

# Trends in Ohioans' Health Status and Income



Since 2005, household incomes in Ohio have steadily declined. In 2005, 65% of Ohio adults were living in households with an annual income over 200% of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG),<sup>1</sup> compared to 58% of Ohio adults in 2010.

Having a good income is linked to having good health, and vice versa. Do healthy people make more money because they are well and able to work more days or better jobs? Or are people who make more money healthier because they have the resources to preserve and improve their health?

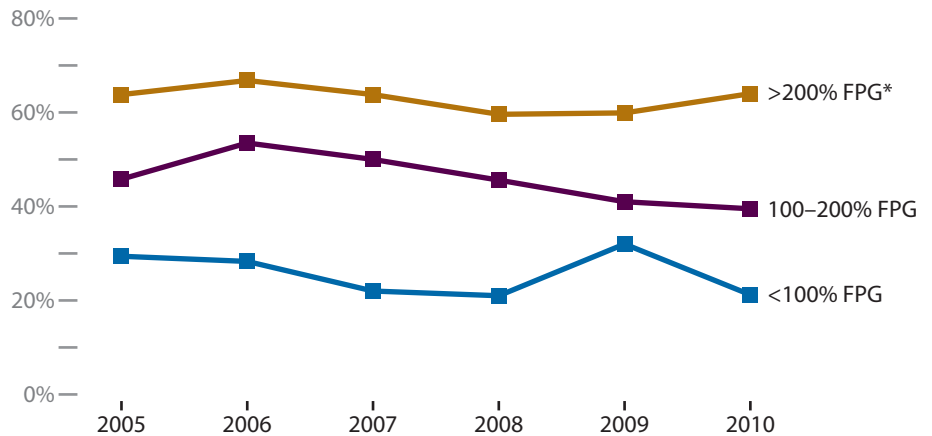
It is not possible to clearly answer these questions, as many factors play a part in both health status and income. Regardless, the *Ohio Health Issues Poll* has seen since it started in 2005 that people with higher incomes report better health. This is consistent with research done around the country.

## Trend of Ohioans with Higher Incomes Reporting Better Health Continues

Since the *Ohio Health Issues Poll* began in 2005, it has consistently

<sup>1</sup> 200% of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG) in 2009 was an annual household income of \$44,100 for a family of 4.

**Ohio adults reporting "excellent" or "very good" health, by household income, 2005-2010**



Household Income	% of Ohioans reporting "excellent" or "very good" health, by household income and year					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<100% FPG	29	28	22	21	32	21
100-200% FPG	46	54	50	46	41	40
>200% FPG	64	67	64	60	60	64

\*100% of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG) in 2009 was an annual household income of \$22,050 for a family of 4.

seen people with higher incomes reporting better health status. About 2 in 3 Ohioans living above 200% FPG have reported being in "excellent" or "very good" health since 2005. This compares to the 1 in 4 Ohioans living below

100% FPG who have reported being in "excellent" or "very good" health. About half of the people living between 100-200% FPG have reported being in "excellent" or "very good" health.

These findings unless otherwise noted are from The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati's *Ohio Health Issues Poll*, part of the *Ohio Poll* conducted May 11-20, 2010, by the Institute for Policy Research at the University of Cincinnati. A random sample of 898 adults from throughout Ohio was interviewed by telephone. This included 818 landline interviews and 80 cell phone interviews with people who did not have a landline telephone. In 95 of 100 cases, statewide estimates will be accurate to ±3.3%. In addition to sampling error, there are other sources of variation inherent in public opinion studies, such as non-response, question wording, or context effects that can introduce error or bias. For more information about the *Ohio Health Issues Poll*, please visit [www.healthfoundation.org/ohip.html](http://www.healthfoundation.org/ohip.html).

# What Ohioans Think about *Current and Future Economic Conditions*



The year 2010 will be remembered by most of the country as a difficult economic year, and Ohio is no exception. Unemployment in Ohio exceeded 11% in 2010 and was consistently higher than the national average. Some economists have reported signs that the economy is recovering. Are Ohioans hopeful that the economy is getting better? To find out, the *Ohio Health Issues Poll* asked Ohio adults about their perspective on economic conditions in Ohio and the U.S.

