

# Estimating Local Effects of Medicaid Expenditure Changes

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## Key Findings

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A number of changes based on proposals from the Ohio governor and leaders in the state legislature have been implemented to help slow the rate of growth of the Ohio's Medicaid program over the two-year period that began July 1, 2005. This report discusses the differential effects of these changes on various Medicaid recipient groups. The report focuses both on overall effects of the budget and explores implications of some of the specific changes. Further, the report examines the impact of expenditure changes at the county level and displays this information in a series of maps. Some of the burden of any reductions in Medicaid expenditure growth will be assumed by the recipients and their families as well as by local governments, service providers, and local social service organizations. This analysis helps identify counties most at risk and provides some insight into how they will have to prepare for these changes.

Some of the key findings are as follows:

- Counties vary in their population's dependence on Medicaid and other social services. Medicaid serves approximately 18% of the state population, varying from a low of approximately 6% to a high of almost 39% of county residents in SFY2003.
- In SFY2003, Medicaid expenditures per recipient based on where the recipients live averaged \$4,079 and ranged from a low of \$2,515 to a high of \$7,500.
- In SFY2003, Medicaid provider expenditures per recipient based on where the services were received average \$3,997 and range from a low of \$1,463 to a high of \$8,533.
- Overall, the southeastern counties of the state will fare the worst as a consequence of the slowing down of the growth in Medicaid funding. However, depending upon the nature of the service affected, we observe that even some of the wealthier counties could be adversely affected.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Key Findings .....	i
Table of Contents .....	ii
1. Introduction.....	1
2. Ohio Medicaid .....	4
Distribution of Recipients and Expenditures .....	5
3. Expenditures.....	6
4. Overall Economic Impact .....	7
5. County Level Analysis of Recipient Data .....	9
Economic Consequences.....	9
Dependence on Poverty and the Healthcare Sector .....	10
6. County Level Analysis of Service Provider Data .....	13
Expenditures by Service Categories .....	13
Recipients by Eligibility Categories .....	14
7. Updating the Information to 2005 and Future Years .....	16
8. Distribution of Provider Expenditures .....	16
Constructing Indexes.....	16
Provider/Recipient Expenditure ratios .....	17
Dependence Indexes .....	19
9. Adjusting Parent Coverage .....	22
10. Conclusion .....	22
Appendix A: Data Sources.....	24
Appendix B: Explanation of Medicaid Programs and Abbreviations .....	25
Appendix C: Dependence Indexes .....	28
Appendix D: Data Tables.....	29
References .....	44

## TABLE OF TABLES

Table 1: Economic Impact of Medicaid Across 14 States .....	2
Table 2: Medicaid Expenditures .....	6
Table 3: Cost Management .....	7
Table 4: Economic Effects of Cost Management .....	8
Table 5: Medicaid Provider Expenditures by Selected Service Category SFY2003 .....	14
Table 6: Medicaid Recipients by Eligibility SFY2003 .....	14

**TABLE OF FIGURES**

Figure 1: Role of Medicaid in the Economy..... 7

**TABLE OF MAPS**

MAP 1: Ohio Counties..... 4  
 MAP 2: Percentage of County Residents Receiving Medicaid SFY2003 ..... 5  
 MAP 3: Medicaid Expenditures per Recipient SFY2003 ..... 6  
 MAP 4: Estimated Number of Jobs Lost SFY2006-SFY2007 ..... 9  
 MAP 5: Estimated Percentage of Jobs Lost SFY2006 ..... 10  
 MAP 6: Expenditures per Recipient Weighted by Poverty Index SFY2003 ..... 11  
 MAP 7: Expenditures per Recipient Weighted by Health Index SFY2003..... 11  
 MAP 8: County Vulnerability to Medicaid Expenditures ..... 12  
 MAP 9: Medicaid Provider Expenditures per Recipient SFY2003 ..... 15  
 MAP 10: Provider/Recipient Expenditure Ratio: Total Expenditures..... 17  
 MAP 11: Provider/Recipient Expenditure Ratio: Prescription Drugs ..... 18  
 MAP 12: Provider/Recipient Expenditure Ratio: Nursing Facilities..... 18  
 MAP 13: Provider/Recipient Expenditure Ratio: Dental Service..... 19  
 MAP 14: Dependence Index: Prescription Drugs..... 20  
 MAP 15: Dependence Index: Nursing Facilities ..... 20  
 MAP 16: Dependence Index: Dental Service ..... 21

## 1. Introduction

During the economic boom of the second half of the 1990s, states' revenues grew rapidly enough to allow taxes to be reduced while expenditures continued to expand. This blissful period ended in mid 2001, when states' fiscal situations quickly began to reverse. State governments are currently facing some of their worst fiscal crises in decades. During fiscal year 2003, 37 states were forced to cut their budgets by a record \$14.5 billion (NGA, 2003). Medicaid expenditures represent approximately 20 percent of state spending, second only to elementary and secondary education. Due to continuing budget challenges, constitutional mandates to balance state budgets, and the size and growth in Medicaid expenditures, virtually all states are being forced to reign in Medicaid spending growth (Smith, et al., 2003).

Between 1993 and 1999, per-capita health care costs grew at an annual real rate of less than 1.9 percent, which was well below the average annual rate of 4.7 percent between 1950 and 1993 (Glied, 2003). During this period, the growth in Medicaid costs was also moderate. Slower cost increases and flush state budgets led to a broadening of coverage and expanded coverage of children through the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP). Medicaid enrollment increased almost 50 percent during the 1990s (McGarry, 2002), and has now grown to cover approximately 47 million low-income individuals (Smith, et al., 2002). The tame growth rates in health care costs did not last, however. Increases in enrollment and increases in spending on prescription drugs led to an increase in federal Medicaid expenditures of over 13 percent in fiscal 2002, which was the biggest growth increase in a decade (NGA, 2003). As a result, 49 states have already cut or have made plans to reduce their growth in Medicaid spending (Smith et al., 2003). The growth rate of state expenditures on Medicaid is expected to fall from the 13 percent in fiscal 2002 to 8 percent in fiscal 2003 to only 4.9 percent in fiscal 2004 (NGA, 2003).

Medicaid operates as a federal-state partnership in which states have latitude in the implementation of the programs within guidelines provided by the federal government. Thus, to facilitate the reduction in the growth in Medicaid expenditures, states are taking measures such as imposing cost controls on prescription drugs, freezing or cutting payments to health care providers, reducing benefits or restricting eligibility, and increasing beneficiary co-pays (Smith, et al., 2002). Such actions impact not only the health outcomes of Medicaid beneficiaries, but they can also have significant impacts on local economies.

A number of recent studies have analyzed the economic impact of Medicaid on local (Saxon, 2002) and state economies (Doekson and St. Clair, 2002) and have examined the potential impact of changes in Medicaid funding on local (Division of Research, 2002; Greenbaum and Desai, 2003, 2005; Kilpatrick, et al. 2002; Miller, 2002) and state (FamiliesUSA, 2003, 2004) economies. For a review of the state reports, see Kaiser Family Foundation (2004).

These studies summarized in Table 1 vary in their emphasis and level of detail; however, they all attempt to determine how a Medicaid dollar spent by the state makes its way

through the economy and contributes to the local economy. The effects of state-level reductions in Medicaid expenditures are not straightforward in that the federal government matches state expenditures, in some instances, up to three dollars for every dollar spent by the state.

In a study prepared for the Speaker of the Arkansas House, Miller and Pickett (2003) illustrate the economic effect of spending \$100 million by the state. Using IMPLAN, an economic impact modeling system, they estimate that this expenditure together with \$300 million federal match will generate \$633 million in economic activity. In a similar study, Doeksen and St. Clair (2002) evaluate the total economic effect on the Alaska economy of general funds expenditures of \$150 million to be over \$1 billion. They further estimate that these expenditures of \$150 million created over 9,000 jobs and generated an income of over \$346 for Alaska in FY 2001.

In a study focusing on twelve Florida counties, Sampath (2003) finds that Medicaid expenditures support over 66 thousand jobs and more than \$4.6 billion in economic activity. Essig (2004) uses FamiliesUSA data to estimate the economic consequences of the proposals to reduce Medicaid expenditures in 2004 and 2005 in Georgia. He concludes, as have others (Cunningham, 2005; Wright, et al. 2005), that while short-term efforts to reduce expenditures alleviate immediate problems, they result in the poorer access to health care and drugs. Similar studies in Mississippi (Blair and Millea, 2003), Missouri (Ferber, Bednarek and Islam, 2005), West Virginia (Christadi and Witt, 2003) and Wisconsin (Deller, Hall and Peacock, 2003) highlight the role of federal matching dollars in enhancing the total economic effect of state expenditures on Medicaid. For instance, in one of the poorest of these states, of the \$2.60 billion Medicaid expenditures in 2002 in Mississippi, \$1.98 billion came from federal sources and increased the state’s economic output by \$2.69 billion (Blair and Millea, 2003).

Table 1: Economic Impact of Medicaid Across 14 States

<b>Authors</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>State Budget \$ mm</b>	<b>Federal Match \$ mm</b>	<b>Projected Effect \$ mm</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Miller & Pickett 2003	Arkansas	IMPLAN	100	300	633	Analysis based on \$100 million state expenditures
Doekson & St. Clair 2002	Alaska	IMPLAN	150	424.5	1,011.2	Health Sector multiplier: 1.76
ASU 2003	Arizona	IMPLAN	1	1 - 5	5	Marginal Analysis of consequences of proposed reductions. Federal match varies from an even match to 5:1 for kids programs

Authors	State	Method	State Budget \$ mm	Federal Match \$ mm	Projected Effect \$ mm	Remarks
Sampath 2003	Florida	IMPLAN	2,187	2,784	8,700	
Essig 2004	Georgia	Families USA	73.7	114.5		Analysis of specific budget proposals
Goddeeris and Li 2005	Michigan	RIMS II	100	231		Net effects of reduction in Medicaid expenses compared with increases in state income tax or reduction in other equivalent expenditures without a federal match.
Blair and Millea 2003	Mississippi	IMPLAN	625	1,977	2,691*	*economic effect of only federal expenditures
Ferber, Bednarek and Islam 2005	Missouri	IMPLAN	\$1	\$1.6	\$3.1	\$4.49 billion spent on Medicaid of which \$1,744 came from the state.
Seninger 2003	Montana	IMPLAN	140	420		Analysis of income and jobs
Kilpatrick, Luger and Koo 2002	North Carolina	IMPLAN				Analysis of income and jobs
Division of Research 2003	South Carolina	IMPLAN				Analysis of income and jobs
Crispin-Little 2003	Utah	RIMS II	269.4	619.1		Separate analyses of the effects of the federal expenditures for the Medicaid and CHIP programs
Christiadi and Witt 2003	West Virginia	IMPLAN	371	1,133.4	1881*	*economic effect of only federal expenditures
Deller, Hall & Peacock 2003	Wisconsin	IMPLAN	1,100	2,600		Effect of 10% reduction in spending

County level analyses in North Carolina (Kilpatrick, Luger and Koo, 2003), South Carolina (Division of Research, 2002) and in the urban areas of Montana (Seninger, 2003) show the varying consequences of different levels of expenditure reductions on the number of jobs and income in the local communities.

In FY 2003, the federal government helped the states cover their budget shortfalls to the tune of approximately \$50 billion (Leighton, et al. 2003). However, a similar bailout has

not occurred in 2005. Irons (2005) discusses how the reductions in Medicaid spending proposed by the President, the House and the Senate will be distributed across the states.

Most states have determined what their Medicaid expenditures are going to be for the next budget cycle. However, the debate on how to manage these costs and who will be affected by the changing budget priorities will continue. This report helps inform the debate by providing an analysis of the differential effects of these proposals on various Medicaid recipient groups in Ohio. For instance, changing eligibility criteria for dental services will affect a different group of individuals than those affected by reducing the rate at which prescription drug expenditures are allowed to rise. This report focuses both on overall effects and explores implications of some of the specific budgetary changes. The dollar figures provided are merely estimates of the potential effects, and the emphasis is placed on the geographic distribution of these impacts.

## 2. Ohio Medicaid

The most current information on the distribution of Medicaid recipients (2.1 million people) and expenditures (\$8.6 billion) across the Ohio counties is available for SFY2003. We use these overall figures to gain insight into how reductions in the growth of Medicaid expenditures translate into consequences at the county level and display that information in a series of maps. The first, MAP 1, identifies all 88 Ohio counties.

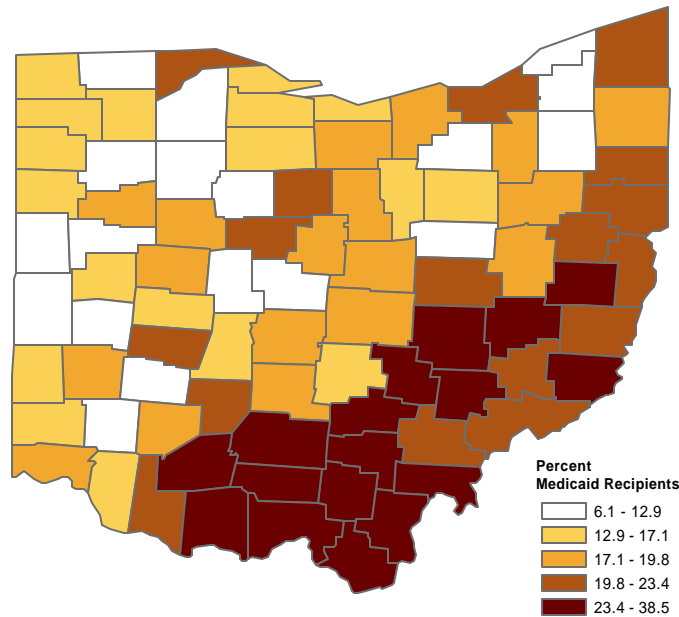
**MAP 1: OHIO COUNTIES**



### *Distribution of Recipients and Expenditures<sup>1</sup>*

Counties vary in their population’s dependence on Medicaid and other social services. Medicaid served approximately 18% of the state population in SFY2003. These individuals are not evenly distributed across the state and they make up differing percentages of the county populations. MAP 2 illustrates the distribution of Medicaid recipients across these counties, which varies from a low (light colors) of approximately 6% to a high (dark colors) of almost 39% of the county residents. The counties with the highest fraction of recipients are clustered near the southern part of the state.

**MAP 2: PERCENTAGE OF COUNTY RESIDENTS RECEIVING MEDICAID SFY2003**

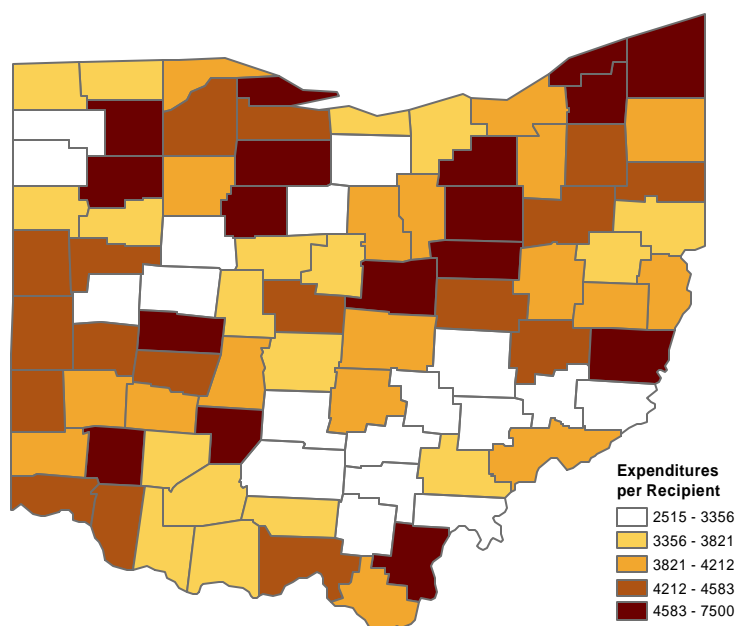


In terms of expenditures per recipient, the population of Medicaid recipients is also not uniform across these counties. The distribution, however, is very different than the distribution of recipients because of the costs associated with different classes of recipients. Expenditures per recipient are higher in counties with a higher concentration of aged, blind or disabled (ABD) recipients than in those with high concentrations of young children and their parents. Here we report expenditures per recipient based upon where the recipient lives. We call this “recipient expenditures.”<sup>2</sup> MAP 3 shows the distribution of per capita expenditures in SFY2003, which averages \$4,079 and ranges from a low of \$2,515 to a high of \$7,500.

<sup>1</sup> Data supporting the maps that follow are included in Tables 1-7 of the Appendix D

<sup>2</sup> See section 5 for the distinction between recipient expenditures and provider expenditures.

**MAP 3: MEDICAID EXPENDITURES PER RECIPIENT SFY2003**



### 3. Expenditures

Ohio’s budget for fiscal years 2006 and 2007 includes Medicaid expenditures of approximately \$9.94 billion in 2006 and \$10.40 billion in 2007<sup>3</sup> (Table 2). These figures include a federal match of approximately \$1.40 for every dollar the state spends. The state’s share of the expenditures in each of the two years is approximately \$4 billion. Both these annual expenditure figures imply modest increases over the previous years’ funding in some expenditure categories and reductions in others.

**TABLE 2: MEDICAID EXPENDITURES**

	SFY2006 (\$)	SHARE	SFY2007 (\$)	SHARE
<b>TOTAL</b>	9,938,521,517		10,402,241,149	
<b>STATE</b>	4,490,687,920	0.452	4,243,904,582	0.408
<b>FEDERAL</b>	5,447,833,597	0.548	6,158,336,567	0.592

These expenditures (Table 2) include cost management efforts to reduce the projected spending by \$665 million in fiscal year 2006 and \$1.3 billion in fiscal year 2007.

<sup>3</sup> Executive Budget for FYs 2006 and 2007, Special Analyses (Medicaid) p. D-65.

**TABLE 3: COST MANAGEMENT**

	SFY2006 (\$)	SHARE	SFY2007 (\$)	SHARE
<b>TOTAL</b>	664,842,200		1,287,258,598	
<b>STATE</b>	268,290,726	0.404	476,946,685	0.371
<b>FEDERAL</b>	396,551,474	0.597	810,311,913	0.630

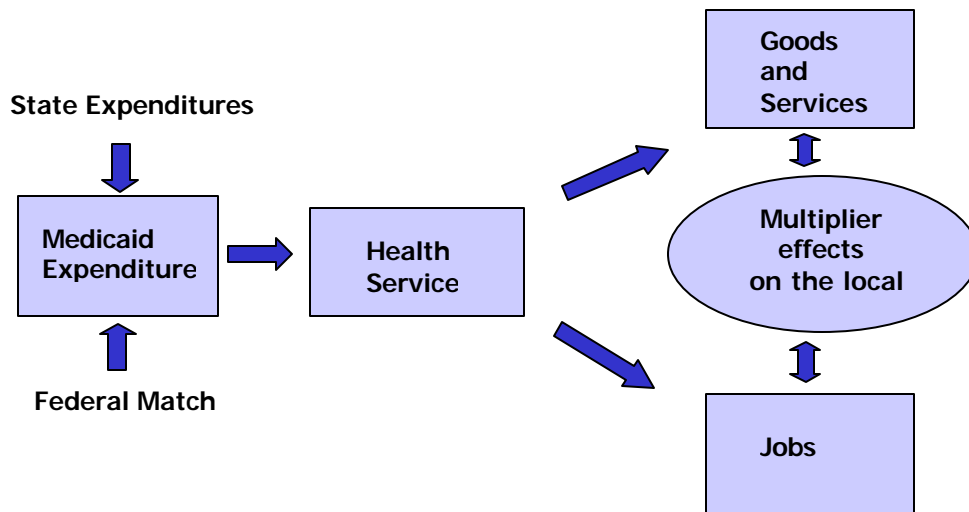
\* The table excludes \$58,589,470 in SFY2006 and \$81,464,893 in SFY2007 of state funds for the Disability Medical Assistant (DMA) program from total cost management.

