

Greater Cincinnatians with a Medical Home

Results from The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati's 2005 Greater Cincinnati Community Health Status Survey

The Greater Cincinnati Community Health Status Survey (GCCHSS) is a project of The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati. The GCCHSS is conducted by the Institute for Policy Research at the University of Cincinnati.

Topics included in the GCCHSS include access to and satisfaction with healthcare, medical debt, mental and physical health status, nutrition and exercise, cigarette and alcohol use, and others.

A total of 2,077 randomly selected adults residing in 8 Ohio counties, 9 Kentucky counties, and 5 Indiana counties were interviewed by telephone between August 16 and October 24, 2005. The potential sampling error for the survey is $\pm 2.2\%$.

For more information, please visit our web site at www.healthfoundation.org/gcchss.html. For the complete survey dataset, visit www.oasis.uc.edu.

Community partners that helped develop the GCCHSS include:

- + Anthem Foundation of Ohio
- + Center for Closing the Health Gap
- + Child Policy Research Center
- + City of Cincinnati Health Department
- + Council on Aging
- + Employer Health Care Alliance
- + Foundation for a Healthy Kentucky
- + Hamilton County Health Department
- + Health Improvement Collaborative
- + Northern Kentucky Health Department
- + Northern Kentucky University Center for Latino and Multicultural Studies
- + United Way of Greater Cincinnati
- + University of Cincinnati Institute for Policy Research
- + University of Cincinnati Institute for the Study of Health
- + Urban Appalachian Council

People with a medical home



Healthy People 2010 goal: 96% of the population has a medical home

Having one particular clinic, health center, doctor's office, or other place you go if you are sick is commonly known as having a "medical home." People without a medical home are less likely to seek appropriate and timely healthcare when needed.

In Greater Cincinnati in 2005, 79.7% of residents had a medical home, down from the 2002 and 1999 averages and far short of the Healthy People 2010 goal of 96% of the population having a medical home. As age or income increase, the likelihood of having a medical home also increases.

Having a medical home is only part of the issue. The type of medical home a person has is also important. A true medical home is a place where the staff know you and your health history. The staff provide regular and preventive care and can help catch minor problems before they become serious.

A hospital emergency room (ER) is not an appropriate medical home. Primary care delivered in an ER is much more costly than care through a community health center, clinic, doctor's office, or other primary care setting. It also clogs the system with non-

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Greater Cincinnatians *more* and *less* likely to have a regular place they go for care when they are sick or need advice about their health (or "medical home") (2005 data)

Demographic	% with a medical home
Region	79.7%
Age	
65+	89.2%
18 to 29	65.2%
Sex	
Female	86.7%
Male	72.0%
Ethnicity	
African American	85.3%
White Appalachian (1st and 2nd generation)	77.2%
Family Income	
Above 200% FPG ¹	80.9%
Below 100% FPG	76.9%
Health Insurance	
Medicare	88.3%
Uninsured	71.4%

¹ The federal poverty guideline (FPG) in 2005 was an annual income of \$19,350 for a family of 4.

emergency cases, making it more difficult to provide care to those truly in need of emergency services.

In Greater Cincinnati, as age or income increase, the likelihood of having a public health clinic or community-based health center as a medical home decreases and the likelihood of having a private doctor's office as a medical home increases. Although only 2.3% of Greater Cincinnatians reported having an ER as their medical home, those living below 100% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG) and the uninsured were 3 times as likely to list an ER as their medical home.

Greater Cincinnatians **more** and **less** likely to report a private doctor's office as their medical home (2005 data)

Demographic	% with a private doctor's office as their medical home
Region	64.6%
Age	
46 to 64	74.3%
65+	74.1%
18 to 29	44.4%
Sex	
Female	71.2%
Male	57.5%
Ethnicity	
White Non-Appalachian	70.2%
African American	39.3%
Family Income	
Above 200% FPG ¹	71.9%
Below 100% FPG	39.6%
Health Insurance	
Private or self-insured	71.7%
Medicaid	30.3%

¹ The federal poverty guideline (FPG) in 2005 was an annual income of \$19,350 for a family of 4.

Greater Cincinnatians **more** and **less** likely to report a public health clinic or community-based health center (CHC) as their medical home (2005 data)

Demographic	% with a public health clinic or CHC as their medical home
Region	6.4%
Age	
18 to 29	11.4%
65+	4.2%
Sex	
Female	8.3%
Male	4.3%
Ethnicity	
African American	17.9%
White Non-Appalachian	4.2%
Family Income	
Below 100% FPG ¹	20.1%
Above 200% FPG	3.6%
Health Insurance	
Medicaid	23.3%
Private or self-insured	2.8%
Medicare	2.7%

¹ The federal poverty guideline (FPG) in 2005 was an annual income of \$19,350 for a family of 4.

Greater Cincinnatians **more** and **less** likely to report a hospital emergency room (ER) as their medical home (2005 data)

Demographic	% with a hospital ER as their medical home
Region	2.3%
Age	
46 to 64	3.0%
30 to 45	1.7%
Sex	
Male	2.7%
Female	2.0%
Ethnicity	
African American	11.3%
White Non-Appalachian	1.1%
Family Income	
Below 100% FPG ¹	6.6%
Above 200% FPG	0.9%
Health Insurance	
Uninsured	7.4%
Private or self-insured	0.8%

¹ The federal poverty guideline (FPG) in 2005 was an annual income of \$19,350 for a family of 4.