

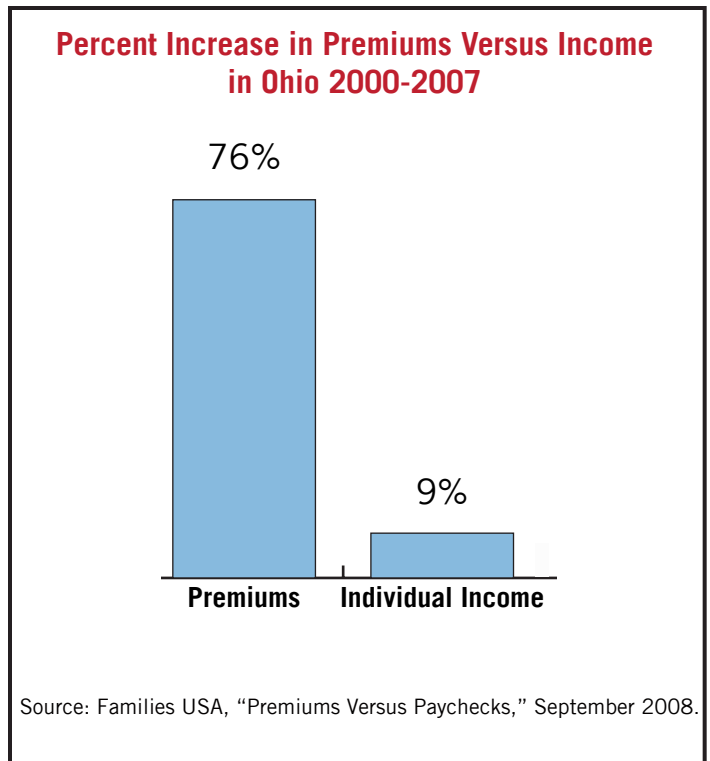
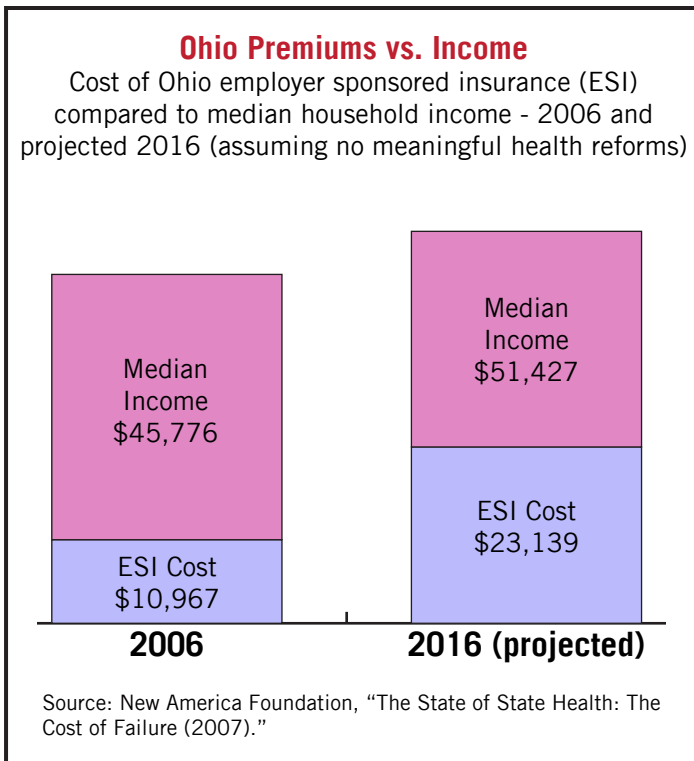
Health Insurance Coverage in Ohio Keeps Shrinking As Premiums, Family Costs Continue Climbing

Medical care has become too expensive in Ohio, leaving 1.2 million state residents uninsured and exposed to the catastrophic costs of accidents and illnesses.¹ The economic downturn that began 19 months ago has vaporized 7 million jobs across the U.S. and driven the Ohio unemployment rate to 10.2 percent from 5.8 percent.² More families are finding themselves without health benefits just as the cost of buying coverage on the open market has climbed to record levels.³

While the employed take comfort in holding on to their jobs, thousands of workers at small businesses in Ohio and millions more nationwide remain uninsured because the price of comprehensive health insurance has soared out of reach. And across the nation more than half of Americans whose jobs and benefits are intact nonetheless live in fear of becoming sudden casualties of the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression.⁴ Health insurance premiums have risen so high that experts forecast 52 million Americans will be without coverage next year.⁵ Left alone to purchase coverage directly from private health insurance companies, families often have no choice but to remain uninsured or buy policies with meager benefits.

Ohio Data Points

- Health insurance premiums for Ohio working families have skyrocketed, increasing 76 percent from 2000 to 2007.⁶
- For family health coverage in Ohio during this period, the average annual combined premium for employers and employees rose from \$6,596 to \$11,636.⁷
- The combined cost to employers and workers of health insurance for a family of four is equal to 24 percent of Ohio's median family income. Given current trends, that share will grow to 45 percent in 2016.⁸
- The cost of employer-sponsored health insurance in Ohio is growing at an annual rate of 7.8 percent, compared with an 0.7 percent growth rate for income.⁹
- About 650,000 non-elderly adults in Ohio hold jobs that don't offer health insurance benefits. That comprises 60 percent of all non-elderly uninsured people in the state.¹⁰
- In Ohio 7.7 percent of working adults reported spending 20 percent or more of their income on out-of-pocket health care expenses in 2004, a 108 percent increase from three years earlier.¹¹
- For family health coverage in Ohio, the average employer's portion of annual premiums rose 75 percent, while the average worker's share grew by 80 percent.¹²
- Between 2000 and 2007, the median earnings of Ohio workers increased 9 percent, from \$25,017 to \$27,255. During that time health insurance premiums for Ohio working families rose 8.5 times faster than median earnings.¹³
- In Ohio 1,229,769 people were uninsured in 2007.¹⁴
- The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that 10.2 percent of Ohio's labor force was unemployed in April 2009.¹⁵
- Recent report estimated that 62 percent of bankruptcies were directly related to medical bills; in Ohio there were 56,711 non-business bankruptcies in 2008.^{16,17}



Endnotes

- ¹ Kaiser Family Foundation, "Health Insurance Coverage of the Total Population, states (2006-2007), U.S. (2007)." Accessed at <http://www.statehealthfacts.org/comparebar.jsp?ind=125&cat=3>.
- ² United States Department of Labor, "Economy at a Glance," 2009. Accessed at <http://www.bls.gov/eag/>.
- ³ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "The Employment Situation: May 2009," June, 2009. Accessed at <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/empst.nr0.htm>.
- ⁴ Kaiser Family Foundation, "Kaiser Health Tracking Poll," February, 2009. Accessed at <http://www.kff.org/kaiserpolls/upload/7866.pdf>.
- ⁵ Todd P. Gilmer, Richard G. Kronick, "Hard Times And Health Insurance: How Many Americans Will Be Uninsured By 2010?" Health Affairs 28, no. 4 (2009): w573-w577.
- ⁶ Families USA, "Premiums versus Paychecks," September 2008. Accessed at <http://www.familiesusa.org/resources/publications/reports/premiums-vs-paychecks-2008.html>.
- ⁷ Ibid.
- ⁸ New America Foundation, "The State of State Health: The Cost of Failure (2007)." Accessed at <http://statehealth.newamerica.net/>.
- ⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁰ Peter Harbage, Ben Furnas, "Health Care in Crisis," Center for American Progress, May 4, 2009. Accessed at http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/05/working_uninsured_map.html.
- ¹¹ The State Health Access Data Assistance Center, "State Profiles," Robert Wood Johnson Program. Accessed at <http://www.shadac.org/content/state-profiles>.
- ¹² Families USA, "Premiums versus Paychecks," September 2008. Accessed at <http://www.familiesusa.org/resources/publications/reports/premiums-vs-paychecks-2008.html>.
- ¹³ Ibid.
- ¹⁴ Kaiser Family Foundation, "Health Insurance Coverage of the Total Population, states (2006-2007), U.S. (2007)." Accessed at <http://www.statehealthfacts.org/comparebar.jsp?ind=125&cat=3>.
- ¹⁵ Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Local Area Unemployment Statistics." Accessed at <http://www.bls.gov/web/lauhsthl.htm>.
- ¹⁶ David Himmelstein, et al., "Medical Bankruptcy in the United States, 2007: Results of a National Study," The American Journal of Medicine, 2009. Accessed at http://pnhp.org/new_bankruptcy_study/Bankruptcy-2009.pdf.
- ¹⁷ US Bankruptcy Courts, "Table F2: Business and Nonbusiness Bankruptcy Cases Commenced, by Chapter of the Bankruptcy Code: During the Twelve Month Period Ending Dec. 31 2008." Accessed at <http://www.uscourts.gov/bkrpctystats/statistics.htm>.