

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Alabama

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

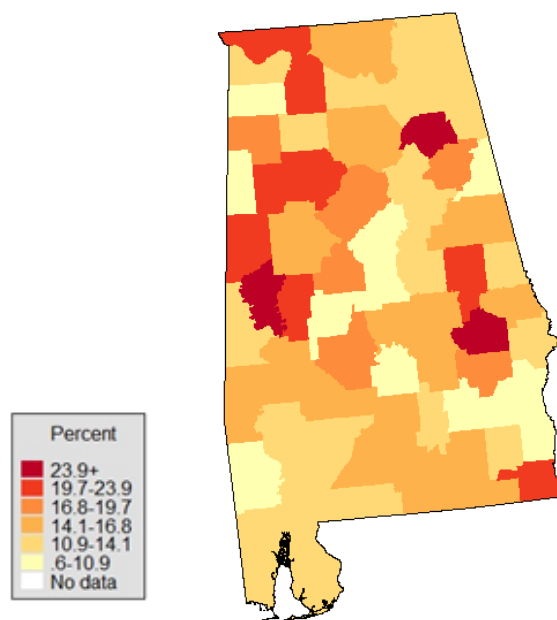
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Alabama

### Alabama By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 14.0% of all workers in rural areas in Alabama.
- In Alabama, hospitals employ 4.9% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 10.5% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Alabama.



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Alaska

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

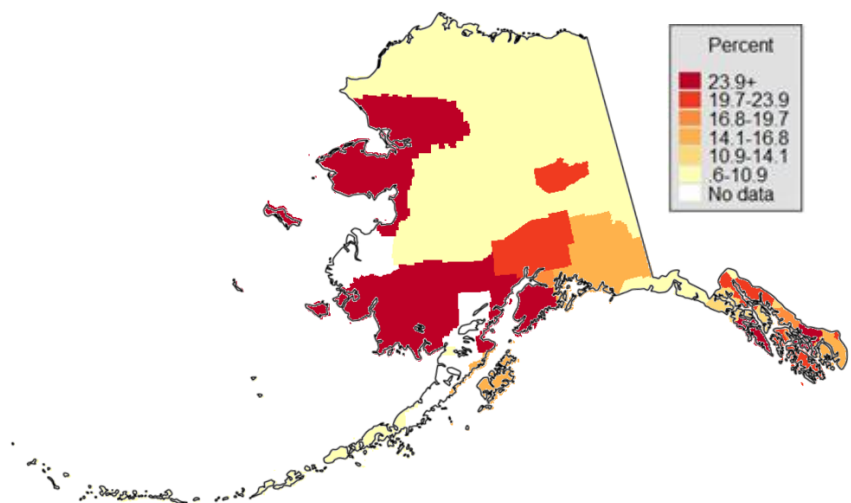
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Alaska By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 20.9% of all workers in rural areas in Alaska.
- In Alaska, hospitals employ 7.1% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 13.7% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Alaska.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Alaska



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Arizona

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

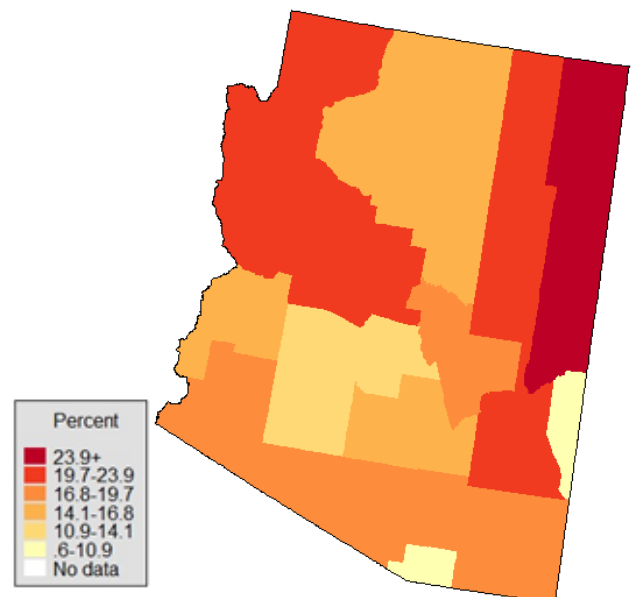
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Arizona

### Arizona By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 19.7% of all workers in rural areas in Arizona.
- In Arizona, hospitals employ 6.9% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 15.3% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Arizona.



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Arkansas

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

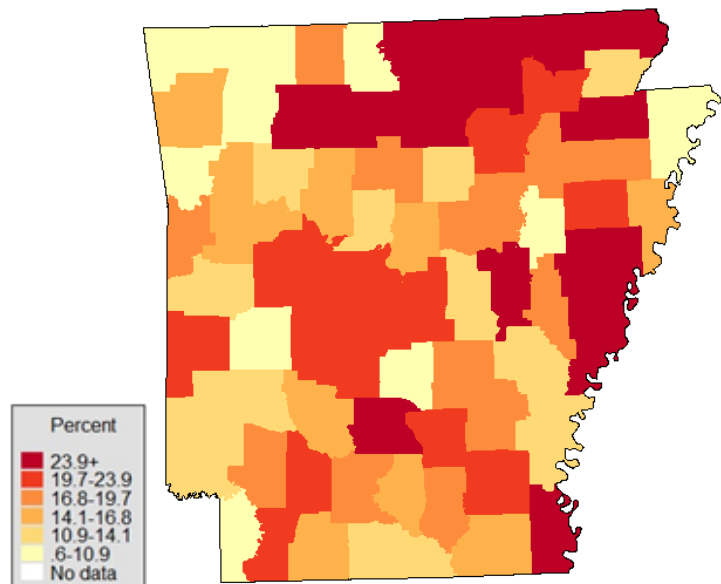
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Arkansas By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 17.8% of all workers in rural areas in Arkansas.
- In Arkansas, hospitals employ 5.2% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 10.5% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Arkansas.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Arkansas



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in California

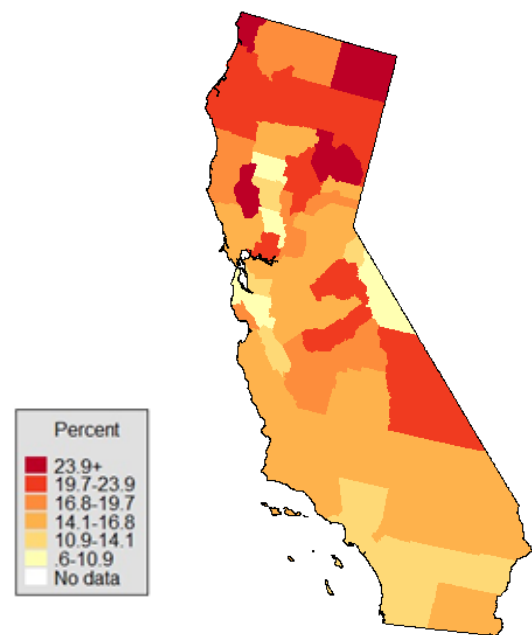
Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in California



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

### California By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 18.5% of all workers in rural areas in California.
- In California, hospitals employ 7.1% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 23.5% of rural hospitals' net revenues in California.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.



# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Colorado

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

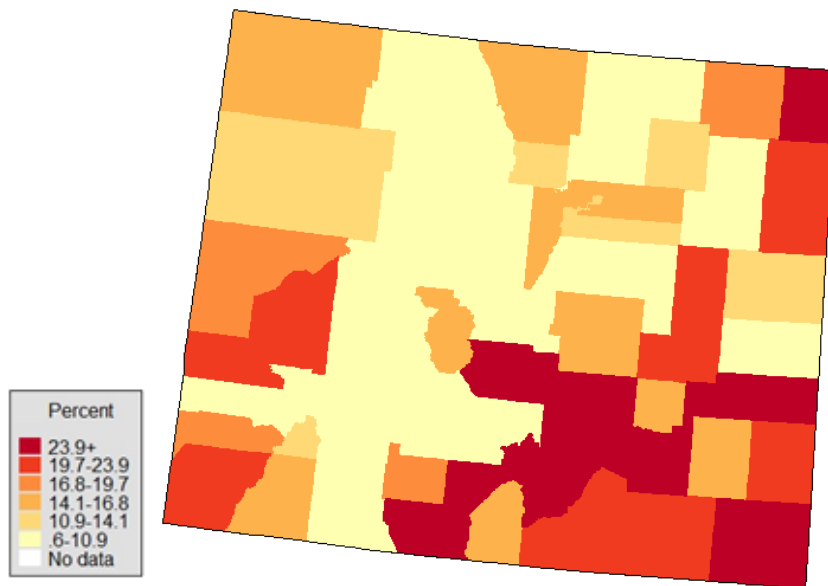
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Colorado By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 13.4% of all workers in rural areas in Colorado.
- In Colorado, hospitals employ 4.7% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 15.1% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Colorado.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Colorado



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Connecticut

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

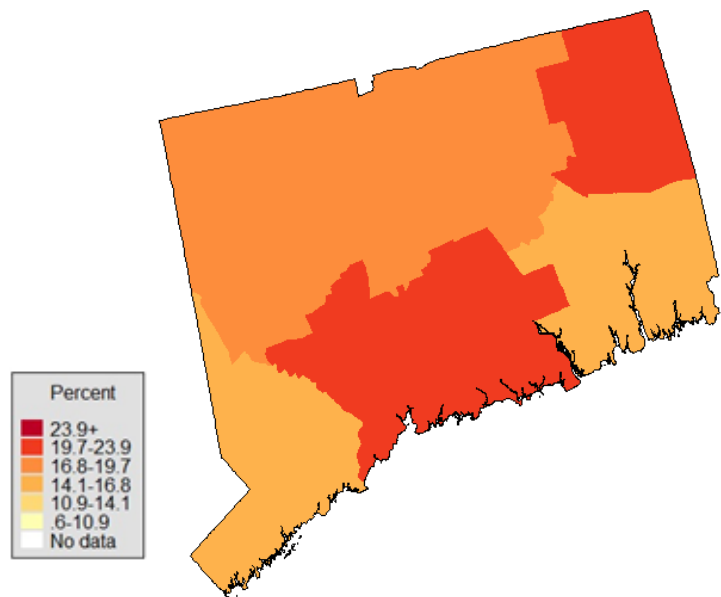
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Connecticut

### Connecticut By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 20.0% of all workers in rural areas in Connecticut.
- In Connecticut, hospitals employ 3.8% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 12.6% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Connecticut.