As Table 3 shows, the actual savings in the state’s expenditures due to the cost management are considerably less because these reductions reflect a loss of the federal matching funds of approximately \$397 million in SFY2006 and \$810 million in SFY2007.

#### 4. Overall Economic Impact

A standard approach to measuring the effect of changes in spending levels is to estimate the “multiplier effect” of each state dollar. The essential logic underlying the multiplier is that whenever a dollar is spent in the economy, additional expenditures are generated that lead to a compounding effect. For instance, the federal government matches every dollar spent by Ohio by approximately \$1.40. These state and federal expenditures make their way through the health services sector of the economy through the provision of healthcare goods and services. These goods and services place demands on other sectors of the economy, generating in turn, jobs and spending on additional goods and services. Figure 1 provides a linear schematic of the cyclical flow of Medicaid dollars through the economy.

**FIGURE 1: ROLE OF MEDICAID IN THE ECONOMY**



Estimates of the multiplier effect vary by location, the type of expenditure and sector of the economy. The multiplier we use, 3.18, was calculated by Richard Clinch, Director of Economic Research at the Jacob France Institute of the Merrick School of Business at the University of Baltimore.<sup>4</sup> This multiplier takes into account the federal match and is based on economic input-output analysis using the Department of Commerce's RIMS II economic input-output model. One cannot overemphasize the fragile nature of forecasting, and economic forecasting, in particular, as an inexact science. When working with the same information, forecasters may differ in their assumptions regarding the nature of the economy and may interpret the same results in different ways. While the number 3.18 is very precise, it is important to keep in mind that the forecasts estimated by this multiplier are merely suggestive of trends and are best interpreted as indicators of the order of magnitude of the effects rather than precise estimates.

Cost management implies expenditure reductions spread over the two years in different Medicaid funding categories. The federal match varies with type of funding category, however, to obtain an overall picture of the effects. We focus on the overall slowdown in the rate of growth and estimate the average effect in terms of reduced economic activity and potential jobs lost (Table 4).

**TABLE 4: ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF COST MANAGEMENT**

	<b>SFY2006 (\$)</b>	<b>SFY2007 (\$)</b>	<b>Biennium Total (\$)</b>
<b>STATE SHARE</b>	268,290,726	476,946,685	745,237,411
<b>ECONOMIC EFFECT</b>	853,164,509	1,516,690,458	2,369,854,967
<b>JOBS LOST</b>	8,582	15,257	23,839

Using the multiplier, the overall effect of the reduction in the rate of growth in expenditures of approximately \$745 million (\$268 million in SFY2006 and \$477 million in SFY 2007) translates into an economic impact of almost a \$2.4 billion reduction in economic activity over the two years. Again using the multiplier, the number of jobs lost per million-dollar reduction in state Medicaid expenditures is estimated to be 31.99.<sup>5</sup> The reduction in spending therefore also translates into an estimated loss of approximately 24 thousand jobs over the biennium. We again emphasize that these estimates should be viewed as providing an overall assessment of the magnitude of the effect and not necessarily a precise description of the actual consequences.

<sup>4</sup> "Medicaid: Good Medicine for State Economies," *Families USA*, 2004 Update, <www.familiesusa.org>.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

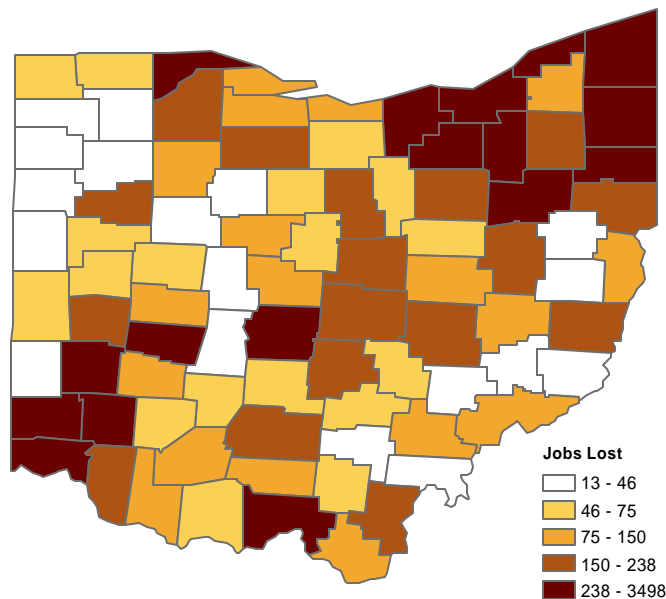
## 5. County Level Analysis of Recipient Data

### *Economic Consequences*

While Table 4 documented estimates of the total effect of reduced expenditure growth on the whole state economy, it is clear that the effects will not be evenly distributed across the state. The following two maps illustrate that the urban counties will likely face the greatest number of lost jobs but that the more rural counties will lose a greater percentage of their job bases.

MAP 4 shows the distribution of jobs lost across the counties over the biennium. We computed the percent of 2003 Medicaid provider expenditures in each county as a percentage of the total Medicaid expenditures in the state. The percentage was used to obtain the estimate of the potential loss of jobs in each of the counties for SFY2006 and SFY2007. Clearly, the counties with the greatest economic activity will lose the most jobs. As is to be expected, the majority of the job losses are likely to occur in the most densely populated counties in the northeast, central, and southwest parts of the state.

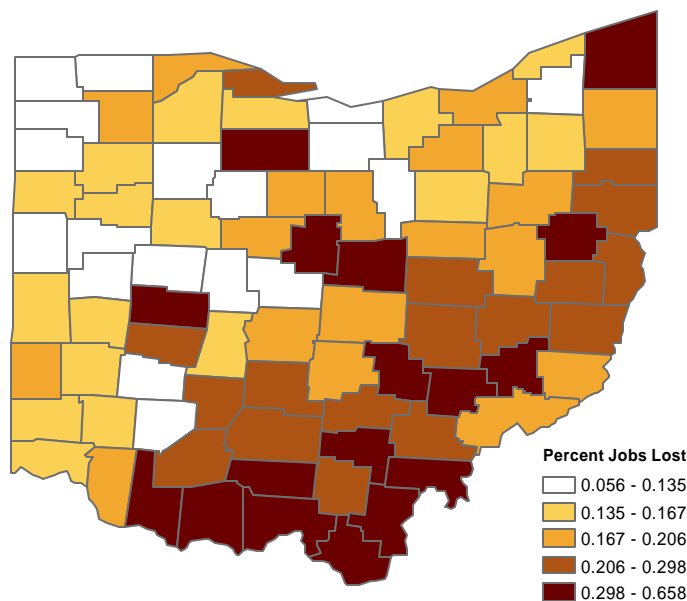
**MAP 4: ESTIMATED NUMBER OF JOBS LOST SFY2006-SFY2007**



However, these more populated counties, due to the diversity of economic opportunity, are best able to cope with the losses. MAP 5 likely provides a better picture of the consequences of the loss in jobs by showing the percentage of jobs lost in each county due to the reduction in Medicaid spending growth. Using the number of jobs reported in each county from the Census Bureau’s 2002 *County Business Patterns*, the projected average percentage of jobs lost is estimated to be approximately 0.2% in SFY2006 (0.3% in SFY2007). In SFY2006, the percentage of jobs lost varies from approximately 0.06% (0.1% in SFY2007) in Delaware County to almost 0.7% (1.2% in SFY2007) in Gallia

County. The counties that are the hardest hit are some of the poorer counties in the southern and southeastern parts of the state.

**MAP 5: ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF JOBS LOST SFY2006**



### ***Dependence on Poverty and the Healthcare Sector***

As noted earlier, there are some counties in Ohio where as much as 39% of the population receives some form of Medicaid assistance. In some of these counties, the dependence on public assistance is substantial and goes beyond healthcare and associated services. Similarly, the size and role of the health services sector in the local economy also varies considerably across the counties. The Census Bureau reports economic activity data for all of the various sectors of the economy. The “health care and social assistance” sector includes all public and private healthcare establishments as well as other care facilities.<sup>6</sup> These data provide indicators of the dependence of the county on the health services sector.

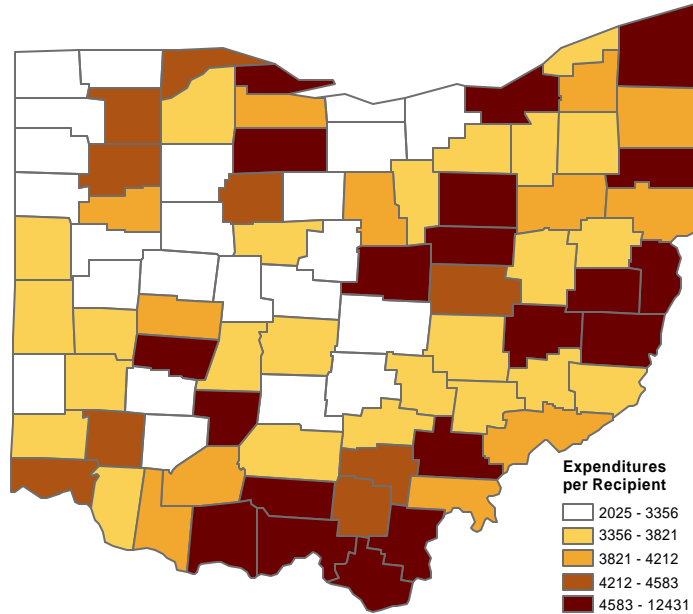
We constructed two dependence indexes that indicate county concentrations of the population reliant on the government and the county specialization in the healthcare sector relative to the state’s level of concentration or specialization.<sup>7</sup> The Poverty Index was constructed to reflect county level data measuring transfer payments, the number of households below 100% of the poverty level, and Medicaid expenditures on county households. The Health Index, reflecting dependence on the health services sector, is based on county level data from *County Business Patterns* measuring the number of

<sup>6</sup> Census Bureau: 2002 *County Business Patterns for Ohio*, NAIC = 62.

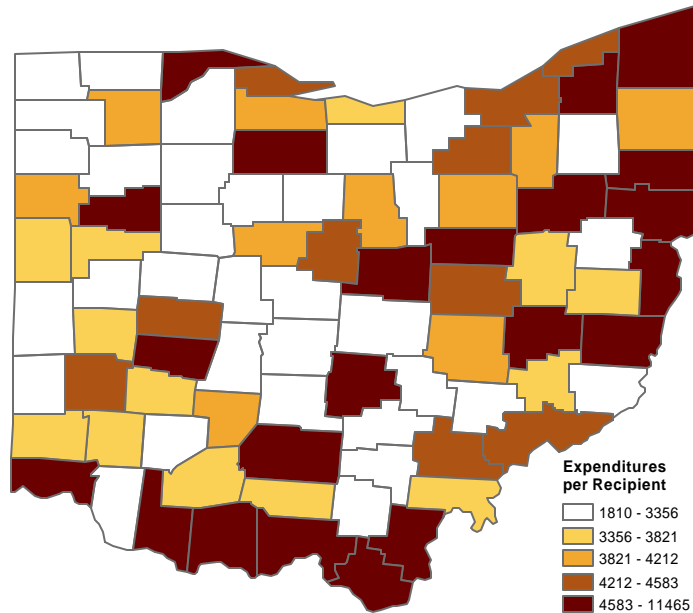
<sup>7</sup> See Appendix C. For more details on how the indexes were constructed see Robert Greenbaum and Anand Desai (2003) “Uneven Burden: Economic Analysis of Medicaid Expenditure Changes in Ohio.” <<http://www.ppm.ohio-state.edu/pdf/medicaid.pdf>>

establishments in the healthcare sector, the employment in these establishments, and the associated payroll. The values for each of these indexes range from approximately 0.5 to 2, providing another indication of the diversity across the state in terms of levels of poverty and extent of the role that healthcare services play in the local economy. A value of 1 indicates that the county is just as “dependent” as the rest of the state.

**MAP 6: EXPENDITURES PER RECIPIENT WEIGHTED BY POVERTY INDEX SFY2003**



**MAP 7: EXPENDITURES PER RECIPIENT WEIGHTED BY HEALTH INDEX SFY2003**

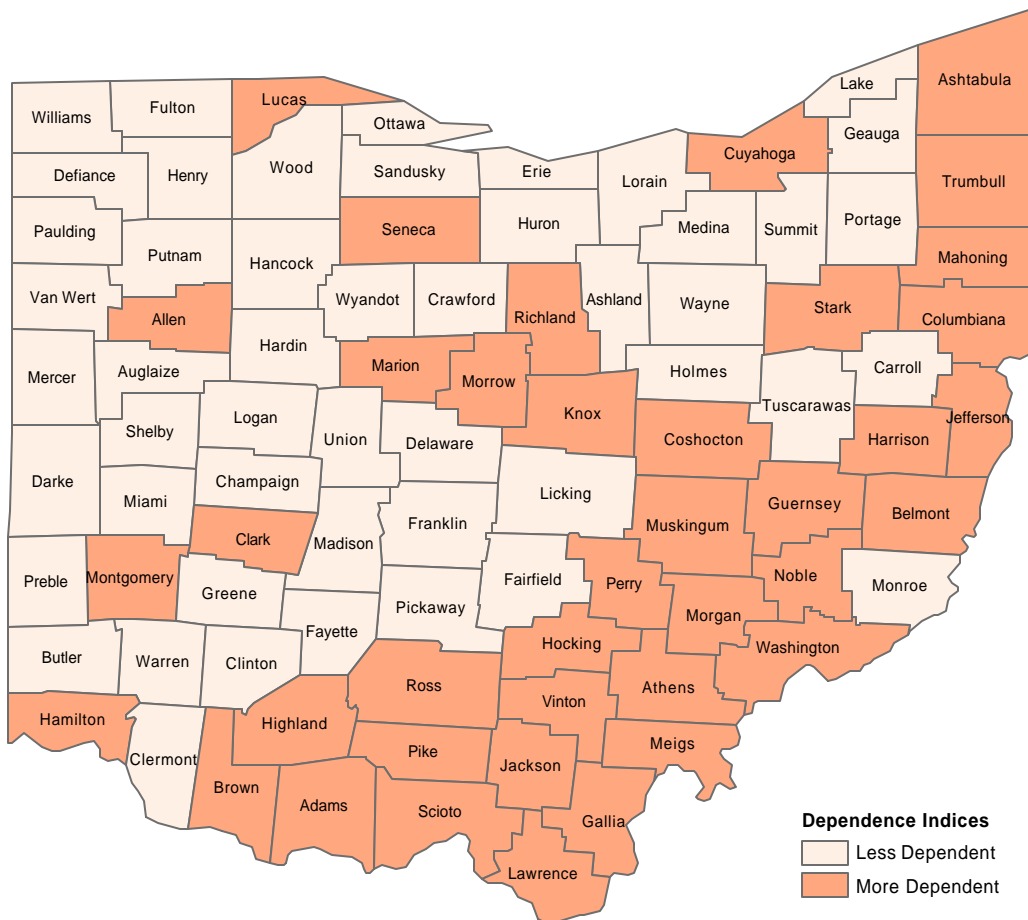


These indexes are used to weight the Medicaid expenditures per recipient in each county as displayed in MAP 6 and MAP 7. Weighting the expenditures in this manner arguably provides a better indication of the effects of expenditure changes on various counties.

The two maps together show how the counties will experience the burden of cost management. The counties in the northwest are not poor, but some of them do have considerable healthcare services activity. Hence, these counties will suffer some hardship as the growth of Medicaid expenditures is reduced. However, the effect on these counties will not be as severe as that encountered by the counties in the south and the southeast that are both dependent on healthcare and are poor.

We combine the two indexes into one and simply report the counties that are more or less vulnerable than the state average vulnerability in MAP 8. Regardless of how we choose to measure, it is apparent that the eastern half of the state will feel the effects of any reductions in the growth of Medicaid expenditures more severely than the western half.

**MAP 8: COUNTY VULNERABILITY TO MEDICAID EXPENDITURES**



## 6. County Level Analysis of Service Provider Data

We have discussed the geographic distributional consequences of changes in Medicaid expenditure growth in Ohio based upon the county of residence of Medicaid recipients. We now use other detailed data reporting where recipients receive their services to more accurately report on the effects of expenditure changes on the counties in which services are received. We explore how different service providers are distributed across the state and report on the implications of changes in funding for the different service categories. This analysis is useful for comparing the implications of the different components of the expenditure changes.

The analysis based on service providers is complicated by the fact that many Medicaid recipients receive multiple services, often from different providers, which are sometimes located in different counties.<sup>8</sup> We have made some simplifying assumptions to track service recipients and expenditures. We count recipients only in terms of the county in which they live as in Section 4. However, we track expenditures in two different ways.

We refer to *recipient expenditures* as being those expenditures in a county that follow the recipients. In other words, recipient expenditures are allocated to a county based on who lives in the county, not on where the money is spent. For instance, the expenditures on a Medicaid recipient living in Delaware County and receiving services in Franklin County would be attributed to Delaware County.

We refer to *provider expenditures* as those expenditures that flow through the Medicaid service providers into a county. To provide a stark example of the difference between recipient and provider expenditures, consider dental services. There are individuals in every county who receive dental services; hence, there would be recipient expenditures for dental services in each county. However, Hardin and Monroe counties have no Medicaid dental service providers so the provider expenditures for dental services in these counties are zero.

In this analysis, we examine the distribution of provider expenditures using a few illustrative service categories to offer insights into how changes in expenditures affect the local communities. By tracking provider expenditures, we obtain a different, perhaps more accurate, description of the economic activity attributable to Medicaid expenditures at the county level.

### ***Expenditures by Service Categories***

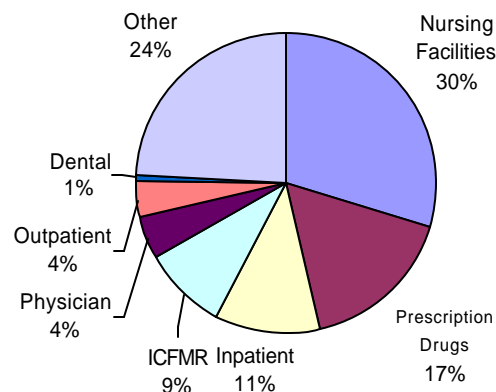
Medicaid pays for a number of different categories of services. These expenditures across selected service categories are shown in Table 5.

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<sup>8</sup> The analysis is based on data on Medicaid claims reported to the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services each time a recipient is provided a service. In an effort to minimize double counting, the number of recipients is obtained by counting the last time an individual appeared in the database and the service provided in that transaction is recorded. Hence, although over 33 million prescriptions were filled in 2005, the number of pharmacy contacts in our database is, by definition, fewer than the number of recipients.