## Ohioans Are Pessimistic about Current Economic Conditions

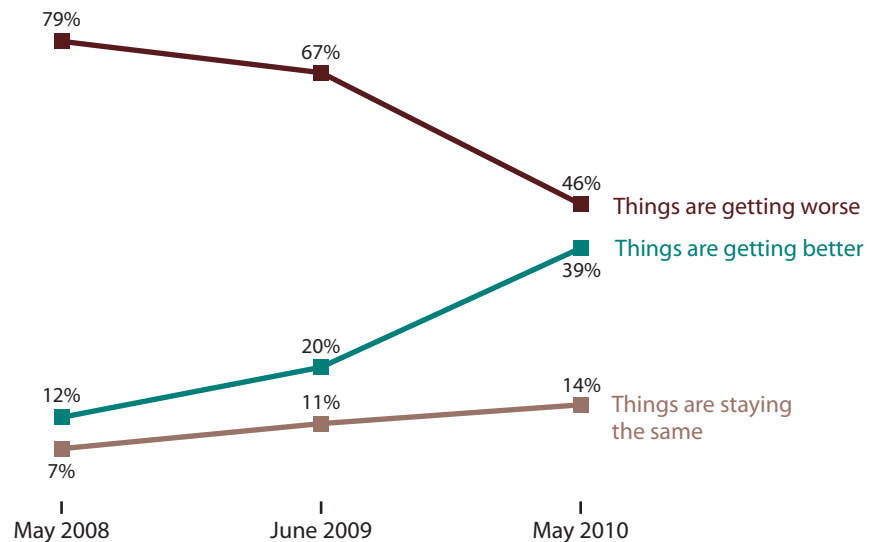
Over 80% of Ohio adults have rated economic conditions in the U.S. and Ohio as fair or poor since early 2008.<sup>1</sup> In 2010, 93% of Ohio adults said economic conditions in the U.S. were fair or poor, and 91% said economic conditions in Ohio were fair or poor.

## Ohioans Split on the State's Economic Future

Just under half of Ohioans thought that economic conditions in Ohio are getting worse (46%), 39% thought they are getting

<sup>1</sup> Data from 2008 and 2009 are from the Ohio Poll, the parent survey of the Ohio Health Issues Poll. Information about the Ohio Poll can be found at [www.ipr.uc.edu/OhioPoll/OhioPoll.html](http://www.ipr.uc.edu/OhioPoll/OhioPoll.html).

**Right now, do you think that economic conditions in Ohio are getting better or getting worse?** (Percentages for any given year will not add up to 100% because the percent who responded "don't know" is not included.)



Source: Data from 2008 and 2009 are from the Ohio Poll, parent survey of the Ohio Health Issues Poll, available at [www.ipr.uc.edu/OhioPoll/OhioPoll.html](http://www.ipr.uc.edu/OhioPoll/OhioPoll.html). Data from 2010 are from the Ohio Health Issues Poll, available at [www.healthfoundation.org/ohip.html](http://www.healthfoundation.org/ohip.html). The Consumer Confidence Index's Expectations Index data came from the web archives at CNNMoney, available at <http://money.cnn.com>.

better, and 14% thought that things are staying about the same. Since 2008, Ohioans have gotten slightly more positive about economic conditions: only 12% of Ohioans thought conditions were getting better in 2008, compared to 39% in 2010.

The upward trend in Ohio is similar to the upward trend in the national *Consumer Confidence Index's Expectations Index*, a measure of how Americans feel about what economic

conditions will be for the next six months.<sup>2</sup> Higher scores on the Index indicate people feel more positively. The Expectations Index was 45.7 in May 2008, 65.5 in June 2009, and 85.3 in May

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<sup>2</sup> The Consumer Confidence Index is based on survey of 5,000 U.S. households conducted for The Conference Board since 1967. The index uses 1985 as the benchmark year when the index stood at 100. For more information about the Consumer Confidence Index, please see [www.conference-board.org/data/consumerdata.cfm](http://www.conference-board.org/data/consumerdata.cfm).

2010, showing that Americans in general feel that conditions are improving.<sup>3</sup>

## **Most Think their Finances Will Stay the Same**

When asked what they thought about financial conditions closer to home, most Ohio adults (54%) think that their family will be about the same financially next year. The remaining Ohioans are split, with 24% stating that they'll be financially better off next year and 22% worse off. Some demographic groups are more hopeful than others that they'll be financially better off, including African Americans (41%) and the uninsured (48%).

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<sup>3</sup> Data for the Expectations Index came from:

- May 2008: [http://money.cnn.com/2008/05/27/news/economy/consumer\\_confidence/?postversion=2008052713](http://money.cnn.com/2008/05/27/news/economy/consumer_confidence/?postversion=2008052713)
- June 2009: [http://money.cnn.com/2009/06/30/news/economy/consumer\\_confidence.reut/index.htm](http://money.cnn.com/2009/06/30/news/economy/consumer_confidence.reut/index.htm)
- May 2010: [http://money.cnn.com/2010/05/25/news/economy/consumer\\_confidence/index.htm](http://money.cnn.com/2010/05/25/news/economy/consumer_confidence/index.htm)

# Ohioans' Experiences with *Increases in Healthcare Costs*



While the debate continues as to whether the recently passed healthcare reform bill will benefit Americans individually or the healthcare system as a whole, the majority of Americans continue to see their healthcare costs rise. To find out what Ohioans have experienced, the 2010 *Ohio Health Issues Poll* asked insured Ohioans about the cost of their family's healthcare in the past year.