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Delaware

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

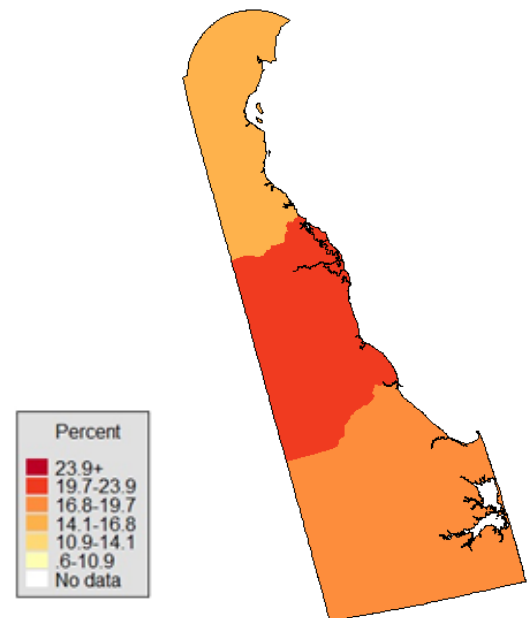
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Delaware By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 18.1% of all workers in rural areas in Delaware.
- In Delaware, hospitals employ 5.0% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 12.7% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Delaware.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Delaware



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.



# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Florida

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

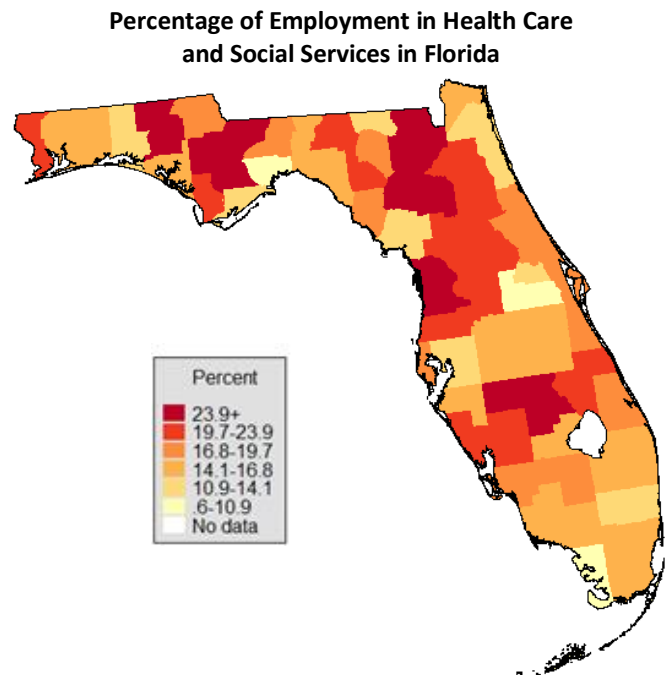
Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Florida By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 20.1% of all workers in rural areas in Florida.
- In Florida, hospitals employ 5.6% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 14.2% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Florida.



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Georgia

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

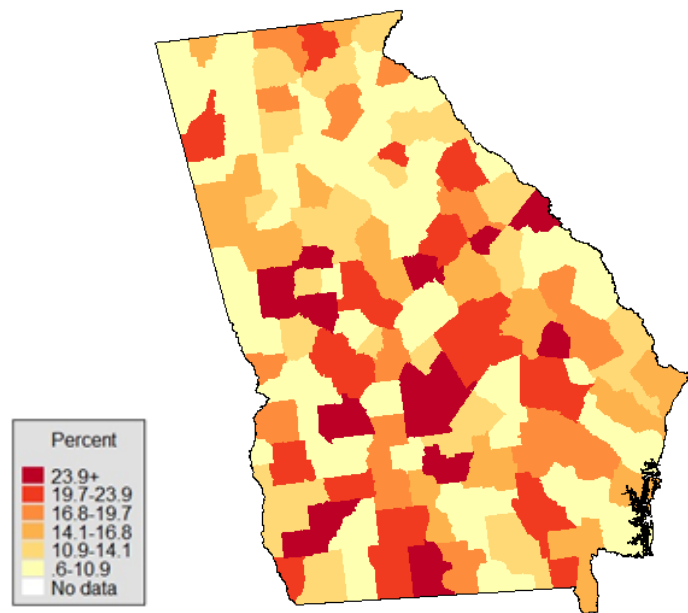
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Georgia By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 15.2% of all workers in rural areas in Georgia.
- In Georgia, hospitals employ 6.6% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 10.6% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Georgia.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Georgia



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Hawaii

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

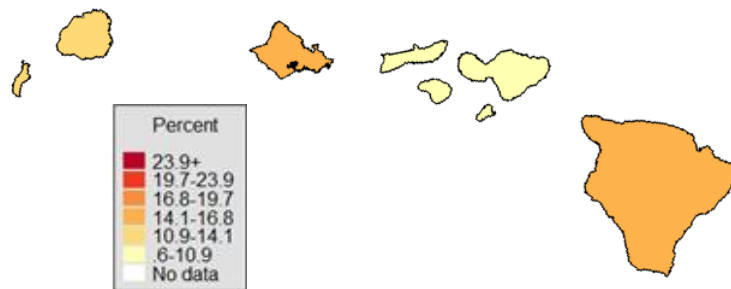
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Hawaii By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 12.7% of all workers in rural areas in Hawaii.
- In Hawaii, hospitals employ 4.0% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 18.2% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Hawaii.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Hawaii



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Idaho

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

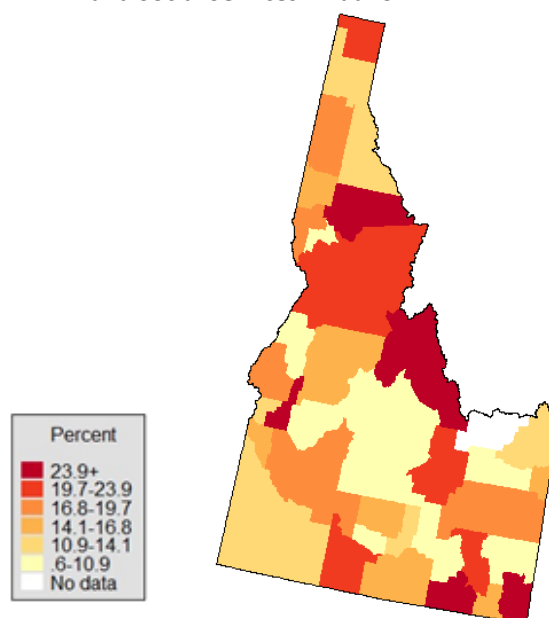
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Idaho By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 16.1% of all workers in rural areas in Idaho.
- In Idaho, hospitals employ 5.4% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 10.5% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Idaho.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Idaho



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Illinois

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

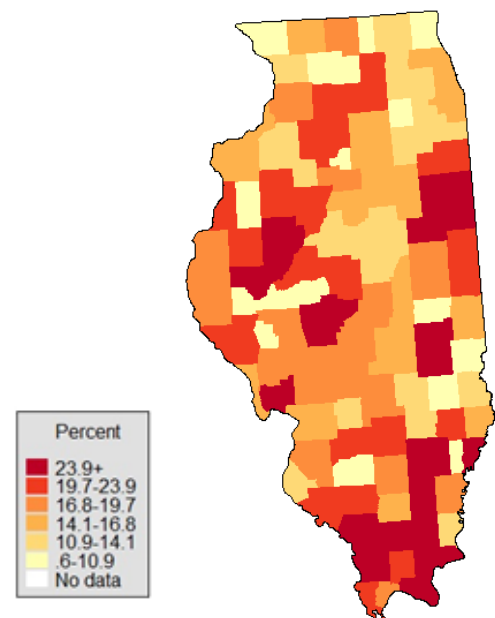
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Illinois By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 18.4% of all workers in rural areas in Illinois.
- In Illinois, hospitals employ 6.1% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 10.4% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Illinois.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Illinois



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.



# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Indiana

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

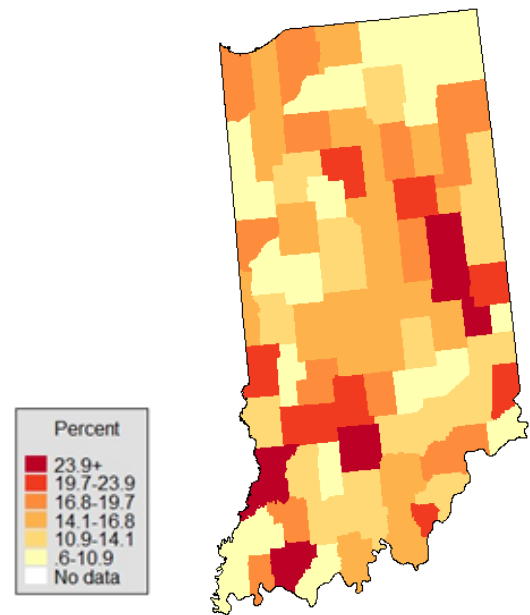
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care  
and Social Services in Indiana

### Indiana By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 14.5% of all workers in rural areas in Indiana.
- In Indiana, hospitals employ 4.3% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 6.7% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Indiana.



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Iowa

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

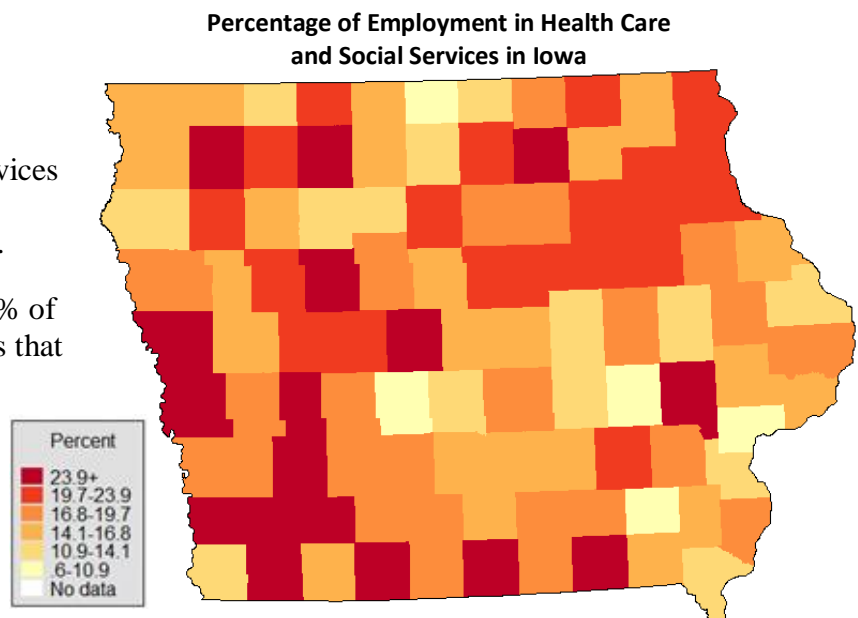
Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Iowa By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 17.3% of all workers in rural areas in Iowa.
- In Iowa, hospitals employ 5.3% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 9.5% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Iowa.



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Kansas

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

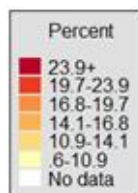
Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

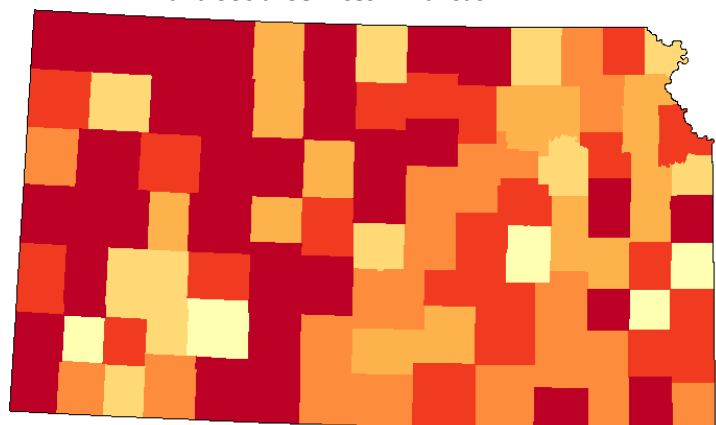
The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Kansas By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 19.0% of all workers in rural areas in Kansas.
- In Kansas, hospitals employ 6.9% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 5.6% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Kansas.



Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Kansas



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Kentucky

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

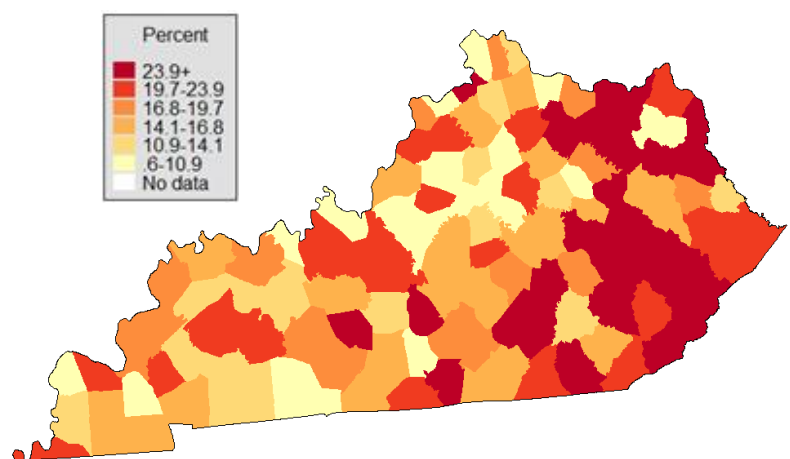
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Kentucky By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 18.1% of all workers in rural areas in Kentucky.
- In Kentucky, hospitals employ 6.5% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 20.1% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Kentucky.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Kentucky



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Louisiana

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

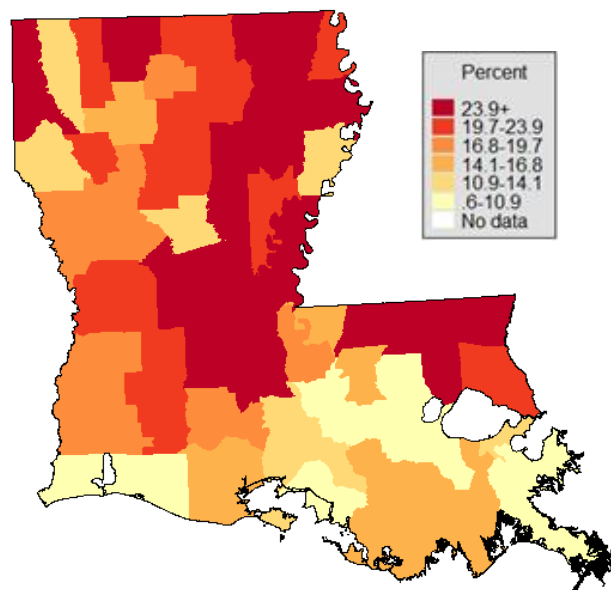
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care  
and Social Services in Louisiana

### Louisiana By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 21.0% of all workers in rural areas in Louisiana.
- In Louisiana, hospitals employ 6.6% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 19.9% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Louisiana.



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.



# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Maine

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

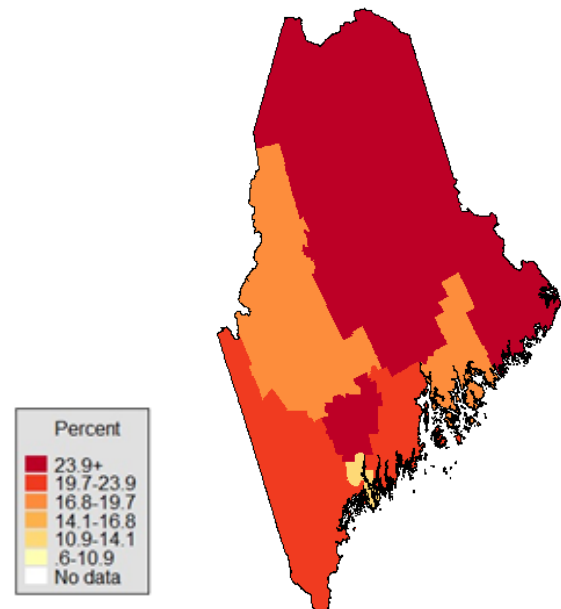
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Maine By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 23.1% of all workers in rural areas in Maine.
- In Maine, hospitals employ 7.7% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 9.8% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Maine.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Maine



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Maryland

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

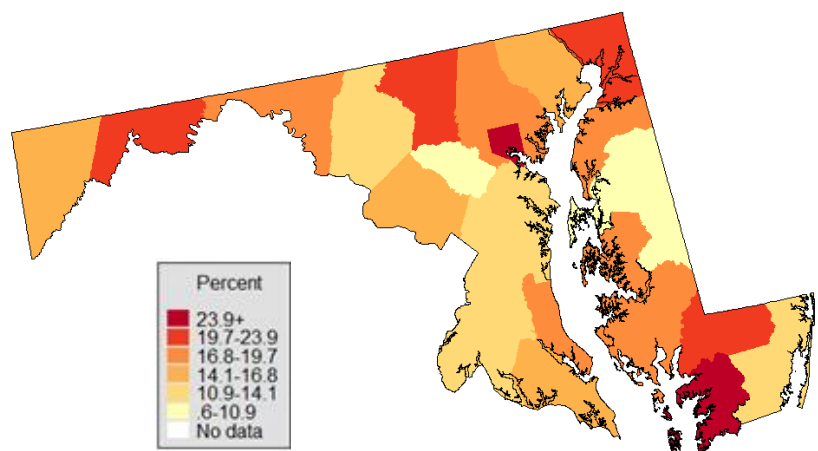
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Maryland By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 17.1% of all workers in rural areas in Maryland.
- In Maryland, hospitals employ 5.0% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 17.9% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Maryland.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Maryland



