

Economic Impacts of Federal Medicaid Spending on Nursing Homes in Mississippi in 2014

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Executive Summary

This study quantifies the economic impacts of Medicaid spending for nursing homes in the Mississippi economy along five dimensions: output or total demand, employment, personal income, value added, and tax collections. Each \$1 allocated to Medicaid in the Mississippi budget was matched by an additional \$2.73 from the federal government. In other words, for each dollar budgeted at the state level, Mississippi health care providers received \$3.73. The impacts of this multiplicative relationship are augmented when the total Medicaid spending ripples through the economy, sparking additional economic activities.

In 2014, the state received about \$552.4 million from the federal government for nursing homes, which matched the approximately \$202.4 million spent by the state. These Medicaid expenditures increased the demand for goods and services by \$1.28 billion across the state. This figure includes the direct increase in demand from Medicaid spending, the indirect effects resulting from increases in demand along the supply chain, and the demand resulting from additional household expenditures. The increased economic activity from Medicaid spending supported 17,478 jobs and generated \$549.2 million in personal income in 2014. Another way to quantify the impacts of Medicaid spending is the \$716 million in increased value added to goods and services produced in the state.

These increases in economic activity also impacted tax collections at all levels throughout the state. General Fund collections increased by \$33.9 million based on the increase in personal income. Overall, tax revenues, including the General Fund and local tax revenues increased by \$67.8 million in 2014. In addition, nursing homes paid Medicaid daily bed assessments totaling \$76.3 million in 2014.¹

¹ The bed assessments were reported by the Public Records Officer in the Office of the Governor, Division of Medicaid.

Introduction

Medicaid was established as a cooperative agreement between state and federal governments to provide financial assistance for the medical expenses of needy persons. This program was established in Title XIX of the Social Security Act and became law in 1965. The organization of the program is a federal match to state funding for certain medical expenses. The federal government oversees the program, but gives individual states broad discretion for the implementation of the program. Defining eligibility and covered services, and the administration of the program is generally left to the states within federal guidelines.

Payout Criteria

Within broad federal guidelines, states have the discretion to determine rates of pay for services, including duration of care and amount paid for services. The broad guidelines include providing a sufficient level of services and non-discrimination among beneficiaries. Upper limits and specific restrictions are set at the federal level; the specific method of payment is determined by each state. This study tracks the economic impacts of the state and federal Medicaid spending for nursing home services in the state of Mississippi.

Matching

The federal government shares the expense of providing medical assistance to Medicaid eligible recipients. The portion paid to the state is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) and is determined every year by comparing the state's per capita income to the national average. States with higher per capita incomes have lower FMAPs. These FMAPs are set based on the federal fiscal year which runs from October 1st to September 30th. Over the 2014 calendar year, the effective FMAP is a weighted average of the FMAPs from federal fiscal years 2014 and

2015.² This FMAP of 73.18 can be interpreted in terms of state and federal allocations; each \$1 allocated to Medicaid in the Mississippi budget was matched by an additional \$2.73 from the federal government. In other words, for each dollar budgeted at the state level, Mississippi health care providers received \$3.73. The impacts of this multiplicative relationship are augmented when the total Medicaid spending ripples through the economy, sparking additional economic activities.

In 2014, Medicaid spent a total of \$754.9 million on nursing home services in Mississippi.³ This spending is broken out by county in Table 1. These distributions varied from highs of \$52.1 million in Hinds County, \$38.5 million in Rankin County, and \$36.6 million in Lauderdale County to \$2.1 million Carroll County.⁴ These injections of funds sparked economic activity both in the recipient counties and within the state. As these spending levels continue, the resulting economic impacts will recur annually. This report estimates the economic impacts of Medicaid spending on nursing homes at the county and state levels in 2014.

This report proceeds as follows: first, it briefly explains the data used throughout the analysis. Then, it describes the model used to calculate the economic effects of Medicaid spending. Next, it reports the economic impacts associated with these expenditures by county in terms of output, value added, employment, and personal income. The output impact estimates how much the spending stimulus increases overall economic activity in each county. The value added impact estimates how the stimulus affects the value added of all final goods and services produced in the area. The employment and personal income impacts estimate how the stimulus

² Unless otherwise noted, all data refer to calendar year 2014. The FMAP from October 2013 through September 2014 was 73.05 percent; from October 2014 through June 2015, the FMAP was 73.58 percent. (US Department of Health and Human Services). Thus when calculating the weighted average FMAP, three quarters of the weight is based on the FY2014 matching rate (73.05) and one quarter was based on the FY 2015 matching rate (73.58).

³ These expenditure data were provided by the Mississippi Health Care Association which collected the data from the Mississippi Division of Medicaid.

⁴ Issaquena County received no federal Medicaid nursing home payments in 2014.

affects overall employment and income in each county. Each of these impact measures are also reported for

Appendix Table 1: Total State and Federal Medicaid Expenditures for Nursing Homes by County, 2014

County	Total Medicaid Spending	County	Total Medicaid Spending	County	Total Medicaid Spending
Adams	\$8,047,403	Itawamba	\$6,232,158	Perry	\$2,688,335
Alcorn	\$10,280,640	Jackson	\$18,107,725	Pike	\$9,308,986
Amite	\$2,800,740	Jasper	\$6,275,271	Pontotoc	\$7,082,874
Attala	\$4,554,878	Jefferson	\$3,689,416	Prentiss	\$5,257,098
Benton	\$3,243,336	Jefferson Davis	\$3,685,310	Quitman	\$3,027,958
Bolivar	\$16,269,641	Jones	\$23,302,506	Rankin	\$38,532,065
Calhoun	\$8,067,764	Kemper	\$3,411,626	Scott	\$5,269,657
Carroll	\$2,130,160	Lafayette	\$5,956,005	Sharkey	\$2,495,514
Chickasaw	\$7,338,761	Lamar	\$3,350,272	Simpson	\$6,645,238
Choctaw	\$8,594,348	Lauderdale	\$36,646,149	Smith	\$3,905,304
Claiborne	\$2,888,644	Lawrence	\$2,493,856	Stone	\$4,794,827
Clarke	\$6,176,574	Leake	\$6,471,917	Sunflower	\$12,379,508
Clay	\$5,757,387	Lee	\$19,954,896	Tallahatchie	\$8,051,168
Coahoma	\$7,780,620	Leflore	\$16,558,157	Tate	\$6,760,583
Copiah	\$6,937,739	Lincoln	\$11,015,893	Tippah	\$9,211,499
Covington	\$5,688,500	Lowndes	\$15,319,239	Tishomingo	\$5,742,038
DeSoto	\$10,625,215	Madison	\$12,454,419	Tunica	\$2,738,597
Forrest	\$25,343,786	Marion	\$12,203,707	Union	\$6,664,845
Franklin	\$2,474,479	Marshall	\$7,309,887	Walthall	\$5,362,932
George	\$3,438,478	Monroe	\$12,486,232	Warren	\$14,196,688
Greene	\$7,257,167	Montgomery	\$4,420,048	Washington	\$16,440,660
Grenada	\$9,450,227	Neshoba	\$10,997,825	Wayne	\$4,756,968
Hancock	\$8,148,096	Newton	\$10,248,093	Webster	\$6,143,711
Harrison	\$25,969,602	Noxubee	\$4,369,257	Wilkinson	\$3,964,284
Hinds	\$52,065,676	Oktibbeha	\$6,677,061	Winston	\$5,340,729
Holmes	\$6,460,664	Panola	\$4,636,370	Yalobusha	\$7,512,482
Humphreys	\$2,840,718	Pearl River	\$11,317,717	Yazoo	\$10,378,347
Issaquena	\$ -				

the state at the end of the report. Estimates of the tax revenues generated by the increased economic activity resulting from Medicaid nursing home expenditures are also reported at the state level.

Data

The data used in this report includes national, state, and county economic and demographic information collected by various federal and state agencies including the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census. The IMPLAN (IMpact Analysis for PLANning) software package and database widely used in economic impact analyses by universities, nonprofit organizations, and government agencies. The database incorporates a broad array of state- and county-level output, employment and employee compensation data, which are disaggregated by industry using over 400 industrial classifications corresponding roughly to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The data from IMPLAN were combined with Medicaid nursing home expenditures for each county. These data were provided by the Mississippi Health Care Association based on the expenditures reported by the Mississippi Division of Medicaid.

Model Description

In any geographic region, households, businesses and governments are linked by their economic activities. Households purchase final goods and services from businesses in output markets; businesses purchase intermediate goods from other businesses in input markets; households offer their labor services to businesses in exchange for wage income in resource markets. Due to these linkages, a change in part of an economy can have repercussions

throughout the rest of the region. In this study, I use input-output analysis to quantify how Medicaid spending on nursing homes impacts overall employment, output, income, and value added in each county and in the state, at large.

The first stage of input-output analysis is the development of a model describing the economy. The model examines the flow of resources, inputs, goods and services, and their accompanying payments through the economy's various sectors and industries. The second stage of input-output analysis is the construction of a predictive model detailing how a change in an economic variable reverberates through the county or state. The predictive stage of the analysis involves the estimation of a series of multipliers, which are used to quantify these economic effects. I use the IMPLAN software package, to develop both the descriptive (input-output) and local multipliers models of Mississippi's county-level economies.

The Descriptive Model

Economic linkages in a local economy depend in large part on the industries that constitute the economic base. To monitor the flow of payments from purchasers to the suppliers of goods within the local economy a regional economic account (REA) is constructed which relies on the production processes of in each county. The IMPLAN software contains estimates of the production processes for each sector based on local, regional, state, and national data. The industry-level production processes include a combination of inputs including capital, labor, and commodities. Over time, the production processes, in general, have become more capital and commodity intensive and less labor intensive which is true for the nursing home, health care sector used in this study. The flows of payments within each county and at the state level are tracked using data specific to Mississippi and the IMPLAN production processes.

For example, industry A generally purchases a specific ratio of intermediate goods from industries B and C. Industry A's linkages throughout the local economy will depend upon whether the intermediate goods B and C are available within the county (or state when conducting state-level analysis). Some of these intermediate goods may only be available from businesses outside the area of interest. It is therefore important to model the production process in light of local data to describe the local economic linkages. Purchasing patterns for within-area and out-of-area expenditures are estimated using IMPLAN's Regional Purchase Coefficients approach.¹

The descriptive model of the local economy includes both the REA and social accounting data. The REA traces the purchase of final and intermediate goods in the economy as described above and the social accounting data details other flows of money between economic sectors. Examples include payments by businesses to households in the form of wage income, which, in turn, may be spent at businesses as consumption expenditures. A final descriptive model of the local economy traces the economic transactions and flows by combining these area economic accounts with social accounting data.

