



## Repealing Federal Health Reform: Economic and Employment Consequences for States

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### ABSTRACT

**Issue:** The incoming Trump administration and Republicans in Congress are seeking to repeal the Affordable Care Act (ACA), likely beginning with the law's insurance premium tax credits and expansion of Medicaid eligibility. Research shows that the loss of these two provisions would lead to a doubling of the number of uninsured, higher uncompensated care costs for providers, and higher taxes for low-income Americans. **Goal:** To determine the state-by-state effect of repeal on employment and economic activity. **Methods:** A multistate economic forecasting model (PI+ from Regional Economic Models, Inc.) was used to quantify for each state the effects of the federal spending cuts. **Findings and Conclusions:** Repeal results in a \$140 billion loss in federal funding for health care in 2019, leading to the loss of 2.6 million jobs (mostly in the private sector) that year across all states. A third of lost jobs are in health care, with the majority in other industries. If replacement policies are not in place, there will be a cumulative \$1.5 trillion loss in gross state products and a \$2.6 trillion reduction in business output from 2019 to 2023. States and health care providers will be particularly hard hit by the funding cuts.

### INTRODUCTION

President-elect Donald Trump and Republican leaders of Congress seek to repeal and replace the Affordable Care Act (ACA)—also known as Obamacare—in 2017. A likely strategy is to repeal two key elements of the health reform law: the insurance premium tax credits and the expansion of Medicaid eligibility. A bill passed by Congress in 2015 (H.R. 3762) sought to do just that beginning in 2018—with no replacement plan—but it was vetoed by President Obama. The new Congress could pass a repeal bill in early 2017 but not develop a replacement bill until later.<sup>1</sup>

Recent analyses show canceling the ACA's tax credits and Medicaid expansion would double the number of uninsured Americans.<sup>2,3</sup> As millions lose their insurance, hospitals and other providers would see their uncompensated medical care costs soar by \$1.1 trillion from 2019 to 2028, and they would experience major revenue losses as well.

But repeal could also have much broader economic repercussions. Our analysis examines the potential economic and employment effects of repealing the ACA's tax credits and Medicaid expansion, without a replacement plan, for every state and the District of Columbia. We estimate changes in:

- employment—the number of jobs lost in health care, construction, and other sectors of the economy

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- economic activity, such as state gross product (the state equivalent of national gross domestic product) and business output
- state and local tax revenues.

## POLICY BACKGROUND

Although the ACA dramatically lowered the number of uninsured,<sup>4,5</sup> Republican leaders believe that the law is harmful and are committed to its repeal.<sup>6</sup> A plausible scenario is that, in 2017, Congress passes a budget resolution requiring the repeal of key ACA provisions. This would be accomplished through a reconciliation bill that could be passed by simple majorities in the House of Representatives and the Senate—the strategy used to pass H.R. 3762 in 2015. Numerous Republican replacement policies have been suggested, though a consensus has yet to emerge.<sup>7</sup> Thus, Congress may pass repeal in early 2017, with implementation delayed for a couple of years, but replacement policies are likely to be developed much later.

Because plans for replacement are unresolved, we focus on the repeal of federal premium tax credits and Medicaid expansion. Key elements of the current policies are:

- ***Federal premium tax credits.*** These help those with low to moderate incomes (100 percent to 400 percent of poverty) who purchase Qualified Health Plans in the health insurance marketplaces. Most are provided as advance premium tax credits paid directly to the insurance plans, so consumers pay only the difference between their tax credits and actual plan premiums. The tax credit varies with income, with higher credits for those with the lowest incomes.
- ***Federal payments to states for expanding Medicaid eligibility.*** These aid individuals newly eligible for Medicaid under the ACA: nonelderly adults with incomes below 138 percent of the federal poverty level. Because the Supreme Court ruled in 2012 that states cannot be required to expand eligibility, 31 states and the District of Columbia have expanded Medicaid while 19 states have not. The federal government covers nearly all the costs of covering newly eligible adults through 2016, with matching rates declining to 90 percent by 2020.<sup>8</sup>

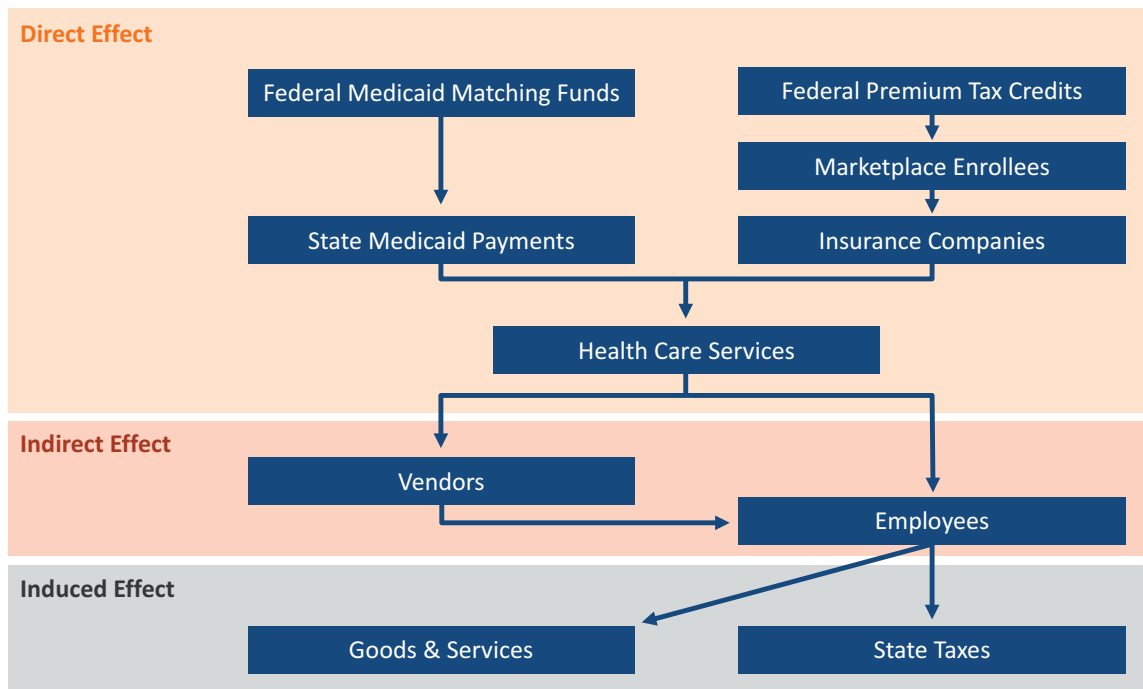
## HOW FEDERAL HEALTH FUNDING STIMULATES JOBS AND STATE ECONOMIES

Health care will comprise almost one-fifth (18.5%) of the nation's economy by 2019.<sup>9</sup> As such, major changes to health care will reverberate across other parts of the economy.

These economic consequences can be projected by analyzing how funding flows from the federal government to states, consumers, and businesses. As illustrated in Exhibit 1, federal tax credits first flow to health insurers. Most of the money, aside from carriers' overhead, flows to hospitals, clinics, pharmacies, and other providers. Similarly, federal funding supports state Medicaid programs, which pay health care providers. These are the *direct effects* of federal funding.

Exhibit 1

### How Federal Health Funding Flows Through State Economies



Most of the revenue earned by health care providers is used to hire and pay staff and to purchase goods and services, like clinic space or medical equipment. In turn, those vendors pay their employees and buy additional goods and services. This is the *indirect effect* of federal funding.

The *induced effect* is manifested as workers use their incomes to pay for food, mortgages, rent, transportation, and other goods and services, which provides income to other businesses.

Federal funding thus initiates an economic cycle that ripples throughout the economy, both within and across state borders. The gains from this cycle also generate additional state and local tax revenues. When federal funds are cut, the results play out in the other direction, triggering losses in employment, economic activity, and state and local revenues.

To conduct our analysis of repeal’s potential impact, we first projected the level of federal funding for tax credits and state Medicaid expansions that would be cut through repeal. A multistate economic model (PI+ from Regional Economic Models, Inc.) quantified the effects for each state. (See “[Summary of Study Methods](#)” on page 9. Detailed methods and data sources are available in the full version of this analysis, *The Economic and Employment Consequences of Repealing Federal Health Reform: A 50 State Analysis*, available at [https://publichealth.gwu.edu/sites/default/files/downloads/HPM/Repealing\\_Federal\\_Health\\_Reform.pdf](https://publichealth.gwu.edu/sites/default/files/downloads/HPM/Repealing_Federal_Health_Reform.pdf).)

It is important to note that other health policy changes, or even changes to tax policy, could modify our projections. We focus on these two repeal policies alone because it is not yet clear what additional policy changes might be advanced.

## FINDINGS ABOUT POTENTIAL EFFECTS

As seen in Exhibit 2, repeal results in a \$140 billion cut in federal funding for health care in 2019. This in turn leads to about 2.6 million jobs lost that year, rising to nearly 3 million by 2021. A third of these lost jobs are in health care, but the majority is in other industries such as construction, real estate, retail trade, and finance. Nearly all are private-sector jobs.

Exhibit 2

### Repeal of Both Premium Tax Credits and Medicaid Expansion: Potential National Impact

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total 2019-23
Federal Funding Cut (billions of \$)	-\$139.5	-\$150.0	-\$161.5	-\$172.0	-\$184.0	-\$807.0
Total Employment Lost (thousands of jobs)	-2,599	-2,854	-2,978	-2,924	-2,857	N/A
Private Employment	-2,535	-2,754	-2,857	-2,796	-2,727	N/A
Health Care	-912	-942	-974	-984	-1,003	N/A
Construction & Real Estate	-292	-385	-410	-383	-340	N/A
Retail Trade	-261	-275	-282	-275	-268	N/A
Finance & Insurance	-159	-165	-168	-163	-159	N/A
All Other Private	-912	-988	-1,023	-991	-957	N/A
Public Employment	-63	-100	-120	-128	-130	N/A
Business Output Lost (billions of \$)	-\$440.5	-\$502.7	-\$542.7	-\$551.6	-\$555.3	-\$2,592.7
Gross State Product Lost (billions of \$)	-\$255.9	-\$292.1	-\$316.2	-\$322.6	-\$326.1	-\$1,512.8
State & Local Taxes Lost (billions of \$)	-\$8.2	-\$9.3	-\$10.1	-\$10.3	-\$10.4	-\$48.4

Source: George Washington University analyses.

If replacement policies are not in position, state economic losses will rise. From 2019 to 2023, there will be a cumulative \$1.5 trillion loss in gross state products and a \$2.6 trillion reduction in business output (combined transactions at the production, wholesale, and retail levels).

State and local tax revenues also will fall during this period, dropping by \$48 billion. State and local governments could be faced with declining revenues, and safety-net health care providers would see their uncompensated care costs rise sharply as millions of people lose their insurance.

The effects are similar but smaller when the two repeal elements are considered separately. Exhibit 3 shows that tax credit repeal cuts federal funding by \$341 billion from 2019 to 2023. This leads to 1.1 million fewer jobs in 2019 alone. Gross state products shrink by \$623 billion over five years and state and local tax revenues fall by \$21 billion.

