



Where do Ohioans get their health insurance?

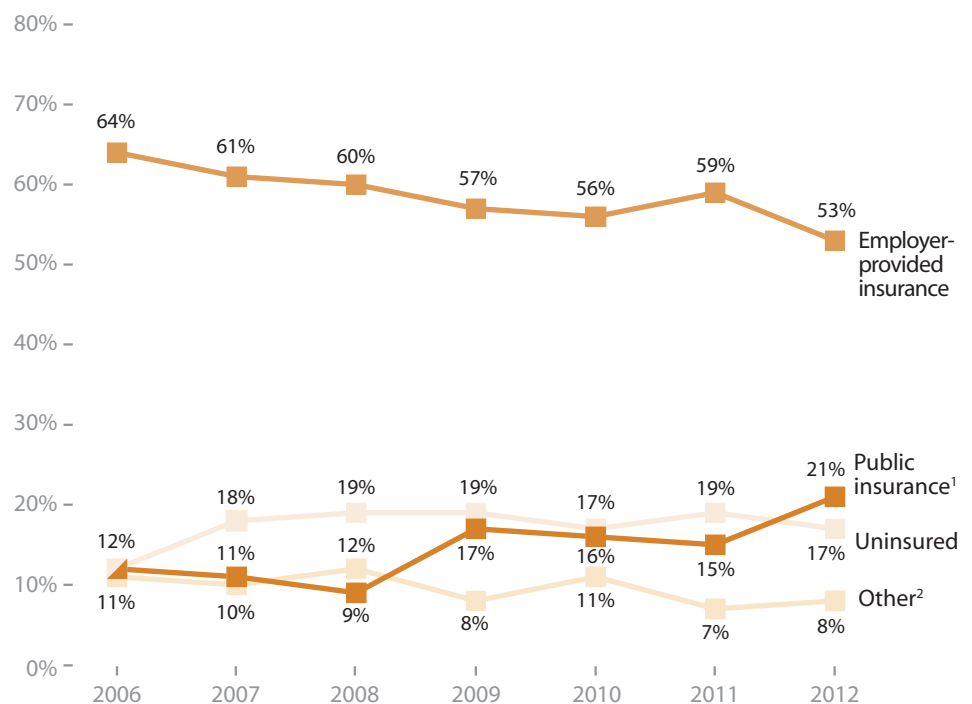
In Ohio, as in other states, more working-age adults are obtaining public health insurance. Nationally, there has been a reduction in employer-provided insurance and an accompanying shift to public insurance. Ohio has also experienced this trend.

The **Ohio Health Issues Poll (OHIP)** included a number of questions about health insurance coverage to provide a picture of the insurance status of Ohio adults and their family members. Because nearly all Ohio adults ages 65 or older (99%) are insured, this summary focuses on Ohioans ages 18-64.

More working-age adults have public insurance; uninsured stable

More working-age adults are receiving public insurance from Medicare, Medicaid, veteran benefits or a combination of the three. Currently, 2 in 10 (21%) Ohio adults ages 18-64 are covered by a form of public insurance, up from 1 in 10 adults ages 18-64 (12%) in 2006. The percentage of Ohio adults who are uninsured

Type of insurance coverage for Ohio adults ages 18-64 (Percentages may not add to 100% because of rounding.)



¹Public insurance includes Medicare, Medicaid, veteran benefits and combinations of the three.

²Other includes purchased own plan, somewhere else, other and don't know.

has remained relatively stable since 2007 at about 2 in 10 Ohio adults.

Fewer obtain insurance from employers

In 2006, more than 6 in 10 (64%) Ohio adults got their health

insurance through their employer or their spouse's employer. Since 2006 the percentage of Ohio adults getting their insurance from an employer has steadily declined to just more than 5 in 10 (53%) in 2012.

These findings unless otherwise noted are from The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati's Ohio Health Issues Poll (OHIP) conducted May 29-June 6, 2012, by the Institute for Policy Research at the University of Cincinnati. A random sample of 834 adults throughout Ohio was interviewed by telephone. This included interviews conducted by both landline telephone and cell phone. In 95 of 100 cases, statewide estimates will be accurate to $\pm 3.4\%$. 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 OHIP, please visit <https://www.healthfoundation.org/ohio-health-issues-poll>. If you have questions about the data in this document, please contact Jennifer Chubinski, Director of Community Research, at 513-458-6608 or jchubinski@healthfoundation.org.