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Massachusetts

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

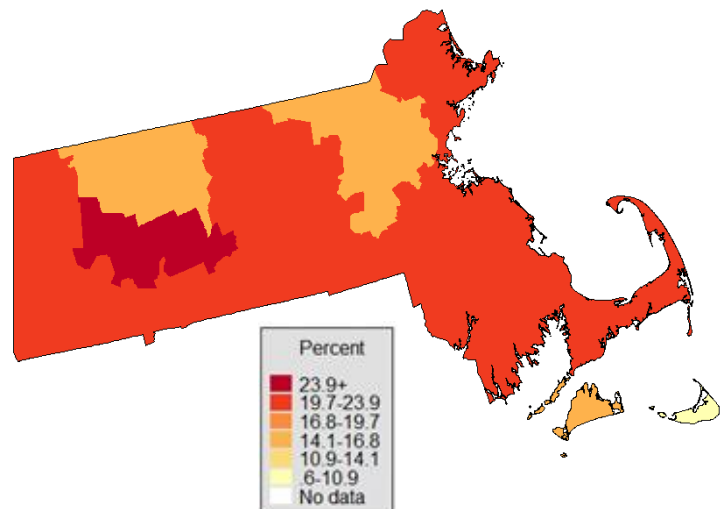
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Massachusetts By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 14.9% of all workers in rural areas in Massachusetts.
- In Massachusetts, hospitals employ 4.4% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 10.6% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Massachusetts.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Massachusetts



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Michigan

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

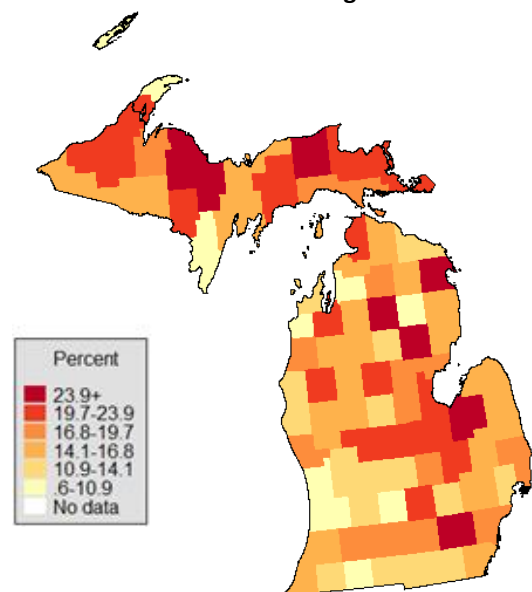
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Michigan By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 17.4% of all workers in rural areas in Michigan.
- In Michigan, hospitals employ 6.7% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 11.0% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Michigan.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Michigan



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Minnesota

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

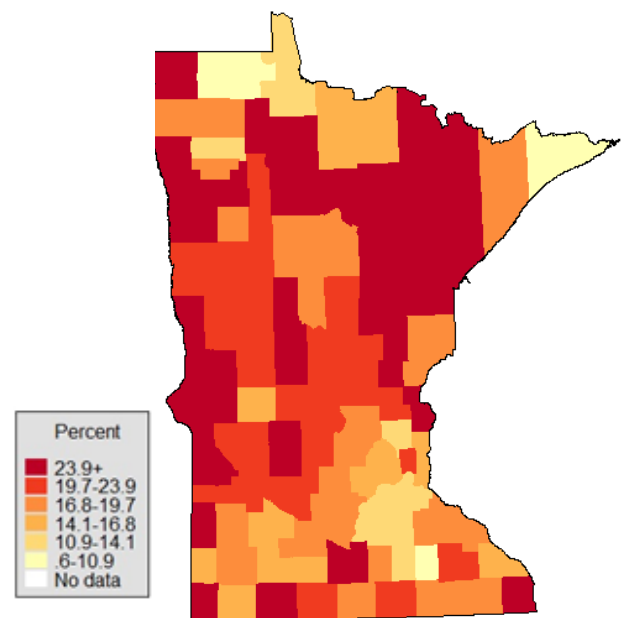
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Minnesota By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 20.3% of all workers in rural areas in Minnesota.
- In Minnesota, hospitals employ 5.5% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 11.8% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Minnesota.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Minnesota



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.



# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Mississippi

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

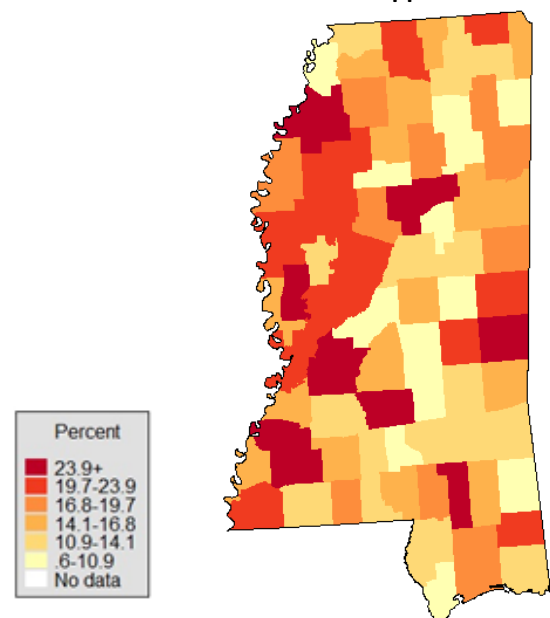
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Mississippi By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 16.8% of all workers in rural areas in Mississippi.
- In Mississippi, hospitals employ 6.9% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 14.8% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Mississippi.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Mississippi



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Missouri

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

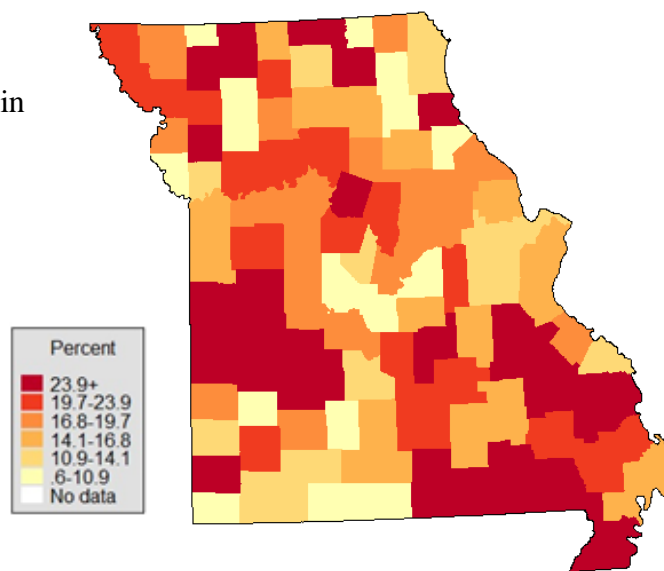
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Missouri By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 20.6% of all workers in rural areas in Missouri.
- In Missouri, hospitals employ 5.9% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 10.8% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Missouri.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Missouri



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Montana

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

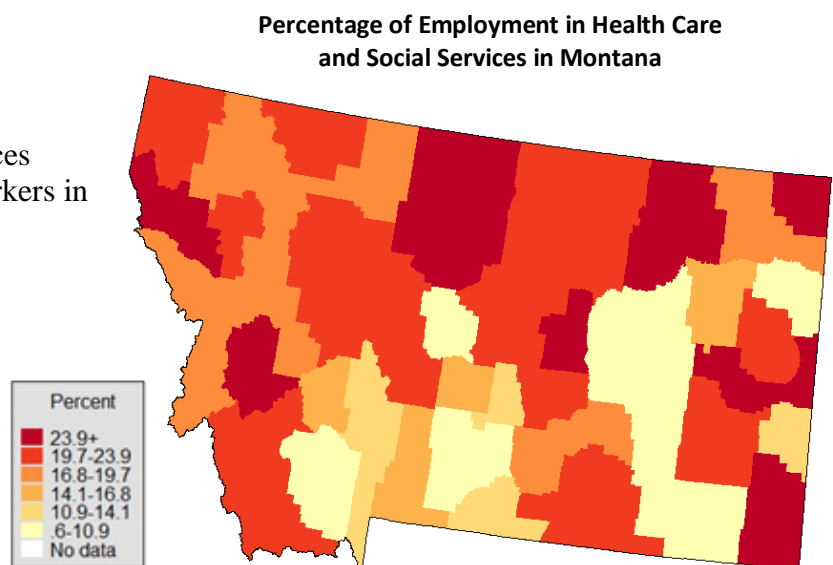
Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Montana By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 18.4% of all workers in rural areas in Montana.
- In Montana, hospitals employ 7.1% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 9.1% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Montana.



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Nebraska

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

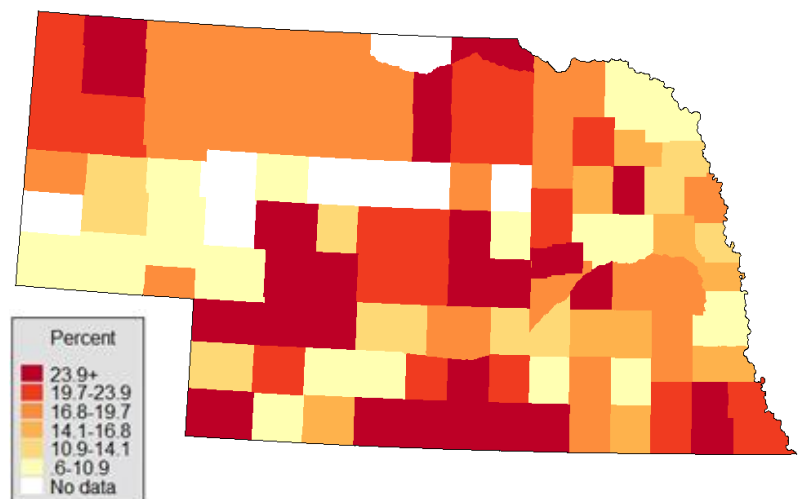
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Nebraska By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 17.1% of all workers in rural areas in Nebraska.
- In Nebraska, hospitals employ 6.8% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 4.9% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Nebraska.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Nebraska



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Nevada

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

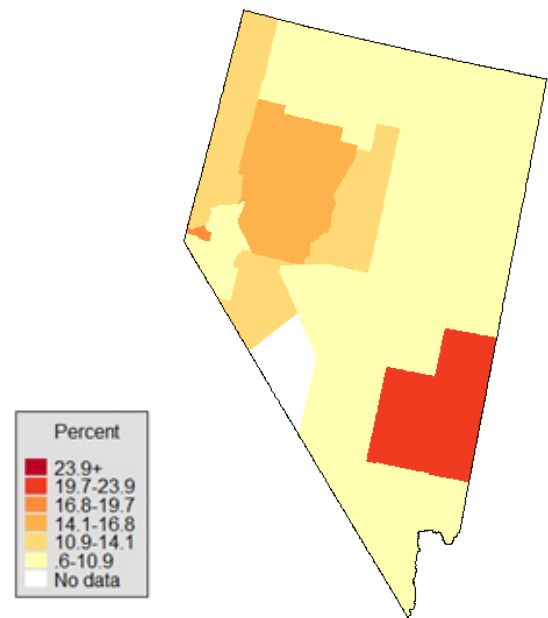
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Nevada By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 9.3% of all workers in rural areas in Nevada.
- In Nevada, hospitals employ 3.7% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 7.5% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Nevada.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Nevada



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.



# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in New Hampshire

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

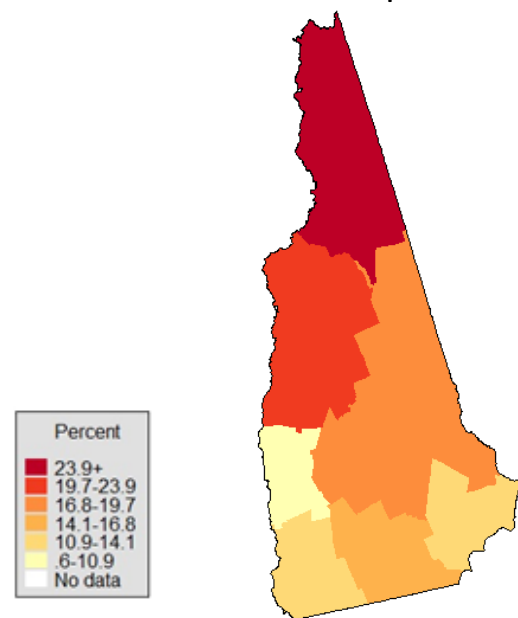
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### New Hampshire By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 19.1% of all workers in rural areas in New Hampshire.
- In New Hampshire, hospitals employ 7.3% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 6.1% of rural hospitals' net revenues in New Hampshire.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in New Hampshire



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in New Jersey

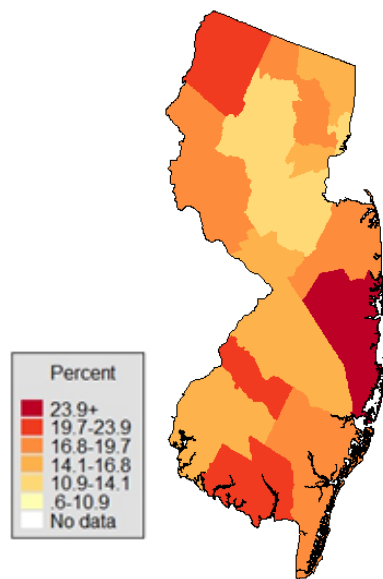
Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup> In New Jersey, it makes up 8.2% of rural hospital net revenues.

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care  
and Social Services in New Jersey



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in New Mexico

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

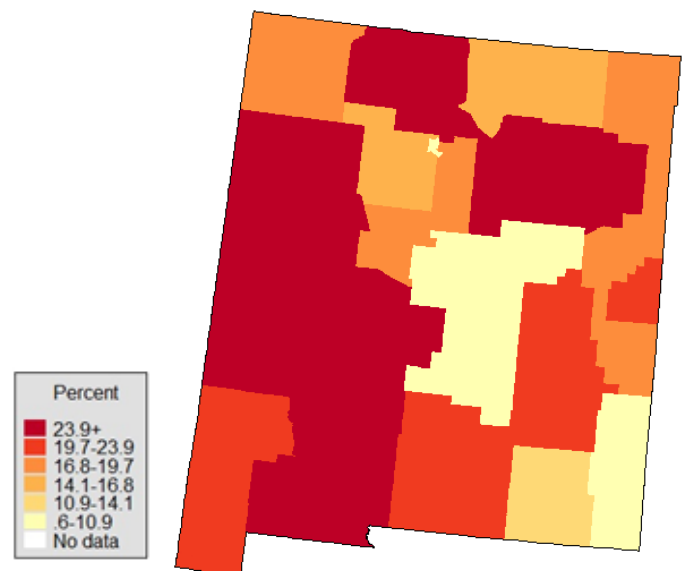
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### New Mexico By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 19.2% of all workers in rural areas in New Mexico.
- In New Mexico, hospitals employ 5.7% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 20.9% of rural hospitals' net revenues in New Mexico.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in New Mexico



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in New York

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

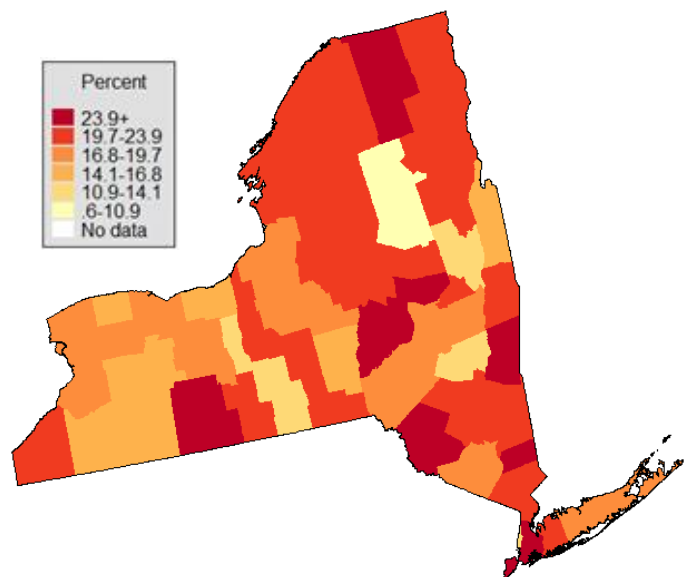
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### New York By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 21.1% of all workers in rural areas in New York.
- In New York, hospitals employ 6.5% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 15.8% of rural hospitals' net revenues in New York.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in New York



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in North Carolina

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

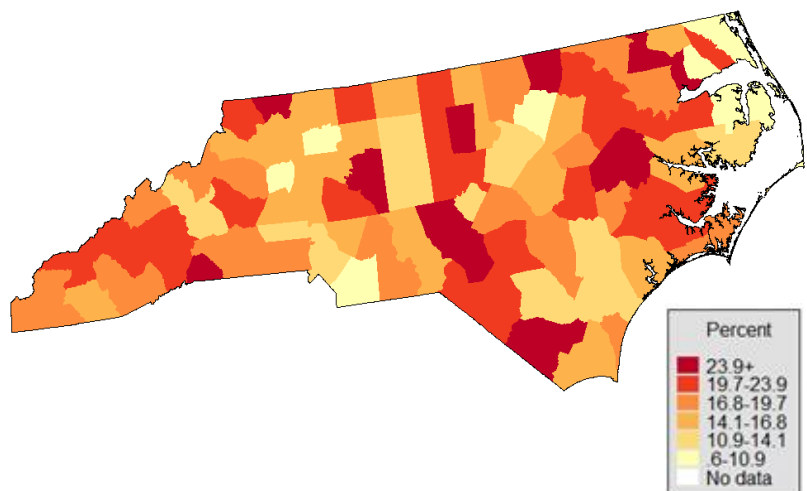
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### North Carolina By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 18.7% of all workers in rural areas in North Carolina.
- In North Carolina, hospitals employ 6.3% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 11.6% of rural hospitals' net revenues in North Carolina.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in North Carolina



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.



# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in North Dakota

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

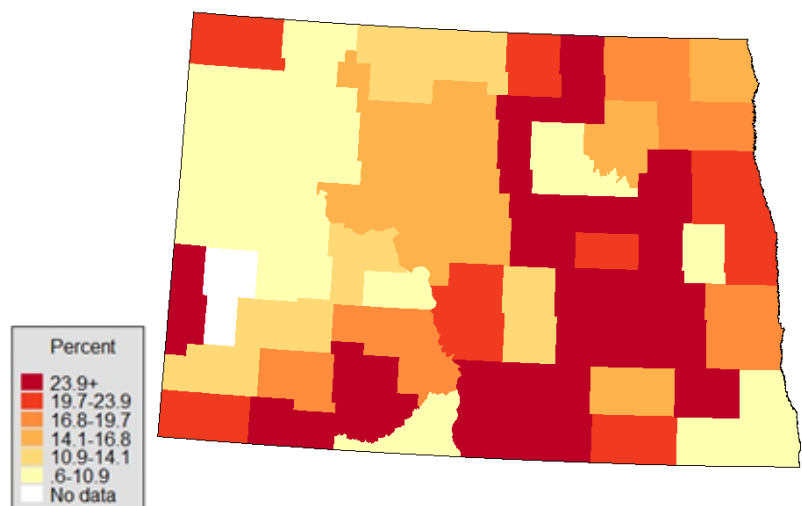
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### North Dakota By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 14.0% of all workers in rural areas in North Dakota.
- In North Dakota, hospitals employ 4.1% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 9.5% of rural hospitals' net revenues in North Dakota.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in North Dakota



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Ohio

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

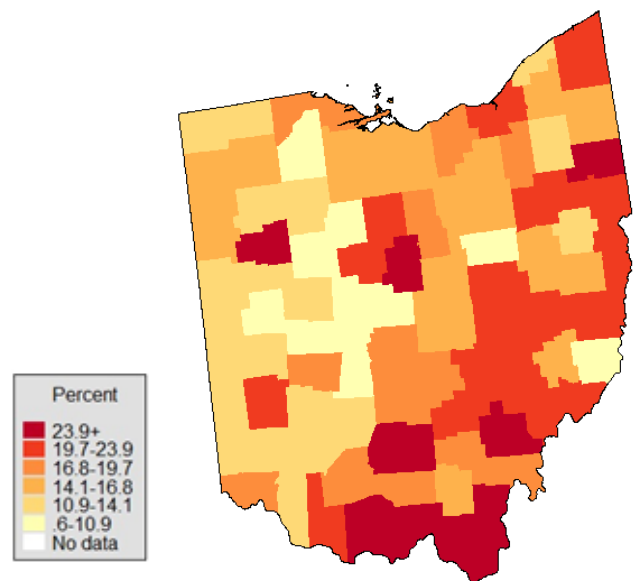
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Ohio By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 16.7% of all workers in rural areas in Ohio.
- In Ohio, hospitals employ 5.6% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 12.5% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Ohio.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Ohio



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Oklahoma

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

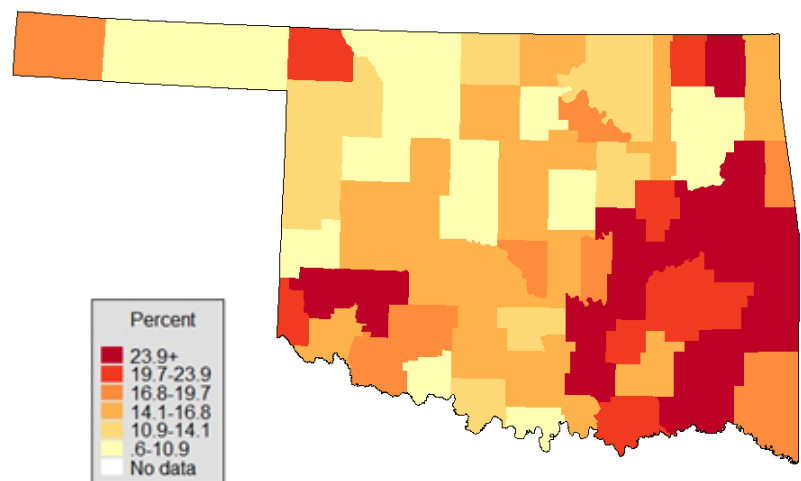
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Oklahoma By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 17.6% of all workers in rural areas in Oklahoma.
- In Oklahoma, hospitals employ 5.8% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 10.9% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Oklahoma.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Oklahoma



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Oregon

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

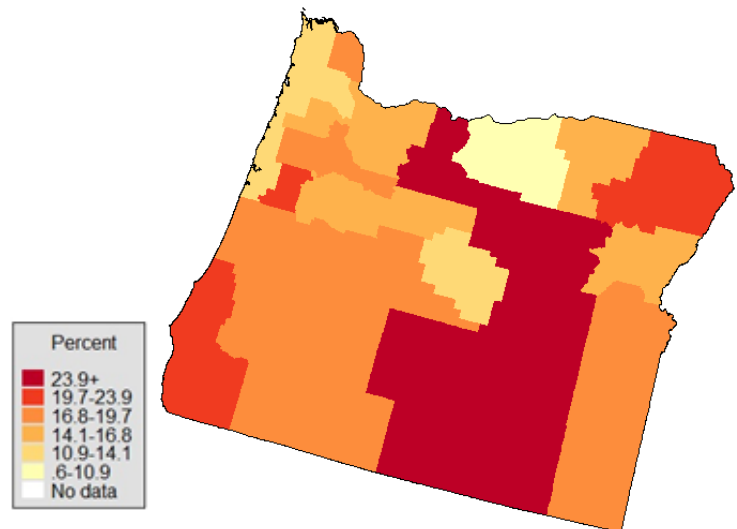
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Oregon By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 17.6% of all workers in rural areas in Oregon.
- In Oregon, hospitals employ 5.9% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 16.8% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Oregon.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Oregon



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Pennsylvania

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

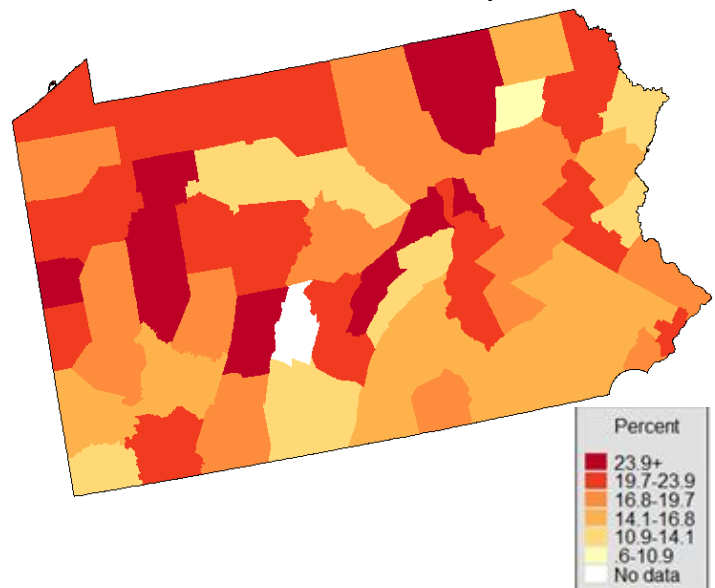
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Pennsylvania By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 19.8% of all workers in rural areas in Pennsylvania.
- In Pennsylvania, hospitals employ 5.7% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 10.0% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Pennsylvania.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Pennsylvania



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.



# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Rhode Island

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

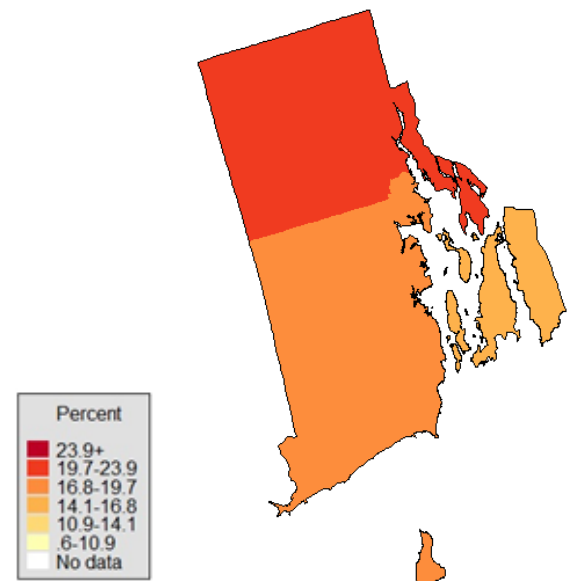
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Rhode Island

### Rhode Island By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 16.7% of all workers in rural areas in Rhode Island.
- In Rhode Island, hospitals employ 2.5% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in South Carolina

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

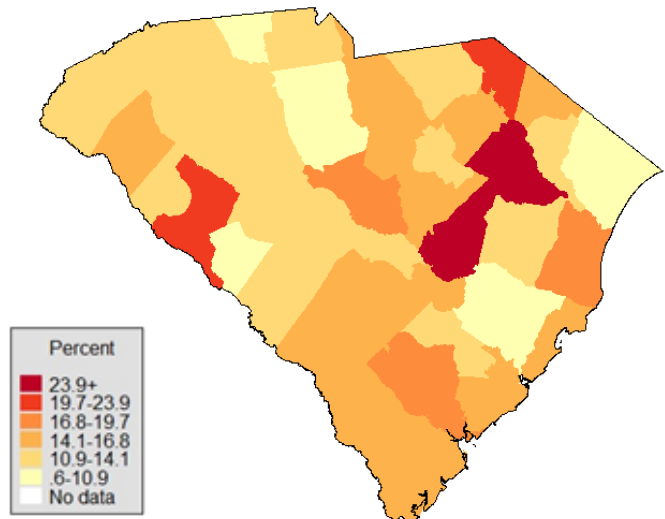
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### South Carolina By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 14.9% of all workers in rural areas in South Carolina.
- In South Carolina, hospitals employ 5.0% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 12.8% of rural hospitals' net revenues in South Carolina.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in South Carolina



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in South Dakota

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

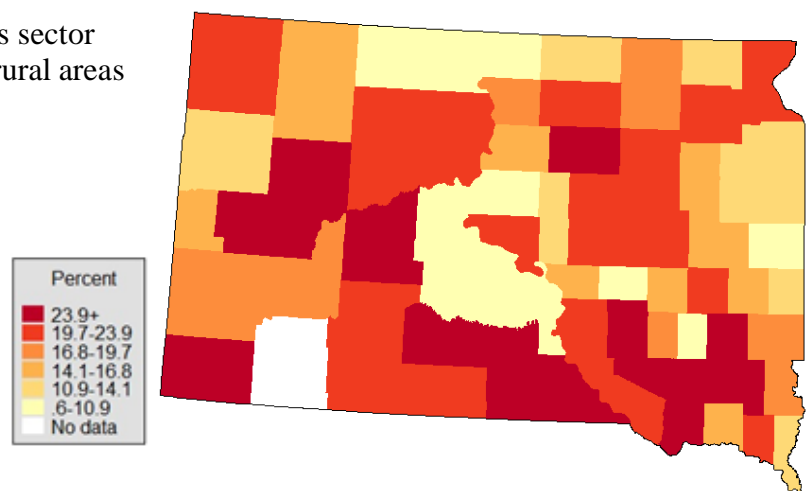
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### South Dakota By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 17.9% of all workers in rural areas in South Dakota.
- In South Dakota, hospitals employ 7.7% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 4.2% of rural hospitals' net revenues in South Dakota.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in South Dakota



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Tennessee

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

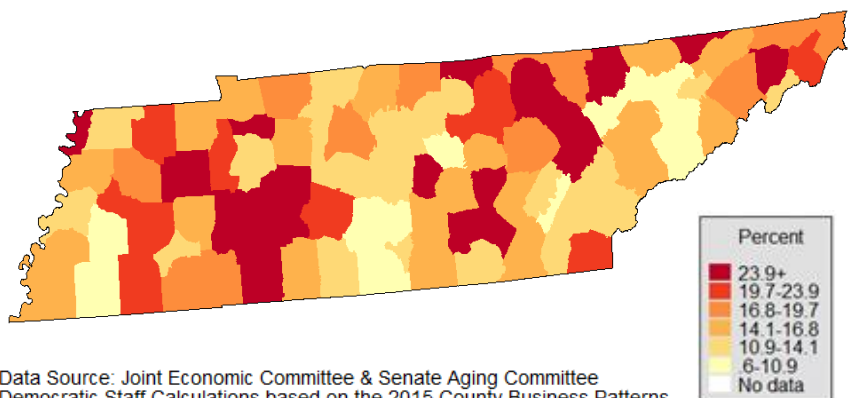
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Tennessee By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 16.2% of all workers in rural areas in Tennessee.
- In Tennessee, hospitals employ 4.4% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 11.6% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Tennessee.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Tennessee



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Texas

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

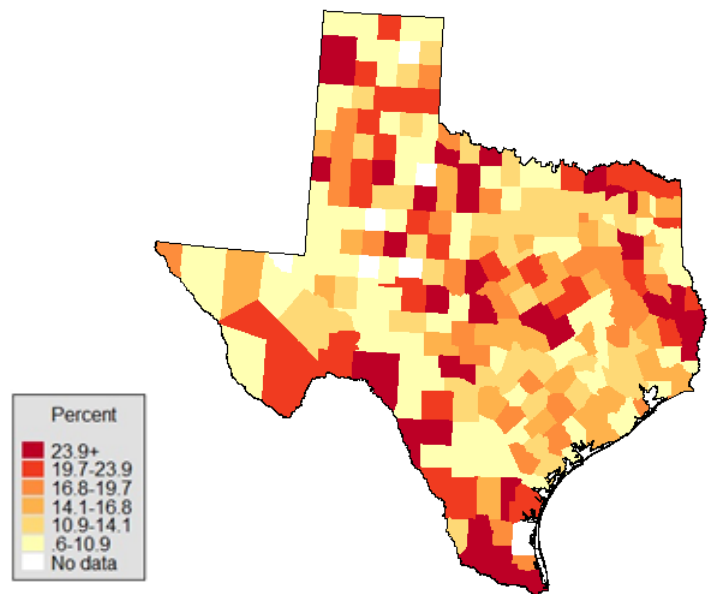
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Texas

### Texas By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 16.8% of all workers in rural areas in Texas.
- In Texas, hospitals employ 4.5% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 15.8% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Texas.



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.



# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Utah

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

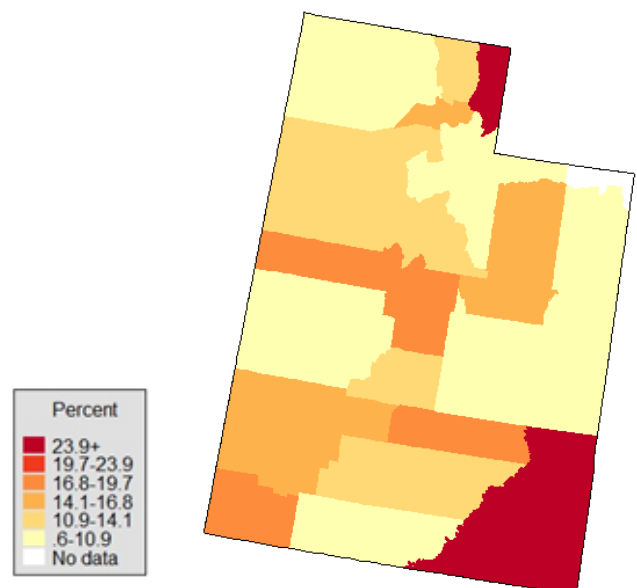
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care  
and Social Services in Utah

### Utah By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 12.2% of all workers in rural areas in Utah.
- In Utah, hospitals employ 4.0% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 11.5% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Utah.



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Vermont

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

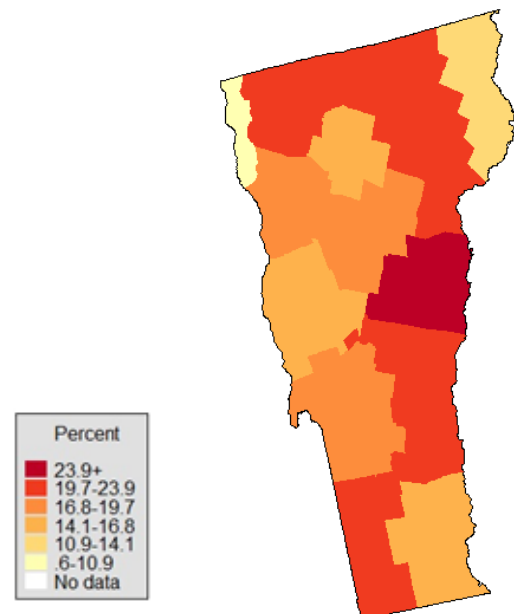
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Vermont

### Vermont By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 18.3% of all workers in rural areas in Vermont.
- In Vermont, hospitals employ 6.3% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 11.5% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Vermont.



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Virginia

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

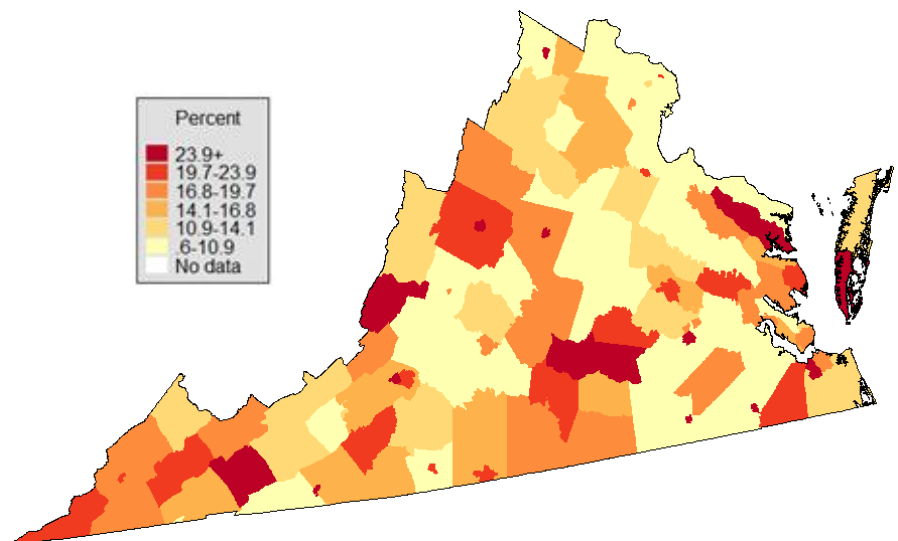
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Virginia By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 16.8% of all workers in rural areas in Virginia.
- In Virginia, hospitals employ 5.4% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 8.1% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Virginia.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Virginia



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Washington

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

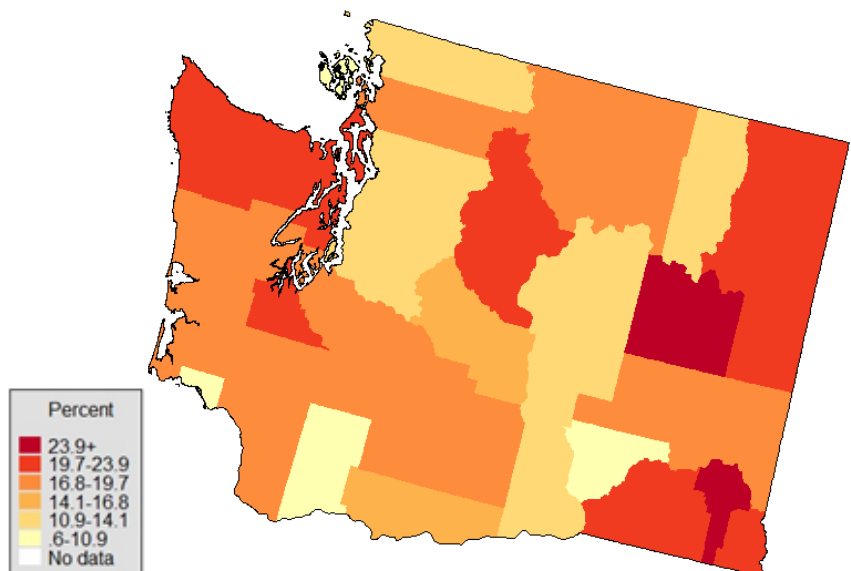
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Washington By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 18.2% of all workers in rural areas in Washington.
- In Washington, hospitals employ 6.4% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 17.1% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Washington.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Washington



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in West Virginia

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

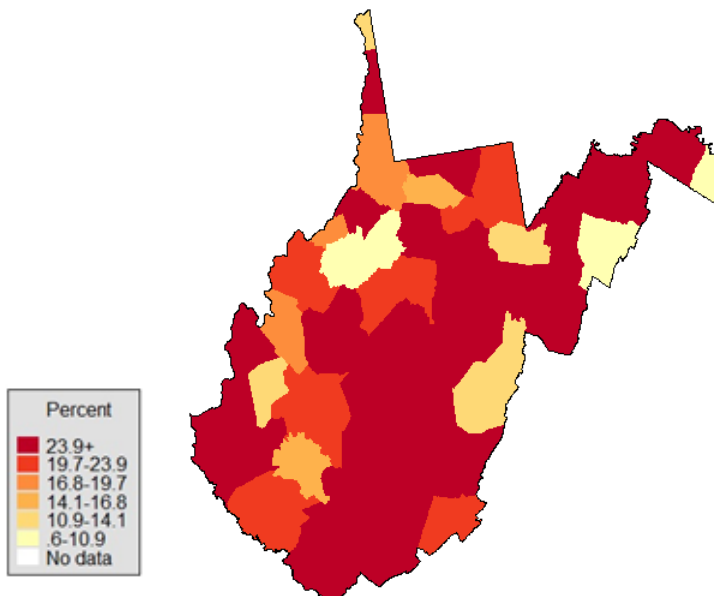
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in West Virginia

### West Virginia By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 23.7% of all workers in rural areas in West Virginia.
- In West Virginia, hospitals employ 8.4% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 17.0% of rural hospitals' net revenues in West Virginia.



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.



# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Wisconsin

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

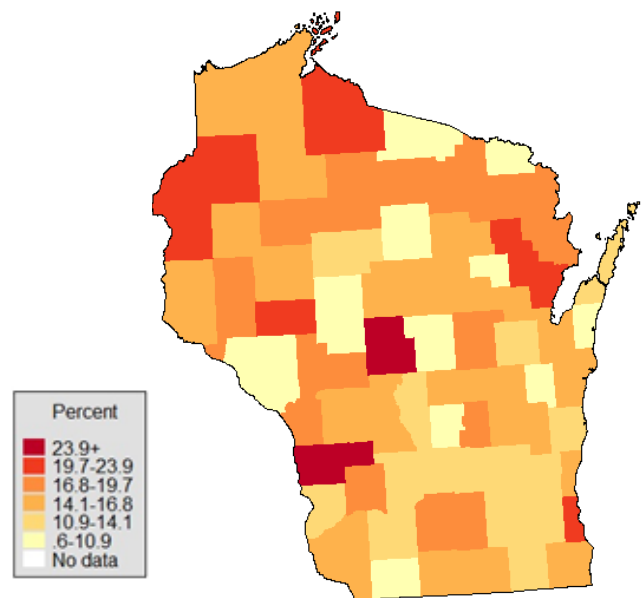
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Wisconsin By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 15.3% of all workers in rural areas in Wisconsin.
- In Wisconsin, hospitals employ 4.5% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 6.1% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Wisconsin.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Wisconsin



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.

# U.S. SENATORS CASEY & HEINRICH

RANKING MEMBER *Special Committee on Aging*, RANKING MEMBER *Joint Economic Committee*

## Republican Health Care Bill Threatens Rural Hospitals and the Older Americans and Economies They Support in Wyoming

Rural hospitals play a critical role in ensuring that Americans and their families have access to needed health care services. Given that rural communities tend to be older, rural hospitals are particularly important for older Americans in these communities. Rural hospitals are also often a critical driver of economic activity in the areas in which they are located, serving as an important employer and providing good-paying jobs that inject money into local communities.

Overall, the health care and social services sector employs 17% of all workers in rural counties. At the center of rural health care delivery systems are often rural hospitals. More than 40% of rural counties rely on hospitals alone for more than 10% of their total employment.<sup>1</sup> The average pay of rural hospital employees is 43% higher than the average pay of other workers in the same counties.

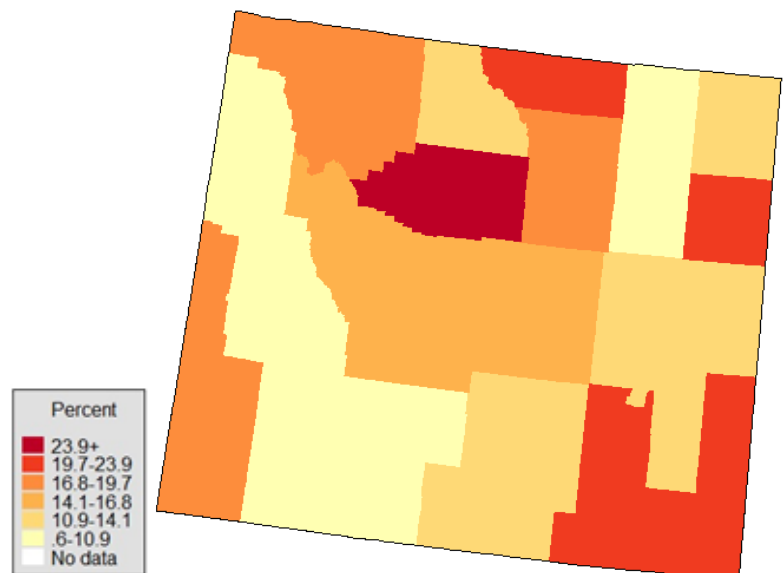
The Republican health care bill – which will cut \$834 billion over 10 years from Medicaid and undermine the private health insurance market in rural areas by cutting premium assistance – will hurt rural hospitals. Medicaid is a critical source of revenue for rural hospitals, which on average have operating margins of less than 1%.<sup>2</sup> Medicaid revenues and related funding are responsible for, on average, more than 10% of rural hospitals' net revenues.<sup>3</sup>

The Republican health care bill's deep cuts to Medicaid funding will jeopardize health care coverage and services for millions living in rural areas – including many vulnerable seniors – and will put at risk the jobs and economic growth rural hospitals support across the nation.

### Wyoming By the Numbers

- The health care and social services sector employs 13.6% of all workers in rural areas in Wyoming.
- In Wyoming, hospitals employ 5.6% of all employees in rural counties that report having any hospital employment.
- Medicaid revenues and related funding make up 6.0% of rural hospitals' net revenues in Wyoming.

Percentage of Employment in Health Care and Social Services in Wyoming



Data Source: Joint Economic Committee & Senate Aging Committee  
Democratic Staff Calculations based on the 2015 County Business Patterns.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all figures presented are the product of Senate Joint Economic Committee and Senate Aging Committee calculations. See "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals," June, 2017, for details of analysis and data sources.

<sup>2</sup> Brystana Kaufman et al., "Medicaid Expansion Affects Rural and Urban Hospitals Differently," *Health Affairs*, September 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. See also "TrumpCare Threatens Rural Hospitals." The term 'related funding' refers to Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments.