

**A P P E N D I X**

---

**Measuring regional variation  
in service use**

---

**Table A-1****Service use per Medicare beneficiary, by region (metropolitan statistical areas and nonmetropolitan areas) relative to the national average**

<b>State</b>	<b>Area name</b>	<b>Service use per beneficiary as percent of national average</b>
AK	AK, entire state	81%
AL	Auburn-Opelika, AL	93
AL	Huntsville, AL	103
AL	Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	104
AL	Decatur, AL	104
AL	Dothan, AL	104
AL	AL, nonmetro areas	106
AL	Anniston-Oxford, AL	108
AL	Tuscaloosa, AL	109
AL	Montgomery, AL	109
AL	Gadsden, AL	110
AL	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	113
AL	Mobile, AL	113
AR	Pine Bluff, AR	94
AR	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR	97
AR	Jonesboro, AR	100
AR	Hot Springs, AR	100
AR	AR, nonmetro areas	101
AR	Fort Smith, AR-OK	103
AR	Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	108
AZ	Yuma, AZ	82
AZ	Prescott, AZ	87
AZ	Flagstaff, AZ	88
AZ	AZ, nonmetro areas	90
AZ	Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	92
AZ	Tucson, AZ	99
AZ	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	107
CA	Merced, CA	78
CA	Modesto, CA	82
CA	Madera, CA	82
CA	Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA	82
CA	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	82

Note: We collect metropolitan counties into metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and nonmetropolitan counties into "rest of state" nonmetro areas. Service use is raw spending that we adjusted for regional differences in input prices, health status, special Medicare payments to hospitals and physicians, and for regional differences in the rate of enrollment in Part A and Part B of Medicare. The service use measure for each MSA and statewide nonmetro area is the area's average service use over 2004–2006, relative to the national average.

Source: MedPAC analysis of county-level fee-for-service Medicare spending data from CMS.

**Table A-1****Service use per Medicare beneficiary, by region (metropolitan statistical areas and nonmetropolitan areas) relative to the national average**

<b>State</b>	<b>Area name</b>	<b>Service use per beneficiary as percent of national average</b>
CA	Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	82
CA	El Centro, CA	83
CA	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	84
CA	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	84
CA	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	84
CA	CA, nonmetro areas	85
CA	Yuba City, CA	85
CA	Visalia-Porterville, CA	85
CA	Stockton, CA	85
CA	Fresno, CA	86
CA	San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	87
CA	San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	87
CA	Hanford-Corcoran, CA	88
CA	Redding, CA	89
CA	Chico, CA	89
CA	Napa, CA	91
CA	Salinas, CA	94
CA	Bakersfield, CA	95
CA	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	96
CA	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	97
CA	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	99
CA	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	107
CO	Grand Junction, CO	81
CO	Pueblo, CO	87
CO	CO, nonmetro areas	91
CO	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	97
CO	Greeley, CO	98
CO	Colorado Springs, CO	101
CO	Denver-Aurora, CO	103
CO	Boulder, CO	109
CT	Norwich-New London, CT	93
CT	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	93

Note: We collect metropolitan counties into metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and nonmetropolitan counties into "rest of state" nonmetro areas. Service use is raw spending that we adjusted for regional differences in input prices, health status, special Medicare payments to hospitals and physicians, and for regional differences in the rate of enrollment in Part A and Part B of Medicare. The service use measure for each MSA and statewide nonmetro area is the area's average service use over 2004–2006, relative to the national average.

Source: MedPAC analysis of county-level fee-for-service Medicare spending data from CMS.

**Table A-1****Service use per Medicare beneficiary, by region (metropolitan statistical areas and nonmetropolitan areas) relative to the national average**

<b>State</b>	<b>Area name</b>	<b>Service use per beneficiary as percent of national average</b>
CT	CT, nonmetro areas	93
CT	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	98
CT	New Haven-Milford, CT	100
DE	Dover, DE	93
DE	DE, nonmetro areas	98
FL	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	98
FL	Palm Coast, FL	98
FL	Gainesville, FL	99
FL	Ocala, FL	100
FL	FL, nonmetro areas	102
FL	Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	103
FL	Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	103
FL	Tallahassee, FL	103
FL	Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL	104
FL	Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	105
FL	Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	106
FL	Lakeland, FL	106
FL	Port St. Lucie, FL	107
FL	Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL	107
FL	Naples-Marco Island, FL	107
FL	Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	109
FL	Punta Gorda, FL	109
FL	Jacksonville, FL	111
FL	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	112
FL	Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	113
FL	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	139
GA	Brunswick, GA	85
GA	Albany, GA	87
GA	Athens-Clarke County, GA	90
GA	Valdosta, GA	91
GA	Dalton, GA	93
GA	Gainesville, GA	93

Note: We collect metropolitan counties into metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and nonmetropolitan counties into "rest of state" nonmetro areas. Service use is raw spending that we adjusted for regional differences in input prices, health status, special Medicare payments to hospitals and physicians, and for regional differences in the rate of enrollment in Part A and Part B of Medicare. The service use measure for each MSA and statewide nonmetro area is the area's average service use over 2004–2006, relative to the national average.