## Ohio Adults Paid More for Healthcare in the Past Year

Between the 2009 and 2010 *Polls*, the rate of Ohio adults who have health insurance stayed relatively the same at about 86%. However, the majority of insured Ohioans (53%) reported that the total amount they paid for their family's healthcare in the past year went up. This is similar to the 52% of insured Americans who reported increases in family healthcare costs.<sup>1</sup>

About 4 in 10 insured Ohio adults (44%) and insured adults across the nation (40%) reported that their healthcare costs stayed about the same. Only 1% of insured Ohio adults and 3% of insured adults nationally experienced decreases in healthcare costs.

<sup>1</sup> National data are from the Kaiser Family Foundation's March 2010 Health Tracking Poll, available at: [www.kff.org/kaiserpolls/upload/8058-T.pdf](http://www.kff.org/kaiserpolls/upload/8058-T.pdf).

## Insured adults reporting that the total amount they pay for their family's healthcare, including the cost of insurance and any expenses not covered by insurance, went up in the past year

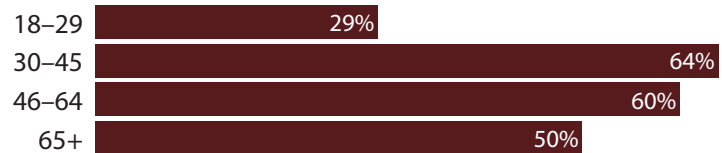


### Among insured Ohioans

#### Race



#### Age



#### Highest level of education completed



Sources: Ohio data are from the 2010 Ohio Health Issues Poll. National data are from the March 2010 Health Tracking Poll, available at [www.kff.org/kaiserpolls/upload/8058-T.pdf](http://www.kff.org/kaiserpolls/upload/8058-T.pdf).

## Cost Increases Most Frequent among Adults Ages 30–64, College Graduates, and Whites

Insured Ohioans in some subgroups were more likely than others to experience increases in costs, including Ohioans who are:

- Ages 30–45 (64%)
- College graduates (63%)
- Ages 46–64 (60%)
- White (55%)

## Most Report Small Cost Increases

Among insured Ohio adults who reported an increase in costs, 43% said healthcare costs went up a lot in the past year, while 57% said costs went up a little.

# What Ohioans Think about *How Healthcare Reform Will Affect Them*



In early 2010, Congress passed two pieces of federal legislation that have the potential to profoundly change healthcare in this country. Before the legislation passed, Congress and others debated whether those changes would be for the better or for the worse. The 2010 *Ohio Health Issues Poll* asked Ohio adults what they thought about how the healthcare reform legislation will affect them and the healthcare system.