Exhibit 3

## Repeal of Premium Tax Credits Only: Potential National Impact

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total 2019-23
Federal Funding Cut (billions of \$)	-\$61.0	-\$65.0	-\$68.8	-\$71.8	-\$74.8	-\$341.3
Total Employment Lost (thousands of jobs)	-1,105	-1,202	-1,232	-1,184	-1,121	N/A
Private Employment	-1,077	-1,159	-1,181	-1,130	-1,068	N/A
Health Care	-369	-377	-382	-377	-373	N/A
Construction & Real Estate	-125	-164	-172	-157	-134	N/A
Retail Trade	-109	-114	-115	-109	-103	N/A
Finance & Insurance	-88	-91	-91	-88	-85	N/A
All Other Private	-386	-414	-421	-399	-373	N/A
Public Employment	-27	-43	-51	-53	-53	N/A
Business Output Lost (billions of \$)	-\$188.4	-\$212.5	-\$225.2	-\$224.0	-\$218.6	-\$1,068.7
Gross State Product Lost (billions of \$)	-\$109.3	-\$123.4	-\$131.1	-\$130.9	-\$128.3	-\$623.0
State & Local Taxes Lost (billions of \$)	-\$3.7	-\$4.1	-\$4.4	-\$4.4	-\$4.3	-\$20.9

Source: George Washington University analyses.

Exhibit 4 shows how canceling states' Medicaid expansions lowers federal funding by \$466 billion from 2019 to 2023. This leads to 1.5 million fewer people with jobs in 2019. Moreover, gross state products shrink by nearly \$900 billion and state and local tax revenues drop by \$29 billion.

The majority of these losses occur in the states that have expanded Medicaid (31, plus the District of Columbia), with nearly 1.2 million jobs lost in 2019. However, the 19 states that have not expanded Medicaid also experience major setbacks: collectively, they lose about 338,000 jobs in 2019, even though they do not receive the direct federal matching funds for Medicaid expansion.

Exhibit 4

## Repeal of Medicaid Expansion Only: Potential National Impact

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total 2019-23
<b>ALL STATES COMBINED</b>						
Federal Funding Cut (billions of \$)	-\$78.5	-\$85.0	-\$92.8	-\$100.3	-\$109.3	-\$465.8
Total Employment Lost (thousands of jobs)	-1,495	-1,653	-1,748	-1,744	-1,739	N/A
Health Care	-543	-566	-592	-608	-631	N/A
All Other	-952	-1,088	-1,155	-1,136	-1,108	N/A
Business Output Lost (billions of \$)	-\$252.4	-\$290.4	-\$317.9	-\$328.2	-\$337.3	-\$1,526.1
Gross State Product Lost (billions of \$)	-\$146.7	-\$168.8	-\$185.3	-\$192.0	-\$198.1	-\$891.0
State & Local Taxes Lost (billions of \$)	-\$4.7	-\$5.4	-\$6.0	-\$6.2	-\$6.4	-\$28.7
<b>31 STATES AND DC EXPANDING MEDICAID</b>						
Federal Funding Cut (billions of \$)	-\$78.5	-\$85.0	-\$92.8	-\$100.3	-\$109.3	-\$465.8
Total Employment Lost (thousands of jobs)	-1,158	-1,277	-1,354	-1,361	-1,369	N/A
Health Care	-451	-470	-492	-506	-527	N/A
All Other	-707	-808	-862	-855	-842	N/A
Business Output Lost (billions of \$)	-\$195.0	-\$223.9	-\$245.7	-\$255.5	-\$264.8	-\$1,185.0
Gross State Product Lost (billions of \$)	-\$114.0	-\$130.9	-\$144.1	-\$150.4	-\$156.5	-\$695.8
State & Local Taxes Lost (billions of \$)	-\$3.8	-\$4.3	-\$4.7	-\$5.0	-\$5.2	-\$22.9
<b>19 STATES NOT EXPANDING MEDICAID</b>						
Federal Funding Cut (billions of \$)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Employment Lost (thousands of jobs)	-338	-376	-394	-383	-369	N/A
Health Care	-86	-90	-93	-95	-97	N/A
All Other	-251	-287	-301	-288	-272	N/A
Business Output Lost (billions of \$)	-\$53.2	-\$61.8	-\$67.1	-\$67.6	-\$67.4	-\$317.1
Gross State Product Lost (billions of \$)	-\$32.7	-\$37.9	-\$41.2	-\$41.7	-\$41.7	-\$195.2
State & Local Taxes Lost (billions of \$)	-\$1.0	-\$1.1	-\$1.2	-\$1.2	-\$1.2	-\$5.8

Source: George Washington University analyses.

For example, although Utah has not expanded Medicaid, federal repeal causes the state to lose nearly 9,000 jobs in 2019 (Exhibit 5). Medicaid expansion in other states—like nearby Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and California—spurs economic growth in those states. But because businesses and individuals there also buy goods and services from Utah firms, Utah's economy benefits, too. Ending Medicaid expansion therefore creates losses for Utah and other nonexpanding states.

Data for eight selected states, five of which have expanded Medicaid and three of which have not, are shown in Exhibit 5. In the five expansion states, the majority of lost jobs and economic activity are caused by Medicaid expansion repeal. In the other three states, the majority of losses are caused by tax credit repeal. Nonetheless, all eight states experience serious losses when tax credits and Medicaid expansions disappear. [Appendix Tables A1 to A4](#), at the end of this brief, summarize results for every state.

Exhibit 5

## Summary of Potential Consequences for Eight Selected States

	Arizona*	Florida	Maine	New York*	Ohio*	Pennsyl- vania*	Utah	West Virginia*
<b>REPEAL OF TAX CREDITS &amp; MEDICAID EXPANSION</b>								
Federal Funding Cut, 2019-23 (billions of \$)	-\$6.8	-\$54.4	-\$2.7	-\$15.5	-\$34.9	-\$36.9	-\$3.4	-\$7.2
Employment Lost in 2019								
Total Employment Lost (thousands of jobs)	-33.9	-181.0	-13.1	-130.7	-126.3	-137.2	-18.6	-16.5
Health Care	-10.5	-64.2	-5.0	-47.7	-49.7	-57.0	-4.9	-7.2
All Other	-23.4	-116.8	-8.1	-83.0	-76.6	-80.2	-13.7	-9.3
Economic Activity Lost, 2019-23								
Business Output Lost (billions of \$)	-\$29.11	-\$146.46	-\$12.09	-\$154.11	-\$119.52	-\$128.93	-\$17.18	-\$15.97
Gross State Product Lost (billions of \$)	-\$17.67	-\$90.42	-\$6.88	-\$89.67	-\$69.52	-\$76.47	-\$10.07	-\$9.12
State & Local Taxes Lost (billions of \$)	-\$0.53	-\$3.03	-\$0.27	-\$3.55	-\$2.20	-\$2.42	-\$0.31	-\$0.35
<b>REPEAL OF TAX CREDITS ONLY</b>								
Federal Funding Cut, 2019-23 (billions of \$)	-\$3.6	-\$54.4	-\$2.7	-\$2.7	-\$5.4	-\$9.9	-\$3.4	-\$1.4
Employment Lost in 2019								
Total Employment Lost (thousands of jobs)	-13.7	-140.3	-7.0	-44.5	-38.7	-46.5	-9.8	-5.9
Health Care	-4.3	-52.7	-2.7	-13.4	-13.1	-16.7	-3.0	-2.4
All Other	-9.4	-87.6	-4.3	-31.1	-25.6	-29.9	-6.8	-3.5
Economic Activity Lost, 2019-23								
Business Output Lost (billions of \$)	-\$11.24	-\$115.47	-\$6.25	-\$54.03	-\$37.26	-\$44.80	-\$8.53	-\$5.78
Gross State Product Lost (billions of \$)	-\$6.84	-\$71.08	-\$3.64	-\$30.59	-\$21.32	-\$26.16	-\$5.07	-\$3.26
State & Local Taxes Lost (billions of \$)	-\$0.21	-\$2.38	-\$0.14	-\$1.21	-\$0.67	-\$0.83	-\$0.16	-\$0.12
<b>REPEAL OF MEDICAID EXPANSION ONLY</b>								
Federal Funding Cut, 2019-23 (billions of \$)	-\$3.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	-\$12.8	-\$29.5	-\$26.9	\$0.0	-\$5.8
Employment Lost in 2019								
Total Employment Lost (thousands of jobs)	-20.3	-40.8	-6.0	-86.3	-87.6	-90.7	-8.8	-10.6
Health Care	-6.3	-11.5	-2.2	-34.4	-36.5	-40.3	-1.9	-4.7
All Other	-14.0	-29.3	-3.8	-51.9	-51.1	-50.4	-7.0	-5.9
Economic Activity Lost, 2019-23								
Business Output Lost (billions of \$)	-\$17.90	-\$31.05	-\$5.87	-\$100.27	-\$82.29	-\$84.18	-\$8.67	-\$10.19
Gross State Product Lost (billions of \$)	-\$10.84	-\$19.38	-\$3.26	-\$59.19	-\$48.22	-\$50.34	-\$5.01	-\$5.86
State & Local Taxes Lost (billions of \$)	-\$0.33	-\$0.65	-\$0.13	-\$2.34	-\$1.52	-\$1.59	-\$0.16	-\$0.22

\* States expanding Medicaid.

Source: George Washington University analyses.



## DISCUSSION

Repeal of key parts of the Affordable Care Act would lead to major cuts in federal assistance for health care, thereby triggering major losses in employment and serious economic dislocations in all states. These losses would not be limited to hospitals, clinics, and patients; they would have widespread repercussions for businesses and workers as well, affecting multiple sectors of each state's economy. Because economic benefits and losses flow across state lines, even states that did not expand Medicaid would experience losses if Medicaid expansions were canceled.

These findings are noteworthy in part because of the common (and debunked) concern that Obamacare has been a "job killer."<sup>10</sup> Evidence shows that job growth has been robust since the ACA was implemented and the economy has thrived.<sup>11</sup>

The economic burdens for states and health care providers will be particularly detrimental. Because they serve so many uninsured and Medicaid patients, safety-net facilities such as hospitals and community health centers could be especially hard hit. Recent studies demonstrate that Medicaid expansions are associated with lower uncompensated care burdens for hospitals and with increased capacity at nonprofit community health centers, signaling the adverse consequences of reversing them.<sup>12,13</sup> In the end, states could be forced to choose between cutting vital services and raising tax rates.

An important question post-repeal will be what policies might replace existing ones. Some conservatives have recommended the broader use of health insurance tax deductions, in lieu of tax credits, whether for all health coverage or specifically for tax-advantaged health savings accounts (HSAs).<sup>14</sup> While tax deductions can lower costs for higher-income individuals, who have higher marginal tax rates and already are mostly insured, they offer little help to people with low or moderate incomes, who are far more likely to lose their insurance and access to health care if premium tax credits and Medicaid expansions disappear.

Analyses by the RAND Corporation found that the broader tax deductions recommended by the Trump team during the presidential campaign would increase federal costs, with little gain in insurance coverage.<sup>15</sup> Any savings would primarily help those with higher incomes. The ACA's reforms, on the other hand, target assistance to low- and moderate-income families, who use the savings to meet basic needs like housing, food, and transportation. Moreover, such spending creates greater economic stimulus than tax deductions that disproportionately benefit wealthier individuals, who are likely to shift more money into savings, which is less stimulative.

Another key question is whether additional states would be able to expand their Medicaid programs prior to repeal. Some of these states might be more interested in doing so under a Republican administration if they believe they would have more flexibility in designing their expansion. A related question is whether federal funding for expansion would be continued after repeal goes into effect. Speaker of the House Paul Ryan has proposed converting Medicaid into a block grant that would provide more limited funding to states in the future.<sup>16</sup> Presumably, states' federal block-grant funding levels would be based on federal payments for a baseline period. Would Medicaid expansion funds be included in state baselines under block grants so that states could continue to offer expanded coverage in the future? Such an approach could limit some of the economic damage, but current plans in Congress are not clear.

Recent analyses have indicated that ACA repeal could double the number of uninsured Americans, reduce access to health services, and increase burdens for health care facilities.<sup>17,18</sup> This analysis demonstrates that the consequences could extend well beyond the health care system, triggering major reductions in employment and substantial losses in state economic activity and reduced state and local revenues. And these repercussions are likely to reverberate across all states and most sectors of the economy.



## SUMMARY OF STUDY METHODS

To project federal funding losses for every state and the District of Columbia, we used the most recent data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to estimate baseline 2016 federal expenditures for premium tax credits and federal Medicaid expansion funding. Federal funding losses from calendar years 2019 to 2023 were based on Congressional Budget Office (CBO) baseline projections.<sup>19</sup> To be conservative, we did not include projections related to the Affordable Care Act's marketplace cost-sharing reductions or the potential loss of coverage for those already eligible for Medicaid.

State- and year-specific federal funding losses were input into the PI+ (version 2.0) economic forecasting model, developed by Regional Economic Models, Inc.<sup>20</sup> PI+ is a dynamic structural equation model that projects state-level economic and employment forecasts. The model includes elements of input-output, general economic equilibrium, econometric, and economic geography methodologies. The estimated effects are based on differences between a baseline model (control forecast) and models assuming policy changes—in this case, the loss of premium tax credits or federal Medicaid expansion funding. The multiregion model accounts for the flow of funds and goods both within and across states. Most health care is local; patients generally use clinics, hospitals, and pharmacies near their home, but health care income eventually translates into purchases of diverse goods and services, so that funds originating in one state eventually flow across state lines into the interstate economy. We estimate state-level changes in the following measures by calendar year:

1. **Employment:** Number of full- or part-time jobs that could be added or lost in each state, including private health care, construction, real estate, retail, finance, and insurance jobs and public-sector employment.
2. **Business output:** Equivalent to the sum of all transactions at production, wholesale, and retail levels in a state.
3. **Gross state product (GSP):** Net value added within a state. It is the state-level analogue to the gross domestic product for the nation.
4. **State and local tax revenue:** State and local income, sales, and other taxes.

Business output, GSP, and state and local tax revenues are measured in current (nominal) dollars for their respective calendar years.

### Study Limitations

All projections entail uncertainty. The health care market and the general economy are ever changing. We focus solely on the effects of revoking premium tax credits and Medicaid expansions. If cancellation dates for tax credits or Medicaid expansion are shifted up or down by one year, results should be similar but moved forward or backward in time.

Given current legislative uncertainties, we are unable to account for potential Affordable Care Act replacement policies or other economic policy changes. A recent analysis of the economic effects in California assumed changes in health-related taxes and reached conclusions that were consistent with the national analyses reported here.<sup>21</sup> In an analysis like this, an important question is whether the federal funding that is cut would be used for another purpose; this is also unclear. CBO estimated that H.R. 3762 could have reduced the federal deficit,<sup>22</sup> but alternative uses for these savings were not specified. It did not appear that the federal savings would be rechanneled to help states or support health care. Updated analyses may be possible in the future. The study also did not explicitly model the effects of other provisions that might be considered, such as elimination of some taxes and penalties. However, the California study suggests that the effect of these changes on employment would be modest.

A complete description of this study's methods and data sources is available in the full version of this analysis, *The Economic and Employment Consequences of Repealing Federal Health Reform: A 50 State Analysis*, available at [https://publichealth.gwu.edu/sites/default/files/downloads/HPM/Repealing\\_Federal\\_Health\\_Reform.pdf](https://publichealth.gwu.edu/sites/default/files/downloads/HPM/Repealing_Federal_Health_Reform.pdf).

## NOTES

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- <sup>7</sup> See E. Saltzman and C. Eibner, *Donald Trump’s Health Care Reform Proposals: Anticipated Effects on Insurance Coverage, Out-of-Pocket Costs, and the Federal Deficit* (The Commonwealth Fund, Sept. 2016); *A Better Way: Health Care*, House Republican Task Force Report (June 2016), Speaker Paul Ryan’s proposal listing many of the Obamacare repeal and related bills proposed by House Republicans during the 114th Congress; and [Empowering Patients First Act](#) (H.R. 2300), introduced by Rep. Tom Price, the Health and Human Services secretary-designate.
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Appendix Table A1

## Potential Jobs Lost Because of Repeal of Tax Credits and Medicaid Expansion in 2019, by State (thousands of jobs)

	Private Employment						Public Employment
	Total Employment	Health Care	Construction/ Real Estate	Retail Trade	Finance/ Insurance	All Other Private	
Alabama	-28.2	-8.8	-3.3	-2.8	-1.8	-10.6	-0.8
Alaska	-5.3	-2.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-1.8	-0.2
Arizona	-33.9	-10.5	-4.2	-3.4	-2.7	-12.5	-0.7
Arkansas	-27.6	-9.5	-3.0	-3.4	-1.1	-9.6	-1.0
California	-333.6	-121.3	-35.2	-34.6	-16.4	-118.6	-7.5
Colorado	-39.0	-11.6	-5.6	-3.9	-2.6	-14.5	-0.9
Connecticut	-35.9	-14.2	-3.9	-3.3	-3.1	-10.6	-0.8
Delaware	-9.0	-3.4	-1.1	-0.9	-0.8	-2.7	-0.2
District of Columbia	-8.2	-3.4	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-3.6	-0.1
Florida	-181.0	-64.2	-21.4	-17.9	-13.4	-60.2	-3.9
Georgia	-71.5	-21.4	-8.3	-6.9	-5.0	-28.1	-1.7
Hawaii	-7.4	-2.6	-0.9	-0.9	-0.3	-2.6	-0.1
Idaho	-11.5	-3.8	-1.6	-1.2	-0.6	-3.9	-0.3
Illinois	-114.3	-39.3	-10.9	-11.2	-7.9	-42.5	-2.6
Indiana	-55.4	-19.1	-6.2	-6.0	-2.8	-20.0	-1.4
Iowa	-25.8	-8.2	-3.1	-3.2	-2.2	-8.4	-0.8
Kansas	-18.8	-5.8	-2.0	-1.7	-1.6	-7.1	-0.5
Kentucky	-44.5	-17.1	-4.6	-6.0	-2.0	-13.5	-1.4
Louisiana	-36.8	-11.9	-5.2	-3.7	-1.9	-13.2	-1.0
Maine	-13.1	-5.0	-1.7	-1.4	-0.6	-4.0	-0.4
Maryland	-52.0	-20.0	-6.6	-5.0	-2.5	-16.7	-1.2
Massachusetts	-56.9	-20.0	-6.5	-4.1	-3.9	-21.2	-1.1
Michigan	-101.5	-40.2	-9.8	-11.3	-4.5	-33.2	-2.5
Minnesota	-52.9	-18.8	-5.5	-5.6	-3.5	-18.1	-1.4
Mississippi	-16.4	-5.1	-1.9	-1.7	-0.9	-6.3	-0.6
Missouri	-46.1	-15.4	-5.3	-4.8	-3.3	-16.2	-1.2
Montana	-8.2	-3.0	-1.2	-0.8	-0.4	-2.6	-0.3
Nebraska	-14.3	-4.4	-1.7	-1.5	-1.4	-4.9	-0.4
Nevada	-22.1	-6.3	-2.7	-2.6	-1.2	-8.9	-0.4
New Hampshire	-13.4	-4.5	-1.8	-1.6	-0.8	-4.4	-0.3
New Jersey	-86.4	-33.5	-8.9	-8.6	-5.1	-28.1	-2.2
New Mexico	-18.8	-7.8	-1.9	-2.4	-0.6	-5.3	-0.8
New York	-130.7	-47.7	-11.8	-9.3	-11.1	-47.8	-3.0
North Carolina	-76.2	-26.1	-9.0	-7.9	-4.6	-26.4	-2.2
North Dakota	-8.2	-2.4	-1.2	-0.8	-0.5	-3.0	-0.2
Ohio	-126.3	-49.7	-12.5	-13.3	-6.6	-40.9	-3.3
Oklahoma	-22.8	-6.9	-2.7	-2.1	-1.5	-9.0	-0.7
Oregon	-45.3	-18.1	-4.6	-5.5	-1.8	-14.0	-1.3
Pennsylvania	-137.2	-57.0	-13.8	-13.1	-7.4	-42.9	-3.0
Rhode Island	-12.1	-5.4	-1.2	-1.1	-0.6	-3.5	-0.3
South Carolina	-28.5	-8.2	-3.3	-3.1	-2.0	-11.1	-0.8
South Dakota	-7.4	-2.6	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6	-2.2	-0.2
Tennessee	-57.0	-17.0	-7.2	-5.9	-3.3	-22.0	-1.5
Texas	-174.7	-48.3	-24.9	-15.8	-13.2	-68.9	-3.6
Utah	-18.6	-4.9	-2.6	-2.0	-1.5	-7.2	-0.4
Vermont	-5.7	-2.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2	-1.9	-0.2
Virginia	-51.6	-15.8	-6.6	-4.6	-3.2	-20.3	-1.1
Washington	-40.9	-14.5	-4.9	-4.5	-2.0	-14.1	-0.9
West Virginia	-16.5	-7.2	-1.6	-2.0	-0.5	-4.6	-0.6
Wisconsin	-45.7	-14.7	-4.8	-4.8	-3.4	-16.8	-1.2
Wyoming	-3.6	-0.8	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-1.6	-0.1

Source: George Washington University analyses.

Appendix Table A2

## Repeal of Premium Tax Credits in 2019: Potential Impact on Employment, by State (thousands of jobs)

	Total Employment	Private Employment					Public Employment
		Health Care	Construction/ Real Estate	Retail Trade	Finance/ Insurance	All Other Private	
Alabama	-17.0	-5.6	-2.0	-1.9	-1.2	-5.8	-0.5
Alaska	-2.3	-1.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1
Arizona	-13.7	-4.3	-1.6	-1.3	-1.3	-4.9	-0.3
Arkansas	-8.6	-3.0	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6	-3.0	-0.3
California	-93.8	-31.8	-9.8	-8.4	-7.0	-35.1	-1.8
Colorado	-11.3	-2.8	-1.7	-0.9	-1.1	-4.6	-0.2
Connecticut	-12.3	-3.9	-1.4	-1.2	-1.6	-4.0	-0.3
Delaware	-3.5	-1.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-1.0	-0.1
District of Columbia	-2.7	-0.9	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-1.4	0.0
Florida	-140.3	-52.7	-16.4	-14.3	-10.6	-42.8	-3.4
Georgia	-46.9	-15.3	-5.4	-4.9	-3.6	-16.6	-1.3
Hawaii	-0.9	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.0
Idaho	-5.3	-2.1	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-1.5	-0.2
Illinois	-39.8	-11.7	-3.9	-3.6	-3.9	-15.9	-0.9
Indiana	-21.2	-6.7	-2.3	-2.2	-1.5	-7.9	-0.5
Iowa	-9.7	-2.6	-1.2	-1.0	-1.2	-3.3	-0.3
Kansas	-9.9	-3.1	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	-3.4	-0.3
Kentucky	-13.2	-4.4	-1.4	-1.2	-1.0	-4.8	-0.4
Louisiana	-22.8	-8.0	-2.9	-2.6	-1.3	-7.3	-0.7
Maine	-7.0	-2.7	-0.9	-0.9	-0.4	-2.0	-0.2
Maryland	-17.2	-5.8	-2.3	-1.4	-1.2	-6.2	-0.4
Massachusetts	-24.9	-8.3	-2.9	-2.0	-2.0	-9.2	-0.5
Michigan	-32.2	-11.4	-3.2	-3.3	-2.1	-11.5	-0.7
Minnesota	-15.8	-4.5	-1.7	-1.3	-1.7	-6.2	-0.4
Mississippi	-9.0	-2.9	-1.0	-1.0	-0.6	-3.2	-0.3
Missouri	-25.5	-8.8	-2.8	-3.0	-2.0	-8.1	-0.7
Montana	-3.6	-1.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-1.1	-0.1
Nebraska	-7.5	-2.3	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-2.4	-0.2
Nevada	-6.3	-1.6	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-2.7	-0.1
New Hampshire	-5.1	-1.5	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-1.8	-0.1
New Jersey	-28.0	-8.9	-3.0	-2.8	-2.5	-10.1	-0.7
New Mexico	-3.8	-1.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-1.4	-0.1
New York	-44.5	-13.4	-4.1	-3.1	-5.1	-17.8	-1.0
North Carolina	-50.7	-18.8	-5.8	-5.9	-3.2	-15.4	-1.6
North Dakota	-3.0	-0.9	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-1.1	-0.1
Ohio	-38.7	-13.1	-4.0	-3.5	-3.2	-14.0	-0.9
Oklahoma	-12.5	-4.1	-1.4	-1.2	-0.9	-4.4	-0.4
Oregon	-8.1	-2.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-2.9	-0.2
Pennsylvania	-46.5	-16.7	-4.8	-4.4	-3.8	-15.9	-1.0
Rhode Island	-3.8	-1.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-1.3	-0.1
South Carolina	-18.1	-5.7	-2.1	-2.1	-1.4	-6.2	-0.6
South Dakota	-3.2	-1.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.9	-0.1
Tennessee	-30.3	-9.3	-3.7	-3.3	-2.0	-11.0	-0.9
Texas	-105.6	-32.7	-13.7	-10.2	-8.6	-37.7	-2.5
Utah	-9.8	-3.0	-1.2	-1.0	-0.9	-3.4	-0.2
Vermont	-2.4	-0.9	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1
Virginia	-27.1	-9.1	-3.2	-2.7	-1.9	-9.5	-0.7
Washington	-9.1	-2.9	-1.1	-0.8	-0.8	-3.5	-0.1
West Virginia	-5.9	-2.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-1.8	-0.2
Wisconsin	-22.6	-7.2	-2.3	-2.8	-2.0	-7.6	-0.7
Wyoming	-1.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1

