

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

ALABAMA

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Alabama

In Alabama, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
12,900	-10,200

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
400	-8,100

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,100	-\$900

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$2,200	-\$1,300

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The Commonwealth Fund

Milken Institute School of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

ALASKA

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Alaska

In Alaska, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
2,200	-2,600

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
100	-1,900

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$300	-\$300

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$500	-\$600

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The Commonwealth Fund

Milken Institute School of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

ARIZONA

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Arizona

In Arizona, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
23,800	-7,600

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
1,900	-10,400

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$2,200	-\$500

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$3,500	-\$1,000

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The Commonwealth Fund

Milken Institute School of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

ARKANSAS

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Arkansas

In Arkansas, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
-300	-14,300

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
-3,500	-8,900

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$100	-\$1,400

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$200	-\$2,200

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

CALIFORNIA

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in California

In California, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
136,300	-32,100

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
6,200	-64,200

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$15,400	-\$1,600

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$25,900	-\$2,700

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The Commonwealth Fund

Milken Institute School of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

COLORADO

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Colorado

In Colorado, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
22,500	2,800

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
1,300	-5,500

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$2,300	\$600

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$3,900	\$1,000

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

CONNECTICUT

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Connecticut

In Connecticut, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
12,200	-20,300

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
400	-13,900

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,500	-\$2,300

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$2,600	-\$3,600

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

DELAWARE

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Delaware

In Delaware, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
2,700	-5,900

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
100	-3,400

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$300	-\$700

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$500	-\$1,100

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in the District of Columbia

In the District of Columbia, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
2,500	-4,300

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
100	-2,900

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$400	-\$700

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$600	-\$1,200

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The Commonwealth Fund

Milken Institute School of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

FLORIDA

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Florida

In Florida, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
57,800	-83,200

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
-100	-54,100

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$5,200	-\$8,700

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$8,300	-\$14,200

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The Commonwealth Fund

Milken Institute School of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

GEORGIA

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Georgia

In Georgia, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
32,200	-16,200

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
1,100	-15,200

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$3,000	-\$1,600

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$5,200	-\$2,500

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

HAWAII

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Hawaii

In Hawaii, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
7,100	1,800

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
1,000	-1,300

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$700	\$300

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,200	\$400

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The Commonwealth Fund

Milken Institute School of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

IDAHO

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Idaho

In Idaho, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
4,800	-1,400

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
100	-2,600

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$400	-\$100

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$700	-\$100

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

ILLINOIS

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Illinois

In Illinois, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
-1,700	-45,500

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
-15,700	-30,800

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$400	-\$4,900

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,000	-\$8,000

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

INDIANA

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Indiana

In Indiana, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
5,300	-26,000

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
-4,700	-16,300

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$700	-\$2,600

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,700	-\$3,900

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

IOWA

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Iowa

In Iowa, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
8,000	-9,200

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
-300	-6,100

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$800	-\$900

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,800	-\$1,300

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

KANSAS

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Kansas

In Kansas, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
8,400	-5,300

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
200	-4,900

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$800	-\$500

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,500	-\$700

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

KENTUCKY

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Kentucky

In Kentucky, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
8,500	-16,500

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
-600	-10,500

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$800	-\$1,600

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,500	-\$2,600

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The Commonwealth Fund

Milken Institute School of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

LOUISIANA

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Louisiana

In Louisiana, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
14,800	-21,000

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
100	-13,500

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,500	-\$2,100

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$2,800	-\$3,200

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

MAINE

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Maine

In Maine, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
3,000	-10,000

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
-300	-5,800

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$300	-\$1,000

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$500	-\$1,600

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

MARYLAND

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Maryland

In Maryland, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
19,200	-21,200

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
1,000	-15,000

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,900	-\$2,400

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$3,100	-\$3,800

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The Commonwealth Fund

Milken Institute School of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

MASSACHUSETTS

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Massachusetts

In Massachusetts, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
21,200	-22,200