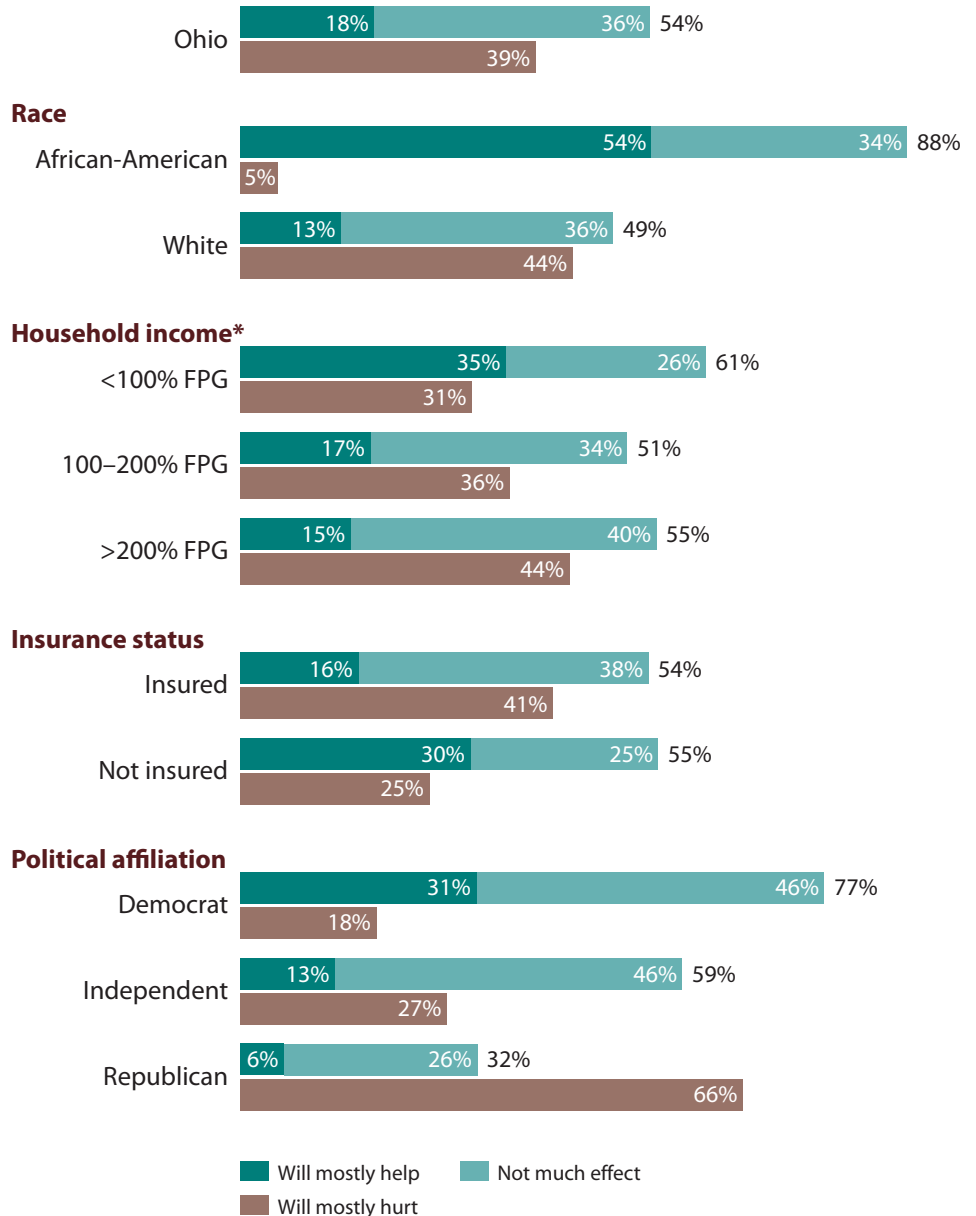
## Majority of Ohioans Say Reform Will Help Them or Not Affect Them

Over half of Ohio adults (54%) said that healthcare reform would mostly help (18%) or not affect them much (36%) in the next 10 years. Another 39% said that the reform law will mostly hurt them, and 7% didn't know how they would be affected.

African Americans (54%), adults living below 100% of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG; 35%),<sup>1</sup> and the uninsured (30%) said more frequently that the healthcare reform law would help them.

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**Which of the following statements best describes how you think the new healthcare reform law will affect you over the next 10 years? (Percentages will not add to 100% because the percent responding "don't know" are not included.)**



<sup>1</sup> 100% of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG) in 2009 was an annual household income of \$22,050 for a family of 4.

\*100% of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG) in 2009 was an annual household income of \$22,050 for a family of 4.

## **Majority of Ohioans Say Reform Will Make U.S. Healthcare System Better or No Different**

The majority of Ohio adults (57%) say that healthcare reform would make the healthcare system better than it is now (33%) or will not make much difference (24%) in the long run. 40% say that reform will make the US Healthcare System worse than it is now.

## **Support for Reform Very Partisan**

Support for healthcare reform falls strongly along party lines. Democrats state more frequently than Republicans that reform will mostly help them individually over the next 10 years, at 31% and 6% respectively. In terms of the effect on the healthcare system in general, 6 in 10 Democrats thought that healthcare reform will make the U.S. healthcare system better than it is now, while 7 in 10 Republicans thought that healthcare reform will make the U.S. healthcare system worse.

# Ohioans' Experiences with Health Insurance Coverage



The *Ohio Health Issues Poll* includes a number of questions about health insurance coverage to provide a picture of the insurance status of Ohio adults and their family members. Since nearly all Ohioans ages 65 and over (99%) are insured, this summary focuses on Ohioans ages 18–64, unless otherwise noted.

## Uninsurance Rates Consistent From 2009

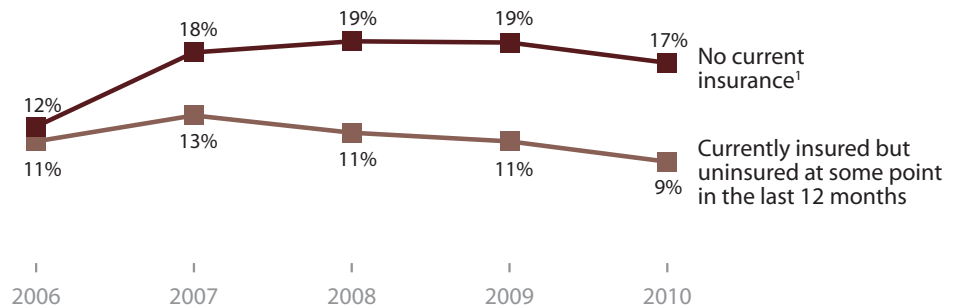
Having health insurance is an important factor in being able to get needed healthcare. One in six Ohioans ages 18–64 (17%) did not have health insurance at the time of the 2010 *Poll*.<sup>1</sup> This was up from 12% in 2006, but consistent with recent results.

## Rate of Adults Uninsured at Some Point in the Last 12 Months Holds Steady

Another important factor in being able to get healthcare services is how stable a person's health insurance coverage is. One measure of this is whether a person has been covered

<sup>1</sup> In an effort to provide the most accurate estimates on the uninsured, we added a question to the *Poll* not asked in previous years asking about nontraditional coverage such as TRICARE, Champ-VA, Indian Health Service, and COBRA. If we remove people who indicated they had this coverage to better match what we asked in previous years, we would have reported 20% of Ohio adults ages 18–64 were uninsured in 2010.

**% of Ohio adults ages 18–64 who were uninsured at any time in the last 12 months, including currently**



continuously for the past 12 months.

Just under 1 in 10 Ohioans ages 18–64 (9%) were insured at the time of the *Poll* but had been uninsured at some point in the past 12 months. This rate has remained fairly consistent for the last five years.

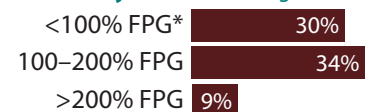
## Rate of Household Members who Are Uninsured Holds Steady

One in five Ohio adults of all ages (20%) reported that a member of their household, besides themselves, was currently uninsured. This is up from 12% in 2006, but the rate has stayed in the 15–20% range since then.

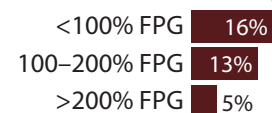
## Poverty Influences Insurance Status

Ohio adults with lower household incomes reported much higher rates of being currently uninsured, of being currently insured but uninsured at some point in the last 12 months, and of having a household member who is uninsured.

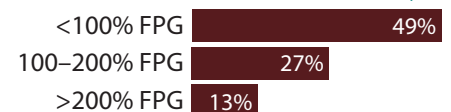
### Currently uninsured (ages 18–64)



### Insured, but uninsured at some point in the last 12 months (ages 18–64)



### Household member is uninsured (all adults)



\*100% of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG) in 2009 was an annual household income of \$22,050 for a family of 4.

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# What Ohioans Think about *Integrating Mental and Physical Health Care*



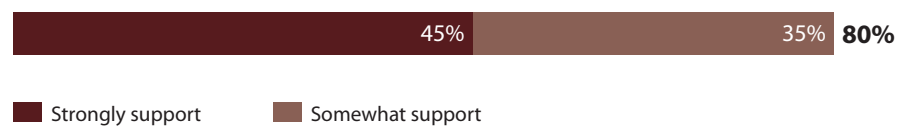
The current U.S. healthcare system separates treatment for physical and mental illnesses. Physical and mental health care are offered in different locations and by different healthcare providers. There are also different levels of insurance benefits for physical and mental health care. This can mean that people delay getting or do not get needed services because it is too difficult to go to more than one place or because of cost.

The current model, where physical health care is offered in primary care settings and mental health care is offered in mental health settings, assumes that:

- people have the resources and ability to get to and coordinate care between two places,
- providers have the ability and resources to coordinate care across the systems, and
- people feel comfortable, safe, and respected in each place.

Across the country, healthcare systems are beginning to offer physical and mental health care in the same locations. The majority

## Ohioans who support the integration of physical and mental health care, that is, having both types of services in the same place



of these programs bring mental health care into primary care settings, such as doctor's offices and community health centers.

Research has shown that people with severe mental illnesses die sooner, have poorer physical health, and are less likely to get physical health care than the general population. In 2008, the Ohio Department of Mental Health (ODMH) created the Ohio Coordinated Center for Integrating Care (OCCIC), housed at The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati, to help communities that want to integrate physical health care into mental health care settings. As of July 2010, there were over 50 of these integrated care programs across the state.

To find out what Ohioans think about having mental and physical health services in the same location—whether that is physical health care in a mental health setting, or vice versa—the 2010 *Ohio Health Issues Poll* asked Ohioans what they think about the integration of mental and physical health care.

## Large Majority of Ohioans Favor Integrating Mental and Physical Health Services

The majority of Ohioans strongly (44%) or somewhat (36%) favored offering physical and mental health services in the same location. Support was strong across all demographic groups.



# What Ohioans Think Is in the New Healthcare Reform Legislation



In early 2010, Congress passed two pieces of federal legislation that have the potential to profoundly change healthcare in this country. Before it was passed, the legislation was revised numerous times. To see if Ohioans know what is in the law, the 2010 *Ohio Health Issues Poll* asked Ohioans whether they thought certain elements were included in the final legislation.

## Many Ohioans Do Not Know What Is Included in the Legislation

Despite the fact that 61% of Ohio adults said that they were following the discussions about healthcare reform in Washington very closely (23%) or somewhat closely (38%), many did not know that certain elements are in the final legislation. And, Ohio adults knew less about the legislation than adults nationally.<sup>1</sup>

The majority of Ohio adults knew that the new legislation will:

- give financial help to purchase coverage to low and moderate income Americans who don't get insurance through their jobs (69%).

<sup>1</sup> National data are from the Kaiser Family Foundation's June 2010 Health Tracking Poll, available at: [www.kff.org/kaiserpolls/8082.cfm](http://www.kff.org/kaiserpolls/8082.cfm).

## Adults who correctly identified that the health reform bill recently passed by Congress and signed into law by the President would...

...Provide financial help to low and moderate income Americans who don't get insurance through their jobs to help them purchase coverage



...Provide tax credits to small businesses that offer coverage to their employees



...Prohibit insurance companies from denying coverage because of a person's medical history or health condition



...Gradually close the Medicare prescription drug "doughnut hole" or "coverage gap" so seniors will no longer be required to pay the full cost of their medications when they reach the gap



## Adults who correctly identified that the health reform bill recently passed by Congress and signed into law by the President would NOT...

...Provide health insurance coverage for every American citizen



Sources: Ohio data are from the 2010 Ohio Health Issues Poll. National data are from the June 2010 Health Tracking Poll, available at [www.kff.org/kaiserpolls/8082.cfm](http://www.kff.org/kaiserpolls/8082.cfm).

- provide tax credits to small businesses that offer coverage to their employees (60%).
- prohibit insurance companies from denying coverage because of a person's medical history or health condition (59%).

However, only half of Ohio adults knew that the law will:

- not provide health insurance coverage for every American citizen (50%).
- gradually close the Medicare prescription drug coverage gap, or "doughnut hole" (49%).

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# Ohioans' Experiences with Switching to Less Comprehensive Insurance Coverage because of Cost



The  
Health  
Foundation  
of Greater Cincinnati

In Ohio, 53% of insured adults reported that their healthcare costs have gone up over the past year. These increasing costs have many repercussions on individuals and employers. For example, some choose less comprehensive health plans, such as those that offer fewer benefits or require patients to pay more out-of-pocket, in order to lower monthly insurance premiums.

To find out how rising costs have influenced health insurance coverage in Ohio, the 2010 *Ohio Health Issues Poll* asked insured Ohioans whether they or their employer have had to switch to a less comprehensive health insurance plan due to cost in the past year.

## 1 in 4 Insured Ohioans Have Less Comprehensive Plan Due to Cost

Although the rate of Ohio adults with insurance has stayed relatively steady at 86%, 1 in 4 insured Ohio adults (28%) reported that the cost of their health plan forced them or their employer to switch to a less comprehensive health insurance plan in the last 12 months. This is slightly higher than the 22%

### Insured adults reporting that they or their employer switched to a less comprehensive health insurance plan because of cost reasons

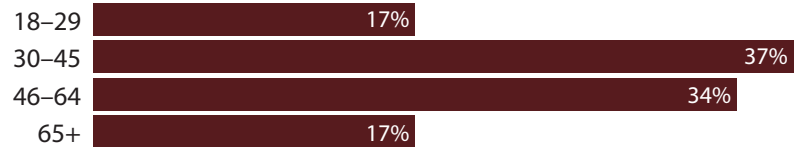


### Among insured Ohioans

#### Race



#### Age



Sources: Ohio data are from the 2010 Ohio Health Issues Poll. National data are from the March 2010 Health Tracking Poll, available at [www.kff.org/kaiserpolls/upload/8058-T.pdf](http://www.kff.org/kaiserpolls/upload/8058-T.pdf).

of adults across the nation<sup>1</sup> who reported having to switch to a less comprehensive plan because of costs.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> National data are from the Kaiser Family Foundation's March 2010 Health Tracking Poll, available at: [www.kff.org/kaiserpolls/upload/8058-T.pdf](http://www.kff.org/kaiserpolls/upload/8058-T.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> The complete question was: "In the past year, has the cost of your health plan ever caused you or your employer to have to switch to a less comprehensive health insurance plan—for example, one that costs less but offers fewer benefits and requires you to pay more out of pocket for your health care before your insurance kicks in—or have you not had to switch to a less comprehensive plan for cost reasons?"

Ohio adults between the ages of 30–45 (37%) and 46–64 (34%) were more likely to report switching plans than young adults (17%) or seniors (17%). Only 12% of African Americans reported having to switch plans as compared to 28% of Whites.

## What Ohioans Think about *Keeping the State Smoke-Free*



While 1 in 5 adults in the U.S. (18%) are current smokers,<sup>1</sup> the *Ohio Health Issues Poll* found that 1 in 4 Ohio adults (25%) are current smokers. Despite higher smoking rates, Ohio voters adopted a constitutional amendment in 2006 prohibiting smoking in workplaces, restaurants, bars, and other indoor public places. Private residences, family-owned businesses without non-family employees, certain areas of nursing homes, outdoor patios, and some retail tobacco stores are exempt.

Since the adoption of the constitutional amendment, some Ohioans are asking whether that amendment should be changed to allow smoking in some other indoor places. The 2010 *Ohio Health Issues Poll* asked Ohio adults what they think about changing the current indoor smoking bans.

### Strong Support for Smoke-Free Workplaces and Restaurants, Even among Smokers

Almost 8 in 10 Ohio adults, and 6 in 10 Ohio smokers, support

<sup>1</sup> National data are from the CDC's 2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/BRFSS/>

### Ohioans who support that workplaces, restaurants, and bars remain smoke-free

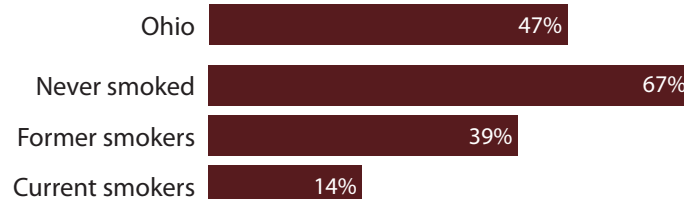
#### Workplaces



#### Restaurants



#### Bars



the continued ban on smoking in workplaces and restaurants. The majority of Ohioans in all demographic subgroups think workplaces and restaurants should remain smoke-free.

### Ohioans Split on Support for Smoke-Free Bars

Ohio adults are split on allowing smoking in bars, with just

under half (47%) supporting continuation of the ban. The highest level of support for continuing the ban on smoking in bars comes from Ohio adults who have never smoked, with 67% supporting continuing the ban. Only 14% of smokers and 39% of former smokers think bars should continue to be smoke-free.

# What Ohioans Think about *Increasing the State Cigarette Tax*



The  
**Health**  
Foundation  
of Greater Cincinnati

Like many states, Ohio is facing current and future state budget deficits. Concerns about these deficits and the negative effects of smoking have renewed Ohio's interest in an increase in the state cigarette tax. Some believe that increasing this tax will not only bring in more revenue for the state, it will also reduce smoking, especially among teens.

While 1 in 5 adults in the U.S. (18%) are current smokers,<sup>1</sup> the *Poll* found that 1 in 4 Ohio adults (25%) are current smokers. An estimated 22% of Ohio youth in grades 9–12 are current smokers.<sup>2</sup>

Smoking is costly, not only to the health of those exposed to cigarette smoke but also to the community. In 2004, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimated that the total economic cost associated with cigarette smoking in Ohio was \$9.19 for each pack of cigarettes sold here.<sup>3</sup> This includes direct medical

<sup>1</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, accessed on 6/29/2010 from: <http://www.cdc.gov/BRFSS/>

<sup>2</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2007 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, accessed 7/7/2010 from <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx>.

<sup>3</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sustaining State Programs for Tobacco Control: Data Highlights 2006*, accessed on 6/29/2010 from: [http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data\\_statistics/state\\_data/data\\_highlights/2006/pdfs/dataHighlights06rev.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/state_data/data_highlights/2006/pdfs/dataHighlights06rev.pdf)

## Ohioans who favor a \$0.40 per pack tax increase in the cost of cigarettes



costs of \$4.45 per pack and lost productivity costs of \$4.74 per pack.

The 2010 *Ohio Health Issues Poll* asked Ohio adults if they would support an increase in the state tax on cigarettes.

## Ohioans Split on \$0.40 Increase in Cigarette Tax

Just under half of Ohio adults (48%) favor a \$0.40 increase in cigarette taxes, and half (50%) oppose it.<sup>4</sup> Not surprisingly, the majority of Ohioans who have never smoked (65%) supported the tax increase.