Source: George Washington University analyses.

Appendix Table A3

## Potential Jobs Lost Because of Repeal of Medicaid Expansion in 2019, by State (thousands of jobs)

	Total Employment	Private Employment					Public Employment
		Health Care	Construction/ Real Estate	Retail Trade	Finance/ Insurance	All Other Private	
Alabama	-11.2	-3.2	-1.3	-1.0	-0.6	-4.8	-0.2
Alaska	-3.0	-1.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-1.1	-0.1
Arizona	-20.3	-6.3	-2.6	-2.1	-1.3	-7.6	-0.4
Arkansas	-18.9	-6.5	-2.0	-2.6	-0.5	-6.6	-0.7
California	-239.9	-89.5	-25.5	-26.2	-9.4	-83.5	-5.7
Colorado	-27.7	-8.8	-3.9	-2.9	-1.5	-9.8	-0.7
Connecticut	-23.6	-10.3	-2.5	-2.1	-1.5	-6.6	-0.5
Delaware	-5.5	-2.1	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4	-1.6	-0.1
District of Columbia	-5.5	-2.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-2.2	-0.1
Florida	-40.8	-11.5	-5.0	-3.6	-2.7	-17.5	-0.4
Georgia	-24.6	-6.1	-2.9	-2.0	-1.5	-11.6	-0.4
Hawaii	-6.4	-2.3	-0.8	-0.8	-0.2	-2.2	-0.2
Idaho	-6.2	-1.7	-0.9	-0.6	-0.3	-2.4	-0.2
Illinois	-74.6	-27.6	-7.0	-7.7	-4.0	-26.6	-1.7
Indiana	-34.3	-12.4	-3.8	-3.8	-1.3	-12.2	-0.9
Iowa	-16.1	-5.5	-1.9	-2.2	-1.0	-5.0	-0.5
Kansas	-8.9	-2.7	-1.0	-0.7	-0.6	-3.7	-0.2
Kentucky	-31.4	-12.7	-3.2	-4.8	-1.0	-8.7	-1.0
Louisiana	-14.1	-3.9	-2.3	-1.1	-0.6	-5.8	-0.3
Maine	-6.0	-2.2	-0.8	-0.5	-0.2	-2.0	-0.2
Maryland	-34.8	-14.2	-4.3	-3.7	-1.3	-10.5	-0.9
Massachusetts	-32.0	-11.7	-3.7	-2.2	-1.9	-12.0	-0.6
Michigan	-69.3	-28.8	-6.6	-8.0	-2.4	-21.7	-1.8
Minnesota	-37.1	-14.3	-3.8	-4.3	-1.9	-11.9	-1.0
Mississippi	-7.3	-2.2	-0.9	-0.7	-0.3	-3.1	-0.2
Missouri	-20.7	-6.6	-2.5	-1.8	-1.2	-8.1	-0.5
Montana	-4.6	-1.6	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	-1.6	-0.1
Nebraska	-6.8	-2.1	-0.9	-0.6	-0.5	-2.6	-0.2
Nevada	-15.8	-4.7	-1.9	-2.0	-0.7	-6.2	-0.3
New Hampshire	-8.3	-3.0	-1.1	-1.0	-0.3	-2.7	-0.2
New Jersey	-58.4	-24.6	-5.9	-5.8	-2.7	-18.0	-1.5
New Mexico	-15.0	-6.6	-1.4	-2.1	-0.3	-3.9	-0.6
New York	-86.3	-34.4	-7.7	-6.2	-6.0	-30.0	-2.0
North Carolina	-25.4	-7.3	-3.2	-2.0	-1.4	-11.0	-0.5
North Dakota	-5.2	-1.6	-0.8	-0.5	-0.2	-1.9	-0.2
Ohio	-87.6	-36.5	-8.6	-9.8	-3.4	-27.0	-2.3
Oklahoma	-10.3	-2.8	-1.3	-0.8	-0.6	-4.6	-0.3
Oregon	-37.2	-15.3	-3.8	-4.7	-1.2	-11.1	-1.1
Pennsylvania	-90.7	-40.3	-9.0	-8.7	-3.7	-27.0	-2.0
Rhode Island	-8.3	-4.1	-0.8	-0.7	-0.3	-2.2	-0.2
South Carolina	-10.5	-2.5	-1.3	-1.0	-0.6	-4.9	-0.2
South Dakota	-4.2	-1.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-1.3	-0.1
Tennessee	-26.8	-7.7	-3.5	-2.6	-1.3	-11.1	-0.7
Texas	-69.3	-15.6	-11.2	-5.6	-4.6	-31.2	-1.1
Utah	-8.8	-1.9	-1.4	-1.0	-0.6	-3.8	-0.2
Vermont	-3.2	-1.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-1.1	-0.1
Virginia	-24.5	-6.7	-3.4	-1.9	-1.3	-10.8	-0.5
Washington	-31.8	-11.6	-3.9	-3.6	-1.2	-10.6	-0.8
West Virginia	-10.6	-4.7	-1.0	-1.5	-0.2	-2.8	-0.4
Wisconsin	-23.2	-7.5	-2.5	-2.0	-1.4	-9.2	-0.6
Wyoming	-2.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-1.0	-0.1