Source: MedPAC analysis of county-level fee-for-service Medicare spending data from CMS.

**Table A-1****Service use per Medicare beneficiary, by region (metropolitan statistical areas and nonmetropolitan areas) relative to the national average**

<b>State</b>	<b>Area name</b>	<b>Service use per beneficiary as percent of national average</b>
GA	Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	93
GA	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	93
GA	Columbus, GA-AL	94
GA	GA, nonmetro areas	95
GA	Savannah, GA	96
GA	Rome, GA	97
GA	Macon, GA	99
GA	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	99
GA	Warner Robins, GA	102
HI	HI, nonmetro areas	70
HI	Honolulu, HI	75
IA	Iowa City, IA	81
IA	Dubuque, IA	86
IA	Ames, IA	88
IA	Cedar Rapids, IA	88
IA	Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	89
IA	IA, nonmetro areas	89
IA	Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	90
IA	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	96
ID	Idaho Falls, ID	86
ID	Lewiston, ID-WA	87
ID	Coeur d'Alene, ID	90
ID	Boise City-Nampa, ID	90
ID	Pocatello, ID	91
ID	ID, nonmetro areas	92
IL	Bloomington-Normal, IL	91
IL	Springfield, IL	92
IL	Champaign-Urbana, IL	93
IL	Peoria, IL	94
IL	Decatur, IL	96
IL	Rockford, IL	96
IL	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	97

Note: We collect metropolitan counties into metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and nonmetropolitan counties into "rest of state" nonmetro areas. Service use is raw spending that we adjusted for regional differences in input prices, health status, special Medicare payments to hospitals and physicians, and for regional differences in the rate of enrollment in Part A and Part B of Medicare. The service use measure for each MSA and statewide nonmetro area is the area's average service use over 2004–2006, relative to the national average.

Source: MedPAC analysis of county-level fee-for-service Medicare spending data from CMS.

**Table A-1****Service use per Medicare beneficiary, by region (metropolitan statistical areas and nonmetropolitan areas) relative to the national average**

<b>State</b>	<b>Area name</b>	<b>Service use per beneficiary as percent of national average</b>
IL	IL, nonmetro areas	97
IL	Danville, IL	99
IL	Kankakee-Bradley, IL	107
IL	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	109
IN	Columbus, IN	92
IN	Muncie, IN	94
IN	Elkhart-Goshen, IN	95
IN	Fort Wayne, IN	95
IN	IN, nonmetro areas	96
IN	Bloomington, IN	97
IN	Michigan City-La Porte, IN	97
IN	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	98
IN	Anderson, IN	98
IN	Lafayette, IN	98
IN	Evansville, IN-KY	102
IN	Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	103
IN	Terre Haute, IN	107
IN	Kokomo, IN	108
KS	Lawrence, KS	93
KS	Topeka, KS	101
KS	Wichita, KS	102
KS	Kansas City, MO-KS	103
KS	KS, nonmetro areas	103
KY	Elizabethtown, KY	91
KY	Lexington-Fayette, KY	96
KY	Owensboro, KY	97
KY	Bowling Green, KY	99
KY	KY, nonmetro areas	99
KY	Louisville-Jefferson County, KY	103
LA	Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	102
LA	Lake Charles, LA	113
LA	Baton Rouge, LA	114

Note: We collect metropolitan counties into metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and nonmetropolitan counties into "rest of state" nonmetro areas. Service use is raw spending that we adjusted for regional differences in input prices, health status, special Medicare payments to hospitals and physicians, and for regional differences in the rate of enrollment in Part A and Part B of Medicare. The service use measure for each MSA and statewide nonmetro area is the area's average service use over 2004–2006, relative to the national average.

Source: MedPAC analysis of county-level fee-for-service Medicare spending data from CMS.

**Table A-1****Service use per Medicare beneficiary, by region (metropolitan statistical areas and nonmetropolitan areas) relative to the national average**

<b>State</b>	<b>Area name</b>	<b>Service use per beneficiary as percent of national average</b>
LA	Lafayette, LA	117
LA	Alexandria, LA	120
LA	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	121
LA	LA, nonmetro areas	123
LA	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	125
LA	Monroe, LA	128
MA	Springfield, MA	91
MA	Pittsfield, MA	95
MA	Worcester, MA	97
MA	Barnstable Town, MA	100
MA	Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	100
MA	MA, nonmetro areas	108
ME	ME, nonmetro areas	88
ME	Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	88
ME	Lewiston-Auburn, ME	89
ME	Bangor, ME	93
MI	Holland-Grand Haven, MI	92
MI	MI, nonmetro areas	94
MI	Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	94
MI	Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	95
MI	Ann Arbor, MI	96
MI	Monroe, MI	97
MI	Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	97
MI	Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	98
MI	Jackson, MI	99
MI	Lansing-East Lansing, MI	99
MI	Battle Creek, MI	99
MI	Flint, MI	100
MI	Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	104
MI	Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	105
MI	Bay City, MI	107
MN	Rochester, MN	89

Note: We collect metropolitan counties into metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and nonmetropolitan counties into "rest of state" nonmetro areas. Service use is raw spending that we adjusted for regional differences in input prices, health status, special Medicare payments to hospitals and physicians, and for regional differences in the rate of enrollment in Part A and Part B of Medicare. The service use measure for each MSA and statewide nonmetro area is the area's average service use over 2004–2006, relative to the national average.

Source: MedPAC analysis of county-level fee-for-service Medicare spending data from CMS.

**Table A-1****Service use per Medicare beneficiary, by region (metropolitan statistical areas and nonmetropolitan areas) relative to the national average**

<b>State</b>	<b>Area name</b>	<b>Service use per beneficiary as percent of national average</b>
MN	St. Cloud, MN	90
MN	MN, nonmetro areas	92
MN	Duluth, MN-WI	93
MN	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	94
MO	Springfield, MO	92
MO	Columbia, MO	92
MO	Joplin, MO	93
MO	St. Joseph, MO-KS	94
MO	Jefferson City, MO	94
MO	MO, nonmetro areas	97
MO	St. Louis, MO-IL	103
MS	Hattiesburg, MS	111
MS	MS, nonmetro areas	111
MS	Jackson, MS	112
MS	Pascagoula, MS	124
MS	Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	124
MT	MT, nonmetro areas	90
MT	Great Falls, MT	91
MT	Missoula, MT	92
MT	Billings, MT	95
NC	Burlington, NC	90
NC	Durham, NC	93
NC	Asheville, NC	94
NC	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	94
NC	Greensboro-High Point, NC	94
NC	NC, nonmetro areas	96
NC	Jacksonville, NC	97
NC	Greenville, NC	97
NC	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	98
NC	Wilmington, NC	98
NC	Rocky Mount, NC	99
NC	Fayetteville, NC	99

Note: We collect metropolitan counties into metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and nonmetropolitan counties into "rest of state" nonmetro areas. Service use is raw spending that we adjusted for regional differences in input prices, health status, special Medicare payments to hospitals and physicians, and for regional differences in the rate of enrollment in Part A and Part B of Medicare. The service use measure for each MSA and statewide nonmetro area is the area's average service use over 2004–2006, relative to the national average.

Source: MedPAC analysis of county-level fee-for-service Medicare spending data from CMS.

**Table A-1****Service use per Medicare beneficiary, by region (metropolitan statistical areas and nonmetropolitan areas) relative to the national average**

<b>State</b>	<b>Area name</b>	<b>Service use per beneficiary as percent of national average</b>
NC	Goldsboro, NC	99
NC	Raleigh-Cary, NC	99
NC	Winston-Salem, NC	100
ND	Grand Forks, ND-MN	89
ND	Fargo, ND-MN	90
ND	Bismarck, ND	90
ND	ND, nonmetro areas	91
NE	NE, nonmetro areas	96
NE	Lincoln, NE	101
NE	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	101
NH	NH, nonmetro areas	91
NH	Manchester-Nashua, NH	92
NJ	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	89
NJ	Atlantic City, NJ	95
NJ	Trenton-Ewing, NJ	99
NJ	Ocean City, NJ	100
NM	Farmington, NM	76
NM	Santa Fe, NM	83
NM	NM, nonmetro areas	86
NM	Las Cruces, NM	87
NM	Albuquerque, NM	88
NV	Reno-Sparks, NV	96
NV	Carson City, NV	99
NV	NV, nonmetro areas	100
NV	Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	113
NY	Elmira, NY	82
NY	Ithaca, NY	83
NY	NY, nonmetro areas	84
NY	Binghamton, NY	84
NY	Glens Falls, NY	85
NY	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	88
NY	Rochester, NY	89

Note: We collect metropolitan counties into metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and nonmetropolitan counties into "rest of state" nonmetro areas. Service use is raw spending that we adjusted for regional differences in input prices, health status, special Medicare payments to hospitals and physicians, and for regional differences in the rate of enrollment in Part A and Part B of Medicare. The service use measure for each MSA and statewide nonmetro area is the area's average service use over 2004–2006, relative to the national average.

Source: MedPAC analysis of county-level fee-for-service Medicare spending data from CMS.

**Table A-1****Service use per Medicare beneficiary, by region (metropolitan statistical areas and nonmetropolitan areas) relative to the national average**

<b>State</b>	<b>Area name</b>	<b>Service use per beneficiary as percent of national average</b>
NY	Kingston, NY	89
NY	Syracuse, NY	90
NY	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	90
NY	Utica-Rome, NY	92
NY	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	96
NY	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	98
OH	Springfield, OH	97
OH	OH, nonmetro areas	98
OH	Dayton, OH	100
OH	Canton-Massillon, OH	101
OH	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	101
OH	Sandusky, OH	101
OH	Mansfield, OH	102
OH	Columbus, OH	102
OH	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	102
OH	Akron, OH	102
OH	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	102
OH	Lima, OH	103
OH	Toledo, OH	103
OK	Lawton, OK	97
OK	OK, nonmetro areas	113
OK	Tulsa, OK	118
OK	Oklahoma City, OK	120
OR	Corvallis, OR	79
OR	Salem, OR	80
OR	Medford, OR	84
OR	OR, nonmetro areas	85
OR	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	86
OR	Bend, OR	87
OR	Eugene-Springfield, OR	89
PA	Williamsport, PA	82
PA	Lebanon, PA	85

Note: We collect metropolitan counties into metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and nonmetropolitan counties into "rest of state" nonmetro areas. Service use is raw spending that we adjusted for regional differences in input prices, health status, special Medicare payments to hospitals and physicians, and for regional differences in the rate of enrollment in Part A and Part B of Medicare. The service use measure for each MSA and statewide nonmetro area is the area's average service use over 2004–2006, relative to the national average.

Source: MedPAC analysis of county-level fee-for-service Medicare spending data from CMS.

**Table A-1****Service use per Medicare beneficiary, by region (metropolitan statistical areas and nonmetropolitan areas) relative to the national average**

<b>State</b>	<b>Area name</b>	<b>Service use per beneficiary as percent of national average</b>
PA	State College, PA	91
PA	Lancaster, PA	91
PA	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	96
PA	PA, nonmetro areas	96
PA	Erie, PA	97
PA	York-Hanover, PA	97
PA	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	99
PA	Reading, PA	99
PA	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	100
PA	Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	101
PA	Altoona, PA	102
PA	Johnstown, PA	104
PA	Pittsburgh, PA	114
RI	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	93
SC	Sumter, SC	93
SC	Spartanburg, SC	94
SC	Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	94
SC	Anderson, SC	96
SC	SC, nonmetro areas	98
SC	Myrtle Beach-North Myrtle Beach-Conway, SC	99
SC	Columbia, SC	103
SC	Charleston-North Charleston, SC	104
SC	Florence, SC	105
SD	SD, nonmetro areas	90
SD	Rapid City, SD	90
SD	Sioux Falls, SD	93
TN	Jackson, TN	94
TN	Clarksville, TN-KY	95
TN	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	95
TN	Morristown, TN	98
TN	Cleveland, TN	98
TN	Knoxville, TN	99

Note: We collect metropolitan counties into metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and nonmetropolitan counties into "rest of state" nonmetro areas. Service use is raw spending that we adjusted for regional differences in input prices, health status, special Medicare payments to hospitals and physicians, and for regional differences in the rate of enrollment in Part A and Part B of Medicare. The service use measure for each MSA and statewide nonmetro area is the area's average service use over 2004–2006, relative to the national average.

Source: MedPAC analysis of county-level fee-for-service Medicare spending data from CMS.

**Table A-1****Service use per Medicare beneficiary, by region (metropolitan statistical areas and nonmetropolitan areas) relative to the national average**

<b>State</b>	<b>Area name</b>	<b>Service use per beneficiary as percent of national average</b>
TN	TN, nonmetro areas	100
TN	Johnson City, TN	101
TN	Chattanooga, TN-GA	105
TN	Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	106
TN	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	107
TX	El Paso, TX	91
TX	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	95
TX	Waco, TX	97
TX	Laredo, TX	100
TX	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	103
TX	San Angelo, TX	103
TX	Abilene, TX	104
TX	Wichita Falls, TX	107
TX	College Station-Bryan, TX	108
TX	Sherman-Denison, TX	109
TX	Midland, TX	109
TX	San Antonio, TX	109
TX	Corpus Christi, TX	110
TX	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	110
TX	Longview, TX	110
TX	TX, nonmetro areas	111
TX	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	111
TX	Austin-Round Rock, TX	112
TX	Amarillo, TX	112
TX	Tyler, TX	115
TX	Victoria, TX	116
TX	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	117
TX	Odessa, TX	118
TX	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	118
TX	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	122
TX	Lubbock, TX	127
UT	UT, nonmetro areas	91

Note: We collect metropolitan counties into metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and nonmetropolitan counties into "rest of state" nonmetro areas. Service use is raw spending that we adjusted for regional differences in input prices, health status, special Medicare payments to hospitals and physicians, and for regional differences in the rate of enrollment in Part A and Part B of Medicare. The service use measure for each MSA and statewide nonmetro area is the area's average service use over 2004–2006, relative to the national average.

Source: MedPAC analysis of county-level fee-for-service Medicare spending data from CMS.

**Table A-1****Service use per Medicare beneficiary, by region (metropolitan statistical areas and nonmetropolitan areas) relative to the national average**

<b>State</b>	<b>Area name</b>	<b>Service use per beneficiary as percent of national average</b>
UT	Logan, UT-ID	93
UT	St. George, UT	94
UT	Ogden-Clearfield, UT	99
UT	Salt Lake City, UT	100
UT	Provo-Orem, UT	101
VA	Danville, VA	83
VA	Harrisonburg, VA	83
VA	Charlottesville, VA	87
VA	Winchester, VA-WV	87
VA	Lynchburg, VA	87
VA	VA, nonmetro areas	89
VA	Roanoke, VA	90
VA	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	91
VA	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	92
VA	Richmond, VA	93
VA	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	101
VT	Burlington-South Burlington, VT	82
VT	VT, nonmetro areas	85
WA	Olympia, WA	80
WA	Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	80
WA	Yakima, WA	82
WA	Longview, WA	84
WA	Wenatchee, WA	84
WA	Bellingham, WA	84
WA	Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	85
WA	WA, nonmetro areas	88
WA	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	88
WA	Spokane, WA	88
WA	Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	94
WI	La Crosse, WI-MN	77
WI	Fond du Lac, WI	84
WI	Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	89

Note: We collect metropolitan counties into metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and nonmetropolitan counties into "rest of state" nonmetro areas. Service use is raw spending that we adjusted for regional differences in input prices, health status, special Medicare payments to hospitals and physicians, and for regional differences in the rate of enrollment in Part A and Part B of Medicare. The service use measure for each MSA and statewide nonmetro area is the area's average service use over 2004–2006, relative to the national average.

Source: MedPAC analysis of county-level fee-for-service Medicare spending data from CMS.

**Table A-1****Service use per Medicare beneficiary, by region (metropolitan statistical areas and nonmetropolitan areas) relative to the national average**

<b>State</b>	<b>Area name</b>	<b>Service use per beneficiary as percent of national average</b>
WI	Madison, WI	89
WI	WI, nonmetro areas	89
WI	Sheboygan, WI	89
WI	Janesville, WI	90
WI	Wausau, WI	90
WI	Appleton, WI	90
WI	Green Bay, WI	91
WI	Eau Claire, WI	92
WI	Racine, WI	97
WI	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	99
WV	WV, nonmetro areas	90
WV	Charleston, WV	93
WV	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	99
WV	Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV	100
WV	Wheeling, WV-OH	101
WV	Morgantown, WV	102
WV	Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	109
WY	Casper, WY	81
WY	WY, nonmetro areas	94
WY	Cheyenne, WY	102

Note: We collect metropolitan counties into metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and nonmetropolitan counties into "rest of state" nonmetro areas. Service use is raw spending that we adjusted for regional differences in input prices, health status, special Medicare payments to hospitals and physicians, and for regional differences in the rate of enrollment in Part A and Part B of Medicare. The service use measure for each MSA and statewide nonmetro area is the area's average service use over 2004–2006, relative to the national average.

Source: MedPAC analysis of county-level fee-for-service Medicare spending data from CMS.