

Economic Impacts of Medicaid and the Proposed Medicaid Expansion in Idaho

Supported by Federal Government Funding

By Steven Petersonⁱ

Clinical Assistant Professor Economics

University of Idaho

11/20/12

Overview

This is an updated economic impact assessment of the federal portion of the 2011 Medicaid expenditures in Idaho and the proposed Medicaid expansion. It was sponsored by the Idaho Hospital Association and completed in November, 2012.

Methodology

The focus of this analysis was to estimate the short-run and near-term economic impacts of federal Medicaid dollars spent in Idaho. Total Medicaid spending in Idaho in FY 2012 was \$1.65 billion. Approximately, 69% was supported by federal dollars (\$1.14 billion) and the balance of \$0.51 billion was paid by the Idaho taxpayers. This does not include indirect and implicit support of Medicaid from hospitals and other health care providers by their acceptance of reduced reimbursements associated with the Medicaid programs.

Mandatory Medicaid expansion (referred to as Option One in Milliman Study): *federal* expenditures are estimated to increase from \$136.4 million in FY 2014 to \$296.7 million in FY2024.

Optional Medicaid expansion (referred to as Option Three in Milliman Study): *federal* expenditures are estimated to increase from \$282.3 million in FY 2014 to \$651.3 million in FY2024.

Total Medicaid expansion (Optional plus Mandatory): *federal* expenditures are estimated to increase from \$418.7 million in FY 2014 to \$948.0 million in FY2024.

Total current FY2012 Medicaid plus Optional and Mandatory expansions : *federal* expenditures are estimated to increase from \$1.55 billion in FY 2014 to \$2.08 billion in FY2024.

The economic impacts were estimated using a 2010 IMPLAN economic input/output model of the State of Idaho. The expenditures were adjusted to constant 2011 dollars (for the model inputs) but reported in *current years* dollars for the model outputs to be consistent with the Milliman Study.

The 2012 Medicaid expenditures were supplied by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. The Medicaid expenditures were entered into the economic model to the appropriate health care sector

within the model. Additional data on projected expenditures and savings for 2014-2024 were provided by the Milliman Study.

Results

Economic Modeling of FY2012 Medicaid Expenditures (Federal Portion Only) Medicaid directly supports \$1.14 billion in gross economic activity in Idaho. These dollars in turn directly create approximately 0.70 billion in gross state product (GSP), \$0.64 billion in total compensation, 18,042 jobs, and \$17.36 million in indirect taxes. The indirect taxes were adjusted to account for the tax exempt status of most Idaho hospitals. Indirect taxes include sales/excise taxes and property taxes.

The direct expenditures were entered into the economic model to estimate the total economic impacts including the multiplier effects from the backward linkages of health care expenditures circulating throughout the economy. The total gross economic activity was \$1.85 billion, which in turn supported \$1.12 billion in GSP, \$0.86 billion in total compensation, and 24,778 jobs.

Tax revenues created from this economic activity includes \$30.88 million in sales/excise taxes, \$16.79 million in property taxes, \$28.00 million in personal/corporate income taxes, for a grand total of \$75.68 million. These include the multiplier effects (direct, indirect, and induced effects). These taxes were adjusted to account for the tax exempt status of many Idaho hospitals.ⁱⁱ

The Economic Impacts of the Mandatory Medicaid Expansion – Federal Portion Only (referred to as Option One in the Milliman Study)

Figure 1 presents the economic impacts of the federal component of the mandatory Medicaid expansion in Idaho. Column 1 reports the total *federal dollar* contribution of Medicaid dollars for FY years 2014 to 2024. The federal Medicaid dollars were entered into the economic model. The results include gross economic activity, gross state product (GSP), total compensation, and indirect taxes. The jobs created by the Medicaid expansion are 2,925 in FY2014 and increased to 5,123 by 2024 (across all economic sectors). GSP increased from \$133.9 million in FY2014 to \$291.3 million in FY2024. These impacts include the multiplier effects.

