

In order to gauge progress on our goal of achieving 100% access to care, Access Health 100 has developed baseline indicators that will be used to track progress over the life of the initiative (see the back of this sheet). The indicators are:

- ♦ *Population.* While the Greater Cincinnati region's population has been steadily growing, some counties have seen declines in the number of residents. Tracking where people live will help us determine how best to distribute healthcare resources in the region.
- ♦ *Number of people living below 200% of the federal poverty guidelines.* According to the Greater Cincinnati Community Health Status Survey (GCCHSS), the number of Greater Cincinnatians living below 200% of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG¹) has increased between 1999 and 2005. In 2005, 1 in 3 Greater Cincinnatians (32%)—more than 700,000 people—were living below 200% FPG. People who live below 200% FPG are less likely to be insured, to have a medical home, and to get regular, timely, and appropriate healthcare.
- ♦ *Number of people who are uninsured.* According to the GCCHSS, just over 1 in 10 people in Greater Cincinnati (13%) were uninsured at the time of the survey. This is over 275,000 Greater Cincinnatians.
- ♦ *Access gap for the uninsured.* The access gap represents the number of uninsured people who do not have a medical home, or an appropriate place where a person usually goes when they are sick or need medical advice, such as a private doctor's office, community health center, or public health clinic. According to the GCCHSS, more than 1 in 4 Greater Cincinnatians who are uninsured (29%)—or about 80,000 people—do not have a medical home. People who do not have a medical home are less likely to get timely care and more likely to be hospitalized for preventable conditions. Knowing who doesn't have a medical home—and where they live—will help us distribute resources to ensure access to care.
- ♦ *Unemployment rate and number of unemployed.* Employer-based insurance is the traditional source of insurance for many families. The unemployment rate and number of unemployed help us determine how many people might be lacking employer-based insurance and need other coverage options.
- ♦ *Number of children eligible for and enrolled in Medicaid.* Children in low-income families may be eligible for coverage under Medicaid via the state Children's Health Insurance Programs (CHIP). However, many eligible children are not enrolled in Medicaid for many reasons. Looking at the numbers of eligible and enrolled children will allow us to target enrollment efforts at specific regions with the most need.
- ♦ *Number of adults enrolled in Medicaid.* Some low-income adults are eligible for Medicaid coverage, but many are not enrolled. Due to the complex and ever-changing eligibility guidelines for Medicaid for adults, it is difficult to determine the number of adults who are eligible at any given time. According to the 2005 GCCHSS, 25% of adults living below 100% FPG are uninsured. Some of these adults may be eligible for Medicaid. The number of adults enrolled in Medicaid allows us to monitor the capacity of the Medicaid system to cover low-income adults.

¹ Federal poverty guidelines (FPG) are based on annual income and household size. In 2005, 100% of FPG was an annual income of \$19,350 for a household of 4, and 200% of FPG was an annual income of \$38,700 for a household of 4.

Access Health 100 Indicators—August 2008

County	Population ¹	People living below 200% FPG ²	Uninsured		Unemployment ⁵		Medicaid ⁶			# of enrolled adults (ages 18–64)	
			# of uninsured ³	# with medical home ⁴	Potential access gap	Rate (%)	# of unemployed	# of eligible children	# of enrolled children		# of eligible children not enrolled
Indiana											
Dearborn	49,082	15,461	7,951		7,951	5.0	1,310	n/a ⁷	2,817	n/a	2,032
Franklin	23,085	7,272	3,740		3,740	5.4	649	n/a	1,595	n/a	1,175
Ohio	5,874	1,850	952	770	182	4.9	151	n/a	321	n/a	296
Ripley	27,710	8,729	4,489		4,489	4.5	633	n/a	1,999	n/a	1,450
Switzerland	9,718	3,061	1,574	1,095	479	3.9	220	n/a	717	n/a	646
Kentucky											
Boone	106,272	29,756	14,240	1,317	12,923	4.5	2,743	3,416	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bracken ⁸	8,670	3,945	1,959	752	1,207	6.0	261	704	n/a	n/a	n/a
Campbell	87,251	24,430	11,692	2,519	9,173	5.0	2,251	4,424	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gallatin ⁸	8,134	3,701	1,838	42	1,796	5.3	214	723	n/a	n/a	n/a
Grant	24,610	6,891	3,298	186	3,112	5.5	698	2,191	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kenton	153,665	43,026	20,591	4,974	15,617	4.0	4,046	8,963	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pendleton ⁸	15,125	6,882	3,418	147	3,271	5.8	438	1,125	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ohio											
Adams	28,454	10,528	6,146	988	5,158	7.7	1,045	4,783	3,726	1,057	1,859
Brown	44,398	16,427	9,590	1,466	8,124	6.4	1,417	5,149	3,732	1,417	1,669
Butler	350,412	112,132	24,178	1,467	22,711	5.1	9,726	28,190	21,613	6,577	9,082
Clermont	190,589	70,518	41,167	1,716	39,451	5.0	5,358	15,653	11,580	4,073	4,819
Clinton	42,570	13,622	2,937		2,937	4.8	1,169	4,620	3,337	1,283	1,553
Hamilton	806,652	262,969	104,058	44,071	59,987	5.0	21,732	79,106	65,508	13,598	21,345
Highland	42,818	15,843	9,249	624	8,625	6.0	1,282	5,782	4,269	1,513	1,751
Warren	196,622	62,919	13,567		13,567	4.6	4,967	8,107	5,722	2,385	2,165
Region total	2,221,711	719,962	286,634	62,134	224,500						

¹ U.S. Census 2005 estimates.

² Federal poverty guidelines (FPG) are based on annual income and household size. In 2005, 100% of FPG was an annual income of \$19,350 for a household of 4, and 200% of FPG was an annual income of \$38,700 for a household of 4. Data are from the 2005 Greater Cincinnati Community Health Status Survey (GCCHSS).

³ From the 2005 GCCHSS.

⁴ Rather than using 2005 GCCHSS data, we are collecting data from providers to determine how many uninsured people have an appropriate medical home. Currently, we have data from some CHCs and public health clinics regarding how many uninsured people use them as a medical home. Some work of Access Health 100 will be to determine what other healthcare providers—including private doctor's offices as well as CHCs and public health clinics that did not respond to our request for information—serve the uninsured.

⁵ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Labor Force Data by county, 2007 annual averages.

⁶ From each state's Medicaid department. Indiana data reflect the average monthly enrollment from January 2007–June 2008. Kentucky data reflect Fiscal Year 2005. Ohio data reflect 2005 eligibility numbers and 2004 enrollment numbers.

⁷ Data were not available at the time this summary was printed.

⁸ Bracken, Gallatin, and Pendleton Counties were combined with Carroll and Owen Counties in the 2005 GCCHSS., which only reports multi-county regions rather than individual counties due to small sample sizes in each individual county. Carroll and Owen Counties are not part of the Health Foundation's 20-county service area and are not part of Access Health 100.