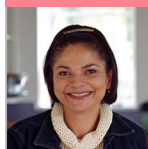


What Ohioans Think About...

the U.S. Healthcare System

Results from The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati's Ohio Health Issues Poll 2006

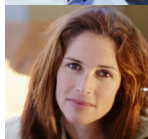


According to the 2006 *Ohio Health Issues Poll*, about 7 in 10 Ohioans think today's U.S. healthcare system is in a state of crisis (18.8%) or has major problems (53.0%). The *Poll* also asked Ohioans about how today's healthcare system might otherwise be structured.



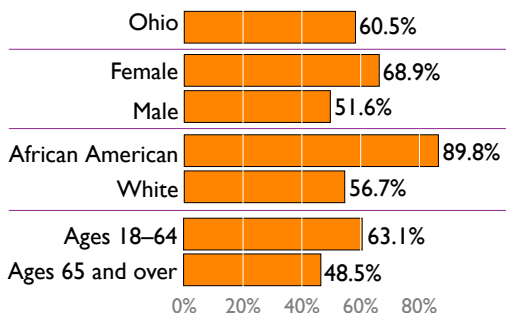
Responsibility of federal government to make sure all Americans have coverage

About 6 in 10 Ohioans (60.5%) think it is the federal government's responsibility to make sure all Americans have healthcare coverage. There were minor differences among education or family income levels, between the insured and the uninsured, or between people with employer-based and public insurance.



More women, African Americans, and Ohioans ages 18–64 than men, whites, and Ohioans age 65 and over, respectively, thought it was the federal government's responsibility to make sure all Americans have healthcare coverage.

% of Ohioans who think it is the responsibility of the federal government to make sure all Americans have healthcare coverage

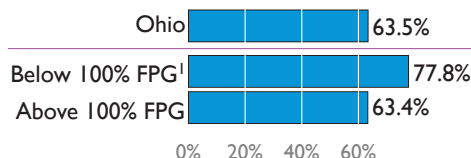


Raising taxes to provide coverage for all Americans

About 6 in 10 Ohioans (63.5%) think it is more important to provide healthcare coverage for all Americans even if it means raising taxes than it is to hold down taxes even if it means that some Americans do not have healthcare coverage. There were minor differences among demographic groups with the exception of family income.

More people with family incomes below 100% of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG)—\$19,350 for a family of 4 in 2005—than people with family incomes above 100% FPG thought it was more important to provide coverage for all even if it means raising taxes.

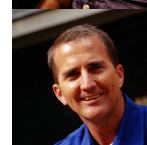
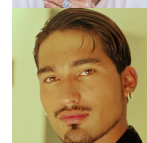
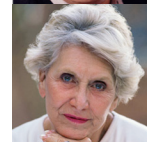
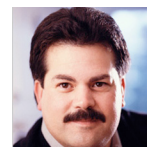
% of Ohioans reporting that they felt it was more important to provide healthcare coverage for all Americans even if it means raising taxes



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

Preferred approach for providing healthcare

When asked what approach for providing health insurance in the U.S. they would prefer, 43.7% of Ohioans said they would prefer a government-run system, 24.9% said a private system relying on employers, and 29.2% said some other system of health coverage. There were minor differences among demographic groups for preferring some other system of health coverage. There were also no significant differences in responses between



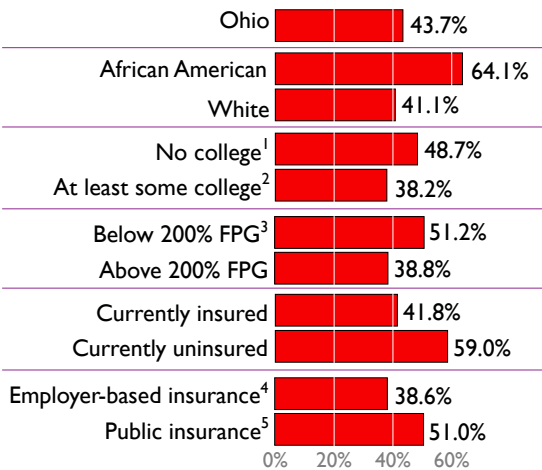
These findings are from The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati's Ohio Health Issues Poll, part of the Ohio Poll conducted May 9–21, 2006, by the Institute for Policy Research at the University of Cincinnati. A random sample of 841 adults from throughout Ohio was interviewed by telephone. In 95 of 100 cases, the statewide estimates will be accurate to $\pm 3.4\%$. 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.

men and women or among age levels for preferring a government-run or private system that relies on employers.

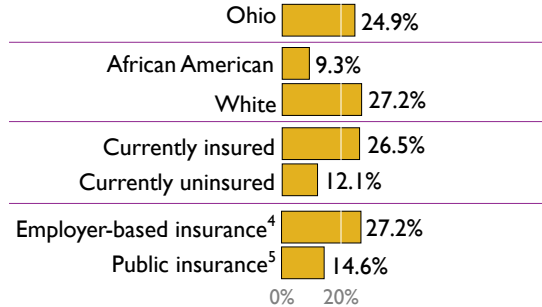
Differences among demographic groups for preferring a government-run or private system include:

- **Ethnicity.** More African Americans preferred a government-run system, while more whites preferred a private system that relies on employers.
- **Education.** More Ohioans with no college education preferred a government-run system than Ohioans with at least some college. There were minor differences among education levels for preferring a private system that relies on employers.
- **Family income.** More Ohioans with family incomes below 200% FPG preferred a government-run system than Ohioans with family incomes above 200% FPG. There were minor differences among income levels for preferring a private system that relies on employers.
- **Insurance status.** More currently uninsured Ohioans preferred a government-run system, while more insured Ohioans preferred a private system that relies on employers. Almost two-thirds of Ohioans who were currently uninsured (64.2%) reported that they were working full- or part-time.
- **Type of insurance.** More Ohioans with public insurance preferred a government-run system, while more Ohioans with employer-based insurance preferred a private system that relies on employers.

% of Ohioans who would prefer a **government-run system** that provides health coverage for everyone



% of Ohioans who would prefer a **private system that relies on employers** to provide health coverage



¹ “No college” includes people who reported their highest grade completed was less than a high school diploma or a high school diploma.

² “Some college” includes people who reported their highest grade completed was some college or a college degree.

³ The federal poverty guideline (FPG) in 2005 was an annual income of \$19,350 for a family of 4. So, 200% FPG was an annual income of \$38,700 for a family of 4.

⁴ “Employer-based insurance” indicates Ohioans who reported their health insurance came through their own or their spouse’s employers.

⁵ “Public insurance” indicates Ohioans who reported their health insurance came through Medicare or Medicaid.