



The Economic Impact of the Health Sector in Rural Ohio, 2006

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Introduction

This report presents an assessment of the economic contribution of the health sector to each of 79 rural Ohio counties in 2006, as shown in Figure 1. Counties were selected for inclusion in this study by Ohio Department of Health. This number incorporates 28 of the 29 Appalachian region counties and 51 non-Appalachian counties. The report also provides information on the economic contribution of the health care sector to the 28-county rural portion of Ohio Appalachia, and the 51 rural counties located outside Appalachia, as well as to rural Ohio as a whole. It identifies the percentage of each county's and regional grouping's total economy that is a product of the health sector, and, as a result, indicates the impact and importance of the health sector to the economic health of rural Ohio.

The health sector for the purpose of this study is divided into seven sub-sectors as shown below. A more complete description of the businesses included in each sector can be found in Figure 2.

- Hospitals
- Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals
- Nursing and residential care
- Pharmacies and drug stores
- Home health care
- Dental laboratories
- Other ambulatory services

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the actual jobs and income created in the local economy. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by this sector from other sectors within the local economy. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to employees of the health sector living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on other sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate several additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in a certain county purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store's owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment works in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy. This study determines the total direct, indirect, and induced employment and income contribution by the health sector to rural Ohio.

The total impact on the local economy by the health sector can be calculated through an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in the health sector created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each job in the health sector, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy.

Additionally, the study identifies the health sector’s impact on retail sales and county sales tax collections. Individuals who earn income also make retail purchases, thereby contributing to total retail sales and to sales tax collections. The model used calculates the amount of retail sales that can be attributed to the health sector as well as the health sector’s contribution to locally retained sales tax.

The findings are contained in 82 tables, one for each county and region studied. Each table is placed within a customized county or regional economic impact report. These reports are intended for use at the local, regional, and state level. They contain common language describing the purpose for this study, how the economic findings are generated, and how to interpret the tables. Each report also discusses the specific economic findings for its particular county or region.

Figure 1: The 79 Rural Counties of Ohio

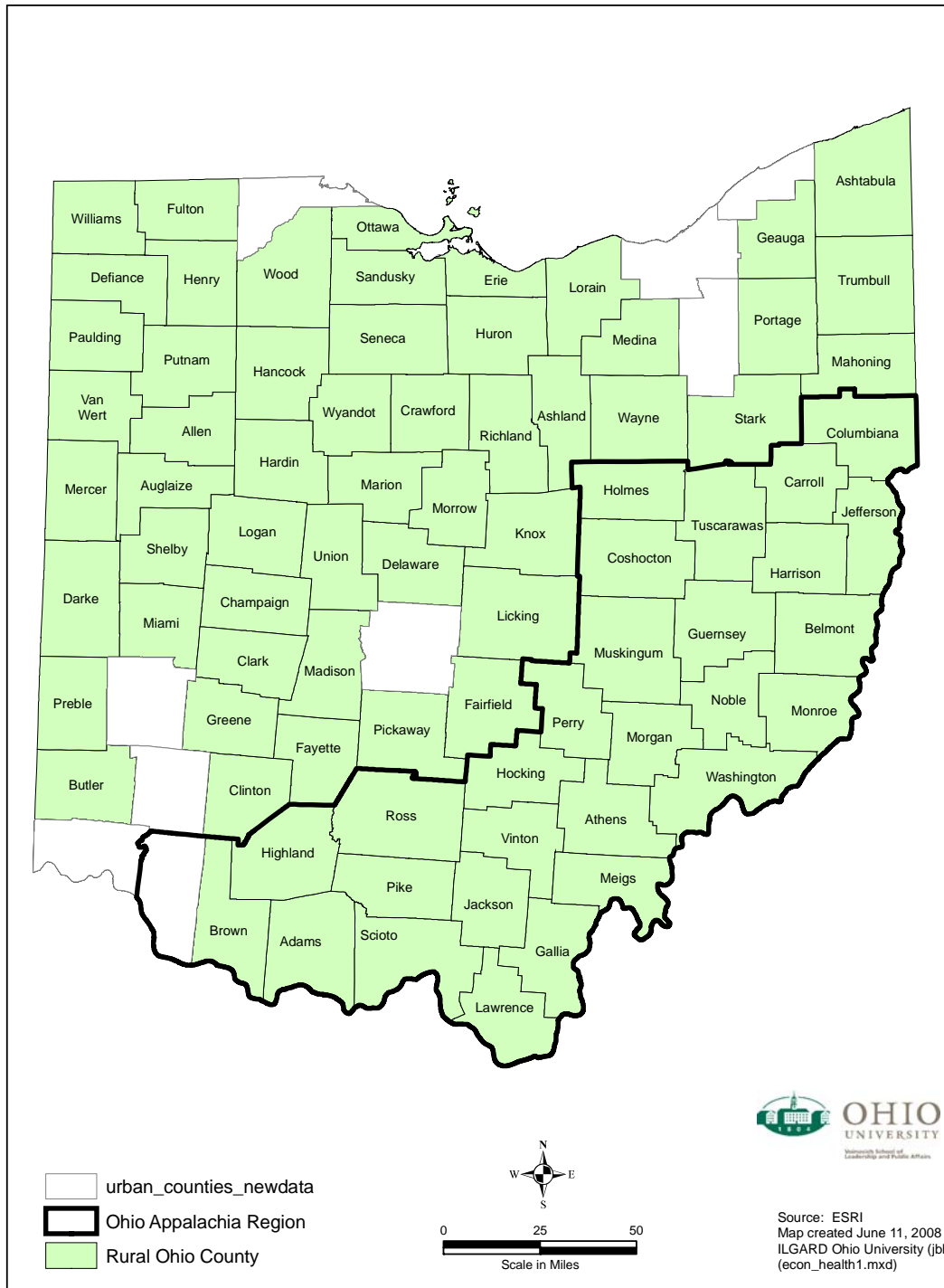


Figure 2: Health Sector Components

Health Sector Component	Description
Hospitals	General Medical and Surgical Hospitals Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals Specialty (except Psychiatric and Substance Abuse) Hospitals
Nursing and Residential Care	Nursing Care Facilities Residential Mental Retardation Facilities Residential Mental Health and Substance Abuse Facilities Continuing Care Retirement Communities Homes for the Elderly Other Residential Care Facilities
Offices of Physicians, Dentists, and Other Health Professionals	Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists) Offices of Physicians, Mental Health Specialists Offices of Dentists Offices of Chiropractors Offices of Optometrists Offices of Mental Health Practitioners (except Physicians) Offices of Physical, Occupational and Speech Therapists, and Audiologists Offices of Podiatrists Offices of All Other Miscellaneous Health Practitioners
Pharmacies and Drug Stores	Pharmacies and Drug Stores
Home Health Care	Home Health Care Services
Dental Laboratories	Dental Laboratories
Other Ambulatory Services	Family Planning Centers Outpatient Mental Health and Substance Abuse Centers HMO Medical Centers Kidney Dialysis Centers Freestanding Ambulatory Surgical and Emergency Centers All Other Outpatient Care Centers Medical Laboratories Diagnostic Imaging Centers Ambulance Services Blood and Organ Banks All Other Miscellaneous Ambulatory Health Care Services

Project Methodology

This study is based on a model developed by the Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service, Oklahoma State University (OSU Extension), which employs the Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) economic modeling software program created by MIG Inc. of Stillwater, Minnesota. In the course of conducting this study, the Voinovich School of Leadership and Public Affairs enhanced the OSU Extension model in a number of ways, as discussed below.

IMPLAN Multipliers

Construction of the model began with disaggregation of the county economy into the main industrial sectors. The health sector was further divided into seven components:

- Hospitals
- Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals
- Nursing and residential care
- Pharmacies and drug stores
- Home health care
- Dental laboratories
- Other ambulatory services

IMPLAN generates the multipliers that are used to calculate the total impact of the health sector. IMPLAN can create three types of multipliers. Type I multipliers measure both the direct effect and those indirect effects caused by the health sector purchasing items from other industries. Type II economic multipliers are somewhat broader and include both the purchases of the health sector from other sectors (indirect effects) and the effects of the expenditures of workers employed in the health sector on the products of other sectors (induced effects). IMPLAN also produces a third type of multiplier called a Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) multiplier. The Type SAM multiplier includes the direct, indirect, and induced effects of the health sector for all institutional transactions, including those of businesses, households, and government entities, and takes into account tax structures and commuting patterns. The Type SAM multiplier was used in this study because it is the most comprehensive type of multiplier, and it most accurately models the full impacts in the local economy.

Each local economy is different, and each component of the health sector generates different levels of impacts on the local economy. The IMPLAN model accounts for these differences and produces Type SAM employment and income multipliers that are both county and industry specific.

The Type SAM multipliers for each county and region were applied to 2006 employment and income data, and total employment and income impacts were calculated. The total employment impact is the product of a sub-sector's Type SAM employment multiplier times the number of persons directly employed in that component of the health sector. Total income impact is calculated by multiplying each Type SAM income multiplier by the amounts earned by employees working in the corresponding component of the health sector.

Employment and Income Data

Employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN unless otherwise noted. IMPLAN bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis' Regional Economic Information System (REIS). In cases where hospital employment or income data were not available from IMPLAN, American Hospital Association datasets were used.

Retail Sales and Sales Tax

In order to determine the impact of the health sector on retail sales and sales tax collection, county-level estimated taxable sales and total personal income information were obtained from the Ohio Department of Taxation and IMPLAN datasets, respectively. Each county's estimated taxable sales were divided by its personal income amount to obtain the county's retail sales capture ratio. The retail sales capture ratio calculation is predicated on the assumption that the county in which a person lives and the county in which he or she shops are one and the same. The retail sales capture ratio was then multiplied by the previously determined total impact income amounts to arrive at the amount of retail sales attributable to personal income derived from the health sector. Health-sector-related regional retail sales amounts were calculated similarly, by using each region's total personal income and estimated taxable sales to calculate the regional sales capture ratio.

The amount of sales tax retained in each county that can be attributed to the health sector was calculated by multiplying the amount of retail sales credited to this sector by the percentage of sales tax retained in the county. The percentage of sales tax retained in each county in 2006 was obtained from the Ohio Department of Taxation. Health-sector-related regional sales tax collections were calculated by multiplying the weighted average percentage of sales tax retained in the region by the amount of retail sales credited to the health sector.

Figure 3: Total Impact of the Health Sector on Employment in Rural Ohio Counties, 2006

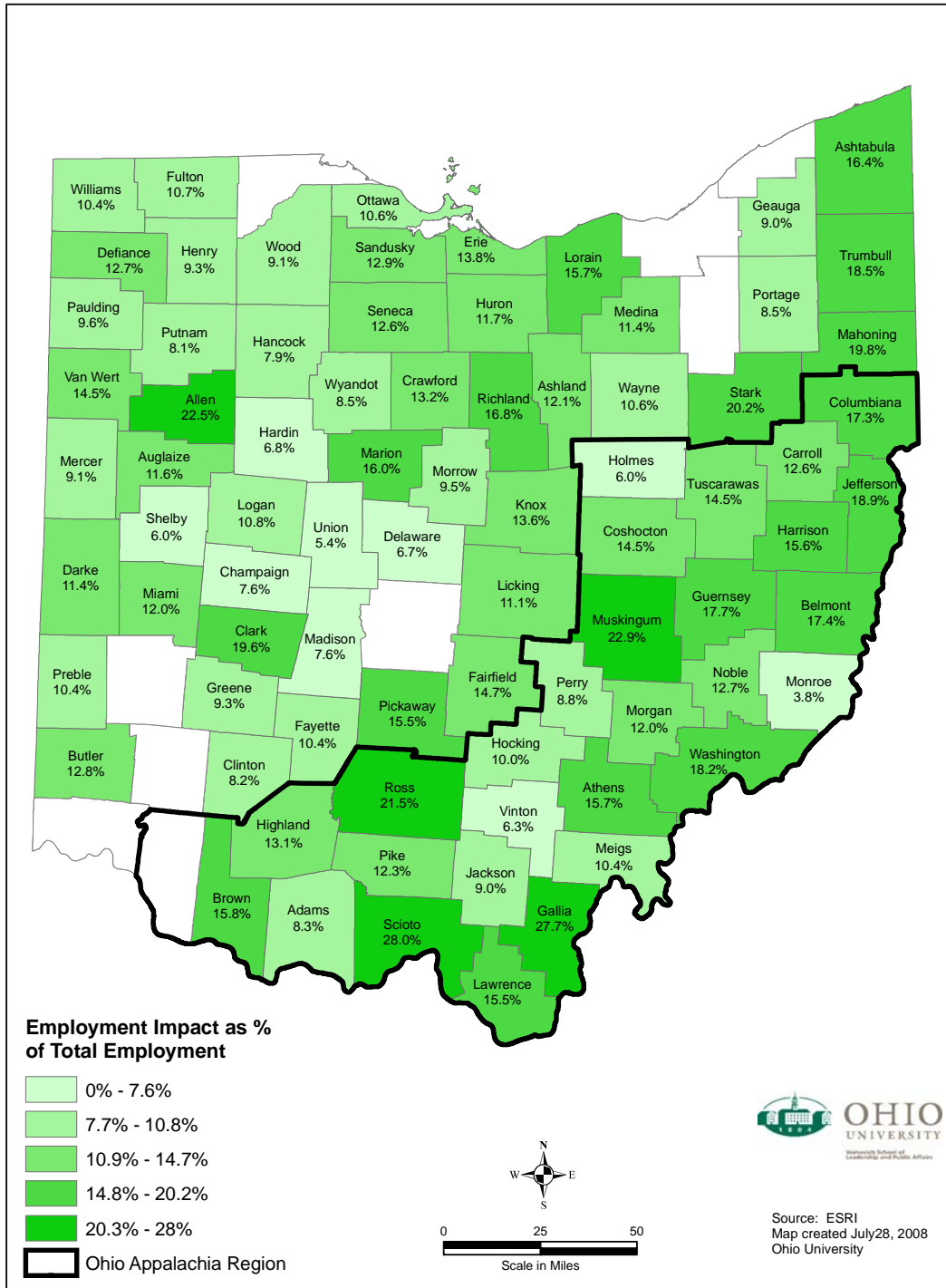
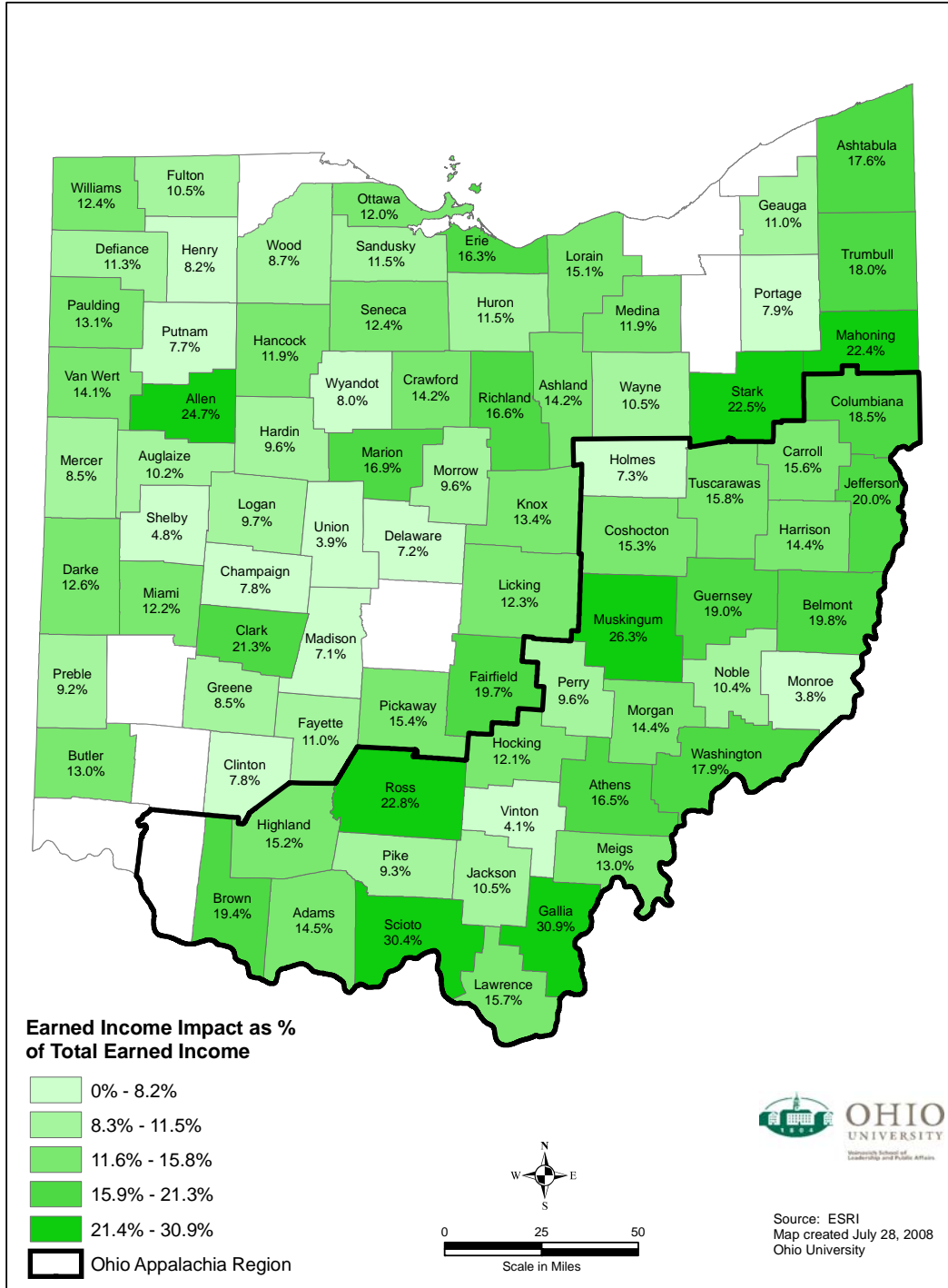


Figure 4: Total Impact of the Health Care Sector on Income in Rural Ohio Counties, 2006



Conclusion

This study evaluates the impacts of the health sector on the economy of rural Ohio (defined as 79 counties). The assessment also focuses on the Appalachian and non-Appalachian areas of rural Ohio before narrowing to analyses of each rural Ohio county individually. As well as providing direct employment and income, the health sector has both “indirect” and “induced” impacts on these economies, meaning each dollar earned within the health sector generates several additional dollars, and health sector employment generates additional jobs in other sectors. The greater the health sector employment and income, the more indirect and induced income and employment are generated. Additional economic spin-offs from income and employment come in the form of generated retail sales and sales tax.

This study provides a “snapshot” of the health sector’s contribution to rural Ohio economies in 2006. Examination of the analyses and findings is valuable not only as an indication of the importance of the health sector at the local level, but it also points out vulnerabilities and potential opportunities. The analyses indicate a county's potential losses if a health care service closes. However, an individual county may also infer what it has to gain by expanding existing or attracting new health care facilities and services.

Although none of the rural counties can easily absorb the loss of a major health care employer, the addition or loss of a health care facility will be most profoundly felt in counties with fewer employment opportunities in non-health sectors. In those counties with limited employment in other sectors of the economy the health sector becomes, by default, a larger component of the total economy; job and income losses in the health sector therefore will have a larger impact.

The presence or absence of health care services in rural areas affects the local economy in a number of ways. Many rural counties with limited health care services also have limited job opportunities outside of the health sector. These counties are at a relative disadvantage in seeking new sources of employment. Potential new employers, when choosing locations for expansion, typically take into account the health care resources that will be available to their employees. In addition, rural communities with few health care resources see dollars that otherwise would have remained in their county go elsewhere. Many of the dollars that support the health sector derive from taxes and insurance premiums paid by businesses and residents of the community. Consequently, the more health care services are provided in the community, the greater the share of these dollars that is recaptured in the local economy. All this means that the addition or closure of a hospital, clinic, or other health care institution can significantly affect a rural county’s total employment and income, as well as its retail sales and sales tax collections.

Data and Usage Notation

The data for this report are from 2006 and may not reflect more recent changes such as the opening or closure of a new hospital or clinic. Data collected from large state databases may also contain errors or omissions. Readers should closely examine the tables to see if they reflect the current situation in a particular county. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results in local planning efforts. Nonetheless, the economic data in this report should greatly assist local, regional, and state planners, economic development professionals, health care providers, and other groups and individuals to understand the role the health sector plays in supporting the economic vitality of rural Ohio.

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Appendix A: Regional and Individual County Reports

The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on the 79 Rural Ohio Counties, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on the 79 Rural Ohio Counties.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

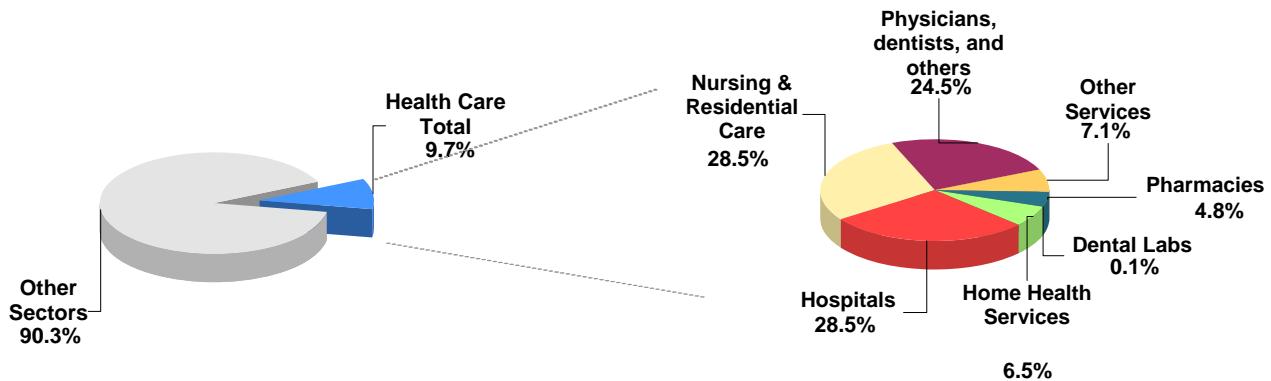
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in the 79 Rural Ohio Counties purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within the 79 Rural Ohio Counties by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in the 79 Rural Ohio Counties



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	81,193	1.48	120,505	3,674,149	1.29	4,744,253	1,653,183	19,177
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	69,852	1.52	106,195	4,117,560	1.25	5,136,670	1,789,925	20,763
Nursing and residential care	81,282	1.26	102,722	2,179,835	1.25	2,725,924	949,876	11,019
Home health care services	18,534	1.23	22,754	426,380	1.27	540,520	188,350	2,185
Dental laboratories	379	1.31	495	18,250	1.18	21,526	7,501	87
Pharmacies and drug stores	13,814	1.29	17,766	396,086	1.28	508,802	177,297	2,057
Other ambulatory services	20,201	1.62	32,739	829,518	1.43	1,189,540	414,507	4,808
Total Health Sector	285,255	1.41	403,175	11,641,777	1.28	14,867,236	5,180,639	60,095
Total for the 79 Rural Ohio Counties Economy	2,926,865		2,926,865	103,070,935		103,070,935		
Health Sector as a % of the 79 Rural Ohio Counties Economy	9.7%		13.8%	11.3%		14.4%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in the 79 Rural Ohio Counties directly employed 285,255 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$11,641.8 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 81,282 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$4,117.6 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in the 79 Rural Ohio Counties was 403,175 jobs and \$14,867.2 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$5,180.6 million. The 1.16 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$60,095,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 9.7% of the county's employment and 11.3% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 13.8% for employment and 14.4% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in the 79 Rural Ohio Counties, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in the 79 Rural Ohio Counties and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in the 79 Rural Ohio Counties. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on the 28 Rural Appalachian Counties, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on the 28 Rural Appalachian Counties.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

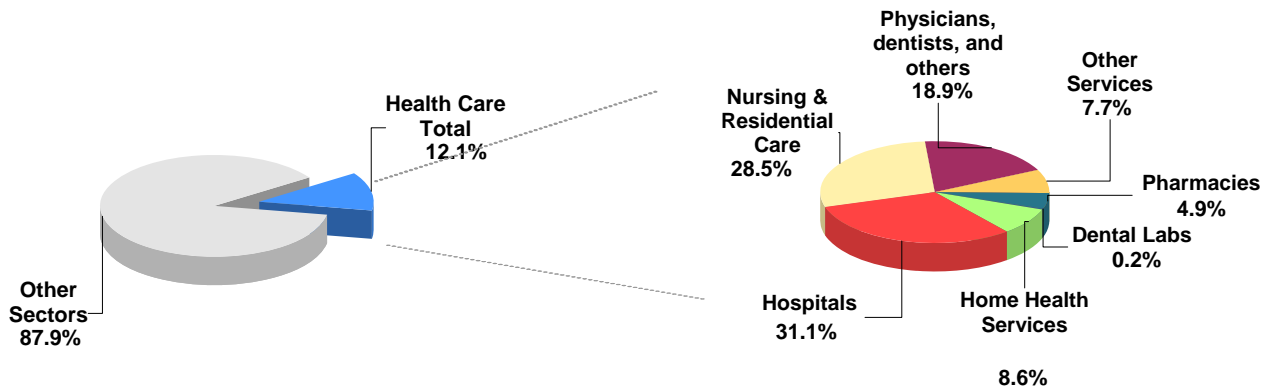
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in the 28 Rural Appalachian Counties purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within the 28 Rural Appalachian Counties by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in the 28 Rural Appalachian Counties



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	19,581	1.39	27,243	835,915	1.25	1,046,303	352,395	4,863
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	11,938	1.47	17,528	689,328	1.22	837,562	282,091	3,893
Nursing and residential care	17,978	1.22	22,018	449,923	1.21	546,636	184,107	2,541
Home health care services	5,442	1.18	6,423	109,259	1.23	134,729	45,377	626
Dental laboratories	126	1.23	155	5,440	1.13	6,137	2,067	29
Pharmacies and drug stores	3,064	1.26	3,872	92,433	1.23	113,721	38,301	529
Other ambulatory services	4,867	1.51	7,336	188,801	1.36	255,926	86,196	1,190
Total Health Sector	62,997	1.34	84,574	2,371,100	1.24	2,941,014	990,532	13,669
Total for the 28 Rural Appalachian Counties	518,550		518,550	15,960,670		15,960,670		
Health Sector as a % of the 28 Rural Appalachian Counties Economy	12.1%		16.3%	14.9%		18.4%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in the 28 Rural Appalachian Counties directly employed 62,997 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$2,371.1 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 19,581 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$835.9 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in the 28 Rural Appalachian Counties was 84,574 jobs and \$2,941.0 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$990.5 million. The 1.38 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$13,669,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 12.1% of the county's employment and 14.9% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 16.3% for employment and 18.4% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in the 28 Rural Appalachian Counties, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in the 28 Rural Appalachian Counties and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in the 28 Rural Appalachian Counties. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on the 51 Rural Non-Appalachian Counties, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on the 51 Rural Non-Appalachian Counties.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

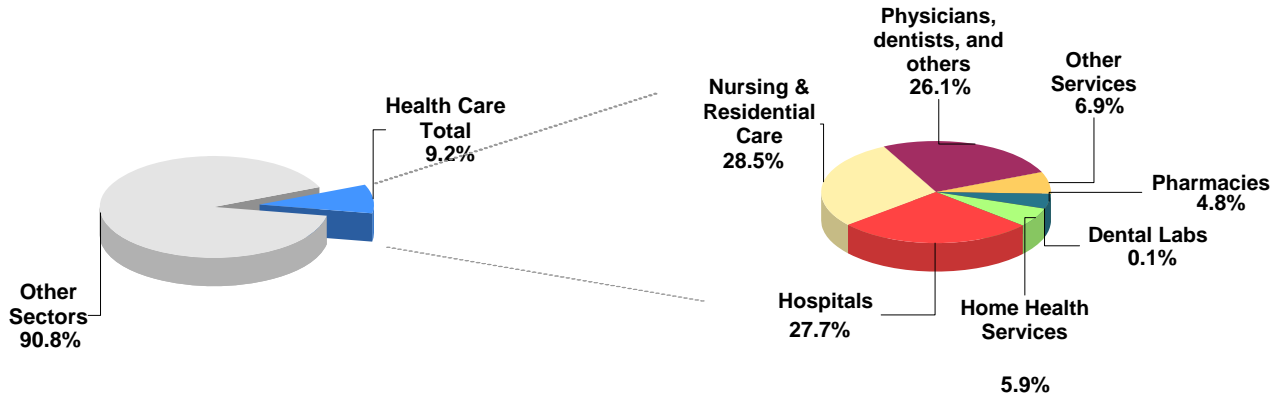
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in the 51 Rural Non-Appalachian Counties purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within the 51 Rural Non-Appalachian Counties by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in the 51 Rural Non-Appalachian Counties