**TABLE 5: MEDICAID PROVIDER EXPENDITURES BY SELECTED SERVICE CATEGORY SFY2003**

SERVICE CATEGORY	EXPENDITURES	PERCENT
NURSING FACILITIES	\$ 2,498,797,647	29.63%
PRESCRIPTION DRUGS	1,422,470,899	16.87%
INPATIENT	929,265,718	11.02%
ICFMR	777,251,982	9.22%
PHYSICIAN	359,644,936	4.26%
OUTPATIENT	350,103,944	4.15%
DENTAL	56,942,752	0.68%
OTHER	2,039,587,306	24.18%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,434,065,184</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



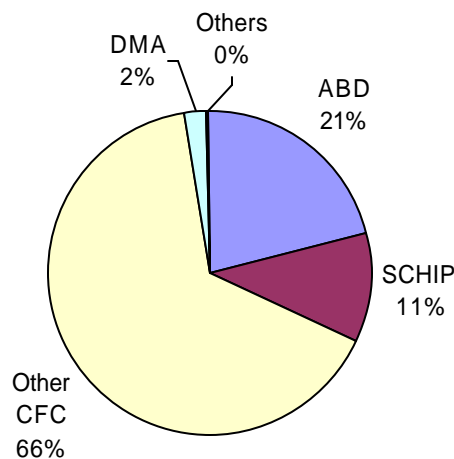
Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

***Recipients by Eligibility Categories***

Medicaid recipients by eligibility categories are shown in Table 6. The ABD population consists of 21% of total Medicaid recipients, whereas SCHIP and other CFC recipients are 77% of the total.

**TABLE 6: MEDICAID RECIPIENTS BY ELIGIBILITY SFY2003\***

ELIGIBILITY	MEDICAID RECIPIENTS	PERCENT
ABD	443,981	21%
SCHIP	230,044	11%
OTHER CFC	1,384,176	66%
DMA	43,613	2%
OTHERS	8,110	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,109,924</b>	<b>100%</b>

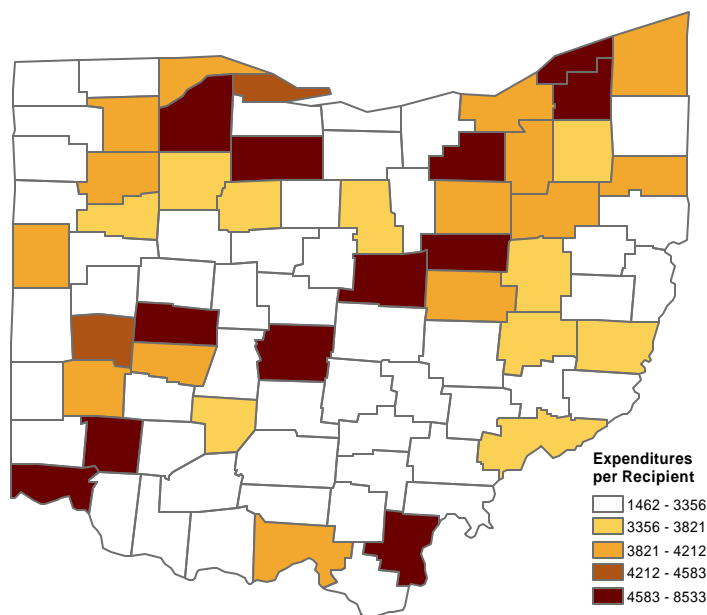


Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

A visual representation of the distribution of the expenditures across all providers in the different counties is provided in the map below (MAP 9). The difference between this map and MAP 3 helps further clarify the different aggregation procedures used in this report. As stated above, for both the maps, we count the recipients in the county in which they reside. There is a difference, however, in the way in which the expenditures are computed.

The expenditures in MAP 3 are those expenditures by the residents of the county without attention to where the monies were spent. In MAP 9, the expenditures are attributed to the county in which the service was provided. Hence, in general, the urban counties, where many recipients receive their services, would have disproportionately high per-recipient expenditures. There are some rural counties with relatively few Medicaid recipients but with high cost services resulting in high per-recipient expenditures. The difference between MAP 3 and MAP 9 is interesting in that these maps distinguish between counties in which recipients who receive a number of high expenditure services reside versus counties which provide either a high volume of services or have high expenditure service providers.

**MAP 9: MEDICAID PROVIDER EXPENDITURES PER RECIPIENT SFY2003**



Compared to MAP 3, this map shows the larger variability in the per-recipient expenditures from a county average low of \$1,462 to a high of \$8,533 around the overall average of \$3,997 in SFY2003.

Based on the 2003 provider expenditures, the distribution, across the state, of estimated 2006 provider expenditures in different service categories is studied in section 7, reflecting the discussions in section 6.

## 7. Updating the Information to 2005 and Future Years

Because the state fiscal year did not end until June 30, 2005, detailed expenditure and recipient data for FY2005 are not yet available, but the 2005 Medicaid expenditures for the entire state are estimated to be \$9.6 billion.<sup>9</sup> The projections in the current budget proposals are based on FY2005 expenditures, so we use this estimate to develop our scenarios and analyses for FY2006 and FY2007. We distribute \$9.6 billion across the counties by service categories in proportion to their 2003 share (Table 4). As stated above, we use FY2003 data because that is the most recent year for which complete data are available.

A number of proposals were put forth for reducing the growth in Medicaid expenditures during the current biennial budget and were debated in the Ohio legislature. Of these proposals, the final changes in Medicaid expenditures include:<sup>10</sup>

- Holding *nursing facility* payment rates flat at the 2005 level
- Freezing *inpatient, outpatient, ICFMR* and *physician* payments at FY2005 levels
- Reducing the growth in *pharmacy* wholesale acquisition costs (WAC) from 9% to 7%
- Reducing the funding for adult *dental* coverage by approximately 1/2
- Reducing parent expansion coverage from 100% of the poverty level to 90%, which will lead to the loss of coverage for approximately 27,000 parents

Although no changes in nursing facility funding have been included in the budget, it will remain a subject of considerable debate. Hence, we have elected to discuss the distribution of nursing facility expenditures across the state.

## 8. Distribution of Provider Expenditures

### *Constructing Indexes*

We continue the analysis of the geographical distribution of the consequences of the budget changes by developing indexes to provide additional insight into the relative concentration or sparseness of expenditures in a given county. We construct two different ratios.

The first set of indexes uses the two sets of expenditure data. We use expenditures in a county based on (1) Medicaid recipients living in that county (recipient expenditures) and (2) providers offering services in that county (provider expenditures). From an economic consequence perspective, counties in which there is larger provider expenditure relative to recipient expenditure are potentially attracting more Medicaid dollars in

<sup>9</sup> Executive Budget for FYs 2006 and 2007, Special Analyses (Medicaid) p. D-65. Baseline estimates without cost management in FY2005: 10.6 billion for total ODJFS Medicaid Services and 9.6 billion for GRF (both federal and state share)

<sup>10</sup> Although Disability Medical Assistance (DMA) funding is not included in our analysis, it should be noted that reducing DMA expenditures by approximately \$140 million over the biennial budget period was also a part of the Medicaid cost containment.

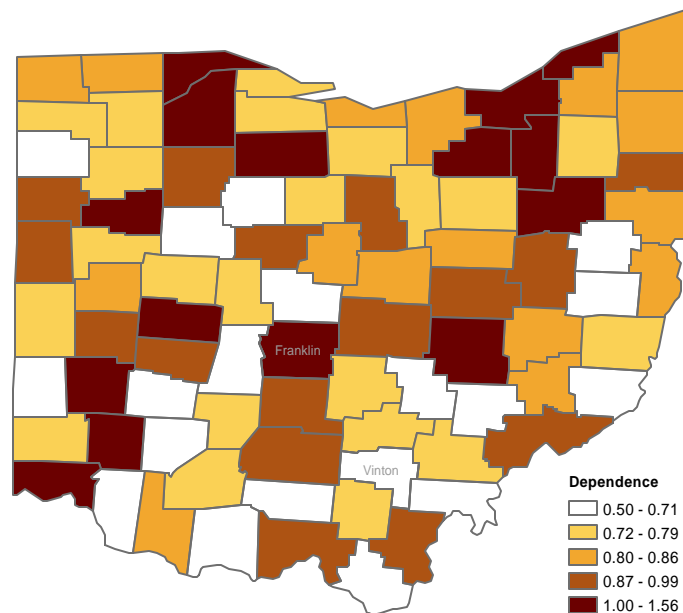
relative terms. In the event of reduced expenditures, they have “more to lose” compared to those counties in which there are fewer expenditures contributing to the economic vitality of the county. We conduct this analysis of the ratio of provider expenditures to recipient expenditures by Medicaid eligibility groups.

Second, we construct additional dependence indexes. We use these indexes to study service categories to determine how local conditions differ from the state norm. The index uses the state’s level of dependence as a benchmark for comparison. If the proportion of county expenditures in a service category is the same as that at the state level, then the index value will equal one. Values other than one represent higher or lower levels of dependence in that county on that aspect of Medicaid services.

***Provider/Recipient Expenditure ratios***

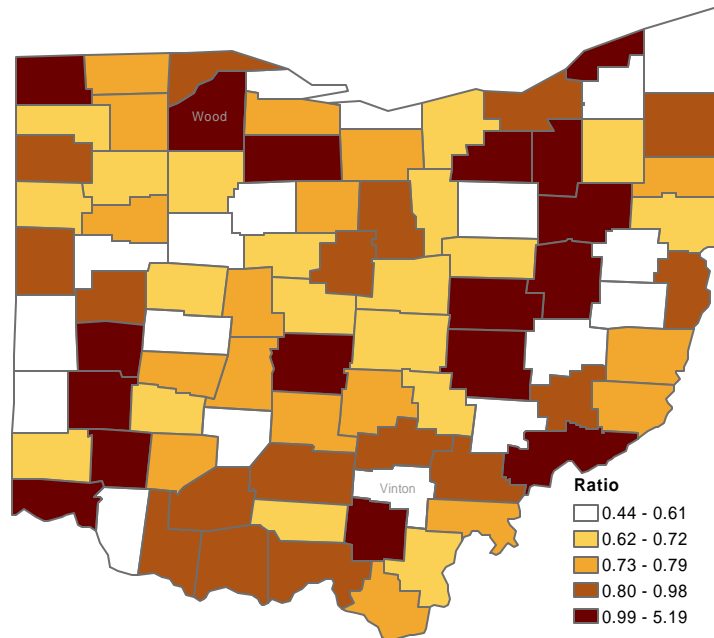
For MAP 10, we take the ratio for estimated total provider expenditures to total recipient expenditures in 2006. This map shows that that in some counties, for instance, Vinton County, there are few service providers. The supply of services as indicated by provider expenditures is as little as half as the amount going into that county as measured by recipient expenditures, which are the Medicaid expenditures associated with Medicaid recipients living in that county. On the other hand, in places like Franklin County, the ratio is such that provider expenditures are approximately one-and-a-half times the recipient expenditures.

**MAP 10: PROVIDER/RECIPIENT EXPENDITURE RATIO: TOTAL EXPENDITURES**

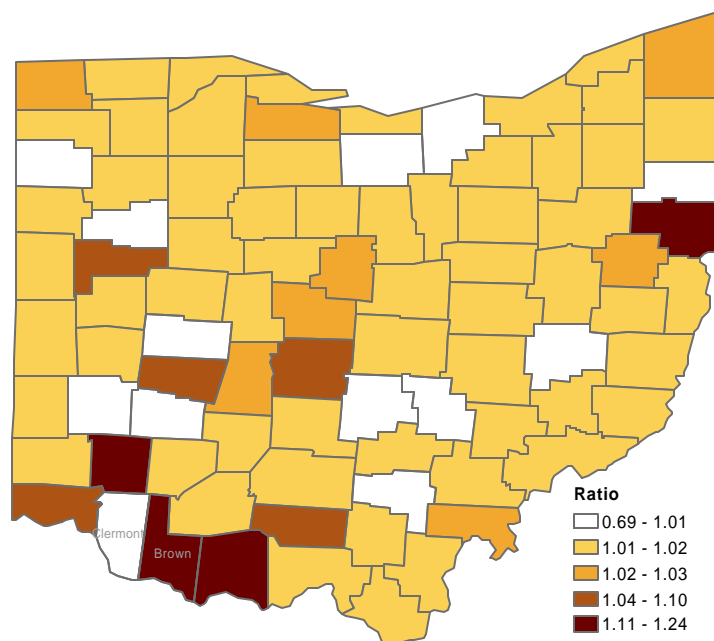


Medicaid provider/recipient expenditure ratios by selected service categories were presented in MAP 11 – MAP 13. Each map shows the names of counties showing highest and lowest provider to recipient expenditure ratios in the service category.

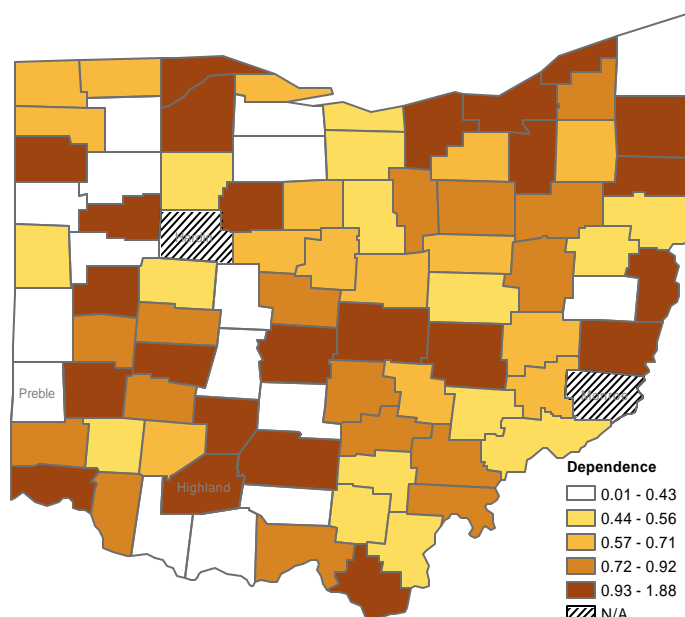
**MAP 11: PROVIDER/RECIPIENT EXPENDITURE RATIO: PRESCRIPTION DRUGS**



**MAP 12: PROVIDER/RECIPIENT EXPENDITURE RATIO: NURSING FACILITIES**



**MAP 13: PROVIDER/RECIPIENT EXPENDITURE RATIO: DENTAL SERVICE**



### *Dependence Indexes*

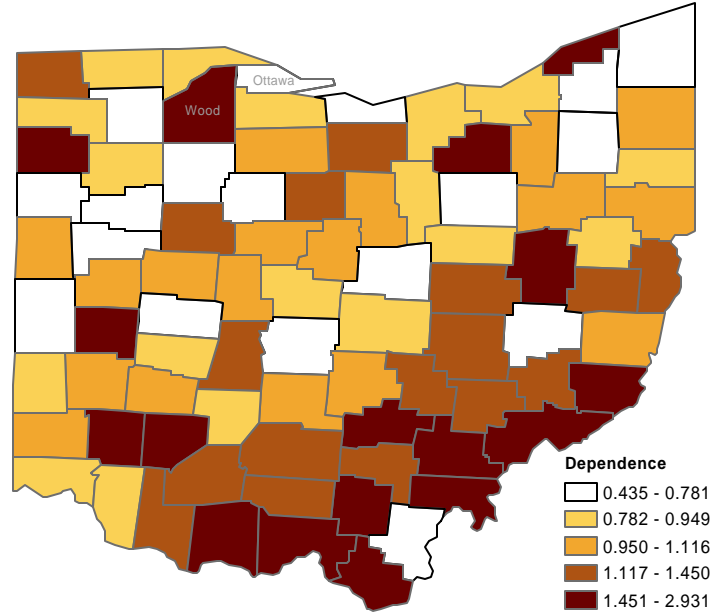
We provide a different picture in the following three maps of the dependence index. These maps show how each county's dependence on a particular Medicaid service compares with that of the state in terms of provider expenditures.

These dependence indexes are the ratios of two ratios. We first compute the ratio of expenditures in a particular service category as a proportion of the total Medicaid expenditures. We obtain that ratio for both the state and the county. Hence, we now know what proportion, say expenditures on prescription drugs, of each is of the total Medicaid expenditures in the state and in each of the 88 counties.

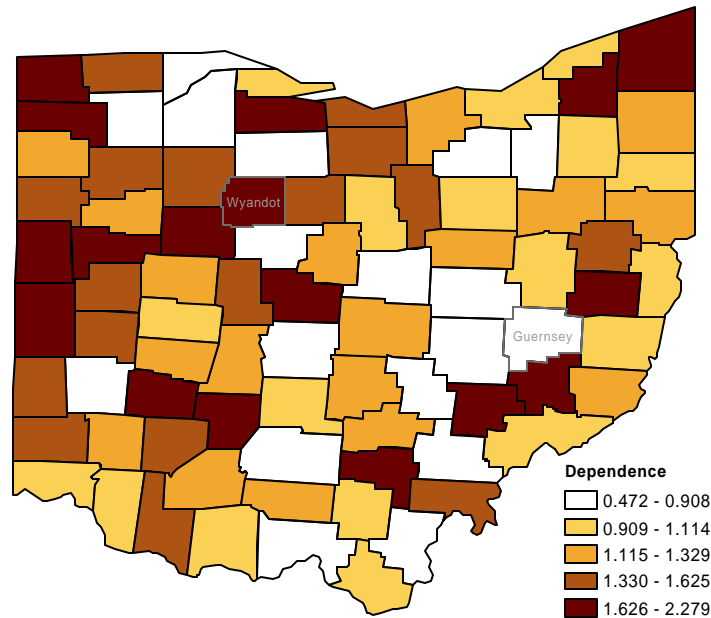
Table 5 indicates that expenditures in 2003 on prescription drugs were approximately 17% of all Medicaid expenditures in the state. We compute the same ratio for each of the counties. In some counties the percentage will be higher than 17% and in others it will be lower. Therefore, when we take the ratio of the county percentage to the state percentage, we will get numbers that range around one. A value close to one indicates that the proportion of provider expenditures on prescriptions in that county is close to 17%, the state level.

MAP 14 indicates that this ratio for provider expenditures on prescription drugs ranges from a low of less than a half (0.435) in Ottawa County to a high of almost three (2.931) in Wood County. Hence, in Ottawa County prescription drugs account for a little over 7% of the total Medicaid provider expenditures whereas in Wood County the percentage is almost 50%. Consequently, any changes in prescription drug coverage or expenditure growth will affect Wood County much more than it will affect Ottawa County.

**MAP 14: DEPENDENCE INDEX : PRESCRIPTION DRUGS**



**MAP 15: DEPENDENCE INDEX : NURSING FACILITIES**



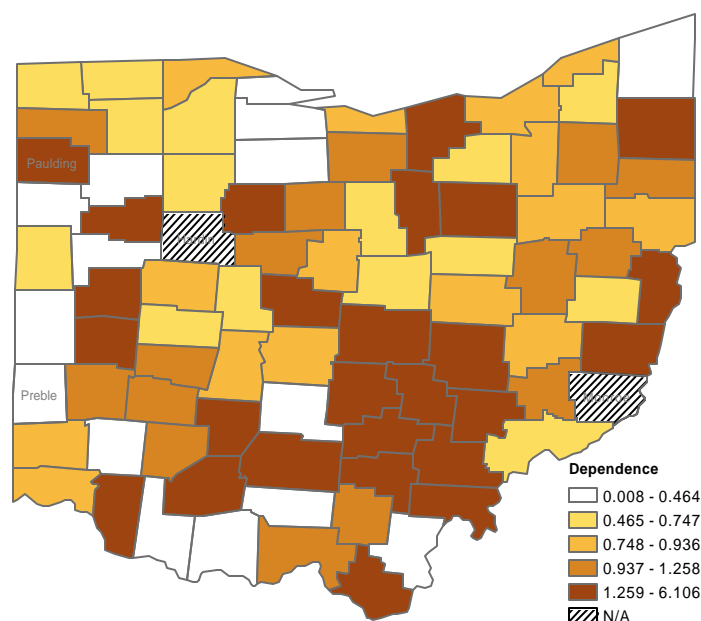
Although, the southern and southeastern counties are most dependent on Medicaid expenditures, MAP 15 suggests that the nursing facilities make up a large portion of Medicaid dollars spent in the western counties. The nursing facilities dependence index values range from 0.472 in Guernsey County to 2.279 in Wyandot County. The proportion of state expenditures on nursing facilities is approximately 30%. Thus, in

Guernsey County it is as low as 15% and in Wyandot County it is almost 70% of the total Medicaid expenditures in those counties.

