Economic Impact of the Health Sector on the Economy of Skiatook, Oklahoma

Oklahoma Office of Rural Health
Oklahoma State Department of Health

Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service
Oklahoma State University

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The Economic Impact of the Health Sector on the Economy of Skiatook in Osage and Tulsa Counties, Oklahoma

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT
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Medical facilities have a tremendous medical and economic impact on the community in which they are located. This is especially true with health care facilities, such as hospitals and nursing homes. These facilities not only employ a number of people and have a large payroll, but they also draw into the community a large number of people from rural areas who need medical services. The overall objective of this study is to measure the economic impact of the health sector on the economy of Skiatook. The specific objectives of this report are to:

1. summarize the direct economic activities of the health sector;
2. review concepts of community economics and multipliers; and
3. estimate the secondary impacts of the health sector on Skiatook’s economy.

No recommendations will be made in this report.

The Direct Economic Activities

Employment and payroll are the important direct economic activities created in Skiatook from the health sector. The health sector is divided into the following five components:

- Hospitals
- Doctors and Dentists (includes other medical professionals)
- Nursing and Protective Care
- Other Medical and Health Services (includes home health care and county health departments)
- Pharmacies

The total health sector in Skiatook employs 154 full-time equivalent employees and has an estimated payroll of $4,271,300 (Table 1). The health sector in Skiatook is typical of many rural areas, with five physician offices, four dental offices, one nursing home, and three pharmacies.
Table 1
Direct Economic Activities of Health Sector
in Skiatook, Oklahoma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Estimated Employees</th>
<th>Estimated Payroll</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospital (0)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors and Dentists &amp; Other Medical Professionals</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>$2,415,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes 5 physicians, 4 dentists, 2 Optometrists, 2 Chiropractors, and 1 Mental Health Professional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing &amp; Protective Care (1)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>$975,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Medical &amp; Health Services</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>$287,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes Ambulance (EMS) Service (6 FT &amp; 40 PT) and 2 Home Health Care Agencies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacies (3)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>$540,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>$4,217,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Local survey and estimated from research
No hospital is located in Skiatook. The Doctors and Dentists (& Other Medical Professionals) component employs 50 full-time equivalent employees, with an annual payroll of $2,415,000. The Nursing and Protective Care Component employs 65 people with an annual payroll of $975,000. The Other Medical and Health Services component employs 17 employees, with an annual payroll cost of $287,300. The Pharmacies component has a total of 22 employees totaling a payroll of $540,000.

In summary, the health sector is vitally important as a community employer and important to the community's economy. The health sector definitely employs a large number of residents. The health sector and the employees in the health sector purchase a large amount of goods and services from businesses in Skiatook. These impacts are referred to as secondary impacts or benefits to the economy. Before the secondary impacts of the health sector are discussed, basic concepts of community economics will be discussed.

Some Basic Concepts of Community Economics and Income and Employment Multipliers

Figure 1 illustrates the major flows of goods, services, and dollars of any economy. The foundation of a community's economy are those businesses which sell some or all of their goods and services to buyers outside of the community. Such a business is a basic industry. The flow of products out of, and dollars into, a community are represented by the two arrows in the upper right portion of Figure 1. To produce these goods and services for "export" outside the community, the basic industry purchases inputs from outside of the community (upper left portion of Figure 1), labor from the residents or "households" of the community (left side of
Figure 1.
Community Economic System
Figure 1), and inputs from service industries located within the community (right side of Figure 1). The flow of labor, goods, and services in the community is completed by households using their earnings to purchase goods and services from the community's service industries (bottom of Figure 1). It is evident from the interrelationships illustrated in Figure 1 that a change in any one segment of a community's economy will have reverberations throughout the entire economic system of the community.

Consider, for instance, the closing of a hospital. The services section will no longer pay employees and dollars going to households will stop. Likewise, the hospital will not purchase goods from other businesses and dollar flow to other businesses will stop. This decreases income in the "households" segment of the economy. Since earnings would decrease, households decrease their purchases of goods and services from businesses within the "services" segment of the economy. This, in turn, decreases these businesses' purchases of labor and inputs. Thus, the change in the economic base works its way throughout the entire local economy.

The total impact of a change in the economy consists of direct, indirect, and induced impacts. Direct impacts are the changes in the activities of the impacting industry, such as the closing of a hospital. The impacting business, such as the hospital, changes its purchases of inputs as a result of the direct impact. This produces an indirect impact in the business sectors. Both the direct and indirect impacts change the flow of dollars to the community's households. The households alter their consumption accordingly. The effect of this change in household consumption upon businesses in a community is referred to as an induced impact.

A measure is needed that yields the effects created by an increase or decrease in economic activity. In economics, this measure is called the multiplier effect. A Type III multiplier is used in this report. It is defined as:
Type III is the ratio between direct employment, or that employment used by the industry initially experiencing a change in final demand and the direct, indirect, and induced employment.

A Type III employment multiplier of 3.0 indicates that if one job is created by a new industry, 2.0 jobs are created in other sectors due to business (indirect) and household (induced) spending.

Secondary Impacts of Health Sector on the Economy of Skiatook, Oklahoma

Employment and income multipliers for the area have been calculated by use of the IMPLAN model. It was developed by the U.S. Forest Service and is a model which allows for development of county multipliers. The Type III employment multipliers for the five components of the health sector are shown in Table 2, column 3. The Type III employment multiplier for the Doctors and Dentists & Other Medical Professionals is 1.54. This indicates that for each job created in that sector, 0.54 jobs are created throughout the area due to business (indirect) and household (induced) spending. The Type III employment multipliers for the other health sector components are also shown in Table 2, column 3. The Type III income multiplier for the Doctors and Dentists & Other Medical Professionals is 1.27 (Table 2, column 6). This

\[1\] The Type III multiplier is a modified Type II multiplier and is calculated slightly differently than normal Type II methodology. Researchers feel it is more accurate. For specific reasons and how to calculate, see [1].

\[2\] For complete details of model, see [1] and [2].
indicates that for each dollar created in that sector, 0.27 dollars are created throughout the area due to business (indirect) and household (induced) spending. The Type III income multipliers for the other health sector components are also given in Table 2, column 6.
Table 2
Economic Impact of the Health Sector
on Employment, Income, Retail Sales, and Sales Tax in Skiatook, Oklahoma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Sector Component</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Multiplier</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Multiplier</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Retail Sales</th>
<th>One Cent Sales Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors &amp; Dentists</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>2,415,000</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>$3,067,050</td>
<td>773,759</td>
<td>7,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing &amp; Residential Facilities</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>975,000</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>$1,550,250</td>
<td>391,099</td>
<td>3,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Medical &amp; Health Services</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>287,300</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>$436,696</td>
<td>110,170</td>
<td>1,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacies</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>540,000</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>$891,000</td>
<td>224,783</td>
<td>2,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>$4,217,300</td>
<td>$5,944,996</td>
<td>$1,499,811</td>
<td>$14,999</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: 1994 IMPLAN Data Base

Skiatook has a 2% Sales Tax; therefore, the total sales tax impact is estimated to be $29,998.
Applying the employment multipliers to the employment for each of the five health sector components yields an estimate of each component’s employment impact on Skiatook (Table 2, columns 2, 3, and 4). For example, the Doctors and Dentists component has a direct impact of 50 employees and with the application of the Type III multiplier of 1.54, the total impact comes to 77 employees (50 x 1.54 = 77). The Nursing and Protective Care component has a direct effect of 65 employees and an employment multiplier of 1.51, to bring the total impact to 98 employees. The Other Medical & Health Services component has a direct effect of 17 employees, an employment multiplier of 1.52, and a total employment impact of 26 employees. The Pharmacies component has 22 employees and a total impact of 33 employees, applying the employment multiplier of 1.49. The total employment impact of the health sector in Skiatook is estimated at 234 employees (Table 2, total of column 4).

Applying the income multipliers to the income (payroll) for each of the five health sector components yields an estimate of each component’s income impact on Skiatook (Table 2, columns 5, 6, and 7). The Doctors and Dentists have a total income impact of $3,067,050 ($2,415,000 x 1.27 = $3,067,050), based on the application of the income multiplier of 1.27 to the payroll of the Doctors and Dentists component of $2,415,000. The Nursing & Protective Care component has a payroll of $975,000, a multiplier of 1.59, resulting in an income impact of $1,550,250. The Other Medical & Health Services has an income impact of $436,696, based on the direct payroll of $287,300 and the income multiplier of 1.52. The Pharmacies has an income impact of $891,000, based on the direct payroll of $540,000 and the income multiplier of 1.65. The total income impact of the health sector in Skiatook is projected to be $5,944,996 (Table 2, total of column 7).
Income also has an impact on retail sales. If the county ratio between retail sales and income continues as in the past several years, then direct and secondary retail sales generated by the health sector and its employees equals $1,499,811 (Table 2, total of column 8). Each of the five health sector components’ income impacts is utilized to determine the retail sales and a 1-cent sales tax collection for each component. Then the five components are totaled to determine the direct and secondary retail sales generated by the health sector. A 1-cent sales tax collection is estimated to generate $14,999 in Skiatook as a result of the total health sector impact (Table 2, total of column 9). In 1998, Skiatook had a sales tax of 2%; based on 2% the sales tax collections would be $29,998. This estimate is probably low, as many health care employees will spend a larger proportion of their income in local establishments that collect sales tax. The bottom line is that the health sector not only contributes greatly to the medical health of the community, but also to the economic health of the community.

Summary

The economic impact of the health sector upon the economy of Skiatook is tremendous. The health sector employs a large number of residents, similar to a large industrial firm. The secondary impact occurring in the community is extremely large and measures the total impact of the health sector. If the health sector increases or decreases in size, the medical health of the community as well as the economic health of the community are greatly effected. For the attraction of industrial firms, businesses, and retirees, it is crucial that the area have a quality health sector. Often overlooked is the fact that a prosperous health sector also contributes to the economic health of the community.
References