The Predictive Model

An economic stimulus, such as the injection of Medicaid money will change the demand for the area's nursing home services, which will alter the health care industry's demand for intermediate goods and resources. These suppliers, in turn, will increase their purchases of inputs as a result of increased demand for their products. This multiplier process continues until leakages out of the area, such as imports, savings or taxes, slow and eventually stop the cycle. The predictive model consists of a series of multipliers, which describe the economic effects of a stimulus.

¹ This study includes a 100% local purchase coefficient which means that producers will purchase inputs locally if they are available within the specific region, in these cases, the counties.

Multipliers are calculated using a process known as matrix inversion. This can be thought of as sending an economic stimulus through the descriptive model then recording all of the resulting changes.

Multipliers are used to predict the direct, indirect and induced effects of a change in economic activity. The direct (or first-round) effect refers to the initial change within the industry. For example, when provider A increases regional purchases, its suppliers (B and C) will respond by increasing their output. The indirect effect refers to additional changes in the local economy caused by the initial stimulus. As provider A purchases more goods from firms B and C, they in turn expand their purchases of intermediate goods from industries D and E. The sum of all the second and higher-round effects is the indirect effect. Finally, the induced (or household spending) effect refers to changes in economic activity caused by changes in household income resulting from the original stimulus. Expansions in the county's (or state's) industries lead to increased employment and/or income for workers in those industries. Those households will, in turn, purchase more goods and services – a portion of which are produced locally, further stimulating the area economy. The total impact of an economic stimulus includes the direct, indirect and induced effects.

Impact Estimates

Output Impacts

The output multipliers predict how the injection of Medicaid expenditures will stimulate the overall economic activity within each county. The total expenditure values from Table 1 are combined with the regional multipliers to estimate the areas' output measures which are reported

in Table 2. (County-level impacts from federal Medicaid spending are reported in Appendix Table 2.) Reading across the first row, in 2014, the inflow of Medicaid funding to Adams County

**Table 2: Estimated Impacts on Output in Each County in Mississippi
Attributable to 2014 Total Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures**

County	Direct Effects (\$) *	Indirect Effects (\$) *	Induced Effects** (\$) *	TOTAL (\$) *
Adams	8,047,403	1,788,940	2,457,144	12,293,488
Alcorn	10,280,640	1,949,682	3,157,545	15,387,866
Amite	2,800,740	360,144	470,755	3,631,640
Attala	4,554,878	657,219	971,765	6,183,862
Benton	3,243,336	351,652	373,267	3,968,254
Bolivar	16,269,641	2,467,247	4,175,802	22,912,689
Calhoun	8,067,764	880,909	1,029,347	9,978,020
Carroll	2,130,160	119,985	196,001	2,446,146
Chickasaw	7,338,761	882,064	1,377,260	9,598,085
Choctaw	8,594,348	808,208	1,198,021	10,600,578
Claiborne	2,888,644	127,681	257,351	3,273,676
Clarke	6,176,574	566,700	977,664	7,720,938
Clay	5,757,387	1,008,965	1,457,950	8,224,301
Coahoma	7,780,620	1,783,590	2,087,670	11,651,880
Copiah	6,937,739	1,043,372	1,152,913	9,134,023
Covington	5,688,500	619,061	905,501	7,213,062
DeSoto	10,625,215	2,483,389	3,439,282	16,547,887
Forrest	25,343,786	7,141,197	6,637,867	39,122,850
Franklin	2,474,479	207,621	321,345	3,003,445
George	3,438,478	512,761	616,587	4,567,826
Greene	7,257,167	434,873	791,542	8,483,582
Grenada	9,450,227	1,376,508	2,093,170	12,919,905
Hancock	8,148,096	1,300,416	1,993,959	11,442,470
Harrison	25,969,602	7,245,327	8,658,527	41,873,455
Hinds	52,065,676	18,082,608	17,529,333	87,677,617
Holmes	6,460,664	838,761	871,811	8,171,236
Humphreys	2,840,718	473,729	445,317	3,759,764
Issaquena	-	-	-	-
Itawamba	6,232,158	674,215	1,000,233	7,906,606

**Table 2 (continued): Estimated Impacts on Output in Each County in Mississippi
Attributable to 2014 Total Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures**

County	Direct Effects (\$) *	Indirect Effects (\$) *	Induced Effects** (\$) *	TOTAL (\$) *
Jackson	18,107,725	3,274,513	4,437,242	25,819,480
Jasper	6,275,271	656,156	920,217	7,851,643
Jefferson	3,689,416	202,909	647,345	4,539,669
Jefferson Davis	3,685,310	412,281	558,268	4,655,858
Jones	23,302,506	5,226,964	5,556,650	34,086,119
Kemper	3,411,626	271,274	287,836	3,970,735
Lafayette	5,956,005	1,497,508	2,188,842	9,642,355
Lamar	3,350,272	808,097	1,057,331	5,215,700
Lauderdale	36,646,149	9,762,395	13,736,939	60,145,483
Lawrence	2,493,856	255,949	322,765	3,072,570
Leake	6,471,917	698,450	1,047,661	8,218,027
Lee	19,954,896	5,157,463	7,108,173	32,220,533
Leflore	16,558,157	3,798,476	3,432,796	23,789,429
Lincoln	11,015,893	1,383,338	3,226,072	15,625,302
Lowndes	15,319,239	3,479,082	4,580,011	23,378,332
Madison	12,454,419	4,327,439	4,697,426	21,479,284
Marion	12,203,707	1,876,931	2,799,405	16,880,043
Marshall	7,309,887	1,124,353	1,676,950	10,111,191
Monroe	12,486,232	1,414,057	2,642,582	16,542,870
Montgomery	4,420,048	433,724	772,128	5,625,900
Neshoba	10,997,825	2,089,079	2,339,854	15,426,758
Newton	10,248,093	1,028,308	1,867,396	13,143,797
Noxubee	4,369,257	346,470	526,140	5,241,868
Oktibbeha	6,677,061	1,793,296	1,693,812	10,164,169
Panola	4,636,370	697,360	1,469,934	6,803,664
Pearl River	11,317,717	1,931,573	2,307,707	15,556,997
Perry	2,688,335	93,054	375,141	3,156,530
Pike	9,308,986	2,114,092	2,630,532	14,053,610
Pontotoc	7,082,874	795,918	1,413,143	9,291,935

**Table 2 (continued): Estimated Impacts on Output in Each County in Mississippi
Attributable to 2014 Total Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures**

County	Direct Effects (\$)¹*	Indirect Effects (\$)²*	Induced Effects²** (\$)²*	TOTAL (\$)²*
Prentiss	5,257,098	783,049	1,134,687	7,174,834
Quitman	3,027,958	352,345	339,937	3,720,240
Rankin	38,532,065	10,195,956	15,333,025	64,061,046
Scott	5,269,657	610,975	965,102	6,845,734
Sharkey	2,495,514	400,144	478,180	3,373,838
Simpson	6,645,238	962,898	1,348,323	8,956,459
Smith	3,905,304	364,966	355,912	4,626,182
Stone	4,794,827	451,589	872,645	6,119,062
Sunflower	12,379,508	1,771,661	2,451,229	16,602,399
Tallahatchie	8,051,168	867,176	1,444,819	10,363,163
Tate	6,760,583	1,048,719	1,294,758	9,104,060
Tippah	9,211,499	1,127,944	1,754,635	12,094,077
Tishomingo	5,742,038	639,527	1,002,139	7,383,705
Tunica	2,738,597	623,522	254,290	3,616,408
Union	6,664,845	817,168	1,091,734	8,573,746
Walthall	5,362,932	1,018,463	817,437	7,198,832
Warren	14,196,688	2,445,363	4,395,717	21,037,768
Washington	16,440,660	3,949,880	4,752,119	25,142,659
Wayne	4,756,968	600,317	898,949	6,256,234
Webster	6,143,711	544,374	1,126,453	7,814,538
Wilkinson	3,964,284	426,371	625,107	5,015,763
Winston	5,340,729	890,820	1,179,172	7,410,720
Yalobusha	7,512,482	1,167,055	961,437	9,640,974
Yazoo	10,378,347	1,798,999	2,261,851	14,439,197

¹* Results are in terms of 2014 dollars.

²** Induced effects only include the increased consumption expenditures associated with increases in household income from labor compensation.

increased its output directly by \$8.0; these *direct* impact values in the first column of data in Table 2 are the same as the total spending values listed in Table 1. Table 2 also includes the indirect and induced economic impacts that result from the Medicaid injections sparking expenditures through the supply change and through increased household expenditures.

As the sectors that receive these nursing home Medicaid payments expand their health care provision, they purchase goods and services from other county businesses. In order to meet the increased demand for their products these supplying businesses in turn increase purchases of goods and services from their suppliers. The sum of these repercussions through the local supply chains is the *indirect effect* of the Medicaid spending. The indirect effect of Medicaid spending on nursing homes in Adams County was \$1.8 million (reported in Table 2). The largest impact of indirect spending was in Hinds County, \$18.1 million, while the smallest was \$93,054 in Perry County.

The third effect of the Medicaid spending arises from changes in household income. The increases in overall business activity from both the direct and indirect effects lead to additional increases in employment and household incomes in the area. These *induced effects* represent the changes in spending in the economy due to higher levels of employment and higher incomes. For example, in Table 2, Medicaid spending sparked an increase in household spending that caused output to increase by an estimated \$2.5 million in Adams County. Induced effects from household spending varied from \$17.5 million in Hinds County to \$196,001 in Carroll County.

The sums of the direct, indirect, and induced effects for each of the regions are listed in the last column of Table 2. Changes in total output resulting from Medicaid spending on nursing homes ranged from \$2.4 in Carroll County to \$87.7 million in Hinds County.¹ The second

¹ Issaquena County did not receive any Medicaid nursing home funding. Jasper and Jefferson Davis Counties did receive federal money, but the IMPLAN program does not have sufficient economic infrastructure data on these

largest output impact was \$64.1 million in Rankin County, then \$60.1 million in Lauderdale County. On average, counties' total output increased by \$13.5 million as a result of Medicaid spending on nursing home services in 2014. These impacts recur annually as long as these Medicaid expenditures flow to these counties.

Value Added Impacts

Value added multipliers are used to predict how an increase in dollars flowing into a county affects the value added to all goods and services produced within the local economy. Impacts of Medicaid spending on the value added by county are presented in Table 3. (Federal-only Medicaid value added impacts are reported in Appendix Table 3.)

Reading across the first row, Medicaid spending in Adams County generated \$4.5 million in value added directly, \$984,511 indirectly and another \$1.4 million in value added through induced household effects. In total, Adams County experienced an increase in total value added of \$6.9 million as a result of the injections of Medicaid spending on nursing homes. Across the state of Mississippi, the total value added ranged from \$52.5 million in Hinds County to \$1.4 million in Carroll County. While the range of impacts on the counties is wide, the average impact on county value added attributable to the inflow of Medicaid spending on nursing homes was \$7.5 million.

Employment Impacts

Employment multipliers are used to predict how an increase in the Medicaid funding for nursing homes will affect overall employment within each region. As the Medicaid money is a recurring injection into the local economies, these numbers represent how many jobs in each county are

counties to formulate the input-output model. Based on common practices among IMPLAN users, I added additional regional infrastructure data to complete the impact analyses for these two counties.

supported by these expenditures. The resulting employment can be attributed to the direct effect (initial workers hired), the indirect effect (increase in employment in industries along the supply

Table 3: Estimated Impacts on Total Value Added in Each County in Mississippi Attributable to 2014 Total Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures

County	Direct Effects (\$)*	Indirect Effects (\$)*	Induced Effects** (\$)*	TOTAL (\$)*
Adams	4,537,074	984,511	1,385,769	6,907,354
Alcorn	6,126,988	1,064,706	1,749,147	8,940,842
Amite	1,744,520	130,232	249,048	2,123,799
Attala	2,474,189	319,057	503,310	3,296,557
Benton	1,689,763	99,545	189,222	1,978,530
Bolivar	9,248,137	1,230,185	2,278,452	12,756,774
Calhoun	3,826,558	351,588	549,811	4,727,957
Carroll	1,275,073	50,800	111,107	1,436,980
Chickasaw	3,953,423	368,393	722,453	5,044,269
Choctaw	5,239,931	260,400	646,559	6,146,890
Claiborne	1,860,723	60,577	147,225	2,068,526
Clarke	3,444,410	252,878	527,599	4,224,888
Clay	3,089,721	447,260	782,861	4,319,843
Coahoma	4,271,716	1,015,686	1,188,931	6,476,332
Copiah	3,558,112	580,503	664,945	4,803,560
Covington	2,929,891	262,022	471,582	3,663,494
DeSoto	6,052,440	1,357,898	1,930,190	9,340,528
Forrest	15,411,601	3,904,616	3,734,579	23,050,797
Franklin	1,358,589	100,222	176,589	1,635,400
George	1,831,497	198,827	322,216	2,352,540
Greene	3,976,695	192,399	434,553	4,603,647
Grenada	5,358,430	691,560	1,147,395	7,197,384
Hancock	5,554,425	640,340	1,100,927	7,295,692
Harrison	15,268,418	4,361,083	4,936,549	24,566,051
Hinds	30,590,438	11,523,248	10,414,567	52,528,253
Holmes	3,498,305	392,056	491,885	4,382,246
Humphreys	1,582,807	249,810	245,852	2,078,469
Issaquena	-	-	-	-
Itawamba	3,445,817	261,335	543,140	4,250,293

Table 3 (continued): Estimated Impacts on Total Value Added in Each County in Mississippi Attributable to 2014 Total Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures

County	Direct Effects (\$)*	Indirect Effects (\$)*	Induced Effects** (\$)*	TOTAL (\$)*
Jackson	10,756,902	1,803,608	2,422,471	14,982,981
Jasper	3,232,110	271,556	485,421	3,989,087
Jefferson	2,682,653	90,458	343,456	3,116,566
Jefferson Davis	1,898,137	168,980	286,480	2,353,597
Jones	12,833,691	2,588,626	2,951,797	18,374,114
Kemper	1,720,447	126,066	159,033	2,005,546
Lafayette	3,593,904	781,986	1,151,850	5,527,741
Lamar	1,774,229	478,781	578,346	2,831,356
Lauderdale	20,275,433	5,424,985	7,519,067	33,219,485
Lawrence	1,312,331	93,053	164,049	1,569,434
Leake	3,266,377	298,992	563,672	4,129,041
Lee	11,968,675	2,928,683	4,023,459	18,920,817
Leflore	9,611,954	2,059,457	1,878,145	13,549,557
Lincoln	6,458,319	665,037	1,805,811	8,929,167
Lowndes	8,791,549	1,818,959	2,504,264	13,114,772
Madison	7,414,944	2,582,154	2,564,376	12,561,474
Marion	6,979,544	988,135	1,559,243	9,526,922
Marshall	4,181,013	591,931	934,046	5,706,990
Monroe	6,949,142	633,360	1,431,509	9,014,011
Montgomery	2,473,813	202,635	431,701	3,108,148
Neshoba	6,843,217	736,045	1,170,404	8,749,666
Newton	5,758,338	412,240	997,989	7,168,567
Noxubee	2,454,059	139,535	286,385	2,879,979
Oktibbeha	3,563,527	1,039,370	936,974	5,539,871
Panola	2,844,404	323,890	791,045	3,959,340
Pearl River	6,314,756	731,253	1,244,864	8,290,873
Perry	1,616,070	31,854	204,162	1,852,086
Pike	4,994,706	1,110,865	1,465,485	7,571,055
Pontotoc	4,135,053	334,285	749,567	5,218,905

Table 3 (continued): Estimated Impacts on Total Value Added in Each County in Mississippi Attributable to 2014 Total Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures

County	Direct Effects (\$) ^{1*}	Indirect Effects (\$)*	Induced Effects ^{2**} (\$)*	TOTAL (\$)*
Prentiss	2,797,895	377,266	583,761	3,758,922
Quitman	1,378,636	165,905	181,693	1,726,234
Rankin	22,792,493	599,474	8,780,245	32,172,212
Scott	3,049,426	294,045	533,880	3,877,352
Sharkey	1,419,926	194,176	253,324	1,867,426
Simpson	3,388,268	479,888	734,492	4,602,649
Smith	1,757,183	176,251	194,970	2,128,404
Stone	2,658,822	209,484	470,641	3,338,947
Sunflower	7,123,025	840,275	1,344,757	9,308,057
Tallahatchie	5,148,667	520,658	872,958	6,542,284
Tate	3,722,549	468,975	716,512	4,908,036
Tippah	5,411,889	506,381	979,666	6,897,936
Tishomingo	3,104,557	312,890	557,247	3,974,694
Tunica	1,411,115	362,539	142,909	1,916,562
Union	3,751,778	368,092	568,098	4,687,968
Walthall	2,849,031	648,741	482,423	3,980,195
Warren	8,834,557	1,341,277	2,424,580	12,600,414
Washington	9,513,508	2,365,406	2,680,626	14,559,539
Wayne	2,744,439	289,261	490,008	3,523,708
Webster	3,350,728	213,235	595,239	4,159,202
Wilkinson	2,316,161	247,766	368,218	2,932,145
Winston	2,788,741	421,925	631,248	3,841,915
Yalobusha	3,690,710	489,751	514,422	4,694,883
Yazoo	5,818,710	924,774	1,241,582	7,985,066

^{1*} Results are in terms of 2014 dollars.

^{2**} Induced effects only include the increased consumption expenditures associated with increases in household income from labor compensation.

**Table 4: Estimated Impacts on Employment in Each County in Mississippi
Attributable to 2014 Total Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures**

County	Direct Effects (jobs)	Indirect Effects (jobs)	Induced Effects** (jobs)	TOTAL (jobs)
Adams	145	16	23	184
Alcorn	171	18	28	217
Amite	44	5	5	53
Attala	86	6	9	101
Benton	64	4	3	72
Bolivar	289	24	42	355
Calhoun	175	9	9	193
Carroll	35	2	1	38
Chickasaw	140	9	11	159
Choctaw	138	13	11	162
Claiborne	42	2	2	46
Clarke	113	6	8	127
Clay	110	9	13	132
Coahoma	145	14	20	178
Copiah	139	13	12	164
Covington	114	6	8	128
DeSoto	189	25	31	244
Forrest	115	8	9	131
Franklin	46	2	2	50
George	66	5	5	76
Greene	135	4	6	145
Grenada	169	18	20	206
Hancock	107	15	19	140
Harrison	441	61	77	579
Hinds	885	124	140	1,150
Holmes	122	11	9	142
Humphreys	52	5	4	61
Issaquena	0	0	0	0
Itawamba	115	8	9	131

**Table 4 (continued): Estimated Impacts on Employment in Each County in Mississippi
Attributable to 2014 Total Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures**

County	Direct Effects (jobs)	Indirect Effects (jobs)	Induced Effects** (jobs)	TOTAL (jobs)
Jackson	303	27	34	364
Jasper	125	7	8	140
Jefferson	42	2	6	49
Jefferson Davis	74	4	5	83
Jones	432	39	43	513
Kemper	70	2	2	74
Lafayette	98	12	19	129
Lamar	61	6	9	77
Lauderdale	675	85	119	879
Lawrence	46	2	2	51
Leake	132	7	9	148
Lee	329	43	61	433
Leflore	286	29	30	345
Lincoln	188	15	29	232
Lowndes	269	30	40	339
Madison	208	31	37	276
Marion	215	17	26	259
Marshall	129	10	16	155
Monroe	228	13	22	264
Montgomery	80	4	8	92
Neshoba	171	14	18	203
Newton	185	12	17	214
Noxubee	79	4	5	87
Oktibbeha	128	14	15	157
Panola	74	7	13	94
Pearl River	206	25	21	252
Perry	44	1	3	49
Pike	178	19	24	221
Pontotoc	122	8	13	143

**Table 4 (continued): Estimated Impacts on Employment in Each County in Mississippi
Attributable to 2014 Total Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures**

County	Direct Effects (jobs)	Indirect Effects (jobs)	Induced Effects ^{1**} (jobs)	TOTAL (jobs)
Prentiss	101	7	10	118
Quitman	68	4	3	75
Rankin	649	88	128	864
Scott	92	7	9	108
Sharkey	44	4	5	53
Simpson	134	10	13	157
Smith	89	3	2	94
Stone	88	4	7	99
Sunflower	217	19	24	259
Tallahatchie	120	7	11	138
Tate	125	14	12	151
Tippah	157	11	15	183
Tishomingo	109	6	9	123
Tunica	55	6	2	63
Union	120	9	9	138
Walthall	104	9	8	120
Warren	221	26	39	285
Washington	286	34	45	365
Wayne	83	8	8	98
Webster	115	6	10	131
Wilkinson	68	4	5	77
Winston	105	8	10	124
Yalobusha	158	15	7	180
Yazoo	188	17	20	225

^{1**} Induced effects only include the increased consumption expenditures associated with increases in household income from labor compensation.

chain), and the induced effect (increase in employment due to increased household income and expenditure). Employment impacts of Medicaid spending are detailed at the county level in Table 4. (Federal-only spending employment impacts by county are reported in Appendix Table 4.)

Reviewing the first row in Table 4, the Medicaid spending in Adams County directly supported 145 jobs in 2014. The spending through the supply chain sparked by the initial Medicaid injection resulted in 16 workers being employed in Adams County. Increased local income resulting from Medicaid funding on nursing homes supported 23 jobs in Adams County. In sum, the Medicaid funding for nursing homes supported a total of 184 jobs Adams County in 2014. In Hinds County, the Medicaid funding for nursing homes supported a total of 1,149 jobs, in Rankin County 879 jobs are supported annually, and in Lauderdale County 865 people are employed each year due to the spending on nursing home services by Medicaid. On average, each county has 196 people employed each year due to Medicaid expenditures on nursing homes. Since this spending is recurring, these jobs represent permanent effects.

Personal Income Impacts

Income multipliers are used to predict how the Medicaid spending will affect overall personal income within each region. Personal income impacts are detailed at the county level in Table 5. (Personal income impacts from only the federal portion of Medicaid spending are reported in Appendix Table 5 for each county.) In Adams County, the Medicaid spending created \$4.2 million in personal income directly, \$481,854 in personal income indirectly (through the supply chain), and \$767,236 through household expenditures (induced effects). In total, in Adams County, personal income was higher by \$5.4 million as a result of Medicaid spending injections into their local economy. In Hinds County, \$39.3 million in personal income was generated due

to Medicaid and in Rankin County, \$28.5 million in personal income was created from the Medicaid injection.

**Table 5: Estimated Impacts on Labor Income in Each County in Mississippi
Attributable to 2014 Total Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures**

County	Direct Effects (\$) *	Indirect Effects (\$) *	Induced Effects** (\$) *	TOTAL (\$) *
Adams	4,194,594	481,854	767,236	5,443,683
Alcorn	5,686,506	448,898	865,837	7,001,241
Amite	1,632,624	70,078	106,989	1,809,692
Attala	2,272,175	177,358	233,151	2,682,685
Benton	1,542,039	72,890	66,103	1,681,031
Bolivar	8,539,216	487,472	1,161,635	10,188,323
Calhoun	3,448,067	182,104	216,991	3,847,162
Carroll	1,185,623	31,202	37,320	1,254,144
Chickasaw	3,623,143	223,138	333,754	4,180,035
Choctaw	4,879,011	175,300	253,020	5,307,331
Claiborne	1,741,722	44,162	63,351	1,849,234
Clarke	3,180,591	149,546	222,376	3,552,513
Clay	2,832,679	289,778	409,514	3,531,971
Coahoma	3,927,407	392,248	591,111	4,910,766
Copiah	3,248,607	271,416	293,574	3,813,597
Covington	2,688,352	141,601	200,455	3,030,408
DeSoto	5,590,320	691,376	998,463	7,280,159
Forrest	14,355,695	1,805,445	1,950,690	18,111,830
Franklin	1,248,495	51,964	65,013	1,365,472
George	1,676,719	115,994	135,337	1,928,051
Greene	3,652,618	116,079	148,165	3,916,862
Grenada	4,945,127	379,851	582,473	5,907,451
Hancock	5,232,771	380,142	531,357	6,144,270
Harrison	14,163,773	2,007,558	2,543,195	18,714,525
Hinds	28,403,307	5,170,950	5,717,046	39,291,304
Holmes	3,210,706	168,381	202,308	3,581,395
Humphreys	1,458,119	91,653	105,386	1,655,158
Issaquena	-	-	-	-
Itawamba	3,168,677	144,444	235,101	3,548,222

**Table 5 (continued): Estimated Impacts on Labor Income in Each County in Mississippi
Attributable to 2014 Total Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures**

County	Direct Effects (\$) *	Indirect Effects (\$) *	Induced Effects ** (\$) *	TOTAL (\$) *
Jackson	9,982,819	857,008	1,121,797	11,961,625
Jasper	2,965,656	156,062	199,237	3,320,956
Jefferson	2,612,872	28,713	122,124	2,763,708
Jefferson Davis	1,741,656	95,456	117,991	1,955,102
Jones	11,801,443	1,263,063	1,416,124	14,480,630
Kemper	1,561,014	61,813	61,835	1,684,663
Lafayette	3,357,069	358,308	643,723	4,359,100
Lamar	1,629,850	206,563	288,689	2,125,102
Lauderdale	18,655,782	2,650,456	4,171,769	25,478,008
Lawrence	1,203,975	48,072	56,148	1,308,195
Leake	2,974,701	181,215	256,426	3,412,341
Lee	11,119,061	1,467,164	2,218,071	14,804,297
Leflore	8,898,546	875,583	927,383	10,701,512
Lincoln	5,985,971	370,043	961,397	7,317,412
Lowndes	8,126,608	868,936	1,398,197	10,393,741
Madison	6,903,009	1,354,245	1,439,020	9,696,275
Marion	6,446,708	561,262	767,327	7,775,296
Marshall	3,861,824	336,217	459,658	4,657,699
Monroe	6,398,943	344,126	710,708	7,453,777
Montgomery	2,282,372	130,754	197,705	2,610,830
Neshoba	6,384,610	445,824	561,477	7,391,910
Newton	5,307,058	259,790	442,519	6,009,367
Noxubee	2,264,362	91,725	114,504	2,470,592
Oktibbeha	3,263,717	366,796	419,160	4,049,674
Panola	2,658,880	189,575	408,431	3,256,886
Pearl River	5,824,687	448,346	579,823	6,852,856
Perry	1,501,409	18,930	73,212	1,593,551
Pike	4,575,948	511,162	731,034	5,818,143
Pontotoc	3,828,334	183,976	331,419	4,343,728

**Table 5 (continued): Estimated Impacts on Labor Income in Each County in Mississippi
Attributable to 2014 Total Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures**

County	Direct Effects (\$)¹*	Indirect Effects (\$)²*	Induced Effects²** (\$)*	TOTAL (\$)²*
Prentiss	2,562,160	179,251	260,830	3,002,241
Quitman	1,230,918	64,344	77,148	1,372,410
Rankin	21,171,115	2,816,153	4,523,555	28,510,822
Scott	2,821,417	174,392	252,976	3,248,785
Sharkey	1,311,304	73,132	98,203	1,482,639
Simpson	3,082,830	268,084	359,122	3,710,036
Smith	1,569,500	128,069	63,733	1,761,302
Stone	2,445,795	114,605	195,831	2,756,231
Sunflower	6,585,894	423,662	595,405	7,604,961
Tallahatchie	4,947,490	169,314	359,680	5,476,484
Tate	3,422,189	260,017	340,241	4,022,446
Tippah	5,012,786	315,338	440,284	5,768,408
Tishomingo	2,847,360	167,912	235,395	3,250,668
Tunica	1,286,657	137,529	55,232	1,479,418
Union	3,462,177	195,311	283,891	3,941,379
Walthall	2,606,670	173,289	180,972	2,960,930
Warren	8,241,960	700,445	1,291,317	10,233,722
Washington	8,802,089	1,028,748	1,308,575	11,139,412
Wayne	2,539,769	178,454	212,210	2,930,433
Webster	3,070,345	141,694	288,053	3,500,092
Wilkinson	2,147,277	77,775	138,886	2,363,938
Winston	2,550,518	218,931	297,453	3,066,902
Yalobusha	3,425,816	313,786	185,917	3,925,520
Yazoo	5,357,325	384,851	560,875	6,303,051

¹* Results are in terms of 2014 dollars.

²** Induced effects only include the increased consumption expenditures associated with increases in household income from labor compensation.

The range was from the high in Hinds County of \$39.2 million in personal income to a low of \$1.3 million in Carroll County. On average, individuals in Mississippi counties earned \$6.0 million in personal income resulting from Medicaid injections in 2014. As these are recurring expenditures, this level of personal income is sustained annually.

County Summary

County-level impacts of Medicaid spending on nursing home services across the four dimensions noted above are summarized in Table 6. (Total county-level impacts of the federal-only portion of Medicaid are included in Appendix Table 6.) These Medicaid injections represent economic stimuli for the state's regional economies. The largest recipients of Medicaid nursing home funding were Hinds (\$52.1 million), Rankin (\$38.5 million), and Lauderdale (\$36.6 million) Counties (refer back to Table 1). The injections into each of the local economies sparked a chain of economic activity by businesses (direct and indirect effects) and households (induced effects). Specifically, Hinds County had the largest economic impacts with \$87.7 million in additional output, \$52.5 million in additional value added, 1,150 additional jobs, and \$39.3 million in additional personal income. These impacts reflect both the large injection of Medicaid nursing home spending and the relatively large regional purchase coefficient, meaning that much of the money injected into Hinds County reverberates locally through the county due to the composition of the county's economic base. In Rankin County, output increased by \$64.1 million, value-added increased by \$32.2 million, 864 jobs were supported, and personal income was \$28.5 million higher due to the Medicaid spending on nursing homes inside the county. Lauderdale also experienced large economic impacts: \$60.1 million in output, \$33.2 million in value added, 879 jobs, and \$25.5 million in personal income. On average, counties in Mississippi experienced a \$13.5 million increase in output, a \$7.5 million increase in value added, an increase of 196 jobs, and \$6.0 million more in personal income attributable to the injections of Medicaid spending on nursing homes in their local communities.

**Table 6: Estimated Total Impacts on All Measures for each of the County Economies
Attributable to 2014 Total Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures**

County	Output Impacts (\$) ^{1*}	Total Value Added Impacts (\$)*	Employment Impacts (jobs)	Labor Income Impacts (\$)*
Adams	12,293,488	6,907,354	184	5,443,683
Alcorn	15,387,866	8,940,842	217	7,001,241
Amite	3,631,640	2,123,799	53	1,809,692
Attala	6,183,862	3,296,557	101	2,682,685
Benton	3,968,254	1,978,530	72	1,681,031
Bolivar	22,912,689	12,756,774	355	10,188,323
Calhoun	9,978,020	4,727,957	193	3,847,162
Carroll	2,446,146	1,436,980	38	1,254,144
Chickasaw	9,598,085	5,044,269	159	4,180,035
Choctaw	10,600,578	6,146,890	162	5,307,331
Claiborne	3,273,676	2,068,526	46	1,849,234
Clarke	7,720,938	4,224,888	127	3,552,513
Clay	8,224,301	4,319,843	132	3,531,971
Coahoma	11,651,880	6,476,332	178	4,910,766
Copiah	9,134,023	4,803,560	164	3,813,597
Covington	7,213,062	3,663,494	128	3,030,408
DeSoto	16,547,887	9,340,528	244	7,280,159
Forrest	39,122,850	23,050,797	131	18,111,830
Franklin	3,003,445	1,635,400	50	1,365,472
George	4,567,826	2,352,540	76	1,928,051
Greene	8,483,582	4,603,647	145	3,916,862
Grenada	12,919,905	7,197,384	206	5,907,451
Hancock	11,442,470	7,295,692	140	6,144,270
Harrison	41,873,455	24,566,051	579	18,714,525
Hinds	87,677,617	52,528,253	1,150	39,291,304
Holmes	8,171,236	4,382,246	142	3,581,395
Humphreys	3,759,764	2,078,469	61	1,655,158
Issaquena	-	-	0	-

^{1*} Results are in terms of 2014 dollars.

Table 6 (continued): Estimated Total Impacts on All Measures for each of the County Economies Attributable to 2014 Total Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures

County	Output Impacts (\$) ^{2*}	Total Value Added Impacts (\$)*	Employment Impacts (jobs)	Labor Income Impacts (\$)*
Itawamba	7,906,606	4,250,293	131	3,548,222
Jackson	25,819,480	14,982,981	364	11,961,625
Jasper	7,851,643	3,989,087	140	3,320,956
Jefferson	4,539,669	3,116,566	49	2,763,708
Jefferson Davis	4,655,858	2,353,597	83	1,955,102
Jones	34,086,119	18,374,114	513	14,480,630
Kemper	3,970,735	2,005,546	74	1,684,663
Lafayette	9,642,355	5,527,741	129	4,359,100
Lamar	5,215,700	2,831,356	77	2,125,102
Lauderdale	60,145,483	33,219,485	879	25,478,008
Lawrence	3,072,570	1,569,434	51	1,308,195
Leake	8,218,027	4,129,041	148	3,412,341
Lee	32,220,533	18,920,817	433	14,804,297
Leflore	23,789,429	13,549,557	345	10,701,512
Lincoln	15,625,302	8,929,167	232	7,317,412
Lowndes	23,378,332	13,114,772	339	10,393,741
Madison	21,479,284	12,561,474	276	9,696,275
Marion	16,880,043	9,526,922	259	7,775,296
Marshall	10,111,191	5,706,990	155	4,657,699
Monroe	16,542,870	9,014,011	264	7,453,777
Montgomery	5,625,900	3,108,148	92	2,610,830
Neshoba	15,426,758	8,749,666	203	7,391,910
Newton	13,143,797	7,168,567	214	6,009,367
Noxubee	5,241,868	2,879,979	87	2,470,592
Oktibbeha	10,164,169	5,539,871	157	4,049,674
Panola	6,803,664	3,959,340	94	3,256,886
Pearl River	15,556,997	8,290,873	252	6,852,856

^{2*} Results are in terms of 2014 dollars.

Table 6 (continued): Estimated Total Impacts on All Measures for each of the County Economies Attributable to 2014 Total Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures

County	Output Impacts (\$) ^{3*}	Total Value Added Impacts (\$)*	Employment Impacts (jobs)	Labor Income Impacts (\$)*
Perry	3,156,530	1,852,086	49	1,593,551
Pike	14,053,610	7,571,055	221	5,818,143
Pontotoc	9,291,935	5,218,905	143	4,343,728
Prentiss	7,174,834	3,758,922	118	3,002,241
Quitman	3,720,240	1,726,234	75	1,372,410
Rankin	64,061,046	32,172,212	864	28,510,822
Scott	6,845,734	3,877,352	108	3,248,785
Sharkey	3,373,838	1,867,426	53	1,482,639
Simpson	8,956,459	4,602,649	157	3,710,036
Smith	4,626,182	2,128,404	94	1,761,302
Stone	6,119,062	3,338,947	99	2,756,231
Sunflower	16,602,399	9,308,057	259	7,604,961
Tallahatchie	10,363,163	6,542,284	138	5,476,484
Tate	9,104,060	4,908,036	151	4,022,446
Tippah	12,094,077	6,897,936	183	5,768,408
Tishomingo	7,383,705	3,974,694	123	3,250,668
Tunica	3,616,408	1,916,562	63	1,479,418
Union	8,573,746	4,687,968	138	3,941,379
Walthall	7,198,832	3,980,195	120	2,960,930
Warren	21,037,768	12,600,414	285	10,233,722
Washington	25,142,659	14,559,539	365	11,139,412
Wayne	6,256,234	3,523,708	98	2,930,433
Webster	7,814,538	4,159,202	131	3,500,092
Wilkinson	5,015,763	2,932,145	77	2,363,938
Winston	7,410,720	3,841,915	124	3,066,902
Yalobusha	9,640,974	4,694,883	180	3,925,520
Yazoo	14,439,197	7,985,066	225	6,303,051

^{3*} Results are in terms of 2014 dollars.

State Impacts

The county impacts only capture spending that reverberates within the county; however, much of the spending leakages out of the county may be captured elsewhere in the state. This cross-county spending would increase economic impacts at the state level, thus the state impacts are not merely a sum of the county impacts. For the state overall, the injection of Medicaid spending on nursing homes in 2014 of \$754.7 million sparked economic activity. The federal Medicaid funding increased state output by \$754.7 million, value added increased by \$435.7 million, employment increased by 13,158 jobs, and personal income increased by \$403.2 million. These are reported as *direct* effects in Table 7. These expenditures reverberated through spending along supply chains resulting in \$216.9 million in increased output, \$115.4 million in increased value added, 1,759 jobs supported, and \$57.9 million in increased personal income. These values are reported as *indirect* impacts in Table 7. As spending on production increased, so too did the income and employment within households. Households, in turn, increased spending, which sparked \$307.9 million in output, \$164.9 million in value added, 2,561 additional

Table 7: Estimated Impacts on Output, Total Value Added, Employment, Labor Income, and Revenues in the State of Attributable to 2014 Total Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures

	Direct Effects	Indirect Effects	Induced Effects*	TOTAL
Output Impacts (\$) **	754,725,344	216,930,862	307,945,960	1,279,751,968
Total Value Added Impacts (\$) **	435,670,871	115,438,086	164,916,469	716,025,426
Employment Impacts (employment)	13,158	1,759	2,561	17,478
Labor Income Impacts (\$) **	403,201,402	57,875,802	88,091,950	549,169,153
State General Funds Tax Revenue (\$) **				33,883,737
Tax Collections Across the State (\$) **				67,767,473
Bed Assessments (\$) **				76,269,124

* Induced effects only include the increased consumption expenditures associated with increases in household income from labor compensation.

** Results are in terms of 2014 dollars.

jobs supported, and \$88.1 million personal income. These are reported as *induced* effects in Table 7. In total, the \$754.7 million in Medicaid funding for nursing homes in Mississippi increased output by an estimated \$1.3 billion, increased value added in the state by \$716.0 million, supported 17,478 jobs, and created \$549.2 million of personal income.

In addition, state and federal Medicaid spending on nursing homes sparked economic activity that generated state tax revenue. If each dollar of additional personal income generates \$0.0617 toward the State's general fund revenue, then the \$549.2 million of personal income generated would translate into \$33.9 million for state coffers.¹ State collections are not the only tax revenue generated from the economic activity associated with Medicaid spending in Mississippi; local communities also receive tax revenue such as sales tax diversions and local property taxes. Using this more inclusive definition of tax collections, the economic activity sparked by the Medicaid spending generated a total of \$67.8 million in tax revenues, of which approximately half went to state coffers and the remaining portion was spread across the state.² Additionally, nursing homes paid Medicaid bed assessments at a rate of \$14.08 per bed per day for a total of \$76,291,124 in 2014.³

Summary

In 2014, \$754.9 million was spent by Medicaid on nursing homes in Mississippi in 2014 which resulted in an additional \$1.3 billion in state output, \$716.0 million in value added, 17,478 jobs, and \$549.2 million in personal income. Statewide coffers received \$67.8 million—half went to the State General Fund (\$33.9 million), the other half was generated for local communities.

¹ The State Economist's office estimates percentage of labor income that accrues to the state general fund by from personal income using an impact program is \$0.0617 to the General Fund for each \$1 of personal income.

² The estimates reported in Table 7 are the tax revenue that contributes to the state's general fund. This is not the total amount of tax revenue generated. Some revenue that is generated does not go to the state's general fund, such as sales tax revenue diversions to local economies or local property taxes. The State Economist's Office estimates that total tax revenues are approximately twice as much as estimated going to the general fund.

³ The bed assessment total for 2014 was reported by the Public Records Officer in the Office of the Governor, Division of Medicaid.

Appendix

The impact values included in the body of this report include all Medicaid spending; however, policy makers and practitioners might be interested in the impacts of the federal Medicaid spending separate from the state spending because federal dollars represent *new* injections into the state. Thus the federal-only impacts are included in this appendix. The statistical methods and modelling for these impact measures appendix follow the same methodology outlined within the report and the tables parallel the tables included in the report. The difference is that the tables in the body of the report include all Medicaid spending and in the appendix, Medicaid spending is restricted to only include federal dollars.

**Appendix Table 1: Federal Medicaid Expenditures for
Nursing Homes by County, 2014**

County	Total Medicaid Spending	County	Total Medicaid Spending	County	Total Medicaid Spending
Adams	\$5,822,460	Itawamba	\$4,509,093	Perry	\$1,945,065
Alcorn	\$7,438,252	Jackson	\$13,101,307	Pike	\$6,735,241
Amite	\$2,026,393	Jasper	\$4,540,286	Pontotoc	\$5,124,603
Attala	\$3,295,547	Jefferson	\$2,669,368	Prentiss	\$3,803,617
Benton	\$2,346,619	Jefferson Davis	\$2,666,397	Quitman	\$2,190,789
Bolivar	\$11,771,416	Jones	\$16,859,836	Rankin	\$27,878,732
Calhoun	\$5,837,191	Kemper	\$2,468,381	Scott	\$3,812,704
Carroll	\$1,541,214	Lafayette	\$4,309,290	Sharkey	\$1,805,556
Chickasaw	\$5,309,743	Lamar	\$2,362,258	Simpson	\$4,807,964
Choctaw	\$6,218,186	Lauderdale	\$26,514,234	Smith	\$2,825,567
Claiborne	\$2,089,993	Lawrence	\$1,804,355	Stone	\$3,469,155
Clarke	\$4,468,877	Leake	\$4,682,564	Sunflower	\$8,956,826
Clay	\$4,165,587	Lee	\$14,437,594	Tallahatchie	\$5,825,184
Coahoma	\$5,629,436	Leflore	\$11,980,163	Tate	\$4,891,420
Copiah	\$5,019,595	Lincoln	\$7,970,223	Tippah	\$6,664,706
Covington	\$4,115,746	Lowndes	\$11,083,781	Tishomingo	\$4,154,481
DeSoto	\$7,687,559	Madison	\$9,011,025	Tunica	\$1,981,430
Forrest	\$18,336,744	Marion	\$8,829,630	Union	\$4,822,151
Franklin	\$1,790,336	Marshall	\$5,288,872	Walthall	\$3,880,190
George	\$2,487,809	Monroe	\$9,034,043	Warren	\$10,271,592
Greene	\$5,250,708	Montgomery	\$3,197,994	Washington	\$11,895,152
Grenada	\$6,837,432	Neshoba	\$7,957,150	Wayne	\$3,441,763
Hancock	\$5,895,313	Newton	\$7,414,704	Webster	\$4,445,099
Harrison	\$18,789,535	Noxubee	\$3,161,246	Wilkinson	\$2,868,240
Hinds	\$37,670,574	Oktibbeha	\$4,830,989	Winston	\$3,864,126
Holmes	\$4,674,421	Panola	\$3,354,507	Yalobusha	\$5,435,433
Humphreys	\$2,055,318	Pearl River	\$8,188,599	Yazoo	\$7,508,945
Issaquena	-				

**Appendix Table 2: Estimated Impacts on Output in Each County in Mississippi
Attributable to 2014 Federal Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures**

County	Direct Effects (\$)*	Indirect Effects(\$)*	Induced Effects** (\$)*	TOTAL(\$)*
Adams	\$5,822,460	\$1,294,334	\$1,777,794	\$8,894,589
Alcorn	\$7,438,252	\$1,410,635	\$2,284,548	\$11,133,434
Amite	\$2,026,393	\$260,572	\$346,836	\$2,633,800
Attala	\$3,295,547	\$475,511	\$703,092	\$4,474,150
Benton	\$2,346,619	\$254,427	\$270,066	\$2,871,113
Bolivar	\$11,771,416	\$1,785,103	\$3,021,277	\$16,577,796
Calhoun	\$5,837,191	\$637,355	\$744,754	\$7,219,300
Carroll	\$1,541,214	\$86,812	\$141,810	\$1,769,837
Chickasaw	\$5,309,743	\$638,191	\$996,475	\$6,944,409
Choctaw	\$6,218,186	\$584,755	\$866,793	\$7,669,734
Claiborne	\$2,089,993	\$92,380	\$186,199	\$2,368,571
Clarke	\$4,468,877	\$410,019	\$707,360	\$5,586,256
Clay	\$4,165,587	\$730,007	\$1,054,856	\$5,950,449
Coahoma	\$5,629,436	\$1,290,464	\$1,510,472	\$8,430,372
Copiah	\$5,019,595	\$754,901	\$834,155	\$6,608,652
Covington	\$4,115,746	\$447,903	\$655,148	\$5,218,797
DeSoto	\$7,687,559	\$1,796,782	\$2,488,391	\$11,972,732
Forrest	\$18,336,744	\$5,166,802	\$4,802,632	\$28,306,177
Franklin	\$1,790,336	\$150,218	\$232,500	\$2,173,053
George	\$2,487,809	\$370,993	\$446,113	\$3,304,915
Greene	\$5,250,708	\$314,640	\$572,697	\$6,138,045
Grenada	\$6,837,432	\$995,932	\$1,514,451	\$9,347,813
Hancock	\$5,895,313	\$940,877	\$1,442,670	\$8,278,860
Harrison	\$18,789,535	\$5,242,141	\$6,264,620	\$30,296,295
Hinds	\$37,670,574	\$13,083,135	\$12,682,829	\$63,436,538
Holmes	\$4,674,421	\$606,861	\$630,773	\$5,912,056
Humphreys	\$2,055,318	\$342,752	\$322,196	\$2,720,265
Issaquena	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-

**Appendix Table 2 (continued): Estimated Impacts on Output in Each County in Mississippi
Attributable to 2014 Federal Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures**

County	Direct Effects (\$)*	Indirect Effects (\$)*	Induced Effects** (\$)*	TOTAL (\$)*
Itawamba	\$4,509,093	\$487,809	\$723,689	\$5,720,590
Jackson	\$13,101,307	\$2,369,177	\$3,210,434	\$18,680,919
Jasper	\$4,540,286	\$474,742	\$665,795	\$5,680,824
Jefferson	\$2,669,368	\$146,809	\$468,367	\$3,284,544
Jefferson Davis	\$2,666,397	\$298,293	\$403,918	\$3,368,609
Jones	\$16,859,836	\$3,781,814	\$4,020,349	\$24,662,000
Kemper	\$2,468,381	\$196,272	\$208,255	\$2,872,907
Lafayette	\$4,309,290	\$1,083,032	\$1,582,559	\$6,974,880
Lamar	\$2,362,258	\$584,674	\$765,000	\$3,711,932
Lauderdale	\$26,514,234	\$7,063,289	\$9,938,951	\$43,516,474
Lawrence	\$1,804,355	\$190,024	\$239,630	\$2,234,009
Leake	\$4,682,564	\$505,343	\$758,004	\$5,945,910
Lee	\$14,437,594	\$3,731,483	\$5,142,845	\$23,311,921
Leflore	\$11,980,163	\$2,748,275	\$2,483,698	\$17,212,135
Lincoln	\$7,970,223	\$1,000,873	\$2,334,129	\$11,305,224
Lowndes	\$11,083,781	\$2,517,186	\$3,313,730	\$16,914,698
Madison	\$9,011,025	\$3,130,990	\$3,398,682	\$15,540,698
Marion	\$8,829,630	\$1,358,109	\$2,025,592	\$12,213,332
Marshall	\$5,288,872	\$813,496	\$1,213,312	\$7,315,680
Monroe	\$9,034,043	\$1,023,099	\$1,911,961	\$11,969,104
Montgomery	\$3,197,994	\$313,808	\$558,650	\$4,070,452
Neshoba	\$7,957,150	\$1,511,491	\$1,692,932	\$11,161,573
Newton	\$7,414,704	\$744,001	\$1,351,099	\$9,509,804
Noxubee	\$3,161,246	\$250,679	\$380,674	\$3,792,597
Oktibbeha	\$4,830,989	\$1,297,486	\$1,225,507	\$7,353,983
Panola	\$3,354,507	\$504,554	\$1,063,527	\$4,922,589
Pearl River	\$8,188,599	\$1,397,532	\$1,669,673	\$11,255,805
Perry	\$1,945,065	\$67,326	\$271,421	\$2,283,812
Pike	\$6,735,241	\$1,529,588	\$1,903,243	\$10,168,072

**Appendix Table 2 (continued): Estimated Impacts on Output in Each County in Mississippi
Attributable to 2014 Federal Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures**

County	Direct Effects (\$) ^{1*}	Indirect Effects (\$) *	Induced Effects ^{2**} (\$) *	TOTAL (\$) *
Pontotoc	\$5,124,603	\$575,863	\$1,022,438	\$6,722,903
Prentiss	\$3,803,617	\$566,552	\$820,969	\$5,191,138
Quitman	\$2,190,789	\$254,929	\$245,951	\$2,691,669
Rankin	\$27,878,732	\$7,376,982	\$11,093,755	\$46,349,468
Scott	\$3,812,704	\$442,053	\$698,271	\$4,953,027
Sharkey	\$1,805,556	\$289,512	\$345,973	\$2,441,041
Simpson	\$4,807,964	\$696,676	\$975,539	\$6,480,180
Smith	\$2,825,567	\$264,060	\$257,510	\$3,347,137
Stone	\$3,469,155	\$326,734	\$631,377	\$4,427,265
Sunflower	\$8,956,826	\$1,281,833	\$1,773,514	\$12,012,173
Tallahatchie	\$5,825,184	\$627,419	\$1,045,356	\$7,497,959
Tate	\$4,891,420	\$758,770	\$936,783	\$6,586,973
Tippah	\$6,664,706	\$816,090	\$1,269,513	\$8,750,311
Tishomingo	\$4,154,481	\$462,711	\$725,069	\$5,342,261
Tunica	\$1,981,430	\$451,131	\$183,984	\$2,616,544
Union	\$4,822,151	\$591,238	\$789,892	\$6,203,280
Walthall	\$3,880,190	\$736,878	\$591,432	\$5,208,500
Warren	\$10,271,592	\$1,769,270	\$3,180,390	\$15,221,252
Washington	\$11,895,152	\$2,857,819	\$3,438,255	\$18,191,224
Wayne	\$3,441,763	\$434,342	\$650,409	\$4,526,512
Webster	\$4,445,099	\$393,865	\$815,012	\$5,653,977
Wilkinson	\$2,868,240	\$308,488	\$452,278	\$3,629,006
Winston	\$3,864,126	\$644,526	\$853,154	\$5,361,806
Yalobusha	\$5,435,433	\$844,388	\$695,619	\$6,975,440
Yazoo	\$7,508,945	\$1,301,612	\$1,636,495	\$10,447,053

^{1*} Results are in terms of 2014 dollars.

^{2**} Induced effects only include the increased consumption expenditures associated with increases in household income from labor compensation.

**Appendix Table 3b: Estimated Impacts on Total Value Added in Each County in Mississippi
Attributable to 2014 Federal Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures**

County	Direct Effects (\$) *	Indirect Effects (\$) *	Induced Effects ** (\$) *	TOTAL (\$) *
Adams	3,282,665	712,314	1,002,632	4,997,611
Alcorn	4,433,000	770,337	1,265,543	6,468,880
Amite	1,286,328	94,225	183,490	1,564,043
Attala	1,790,126	230,844	364,155	2,385,126
Benton	1,222,578	72,023	136,907	1,431,507
Bolivar	6,691,215	890,064	1,648,506	9,229,785
Calhoun	2,768,593	254,381	397,799	3,420,773
Carroll	922,542	36,754	80,388	1,039,684
Chickasaw	2,860,382	266,540	522,709	3,649,631
Choctaw	3,791,197	188,404	467,799	4,447,400
Claiborne	1,346,271	43,829	106,520	1,496,621
Clarke	2,492,101	182,963	381,728	3,056,793
Clay	2,235,476	323,602	566,417	3,125,494
Coahoma	3,090,673	734,869	860,215	4,685,758
Copiah	2,574,366	420,006	481,101	3,475,473
Covington	2,119,835	189,578	341,199	2,650,613
DeSoto	4,379,063	982,467	1,396,531	6,758,062
Forrest	11,150,607	2,825,069	2,702,045	16,677,721
Franklin	982,966	72,513	127,765	1,183,246
George	1,325,125	143,856	233,130	1,702,111
Greene	2,877,220	139,204	314,408	3,330,832
Grenada	3,876,933	500,358	830,163	5,207,454
Hancock	4,018,739	463,299	796,543	5,278,582
Harrison	11,047,011	3,155,333	3,571,694	17,774,037
Hinds	22,132,803	8,337,304	7,535,151	38,005,259
Holmes	2,531,095	283,660	355,889	3,170,644
Humphreys	1,145,193	180,742	177,879	1,503,815
Issaquena	-	-	-	-

**Appendix Table 3 (continued): Estimated Impacts on Total Value Added in Each County
in Mississippi Attributable to 2014 Federal Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures**

County	Direct Effects (\$)*	Indirect Effects (\$)*	Induced Effects ** (\$)*	TOTAL (\$)*
Itawamba	2,493,119	189,082	392,972	3,075,173
Jackson	7,782,837	1,304,947	1,752,707	10,840,491
Jasper	2,338,497	196,477	351,212	2,886,185
Jefferson	1,940,953	65,448	248,497	2,254,899
Jefferson Davis	1,373,341	122,260	207,274	1,702,875
Jones	12,688,056	2,559,251	2,918,300	18,165,606
Kemper	1,700,924	124,635	157,228	1,982,787
Lafayette	3,553,121	773,112	1,138,779	5,465,013
Lamar	1,754,095	473,348	571,783	2,799,226
Lauderdale	20,045,349	5,363,423	7,433,741	32,842,514
Lawrence	1,297,439	91,997	162,187	1,551,624
Leake	3,229,310	295,599	557,276	4,082,185
Lee	11,832,856	2,895,449	3,977,801	18,706,105
Leflore	9,502,878	2,036,086	1,856,832	13,395,798
Lincoln	6,385,031	657,490	1,785,319	8,827,840
Lowndes	8,691,783	1,798,318	2,475,846	12,965,947
Madison	7,330,800	2,552,852	2,535,276	12,418,928
Marion	6,900,341	976,922	1,541,549	9,418,811
Marshall	4,133,567	585,214	923,447	5,642,228
Monroe	6,870,284	626,173	1,415,264	8,911,721
Montgomery	2,445,740	200,336	426,802	3,072,877
Neshoba	6,765,561	727,692	1,157,122	8,650,376
Newton	5,692,993	407,562	986,664	7,087,219
Noxubee	2,426,211	137,952	283,135	2,847,297
Oktibbeha	3,523,088	1,027,575	926,341	5,477,005
Panola	2,812,126	320,215	782,068	3,914,410
Pearl River	6,243,097	722,955	1,230,737	8,196,789
Perry	1,597,731	31,493	201,845	1,831,069
Pike	4,938,027	1,098,259	1,448,855	7,485,139

Appendix Table 3 (continued): Estimated Impacts on Total Value Added in Each County in Mississippi Attributable to 2014 Federal Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures

County	Direct Effects (\$)¹*	Indirect Effects (\$)²*	Induced Effects²** (\$)²*	TOTAL (\$)²*
Pontotoc	4,088,129	330,492	741,061	5,159,681
Prentiss	2,024,334	272,959	422,363	2,719,656
Quitman	997,471	120,036	131,458	1,248,965
Rankin	16,490,832	4,337,322	6,352,685	27,180,838
Scott	2,206,322	212,748	386,273	2,805,343
Sharkey	1,027,346	140,490	183,285	1,351,122
Simpson	2,451,481	347,209	531,420	3,330,109
Smith	1,271,358	127,521	141,065	1,539,943
Stone	1,923,711	151,566	340,518	2,415,796
Sunflower	5,153,654	607,956	972,959	6,734,569
Tallahatchie	3,725,165	376,707	631,603	4,733,475
Tate	2,693,339	339,313	518,412	3,551,064
Tippah	3,915,612	366,377	708,808	4,990,797
Tishomingo	2,246,210	226,383	403,180	2,875,772
Tunica	1,020,970	262,304	103,397	1,386,672
Union	2,714,488	266,322	411,031	3,391,840
Walthall	2,061,332	469,376	349,043	2,879,751
Warren	6,391,981	970,441	1,754,234	9,116,656
Washington	6,883,216	1,711,419	1,939,487	10,534,123
Wayne	1,985,657	209,287	354,531	2,549,475
Webster	2,424,320	154,280	430,668	3,009,267
Wilkinson	1,675,790	179,263	266,413	2,121,466
Winston	2,017,710	305,272	456,721	2,779,703
Yalobusha	2,670,304	354,345	372,195	3,396,844
Yazoo	4,209,955	669,093	898,309	5,777,358

¹* Results are in terms of 2014 dollars.

²** Induced effects only include the increased consumption expenditures associated with increases in household income from labor compensation.

**Appendix Table 4: Estimated Impacts on Employment in Each County
in Mississippi Attributable to 2014 Federal Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures**

County	Direct Effects (jobs)	Indirect Effects (jobs)	Induced Effects** (jobs)	TOTAL (jobs)
Adams	105	12	17	133
Alcorn	124	13	20	157
Amite	32	3	3	39
Attala	62	5	6	73
Benton	46	3	2	51
Bolivar	210	17	30	257
Calhoun	127	7	7	139
Carroll	26	1	1	28
Chickasaw	101	6	8	116
Choctaw	100	10	8	118
Claiborne	31	1	2	34
Clarke	81	5	6	92
Clay	79	7	9	96
Coahoma	105	10	14	129
Copiah	101	9	9	119
Covington	82	5	6	93
DeSoto	136	18	22	176
Forrest	297	46	44	388
Franklin	34	1	2	37
George	47	4	4	55
Greene	98	3	4	105
Grenada	122	13	15	149
Hancock	77	11	14	102
Harrison	319	44	56	419
Hinds	641	90	101	831
Holmes	88	8	6	103
Humphreys	38	4	3	44
Issaquena	0	0	0	0

**Appendix Table 4 (continued): Estimated Impacts on Employment in Each County
in Mississippi Attributable to 2014 Federal Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures**

County	Direct Effects (jobs)	Indirect Effects (jobs)	Induced Effects** (jobs)	TOTAL (jobs)
Itawamba	83	6	7	95
Jackson	219	20	25	263
Jasper	91	5	6	101
Jefferson	30	1	4	36
Jefferson Davis	53	3	4	60
Jones	427	39	43	507
Kemper	69	2	2	73
Lafayette	97	12	19	128
Lamar	60	6	9	76
Lauderdale	667	84	118	869
Lawrence	45	2	2	50
Leake	131	7	9	146
Lee	325	43	60	428
Leflore	283	29	30	341
Lincoln	186	15	29	229
Lowndes	266	30	40	335
Madison	206	31	37	273
Marion	213	17	26	256
Marshall	128	10	16	153
Monroe	225	13	22	261
Montgomery	79	4	8	91
Neshoba	169	14	18	201
Newton	183	12	17	212
Noxubee	78	4	5	86
Oktibbeha	127	14	15	155
Panola	73	7	13	93
Pearl River	204	25	21	249
Perry	44	1	3	48
Pike	176	19	24	218

Appendix Table 4 (continued): Estimated Impacts on Employment in Each County in Mississippi Attributable to 2014 Federal Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures

County	Direct Effects (jobs)	Indirect Effects (jobs)	Induced Effects ^{3**} (jobs)	TOTAL (jobs)
Pontotoc	121	8	13	141
Prentiss	73	5	7	86
Quitman	49	3	2	54
Rankin	470	63	92	625
Scott	66	5	6	78
Sharkey	32	3	4	39
Simpson	97	8	9	114
Smith	64	2	2	68
Stone	63	3	5	71
Sunflower	157	14	17	188
Tallahatchie	87	5	8	100
Tate	91	10	9	109
Tippah	114	8	11	132
Tishomingo	79	4	6	89
Tunica	40	4	2	45
Union	87	6	7	100
Walthall	75	6	6	87
Warren	160	19	28	207
Washington	207	25	33	264
Wayne	60	6	6	71
Webster	83	4	7	95
Wilkinson	49	3	4	56
Winston	76	6	8	90
Yalobusha	114	11	5	131
Yazoo	136	13	15	163

^{3**} Induced effects only include the increased consumption expenditures associated with increases in household income from labor compensation.

**Appendix Table 5: Estimated Impacts on Labor Income in Each County
in Mississippi Attributable to 2014 Federal Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures**

County	Direct Effects (\$)*	Indirect Effects (\$)*	Induced Effects** (\$)*	TOTAL (\$)*
Adams	3,034,874	348,631	555,110	3,938,615
Alcorn	4,114,302	324,787	626,451	5,065,540
Amite	1,203,821	50,703	78,826	1,333,351
Attala	1,643,965	128,322	168,690	1,940,977
Benton	1,115,696	52,738	47,827	1,216,261
Bolivar	6,178,297	352,696	840,466	7,371,458
Calhoun	2,494,746	131,756	156,997	2,783,500
Carroll	857,822	22,575	27,002	907,399
Chickasaw	2,621,417	161,445	241,478	3,024,340
Choctaw	2,621,417	126,833	183,065	3,839,961
Claiborne	1,260,172	31,952	45,836	1,337,959
Clarke	2,301,222	108,200	160,893	2,570,316
Clay	2,049,501	209,660	296,291	2,555,452
Coahoma	2,841,559	283,800	427,681	3,553,039
Copiah	2,350,433	196,375	212,407	2,759,215
Covington	1,945,077	102,451	145,033	2,192,562
DeSoto	4,044,710	500,224	722,408	5,267,343
Forrest	10,386,638	1,306,276	1,411,364	13,104,277
Franklin	903,312	37,596	47,038	987,947
George	1,213,140	83,925	97,919	1,394,984
Greene	2,642,743	83,986	107,201	2,833,929
Grenada	3,577,900	274,830	421,431	4,274,162
Hancock	3,786,017	275,040	384,447	4,445,504
Harrison	10,247,777	1,452,509	1,840,053	13,540,339
Hinds	20,550,370	3,741,288	4,136,399	28,428,056
Holmes	2,323,011	121,828	146,374	2,591,212
Humphreys	1,054,979	66,313	76,249	1,197,540
Issaquena	-	-	-	-

**Appendix Table 5 (continued): Estimated Impacts on Labor Income in Each County
in Mississippi Attributable to 2014 Federal Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures**

County	Direct Effects (\$)*	Indirect Effects (\$)*	Induced Effects** (\$)*	TOTAL (\$)*
Itawamba	2,292,602	104,508	170,101	2,567,211
Jackson	7,222,773	620,063	811,643	8,654,479
Jasper	2,145,712	112,914	144,152	2,402,779
Jefferson	1,890,466	20,775	88,359	1,999,599
Jefferson Davis	1,260,123	69,064	85,369	1,414,557
Jones	11,667,521	1,248,730	1,400,054	14,316,305
Kemper	1,543,300	61,112	61,133	1,665,546
Lafayette	3,318,973	354,242	636,418	4,309,633
Lamar	1,611,355	204,219	285,413	2,100,987
Lauderdale	18,444,078	2,620,379	4,124,428	25,188,886
Lawrence	1,190,312	47,526	55,511	1,293,350
Leake	2,940,944	179,159	253,516	3,373,618
Lee	10,992,883	1,450,515	2,192,901	14,636,299
Leflore	8,797,566	865,647	916,859	10,580,072
Lincoln	5,918,043	365,844	950,487	7,234,375
Lowndes	8,034,388	859,075	1,382,330	10,275,794
Madison	6,824,674	1,338,877	1,422,690	9,586,243
Marion	6,373,551	554,893	758,619	7,687,063
Marshall	3,818,000	332,402	454,442	4,604,844
Monroe	6,326,328	340,221	702,643	7,369,192
Montgomery	2,256,472	129,270	195,461	2,581,203
Neshoba	6,312,158	440,765	555,105	7,308,027
Newton	5,246,834	256,842	437,497	5,941,173
Noxubee	2,238,666	90,684	113,205	2,442,556
Oktibbeha	3,226,681	362,634	414,403	4,003,719
Panola	2,628,707	187,424	403,796	3,219,927
Pearl River	5,758,589	443,258	573,243	6,775,090
Perry	1,484,371	18,715	72,381	1,575,468
Pike	4,524,021	505,361	722,738	5,752,119

**Appendix Table 5 (continued): Estimated Impacts on Labor Income in Each County
in Mississippi Attributable to 2014 Federal Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures**

County	Direct Effects (\$) ^{4*}	Indirect Effects (\$)*	Induced Effects ^{5**} (\$)*	TOTAL (\$)*
Pontotoc	3,784,890	181,888	327,658	4,294,436
Prentiss	1,853,775	129,691	188,716	2,172,182
Quitman	890,594	46,555	55,818	992,967
Rankin	15,317,732	2,037,544	3,272,884	20,628,159
Scott	2,041,353	126,177	183,033	2,350,562
Sharkey	948,755	52,913	71,052	1,072,720
Simpson	2,230,490	193,965	259,832	2,684,286
Smith	1,135,565	92,660	46,112	1,274,338
Stone	1,769,582	82,919	141,688	1,994,189
Sunflower	4,765,028	306,529	430,787	5,502,344
Tallahatchie	3,579,610	122,502	260,236	3,962,348
Tate	2,476,023	188,128	246,171	2,910,322
Tippah	3,626,852	228,154	318,555	4,173,560
Tishomingo	2,060,123	121,488	170,313	2,351,924
Tunica	930,922	99,505	39,961	1,070,389
Union	2,504,955	141,311	205,401	2,851,668
Walthall	1,885,978	125,378	130,936	2,142,293
Warren	5,963,225	506,786	934,294	7,404,305
Washington	6,368,490	744,320	946,781	8,059,591
Wayne	1,837,574	129,115	153,539	2,120,228
Webster	2,221,457	102,518	208,412	2,532,388
Wilkinson	1,553,599	56,272	100,487	1,710,357
Winston	1,845,352	158,401	215,214	2,218,965
Yalobusha	2,478,648	227,031	134,515	2,840,193
Yazoo	3,876,133	278,448	405,804	4,560,386

^{4*} Results are in terms of 2014 dollars.

^{5**} Induced effects only include the increased consumption expenditures associated with increases in household income from labor compensation.

Appendix Table 6: Estimated Total Impacts on All Measures for each of the County Economies Attributable to 2014 Federal Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures

County	Output Impacts (\$)*	Total Value Added Impacts (\$)*	Employment Impacts (jobs)	Labor Income Impacts (\$)*
Adams	8,894,589	4,997,611	133	3,938,615
Alcorn	11,133,434	6,468,880	157	5,065,540
Amite	2,633,800	1,564,043	39	1,333,351
Attala	4,474,150	2,385,126	73	1,940,977
Benton	2,871,113	1,431,507	51	1,216,261
Bolivar	16,577,796	9,229,785	257	7,371,458
Calhoun	7,219,300	3,420,773	139	2,783,500
Carroll	1,769,837	1,039,684	28	907,399
Chickasaw	6,944,409	3,649,631	116	3,024,340
Choctaw	7,669,734	4,447,400	118	3,839,961
Claiborne	2,368,571	1,496,621	34	1,337,959
Clarke	5,586,256	3,056,793	92	2,570,316
Clay	5,950,449	3,125,494	96	2,555,452
Coahoma	8,430,372	4,685,758	129	3,553,039
Copiah	6,608,652	3,475,473	119	2,759,215
Covington	5,218,797	2,650,613	93	2,192,562
DeSoto	11,972,732	6,758,062	176	5,267,343
Forrest	28,306,177	16,677,721	388	13,104,277
Franklin	2,173,053	1,183,246	37	987,947
George	3,304,915	1,702,111	55	1,394,984
Greene	6,138,045	3,330,832	105	2,833,929
Grenada	9,347,813	5,207,454	149	4,274,162
Hancock	8,278,860	5,278,582	102	4,445,504
Harrison	30,296,295	17,774,037	419	13,540,339
Hinds	63,436,538	38,005,259	831	28,428,056
Holmes	5,912,056	3,170,644	103	2,591,212
Humphreys	2,720,265	1,503,815	44	1,197,540

* Results are in terms of 2014 dollars.

Appendix Table 6 (continued): Estimated Total Impacts on All Measures for each of the County Economies Attributable to 2014 Federal Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures

County	Output Impacts (\$)*	Total Value Added Impacts (\$)*	Employment Impacts (jobs)	Labor Income Impacts (\$)*
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Issaquena	-	-	-	-
Itawamba	5,720,590	3,075,173	95	2,567,211
Jackson	18,680,919	10,840,491	263	8,654,479
Jasper	5,680,824	2,886,185	101	2,402,779
Jefferson	3,284,544	2,254,899	36	1,999,599
Jefferson Davis	3,368,609	1,702,875	60	1,414,557
Jones	24,662,000	18,165,606	507	14,316,305
Kemper	2,872,907	1,982,787	73	1,665,546
Lafayette	6,974,880	5,465,013	128	4,309,633
Lamar	3,711,932	2,799,226	76	2,100,987
Lauderdale	43,516,474	32,842,514	869	25,188,886
Lawrence	2,234,009	1,551,624	50	1,293,350
Leake	5,945,910	4,082,185	146	3,373,618
Lee	23,311,921	18,706,105	428	14,636,299
Leflore	17,212,135	13,395,798	341	10,580,072
Lincoln	11,305,224	8,827,840	229	7,234,375
Lowndes	16,914,698	12,965,947	335	10,275,794
Madison	15,540,698	12,418,928	273	9,586,243
Marion	12,213,332	9,418,811	256	7,687,063
Marshall	7,315,680	5,642,228	153	4,604,844
Monroe	11,969,104	8,911,721	261	7,369,192
Montgomery	4,070,452	3,072,877	91	2,581,203
Neshoba	11,161,573	8,650,376	201	7,308,027
Newton	9,509,804	7,087,219	212	5,941,173
Noxubee	3,792,597	2,847,297	86	2,442,556
Oktibbeha	7,353,983	5,477,005	155	4,003,719
Panola	4,922,589	3,914,410	93	3,219,927
Pearl River	11,255,805	8,196,789	249	6,775,090

* Results are in terms of 2014 dollars.

Appendix Table 6 (continued): Estimated Total Impacts on All Measures for each of the County Economies Attributable to 2014 Federal Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures

County	Output Impacts (\$)*	Total Value Added Impacts (\$)*	Employment Impacts (jobs)	Labor Income Impacts (\$)*
Perry	2,283,812	1,831,069	48	1,575,468
Pike	10,168,072	7,485,139	218	5,752,119
Pontotoc	6,722,903	5,159,681	141	4,294,436
Prentiss	5,191,138	2,719,656	86	2,172,182
Quitman	2,691,669	1,248,965	54	992,967
Rankin	46,349,468	27,180,838	625	20,628,159
Scott	4,953,027	2,805,343	78	2,350,562
Sharkey	2,441,041	1,351,122	39	1,072,720
Simpson	6,480,180	3,330,109	114	2,684,286
Smith	3,347,137	1,539,943	68	1,274,338
Stone	4,427,265	2,415,796	71	1,994,189
Sunflower	12,012,173	6,734,569	188	5,502,344
Tallahatchie	7,497,959	4,733,475	100	3,962,348
Tate	6,586,973	3,551,064	109	2,910,322
Tippah	8,750,311	4,990,797	132	4,173,560
Tishomingo	5,342,261	2,875,772	89	2,351,924
Tunica	2,616,544	1,386,672	45	1,070,389
Union	6,203,280	3,391,840	100	2,851,668
Walthall	5,208,500	2,879,751	87	2,142,293
Warren	15,221,252	9,116,656	207	7,404,305
Washington	18,191,224	10,534,123	264	8,059,591
Wayne	4,526,512	2,549,475	71	2,120,228
Webster	5,653,977	3,009,267	95	2,532,388
Wilkinson	3,629,006	2,121,466	56	1,710,357
Winston	5,361,806	2,779,703	90	2,218,965
Yalobusha	6,975,440	3,396,844	131	2,840,193
Yazoo	10,447,053	5,777,358	163	4,560,386

* Results are in terms of 2014 dollars.

Appendix Table 7: Estimated Impacts on Output, Total Value Added, Employment, Labor Income, and tax revenues in the State of Attributable to 2014 Federal Medicaid Nursing Home Expenditures

	Direct Effects	Indirect Effects	Induced Effects*	TOTAL
Output Impacts (\$) **	546,167,508	156,953,887	222,805,160	925,926,556
Total Value Added Impacts (\$) **	315,216,729	83,521,801	119,320,417	518,058,947
Employment Impacts (employment)	9,520	1,272	1,853	12,646
Labor Income Impacts (\$) **	291,724,408	41,874,319	63,736,316	397,335,042
State General Funds Tax Revenue (\$) **				24,396,372
Tax Collections Across the State (\$) **				48,792,743

* Induced effects only include the increased consumption expenditures associated with increases in household income from labor compensation.

** Results are in terms of 2014 dollars.