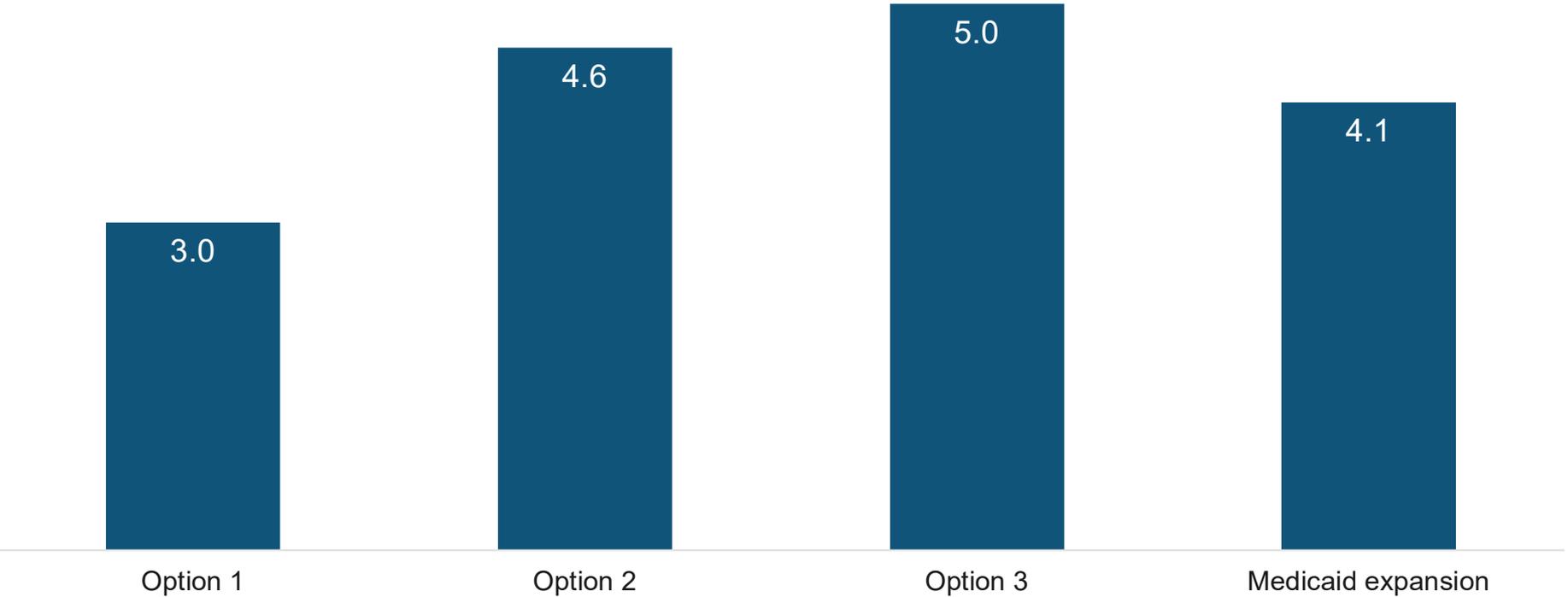


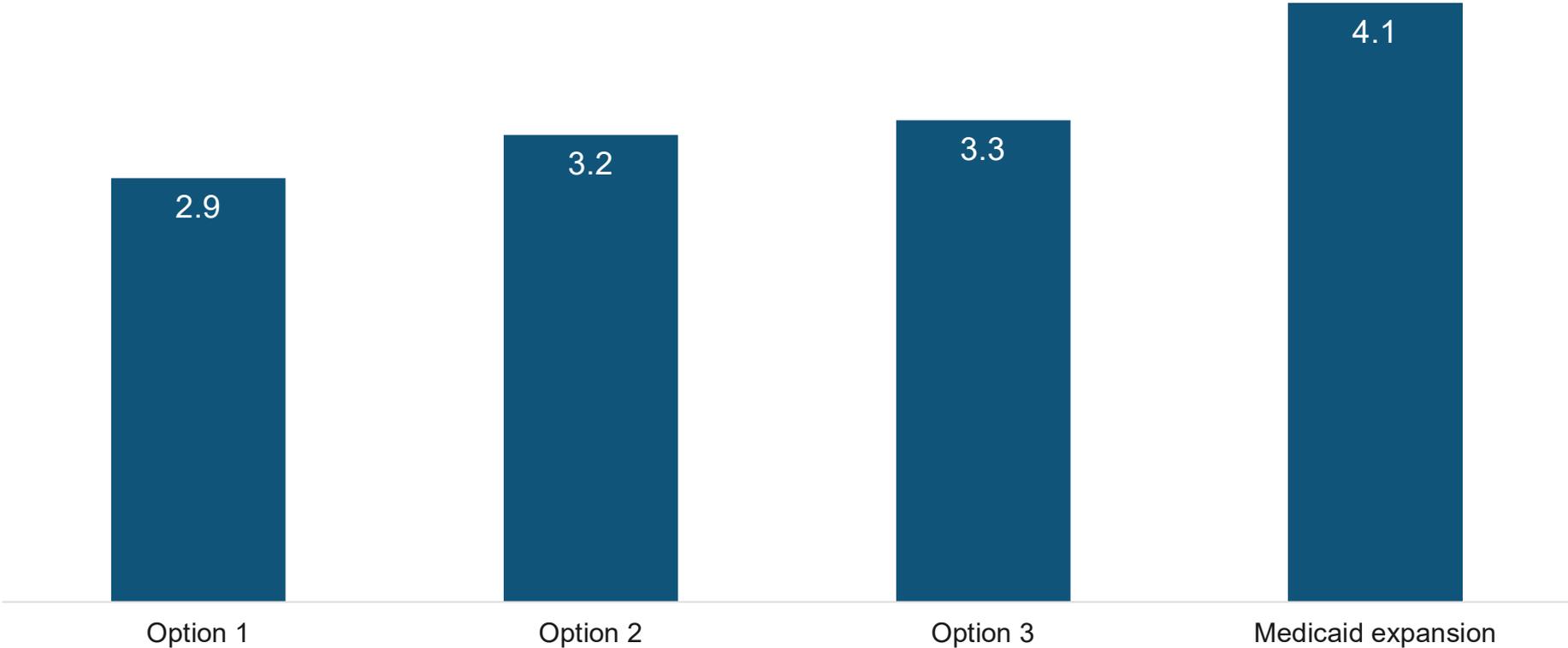
# Increases in Coverage in Total Population (in millions), 2022



Note: Increases are from pre-ARPA policy and are presented for 12 states that have not expanded Medicaid: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Data: Urban Institute's Health Insurance Policy Simulation Model (HIPSM), 2021.

# Increases in Coverage of Those Below 138 Percent of FPL (in millions)



Notes: FPL = federal poverty level. Increases are from pre-ARPA policy and are presented for 12 states that have not expanded Medicaid: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Data: Urban Institute's Health Insurance Policy Simulation Model (HIPSM), 2021.

# Increases in Federal Spending for the Nonelderly from Coverage Expansion (billions of dollars), 2022



Notes: The lower bar segment is the cost of expanding coverage in nonexpansion states; the upper bar segment is the cost of increasing the federal matching rate in the expansion states. Increases are from pre-ARPA policy and are presented for 12 states that have not expanded Medicaid: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Data: Urban Institute's Health Insurance Policy Simulation Model (HIPSM), 2021.



# Increases in Federal Spending for the Nonelderly from Coverage Expansion (billions of dollars), 2022–2031



Notes: The lower bar segment is the cost of expanding coverage in nonexpansion states; the upper bar segment is the cost of increasing the federal matching rate in the expansion states. Increases are from pre-ARPA policy and are presented for 12 states that have not expanded Medicaid: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Data: Urban Institute's Health Insurance Policy Simulation Model (HIPSM), 2021.



# The Marginal Cost to the Federal Government of Filling the Gap (billions of dollars), 2022–2031



Notes: The marginal cost is the increase in federal costs from pre-ARPA policy for people in the Medicaid gap. The lower bar segment in bold is the cost of expanding coverage in nonexpansion states; the upper bar segment is the cost of increasing the federal matching rate in the expansion states. Nonexpansion states include 12 states that have not expanded Medicaid: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Source: Urban Institute's Health Insurance Policy Simulation Model (HIPSM), 2021.