



Preliminary Findings From the 2010 Ohio Family Health Survey

Prepared by the Ohio Family Health Survey Research Team

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Grove City, Ohio



Presentation Outline

- (1) Survey background
- (2) Economic overview
- (3) Uninsured Ohioans
- (4) Employer-sponsored health insurance
- (5) Medicaid
- (6) Access to care and affordability
- (7) Health behaviors and health status

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Background: History

- The 2010 Ohio Family Health Survey (OFHS) is the fourth iteration in a health care and health system survey series of Ohio families. Previous OFHS surveys were completed in 1998, 2003/04, and 2008.
- The survey series is sponsored by a collaboration of state agencies : ODJFS, ODMH, ODH and ODI; as well as the Health Policy Institute of Ohio, the Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati, and Cincinnati Children's Hospital.
- The 2010 OFHS includes responses from 8,276 adults and proxy responses for 2,002 children.



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Background: Ongoing Survey Topics

- Employment characteristics
- Income
- Health status
- Access to care
- Health care utilization
- Health outcomes
- Health coverage status
- Unmet needs
- Health risk factors



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Background: New Topics

- Measures of poverty
- Socioeconomic distress
- Essential items (e.g., running water, transportation)
- Behavioral status measures (Kessler 6)
- Firearms
- Lifetime experience of intimate partner violence
- Past-month income
- Risk behaviors related to Body Mass Index

Survey Methodology

- The 2010 OFHS is a stratified random telephone survey of the community-dwelling population of Ohio. The sample consists of 8,276 adults and 2,002 proxied interviews for children. The survey was conducted between August 2010 and October 2010.
- There are two sample frames: (1) landline respondents, excluding those dwelling in institutional settings such as nursing homes, military bases, or college dorms; and (2) a statewide cell phone sample.
- The survey has 10 strata, with Ohio's six largest counties being oversampled for African-Americans – Asians and Latino/as were not oversampled.
- Weighting for the 2010 OFHS was set to US Census calculations of Ohio's total population.

Survey Methodology

- The 2010 OFHS is a complex-design survey. Accordingly, software that employs complex-design statements and weighting must be employed to analyze these data. Recommendations for basic design statements for analysis will be posted on the Ohio Family Health Survey website.
- The basic variable flow for the 2010 OFHS is similar to the 2003/04 and 2008 versions of the survey series. If comparing questions and survey topics between years, the OFHS Research Team suggests being aware of similarities and differences in the bank of questions that investigate a topic. For instance, medical home questions have varied throughout the survey series, except for the anchor questions such as having a usual source of care.
- Technical assistance for the survey is available from the OFHS Research Team and by posted examples of analyses via e-mail, phone, or web correspondence at <http://grc.osu.edu/ofhs/sponsoredresearch/ofhs2010/>

2010 Ohio Family Health Survey Preliminary Findings

Economic Overview

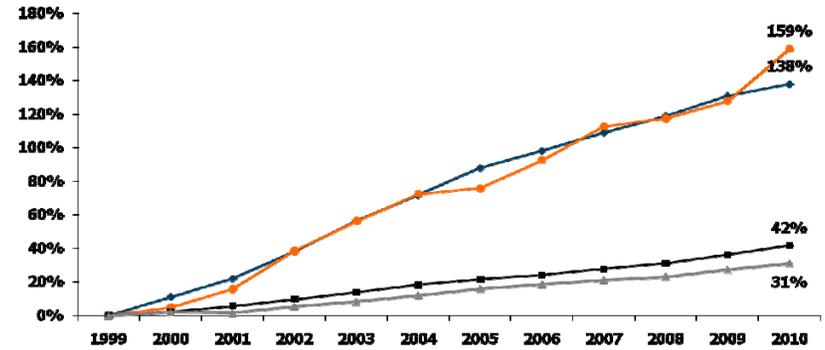
Key Findings: Economic Overview

- Total employment in Ohio fell by 650,010 jobs or 12% between 2nd quarter 2000 and 2nd quarter 2010.
- Ohio lost almost 10% of these jobs (62,897) since the nation was reported to be out of the recession (2nd quarter 2009 to 2nd quarter of 2010).
- Ohio's loss in employment between 2nd quarter 2001 and 2nd quarter 2010 corresponds to an estimated \$21.9 billion in lost earnings, annualized – approximately 10% of all earnings in Ohio.
- The percentage of children living in households reporting annual income ≤ 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) increased to 54.6% (1,492,264), up from 43.9% in 2003/04 and 45.4% in 2008.
- The number of 18 to 64 year-old Ohioans with incomes above 400% FPL fell between 2008 and 2010, reversing prior trends.

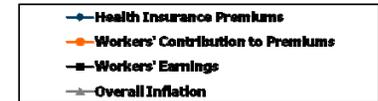


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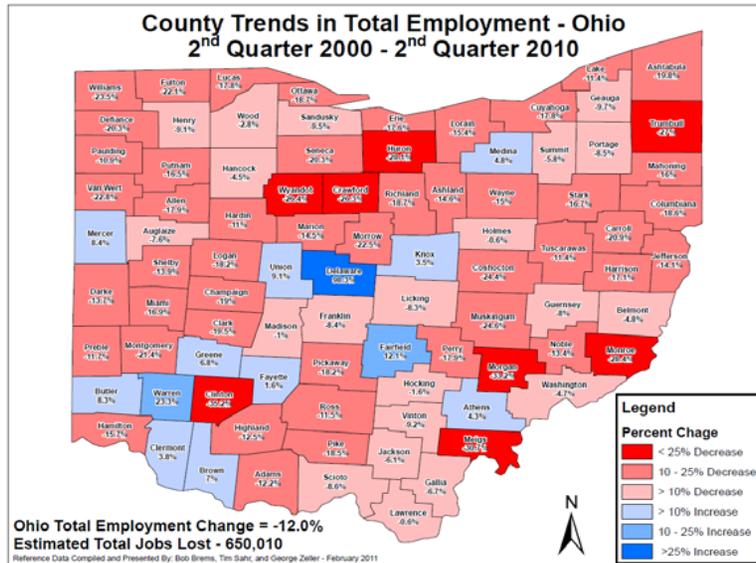
Cumulative Changes in Health Insurance Premiums, Workers' Contribution to Premiums, Inflation, and Workers' Earnings, 1999-2010



Source: Kaiser/HRET Survey of Employer-Sponsored Health Benefits, 1999-2010. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index, U.S. City Average of Annual Inflation (April to April), 1999-2010; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Seasonally Adjusted Data from the Current Employment Statistics Survey, 1999-2010 (April to April).



Ohio General Employment Trend 2000-2010



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2009 Federal Poverty Guidelines* (Before any tax and withholdings)

Family Size	Annual Income*				
	100% FPL	138% FPL	200% FPL	300% FPL	400% FPL
1	\$10,830 (\$903 monthly)	\$14,945 (\$1,245 monthly)	\$21,600 (\$1,805 monthly)	\$32,490 (\$2,707 monthly)	\$43,320 (\$3,610 monthly)
2	\$14,570 (\$1,214 monthly)	\$20,107 (\$1,676 monthly)	\$29,140 (\$2,428 monthly)	\$43,710 (\$3,642 monthly)	\$58,280 (\$4,857 monthly)
3	\$18,310 (\$1,526 monthly)	\$25,268 (\$2,106 monthly)	\$36,620 (\$3,052 monthly)	\$54,930 (\$4,577 monthly)	\$73,240 (\$6,103 monthly)
4	\$22,050 (\$1,838 monthly)	\$30,429 (\$2,536 monthly)	\$40,792 (\$3,675 monthly)	\$66,150 (\$5,512 monthly)	\$88,200 (\$7,350 monthly)

\$15,184 - annual income for full time worker (2080 hours/year) at \$7.30 per hour (minimum wage)

\$20,800 - annual income if working full time at \$10 per hour

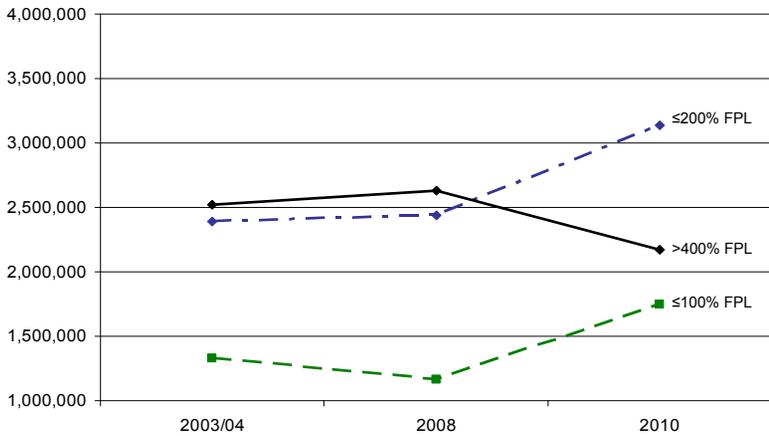
\$779 and \$3,515- 2010 average worker annual premium cost for single and for family coverage**

Sources: *<https://www.cms.gov/MedicaidEligibility/downloads/POV10Combo.pdf>, and **Employer Health Benefits 2009: Summary of Findings, Kaiser Family Foundation <http://ehbs.kff.org/pdf/2009/7937.pdf>



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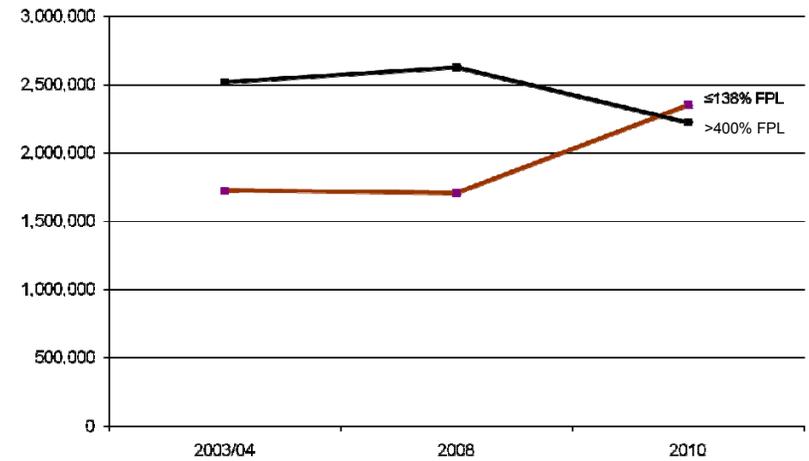
Federal Poverty Levels for Working-Age Ohioans: 100%, 200% and 400% FPL



The number of 18-64 year-olds reporting ≤ 200% FPL increased from 2.4 million in 2008 to 3.1 million in 2010. Data from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys is reported as prior year annual family income, age 18-64 years.



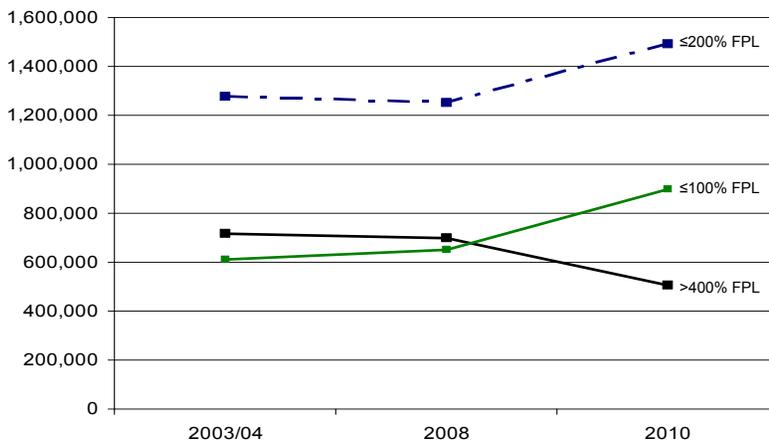
Federal Poverty Levels for Working-Age Ohioans: 138% and 400% FPL



The number of 18-64 year-olds reporting ≤ 138% FPL, the 2014 Medicaid expansion cutoff (133% FPL with a 5% income disregard), exceeded the number of Ohioans who are above 400% FPL. The reported reference year for income is the year prior to the survey year. Data from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys reported as prior year annual family income, age 18-64 years.



Federal Poverty Levels for Ohio Children: 100%, 200% and 400% FPL



The number of children living in families ≤100% FPL rose from 650,000 in 2008 to almost 900,000 in 2010. Data from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys reported as prior year annual family income, child age category is ≤17 years.



2010 OFHS Preliminary Findings

Uninsured Ohioans



Key Findings for Uninsured Children

- Ohio's percent of uninsured children has declined from 5.4% to 4.6% from 2003/04 to 2010 (29,420 children). The 2008 OFHS percent increased from 4.0% to 4.6% (15,283).
- Ohio's child uninsured proportion is less than ½ the national average, which exceeds 10%.
- Almost 86% of Ohio uninsured children in 2010 (108,260) live in families with incomes ≤200% FPL, suggesting that they meet the income eligibility criteria for Medicaid.
- Ohio's low child uninsured rate has benefited from an increase in Medicaid coverage for children due to SCHIP.
- The rate of ESI coverage for children has fallen by 23.4 percentage points, from 61.9% to 48.5% between 2003/04 and 2010, with almost 1/3rd of this reduction happening within the past 2 years.
- Medicaid is the second largest source of coverage for children at 39.5



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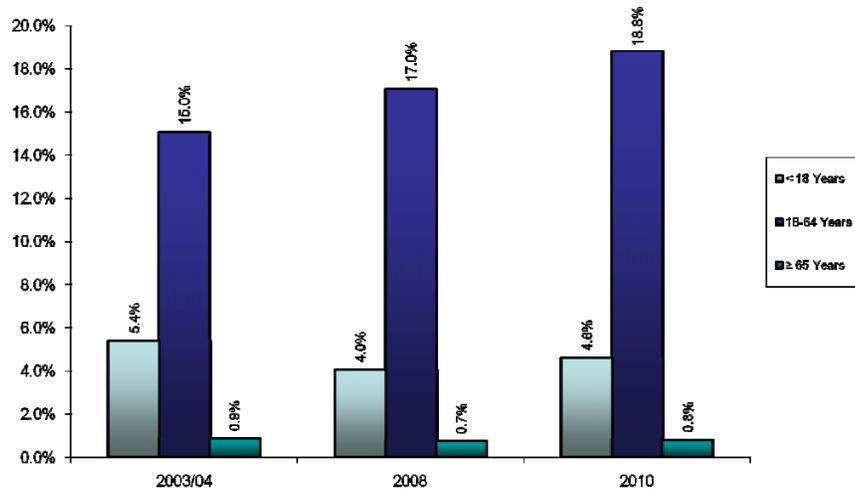
Key Findings for Uninsured Adults

- The uninsured percentage for working-age adults has increased from 15% to 18.5% from 2003/04 to 2010, for an increase of 308,645 Ohioans.
- 46.5% (143,709) of this number has occurred within the past two years.
- The number of uninsured working-age adults has increased for each income category, except for people with incomes above 400% of poverty.
- Employer-sponsored coverage remains the most common type of coverage for working-age adults, though this rate of coverage has fallen by 8.9 percentage points between 2003/2004 (66.3%) and 2010 (57.4%).
- Being uninsured is the second largest insurance category (not insured) for working-age adults, followed by those enrolled in Medicaid.



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Percent of Ohioans Uninsured By Age Category

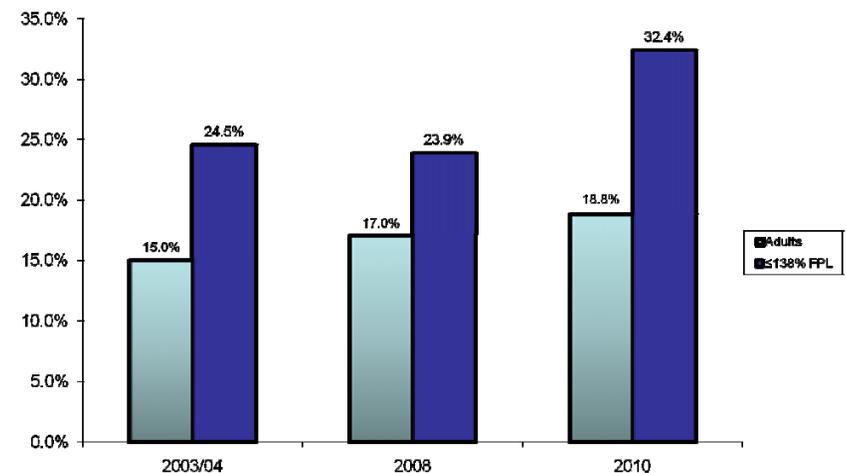


The proportion of uninsured children has declined since 2003/04, while that of working-age adults has increased. The percentage of senior uninsured remains very low due to Medicare. Data from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys.



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Working-Age Uninsured: All Income Categories and 138% FPL

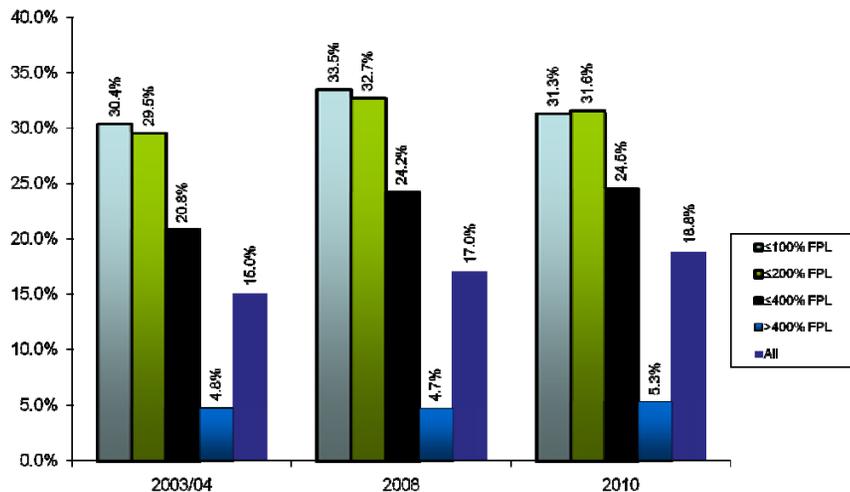


The proportion of uninsured adults between 18-64 years of age increased by 3.6% percentage points (309,185) from 2003/04 to 2010. Considering the income criteria for the 2014 Federal expansion of Medicaid, up to 771,368 uninsured Ohioans reporting family income ≤ 138% FPL may be eligible for Medicaid. Data from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys.



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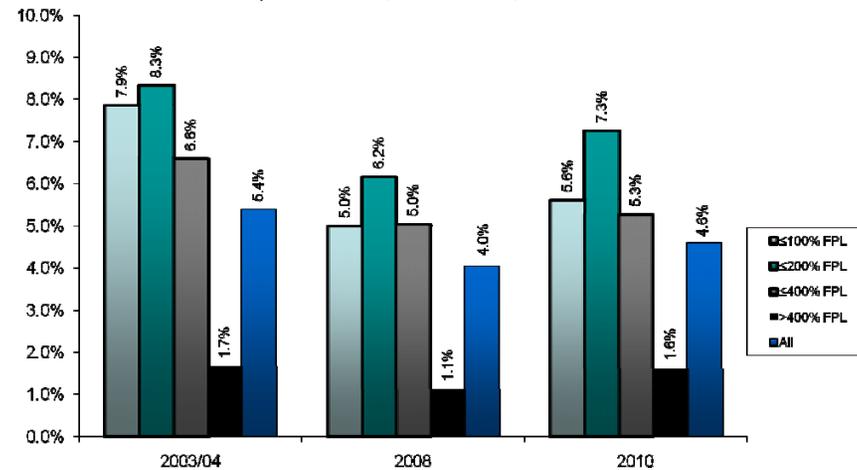
Working-Age Uninsured by FPL Category: ≤100%, ≤200%, ≤400%, > 400% FPL



Every income category, except those ≥ 400% FPL, experienced an increase in uninsured rates. The overall percent of uninsured working aged adults increased by 3.6% percentage points (309,185) from 2003/04 to 2010 – 72.5% of the uninsured reported income ≤ 200% FPL. Data from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys.



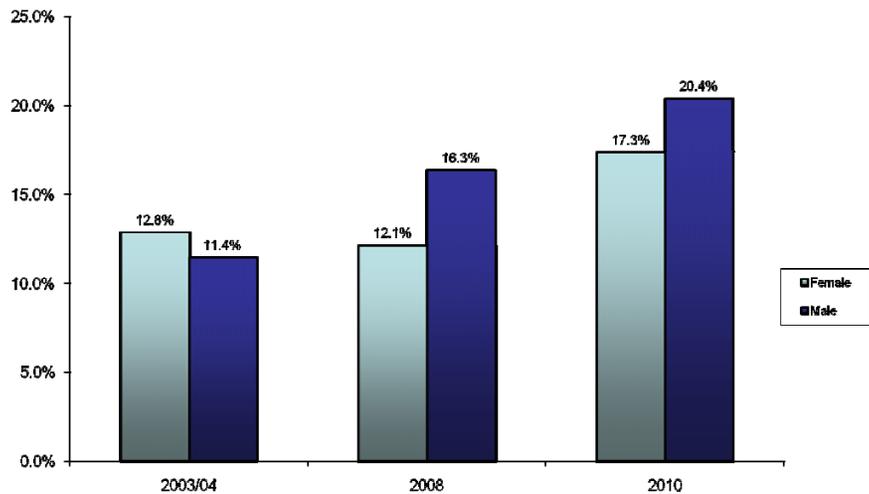
Uninsured Children by FPL Category: ≤100%, ≤200%, ≤400%, > 400% FPL



The number of uninsured children ≤ 17 years of age decreased by 29,420 (1.2%) from 2003/04 to 2010 – most of this decrease occurred in families reporting income ≤ 200% FPL. The 2008 to 2010 uninsured increased by 15,283. 85.6% of the uninsured were potentially eligible for Medicaid in 2010. The 2010 uninsured rate for children is 4.6%. Data from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys.



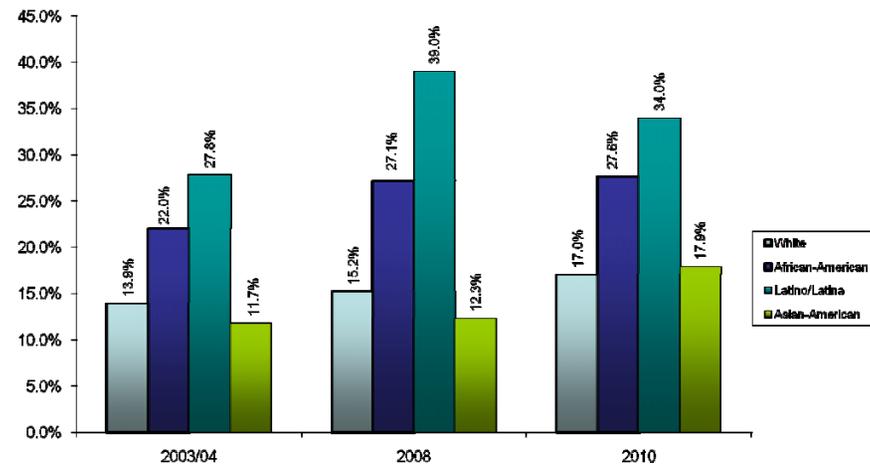
Working Age Uninsured by Gender



The proportion of uninsured females 18-64 years of age increased 4.5% since 2003/04, whereas the proportion of uninsured males increased 9.0% since 2003/04. Data from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys.



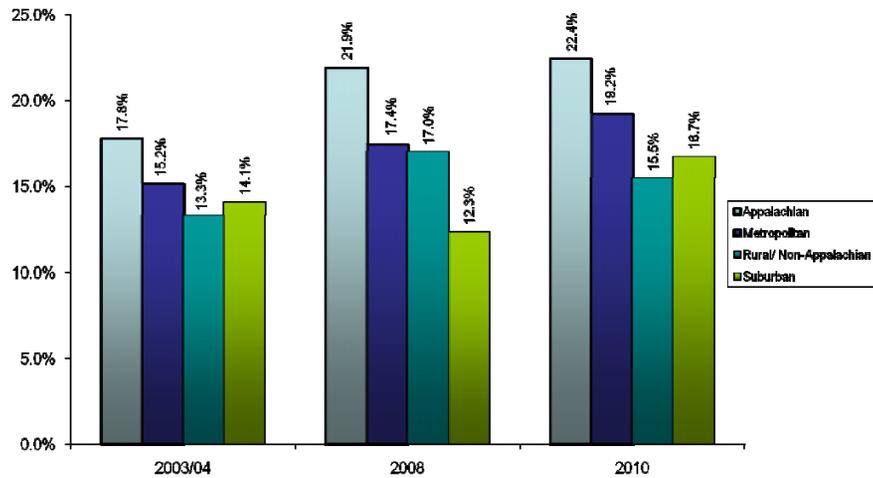
Working-Age Uninsured by Race/Ethnic Categories



The percentage of uninsured increased for all race/ethnic categories between 2003/04 to 2010. While varying between survey periods, Latino/a and Asian-American respondents experienced the largest increase at 6.2 percentage points, whereas Whites experienced the slightest increase at 3.1 percentage points. Data from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys.

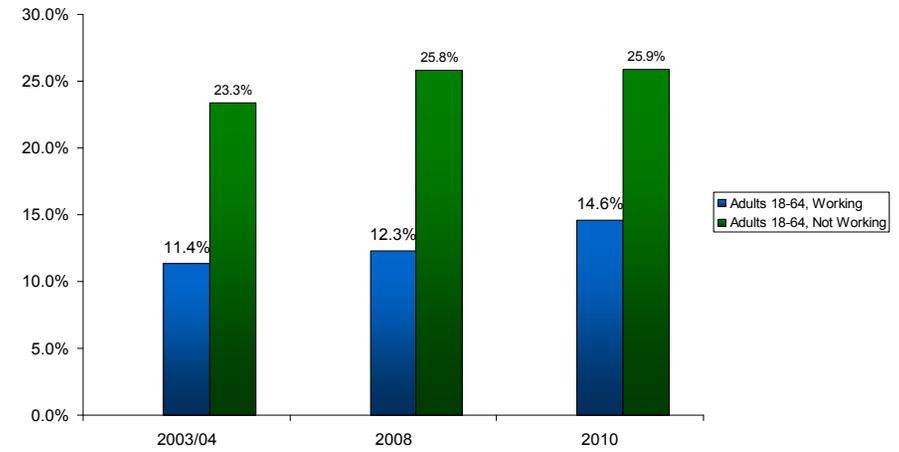


Working-Age Uninsured by County Classification



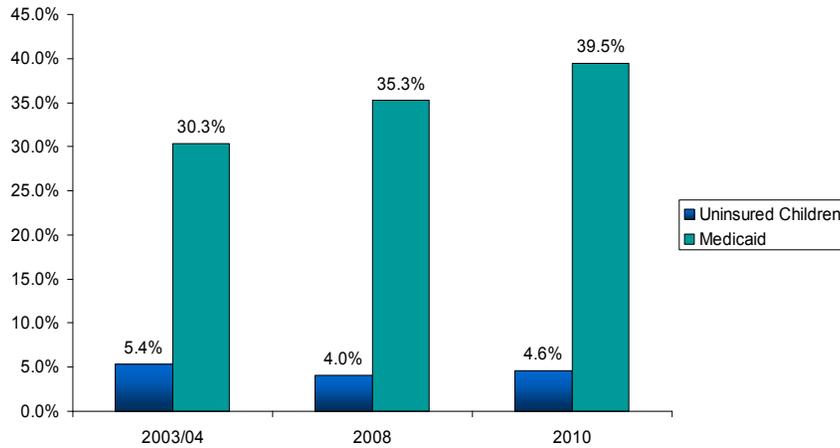
All county types have experienced an increase in the proportion of uninsured, with Ohio's Appalachian region having the highest gain since 2003/04, at 4.6 percentage points. The highest increase for the period 2008 to 2010 is in Ohio's suburban counties, at 4.4 percentage points. Data from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys.

Working-Age Uninsured by Work Status



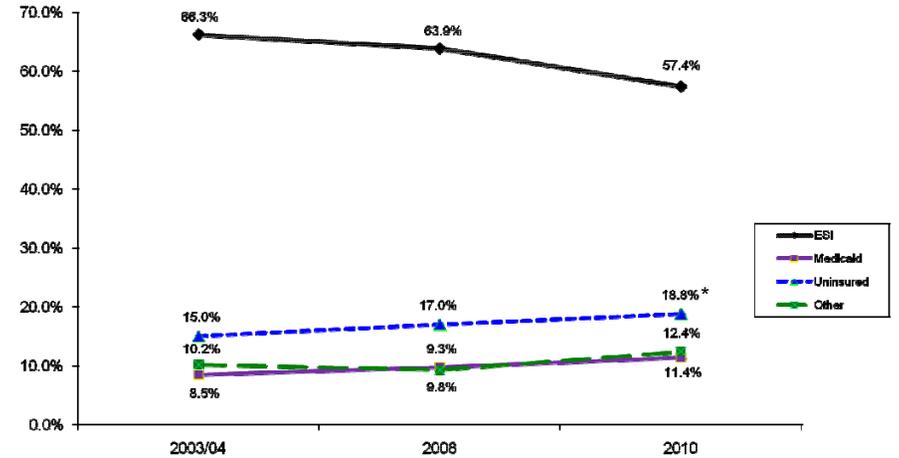
The proportion of uninsured increased for working and non-working adults between 2003/04 and 2010. Data from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys.

Comparison of Children on Medicaid and Uninsured



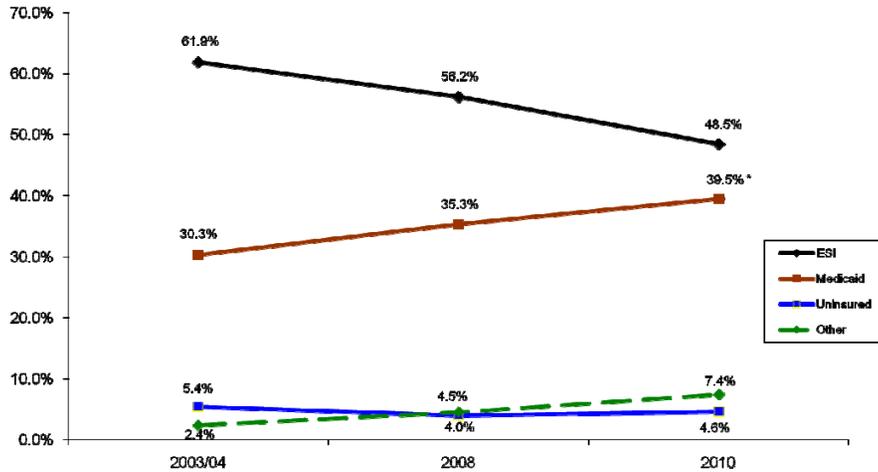
The percentage of children on Medicaid has increased by 9.2% from 2003/04 to 2010, while the percent of uninsured children declined by 0.8%. Source: The proportion of children on Medicaid was determined from Medicaid administrative data; the uninsured children were calculated from the 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys.

Working-Age Coverage Trends by Insurance Type



The main type of insurance for 18-64 year-olds in 2010 was employer-sponsored insurance (57.4%), with uninsured (18.8%) being the second largest insurance category. Medicaid covered 11.4%* of Ohio working-age adults in 2010, and other types of insurance (e.g., private payment, Medicare) covered 12.4% in 2010. Data Source: Medicaid proportions were determined from Ohio Medicaid administrative data. Other insurance types are from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys.

Children Coverage Trends by Insurance Type



The leading insurance types for Ohio children ≤ 17 years of age in 2010 was employer-sponsored insurance (48.5%), and Medicaid (39.5%). In 2010, 4.6% of Ohio children were uninsured (126,538). Data Source: Medicaid proportions were determined from Ohio Medicaid administrative data. Other insurance types are from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys.

2010 OFHS Preliminary Findings

Employer-Sponsored Health Insurance

Key Findings for ESI, Working-Age

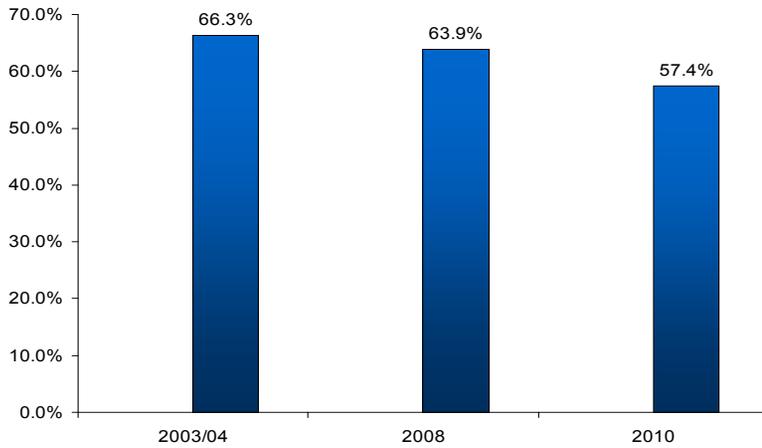
- The percent of working-age adults receiving coverage through employers has fallen from 66.3% in 2003/2004 to 57.4% in 2010, or 481,435 fewer adults getting coverage through employers. 84.7% of this decline occurred within the past 2 years.
- The percentage of ESI coverage has fallen for firms of all sizes. ESI is lowest for firms with fewer than 25 workers, falling from 59.2% to 49.2% between 2003/2004 and 2010. These firms also showed the largest coverage decline of all firms.
- All firms, except those between 25 and 49 employees, experienced the largest decline between 2008 and 2010 – firms above 50 employees had shown an increase in ESI between 2003/04 and 2008.
- The percent of ESI fell for people in most income categories between 2003/04 and 2010, including those with incomes above 400% FPL. ESI increased for those with incomes ≤100% FPL, from 18% to 21% (or 166,670 adults) – most of the increase was between 2008 and 2010.
- From 2003/04 to 2010, part-time workers experienced a greater decline in ESI than full-time workers, from 57.9% to 47.5% (or 12.4 percentage points). However, most who lost ESI were full-time workers (492,980), compared to part-time workers (29,434).

Factors that affect Employer-Sponsored Insurance

Having employer sponsored insurance (ESI) depends on several factors, including:

- Having a spouse or partner;
- Working at an employer that offers coverage;
- Being eligible for the coverage, if offered; and
- Accepting the offer of coverage.

Working-Age Receiving Employer-Sponsored Health Insurance (ESI)

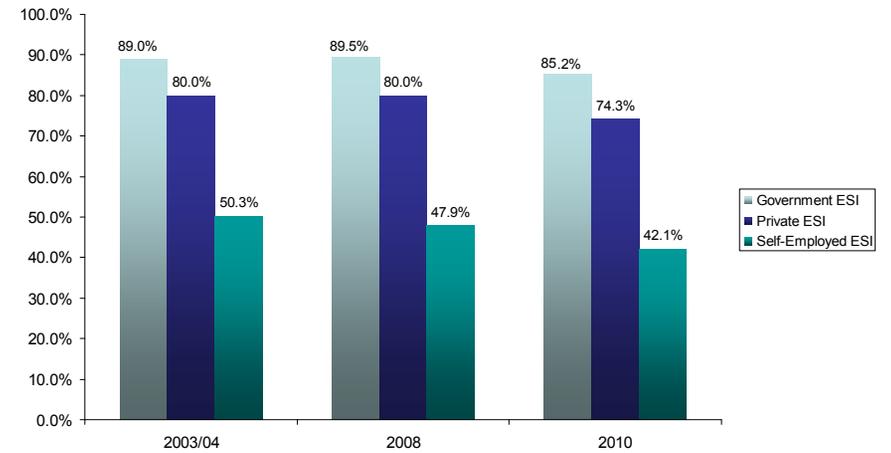


The percentage of adults receiving ESI dropped 8.9% from 2003/04 to 2010. Data from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys.



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Working-Age Receiving Employer-Sponsored Health Insurance By Major Employer Firm Type

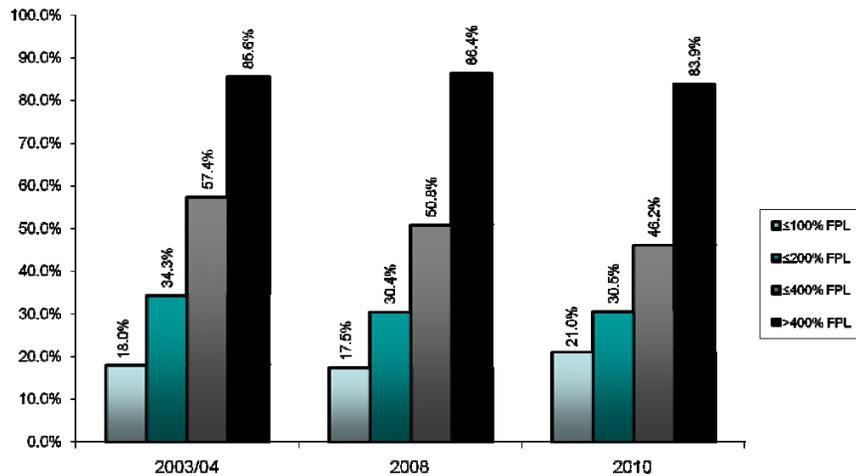


The rate of ESI coverage has fallen for people working in government (3.8 percentage points), private firms (5.7 percentage points), and who are self-employed (8.2 percentage points). Data from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys.



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Working-Age Employer-Sponsored Insurance by Federal Poverty Level Category

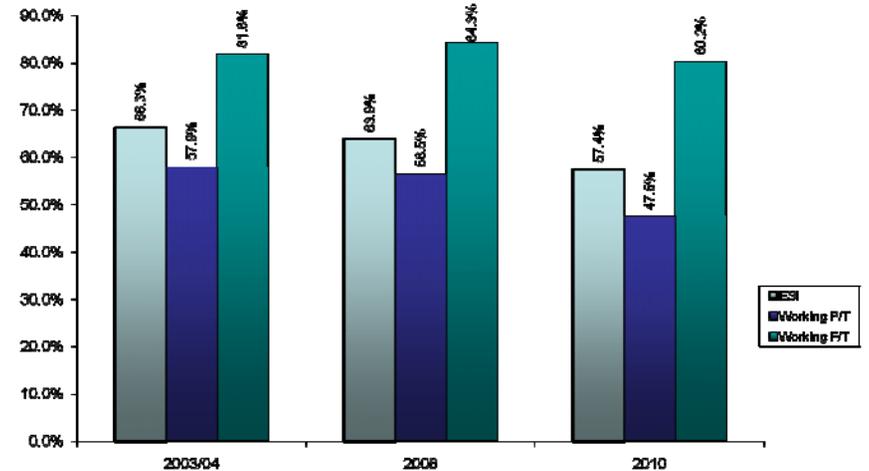


Ohioans with lower annual incomes have lower rates of ESI. Data from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys.



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Working-Age Employer-Sponsored Insurance by Part-Time and Full-Time Work Status

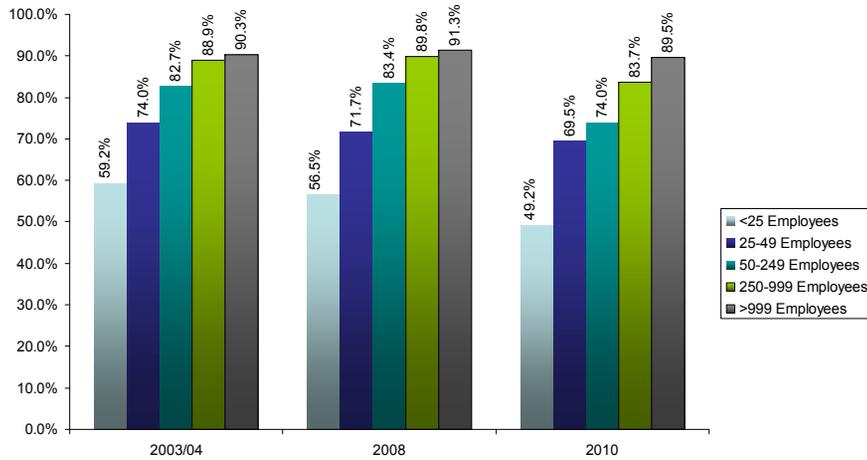


The proportion of part-time working Ohioans who are covered by ESI has been steadily declining. Part-time workers with ESI has decreased by 10.4 percentage points (31,434) since 2003/04, whereas full-time workers with ESI has decreased by 1.6 percentage points (492,980). Part-time employment is considered <= 35 hours per week. Data from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys.



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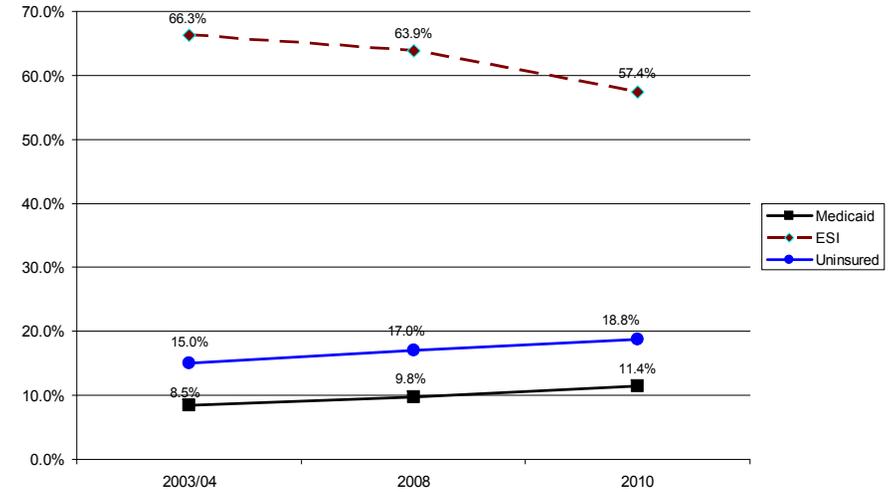
Working-Age Employer-Sponsored Insurance by Firm Size



The rate of ESI has fallen for firms of all sizes, with rates for firms ≤ 25 workers falling from 59.2% to 49.2% between 2003/2004 and 2010. Firms with between 50 and 249 employees had the largest percentage point decline from 2008 to 2010, falling by 9.4 percentage points. Data from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys.



Working-Age Trends in Coverage Type



As a restatement, as ESI has fallen, the proportion of Medicaid and uninsured have risen. Data Source: the proportion of adults on Medicaid was calculated from Medicaid administrative data.



2010 OFHS Preliminary Findings

Medicaid Enrollment

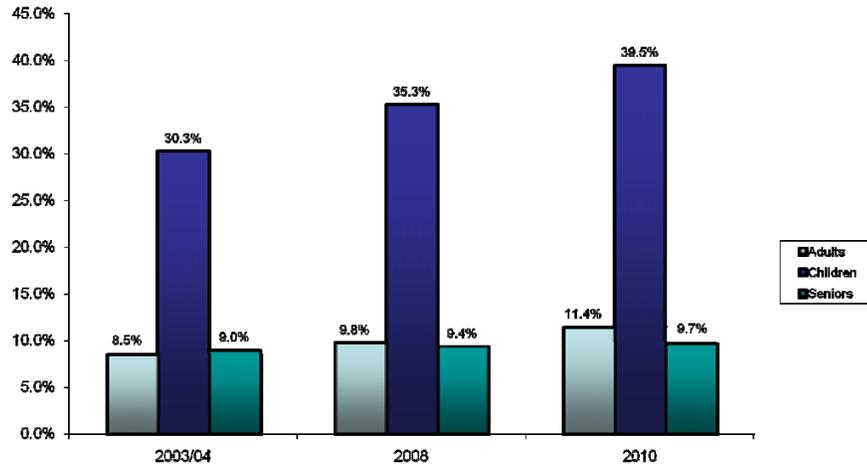


Key Findings: Medicaid

- The percent of Ohioans receiving coverage through Medicaid has increased for children, working-age adults, and seniors from 2003/04 to 2010. In 2010, 39.5% of Ohio's children, 11.4% of working-age adults, and 9.7% of seniors had Medicaid coverage.
- Between 2003/04 and 2010, the total increase in adult enrollment (227,161) exceeded the total growth in children's enrollment (209,115). For both working-age adults and children, over 55% of this increase occurred during the past 2-years.
- Total senior enrollment increased by 17,340 between 2003/04 and 2010, with 41.5% of the increase occurring between 2008 and 2010.
- Of the 126,538 uninsured Ohio children in 2010, 108,260 or 85.5% of them had reported family incomes that would make them eligible for Medicaid, compared to 69.2% in 2008, and 68% in 2003/04.
- Of the 1,364,604 uninsured working-age Ohioans in 2010, 771,368 or 56.5% had incomes ≤138% FPL – which would potentially qualify these individuals for 2014 Medicaid expansion.



Ohio Medicaid Enrollment by Age Category

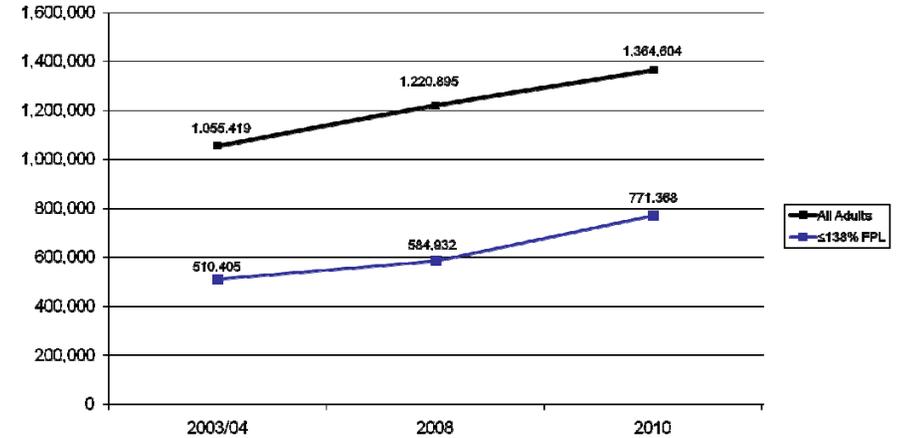


Medicaid enrollment has increased for all age categories. Medicaid enrollment as a percentage of all children rose 9.2% from 2003/04 to 2010 (227,161 children). Note: the OFHS Research Team recommends using Medicaid administrative data to better track Medicaid trends for these time periods Data Source: Ohio Medicaid administrative data.



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Number of Uninsured Working-Age Potentially Eligible for Medicaid



The amount of uninsured increased 309,185 since 2003/04; the amount of uninsured ≤138% FPL increased 260,963.



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2010 OFHS Preliminary Findings

Selected Health Stressors



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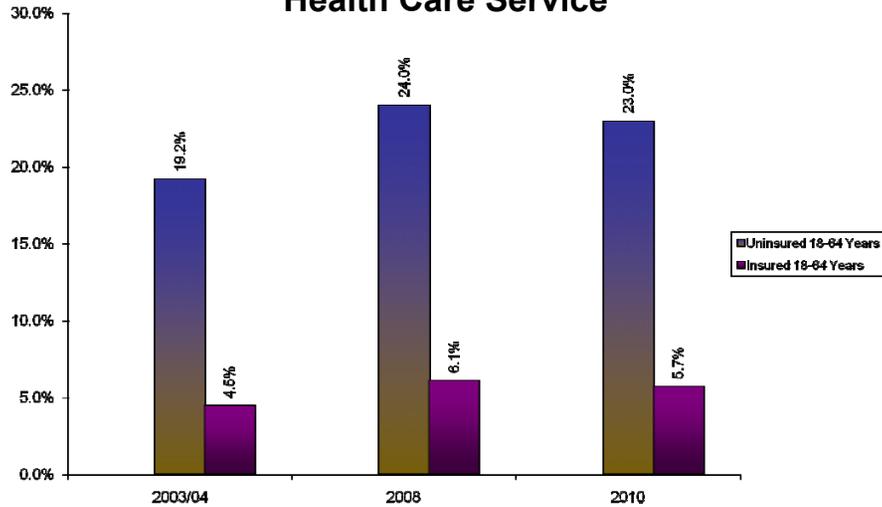
Key Findings: Health System Stressors, Access to Care, and Affordability of Care

- Uninsured working-age adults reported a 3.8 percentage point increase in the rate of not having a usual source of care. This compares to a 1.2 percentage point increase for those with insurance. In 2010, uninsured working age adults had a 4-times higher rate of not having an usual source of care than those with coverage.
- Uninsured children reported a 7.3 percentage point increase in not having a usual source of coverage. This compares to a 0.7 percentage point increase for insured children. Almost all of this increase occurred between 2008 and 2010.
- In 2010, uninsured children had an 11.7 times higher rate of not having an usual source of care than insured children.
- Uninsured children had an almost 3-times higher rate of not having an usual source of coverage than uninsured adults.
- The proportion of working-age Ohioans reporting trouble paying medical bills has increased by 5.7 percentage points between 2003/2004 and 2010, with 68.4% of this increase occurring between 2003/04 and 2008.



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Working-Age Uninsured without a Usual Source of Health Care Service

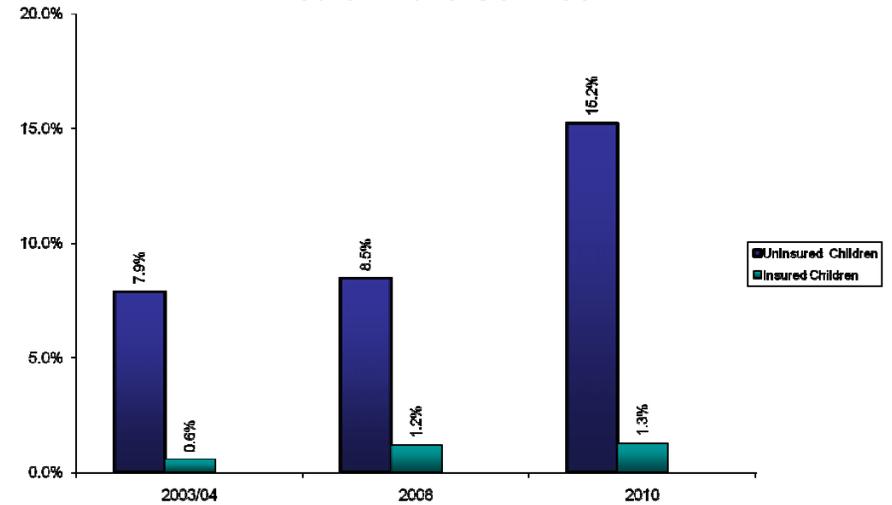


The uninsured have a much harder time securing a usual source for health care services. The usual source of care connotes either a routine provider or provider establishment and is used as an anchor question relating to medical home status. Data from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys.



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Uninsured Children without a Usual Source of Health Care Service

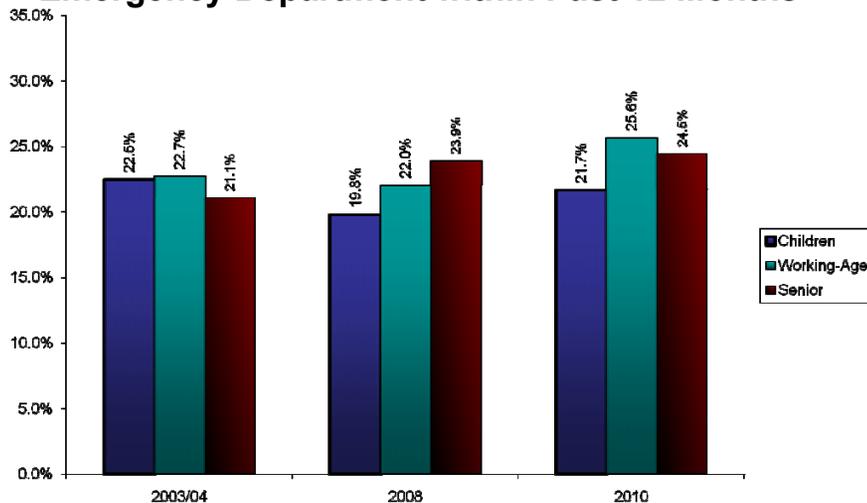


In 2010, uninsured children had an 11.7 times higher rate of not having a usual source of care than insured children. Data from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys.



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Child, Working-Age, and Senior used Emergency Department within Past 12 Months

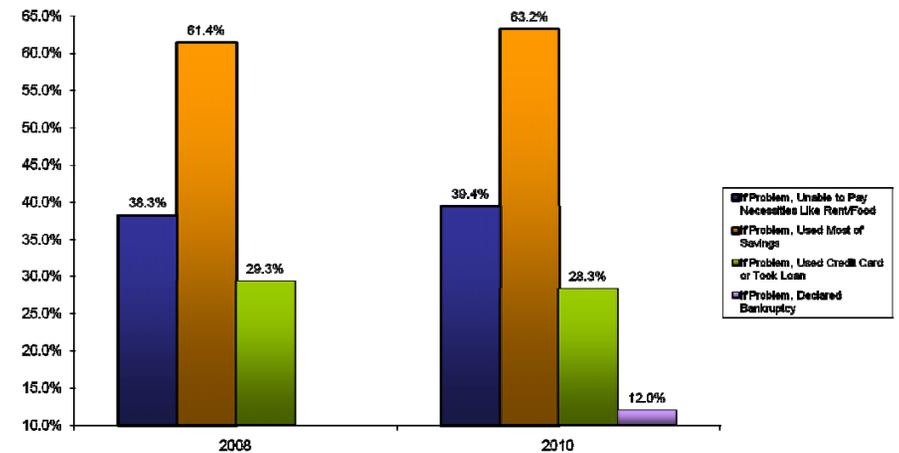


The amount of emergency department use has increased slightly since 2008, with working-aged Ohioans reporting an increase of 2.9 percentage points from 2003/04 to 2010 – seniors increased 3.4 percentage points for the same period. Data from 2003/04, 2008, and 2010 OFHS.



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Working-Age Reporting Trouble Paying Medical Bills By Distress Categories



Economic troubles for those reporting difficulties paying medical bills has remained consistent since 2008. The economic difficulties questions were not asked in the 2003/04 OFHS, nor the bankruptcy question in the 2008 OFHS. Note: the bankruptcy rate may be due to additional covariates such as lost income, other debts, and employment changes. Data from 2003/04, 2008, and 2010 OFHS.



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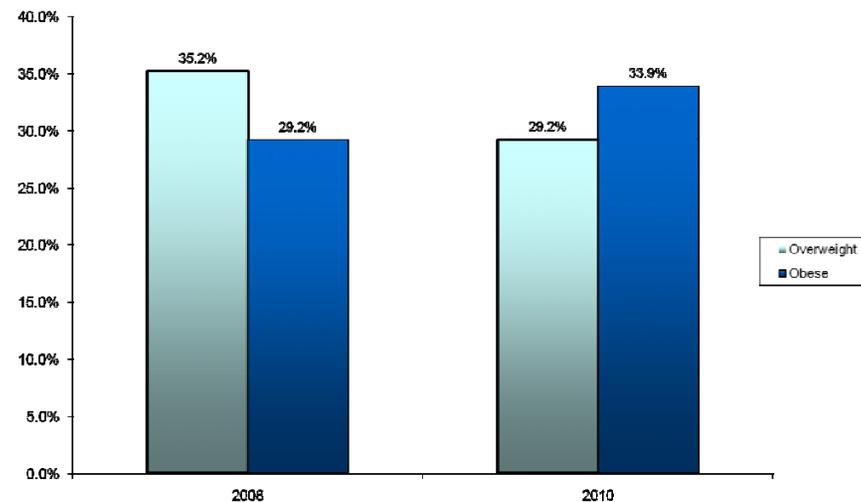
Key Findings: Health Behavior and Health Status

- Changes in unhealthy behavior include:
 - The percent of Ohioans who reported being obese rose from 29.2% in 2008 to 33.9% in 2010;
 - The smoking rate for working-age adults and seniors declined between 2003/04 and 2008 but has not declined in the past 2 years;
 - The proportion of working-age Ohioans who reported binge drinking increased by 1.8 percent points, increasing from 10.8% to 12.6%, during these same 2 years.
- The proportion of working-age Ohioans who reported being in poor-to-fair health has increased from 14.7% in 2003/2004 to 20.1% in 2010, a 5.4 percentage point increase. More than half of this increase in reported poor-fair health status (57.4%) occurred during the past 2 years.
- Ohioans report experiencing more stress than the nation, with 8.3% of working-aged adults experiencing severe distress (Kessler-6) and 9.4% experiencing distress that inhibits work function (CDC metric of being stressed for 14 or more days).



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The Percent of Working-Age Adults who are Obese and Overweight

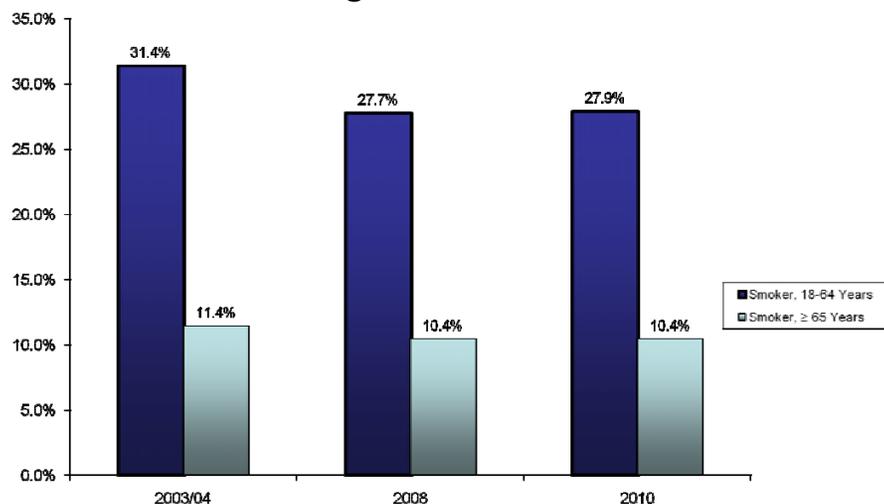


Compared to 2008, a reversal has occurred concerning being overweight or being obese. The overweight range is a Body Mass Index score of 27.3-32.3 for women, and 27.8-31.1 for men. The obesity range is a Body Mass Index score of greater than 32.3 for women and greater than 31.1 for men. Data from the 2003/04, 2008, 2010 OFHS.



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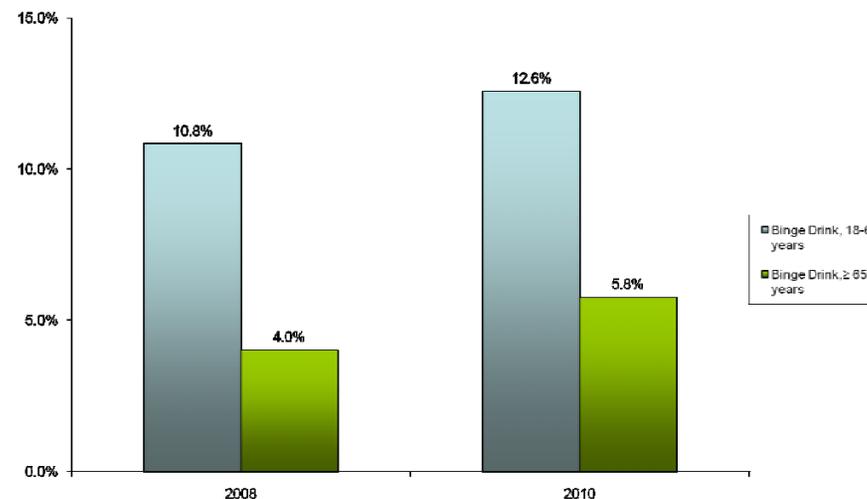
Working-Age Adults and Older Adults who are Regular Smokers



For working-aged adults, everyday/some days smoking has decreased by 2 percentage points since 2003/04. Data from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 OFHS.

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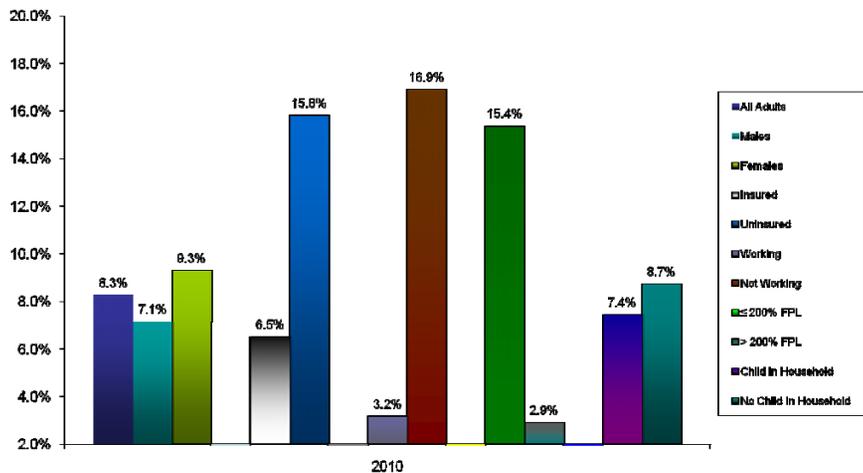
Adults who Binge Drink Alcohol by Age Categories



Over 50% of working-aged adults routinely drink alcohol, with binge drinking being slightly higher for all adults. Data from 2008, 2010 OFHS.

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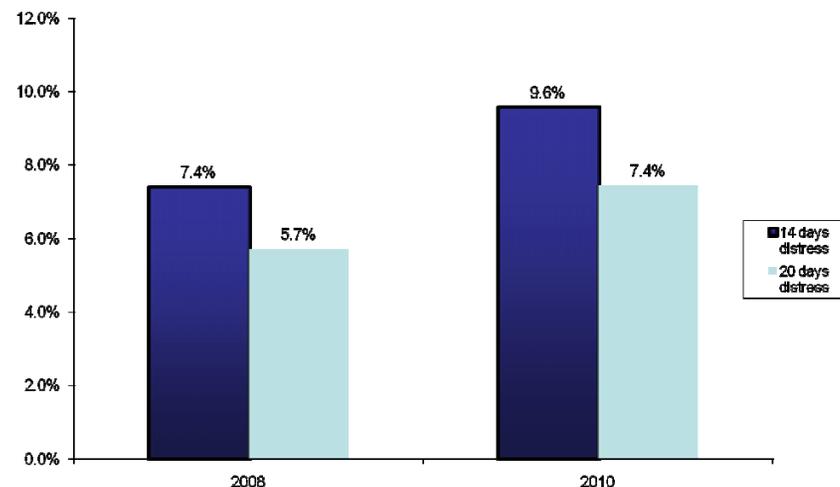
Working-Age Experiencing Severe Distress: Kessler-6 Questions Scale



The Kessler-6 Index for severe distress asks about sadness, nervousness, restlessness, hopelessness, feeling burdened, and worthlessness. An aggregate score of ≥ 13 on a range from 0-24 is considered experiencing severe distress. Ohio's base-score of 8.3% is approximately 3 percentage points higher than the national average, and 2.3 percentage points higher than the 2007 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey for Ohio. Data from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 OFHS.

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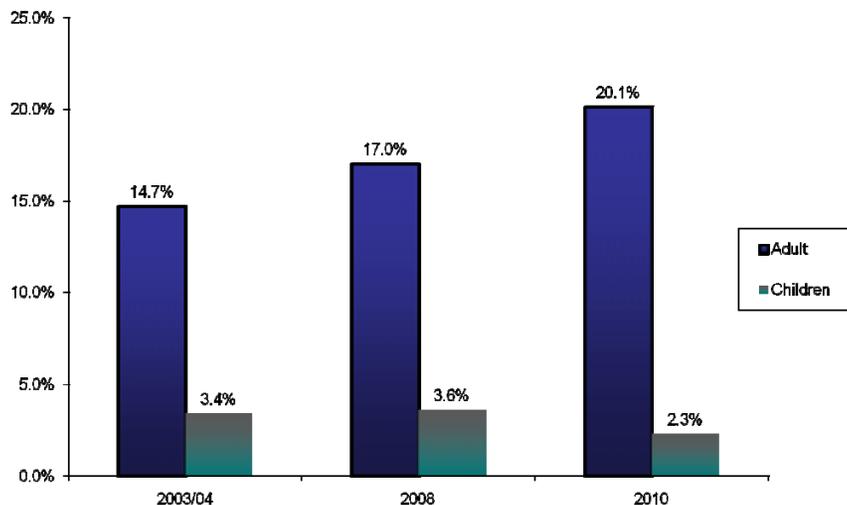
Working-Age Reporting Severe Distress within Past 30 Days



Self-reported stress within the past 30 days has increased since 2008. Fourteen days is the threshold for experiencing distress for the US Centers of Disease Control and Prevention. Ohio uses 20 days distress to categorize severe distress. Data from 2003/04, 2008, 2010 OFHS

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Children and Working-Age Poor-to-Fair Self-Rated Health Status



Negative self-rated health status (poor-to-fair health) for working-age adults has increased 5.4 percentage points since 2003/04. Data from 2003/04, 2008, and 2010 OFHS.

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Conclusion

- Many of Ohio's health indicators have slightly decreased or remained stable since the 2003/04 Ohio Family Health Survey.
- Ohio's economic indicators, as expected, have worsened.
- Employer-sponsored health insurance continues to erode – particularly for small firms and families with low SES.
- Medicaid is buffering the expected effect on uninsured rates due to the loss of jobs and income.
- As an indicator, the potential Medicaid expansion to cover the uninsured who have family incomes $\leq 138\%$ FPL constitutes approximately 57% of Ohio's working-aged uninsured (771,368).
- For many of those having trouble paying medical bills, hard decisions concerning household necessities and debt are being made, and bankruptcy rates within the past 12 months for these individuals is substantial (12%).
- Psychological distress is higher than expected and working-age adult poor-fair health status remained elevated over 2003/04 levels.

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2010 Ohio Family Health Survey Research Participants

The OFHS Research Team expresses gratitude to the many people who contributed their time and energy to lead the process and review the 2010 Ohio Family Health Survey.

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Contact Information

All information about the 2010 OFHS survey is posted at:
<http://grc.osu.edu/ofhs/sponsoredresearch/ofhs2010/>

To secure the research data set (after March 8, 2011), please contact Barry Jamieson at 614-366-0329, barry.jamieson@osumc.edu

To secure technical assistance please contact Bo Lu at 614-293-3906, lu.232@osu.edu, or Tim Sahr at 614-366-3175, timothy.sahr@osumc.edu

To discuss research needs or sponsored research relating to the 2010 OFHS please contact Tim Sahr at 614-293-4387, timothy.sahr@osu.edu

To offer input on future content or survey design for the upcoming 2012/13 OFHS please contact Amy Ferketich at 614-293-4387, ferketich.1@osu.edu

To become a sponsor of the 2012/13 Ohio Family Health Survey please contact Lorin Ranbom at 614-366-0328, lorin.ranbom@osumc.edu



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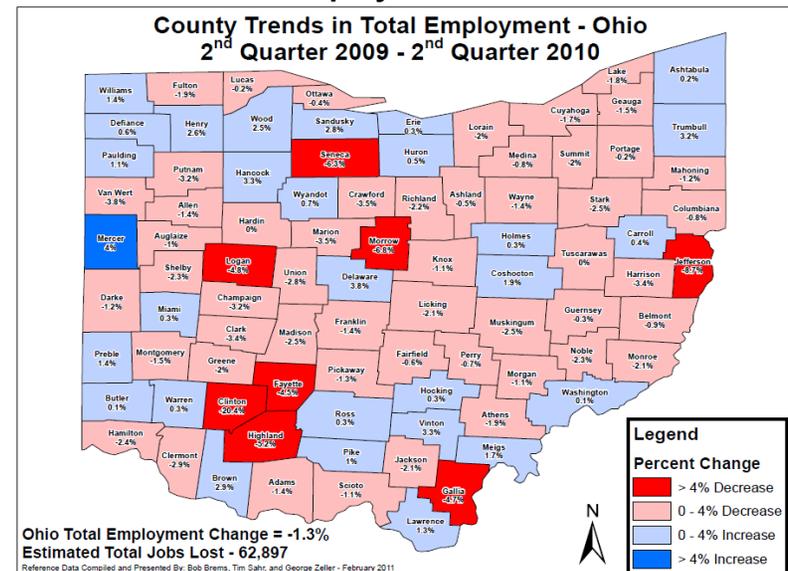
2010 OFHS Preliminary Findings

Appendix



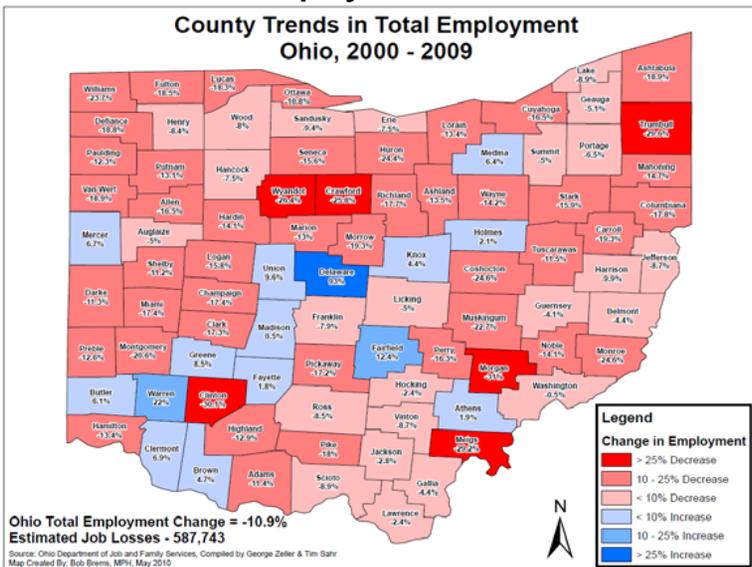
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Ohio General Employment Trend 2009-2010

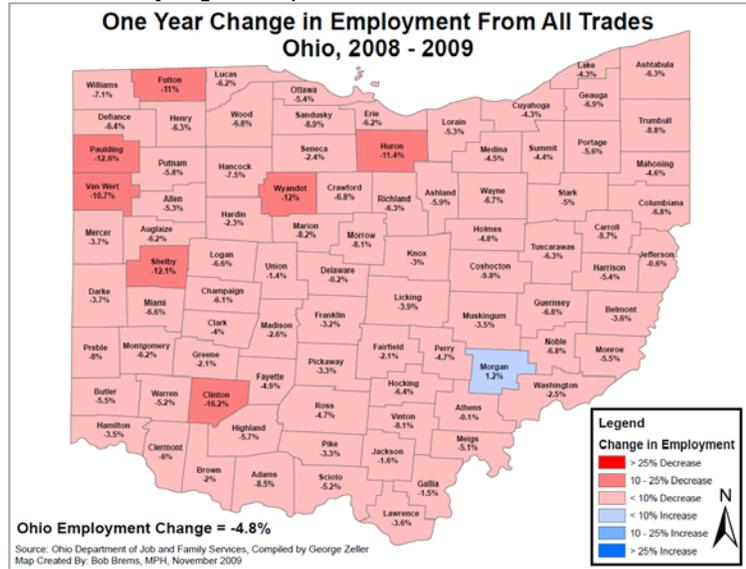


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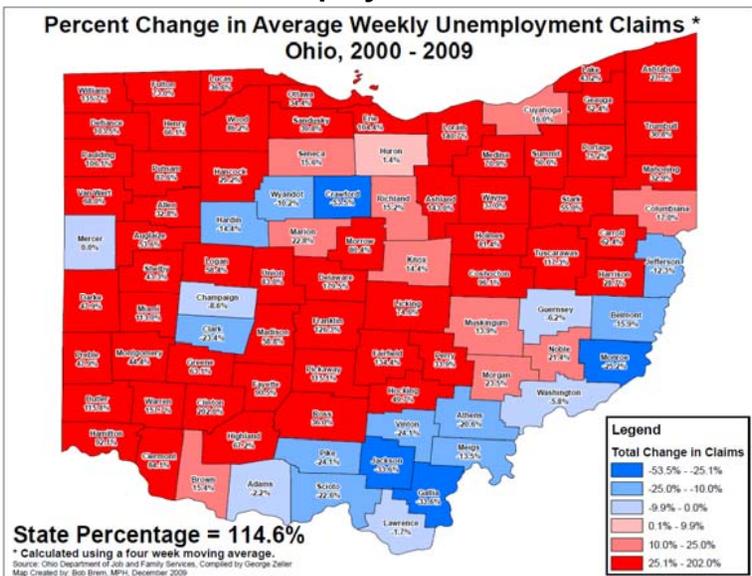
Ohio General Employment Trend 2000-2009



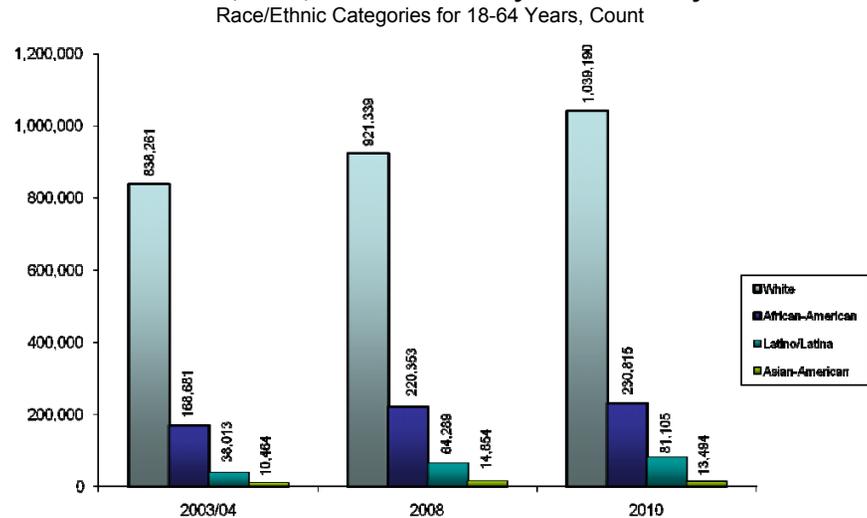
Ohio Employment, Post Start of Financial Crisis



Ohio General Employment Trend 2000-2009



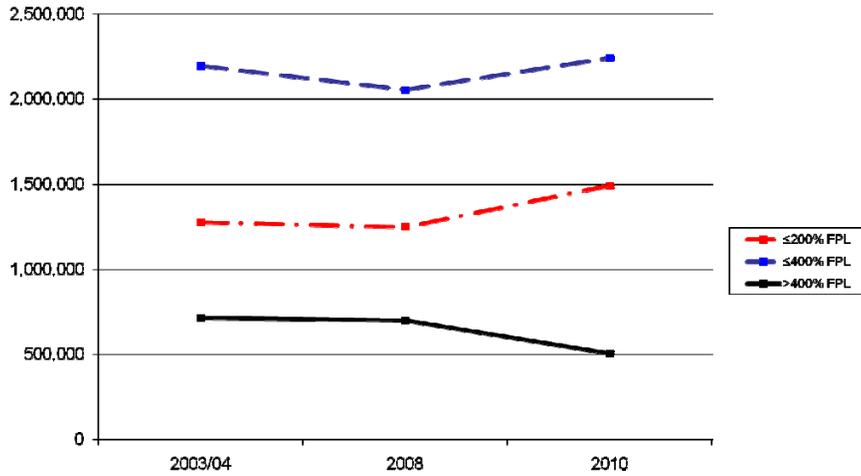
Uninsured Ohioans by Race/Ethnic Categories 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys



While uninsured rates are higher for Latinos/as and African-Americans, a majority of the uninsured in Ohio are White – with an increase of 200,929 from 2003/04, and an increase of 117,851 from 2008 to 2010.



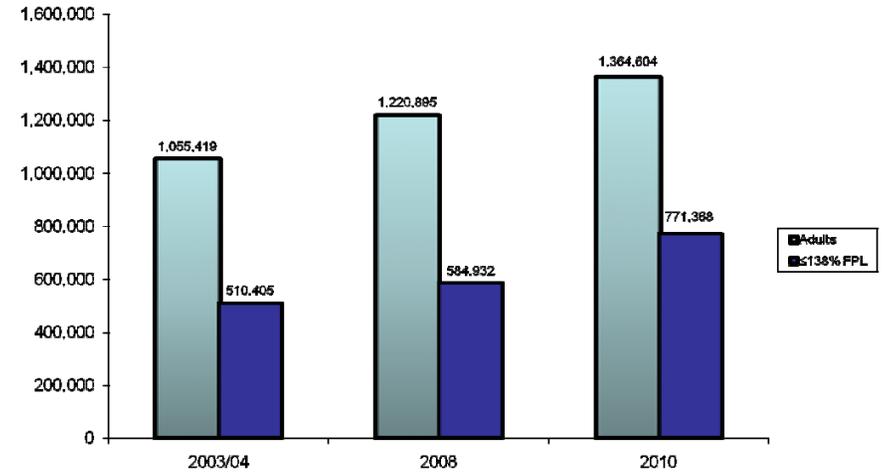
Federal Poverty Levels for Ohio Children 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys Reported as Prior Year Annual Family Income, Age ≤17 Years, Counts



The proportion of children living in families ≤ 200% FPL rose from 43.9% to 54.2% or 214,157 (2003/04 to 2010), the increase for the period 2008-2010 was 242,037. The reported reference year for income is the year prior to the survey year (2009).



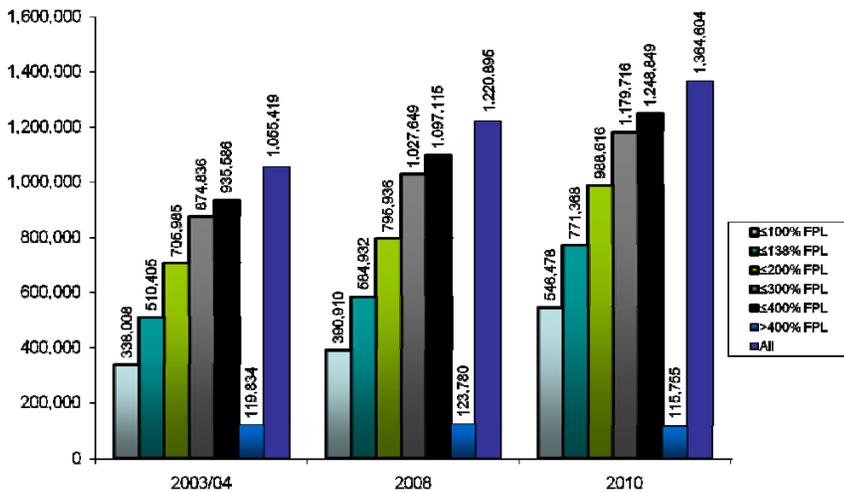
Uninsured Working-Age Ohioans by Federal Poverty Level 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys Reported as Prior Year Annual Family Income, Age 18-64 Years, Counts



The proportion of uninsured adults between 18-64 years of age increased by 3.6 percentage points (309,185) from 2003 to 2010. Considering the 2014 Federal expansion of Medicaid, 771,368 uninsured Ohioans reporting family income ≤ 138% FPL could be eligible for federal health care reform Medicaid expansion.



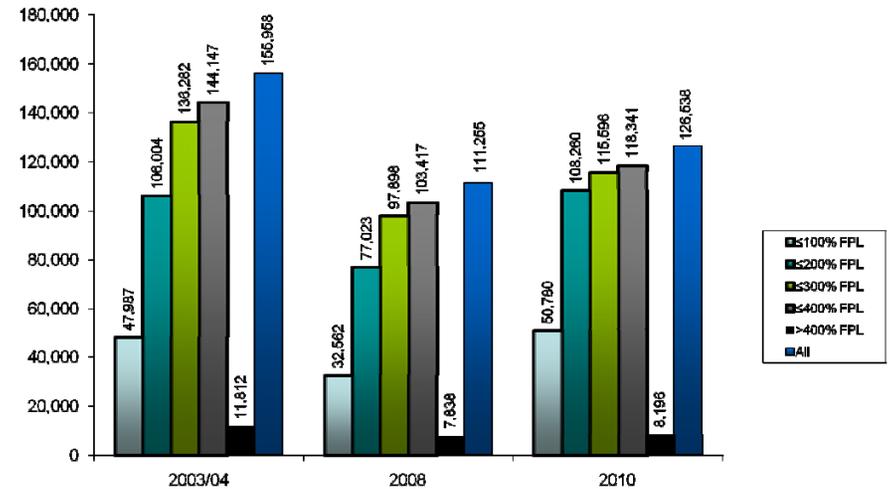
Uninsured Working-Age Ohioans by Federal Poverty Level 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys Reported as Prior Year Annual Family Income, Age 18-64 Years, Counts



Every income category, except those ≥ 400% FPL, experienced an increase in uninsured rates. The overall proportion of uninsured working aged adults increased by 3.6 percentage points (309,185) from 2003 to 2010 – 72.5% of the uninsured reported income ≤ 200% FPL.



Uninsured Ohio Children by Federal Poverty Level 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys Reported as Prior Year Annual Family Income, Age ≤ 17 Years, Counts

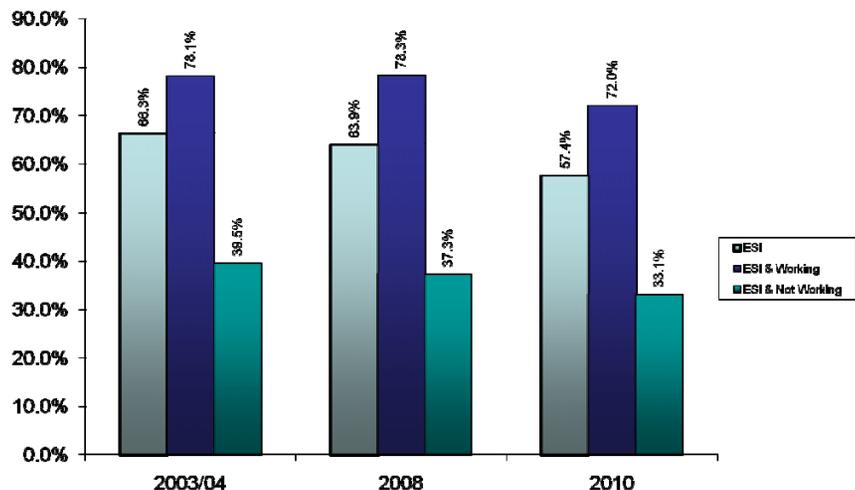


The number of uninsured children ≤ 17 years of age decreased by 29,420 (1.2%) from 2003 to 2010 – most of this decrease occurred in families reporting income ≤ 200% FPL. The 2008 to 2010 uninsured increased by 15,283. 85.6% of the uninsured were potentially eligible for Medicaid in 2010. The 2010 uninsured rate for children is 4.6%.



Ohio Employer-Sponsored Health Insurance (ESI) by Work Status 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys

Population Distribution Age 18-64 Years, Percent



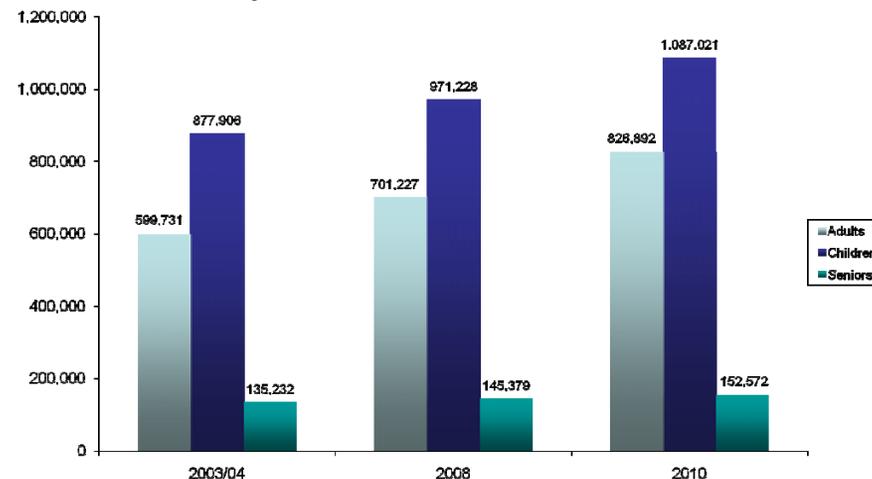
The proportion of working-age Ohioans who are covered by ESI has been steadily declining. Working-age Ohioans with ESI have decreased by 8.9 percentage points (481,435) since 2003/04, with a 6.3% decrease occurring between 2008 and 2010.



Ohio Medicaid Enrollment as a Distribution of All Ohioans 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Administrative Data

(Source: Ohio Medicaid)

Age 18-64 Years, 0-17 Years, ≥ 65 Years, Count

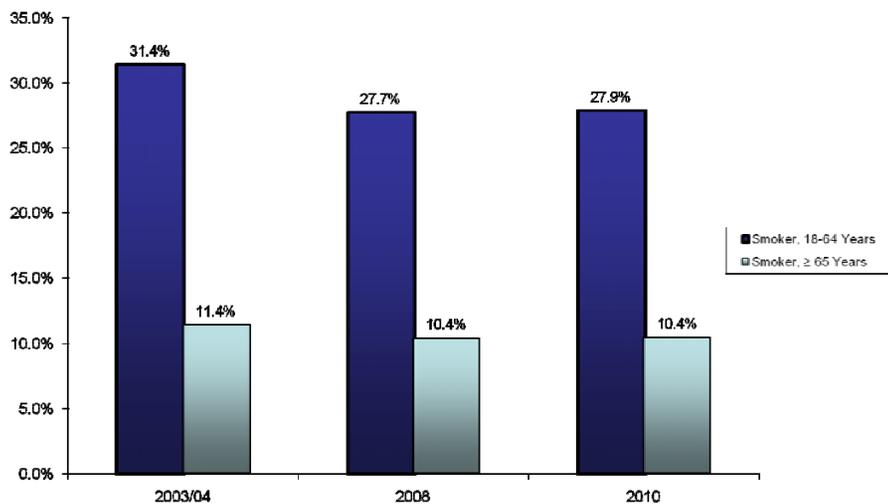


Medicaid enrollment for working-aged adults and children rose 209,115 from 2003/04 to 2010, non-elderly adults rose by 227,161, and seniors rose by 17,340. Note: the OFHS Research Team recommends using Medicaid Administrative Data instead of OFHS data to better track Medicaid trends for these time periods.



Ohio Adults Everyday/Some Days Smoking 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys

Age 18-64 Years, ≥ 65 Years, Percent

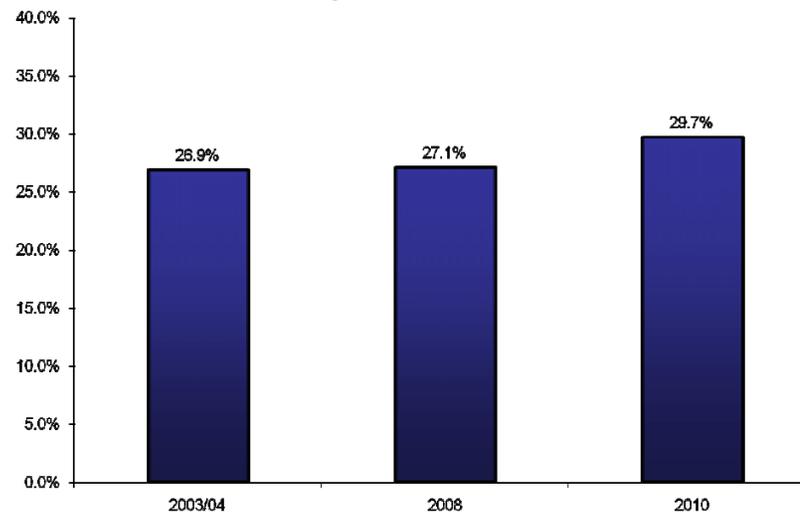


For working-aged adults, everyday/some days smoking has decreased by 2 percentage points since 2003/04.



Ohio Older Adult Poor-Fair Self-Rated Health Status 2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys

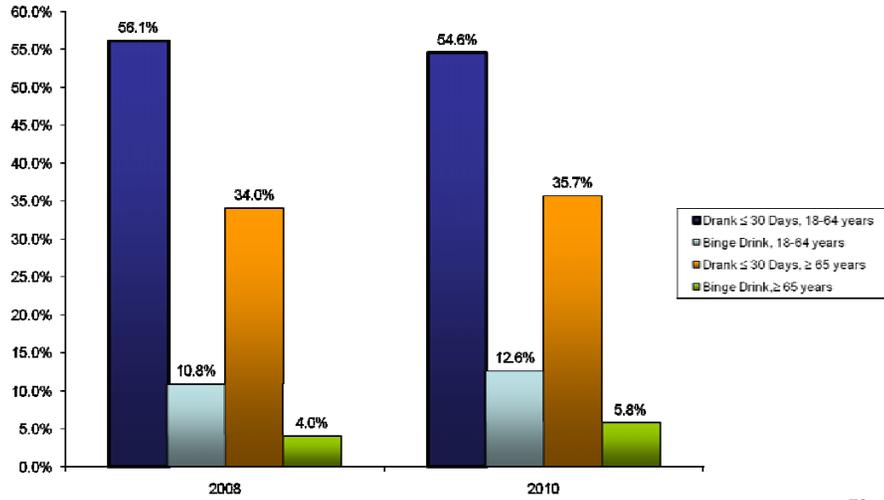
Age ≥ 65 Years, Percent



Older adult self-rated health status is slightly worse, with a 2.8% increase in poor-to-fair health status since 2003/04.

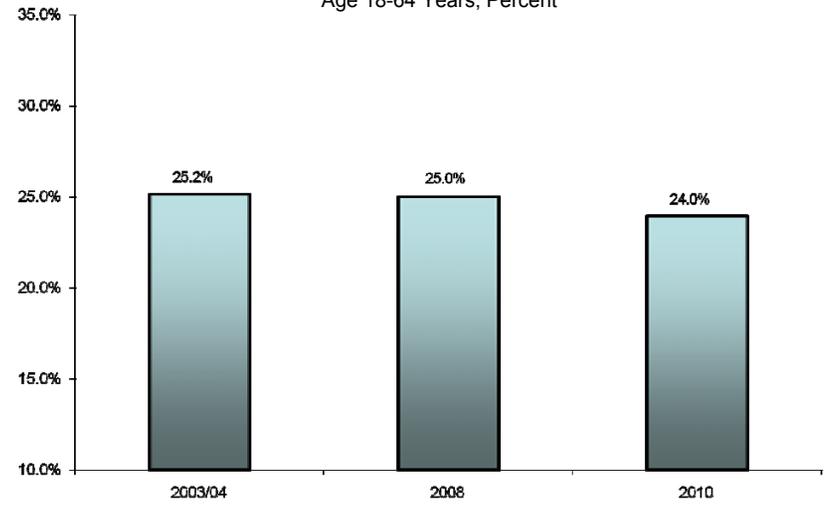


**Ohio Adults Drinking Alcohol within Past 30 Days
If Drinking, Binge Drinking**
2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys
Age 18-64 Years, ≥ 65 Years, Percent



Over 50% of working-aged adults routinely drink alcohol, with binge drinking being slightly higher for all adults.

**Working-Age Ohioans Responding that Health Care is
Harder to Secure than 3 Years Ago**
2003/04, 2008, 2010 Ohio Family Health Surveys
Age 18-64 Years, Percent



Difficulty in getting securing health care has slightly decreased since 2003/04.