

Ohio Table 1. Impact of Health Insurance Gaps on Total COVID-19 Cases, from January 22, 2020 through August 31, 2020, and through February 1, 2021

County	Cases through August 31, 2020		Cases through February 1, 2021*		Percentage of Total Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps
	Total Cases	Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps	Total Cases	Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps	
<b>Ohio, statewide</b>	<b>123,155</b>	<b>41,374</b>	<b>899,079</b>	<b>299,111</b>	<b>34%**</b>
Adams	93	38	1,953	792	41%
Allen	1,150	373	10,273	3,336	32%
Ashland	167	62	3,579	1,323	37%
Ashtabula	611	242	4,722	1,870	40%
Athens	389	148	4,060	1,542	38%
Auglaize	419	114	4,335	1,182	27%
Belmont	682	219	4,435	1,424	32%
Brown	211	72	3,356	1,149	34%
Butler	4,029	1,220	32,470	9,835	30%
Carroll	125	47	1,649	615	37%
Champaign	249	78	2,627	825	31%
Clark	1,420	516	11,462	4,161	36%
Clermont	1,280	397	16,857	5,230	31%
Clinton	244	79	3,073	998	32%
Columbiana	1,828	694	7,618	2,893	38%
Coshocton	217	89	2,156	881	41%
Crawford	194	64	3,372	1,107	33%
Cuyahoga	15,714	5,103	89,371	29,023	32%
Darke	622	228	4,834	1,771	37%
Defiance	210	64	3,466	1,050	30%
Delaware	1,651	358	15,116	3,274	22%
Erie	776	223	6,448	1,857	29%
Fairfield	1,724	496	13,429	3,867	29%
Fayette	189	63	2,470	820	33%
Franklin	21,785	8,200	105,102	39,561	38%
Fulton	184	58	3,513	1,116	32%
Gallia	144	57	2,051	812	40%
Geauga	616	234	5,456	2,072	38%
Greene	977	281	12,622	3,634	29%
Guernsey	131	51	2,668	1,031	39%
Hamilton	11,174	3,467	67,394	20,910	31%

Ohio Table 1. Impact of Health Insurance Gaps on Total COVID-19 Cases, from January 22, 2020 through August 31, 2020, and through February 1, 2021

County	Cases through August 31, 2020		Cases through February 1, 2021*		Percentage of Total Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps
	Total Cases	Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps	Total Cases	Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps	
Hancock	524	159	5,660	1,714	30%
Hardin	220	76	2,272	786	35%
Harrison			914	319	35%
Henry	216	62	2,298	662	29%
Highland	190	78	2,947	1,213	41%
Hocking	139	48	1,797	622	35%
Holmes	350	253	2,320	1,674	72%
Huron	475	172	4,468	1,622	36%
Jackson	170	62	2,721	997	37%
Jefferson	270	83	4,343	1,332	31%
Knox	248	92	3,716	1,374	37%
Lake	1,320	419	16,867	5,356	32%
Lawrence	434	146	4,826	1,619	34%
Licking	1,589	499	13,880	4,357	31%
Logan	235	75	3,262	1,036	32%
Lorain	2,107	677	20,107	6,457	32%
Lucas	6,418	2,394	32,747	12,218	37%
Madison	696	221	3,688	1,171	32%
Mahoning	2,854	896	18,058	5,669	31%
Marion	3,002	975	7,639	2,481	32%
Medina	1,199	284	12,189	2,890	24%
Meigs	127	47	1,185	434	37%
Mercer	827	235	4,428	1,258	28%
Miami	1,060	352	9,489	3,149	33%
Monroe	103	39	1,074	411	38%
Montgomery	5,786	2,081	44,687	16,071	36%
Morgan			898	323	36%
Morrow	231	86	2,409	899	37%
Muskingum	299	101	7,446	2,524	34%
Noble			1,231	447	36%
Ottawa	453	142	3,048	957	31%
Paulding	79	26	1,502	504	34%
Perry	229	76	2,443	811	33%

**Ohio Table 1. Impact of Health Insurance Gaps on Total COVID-19 Cases, from January 22, 2020 through August 31, 2020, and through February 1, 2021**

County	Cases through August 31, 2020		Cases through February 1, 2021*		Percentage of Total Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps
	Total Cases	Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps	Total Cases	Cases Linked to Health Insurance Gaps	
Pickaway	2,493	764	7,560	2,318	31%
Pike	104	37	1,917	683	36%
Portage	858	282	9,903	3,251	33%
Preble	347	122	3,313	1,169	35%
Putnam	335	91	3,858	1,052	27%
Richland	698	258	9,565	3,537	37%
Ross	695	238	5,731	1,962	34%
Sandusky	518	151	4,497	1,312	29%
Scioto	357	126	5,562	1,962	35%
Seneca	351	105	4,441	1,329	30%
Shelby	364	110	4,278	1,296	30%
Stark	2,326	821	27,073	9,552	35%
Summit	4,471	1,436	36,541	11,735	32%
Trumbull	1,749	623	13,273	4,728	36%
Tuscarawas	859	335	7,645	2,978	39%
Union	369	92	4,761	1,186	25%
Van Wert	89	27	2,099	644	31%
Vinton			734	286	39%
Warren	2,313	576	20,618	5,137	25%
Washington	227	81	4,111	1,464	36%
Wayne	759	362	7,370	3,512	48%
Williams	158	51	2,876	934	32%
Wood	1,341	386	10,844	3,122	29%
Wyandot	186	60	2,013	646	32%

Sources: National Center for Coverage Innovation at Families USA (NCCI) analysis of COVID-19 cumulative case and death rates, by county, Johns Hopkins University, [https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19/blob/master/csse\\_covid\\_19\\_data/csse\\_covid\\_19\\_time\\_series/time\\_series\\_covid19\\_confirmed\\_US.csv](https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19/blob/master/csse_covid_19_data/csse_covid_19_time_series/time_series_covid19_confirmed_US.csv), [https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19/blob/master/csse\\_covid\\_19\\_data/csse\\_covid\\_19\\_time\\_series/time\\_series\\_covid19\\_deaths\\_US.csv](https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19/blob/master/csse_covid_19_data/csse_covid_19_time_series/time_series_covid19_deaths_US.csv) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates using the American Community Survey, 2018, <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/sahie/datasets/time-series/estimates-acs/sahie-2018-csv.zip>

Notes: January 22, 2020, is the first date for which COVID-19 information for U.S. cases and deaths is available from Johns Hopkins University. These tables do not include county estimates where the number of cases or deaths is below 50.

\*Projected impact of insurance gaps on cumulative cases if trends observed from January 22, 2020, through August 31, 2020, continued through February 1, 2021

\*\*Statewide percentage is for the period ending on August 31, 2020.

Ohio Table 2. Impact of Health Insurance Gaps on Total COVID-19 Deaths, from January 22, 2020 through August 31, 2020, and through February 1, 2021

County	Deaths through August 31, 2020		Deaths through February 1, 2021*		Percentage of Total Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps
	Total Deaths	Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps	Total Deaths	Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps	
<b>Ohio, statewide</b>	<b>4,139</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>11,230</b>	<b>2,949</b>	<b>26%**</b>
Adams					
Allen	53	13	132	33	25%
Ashland					
Ashtabula			75	23	31%
Athens					
Auglaize			66	14	21%
Belmont					
Brown					
Butler	73	17	243	57	23%
Carroll					
Champaign					
Clark			289	82	28%
Clermont			120	29	24%
Clinton					
Columbiana	64	19	125	37	30%
Coshocton					
Crawford			85	22	25%
Cuyahoga	575	145	1,204	303	25%
Darke			95	27	29%
Defiance			88	21	23%
Delaware			82	14	17%
Erie			132	29	22%
Fairfield			84	19	22%
Fayette					
Franklin	562	166	709	209	29%
Fulton					
Gallia					
Geauga			56	17	30%
Greene			149	33	22%
Guernsey					
Hamilton	286	69	460	110	24%

Ohio Table 2. Impact of Health Insurance Gaps on Total COVID-19 Deaths, from January 22, 2020 through August 31, 2020, and through February 1, 2021

County	Deaths through August 31, 2020		Deaths through February 1, 2021*		Percentage of Total Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps
	Total Deaths	Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps	Total Deaths	Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps	
Hancock			93	22	23%
Hardin					
Harrison					
Henry			54	12	22%
Highland					
Hocking					
Holmes			76	46	61%
Huron					
Jackson					
Jefferson			80	19	24%
Knox					
Lake			163	40	25%
Lawrence			61	16	26%
Licking	57	14	147	36	24%
Logan					
Lorain	81	20	239	59	25%
Lucas	342	100	669	195	29%
Madison					
Mahoning	265	64	339	82	24%
Marion			113	28	25%
Medina			177	32	18%
Meigs					
Mercer			92	20	22%
Miami			72	19	26%
Monroe					
Montgomery	131	37	433	121	28%
Morgan					
Morrow					
Muskingum					
Noble					
Ottawa					
Paulding					
Perry					
Pickaway			50	12	24%

Ohio Table 2. Impact of Health Insurance Gaps on Total COVID-19 Deaths, from January 22, 2020 through August 31, 2020, and through February 1, 2021

County	Deaths through August 31, 2020		Deaths through February 1, 2021*		Percentage of Total Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps
	Total Deaths	Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps	Total Deaths	Deaths Linked to Health Insurance Gaps	
Pike					
Portage	65	17	114	29	25%
Preble					
Putnam			76	16	21%
Richland			145	42	29%
Ross			104	28	27%
Sandusky			64	14	22%
Scioto			68	19	27%
Seneca			66	15	23%
Shelby					
Stark	151	42	466	128	27%
Summit	236	59	809	201	25%
Trumbull	121	34	326	91	28%
Tuscarawas			191	58	31%
Union					
Van Wert					
Vinton					
Warren			149	28	19%
Washington			51	14	28%
Wayne	61	23	173	66	38%
Williams			72	18	25%
Wood	61	14	158	35	22%
Wyandot			51	13	25%

Sources: National Center for Coverage Innovation at Families USA (NCCI) analysis of COVID-19 cumulative case and death rates, by county, Johns Hopkins University, [https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19/blob/master/csse\\_covid\\_19\\_data/csse\\_covid\\_19\\_time\\_series/time\\_series\\_covid19\\_confirmed\\_US.csv](https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19/blob/master/csse_covid_19_data/csse_covid_19_time_series/time_series_covid19_confirmed_US.csv), [https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19/blob/master/csse\\_covid\\_19\\_data/csse\\_covid\\_19\\_time\\_series/time\\_series\\_covid19\\_deaths\\_US.csv](https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19/blob/master/csse_covid_19_data/csse_covid_19_time_series/time_series_covid19_deaths_US.csv) U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates using the American Community Survey, 2018, <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/sahie/datasets/time-series/estimates-acs/sahie-2018-csv.zip>

Notes: January 22, 2020, is the first date for which COVID-19 information for U.S. cases and deaths is available from Johns Hopkins University. These tables do not include county estimates where the number of cases or deaths is below 50.

\*Projected impact of insurance gaps on cumulative deaths if trends observed from January 22, 2020, through August 31, 2020, continued through February 1, 2021

\*\*Statewide percentage is for the period ending on August 31, 2020.