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
600	-16,400

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$2,500	-\$2,600

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$4,200	-\$4,200

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

MICHIGAN

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Michigan

In Michigan, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
-15,700	-50,800

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
-17,400	-30,600

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
-\$800	-\$5,100

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
-\$900	-\$8,000

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The Commonwealth Fund

Milken Institute School of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

MINNESOTA

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Minnesota

In Minnesota, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
16,700	-22,100

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
400	-14,000

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,800	-\$2,400

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$3,300	-\$4,000

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The Commonwealth Fund

Milken Institute School of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

MISSISSIPPI

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Mississippi

In Mississippi, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
7,600	-6,200

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
100	-5,000

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$600	-\$600

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,200	-\$800

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

MISSOURI

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Missouri

In Missouri, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
13,700	-22,600

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
-800	-14,600

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,300	-\$2,300

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$2,300	-\$3,700

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The Commonwealth Fund

Milken Institute School of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

MONTANA

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Montana

In Montana, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
3,400	-3,300

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
200	-2,600

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$300	-\$400

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$600	-\$600

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The Commonwealth Fund

Milken Institute School of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

NEBRASKA

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Nebraska

In Nebraska, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
5,700	-5,000

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
100	-3,600

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$500	-\$500

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,100	-\$800

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The Commonwealth Fund

Milken Institute School of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

NEVADA

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Nevada

In Nevada, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
10,500	-500

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
400	-3,300

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,000	\$0

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,700	\$0

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

NEW HAMPSHIRE

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in New Hampshire

In New Hampshire, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
2,500	-6,000

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
-1,100	-4,000

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$300	-\$600

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$500	-\$1,000

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

NEW JERSEY

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in New Jersey

In New Jersey, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
31,300	-41,900

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
1,700	-29,000

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$3,500	-\$4,800

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$5,800	-\$7,200

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

NEW MEXICO

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in New Mexico

In New Mexico, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
-3,700	-11,000

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
-4,300	-7,000

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
-\$200	-\$1,000

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
-\$300	-\$1,700

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The Commonwealth Fund

Milken Institute School of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

NEW YORK

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in New York

In New York, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
60,800	-86,100

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
5,000	-61,800

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$7,600	-\$10,500

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$13,400	-\$16,200

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

NORTH CAROLINA

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in North Carolina

In North Carolina, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
26,300	-41,200

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
-100	-26,100

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$2,400	-\$4,100

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$4,200	-\$6,700

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



Milken Institute School of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

NORTH DAKOTA

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in North Dakota

In North Dakota, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
3,100	-2,900

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
0	-1,800

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$400	-\$400

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$700	-\$700

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The Commonwealth Fund

Milken Institute School of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

OHIO

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Ohio

In Ohio, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
23,800	-41,700

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
-1,800	-28,100

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$2,500	-\$4,100

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$4,500	-\$6,500

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



Milken Institute School of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

OKLAHOMA

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Oklahoma

In Oklahoma, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
11,400	-6,000

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
400	-6,200

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,100	-\$500

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,900	-\$700

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The Commonwealth Fund

Milken Institute School of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

OREGON

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Oregon

In Oregon, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
10,500	-15,000

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
-100	-11,800

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,000	-\$1,400

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,700	-\$2,400

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

PENNSYLVANIA

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Pennsylvania

In Pennsylvania, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
34,900	-84,900

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
600	-52,500

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$3,600	-\$8,900

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$6,300	-\$14,200

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

RHODE ISLAND

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Rhode Island

In Rhode Island, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
2,600	-7,000

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
0	-4,600

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$300	-\$700

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$400	-\$1,100

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The Commonwealth Fund

Milken Institute School of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

SOUTH CAROLINA

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in South Carolina

In South Carolina, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
13,000	-10,400

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
300	-7,700

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,200	-\$1,000

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$2,100	-\$1,500

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

SOUTH DAKOTA

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in South Dakota

In South Dakota, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
2,700	-2,600

