (2023)
Alcohol	Alcohol Use <i>(In the past 30 days^a)</i>	56.2 (52.3, 60.2)	51.5 (50.2, 52.7)	53.2 (52.9, 53.5)
	Heavy Alcohol Use^b <i>(In the past 30 days^a)</i>	14.5 (11.5, 17.4)	9.5 (8.8, 10.3)	8.7 (8.6, 8.9)
Cannabis	Any THC Use^c <i>(In the past 30 days^a)</i>	25.9 (22.4, 29.3)	-	-
	Cannabis Use^d <i>(In the past 30 days^a)</i>	23.9 (20.5, 27.3)	14.4* (13.0, 15.8)	12.8 (12.4, 13.1)
	Smoke Cannabis^e <i>(Among those who use cannabis)</i>	75.4 (68.2, 82.6)	75.5* (71.2, 79.8)	73.7 (72.3, 75.1)
	Vape Cannabis^f <i>(Among those who use cannabis)</i>	18.8 (12.7, 24.9)	36.7* (31.6, 41.8)	28.3 (26.9, 29.7)
	Eat Cannabis^g <i>(Among those who use cannabis)</i>	39.0 (30.9, 47.0)	47.1* (41.7, 52.5)	45.8 (44.2, 47.3)
	Hemp-Derived Cannabis Use <i>(In the past 30 days^a)</i>	11.1 (8.6, 13.7)	-	-

Prevalence (%) in bold with 95% CI in parentheses; data are weighted to the general population.

* Data come from Ohio BRFSS Split 2.

^a Use on one or more days.

^b Calculated based as the average number of drinks per week. Heavy drinking is calculated as males who have more than 14 drinks per week and females who have more than 7 drinks per week).

^c Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). Includes any cannabis or other hemp-derived cannabis products.

^d Does not include any hemp-derived cannabis products.

^e Such as in a joint, bong, pipe, or blunt. Note that respondents could select multiple options.

^f Such as in an e-cigarette-like vaporizer or another vaporizing device. Note that respondents could select multiple options.

^g Such as in brownies, cakes, cookies, or candy. Note that respondents could select multiple options.

Alcohol & Other Drug Use		Cleveland (2025)	Ohio (2023)	U.S. (2023)
Illicit Drug	Any Illicit Drug Use^a (In lifetime)	30.8 (27.1, 34.5)	-	24.9 (24.2, 25.5)
	Any Illicit Drug Use^a (In the past 12 months)	10.1 (7.6, 12.7)	-	7.0 (6.6, 7.3)
Opiates	Prescription Pain Relievers^{b,c} (In lifetime)	12.5 (10.0, 15.0)	-	8.3 (7.9, 8.7)
	Prescription Pain Relievers^{b,c} (In the past 12 months)	3.5 (2.0, 4.9)	2.4* (1.7, 3.0)	3.0 (2.8, 3.3)
	Fentanyl^b (In lifetime)	1.8 (0.8, 2.9)	-	-
	Fentanyl^b (In the past 12 months)	1.0 (0.2, 1.8)	-	-
	Heroin (In lifetime)	3.4 (1.9, 4.8)	-	2.3 (2.1, 2.6)
	Heroin (In the past 12 months)	0.7 (0.0, 1.4)	-	0.2 (0.2, 0.3)

Prevalence (%) in bold with 95% CI in parentheses; data are weighted to the general population. U.S. data come from the 2023 National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

* Data come from Ohio BRFSS Split 1.

^a Includes misuse of prescription pain relievers or IV drugs as well as use of heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine and/or hallucinogenic drugs.

^b Not prescribed by a doctor.

^c Not including “over-the-counter” pain relievers such as aspirin, Tylenol, Advil, or Aleve.

Alcohol & Other Drug Use		Cleveland (2025)	Ohio (2023)	U.S. (2023)
Stimulants	Cocaine^a (In lifetime)	17.8 (14.7, 20.9)	-	14.9 (14.3, 15.4)
	Cocaine^a (In the past 12 months)	4.9 (2.9, 6.9)	-	1.7 (1.6, 1.9)
	Methamphetamine^b (In lifetime)	5.2 (3.5, 6.9)	-	5.6 (5.3, 6.0)
	Methamphetamine^b (In the past 12 months)	1.2 (0.3, 2.1)	-	0.9 (0.8, 1.0)
Other	Hallucinogenic Drugs^c (In lifetime)	18.7 (15.5, 21.9)	-	16.9 (16.4, 17.5)
	Hallucinogens Drugs^c (In the past 12 months)	3.0 (1.7, 4.3)	-	3.1 (2.9, 3.3)
	IV Drug Use^d (In lifetime)	2.7 (1.4, 4.0)	-	0.6 (0.5, 0.8)
	IV Drug Use^d (In the past 12 months)	0.8 (0.1, 1.6)	-	0.3 (0.2, 0.4)
	Kratom^e (In lifetime)	2.5 (1.3, 3.8)	-	1.8 (1.7, 2)
	Kratom^e (In the past 12 months)	0.6 (0.0, 1.2)	-	0.6 (0.5, 0.7)

Prevalence (%) in bold with 95% CI in parentheses; data are weighted to the general population. U.S. data come from the 2023 National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

^a In any form including powder, 'crack,' 'free base,' and coca paste.

^b Also known as crank, crystal, ice or speed.

^c Includes LSD (also called "acid"), PCP (also called "angel dust"), peyote, mescaline, psilocybin, found in mushrooms, Ketamine (also called "Special K"), Salvia divinorum, or any other hallucinogen.

^d Intravenous drug use (e.g., used a needle to inject a drug) not prescribed by a doctor.

^e Can come in forms such as powder, pills, or leaf. It is also known as mitragyna, or "Mit," which can produce an opioid-like or stimulant-like effect. Note that kratom is an herbal substance that is not illegal.

Contact Information

For more information on the methods used or questions asked in the Cleveland Health Survey, please visit the PRCHN website: www.prchn.org/clehealthsurvey. If you would like to be added to our mailing list to receive more information about future results or to participate in other surveys or studies, please visit: <https://clehs2024.org>

For questions about how the information is being used to inform local programs, policies, and resources, please contact:

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Thank You, *Cleveland*