Source: George Washington University analyses.

Appendix Table A4

Repeal of Premium Tax Credits and Medicaid Expansion: Potential Impact on Economy, by State, 2019 to 2023 (millions of \$)

	Federal Funds Lost	Business Output Lost	Gross State Product Lost	State and Local Taxes Lost
Alabama	-\$5,886	-\$26,204	-\$14,499	-\$486
Alaska	-\$3,174	-\$7,130	-\$3,827	-\$180
Arizona	-\$6,764	-\$29,111	-\$17,666	-\$533
Arkansas	-\$13,665	-\$29,748	-\$15,791	-\$539
California	-\$186,840	-\$348,301	-\$207,719	-\$6,783
Colorado	-\$14,647	-\$41,462	-\$24,433	-\$751
Connecticut	-\$12,527	-\$39,133	-\$23,303	-\$748
Delaware	-\$1,957	-\$9,169	-\$5,356	-\$149
District of Columbia	-\$2,863	-\$11,336	-\$6,643	-\$118
Florida	-\$54,361	-\$146,457	-\$90,422	-\$3,031
Georgia	-\$15,514	-\$67,341	-\$39,432	-\$1,078
Hawaii	-\$4,229	-\$7,253	-\$4,195	-\$158
Idaho	-\$2,737	-\$10,646	-\$5,900	-\$191
Illinois	-\$33,365	-\$113,842	-\$66,052	-\$2,050
Indiana	-\$12,426	-\$56,451	-\$30,352	-\$907
Iowa	-\$8,087	-\$29,148	-\$14,749	-\$490
Kansas	-\$2,336	-\$18,991	-\$10,464	-\$363
Kentucky	-\$23,858	-\$40,616	-\$22,926	-\$718
Louisiana	-\$7,726	-\$39,092	-\$21,532	-\$640
Maine	-\$2,726	-\$12,086	-\$6,877	-\$268
Maryland	-\$18,443	-\$49,224	-\$30,619	-\$982
Massachusetts	-\$5,521	-\$64,451	-\$38,017	-\$1,149
Michigan	-\$34,441	-\$94,340	-\$53,990	-\$1,820
Minnesota	-\$14,379	-\$57,465	-\$32,944	-\$1,128
Mississippi	-\$2,796	-\$14,563	-\$7,953	-\$327
Missouri	-\$8,876	-\$43,443	-\$24,875	-\$711
Montana	-\$3,179	-\$8,452	-\$4,482	-\$147
Nebraska	-\$2,662	-\$15,147	-\$8,068	-\$247
Nevada	-\$10,067	-\$21,458	-\$12,691	-\$377
New Hampshire	-\$3,880	-\$13,648	-\$8,042	-\$236
New Jersey	-\$31,912	-\$85,048	-\$53,085	-\$1,861
New Mexico	-\$12,248	-\$17,306	-\$10,145	-\$380
New York	-\$16,098	-\$154,108	-\$89,670	-\$3,550
North Carolina	-\$24,971	-\$67,212	-\$39,399	-\$1,197
North Dakota	-\$1,177	-\$11,779	-\$6,388	-\$260
Ohio	-\$34,777	-\$119,515	-\$69,519	-\$2,197
Oklahoma	-\$4,209	-\$23,838	-\$13,603	-\$393
Oregon	-\$23,929	-\$42,581	-\$24,884	-\$818
Pennsylvania	-\$36,720	-\$128,925	-\$76,468	-\$2,422
Rhode Island	-\$4,484	-\$10,568	-\$6,487	-\$234
South Carolina	-\$7,253	-\$25,759	-\$14,886	-\$579
South Dakota	-\$843	-\$7,548	-\$4,153	-\$108
Tennessee	-\$7,576	-\$59,531	-\$34,205	-\$899
Texas	-\$30,872	-\$184,425	-\$107,420	-\$2,716
Utah	-\$3,389	-\$17,178	-\$10,071	-\$313
Vermont	-\$1,241	-\$5,101	-\$2,963	-\$120
Virginia	-\$10,986	-\$52,397	-\$31,001	-\$923
Washington	-\$18,242	-\$46,366	-\$26,967	-\$807
West Virginia	-\$7,145	-\$15,967	-\$9,119	-\$349
Wisconsin	-\$7,892	-\$46,513	-\$25,659	-\$846
Wyoming	-\$1,163	-\$5,377	-\$2,897	-\$109

Source: George Washington University analyses.



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