The Economic Impacts of the Optional Medicaid Expansion – Federal Portion Only (referred to as Option Three in the Milliman Study)

Figure 2 presents the economic impacts of the federal component of the proposed optional Medicaid expansion in Idaho. Column 1 reports the total *federal dollar* contribution of Medicaid dollars for FY years 2014 to 2024. The federal Medicaid dollars were entered into the economic model. The results include gross economic activity, gross state product (GSP), total compensation, and indirect taxes. The jobs created by the Medicaid expansion are 6,054 in FY2014 and increased to 11,247 by 2024 (across all economic sectors). GSP increased from

\$277.1 million in FY2014 to \$639.4 million in FY2024. These impacts include the multiplier effects.

The Economic Impacts of the Mandatory & Optional Medicaid Expansion – Federal Portion Only (referred to as Options One and Three in the Milliman Study) Figure 3 presents the total economic impacts of the federal component of both the mandated and optional Medicaid expansions in Idaho. Column 1 reports the total *federal dollar* contribution of Medicaid dollars for FY years 2014 to 2024. The federal Medicaid dollars were entered into the economic model. The results include gross economic activity, gross state product (GSP), total compensation, and indirect taxes. The jobs created by the Medicaid expansion are 8,979 in FY2014 and increased to 16,370 by 2024 (across all economic sectors). GSP increased from \$411.0 million in FY2014 to \$930.6 million in FY2024. These impacts include the multiplier effects.

Grand Total: Current Medicaid FY2012 plus Optional and Mandated Expansions – Federal Portion Only:

Figure 4 presents the grand total of current FY12 Medicaid and options one and three. Column 1 reports the total *federal dollar* contribution of Medicaid dollars for FY years 2014 to 2024. The federal Medicaid dollars were entered into the economic model. The results include gross economic activity, gross state product (GSP), total compensation, and indirect taxes. The jobs created by the Medicaid expansion are 33,757 in FY2014 and increased to 41,148 by 2024 (across all economic sectors). GSP increased from \$1.53 billion in FY2014 to \$2.05 billion in FY2024. These impacts include the multiplier effects.

Assumptions of the Analysis

Federal dollars represent new monies coming into Idaho's economy. In the short-run and near term they are mostly non-substitutable. A one dollar reduction in federal Medicaid expenditure will result in a one dollar reduction in economic activity in Idaho. In the absence of the federal dollars, these health care expenditures will be pulled from elsewhere in Idaho's economy displacing private spending, and reducing economic activity elsewhere in the state. For example there will be greater cost shifting from Medicaid to employers and individuals with private health care plans, increasing their premiums which, in turn, reduces both individual and business consumer spending throughout Idaho's economy.

Over time the displacement may decrease if there is a corresponding reduction in federal tax payments leaving Idaho. However there can be very long lags to this process, perhaps decades. Further the relationship between federal dollars entering Idaho versus federal dollars leaving Idaho is very complex and it is possible there may be no adjustment, creating a long-term dollar-for-dollar displacement for federal Medicaid dollars.

Terms: The following economic model outputs are reported:

1) Gross economic activity: Reflects the total transactions from all sources in dollars by direct, indirect, and induced economic activity (i.e. including the multiplier effects). The technical term for gross economic activity is sales or output.

- 2) Gross state product (GSP or value added): A subset of transactions. It is a measure of the net increase in the economy resulting from an increase in expenditures. It includes, wage and salary earnings (payroll), proprietors' income, other property income, and indirect business taxes.
- 3) Total Compensation (payroll): A subset of gross domestic product and includes wage, salary, and other proprietors' income payments and includes fringe benefits to workers.
- 4) Employment: Represents the total employment resulting from economic activity.
- 5) Indirect business taxes: Includes all taxes except personal income taxes and corporate income taxes.

Figure 1: Mandatory Expansion Federal Portion - FY2014-2025 (Option One Milliman Study)

FY	Nominal Federal	Sales		Total			Idaho Taxes			
		Transactions	GSP	Compensation	Jobs	Sales/Excise	Property	Income	Total	
2014	\$ 136,400,000	222,612,946	\$ 133,901,931	\$ 103,237,041	2,925	\$ 3,708,587	\$ 2,016,849	\$ 3,363,183	\$ 9,088,619	
2015	\$ 259,000,000	422,703,467	\$ 254,256,600	\$ 196,029,279	5,445	\$ 7,041,965	\$ 3,829,647	\$ 6,386,103	\$ 17,257,715	
2016	\$ 266,700,000	435,270,327	\$ 261,815,580	\$ 201,857,176	5,485	\$ 7,251,321	\$ 3,943,501	\$ 6,575,960	\$ 17,770,782	
2017	\$ 270,000,000	440,656,124	\$ 265,055,143	\$ 204,354,847	5,424	\$ 7,341,045	\$ 3,992,296	\$ 6,657,327	\$ 17,990,668	
2018	\$ 270,800,000	441,961,772	\$ 265,840,491	\$ 204,960,343	5,315	\$ 7,362,796	\$ 4,004,125	\$ 6,677,053	\$ 18,043,974	
2019	\$ 275,600,000	449,795,659	\$ 270,552,583	\$ 208,593,318	5,287	\$ 7,493,304	\$ 4,075,099	\$ 6,795,405	\$ 18,363,808	
2020	\$ 273,500,000	446,368,333	\$ 268,491,043	\$ 207,003,891	5,128	\$ 7,436,207	\$ 4,044,048	\$ 6,743,626	\$ 18,223,881	
2021	\$ 275,600,000	449,795,659	\$ 270,552,583	\$ 208,593,318	5,050	\$ 7,493,304	\$ 4,075,099	\$ 6,795,405	\$ 18,363,808	
2022	\$ 282,400,000	460,893,665	\$ 277,228,046	\$ 213,740,032	5,074	\$ 7,678,189	\$ 4,175,646	\$ 6,963,071	\$ 18,816,906	
2023	\$ 289,500,000	472,481,289	\$ 284,198,014	\$ 219,113,808	5,099	\$ 7,871,232	\$ 4,280,629	\$ 7,138,134	\$ 19,289,994	
2024	\$ 296,700,000	484,232,119	\$ 291,266,151	\$ 224,563,270	5,123	\$ 8,066,993	\$ 4,387,090	\$ 7,315,663	\$ 19,769,746	

Figure 2: Optional Expansion Federal Portion - FY2014-2025 (Option Three Milliman Study)

FY	Nominal Federal	Sales		Total			Idaho Taxes			
		Transactions	GSP	Compensation	Jobs	Sales/Excise	Property	Income	Total	
2014	\$ 282,300,000	460,730,459	\$ 277,129,877	\$ 213,664,345	6,054	\$ 7,675,470	\$ 4,174,167	\$ 6,960,605	\$ 18,810,243	
2015	\$ 578,700,000	944,472,960	\$ 568,101,523	\$ 438,000,555	12,167	\$ 15,734,307	\$ 8,556,821	\$ 14,268,871	\$ 38,559,999	
2016	\$ 593,200,000	968,137,826	\$ 582,335,966	\$ 448,975,167	12,201	\$ 16,128,548	\$ 8,771,222	\$ 14,626,395	\$ 39,526,165	
2017	\$ 593,000,000	967,811,414	\$ 582,139,629	\$ 448,823,793	11,913	\$ 16,123,110	\$ 8,768,265	\$ 14,621,463	\$ 39,512,838	
2018	\$ 589,300,000	961,772,793	\$ 578,507,391	\$ 446,023,375	11,567	\$ 16,022,511	\$ 8,713,556	\$ 14,530,233	\$ 39,266,299	
2019	\$ 597,800,000	975,645,300	\$ 586,851,720	\$ 452,456,768	11,468	\$ 16,253,618	\$ 8,839,239	\$ 14,739,816	\$ 39,832,672	
2020	\$ 599,800,000	978,909,420	\$ 588,815,091	\$ 453,970,508	11,246	\$ 16,307,996	\$ 8,868,812	\$ 14,789,129	\$ 39,965,937	
2021	\$ 604,800,000	987,069,719	\$ 593,723,520	\$ 457,754,857	11,083	\$ 16,443,941	\$ 8,942,743	\$ 14,912,413	\$ 40,299,097	
2022	\$ 619,900,000	1,011,713,820	\$ 608,546,974	\$ 469,183,591	11,137	\$ 16,854,496	\$ 9,166,016	\$ 15,284,730	\$ 41,305,242	
2023	\$ 635,400,000	1,037,010,746	\$ 623,763,103	\$ 480,915,073	11,192	\$ 17,275,926	\$ 9,395,203	\$ 15,666,910	\$ 42,338,039	
2024	\$ 651,300,000	1,062,960,495	\$ 639,371,906	\$ 492,949,302	11,247	\$ 17,708,232	\$ 9,630,305	\$ 16,058,953	\$ 43,397,490	

Figure 3: Mandatory + Optional Expansion Federal Portion - FY2014-2025 (Option One + Three Milliman Study)

FY	Nominal Federal	Sales		Total			Idaho Taxes			
		Transactions	GSP	Compensation	Jobs	Sales/Excise	Property	Income	Total	
2014	\$ 418,700,000	\$ 683,343,405	\$ 411,031,809	\$ 316,901,386	8,979	\$ 11,384,058	\$ 6,191,016	\$ 10,323,789	\$ 27,898,862	
2015	\$ 837,700,000	\$ 1,367,176,427	\$ 822,358,123	\$ 634,029,834	17,612	\$ 22,776,272	\$ 12,386,468	\$ 20,654,974	\$ 55,817,714	
2016	\$ 859,900,000	\$ 1,403,408,153	\$ 844,151,546	\$ 650,832,343	17,686	\$ 23,379,869	\$ 12,714,724	\$ 21,202,354	\$ 57,296,947	
2017	\$ 863,000,000	\$ 1,408,467,538	\$ 847,194,771	\$ 653,178,640	17,337	\$ 23,464,155	\$ 12,760,561	\$ 21,278,790	\$ 57,503,507	
2018	\$ 860,100,000	\$ 1,403,734,565	\$ 844,347,883	\$ 650,983,717	16,882	\$ 23,385,307	\$ 12,717,681	\$ 21,207,286	\$ 57,310,273	
2019	\$ 873,400,000	\$ 1,425,440,959	\$ 857,404,303	\$ 661,050,086	16,755	\$ 23,746,921	\$ 12,914,338	\$ 21,535,221	\$ 58,196,480	
2020	\$ 873,300,000	\$ 1,425,277,753	\$ 857,306,134	\$ 660,974,399	16,374	\$ 23,744,202	\$ 12,912,860	\$ 21,532,755	\$ 58,189,817	
2021	\$ 880,400,000	\$ 1,436,865,377	\$ 864,276,103	\$ 666,348,174	16,134	\$ 23,937,245	\$ 13,017,842	\$ 21,707,818	\$ 58,662,905	
2022	\$ 902,300,000	\$ 1,472,607,485	\$ 885,775,020	\$ 682,923,623	16,211	\$ 24,532,685	\$ 13,341,662	\$ 22,247,801	\$ 60,122,148	
2023	\$ 924,900,000	\$ 1,509,492,035	\$ 907,961,117	\$ 700,028,881	16,291	\$ 25,147,158	\$ 13,675,832	\$ 22,805,044	\$ 61,628,034	
2024	\$ 948,000,000	\$ 1,547,192,614	\$ 930,638,057	\$ 717,512,573	16,370	\$ 25,775,225	\$ 14,017,395	\$ 23,374,616	\$ 63,167,235	

Figure 4: The Total Economic Impacts of the Federal Portion of Medicaid (FY2012) Plus Optional and Mandatory Portions

FY	Nominal Federal	Sales		Total			Idaho Taxes			
		Transactions	GSP	Compensation	Jobs	Sales/Excise	Property	Income	Total	
A. 2012	\$ 1,135,753,700	\$ 1,853,617,865	\$ 1,114,953,182	\$ 859,617,679	24,778	\$ 30,880,071	\$ 16,793,574	\$ 28,004,015	\$ 75,677,660	
2014	\$ 1,554,453,700	\$ 2,536,961,270	\$ 1,525,984,991	\$ 1,176,519,065	33,757	\$ 42,264,128	\$ 22,984,590	\$ 38,327,804	\$ 103,576,522	
2015	\$ 1,973,453,700	\$ 3,220,794,293	\$ 1,937,311,305	\$ 1,493,647,513	42,390	\$ 53,656,343	\$ 29,180,042	\$ 48,658,989	\$ 131,495,374	
2016	\$ 1,995,653,700	\$ 3,257,026,018	\$ 1,959,104,728	\$ 1,510,450,022	42,464	\$ 54,259,940	\$ 29,508,297	\$ 49,206,369	\$ 132,974,607	
2017	\$ 1,998,753,700	\$ 3,262,085,404	\$ 1,962,147,954	\$ 1,512,796,319	42,115	\$ 54,344,226	\$ 29,554,135	\$ 49,282,805	\$ 133,181,166	
2018	\$ 1,995,853,700	\$ 3,257,352,430	\$ 1,959,301,065	\$ 1,510,601,396	41,660	\$ 54,265,378	\$ 29,511,255	\$ 49,211,301	\$ 132,987,933	
2019	\$ 2,009,153,700	\$ 3,279,058,825	\$ 1,972,357,485	\$ 1,520,667,764	41,533	\$ 54,626,992	\$ 29,707,912	\$ 49,539,236	\$ 133,874,140	
2020	\$ 2,009,053,700	\$ 3,278,895,619	\$ 1,972,259,317	\$ 1,520,592,078	41,152	\$ 54,624,273	\$ 29,706,434	\$ 49,536,770	\$ 133,867,477	
2021	\$ 2,016,153,700	\$ 3,290,483,243	\$ 1,979,229,285	\$ 1,525,965,853	40,911	\$ 54,817,315	\$ 29,811,416	\$ 49,711,833	\$ 134,340,565	
2022	\$ 2,038,053,700	\$ 3,326,225,350	\$ 2,000,728,202	\$ 1,542,541,302	40,988	\$ 55,412,756	\$ 30,135,236	\$ 50,251,816	\$ 135,799,808	
2023	\$ 2,060,653,700	\$ 3,363,109,900	\$ 2,022,914,299	\$ 1,559,646,559	41,069	\$ 56,027,228	\$ 30,469,406	\$ 50,809,059	\$ 137,305,693	
2024	\$ 2,083,753,700	\$ 3,400,810,480	\$ 2,045,591,239	\$ 1,577,130,252	41,148	\$ 56,655,296	\$ 30,810,969	\$ 51,378,631	\$ 138,844,895	

ⁱ These are the results and conclusions solely of the author, and do not necessarily represent those of the University of Idaho or any other individuals or organizations.

ⁱⁱ Note that this analysis is not a formalized tax forecast model and thus should be interpreted carefully. The tax economic impacts are proportional to the economic activity created by the federal Medicaid dollars coming into the state in long-term equilibrium.

The Idaho Hospital Association utilized the above analysis by Steven Peterson and the Milliman economic impact analysis in Attachment 3 to calculate the combined economic impact of mandatory and optional Medicaid expansion.

Economic Impact of Mandatory Medicaid Expansion
Including Program Financial Costs, Savings and Tax Revenues
Expressed in Millions of Dollars

Idaho Tax Revenues *				
Year	Sales/Excise	Property	Income	Total
2014	\$3.7	\$2.0	\$3.4	\$9.1
2015	\$7.0	\$3.8	\$6.4	\$17.2
2016	\$7.3	\$3.9	\$6.6	\$17.8
2017	\$7.3	\$4.0	\$6.7	\$17.9
2018	\$7.4	\$4.0	\$6.7	\$18.0
2019	\$7.5	\$4.1	\$6.8	\$18.4
2020	\$7.4	\$4.0	\$6.7	\$18.2
2021	\$7.5	\$4.1	\$6.8	\$18.4
2022	\$7.7	\$4.2	\$7.0	\$18.8
2023	\$7.9	\$4.3	\$7.1	\$19.3
2024	\$8.1	\$4.4	\$7.3	\$19.8
Total	\$78.7	\$42.8	\$71.4	\$192.8

Year	Total Idaho Tax Revenues	State CAT ** Fund Savings	County Indigent ** Funds Savings	Add'l State Savings ** Behavioral and Public Health	Total Taxes and Savings	Mandatory Medicaid ** Expansion Costs	Cumulative Net Saving/costs
2014	\$9.1	\$4.3	\$3.5	\$1.2	\$18.1	\$14.2	\$3.9
2015	\$17.2	\$8.8	\$7.9	\$2.4	\$36.3	\$32.2	\$8.0
2016	\$17.8	\$8.9	\$8.2	\$2.4	\$37.3	\$31.8	\$13.5
2017	\$17.9	\$9.4	\$8.5	\$2.4	\$38.2	\$35.9	\$15.9
2018	\$18.0	\$9.8	\$8.8	\$2.4	\$39.0	\$42.7	\$12.2
2019	\$18.4	\$10.3	\$9.2	\$2.4	\$40.3	\$45.8	\$6.7
2020	\$18.2	\$10.7	\$9.5	\$2.4	\$40.8	\$55.9	\$8.4
2021	\$18.4	\$11.2	\$9.9	\$2.4	\$41.9	\$62.1	\$28.6
2022	\$18.8	\$11.7	\$10.2	\$2.4	\$43.1	\$63.6	\$49.1
2023	\$19.3	\$12.2	\$10.6	\$2.4	\$44.5	\$65.2	\$69.8
2024	\$19.8	\$12.8	\$10.9	\$2.4	\$45.9	\$66.9	\$90.9
Total	\$192.8	\$110.1	\$97.3	\$25.2	\$425.4	\$516.3	\$90.9

The mandatory expansion of the Medicaid program creates a state general funds obligation of **\$231 million** from SFY 2014 thru 2024.

The mandatory expansion of the Medicaid program provides excess county and district funds of **\$140.1 million** from SFY 2014 thru 2024.

* Tax Revenues taken from economic impact study conducted by Steven Peterson, Professor of Economic at the University of Idaho

** Financial costs and savings estimates taken from Milliman actuarial report commissioned by the State of Idaho

Economic Impact of Optional Medicaid Expansion
 Including Program Costs, Savings and Tax Revenues
 Expressed in Millions of dollars

Idaho Tax Revenues *

Year	Sales/Excise	Property	Income	Total
2014	\$7.7	\$4.2	\$7.0	\$18.8
2015	\$15.7	\$8.6	\$14.3	\$38.6
2016	\$16.1	\$8.8	\$14.3	\$39.5
2017	\$16.1	\$8.8	\$14.3	\$39.5
2018	\$16.0	\$8.7	\$14.5	\$39.3
2019	\$16.3	\$8.8	\$14.7	\$39.8
2020	\$16.3	\$8.9	\$14.3	\$40.0
2021	\$16.4	\$8.9	\$14.9	\$40.3
2022	\$16.9	\$9.2	\$15.3	\$41.3
2023	\$17.3	\$9.4	\$15.7	\$42.3
2024	\$17.7	\$9.6	\$16.1	\$43.4
Total	\$172.5	\$93.8	\$156.5	\$422.8

Year	Total Idaho Tax Revenues	State CAT ** Fund Savings	County Indigent ** Funds Savings	Add'l State Savings ** Behavioral and Public Health	Total Taxes and Savings	Optional Medicaid ** Expansion Costs	Cummulative Net Saving/ costs
2014	\$18.8	\$14.7	\$11.9	\$4.0	\$49.4	\$3.4	\$46.0
2015	\$38.6	\$30.0	\$26.9	\$8.1	\$103.5	\$7.0	\$142.5
2016	\$39.5	\$30.5	\$27.9	\$8.1	\$106.0	\$7.1	\$241.5
2017	\$39.5	\$32.0	\$29.1	\$8.1	\$108.7	\$22.3	\$327.8
2018	\$39.3	\$33.5	\$30.3	\$8.1	\$111.1	\$41.4	\$397.6
2019	\$39.8	\$35.0	\$31.3	\$8.1	\$114.2	\$48.7	\$463.1
2020	\$40.0	\$36.5	\$32.5	\$8.1	\$117.0	\$62.9	\$517.2
2021	\$40.3	\$38.2	\$33.7	\$8.1	\$120.3	\$74.4	\$563.1
2022	\$41.3	\$39.9	\$34.3	\$8.1	\$124.1	\$76.2	\$611.0
2023	\$42.3	\$41.6	\$36.1	\$8.1	\$128.1	\$78.1	\$661.0
2024	\$43.4	\$43.5	\$37.4	\$8.1	\$132.3	\$80.1	\$713.2
Total	\$422.8	\$375.4	\$331.8	\$84.8	\$1,214.8	\$501.6	\$713.2

The optional expansion of the Medicaid program provides excess state general funds of **\$287.6 million** from SFY 2014 thru 2024.

The optional expansion of the Medicaid program provides excess county and district funds of **\$425.6 million** from SFY 2014 thru 2024.

* Tax Revenues taken from economic impact study conducted by Steven Peterson, Professor of Economic at the University of Idaho

** Financial costs and savings estimates taken from Milliman actuarial report commissioned by the State of Idaho

Combined Economic Impact of Mandatory and Optional Medicaid Expansions
 Including Program Costs, Savings and Tax Revenues
 Expressed in millions of Dollars

Idaho Tax Revenues *

Year	Sales/Excise	Property	Income	Total
2014	\$11.4	\$6.2	\$10.3	\$27.9
2015	\$22.7	\$12.4	\$20.6	\$55.8
2016	\$23.4	\$12.7	\$21.2	\$57.3
2017	\$23.4	\$12.8	\$21.3	\$57.5
2018	\$23.4	\$12.7	\$21.2	\$57.3
2019	\$23.7	\$12.9	\$21.5	\$58.2
2020	\$23.7	\$12.9	\$21.5	\$58.2
2021	\$23.9	\$13.0	\$21.7	\$58.7
2022	\$24.5	\$13.3	\$22.2	\$60.1
2023	\$25.1	\$13.7	\$22.8	\$61.6
2024	\$25.8	\$14.0	\$23.4	\$63.2
Total	\$251.2	\$136.6	\$227.8	\$615.6

Year	Total Idaho Tax Revenues	State CAT ** Fund Savings	County Indigent ** Funds Savings	Add'l State Savings ** Behavioral and Public Health	Total Taxes and Savings	Total Medicaid ** Expansion Costs	Cummulative Net Saving/ costs
2014	\$27.9	\$19.0	\$15.4	\$5.2	\$67.5	\$17.6	\$49.9
2015	\$55.8	\$38.8	\$34.8	\$10.5	\$139.8	\$39.2	\$150.6
2016	\$57.3	\$39.4	\$36.1	\$10.5	\$143.3	\$38.9	\$255.0
2017	\$57.5	\$41.4	\$37.6	\$10.5	\$146.9	\$58.2	\$343.7
2018	\$57.3	\$43.3	\$39.1	\$10.5	\$150.2	\$84.1	\$409.8
2019	\$58.2	\$45.3	\$40.5	\$10.5	\$154.5	\$94.5	\$469.8
2020	\$58.2	\$47.2	\$42.0	\$10.5	\$157.9	\$118.8	\$508.8
2021	\$58.7	\$49.4	\$43.6	\$10.5	\$162.1	\$136.5	\$534.5
2022	\$60.1	\$51.6	\$45.0	\$10.5	\$167.2	\$139.8	\$561.9
2023	\$61.6	\$53.8	\$46.7	\$10.5	\$172.6	\$143.3	\$591.2
2024	\$63.2	\$56.3	\$48.3	\$10.5	\$178.2	\$147.0	\$622.3
Total	\$615.6	\$485.5	\$429.1	\$110.0	\$1,640.2	\$1,017.9	\$622.3

The mandatory expansion of the Medicaid program creates a state general funds excess of **\$56.6 million** from SFY 2014 thru 2024.

The mandatory expansion of the Medicaid program provides excess county and district funds of **\$565.7 million** from SFY 2014 thru 2024.

* Tax Revenues taken from economic impact study conducted by Steven Peterson, Professor of Economic at the University of Idaho

** Financial costs and savings estimates taken from Milliman actuarial report commissioned by the State of Idaho