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	61,612	1.51	93,262	2,838,234	1.30	3,697,950	1,297,853	14,147
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	57,914	1.53	88,667	3,428,232	1.25	4,299,108	1,508,838	16,446
Nursing and residential care	63,304	1.27	80,704	1,729,911	1.26	2,179,289	764,855	8,337
Home health care services	13,092	1.25	16,331	317,121	1.28	405,791	142,419	1,552
Dental laboratories	253	1.35	340	12,810	1.20	15,389	5,401	59
Pharmacies and drug stores	10,750	1.29	13,894	303,653	1.30	395,082	138,660	1,511
Other ambulatory services	15,334	1.66	25,403	640,717	1.46	933,614	327,666	3,572
Total Health Sector	222,258	1.43	318,602	9,270,678	1.29	11,926,222	4,185,692	45,624
Total for the 51 Rural Non-Appalachian Counties	2,408,315		2,408,315	87,110,265		87,110,265		
Health Sector as a % of the 51 Rural Non-Appalachian Counties Economy	9.2%		13.2%	10.6%		13.7%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in the 51 Rural Non-Appalachian Counties directly employed 222,258 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$9,270.7 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 63,304 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$3,428.2 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in the 51 Rural Non-Appalachian Counties was 318,602 jobs and \$11,926.2 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$4,185.7 million. The 1.09 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$45,624,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 9.2% of the county's employment and 10.6% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 13.2% for employment and 13.7% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in the 51 Rural Non-Appalachian Counties, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in the 51 Rural Non-Appalachian Counties and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in the 51 Rural Non-Appalachian Counties. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Adams County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Adams County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital's cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor's office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

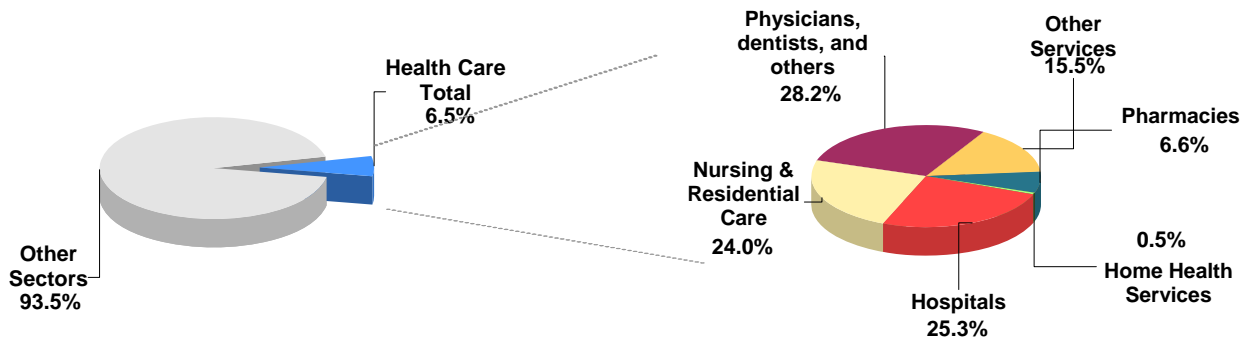
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Adams County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store's owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis' Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Adams County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Adams County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals*	252	1.29	326	8,361	1.19	9,918	2,836	43
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	281	1.31	368	12,396	1.16	14,340	4,101	62
Nursing and residential care	238	1.22	290	6,342	1.16	7,362	2,105	32
Home health care services	5	1.08	5	49	1.17	58	17	0
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	65	1.21	79	1,850	1.17	2,166	619	9
Other ambulatory services	154	1.33	204	3,147	1.36	4,293	1,228	18
Total Health Sector	994	1.28	1,272	32,146	1.19	38,137	10,906	164
Total Adams County Economy	15,235		15,235	262,296		262,296		
Health Sector as a % of Adams County Economy	6.5%		8.3%	12.3%		14.5%		

* Source: American Hospital Association

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Adams County directly employed 994 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$32.1 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals sector, which employed 281 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$12.4 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Adams County was 1,272 jobs and \$38.1 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$10.9 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$164,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 6.5% of the county's employment and 12.3% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 8.3% for employment and 14.5% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Adams County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Adams County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Adams County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Allen County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Allen County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

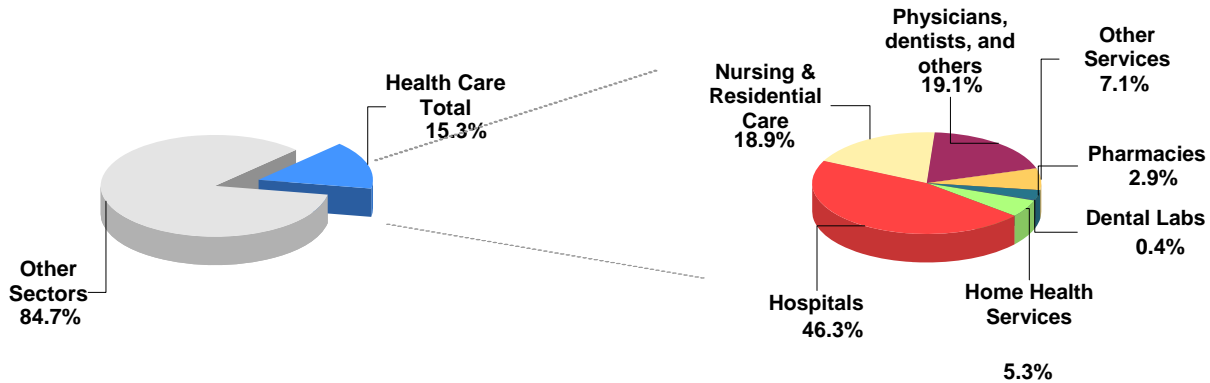
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Allen County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Allen County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

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Direct Health Care Employment in Allen County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	4,622	1.49	6,865	207,193	1.30	270,120	131,537	1,315
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	1,905	1.68	3,192	159,352	1.24	196,889	95,877	959
Nursing and residential care	1,887	1.25	2,363	47,277	1.26	59,760	29,101	291
Home health care services	533	1.21	646	11,219	1.27	14,291	6,959	70
Dental laboratories	37	1.51	55	2,868	1.20	3,430	1,670	17
Pharmacies and drug stores	294	1.28	377	8,424	1.28	10,825	5,271	53
Other ambulatory services	704	1.64	1,152	30,478	1.42	43,347	21,108	211
Total Health Sector	9,981	1.47	14,649	466,812	1.28	598,661	291,524	2,915
Total Allen County Economy	65,074		65,074	2,427,881		2,427,881		
Health Sector as a % of Allen County Economy	15.3%		22.5%	19.2%		24.7%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Allen County directly employed 9,981 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$466.8 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 4,622 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$207.2 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Allen County was 14,649 jobs and \$598.7 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$291.5 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$2,915,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 15.3% of the county's employment and 19.2% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 22.5% for employment and 24.7% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Allen County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Allen County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Allen County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Ashland County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Ashland County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

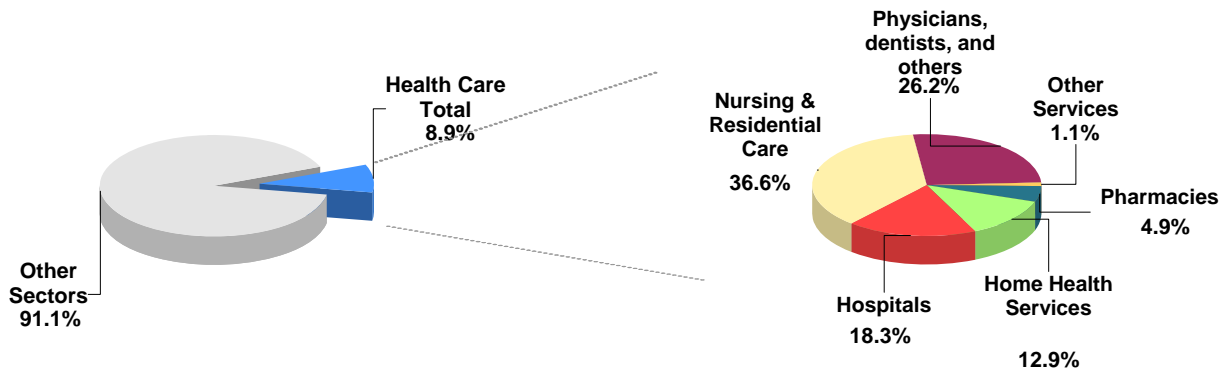
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Ashland County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

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Direct Health Care Employment in Ashland County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	397	1.54	612	21,311	1.27	26,962	9,766	122
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	567	1.44	816	30,092	1.22	36,649	13,274	166
Nursing and residential care	792	1.26	997	21,035	1.23	25,957	9,401	118
Home health care services	278	1.26	351	8,256	1.23	10,125	3,667	46
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	107	1.27	135	2,838	1.28	3,643	1,319	16
Other ambulatory services	25	1.59	39	1,202	1.32	1,582	573	7
Total Health Sector	2,166	1.36	2,951	84,733	1.24	104,917	38,000	475
Total Ashland County Economy	24,321		24,321	737,143		737,143		
Health Sector as a % of Ashland County Economy	8.9%		12.1%	11.5%		14.2%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Ashland County directly employed 2,166 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$84.7 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 792 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$30.1 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Ashland County was 2,951 jobs and \$104.9 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$38.0 million. The 1.25 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$475,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 8.9% of the county's employment and 11.5% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 12.1% for employment and 14.2% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Ashland County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Ashland County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Ashland County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Ashtabula County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Ashtabula County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

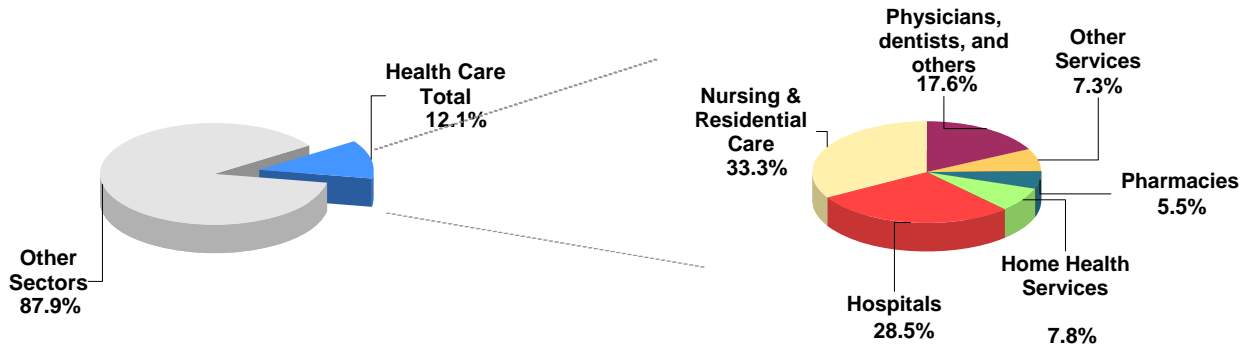
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Ashtabula County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Ashtabula County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Ashtabula County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	1,426	1.46	2,079	63,134	1.27	79,954	26,035	260
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	879	1.37	1,206	38,479	1.22	46,880	15,265	153
Nursing and residential care	1,664	1.25	2,083	45,121	1.22	55,149	17,958	180
Home health care services	388	1.22	475	10,046	1.22	12,244	3,987	40
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	274	1.27	347	7,480	1.26	9,415	3,066	31
Other ambulatory services	365	1.58	576	15,995	1.36	21,801	7,099	71
Total Health Sector	4,996	1.35	6,764	180,256	1.25	225,443	73,409	734
Total Ashtabula County Economy	41,316		41,316	1,284,504		1,284,504		
Health Sector as a % of Ashtabula County Economy	12.1%		16.4%	14.0%		17.6%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Ashtabula County directly employed 4,996 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$180.3 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 1,664 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$63.1 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Ashtabula County was 6,764 jobs and \$225.4 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$73.4 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$734,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 12.1% of the county's employment and 14.0% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 16.4% for employment and 17.6% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Ashtabula County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Ashtabula County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Ashtabula County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Athens County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Athens County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

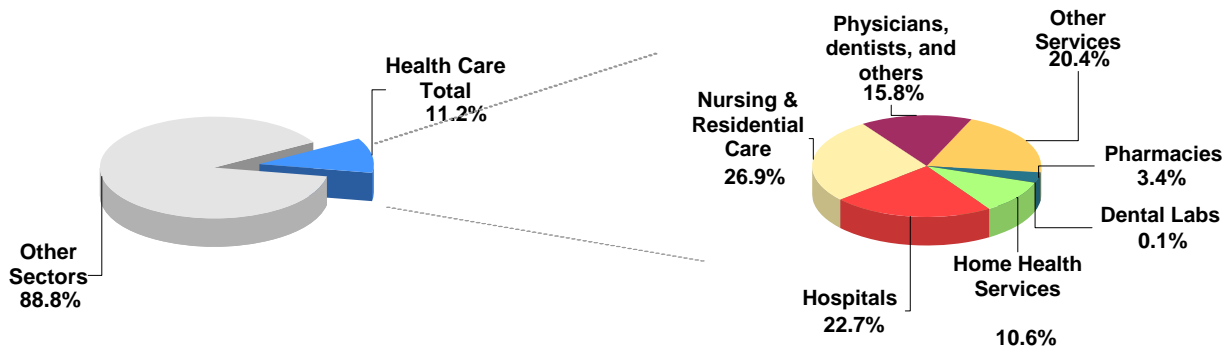
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Athens County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Athens County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Athens County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	690	1.49	1,030	31,506	1.27	40,033	13,451	168
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	481	1.47	707	26,170	1.22	31,930	10,728	134
Nursing and residential care	819	1.25	1,025	20,936	1.23	25,673	8,626	108
Home health care services	322	1.15	370	4,899	1.24	6,066	2,038	25
Dental laboratories	2	1.32	3	118	1.17	139	47	1
Pharmacies and drug stores	102	1.25	128	2,441	1.27	3,105	1,043	13
Other ambulatory services	621	1.60	992	28,141	1.35	37,897	12,733	159
Total Health Sector	3,037	1.40	4,255	114,212	1.27	144,842	48,667	608
Total Athens County Economy	27,163		27,163	875,409		875,409		
Health Sector as a % of Athens County Economy	11.2%		15.7%	13.0%		16.5%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Athens County directly employed 3,037 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$114.2 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 819 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$31.5 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Athens County was 4,255 jobs and \$144.8 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$48.7 million. The 1.25 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$608,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 11.2% of the county's employment and 13.0% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 15.7% for employment and 16.5% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Athens County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Athens County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Athens County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Auglaize County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Auglaize County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

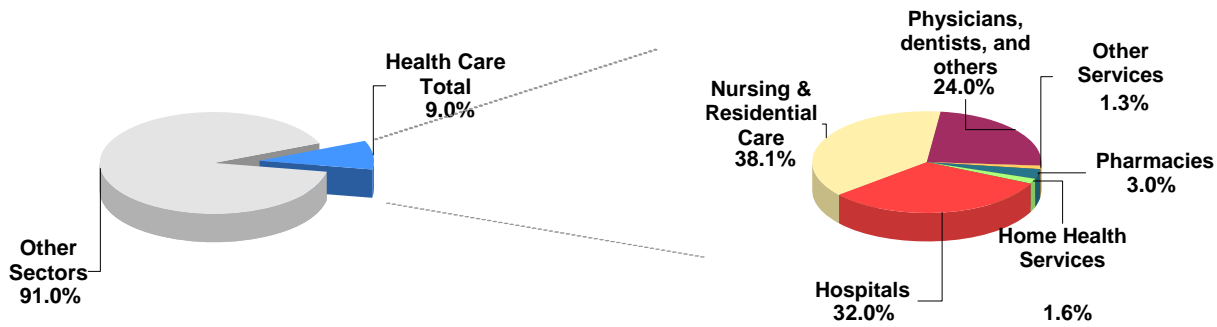
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Auglaize County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Auglaize County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Auglaize County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	688	1.36	933	25,690	1.25	32,134	9,394	141
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	516	1.35	696	25,401	1.18	30,000	8,770	132
Nursing and residential care	819	1.20	982	19,578	1.20	23,465	6,860	103
Home health care services	34	1.12	38	438	1.23	540	158	2
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	64	1.22	78	1,706	1.22	2,074	606	9
Other ambulatory services	27	1.35	37	721	1.35	976	285	4
Total Health Sector	2,148	1.29	2,764	73,535	1.21	89,187	26,074	391
Total Auglaize County Economy	23,785		23,785	873,635		873,635		
Health Sector as a % of Auglaize County Economy	9.0%		11.6%	8.4%		10.2%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Auglaize County directly employed 2,148 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$73.5 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 819 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$25.7 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Auglaize County was 2,764 jobs and \$89.2 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$26.1 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$391,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 9.0% of the county's employment and 8.4% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 11.6% for employment and 10.2% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Auglaize County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Auglaize County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Auglaize County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Belmont County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Belmont County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

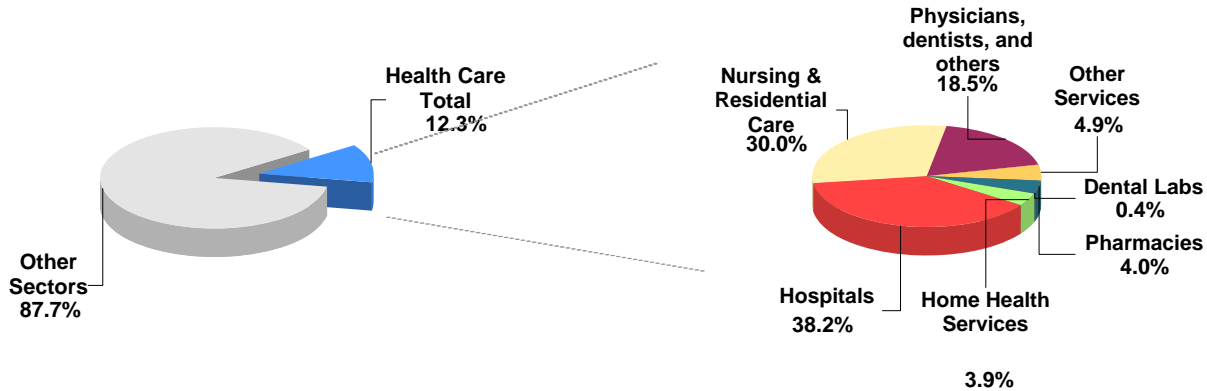
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Belmont County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Belmont County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Belmont County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	1,406	1.49	2,097	54,146	1.32	71,460	30,499	457
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	681	1.47	1,003	31,946	1.26	40,241	17,175	258
Nursing and residential care	1,104	1.29	1,422	29,559	1.25	37,051	15,814	237
Home health care services	143	1.31	188	4,793	1.23	5,905	2,520	38
Dental laboratories	15	1.40	21	806	1.19	962	411	6
Pharmacies and drug stores	147	1.30	192	3,913	1.30	5,095	2,175	33
Other ambulatory services	182	1.55	283	5,872	1.45	8,504	3,629	54
Total Health Sector	3,678	1.42	5,206	131,035	1.29	169,219	72,224	1,083
Total Belmont County Economy	29,836		29,836	853,073		853,073		
Health Sector as a % of Belmont County Economy	12.3%		17.4%	15.4%		19.8%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Belmont County directly employed 3,678 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$131.0 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 1,406 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$54.1 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Belmont County was 5,206 jobs and \$169.2 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$72.2 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$1,083,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 12.3% of the county's employment and 15.4% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 17.4% for employment and 19.8% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Belmont County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Belmont County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Belmont County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Brown County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Brown County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

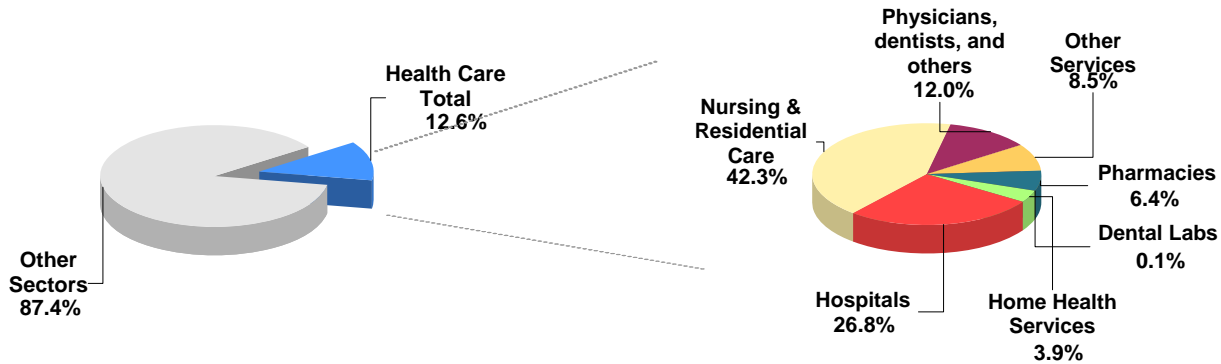
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Brown County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Brown County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Brown County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals*	373	1.34	500	15,627	1.20	18,732	4,083	51
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	167	1.33	222	9,046	1.15	10,406	2,268	28
Nursing and residential care	589	1.18	698	17,133	1.14	19,570	4,265	53
Home health care services	54	1.10	59	836	1.16	970	211	3
Dental laboratories	2	1.20	2	75	1.12	83	18	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	89	1.22	108	3,233	1.14	3,698	806	10
Other ambulatory services	119	1.28	152	2,201	1.37	3,019	658	8
Total Health Sector	1,392	1.25	1,740	48,152	1.17	56,478	12,310	154
Total Brown County Economy	11,034		11,034	290,395		290,395		
Health Sector as a % of Brown County Economy	12.6%		15.8%	16.6%		19.4%		

* Source: American Hospital Association

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Brown County directly employed 1,392 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$48.2 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 589 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care, with earnings of \$17.1 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Brown County was 1,740 jobs and \$56.5 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$12.3 million. The 1.25 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$154,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 12.6% of the county's employment and 16.6% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 15.8% for employment and 19.4% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Brown County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Brown County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Brown County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Butler County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Butler County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

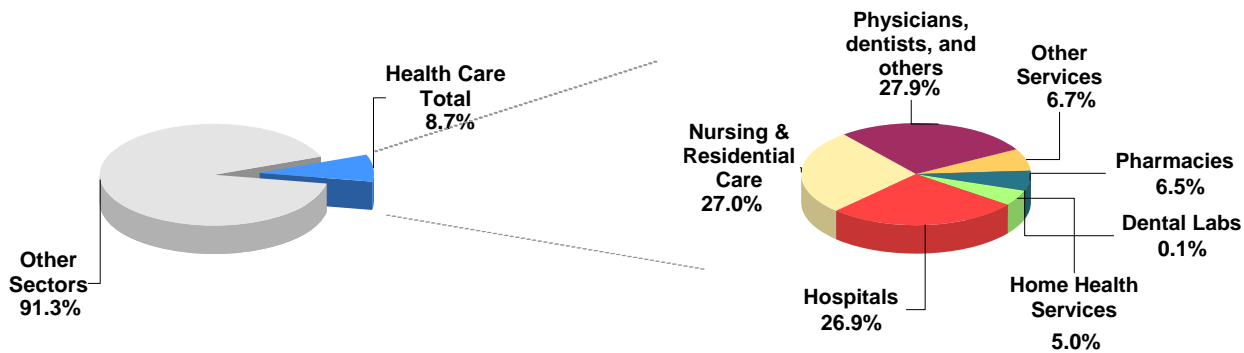
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Butler County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Butler County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

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Direct Health Care Employment in Butler County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	4,277	1.56	6,681	185,868	1.39	258,012	86,563	866
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	4,447	1.53	6,797	258,498	1.28	329,711	110,619	1,106
Nursing and residential care	4,294	1.31	5,619	130,605	1.28	167,755	56,282	563
Home health care services	792	1.30	1,027	24,146	1.29	31,193	10,465	105
Dental laboratories	11	1.24	14	390	1.21	474	159	2
Pharmacies and drug stores	1,037	1.34	1,391	33,094	1.33	44,106	14,798	148
Other ambulatory services	1,070	1.76	1,880	56,001	1.45	81,459	27,330	273
Total Health Sector	15,929	1.47	23,410	688,604	1.33	912,710	306,216	3,062
Total Butler County Economy	183,114		183,114	7,011,628		7,011,628		
Health Sector as a % of Butler County Economy	8.7%		12.8%	9.8%		13.0%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Butler County directly employed 15,929 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$688.6 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals sector, which employed 4,447 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$258.5 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Butler County was 23,410 jobs and \$912.7 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$306.2 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$3,062,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 8.7% of the county's employment and 9.8% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 12.8% for employment and 13.0% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Butler County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Butler County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Butler County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Carroll County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Carroll County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

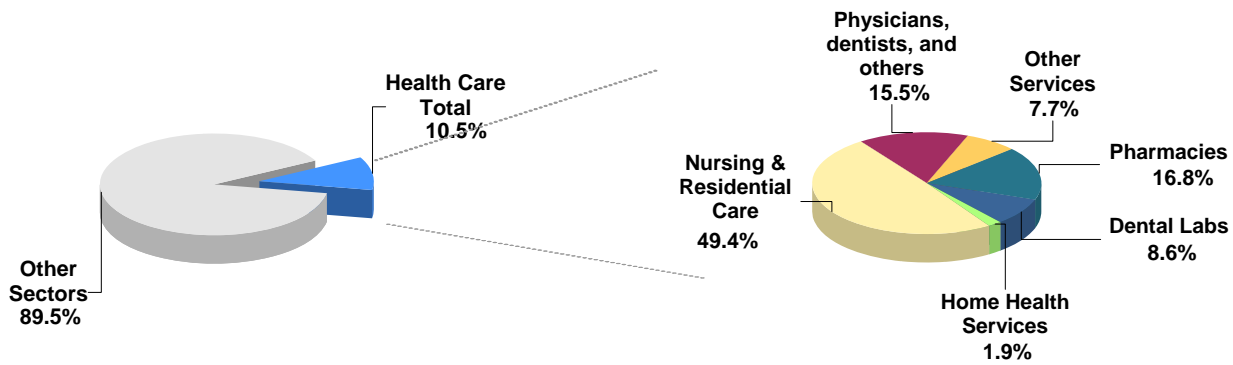
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Carroll County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Carroll County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Carroll County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	159	1.23	196	5,886	1.14	6,722	1,322	13
Nursing and residential care	507	1.16	590	12,509	1.13	14,127	2,778	28
Home health care services	20	1.13	22	471	1.11	523	103	1
Dental laboratories	89	1.18	105	3,640	1.10	4,006	788	8
Pharmacies and drug stores	173	1.17	202	4,289	1.15	4,928	969	10
Other ambulatory services	79	1.42	113	4,177	1.20	4,993	982	10
Total Health Sector	1,027	1.20	1,227	30,972	1.14	35,299	6,941	69
Total Carroll County Economy	9,741		9,741	225,858		225,858		
Health Sector as a % of Carroll County Economy	10.5%		12.6%	13.7%		15.6%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Carroll County directly employed 1,027 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$31.0 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 507 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care, with earnings of \$12.5 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Carroll County was 1,227 jobs and \$35.3 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$6.9 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$69,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 10.5% of the county's employment and 13.7% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 12.6% for employment and 15.6% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Carroll County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Carroll County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Carroll County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Champaign County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Champaign County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

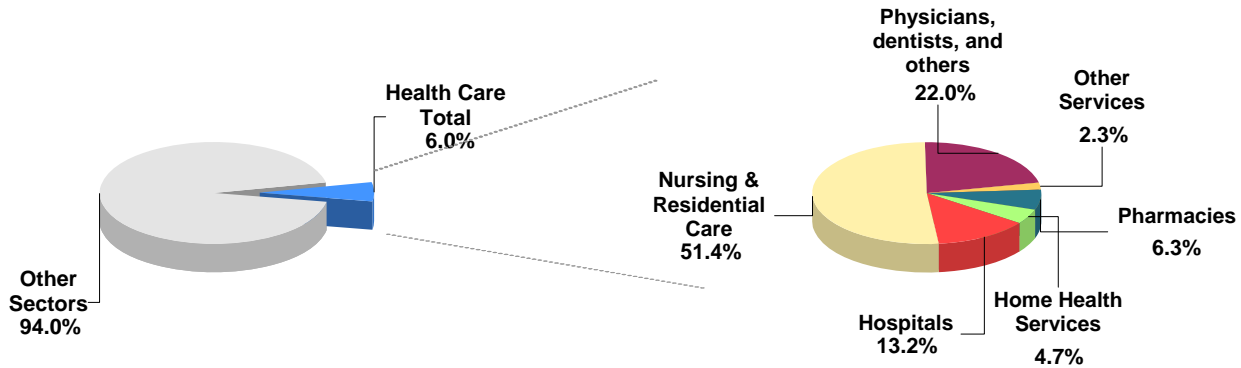
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Champaign County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Champaign County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Champaign County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	116	1.40	162	6,183	1.24	7,667	2,110	32
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	193	1.32	255	8,524	1.17	9,978	2,746	41
Nursing and residential care	451	1.23	553	12,013	1.18	14,228	3,915	59
Home health care services	42	1.24	52	1,303	1.17	1,525	420	6
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	55	1.18	65	1,229	1.20	1,472	405	6
Other ambulatory services	20	1.56	31	1,094	1.24	1,354	373	6
Total Health Sector	878	1.27	1,119	30,345	1.19	36,224	9,968	150
Total Champaign County Economy	14,662		14,662	464,171		464,171		
Health Sector as a % of Champaign County Economy	6.0%		7.6%	6.5%		7.8%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Champaign County directly employed 878 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$30.3 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 451 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care, with earnings of \$12.0 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Champaign County was 1,119 jobs and \$36.2 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$10.0 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$150,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 6.0% of the county's employment and 6.5% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 7.6% for employment and 7.8% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Champaign County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Champaign County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Champaign County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Clark County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Clark County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

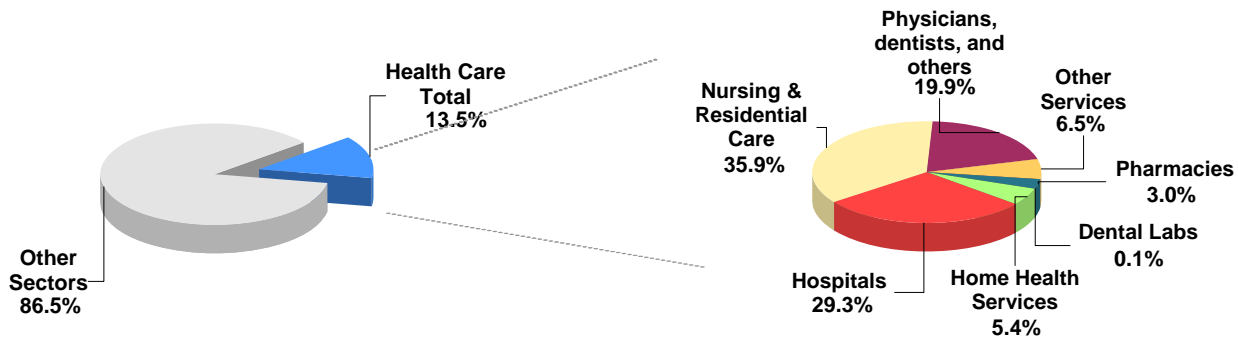
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Clark County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Clark County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Clark County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	2,484	1.57	3,906	121,926	1.32	161,065	69,552	696
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	1,686	1.58	2,667	106,510	1.26	133,858	57,803	578
Nursing and residential care	3,045	1.29	3,928	82,131	1.28	104,892	45,295	453
Home health care services	462	1.22	562	8,706	1.31	11,386	4,917	49
Dental laboratories	5	1.14	5	78	1.26	98	42	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	256	1.39	356	9,474	1.31	12,440	5,372	54
Other ambulatory services	550	1.69	928	24,850	1.43	35,444	15,305	153
Total Health Sector	8,489	1.46	12,353	353,674	1.30	459,183	198,286	1,983
Total Clark County Economy	62,928		62,928	2,152,120		2,152,120		
Health Sector as a % of Clark County Economy	13.5%		19.6%	16.4%		21.3%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Clark County directly employed 8,489 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$353.7 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 3,045 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$121.9 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Clark County was 12,353 jobs and \$459.2 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$198.3 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$1,983,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 13.5% of the county's employment and 16.4% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 19.6% for employment and 21.3% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Clark County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Clark County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Clark County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Clinton County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Clinton County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

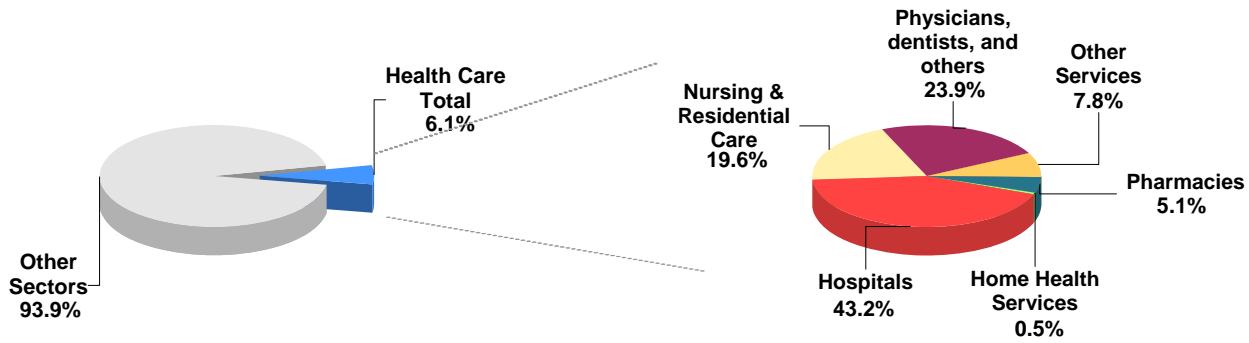
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Clinton County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Clinton County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

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Direct Health Care Employment in Clinton County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals*	782	1.40	1,092	35,453	1.26	44,782	15,804	237
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	433	1.34	582	25,661	1.18	30,182	10,651	160
Nursing and residential care	356	1.18	419	9,556	1.18	11,267	3,976	60
Home health care services	8	1.14	10	162	1.22	197	70	1
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	92	1.19	109	2,688	1.22	3,268	1,153	17
Other ambulatory services	141	1.55	218	9,092	1.27	11,551	4,076	61
Total Health Sector	1,811	1.34	2,430	82,612	1.23	101,247	35,730	536
Total Clinton County Economy	29,561		29,561	1,303,462		1,303,462		
Health Sector as a % of Clinton County Economy	6.1%		8.2%	6.3%		7.8%		

* Source: American Hospital Association

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Clinton County directly employed 1,811 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$82.6 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 782 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$35.5 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Clinton County was 2,430 jobs and \$101.2 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$35.7 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$536,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 6.1% of the county's employment and 6.3% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 8.2% for employment and 7.8% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Clinton County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Clinton County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Clinton County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Columbiana County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Columbiana County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

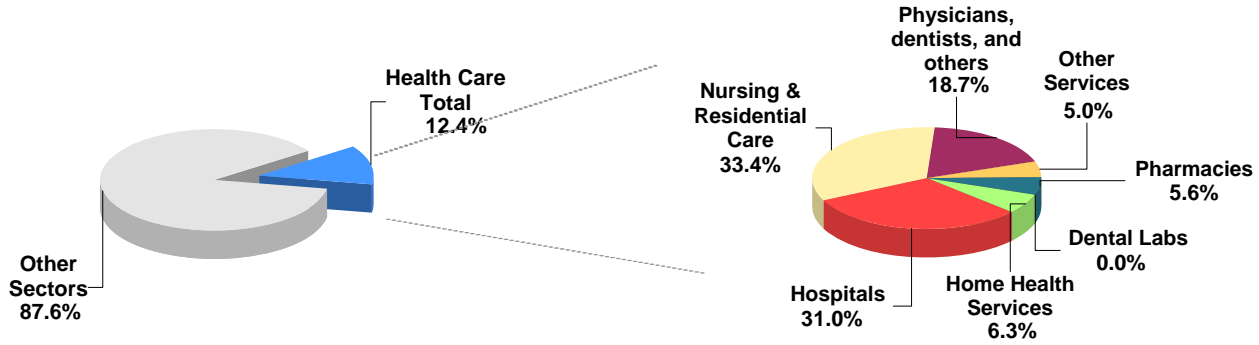
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Columbiana County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

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Direct Health Care Employment in Columbiana County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	1,608	1.51	2,427	68,985	1.29	88,866	27,241	272
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	969	1.47	1,425	49,462	1.22	60,543	18,559	186
Nursing and residential care	1,730	1.26	2,178	40,241	1.25	50,302	15,420	154
Home health care services	329	1.23	403	6,749	1.26	8,479	2,599	26
Dental laboratories	1	1.24	1	36	1.19	43	13	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	288	1.30	374	8,365	1.26	10,526	3,227	32
Other ambulatory services	260	1.57	407	7,648	1.46	11,188	3,430	34
Total Health Sector	5,184	1.39	7,216	181,486	1.27	229,947	70,489	705
Total Columbiana County Economy	41,674		41,674	1,239,638		1,239,638		
Health Sector as a % of Columbiana County Economy	12.4%		17.3%	14.6%		18.5%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Columbiana County directly employed 5,184 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$181.5 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 1,730 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$69.0 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Columbiana County was 7,216 jobs and \$229.9 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$70.5 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$705,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 12.4% of the county's employment and 14.6% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 17.3% for employment and 18.5% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Columbiana County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Columbiana County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Columbiana County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Coshocton County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Coshocton County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

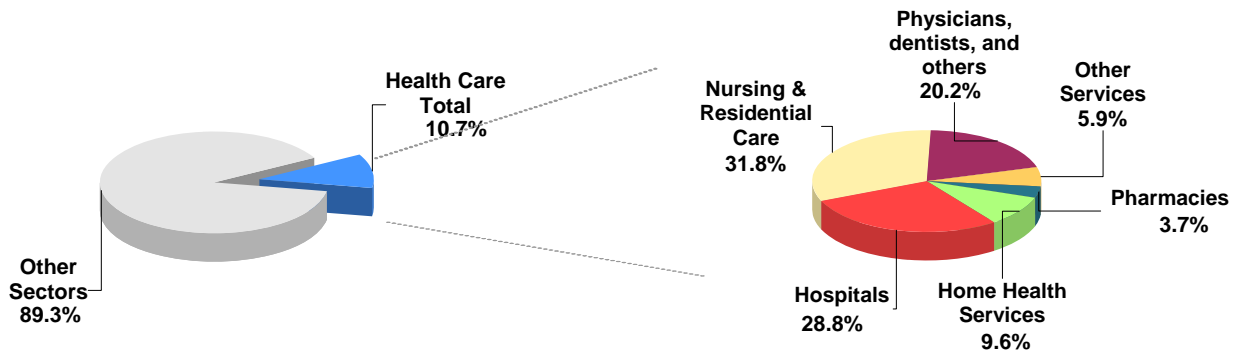
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Coshocton County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Coshocton County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Coshocton County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	510	1.44	737	20,932	1.28	26,801	7,864	118
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	358	1.41	503	17,655	1.21	21,391	6,276	94
Nursing and residential care	565	1.24	698	14,389	1.23	17,640	5,176	78
Home health care services	171	1.29	221	6,186	1.20	7,451	2,186	33
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	66	1.25	82	1,722	1.25	2,158	633	9
Other ambulatory services	105	1.52	160	3,551	1.41	5,002	1,468	22
Total Health Sector	1,775	1.35	2,401	64,435	1.25	80,443	23,603	354
Total Coshocton County Economy	16,569		16,569	525,290		525,290		
Health Sector as a % of Coshocton County Economy	10.7%		14.5%	12.3%		15.3%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Coshocton County directly employed 1,775 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$64.4 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 565 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$20.9 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Coshocton County was 2,401 jobs and \$80.4 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$23.6 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$354,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 10.7% of the county's employment and 12.3% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 14.5% for employment and 15.3% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Coshocton County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Coshocton County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Coshocton County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Crawford County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Crawford County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

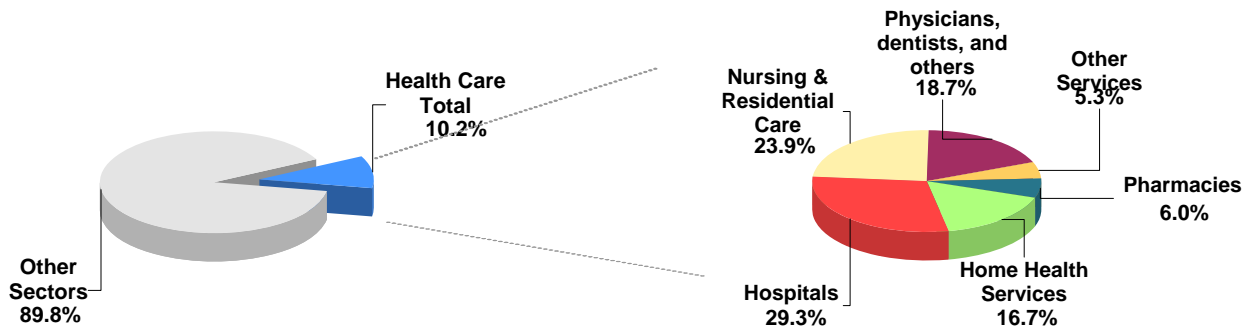
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Crawford County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Crawford County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Crawford County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	574	1.39	797	23,669	1.25	29,612	8,766	131
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	366	1.32	483	16,085	1.19	19,162	5,673	85
Nursing and residential care	469	1.21	569	12,185	1.19	14,557	4,309	65
Home health care services	327	1.15	377	6,451	1.20	7,758	2,297	34
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	118	1.27	150	3,815	1.23	4,706	1,393	21
Other ambulatory services	103	1.60	165	6,691	1.26	8,437	2,498	37
Total Health Sector	1,957	1.30	2,541	68,896	1.22	84,233	24,936	374
Total Crawford County Economy	19,238		19,238	592,079		592,079		
Health Sector as a % of Crawford County Economy	10.2%		13.2%	11.6%		14.2%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Crawford County directly employed 1,957 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$68.9 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 574 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$23.7 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Crawford County was 2,541 jobs and \$84.2 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$24.9 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$374,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 10.2% of the county's employment and 11.6% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 13.2% for employment and 14.2% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Crawford County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Crawford County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Crawford County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Darke County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Darke County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

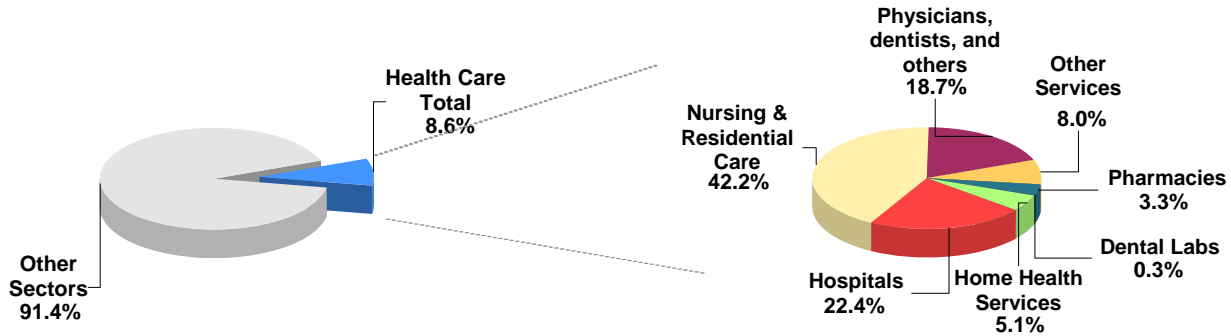
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Darke County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Darke County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Darke County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	449	1.43	642	19,428	1.25	24,310	7,325	110
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	376	1.37	516	17,437	1.20	21,010	6,330	95
Nursing and residential care	845	1.23	1,037	22,910	1.19	27,342	8,238	124
Home health care services	103	1.28	132	3,988	1.18	4,694	1,414	21
Dental laboratories	6	1.23	7	223	1.15	257	77	1
Pharmacies and drug stores	65	1.26	83	2,172	1.20	2,605	785	12
Other ambulatory services	159	1.46	232	4,144	1.45	5,993	1,806	27
Total Health Sector	2,004	1.32	2,649	70,303	1.23	86,212	25,975	390
Total Darke County Economy	23,172		23,172	685,006		685,006		
Health Sector as a % of Darke County Economy	8.6%		11.4%	10.3%		12.6%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Darke County directly employed 2,004 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$70.3 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 845 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care, with earnings of \$22.9 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Darke County was 2,649 jobs and \$86.2 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$26.0 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$390,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 8.6% of the county's employment and 10.3% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 11.4% for employment and 12.6% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Darke County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Darke County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Darke County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Defiance County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Defiance County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

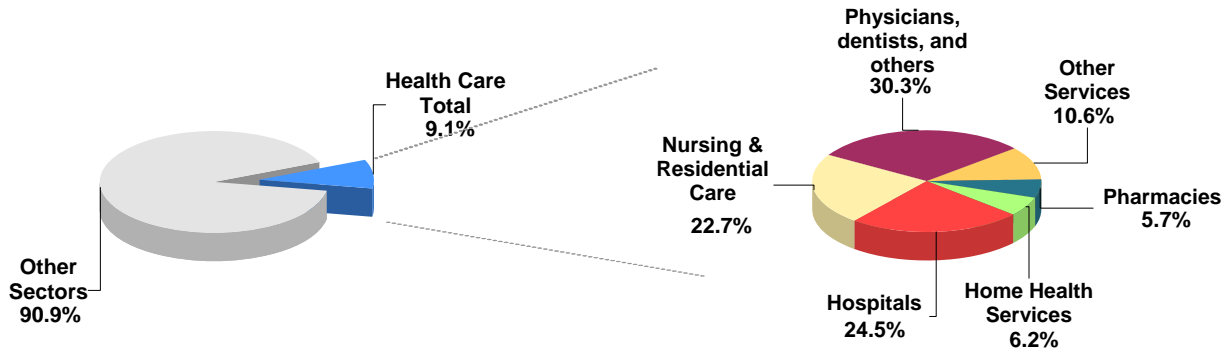
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Defiance County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Defiance County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Defiance County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	473	1.47	696	19,432	1.30	25,320	9,903	99
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	585	1.50	879	34,237	1.23	41,978	16,418	164
Nursing and residential care	439	1.24	545	10,376	1.25	12,942	5,062	51
Home health care services	120	1.20	144	2,760	1.23	3,402	1,331	13
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	111	1.27	140	2,805	1.28	3,583	1,401	14
Other ambulatory services	205	1.50	308	6,519	1.44	9,361	3,661	37
Total Health Sector	1,932	1.40	2,712	76,130	1.27	96,586	37,776	378
Total Defiance County Economy	21,308		21,308	857,580		857,580		
Health Sector as a % of Defiance County Economy	9.1%		12.7%	8.9%		11.3%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Defiance County directly employed 1,932 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$76.1 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals sector, which employed 585 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$34.2 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Defiance County was 2,712 jobs and \$96.6 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$37.8 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$378,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 9.1% of the county's employment and 8.9% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 12.7% for employment and 11.3% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Defiance County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Defiance County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Defiance County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Delaware County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Delaware County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

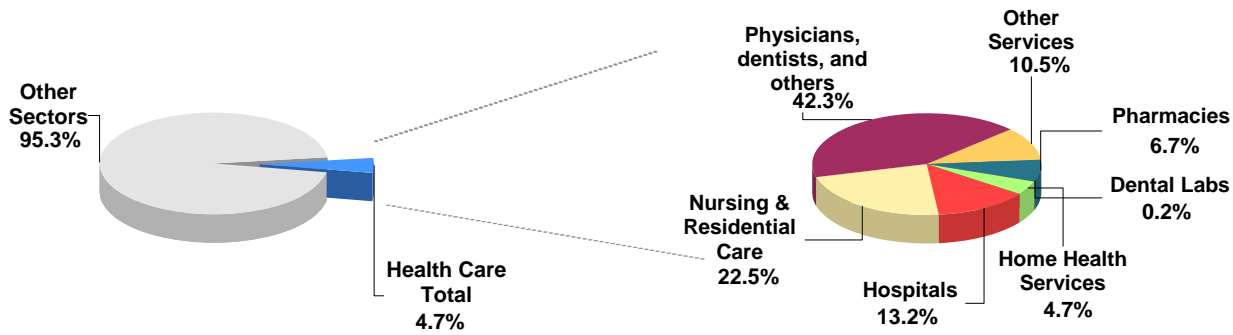
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Delaware County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Delaware County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Delaware County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	566	1.52	863	28,359	1.34	37,982	14,580	182
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	1,811	1.51	2,734	121,093	1.24	149,964	57,567	720
Nursing and residential care	961	1.25	1,206	27,780	1.25	34,762	13,344	167
Home health care services	199	1.16	230	3,234	1.31	4,238	1,627	20
Dental laboratories	7	1.31	9	375	1.18	441	169	2
Pharmacies and drug stores	285	1.26	360	7,133	1.37	9,779	3,754	47
Other ambulatory services	450	1.59	715	21,217	1.41	29,925	11,487	144
Total Health Sector	4,279	1.43	6,116	209,190	1.28	267,091	102,529	1,282
Total Delaware County Economy	91,873		91,873	3,728,234		3,728,234		
Health Sector as a % of Delaware County Economy	4.7%		6.7%	5.6%		7.2%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Delaware County directly employed 4,279 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$209.2 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals sector, which employed 1,811 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$121.1 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Delaware County was 6,116 jobs and \$267.1 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$102.5 million. The 1.25 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$1,282,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 4.7% of the county's employment and 5.6% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 6.7% for employment and 7.2% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Delaware County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Delaware County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Delaware County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Erie County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Erie County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

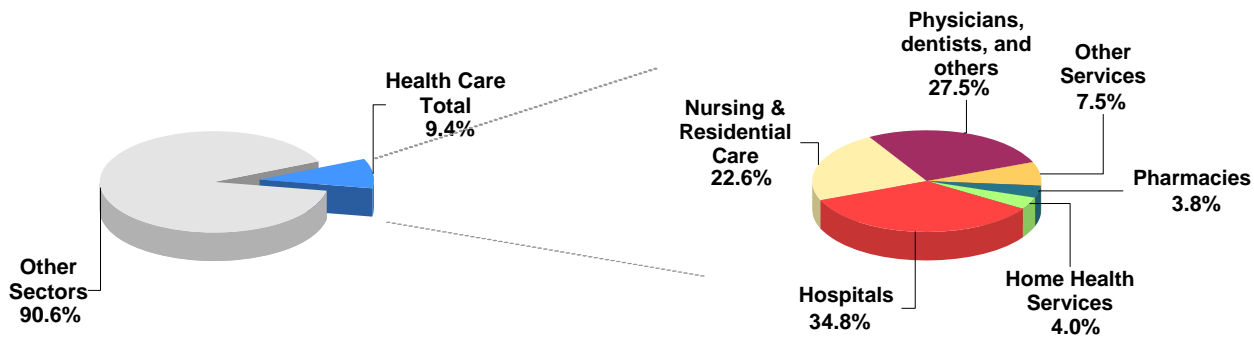
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Erie County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Erie County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Erie County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	1,698	1.53	2,591	69,906	1.35	94,419	43,822	438
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	1,342	1.59	2,135	85,864	1.25	107,140	49,726	497
Nursing and residential care	1,102	1.27	1,402	26,682	1.28	34,267	15,904	159
Home health care services	193	1.30	252	6,121	1.25	7,660	3,555	36
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	186	1.30	243	4,936	1.30	6,414	2,977	30
Other ambulatory services	365	1.63	595	13,404	1.47	19,746	9,164	92
Total Health Sector	4,887	1.48	7,218	206,913	1.30	269,646	125,148	1,251
Total Erie County Economy	52,209		52,209	1,655,377		1,655,377		
Health Sector as a % of Erie County Economy	9.4%		13.8%	12.5%		16.3%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Erie County directly employed 4,887 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$206.9 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 1,698 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$85.9 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Erie County was 7,218 jobs and \$269.6 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$125.1 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$1,251,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 9.4% of the county's employment and 12.5% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 13.8% for employment and 16.3% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Erie County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Erie County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Erie County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Fairfield County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Fairfield County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

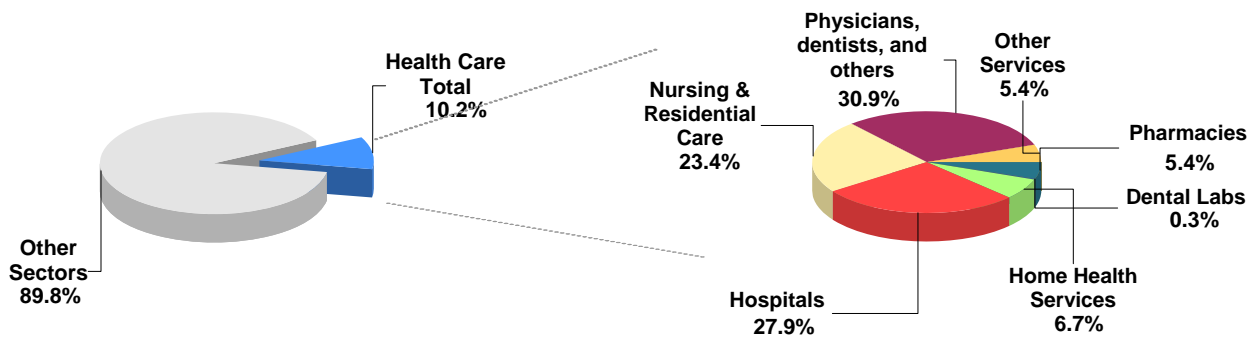
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Fairfield County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Fairfield County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

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Direct Health Care Employment in Fairfield County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	1,481	1.51	2,233	71,598	1.35	96,713	30,835	231
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	1,638	1.52	2,484	97,257	1.23	120,025	38,267	287
Nursing and residential care	1,242	1.28	1,589	34,477	1.25	43,018	13,715	103
Home health care services	357	1.25	445	9,150	1.25	11,427	3,643	27
Dental laboratories	14	1.34	19	801	1.16	933	297	2
Pharmacies and drug stores	286	1.28	367	8,155	1.27	10,317	3,289	25
Other ambulatory services	285	1.68	478	13,235	1.40	18,479	5,892	44
Total Health Sector	5,303	1.44	7,616	234,675	1.28	300,913	95,939	720
Total Fairfield County Economy	51,832		51,832	1,529,272		1,529,272		
Health Sector as a % of Fairfield County Economy	10.2%		14.7%	15.3%		19.7%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Fairfield County directly employed 5,303 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$234.7 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals sector, which employed 1,638 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$97.3 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Fairfield County was 7,616 jobs and \$300.9 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$95.9 million. The 0.75 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$720,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 10.2% of the county's employment and 15.3% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 14.7% for employment and 19.7% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Fairfield County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Fairfield County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Fairfield County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Fayette County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Fayette County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

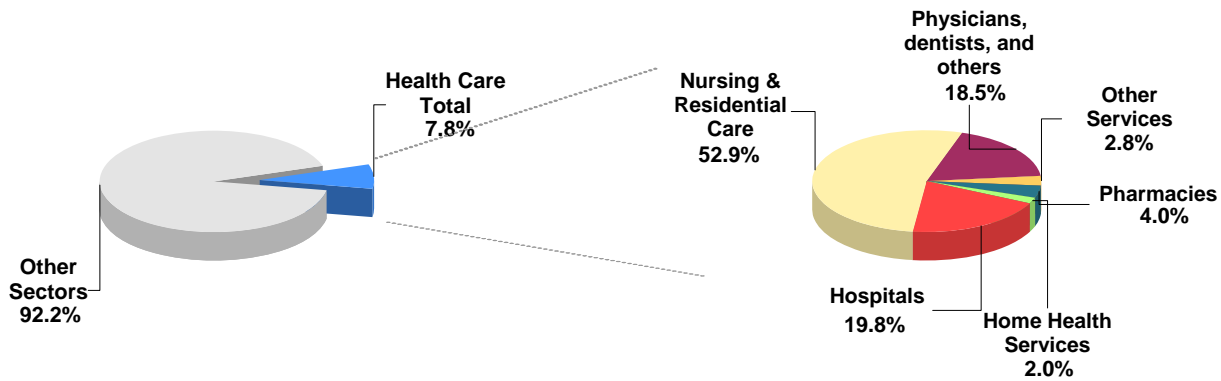
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Fayette County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

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Direct Health Care Employment in Fayette County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals*	228	1.57	358	10,711	1.29	13,779	7,239	72
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	213	1.35	288	9,007	1.19	10,752	5,649	56
Nursing and residential care	608	1.24	753	15,223	1.21	18,409	9,672	97
Home health care services	23	1.22	28	581	1.20	695	365	4
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	46	1.21	55	897	1.25	1,122	589	6
Other ambulatory services	33	1.55	51	1,521	1.29	1,957	1,028	10
Total Health Sector	1,149	1.33	1,531	37,939	1.23	46,712	24,543	245
Total Fayette County Economy	14,757		14,757	422,908		422,908		
Health Sector as a % of Fayette County Economy	7.8%		10.4%	9.0%		11.0%		

* Source: American Hospital Association

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Fayette County directly employed 1,149 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$37.9 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 608 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care, with earnings of \$15.2 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Fayette County was 1,531 jobs and \$46.7 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$24.5 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$245,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 7.8% of the county's employment and 9.0% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 10.4% for employment and 11.0% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Fayette County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Fayette County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Fayette County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Fulton County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Fulton County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

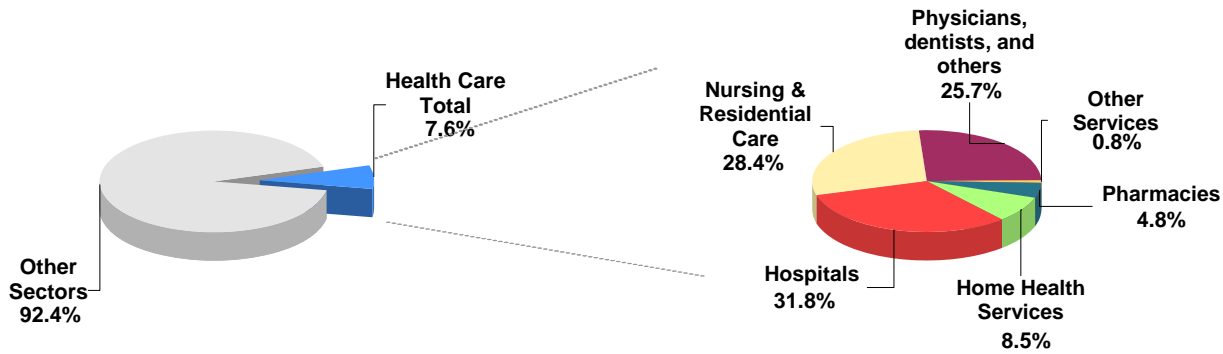
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Fulton County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Fulton County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Fulton County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	674	1.55	1,043	26,425	1.29	34,135	10,660	107
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	546	1.44	787	25,470	1.20	30,623	9,563	96
Nursing and residential care	603	1.30	784	16,979	1.21	20,581	6,427	64
Home health care services	180	1.21	217	2,954	1.25	3,690	1,152	12
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	102	1.25	127	2,312	1.25	2,883	900	9
Other ambulatory services	16	1.71	28	820	1.29	1,062	332	3
Total Health Sector	2,121	1.41	2,987	74,960	1.24	92,974	29,033	290
Total Fulton County Economy	27,816		27,816	887,213		887,213		
Health Sector as a % of Fulton County Economy	7.6%		10.7%	8.4%		10.5%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Fulton County directly employed 2,121 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$75.0 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 674 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$26.4 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Fulton County was 2,987 jobs and \$93.0 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$29.0 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$290,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 7.6% of the county's employment and 8.4% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 10.7% for employment and 10.5% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Fulton County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Fulton County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Fulton County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Gallia County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Gallia County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

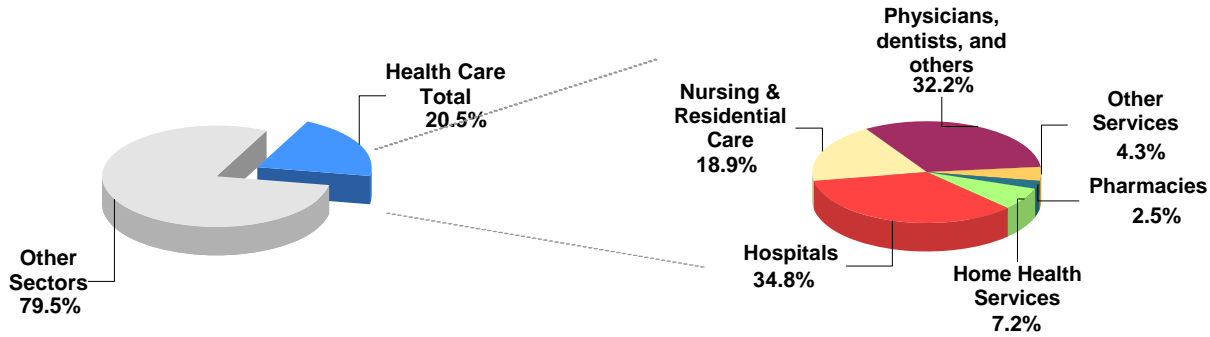
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Gallia County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Gallia County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Gallia County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	1,049	1.35	1,413	41,423	1.24	51,518	17,142	214
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	971	1.51	1,468	77,350	1.18	91,449	30,428	380
Nursing and residential care	570	1.18	674	12,831	1.22	15,619	5,197	65
Home health care services	217	1.13	244	4,077	1.19	4,851	1,614	20
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	76	1.24	94	2,355	1.22	2,864	953	12
Other ambulatory services	130	1.40	182	5,025	1.30	6,526	2,171	27
Total Health Sector	3,012	1.35	4,077	143,062	1.21	172,827	57,505	719
Total Gallia County Economy	14,699		14,699	558,971		558,971		
Health Sector as a % of Gallia County Economy	20.5%		27.7%	25.6%		30.9%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Gallia County directly employed 3,012 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$143.1 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 1,049 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$77.4 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Gallia County was 4,077 jobs and \$172.8 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$57.5 million. The 1.25 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$719,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 20.5% of the county's employment and 25.6% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 27.7% for employment and 30.9% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Gallia County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Gallia County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Gallia County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Geauga County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Geauga County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

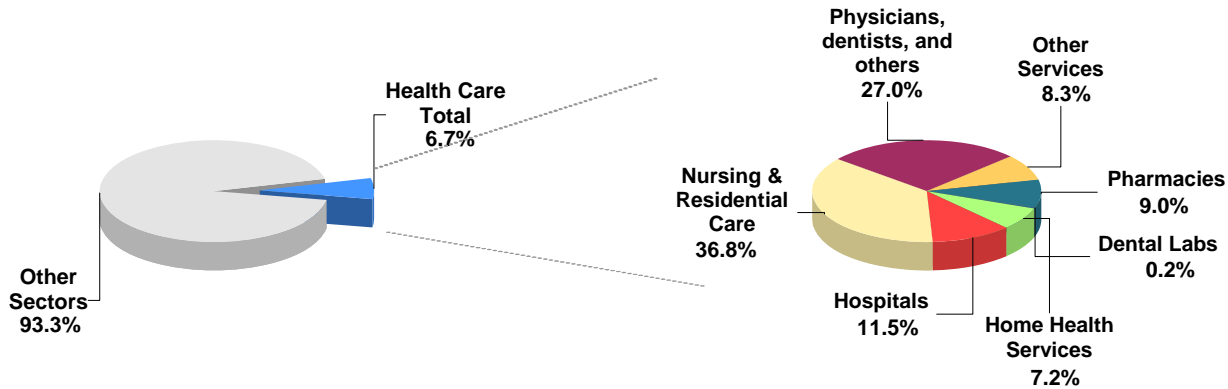
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Geauga County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Geauga County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Geauga County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	365	1.55	566	27,606	1.22	33,746	9,006	90
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	856	1.38	1,186	48,024	1.21	57,921	15,457	155
Nursing and residential care	1,164	1.25	1,460	44,242	1.18	52,304	13,958	140
Home health care services	228	1.26	288	9,174	1.19	10,955	2,924	29
Dental laboratories	6	1.17	6	181	1.16	210	56	1
Pharmacies and drug stores	285	1.22	346	7,512	1.26	9,443	2,520	25
Other ambulatory services	263	1.44	379	7,754	1.47	11,395	3,041	30
Total Health Sector	3,166	1.34	4,231	144,493	1.22	175,974	46,962	470
Total Geauga County Economy	47,055		47,055	1,597,473		1,597,473		
Health Sector as a % of Geauga County Economy	6.7%		9.0%	9.0%		11.0%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Geauga County directly employed 3,166 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$144.5 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 1,164 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$48.0 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Geauga County was 4,231 jobs and \$176.0 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$47.0 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$470,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 6.7% of the county's employment and 9.0% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 9.0% for employment and 11.0% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Geauga County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Geauga County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Geauga County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Greene County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Greene County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

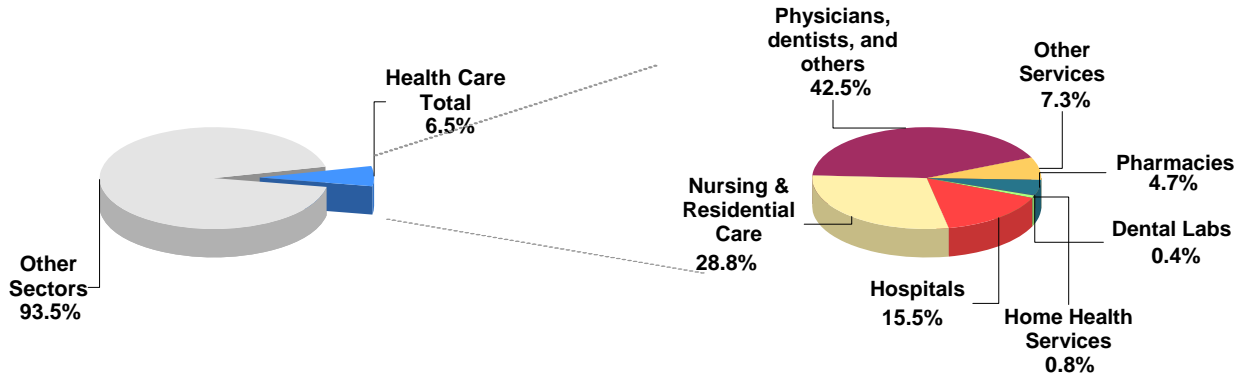
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Greene County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Greene County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Greene County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	836	1.56	1,301	39,150	1.35	52,834	19,240	192
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	2,286	1.49	3,414	126,606	1.26	160,055	58,284	583
Nursing and residential care	1,552	1.28	1,991	45,136	1.26	56,697	20,646	206
Home health care services	44	1.25	54	1,192	1.26	1,497	545	5
Dental laboratories	20	1.47	29	1,413	1.19	1,679	612	6
Pharmacies and drug stores	252	1.27	321	6,237	1.33	8,304	3,024	30
Other ambulatory services	395	1.56	617	13,872	1.47	20,447	7,446	74
Total Health Sector	5,384	1.43	7,726	233,606	1.29	301,514	109,797	1,098
Total Greene County Economy	83,418		83,418	3,545,215		3,545,215		
Health Sector as a % of Greene County Economy	6.5%		9.3%	6.6%		8.5%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Greene County directly employed 5,384 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$233.6 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals sector, which employed 2,286 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$126.6 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Greene County was 7,726 jobs and \$301.5 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$109.8 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$1,098,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 6.5% of the county's employment and 6.6% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 9.3% for employment and 8.5% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Greene County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Greene County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Greene County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Guernsey County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Guernsey County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

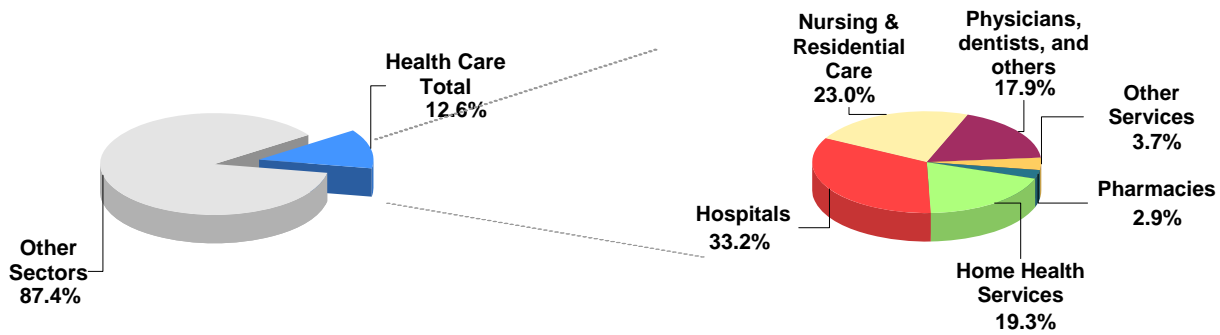
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Guernsey County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Guernsey County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Guernsey County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	759	1.51	1,143	31,015	1.30	40,346	15,895	238
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	411	1.56	640	25,848	1.22	31,477	12,401	186
Nursing and residential care	528	1.27	669	12,800	1.25	16,031	6,316	95
Home health care services	442	1.20	531	8,012	1.26	10,078	3,970	60
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	66	1.33	87	2,115	1.26	2,656	1,046	16
Other ambulatory services	85	1.59	135	3,032	1.40	4,244	1,672	25
Total Health Sector	2,290	1.40	3,205	82,821	1.27	104,832	41,301	620
Total Guernsey County Economy	18,129		18,129	551,321		551,321		
Health Sector as a % of Guernsey County Economy	12.6%		17.7%	15.0%		19.0%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Guernsey County directly employed 2,290 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$82.8 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 759 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$31.0 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Guernsey County was 3,205 jobs and \$104.8 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$41.3 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$620,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 12.6% of the county's employment and 15.0% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 17.7% for employment and 19.0% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Guernsey County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Guernsey County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Guernsey County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Hancock County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Hancock County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

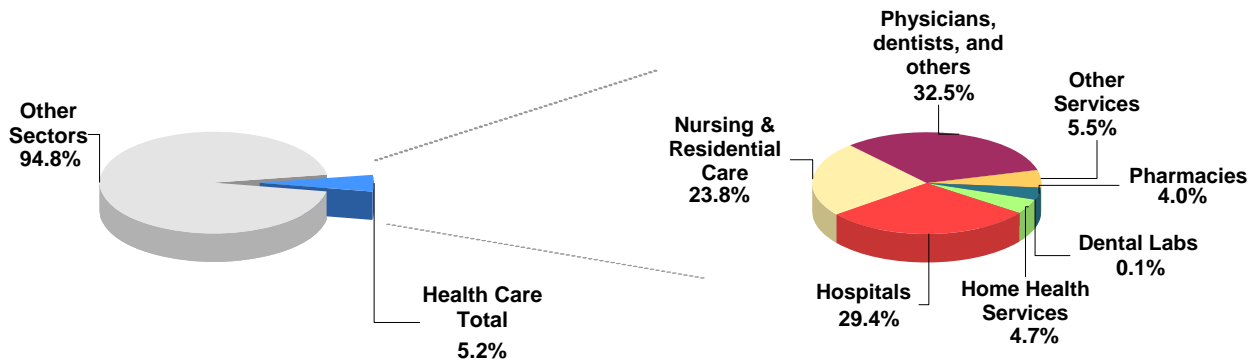
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Hancock County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Hancock County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Hancock County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	1,145	1.63	1,872	57,708	1.34	77,109	33,324	167
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	1,267	1.60	2,031	81,874	1.25	102,677	44,373	222
Nursing and residential care	927	1.31	1,217	24,055	1.30	31,165	13,468	67
Home health care services	182	1.31	237	5,445	1.28	6,951	3,004	15
Dental laboratories	3	1.34	4	151	1.20	182	78	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	156	1.31	204	4,150	1.34	5,543	2,395	12
Other ambulatory services	214	1.72	369	10,520	1.42	14,935	6,454	32
Total Health Sector	3,893	1.52	5,934	183,904	1.30	238,561	103,097	515
Total Hancock County Economy	75,172		75,172	1,998,253		1,998,253		
Health Sector as a % of Hancock County Economy	5.2%		7.9%	9.2%		11.9%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Hancock County directly employed 3,893 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$183.9 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals sector, which employed 1,267 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$81.9 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Hancock County was 5,934 jobs and \$238.6 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$103.1 million. The 0.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$515,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 5.2% of the county's employment and 9.2% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 7.9% for employment and 11.9% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Hancock County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Hancock County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Hancock County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Hardin County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Hardin County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

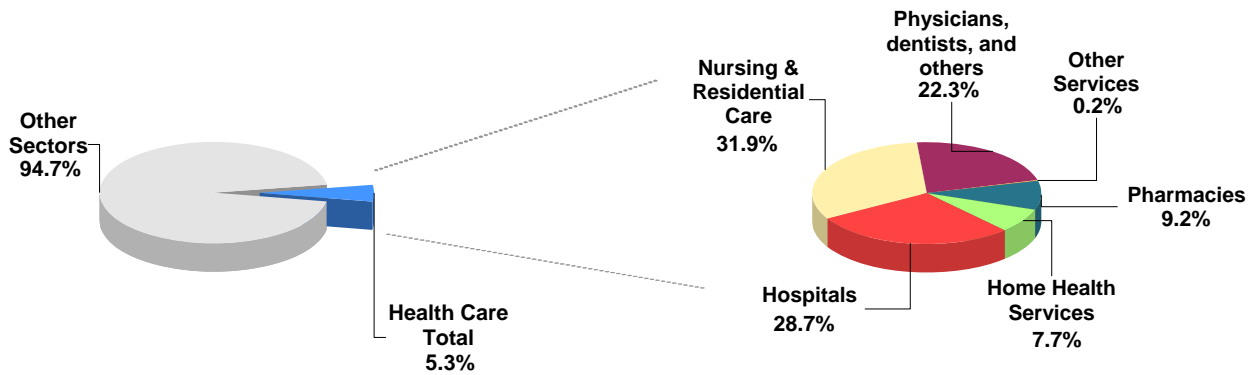
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Hardin County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Hardin County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Hardin County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	188	1.43	270	12,319	1.16	14,274	4,279	64
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	147	1.28	187	6,754	1.15	7,753	2,324	35
Nursing and residential care	209	1.19	249	5,875	1.15	6,780	2,032	30
Home health care services	50	1.10	56	810	1.15	934	280	4
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	60	1.20	72	1,753	1.17	2,048	614	9
Other ambulatory services	1	1.62	2	113	1.15	130	39	1
Total Health Sector	656	1.27	836	27,624	1.16	31,918	9,568	144
Total Hardin County Economy	12,362		12,362	333,870		333,870		
Health Sector as a % of Hardin County Economy	5.3%		6.8%	8.3%		9.6%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Hardin County directly employed 656 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$27.6 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 209 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$12.3 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Hardin County was 836 jobs and \$31.9 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$9.6 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$144,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 5.3% of the county's employment and 8.3% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 6.8% for employment and 9.6% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Hardin County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Hardin County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Hardin County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Harrison County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Harrison County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

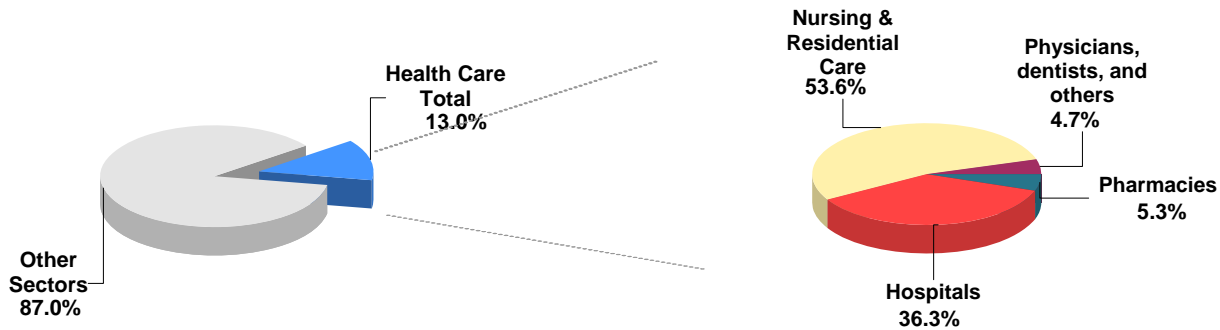
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Harrison County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Harrison County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Harrison County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	220	1.27	280	7,041	1.22	8,579	2,119	32
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	29	1.24	36	1,288	1.12	1,446	357	5
Nursing and residential care	325	1.14	369	7,054	1.14	8,008	1,978	30
Home health care services	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	32	1.22	39	1,069	1.17	1,256	310	5
Other ambulatory services	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Total Health Sector	606	1.19	724	16,451	1.17	19,288	4,764	71
Total Harrison County Economy	4,653		4,653	133,910		133,910		
Health Sector as a % of Harrison County Economy	13.0%		15.6%	12.3%		14.4%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Harrison County directly employed 606 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$16.5 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 325 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care, with earnings of \$7.1 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Harrison County was 724 jobs and \$19.3 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$4.8 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$71,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 13.0% of the county's employment and 12.3% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 15.6% for employment and 14.4% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Harrison County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Harrison County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Harrison County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Henry County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Henry County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

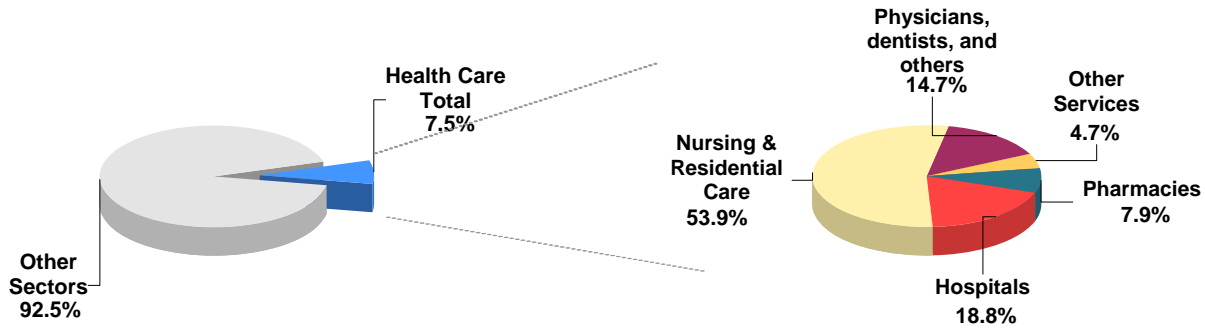
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Henry County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Henry County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

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Direct Health Care Employment in Henry County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	220	1.36	300	10,353	1.20	12,391	4,088	41
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	172	1.30	223	8,598	1.16	9,939	3,279	33
Nursing and residential care	630	1.17	739	15,812	1.17	18,456	6,090	61
Home health care services	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	92	1.16	106	2,082	1.19	2,470	815	8
Other ambulatory services	55	1.24	69	547	1.63	892	294	3
Total Health Sector	1,169	1.23	1,437	37,393	1.18	44,147	14,567	146
Total Henry County Economy	15,491		15,491	536,976		536,976		
Health Sector as a % of Henry County Economy	7.5%		9.3%	7.0%		8.2%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Henry County directly employed 1,169 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$37.4 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 630 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care, with earnings of \$15.8 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Henry County was 1,437 jobs and \$44.1 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$14.6 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$146,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 7.5% of the county's employment and 7.0% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 9.3% for employment and 8.2% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Henry County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Henry County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Henry County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Highland County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Highland County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

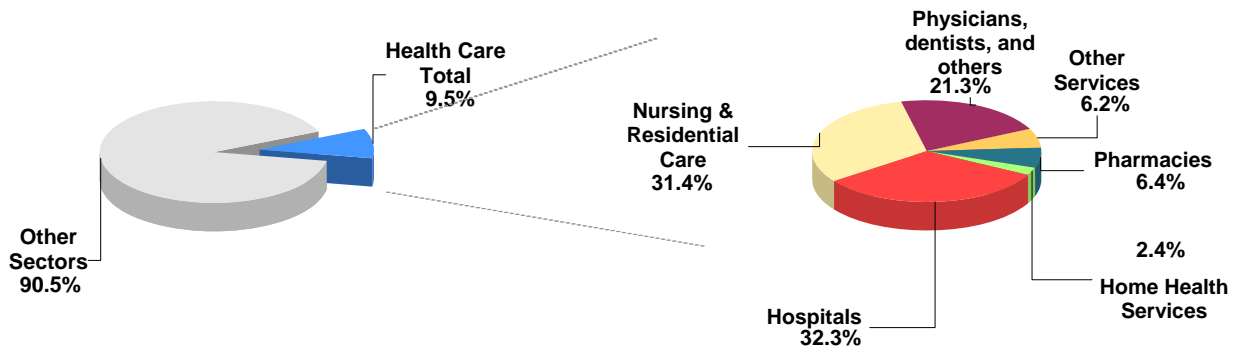
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Highland County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Highland County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Highland County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals*	503	1.49	749	15,652	1.20	18,790	6,050	91
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	332	1.40	464	17,699	1.17	20,714	6,670	100
Nursing and residential care	488	1.23	601	12,898	1.18	15,225	4,902	74
Home health care services	38	1.19	45	830	1.18	976	314	5
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	99	1.28	127	3,569	1.19	4,255	1,370	21
Other ambulatory services	97	1.58	152	4,482	1.29	5,769	1,858	28
Total Health Sector	1,556	1.37	2,139	55,130	1.19	65,730	21,165	317
Total Highland County Economy	16,359		16,359	432,565		432,565		
Health Sector as a % of Highland County Economy	9.5%		13.1%	12.7%		15.2%		

* Used local hospital data

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Highland County directly employed 1,556 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$55.1 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 503 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$17.7 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Highland County was 2,139 jobs and \$65.7 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$21.2 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$317,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 9.5% of the county's employment and 12.7% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 13.1% for employment and 15.2% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Highland County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Highland County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Highland County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Hocking County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Hocking County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

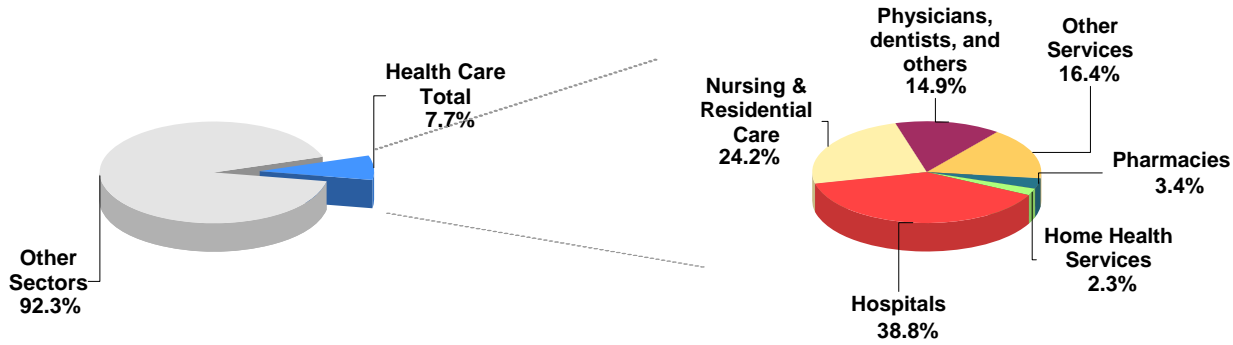
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Hocking County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Hocking County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Hocking County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals*	276	1.34	370	9,998	1.21	12,069	3,834	48
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	106	1.27	136	4,269	1.15	4,928	1,565	20
Nursing and residential care	172	1.21	208	4,827	1.15	5,569	1,769	22
Home health care services	16	1.13	18	339	1.14	388	123	2
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	24	1.24	30	787	1.16	915	291	4
Other ambulatory services	117	1.42	166	4,710	1.25	5,899	1,874	23
Total Health Sector	712	1.30	927	24,929	1.19	29,767	9,455	118
Total Hocking County Economy	9,291		9,291	246,279		246,279		
Health Sector as a % of Hocking County Economy	7.7%		10.0%	10.1%		12.1%		

* Source: American Hospital Association

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Hocking County directly employed 712 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$24.9 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 276 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$10.0 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Hocking County was 927 jobs and \$29.8 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$9.5 million. The 1.25 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$118,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 7.7% of the county's employment and 10.1% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 10.0% for employment and 12.1% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Hocking County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Hocking County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Hocking County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Holmes County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Holmes County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

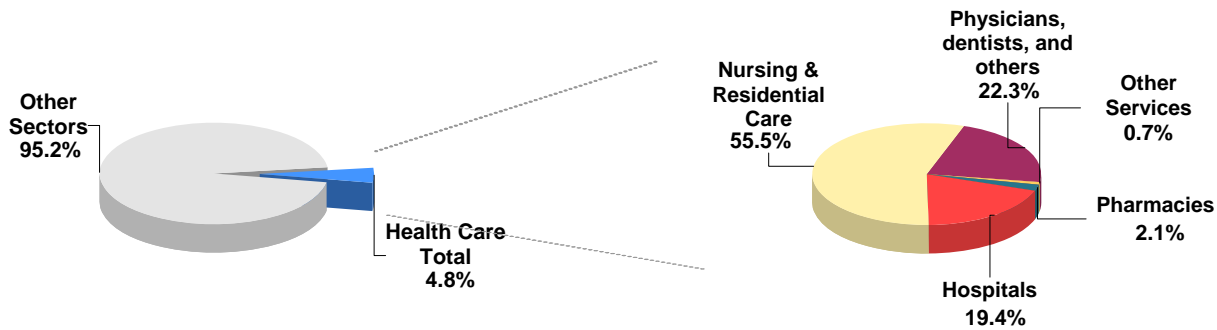
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Holmes County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Holmes County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Holmes County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals*	227	1.40	317	10,112	1.22	12,332	5,753	58
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	260	1.28	334	10,705	1.17	12,497	5,830	58
Nursing and residential care	648	1.20	779	16,875	1.18	19,862	9,266	93
Home health care services	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	24	1.20	29	633	1.19	756	353	4
Other ambulatory services	9	1.32	11	217	1.34	290	135	1
Total Health Sector	1,168	1.26	1,470	38,542	1.19	45,737	21,336	213
Total Holmes County Economy	24,358		24,358	625,054		625,054		
Health Sector as a % of Holmes County Economy	4.8%		6.0%	6.2%		7.3%		

* Source: American Hospital Association

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Holmes County directly employed 1,168 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$38.5 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 648 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care, with earnings of \$16.9 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Holmes County was 1,470 jobs and \$45.7 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$21.3 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$213,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 4.8% of the county's employment and 6.2% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 6.0% for employment and 7.3% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Holmes County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Holmes County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Holmes County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Huron County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Huron County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

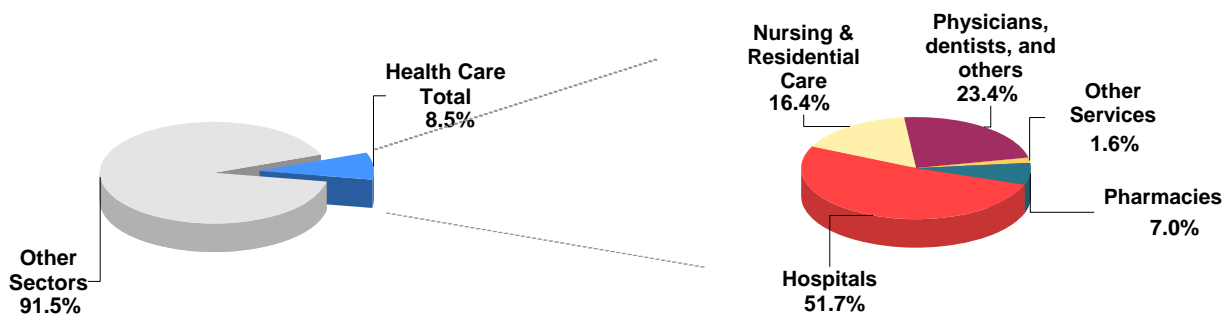
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Huron County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Huron County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Huron County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	1,355	1.42	1,919	55,121	1.27	70,072	22,906	344
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	613	1.42	868	33,543	1.20	40,257	13,160	197
Nursing and residential care	431	1.23	528	10,423	1.23	12,806	4,186	63
Home health care services	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	182	1.22	223	4,831	1.23	5,935	1,940	29
Other ambulatory services	41	1.40	57	1,051	1.41	1,484	485	7
Total Health Sector	2,621	1.37	3,595	104,970	1.24	130,553	42,677	640
Total Huron County Economy	30,850		30,850	1,139,366		1,139,366		
Health Sector as a % of Huron County Economy	8.5%		11.7%	9.2%		11.5%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Huron County directly employed 2,621 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$105.0 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 1,355 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$55.1 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Huron County was 3,595 jobs and \$130.6 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$42.7 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$640,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 8.5% of the county's employment and 9.2% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 11.7% for employment and 11.5% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Huron County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Huron County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Huron County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Jackson County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Jackson County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

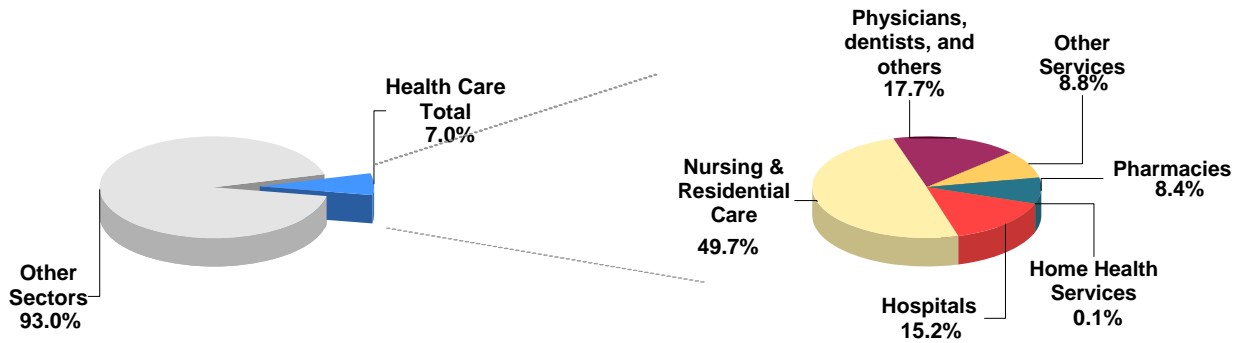
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Jackson County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Jackson County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Jackson County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	150	1.42	213	8,495	1.18	10,018	3,950	59
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	175	1.25	218	5,977	1.17	7,009	2,764	41
Nursing and residential care	491	1.19	586	11,902	1.17	13,979	5,512	83
Home health care services	1	1.22	1	39	1.13	44	17	0
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	83	1.26	105	3,097	1.16	3,604	1,421	21
Other ambulatory services	87	1.52	133	4,948	1.24	6,141	2,421	36
Total Health Sector	987	1.27	1,257	34,459	1.18	40,794	16,087	241
Total Jackson County Economy	14,029		14,029	389,500		389,500		
Health Sector as a % of Jackson County Economy	7.0%		9.0%	8.8%		10.5%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Jackson County directly employed 987 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$34.5 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 491 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care, with earnings of \$11.9 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Jackson County was 1,257 jobs and \$40.8 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$16.1 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$241,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 7.0% of the county's employment and 8.8% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 9.0% for employment and 10.5% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Jackson County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Jackson County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Jackson County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Jefferson County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Jefferson County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

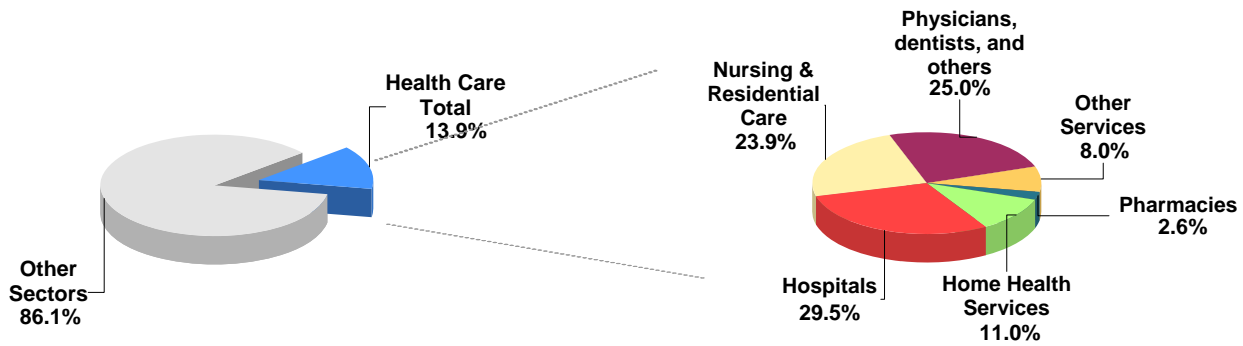
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Jefferson County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Jefferson County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Jefferson County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	1,238	1.46	1,804	58,834	1.25	73,835	24,051	361
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	1,051	1.44	1,512	57,097	1.21	69,304	22,575	339
Nursing and residential care	1,001	1.21	1,209	21,557	1.24	26,740	8,710	131
Home health care services	461	1.21	557	11,633	1.22	14,151	4,610	69
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	109	1.27	138	3,182	1.26	3,999	1,302	20
Other ambulatory services	336	1.45	488	10,137	1.41	14,261	4,645	70
Total Health Sector	4,195	1.36	5,709	162,440	1.25	202,289	65,893	988
Total Jefferson County Economy	30,230		30,230	1,009,740		1,009,740		
Health Sector as a % of Jefferson County Economy	13.9%		18.9%	16.1%		20.0%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Jefferson County directly employed 4,195 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$162.4 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 1,238 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$58.8 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Jefferson County was 5,709 jobs and \$202.3 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$65.9 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$988,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 13.9% of the county's employment and 16.1% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 18.9% for employment and 20.0% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Jefferson County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Jefferson County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Jefferson County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Knox County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Knox County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

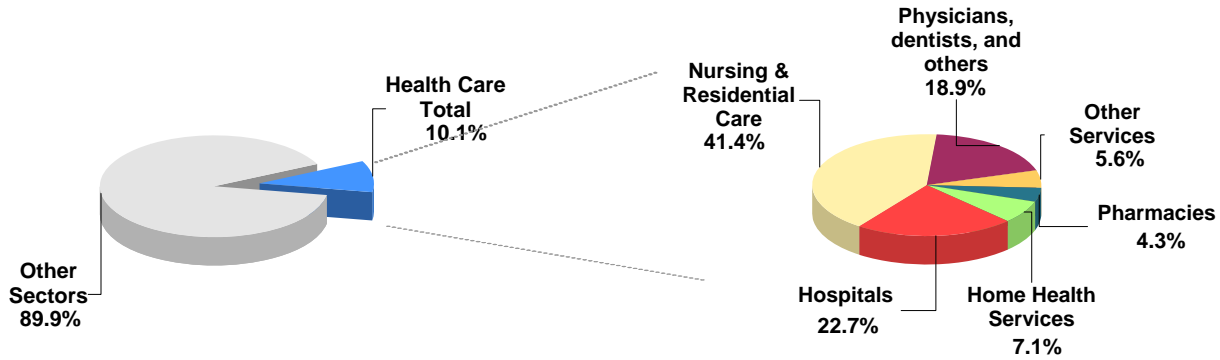
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Knox County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Knox County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Knox County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	578	1.50	867	28,678	1.27	36,425	11,705	117
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	483	1.40	675	22,939	1.23	28,149	9,045	90
Nursing and residential care	1,054	1.24	1,309	27,104	1.23	33,423	10,740	107
Home health care services	182	1.22	222	4,661	1.23	5,722	1,839	18
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	110	1.29	143	3,720	1.24	4,604	1,479	15
Other ambulatory services	142	1.60	227	6,445	1.38	8,883	2,854	29
Total Health Sector	2,548	1.35	3,443	93,548	1.25	117,205	37,663	377
Total Knox County Economy	25,242		25,242	876,102		876,102		
Health Sector as a % of Knox County Economy	10.1%		13.6%	10.7%		13.4%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Knox County directly employed 2,548 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$93.5 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 1,054 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$28.7 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Knox County was 3,443 jobs and \$117.2 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$37.7 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$377,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 10.1% of the county's employment and 10.7% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 13.6% for employment and 13.4% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Knox County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Knox County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Knox County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Lawrence County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Lawrence County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

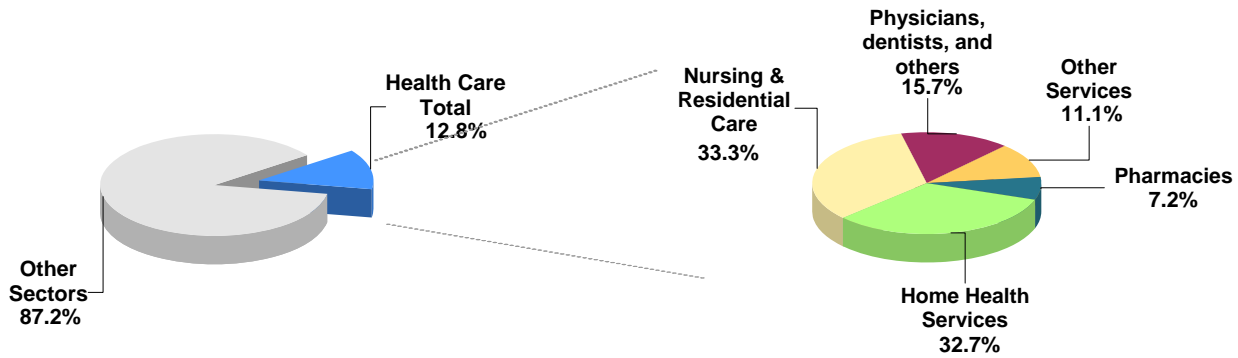
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Lawrence County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Lawrence County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

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Direct Health Care Employment in Lawrence County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	337	1.28	433	14,238	1.17	16,669	4,607	69
Nursing and residential care	716	1.18	848	18,870	1.16	21,980	6,074	91
Home health care services	704	1.12	787	11,062	1.20	13,248	3,661	55
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	154	1.27	196	5,362	1.20	6,422	1,775	27
Other ambulatory services	240	1.42	341	8,346	1.33	11,113	3,071	46
Total Health Sector	2,150	1.21	2,604	57,879	1.20	69,431	19,188	288
Total Lawrence County Economy	16,795		16,795	442,654		442,654		
Health Sector as a % of Lawrence County Economy	12.8%		15.5%	13.1%		15.7%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Lawrence County directly employed 2,150 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$57.9 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 716 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care, with earnings of \$18.9 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Lawrence County was 2,604 jobs and \$69.4 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$19.2 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$288,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 12.8% of the county's employment and 13.1% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 15.5% for employment and 15.7% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Lawrence County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Lawrence County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Lawrence County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Licking County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Licking County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

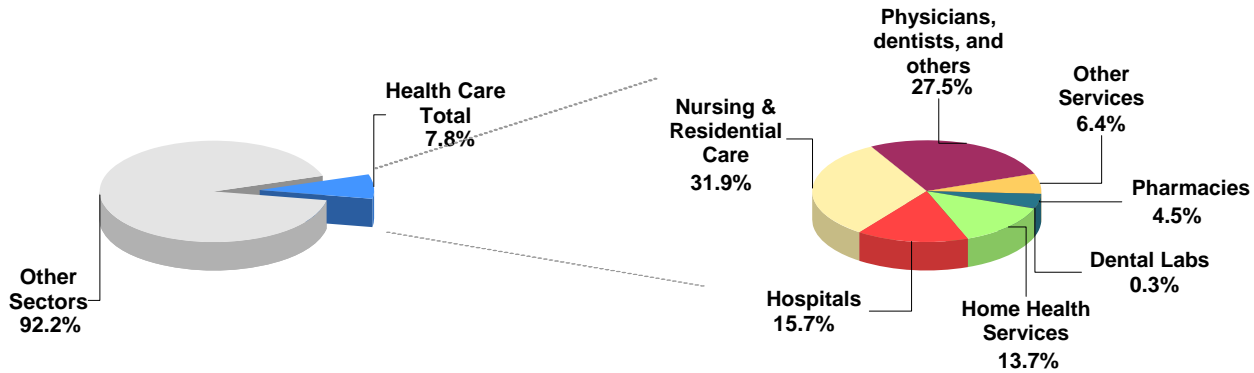
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Licking County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Licking County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

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Direct Health Care Employment in Licking County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	829	1.60	1,324	44,020	1.33	58,383	19,059	286
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	1,447	1.57	2,268	92,230	1.26	116,397	37,997	570
Nursing and residential care	1,676	1.29	2,169	49,743	1.27	63,048	20,582	309
Home health care services	720	1.26	906	19,220	1.27	24,489	7,994	120
Dental laboratories	16	1.42	23	992	1.21	1,196	391	6
Pharmacies and drug stores	237	1.29	306	6,431	1.33	8,539	2,788	42
Other ambulatory services	337	1.60	538	12,247	1.48	18,075	5,901	89
Total Health Sector	5,261	1.43	7,534	224,884	1.29	290,128	94,710	1,421
Total Licking County Economy	67,877		67,877	2,359,311		2,359,311		
Health Sector as a % of Licking County Economy	7.8%		11.1%	9.5%		12.3%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Licking County directly employed 5,261 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$224.9 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 1,676 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$92.2 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Licking County was 7,534 jobs and \$290.1 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$94.7 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$1,421,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 7.8% of the county's employment and 9.5% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 11.1% for employment and 12.3% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Licking County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Licking County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Licking County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Logan County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Logan County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

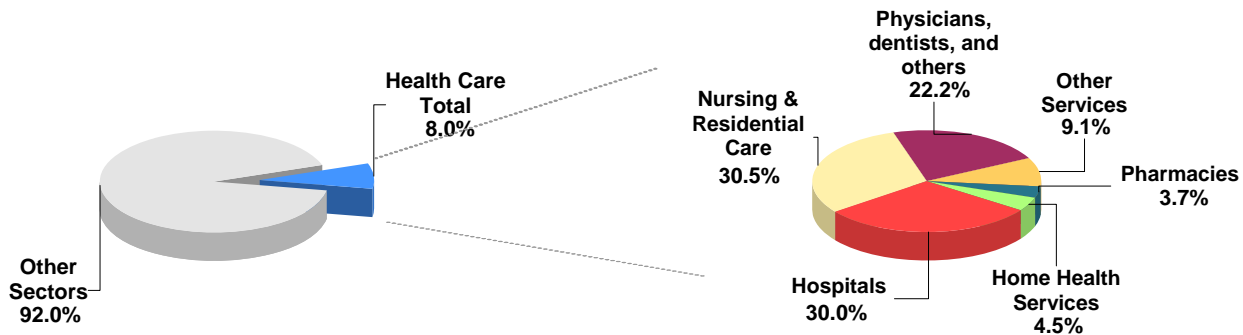
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Logan County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Logan County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

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Direct Health Care Employment in Logan County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	589	1.43	845	26,734	1.25	33,455	11,670	175
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	436	1.36	594	21,345	1.20	25,528	8,905	134
Nursing and residential care	600	1.24	743	17,917	1.20	21,453	7,483	112
Home health care services	89	1.22	108	2,473	1.21	2,985	1,041	16
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	73	1.25	91	2,179	1.23	2,670	931	14
Other ambulatory services	180	1.52	274	7,338	1.35	9,927	3,463	52
Total Health Sector	1,965	1.35	2,654	77,986	1.23	96,018	33,493	502
Total Logan County Economy	24,512		24,512	988,981		988,981		
Health Sector as a % of Logan County Economy	8.0%		10.8%	7.9%		9.7%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Logan County directly employed 1,965 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$78.0 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 600 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$26.7 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Logan County was 2,654 jobs and \$96.0 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$33.5 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$502,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 8.0% of the county's employment and 7.9% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 10.8% for employment and 9.7% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Logan County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Logan County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Logan County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Lorain County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Lorain County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

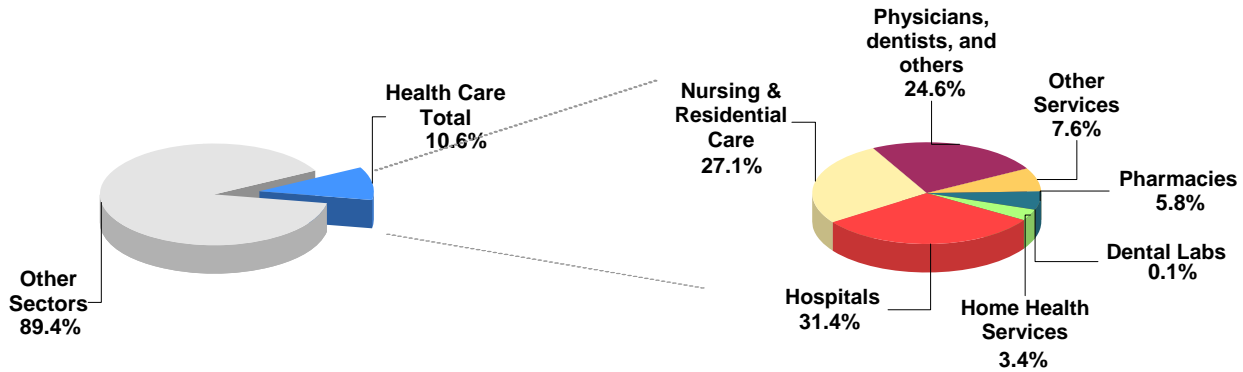
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Lorain County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Lorain County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Lorain County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	4,024	1.57	6,331	175,333	1.39	244,227	83,859	629
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	3,143	1.58	4,957	200,461	1.27	253,707	87,114	653
Nursing and residential care	3,473	1.30	4,506	100,070	1.28	127,925	43,925	329
Home health care services	435	1.21	525	8,040	1.32	10,588	3,636	27
Dental laboratories	12	1.32	15	519	1.22	632	217	2
Pharmacies and drug stores	739	1.28	947	19,824	1.31	26,050	8,945	67
Other ambulatory services	978	1.68	1,646	41,029	1.49	61,288	21,044	158
Total Health Sector	12,803	1.48	18,927	545,276	1.33	724,417	248,740	1,866
Total Lorain County Economy	120,488		120,488	4,809,973		4,809,973		
Health Sector as a % of Lorain County Economy	10.6%		15.7%	11.3%		15.1%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Lorain County directly employed 12,803 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$545.3 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 4,024 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$200.5 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Lorain County was 18,927 jobs and \$724.4 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$248.7 million. The 0.75 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$1,866,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 10.6% of the county's employment and 11.3% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 15.7% for employment and 15.1% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Lorain County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Lorain County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Lorain County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Madison County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Madison County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

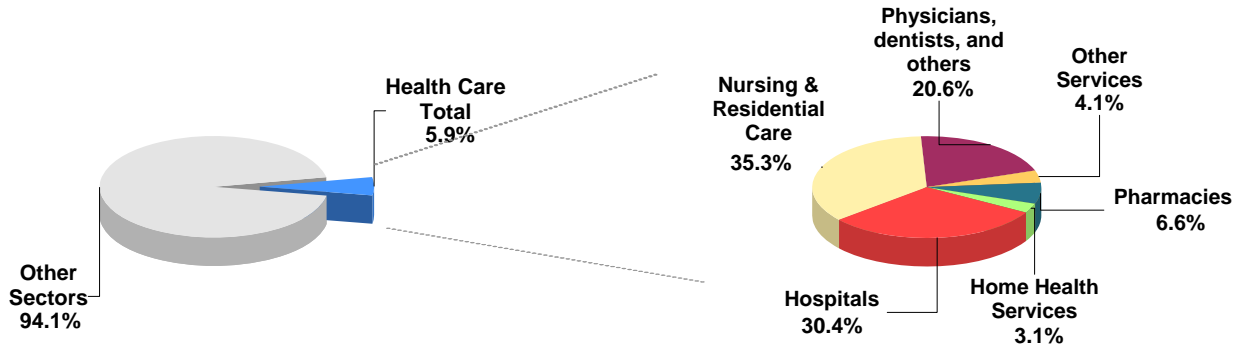
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Madison County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Madison County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Madison County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	320	1.38	440	12,678	1.24	15,683	4,108	51
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	216	1.34	288	11,171	1.16	12,982	3,400	43
Nursing and residential care	370	1.21	448	9,941	1.18	11,766	3,082	39
Home health care services	32	1.18	38	783	1.19	930	243	3
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	69	1.16	80	1,312	1.21	1,594	417	5
Other ambulatory services	43	1.45	63	1,632	1.30	2,124	556	7
Total Health Sector	1,051	1.29	1,358	37,518	1.20	45,079	11,807	148
Total Madison County Economy	17,937		17,937	633,125		633,125		
Health Sector as a % of Madison County Economy	5.9%		7.6%	5.9%		7.1%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Madison County directly employed 1,051 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$37.5 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 370 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$12.7 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Madison County was 1,358 jobs and \$45.1 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$11.8 million. The 1.25 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$148,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 5.9% of the county's employment and 5.9% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 7.6% for employment and 7.1% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Madison County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Madison County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Madison County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Mahoning County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Mahoning County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

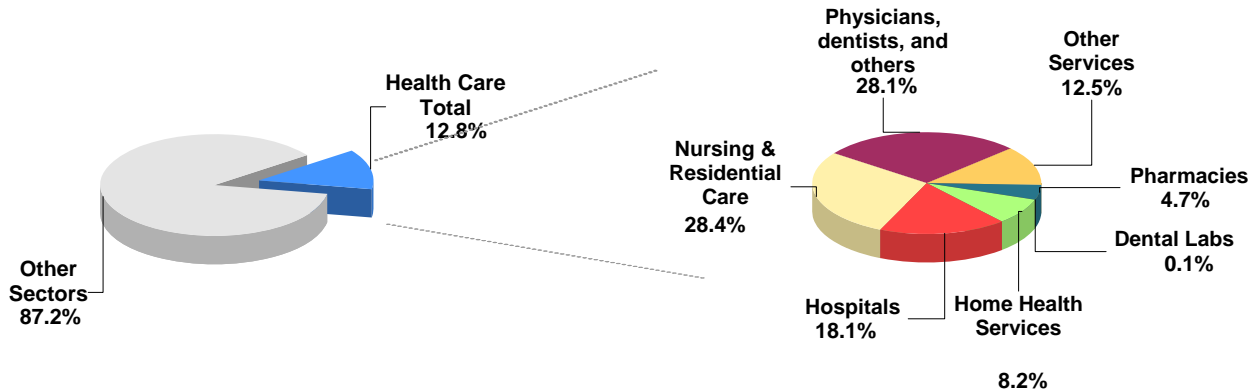
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Mahoning County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Mahoning County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Mahoning County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	3,067	1.70	5,203	147,016	1.43	209,514	81,642	816
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	4,779	1.62	7,729	258,523	1.33	344,602	134,282	1,343
Nursing and residential care	4,818	1.34	6,470	131,231	1.35	176,519	68,785	688
Home health care services	1,384	1.34	1,852	39,057	1.34	52,409	20,422	204
Dental laboratories	10	1.48	15	586	1.24	729	284	3
Pharmacies and drug stores	804	1.36	1,094	20,607	1.42	29,316	11,424	114
Other ambulatory services	2,117	1.82	3,856	88,287	1.59	140,584	54,782	548
Total Health Sector	16,979	1.54	26,219	685,308	1.39	953,673	371,621	3,716
Total Mahoning County Economy	132,597		132,597	4,262,806		4,262,806		
Health Sector as a % of Mahoning County Economy	12.8%		19.8%	16.1%		22.4%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Mahoning County directly employed 16,979 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$685.3 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 4,818 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$258.5 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Mahoning County was 26,219 jobs and \$953.7 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$371.6 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$3,716,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 12.8% of the county's employment and 16.1% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 19.8% for employment and 22.4% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Mahoning County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Mahoning County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Mahoning County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Marion County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Marion County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

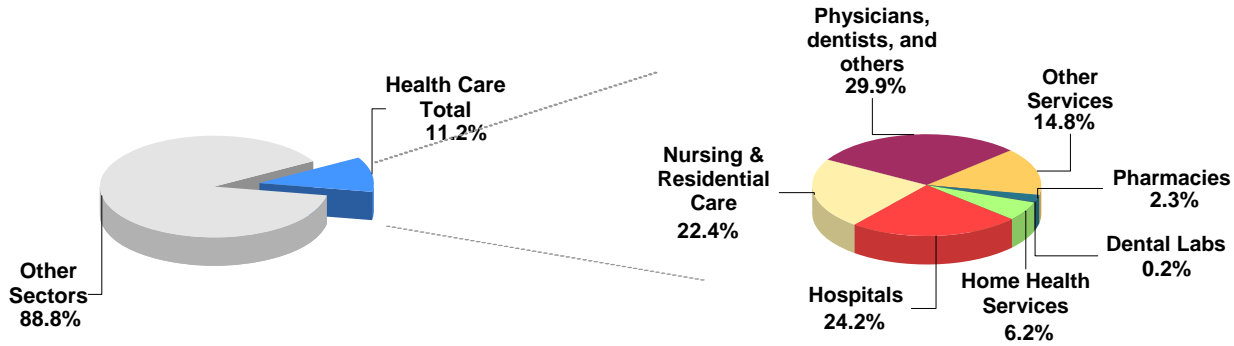
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Marion County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Marion County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Marion County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals*	949	1.46	1,384	41,870	1.29	53,952	19,899	199
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	1,175	1.52	1,787	75,458	1.22	92,411	34,084	341
Nursing and residential care	880	1.25	1,102	23,053	1.25	28,822	10,630	106
Home health care services	243	1.21	294	5,501	1.25	6,899	2,544	25
Dental laboratories	7	1.30	9	338	1.17	396	146	1
Pharmacies and drug stores	90	1.26	113	2,273	1.29	2,926	1,079	11
Other ambulatory services	582	1.56	908	21,785	1.43	31,045	11,450	115
Total Health Sector	3,926	1.43	5,598	170,279	1.27	216,450	79,833	798
Total Marion County Economy	34,964		34,964	1,278,583		1,278,583		
Health Sector as a % of Marion County Economy	11.2%		16.0%	13.3%		16.9%		

* Source: American Hospital Association

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Marion County directly employed 3,926 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$170.3 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals sector, which employed 1,175 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$75.5 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Marion County was 5,598 jobs and \$216.5 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$79.8 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$798,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 11.2% of the county's employment and 13.3% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 16.0% for employment and 16.9% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Marion County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Marion County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Marion County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Medina County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Medina County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

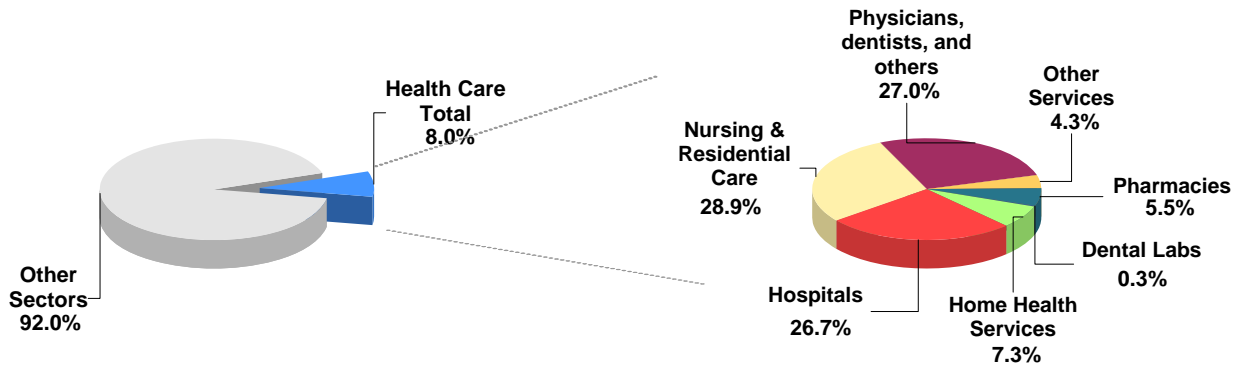
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Medina County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Medina County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Medina County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	1,599	1.56	2,498	69,111	1.38	95,379	31,511	158
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	1,621	1.50	2,437	90,928	1.26	114,425	37,803	189
Nursing and residential care	1,732	1.29	2,237	50,989	1.26	64,265	21,231	106
Home health care services	438	1.25	549	11,485	1.28	14,753	4,874	24
Dental laboratories	16	1.27	21	671	1.19	800	264	1
Pharmacies and drug stores	332	1.30	430	8,364	1.36	11,407	3,769	19
Other ambulatory services	259	1.62	420	10,256	1.47	15,065	4,977	25
Total Health Sector	5,996	1.43	8,591	241,803	1.31	316,094	104,429	522
Total Medina County Economy	75,400		75,400	2,646,761		2,646,761		
Health Sector as a % of Medina County Economy	8.0%		11.4%	9.1%		11.9%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Medina County directly employed 5,996 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$241.8 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 1,732 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$90.9 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Medina County was 8,591 jobs and \$316.1 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$104.4 million. The 0.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$522,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 8.0% of the county's employment and 9.1% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 11.4% for employment and 11.9% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Medina County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Medina County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Medina County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Meigs County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Meigs County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

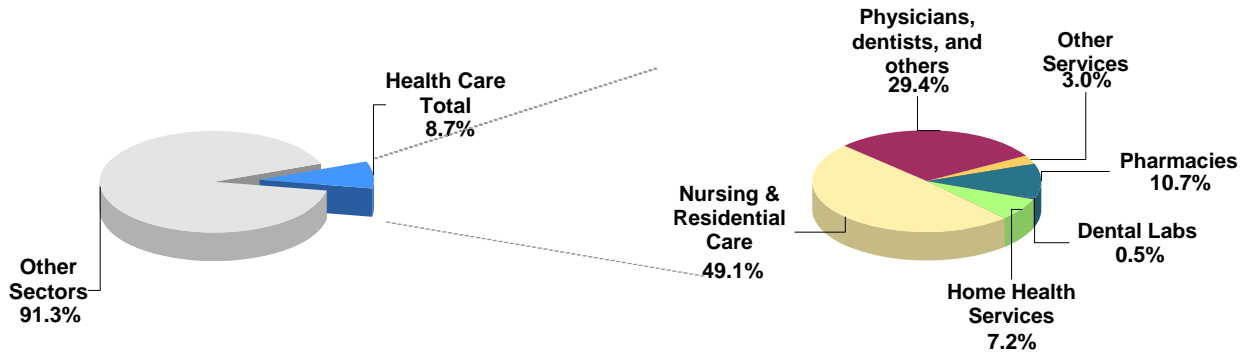
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Meigs County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Meigs County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Meigs County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	145	1.25	181	5,655	1.14	6,466	1,499	15
Nursing and residential care	242	1.16	280	6,115	1.13	6,909	1,602	16
Home health care services	36	1.09	39	528	1.13	598	139	1
Dental laboratories	3	1.20	3	106	1.11	118	27	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	53	1.21	64	1,885	1.13	2,127	493	5
Other ambulatory services	15	1.29	19	392	1.24	484	112	1
Total Health Sector	492	1.19	586	14,681	1.14	16,701	3,872	39
Total Meigs County Economy	5,629		5,629	128,838		128,838		
Health Sector as a % of Meigs County Economy	8.7%		10.4%	11.4%		13.0%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Meigs County directly employed 492 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$14.7 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 242 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care, with earnings of \$6.1 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Meigs County was 586 jobs and \$16.7 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$3.9 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$39,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 8.7% of the county's employment and 11.4% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 10.4% for employment and 13.0% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Meigs County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Meigs County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Meigs County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Mercer County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Mercer County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

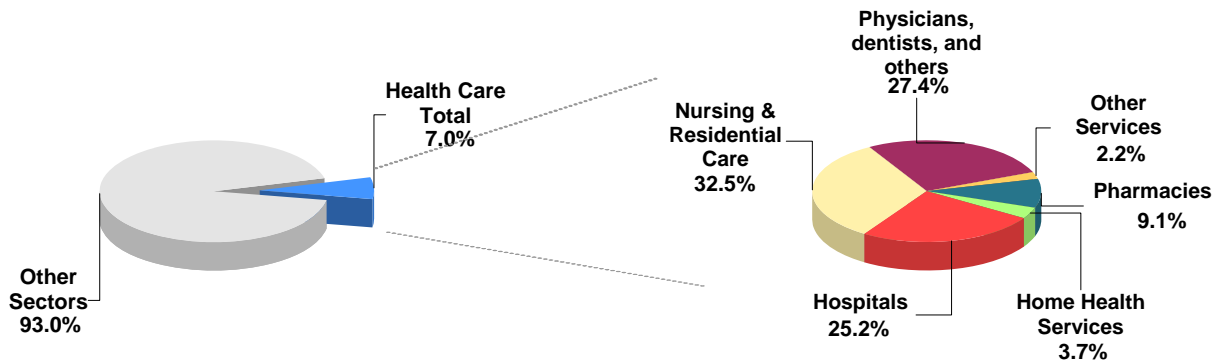
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Mercer County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Mercer County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

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Direct Health Care Employment in Mercer County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals*	384	1.34	516	13,895	1.23	17,103	4,915	49
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	417	1.36	567	19,839	1.18	23,437	6,735	67
Nursing and residential care	494	1.21	598	11,354	1.20	13,680	3,931	39
Home health care services	56	1.15	64	1,028	1.19	1,225	352	4
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	138	1.25	172	3,977	1.21	4,827	1,387	14
Other ambulatory services	34	1.39	47	1,101	1.29	1,420	408	4
Total Health Sector	1,523	1.29	1,964	51,194	1.21	61,693	17,729	177
Total Mercer County Economy	21,661		21,661	724,998		724,998		
Health Sector as a % of Mercer County Economy	7.0%		9.1%	7.1%		8.5%		

* Source: American Hospital Association

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Mercer County directly employed 1,523 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$51.2 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 494 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$19.8 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Mercer County was 1,964 jobs and \$61.7 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$17.7 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$177,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 7.0% of the county's employment and 7.1% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 9.1% for employment and 8.5% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Mercer County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Mercer County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Mercer County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Miami County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Miami County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

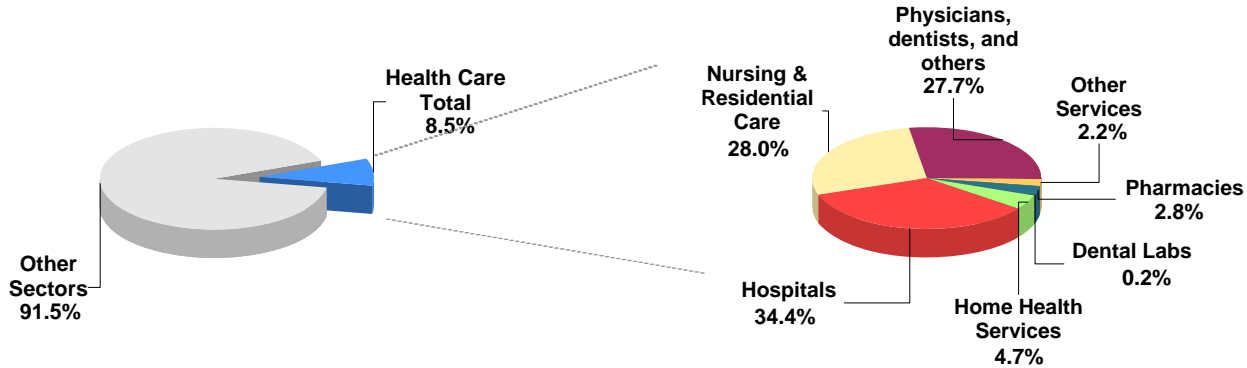
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Miami County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

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Direct Health Care Employment in Miami County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	1,453	1.48	2,150	61,835	1.34	82,658	26,982	270
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	1,170	1.50	1,756	71,573	1.24	88,986	29,048	290
Nursing and residential care	1,181	1.26	1,488	31,955	1.26	40,314	13,160	132
Home health care services	200	1.21	243	4,347	1.29	5,594	1,826	18
Dental laboratories	7	1.28	9	306	1.19	365	119	1
Pharmacies and drug stores	118	1.31	154	3,700	1.31	4,847	1,582	16
Other ambulatory services	93	1.49	139	2,755	1.49	4,107	1,341	13
Total Health Sector	4,223	1.41	5,938	176,470	1.29	226,871	74,057	741
Total Miami County Economy	49,507		49,507	1,860,642		1,860,642		
Health Sector as a % of Miami County Economy	8.5%		12.0%	9.5%		12.2%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Miami County directly employed 4,223 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$176.5 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 1,453 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$71.6 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Miami County was 5,938 jobs and \$226.9 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$74.1 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$741,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 8.5% of the county's employment and 9.5% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 12.0% for employment and 12.2% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Miami County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Miami County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Miami County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Monroe County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Monroe County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

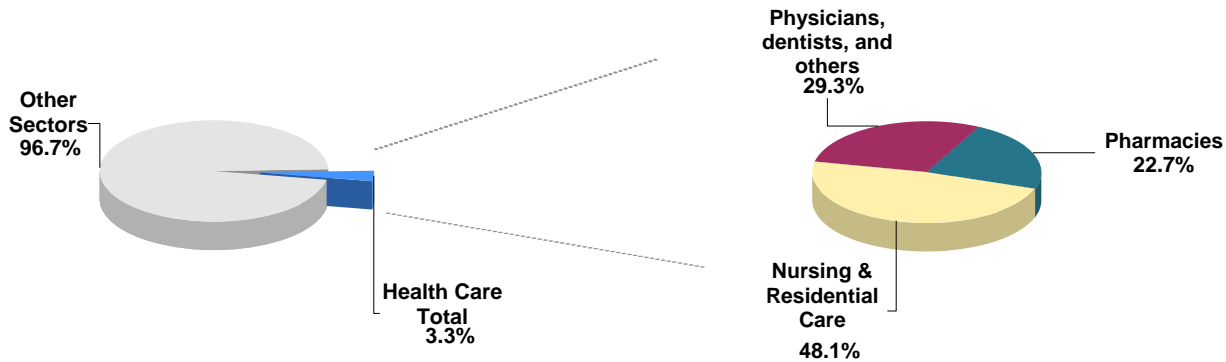
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Monroe County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Monroe County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Monroe County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	46	1.21	55	1,790	1.12	2,003	519	8
Nursing and residential care	75	1.12	84	1,484	1.13	1,679	435	7
Home health care services	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	36	1.14	40	810	1.13	911	236	4
Other ambulatory services	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Total Health Sector	157	1.15	180	4,083	1.12	4,594	1,190	18
Total Monroe County Economy	4,750		4,750	122,101		122,101		
Health Sector as a % of Monroe County Economy	3.3%		3.8%	3.3%		3.8%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Monroe County directly employed 157 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$4.1 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 75 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$1.8 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Monroe County was 180 jobs and \$4.6 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$1.2 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$18,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 3.3% of the county's employment and 3.3% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 3.8% for employment and 3.8% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Monroe County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Monroe County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Monroe County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Morgan County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Morgan County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

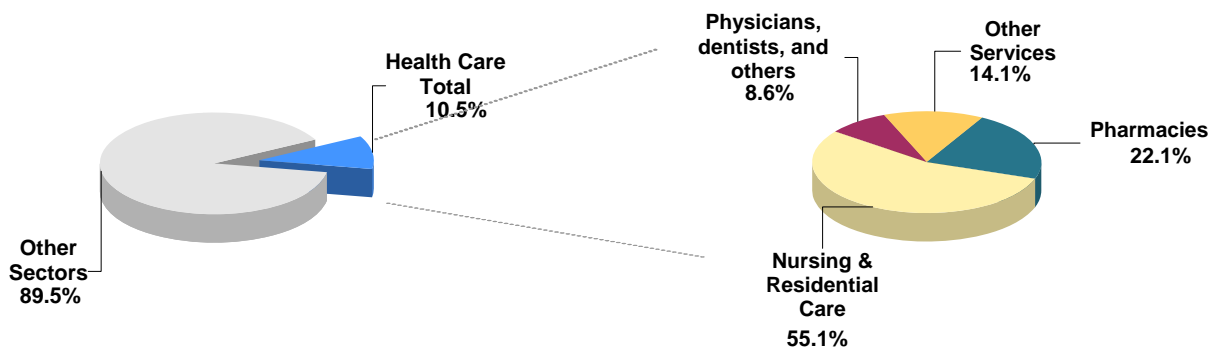
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Morgan County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Morgan County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Morgan County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	29	1.20	34	1,340	1.10	1,474	495	7
Nursing and residential care	183	1.11	204	4,338	1.10	4,776	1,604	24
Home health care services	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	73	1.12	83	1,948	1.11	2,159	725	11
Other ambulatory services	47	1.25	59	1,545	1.19	1,836	617	9
Total Health Sector	332	1.14	380	9,171	1.12	10,244	3,440	52
Total Morgan County Economy	3,167		3,167	71,150		71,150		
Health Sector as a % of Morgan County Economy	10.5%		12.0%	12.9%		14.4%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Morgan County directly employed 332 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$9.2 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 183 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care, with earnings of \$4.3 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Morgan County was 380 jobs and \$10.2 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$3.4 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$52,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 10.5% of the county's employment and 12.9% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 12.0% for employment and 14.4% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Morgan County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Morgan County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Morgan County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Morrow County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Morrow County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

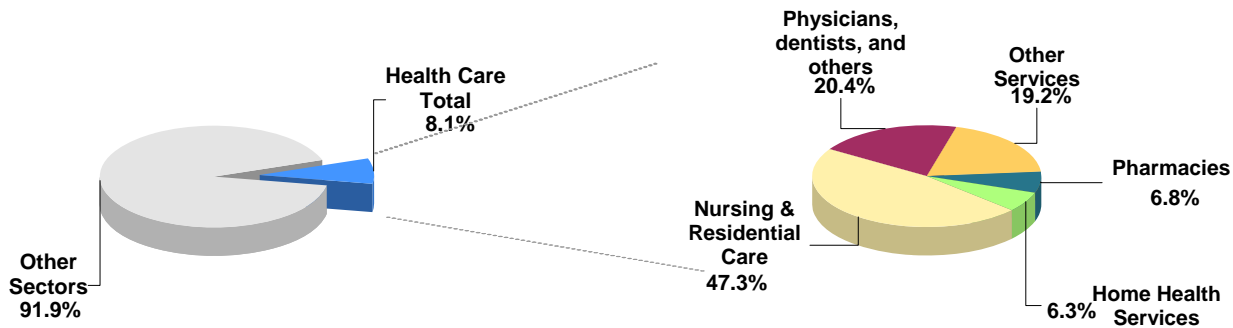
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Morrow County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Morrow County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Morrow County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals*	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	143	1.22	174	6,091	1.13	6,866	1,402	21
Nursing and residential care	330	1.13	372	7,330	1.13	8,276	1,690	25
Home health care services	44	1.09	48	703	1.13	795	162	2
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	47	1.17	55	1,325	1.14	1,512	309	5
Other ambulatory services	134	1.31	176	3,578	1.29	4,617	943	14
Total Health Sector	698	1.18	826	19,027	1.16	22,067	4,506	68
Total Morrow County Economy	8,666		8,666	229,522		229,522		
Health Sector as a % of Morrow County Economy	8.1%		9.5%	8.3%		9.6%		

* No data available

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Morrow County directly employed 698 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$19.0 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 330 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care, with earnings of \$7.3 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Morrow County was 826 jobs and \$22.1 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$4.5 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$68,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 8.1% of the county's employment and 8.3% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 9.5% for employment and 9.6% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Morrow County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Morrow County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Morrow County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Muskingum County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Muskingum County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

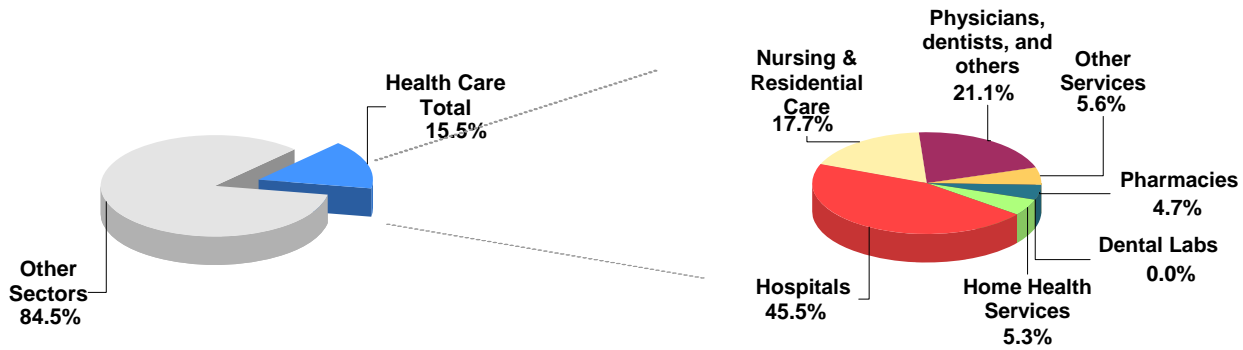
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Muskingum County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Muskingum County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Muskingum County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	2,890	1.48	4,289	108,061	1.36	146,700	64,785	972
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	1,336	1.67	2,233	99,873	1.25	124,601	55,026	825
Nursing and residential care	1,123	1.28	1,439	28,660	1.28	36,816	16,259	244
Home health care services	338	1.19	403	5,685	1.31	7,421	3,277	49
Dental laboratories	2	1.37	3	106	1.20	128	56	1
Pharmacies and drug stores	301	1.33	400	9,358	1.30	12,190	5,383	81
Other ambulatory services	358	1.62	581	13,502	1.46	19,707	8,703	131
Total Health Sector	6,347	1.47	9,348	265,245	1.31	347,563	153,489	2,302
Total Muskingum County Economy	40,860		40,860	1,320,244		1,320,244		
Health Sector as a % of Muskingum County Economy	15.5%		22.9%	20.1%		26.3%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Muskingum County directly employed 6,347 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$265.2 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 2,890 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$108.1 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Muskingum County was 9,348 jobs and \$347.6 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$153.5 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$2,302,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 15.5% of the county's employment and 20.1% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 22.9% for employment and 26.3% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Muskingum County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Muskingum County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Muskingum County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Noble County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Noble County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

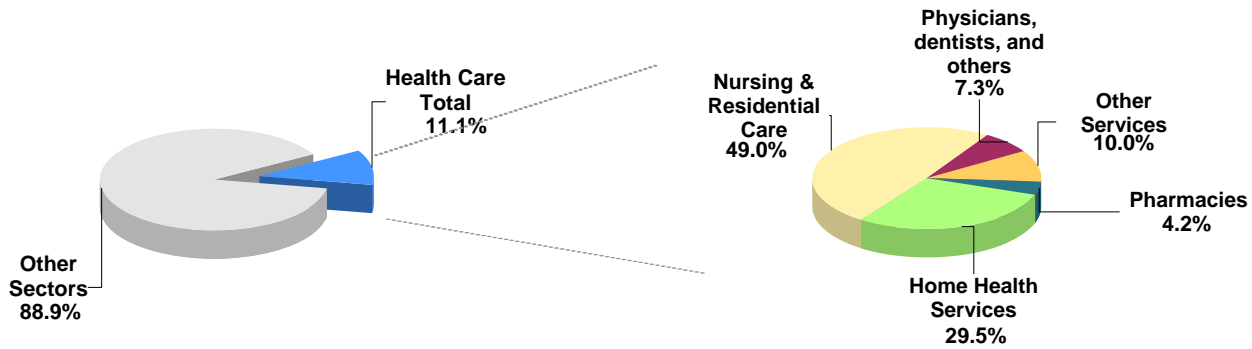
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Noble County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Noble County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Noble County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	37	1.30	48	2,132	1.12	2,388	603	9
Nursing and residential care	247	1.14	281	5,914	1.13	6,658	1,681	25
Home health care services	149	1.07	160	2,078	1.13	2,340	591	9
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	21	1.15	24	476	1.15	546	138	2
Other ambulatory services	50	1.29	65	1,661	1.23	2,050	518	8
Total Health Sector	504	1.15	578	12,261	1.14	13,982	3,531	53
Total Noble County Economy	4,551		4,551	134,025		134,025		
Health Sector as a % of Noble County Economy	11.1%		12.7%	9.1%		10.4%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Noble County directly employed 504 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$12.3 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 247 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care, with earnings of \$5.9 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Noble County was 578 jobs and \$14.0 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$3.5 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$53,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 11.1% of the county's employment and 9.1% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 12.7% for employment and 10.4% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Noble County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Noble County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Noble County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Ottawa County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Ottawa County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

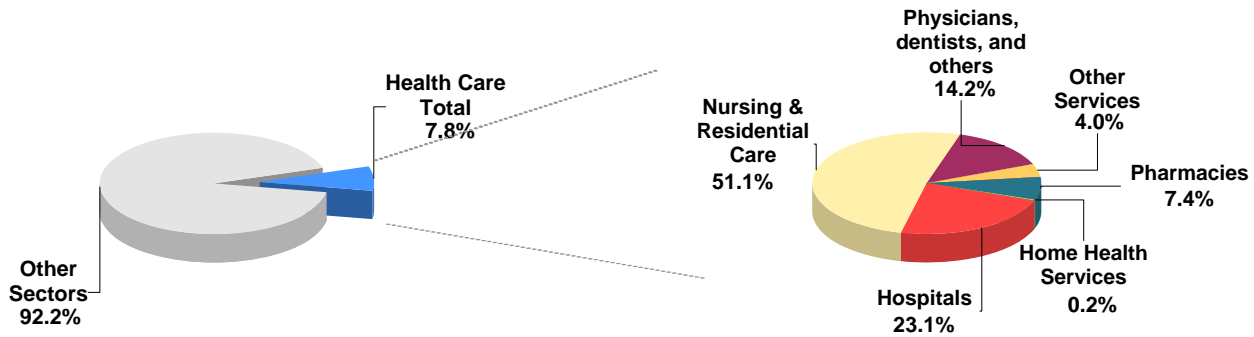
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Ottawa County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Ottawa County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Ottawa County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	333	1.66	552	28,723	1.21	34,719	13,048	130
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	204	1.40	286	11,082	1.21	13,373	5,026	50
Nursing and residential care	735	1.22	899	19,236	1.22	23,530	8,843	88
Home health care services	3	1.15	3	61	1.21	73	28	0
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	106	1.24	131	2,956	1.24	3,661	1,376	14
Other ambulatory services	58	1.45	84	2,129	1.35	2,866	1,077	11
Total Health Sector	1,439	1.36	1,956	64,186	1.22	78,223	29,398	294
Total Ottawa County Economy	18,449		18,449	653,066		653,066		
Health Sector as a % of Ottawa County Economy	7.8%		10.6%	9.8%		12.0%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Ottawa County directly employed 1,439 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$64.2 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 735 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$28.7 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Ottawa County was 1,956 jobs and \$78.2 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$29.4 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$294,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 7.8% of the county's employment and 9.8% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 10.6% for employment and 12.0% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Ottawa County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Ottawa County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Ottawa County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Paulding County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Paulding County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

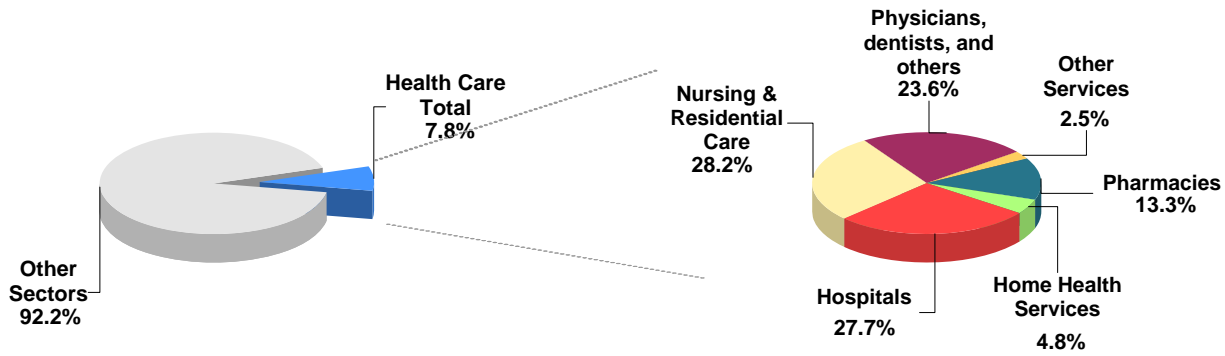
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Paulding County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Paulding County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Paulding County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals*	186	1.30	242	7,730	1.16	8,931	1,817	27
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	159	1.24	197	5,863	1.14	6,685	1,360	20
Nursing and residential care	189	1.17	221	4,373	1.14	5,003	1,018	15
Home health care services	32	1.13	36	671	1.13	760	155	2
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	89	1.17	104	2,177	1.15	2,495	507	8
Other ambulatory services	17	1.34	23	638	1.20	768	156	2
Total Health Sector	672	1.22	823	21,451	1.15	24,642	5,012	75
Total Paulding County Economy	8,584		8,584	188,302		188,302		
Health Sector as a % of Paulding County Economy	7.8%		9.6%	11.4%		13.1%		

* Source: American Hospital Association

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Paulding County directly employed 672 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$21.5 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 189 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$7.7 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Paulding County was 823 jobs and \$24.6 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$5.0 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$75,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 7.8% of the county's employment and 11.4% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 9.6% for employment and 13.1% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Paulding County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Paulding County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Paulding County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Perry County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Perry County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

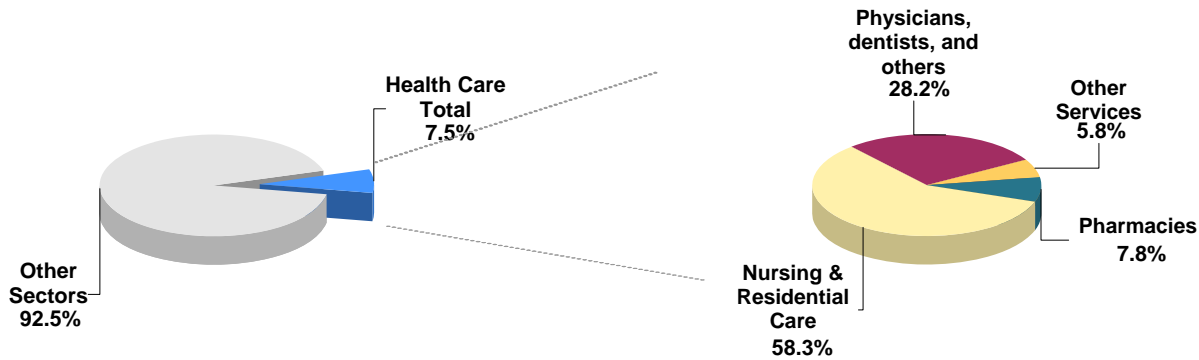
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Perry County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Perry County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Perry County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	186	1.22	227	8,941	1.11	9,965	2,370	24
Nursing and residential care	385	1.13	436	9,845	1.12	11,010	2,619	26
Home health care services	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	51	1.14	59	1,569	1.12	1,755	417	4
Other ambulatory services	38	1.29	49	1,398	1.20	1,678	399	4
Total Health Sector	661	1.17	771	21,753	1.12	24,408	5,805	58
Total Perry County Economy	8,784		8,784	253,959		253,959		
Health Sector as a % of Perry County Economy	7.5%		8.8%	8.6%		9.6%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Perry County directly employed 661 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$21.8 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 385 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care, with earnings of \$9.8 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Perry County was 771 jobs and \$24.4 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$5.8 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$58,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 7.5% of the county's employment and 8.6% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 8.8% for employment and 9.6% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Perry County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Perry County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Perry County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Pickaway County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Pickaway County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

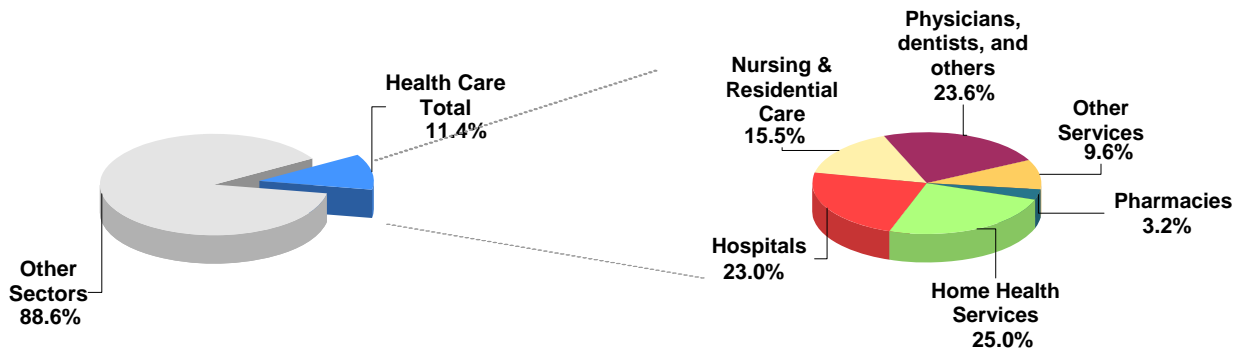
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Pickaway County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Pickaway County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Pickaway County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals*	475	1.52	720	19,868	1.32	26,265	7,097	106
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	487	1.48	721	34,123	1.18	40,351	10,903	164
Nursing and residential care	320	1.23	393	9,027	1.20	10,802	2,919	44
Home health care services	517	1.17	603	9,463	1.22	11,568	3,126	47
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	67	1.25	84	2,193	1.22	2,677	723	11
Other ambulatory services	198	1.51	298	6,976	1.37	9,545	2,579	39
Total Health Sector	2,064	1.37	2,819	81,649	1.24	101,207	27,346	410
Total Pickaway County Economy	18,146		18,146	658,354		658,354		
Health Sector as a % of Pickaway County Economy	11.4%		15.5%	12.4%		15.4%		

* Source: American Hospital Association

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Pickaway County directly employed 2,064 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$81.6 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Home health care sector, which employed 517 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$34.1 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Pickaway County was 2,819 jobs and \$101.2 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$27.3 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$410,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 11.4% of the county's employment and 12.4% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 15.5% for employment and 15.4% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Pickaway County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Pickaway County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Pickaway County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Pike County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Pike County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

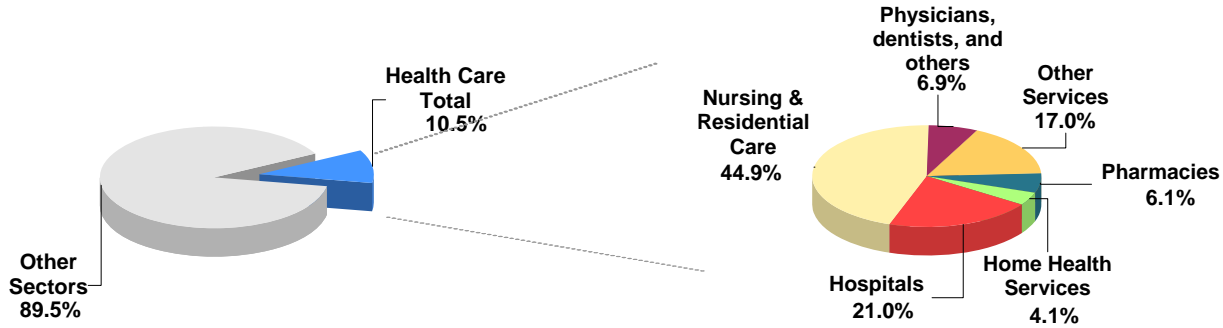
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Pike County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Pike County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Pike County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals*	258	1.14	295	7,246	1.13	8,211	2,821	42
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	85	1.18	100	3,063	1.13	3,462	1,189	18
Nursing and residential care	550	1.14	629	15,340	1.13	17,258	5,929	89
Home health care services	50	1.11	55	1,271	1.11	1,412	485	7
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	75	1.15	86	2,356	1.13	2,652	911	14
Other ambulatory services	209	1.32	276	9,490	1.21	11,443	3,932	59
Total Health Sector	1,226	1.18	1,441	38,766	1.15	44,439	15,268	229
Total Pike County Economy	11,700		11,700	475,624		475,624		
Health Sector as a % of Pike County Economy	10.5%		12.3%	8.2%		9.3%		

* Source: American Hospital Association

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Pike County directly employed 1,226 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$38.8 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 550 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care, with earnings of \$15.3 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Pike County was 1,441 jobs and \$44.4 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$15.3 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$229,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 10.5% of the county's employment and 8.2% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 12.3% for employment and 9.3% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Pike County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Pike County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Pike County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Portage County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Portage County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

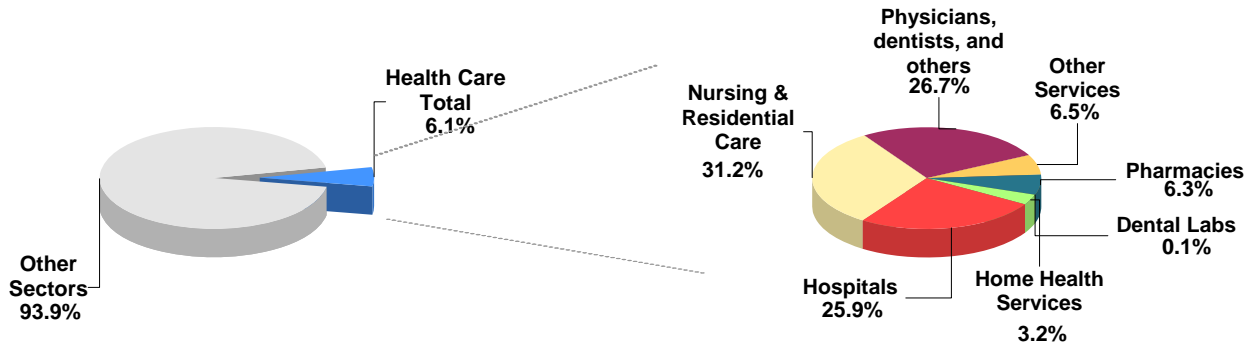
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Portage County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Portage County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Portage County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals*	1,137	1.58	1,798	49,992	1.36	68,131	20,174	202
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	1,171	1.44	1,689	63,017	1.22	76,781	22,735	227
Nursing and residential care	1,371	1.25	1,714	37,377	1.22	45,686	13,528	135
Home health care services	140	1.20	168	2,957	1.25	3,688	1,092	11
Dental laboratories	6	1.34	8	320	1.18	379	112	1
Pharmacies and drug stores	277	1.26	350	6,934	1.30	8,985	2,661	27
Other ambulatory services	287	1.53	439	10,490	1.39	14,617	4,328	43
Total Health Sector	4,389	1.40	6,167	171,087	1.28	218,267	64,631	646
Total Portage County Economy	72,480		72,480	2,750,181		2,750,181		
Health Sector as a % of Portage County Economy	6.1%		8.5%	6.2%		7.9%		

* Source: American Hospital Association

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Portage County directly employed 4,389 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$171.1 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 1,371 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$63.0 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Portage County was 6,167 jobs and \$218.3 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$64.6 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$646,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 6.1% of the county's employment and 6.2% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 8.5% for employment and 7.9% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Portage County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Portage County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Portage County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Preble County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Preble County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

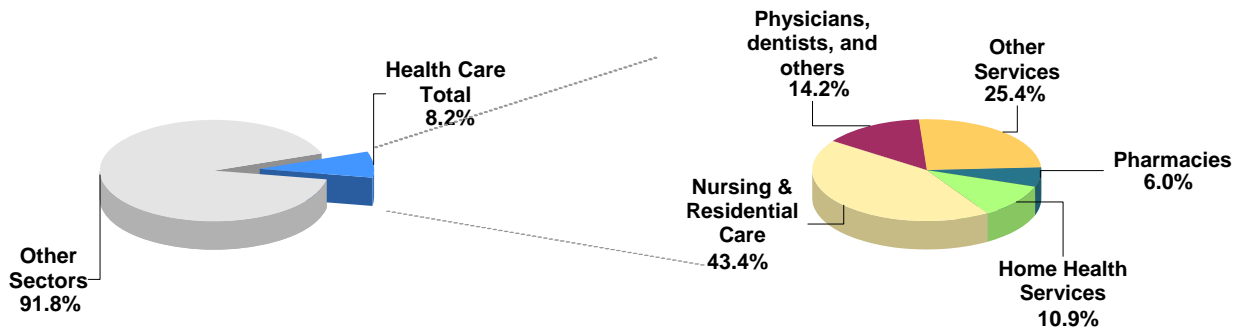
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Preble County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Preble County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Preble County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	167	1.29	215	7,582	1.14	8,657	2,162	32
Nursing and residential care	512	1.19	609	13,466	1.15	15,442	3,857	58
Home health care services	129	1.16	149	2,638	1.16	3,058	764	11
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	71	1.20	85	2,383	1.13	2,702	675	10
Other ambulatory services	300	1.43	430	8,126	1.36	11,031	2,755	41
Total Health Sector	1,178	1.26	1,488	34,194	1.20	40,889	10,212	153
Total Preble County Economy	14,321		14,321	445,056		445,056		
Health Sector as a % of Preble County Economy	8.2%		10.4%	7.7%		9.2%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Preble County directly employed 1,178 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$34.2 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 512 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care, with earnings of \$13.5 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Preble County was 1,488 jobs and \$40.9 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$10.2 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$153,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 8.2% of the county's employment and 7.7% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 10.4% for employment and 9.2% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Preble County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Preble County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Preble County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Putnam County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Putnam County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

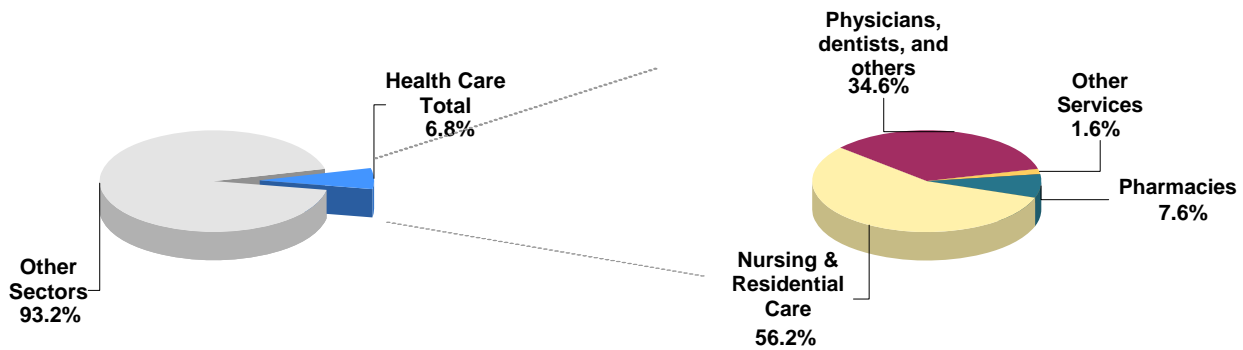
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Putnam County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Putnam County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Putnam County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	335	1.23	410	12,144	1.14	13,840	3,368	42
Nursing and residential care	543	1.17	638	13,554	1.14	15,435	3,756	47
Home health care services	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	73	1.16	85	1,842	1.14	2,104	512	6
Other ambulatory services	15	1.39	21	668	1.20	802	195	2
Total Health Sector	966	1.19	1,154	28,208	1.14	32,182	7,831	98
Total Putnam County Economy	14,211		14,211	417,589		417,589		
Health Sector as a % of Putnam County Economy	6.8%		8.1%	6.8%		7.7%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Putnam County directly employed 966 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$28.2 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 543 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care, with earnings of \$13.6 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Putnam County was 1,154 jobs and \$32.2 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$7.8 million. The 1.25 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$98,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 6.8% of the county's employment and 6.8% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 8.1% for employment and 7.7% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Putnam County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Putnam County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Putnam County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Richland County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Richland County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

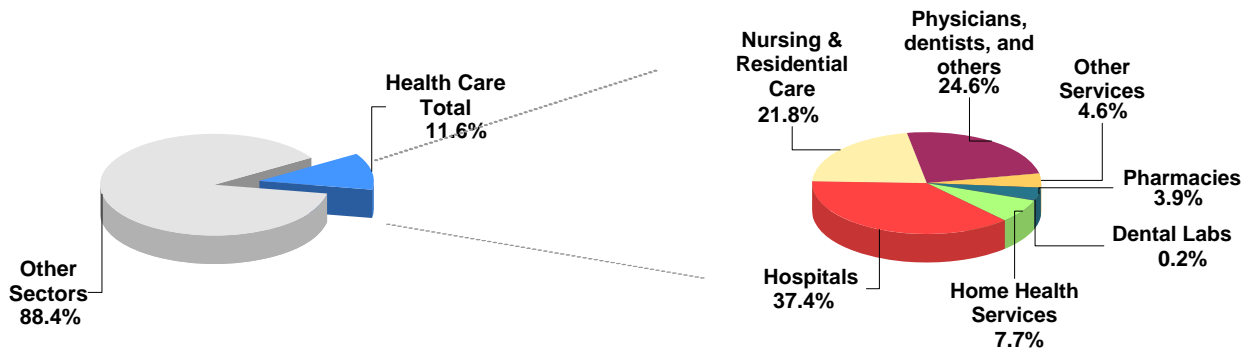
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Richland County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Richland County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Richland County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	2,863	1.52	4,339	127,149	1.32	167,409	69,847	873
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	1,887	1.57	2,957	119,072	1.25	148,736	62,056	776
Nursing and residential care	1,668	1.28	2,132	45,022	1.26	56,931	23,753	297
Home health care services	588	1.23	723	12,955	1.28	16,521	6,893	86
Dental laboratories	13	1.21	15	367	1.21	445	186	2
Pharmacies and drug stores	295	1.32	389	9,486	1.28	12,157	5,072	63
Other ambulatory services	350	1.60	561	11,970	1.48	17,735	7,399	92
Total Health Sector	7,664	1.45	11,116	326,020	1.29	419,934	175,205	2,190
Total Richland County Economy	66,310		66,310	2,532,126		2,532,126		
Health Sector as a % of Richland County Economy	11.6%		16.8%	12.9%		16.6%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Richland County directly employed 7,664 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$326.0 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 2,863 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$127.1 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Richland County was 11,116 jobs and \$419.9 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$175.2 million. The 1.25 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$2,190,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 11.6% of the county's employment and 12.9% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 16.8% for employment and 16.6% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Richland County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Richland County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Richland County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Ross County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Ross County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

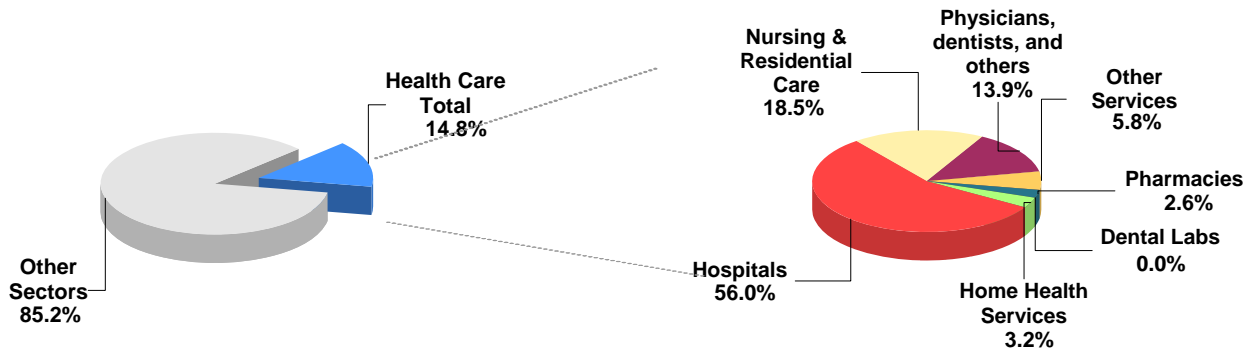
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Ross County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Ross County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

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Direct Health Care Employment in Ross County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	2,773	1.51	4,193	155,428	1.25	194,630	75,636	1,135
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	686	1.48	1,016	41,625	1.23	51,069	19,846	298
Nursing and residential care	915	1.23	1,127	21,803	1.25	27,329	10,620	159
Home health care services	161	1.19	190	3,116	1.26	3,938	1,530	23
Dental laboratories	1	1.26	1	42	1.18	50	19	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	127	1.31	165	4,310	1.26	5,441	2,114	32
Other ambulatory services	288	1.77	509	21,269	1.31	27,848	10,822	162
Total Health Sector	4,951	1.45	7,202	247,593	1.25	310,305	120,589	1,809
Total Ross County Economy	33,430		33,430	1,361,038		1,361,038		
Health Sector as a % of Ross County Economy	14.8%		21.5%	18.2%		22.8%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Ross County directly employed 4,951 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$247.6 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 2,773 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$155.4 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Ross County was 7,202 jobs and \$310.3 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$120.6 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$1,809,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 14.8% of the county's employment and 18.2% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 21.5% for employment and 22.8% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Ross County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Ross County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Ross County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Sandusky County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Sandusky County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

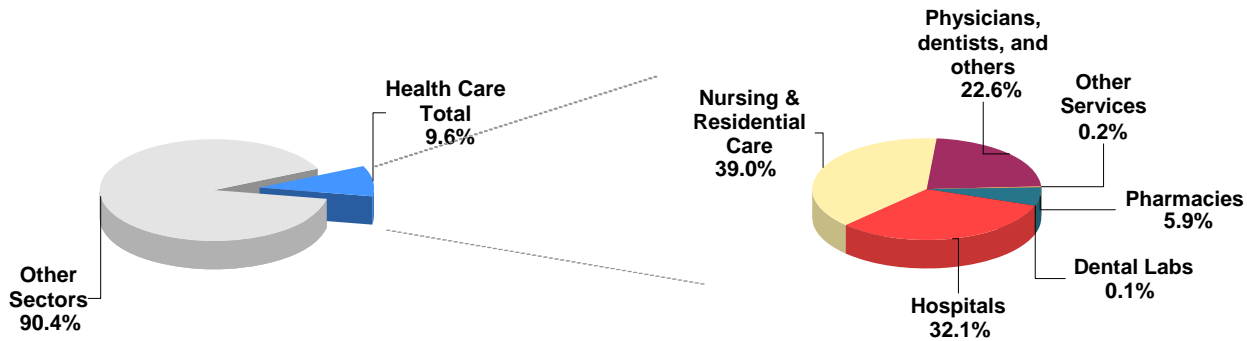
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Sandusky County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Sandusky County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Sandusky County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	986	1.44	1,420	40,594	1.28	51,894	16,671	208
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	695	1.39	969	34,143	1.21	41,300	13,267	166
Nursing and residential care	1,199	1.24	1,492	31,346	1.23	38,541	12,381	155
Home health care services	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Dental laboratories	2	1.17	2	45	1.21	54	17	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	182	1.25	228	5,260	1.24	6,497	2,087	26
Other ambulatory services	6	2.39	15	1,089	1.20	1,311	421	5
Total Health Sector	3,070	1.34	4,125	112,478	1.24	139,598	44,845	561
Total Sandusky County Economy	31,879		31,879	1,209,407		1,209,407		
Health Sector as a % of Sandusky County Economy	9.6%		12.9%	9.3%		11.5%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Sandusky County directly employed 3,070 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$112.5 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 1,199 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$40.6 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Sandusky County was 4,125 jobs and \$139.6 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$44.8 million. The 1.25 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$561,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 9.6% of the county's employment and 9.3% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 12.9% for employment and 11.5% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Sandusky County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Sandusky County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Sandusky County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

For further information about the model, please contact any of the individuals listed below:

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Scioto County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Scioto County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

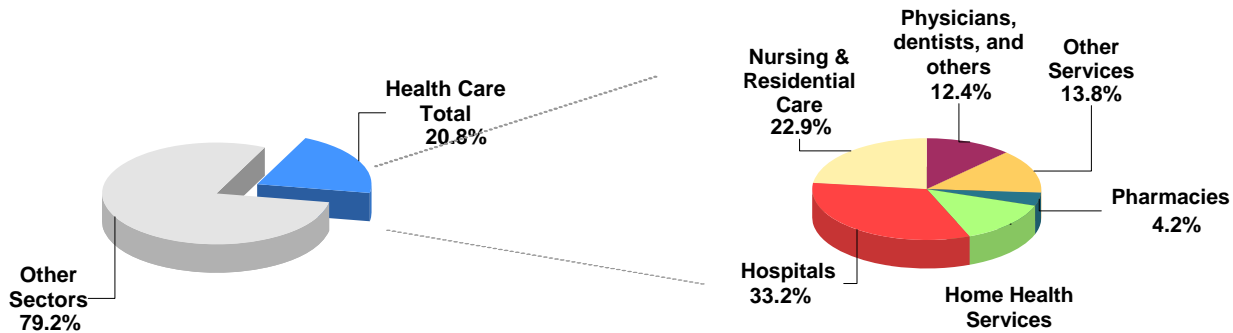
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Scioto County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Scioto County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

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Direct Health Care Employment in Scioto County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	1,965	1.42	2,785	86,866	1.27	110,028	35,573	534
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	736	1.51	1,110	50,163	1.21	60,663	19,613	294
Nursing and residential care	1,353	1.22	1,654	34,145	1.23	42,049	13,595	204
Home health care services	803	1.15	924	15,063	1.23	18,543	5,995	90
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	247	1.28	316	8,028	1.24	9,961	3,221	48
Other ambulatory services	815	1.47	1,199	29,584	1.39	41,039	13,268	199
Total Health Sector	5,919	1.35	7,988	223,848	1.26	282,283	91,265	1,369
Total Scioto County Economy	28,498		28,498	929,672		929,672		
Health Sector as a % of Scioto County Economy	20.8%		28.0%	24.1%		30.4%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Scioto County directly employed 5,919 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$223.8 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 1,965 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$86.9 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Scioto County was 7,988 jobs and \$282.3 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$91.3 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$1,369,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 20.8% of the county's employment and 24.1% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 28.0% for employment and 30.4% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Scioto County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Scioto County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Scioto County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Seneca County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Seneca County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

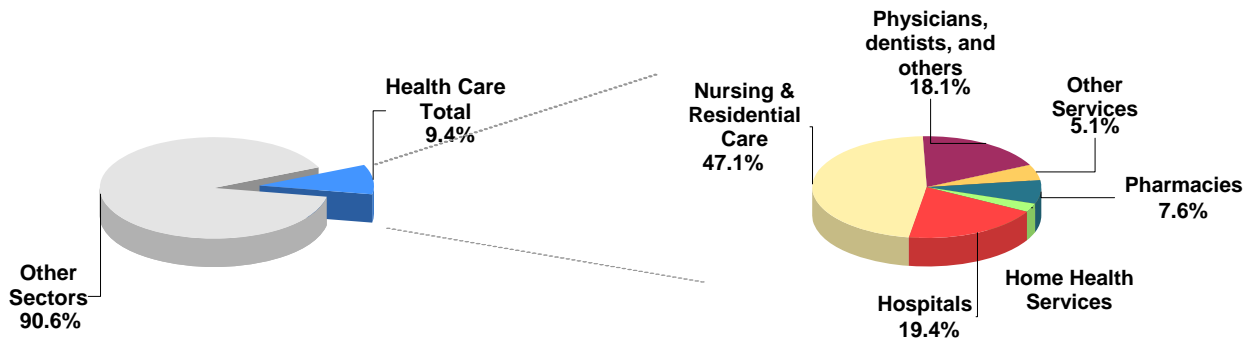
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Seneca County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Seneca County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

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Direct Health Care Employment in Seneca County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	478	1.46	696	17,231	1.31	22,575	6,423	96
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	446	1.42	636	22,177	1.21	26,943	7,666	115
Nursing and residential care	1,162	1.24	1,445	28,481	1.23	35,033	9,968	150
Home health care services	68	1.26	86	2,018	1.22	2,454	698	10
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	187	1.31	245	5,948	1.26	7,491	2,131	32
Other ambulatory services	125	1.72	215	7,518	1.32	9,887	2,813	42
Total Health Sector	2,466	1.35	3,323	83,373	1.25	104,384	29,701	446
Total Seneca County Economy	26,284		26,284	842,479		842,479		
Health Sector as a % of Seneca County Economy	9.4%		12.6%	9.9%		12.4%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Seneca County directly employed 2,466 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$83.4 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 1,162 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care, with earnings of \$28.5 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Seneca County was 3,323 jobs and \$104.4 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$29.7 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$446,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 9.4% of the county's employment and 9.9% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 12.6% for employment and 12.4% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Seneca County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Seneca County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Seneca County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Shelby County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Shelby County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

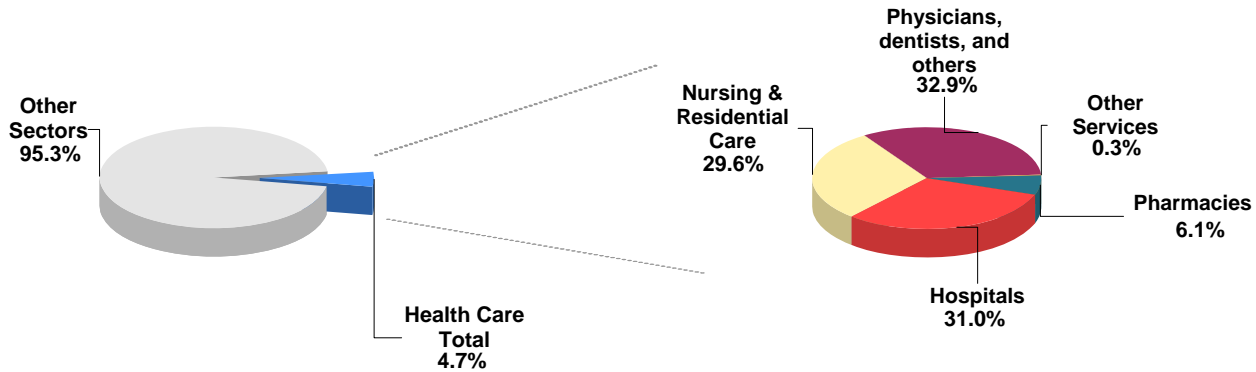
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Shelby County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

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Direct Health Care Employment in Shelby County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	514	1.32	681	17,561	1.26	22,154	7,448	112
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	545	1.32	718	29,649	1.16	34,489	11,595	174
Nursing and residential care	490	1.19	586	13,422	1.18	15,846	5,327	80
Home health care services	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	101	1.19	120	2,705	1.22	3,290	1,106	17
Other ambulatory services	6	1.43	8	244	1.27	310	104	2
Total Health Sector	1,657	1.28	2,113	63,581	1.20	76,089	25,582	384
Total Shelby County Economy	35,103		35,103	1,592,409		1,592,409		
Health Sector as a % of Shelby County Economy	4.7%		6.0%	4.0%		4.8%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Shelby County directly employed 1,657 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$63.6 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals sector, which employed 545 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$29.6 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Shelby County was 2,113 jobs and \$76.1 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$25.6 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$384,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 4.7% of the county's employment and 4.0% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 6.0% for employment and 4.8% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Shelby County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Shelby County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Shelby County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Stark County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Stark County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

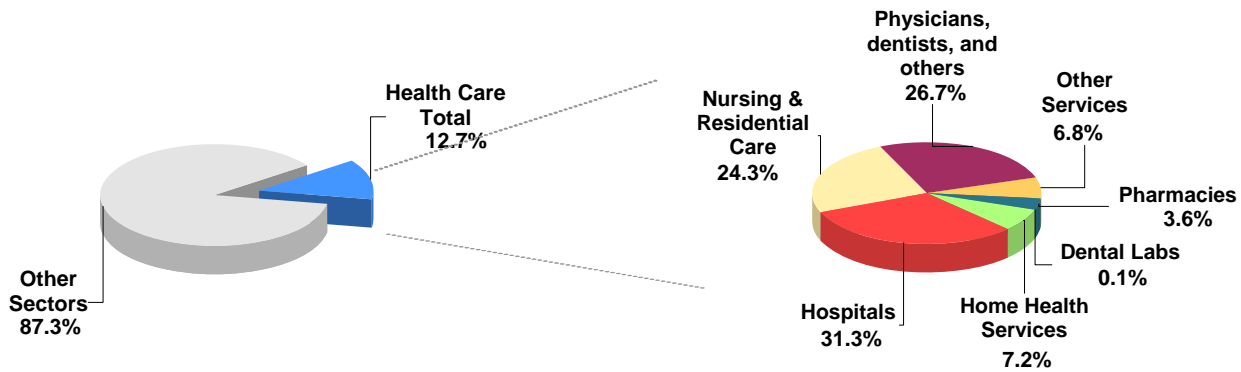
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Stark County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Stark County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Stark County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	8,104	1.68	13,640	384,998	1.41	543,280	220,811	552
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	6,912	1.73	11,950	462,694	1.31	606,942	246,686	617
Nursing and residential care	6,297	1.33	8,388	163,067	1.34	219,007	89,013	223
Home health care services	1,871	1.29	2,418	42,674	1.35	57,807	23,495	59
Dental laboratories	32	1.36	44	1,282	1.26	1,620	659	2
Pharmacies and drug stores	927	1.40	1,296	28,916	1.37	39,726	16,146	40
Other ambulatory services	1,761	1.82	3,207	76,995	1.55	119,108	48,410	121
Total Health Sector	25,905	1.58	40,943	1,160,625	1.37	1,587,489	645,219	1,613
Total Stark County Economy	203,190		203,190	7,061,710		7,061,710		
Health Sector as a % of Stark County Economy	12.7%		20.2%	16.4%		22.5%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Stark County directly employed 25,905 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$1,160.6 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 8,104 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$462.7 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Stark County was 40,943 jobs and \$1,587.5 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$645.2 million. The 0.25 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$1,613,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 12.7% of the county's employment and 16.4% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 20.2% for employment and 22.5% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Stark County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Stark County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Stark County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

For further information about the model, please contact any of the individuals listed below:

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Trumbull County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Trumbull County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

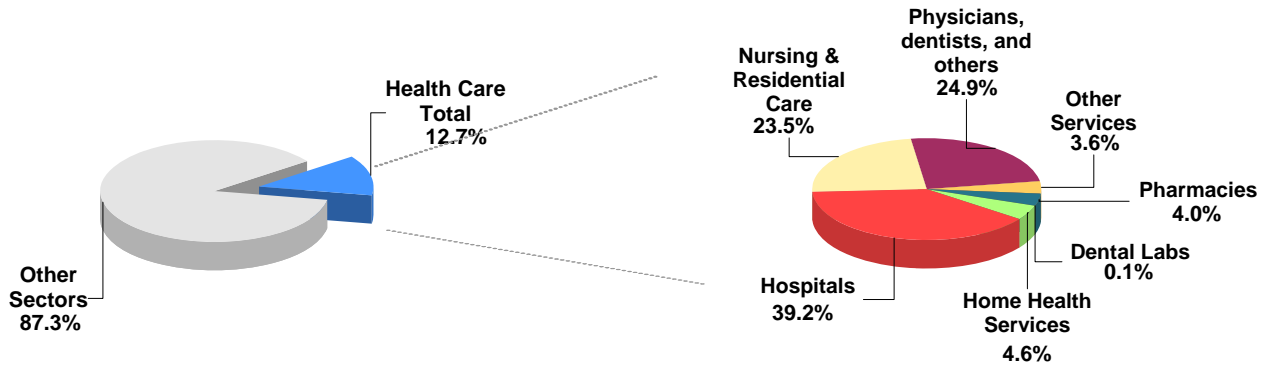
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Trumbull County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Trumbull County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Trumbull County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	4,790	1.58	7,555	251,897	1.30	328,342	101,824	1,018
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	3,040	1.49	4,535	164,237	1.25	205,541	63,741	637
Nursing and residential care	2,873	1.28	3,674	77,766	1.26	98,333	30,494	305
Home health care services	567	1.24	701	13,324	1.28	17,017	5,277	53
Dental laboratories	13	1.22	16	369	1.22	450	140	1
Pharmacies and drug stores	491	1.32	646	14,692	1.31	19,264	5,974	60
Other ambulatory services	445	1.57	696	15,446	1.46	22,530	6,987	70
Total Health Sector	12,219	1.46	17,823	537,732	1.29	691,476	214,437	2,144
Total Trumbull County Economy	96,475		96,475	3,835,850		3,835,850		
Health Sector as a % of Trumbull County Economy	12.7%		18.5%	14.0%		18.0%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Trumbull County directly employed 12,219 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$537.7 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 4,790 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital, with earnings of \$251.9 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Trumbull County was 17,823 jobs and \$691.5 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$214.4 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$2,144,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 12.7% of the county's employment and 14.0% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 18.5% for employment and 18.0% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Trumbull County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Trumbull County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Trumbull County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Tuscarawas County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Tuscarawas County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

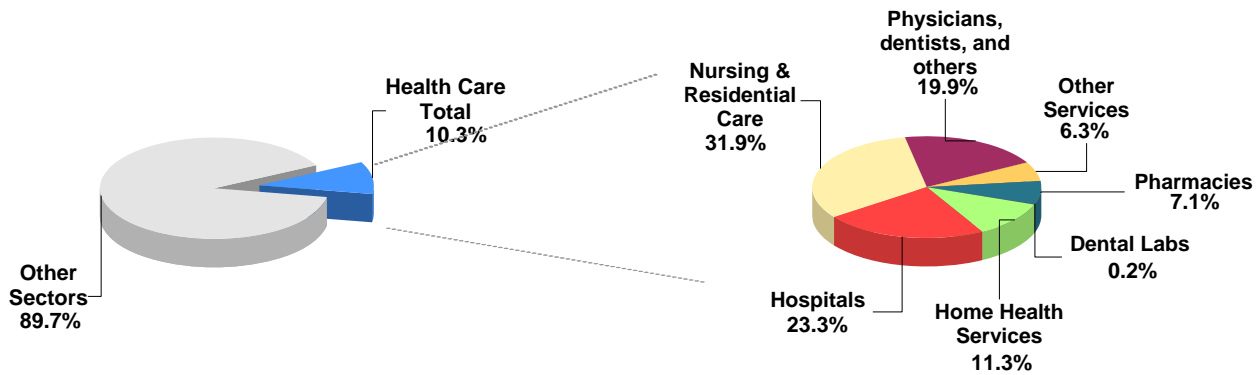
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Tuscarawas County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Tuscarawas County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

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Direct Health Care Employment in Tuscarawas County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	1,056	1.53	1,613	47,382	1.31	62,097	23,288	233
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	902	1.52	1,376	50,652	1.25	63,254	23,722	237
Nursing and residential care	1,445	1.28	1,844	38,177	1.26	47,969	17,990	180
Home health care services	512	1.24	637	12,622	1.25	15,811	5,930	59
Dental laboratories	11	1.32	14	480	1.19	572	215	2
Pharmacies and drug stores	322	1.31	421	9,411	1.28	12,083	4,531	45
Other ambulatory services	284	1.57	446	8,652	1.50	12,972	4,865	49
Total Health Sector	4,532	1.40	6,351	167,376	1.28	214,758	80,539	805
Total Tuscarawas County Economy	43,887		43,887	1,360,867		1,360,867		
Health Sector as a % of Tuscarawas County Economy	10.3%		14.5%	12.3%		15.8%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Tuscarawas County directly employed 4,532 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$167.4 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 1,445 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$50.7 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Tuscarawas County was 6,351 jobs and \$214.8 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$80.5 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$805,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 10.3% of the county's employment and 12.3% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 14.5% for employment and 15.8% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Tuscarawas County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Tuscarawas County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Tuscarawas County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Union County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Union County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

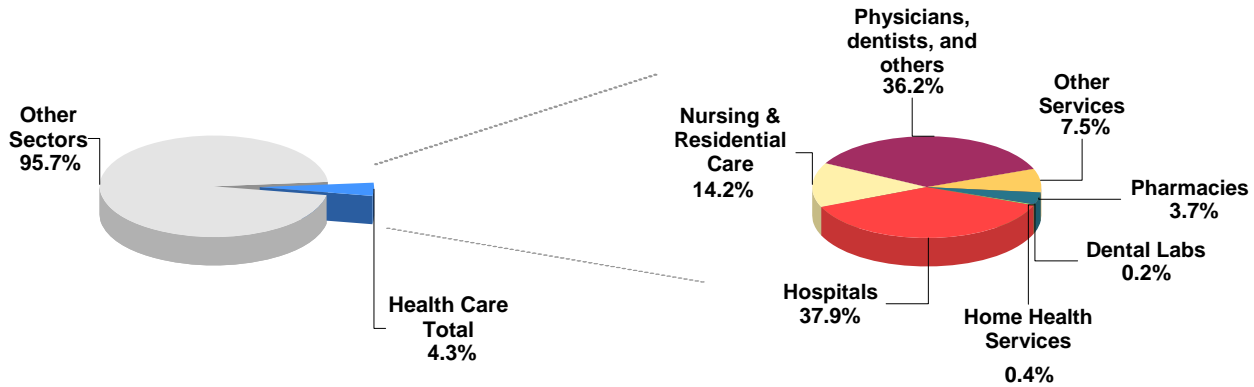
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Union County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Union County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Union County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals*	540	1.26	683	25,685	1.17	30,022	15,001	150
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	516	1.26	649	29,118	1.14	33,074	16,526	165
Nursing and residential care	202	1.15	233	5,974	1.14	6,815	3,405	34
Home health care services	5	1.09	6	64	1.23	79	39	0
Dental laboratories	3	1.16	4	160	1.09	175	87	1
Pharmacies and drug stores	52	1.13	59	1,287	1.19	1,536	767	8
Other ambulatory services	107	1.33	143	3,489	1.31	4,570	2,283	23
Total Health Sector	1,425	1.25	1,776	65,777	1.16	76,270	38,109	381
Total Union County Economy	33,076		33,076	1,944,806		1,944,806		
Health Sector as a % of Union County Economy	4.3%		5.4%	3.4%		3.9%		

* Source: American Hospital Association

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Union County directly employed 1,425 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$65.8 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 540 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$29.1 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Union County was 1,776 jobs and \$76.3 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$38.1 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$381,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 4.3% of the county's employment and 3.4% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 5.4% for employment and 3.9% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Union County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Union County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Union County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Van Wert County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Van Wert County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

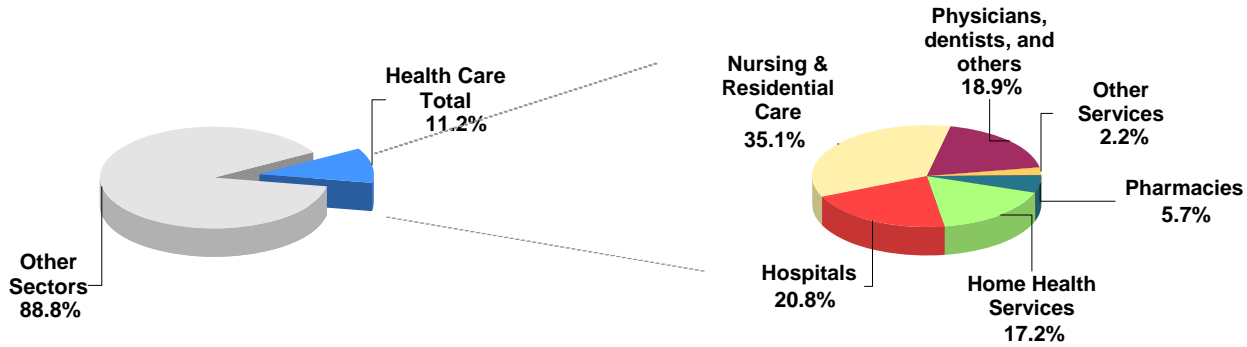
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Van Wert County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Van Wert County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Van Wert County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	357	1.43	509	15,823	1.23	19,520	5,362	80
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	325	1.35	439	14,354	1.19	17,120	4,703	71
Nursing and residential care	603	1.24	747	16,744	1.19	19,962	5,484	82
Home health care services	295	1.16	342	4,897	1.22	5,976	1,642	25
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	98	1.21	118	2,503	1.20	2,998	824	12
Other ambulatory services	39	1.46	56	1,301	1.32	1,723	473	7
Total Health Sector	1,716	1.29	2,212	55,622	1.21	67,299	18,488	277
Total Van Wert County Economy	15,273		15,273	478,169		478,169		
Health Sector as a % of Van Wert County Economy	11.2%		14.5%	11.6%		14.1%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Van Wert County directly employed 1,716 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$55.6 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 603 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care, with earnings of \$16.7 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Van Wert County was 2,212 jobs and \$67.3 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$18.5 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$277,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 11.2% of the county's employment and 11.6% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 14.5% for employment and 14.1% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Van Wert County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Van Wert County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Van Wert County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Vinton County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Vinton County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

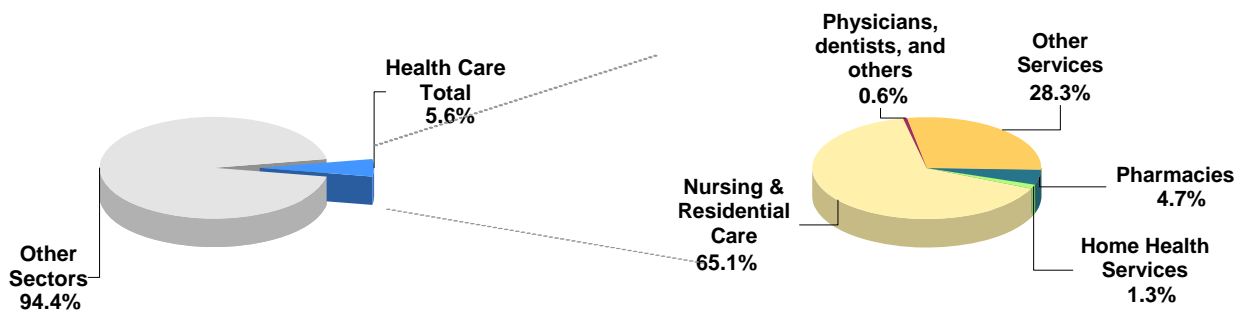
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Vinton County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Vinton County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Vinton County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	1	1.06	1	11	1.14	13	2	0
Nursing and residential care	106	1.09	115	2,442	1.09	2,661	508	8
Home health care services	2	1.06	2	34	1.11	38	7	0
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	8	1.12	9	216	1.13	244	47	1
Other ambulatory services	46	1.21	56	994	1.25	1,238	236	4
Total Health Sector	163	1.12	183	3,698	1.13	4,195	801	12
Total Vinton County Economy	2,906		2,906	102,554		102,554		
Health Sector as a % of Vinton County Economy	5.6%		6.3%	3.6%		4.1%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Vinton County directly employed 163 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$3.7 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 106 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care, with earnings of \$2.4 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Vinton County was 183 jobs and \$4.2 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$0.8 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$12,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 5.6% of the county's employment and 3.6% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 6.3% for employment and 4.1% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Vinton County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Vinton County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Vinton County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Washington County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Washington County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

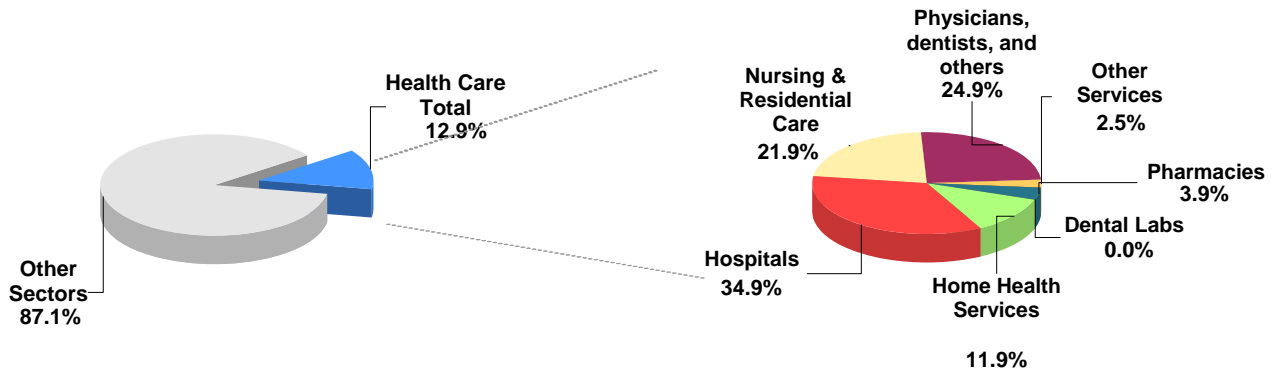
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Washington County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Washington County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

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Direct Health Care Employment in Washington County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals*	1,379	1.52	2,092	48,804	1.33	64,745	22,635	340
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	981	1.51	1,482	57,050	1.25	71,138	24,870	373
Nursing and residential care	864	1.25	1,081	20,938	1.28	26,785	9,364	140
Home health care services	470	1.19	558	8,887	1.29	11,440	3,999	60
Dental laboratories	1	1.22	1	30	1.21	36	13	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	154	1.27	195	4,083	1.29	5,249	1,835	28
Other ambulatory services	98	1.61	158	4,680	1.39	6,495	2,271	34
Total Health Sector	3,947	1.41	5,568	144,473	1.29	185,889	64,986	975
Total Washington County Economy	30,593		30,593	1,038,644		1,038,644		
Health Sector as a % of Washington County Economy	12.9%		18.2%	13.9%		17.9%		

*Used local hospital data

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Washington County directly employed 3,947 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$144.5 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 1,379 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$57.1 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Washington County was 5,568 jobs and \$185.9 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$65.0 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$975,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 12.9% of the county's employment and 13.9% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 18.2% for employment and 17.9% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Washington County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Washington County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Washington County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Wayne County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Wayne County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

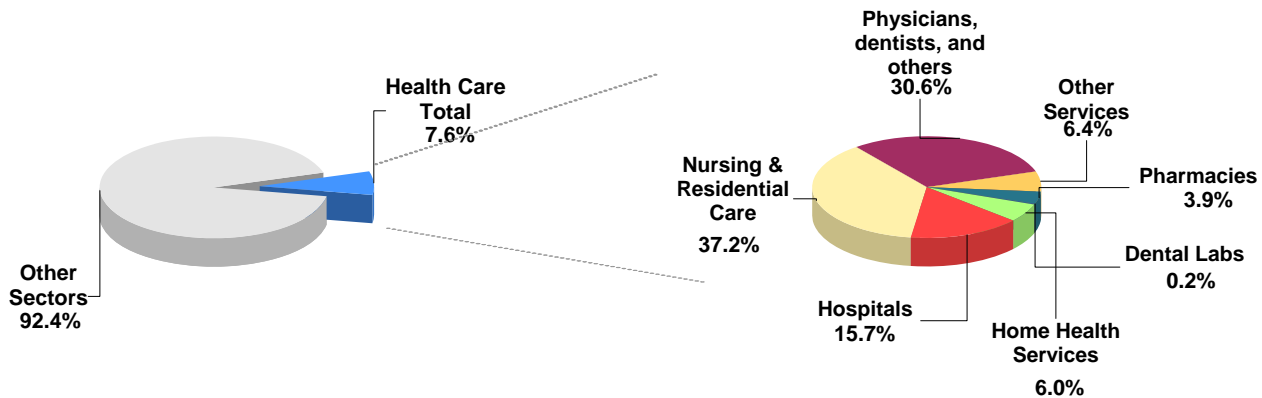
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Wayne County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Wayne County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Wayne County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	705	1.50	1,058	29,396	1.32	38,772	13,584	102
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	1,375	1.49	2,048	75,521	1.24	93,721	32,835	246
Nursing and residential care	1,669	1.27	2,125	44,997	1.25	56,301	19,725	148
Home health care services	269	1.24	334	6,666	1.26	8,369	2,932	22
Dental laboratories	8	1.30	10	353	1.19	419	147	1
Pharmacies and drug stores	176	1.29	227	4,965	1.29	6,386	2,237	17
Other ambulatory services	288	1.60	460	10,823	1.43	15,522	5,438	41
Total Health Sector	4,489	1.40	6,262	172,722	1.27	219,490	76,898	577
Total Wayne County Economy	59,272		59,272	2,082,953		2,082,953		
Health Sector as a % of Wayne County Economy	7.6%		10.6%	8.3%		10.5%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Wayne County directly employed 4,489 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$172.7 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 1,669 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$75.5 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Wayne County was 6,262 jobs and \$219.5 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$76.9 million. The 0.75 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$577,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 7.6% of the county's employment and 8.3% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 10.6% for employment and 10.5% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Wayne County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Wayne County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Wayne County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Williams County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Williams County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

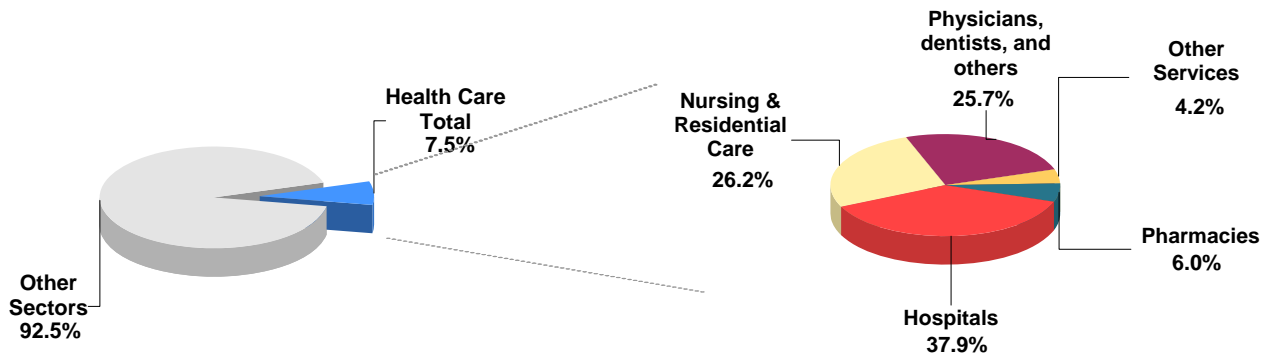
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Williams County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Williams County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Williams County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	591	1.43	846	28,409	1.23	35,063	10,330	155
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	401	1.51	605	30,129	1.18	35,517	10,463	157
Nursing and residential care	410	1.21	497	10,365	1.20	12,484	3,678	55
Home health care services	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	93	1.24	116	3,008	1.20	3,612	1,064	16
Other ambulatory services	66	1.57	103	3,468	1.29	4,473	1,318	20
Total Health Sector	1,561	1.39	2,166	75,379	1.21	91,149	26,853	403
Total Williams County Economy	20,904		20,904	737,046		737,046		
Health Sector as a % of Williams County Economy	7.5%		10.4%	10.2%		12.4%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Williams County directly employed 1,561 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$75.4 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Hospital sector, which employed 591 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$30.1 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Williams County was 2,166 jobs and \$91.1 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$26.9 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$403,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 7.5% of the county's employment and 10.2% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 10.4% for employment and 12.4% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Williams County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Williams County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Williams County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Wood County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Wood County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

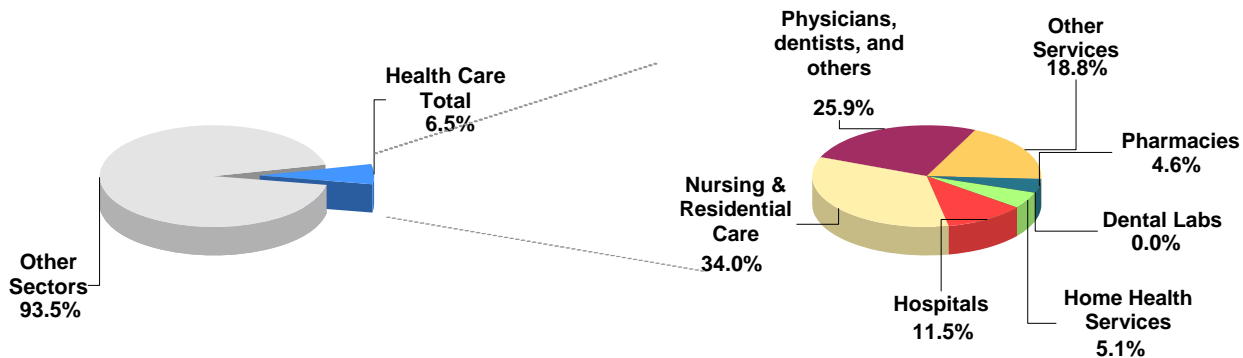
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Wood County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Wood County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

¹ Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) is an economic modeling software developed by MIG, Inc. <http://www.implan.com>

Direct Health Care Employment in Wood County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals	538	1.50	806	25,682	1.29	33,239	12,133	121
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	1,210	1.47	1,782	73,161	1.22	88,989	32,482	325
Nursing and residential care	1,587	1.26	2,006	46,225	1.24	57,136	20,855	209
Home health care services	240	1.20	287	5,173	1.25	6,481	2,366	24
Dental laboratories	1	1.14	1	22	1.18	26	9	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	213	1.23	262	4,686	1.31	6,163	2,249	22
Other ambulatory services	876	1.62	1,419	41,884	1.38	57,717	21,068	211
Total Health Sector	4,664	1.41	6,563	196,833	1.27	249,750	91,162	912
Total Wood County Economy	72,116		72,116	2,874,339		2,874,339		
Health Sector as a % of Wood County Economy	6.5%		9.1%	6.8%		8.7%		

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Wood County directly employed 4,664 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$196.8 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 1,587 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals, with earnings of \$73.2 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Wood County was 6,563 jobs and \$249.8 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$91.2 million. The 1.00 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$912,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 6.5% of the county's employment and 6.8% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 9.1% for employment and 8.7% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Wood County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Wood County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Wood County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

Note

Counties should carefully review employment and income data used in the table before relying on the findings. The data used are from large state databases that may have errors and omissions. For example, the local community may have data to indicate that there are more or less employees in a given sector. If there is a major discrepancy, the community should explore options for correcting the table before applying the results for local planning efforts. If more accurate employment and income data are available for a sector, then applying these numbers to their respective multiplier will provide a different estimate of economic impact. For example, if local data suggests that hospital employment is 260 and the multiplier for hospitals is 1.30, total impact becomes 338

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on Wyandot County, 2006

Introduction

The health sector is often considered as a major factor in determining the quality of life in a community, and may help in attracting new businesses to the community. However, the health sector itself is often overlooked as a major employer in rural communities. This report contains information about the total economic impact of the health care sector on Wyandot County.

Health-related institutions have “direct,” “indirect,” and “induced” impacts on the economy. Direct impacts refer to the jobs and income created by the institutions themselves in the local economy. Direct impacts include the salaries of doctors, nurses, and maintenance staff employed by health-related institutions. Indirect impacts refer to second round expenditures made by health-related institutions from other sectors within the local economy. For example, indirect impacts can include food purchased locally for a hospital’s cafeteria or office supplies purchased locally for a doctor’s office. Induced impacts refer to the increased sales of goods and services in the local economy due to the health sector employees living and working in the county. These impacts, in turn, positively affect other sectors and their employees, who then create further impacts on additional sectors. To the extent that these second round expenditures occur in the same area or local economy as the original jobs, they serve to enhance the economic well-being of that area and should be included when measuring the economic benefits of rural health facilities.

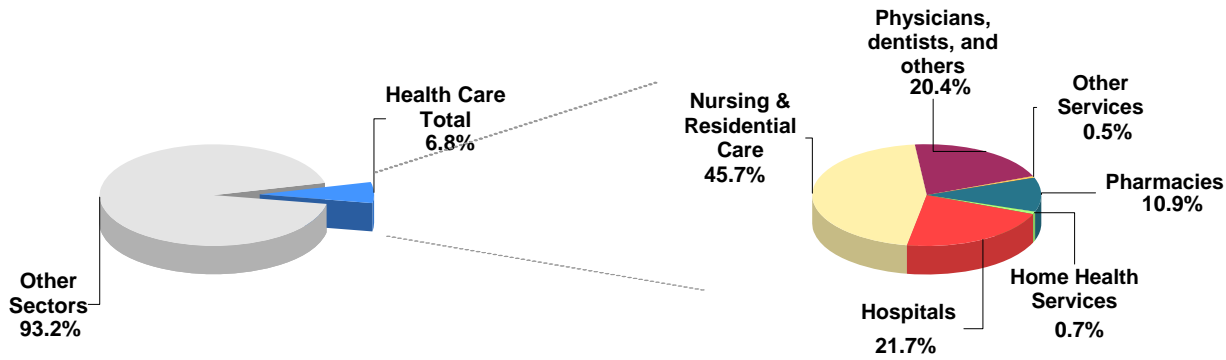
Another way of expressing this concept is that a dollar spent in any sector of a local economy will generate additional dollars in other sectors. For example, a health care worker in Wyandot County purchases clothes for his or her family at the local clothing store, generating income for the store’s owner. The owner saves some of this money and spends the rest, thereby providing income for another local resident. The third person saves part of this money and spends the rest, which becomes income for a fourth person, and so forth. The sum of the total direct, indirect, and induced income is the total income generated in the local economy by the health sector. Employment functions in much the same manner, and hence employment in health settings results in additional employment in the remainder of the local economy.

The total impact of the health sector on the local economy can be calculated using an economic model known as a “multiplier”. The multiplier expresses the number of additional jobs or amount of additional income created by each job or each dollar earned in the health sector. For example, if ten jobs in a local hospital created an additional seven jobs in the local economy through indirect and induced effects, the multiplier would be 1.7. For each hospital job, an additional 0.7 jobs ($1 + 0.7 = 1.7$) would be created in the local economy. Multipliers are individually calculated for each 408 industry sectors and are unique to each county.

Unless otherwise noted employment and income data were obtained from IMPLAN¹, which bases its data on the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Regional Economic Information System (REIS). Retail sales estimates apply to retail purchases made within Wyandot County by persons employed directly and indirectly in the health sector in 2006. These estimates are derived from data from the Ohio Department of Taxation.

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Direct Health Care Employment in Wyandot County



Total Economic Impact

	Employment			Income (\$Thousands)			Sales (\$Thousands)	
	Employed	Multiplier	Total Impact	Income	Multiplier	Total Impact	Retail Sales	County Sales Tax
Hospitals*	178	1.41	251	7,782	1.23	9,545	3,076	46
Offices of physicians, dentists, and other health professionals	167	1.23	206	5,236	1.18	6,156	1,984	30
Nursing and residential care	375	1.20	452	9,314	1.18	10,954	3,530	53
Home health care services	6	1.16	7	126	1.18	149	48	1
Dental laboratories	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Pharmacies and drug stores	90	1.18	106	2,276	1.17	2,655	855	13
Other ambulatory services	4	1.40	6	164	1.26	207	67	1
Total Health Sector	820	1.25	1,027	24,898	1.19	29,666	9,559	143
Total Wyandot County Economy	12,079		12,079	372,253		372,253		
Health Sector as a % of Wyandot County Economy	6.8%		8.5%	6.7%		8.0%		

* Source: American Hospital Association

Findings

- In 2006, the health sector in Wyandot County directly employed 820 people, and directly generated a total payroll of \$24.9 million.
- In terms of employment, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care sector, which employed 375 persons.
- In terms of income, the main contributor within the health sector was Nursing and residential care, with earnings of \$9.3 million.
- The combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector in Wyandot County was 1,027 jobs and \$29.7 million in earned income in 2006.
- The direct, indirect, and induced sales income generated by the health sector amounted to \$9.6 million. The 1.50 percent sale tax that was retained by the county resulted in a \$143,000 contribution to the economy.
- In 2006, the health sector was directly responsible for 6.8% of the county's employment and 6.7% percent of its payroll. Moreover, the combined direct, indirect, and induced impact of the health sector was even greater, with the multiplier effect increasing these figures to 8.5% for employment and 8.0% percent for income.

Using the Findings

The economic benefit of the employment and income provided by the health sector to rural communities should not be eclipsed by their importance in enhancing quality of life and providing vital infrastructure. Health care plays an ever-increasing role in our economy, as rising health care costs and new treatments result in rising health-sector revenues. The more health services that are provided in Wyandot County, the greater the share of these revenues is captured and re-circulated within the local economy. This report demonstrates the importance of the health sector in Wyandot County and this sector's contributions to the local economy.

In addition to providing a "snapshot" of these contributions in 2006, this report also indicates the economic development potential of adding new health services in Wyandot County. Rather than dealing with complex economic data, community leaders can use the multipliers in this report to calculate the estimated economic benefit from an expansion in health services in terms of wages, employment, and tax revenues. Moreover, multipliers can show the importance of retaining the current health sector, as they can be used to calculate the total economic loss that would result from a decline in the health sector.

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