Support for an increase in cigarette taxes was highest among college graduates (69%), Ohioans living above 200% of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG; 55%),<sup>5</sup> and young adults ages 18–24

<sup>4</sup> The remaining 2% of Ohioans answered "neither," "don't know," or "not sure."

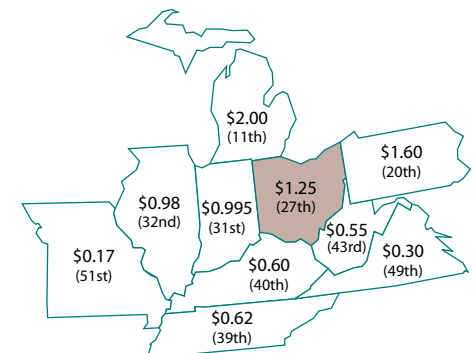
<sup>5</sup> 200% of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG) in 2009 was an annual household income of \$44,100 for a family of 4.

(53%) (please see the graphic on the back page). These are the same subgroups that reported higher rates of having never smoked.

## State Cigarette Taxes

As of July 1, 2010, state cigarette taxes ranged from \$4.35 in New York to \$0.17 in Missouri, according to the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids.<sup>6</sup>

Ohio has the 27th lowest cigarette tax rate at \$1.25 per pack. Ohio has a higher tax rate than all of its Southern neighbors and Indiana, but a lower rate than its Northern neighbors.



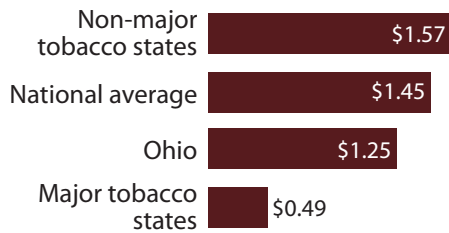
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<sup>6</sup> Data available at <http://www.tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/pdf/0097.pdf>

These findings unless otherwise noted are from The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati's *Ohio Health Issues Poll*, part of the *Ohio Poll* conducted May 11–20, 2010, by the Institute for Policy Research at the University of Cincinnati. A random sample of 898 adults from throughout Ohio was interviewed by telephone. This included 818 landline interviews and 80 cell phone interviews with people who did not have a landline telephone. In 95 of 100 cases, statewide estimates will be accurate to  $\pm 3.3\%$ . In addition to sampling error, there are other sources of variation inherent in public opinion studies, such as non-response, question wording, or context effects that can introduce error or bias. For more information about the *Ohio Health Issues Poll*, please visit [www.healthfoundation.org/ohip.html](http://www.healthfoundation.org/ohip.html).

The national average for cigarette taxes, including the 50 states and the District of Columbia, is \$1.45 per pack.

### Average state tobacco taxes per pack

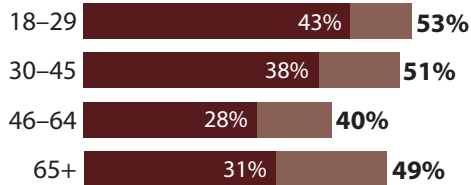


Source: Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, available at [www.tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/pdf/0097.pdf](http://www.tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/pdf/0097.pdf).

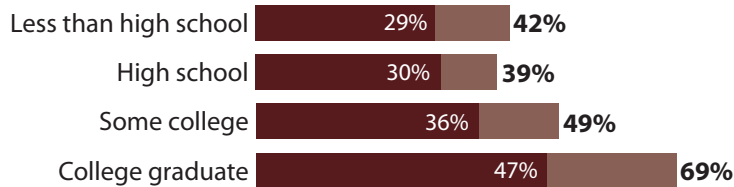
### Ohioans who favor a \$0.40 per pack tax increase in the cost of cigarettes



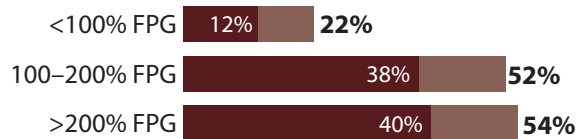
#### Age



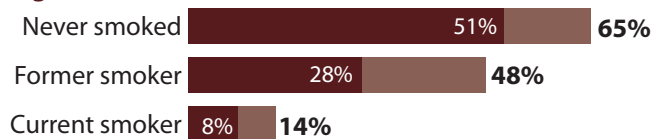
#### Highest level of education completed



#### Household income\*



#### Smoking status



Strongly favor Favor somewhat

\*100% of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG) in 2009 was an annual household income of \$22,050 for a family of 4.