Dental expenditures account for less than one percent of total Medicaid expenditures in the state (Table 5). Hence, from an overall economic effect perspective, reductions in dental expenditures do not make much of an impact on the Medicaid budget, but they do make a tremendous impact on individuals. In that larger context, the fact that two counties have no Medicaid funded dental providers or that Paulding County dental provider expenditures are almost six times the state level is of little consequence.

However, once again, the eastern parts of the state are most severely affected in this instance by the elimination of funding for dental care for adults. Lack of access to dental care is also associated with long-term health problems that develop later in life.<sup>11</sup> Hence, seemingly minor budgetary changes today can have serious implications for the future.

**MAP 16: DEPENDENCE INDEX: DENTAL SERVICE<sup>12</sup>**



<sup>11</sup> Gregory, Jane, Barry Gibson and Peter G. Robinson. "Variation and change in the meaning of oral health related quality of life: A 'grounded' systems approach." *Social Science & Medicine*. April 15, 2005, 60 (8), pp. 1859-1868.; Zabos, Georgina P, Mary E. Northridge, Marguerite J. Ro, Chau Trinh, Roger Vaughan, Joyce Moon Howard, Ira Lamster, Mary T. Bassett, Alwyn T. Cohall. "Lack of oral health care for adults in Harlem: A hidden crisis." *The American Journal of Public Health*. Jan 2002, 92(1), pp. 49-52.

<sup>12</sup> Counties in white with hashed lines indicate the absence of Medicaid dental service providers.

## 9. Adjusting Parent Coverage

The budget includes expenditure growth slowdowns as well as coverage reductions. The reduction of parent expansion coverage from 100% of the poverty level to 90% will lead to the loss of coverage for approximately 27,000 adults. In addition, Disability Medical Assistance (DMA) has been reduced to \$60 million over the biennial budget period.

Because SFY2005 recipient numbers are not available yet, we use SFY2003 recipients as our baseline (2,109,924) for coverage adjustment (Table 6). Another way of having some sense on 2006 projected Medicaid recipients is to estimate them from Census data. The most recent Census estimation of Ohio residents in 2004 is 11,459,011. With the assumption that Ohio Medicaid will serve approximately 18% of 2004 Census estimated total Ohio residents, we can anticipate 2,062,622 Medicaid recipients. This is not very different from SFY2003 baseline data. Therefore, using 2003 baseline data seems reasonable for the estimation of recipients in 2006.

However, we expect a reduction in the estimated number of recipients due to changes in coverage for adults. For instance, the reduction in coverage for adults from 100% to 90% of poverty level is expected to reduce the number of people covered by approximately 27,000 recipients.

We grouped SCHIP and Other CFC categories into the “child population” and ABD and Other categories into the “adult population.” By distributing the 27,000 adults based on the proportion of adult population in each county, we were able to calculate adjusted numbers of 2006 Medicaid recipients. See Table 7 in Appendix D for details on the adjustment.

## 10. Conclusion

Analyzing the specific effects of reduced Medicaid spending growth, in the absence of any other changes, suggests that the state economy will suffer in terms of reduced economic activity and jobs lost. We estimate reduced economic activity of about \$2.4 billion and an expected loss of approximately 24 thousand jobs over the two-year period. However, slowing the state’s rate of spending growth has other consequences, some positive and others negative. Hence, the precise effects of such changes can only be measured and understood some time after they have been implemented. Further, we do not attempt to measure the potential tradeoffs involved in maintaining current levels of service. These tradeoffs likely include the need to either raise additional revenue or make expenditure cutbacks elsewhere in the state budget.

Had we considered these tradeoffs, the overall numbers would have changed, but the maps showing the geographic distributional impacts would look very similar. We can be more confident about the differential consequences of the changes across the counties. Because of differences in distribution of the population and the healthcare industry across the state, the impact of reductions in Medicaid expenditures will likely vary across the

state. The analysis provides tools to help predict which counties will be most likely to be affected by any particular expenditure change.

Overall, the southeastern counties of the state will withstand the worst of the changes in Medicaid funding. A more detailed look at service providers and their distribution across the state yields a more complex story.

The various maps illustrate how counties depend upon different types of Medicaid expenditures. By analyzing provider expenditures by service categories, we can point to where the various policy changes will have the greatest consequences for service providers as well as recipients.

It is clear that when budgets are limited, decisions about how best to allocate these resources have to be made. Our analysis shows that these decisions are not geographically neutral. Some areas that are already economically vulnerable will be harder hit under some proposals and less so under others. Some of the burden of slowing the growth in Medicaid spending will be assumed by the recipients and their families as well as by local governments, service providers, and local social service organizations. This analysis helps identify counties most at risk and provide some insight into how they will have to prepare for changes to come.

## Appendix A: Data Sources

Measure	Year	Source
Residents	2003	Decennial Census
Medicaid Recipients	2003	ODJFS
Medicaid Expenditures by Eligibility	2003	ODJFS
Medicaid Expenditures by Service Type	2003	ODJFS
Jobs	2002	County Business Patterns
Income Taxes	2000	Ohio Department of Development
Average Income Tax per Return	2000	Ohio Department of Development
Transfer Payments	2002	Ohio Department of Development
House Holds in Poverty	2000	Decennial Census
Total Households	2000	Decennial Census
Healthcare Establishments	2002	County Business Patterns
Total Establishments	2002	County Business Patterns
Healthcare Payroll	2002	County Business Patterns
Total Payroll	2002	County Business Patterns
Healthcare Employment	2002	County Business Patterns
Total Employment	2002	County Business Patterns

## Appendix B: Explanation of Medicaid Programs and Abbreviations

Medicaid eligibility can be grouped into two general categories: Covered Families and Children (CFC) and coverage for people who are Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD). When a family is determined to be eligible for cash assistance in Ohio, members of the family also receive Medicaid coverage. Many other families, pregnant women, and children can receive Medicaid coverage even if they are not receiving cash assistance. Eligibility for these consumers depends on their family composition and income. Descriptions of the two CFC Medicaid eligibility groups (Healthy Families and Related and Healthy Start) as well as the ABD eligibility group appear below.

**Healthy Families and Related (HFM):** HF and Related is largely comprised of single-parent families, but also includes some two-parent families and some children with independent eligibility. This sub-group includes Healthy Families, Transitional Medicaid, and Other Related Groups.

**Healthy Families.** Previously known as Low Income Families (LIF), provides health care coverage to families (parents and children). The majority of families receiving Healthy Families coverage are working families. A smaller group receives Ohio Works First (OWF) cash assistance. On July 1, 2000, Healthy Families coverage was expanded to families earning up to 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).

**Transitional Medicaid.** Transitional Medicaid provides Medicaid coverage for families who have received Healthy Families coverage (with or without associated OWF cash assistance) in at least three months of the prior six month period, and who have lost coverage due to: an increase in hours of employment or income from employment; or loss of time-limited income disregards. Transitional Medicaid is offered as an incentive for parents to return to or continue work. Under this program Medicaid eligibility is guaranteed for six months, and can be extended an additional six months if monthly income is less than or equal to 185% FPL.

**Other Related Groups.** Includes children who receive Foster Care Maintenance or Adoption Assistance under federal Title IV-E provisions. These children automatically receive Medicaid coverage. Also covered are state-subsidized adoptive children who have special medical needs and foster care children. Individuals aged 19 and 20 whose family income does not exceed the OWF income standard and who would qualify for an OWF payment, except they are over age 18 and do not meet the definition of a dependent child, are also covered.

**Healthy Start (HST):** The second sub-group of the CFC category, Healthy Start, consists of pregnant women and children who are not eligible for Medicaid through the Healthy Families assistance categories.

**Pregnant women.** Provides time-limited coverage to low-income pregnant women with family incomes at or below 150% of poverty. Coverage begins following confirmation

of pregnancy and ends 2 months following birth. In determining financial eligibility, the number of babies expected because of the pregnancy is included in the calculation of the woman's family size.

**Infants and Children.** Healthy Start provides health care coverage for children from birth through age 18 in families with incomes up to 200% FPL. Children in families with incomes at 151-200% FPL are eligible only if they do not have creditable health coverage. Children in families with incomes at or below 150% FPL are eligible regardless of other health coverage. Newborns are deemed eligible for 12 months if the mother was eligible for Medicaid at the time of birth, regardless of subsequent changes in the mother's income.

**Ohio's State Health Insurance Plan for Children (SCHIP):** As part of the Medicaid expansion of the Healthy Start program, Medicaid eligibility was increased for children up to 150% of FPL on January 1, 1998. In July 2000, Ohio further expanded Healthy Start under SCHIP. This expansion raised the income limit for eligibility up to 200% FPL. For this second SCHIP expansion, there was no complementary Medicaid expansion for the under-insured children, so children in this income range (151-200% FPL) are only eligible if they are uninsured.

Medicaid's Healthy Start program has been available to children and pregnant women since 1989. In 1997, the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) was also created to cover uninsured children. In Ohio, the SCHIP program is administered through the Healthy Start program.

**Aged, Blind, and Disabled (ABD):** This category includes persons, including children, with a wide variety of disabilities, such as blindness or mental retardation or mental illness, and includes certain physical disabilities. Not all Medicaid-covered persons with disabilities become eligible through the ABD category. Some individuals with disabilities are not substantially impaired by their conditions and do not qualify through this category, but instead qualify because of limited income through Healthy Families or Healthy Start.

**Disability Medical Assistance Program:** The Disability Medical Assistance (DMA) Program is designed to provide medical assistance to Ohioans who are *medication dependent* and not eligible for Medicaid.

*Medication dependent* means a licensed physician has certified that the individual has a chronic medical condition that requires continuous medication for a long-term, indefinite period of time. The documentation must also specify that if the prescription is unavailable it could increase the likelihood of experiencing a medical emergency and risk the individual's employability for at least 9 months.

The DMA program is funded solely by state appropriations and receives no federal funding. It is not regulated by the federal government.

## FEDERALLY MANDATED SERVICES

Transportation to Medicaid services  
Medical & surgical dental services  
Medical & surgical vision services  
Durable medical equipment & supplies  
Family planning services & supplies  
Home health services  
Inpatient hospital  
Lab & x-ray  
Medicare Premium Assistance  
Nursing Facility care  
Nurse midwife services  
Certified family nurse practitioner services  
Certified pediatric nurse practitioner services  
Outpatient services, including those provided by Rural Health Clinics & Federally  
Qualified Health Centers  
Physician services  
Healthchek (EPSDT) program services (screening & treatment services to children 21  
and younger)

## OHIO'S OPTIONAL SERVICES

Ambulance / ambulette  
Chiropractic services for children  
Community alcohol & drug addiction treatment  
Dental services  
Home and Community Based Services Waivers  
Hospice care  
Intermediate Care Facility services for people with Mental Retardation (ICF-MR)  
Physical therapy  
Occupational therapy  
Speech therapy  
Podiatry  
Prescription drugs  
Independent psychological services for children  
Vision care, including eyeglasses  
ICFMR: intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded (ICF-MR).

### Sources:

<<http://jfs.ohio.gov/ohp/topics.stm>>  
<<http://jfs.ohio.gov/ohp/consumers/HealthyStart.stm>>  
<<http://jfs.ohio.gov/ohp/bcps/FactSheets/>>

“Pregnant Women, Infants, and Children” Ohio Department of Job and Family Services,  
Office of Ohio Health Plans Bureau of Health Plan Policy, April 2005

## Appendix C: Dependence Indexes

To provide measures of local dependence, we borrow an expositional tool from economic geography, location quotients.<sup>13</sup> Location quotients (LQ) are often used in the economic development literature as a simple measure of how specialized a particular region is in any particular industry. We create dependence indexes based on the location quotient concept.<sup>14</sup>

An LQ is a ratio of two proportions that provides a relative measure of specialization or dependence. The measure is relative to the overall level of dependence at a more global geographic level, such as the state level. The index is constructed by expressing the proportion of dependence at the local level as a ratio of the same proportion at the state level. For example, a LQ measures the dependence of the local economy on expenditures in a particular Medicaid service category such as dental care. The index can be expressed as a ratio of the proportion of the total expenditures in a *county* on services for that category to the proportion of the total expenditures in the *state* on those services. More formally, the ratio of the two proportions of expenditures on Medicaid service *s* can be written as:

$$LQ_{sr} = \frac{\frac{Provider\_Expenditure_{s, county\_r}}{Provider\_Expenditure\_Total_{county\_r}}}{\frac{Provider\_Expenditure_{s, state}}{Provider\_Expenditure\_Total_{state}}}$$

Where  $Provider\_Expenditure_{s, county\_r}$  and  $Provider\_Expenditure_{s, state}$  represent provider expenditures on Medicaid service *s* in county *r* and for the whole state.  $Provider\_Expenditure\_Total_{county\_r}$  and  $Provider\_Expenditure\_Total_{state}$  measure total Medicaid expenditures in county *r* and for the whole state. Thus, if LQ equals one, the county is at the state average in terms of expenditures on that service, and if LQ is greater (less than) one, the county is more (less) dependent than the state.

<sup>13</sup> Mark M. Miller, Lay James Gibson, and N. Gene Wright. "Location Quotient Basic Tool for Economic Development Analysis." *Economic Development Review*. Spring 1991, 9(2), pp. 65-68.

<sup>14</sup> Robert T. Greenbaum and Anand Desai. "Viewing Spatial Consequences of Budgetary Policy Changes." *Public Budgeting & Finance*. Summer 2005, 25(2), pp. 43-60.

## **Appendix D: Data Tables**

Table 1. County Medicaid Profiles, 2003

County	Residents <sup>a</sup>	Medicaid Recipients <sup>b</sup>	Percent Medicaid Recipients <sup>c</sup>	Recipient Expenditures		Provider Expenditures	
				Medicaid Expenditure <sup>d</sup>	Expenditure Per Recipient <sup>e</sup>	Medicaid Expenditure <sup>f</sup>	Expenditure Per Recipient <sup>g</sup>
Adams	28,026	9,626	34.35	33,562,522.77	3,486.65	23,108,675.68	2,400.65
Allen	108,241	19,794	18.29	75,161,019.83	3,797.16	75,213,672.25	3,799.82
Ashland	53,749	7,934	14.76	31,625,137.96	3,986.03	24,637,850.35	3,105.35
Ashtabula	103,120	24,105	23.38	120,875,863.46	5,014.56	96,284,880.49	3,994.39
Athens	64,380	14,231	22.10	48,572,562.94	3,413.15	34,452,742.43	2,420.96
Auglaize	46,740	5,227	11.18	23,331,839.09	4,463.72	17,395,448.34	3,328.00
Belmont	69,636	15,912	22.85	74,900,402.19	4,707.16	57,910,916.69	3,639.45
Brown	43,807	9,266	21.15	33,196,233.66	3,582.59	27,868,790.67	3,007.64
Butler	343,207	50,847	14.82	212,917,142.91	4,187.41	159,551,931.73	3,137.88
Carroll	29,599	6,068	20.50	22,343,765.67	3,682.23	14,524,361.27	2,393.60
Champaign	39,544	6,133	15.51	28,122,665.33	4,585.47	36,395,866.06	5,934.43
Clark	143,351	32,313	22.54	143,811,387.15	4,450.57	124,284,544.73	3,846.27
Clermont	185,799	28,303	15.23	125,219,944.56	4,424.26	78,392,175.39	2,769.75
Clinton	41,756	8,052	19.28	27,125,831.92	3,368.83	18,519,480.86	2,299.99
Columbiana	111,523	25,009	22.42	89,523,396.90	3,579.65	69,929,120.65	2,796.16
Coshocton	37,132	7,892	21.25	33,329,479.40	4,223.20	31,216,649.64	3,955.48
Crawford	46,091	10,079	21.87	32,537,448.46	3,228.24	24,166,403.97	2,397.70
Cuyahoga	1,363,888	303,307	22.24	1,234,248,397.00	4,069.30	1,228,595,077.86	4,050.67
Darke	52,960	6,842	12.92	30,461,673.12	4,452.16	22,469,009.24	3,283.98
Defiance	39,054	6,289	16.10	18,746,732.33	2,980.88	14,601,797.69	2,321.80
Delaware	132,797	10,545	7.94	48,328,728.16	4,583.09	29,856,657.10	2,831.36
Erie	78,709	12,419	15.78	45,067,153.72	3,628.89	36,895,792.26	2,970.91
Fairfield	132,549	19,907	15.02	79,173,541.46	3,977.17	61,078,714.96	3,068.20
Fayette	28,158	6,544	23.24	34,654,540.85	5,295.62	24,765,657.28	3,784.48
Franklin	1,088,944	215,334	19.77	795,210,865.89	3,692.92	1,221,475,864.92	5,672.47
Fulton	42,446	5,493	12.94	20,991,921.91	3,821.58	16,419,784.75	2,989.22
Gallia	31,398	10,247	32.64	66,518,590.26	6,491.52	64,035,140.47	6,249.16
Geauga	93,941	5,699	6.07	36,634,765.92	6,428.28	29,747,111.90	5,219.71
Greene	151,257	19,415	12.84	77,730,279.91	4,003.62	50,375,707.19	2,594.68
Guernsey	41,362	12,251	29.62	52,228,670.86	4,263.22	42,722,852.67	3,487.30
Hamilton	823,472	147,598	17.92	664,293,267.74	4,500.69	737,674,907.37	4,997.87
Hancock	73,133	8,979	12.28	34,803,839.61	3,876.14	31,933,508.83	3,556.47
Hardin	31,608	5,558	17.58	18,655,323.44	3,356.48	11,240,691.66	2,022.43
Harrison	15,967	3,819	23.92	14,966,666.32	3,919.00	9,014,951.90	2,360.55
Henry	29,318	3,990	13.61	20,559,378.81	5,152.73	15,319,254.21	3,839.41
Highland	41,963	10,684	25.46	37,182,033.33	3,480.16	27,891,338.64	2,610.57
Hocking	28,644	7,543	26.33	23,659,416.95	3,136.61	17,426,932.34	2,310.35
Holmes	40,681	4,221	10.38	31,659,504.40	7,500.47	26,325,297.08	6,236.74
Huron	60,231	11,164	18.54	28,077,634.80	2,515.02	20,107,973.00	1,801.14
Jackson	33,074	10,554	31.91	33,477,676.29	3,172.04	24,758,663.09	2,345.90
Jefferson	71,888	16,327	22.71	66,217,836.47	4,055.73	54,779,674.47	3,355.16
Knox	56,930	10,150	17.83	70,357,996.05	6,931.82	58,277,757.24	5,741.65
Lake	228,878	24,226	10.58	129,648,315.90	5,351.62	138,695,548.80	5,725.07
Lawrence	62,550	20,801	33.25	79,657,142.31	3,829.49	43,304,703.79	2,081.86
Licking	150,634	25,870	17.17	99,653,194.61	3,852.08	86,068,222.56	3,326.95
Logan	46,411	8,263	17.80	25,971,673.12	3,143.13	18,414,356.68	2,228.53
Lorain	291,164	50,369	17.30	179,204,763.11	3,557.84	145,122,478.02	2,881.19
Lucas	454,216	102,392	22.54	395,823,746.05	3,865.77	396,764,763.85	3,874.96

Table 1. County Medicaid Profiles, 2003

County	Residents <sup>a</sup>	Medicaid Recipients <sup>b</sup>	Percent Medicaid Recipients <sup>c</sup>	Recipient Expenditures		Provider Expenditures	
				Medicaid Expenditure <sup>d</sup>	Expenditure Per Recipient <sup>e</sup>	Medicaid Expenditure <sup>f</sup>	Expenditure Per Recipient <sup>g</sup>
Madison	40,624	5,792	14.26	24,396,769.17	4,212.15	14,869,034.00	2,567.17
Mahoning	251,660	54,199	21.54	234,916,877.21	4,334.34	225,677,079.90	4,163.86
Marion	66,396	13,745	20.70	50,799,441.87	3,695.85	43,174,710.14	3,141.12
Medina	161,641	14,143	8.75	75,688,500.18	5,351.66	98,619,135.99	6,973.00
Meigs	23,242	7,605	32.72	22,323,791.61	2,935.41	12,596,566.64	1,656.35
Mercer	40,933	4,297	10.50	19,587,561.09	4,558.43	16,823,973.10	3,915.28
Miami	100,230	12,967	12.94	57,172,684.35	4,409.09	55,172,269.36	4,254.82
Monroe	14,927	3,580	23.98	11,663,436.03	3,257.94	6,380,486.72	1,782.26
Montgomery	552,187	101,732	18.42	396,631,586.17	3,898.79	427,749,597.49	4,204.67
Morgan	14,843	4,559	30.71	13,198,420.38	2,895.03	8,370,057.16	1,835.94
Morrow	33,568	6,294	18.75	22,088,476.06	3,509.45	17,992,120.06	2,858.61
Muskingum	85,423	22,284	26.09	69,955,070.50	3,139.25	68,677,379.84	3,081.91
Noble	14,054	2,877	20.47	9,321,756.32	3,240.10	7,850,467.58	2,728.70
Ottawa	41,192	5,852	14.21	34,253,760.09	5,853.34	26,725,504.71	4,566.90
Paulding	19,665	3,063	15.58	9,436,375.04	3,080.76	5,040,456.57	1,645.59
Perry	35,074	9,778	27.88	31,123,120.26	3,182.97	19,760,043.82	2,020.87
Pickaway	51,723	9,399	18.17	30,582,286.55	3,253.78	27,359,768.56	2,910.92
Pike	28,194	10,847	38.47	40,126,978.07	3,699.36	27,989,345.34	2,580.38
Portage	154,870	19,536	12.61	85,781,243.22	4,390.93	66,631,173.97	3,410.69
Preble	42,417	6,155	14.51	26,088,042.64	4,238.51	15,931,485.94	2,588.38
Putnam	34,754	3,645	10.49	20,289,403.20	5,566.37	15,171,377.41	4,162.24
Richland	128,267	25,451	19.84	99,411,465.35	3,905.99	85,466,711.77	3,358.09
Ross	74,424	18,588	24.98	58,781,352.68	3,162.33	54,914,984.88	2,954.32
Sandusky	61,753	10,280	16.65	45,751,526.75	4,450.54	33,539,702.25	3,262.62
Scioto	77,453	26,490	34.20	117,131,564.98	4,421.73	101,614,534.25	3,835.96
Seneca	57,734	9,896	17.14	64,574,517.69	6,525.32	84,447,393.30	8,533.49
Shelby	48,566	7,071	14.56	22,627,561.54	3,200.05	17,667,762.16	2,498.62
Stark	377,519	66,221	17.54	282,300,200.64	4,263.00	277,249,726.78	4,186.73
Summit	546,773	97,114	17.76	375,616,955.17	3,867.79	407,964,532.73	4,200.88
Trumbull	221,785	42,950	19.37	167,454,083.67	3,898.81	138,940,613.61	3,234.94
Tuscarawas	91,706	16,512	18.01	65,307,864.93	3,955.18	56,718,153.11	3,434.97
Union	43,750	5,432	12.42	20,100,663.53	3,700.42	15,003,201.91	2,762.00
VanWert	29,277	4,378	14.95	16,376,432.27	3,740.62	14,141,265.98	3,230.07
Vinton	13,231	4,518	34.15	13,311,122.45	2,946.24	6,609,683.12	1,462.97
Warren	181,743	14,099	7.76	91,099,870.38	6,461.44	88,869,847.10	6,303.27
Washington	62,505	12,731	20.37	50,384,782.35	3,957.65	43,683,308.57	3,431.26
Wayne	113,121	16,407	14.50	86,341,756.74	5,262.50	66,852,531.42	4,074.63
Williams	38,802	6,384	16.45	23,697,754.09	3,712.05	19,915,790.38	3,119.64
Wood	123,020	12,611	10.25	55,256,071.59	4,381.58	81,135,590.60	6,433.72
Wyandot	22,826	2,851	12.49	15,912,372.05	5,581.33	10,754,112.35	3,772.05
Total	11,435,798	2,109,924		8,606,885,413.76		8,434,065,183.59	
Avg.	129,952	23,976	18.45	97,805,516	4,079.24	95,841,649.81	3,997.33
Min	13,231	2,851	6.07	9,321,756	2,515.02	5,040,456.57	1,462.97
Max	1,363,888	303,307	38.47	1,234,248,397	7,500.47	1,228,595,077.86	8,533.49

Notes:

- a. Population 2003 from U.S. Census Bureau
- b. Medicaid Recipients 2003
- d. Medicaid Recipient Expenditures 2003
- e. Medicaid Recipient Expenditures / Medicaid recipients
- f. Medicaid Provider Expenditures 2003
- g. Medicaid Provider Expenditures / Medicaid recipients

Table 2. County Jobs and Income Taxes (based on SFY2006 Cost Management Plan)

County	Jobs <sup>a</sup>	Percent Jobs		Income Taxes <sup>d</sup>	Average	Taxes lost <sup>f</sup>
		Jobs Lost <sup>b</sup>	Lost <sup>c</sup>		Income Tax	
					Per Return <sup>e</sup>	
Adams	4,549	23	0.515	8,180,069	701.43	16,423.85
Allen	48,423	76	0.157	58,007,406	1,139.10	86,467.40
Ashland	19,806	24	0.123	25,714,216	1,067.51	25,952.57
Ashtabula	28,609	100	0.348	41,272,658	880.09	87,653.84
Athens	13,445	37	0.273	20,589,286	932.95	34,248.33
Auglaize	16,680	18	0.111	26,042,803	1,156.64	21,322.18
Belmont	19,921	59	0.295	25,175,545	828.88	48,703.70
Brown	5,757	28	0.492	15,130,462	848.93	24,021.04
Butler	122,910	167	0.136	232,841,979	1,511.73	252,001.63
Carroll	5,260	16	0.300	11,803,231	914.98	14,427.53
Champaign	9,300	36	0.392	19,353,980	1,080.32	39,367.32
Clark	47,153	131	0.277	71,577,238	1,096.73	143,453.80
Clermont	47,846	81	0.170	145,976,463	1,565.95	127,371.89
Clinton	22,389	18	0.082	22,318,387	1,032.06	19,034.37
Columbiana	27,725	75	0.269	43,141,672	885.87	66,108.69
Coshocton	12,786	33	0.261	14,873,376	888.97	29,656.31
Crawford	14,779	25	0.168	19,825,873	851.81	21,111.79
Cuyahoga	711,881	1,259	0.177	1,040,104,214	1,613.18	2,031,642.15
Darke	16,618	23	0.139	26,023,339	1,024.22	23,578.70
Defiance	15,638	14	0.090	22,213,024	1,108.82	15,642.36
Delaware	53,048	30	0.056	184,476,968	3,196.07	95,437.82
Erie	29,458	36	0.123	51,812,266	1,319.99	47,877.08
Fairfield	30,874	62	0.200	81,415,310	1,386.41	85,646.96
Fayette	9,935	26	0.260	11,632,420	896.80	23,203.74
Franklin	603,696	1,245	0.206	831,395,764	1,596.72	1,988,262.78
Fulton	18,262	17	0.092	24,564,496	1,162.65	19,601.12
Gallia	9,734	64	0.658	11,927,629	936.97	59,987.05
Geauga	28,417	30	0.105	112,655,295	2,521.49	74,992.64
Greene	46,340	53	0.115	104,811,145	1,535.45	81,705.68
Guernsey	13,624	38	0.279	13,455,644	746.71	28,404.45
Hamilton	510,618	750	0.147	760,773,839	1,896.22	1,422,668.21
Hancock	40,467	33	0.080	48,814,145	1,431.58	46,577.22
Hardin	7,483	12	0.161	12,300,666	880.82	10,621.84
Harrison	3,360	9	0.276	4,660,335	674.43	6,254.79
Henry	8,838	16	0.177	14,249,381	992.23	15,519.56
Highland	9,751	28	0.285	14,542,849	786.44	21,868.14
Hocking	5,701	17	0.298	9,728,465	783.48	13,289.33
Holmes	13,491	27	0.199	13,477,526	961.79	25,763.55
Huron	20,814	21	0.100	31,014,442	1,026.63	21,316.82
Jackson	10,934	25	0.231	10,853,913	795.04	20,079.10
Jefferson	21,116	54	0.256	31,369,414	974.30	52,745.37
Knox	17,762	54	0.306	25,896,619	1,059.47	57,647.36
Lake	89,556	139	0.155	166,871,568	1,438.63	200,108.31
Lawrence	9,835	46	0.469	18,312,880	754.73	34,787.66
Licking	46,961	85	0.180	90,895,801	1,289.25	109,271.63
Logan	17,886	19	0.104	24,451,839	1,098.66	20,452.79
Lorain	91,812	147	0.160	171,530,505	1,274.16	187,634.70
Lucas	214,756	400	0.186	286,344,329	1,375.89	550,495.00

Table 2. County Jobs and Income Taxes (based on SFY2006 Cost Management Plan)

County	Jobs <sup>a</sup>	Jobs Lost <sup>b</sup>	Percent Jobs		Average Income Tax	
			Lost <sup>c</sup>	Income Taxes <sup>d</sup>	Per Return <sup>e</sup>	Taxes lost <sup>f</sup>
Madison	11,066	15	0.139	20,996,527	1,184.17	18,212.97
Mahoning	90,070	235	0.261	135,775,594	1,166.17	273,740.20
Marion	23,895	44	0.182	28,904,539	977.73	42,533.83
Medina	48,984	99	0.202	124,042,945	1,641.45	162,139.11
Meigs	3,065	13	0.426	6,318,358	714.99	9,345.60
Mercer	12,626	17	0.131	19,822,892	966.36	16,006.19
Miami	38,416	55	0.143	66,220,232	1,330.63	73,347.57
Monroe	3,554	6	0.182	4,147,527	680.15	4,406.38
Montgomery	263,770	441	0.167	360,962,344	1,392.39	613,512.05
Morgan	1,902	9	0.466	3,789,842	685.20	6,072.73
Morrow	4,384	18	0.416	12,674,801	954.50	17,409.18
Muskingum	32,700	72	0.222	36,900,323	934.90	67,750.90
Noble	2,205	8	0.384	3,468,330	714.09	6,053.00
Ottawa	11,225	28	0.248	26,916,758	1,268.70	35,357.30
Paulding	3,850	5	0.125	9,256,657	948.91	4,554.36
Perry	5,078	20	0.397	11,886,990	804.43	16,231.90
Pickaway	12,133	27	0.223	23,275,162	1,081.66	29,282.55
Pike	9,307	29	0.306	9,625,535	805.21	22,950.40
Portage	41,085	67	0.163	87,560,192	1,251.49	83,848.99
Preble	9,516	16	0.168	19,794,831	1,049.62	16,789.31
Putnam	9,863	16	0.162	19,590,446	1,107.68	17,725.91
Richland	49,073	86	0.175	64,190,237	1,078.56	92,441.01
Ross	21,196	57	0.267	31,739,939	987.06	55,825.65
Sandusky	24,536	35	0.141	31,051,989	1,005.21	34,834.03
Scioto	18,773	105	0.559	24,463,554	842.73	88,485.23
Seneca	20,010	80	0.400	27,259,418	968.57	77,571.13
Shelby	24,661	17	0.069	29,137,037	1,204.76	20,519.67
Stark	158,123	281	0.178	224,614,515	1,244.84	350,410.90
Summit	248,066	414	0.167	414,620,482	1,606.90	665,664.54
Trumbull	75,541	140	0.186	118,195,000	1,110.26	155,692.54
Tuscarawas	32,878	57	0.174	42,589,954	954.14	54,674.80
Union	22,988	15	0.065	26,744,291	1,401.69	20,877.81
VanWert	10,149	14	0.139	14,016,864	914.94	12,945.00
Vinton	1,539	7	0.449	3,819,610	817.73	5,648.75
Warren	59,922	90	0.151	140,790,573	1,962.43	177,171.03
Washington	22,704	43	0.190	28,299,758	989.54	42,704.14
Wayne	41,618	67	0.162	60,101,329	1,136.93	76,598.19
Williams	15,914	19	0.121	21,381,088	1,098.44	21,224.88
Wood	47,623	75	0.158	87,734,805	1,557.32	117,341.18
Wyandot	8,453	11	0.135	10,138,124	901.49	10,261.65
Total	4,738,465	8,582	0.181	7,487,220,066		12,068,572.69
Min	1,539	5	0.056	3,468,330	674	4,406.38
Max	711,881	1,259	0.658	1,040,104,214	3,196	2,031,642.15

Notes:

- County Business Patterns 2002
- County jobs lost is a function of expected state jobs lost from medicaid cutback (8,582) and the percent of county medicaid expenditure from state Medicaid expenditures
- Percent of jobs lost from total jobs in the counties
- Ohio Department of Development: County Profiles
- Ohio Department of Development: County Profiles
- County taxes lost is a function of jobs losts and average income tax per return in the county

Table 3. County Jobs and Income Taxes (based on SFY2007 Cost Management Plan)

County	Jobs <sup>a</sup>	Jobs Lost <sup>b</sup>	Percent Jobs		Income Taxes <sup>d</sup>	Average	Taxes lost <sup>f</sup>
			Lost <sup>c</sup>	Income Tax			
					Per Return <sup>e</sup>		
Adams	4,549	42	0.915		8,180,069	701.43	29,198.92
Allen	48,423	135	0.279		58,007,406	1,139.10	153,724.93
Ashland	19,806	43	0.218		25,714,216	1,067.51	46,139.43
Ashtabula	28,609	177	0.619		41,272,658	880.09	155,834.22
Athens	13,445	65	0.485		20,589,286	932.95	60,887.94
Auglaize	16,680	33	0.196		26,042,803	1,156.64	37,907.35
Belmont	19,921	104	0.524		25,175,545	828.88	86,587.23
Brown	5,757	50	0.874		15,130,462	848.93	42,705.48
Butler	122,910	296	0.241		232,841,979	1,511.73	448,017.78
Carroll	5,260	28	0.533		11,803,231	914.98	25,649.80
Champaign	9,300	65	0.697		19,353,980	1,080.32	69,988.68
Clark	47,153	233	0.493		71,577,238	1,096.73	255,037.45
Clermont	47,846	145	0.302		145,976,463	1,565.95	226,446.43
Clinton	22,389	33	0.146		22,318,387	1,032.06	33,840.00
Columbiana	27,725	133	0.479		43,141,672	885.87	117,530.46
Coshocton	12,786	59	0.464		14,873,376	888.97	52,724.07
Crawford	14,779	44	0.298		19,825,873	851.81	37,533.32
Cuyahoga	711,881	2,239	0.315		1,040,104,214	1,613.18	3,611,928.22
Darke	16,618	41	0.246		26,023,339	1,024.22	41,919.08
Defiance	15,638	25	0.160		22,213,024	1,108.82	27,809.56
Delaware	53,048	53	0.100		184,476,968	3,196.07	169,672.87
Erie	29,458	64	0.219		51,812,266	1,319.99	85,117.63
Fairfield	30,874	110	0.356		81,415,310	1,386.41	152,266.32
Fayette	9,935	46	0.463		11,632,420	896.80	41,252.46
Franklin	603,696	2,214	0.367		831,395,764	1,596.72	3,534,806.78
Fulton	18,262	30	0.164		24,564,496	1,162.65	34,847.60
Gallia	9,734	114	1.169		11,927,629	936.97	106,647.18
Geauga	28,417	53	0.186		112,655,295	2,521.49	133,324.68
Greene	46,340	95	0.204		104,811,145	1,535.45	145,259.36
Guernsey	13,624	68	0.496		13,455,644	746.71	50,498.48
Hamilton	510,618	1,334	0.261		760,773,839	1,896.22	2,529,271.93
Hancock	40,467	58	0.143		48,814,145	1,431.58	82,806.70
Hardin	7,483	21	0.287		12,300,666	880.82	18,883.91
Harrison	3,360	16	0.491		4,660,335	674.43	11,119.99
Henry	8,838	28	0.315		14,249,381	992.23	27,591.25
Highland	9,751	49	0.507		14,542,849	786.44	38,877.98
Hocking	5,701	30	0.529		9,728,465	783.48	23,626.26
Holmes	13,491	48	0.353		13,477,526	961.79	45,803.39
Huron	20,814	37	0.177		31,014,442	1,026.63	37,897.83
Jackson	10,934	45	0.411		10,853,913	795.04	35,697.36
Jefferson	21,116	96	0.456		31,369,414	974.30	93,772.65
Knox	17,762	97	0.545		25,896,619	1,059.47	102,487.60
Lake	89,556	247	0.276		166,871,568	1,438.63	355,759.92
Lawrence	9,835	82	0.833		18,312,880	754.73	61,846.78
Licking	46,961	151	0.321		90,895,801	1,289.25	194,267.12
Logan	17,886	33	0.185		24,451,839	1,098.66	36,361.73
Lorain	91,812	262	0.285		171,530,505	1,274.16	333,583.88
Lucas	214,756	711	0.331		286,344,329	1,375.89	978,690.28

Table 3. County Jobs and Income Taxes (based on SFY2007 Cost Management Plan)

County	Jobs <sup>a</sup>	Percent Jobs		Income Taxes <sup>d</sup>	Average	Taxes lost <sup>f</sup>
		Jobs Lost <sup>b</sup>	Lost <sup>c</sup>		Income Tax	
					Per Return <sup>e</sup>	
Madison	11,066	27	0.247	20,996,527	1,184.17	32,379.69
Mahoning	90,070	417	0.463	135,775,594	1,166.17	486,665.40
Marion	23,895	77	0.324	28,904,539	977.73	75,618.21
Medina	48,984	176	0.359	124,042,945	1,641.45	288,256.89
Meigs	3,065	23	0.758	6,318,358	714.99	16,614.95
Mercer	12,626	29	0.233	19,822,892	966.36	28,456.40
Miami	38,416	98	0.255	66,220,232	1,330.63	130,400.02
Monroe	3,554	12	0.324	4,147,527	680.15	7,833.82
Montgomery	263,770	783	0.297	360,962,344	1,392.39	1,090,724.30
Morgan	1,902	16	0.828	3,789,842	685.20	10,796.32
Morrow	4,384	32	0.740	12,674,801	954.50	30,950.68
Muskingum	32,700	129	0.394	36,900,323	934.90	120,450.05
Noble	2,205	15	0.683	3,468,330	714.09	10,761.25
Ottawa	11,225	50	0.441	26,916,758	1,268.70	62,859.51
Paulding	3,850	9	0.222	9,256,657	948.91	8,096.90
Perry	5,078	36	0.706	11,886,990	804.43	28,857.66
Pickaway	12,133	48	0.397	23,275,162	1,081.66	52,059.60
Pike	9,307	51	0.544	9,625,535	805.21	40,802.07
Portage	41,085	119	0.290	87,560,192	1,251.49	149,069.81
Preble	9,516	28	0.299	19,794,831	1,049.62	29,848.65
Putnam	9,863	28	0.288	19,590,446	1,107.68	31,513.77
Richland	49,073	152	0.311	64,190,237	1,078.56	164,345.04
Ross	21,196	101	0.474	31,739,939	987.06	99,248.89
Sandusky	24,536	62	0.251	31,051,989	1,005.21	61,929.22
Scioto	18,773	187	0.994	24,463,554	842.73	157,312.30
Seneca	20,010	142	0.712	27,259,418	968.57	137,908.81
Shelby	24,661	30	0.123	29,137,037	1,204.76	36,480.63
Stark	158,123	500	0.316	224,614,515	1,244.84	622,973.41
Summit	248,066	736	0.297	414,620,482	1,606.90	1,183,442.92
Trumbull	75,541	249	0.330	118,195,000	1,110.26	276,795.92
Tuscarawas	32,878	102	0.310	42,589,954	954.14	97,202.86
Union	22,988	26	0.115	26,744,291	1,401.69	37,117.34
VanWert	10,149	25	0.248	14,016,864	914.94	23,014.09
Vinton	1,539	12	0.798	3,819,610	817.73	10,042.56
Warren	59,922	161	0.268	140,790,573	1,962.43	314,981.18
Washington	22,704	77	0.338	28,299,758	989.54	75,921.00
Wayne	41,618	120	0.288	60,101,329	1,136.93	136,179.08
Williams	15,914	34	0.216	21,381,088	1,098.44	37,734.37
Wood	47,623	134	0.281	87,734,805	1,557.32	208,613.47
Wyandot	8,453	20	0.239	10,138,124	901.49	18,243.55
Total	4,738,465	15,257	0.322	7,487,220,066		21,455,952.90
Min	1,539	9	0.100	3,468,330	674	7,833.82
Max	711,881	2,239	1.169	1,040,104,214	3,196	3,611,928.22

Notes:

- a. County Business Patterns 2002
- b. County jobs lost is a function of expected state jobs lost from medicaid cutback (15,257) and the percent of county medicaid expenditure from state Medicaid expenditures
- c. Percent of jobs lost from total jobs in the counties
- d. Ohio Department of Development: County Profiles
- e. Ohio Department of Development: County Profiles
- f. County taxes lost is a function of jobs losts and average income tax per return in the county

Table 4. Dependence Indexes, 2003

County	Dependence Index <sup>a</sup>	Poverty Index (PI), 2000 <sup>b</sup>	Health Index (HI), 2002 <sup>c</sup>	Medicaid Expenditures Per Recipient x PI <sup>d</sup>	Medicaid Expenditures Per Recipient x HI <sup>e</sup>
Adams	1.428	1.510	1.351	5,265.92	4,710.55
Allen	1.179	1.037	1.339	3,938.36	5,084.89
Ashland	0.860	0.885	0.835	3,527.82	3,327.39
Ashtabula	1.209	1.311	1.114	6,572.38	5,587.77
Athens	1.323	1.399	1.250	4,776.59	4,266.87
Auglaize	0.746	0.731	0.760	3,263.45	3,394.17
Belmont	1.270	1.298	1.242	6,111.23	5,848.36
Brown	1.272	1.108	1.460	3,967.96	5,231.29
Butler	0.885	0.888	0.882	3,718.95	3,695.34
Carroll	0.919	1.025	0.825	3,774.16	3,037.09
Champaign	0.919	0.865	0.976	3,965.98	4,474.30
Clark	1.173	1.140	1.207	5,073.20	5,369.95
Clermont	0.780	0.844	0.722	3,733.12	3,193.95
Clinton	0.812	0.896	0.736	3,017.05	2,478.45
Columbiana	1.199	1.097	1.312	3,926.16	4,695.19
Coshocton	1.027	1.032	1.021	4,360.04	4,311.74
Crawford	0.974	0.965	0.984	3,115.16	3,175.94
Cuyahoga	1.105	1.141	1.070	4,643.57	4,353.51
Darke	0.784	0.822	0.748	3,661.29	3,330.73
Defiance	0.721	0.680	0.765	2,025.52	2,279.30
Delaware	0.549	0.566	0.533	2,595.32	2,442.37
Erie	0.931	0.827	1.049	3,000.79	3,806.63
Fairfield	0.977	0.778	1.227	3,096.14	4,880.70
Fayette	0.957	1.185	0.773	6,275.28	4,092.63
Franklin	0.914	0.937	0.893	3,458.72	3,296.22
Fulton	0.708	0.712	0.703	2,721.26	2,687.44
Gallia	1.839	1.915	1.766	12,431.51	11,465.98
Geauga	0.694	0.632	0.761	4,064.76	4,892.95
Greene	0.821	0.779	0.865	3,119.14	3,461.23
Guernsey	1.413	1.437	1.389	6,126.08	5,922.56
Hamilton	1.026	1.013	1.038	4,559.85	4,673.70
Hancock	0.770	0.714	0.832	2,766.76	3,223.69
Hardin	0.878	0.969	0.795	3,251.72	2,669.56
Harrison	1.038	1.191	0.905	4,666.18	3,547.40
Henry	0.834	0.862	0.808	4,441.17	4,161.59
Highland	1.070	1.139	1.005	3,963.96	3,496.84
Hocking	1.112	1.158	1.068	3,630.66	3,351.14
Holmes	0.878	1.229	0.627	9,216.26	4,704.16
Huron	0.784	0.816	0.753	2,053.47	1,893.67
Jackson	1.034	1.348	0.793	4,276.62	2,514.74
Jefferson	1.275	1.243	1.308	5,040.71	5,304.44
Knox	1.050	1.249	0.883	8,657.94	6,119.39
Lake	0.749	0.701	0.800	3,749.62	4,283.80
Lawrence	1.527	1.563	1.492	5,987.01	5,714.80
Licking	0.849	0.846	0.851	3,258.70	3,278.55
Logan	0.796	0.849	0.745	2,669.73	2,342.37
Lorain	0.925	0.928	0.921	3,300.95	3,278.10
Lucas	1.229	1.158	1.304	4,475.96	5,040.36

Table 4. Dependence Indexes, 2003

County	Dependence Index <sup>a</sup>	Poverty Index (PI), 2000 <sup>b</sup>	Health Index (HI), 2002 <sup>c</sup>	Medicaid Expenditures Per Recipient x PI <sup>d</sup>	Medicaid Expenditures Per Recipient x HI <sup>e</sup>
Madison	0.794	0.878	0.717	3,697.95	3,021.31
Mahoning	1.290	1.181	1.409	5,119.43	6,107.78
Marion	1.054	1.009	1.100	3,729.29	4,067.23
Medina	0.748	0.666	0.840	3,564.51	4,492.83
Meigs	1.341	1.382	1.300	4,058.00	3,815.78
Mercer	0.773	0.749	0.798	3,413.45	3,635.92
Miami	0.763	0.763	0.762	3,366.06	3,361.85
Monroe	0.790	1.122	0.556	3,656.56	1,810.38
Montgomery	1.052	0.967	1.144	3,770.22	4,461.35
Morgan	1.066	1.297	0.877	3,755.11	2,538.23
Morrow	1.086	0.937	1.258	3,287.26	4,416.11
Muskingum	1.219	1.149	1.294	3,607.36	4,061.69
Noble	1.060	1.068	1.053	3,459.46	3,412.50
Ottawa	0.794	0.869	0.724	5,089.20	4,240.65
Paulding	0.799	0.735	0.867	2,265.27	2,671.68
Perry	1.091	1.191	1.001	3,789.73	3,184.88
Pickaway	0.976	0.935	1.019	3,040.77	3,314.25
Pike	1.307	1.673	1.020	6,190.44	3,773.61
Portage	0.739	0.864	0.633	3,793.20	2,777.85
Preble	0.683	0.781	0.597	3,309.09	2,529.51
Putnam	0.640	0.773	0.531	4,302.48	2,953.49
Richland	1.038	1.019	1.057	3,981.78	4,130.53
Ross	1.294	1.103	1.519	3,488.12	4,802.18
Sandusky	0.891	0.892	0.889	3,970.85	3,956.56
Scioto	1.774	1.694	1.859	7,490.92	8,218.43
Seneca	1.041	1.129	0.961	7,364.19	6,271.00
Shelby	0.644	0.723	0.574	2,315.05	1,837.26
Stark	1.033	0.961	1.110	4,095.89	4,733.59
Summit	0.975	0.946	1.006	3,658.66	3,890.90
Trumbull	1.024	1.018	1.030	3,969.35	4,014.16
Tuscarawas	0.919	0.934	0.904	3,692.42	3,577.09
Union	0.633	0.641	0.625	2,372.84	2,312.06
VanWert	0.851	0.694	1.044	2,597.40	3,904.32
Vinton	1.239	1.434	1.071	4,225.44	3,154.75
Warren	0.610	0.677	0.550	4,371.46	3,551.01
Washington	1.068	1.041	1.095	4,120.64	4,333.77
Wayne	0.865	0.939	0.797	4,943.17	4,192.92
Williams	0.781	0.756	0.807	2,807.50	2,994.25
Wood	0.706	0.784	0.637	3,434.36	2,789.01
Wyandot	0.609	0.772	0.481	4,308.87	2,685.02
Avg.	0.980	1.006	0.966		
Min	0.549	0.566	0.481	2,025.52	1,810.38
Max	1.839	1.915	1.859	12,431.51	11,465.98

Notes:

- a. Dependence Index Constructed from PI and HI
- b. Poverty Index based on Census, 2000
- c. Health Index based on County Business Patterns, 2002
- d. Medicaid Expenditure per Recipient 2003 x Poverty Index 2000
- e. Medicaid Expenditure per Recipient 2003 x Health Index 2002

Table 5. Ratios of Estimated Provider Expenditures to Estimated Recipient Expenditures by Service Category in 2006

County	Prescription Drug			Nursing Facilities			Dental Services			Total Expenditures		
	Provider	Recipient	Ratio	Provider	Recipient	Ratio	Provider	Recipient	Ratio	Provider	Recipient	Ratio
	Adams	\$ 9,567,548.16	\$ 11,418,418.65	0.84	\$ 8,164,330.18	\$ 7,252,455.10	1.13	\$ 5,664.92	\$ 214,286.72	0.03	\$26,926,612.27	\$38,104,615.21
Allen	\$ 11,647,097.05	\$ 15,769,854.86	0.74	\$ 28,716,507.29	\$ 28,835,967.42	1.00	\$ 660,067.55	\$ 459,892.20	1.44	\$86,110,711.60	\$84,661,688.45	1.02
Ashland	\$ 4,026,423.93	\$ 5,747,642.42	0.70	\$ 13,210,857.36	\$ 12,924,879.75	1.02	\$ 216,014.89	\$ 244,866.79	0.88	\$28,246,844.93	\$35,588,415.95	0.79
Ashtabula	\$ 15,405,491.63	\$ 26,255,307.87	0.59	\$ 53,542,699.93	\$ 52,101,160.44	1.03	\$ 144,454.14	\$ 521,003.99	0.28	\$110,563,992.18	\$136,320,546.37	0.81
Athens	\$ 12,486,539.03	\$ 14,154,040.02	0.88	\$ 9,367,154.84	\$ 9,214,404.16	1.02	\$ 322,634.39	\$ 352,445.57	0.92	\$39,912,801.16	\$54,944,011.24	0.73
Auglaize	\$ 2,273,338.42	\$ 3,924,893.19	0.58	\$ 12,539,401.92	\$ 11,548,810.31	1.09	\$ 20,789.13	\$ 119,427.26	0.17	\$19,942,016.81	\$26,234,711.85	0.76
Belmont	\$ 12,625,515.32	\$ 16,092,503.57	0.78	\$ 21,764,320.43	\$ 21,292,066.16	1.02	\$ 453,548.72	\$ 483,968.72	0.94	\$66,548,190.41	\$84,400,848.21	0.79
Brown	\$ 7,862,083.80	\$ 8,912,773.02	0.88	\$ 14,443,882.24	\$ 11,624,090.92	1.24	\$ 16,185.67	\$ 213,388.19	0.08	\$32,227,444.12	\$37,555,269.17	0.86
Butler	\$ 32,113,125.25	\$ 46,526,536.89	0.69	\$ 76,999,114.77	\$ 75,355,410.56	1.02	\$ 690,966.82	\$ 879,590.64	0.79	\$183,370,223.58	\$240,072,751.18	0.76
Carroll	\$ 2,566,997.51	\$ 4,537,641.50	0.57	\$ 7,181,478.90	\$ 6,974,746.10	1.03	\$ 71,935.04	\$ 151,043.37	0.48	\$16,673,015.13	\$25,167,289.95	0.66
Champaign	\$ 3,715,527.53	\$ 6,065,410.05	0.61	\$ 11,397,086.28	\$ 11,235,193.22	1.01	\$ 134,585.95	\$ 187,342.05	0.72	\$41,615,863.34	\$31,692,325.34	1.31
Clark	\$ 24,215,319.34	\$ 31,929,484.51	0.76	\$ 53,283,800.76	\$ 48,564,457.79	1.10	\$ 672,583.79	\$ 631,487.27	1.07	\$142,683,065.28	\$162,174,353.41	0.88
Clermont	\$ 13,618,746.77	\$ 23,297,713.92	0.58	\$ 27,599,203.92	\$ 40,090,945.14	0.69	\$ 668,687.95	\$ 749,082.30	0.89	\$89,958,870.03	\$140,951,515.23	0.64
Clinton	\$ 6,194,920.83	\$ 7,945,612.09	0.78	\$ 8,690,841.55	\$ 8,531,063.78	1.02	\$ 109,230.12	\$ 191,277.70	0.57	\$21,429,280.76	\$30,706,045.02	0.70
Columbiana	\$ 13,834,589.80	\$ 20,924,175.22	0.66	\$ 28,585,682.85	\$ 24,380,692.15	1.17	\$ 318,488.76	\$ 673,680.23	0.47	\$80,464,571.60	\$101,032,603.43	0.80
Coshocton	\$ 8,168,768.81	\$ 6,443,991.81	1.27	\$ 7,093,689.42	\$ 6,981,025.06	1.02	\$ 123,501.66	\$ 221,436.28	0.56	\$36,011,096.88	\$37,504,898.27	0.96
Crawford	\$ 6,606,665.63	\$ 8,733,298.95	0.76	\$ 11,865,348.68	\$ 11,592,893.00	1.02	\$ 154,627.56	\$ 223,197.71	0.69	\$27,881,294.04	\$36,771,326.54	0.76
Cuyahoga	\$ 203,309,205.59	\$ 218,791,598.33	0.93	\$ 447,622,172.29	\$ 437,192,361.58	1.02	\$ 5,840,044.07	\$ 4,225,492.18	1.38	\$1,407,564,618.66	\$1,387,826,632.56	1.01
Darke	\$ 3,022,813.50	\$ 5,265,157.18	0.57	\$ 14,345,952.53	\$ 14,057,687.69	1.02	\$ 47,383.82	\$ 193,575.79	0.24	\$25,750,822.28	\$34,247,025.96	0.75
Defiance	\$ 2,780,519.26	\$ 4,001,335.70	0.69	\$ 8,514,244.40	\$ 8,338,765.86	1.02	\$ 79,508.97	\$ 113,073.73	0.70	\$16,777,112.88	\$21,131,096.18	0.79
Delaware	\$ 5,780,762.55	\$ 8,993,454.69	0.64	\$ 16,928,768.52	\$ 16,513,091.05	1.03	\$ 247,807.45	\$ 269,907.34	0.92	\$34,232,110.13	\$54,382,602.40	0.63
Erie	\$ 5,205,068.92	\$ 8,706,440.63	0.60	\$ 19,368,607.72	\$ 18,953,174.28	1.02	\$ 150,652.75	\$ 270,233.41	0.56	\$42,259,949.93	\$50,741,666.86	0.83
Fairfield	\$ 13,963,485.29	\$ 18,583,688.66	0.75	\$ 24,628,857.54	\$ 28,349,015.73	0.87	\$ 587,413.31	\$ 675,229.89	0.87	\$70,213,662.55	\$89,281,711.46	0.79
Fayette	\$ 4,691,612.07	\$ 8,389,195.09	0.56	\$ 17,137,436.04	\$ 16,731,766.33	1.02	\$ 211,033.87	\$ 175,739.90	1.20	\$28,418,606.52	\$39,128,063.35	0.73
Franklin	\$ 182,931,529.90	\$ 160,608,139.19	1.14	\$ 193,987,295.68	\$ 185,937,596.25	1.04	\$ 4,983,145.92	\$ 3,644,994.73	1.37	\$1,399,809,709.21	\$895,379,396.56	1.56
Fulton	\$ 2,806,997.38	\$ 3,654,604.56	0.77	\$ 8,502,365.76	\$ 8,360,064.89	1.02	\$ 63,752.18	\$ 105,121.96	0.61	\$18,853,385.07	\$23,616,979.80	0.80
Gallia	\$ 8,979,861.06	\$ 12,700,190.89	0.71	\$ 10,392,201.34	\$ 10,231,359.12	1.02	\$ 143,534.13	\$ 257,122.66	0.56	\$73,453,516.95	\$74,903,553.44	0.98
Geauga	\$ 2,993,405.29	\$ 6,123,641.13	0.49	\$ 19,637,947.54	\$ 19,188,817.28	1.02	\$ 111,371.51	\$ 126,828.71	0.88	\$34,009,471.56	\$41,209,087.13	0.83
Greene	\$ 11,215,318.74	\$ 16,334,546.81	0.69	\$ 31,593,229.16	\$ 33,928,476.40	0.93	\$ 306,399.03	\$ 418,961.17	0.73	\$57,998,410.95	\$87,578,218.80	0.66
Guernsey	\$ 6,195,677.99	\$ 11,673,308.82	0.53	\$ 6,774,311.39	\$ 6,681,537.69	1.01	\$ 207,352.67	\$ 362,999.99	0.57	\$48,954,895.57	\$58,873,744.29	0.83
Hamilton	\$ 139,192,989.74	\$ 116,118,518.46	1.20	\$ 260,988,790.42	\$ 248,966,451.74	1.05	\$ 3,060,882.93	\$ 2,603,666.73	1.18	\$847,356,640.78	\$747,301,100.13	1.13
Hancock	\$ 5,069,314.61	\$ 7,194,034.24	0.70	\$ 15,228,132.46	\$ 14,958,249.78	1.02	\$ 79,476.97	\$ 173,711.02	0.46	\$36,641,125.76	\$39,227,574.57	0.93
Hardin	\$ 3,071,180.89	\$ 5,693,330.02	0.54	\$ 6,337,883.28	\$ 6,225,440.51	1.02	\$ -	\$ 110,688.98		\$12,995,536.11	\$21,134,333.79	0.61
Harrison	\$ 2,085,097.16	\$ 3,542,781.48	0.59	\$ 6,007,029.87	\$ 5,891,417.29	1.02	\$ 25,331.15	\$ 125,779.34	0.20	\$10,387,920.05	\$16,883,020.00	0.62
Henry	\$ 2,353,997.29	\$ 3,038,532.39	0.77	\$ 3,955,125.22	\$ 3,862,435.96	1.02	\$ 41,095.83	\$ 95,518.09	0.43	\$17,572,236.27	\$23,100,403.40	0.76
Highland	\$ 8,325,695.42	\$ 9,936,468.63	0.84	\$ 11,173,854.86	\$ 10,953,636.09	1.02	\$ 601,316.97	\$ 319,965.75	1.88	\$32,118,123.83	\$42,015,052.26	0.76
Hocking	\$ 5,697,164.67	\$ 6,332,597.11	0.90	\$ 6,941,694.58	\$ 6,781,135.56	1.02	\$ 229,518.65	\$ 256,616.01	0.89	\$20,109,204.72	\$26,718,793.28	0.75
Holmes	\$ 4,307,777.79	\$ 6,663,213.14	0.65	\$ 10,970,736.69	\$ 10,770,612.49	1.02	\$ 67,806.33	\$ 113,098.19	0.60	\$30,224,480.89	\$35,702,742.84	0.85
Huron	\$ 5,065,430.10	\$ 6,720,077.88	0.75	\$ 9,527,494.16	\$ 9,432,310.60	1.01	\$ 131,182.33	\$ 271,666.76	0.48	\$23,179,557.66	\$31,675,037.69	0.73
Jackson	\$ 11,971,678.89	\$ 11,831,283.79	1.01	\$ 9,408,138.01	\$ 9,233,962.53	1.02	\$ 123,823.36	\$ 283,019.22	0.44	\$28,890,941.28	\$37,972,167.46	0.76
Jefferson	\$ 15,373,675.86	\$ 17,241,722.92	0.89	\$ 18,787,114.80	\$ 18,483,103.96	1.02	\$ 658,141.98	\$ 451,886.83	1.46	\$63,245,777.88	\$74,790,780.84	0.85
Knox	\$ 6,768,650.35	\$ 9,750,255.73	0.69	\$ 14,843,773.66	\$ 14,570,186.84	1.02	\$ 209,764.87	\$ 326,308.57	0.64	\$66,701,297.26	\$79,012,188.69	0.84
Lake	\$ 48,321,312.73	\$ 21,306,378.30	2.27	\$ 46,429,962.47	\$ 46,429,641.48	1.02	\$ 641,738.29	\$ 601,833.00	1.07	\$160,796,120.49	\$145,763,735.80	1.10
Lawrence	\$ 19,815,659.62	\$ 25,651,493.48	0.77	\$ 15,437,497.06	\$ 15,176,017.90	1.02	\$ 657,980.34	\$ 601,840.99	1.09	\$50,244,207.99	\$90,214,727.11	0.56
Licking	\$ 14,713,492.12	\$ 21,310,929.12	0.69	\$ 33,267,282.37	\$ 32,493,037.77	1.02	\$ 1,442,619.12	\$ 1,045,467.93	1.38	\$98,571,872.51	\$112,212,081.48	0.88
Logan	\$ 3,725,902.00	\$ 5,926,579.31	0.63	\$ 8,167,727.72	\$ 8,015,734.17	1.02	\$ 78,024.13	\$ 176,884.57	0.44	\$21,193,021.26	\$29,284,279.47	0.72
Lorain	\$ 23,910,655.01	\$ 35,849,340.10	0.67	\$ 60,108,972.64	\$ 60,804,801.00	0.99	\$ 1,520,041.77	\$ 1,005,651.68	1.51	\$166,025,013.87	\$201,729,929.30	0.82
Lucas	\$ 69,506,663.24	\$ 76,894,992.95	0.90	\$ 105,876,386.67	\$ 103,835,415.60	1.02	\$ 1,644,365.93	\$ 1,184,418.15	1.39	\$455,215,887.82	\$445,707,962.79	1.02
Madison	\$ 4,120,398.48	\$ 5,466,014.97	0.75	\$ 6,693,315.78	\$ 6,495,869.95	1.03	\$ 61,360.06	\$ 141,543.26	0.43	\$17,170,258.27	\$27,508,423.19	0.62
Mahoning	\$ 39,599,616.11	\$ 50,396,810.31	0.79	\$ 83,914,906.68	\$ 85,889,467.73	0.98	\$ 1,352,167.97	\$ 1,399,621.05	0.97	\$258,867,226.45	\$264,741,055.29	0.98

Table 5. Ratios of Estimated Provider Expenditures to Estimated Recipient Expenditures by Service Category in 2006

County	Prescription Drug			Nursing Facilities			Dental Services			Total Expenditures		
	Provider	Recipient	Ratio	Provider	Recipient	Ratio	Provider	Recipient	Ratio	Provider	Recipient	Ratio
	Marion	\$ 9,906,687.90	\$ 13,671,869.13	0.72	\$ 10,205,383.25	\$ 10,021,636.45	1.02	\$ 238,898.77	\$ 360,291.51	0.66	\$49,661,727.96	\$57,374,564.15
Medina	\$ 51,605,574.62	\$ 11,894,614.15	4.34	\$ 29,801,835.55	\$ 29,223,780.82	1.02	\$ 256,863.07	\$ 386,245.11	0.67	\$115,521,199.04	\$85,070,283.33	1.36
Meigs	\$ 5,736,478.15	\$ 7,877,791.82	0.73	\$ 6,106,353.80	\$ 5,955,951.35	1.03	\$ 141,056.58	\$ 174,708.00	0.81	\$14,617,874.99	\$25,337,124.19	0.58
Mercer	\$ 3,487,364.85	\$ 3,548,513.21	0.98	\$ 10,435,233.66	\$ 10,212,276.59	1.02	\$ 58,735.42	\$ 114,849.93	0.51	\$19,360,105.15	\$22,030,743.65	0.88
Miami	\$ 20,376,740.64	\$ 10,854,624.02	1.88	\$ 26,259,205.95	\$ 25,652,931.78	1.02	\$ 382,894.09	\$ 418,244.45	0.92	\$63,997,972.45	\$64,328,307.78	0.99
Monroe	\$ 2,246,398.42	\$ 2,955,115.69	0.76	\$ 2,593,436.51	\$ 2,540,414.18	1.02	\$ -	\$ 95,197.34		\$7,409,493.15	\$13,171,947.74	0.56
Montgomery	\$ 96,923,667.89	\$ 88,782,314.06	1.09	\$ 130,274,995.47	\$ 128,421,089.97	1.01	\$ 2,520,753.23	\$ 1,736,916.26	1.45	\$491,859,133.22	\$447,161,551.61	1.10
Morgan	\$ 2,124,334.89	\$ 3,629,353.70	0.59	\$ 4,708,045.13	\$ 4,624,430.63	1.02	\$ 60,628.55	\$ 139,195.02	0.44	\$9,647,494.17	\$14,906,293.14	0.65
Morrow	\$ 3,991,095.14	\$ 4,730,477.46	0.84	\$ 7,757,575.24	\$ 7,551,233.02	1.03	\$ 76,179.20	\$ 132,689.27	0.57	\$20,709,060.31	\$24,896,953.77	0.83
Muskingum	\$ 20,112,976.85	\$ 18,556,746.97	1.08	\$ 18,799,559.12	\$ 18,439,835.66	1.02	\$ 731,581.48	\$ 636,272.86	1.15	\$79,118,065.29	\$78,966,981.28	1.00
Noble	\$ 2,149,196.47	\$ 2,229,661.12	0.96	\$ 4,357,470.54	\$ 4,273,187.79	1.02	\$ 47,916.20	\$ 67,771.79	0.71	\$9,062,625.55	\$10,523,787.73	0.86
Ottawa	\$ 2,377,917.60	\$ 4,305,133.11	0.55	\$ 9,400,358.25	\$ 9,241,973.38	1.02	\$ 64,138.99	\$ 101,840.70	0.63	\$30,555,246.19	\$38,447,565.78	0.79
Paulding	\$ 2,250,553.81	\$ 2,704,303.43	0.83	\$ 2,149,048.87	\$ 2,138,914.15	1.00	\$ 161,128.15	\$ 102,784.15	1.57	\$5,831,414.70	\$10,662,200.17	0.55
Perry	\$ 5,493,807.76	\$ 7,855,265.48	0.70	\$ 5,850,155.81	\$ 5,772,522.41	1.01	\$ 213,087.09	\$ 350,902.08	0.61	\$22,780,714.77	\$35,133,312.79	0.65
Pickaway	\$ 6,025,158.91	\$ 8,133,038.58	0.74	\$ 9,714,822.78	\$ 9,545,667.48	1.02	\$ 11,548.96	\$ 237,410.64	0.05	\$31,532,393.24	\$34,544,030.40	0.91
Pike	\$ 7,444,564.99	\$ 10,274,320.15	0.72	\$ 10,666,987.32	\$ 10,278,131.33	1.04	\$ 38,201.25	\$ 192,713.21	0.20	\$32,327,998.57	\$45,340,708.84	0.71
Portage	\$ 10,509,695.72	\$ 16,846,916.56	0.62	\$ 23,427,633.92	\$ 22,933,488.34	1.02	\$ 434,771.67	\$ 632,243.12	0.69	\$76,349,715.83	\$96,545,434.71	0.79
Preble	\$ 2,890,067.49	\$ 5,229,036.51	0.55	\$ 7,415,251.78	\$ 7,237,449.01	1.02	\$ 653.69	\$ 130,597.34	0.01	\$18,322,865.07	\$29,389,363.84	0.62
Putnam	\$ 2,721,072.66	\$ 4,216,289.78	0.65	\$ 8,181,750.31	\$ 7,994,305.54	1.02	\$ 23,251.67	\$ 76,908.78	0.30	\$17,437,665.29	\$22,869,518.61	0.76
Richland	\$ 17,755,254.40	\$ 21,751,866.88	0.82	\$ 26,710,047.15	\$ 26,260,376.91	1.02	\$ 261,394.67	\$ 599,266.86	0.44	\$98,346,553.81	\$112,136,972.53	0.88
Ross	\$ 14,503,746.89	\$ 17,465,893.56	0.83	\$ 13,764,861.14	\$ 13,457,035.68	1.02	\$ 684,939.36	\$ 533,200.37	1.28	\$63,128,894.04	\$66,514,345.43	0.95
Sandusky	\$ 6,299,552.12	\$ 8,251,542.96	0.76	\$ 20,478,245.51	\$ 19,919,768.30	1.03	\$ 20,390.27	\$ 140,969.79	0.14	\$38,577,406.66	\$51,531,527.28	0.75
Scioto	\$ 32,343,517.08	\$ 36,872,082.32	0.88	\$ 31,290,140.07	\$ 30,689,802.65	1.02	\$ 625,829.28	\$ 717,259.09	0.87	\$117,407,004.02	\$132,648,850.05	0.89
Seneca	\$ 17,468,749.89	\$ 8,782,900.26	1.99	\$ 19,160,865.74	\$ 18,774,337.18	1.02	\$ 69,248.43	\$ 165,863.81	0.42	\$97,238,654.84	\$72,539,644.76	1.34
Shelby	\$ 3,948,388.13	\$ 4,630,781.83	0.85	\$ 9,658,028.35	\$ 9,497,546.38	1.02	\$ 299,274.48	\$ 229,054.87	1.31	\$20,258,962.39	\$25,468,893.16	0.80
Stark	\$ 62,393,684.92	\$ 56,077,206.98	1.11	\$ 110,940,590.43	\$ 108,574,672.55	1.02	\$ 1,249,456.11	\$ 1,413,557.57	0.88	\$319,183,991.61	\$317,893,111.58	1.00
Summit	\$ 81,724,342.63	\$ 82,697,920.44	0.99	\$ 118,063,276.31	\$ 115,749,866.26	1.02	\$ 1,883,689.87	\$ 1,481,659.23	1.27	\$468,584,881.70	\$423,307,919.01	1.11
Trumbull	\$ 29,807,296.16	\$ 37,180,732.20	0.80	\$ 62,239,439.30	\$ 60,942,453.70	1.02	\$ 1,187,798.81	\$ 1,160,732.58	1.02	\$159,648,256.93	\$188,722,501.86	0.85
Tuscarawas	\$ 19,094,280.25	\$ 14,130,832.58	1.35	\$ 20,397,623.40	\$ 20,016,032.07	1.02	\$ 323,835.83	\$ 390,993.99	0.83	\$65,701,139.09	\$73,650,500.08	0.89
Union	\$ 3,430,101.27	\$ 4,511,511.88	0.76	\$ 8,031,707.46	\$ 7,870,485.84	1.02	\$ 58,488.67	\$ 152,161.66	0.38	\$17,294,239.34	\$22,669,214.91	0.76
VanWert	\$ 2,266,575.99	\$ 3,407,541.77	0.67	\$ 6,984,328.84	\$ 6,850,779.32	1.02	\$ 23,354.03	\$ 132,226.60	0.18	\$16,239,328.26	\$18,454,719.92	0.88
Vinton	\$ 1,846,823.85	\$ 4,242,260.88	0.44	\$ 3,646,625.55	\$ 3,628,495.17	1.00	\$ 58,523.90	\$ 130,996.67	0.45	\$7,608,393.65	\$15,081,382.40	0.50
Warren	\$ 30,463,793.34	\$ 15,156,458.69	2.01	\$ 36,771,279.19	\$ 33,036,876.60	1.11	\$ 163,482.60	\$ 335,623.92	0.49	\$103,024,304.47	\$102,465,758.52	1.01
Washington	\$ 13,624,904.89	\$ 13,072,099.88	1.04	\$ 14,243,109.98	\$ 13,944,022.28	1.02	\$ 169,801.07	\$ 357,483.71	0.47	\$50,539,847.19	\$56,941,931.24	0.89
Wayne	\$ 6,733,168.93	\$ 14,478,069.96	0.47	\$ 22,207,968.90	\$ 21,683,862.47	1.02	\$ 455,042.75	\$ 525,180.42	0.87	\$76,295,130.88	\$97,057,535.11	0.79
Williams	\$ 4,994,875.22	\$ 4,609,980.99	1.08	\$ 11,352,738.09	\$ 11,051,617.99	1.03	\$ 65,606.00	\$ 107,074.89	0.61	\$22,969,629.27	\$26,690,164.83	0.86
Wood	\$ 50,070,859.97	\$ 9,640,714.32	5.19	\$ 22,987,809.33	\$ 22,470,998.60	1.02	\$ 268,353.60	\$ 252,655.74	1.06	\$95,579,694.30	\$62,165,271.20	1.54
Wyandot	\$ 1,508,366.65	\$ 2,788,059.72	0.54	\$ 8,214,893.31	\$ 8,065,216.91	1.02	\$ 137,281.80	\$ 77,142.16	1.78	\$12,283,850.43	\$17,904,304.26	0.69
Total	\$ 1,732,452,945.81	\$ 1,777,413,797.58	0.97	\$ 2,844,234,291.95	\$ 2,786,776,370.88	1.02	\$ 43,858,085.29	\$ 43,636,770.04	1.01	\$9,692,381,545.37	\$9,695,423,604.61	1.00
Min	\$ 1,508,366.65	\$ 2,229,661.12	0.44	\$ 2,149,048.87	\$ 2,138,914.15	0.69	\$ -	\$ 67,771.79	0.01	\$5,831,414.70	\$10,523,787.73	0.50
Max	\$ 203,309,205.59	\$ 218,791,598.33	5.19	\$ 447,622,172.29	\$ 437,192,361.58	1.24	\$ 5,840,044.07	\$ 4,225,492.18	1.88	\$1,407,564,618.66	\$1,387,826,632.56	1.56

Table 6. 2006 Projected Provider Expenditures by Service Type and Dependence Indexes

County	Expenditures				Dependence Indexes		
	Prescription Drug	Nursing Facilities	Dental	Total Expenditures	Prescription Drug	Nursing Facilities	Dental
Adams	\$9,567,548.16	\$7,919,400.28	\$5,664.92	\$26,926,612.27	1.988	1.033	0.046
Allen	\$11,647,097.05	\$27,855,012.07	\$660,067.55	\$86,110,711.60	0.757	1.136	1.694
Ashland	\$4,026,423.93	\$12,814,531.63	\$216,014.89	\$28,246,844.93	0.797	1.594	1.690
Ashtabula	\$15,405,491.63	\$51,936,418.94	\$144,454.14	\$110,563,992.18	0.780	1.650	0.289
Athens	\$12,486,539.03	\$9,086,140.20	\$322,634.39	\$39,912,801.16	1.750	0.800	1.786
Auglaize	\$2,273,338.42	\$12,163,219.86	\$20,789.13	\$19,942,016.81	0.638	2.143	0.230
Belmont	\$12,625,515.32	\$21,111,390.81	\$453,548.72	\$66,548,190.41	1.061	1.114	1.506
Brown	\$7,862,083.80	\$14,010,565.77	\$16,185.67	\$32,227,444.12	1.365	1.527	0.111
Butler	\$32,113,125.25	\$74,689,141.32	\$690,966.82	\$183,370,223.58	0.980	1.431	0.833
Carroll	\$2,566,997.51	\$6,966,034.53	\$71,935.04	\$16,673,015.13	0.861	1.468	0.953
Champaign	\$3,715,527.53	\$11,055,173.69	\$134,585.95	\$41,615,863.34	0.499	0.933	0.715
Clark	\$24,215,319.34	\$51,685,286.74	\$672,583.79	\$142,683,065.28	0.949	1.273	1.042
Clermont	\$13,618,746.77	\$26,771,227.80	\$668,687.95	\$89,958,870.03	0.847	1.045	1.643
Clinton	\$6,194,920.83	\$8,430,116.30	\$109,230.12	\$21,429,280.76	1.617	1.382	1.126
Columbiana	\$13,834,589.80	\$27,728,112.37	\$318,488.76	\$80,464,571.60	0.962	1.211	0.875
Coshocton	\$8,168,768.81	\$6,880,878.74	\$123,501.66	\$36,011,096.88	1.269	0.671	0.758
Crawford	\$6,606,665.63	\$11,509,388.22	\$154,627.56	\$27,881,294.04	1.326	1.450	1.226
Cuyahoga	\$203,309,205.59	\$434,193,507.13	\$5,840,044.07	\$1,407,564,618.66	0.808	1.084	0.917
Darke	\$3,022,813.50	\$13,915,573.95	\$47,383.82	\$25,750,822.28	0.657	1.898	0.407
Defiance	\$2,780,519.26	\$8,258,817.07	\$79,508.97	\$16,777,112.88	0.927	1.729	1.047
Delaware	\$5,780,762.55	\$16,420,905.47	\$247,807.45	\$34,232,110.13	0.945	1.685	1.600
Erie	\$5,205,068.92	\$18,787,549.49	\$150,652.75	\$42,259,949.93	0.689	1.562	0.788
Fairfield	\$13,963,485.29	\$23,889,991.81	\$587,413.31	\$70,213,662.55	1.113	1.195	1.849
Fayette	\$4,691,612.07	\$16,623,312.96	\$211,033.87	\$28,418,606.52	0.924	2.055	1.641
Franklin	\$182,931,529.90	\$188,167,676.80	\$4,983,145.92	\$1,399,809,709.21	0.731	0.472	0.787
Fulton	\$2,806,997.38	\$8,247,294.79	\$63,752.18	\$18,853,385.07	0.833	1.537	0.747
Gallia	\$8,979,861.06	\$10,080,435.30	\$143,534.13	\$73,453,516.95	0.684	0.482	0.432
Geauga	\$2,993,405.29	\$19,048,809.11	\$111,371.51	\$34,009,471.56	0.492	1.968	0.724
Greene	\$11,215,318.74	\$30,645,432.29	\$306,399.03	\$57,998,410.95	1.082	1.856	1.167
Guernsey	\$6,195,677.99	\$6,571,082.05	\$207,352.67	\$48,954,895.57	0.708	0.472	0.936
Hamilton	\$139,192,989.74	\$253,159,126.71	\$3,060,882.93	\$847,356,640.78	0.919	1.050	0.798
Hancock	\$5,069,314.61	\$14,771,288.49	\$79,476.97	\$36,641,125.76	0.774	1.416	0.479
Hardin	\$3,071,180.89	\$6,147,746.78	\$0.00	\$12,995,536.11	1.322	1.662	NA
Harrison	\$2,085,097.16	\$5,826,818.97	\$25,331.15	\$10,387,920.05	1.123	1.971	0.539
Henry	\$2,353,997.29	\$3,836,471.47	\$41,095.83	\$17,572,236.27	0.749	0.767	0.517
Highland	\$8,325,695.42	\$10,838,639.21	\$601,316.97	\$32,118,123.83	1.450	1.186	4.137
Hocking	\$5,697,164.67	\$6,733,443.74	\$229,518.65	\$20,109,204.72	1.585	1.176	2.522
Holmes	\$4,307,777.79	\$10,641,614.59	\$67,806.33	\$30,224,480.89	0.797	1.237	0.496
Huron	\$5,065,430.10	\$9,241,669.34	\$131,182.33	\$23,179,557.66	1.223	1.401	1.251
Jackson	\$11,971,678.89	\$9,125,893.87	\$123,823.36	\$28,890,941.28	2.318	1.110	0.947
Jefferson	\$15,373,675.86	\$18,223,501.35	\$658,141.98	\$63,245,777.88	1.360	1.012	2.300
Knox	\$6,768,650.35	\$14,398,460.45	\$209,764.87	\$66,701,297.26	0.568	0.758	0.695
Lake	\$48,321,312.73	\$46,046,833.59	\$641,738.29	\$160,796,120.49	1.681	1.006	0.882
Lawrence	\$19,815,659.62	\$14,974,372.15	\$657,980.34	\$50,244,207.99	2.206	1.047	2.894
Licking	\$14,713,492.12	\$32,269,263.90	\$1,442,619.12	\$98,571,872.51	0.835	1.150	3.234
Logan	\$3,725,902.00	\$7,922,695.89	\$78,024.13	\$21,193,021.26	0.984	1.313	0.814
Lorain	\$23,910,655.01	\$58,305,703.46	\$1,520,041.77	\$166,025,013.87	0.806	1.234	2.023
Lucas	\$69,506,663.24	\$102,700,095.07	\$1,644,365.93	\$455,215,887.82	0.854	0.793	0.798
Madison	\$4,120,398.48	\$6,492,516.31	\$61,360.06	\$17,170,258.27	1.343	1.328	0.790
Mahoning	\$39,599,616.11	\$81,397,459.48	\$1,352,167.97	\$258,867,226.45	0.856	1.105	1.154

Table 6. 2006 Projected Provider Expenditures by Service Type and Dependence Indexes

County	Expenditures			Total Expenditures	Dependence Indexes		
	Prescription Drug	Nursing Facilities	Dental		Prescription Drug	Nursing Facilities	Dental
Marion	\$9,906,687.90	\$9,899,221.75	\$238,898.77	\$49,661,727.96	1.116	0.700	1.063
Medina	\$51,605,574.62	\$28,907,780.49	\$256,863.07	\$115,521,199.04	2.499	0.879	0.491
Meigs	\$5,736,478.15	\$5,923,163.19	\$141,056.58	\$14,617,874.99	2.195	1.424	2.133
Mercer	\$3,487,364.85	\$10,122,176.65	\$58,735.42	\$19,360,105.15	1.008	1.837	0.670
Miami	\$20,376,740.64	\$25,471,429.77	\$382,894.09	\$63,997,972.45	1.781	1.398	1.322
Monroe	\$2,246,398.42	\$2,515,633.41	\$0.00	\$7,409,493.15	1.696	1.193	NA
Montgomery	\$96,923,667.89	\$126,366,745.61	\$2,520,753.23	\$491,859,133.22	1.102	0.903	1.133
Morgan	\$2,124,334.89	\$4,566,803.77	\$60,628.55	\$9,647,494.17	1.232	1.663	1.389
Morrow	\$3,991,095.14	\$7,524,847.98	\$76,179.20	\$20,709,060.31	1.078	1.277	0.813
Muskingum	\$20,112,976.85	\$18,235,572.35	\$731,581.48	\$79,118,065.29	1.422	0.810	2.043
Noble	\$2,149,196.47	\$4,226,746.43	\$47,916.20	\$9,062,625.55	1.327	1.638	1.168
Ottawa	\$2,377,917.60	\$9,118,347.50	\$64,138.99	\$30,555,246.19	0.435	1.048	0.464
Paulding	\$2,250,553.81	\$2,084,577.41	\$161,128.15	\$5,831,414.70	2.159	1.256	6.106
Perry	\$5,493,807.76	\$5,674,651.14	\$213,087.09	\$22,780,714.77	1.349	0.875	2.067
Pickaway	\$6,025,158.91	\$9,423,378.10	\$11,548.96	\$31,532,393.24	1.069	1.050	0.081
Pike	\$7,444,564.99	\$10,346,977.70	\$38,201.25	\$32,327,998.57	1.288	1.124	0.261
Portage	\$10,509,695.72	\$22,724,804.90	\$434,771.67	\$76,349,715.83	0.770	1.046	1.258
Preble	\$2,890,067.49	\$7,192,794.23	\$653.69	\$18,322,865.07	0.882	1.379	0.008
Putnam	\$2,721,072.66	\$7,936,297.80	\$23,251.67	\$17,437,665.29	0.873	1.599	0.295
Richland	\$17,755,254.40	\$25,908,745.74	\$261,394.67	\$98,346,553.81	1.010	0.926	0.587
Ross	\$14,503,746.89	\$13,351,915.31	\$684,939.36	\$63,128,894.04	1.285	0.743	2.398
Sandusky	\$6,299,552.12	\$19,863,898.15	\$20,390.27	\$38,577,406.66	0.914	1.809	0.117
Scioto	\$32,343,517.08	\$30,351,435.87	\$625,829.28	\$117,407,004.02	1.541	0.908	1.178
Seneca	\$17,468,749.89	\$18,586,039.76	\$69,248.43	\$97,238,654.84	1.005	0.671	0.157
Shelby	\$3,948,388.13	\$9,368,287.50	\$299,274.48	\$20,258,962.39	1.090	1.625	3.265
Stark	\$62,393,684.92	\$107,612,372.72	\$1,249,456.11	\$319,183,991.61	1.094	1.184	0.865
Summit	\$81,724,342.63	\$114,521,378.02	\$1,883,689.87	\$468,584,881.70	0.976	0.859	0.888
Trumbull	\$29,807,296.16	\$60,372,256.12	\$1,187,798.81	\$159,648,256.93	1.045	1.329	1.644
Tuscarawas	\$19,094,280.25	\$19,785,694.70	\$323,835.83	\$65,701,139.09	1.626	1.058	1.089
Union	\$3,430,101.27	\$7,790,756.23	\$58,488.67	\$17,294,239.34	1.110	1.583	0.747
VanWert	\$2,266,575.99	\$6,774,798.97	\$23,354.03	\$16,239,328.26	0.781	1.466	0.318
Vinton	\$1,846,823.85	\$3,537,226.78	\$58,523.90	\$7,608,393.65	1.358	1.633	1.700
Warren	\$30,463,793.34	\$35,668,140.81	\$163,482.60	\$103,024,304.47	1.654	1.216	0.351
Washington	\$13,624,904.89	\$13,815,816.68	\$169,801.07	\$50,539,847.19	1.508	0.960	0.742
Wayne	\$6,733,168.93	\$21,541,729.83	\$455,042.75	\$76,295,130.88	0.494	0.992	1.318
Williams	\$4,994,875.22	\$11,012,155.95	\$65,606.00	\$22,969,629.27	1.217	1.684	0.631
Wood	\$50,070,859.97	\$22,298,175.05	\$268,353.60	\$95,579,694.30	2.931	0.820	0.620
Wyandot	\$1,508,366.65	\$7,968,446.51	\$137,281.80	\$12,283,850.43	0.687	2.279	2.470
Total	\$1,732,452,945.81	\$2,758,907,263.19	\$43,858,085.29	\$9,692,381,545.37			
Min	\$1,508,366.65	\$2,084,577.41	\$0.00	\$5,831,414.70	0.435	0.472	0.008
Max	\$203,309,205.59	\$434,193,507.13	\$5,840,044.07	\$1,407,564,618.66	2.931	2.279	6.106

\* Prescription Drug at WAC (7%)

\*\* Nusing Facilities Flat at SFY2005

\*\*\* Dental (Exclude 1/2 of Expenditures for Adults Aged over 20)

\*\*\*\* Other service types excluded: Inpatient, Outpatient, Physician, ICFMR, and Others

Table 7. Adjustment of Parent Coverage from 100% to 90% of Poverty based on SFY2003 Medicaid Recipient by Eligibility

County	Recipients by Eligibility and by Recipient County						Adjusting Parent Coverage from 100% to 90% of Poverty			
	ABD	SCHIP	OTHRFC	DMA	OTHERS	TOTAL	Children <sup>a</sup>	Adults <sup>b</sup>	Adults Adjusted <sup>c</sup>	Estimated Total <sup>d</sup>
Adams	2,376	1,036	6,043	150	21	9,626	7,079	2,397	2,254	9,333
Allen	4,085	1,785	13,610	211	103	19,794	15,395	4,188	3,938	19,333
Ashland	1,359	1,117	5,282	109	67	7,934	6,399	1,426	1,341	7,740
Ashtabula	5,415	2,746	15,362	504	78	24,105	18,108	5,493	5,165	23,273
Athens	3,357	1,506	9,043	295	30	14,231	10,549	3,387	3,185	13,734
Auglaize	1,047	690	3,385	83	22	5,227	4,075	1,069	1,005	5,080
Belmont	4,197	1,657	9,669	316	73	15,912	11,326	4,270	4,015	15,341
Brown	1,860	1,167	6,077	116	46	9,266	7,244	1,906	1,792	9,036
Butler	10,256	5,448	33,895	1,047	201	50,847	39,343	10,457	9,832	49,175
Carroll	1,086	753	4,128	76	25	6,068	4,881	1,111	1,045	5,926
Champaign	1,249	781	3,962	109	32	6,133	4,743	1,281	1,204	5,947
Clark	6,859	2,945	21,544	851	114	32,313	24,489	6,973	6,557	31,046
Clermont	5,201	3,673	18,935	331	163	28,303	22,608	5,364	5,044	27,652
Clinton	1,611	899	5,374	119	49	8,052	6,273	1,660	1,561	7,834
Columbiana	4,935	2,904	16,720	381	69	25,009	19,624	5,004	4,705	24,329
Coshocton	1,677	974	5,017	191	33	7,892	5,991	1,710	1,608	7,599
Crawford	1,875	1,076	6,958	129	41	10,079	8,034	1,916	1,802	9,836
Cuyahoga	67,559	31,438	194,989	8,456	865	303,307	226,427	68,424	64,338	290,765
Darke	1,508	949	4,301	59	25	6,842	5,250	1,533	1,441	6,691
Defiance	1,077	738	4,339	98	37	6,289	5,077	1,114	1,047	6,124
Delaware	2,106	1,396	6,788	205	50	10,545	8,184	2,156	2,027	10,211
Erie	2,495	1,326	8,335	201	62	12,419	9,661	2,557	2,404	12,065
Fairfield	3,795	2,496	13,197	284	135	19,907	15,693	3,930	3,695	19,388
Fayette	1,578	781	4,051	104	30	6,544	4,832	1,608	1,512	6,344
Franklin	38,267	23,782	148,108	4,311	866	215,334	171,890	39,133	36,796	208,686
Fulton	930	685	3,771	71	36	5,493	4,456	966	908	5,364
Gallia	2,789	910	6,263	229	56	10,247	7,173	2,845	2,675	9,848
Geauga	1,380	725	3,505	63	26	5,699	4,230	1,406	1,322	5,552
Greene	3,751	2,144	12,966	482	72	19,415	15,110	3,823	3,595	18,705
Guernsey	2,614	1,466	7,919	209	43	12,251	9,385	2,657	2,498	11,883
Hamilton	33,595	16,133	95,215	2,223	432	147,598	111,348	34,027	31,995	143,343
Hancock	1,683	972	6,098	175	51	8,979	7,070	1,734	1,630	8,700
Hardin	1,098	750	3,604	65	41	5,558	4,354	1,139	1,071	5,425
Harrison	930	402	2,373	90	24	3,819	2,775	954	897	3,672
Henry	680	582	2,666	47	15	3,990	3,248	695	653	3,901
Highland	2,159	1,262	7,043	182	38	10,684	8,305	2,197	2,066	10,371
Hocking	1,406	1,130	4,850	122	35	7,543	5,980	1,441	1,355	7,335
Holmes	1,119	580	2,455	46	21	4,221	3,035	1,140	1,072	4,107
Huron	1,694	1,303	7,949	150	68	11,164	9,252	1,762	1,657	10,909
Jackson	2,532	1,016	6,700	173	133	10,554	7,716	2,665	2,506	10,222
Jefferson	4,215	1,384	10,208	460	60	16,327	11,592	4,275	4,020	15,612
Knox	2,282	1,327	6,350	173	18	10,150	7,677	2,300	2,163	9,840
Lake	4,944	2,902	15,789	469	122	24,226	18,691	5,066	4,763	23,454
Lawrence	5,769	2,050	12,620	288	74	20,801	14,670	5,843	5,494	20,164
Licking	4,670	3,298	17,368	436	98	25,870	20,666	4,768	4,483	25,149
Logan	1,456	966	5,615	164	62	8,263	6,581	1,518	1,427	8,008
Lorain	9,102	5,105	34,970	994	198	50,369	40,075	9,300	8,745	48,820
Lucas	22,323	9,487	67,778	2,531	273	102,392	77,265	22,596	21,247	98,512
Madison	1,160	756	3,749	105	22	5,792	4,505	1,182	1,111	5,616
Mahoning	12,509	5,221	34,825	1,517	127	54,199	40,046	12,636	11,881	51,927

Table 7. Adjustment of Parent Coverage from 100% to 90% of Poverty based on SFY2003 Medicaid Recipient by Eligibility

County	Recipients by Eligibility and by Recipient County						Adjusting Parent Coverage from 100% to 90% of Poverty			
	ABD	SCHIP	OTHCFC	DMA	OTHERS	TOTAL	Children <sup>a</sup>	Adults <sup>b</sup>	Adults Adjusted <sup>c</sup>	Estimated Total <sup>d</sup>
Marion	3,082	1,633	8,741	222	67	13,745	10,374	3,149	2,961	13,335
Medina	2,578	1,972	9,307	199	87	14,143	11,279	2,665	2,506	13,785
Meigs	1,791	790	4,814	186	24	7,605	5,604	1,815	1,707	7,311
Mercer	945	518	2,750	55	29	4,297	3,268	974	916	4,184
Miami	2,755	1,487	8,513	147	65	12,967	10,000	2,820	2,652	12,652
Monroe	863	433	2,180	79	25	3,580	2,613	888	835	3,448
Montgomery	21,926	9,683	67,250	2,604	269	101,732	76,933	22,195	20,869	97,802
Morgan	946	597	2,903	80	33	4,559	3,500	979	921	4,421
Morrow	1,099	908	4,126	114	47	6,294	5,034	1,146	1,078	6,112
Muskingum	4,888	2,389	14,529	386	92	22,284	16,918	4,980	4,683	21,601
Noble	612	406	1,805	39	15	2,877	2,211	627	590	2,801
Ottawa	1,125	740	3,851	89	47	5,852	4,591	1,172	1,102	5,693
Paulding	586	367	2,047	56	7	3,063	2,414	593	558	2,972
Perry	1,860	1,285	6,435	170	28	9,778	7,720	1,888	1,775	9,495
Pickaway	1,890	1,103	6,198	180	28	9,399	7,301	1,918	1,803	9,104
Pike	2,655	1,024	6,944	160	64	10,847	7,968	2,719	2,557	10,525
Portage	3,617	2,299	13,257	301	62	19,536	15,556	3,679	3,459	19,015
Preble	1,178	754	4,116	83	24	6,155	4,870	1,202	1,130	6,000
Putnam	775	394	2,414	33	29	3,645	2,808	804	756	3,564
Richland	5,102	3,043	16,722	423	161	25,451	19,765	5,263	4,949	24,714
Ross	3,915	2,031	12,272	291	79	18,588	14,303	3,994	3,755	18,058
Sandusky	2,012	1,165	6,929	102	72	10,280	8,094	2,084	1,960	10,054
Scioto	8,173	2,310	15,440	474	93	26,490	17,750	8,266	7,772	25,522
Seneca	2,037	1,218	6,462	145	34	9,896	7,680	2,071	1,947	9,627
Shelby	1,164	868	4,896	103	40	7,071	5,764	1,204	1,132	6,896
Stark	13,788	6,901	44,086	1,240	206	66,221	50,987	13,994	13,158	64,145
Summit	20,505	10,372	62,630	3,202	405	97,114	73,002	20,910	19,661	92,663
Trumbull	8,803	4,637	28,710	661	139	42,950	33,347	8,942	8,408	41,755
Tuscarawas	3,239	2,099	10,843	269	62	16,512	12,942	3,301	3,104	16,046
Union	921	688	3,698	103	22	5,432	4,386	943	887	5,273
VanWert	839	582	2,887	37	33	4,378	3,469	872	820	4,289
Vinton	933	571	2,909	78	27	4,518	3,480	960	903	4,383
Warren	3,207	1,812	8,827	197	56	14,099	10,639	3,263	3,068	13,707
Washington	2,921	1,560	8,019	153	78	12,731	9,579	2,999	2,820	12,399
Wayne	3,350	2,106	10,548	345	58	16,407	12,654	3,408	3,204	15,858
Williams	1,125	799	4,301	129	30	6,384	5,100	1,155	1,086	6,186
Wood	2,453	1,519	8,338	230	71	12,611	9,857	2,524	2,373	12,230
Wyandot	703	362	1,718	48	20	2,851	2,080	723	680	2,760
Total	443,981	230,044	1,384,176	43,613	8,110	2,109,924	1,614,220	452,091	425,091	2,039,311
Percent	21%	11%	66%	2%	0%	100%				

Notes:

- a. Assumption: SCHIP and OTHERCFC population as children.
- b. Assumption: ABD and OTHERS population as adults.
- c. Estimated adults after adjusting parent coverage loss
- d. Estimated Total = Children + adjusted adults (DMA excluded)

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