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
0	-2,000

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$300	-\$300

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$500	-\$500

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

TENNESSEE

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Tennessee

In Tennessee, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
18,100	-28,400

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
100	-15,000

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,700	-\$3,700

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$3,000	-\$6,000

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

TEXAS

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Texas

In Texas, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
118,300	-19,800

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
8,300	-40,100

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$11,800	-\$500

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$20,200	-\$400

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

UTAH

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Utah

In Utah, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
12,200	3,900

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
700	-2,300

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,100	\$500

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,900	\$900

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The Commonwealth Fund

Milken Institute School of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

VERMONT

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Vermont

In Vermont, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
1,900	-3,700

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
100	-2,200

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$200	-\$400

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$300	-\$600

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

VIRGINIA

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Virginia

In Virginia, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
24,900	-12,900

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
900	-11,800

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$2,500	-\$1,500

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$4,200	-\$2,500

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

WASHINGTON

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Washington

In Washington, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
7,000	7,800

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
-5,300	-5,600

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,000	\$1,400

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,900	\$2,600

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

WEST VIRGINIA

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in West Virginia

In West Virginia, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
3,300	-10,200

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
-200	-6,100

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$300	-\$1,000

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$600	-\$1,700

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The Commonwealth Fund

Milken Institute School of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

WISCONSIN

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Wisconsin

In Wisconsin, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
11,100	-22,500

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
-1,400	-13,500

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$1,100	-\$2,300

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$2,100	-\$3,800

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THE AMERICAN HEALTH CARE ACT: ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CONSEQUENCES FOR STATES

WYOMING

June 2017

National Overview

On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed the American Health Care Act (AHCA, H.R. 1628) to partially repeal and replace the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, also known as Obamacare). Key parts of the bill include:

- Reducing federal funding for Medicaid, encouraging states to scale back expansions.
- Restructuring Medicaid funding using per capita caps and block grants.
- Eliminating individual tax penalties for not having health insurance and penalties for employers not offering coverage for employees.
- Replacing income-related premium tax credits with age-based tax credits.
- Repealing ACA taxes, predominantly benefiting people with high incomes and certain businesses.

This nonpartisan study by researchers at the George Washington University examines the potential economic and employment effects of AHCA for every state in the nation.

Most tax cuts will occur immediately, increasing the federal deficit, while coverage-related federal spending cuts will phase in more slowly over time. As a result, the net effect is additional job growth in 2018 and 2019 and growth in state economies and business output. However, health sector employment would fall immediately by 24,000 jobs in 2018.

By 2021, the magnitude of coverage reductions become much larger than the initial tax cuts, causing state economies to shrink. By 2026, 924,000 fewer people would have jobs and gross state products would shrink by \$93 billion. Most of the jobs lost would be in health care, reaching 725,000 jobs lost by 2026.

AHCA would dramatically increase the number of uninsured and reduce access to health care, particularly for low and moderate income Americans. This analysis demonstrates that the consequences of this new bill would be much broader and extend well beyond the health care system. Despite initial gains in employment and economic growth, the ultimate decreases in federal spending would cause major reductions in employment and state economic activity.

Key Findings in Wyoming

In Wyoming, implementation of the AHCA would result in:

Total Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
2,100	-100

Health Care Jobs Lost or Gained	
2018	2026
100	-500

Gross State Product (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$300	\$0

Business Output (millions of current dollars)	
2018	2026
\$500	\$0

All changes are compared to a baseline that would occur if AHCA were not implemented.

More Information

L. Ku, E. Steinmetz, E. Brantley, N. Holla, & B. Bruen
 The American Health Care Act: Economic and Employment Consequences for States (The Commonwealth Fund, June 2017). Found at: <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Publications/Issue-Briefs/2017/Jun/AHCA-Economic-and-Employment-Consequences>



The
Commonwealth
Fund

Milken Institute School
of Public Health

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY