

It Just Makes Sense:

Economic and Fiscal Benefits to Texas of Accessing
Additional Federal Funds for Health Insurance Expansion

December 2020

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Executive Summary

- The primary reason to expand health insurance is to help some of the state's most vulnerable populations access needed care, thus improving the lives of individuals and families. According to a recent study, an estimated 954,000 newly eligible adults would enroll in an expansion if it were currently available, bringing approximately \$5.41 billion in federal dollars annually to the state.
- Expanding health insurance coverage involves substantial economic and fiscal benefits. With more Texans covered by health insurance, health-related spending would increase, generating additional business activity in communities across the state and throughout the economy. The level of uncompensated care could also be expected to fall, freeing up hospital and local taxing entity resources to be used for other critical priorities. In addition, increased coverage assists more people in obtaining the care that they need, improving morbidity and mortality outcomes and, in turn, increasing productivity. Higher productivity associated with improved health outcomes leads to additional economic activity and other benefits, some of which occur over an extended period.
- The Perryman Group estimated the potential economic benefits of accessing federal funds to increase health insurance coverage in Texas.
 - If Texas implements the program to access federal matching funds for health insurance expansion in 2021, the economic effects for the **2022-23 biennium** would include gains of **\$45.3 billion** in gross product, **\$29.4 billion** in personal income, and almost **461,700 job-years** of employment over the biennium, including multiplier effects.
 - Looking over a longer time horizon, the benefits of expanding health insurance coverage become even more apparent. The Perryman Group estimates that implementing the program to access federal matching funds for health insurance expansion in 2021 would lead to total gains over the **first 10 years** of the program (fiscal years 2022-31) of **\$244.7 billion** in output (gross product), **\$158.9 billion** in personal income, and well over **2.1 million job-years** of employment (including multiplier effects).
 - If Texas had previously implemented the program to access federal matching funds for health insurance expansion, current net economic benefits would include an estimated increase in 2020

gross product of almost **\$21.7 billion**, with corresponding gains of about **\$14.1 billion** in personal income and more than **231,700** jobs when multiplier effects are considered.

- The economic stimulus associated with expanding access to health insurance would lead to increases in tax receipts to the State and local government entities including cities, counties, schools, and special districts. The Perryman Group estimates that if health insurance expansion is implemented in 2021, the net total dynamic fiscal benefits during the 2022-23 biennium would include **\$2.5 billion** to the State and nearly **\$2.0 billion** to local government entities across Texas. Note that these estimates fully account for the matching funds required to access the Federal resources, as well as a recent analysis of the static effects of implementing this initiative on the State budget.
- Matching funds will be required to access federal resources available for health insurance expansion. Irrespective of their source, the return on this investment is quite significant, generating substantial economic activity. The Perryman Group estimates that for every \$1 of non-federal funds invested, \$1.95 is returned to the State in dynamic tax revenue.

Return on Investment: Every \$1 in Funding for Health Insurance Expansion Yields	
\$72.91	Increase in Expenditures
\$35.78	Increase in Gross Product
\$23.21	Increase in Personal Income
\$9.57	Increase in Retail Sales
\$1.95	Increase in Dynamic State Revenue
\$1.58	Increase in Dynamic Local Revenue
(\$1.82)	Reduction in Local Taxes Required to pay for Uncompensated Care
(\$0.45)	Reduction in Uncompensated Premiums
\$3.06	Increase in Long-Term Income for Uninsured Texans
<small>Note: Based on The Perryman Group's estimates of total economic and dynamic fiscal benefits associated with accessing available federal matching funds to expand health insurance coverage and estimated investment required. Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group</small>	

- Millions of Texans do not have health insurance. Most cannot afford private insurance and are unable to obtain basic or preventive health care.

Texas could alleviate a substantial portion of this problem by expanding health insurance coverage using available federal funds and reap notable economic and fiscal gains in the process. It just makes sense!

Introduction

Millions of Texas do not have health insurance. In fact, the US Census Bureau estimates that in 2019, more than 5.2 million people in the state lacked health insurance, which was millions higher than the total in any other state. The proportion of Texans without health insurance (18.4%)

The proportion of Texans without health insurance (18.4%) was double the national average (9.2%), and the problem has almost certainly worsened this year due to COVID-19 and the related economic fallout and job losses.

was double the national average (9.2%), and the problem has almost certainly worsened this year due to COVID-19 and the related economic fallout and job losses.

Texas is one of only 12 states that have not yet chosen to expand health insurance coverage to low-income adults

using the financially attractive mechanism created with passage of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) in 2010. In addition to enhancing the health and wellbeing of individuals directly affected by receiving coverage, expanded coverage can contribute to fewer emergency room visits, improved health outcomes, enhanced employment and productivity, lower costs to hospitals and local governments for uncompensated care, less pressure on costs of health care and private insurance premiums, and other desirable developments.

The primary reason to expand health insurance is to help some of the state's most vulnerable populations access needed care, thus improving the lives of individuals and families. According to a recent study, an estimated 954,000 newly eligible adults would enroll in an expansion if it were currently available, bringing approximately \$5.41 billion in federal dollars annually to the state.¹

¹ Dague, Laura and Constance Hughes, "County-Level Projections of Medicaid Expansion's Impact in Texas," September 2020, <https://www.episcopalhealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Laura-Dague-Report-FINAL-9142020-1.pdf>.

At the same time, expanding coverage involves substantial economic and fiscal benefits. The Perryman Group recently estimated economic and fiscal effects of accessing the available federal funds to allow expanded health insurance coverage.

Impact of Expanding Health Insurance Coverage

As noted, the primary reason for expanding access to health insurance is the wellbeing of Texans. At the same time, however, such efforts can have a substantial positive impact on the economy and tax receipts.

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For county-level direct effects of expanding access to health insurance by accessing federal funds, The Perryman Group's analysis used detailed estimates of the eligible population at the county level as determined from a detailed demographic assessment by Dr. Laura Dague and Constance Hughes of The

Bush School of Government & Public Service at Texas A&M University.² The resulting overall effects were then quantified using The Perryman Group's proprietary impact assessment system (described in brief on the following page and in greater detail in Appendix A).

Results were estimated for the state as a whole, counties, metropolitan statistical areas, Council of Governments and Comptroller planning regions, and legislative districts. Effects were measured for three time periods.

- the 2022-23 biennium assuming expanded coverage is implemented in 2021,
- for the first 10 years after potential implementation in 2021 (fiscal years 2022-31), and
- as of 2020 if expanded health insurance coverage had been implemented.

² Dague, Laura and Constance Hughes, "County-Level Projections of Medicaid Expansion's Impact in Texas," September 2020, <https://www.episcopalhealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Laura-Dague-Report-FINAL-9142020-1.pdf>.

Measuring Economic and Fiscal Impacts

Any economic stimulus, whether positive or negative, generates multiplier effects throughout the economy. In this instance, expanding health insurance coverage leads to higher spending for health care, lower levels of uncompensated care, and improved morbidity and mortality outcomes (which affect productivity). All of these channels of direct effect increase economic activity and generate downstream effects and dynamic responses rippling through the economy. In addition, increased economic activity generates tax receipts to the State and local governments.

The Perryman Group's dynamic input-output assessment system (the US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, which is described in further detail in the Appendices to this report) was developed by the firm about 40 years ago and has been consistently maintained and updated since that time. The model has been used in hundreds of analyses for clients ranging from major corporations to government agencies and has been peer reviewed on multiple occasions. The impact system uses a variety of data (from surveys, industry information, and other sources) to describe the various goods and services (known as resources or inputs) required to produce another good/service. This process allows for estimation of the total economic impact (including multiplier effects) of reduced morbidity and mortality and the related productivity gains. The models used in the current analysis reflect the specific industrial composition and characteristics of each of the study areas.

Total economic effects are quantified for key measures of business activity:

- **Total expenditures** (or total spending) measure the dollars changing hands as a result of the economic stimulus.
- **Gross product** (or output) is production of goods and services that will come about in each area as a result of the activity. This measure is parallel to the gross domestic product numbers commonly reported by various media outlets and is a subset of total expenditures.
- **Personal income** is dollars that end up in the hands of people in the area; the vast majority of this aggregate derives from the earnings of employees, but payments such as interest and rents are also included.
- **Job gains** are expressed as job-years of employment for cumulative measures or jobs for ongoing effects or those measured for a particular year.

Monetary values were quantified on a constant (2020) basis to eliminate the effects of inflation. See Appendix A for additional information regarding the methods and assumptions used in this analysis.

2022-23 Biennium Effects if Health Insurance Coverage Expansion is Implemented in 2021

If Texas implements the program to access federal matching funds for health insurance expansion in 2021, the economic effects for the 2022-23 biennium would be notable. The Perryman Group estimates the total impact for Texas (from increased health-related spending, reduced uncompensated care expense, and the reduction in morbidity and mortality and resulting gains in productivity) would include gains of **\$45.3 billion** in gross product, **\$29.4 billion** in personal income, and almost **461,700 job-years** of employment over the biennium, including multiplier effects. (A job-year is equivalent to one person working full-time for one year, though it could be multiple individuals working partial years.)

The Impact of Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds for Health Insurance Expansion on Business Activity in Texas: 2022-23 Biennium Effects of Expansion Implemented in 2021

	Total Expenditures (Billions of 2020 Dollars)	Gross Product (Billions of 2020 Dollars)	Personal Income (Billions of 2020 Dollars)	Employment (Job-Years)
Increased Health-Related Spending	\$41.624	\$22.498	\$15.702	254,870
Reduced Uncompensated Care	\$8.009	\$3.660	\$2.188	33,110
Increased Productivity from Reduced Morbidity and Mortality	\$42.697	\$19.144	\$11.496	173,708
TOTAL	\$92.330	\$45.302	\$29.386	461,687

Note: Direct effects based on studies of the potential outcomes of expanding Health insurance coverage. The Perryman Group then estimated related increased health care spending, reduced uncompensated care, and improved morbidity and mortality as well as associated multiplier effects. Some of the benefits of morbidity and mortality effects arising from coverage in this period occur in subsequent years. Additional definition of terms and explanation of methods and assumptions may be found on page 4 of this report and in Appendix A. Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. A job-year is equivalent to one person working full-time for one year, though it could be multiple individuals working partial years.

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Additional detailed results (by industry and by county, metropolitan area, region, and legislative district) are provided in Appendix B.

The Impact of Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds for Health Insurance Expansion on Business Activity by Region:³

2022-23 Biennium

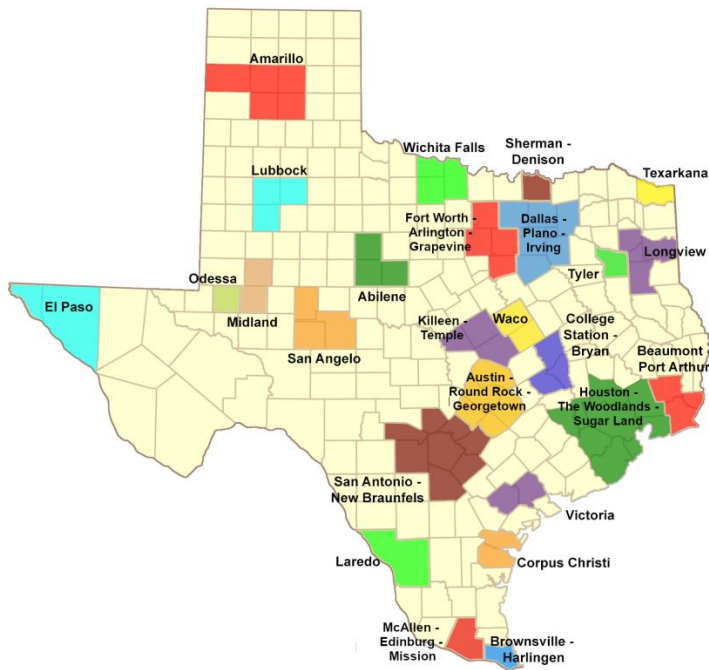


	PERSONAL INCOME (Billions of 2020 Dollars)	EMPLOYMENT (Job-years)
Panhandle	\$0.35	5,678
South Plains	\$0.36	5,824
Nortex	\$0.24	3,843
North Central Texas	\$6.28	97,298
Ark-Tex	\$0.32	5,284
East Texas	\$0.89	14,349
West Central Texas	\$0.39	6,315
Rio Grande	\$1.51	23,995
Permian Basin	\$0.31	4,979
Concho Valley	\$0.12	1,889
Heart of Texas	\$0.47	7,620
Capital Area	\$1.54	24,529
Brazos Valley	\$0.39	6,322
Deep East Texas	\$0.46	7,672
South East Texas	\$0.47	7,490
Houston-Galveston Area	\$7.25	107,781
Golden Crescent	\$0.18	2,893
Alamo Area	\$2.98	47,495
South Texas	\$0.65	10,804
Coastal Bend	\$0.69	10,917
Lower Rio Grande Valley	\$2.62	43,329
Texoma	\$0.21	3,507
Central Texas	\$0.49	8,028
Middle Rio Grande	\$0.23	3,847
Border Region	\$5.01	81,983
Texas	\$29.39	461,687

³Includes effects during the 2022-23 biennium of increased health-related spending, reduced uncompensated care, and reduced morbidity and mortality (which improves productivity) associated with accessing available federal matching funds by Council of Governments Region in a hypothetical scenario assuming the initiative is implemented in 2021. A job-year is one person working for one year, though it could be multiple individuals working partial years.

The Impact of Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds for Health Insurance Expansion on Business Activity by Metropolitan Area: ⁴

2022-23 Biennium



	PERSONAL INCOME (Billions of 2020 Dollars)	EMPLOYMENT (Job-years)
Abilene MSA	\$0.23	3,730
Amarillo MSA	\$0.25	3,939
Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown MSA	\$1.44	22,880
Beaumont-Port Arthur MSA	\$0.47	7,490
Brownsville-Harlingen MSA	\$0.82	13,487
College Station-Bryan MSA	\$0.31	5,080
Corpus Christi MSA	\$0.49	7,693
Dallas-Plano-Irving MD	\$3.85	58,858
Fort Worth-Arlington-Grapevine MD	\$2.23	35,004
El Paso MSA	\$1.48	23,624
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land MSA	\$7.05	104,496
Killeen-Temple MSA	\$0.45	7,378
Laredo MSA	\$0.52	8,577
Longview MSA	\$0.31	4,928
Lubbock MSA	\$0.27	4,312
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA	\$1.78	29,367
Midland MSA	\$0.07	1,130
Odessa MSA	\$0.14	2,163
San Angelo MSA	\$0.08	1,344
San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA	\$2.87	45,754
Sherman-Denison MSA	\$0.14	2,324
Texarkana MSA	\$0.12	1,880
Tyler MSA	\$0.20	3,231
Victoria MSA	\$0.11	1,740
Waco MSA	\$0.36	5,894
Wichita Falls MSA	\$0.16	2,655
Rural Texas	\$3.19	52,728
Texas	\$29.39	461,687

⁴Includes effects during the 2022-23 biennium of increased health-related spending, reduced uncompensated care, and reduced morbidity and mortality (which improves productivity) associated with accessing available federal matching funds by Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) or Metropolitan Division (MD) in a hypothetical scenario assuming the initiative is implemented in 2021. A job-year is one person working for one year, though it could be multiple individuals working partial years.

2022-31 Effects if Health Insurance Coverage Expansion is Implemented in 2021

Looking over a longer time horizon, the benefits of expanding health insurance coverage become even more apparent. The Perryman Group estimates that implementing the program to access federal matching funds for health insurance expansion in 2021 would lead to total gains over the first 10 years of the program (fiscal years 2022-31) of **\$244.7 billion** in gross product, **\$158.9 billion** in personal income, and well over **2.1 million job-years** of employment including multiplier effects.

The Impact of Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds for Health Insurance Expansion on Business Activity in Texas: Cumulative Effects for Fiscal Years 2022-31 of Expansion Implemented in 2021

	Total Expenditures (Billions of 2020 Dollars)	Gross Product (Billions of 2020 Dollars)	Personal Income (Billions of 2020 Dollars)	Employment (Job-Years)
Increased Health-Related Spending	\$228.540	\$123.525	\$86.215	1,199,954
Reduced Uncompensated Care	\$43.976	\$20.094	\$12.013	155,884
Increased Productivity from Reduced Morbidity and Mortality	\$225.444	\$101.083	\$60.698	786,480
TOTAL	\$497.960	\$244.703	\$158.926	2,142,318

Note: Direct effects based on studies of the potential outcomes of expanding Health insurance coverage. The Perryman Group then estimated related increased health care spending, reduced uncompensated care, and improved morbidity and mortality as well as associated multiplier effects. Some of the benefits of morbidity and mortality effects arising from coverage in this period occur in subsequent years. Additional definitions of terms and explanation of methods and assumptions may be found on page 4 of this report and in Appendix A. Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. A job-year is equivalent to one person working full-time for one year, though it could be multiple individuals working partial years.

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Additional detailed results (by industry and by county, metropolitan area, region, and legislative district) are provided in Appendix B.

The Impact of Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds for Health Insurance Expansion on Business Activity by Region: ⁵

First 10 Years (2021-30)

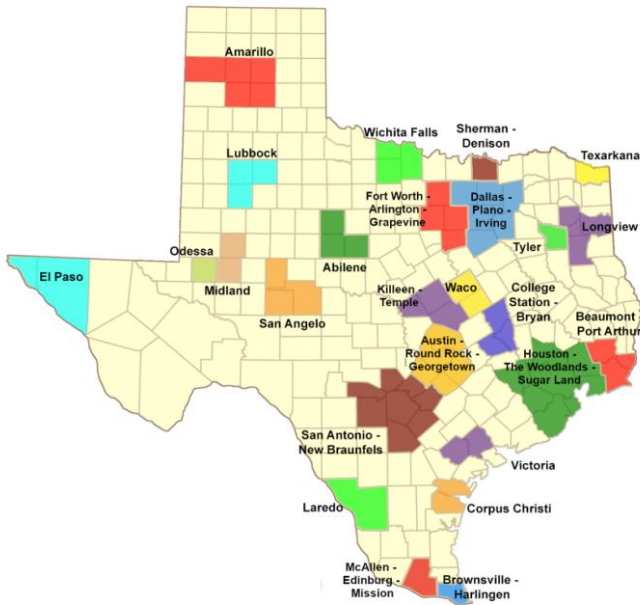


	PERSONAL INCOME (Billions of 2020 Dollars)	EMPLOYMENT (Job-years)
Panhandle	\$1.91	26,341
South Plains	\$1.94	27,030
Nortex	\$1.28	17,841
North Central Texas	\$33.97	451,318
Ark-Tex	\$1.74	24,532
East Texas	\$4.81	66,613
West Central Texas	\$2.11	29,313
Rio Grande	\$8.15	111,356
Permian Basin	\$1.69	23,099
Concho Valley	\$0.62	8,769
Heart of Texas	\$2.52	35,378
Capital Area	\$8.31	113,802
Brazos Valley	\$2.09	29,343
Deep East Texas	\$2.51	35,619
South East Texas	\$2.53	34,763
Houston-Galveston Area	\$39.18	499,928
Golden Crescent	\$0.98	13,430
Alamo Area	\$16.11	220,425
South Texas	\$3.53	50,182
Coastal Bend	\$3.71	50,674
Lower Rio Grande Valley	\$14.21	201,151
Texoma	\$1.15	16,278
Central Texas	\$2.63	37,268
Middle Rio Grande	\$1.24	17,866
Border Region	\$27.13	380,594
Texas	\$158.93	2,142,318

⁵Includes effects during the first 10 years after implementation (2021-30) of increased health-related spending, reduced uncompensated care, and reduced morbidity and mortality (which improves productivity) associated with accessing available federal matching funds by Council of Governments Region in a hypothetical scenario assuming the initiative is implemented in 2021. A job-year is one person working for one year, though it could be multiple individuals working partial years.

The Impact of Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds for Health Insurance Expansion on Business Activity by Metropolitan Area: ⁶

First 10 Years (2021-30)



	PERSONAL INCOME (Billions of 2020 Dollars)	EMPLOYMENT (Job-years)
Abilene MSA	\$1.27	17,315
Amarillo MSA	\$1.33	18,279
Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown MSA	\$7.76	106,150
Beaumont-Port Arthur MSA	\$2.53	34,763
Brownsville-Harlingen MSA	\$4.41	62,613
College Station-Bryan MSA	\$1.68	23,580
Corpus Christi MSA	\$2.65	35,708
Dallas-Plano-Irving MD	\$20.81	272,965
Fort Worth-Arlington-Grapevine MD	\$12.04	162,404
El Paso MSA	\$8.03	109,638
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land MSA	\$38.11	484,672
Killeen-Temple MSA	\$2.42	34,250
Laredo MSA	\$2.83	39,832
Longview MSA	\$1.68	22,868
Lubbock MSA	\$1.46	20,017
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA	\$9.64	136,333
Midland MSA	\$0.39	5,242
Odessa MSA	\$0.74	10,041
San Angelo MSA	\$0.44	6,241
San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA	\$15.53	212,341
Sherman-Denison MSA	\$0.76	10,791
Texarkana MSA	\$0.62	8,728
Tyler MSA	\$1.09	14,999
Victoria MSA	\$0.60	8,076
Waco MSA	\$1.96	27,359
Wichita Falls MSA	\$0.89	12,326
Rural Texas	\$17.25	244,787
Texas	\$158.93	2,142,318

⁶Includes effects during the first 10 years after implementation (2021-30) of increased health-related spending, reduced uncompensated care, and reduced morbidity and mortality (which improves productivity) associated with accessing available federal matching funds by Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) or Metropolitan Division (MD) in a hypothetical scenario assuming the initiative is implemented in 2021. A job-year is one person working for one year, though it could be multiple individuals working partial years.

2020 Effects if Expanded Health Insurance Coverage were in Place

If Texas had previously implemented the program to access federal matching funds for health insurance expansion, current economic benefits would be substantial. The Perryman Group estimates that the total economic benefits for Texas (from increased health-related spending, reduced uncompensated care expenses, and the reduction in morbidity and mortality and resulting gains in productivity) would include an increase in 2020 of nearly **\$21.7 billion** in gross product, **\$14.1 billion** in personal income, and more than **231,700** jobs when multiplier effects are considered.

The Impact of Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds for Health Insurance Expansion on Business Activity in Texas: 2020 Results if Expansion were in Place

	Total Expenditures (Billions of 2020 Dollars)	Gross Product (Billions of 2020 Dollars)	Personal Income (Billions of 2020 Dollars)	Employment (Jobs)
Increased Health-Related Spending	\$19.756	\$10.678	\$7.453	126,892
Reduced Uncompensated Care	\$3.802	\$1.737	\$1.038	16,484
Increased Productivity from Reduced Morbidity and Mortality	\$20.701	\$9.282	\$5.574	88,343
TOTAL	\$44.259	\$21.697	\$14.065	231,720

Note: Direct effects based on studies of the potential outcomes of expanding health insurance coverage. The Perryman Group then estimated related increased health care spending, reduced uncompensated care, and improved morbidity and mortality as well as associated multiplier effects. Some of the benefits of morbidity and mortality effects arising from coverage in this period occur in subsequent years. Additional definitions of terms and explanation of methods and assumptions may be found on page 4 of this report and Appendix A. Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Additional detailed results (by industry and by county, metropolitan area, region, and legislative district) are provided in Appendix B.

The Impact of Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds for Health Insurance Expansion on Business Activity by Region:⁷

2020 Results if Expansion were in Place

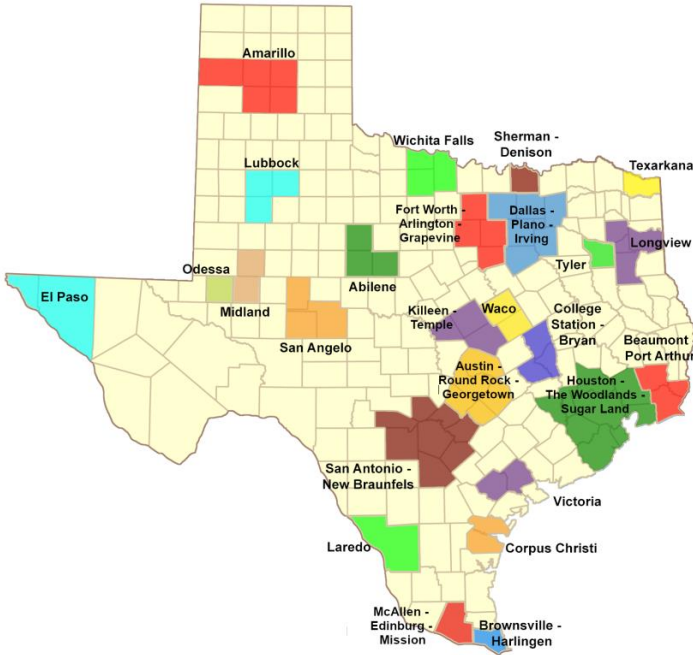


	PERSONAL INCOME (Billions of 2020 Dollars)	EMPLOYMENT (Jobs)
Panhandle	\$0.17	2,850
South Plains	\$0.17	2,923
Nortex	\$0.11	1,929
North Central Texas	\$3.01	48,844
Ark-Tex	\$0.15	2,651
East Texas	\$0.43	7,200
West Central Texas	\$0.19	3,169
Rio Grande	\$0.72	12,042
Permian Basin	\$0.15	2,499
Concho Valley	\$0.06	948
Heart of Texas	\$0.22	3,824
Capital Area	\$0.74	12,312
Brazos Valley	\$0.18	3,173
Deep East Texas	\$0.22	3,849
South East Texas	\$0.22	3,759
Houston-Galveston Area	\$3.47	54,107
Golden Crescent	\$0.09	1,452
Alamo Area	\$1.42	23,836
South Texas	\$0.31	5,420
Coastal Bend	\$0.33	5,478
Lower Rio Grande Valley	\$1.26	21,741
Texoma	\$0.10	1,760
Central Texas	\$0.23	4,028
Middle Rio Grande	\$0.11	1,930
Border Region	\$2.40	41,137
Texas	\$14.06	231,720

⁷Includes effects of increased health-related spending, reduced uncompensated care, and reduced morbidity and mortality (which improves productivity) associated with accessing available federal matching funds on Council of Governments Regions in a hypothetical scenario assuming the initiative had been in place in 2020.

The Impact of Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds for Health Insurance Expansion on Business Activity by Metropolitan Area: ⁸

2020 Results if Expansion were in Place



	PERSONAL INCOME (Billions of 2020 Dollars)	EMPLOYMENT (Jobs)
Abilene MSA	\$0.11	1,872
Amarillo MSA	\$0.12	1,977
Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown MSA	\$0.69	11,484
Beaumont-Port Arthur MSA	\$0.22	3,759
Brownsville-Harlingen MSA	\$0.39	6,767
College Station-Bryan MSA	\$0.15	2,549
Corpus Christi MSA	\$0.23	3,861
Dallas-Plano-Irving MD	\$1.84	29,550
Fort Worth-Arlington-Grapevine MD	\$1.07	17,570
El Paso MSA	\$0.71	11,856
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land MSA	\$3.38	52,459
Killeen-Temple MSA	\$0.21	3,702
Laredo MSA	\$0.25	4,303
Longview MSA	\$0.15	2,473
Lubbock MSA	\$0.13	2,164
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA	\$0.85	14,736
Midland MSA	\$0.03	567
Odessa MSA	\$0.07	1,085
San Angelo MSA	\$0.04	674
San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA	\$1.37	22,962
Sherman-Denison MSA	\$0.07	1,166
Texarkana MSA	\$0.06	943
Tyler MSA	\$0.10	1,621
Victoria MSA	\$0.05	873
Waco MSA	\$0.17	2,957
Wichita Falls MSA	\$0.08	1,332
Rural Texas	\$1.52	26,457
Texas	\$14.06	231,720

⁸Includes effects of increased health-related spending, reduced uncompensated care, and reduced morbidity and mortality (which improves productivity) associated with accessing available federal matching funds by Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) and Metropolitan Division (MD) in a hypothetical scenario assuming the initiative had been in place in 2020.

Fiscal Benefits

Business activity generates tax revenue. The economic stimulus associated with expanding access to health insurance (measured in the course of this study) would lead to increases in tax receipts to the State and local government entities including cities, counties, schools, and special districts. Taxes are generated based on the increase in economic activity quantified by The Perryman Group and described in the preceding sections.

For example, the increase in retail sales associated with the economic stimulus measured in this study was quantified (results appear in

The Perryman Group estimates that if health insurance expansion is implemented in 2021, the total net dynamic fiscal benefits during the 2022-23 biennium would include \$2.5 billion to the State and nearly \$2.0 billion to local government entities across Texas.

Appendix B). A portion of these retail sales are taxable, leading to increased receipts to the State and local taxing entities. Economic benefits also affect property tax values. Higher incomes and healthier people increase housing demand, leading to higher taxable values as well as additional need for houses. In addition, increased retail sales and incomes enhance the need

for commercial space such as restaurants, retail outlets, and personal service facilities. Higher property values increase taxes to school districts, counties, cities, and other local taxing entities.

When the total economic effects are considered (such as those measured in this study), the gains in taxes from these sources are significant. The Perryman Group estimated the fiscal benefits to the State of Texas and local taxing entities across the state associated with the increase in economic activity expanded access to health insurance would involve. Note that these estimates fully account for the matching funds required to access the Federal resources, as well as a recent

analysis of the static effects of implementing this initiative on the State budget.⁹

The Perryman Group estimates that if health insurance expansion is implemented in 2021, the net total dynamic fiscal benefits during the 2022-23 biennium would include **\$2.5 billion** to the State and nearly **\$2.0 billion** to local government entities across Texas.

Fiscal Benefits of Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds for Health Insurance Expansion (in Billions of 2020 Dollars)

	2022-23	2021-30	2020
Local Sales Taxes	\$0.451	\$2.437	\$0.216
Local Property Taxes	\$1.514	\$8.186	\$0.725
Other Local Taxes	\$0.029	\$0.157	\$0.014
Total Local	\$1.994	\$10.781	\$0.955
State of Texas	\$2.473	\$13.359	\$1.185

Note: Dynamic fiscal benefits based on the increase in economic activity associated with accessing available federal matching funds to expand health insurance coverage and The Perryman Group's estimates of related tax increases. Effects in 2022-23 and 2021-30 if health insurance expansion is implemented in 2021; effects in 2020 if expansion had been implemented previously.

Source: The Perryman Group

⁹ Fritz, Randy, John R. Pitts and John R. Pitts, Jr., "State Budget Impact of Providing Health Insurance to Low-Income Adults with 90% Federal Funding," September 2020, <https://www.episcopalhealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Fritz-Pitts-Pitts-Sept-2020-Impact-of-Medicaid-Expansion-on-State-Budget-1.pdf>.

Return on Investment

Matching funds will be required to access federal resources available for health insurance expansion. However, the return on this investment is very large, generating substantial economic activity.

Moreover, The Perryman Group estimates that for every \$1 of matching funds invested, \$1.95 is returned to the State in dynamic tax revenue (a recent study also demonstrates a positive net revenue effect on a static basis).¹⁰ The investment not only pays for itself, but also generates additional tax receipts to the State. Local government entities would see higher tax receipts due to the substantial economic activity generated as well as a reduction in amounts needed to pay for uncompensated care. Local resources which are freed up can be used for other critical purposes in accordance with local priorities.

Return on Investment: Every \$1 in Funding for Health Insurance Expansion Yields	
\$72.91	Increase in Expenditures
\$35.78	Increase in Gross Product
\$23.21	Increase in Personal Income
\$9.57	Increase in Retail Sales
\$1.95	Increase in Dynamic State Revenue
\$1.58	Increase in Dynamic Local Revenue
(\$1.82)	Reduction in Local Taxes Required to pay for Uncompensated Care
(\$0.45)	Reduction in Uncompensated Premiums
\$3.06	Increase in Long-Term Income for Uninsured Texans
Note: Based on The Perryman Group's estimates of total economic and dynamic fiscal benefits associated with accessing available federal matching funds to expand health insurance coverage and estimated investment required. Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group	

¹⁰ Fritz, Randy, John R. Pitts and John R. Pitts, Jr., "State Budget Impact of Providing Health Insurance to Low-Income Adults with 90% Federal Funding," September 2020, <https://www.episcopalhealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Fritz-Pitts-Pitts-Sept-2020-Impact-of-Medicaid-Expansion-on-State-Budget-1.pdf>.

Conclusion

Without adequate care, health issues can escalate into bigger and more expensive problems. Moreover, the human costs when individuals do not receive needed care can be tragic.

While the primary purpose of any insurance program is human health and wellness for the relevant population, providing adequate resources for health insurance also makes economic sense.

While the primary purpose of any insurance program is human health and wellness for the relevant population, providing adequate resources for health insurance also makes economic sense. The Perryman Group estimates that if federal funds are accessed to expand health

insurance coverage, economic benefits during the 2022-23 biennium would include over **\$45.3 billion** in gross product and nearly **461,700 job-years** of employment due to increased health-related spending, reduced costs of uncompensated care, reduced morbidity and mortality and the related multiplier effects through the economy.

Although an investment would be required, \$9 in federal matching funds would be available for every \$1 invested. These outlays can be more than recouped within the current budget structure.¹¹ Moreover, the enhanced economic activity associated with expanded coverage would generate additional tax receipts to the State and local governments, with \$1.95 returned to the State for every \$1 spent.

Millions of Texans do not have health insurance. Most cannot afford private insurance and are unable to obtain basic or preventive health care. Texas could alleviate a substantial portion of this problem by expanding health insurance coverage using available federal funds and

¹¹ Fritz, Randy, John R. Pitts and John R. Pitts, Jr., "State Budget Impact of Providing Health Insurance to Low-Income Adults with 90% Federal Funding," <https://www.episcopalhealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Fritz-Pitts-Pitts-Sept-2020-Impact-of-Medicaid-Expansion-on-State-Budget-1.pdf>, September 2020.

reap notable economic and fiscal gains in the process. It just makes sense!



Appendix A: Methods Used

US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System

Overview

The US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System (USMRIAS) measures multiplier effects of economic stimuli. The USMRIAS was developed and is maintained by The Perryman Group. This model has been used in hundreds of diverse applications across the country and has an excellent reputation for accuracy and credibility; it has also been peer reviewed on multiple occasions.

The basic modeling technique is known as dynamic input-output analysis, which essentially uses extensive survey data, industry information, and a variety of corroborative source materials to create a matrix describing the various goods and services (known as resources or inputs) required to produce one unit (a dollar's worth) of output for a given sector. Once the base information is compiled, it can be mathematically simulated to generate evaluations of the magnitude of successive rounds of activity involved in the overall production process.

There are two essential steps in conducting an input-output analysis once the system is operational. The first major endeavor is to accurately define the levels of direct activity to be evaluated. In this instance, as noted, estimates of the numbers of people who would be newly eligible for health insurance and the probable percentage of those who would participate in the program recently developed by Dr. Laura Dague and Constance Hughes were used as initial inputs. The Perryman Group then determined the estimated increase in health-related spending using information from the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC).

To quantify potential reductions in uncompensated care, TPG used extensive research by the Institute of Medicine (now known as the National Academy of Medicine) to estimate the reduction in uncompensated care (which is essentially funded by increased local taxes and higher private-sector insurance premiums) associated with each additional person obtaining insurance coverage. All information was updated from the original analysis to reflect current medical costs in Texas. This analysis was then combined with estimates regarding incremental insured individuals and incremental costs noted above to determine the additional direct benefits (cost reductions) within the state economy. This

amount was then assumed to be available within the private or public sector for alternative uses based on the current composition of business activity.

The annual value of the reduction in morbidity and mortality associated with higher insurance coverage rates on an annual basis is based on estimates by the Institute of Medicine (now known as the National Academy of Medicine) as part of a major research initiative, and has been fully updated to current price levels and relative income levels in Texas based on appropriate cost indices from the US Department of Labor and income data from the US Department of Commerce. The totals have also been adjusted to include only the portion of the value that reflects earned income and to eliminate various non-pecuniary, quality-of-life factors. While such considerations are obviously beneficial and important to the future of the state, they do not result in any net governmental revenue and, thus, are not appropriate to consider in an analysis focused on an economic and fiscal assessment. For purposes of this analysis, the resulting monetary benefits are treated as earnings in the sectors where employment typically occurs for the relevant population segments. It should also be noted that these benefits that accrue during one coverage period may occur over an extended period.

The projections of various economic and demographic factors required for the dynamic future scenarios are derived from the baseline simulations of the econometric model described in detail below. Once direct estimates were quantified, the resulting inputs were used in a simulation of the input-output system to measure total overall economic effects of the direct stimulus. The system used in each simulation reflect the unique industrial structure of the study area economy (county, legislative district, or state).

Model Structure

The USMRIAS is somewhat similar in format to the Input-Output Model of the United States which is maintained by the US Department of Commerce. The model developed by TPG, however, incorporates several important enhancements and refinements. Specifically, the expanded system includes (1) comprehensive 500-sector coverage for any county, multi-county, or urban region; (2) calculation of both total expenditures and value-added by industry and region; (3) direct estimation of expenditures for multiple basic input choices (expenditures, output, income, or employment); (4) extensive parameter localization; (5) price adjustments for real and nominal assessments by sectors and areas; (6) measurement of the induced impacts associated with payrolls and consumer spending; (7) embedded modules to estimate multi-sectoral direct spending

effects; (8) estimation of retail spending activity by consumers; and (9) comprehensive linkage and integration capabilities with a wide variety of econometric, real estate, occupational, and fiscal impact models.

The impact assessment (input-output) process essentially estimates the amounts of all types of goods and services required to produce one unit (a dollar's worth) of a specific type of output. For purposes of illustrating the nature of the system, it is useful to think of inputs and outputs in dollar (rather than physical) terms. As an example, the construction of a new building will require specific dollar amounts of lumber, glass, concrete, hand tools, architectural services, interior design services, paint, plumbing, and numerous other elements. Each of these suppliers must, in turn, purchase additional dollar amounts of inputs. This process continues through multiple rounds of production, thus generating subsequent increments to business activity. The initial process of building the facility is known as the *direct effect*. The ensuing transactions in the output chain constitute the *indirect effect*.

Another pattern that arises in response to any direct economic activity comes from the payroll dollars received by employees at each stage of the production cycle. As workers are compensated, they use some of their income for taxes, savings, and purchases from external markets. A substantial portion, however, is spent locally on food, clothing, health care services, utilities, housing, recreation, and other items. Typical purchasing patterns in the relevant areas are obtained from the Center for Community and Economic Research *Cost of Living Index*, a privately compiled inter-regional measure which has been widely used for several decades, and the *Consumer Expenditure Survey* of the US Department of Labor. These initial outlays by area residents generate further secondary activity as local providers acquire inputs to meet this consumer demand. These consumer spending impacts are known as the *induced effect*. The USMRIAS is designed to provide realistic, yet conservative, estimates of these phenomena.

Sources for information used in this process include the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Regional Economic Information System of the US Department of Commerce, and other public and private sources. The pricing data are compiled from the US Department of Labor and the US Department of Commerce. The verification and testing procedures make use of extensive public and private sources.

Impacts are typically measured in constant dollars to eliminate the effects of inflation.

Measures of Business Activity

The USMRIAS generates estimates of total economic effects on several measures of business activity. Note that these are different ways of measuring the same impacts; they are not additive.

The most comprehensive measure of economic activity is **Total Expenditures**. This measure incorporates every dollar that changes hands in any transaction. For example, suppose a farmer sells wheat to a miller for \$0.50; the miller then sells flour to a baker for \$0.75; the baker, in turn, sells bread to a customer for \$1.25. The Total Expenditures recorded in this instance would be \$2.50, that is, $\$0.50 + \$0.75 + \$1.25$. This measure is quite broad but is useful in that (1) it reflects the overall interplay of all industries in the economy, and (2) some key fiscal variables such as sales taxes are linked to aggregate spending.

A second measure of business activity is **Gross Product**. This indicator represents the regional equivalent of Gross Domestic Product, the most commonly reported statistic regarding national economic performance. In other words, the Gross Product of Texas is the amount of US output that is produced in that state; it is defined as the value of all final goods produced in a given region for a specific period of time. Stated differently, it captures the amount of value-added (gross area product) over intermediate goods and services at each stage of the production process, that is, it eliminates the double counting in the Total Expenditures concept. Using the example above, the Gross Product is \$1.25 (the value of the bread) rather than \$2.50. Alternatively, it may be viewed as the sum of the value-added by the farmer, \$0.50; the miller, \$0.25 ($\$0.75 - \0.50); and the baker, \$0.50 ($\$1.25 - \0.75). The total value-added is, therefore, \$1.25, which is equivalent to the final value of the bread. In many industries, the primary component of value-added is the wage and salary payments to employees.

The third gauge of economic activity used in this evaluation is **Personal Income**. As the name implies, Personal Income is simply the income received by individuals, whether in the form of wages, salaries, interest, dividends, proprietors' profits, or other sources. It may thus be viewed as the segment of overall impacts which flows directly to the citizenry.

The fourth measure, **Retail Sales**, represents the component of Total Expenditures which occurs in retail outlets (general merchandise stores, automobile dealers and service stations, building materials stores, food stores, drugstores, restaurants, and so forth). Retail Sales is a commonly used measure of consumer activity.

The final aggregates used are **Jobs and Job-Years**, which reflect the full-time equivalent jobs generated by an activity. For an economic stimulus expected to endure (such as the ongoing operations of a facility), the Jobs measure is used. It should be noted that, unlike the dollar values described above, Jobs is a “stock” rather than a “flow.” In other words, if an area produces \$1 million in output in 2019 and \$1 million in 2020, it is appropriate to say that \$2 million was achieved in the 2019-20 period. If the same area has 100 people working in 2019 and 100 in 2020, it only has 100 Jobs. When a flow of jobs is measured, such as in a construction project or a cumulative assessment over multiple years, it is appropriate to measure employment in Job-Years (a person working for a year, though it could be multiple individuals working for partial years). This concept is distinct from Jobs, which anticipates that the relevant positions will be maintained on a continuing basis.

US Multi-Regional Econometric Model

As noted, The Perryman Group’s econometric model was used for current and projected estimates of economic activity and other needed input information.

Overview

The US Multi-Regional Econometric Model was developed by Dr. M. Ray Perryman, President and CEO of The Perryman Group (TPG), about 40 years ago and has been consistently maintained, expanded, and updated since that time. It is formulated in an internally consistent manner and is designed to permit the integration of relevant global, national, state, and local factors into the projection process. It is the result of four decades of continuing research in econometrics, economic theory, statistical methods, and key policy issues and behavioral patterns, as well as intensive, ongoing study of all aspects of the global, US, state, and metropolitan area economies. It is extensively used by scores of federal and State governmental entities on an ongoing basis, as well as hundreds of major corporations. It can be integrated with The Perryman Group’s other models and systems to provide dynamic projections.

This section describes the forecasting process in a comprehensive manner, focusing on both the modeling and the supplemental analysis. The overall methodology, while certainly not ensuring perfect foresight, permits an enormous body of relevant information to impact the economic outlook in a systematic manner.

Model Logic and Structure

The Model revolves around a core system which projects output (real and nominal), income (real and nominal), and employment by industry in a simultaneous manner. For purposes of illustration, it is useful to initially consider the employment functions. Essentially, employment within the system is a derived demand relationship obtained from a neo-Classical production function. The expressions are augmented to include dynamic temporal adjustments to changes in relative factor input costs, output and (implicitly) productivity, and technological progress over time. Thus, the typical equation includes output, the relative real cost of labor and capital, dynamic lag structures, and a technological adjustment parameter. The functional form is logarithmic, thus preserving the theoretical consistency with the neo-Classical formulation.

The income segment of the model is divided into wage and non-wage components. The wage equations, like their employment counterparts, are individually estimated at the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) level of aggregation. Hence, income by place of work is measured for approximately 90 production categories. The wage equations measure real compensation, with the form of the variable structure differing between “basic” and “non-basic.”

The basic industries, comprised primarily of the various components of Mining, Agriculture, and Manufacturing, are export-oriented, i.e., they bring external dollars into the area and form the core of the economy. The production of these sectors typically flows into national and international markets; hence, the labor markets are influenced by conditions in areas beyond the borders of the particular region. Thus, real (inflation-adjusted) wages in the basic industry are expressed as a function of the corresponding national rates, as well as measures of local labor market conditions (the reciprocal of the unemployment rate), dynamic adjustment parameters, and ongoing trends.

The “non-basic” sectors are somewhat different in nature, as the strength of their labor markets is linked to the health of the local export sectors. Consequently, wages in these industries are related to those in the basic segment of the economy. The relationship also includes the local labor market measures contained in the basic wage equations.

Note that compensation rates in the export or “basic” sectors provide a key element of the interaction of the regional economies with national and international market phenomena, while the “non-basic” or local industries are strongly impacted by area production levels. Given the wage and employment equations, multiplicative identities in each industry provide expressions for total

compensation; these totals may then be aggregated to determine aggregate wage and salary income. Simple linkage equations are then estimated for the calculation of personal income by place of work.

The non-labor aspects of personal income are modeled at the regional level using straightforward empirical expressions relating to national performance, dynamic responses, and evolving temporal patterns. In some instances (such as dividends, rents, and others) national variables (for example, interest rates) directly enter the forecasting system. These factors have numerous other implicit linkages into the system resulting from their simultaneous interaction with other phenomena in national and international markets which are explicitly included in various expressions.

The output or gross area product expressions are also developed at the 3-digit NAICS level. Regional output for basic industries is linked to national performance in the relevant industries, local and national production in key related sectors, relative area and national labor costs in the industry, dynamic adjustment parameters, and ongoing changes in industrial interrelationships (driven by technological changes in production processes).

Output in the non-basic sectors is modeled as a function of basic production levels, output in related local support industries (if applicable), dynamic temporal adjustments, and ongoing patterns. The inter-industry linkages are obtained from the input-output (impact assessment) system which is part of the overall integrated modeling structure maintained by The Perryman Group. Note that the dominant component of the econometric system involves the simultaneous estimation and projection of output (real and nominal), income (real and nominal), and employment at a disaggregated industrial level. This process, of necessity, also produces projections of regional price deflators by industry. These values are affected by both national pricing patterns and local cost variations and permit changes in prices to impact other aspects of economic behavior. Income is converted from real to nominal terms using Texas Consumer Price Index, which fluctuates in response to national pricing patterns and unique local phenomena.

Several other components of the model are critical to the forecasting process. The demographic module includes (1) a linkage equation between wage and salary (establishment) employment and household employment, (2) a labor force participation rate function, and (3) a complete population system with endogenous migration. Given household employment, labor force participation (which is a function of economic conditions and evolving patterns of worker preferences), and the working age population, the unemployment rate and level become identities.

The population system uses Census information, fertility rates, and life tables to determine the “natural” changes in population by age group. Migration, the most difficult segment of population dynamics to track, is estimated in relation to relative regional and extra-regional economic conditions over time. Because evolving economic conditions determine migration in the system, population changes are allowed to interact simultaneously with overall economic conditions. Through this process, migration is treated as endogenous to the system, thus allowing population to vary in accordance with relative business performance (particularly employment).

Real retail sales is related to income, interest rates, dynamic adjustments, and patterns in consumer behavior on a store group basis. It is expressed on an inflation-adjusted basis. Inflation at the state level relates to national patterns, indicators of relative economic conditions, and ongoing trends. As noted earlier, prices are endogenous to the system.

A final significant segment of the forecasting system relates to real estate absorption and activity. The short-term demand for various types of property is determined by underlying economic and demographic factors, with short-term adjustments to reflect the current status of the pertinent building cycle. In some instances, this portion of the forecast requires integration with the US Multi-Regional Industry-Occupation System which is maintained by The Perryman Group. This system also allows any employment simulation or forecast from the econometric model to be translated into a highly detailed occupational profile.

The overall US Multi-Regional Econometric Model contains numerous additional specifications, and individual expressions are modified to reflect alternative lag structures, empirical properties of the estimates, simulation requirements, and similar phenomena. Moreover, it is updated on an ongoing basis as new data releases become available. Nonetheless, the above synopsis offers a basic understanding of the overall structure and underlying logic of the system.

Model Simulation and Multi-Regional Structure

The initial phase of the simulation process is the execution of a standard non-linear algorithm for the state system and that of each of the individual sub-areas. The external assumptions are derived from scenarios developed through national and international models and extensive analysis by The Perryman Group.

Once the initial simulations are completed, they are merged into a single system with additive constraints and interregional flows. Using information on minimum regional requirements, import needs, export potential, and locations, it becomes

possible to balance the various forecasts into a mathematically consistent set of results. This process is, in effect, a disciplining exercise with regard to the individual regional (including metropolitan and rural) systems. By compelling equilibrium across all regions and sectors, the algorithm ensures that the patterns in state activity are reasonable in light of smaller area dynamics and, conversely, that the regional outlooks are within plausible performance levels for the state as a whole.

The iterative simulation process has the additional property of imposing a global convergence criterion across the entire multi-regional system, with balance being achieved simultaneously on both a sectoral and a geographic basis. This approach is particularly critical on non-linear dynamic systems, as independent simulations of individual systems often yield unstable, non-convergent outcomes.

It should be noted that the underlying data for the modeling and simulation process are frequently updated and revised by the various public and private entities compiling them. Whenever those modifications to the database occur, they bring corresponding changes to the structural parameter estimates of the various systems and the solutions to the simulation and forecasting system. The multi-regional version of the econometric model is re-estimated and simulated with each such data release, thus providing a constantly evolving and current assessment of state and local business activity.

The Final Forecast

The process described above is followed to produce an initial set of projections. Through the comprehensive multi-regional modeling and simulation process, a systematic analysis is generated which accounts for both historical patterns in economic performance and inter-relationships and best available information on the future course of pertinent external factors. While the best available techniques and data are employed in this effort, they are not capable of directly capturing “street sense,” i.e., the contemporaneous and often non-quantifiable information that can materially affect economic outcomes. In order to provide a comprehensive approach to the prediction of business conditions, it is necessary to compile and assimilate extensive material regarding current events and factors both across the state of Texas and elsewhere.

This critical aspect of the forecasting methodology includes activities such as (1) daily review of hundreds of financial and business publications and electronic information sites; (2) review of major newspapers and online news sources in the state on a daily basis; (3) dozens of hours of direct telephone interviews with key

business and political leaders in all parts of the state; (4) face-to-face discussions with representatives of major industry groups; and (5) frequent site visits to the various regions of the state. The insights arising from this “fact finding” are analyzed and evaluated for their effects on the likely course of the future activity.

Another vital information resource stems from the firm’s ongoing interaction with key players in the international, domestic, and state economic scenes. Such activities include visiting with corporate groups on a regular basis and being regularly involved in the policy process at all levels. The firm is also an active participant in many major corporate relocations, economic development initiatives, and regulatory proceedings.

Once organized, this information is carefully assessed and, when appropriate, independently verified. The impact on specific communities and sectors that is distinct from what is captured by the econometric system is then factored into the forecast analysis. For example, the opening or closing of a major facility, particularly in a relatively small area, can cause a sudden change in business performance that will not be accounted for by either a modeling system based on historical relationships or expected (primarily national and international) factors.

The final step in the forecasting process is the integration of this material into the results in a logical and mathematically consistent manner. In some instances, this task is accomplished through “constant adjustment factors” which augment relevant equations. In other cases, anticipated changes in industrial structure or regulatory parameters are initially simulated within the context of the Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System to estimate their ultimate effects by sector. Those findings are then factored into the simulation as constant adjustments on a distributed temporal basis. Once this scenario is formulated, the extended system is again balanced across regions and sectors through an iterative simulation algorithm analogous to that described in the preceding section.

Appendix B: Detailed Results

Estimated 2021-22 Biennium Effects with Health Insurance Expansion

Texas



The Net Impact of Increased Health-Related Spending Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects During the 2022-2023 Biennium

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+\$723.5 m	+\$199.5 m	+\$131.8 m	+1,852.9
Mining	+\$555.0 m	+\$129.8 m	+\$71.9 m	+380.0
Utilities	+\$1,850.7 m	+\$420.4 m	+\$183.5 m	+709.7
Construction	+\$759.5 m	+\$400.1 m	+\$329.7 m	+4,126.1
Manufacturing	+\$5,186.0 m	+\$1,615.1 m	+\$896.6 m	+12,708.9
Wholesale Trade	+\$1,308.7 m	+\$885.4 m	+\$510.5 m	+5,165.6
Retail Trade*	+\$5,887.8 m	+\$4,425.7 m	+\$2,574.3 m	+70,128.1
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$1,084.5 m	+\$731.2 m	+\$483.6 m	+5,872.3
Information	+\$875.0 m	+\$540.2 m	+\$230.6 m	+1,840.2
Financial Activities*	+\$6,224.4 m	+\$1,579.8 m	+\$589.1 m	+5,512.0
Business Services	+\$1,558.0 m	+\$948.6 m	+\$773.8 m	+8,385.7
Health Services	+\$13,173.4 m	+\$9,357.6 m	+\$7,912.0 m	+116,428.1
Other Services	+\$2,437.5 m	+\$1,264.2 m	+\$1,014.9 m	+21,760.3
Total, All Industries	+\$41,624.0 m	+\$22,497.7 m	+\$15,702.4 m	+254,869.8

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Impact of the Reduction in Uncompensated Care Expense Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects During the 2022-2023 Biennium

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+\$167.6 m	+\$46.7 m	+\$30.9 m	+426.7
Mining	+\$595.9 m	+\$135.4 m	+\$66.7 m	+322.5
Utilities	+\$474.5 m	+\$106.2 m	+\$46.3 m	+173.5
Construction	+\$335.2 m	+\$168.2 m	+\$138.6 m	+1,728.1
Manufacturing	+\$1,690.2 m	+\$531.9 m	+\$300.5 m	+3,571.7
Wholesale Trade	+\$387.0 m	+\$261.9 m	+\$151.0 m	+1,522.9
Retail Trade*	+\$1,000.1 m	+\$748.3 m	+\$434.7 m	+11,914.5
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$300.9 m	+\$192.7 m	+\$127.4 m	+1,544.0
Information	+\$192.8 m	+\$118.9 m	+\$50.8 m	+400.7
Financial Activities*	+\$1,563.1 m	+\$558.5 m	+\$194.4 m	+1,757.8
Business Services	+\$513.3 m	+\$330.8 m	+\$269.8 m	+2,922.7
Health Services	+\$301.0 m	+\$208.0 m	+\$175.9 m	+2,584.2
Other Services	+\$487.7 m	+\$252.3 m	+\$200.9 m	+4,240.5
Total, All Industries	+\$8,009.4 m	+\$3,659.8 m	+\$2,187.9 m	+33,109.7

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Impact of Reduced Morbidity and Mortality and the Resulting Gains in Productivity Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects During the 2022-2023 Biennium
Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+\$831.8 m	+\$233.0 m	+\$154.4 m	+2,164.1
Mining	+\$3,942.5 m	+\$891.7 m	+\$433.4 m	+2,134.8
Utilities	+\$2,377.9 m	+\$531.9 m	+\$232.1 m	+893.1
Construction	+\$1,741.9 m	+\$875.1 m	+\$721.1 m	+9,020.9
Manufacturing	+\$9,148.0 m	+\$2,873.2 m	+\$1,606.8 m	+19,105.4
Wholesale Trade	+\$2,080.3 m	+\$1,407.4 m	+\$811.5 m	+8,211.4
Retail Trade*	+\$5,229.9 m	+\$3,908.1 m	+\$2,269.3 m	+62,360.0
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$1,568.7 m	+\$1,019.9 m	+\$674.5 m	+8,189.2
Information	+\$1,040.6 m	+\$642.0 m	+\$274.1 m	+2,182.3
Financial Activities*	+\$7,836.6 m	+\$2,576.7 m	+\$897.3 m	+8,115.7
Business Services	+\$2,775.4 m	+\$1,782.0 m	+\$1,453.6 m	+15,753.9
Health Services	+\$1,618.7 m	+\$1,115.0 m	+\$942.8 m	+13,872.6
Other Services	+\$2,504.8 m	+\$1,288.1 m	+\$1,024.5 m	+21,704.1
Total, All Industries	+\$42,697.0 m	+\$19,144.2 m	+\$11,495.7 m	+173,707.6

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects During the 2022-2023 Biennium)

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+\$1,722.9 m	+\$479.2 m	+\$317.1 m	+4,443.6
Mining	+\$5,093.4 m	+\$1,156.9 m	+\$572.1 m	+2,837.3
Utilities	+\$4,703.1 m	+\$1,058.6 m	+\$461.9 m	+1,776.3
Construction	+\$2,836.5 m	+\$1,443.4 m	+\$1,189.5 m	+14,875.0
Manufacturing	+\$16,024.2 m	+\$5,020.2 m	+\$2,803.9 m	+35,386.0
Wholesale Trade	+\$3,776.0 m	+\$2,554.7 m	+\$1,473.1 m	+14,899.8
Retail Trade*	+\$12,117.8 m	+\$9,082.1 m	+\$5,278.3 m	+144,402.5
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$2,954.1 m	+\$1,943.8 m	+\$1,285.6 m	+15,605.6
Information	+\$2,108.4 m	+\$1,301.1 m	+\$555.5 m	+4,423.2
Financial Activities*	+\$15,624.2 m	+\$4,715.0 m	+\$1,680.8 m	+15,385.5
Business Services	+\$4,846.7 m	+\$3,061.4 m	+\$2,497.3 m	+27,062.3
Health Services	+\$15,093.1 m	+\$10,680.7 m	+\$9,030.6 m	+132,884.9
Other Services	+\$5,430.0 m	+\$2,804.7 m	+\$2,240.3 m	+47,704.9
Total, All Industries	+\$92,330.4 m	+\$45,301.7 m	+\$29,386.0 m	+461,687.1

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

Counties



The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects During the 2022-2023 Biennium

Results by County (Table 1 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
Anderson	+\$148.3 m	+\$80.2 m	+\$53.7 m	+\$24.2 m	+869.3
Andrews	+\$30.0 m	+\$14.6 m	+\$9.1 m	+\$4.8 m	+143.4
Angelina	+\$323.4 m	+\$167.2 m	+\$111.1 m	+\$51.7 m	+1,827.4
Aransas	+\$84.7 m	+\$37.6 m	+\$23.4 m	+\$12.4 m	+380.3
Archer	+\$14.6 m	+\$7.1 m	+\$4.5 m	+\$2.5 m	+73.9
Armstrong	+\$3.8 m	+\$1.9 m	+\$1.3 m	+\$0.4 m	+19.6
Atascosa	+\$182.2 m	+\$86.4 m	+\$56.6 m	+\$24.7 m	+884.8
Austin	+\$73.4 m	+\$34.3 m	+\$21.6 m	+\$9.3 m	+325.5
Bailey	+\$16.6 m	+\$8.5 m	+\$5.3 m	+\$3.3 m	+88.7
Bandera	+\$60.4 m	+\$29.1 m	+\$18.6 m	+\$10.1 m	+311.7
Bastrop	+\$236.0 m	+\$117.6 m	+\$75.8 m	+\$39.0 m	+1,262.5
Baylor	+\$12.6 m	+\$6.7 m	+\$4.5 m	+\$2.1 m	+72.2
Bee	+\$91.7 m	+\$47.6 m	+\$31.9 m	+\$15.7 m	+528.9
Bell	+\$942.9 m	+\$515.1 m	+\$344.9 m	+\$155.3 m	+5,656.3
Bexar	+\$7,686.0 m	+\$3,928.1 m	+\$2,569.6 m	+\$1,055.4 m	+40,762.7
Blanco	+\$25.9 m	+\$12.8 m	+\$8.2 m	+\$4.1 m	+135.8
Borden	+\$1.0 m	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.3 m	+\$0.1 m	+3.9
Bosque	+\$54.8 m	+\$28.7 m	+\$19.2 m	+\$7.7 m	+308.9
Bowie	+\$321.7 m	+\$172.0 m	+\$115.3 m	+\$52.6 m	+1,879.9
Brazoria	+\$823.6 m	+\$387.0 m	+\$251.3 m	+\$125.9 m	+4,071.2
Brazos	+\$850.1 m	+\$427.3 m	+\$279.4 m	+\$122.5 m	+4,548.7
Brewster	+\$29.3 m	+\$16.5 m	+\$11.0 m	+\$5.0 m	+179.3
Briscoe	+\$3.4 m	+\$1.5 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.6 m	+15.3
Brooks	+\$30.8 m	+\$16.4 m	+\$11.3 m	+\$5.9 m	+191.0
Brown	+\$108.0 m	+\$60.2 m	+\$40.6 m	+\$20.5 m	+694.1
Burleson	+\$43.6 m	+\$22.2 m	+\$14.5 m	+\$8.2 m	+240.7
Burnet	+\$130.4 m	+\$64.5 m	+\$41.4 m	+\$19.7 m	+674.2
Caldwell	+\$177.6 m	+\$88.0 m	+\$59.0 m	+\$27.1 m	+959.9
Calhoun	+\$40.3 m	+\$16.1 m	+\$10.1 m	+\$5.0 m	+158.8
Callahan	+\$49.5 m	+\$23.6 m	+\$15.2 m	+\$7.6 m	+247.3
Cameron	+\$2,385.8 m	+\$1,243.6 m	+\$815.0 m	+\$365.0 m	+13,487.0
Camp	+\$43.6 m	+\$22.5 m	+\$15.2 m	+\$6.4 m	+247.7
Carson	+\$3.9 m	+\$1.5 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.3 m	+13.0
Cass	+\$89.9 m	+\$46.3 m	+\$31.0 m	+\$16.5 m	+517.1

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects During the 2022-2023 Biennium

Results by County (Table 2 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
Castro	+\$11.9 m	+\$5.6 m	+\$3.4 m	+\$2.2 m	+59.6
Chambers	+\$70.9 m	+\$27.6 m	+\$16.8 m	+\$7.7 m	+257.4
Cherokee	+\$160.2 m	+\$85.0 m	+\$57.8 m	+\$26.0 m	+949.8
Childress	+\$18.3 m	+\$9.3 m	+\$6.2 m	+\$3.2 m	+104.5
Clay	+\$24.4 m	+\$12.2 m	+\$8.2 m	+\$3.6 m	+129.6
Cochran	+\$4.8 m	+\$2.2 m	+\$1.4 m	+\$0.7 m	+22.4
Coke	+\$8.0 m	+\$3.7 m	+\$2.3 m	+\$1.3 m	+37.3
Coleman	+\$32.5 m	+\$16.6 m	+\$10.9 m	+\$5.2 m	+177.6
Collin	+\$1,387.6 m	+\$708.3 m	+\$462.2 m	+\$206.1 m	+7,337.2
Collingsworth	+\$7.5 m	+\$4.0 m	+\$2.6 m	+\$1.5 m	+43.2
Colorado	+\$52.3 m	+\$27.1 m	+\$18.0 m	+\$8.8 m	+305.0
Comal	+\$204.8 m	+\$104.0 m	+\$67.6 m	+\$31.4 m	+1,126.9
Comanche	+\$40.0 m	+\$21.3 m	+\$14.2 m	+\$6.4 m	+230.6
Concho	+\$7.2 m	+\$3.9 m	+\$2.7 m	+\$1.1 m	+44.4
Cooke	+\$121.3 m	+\$57.3 m	+\$37.1 m	+\$18.7 m	+597.3
Coryell	+\$238.9 m	+\$124.4 m	+\$82.1 m	+\$40.9 m	+1,387.9
Cottle	+\$5.2 m	+\$2.9 m	+\$1.9 m	+\$0.9 m	+29.9
Crane	+\$6.2 m	+\$3.2 m	+\$2.2 m	+\$0.8 m	+34.2
Crockett	+\$7.1 m	+\$3.5 m	+\$2.2 m	+\$1.6 m	+38.4
Crosby	+\$19.1 m	+\$10.3 m	+\$7.0 m	+\$2.3 m	+108.8
Culberson	+\$5.2 m	+\$2.9 m	+\$1.9 m	+\$1.4 m	+35.4
Dallam	+\$14.1 m	+\$7.5 m	+\$4.7 m	+\$2.3 m	+75.7
Dallas	+\$8,401.4 m	+\$4,011.3 m	+\$2,524.1 m	+\$890.2 m	+37,685.9
Dawson	+\$35.3 m	+\$16.8 m	+\$10.2 m	+\$6.4 m	+170.7
Deaf Smith	+\$37.6 m	+\$18.4 m	+\$11.6 m	+\$5.2 m	+185.4
Delta	+\$16.4 m	+\$8.7 m	+\$6.0 m	+\$1.8 m	+89.5
Denton	+\$1,667.3 m	+\$817.0 m	+\$525.4 m	+\$216.5 m	+8,236.4
DeWitt	+\$53.5 m	+\$27.7 m	+\$18.6 m	+\$8.6 m	+306.0
Dickens	+\$5.1 m	+\$2.7 m	+\$1.7 m	+\$1.0 m	+28.0
Dimmit	+\$38.0 m	+\$19.6 m	+\$13.3 m	+\$7.1 m	+225.2
Donley	+\$9.2 m	+\$5.2 m	+\$3.6 m	+\$2.0 m	+62.4
Duval	+\$39.7 m	+\$19.5 m	+\$13.0 m	+\$5.3 m	+206.5
Eastland	+\$65.0 m	+\$31.6 m	+\$20.8 m	+\$11.1 m	+350.4
Ector	+\$427.1 m	+\$207.9 m	+\$137.2 m	+\$60.9 m	+2,163.1

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects During the 2022-2023 Biennium

Results by County (Table 3 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
Edwards	+\$4.2 m	+\$2.0 m	+\$1.2 m	+\$0.8 m	+19.8
El Paso	+\$4,621.3 m	+\$2,311.7 m	+\$1,481.2 m	+\$608.5 m	+23,560.6
Ellis	+\$240.6 m	+\$113.9 m	+\$72.3 m	+\$36.5 m	+1,184.0
Erath	+\$148.5 m	+\$81.7 m	+\$55.5 m	+\$27.4 m	+936.6
Falls	+\$58.3 m	+\$31.8 m	+\$21.5 m	+\$9.3 m	+348.9
Fannin	+\$100.5 m	+\$53.2 m	+\$35.7 m	+\$16.1 m	+585.6
Fayette	+\$62.8 m	+\$31.5 m	+\$20.6 m	+\$8.8 m	+329.1
Fisher	+\$8.7 m	+\$4.8 m	+\$3.2 m	+\$1.6 m	+53.2
Floyd	+\$11.4 m	+\$5.5 m	+\$3.5 m	+\$1.5 m	+55.1
Foard	+\$2.8 m	+\$1.6 m	+\$1.1 m	+\$0.5 m	+18.3
Fort Bend	+\$1,381.4 m	+\$622.3 m	+\$392.6 m	+\$177.6 m	+6,092.9
Franklin	+\$31.8 m	+\$15.7 m	+\$10.4 m	+\$5.0 m	+169.6
Freestone	+\$52.7 m	+\$25.6 m	+\$16.5 m	+\$9.5 m	+275.4
Frio	+\$77.7 m	+\$37.4 m	+\$24.2 m	+\$11.3 m	+388.9
Gaines	+\$46.5 m	+\$20.7 m	+\$12.5 m	+\$7.1 m	+199.7
Galveston	+\$969.7 m	+\$466.3 m	+\$303.7 m	+\$135.4 m	+4,854.3
Garza	+\$12.6 m	+\$5.7 m	+\$3.6 m	+\$2.2 m	+58.5
Gillespie	+\$58.2 m	+\$29.5 m	+\$19.5 m	+\$9.1 m	+321.8
Glasscock	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.2 m	+\$0.1 m	+3.3
Goliad	+\$15.2 m	+\$7.9 m	+\$5.4 m	+\$3.2 m	+91.6
Gonzales	+\$53.0 m	+\$27.6 m	+\$18.6 m	+\$8.6 m	+305.0
Gray	+\$69.3 m	+\$32.1 m	+\$21.1 m	+\$10.2 m	+338.0
Grayson	+\$388.0 m	+\$207.8 m	+\$139.5 m	+\$66.1 m	+2,323.9
Gregg	+\$427.6 m	+\$221.3 m	+\$147.9 m	+\$63.8 m	+2,357.6
Grimes	+\$62.7 m	+\$31.5 m	+\$21.0 m	+\$10.7 m	+347.1
Guadalupe	+\$199.7 m	+\$99.0 m	+\$63.7 m	+\$35.5 m	+1,080.7
Hale	+\$88.7 m	+\$48.3 m	+\$32.3 m	+\$17.7 m	+553.5
Hall	+\$12.6 m	+\$6.5 m	+\$4.2 m	+\$2.1 m	+67.9
Hamilton	+\$24.5 m	+\$12.8 m	+\$8.6 m	+\$4.4 m	+143.6
Hansford	+\$7.9 m	+\$3.0 m	+\$1.7 m	+\$0.9 m	+25.7
Hardeman	+\$10.3 m	+\$5.7 m	+\$3.7 m	+\$2.4 m	+66.5
Hardin	+\$138.2 m	+\$68.1 m	+\$44.0 m	+\$23.1 m	+721.7
Harris	+\$19,217.1 m	+\$8,592.9 m	+\$5,474.6 m	+\$1,739.1 m	+79,613.1
Harrison	+\$239.9 m	+\$109.8 m	+\$72.5 m	+\$28.9 m	+1,113.0

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects During the 2022-2023 Biennium

Results by County (Table 4 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
Hartley	+\$2.6 m	+\$1.3 m	+\$0.8 m	+\$0.4 m	+13.9
Haskell	+\$19.0 m	+\$9.8 m	+\$6.7 m	+\$2.9 m	+107.0
Hays	+\$736.4 m	+\$384.9 m	+\$251.9 m	+\$116.0 m	+4,122.6
Hemphill	+\$4.4 m	+\$1.9 m	+\$1.2 m	+\$0.6 m	+18.7
Henderson	+\$329.2 m	+\$163.3 m	+\$106.5 m	+\$48.7 m	+1,739.5
Hidalgo	+\$4,980.8 m	+\$2,671.3 m	+\$1,781.7 m	+\$790.7 m	+29,367.3
Hill	+\$119.8 m	+\$59.6 m	+\$38.8 m	+\$19.5 m	+662.9
Hockley	+\$58.1 m	+\$28.6 m	+\$19.0 m	+\$9.8 m	+315.7
Hood	+\$134.2 m	+\$66.7 m	+\$43.9 m	+\$21.0 m	+719.5
Hopkins	+\$110.9 m	+\$57.7 m	+\$37.9 m	+\$21.0 m	+635.9
Houston	+\$100.9 m	+\$49.8 m	+\$33.0 m	+\$11.8 m	+500.5
Howard	+\$111.8 m	+\$53.3 m	+\$34.9 m	+\$16.1 m	+557.7
Hudspeth	+\$10.6 m	+\$5.5 m	+\$3.2 m	+\$3.3 m	+63.6
Hunt	+\$312.4 m	+\$162.0 m	+\$106.7 m	+\$55.6 m	+1,787.6
Hutchinson	+\$46.9 m	+\$20.3 m	+\$12.7 m	+\$8.7 m	+212.1
Irion	+\$2.4 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.5 m	+\$0.3 m	+7.8
Jack	+\$20.5 m	+\$9.6 m	+\$6.1 m	+\$3.7 m	+100.0
Jackson	+\$27.9 m	+\$13.5 m	+\$8.6 m	+\$5.1 m	+143.9
Jasper	+\$109.2 m	+\$58.3 m	+\$39.3 m	+\$19.6 m	+659.5
Jeff Davis	+\$5.7 m	+\$2.9 m	+\$1.9 m	+\$1.0 m	+32.0
Jefferson	+\$1,003.8 m	+\$507.9 m	+\$342.3 m	+\$151.4 m	+5,449.0
Jim Hogg	+\$15.7 m	+\$7.6 m	+\$4.7 m	+\$3.3 m	+80.5
Jim Wells	+\$146.6 m	+\$78.8 m	+\$52.5 m	+\$25.9 m	+867.2
Johnson	+\$240.0 m	+\$122.5 m	+\$81.4 m	+\$36.7 m	+1,327.6
Jones	+\$49.6 m	+\$25.0 m	+\$16.5 m	+\$7.1 m	+266.0
Karnes	+\$45.0 m	+\$20.4 m	+\$13.1 m	+\$6.1 m	+207.7
Kaufman	+\$339.6 m	+\$172.1 m	+\$113.9 m	+\$53.4 m	+1,893.2
Kendall	+\$71.0 m	+\$33.0 m	+\$21.1 m	+\$10.5 m	+344.4
Kenedy	+\$0.7 m	+\$0.3 m	+\$0.2 m	+\$0.2 m	+3.9
Kent	+\$1.5 m	+\$0.7 m	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.2 m	+6.1
Kerr	+\$147.9 m	+\$75.7 m	+\$49.4 m	+\$23.8 m	+820.6
Kimble	+\$15.3 m	+\$6.7 m	+\$4.1 m	+\$2.3 m	+67.1
King	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.2 m	+\$0.1 m	+\$0.0 m	+1.7
Kinney	+\$9.1 m	+\$4.2 m	+\$2.6 m	+\$1.4 m	+43.1

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Results by County (Table 5 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
Kleberg	+\$153.3 m	+\$75.7 m	+\$49.9 m	+\$23.5 m	+817.1
Knox	+\$11.1 m	+\$5.6 m	+\$3.7 m	+\$1.4 m	+57.2
La Salle	+\$16.7 m	+\$8.8 m	+\$5.9 m	+\$3.2 m	+101.7
Lamar	+\$172.6 m	+\$89.5 m	+\$60.2 m	+\$29.1 m	+1,000.9
Lamb	+\$27.1 m	+\$13.0 m	+\$8.4 m	+\$4.3 m	+134.5
Lampasas	+\$56.4 m	+\$29.7 m	+\$19.7 m	+\$9.7 m	+333.5
Lavaca	+\$40.0 m	+\$21.7 m	+\$14.6 m	+\$6.7 m	+239.9
Lee	+\$44.4 m	+\$21.6 m	+\$14.0 m	+\$6.9 m	+226.6
Leon	+\$31.7 m	+\$16.4 m	+\$10.2 m	+\$6.9 m	+176.0
Liberty	+\$298.3 m	+\$152.6 m	+\$102.2 m	+\$45.5 m	+1,633.0
Limestone	+\$83.4 m	+\$42.8 m	+\$29.1 m	+\$14.5 m	+479.3
Lipscomb	+\$5.2 m	+\$2.2 m	+\$1.3 m	+\$0.6 m	+20.5
Live Oak	+\$31.4 m	+\$14.4 m	+\$9.2 m	+\$5.2 m	+151.6
Llano	+\$51.5 m	+\$26.3 m	+\$17.1 m	+\$8.2 m	+283.2
Loving	+\$0.0 m	+\$0.0 m	+\$0.0 m	+\$0.0 m	+0.1
Lubbock	+\$747.2 m	+\$394.3 m	+\$258.9 m	+\$110.1 m	+4,155.6
Lynn	+\$10.4 m	+\$5.1 m	+\$3.2 m	+\$1.2 m	+48.1
Madison	+\$36.5 m	+\$19.2 m	+\$12.6 m	+\$6.8 m	+215.7
Marion	+\$38.0 m	+\$19.5 m	+\$13.0 m	+\$6.6 m	+220.3
Martin	+\$13.9 m	+\$6.5 m	+\$4.3 m	+\$1.7 m	+65.3
Mason	+\$12.9 m	+\$6.4 m	+\$4.1 m	+\$1.9 m	+66.7
Matagorda	+\$108.8 m	+\$48.6 m	+\$31.2 m	+\$18.3 m	+516.0
Maverick	+\$240.1 m	+\$125.4 m	+\$82.7 m	+\$41.5 m	+1,405.8
McCulloch	+\$27.1 m	+\$14.2 m	+\$9.5 m	+\$4.5 m	+154.9
McLennan	+\$1,062.2 m	+\$528.7 m	+\$341.3 m	+\$146.9 m	+5,544.9
McMullen	+\$0.5 m	+\$0.2 m	+\$0.1 m	+\$0.1 m	+1.8
Medina	+\$124.3 m	+\$61.2 m	+\$39.3 m	+\$19.7 m	+658.4
Menard	+\$6.6 m	+\$3.3 m	+\$2.0 m	+\$1.3 m	+34.2
Midland	+\$214.8 m	+\$106.0 m	+\$68.0 m	+\$31.9 m	+1,064.6
Milam	+\$61.8 m	+\$31.2 m	+\$20.9 m	+\$10.9 m	+346.2
Mills	+\$9.6 m	+\$5.8 m	+\$4.0 m	+\$2.0 m	+67.3
Mitchell	+\$19.0 m	+\$9.9 m	+\$6.6 m	+\$3.2 m	+107.1
Montague	+\$66.5 m	+\$32.5 m	+\$21.2 m	+\$10.2 m	+350.9
Montgomery	+\$1,444.6 m	+\$678.4 m	+\$441.6 m	+\$175.0 m	+6,830.6

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Results by County (Table 6 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
Moore	+\$55.9 m	+\$23.1 m	+\$14.2 m	+\$7.4 m	+222.4
Morris	+\$34.6 m	+\$15.5 m	+\$10.1 m	+\$3.7 m	+154.6
Motley	+\$3.9 m	+\$1.8 m	+\$1.1 m	+\$0.6 m	+18.5
Nacogdoches	+\$267.9 m	+\$144.9 m	+\$98.5 m	+\$48.2 m	+1,674.7
Navarro	+\$205.4 m	+\$104.6 m	+\$69.6 m	+\$29.7 m	+1,131.7
Newton	+\$24.3 m	+\$14.9 m	+\$10.4 m	+\$6.1 m	+175.0
Nolan	+\$49.3 m	+\$25.2 m	+\$16.3 m	+\$8.1 m	+266.2
Nueces	+\$1,425.7 m	+\$660.6 m	+\$428.3 m	+\$180.1 m	+6,678.6
Ochiltree	+\$19.5 m	+\$8.6 m	+\$5.3 m	+\$2.8 m	+83.4
Oldham	+\$1.6 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.6 m	+\$0.5 m	+11.1
Orange	+\$243.8 m	+\$121.1 m	+\$80.8 m	+\$40.2 m	+1,319.0
Palo Pinto	+\$116.9 m	+\$54.9 m	+\$34.7 m	+\$17.7 m	+570.1
Panola	+\$63.2 m	+\$31.2 m	+\$20.8 m	+\$9.7 m	+334.2
Parker	+\$248.8 m	+\$116.9 m	+\$73.2 m	+\$37.8 m	+1,205.5
Parmer	+\$10.7 m	+\$4.8 m	+\$3.1 m	+\$0.9 m	+46.2
Pecos	+\$34.6 m	+\$16.7 m	+\$10.8 m	+\$6.2 m	+181.6
Polk	+\$152.0 m	+\$77.8 m	+\$51.0 m	+\$26.7 m	+833.8
Potter	+\$501.9 m	+\$256.3 m	+\$168.4 m	+\$72.4 m	+2,681.9
Presidio	+\$24.6 m	+\$11.7 m	+\$7.3 m	+\$4.4 m	+123.6
Rains	+\$30.2 m	+\$13.7 m	+\$8.2 m	+\$5.7 m	+138.3
Randall	+\$225.4 m	+\$115.7 m	+\$74.8 m	+\$35.0 m	+1,213.1
Reagan	+\$5.7 m	+\$2.7 m	+\$1.6 m	+\$1.2 m	+27.8
Real	+\$15.1 m	+\$7.0 m	+\$4.5 m	+\$2.2 m	+71.6
Red River	+\$44.4 m	+\$22.5 m	+\$14.8 m	+\$6.7 m	+244.3
Reeves	+\$28.0 m	+\$13.6 m	+\$8.8 m	+\$5.7 m	+152.4
Refugio	+\$14.9 m	+\$7.0 m	+\$4.2 m	+\$3.5 m	+76.6
Roberts	+\$1.2 m	+\$0.5 m	+\$0.3 m	+\$0.2 m	+4.9
Robertson	+\$50.0 m	+\$25.8 m	+\$17.1 m	+\$9.5 m	+290.9
Rockwall	+\$131.7 m	+\$68.6 m	+\$45.3 m	+\$20.4 m	+734.2
Runnels	+\$36.0 m	+\$15.8 m	+\$9.9 m	+\$4.8 m	+159.8
Rusk	+\$158.8 m	+\$75.9 m	+\$50.4 m	+\$22.5 m	+805.1
Sabine	+\$29.4 m	+\$14.8 m	+\$10.1 m	+\$5.0 m	+166.3
San Augustine	+\$31.0 m	+\$15.4 m	+\$10.1 m	+\$4.5 m	+163.8
San Jacinto	+\$100.1 m	+\$50.5 m	+\$32.9 m	+\$17.4 m	+548.9

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects During the 2022-2023 Biennium

Results by County (Table 7 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
San Patricio	+\$200.6 m	+\$93.5 m	+\$61.9 m	+\$31.3 m	+1,014.9
San Saba	+\$15.3 m	+\$8.3 m	+\$5.5 m	+\$3.0 m	+93.2
Schleicher	+\$6.5 m	+\$3.3 m	+\$2.3 m	+\$0.7 m	+34.7
Scurry	+\$32.0 m	+\$16.6 m	+\$10.4 m	+\$6.7 m	+177.2
Shackelford	+\$5.8 m	+\$2.8 m	+\$1.8 m	+\$1.0 m	+29.4
Shelby	+\$77.2 m	+\$42.6 m	+\$29.4 m	+\$14.3 m	+490.4
Sherman	+\$2.3 m	+\$1.0 m	+\$0.6 m	+\$0.3 m	+9.8
Smith	+\$648.4 m	+\$314.1 m	+\$201.5 m	+\$88.5 m	+3,231.0
Somervell	+\$15.0 m	+\$7.3 m	+\$5.0 m	+\$1.6 m	+77.7
Starr	+\$270.8 m	+\$152.5 m	+\$105.8 m	+\$56.8 m	+1,821.4
Stephens	+\$23.8 m	+\$12.5 m	+\$8.2 m	+\$5.1 m	+139.2
Sterling	+\$1.9 m	+\$1.0 m	+\$0.7 m	+\$0.5 m	+12.1
Stonewall	+\$2.3 m	+\$1.3 m	+\$0.8 m	+\$0.5 m	+14.4
Sutton	+\$7.3 m	+\$3.7 m	+\$2.3 m	+\$1.5 m	+39.5
Swisher	+\$12.7 m	+\$6.0 m	+\$3.7 m	+\$1.9 m	+61.8
Tarrant	+\$6,335.3 m	+\$3,119.0 m	+\$2,019.6 m	+\$812.3 m	+31,622.6
Taylor	+\$634.4 m	+\$312.5 m	+\$202.5 m	+\$85.7 m	+3,217.0
Terrell	+\$1.5 m	+\$0.8 m	+\$0.5 m	+\$0.3 m	+8.6
Terry	+\$34.4 m	+\$16.4 m	+\$9.9 m	+\$6.9 m	+168.6
Throckmorton	+\$3.0 m	+\$1.5 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.5 m	+14.8
Titus	+\$103.4 m	+\$52.2 m	+\$35.3 m	+\$18.9 m	+592.1
Tom Green	+\$259.1 m	+\$126.4 m	+\$80.9 m	+\$36.4 m	+1,324.3
Travis	+\$2,550.8 m	+\$1,344.8 m	+\$875.2 m	+\$360.5 m	+13,728.8
Trinity	+\$50.0 m	+\$27.5 m	+\$18.3 m	+\$9.0 m	+306.1
Tyler	+\$55.6 m	+\$29.6 m	+\$19.7 m	+\$9.7 m	+325.3
Upshur	+\$124.1 m	+\$62.0 m	+\$40.1 m	+\$20.7 m	+652.0
Upton	+\$6.5 m	+\$3.2 m	+\$2.0 m	+\$0.9 m	+31.6
Uvalde	+\$104.6 m	+\$55.4 m	+\$36.8 m	+\$16.9 m	+609.9
Val Verde	+\$170.6 m	+\$97.5 m	+\$65.8 m	+\$30.3 m	+1,087.9
Van Zandt	+\$154.9 m	+\$86.4 m	+\$58.4 m	+\$28.7 m	+979.3
Victoria	+\$332.8 m	+\$159.8 m	+\$105.2 m	+\$46.0 m	+1,648.3
Walker	+\$283.1 m	+\$152.1 m	+\$101.5 m	+\$48.9 m	+1,694.0
Waller	+\$181.5 m	+\$79.6 m	+\$48.1 m	+\$28.7 m	+817.5
Ward	+\$24.5 m	+\$12.2 m	+\$7.8 m	+\$4.8 m	+132.8

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects During the 2022-2023 Biennium

Results by County (Table 8 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
Washington	+\$88.9 m	+\$46.5 m	+\$31.0 m	+\$13.9 m	+503.0
Webb	+\$1,544.2 m	+\$794.8 m	+\$522.7 m	+\$254.3 m	+8,576.6
Wharton	+\$135.7 m	+\$69.9 m	+\$46.9 m	+\$22.4 m	+770.9
Wheeler	+\$11.2 m	+\$5.9 m	+\$3.9 m	+\$2.3 m	+67.4
Wichita	+\$431.2 m	+\$227.5 m	+\$151.0 m	+\$69.7 m	+2,451.7
Wilbarger	+\$50.0 m	+\$24.7 m	+\$16.4 m	+\$7.9 m	+267.9
Willacy	+\$76.7 m	+\$42.4 m	+\$27.9 m	+\$15.2 m	+474.8
Williamson	+\$496.4 m	+\$263.5 m	+\$173.5 m	+\$82.3 m	+2,806.2
Wilson	+\$103.9 m	+\$52.7 m	+\$34.9 m	+\$16.8 m	+585.0
Winkler	+\$12.6 m	+\$6.2 m	+\$4.0 m	+\$2.4 m	+65.6
Wise	+\$161.8 m	+\$80.5 m	+\$51.8 m	+\$28.1 m	+848.7
Wood	+\$133.5 m	+\$66.3 m	+\$43.5 m	+\$20.0 m	+711.6
Yoakum	+\$13.5 m	+\$6.3 m	+\$3.9 m	+\$2.6 m	+66.2
Young	+\$53.5 m	+\$26.6 m	+\$17.2 m	+\$9.2 m	+282.4
Zapata	+\$55.8 m	+\$28.6 m	+\$19.1 m	+\$11.0 m	+326.0
Zavala	+\$37.7 m	+\$22.5 m	+\$16.0 m	+\$8.4 m	+281.4
Texas	+\$92,330 m	+\$45,302 m	+\$29,386 m	+\$12,118 m	+461,687.1

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars per year. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas



The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects During the 2022-2023 Biennium
Results by Metropolitan Area

Metro Area	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
Abilene MSA	+\$733.4 m	+\$361.0 m	+\$234.3 m	+\$100.5 m	+3,730.3
Amarillo MSA	+\$736.7 m	+\$376.2 m	+\$245.9 m	+\$108.6 m	+3,938.6
Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown MSA	+\$4,197.2 m	+\$2,198.8 m	+\$1,435.5 m	+\$624.8 m	+22,880.0
Beaumont-Port Arthur MSA	+\$1,385.8 m	+\$697.0 m	+\$467.0 m	+\$214.7 m	+7,489.8
Brownsville-Harlingen MSA	+\$2,385.8 m	+\$1,243.6 m	+\$815.0 m	+\$365.0 m	+13,487.0
College Station-Bryan MSA	+\$943.8 m	+\$475.3 m	+\$311.0 m	+\$140.2 m	+5,080.3
Corpus Christi MSA	+\$1,626.3 m	+\$754.1 m	+\$490.2 m	+\$211.5 m	+7,693.5
Dallas-Plano-Irving MD*	+\$12,480.6 m	+\$6,053.1 m	+\$3,850.0 m	+\$1,478.6 m	+58,858.4
Fort Worth-Arlington-Grapevine MD*	+\$6,985.9 m	+\$3,438.8 m	+\$2,226.1 m	+\$914.9 m	+35,004.4
El Paso MSA	+\$4,631.9 m	+\$2,317.2 m	+\$1,484.4 m	+\$611.8 m	+23,624.3
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land MSA	+\$24,460.3 m	+\$11,041.1 m	+\$7,052.6 m	+\$2,444.2 m	+104,495.6
Killeen-Temple MSA	+\$1,238.2 m	+\$669.2 m	+\$446.7 m	+\$206.0 m	+7,377.7
Laredo MSA	+\$1,544.2 m	+\$794.8 m	+\$522.7 m	+\$254.3 m	+8,576.6
Longview MSA	+\$950.3 m	+\$469.0 m	+\$310.9 m	+\$135.9 m	+4,927.7
Lubbock MSA	+\$776.7 m	+\$409.7 m	+\$269.0 m	+\$113.6 m	+4,312.5
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA	+\$4,980.8 m	+\$2,671.3 m	+\$1,781.7 m	+\$790.7 m	+29,367.3
Midland MSA	+\$228.7 m	+\$112.5 m	+\$72.3 m	+\$33.6 m	+1,129.9
Odessa MSA	+\$427.1 m	+\$207.9 m	+\$137.2 m	+\$60.9 m	+2,163.1
San Angelo MSA	+\$263.3 m	+\$128.4 m	+\$82.1 m	+\$37.2 m	+1,344.2
San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA	+\$8,632.2 m	+\$4,393.6 m	+\$2,871.3 m	+\$1,204.2 m	+45,754.5
Sherman-Denison MSA	+\$388.0 m	+\$207.8 m	+\$139.5 m	+\$66.1 m	+2,323.9
Texarkana MSA	+\$321.7 m	+\$172.0 m	+\$115.3 m	+\$52.6 m	+1,879.9
Tyler MSA	+\$648.4 m	+\$314.1 m	+\$201.5 m	+\$88.5 m	+3,231.0
Victoria MSA	+\$348.0 m	+\$167.8 m	+\$110.5 m	+\$49.2 m	+1,739.9
Waco MSA	+\$1,120.5 m	+\$560.5 m	+\$362.8 m	+\$156.2 m	+5,893.8
Wichita Falls MSA	+\$470.1 m	+\$246.8 m	+\$163.7 m	+\$75.8 m	+2,655.2
Rural Texas	+\$9,424.4 m	+\$4,820.2 m	+\$3,186.8 m	+\$1,578.4 m	+52,727.7
Texas	+\$92,330 m	+\$45,302 m	+\$29,386 m	+\$12,118 m	+461,687.1

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars per year. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

Council of Governments Regions



The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects During the 2022-2023 Biennium)

Results by Council of Governments Region

Council of Governments	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
Panhandle	+\$1,101.2 m	+\$545.0 m	+\$353.2 m	+\$164.8 m	+5,677.7
South Plains	+\$1,053.1 m	+\$549.0 m	+\$359.2 m	+\$164.1 m	+5,824.0
Nortex	+\$691.5 m	+\$357.0 m	+\$235.8 m	+\$112.6 m	+3,843.4
North Central Texas	+\$20,086.5 m	+\$9,807.0 m	+\$6,284.6 m	+\$2,490.9 m	+97,298.3
Ark-Tex	+\$925.7 m	+\$480.1 m	+\$320.9 m	+\$155.4 m	+5,283.7
East Texas	+\$2,699.8 m	+\$1,351.2 m	+\$889.6 m	+\$400.2 m	+14,348.6
West Central Texas	+\$1,190.5 m	+\$596.9 m	+\$389.6 m	+\$179.7 m	+6,314.7
Rio Grande	+\$4,696.7 m	+\$2,351.2 m	+\$1,506.6 m	+\$623.7 m	+23,994.6
Permian Basin	+\$995.2 m	+\$482.4 m	+\$312.7 m	+\$150.1 m	+4,978.6
Concho Valley	+\$367.0 m	+\$179.8 m	+\$115.3 m	+\$54.8 m	+1,889.1
Heart of Texas	+\$1,431.2 m	+\$717.1 m	+\$466.4 m	+\$207.4 m	+7,620.3
Capital Area	+\$4,512.1 m	+\$2,355.4 m	+\$1,536.8 m	+\$672.5 m	+24,528.8
Brazos Valley	+\$1,163.6 m	+\$588.9 m	+\$385.9 m	+\$178.5 m	+6,322.2
Deep East Texas	+\$1,321.0 m	+\$693.3 m	+\$463.9 m	+\$224.1 m	+7,671.7
South East Texas	+\$1,385.8 m	+\$697.0 m	+\$467.0 m	+\$214.7 m	+7,489.8
Houston-Galveston Area	+\$25,040.2 m	+\$11,338.8 m	+\$7,250.3 m	+\$2,542.6 m	+107,781.4
Golden Crescent	+\$562.8 m	+\$274.3 m	+\$180.9 m	+\$83.2 m	+2,893.4
Alamo Area	+\$8,961.6 m	+\$4,556.8 m	+\$2,977.6 m	+\$1,254.5 m	+47,495.2
South Texas	+\$1,886.5 m	+\$983.5 m	+\$652.3 m	+\$325.4 m	+10,804.4
Coastal Bend	+\$2,220.1 m	+\$1,051.3 m	+\$685.9 m	+\$309.1 m	+10,916.7
Lower Rio Grande Valley	+\$7,443.3 m	+\$3,957.4 m	+\$2,624.6 m	+\$1,170.8 m	+43,329.2
Texoma	+\$609.8 m	+\$318.3 m	+\$212.3 m	+\$101.0 m	+3,506.8
Central Texas	+\$1,349.4 m	+\$727.3 m	+\$485.6 m	+\$226.2 m	+8,028.0
Middle Rio Grande	+\$636.1 m	+\$342.5 m	+\$228.8 m	+\$111.7 m	+3,846.5
Border Region	+\$14,664 m	+\$7,635 m	+\$5,013 m	+\$2,232 m	+81,983.2
Texas	+\$92,330 m	+\$45,302 m	+\$29,386 m	+\$12,118 m	+461,687.1

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in 2020 US dollars per year. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year.

Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

Border region consists of Rio Grande, Middle Rio Grande, Lower Rio Grande, South Texas COGs, and Terrell County.

Comptroller Planning Regions



The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects During the 2022-2023 Biennium

Results by Comptroller's Economic Region

Comptroller Region	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
High Plains	+\$2,154.2 m	+\$1,094.0 m	+\$712.4 m	+\$328.8 m	+11,501.7
Northwest Texas	+\$1,882.0 m	+\$954.0 m	+\$625.4 m	+\$292.2 m	+10,158.1
Metroplex	+\$20,696.3 m	+\$10,125.3 m	+\$6,496.9 m	+\$2,591.9 m	+100,805.0
Upper East Texas	+\$3,625.4 m	+\$1,831.4 m	+\$1,210.5 m	+\$555.6 m	+19,632.3
Southeast Texas	+\$2,706.7 m	+\$1,390.3 m	+\$931.0 m	+\$438.7 m	+15,161.5
Gulf Coast	+\$25,040.2 m	+\$11,338.8 m	+\$7,250.3 m	+\$2,542.6 m	+107,781.4
Capital	+\$4,512.1 m	+\$2,355.4 m	+\$1,536.8 m	+\$672.5 m	+24,528.8
Central Texas	+\$3,944.2 m	+\$2,033.4 m	+\$1,337.9 m	+\$612.1 m	+21,970.4
Alamo	+\$9,523.9 m	+\$4,830.9 m	+\$3,158.5 m	+\$1,337.7 m	+50,386.8
South Texas	+\$12,186.5 m	+\$6,334.9 m	+\$4,191.6 m	+\$1,917.0 m	+68,898.6
West Texas	+\$1,362.2 m	+\$662.2 m	+\$428.1 m	+\$204.9 m	+6,867.7
Upper Rio Grande	+\$4,696.7 m	+\$2,351.2 m	+\$1,506.6 m	+\$623.7 m	+23,994.6
Texas	+\$92,330 m	+\$45,302 m	+\$29,386 m	+\$12,118 m	+461,687.1

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars per year. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

House and Senate Districts



The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects During the 2022-2023 Biennium

Results by State House District (Table 1 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
1	+\$570.5 m	+\$299.8 m	+\$200.6 m	+\$93.4 m	+3,294.6
2	+\$578.2 m	+\$306.1 m	+\$203.0 m	+\$105.2 m	+3,402.8
3	+\$565.7 m	+\$260.1 m	+\$165.6 m	+\$75.2 m	+2,634.5
4	+\$612.8 m	+\$307.6 m	+\$202.3 m	+\$93.8 m	+3,337.0
5	+\$500.9 m	+\$245.6 m	+\$160.7 m	+\$75.9 m	+2,619.7
6	+\$492.7 m	+\$238.7 m	+\$153.1 m	+\$67.3 m	+2,455.5
7	+\$551.7 m	+\$283.3 m	+\$188.0 m	+\$84.5 m	+3,009.6
8	+\$526.2 m	+\$269.9 m	+\$178.6 m	+\$82.9 m	+2,939.2
9	+\$537.6 m	+\$264.2 m	+\$176.9 m	+\$80.9 m	+2,841.2
10	+\$296.5 m	+\$141.6 m	+\$90.4 m	+\$44.7 m	+1,479.7
11	+\$587.0 m	+\$305.9 m	+\$206.7 m	+\$96.8 m	+3,429.6
12	+\$646.3 m	+\$327.4 m	+\$214.8 m	+\$97.0 m	+3,510.4
13	+\$423.6 m	+\$214.7 m	+\$141.2 m	+\$66.4 m	+2,290.3
14	+\$714.1 m	+\$359.0 m	+\$234.7 m	+\$102.9 m	+3,820.9
15	+\$530.2 m	+\$249.0 m	+\$162.1 m	+\$64.2 m	+2,506.8
16	+\$530.2 m	+\$249.0 m	+\$162.1 m	+\$64.2 m	+2,506.8
17	+\$556.0 m	+\$275.1 m	+\$180.5 m	+\$87.7 m	+2,961.7
18	+\$681.5 m	+\$355.2 m	+\$236.7 m	+\$111.8 m	+3,875.8
19	+\$479.3 m	+\$248.6 m	+\$164.4 m	+\$85.1 m	+2,715.3
20	+\$301.4 m	+\$153.7 m	+\$100.5 m	+\$48.7 m	+1,637.7
21	+\$605.2 m	+\$303.9 m	+\$204.0 m	+\$94.7 m	+3,280.7
22	+\$642.4 m	+\$325.0 m	+\$219.0 m	+\$96.9 m	+3,487.4
23	+\$497.5 m	+\$232.8 m	+\$150.4 m	+\$67.3 m	+2,393.3
24	+\$543.0 m	+\$261.1 m	+\$170.1 m	+\$75.8 m	+2,718.4
25	+\$471.1 m	+\$218.9 m	+\$141.8 m	+\$73.7 m	+2,307.4
26	+\$375.7 m	+\$169.3 m	+\$106.8 m	+\$48.3 m	+1,657.3
27	+\$375.7 m	+\$169.3 m	+\$106.8 m	+\$48.3 m	+1,657.3
28	+\$375.7 m	+\$169.3 m	+\$106.8 m	+\$48.3 m	+1,657.3
29	+\$461.2 m	+\$216.7 m	+\$140.7 m	+\$70.5 m	+2,279.9
30	+\$541.5 m	+\$256.1 m	+\$166.9 m	+\$78.7 m	+2,661.6
31	+\$665.2 m	+\$348.5 m	+\$234.7 m	+\$119.8 m	+3,918.1
32	+\$698.6 m	+\$323.7 m	+\$209.9 m	+\$88.3 m	+3,272.5
33	+\$298.2 m	+\$153.6 m	+\$100.8 m	+\$45.2 m	+1,614.7
34	+\$727.1 m	+\$336.9 m	+\$218.5 m	+\$91.9 m	+3,406.1

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas-- Estimated Effects During the 2022-2023 Biennium

Results by State House District (Table 2 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
35	+\$1,043.1 m	+\$553.3 m	+\$366.6 m	+\$163.3 m	+6,051.8
36	+\$1,085.8 m	+\$582.4 m	+\$388.4 m	+\$172.4 m	+6,402.1
37	+\$1,002.0 m	+\$522.3 m	+\$342.3 m	+\$153.3 m	+5,664.6
38	+\$978.2 m	+\$509.9 m	+\$334.2 m	+\$149.6 m	+5,529.7
39	+\$1,085.8 m	+\$582.4 m	+\$388.4 m	+\$172.4 m	+6,402.1
40	+\$1,085.8 m	+\$582.4 m	+\$388.4 m	+\$172.4 m	+6,402.1
41	+\$1,085.8 m	+\$582.4 m	+\$388.4 m	+\$172.4 m	+6,402.1
42	+\$988.3 m	+\$508.6 m	+\$334.5 m	+\$162.8 m	+5,489.0
43	+\$592.3 m	+\$295.6 m	+\$196.2 m	+\$96.4 m	+3,228.2
44	+\$303.5 m	+\$151.7 m	+\$98.6 m	+\$52.3 m	+1,665.7
45	+\$762.3 m	+\$397.7 m	+\$260.1 m	+\$120.1 m	+4,258.4
46	+\$415.8 m	+\$219.2 m	+\$142.7 m	+\$58.8 m	+2,237.8
47	+\$433.6 m	+\$228.6 m	+\$148.8 m	+\$61.3 m	+2,333.9
48	+\$433.6 m	+\$228.6 m	+\$148.8 m	+\$61.3 m	+2,333.9
49	+\$418.3 m	+\$220.5 m	+\$143.5 m	+\$59.1 m	+2,251.5
50	+\$415.8 m	+\$219.2 m	+\$142.7 m	+\$58.8 m	+2,237.8
51	+\$433.6 m	+\$228.6 m	+\$148.8 m	+\$61.3 m	+2,333.9
52	+\$193.6 m	+\$102.8 m	+\$67.7 m	+\$32.1 m	+1,094.4
53	+\$458.9 m	+\$228.1 m	+\$147.1 m	+\$74.0 m	+2,445.8
54	+\$509.0 m	+\$277.0 m	+\$185.2 m	+\$84.3 m	+3,048.5
55	+\$490.3 m	+\$267.8 m	+\$179.4 m	+\$80.8 m	+2,941.3
56	+\$743.6 m	+\$370.1 m	+\$238.9 m	+\$102.8 m	+3,881.4
57	+\$573.5 m	+\$295.4 m	+\$195.5 m	+\$90.9 m	+3,189.5
58	+\$294.9 m	+\$151.2 m	+\$100.7 m	+\$44.4 m	+1,636.6
59	+\$518.9 m	+\$275.8 m	+\$184.3 m	+\$90.1 m	+3,091.7
60	+\$535.8 m	+\$268.7 m	+\$176.0 m	+\$89.3 m	+2,927.6
61	+\$410.6 m	+\$197.3 m	+\$125.0 m	+\$65.9 m	+2,054.2
62	+\$504.9 m	+\$269.8 m	+\$181.2 m	+\$84.0 m	+2,999.0
63	+\$416.8 m	+\$204.2 m	+\$131.4 m	+\$54.1 m	+2,059.1
64	+\$416.8 m	+\$204.2 m	+\$131.4 m	+\$54.1 m	+2,059.1
65	+\$416.8 m	+\$204.2 m	+\$131.4 m	+\$54.1 m	+2,059.1
66	+\$305.3 m	+\$155.8 m	+\$101.7 m	+\$45.3 m	+1,614.2
67	+\$305.3 m	+\$155.8 m	+\$101.7 m	+\$45.3 m	+1,614.2
68	+\$464.0 m	+\$229.1 m	+\$149.5 m	+\$75.3 m	+2,444.1

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects During the 2022-2023 Biennium

Results by State House District (Table 3 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
69	+\$496.5 m	+\$260.7 m	+\$172.9 m	+\$79.8 m	+2,802.9
70	+\$305.3 m	+\$155.8 m	+\$101.7 m	+\$45.3 m	+1,614.2
71	+\$733.3 m	+\$362.6 m	+\$235.3 m	+\$100.9 m	+3,749.3
72	+\$432.9 m	+\$208.2 m	+\$133.8 m	+\$61.9 m	+2,174.5
73	+\$334.0 m	+\$166.6 m	+\$108.2 m	+\$51.1 m	+1,793.1
74	+\$559.3 m	+\$297.9 m	+\$196.5 m	+\$100.5 m	+3,313.5
75	+\$924.3 m	+\$462.3 m	+\$296.2 m	+\$121.7 m	+4,712.1
76	+\$924.3 m	+\$462.3 m	+\$296.2 m	+\$121.7 m	+4,712.1
77	+\$924.3 m	+\$462.3 m	+\$296.2 m	+\$121.7 m	+4,712.1
78	+\$924.3 m	+\$462.3 m	+\$296.2 m	+\$121.7 m	+4,712.1
79	+\$924.3 m	+\$462.3 m	+\$296.2 m	+\$121.7 m	+4,712.1
80	+\$869.7 m	+\$449.6 m	+\$297.6 m	+\$146.2 m	+4,918.9
81	+\$494.2 m	+\$240.8 m	+\$158.1 m	+\$72.8 m	+2,504.9
82	+\$276.7 m	+\$135.7 m	+\$86.7 m	+\$41.8 m	+1,366.4
83	+\$442.1 m	+\$226.9 m	+\$146.4 m	+\$69.2 m	+2,366.9
84	+\$448.3 m	+\$236.6 m	+\$155.3 m	+\$66.0 m	+2,493.3
85	+\$417.8 m	+\$198.0 m	+\$127.7 m	+\$60.2 m	+2,035.8
86	+\$292.1 m	+\$148.4 m	+\$95.5 m	+\$44.2 m	+1,545.4
87	+\$610.9 m	+\$302.2 m	+\$196.8 m	+\$89.1 m	+3,139.2
88	+\$357.2 m	+\$175.6 m	+\$114.3 m	+\$60.7 m	+1,891.2
89	+\$305.3 m	+\$155.8 m	+\$101.7 m	+\$45.3 m	+1,614.2
90	+\$576.5 m	+\$283.8 m	+\$183.8 m	+\$73.9 m	+2,877.7
91	+\$576.5 m	+\$283.8 m	+\$183.8 m	+\$73.9 m	+2,877.7
92	+\$576.5 m	+\$283.8 m	+\$183.8 m	+\$73.9 m	+2,877.7
93	+\$576.5 m	+\$283.8 m	+\$183.8 m	+\$73.9 m	+2,877.7
94	+\$576.5 m	+\$283.8 m	+\$183.8 m	+\$73.9 m	+2,877.7
95	+\$576.5 m	+\$283.8 m	+\$183.8 m	+\$73.9 m	+2,877.7
96	+\$576.5 m	+\$283.8 m	+\$183.8 m	+\$73.9 m	+2,877.7
97	+\$576.5 m	+\$283.8 m	+\$183.8 m	+\$73.9 m	+2,877.7
98	+\$576.5 m	+\$283.8 m	+\$183.8 m	+\$73.9 m	+2,877.7
99	+\$576.5 m	+\$283.8 m	+\$183.8 m	+\$73.9 m	+2,877.7
100	+\$596.5 m	+\$284.8 m	+\$179.2 m	+\$63.2 m	+2,675.7
101	+\$570.2 m	+\$280.7 m	+\$181.8 m	+\$73.1 m	+2,846.0
102	+\$596.5 m	+\$284.8 m	+\$179.2 m	+\$63.2 m	+2,675.7

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects During the 2022-2023 Biennium

Results by State House District (Table 4 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
103	+\$596.5 m	+\$284.8 m	+\$179.2 m	+\$63.2 m	+2,675.7
104	+\$596.5 m	+\$284.8 m	+\$179.2 m	+\$63.2 m	+2,675.7
105	+\$596.5 m	+\$284.8 m	+\$179.2 m	+\$63.2 m	+2,675.7
106	+\$416.8 m	+\$204.2 m	+\$131.4 m	+\$54.1 m	+2,059.1
107	+\$596.5 m	+\$284.8 m	+\$179.2 m	+\$63.2 m	+2,675.7
108	+\$596.5 m	+\$284.8 m	+\$179.2 m	+\$63.2 m	+2,675.7
109	+\$596.5 m	+\$284.8 m	+\$179.2 m	+\$63.2 m	+2,675.7
110	+\$596.5 m	+\$284.8 m	+\$179.2 m	+\$63.2 m	+2,675.7
111	+\$609.1 m	+\$290.8 m	+\$183.0 m	+\$64.5 m	+2,732.2
112	+\$596.5 m	+\$284.8 m	+\$179.2 m	+\$63.2 m	+2,675.7
113	+\$609.1 m	+\$290.8 m	+\$183.0 m	+\$64.5 m	+2,732.2
114	+\$609.1 m	+\$290.8 m	+\$183.0 m	+\$64.5 m	+2,732.2
115	+\$609.1 m	+\$290.8 m	+\$183.0 m	+\$64.5 m	+2,732.2
116	+\$768.6 m	+\$392.8 m	+\$257.0 m	+\$105.5 m	+4,076.3
117	+\$768.6 m	+\$392.8 m	+\$257.0 m	+\$105.5 m	+4,076.3
118	+\$768.6 m	+\$392.8 m	+\$257.0 m	+\$105.5 m	+4,076.3
119	+\$768.6 m	+\$392.8 m	+\$257.0 m	+\$105.5 m	+4,076.3
120	+\$768.6 m	+\$392.8 m	+\$257.0 m	+\$105.5 m	+4,076.3
121	+\$768.6 m	+\$392.8 m	+\$257.0 m	+\$105.5 m	+4,076.3
122	+\$768.6 m	+\$392.8 m	+\$257.0 m	+\$105.5 m	+4,076.3
123	+\$768.6 m	+\$392.8 m	+\$257.0 m	+\$105.5 m	+4,076.3
124	+\$768.6 m	+\$392.8 m	+\$257.0 m	+\$105.5 m	+4,076.3
125	+\$768.6 m	+\$392.8 m	+\$257.0 m	+\$105.5 m	+4,076.3
126	+\$807.1 m	+\$360.9 m	+\$229.9 m	+\$73.0 m	+3,343.7
127	+\$807.1 m	+\$360.9 m	+\$229.9 m	+\$73.0 m	+3,343.7
128	+\$807.1 m	+\$360.9 m	+\$229.9 m	+\$73.0 m	+3,343.7
129	+\$807.1 m	+\$360.9 m	+\$229.9 m	+\$73.0 m	+3,343.7
130	+\$807.1 m	+\$360.9 m	+\$229.9 m	+\$73.0 m	+3,343.7
131	+\$807.1 m	+\$360.9 m	+\$229.9 m	+\$73.0 m	+3,343.7
132	+\$807.1 m	+\$360.9 m	+\$229.9 m	+\$73.0 m	+3,343.7
133	+\$807.1 m	+\$360.9 m	+\$229.9 m	+\$73.0 m	+3,343.7
134	+\$807.1 m	+\$360.9 m	+\$229.9 m	+\$73.0 m	+3,343.7
135	+\$807.1 m	+\$360.9 m	+\$229.9 m	+\$73.0 m	+3,343.7
136	+\$193.6 m	+\$102.8 m	+\$67.7 m	+\$32.1 m	+1,094.4

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects During the 2022-2023 Biennium

Results by State House District (Table 5 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
137	+\$787.9 m	+\$352.3 m	+\$224.5 m	+\$71.3 m	+3,264.1
138	+\$787.9 m	+\$352.3 m	+\$224.5 m	+\$71.3 m	+3,264.1
139	+\$787.9 m	+\$352.3 m	+\$224.5 m	+\$71.3 m	+3,264.1
140	+\$787.9 m	+\$352.3 m	+\$224.5 m	+\$71.3 m	+3,264.1
141	+\$807.1 m	+\$360.9 m	+\$229.9 m	+\$73.0 m	+3,343.7
142	+\$807.1 m	+\$360.9 m	+\$229.9 m	+\$73.0 m	+3,343.7
143	+\$807.1 m	+\$360.9 m	+\$229.9 m	+\$73.0 m	+3,343.7
144	+\$807.1 m	+\$360.9 m	+\$229.9 m	+\$73.0 m	+3,343.7
145	+\$807.1 m	+\$360.9 m	+\$229.9 m	+\$73.0 m	+3,343.7
146	+\$807.1 m	+\$360.9 m	+\$229.9 m	+\$73.0 m	+3,343.7
147	+\$787.9 m	+\$352.3 m	+\$224.5 m	+\$71.3 m	+3,264.1
148	+\$787.9 m	+\$352.3 m	+\$224.5 m	+\$71.3 m	+3,264.1
149	+\$787.9 m	+\$352.3 m	+\$224.5 m	+\$71.3 m	+3,264.1
150	+\$787.9 m	+\$352.3 m	+\$224.5 m	+\$71.3 m	+3,264.1
Texas	+\$92,330.4 m	+\$45,301.7 m	+\$29,386.0 m	+\$12,117.8 m	+461,687.1

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars per year. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects During the 2022-2023 Biennium

Results by State Senate District

Senate District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
1	+\$2,675.4 m	+\$1,336.4 m	+\$882.1 m	+\$399.6 m	+14,230.8
2	+\$2,624.8 m	+\$1,304.3 m	+\$841.2 m	+\$353.9 m	+13,250.2
3	+\$2,841.2 m	+\$1,458.5 m	+\$970.8 m	+\$456.2 m	+15,860.3
4	+\$2,903.2 m	+\$1,381.3 m	+\$906.1 m	+\$363.1 m	+14,017.7
5	+\$2,008.5 m	+\$1,035.5 m	+\$681.9 m	+\$322.6 m	+11,179.5
6	+\$3,843.4 m	+\$1,718.6 m	+\$1,094.9 m	+\$347.8 m	+15,922.6
7	+\$3,843.4 m	+\$1,718.6 m	+\$1,094.9 m	+\$347.8 m	+15,922.6
8	+\$1,599.5 m	+\$802.6 m	+\$519.1 m	+\$219.7 m	+8,120.9
9	+\$2,910.1 m	+\$1,421.5 m	+\$913.8 m	+\$356.3 m	+14,143.4
10	+\$2,914.2 m	+\$1,434.7 m	+\$929.0 m	+\$373.6 m	+14,546.4
11	+\$2,873.4 m	+\$1,330.2 m	+\$857.3 m	+\$342.7 m	+13,187.9
12	+\$2,334.1 m	+\$1,145.9 m	+\$739.0 m	+\$301.5 m	+11,579.6
13	+\$3,529.4 m	+\$1,579.0 m	+\$1,005.3 m	+\$329.4 m	+14,691.9
14	+\$2,123.6 m	+\$1,112.7 m	+\$723.5 m	+\$305.7 m	+11,421.8
15	+\$3,651.3 m	+\$1,632.6 m	+\$1,040.2 m	+\$330.4 m	+15,126.5
16	+\$2,898.5 m	+\$1,383.9 m	+\$870.8 m	+\$307.1 m	+13,001.6
17	+\$3,195.6 m	+\$1,436.2 m	+\$915.3 m	+\$321.9 m	+13,561.5
18	+\$2,336.9 m	+\$1,097.6 m	+\$706.0 m	+\$330.6 m	+11,233.1
19	+\$3,329.4 m	+\$1,707.1 m	+\$1,120.1 m	+\$488.6 m	+18,040.6
20	+\$4,477.7 m	+\$2,298.5 m	+\$1,521.2 m	+\$668.7 m	+24,703.0
21	+\$3,335.3 m	+\$1,714.8 m	+\$1,133.0 m	+\$547.1 m	+18,598.6
22	+\$2,447.1 m	+\$1,219.6 m	+\$794.0 m	+\$349.5 m	+12,887.2
23	+\$2,898.5 m	+\$1,383.9 m	+\$870.8 m	+\$307.1 m	+13,001.6
24	+\$2,530.9 m	+\$1,325.0 m	+\$874.6 m	+\$402.8 m	+14,339.3
25	+\$2,892.5 m	+\$1,481.2 m	+\$967.1 m	+\$417.2 m	+15,526.1
26	+\$3,574.0 m	+\$1,826.6 m	+\$1,194.8 m	+\$490.8 m	+18,954.6
27	+\$4,708.5 m	+\$2,484.0 m	+\$1,641.3 m	+\$735.9 m	+27,117.2
28	+\$2,099.8 m	+\$1,068.1 m	+\$695.8 m	+\$325.8 m	+11,320.6
29	+\$4,667.4 m	+\$2,334.8 m	+\$1,495.6 m	+\$618.6 m	+23,815.2
30	+\$2,287.5 m	+\$1,159.6 m	+\$758.6 m	+\$362.5 m	+12,371.3
31	+\$1,975.3 m	+\$968.2 m	+\$627.8 m	+\$293.1 m	+10,013.5
Texas	+\$92,330.4 m	+\$45,301.7 m	+\$29,386.0 m	+\$12,117.8 m	+461,687.1

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars per year. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

Estimated 2021-30 Effects with Health Insurance Expansion

Texas



The Net Impact of Increased Health-Related Spending Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects Over the First Ten Years of Implementation (Fiscal Years 2022-2031)

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+\$3,972.4 m	+\$1,095.4 m	+\$723.8 m	+8,723.5
Mining	+\$3,047.4 m	+\$712.4 m	+\$394.8 m	+1,788.9
Utilities	+\$10,161.4 m	+\$2,308.5 m	+\$1,007.4 m	+3,341.2
Construction	+\$4,169.8 m	+\$2,196.9 m	+\$1,810.3 m	+19,425.9
Manufacturing	+\$28,474.4 m	+\$8,868.1 m	+\$4,923.1 m	+59,834.9
Wholesale Trade	+\$7,185.4 m	+\$4,861.4 m	+\$2,803.1 m	+24,320.2
Retail Trade*	+\$32,327.6 m	+\$24,299.6 m	+\$14,134.3 m	+330,170.3
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$5,954.7 m	+\$4,014.6 m	+\$2,655.1 m	+27,647.5
Information	+\$4,804.2 m	+\$2,965.8 m	+\$1,266.2 m	+8,663.7
Financial Activities*	+\$34,175.6 m	+\$8,674.1 m	+\$3,234.6 m	+25,951.1
Business Services	+\$8,554.2 m	+\$5,208.5 m	+\$4,248.8 m	+39,480.7
Health Services	+\$72,329.4 m	+\$51,378.9 m	+\$43,441.3 m	+548,155.8
Other Services	+\$13,383.1 m	+\$6,941.1 m	+\$5,572.2 m	+102,450.0
Total, All Industries	+\$228,539.6 m	+\$123,525.3 m	+\$86,215.1 m	+1,199,953.8

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Impact of the Reduction in Uncompensated Care Expense Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects Over the First Ten Years of Implementation (Fiscal Years 2022-2031)

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+\$920.4 m	+\$256.4 m	+\$169.7 m	+2,008.9
Mining	+\$3,271.8 m	+\$743.5 m	+\$366.2 m	+1,518.2
Utilities	+\$2,605.3 m	+\$583.1 m	+\$254.4 m	+816.9
Construction	+\$1,840.3 m	+\$923.5 m	+\$761.0 m	+8,135.9
Manufacturing	+\$9,280.2 m	+\$2,920.7 m	+\$1,649.7 m	+16,815.8
Wholesale Trade	+\$2,125.1 m	+\$1,437.7 m	+\$829.0 m	+7,169.9
Retail Trade*	+\$5,491.0 m	+\$4,108.6 m	+\$2,386.8 m	+56,094.7
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$1,652.2 m	+\$1,058.1 m	+\$699.8 m	+7,269.5
Information	+\$1,058.5 m	+\$653.1 m	+\$278.8 m	+1,886.7
Financial Activities*	+\$8,582.6 m	+\$3,066.2 m	+\$1,067.3 m	+8,275.8
Business Services	+\$2,818.4 m	+\$1,816.0 m	+\$1,481.4 m	+13,760.5
Health Services	+\$1,652.8 m	+\$1,142.1 m	+\$965.6 m	+12,166.8
Other Services	+\$2,677.6 m	+\$1,385.5 m	+\$1,103.1 m	+19,964.7
Total, All Industries	+\$43,976.2 m	+\$20,094.5 m	+\$12,012.8 m	+155,884.1

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Impact of Reduced Morbidity and Mortality and the Resulting Gains in Productivity Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects Over the First Ten Years of Implementation (Fiscal Years 2022-2031)

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+\$4,392.1 m	+\$1,230.3 m	+\$815.3 m	+9,798.1
Mining	+\$20,816.6 m	+\$4,708.4 m	+\$2,288.6 m	+9,665.8
Utilities	+\$12,555.3 m	+\$2,808.5 m	+\$1,225.6 m	+4,043.5
Construction	+\$9,197.3 m	+\$4,620.7 m	+\$3,807.7 m	+40,843.0
Manufacturing	+\$48,302.0 m	+\$15,170.5 m	+\$8,484.3 m	+86,502.0
Wholesale Trade	+\$10,984.1 m	+\$7,431.3 m	+\$4,285.0 m	+37,177.9
Retail Trade*	+\$27,614.2 m	+\$20,635.0 m	+\$11,982.2 m	+282,341.6
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$8,282.7 m	+\$5,385.3 m	+\$3,561.6 m	+37,077.6
Information	+\$5,494.6 m	+\$3,389.8 m	+\$1,447.2 m	+9,880.8
Financial Activities*	+\$41,378.1 m	+\$13,605.1 m	+\$4,737.8 m	+36,744.9
Business Services	+\$14,654.2 m	+\$9,409.1 m	+\$7,675.4 m	+71,327.5
Health Services	+\$8,547.0 m	+\$5,887.5 m	+\$4,978.0 m	+62,809.9
Other Services	+\$13,225.8 m	+\$6,801.5 m	+\$5,409.7 m	+98,267.7
Total, All Industries	+\$225,443.9 m	+\$101,083.0 m	+\$60,698.2 m	+786,480.2

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects Over the First Ten Years of Implementation (Fiscal Years 2022-2031)

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Job Years*
Agriculture	+\$9,284.8 m	+\$2,582.0 m	+\$1,708.8 m	+20,530.5
Mining	+\$27,135.8 m	+\$6,164.3 m	+\$3,049.7 m	+12,972.8
Utilities	+\$25,322.0 m	+\$5,700.1 m	+\$2,487.4 m	+8,201.6
Construction	+\$15,207.5 m	+\$7,741.0 m	+\$6,379.1 m	+68,404.8
Manufacturing	+\$86,056.5 m	+\$26,959.2 m	+\$15,057.0 m	+163,152.7
Wholesale Trade	+\$20,294.6 m	+\$13,730.5 m	+\$7,917.1 m	+68,667.9
Retail Trade*	+\$65,432.9 m	+\$49,043.2 m	+\$28,503.2 m	+668,606.6
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$15,889.7 m	+\$10,458.0 m	+\$6,916.6 m	+71,994.6
Information	+\$11,357.4 m	+\$7,008.6 m	+\$2,992.2 m	+20,431.2
Financial Activities*	+\$84,136.2 m	+\$25,345.5 m	+\$9,039.7 m	+70,971.8
Business Services	+\$26,026.7 m	+\$16,433.5 m	+\$13,405.6 m	+124,568.7
Health Services	+\$82,529.2 m	+\$58,408.5 m	+\$49,384.9 m	+623,132.4
Other Services	+\$29,286.5 m	+\$15,128.1 m	+\$12,085.0 m	+220,682.4
Total, All Industries	+\$497,959.7 m	+\$244,702.8 m	+\$158,926.2 m	+2,142,318.1

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

Counties



The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects Over the First Ten Years of Implementation (Fiscal Years 2022-2031)

Results by County (Table 1 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
Anderson	+\$800.2 m	+\$433.6 m	+\$291.0 m	+\$130.5 m	+4,036.9
Andrews	+\$161.2 m	+\$78.5 m	+\$49.3 m	+\$25.7 m	+664.1
Angelina	+\$1,746.1 m	+\$904.3 m	+\$601.5 m	+\$279.2 m	+8,485.0
Aransas	+\$456.3 m	+\$202.9 m	+\$126.5 m	+\$67.2 m	+1,763.1
Archer	+\$78.5 m	+\$38.2 m	+\$24.1 m	+\$13.6 m	+342.7
Armstrong	+\$20.4 m	+\$10.3 m	+\$7.0 m	+\$2.3 m	+91.0
Atascosa	+\$982.2 m	+\$467.0 m	+\$306.1 m	+\$133.5 m	+4,107.7
Austin	+\$395.1 m	+\$184.9 m	+\$116.5 m	+\$50.4 m	+1,506.8
Bailey	+\$89.4 m	+\$46.0 m	+\$28.8 m	+\$17.9 m	+411.0
Bandera	+\$325.9 m	+\$157.5 m	+\$100.7 m	+\$54.5 m	+1,446.1
Bastrop	+\$1,273.4 m	+\$635.2 m	+\$409.8 m	+\$210.6 m	+5,854.8
Baylor	+\$68.0 m	+\$36.2 m	+\$24.2 m	+\$11.3 m	+335.1
Bee	+\$495.1 m	+\$257.3 m	+\$172.7 m	+\$84.6 m	+2,456.7
Bell	+\$5,092.7 m	+\$2,785.1 m	+\$1,867.2 m	+\$838.7 m	+26,257.6
Bexar	+\$41,484.5 m	+\$21,227.6 m	+\$13,901.3 m	+\$5,699.1 m	+189,174.2
Blanco	+\$139.8 m	+\$69.3 m	+\$44.4 m	+\$22.0 m	+630.2
Borden	+\$5.3 m	+\$2.4 m	+\$1.4 m	+\$0.7 m	+17.9
Bosque	+\$296.2 m	+\$155.2 m	+\$104.3 m	+\$41.5 m	+1,435.3
Bowie	+\$1,736.7 m	+\$930.1 m	+\$623.9 m	+\$284.2 m	+8,727.6
Brazoria	+\$4,437.1 m	+\$2,089.0 m	+\$1,358.1 m	+\$679.8 m	+18,877.5
Brazos	+\$4,588.2 m	+\$2,309.6 m	+\$1,511.8 m	+\$661.6 m	+21,113.8
Brewster	+\$158.5 m	+\$89.0 m	+\$59.5 m	+\$27.3 m	+832.6
Briscoe	+\$18.3 m	+\$8.2 m	+\$4.9 m	+\$3.1 m	+70.8
Brooks	+\$166.1 m	+\$88.7 m	+\$61.1 m	+\$32.0 m	+887.4
Brown	+\$583.6 m	+\$325.6 m	+\$219.9 m	+\$110.7 m	+3,224.4
Burleson	+\$235.0 m	+\$119.7 m	+\$78.5 m	+\$44.1 m	+1,115.9
Burnet	+\$703.3 m	+\$348.5 m	+\$224.2 m	+\$106.5 m	+3,128.4
Caldwell	+\$958.3 m	+\$475.6 m	+\$319.6 m	+\$146.4 m	+4,457.1
Calhoun	+\$216.7 m	+\$86.6 m	+\$54.6 m	+\$27.0 m	+735.5
Callahan	+\$266.9 m	+\$127.4 m	+\$82.3 m	+\$41.3 m	+1,147.6
Cameron	+\$12,886.0 m	+\$6,724.3 m	+\$4,412.0 m	+\$1,970.9 m	+62,613.0
Camp	+\$235.7 m	+\$121.7 m	+\$82.6 m	+\$34.5 m	+1,151.3
Carson	+\$21.2 m	+\$8.2 m	+\$4.7 m	+\$1.7 m	+60.4
Cass	+\$485.4 m	+\$250.2 m	+\$168.0 m	+\$89.2 m	+2,400.4

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Results by County (Table 2 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
Castro	+\$63.9 m	+\$30.0 m	+\$18.6 m	+\$11.7 m	+275.9
Chambers	+\$381.0 m	+\$148.6 m	+\$90.5 m	+\$41.6 m	+1,190.6
Cherokee	+\$865.8 m	+\$460.0 m	+\$313.1 m	+\$140.4 m	+4,413.3
Childress	+\$98.8 m	+\$50.3 m	+\$33.6 m	+\$17.2 m	+485.3
Clay	+\$131.3 m	+\$66.1 m	+\$44.2 m	+\$19.4 m	+600.9
Cochran	+\$25.7 m	+\$12.1 m	+\$7.6 m	+\$3.6 m	+103.9
Coke	+\$43.0 m	+\$19.8 m	+\$12.5 m	+\$7.1 m	+172.9
Coleman	+\$175.3 m	+\$89.5 m	+\$59.2 m	+\$28.2 m	+824.7
Collin	+\$7,486.8 m	+\$3,825.8 m	+\$2,499.2 m	+\$1,112.7 m	+34,035.2
Collingsworth	+\$40.3 m	+\$21.7 m	+\$14.3 m	+\$8.0 m	+200.5
Colorado	+\$282.7 m	+\$146.4 m	+\$97.5 m	+\$47.7 m	+1,416.6
Comal	+\$1,106.0 m	+\$562.5 m	+\$365.9 m	+\$169.7 m	+5,232.5
Comanche	+\$216.3 m	+\$115.1 m	+\$77.2 m	+\$34.5 m	+1,071.3
Concho	+\$38.9 m	+\$21.3 m	+\$14.8 m	+\$6.2 m	+206.2
Cooke	+\$653.0 m	+\$308.9 m	+\$200.1 m	+\$101.2 m	+2,767.3
Coryell	+\$1,290.4 m	+\$672.6 m	+\$444.3 m	+\$220.7 m	+6,443.8
Cottle	+\$27.9 m	+\$15.5 m	+\$10.3 m	+\$4.7 m	+138.9
Crane	+\$33.3 m	+\$17.4 m	+\$11.8 m	+\$4.6 m	+158.8
Crockett	+\$38.0 m	+\$18.7 m	+\$11.7 m	+\$8.7 m	+177.8
Crosby	+\$103.2 m	+\$55.6 m	+\$37.7 m	+\$12.6 m	+505.8
Culberson	+\$27.9 m	+\$15.9 m	+\$10.5 m	+\$7.5 m	+164.0
Dallam	+\$75.9 m	+\$40.3 m	+\$25.1 m	+\$12.3 m	+350.3
Dallas	+\$45,275.9 m	+\$21,644.6 m	+\$13,635.1 m	+\$4,806.9 m	+174,721.2
Dawson	+\$190.3 m	+\$90.3 m	+\$54.8 m	+\$34.3 m	+790.3
Deaf Smith	+\$202.7 m	+\$99.1 m	+\$62.6 m	+\$27.9 m	+859.2
Delta	+\$88.7 m	+\$47.3 m	+\$32.2 m	+\$9.5 m	+415.7
Denton	+\$8,995.2 m	+\$4,413.6 m	+\$2,842.0 m	+\$1,168.8 m	+38,222.0
DeWitt	+\$289.2 m	+\$149.6 m	+\$100.5 m	+\$46.6 m	+1,421.1
Dickens	+\$27.5 m	+\$14.3 m	+\$9.3 m	+\$5.3 m	+129.7
Dimmit	+\$204.9 m	+\$105.9 m	+\$72.1 m	+\$38.4 m	+1,046.5
Donley	+\$49.7 m	+\$28.4 m	+\$19.5 m	+\$10.6 m	+290.0
Duval	+\$214.1 m	+\$105.3 m	+\$70.4 m	+\$28.4 m	+960.0
Eastland	+\$350.8 m	+\$170.9 m	+\$112.4 m	+\$60.0 m	+1,626.2
Ector	+\$2,301.5 m	+\$1,122.9 m	+\$741.9 m	+\$328.9 m	+10,040.7

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Results by County (Table 3 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
Edwards	+\$22.4 m	+\$10.8 m	+\$6.4 m	+\$4.1 m	+91.5
El Paso	+\$24,945.6 m	+\$12,491.8 m	+\$8,013.9 m	+\$3,285.7 m	+109,343.8
Ellis	+\$1,296.6 m	+\$614.7 m	+\$390.8 m	+\$196.8 m	+5,489.5
Erath	+\$802.2 m	+\$441.8 m	+\$300.4 m	+\$148.0 m	+4,349.6
Falls	+\$314.9 m	+\$172.1 m	+\$116.6 m	+\$50.1 m	+1,620.7
Fannin	+\$542.9 m	+\$288.0 m	+\$193.3 m	+\$87.2 m	+2,719.5
Fayette	+\$338.5 m	+\$170.2 m	+\$111.2 m	+\$47.7 m	+1,527.5
Fisher	+\$47.2 m	+\$25.8 m	+\$17.3 m	+\$8.7 m	+247.2
Floyd	+\$61.7 m	+\$29.7 m	+\$18.7 m	+\$8.0 m	+255.7
Foard	+\$15.0 m	+\$8.6 m	+\$6.0 m	+\$2.5 m	+85.2
Fort Bend	+\$7,439.2 m	+\$3,356.9 m	+\$2,120.2 m	+\$958.8 m	+28,239.9
Franklin	+\$171.5 m	+\$85.2 m	+\$56.1 m	+\$26.8 m	+787.9
Freestone	+\$284.3 m	+\$138.3 m	+\$89.0 m	+\$51.4 m	+1,278.0
Frio	+\$419.2 m	+\$202.1 m	+\$130.8 m	+\$61.0 m	+1,806.2
Gaines	+\$250.2 m	+\$111.3 m	+\$67.4 m	+\$38.3 m	+924.7
Galveston	+\$5,230.4 m	+\$2,519.8 m	+\$1,643.4 m	+\$731.2 m	+22,535.3
Garza	+\$67.9 m	+\$30.9 m	+\$19.2 m	+\$11.9 m	+270.9
Gillespie	+\$314.5 m	+\$159.6 m	+\$105.5 m	+\$49.2 m	+1,494.2
Glasscock	+\$5.1 m	+\$2.1 m	+\$1.2 m	+\$0.5 m	+15.4
Goliad	+\$82.2 m	+\$42.7 m	+\$29.1 m	+\$17.0 m	+425.3
Gonzales	+\$286.5 m	+\$149.1 m	+\$100.6 m	+\$46.5 m	+1,416.9
Gray	+\$373.5 m	+\$173.5 m	+\$114.5 m	+\$55.2 m	+1,570.2
Grayson	+\$2,096.0 m	+\$1,124.0 m	+\$755.7 m	+\$356.8 m	+10,791.3
Gregg	+\$2,305.8 m	+\$1,195.8 m	+\$799.9 m	+\$344.4 m	+10,942.4
Grimes	+\$337.9 m	+\$170.4 m	+\$113.4 m	+\$57.7 m	+1,610.0
Guadalupe	+\$1,076.7 m	+\$534.6 m	+\$344.3 m	+\$191.6 m	+5,010.0
Hale	+\$479.1 m	+\$261.3 m	+\$175.0 m	+\$95.7 m	+2,570.8
Hall	+\$68.2 m	+\$35.1 m	+\$22.5 m	+\$11.4 m	+315.0
Hamilton	+\$132.4 m	+\$69.1 m	+\$46.5 m	+\$23.6 m	+667.3
Hansford	+\$42.6 m	+\$16.4 m	+\$9.4 m	+\$4.6 m	+119.1
Hardeman	+\$55.7 m	+\$30.6 m	+\$20.1 m	+\$13.0 m	+308.7
Hardin	+\$745.1 m	+\$367.6 m	+\$238.1 m	+\$124.7 m	+3,348.9
Harris	+\$103,508.0 m	+\$46,368.1 m	+\$29,580.5 m	+\$9,390.8 m	+369,258.0
Harrison	+\$1,292.2 m	+\$592.9 m	+\$391.9 m	+\$156.0 m	+5,165.2

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Results by County (Table 4 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
Hartley	+\$14.2 m	+\$7.0 m	+\$4.5 m	+\$2.3 m	+64.7
Haskell	+\$102.4 m	+\$53.1 m	+\$36.2 m	+\$15.7 m	+497.3
Hays	+\$3,977.3 m	+\$2,080.8 m	+\$1,363.5 m	+\$626.3 m	+19,139.3
Hemphill	+\$23.9 m	+\$10.5 m	+\$6.5 m	+\$3.1 m	+86.9
Henderson	+\$1,777.3 m	+\$882.8 m	+\$576.5 m	+\$262.9 m	+8,077.1
Hidalgo	+\$26,896.3 m	+\$14,444.2 m	+\$9,644.4 m	+\$4,269.5 m	+136,332.9
Hill	+\$647.3 m	+\$322.3 m	+\$210.2 m	+\$105.4 m	+3,079.0
Hockley	+\$313.1 m	+\$154.7 m	+\$102.6 m	+\$52.7 m	+1,465.6
Hood	+\$724.9 m	+\$360.4 m	+\$237.5 m	+\$113.5 m	+3,341.3
Hopkins	+\$598.1 m	+\$311.4 m	+\$204.8 m	+\$113.3 m	+2,948.3
Houston	+\$544.1 m	+\$269.3 m	+\$178.8 m	+\$63.8 m	+2,323.0
Howard	+\$602.5 m	+\$287.8 m	+\$188.8 m	+\$86.7 m	+2,589.4
Hudspeth	+\$57.2 m	+\$29.5 m	+\$17.3 m	+\$17.9 m	+294.5
Hunt	+\$1,686.7 m	+\$875.5 m	+\$577.4 m	+\$300.0 m	+8,297.9
Hutchinson	+\$252.1 m	+\$109.3 m	+\$68.5 m	+\$47.2 m	+982.0
Irion	+\$12.6 m	+\$4.8 m	+\$2.7 m	+\$1.7 m	+36.1
Jack	+\$110.5 m	+\$51.7 m	+\$32.8 m	+\$19.7 m	+463.1
Jackson	+\$150.5 m	+\$73.1 m	+\$46.4 m	+\$27.7 m	+666.8
Jasper	+\$590.1 m	+\$315.6 m	+\$213.0 m	+\$105.6 m	+3,063.5
Jeff Davis	+\$30.7 m	+\$15.8 m	+\$10.5 m	+\$5.2 m	+148.8
Jefferson	+\$5,415.6 m	+\$2,744.8 m	+\$1,851.9 m	+\$817.4 m	+25,293.7
Jim Hogg	+\$84.4 m	+\$40.9 m	+\$25.3 m	+\$17.6 m	+372.8
Jim Wells	+\$791.5 m	+\$426.2 m	+\$284.4 m	+\$139.7 m	+4,028.3
Johnson	+\$1,295.4 m	+\$662.1 m	+\$440.6 m	+\$198.3 m	+6,162.7
Jones	+\$267.6 m	+\$135.0 m	+\$89.6 m	+\$38.5 m	+1,235.4
Karnes	+\$242.6 m	+\$110.3 m	+\$70.9 m	+\$33.0 m	+964.6
Kaufman	+\$1,833.8 m	+\$930.7 m	+\$616.8 m	+\$288.2 m	+8,790.6
Kendall	+\$382.9 m	+\$178.3 m	+\$114.2 m	+\$56.8 m	+1,597.6
Kenedy	+\$3.9 m	+\$1.6 m	+\$1.0 m	+\$0.9 m	+18.0
Kent	+\$8.0 m	+\$3.5 m	+\$2.1 m	+\$1.2 m	+28.3
Kerr	+\$798.7 m	+\$409.3 m	+\$267.6 m	+\$128.3 m	+3,810.8
Kimble	+\$82.4 m	+\$36.3 m	+\$22.1 m	+\$12.6 m	+311.1
King	+\$1.9 m	+\$1.0 m	+\$0.6 m	+\$0.2 m	+7.7
Kinney	+\$49.0 m	+\$22.8 m	+\$14.0 m	+\$7.7 m	+200.1

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Results by County (Table 5 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
Kleberg	+\$827.2 m	+\$409.2 m	+\$270.2 m	+\$127.0 m	+3,794.6
Knox	+\$59.8 m	+\$30.4 m	+\$20.1 m	+\$7.8 m	+265.6
La Salle	+\$90.2 m	+\$47.8 m	+\$32.0 m	+\$17.4 m	+472.8
Lamar	+\$932.7 m	+\$484.5 m	+\$326.0 m	+\$157.2 m	+4,648.6
Lamb	+\$146.0 m	+\$70.5 m	+\$45.4 m	+\$23.2 m	+623.9
Lampasas	+\$304.9 m	+\$160.8 m	+\$106.6 m	+\$52.6 m	+1,549.0
Lavaca	+\$215.9 m	+\$117.2 m	+\$78.8 m	+\$36.0 m	+1,113.8
Lee	+\$239.1 m	+\$116.5 m	+\$75.6 m	+\$37.3 m	+1,050.7
Leon	+\$170.8 m	+\$88.4 m	+\$55.3 m	+\$37.5 m	+814.8
Liberty	+\$1,609.1 m	+\$825.0 m	+\$553.1 m	+\$245.7 m	+7,580.6
Limestone	+\$449.9 m	+\$231.6 m	+\$157.6 m	+\$78.3 m	+2,226.3
Lipscomb	+\$28.0 m	+\$12.0 m	+\$7.1 m	+\$3.3 m	+95.0
Live Oak	+\$168.8 m	+\$77.6 m	+\$49.9 m	+\$28.3 m	+703.3
Llano	+\$277.9 m	+\$142.0 m	+\$92.8 m	+\$44.3 m	+1,315.3
Loving	+\$0.2 m	+\$0.1 m	+\$0.0 m	+\$0.0 m	+0.5
Lubbock	+\$4,034.5 m	+\$2,131.2 m	+\$1,400.8 m	+\$594.3 m	+19,288.1
Lynn	+\$55.8 m	+\$27.7 m	+\$17.2 m	+\$6.3 m	+223.0
Madison	+\$197.1 m	+\$103.7 m	+\$68.5 m	+\$36.9 m	+1,002.4
Marion	+\$205.2 m	+\$105.3 m	+\$70.5 m	+\$35.4 m	+1,022.9
Martin	+\$75.0 m	+\$35.3 m	+\$23.2 m	+\$9.4 m	+303.5
Mason	+\$69.7 m	+\$34.4 m	+\$22.2 m	+\$10.5 m	+309.6
Matagorda	+\$585.7 m	+\$262.3 m	+\$168.6 m	+\$98.8 m	+2,391.7
Maverick	+\$1,297.0 m	+\$678.6 m	+\$448.0 m	+\$224.0 m	+6,530.1
McCulloch	+\$146.4 m	+\$77.0 m	+\$51.5 m	+\$24.5 m	+719.0
McLennan	+\$5,734.8 m	+\$2,857.6 m	+\$1,846.9 m	+\$793.3 m	+25,738.4
McMullen	+\$2.6 m	+\$1.1 m	+\$0.7 m	+\$0.3 m	+8.4
Medina	+\$670.8 m	+\$330.8 m	+\$212.7 m	+\$106.5 m	+3,056.2
Menard	+\$35.4 m	+\$17.6 m	+\$11.0 m	+\$7.1 m	+158.3
Midland	+\$1,157.7 m	+\$572.2 m	+\$367.6 m	+\$172.0 m	+4,938.3
Milam	+\$333.5 m	+\$168.7 m	+\$113.0 m	+\$58.8 m	+1,605.6
Mills	+\$51.9 m	+\$31.5 m	+\$21.7 m	+\$10.8 m	+312.7
Mitchell	+\$102.3 m	+\$53.4 m	+\$35.7 m	+\$17.2 m	+497.3
Montague	+\$358.9 m	+\$175.9 m	+\$114.7 m	+\$55.0 m	+1,629.9
Montgomery	+\$7,786.5 m	+\$3,663.4 m	+\$2,387.9 m	+\$944.9 m	+31,696.0

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects Over the First Ten Years of Implementation (Fiscal Years 2022-2031)

Results by County (Table 6 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
Moore	+\$300.7 m	+\$124.7 m	+\$76.7 m	+\$40.1 m	+1,030.1
Morris	+\$186.4 m	+\$83.4 m	+\$54.7 m	+\$20.2 m	+717.3
Motley	+\$20.8 m	+\$9.9 m	+\$6.1 m	+\$3.2 m	+85.9
Nacogdoches	+\$1,447.9 m	+\$784.2 m	+\$533.5 m	+\$260.4 m	+7,777.4
Navarro	+\$1,109.1 m	+\$565.4 m	+\$376.7 m	+\$160.6 m	+5,253.9
Newton	+\$131.3 m	+\$80.6 m	+\$56.2 m	+\$32.8 m	+811.4
Nolan	+\$265.9 m	+\$135.9 m	+\$88.1 m	+\$43.8 m	+1,235.2
Nueces	+\$7,686.0 m	+\$3,567.9 m	+\$2,316.7 m	+\$972.7 m	+30,996.0
Ochiltree	+\$105.0 m	+\$46.2 m	+\$28.8 m	+\$15.1 m	+386.1
Oldham	+\$8.7 m	+\$4.6 m	+\$3.0 m	+\$2.6 m	+51.3
Orange	+\$1,314.3 m	+\$654.2 m	+\$436.9 m	+\$217.1 m	+6,120.1
Palo Pinto	+\$630.2 m	+\$296.5 m	+\$187.4 m	+\$95.8 m	+2,644.3
Panola	+\$341.0 m	+\$168.7 m	+\$112.8 m	+\$52.4 m	+1,551.1
Parker	+\$1,340.9 m	+\$630.5 m	+\$395.5 m	+\$204.3 m	+5,586.6
Parmer	+\$57.9 m	+\$25.7 m	+\$16.5 m	+\$4.7 m	+214.2
Pecos	+\$186.4 m	+\$90.2 m	+\$58.2 m	+\$33.3 m	+842.7
Polk	+\$819.7 m	+\$420.4 m	+\$275.7 m	+\$144.0 m	+3,870.4
Potter	+\$2,707.7 m	+\$1,385.0 m	+\$911.0 m	+\$390.7 m	+12,448.9
Presidio	+\$132.5 m	+\$63.4 m	+\$39.5 m	+\$24.0 m	+572.5
Rains	+\$162.8 m	+\$73.8 m	+\$44.2 m	+\$30.6 m	+639.7
Randall	+\$1,216.0 m	+\$624.9 m	+\$404.5 m	+\$189.0 m	+5,627.6
Reagan	+\$30.6 m	+\$14.8 m	+\$8.9 m	+\$6.6 m	+128.4
Real	+\$81.6 m	+\$37.7 m	+\$24.2 m	+\$11.6 m	+332.5
Red River	+\$240.0 m	+\$121.5 m	+\$80.4 m	+\$36.2 m	+1,135.4
Reeves	+\$151.1 m	+\$73.6 m	+\$47.3 m	+\$30.9 m	+706.4
Refugio	+\$80.1 m	+\$37.6 m	+\$22.9 m	+\$18.8 m	+354.7
Roberts	+\$6.3 m	+\$2.6 m	+\$1.5 m	+\$1.3 m	+22.7
Robertson	+\$270.1 m	+\$139.4 m	+\$92.8 m	+\$51.5 m	+1,350.4
Rockwall	+\$710.9 m	+\$370.6 m	+\$245.4 m	+\$110.4 m	+3,408.4
Runnels	+\$193.8 m	+\$85.3 m	+\$53.5 m	+\$26.1 m	+741.4
Rusk	+\$856.2 m	+\$410.2 m	+\$272.8 m	+\$121.7 m	+3,736.0
Sabine	+\$158.4 m	+\$79.9 m	+\$54.7 m	+\$26.8 m	+772.2
San Augustine	+\$167.5 m	+\$83.1 m	+\$54.9 m	+\$24.4 m	+761.3
San Jacinto	+\$540.2 m	+\$272.7 m	+\$178.0 m	+\$94.0 m	+2,546.5

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects Over the First Ten Years of Implementation (Fiscal Years 2022-2031)

Results by County (Table 7 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
San Patricio	+\$1,081.5 m	+\$505.5 m	+\$334.9 m	+\$169.2 m	+4,712.1
San Saba	+\$82.6 m	+\$45.1 m	+\$29.6 m	+\$16.0 m	+432.3
Schleicher	+\$35.0 m	+\$18.0 m	+\$12.4 m	+\$3.6 m	+161.5
Scurry	+\$172.6 m	+\$89.8 m	+\$56.1 m	+\$36.0 m	+821.0
Shackelford	+\$31.4 m	+\$14.9 m	+\$9.6 m	+\$5.2 m	+136.3
Shelby	+\$417.1 m	+\$230.5 m	+\$159.4 m	+\$77.3 m	+2,276.7
Sherman	+\$12.4 m	+\$5.4 m	+\$3.2 m	+\$1.6 m	+45.1
Smith	+\$3,496.6 m	+\$1,697.1 m	+\$1,090.3 m	+\$477.8 m	+14,999.3
Somervell	+\$81.0 m	+\$39.5 m	+\$26.9 m	+\$8.5 m	+360.9
Starr	+\$1,463.6 m	+\$825.6 m	+\$573.5 m	+\$306.9 m	+8,463.3
Stephens	+\$128.5 m	+\$67.4 m	+\$44.2 m	+\$27.5 m	+645.9
Sterling	+\$10.2 m	+\$5.6 m	+\$3.7 m	+\$2.7 m	+55.9
Stonewall	+\$12.6 m	+\$6.9 m	+\$4.6 m	+\$2.7 m	+66.9
Sutton	+\$39.4 m	+\$19.9 m	+\$12.7 m	+\$8.0 m	+183.3
Swisher	+\$68.7 m	+\$32.3 m	+\$20.1 m	+\$10.5 m	+286.4
Tarrant	+\$34,162.9 m	+\$16,845.3 m	+\$10,921.2 m	+\$4,386.1 m	+146,720.7
Taylor	+\$3,421.7 m	+\$1,688.3 m	+\$1,095.6 m	+\$462.7 m	+14,931.9
Terrell	+\$8.0 m	+\$4.3 m	+\$2.9 m	+\$1.6 m	+39.7
Terry	+\$185.0 m	+\$88.4 m	+\$53.3 m	+\$37.2 m	+781.2
Throckmorton	+\$16.1 m	+\$7.9 m	+\$5.0 m	+\$2.6 m	+68.6
Titus	+\$558.4 m	+\$282.6 m	+\$191.2 m	+\$102.3 m	+2,750.4
Tom Green	+\$1,398.3 m	+\$683.4 m	+\$438.1 m	+\$196.8 m	+6,149.1
Travis	+\$13,765.0 m	+\$7,263.5 m	+\$4,732.8 m	+\$1,946.3 m	+63,690.6
Trinity	+\$270.0 m	+\$148.4 m	+\$99.1 m	+\$48.8 m	+1,421.1
Tyler	+\$300.2 m	+\$159.8 m	+\$106.6 m	+\$52.6 m	+1,510.3
Upshur	+\$669.2 m	+\$335.0 m	+\$216.8 m	+\$111.7 m	+3,024.7
Upton	+\$35.0 m	+\$17.1 m	+\$10.9 m	+\$5.1 m	+146.5
Uvalde	+\$565.0 m	+\$299.4 m	+\$199.4 m	+\$91.2 m	+2,831.8
Val Verde	+\$921.9 m	+\$527.5 m	+\$356.1 m	+\$163.6 m	+5,051.5
Van Zandt	+\$836.4 m	+\$467.6 m	+\$316.4 m	+\$154.9 m	+4,548.6
Victoria	+\$1,793.5 m	+\$863.5 m	+\$568.9 m	+\$248.5 m	+7,651.0
Walker	+\$1,529.2 m	+\$822.7 m	+\$549.9 m	+\$264.0 m	+7,866.5
Waller	+\$977.5 m	+\$429.4 m	+\$259.9 m	+\$154.8 m	+3,787.6
Ward	+\$132.3 m	+\$65.9 m	+\$42.3 m	+\$25.8 m	+615.8

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects Over the First Ten Years of Implementation (Fiscal Years 2022-2031)

Results by County (Table 8 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
Washington	+\$480.0 m	+\$251.4 m	+\$167.9 m	+\$74.8 m	+2,335.6
Webb	+\$8,330.8 m	+\$4,296.6 m	+\$2,829.8 m	+\$1,373.2 m	+39,831.7
Wharton	+\$732.1 m	+\$378.0 m	+\$253.9 m	+\$120.7 m	+3,580.8
Wheeler	+\$60.5 m	+\$32.0 m	+\$21.3 m	+\$12.2 m	+312.9
Wichita	+\$2,325.8 m	+\$1,229.4 m	+\$817.3 m	+\$376.5 m	+11,382.6
Wilbarger	+\$269.6 m	+\$133.4 m	+\$88.9 m	+\$42.5 m	+1,244.2
Willacy	+\$414.5 m	+\$229.5 m	+\$151.1 m	+\$81.9 m	+2,204.8
Williamson	+\$2,677.9 m	+\$1,422.8 m	+\$937.4 m	+\$444.2 m	+13,008.2
Wilson	+\$560.9 m	+\$285.0 m	+\$188.9 m	+\$90.7 m	+2,716.7
Winkler	+\$67.9 m	+\$33.4 m	+\$21.5 m	+\$12.9 m	+304.1
Wise	+\$871.6 m	+\$434.1 m	+\$279.9 m	+\$151.6 m	+3,933.6
Wood	+\$720.4 m	+\$358.7 m	+\$235.7 m	+\$107.7 m	+3,304.3
Yoakum	+\$72.4 m	+\$33.8 m	+\$21.0 m	+\$14.0 m	+306.4
Young	+\$288.6 m	+\$143.9 m	+\$93.1 m	+\$49.8 m	+1,309.9
Zapata	+\$301.1 m	+\$154.9 m	+\$103.4 m	+\$59.3 m	+1,513.7
Zavala	+\$204.4 m	+\$122.0 m	+\$86.9 m	+\$45.2 m	+1,308.7
Texas	+\$497,960 m	+\$244,703 m	+\$158,926 m	+\$65,433 m	+2,142,318.1

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars per year. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas



The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects Over the First Ten Years of Implementation (Fiscal Years 2022-2031)

Results by Metropolitan Area

Metro Area	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
Abilene MSA	+\$3,956.3 m	+\$1,950.7 m	+\$1,267.5 m	+\$542.4 m	+17,315.0
Amarillo MSA	+\$3,974.0 m	+\$2,033.0 m	+\$1,330.1 m	+\$586.2 m	+18,279.2
Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown MSA	+\$22,651.9 m	+\$11,877.9 m	+\$7,763.1 m	+\$3,373.7 m	+106,150.0
Beaumont-Port Arthur MSA	+\$7,475.0 m	+\$3,766.6 m	+\$2,526.8 m	+\$1,159.2 m	+34,762.7
Brownsville-Harlingen MSA	+\$12,886.0 m	+\$6,724.3 m	+\$4,412.0 m	+\$1,970.9 m	+62,613.0
College Station-Bryan MSA	+\$5,093.3 m	+\$2,568.8 m	+\$1,683.1 m	+\$757.2 m	+23,580.2
Corpus Christi MSA	+\$8,767.5 m	+\$4,073.5 m	+\$2,651.6 m	+\$1,141.9 m	+35,708.1
Dallas-Plano-Irving MD*	+\$67,285.9 m	+\$32,675.6 m	+\$20,806.7 m	+\$7,983.7 m	+272,964.7
Fort Worth-Arlington-Grapevine MD*	+\$37,670.8 m	+\$18,572.1 m	+\$12,037.2 m	+\$4,940.2 m	+162,403.6
El Paso MSA	+\$25,002.8 m	+\$12,521.3 m	+\$8,031.2 m	+\$3,303.6 m	+109,638.3
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land MSA	+\$131,763.8 m	+\$59,585.3 m	+\$38,110.2 m	+\$13,198.0 m	+484,672.3
Killeen-Temple MSA	+\$6,688.1 m	+\$3,618.4 m	+\$2,418.0 m	+\$1,112.1 m	+34,250.4
Laredo MSA	+\$8,330.8 m	+\$4,296.6 m	+\$2,829.8 m	+\$1,373.2 m	+39,831.7
Longview MSA	+\$5,123.5 m	+\$2,533.8 m	+\$1,681.4 m	+\$733.8 m	+22,868.3
Lubbock MSA	+\$4,193.5 m	+\$2,214.4 m	+\$1,455.7 m	+\$613.2 m	+20,016.9
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA	+\$26,896.3 m	+\$14,444.2 m	+\$9,644.4 m	+\$4,269.5 m	+136,332.9
Midland MSA	+\$1,232.7 m	+\$607.5 m	+\$390.8 m	+\$181.5 m	+5,241.7
Odessa MSA	+\$2,301.5 m	+\$1,122.9 m	+\$741.9 m	+\$328.9 m	+10,040.7
San Angelo MSA	+\$1,421.1 m	+\$693.8 m	+\$444.5 m	+\$201.1 m	+6,241.1
San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA	+\$46,589.9 m	+\$23,743.2 m	+\$15,534.1 m	+\$6,502.2 m	+212,340.9
Sherman-Denison MSA	+\$2,096.0 m	+\$1,124.0 m	+\$755.7 m	+\$356.8 m	+10,791.3
Texarkana MSA	+\$1,736.7 m	+\$930.1 m	+\$623.9 m	+\$284.2 m	+8,727.6
Tyler MSA	+\$3,496.6 m	+\$1,697.1 m	+\$1,090.3 m	+\$477.8 m	+14,999.3
Victoria MSA	+\$1,875.7 m	+\$906.2 m	+\$598.0 m	+\$265.6 m	+8,076.3
Waco MSA	+\$6,049.7 m	+\$3,029.6 m	+\$1,963.4 m	+\$843.4 m	+27,359.1
Wichita Falls MSA	+\$2,535.6 m	+\$1,333.6 m	+\$885.6 m	+\$409.4 m	+12,326.2
Rural Texas	+\$50,864.7 m	+\$26,058.4 m	+\$17,249.4 m	+\$8,523.2 m	+244,786.6
Texas	+\$497,96 0 m	+\$244,70 3 m	+\$158,92 6 m	+\$65,43 3 m	+2,142,318.1

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars per year. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

Council of Governments Regions



The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—EEstimated Effects Over the First Ten Years of Implementation (Fiscal Years 2022-2031)

Results by Council of Governments Region

Council of Governments	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
Panhandle	+\$5,937.6 m	+\$2,943.7 m	+\$1,909.8 m	+\$889.7 m	+26,341.5
South Plains	+\$5,684.3 m	+\$2,967.1 m	+\$1,943.4 m	+\$885.9 m	+27,029.5
Nortex	+\$3,729.8 m	+\$1,929.4 m	+\$1,275.8 m	+\$607.8 m	+17,841.1
North Central Texas	+\$108,304.0 m	+\$52,951.3 m	+\$33,972.8 m	+\$13,450.3 m	+451,318.2
Ark-Tex	+\$4,997.7 m	+\$2,596.2 m	+\$1,737.3 m	+\$838.9 m	+24,531.7
East Texas	+\$14,564.9 m	+\$7,303.2 m	+\$4,814.4 m	+\$2,161.0 m	+66,612.9
West Central Texas	+\$6,422.7 m	+\$3,226.2 m	+\$2,108.5 m	+\$970.3 m	+29,312.7
Rio Grande	+\$25,352.4 m	+\$12,705.3 m	+\$8,151.2 m	+\$3,367.6 m	+111,356.2
Permian Basin	+\$5,362.7 m	+\$2,604.9 m	+\$1,690.7 m	+\$810.7 m	+23,098.8
Concho Valley	+\$1,980.0 m	+\$971.5 m	+\$624.2 m	+\$295.9 m	+8,769.2
Heart of Texas	+\$7,727.4 m	+\$3,877.0 m	+\$2,524.6 m	+\$1,120.0 m	+35,377.7
Capital Area	+\$24,350.6 m	+\$12,724.4 m	+\$8,311.3 m	+\$3,631.4 m	+113,802.1
Brazos Valley	+\$6,279.1 m	+\$3,182.7 m	+\$2,088.1 m	+\$964.1 m	+29,343.0
Deep East Texas	+\$7,132.4 m	+\$3,748.7 m	+\$2,511.6 m	+\$1,209.9 m	+35,618.8
South East Texas	+\$7,475.0 m	+\$3,766.6 m	+\$2,526.8 m	+\$1,159.2 m	+34,762.7
Houston-Galveston Area	+\$134,893.5 m	+\$61,194.7 m	+\$39,180.1 m	+\$13,729.3 m	+499,927.9
Golden Crescent	+\$3,034.3 m	+\$1,481.8 m	+\$978.9 m	+\$449.3 m	+13,430.5
Alamo Area	+\$48,367.6 m	+\$24,625.7 m	+\$16,109.6 m	+\$6,774.0 m	+220,425.1
South Texas	+\$10,180.0 m	+\$5,318.1 m	+\$3,532.0 m	+\$1,756.9 m	+50,181.5
Coastal Bend	+\$11,970.6 m	+\$5,679.9 m	+\$3,710.8 m	+\$1,668.8 m	+50,674.3
Lower Rio Grande Valley	+\$40,196.8 m	+\$21,398.0 m	+\$14,207.5 m	+\$6,322.2 m	+201,150.7
Texoma	+\$3,291.9 m	+\$1,720.9 m	+\$1,149.0 m	+\$545.2 m	+16,278.1
Central Texas	+\$7,288.4 m	+\$3,932.8 m	+\$2,628.8 m	+\$1,221.2 m	+37,268.3
Middle Rio Grande	+\$3,436.3 m	+\$1,852.6 m	+\$1,239.1 m	+\$603.2 m	+17,865.6
Border Region	+\$79,173 m	+\$41,278 m	+\$27,133 m	+\$12,052 m	+380,593.7
Texas	+\$497,960 m	+\$244,703 m	+\$158,926 m	+\$65,433 m	+2,142,318.1

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in 2020 US dollars per year. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year.

Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Border region consists of Rio Grande, Middle Rio Grande, Lower Rio Grande, South Texas COGs, and Terrell County.

Comptroller Planning Regions



The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects Over the First Ten Years of Implementation (Fiscal Years 2022-2031)

Results by Comptroller's Economic Region

Comptroller Region	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
High Plains	+\$11,621.9 m	+\$5,910.8 m	+\$3,853.2 m	+\$1,775.6 m	+53,371.0
Northwest Texas	+\$10,152.5 m	+\$5,155.6 m	+\$3,384.2 m	+\$1,578.0 m	+47,153.8
Metroplex	+\$111,595.8 m	+\$54,672.2 m	+\$35,121.9 m	+\$13,995.5 m	+467,596.3
Upper East Texas	+\$19,562.6 m	+\$9,899.4 m	+\$6,551.7 m	+\$2,999.9 m	+91,144.5
Southeast Texas	+\$14,607.3 m	+\$7,515.3 m	+\$5,038.4 m	+\$2,369.0 m	+70,381.5
Gulf Coast	+\$134,893.5 m	+\$61,194.7 m	+\$39,180.1 m	+\$13,729.3 m	+499,927.9
Capital	+\$24,350.6 m	+\$12,724.4 m	+\$8,311.3 m	+\$3,631.4 m	+113,802.1
Central Texas	+\$21,294.9 m	+\$10,992.5 m	+\$7,241.5 m	+\$3,305.4 m	+101,989.1
Alamo	+\$51,399.3 m	+\$26,106.4 m	+\$17,087.9 m	+\$7,223.0 m	+233,847.2
South Texas	+\$65,786.2 m	+\$34,249.7 m	+\$22,690.0 m	+\$10,351.5 m	+319,880.5
West Texas	+\$7,342.8 m	+\$3,576.5 m	+\$2,314.9 m	+\$1,106.6 m	+31,868.0
Upper Rio Grande	+\$25,352.4 m	+\$12,705.3 m	+\$8,151.2 m	+\$3,367.6 m	+111,356.2
Texas	+\$497,96 0 m	+\$244,70 3 m	+\$158,92 6 m	+\$65,43 3 m	+2,142,318.1

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars per year. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

House and Senate Districts



The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects Over the First Ten Years of Implementation (Fiscal Years 2022-2031)

Results by State House District (Table 1 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
1	+\$3,080.8 m	+\$1,621.3 m	+\$1,086.4 m	+\$504.4 m	+15,299.6
2	+\$3,121.2 m	+\$1,654.5 m	+\$1,098.6 m	+\$568.2 m	+15,794.8
3	+\$3,048.7 m	+\$1,403.9 m	+\$895.1 m	+\$406.1 m	+12,218.7
4	+\$3,308.9 m	+\$1,663.4 m	+\$1,095.3 m	+\$506.4 m	+15,494.6
5	+\$2,702.9 m	+\$1,327.6 m	+\$870.0 m	+\$410.0 m	+12,162.8
6	+\$2,657.5 m	+\$1,289.8 m	+\$828.6 m	+\$363.1 m	+11,399.5
7	+\$2,975.0 m	+\$1,530.8 m	+\$1,016.7 m	+\$456.1 m	+13,967.1
8	+\$2,840.8 m	+\$1,459.6 m	+\$966.9 m	+\$447.9 m	+13,647.9
9	+\$2,899.4 m	+\$1,427.6 m	+\$957.4 m	+\$437.1 m	+13,188.6
10	+\$1,598.7 m	+\$764.8 m	+\$488.8 m	+\$241.5 m	+6,862.6
11	+\$3,169.9 m	+\$1,654.4 m	+\$1,119.4 m	+\$522.6 m	+15,926.7
12	+\$3,489.4 m	+\$1,769.9 m	+\$1,163.0 m	+\$523.9 m	+16,297.2
13	+\$2,285.1 m	+\$1,160.1 m	+\$763.9 m	+\$358.4 m	+10,626.3
14	+\$3,854.1 m	+\$1,940.1 m	+\$1,269.9 m	+\$555.7 m	+17,735.6
15	+\$2,857.6 m	+\$1,344.5 m	+\$876.4 m	+\$346.8 m	+11,632.4
16	+\$2,857.6 m	+\$1,344.5 m	+\$876.4 m	+\$346.8 m	+11,632.4
17	+\$2,999.9 m	+\$1,486.7 m	+\$976.5 m	+\$473.7 m	+13,744.1
18	+\$3,678.5 m	+\$1,920.3 m	+\$1,281.1 m	+\$603.7 m	+17,993.7
19	+\$2,586.3 m	+\$1,343.9 m	+\$889.6 m	+\$459.7 m	+12,604.4
20	+\$1,626.0 m	+\$830.2 m	+\$543.4 m	+\$263.0 m	+7,595.9
21	+\$3,263.9 m	+\$1,642.3 m	+\$1,103.5 m	+\$511.4 m	+15,225.8
22	+\$3,466.0 m	+\$1,756.7 m	+\$1,185.2 m	+\$523.1 m	+16,188.0
23	+\$2,682.3 m	+\$1,257.4 m	+\$813.6 m	+\$363.3 m	+11,106.1
24	+\$2,929.0 m	+\$1,411.1 m	+\$920.3 m	+\$409.5 m	+12,619.8
25	+\$2,538.0 m	+\$1,181.5 m	+\$766.2 m	+\$397.9 m	+10,697.8
26	+\$2,023.4 m	+\$913.1 m	+\$576.7 m	+\$260.8 m	+7,681.3
27	+\$2,023.4 m	+\$913.1 m	+\$576.7 m	+\$260.8 m	+7,681.3
28	+\$2,023.4 m	+\$913.1 m	+\$576.7 m	+\$260.8 m	+7,681.3
29	+\$2,484.8 m	+\$1,169.9 m	+\$760.5 m	+\$380.7 m	+10,571.4
30	+\$2,917.9 m	+\$1,383.0 m	+\$902.5 m	+\$425.1 m	+12,350.8
31	+\$3,590.4 m	+\$1,885.2 m	+\$1,271.1 m	+\$647.1 m	+18,198.6
32	+\$3,766.1 m	+\$1,748.3 m	+\$1,135.2 m	+\$476.6 m	+15,188.0
33	+\$1,609.3 m	+\$829.7 m	+\$545.3 m	+\$243.9 m	+7,492.6
34	+\$3,919.9 m	+\$1,819.7 m	+\$1,181.5 m	+\$496.1 m	+15,808.0

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects Over the First Ten Years of Implementation (Fiscal Years 2022-2031)

Results by State House District (Table 2 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
35	+\$5,633.3 m	+\$2,992.0 m	+\$1,984.5 m	+\$881.5 m	+28,094.8
36	+\$5,863.4 m	+\$3,148.8 m	+\$2,102.5 m	+\$930.8 m	+29,720.6
37	+\$5,412.1 m	+\$2,824.2 m	+\$1,853.0 m	+\$827.8 m	+26,297.5
38	+\$5,283.3 m	+\$2,756.9 m	+\$1,808.9 m	+\$808.1 m	+25,671.3
39	+\$5,863.4 m	+\$3,148.8 m	+\$2,102.5 m	+\$930.8 m	+29,720.6
40	+\$5,863.4 m	+\$3,148.8 m	+\$2,102.5 m	+\$930.8 m	+29,720.6
41	+\$5,863.4 m	+\$3,148.8 m	+\$2,102.5 m	+\$930.8 m	+29,720.6
42	+\$5,331.7 m	+\$2,749.8 m	+\$1,811.0 m	+\$878.8 m	+25,492.3
43	+\$3,195.3 m	+\$1,598.2 m	+\$1,062.2 m	+\$520.5 m	+14,991.8
44	+\$1,637.6 m	+\$819.6 m	+\$533.2 m	+\$282.2 m	+7,726.6
45	+\$4,117.1 m	+\$2,150.1 m	+\$1,407.9 m	+\$648.3 m	+19,769.5
46	+\$2,243.7 m	+\$1,184.0 m	+\$771.4 m	+\$317.3 m	+10,381.6
47	+\$2,340.1 m	+\$1,234.8 m	+\$804.6 m	+\$330.9 m	+10,827.4
48	+\$2,340.1 m	+\$1,234.8 m	+\$804.6 m	+\$330.9 m	+10,827.4
49	+\$2,257.5 m	+\$1,191.2 m	+\$776.2 m	+\$319.2 m	+10,445.3
50	+\$2,243.7 m	+\$1,184.0 m	+\$771.4 m	+\$317.3 m	+10,381.6
51	+\$2,340.1 m	+\$1,234.8 m	+\$804.6 m	+\$330.9 m	+10,827.4
52	+\$1,044.4 m	+\$554.9 m	+\$365.6 m	+\$173.2 m	+5,073.2
53	+\$2,477.3 m	+\$1,233.0 m	+\$796.3 m	+\$399.7 m	+11,353.9
54	+\$2,749.4 m	+\$1,497.6 m	+\$1,002.8 m	+\$455.2 m	+14,152.6
55	+\$2,648.2 m	+\$1,448.2 m	+\$970.9 m	+\$436.1 m	+13,653.9
56	+\$4,014.3 m	+\$2,000.3 m	+\$1,292.8 m	+\$555.3 m	+18,016.9
57	+\$3,095.5 m	+\$1,597.2 m	+\$1,058.1 m	+\$490.7 m	+14,807.6
58	+\$1,591.7 m	+\$817.3 m	+\$544.9 m	+\$239.8 m	+7,598.0
59	+\$2,803.1 m	+\$1,491.6 m	+\$998.1 m	+\$486.5 m	+14,357.0
60	+\$2,891.5 m	+\$1,452.6 m	+\$952.5 m	+\$482.1 m	+13,590.8
61	+\$2,212.5 m	+\$1,064.6 m	+\$675.4 m	+\$355.9 m	+9,520.2
62	+\$2,727.6 m	+\$1,459.3 m	+\$981.1 m	+\$453.5 m	+13,926.5
63	+\$2,248.8 m	+\$1,103.4 m	+\$710.5 m	+\$292.2 m	+9,555.5
64	+\$2,248.8 m	+\$1,103.4 m	+\$710.5 m	+\$292.2 m	+9,555.5
65	+\$2,248.8 m	+\$1,103.4 m	+\$710.5 m	+\$292.2 m	+9,555.5
66	+\$1,647.1 m	+\$841.7 m	+\$549.8 m	+\$244.8 m	+7,487.7
67	+\$1,647.1 m	+\$841.7 m	+\$549.8 m	+\$244.8 m	+7,487.7
68	+\$2,501.4 m	+\$1,237.5 m	+\$808.5 m	+\$406.8 m	+11,339.5

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects Over the First Ten Years of Implementation (Fiscal Years 2022-2031)

Results by State House District (Table 3 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
69	+\$2,678.3 m	+\$1,408.8 m	+\$935.9 m	+\$430.9 m	+13,012.1
70	+\$1,647.1 m	+\$841.7 m	+\$549.8 m	+\$244.8 m	+7,487.7
71	+\$3,955.3 m	+\$1,959.2 m	+\$1,273.3 m	+\$545.0 m	+17,402.6
72	+\$2,335.0 m	+\$1,125.0 m	+\$724.3 m	+\$334.3 m	+10,094.8
73	+\$1,803.4 m	+\$900.5 m	+\$585.6 m	+\$275.7 m	+8,324.3
74	+\$3,020.3 m	+\$1,610.7 m	+\$1,063.9 m	+\$542.8 m	+15,383.4
75	+\$4,989.1 m	+\$2,498.4 m	+\$1,602.8 m	+\$657.1 m	+21,868.8
76	+\$4,989.1 m	+\$2,498.4 m	+\$1,602.8 m	+\$657.1 m	+21,868.8
77	+\$4,989.1 m	+\$2,498.4 m	+\$1,602.8 m	+\$657.1 m	+21,868.8
78	+\$4,989.1 m	+\$2,498.4 m	+\$1,602.8 m	+\$657.1 m	+21,868.8
79	+\$4,989.1 m	+\$2,498.4 m	+\$1,602.8 m	+\$657.1 m	+21,868.8
80	+\$4,693.7 m	+\$2,431.1 m	+\$1,611.3 m	+\$789.4 m	+22,846.4
81	+\$2,662.9 m	+\$1,300.7 m	+\$855.0 m	+\$393.3 m	+11,624.8
82	+\$1,491.1 m	+\$732.3 m	+\$468.3 m	+\$225.5 m	+6,337.3
83	+\$2,385.0 m	+\$1,225.5 m	+\$791.4 m	+\$373.4 m	+10,980.4
84	+\$2,420.7 m	+\$1,278.7 m	+\$840.5 m	+\$356.6 m	+11,572.9
85	+\$2,251.4 m	+\$1,068.8 m	+\$690.4 m	+\$324.8 m	+9,443.7
86	+\$1,575.5 m	+\$801.6 m	+\$516.2 m	+\$238.7 m	+7,167.2
87	+\$3,294.0 m	+\$1,632.6 m	+\$1,064.1 m	+\$481.3 m	+14,566.5
88	+\$1,926.1 m	+\$948.8 m	+\$618.3 m	+\$327.9 m	+8,775.5
89	+\$1,647.1 m	+\$841.7 m	+\$549.8 m	+\$244.8 m	+7,487.7
90	+\$3,108.8 m	+\$1,532.9 m	+\$993.8 m	+\$399.1 m	+13,351.6
91	+\$3,108.8 m	+\$1,532.9 m	+\$993.8 m	+\$399.1 m	+13,351.6
92	+\$3,108.8 m	+\$1,532.9 m	+\$993.8 m	+\$399.1 m	+13,351.6
93	+\$3,108.8 m	+\$1,532.9 m	+\$993.8 m	+\$399.1 m	+13,351.6
94	+\$3,108.8 m	+\$1,532.9 m	+\$993.8 m	+\$399.1 m	+13,351.6
95	+\$3,108.8 m	+\$1,532.9 m	+\$993.8 m	+\$399.1 m	+13,351.6
96	+\$3,108.8 m	+\$1,532.9 m	+\$993.8 m	+\$399.1 m	+13,351.6
97	+\$3,108.8 m	+\$1,532.9 m	+\$993.8 m	+\$399.1 m	+13,351.6
98	+\$3,108.8 m	+\$1,532.9 m	+\$993.8 m	+\$399.1 m	+13,351.6
99	+\$3,108.8 m	+\$1,532.9 m	+\$993.8 m	+\$399.1 m	+13,351.6
100	+\$3,214.6 m	+\$1,536.8 m	+\$968.1 m	+\$341.3 m	+12,405.2
101	+\$3,074.7 m	+\$1,516.1 m	+\$982.9 m	+\$394.7 m	+13,204.9
102	+\$3,214.6 m	+\$1,536.8 m	+\$968.1 m	+\$341.3 m	+12,405.2

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects Over the First Ten Years of Implementation (Fiscal Years 2022-2031)

Results by State House District (Table 4 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
103	+\$3,214.6 m	+\$1,536.8 m	+\$968.1 m	+\$341.3 m	+12,405.2
104	+\$3,214.6 m	+\$1,536.8 m	+\$968.1 m	+\$341.3 m	+12,405.2
105	+\$3,214.6 m	+\$1,536.8 m	+\$968.1 m	+\$341.3 m	+12,405.2
106	+\$2,248.8 m	+\$1,103.4 m	+\$710.5 m	+\$292.2 m	+9,555.5
107	+\$3,214.6 m	+\$1,536.8 m	+\$968.1 m	+\$341.3 m	+12,405.2
108	+\$3,214.6 m	+\$1,536.8 m	+\$968.1 m	+\$341.3 m	+12,405.2
109	+\$3,214.6 m	+\$1,536.8 m	+\$968.1 m	+\$341.3 m	+12,405.2
110	+\$3,214.6 m	+\$1,536.8 m	+\$968.1 m	+\$341.3 m	+12,405.2
111	+\$3,282.5 m	+\$1,569.2 m	+\$988.5 m	+\$348.5 m	+12,667.3
112	+\$3,214.6 m	+\$1,536.8 m	+\$968.1 m	+\$341.3 m	+12,405.2
113	+\$3,282.5 m	+\$1,569.2 m	+\$988.5 m	+\$348.5 m	+12,667.3
114	+\$3,282.5 m	+\$1,569.2 m	+\$988.5 m	+\$348.5 m	+12,667.3
115	+\$3,282.5 m	+\$1,569.2 m	+\$988.5 m	+\$348.5 m	+12,667.3
116	+\$4,148.5 m	+\$2,122.8 m	+\$1,390.1 m	+\$569.9 m	+18,917.4
117	+\$4,148.5 m	+\$2,122.8 m	+\$1,390.1 m	+\$569.9 m	+18,917.4
118	+\$4,148.5 m	+\$2,122.8 m	+\$1,390.1 m	+\$569.9 m	+18,917.4
119	+\$4,148.5 m	+\$2,122.8 m	+\$1,390.1 m	+\$569.9 m	+18,917.4
120	+\$4,148.5 m	+\$2,122.8 m	+\$1,390.1 m	+\$569.9 m	+18,917.4
121	+\$4,148.5 m	+\$2,122.8 m	+\$1,390.1 m	+\$569.9 m	+18,917.4
122	+\$4,148.5 m	+\$2,122.8 m	+\$1,390.1 m	+\$569.9 m	+18,917.4
123	+\$4,148.5 m	+\$2,122.8 m	+\$1,390.1 m	+\$569.9 m	+18,917.4
124	+\$4,148.5 m	+\$2,122.8 m	+\$1,390.1 m	+\$569.9 m	+18,917.4
125	+\$4,148.5 m	+\$2,122.8 m	+\$1,390.1 m	+\$569.9 m	+18,917.4
126	+\$4,347.3 m	+\$1,947.5 m	+\$1,242.4 m	+\$394.4 m	+15,508.8
127	+\$4,347.3 m	+\$1,947.5 m	+\$1,242.4 m	+\$394.4 m	+15,508.8
128	+\$4,347.3 m	+\$1,947.5 m	+\$1,242.4 m	+\$394.4 m	+15,508.8
129	+\$4,347.3 m	+\$1,947.5 m	+\$1,242.4 m	+\$394.4 m	+15,508.8
130	+\$4,347.3 m	+\$1,947.5 m	+\$1,242.4 m	+\$394.4 m	+15,508.8
131	+\$4,347.3 m	+\$1,947.5 m	+\$1,242.4 m	+\$394.4 m	+15,508.8
132	+\$4,347.3 m	+\$1,947.5 m	+\$1,242.4 m	+\$394.4 m	+15,508.8
133	+\$4,347.3 m	+\$1,947.5 m	+\$1,242.4 m	+\$394.4 m	+15,508.8
134	+\$4,347.3 m	+\$1,947.5 m	+\$1,242.4 m	+\$394.4 m	+15,508.8
135	+\$4,347.3 m	+\$1,947.5 m	+\$1,242.4 m	+\$394.4 m	+15,508.8
136	+\$1,044.4 m	+\$554.9 m	+\$365.6 m	+\$173.2 m	+5,073.2

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects Over the First Ten Years of Implementation (Fiscal Years 2022-2031)

Results by State House District (Table 5 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
137	+\$4,243.8 m	+\$1,901.1 m	+\$1,212.8 m	+\$385.0 m	+15,139.6
138	+\$4,243.8 m	+\$1,901.1 m	+\$1,212.8 m	+\$385.0 m	+15,139.6
139	+\$4,243.8 m	+\$1,901.1 m	+\$1,212.8 m	+\$385.0 m	+15,139.6
140	+\$4,243.8 m	+\$1,901.1 m	+\$1,212.8 m	+\$385.0 m	+15,139.6
141	+\$4,347.3 m	+\$1,947.5 m	+\$1,242.4 m	+\$394.4 m	+15,508.8
142	+\$4,347.3 m	+\$1,947.5 m	+\$1,242.4 m	+\$394.4 m	+15,508.8
143	+\$4,347.3 m	+\$1,947.5 m	+\$1,242.4 m	+\$394.4 m	+15,508.8
144	+\$4,347.3 m	+\$1,947.5 m	+\$1,242.4 m	+\$394.4 m	+15,508.8
145	+\$4,347.3 m	+\$1,947.5 m	+\$1,242.4 m	+\$394.4 m	+15,508.8
146	+\$4,347.3 m	+\$1,947.5 m	+\$1,242.4 m	+\$394.4 m	+15,508.8
147	+\$4,243.8 m	+\$1,901.1 m	+\$1,212.8 m	+\$385.0 m	+15,139.6
148	+\$4,243.8 m	+\$1,901.1 m	+\$1,212.8 m	+\$385.0 m	+15,139.6
149	+\$4,243.8 m	+\$1,901.1 m	+\$1,212.8 m	+\$385.0 m	+15,139.6
150	+\$4,243.8 m	+\$1,901.1 m	+\$1,212.8 m	+\$385.0 m	+15,139.6
Texas	+\$497,959.7 m	+\$244,702.8 m	+\$158,926.2 m	+\$65,432.9 m	+2,142,318.1

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars per year. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Estimated Effects Over the First Ten Years of Implementation (Fiscal Years 2022-2031)

Results by State Senate District

Senate District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Job Years*
1	+\$14,433.3 m	+\$7,222.9 m	+\$4,773.6 m	+\$2,157.8 m	+66,064.8
2	+\$14,157.2 m	+\$7,044.5 m	+\$4,548.4 m	+\$1,911.2 m	+61,471.3
3	+\$15,334.2 m	+\$7,884.7 m	+\$5,254.5 m	+\$2,463.4 m	+73,633.3
4	+\$15,650.4 m	+\$7,460.3 m	+\$4,899.8 m	+\$1,960.6 m	+65,045.9
5	+\$10,838.9 m	+\$5,595.7 m	+\$3,688.8 m	+\$1,741.8 m	+51,876.2
6	+\$20,701.6 m	+\$9,273.6 m	+\$5,916.1 m	+\$1,878.2 m	+73,851.6
7	+\$20,701.6 m	+\$9,273.6 m	+\$5,916.1 m	+\$1,878.2 m	+73,851.6
8	+\$8,627.6 m	+\$4,334.2 m	+\$2,806.1 m	+\$1,186.1 m	+37,666.0
9	+\$15,690.2 m	+\$7,675.4 m	+\$4,940.4 m	+\$1,923.9 m	+65,609.9
10	+\$15,714.9 m	+\$7,748.9 m	+\$5,023.8 m	+\$2,017.6 m	+67,491.5
11	+\$15,485.3 m	+\$7,181.8 m	+\$4,634.7 m	+\$1,850.3 m	+61,183.5
12	+\$12,590.4 m	+\$6,190.1 m	+\$3,997.0 m	+\$1,628.0 m	+53,732.3
13	+\$19,009.8 m	+\$8,520.4 m	+\$5,431.5 m	+\$1,778.6 m	+68,139.4
14	+\$11,459.5 m	+\$6,010.2 m	+\$3,912.0 m	+\$1,650.8 m	+52,985.9
15	+\$19,666.5 m	+\$8,809.9 m	+\$5,620.3 m	+\$1,784.2 m	+70,159.0
16	+\$15,620.2 m	+\$7,467.4 m	+\$4,704.1 m	+\$1,658.4 m	+60,278.8
17	+\$17,212.1 m	+\$7,749.7 m	+\$4,944.9 m	+\$1,738.4 m	+62,892.3
18	+\$12,593.5 m	+\$5,925.4 m	+\$3,815.8 m	+\$1,785.1 m	+52,101.4
19	+\$17,971.0 m	+\$9,227.1 m	+\$6,061.6 m	+\$2,638.4 m	+83,740.5
20	+\$24,166.6 m	+\$12,424.9 m	+\$8,232.9 m	+\$3,611.0 m	+114,674.8
21	+\$17,997.8 m	+\$9,270.2 m	+\$6,133.2 m	+\$2,954.3 m	+86,360.9
22	+\$13,208.3 m	+\$6,591.5 m	+\$4,296.5 m	+\$1,887.3 m	+59,817.8
23	+\$15,620.2 m	+\$7,467.4 m	+\$4,704.1 m	+\$1,658.4 m	+60,278.8
24	+\$13,665.3 m	+\$7,163.4 m	+\$4,733.9 m	+\$2,174.9 m	+66,567.9
25	+\$15,613.2 m	+\$8,004.9 m	+\$5,232.5 m	+\$2,252.9 m	+72,056.7
26	+\$19,290.3 m	+\$9,870.8 m	+\$6,464.1 m	+\$2,650.1 m	+87,966.0
27	+\$25,428.0 m	+\$13,431.2 m	+\$8,885.0 m	+\$3,973.8 m	+125,890.2
28	+\$11,330.4 m	+\$5,772.1 m	+\$3,765.0 m	+\$1,759.3 m	+52,543.4
29	+\$25,193.9 m	+\$12,616.3 m	+\$8,091.7 m	+\$3,340.3 m	+110,523.6
30	+\$12,339.7 m	+\$6,265.1 m	+\$4,103.2 m	+\$1,957.2 m	+57,404.7
31	+\$10,647.7 m	+\$5,228.9 m	+\$3,394.7 m	+\$1,582.4 m	+46,457.9
Texas	+\$497,959.7 m	+\$244,702.8 m	+\$158,926.2 m	+\$65,432.9 m	+2,142,318.1

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars per year. A job-year is equivalent to one person working for one year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

Estimated Current Effects if Health Insurance Expansion Were in Place

Texas



The Net Impact of Increased Health-Related Spending Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Hypothetical Effects if the Initiative Had Been in Place in 2020

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+\$343.4 m	+\$94.7 m	+\$62.6 m	+922
Mining	+\$263.4 m	+\$61.6 m	+\$34.1 m	+189
Utilities	+\$878.4 m	+\$199.6 m	+\$87.1 m	+353
Construction	+\$360.5 m	+\$189.9 m	+\$156.5 m	+2,054
Manufacturing	+\$2,461.5 m	+\$766.6 m	+\$425.6 m	+6,327
Wholesale Trade	+\$621.1 m	+\$420.2 m	+\$242.3 m	+2,572
Retail Trade*	+\$2,794.6 m	+\$2,100.6 m	+\$1,221.8 m	+34,915
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$514.8 m	+\$347.0 m	+\$229.5 m	+2,924
Information	+\$415.3 m	+\$256.4 m	+\$109.5 m	+916
Financial Activities*	+\$2,954.3 m	+\$749.8 m	+\$279.6 m	+2,744
Business Services	+\$739.5 m	+\$450.2 m	+\$367.3 m	+4,175
Health Services	+\$6,252.5 m	+\$4,441.5 m	+\$3,755.3 m	+57,966
Other Services	+\$1,156.9 m	+\$600.0 m	+\$481.7 m	+10,834
Total, All Industries	+\$19,756.1 m	+\$10,678.2 m	+\$7,452.9 m	+126,892

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Impact of the Reduction in Uncompensated Care Expense Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Hypothetical Effects if the Initiative Had Been in Place in 2020

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+\$79.6 m	+\$22.2 m	+\$14.7 m	+212
Mining	+\$282.8 m	+\$64.3 m	+\$31.7 m	+161
Utilities	+\$225.2 m	+\$50.4 m	+\$22.0 m	+86
Construction	+\$159.1 m	+\$79.8 m	+\$65.8 m	+860
Manufacturing	+\$802.2 m	+\$252.5 m	+\$142.6 m	+1,778
Wholesale Trade	+\$183.7 m	+\$124.3 m	+\$71.7 m	+758
Retail Trade*	+\$474.7 m	+\$355.2 m	+\$206.3 m	+5,932
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$142.8 m	+\$91.5 m	+\$60.5 m	+769
Information	+\$91.5 m	+\$56.5 m	+\$24.1 m	+200
Financial Activities*	+\$741.9 m	+\$265.1 m	+\$92.3 m	+875
Business Services	+\$243.6 m	+\$157.0 m	+\$128.1 m	+1,455
Health Services	+\$142.9 m	+\$98.7 m	+\$83.5 m	+1,287
Other Services	+\$231.5 m	+\$119.8 m	+\$95.4 m	+2,111
Total, All Industries	+\$3,801.5 m	+\$1,737.1 m	+\$1,038.5 m	+16,484

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Impact of Reduced Morbidity and Mortality and the Resulting Gains in Productivity Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Hypothetical Effects if the Initiative Had Been in Place in 2020

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+\$403.3 m	+\$113.0 m	+\$74.9 m	+1,101
Mining	+\$1,911.5 m	+\$432.3 m	+\$210.1 m	+1,086
Utilities	+\$1,152.9 m	+\$257.9 m	+\$112.5 m	+454
Construction	+\$844.5 m	+\$424.3 m	+\$349.6 m	+4,588
Manufacturing	+\$4,435.3 m	+\$1,393.0 m	+\$779.1 m	+9,717
Wholesale Trade	+\$1,008.6 m	+\$682.4 m	+\$393.5 m	+4,176
Retail Trade*	+\$2,535.6 m	+\$1,894.8 m	+\$1,100.3 m	+31,715
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$760.6 m	+\$494.5 m	+\$327.0 m	+4,165
Information	+\$504.5 m	+\$311.3 m	+\$132.9 m	+1,110
Financial Activities*	+\$3,799.5 m	+\$1,249.3 m	+\$435.0 m	+4,127
Business Services	+\$1,345.6 m	+\$864.0 m	+\$704.8 m	+8,012
Health Services	+\$784.8 m	+\$540.6 m	+\$457.1 m	+7,055
Other Services	+\$1,214.4 m	+\$624.5 m	+\$496.7 m	+11,038
Total, All Industries	+\$20,701.2 m	+\$9,281.8 m	+\$5,573.6 m	+88,343

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Hypothetical Effects if the Initiative Had Been in Place in 2020

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	+\$826.3 m	+\$229.8 m	+\$152.1 m	+2,236
Mining	+\$2,457.7 m	+\$558.2 m	+\$275.9 m	+1,435
Utilities	+\$2,256.5 m	+\$507.9 m	+\$221.6 m	+894
Construction	+\$1,364.1 m	+\$694.0 m	+\$571.9 m	+7,502
Manufacturing	+\$7,699.0 m	+\$2,412.1 m	+\$1,347.2 m	+17,822
Wholesale Trade	+\$1,813.5 m	+\$1,226.9 m	+\$707.4 m	+7,506
Retail Trade*	+\$5,804.9 m	+\$4,350.5 m	+\$2,528.4 m	+72,561
Transportation & Warehousing	+\$1,418.1 m	+\$933.0 m	+\$617.1 m	+7,857
Information	+\$1,011.3 m	+\$624.1 m	+\$266.4 m	+2,226
Financial Activities*	+\$7,495.7 m	+\$2,264.2 m	+\$806.9 m	+7,747
Business Services	+\$2,328.7 m	+\$1,471.2 m	+\$1,200.1 m	+13,642
Health Services	+\$7,180.2 m	+\$5,080.8 m	+\$4,295.9 m	+66,308
Other Services	+\$2,602.8 m	+\$1,344.3 m	+\$1,073.8 m	+23,983
Total, All Industries	+\$44,258.8 m	+\$21,697.1 m	+\$14,064.9 m	+231,720

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

Counties



The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Hypothetical Effects if the Initiative Had Been in Place in 2020

Results by County (Table 1 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Anderson	+\$71.0 m	+\$38.4 m	+\$25.7 m	+\$11.6 m	+436
Andrews	+\$14.4 m	+\$7.0 m	+\$4.4 m	+\$2.3 m	+72
Angelina	+\$154.9 m	+\$80.0 m	+\$53.2 m	+\$24.8 m	+917
Aransas	+\$40.7 m	+\$18.0 m	+\$11.2 m	+\$6.0 m	+191
Archer	+\$7.0 m	+\$3.4 m	+\$2.1 m	+\$1.2 m	+37
Armstrong	+\$1.8 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.6 m	+\$0.2 m	+10
Atascosa	+\$87.4 m	+\$41.4 m	+\$27.1 m	+\$11.8 m	+444
Austin	+\$35.2 m	+\$16.4 m	+\$10.4 m	+\$4.5 m	+164
Bailey	+\$8.0 m	+\$4.1 m	+\$2.6 m	+\$1.6 m	+45
Bandera	+\$28.9 m	+\$14.0 m	+\$8.9 m	+\$4.8 m	+156
Bastrop	+\$113.1 m	+\$56.3 m	+\$36.3 m	+\$18.7 m	+634
Baylor	+\$6.0 m	+\$3.2 m	+\$2.1 m	+\$1.0 m	+36
Bee	+\$44.0 m	+\$22.8 m	+\$15.3 m	+\$7.5 m	+265
Bell	+\$451.6 m	+\$246.6 m	+\$165.0 m	+\$74.4 m	+2,838
Bexar	+\$3,682.8 m	+\$1,880.9 m	+\$1,229.6 m	+\$505.6 m	+20,457
Blanco	+\$12.4 m	+\$6.1 m	+\$3.9 m	+\$2.0 m	+68
Borden	+\$0.5 m	+\$0.2 m	+\$0.1 m	+\$0.1 m	+2
Bosque	+\$26.2 m	+\$13.7 m	+\$9.2 m	+\$3.7 m	+155
Bowie	+\$154.1 m	+\$82.3 m	+\$55.1 m	+\$25.2 m	+943
Brazoria	+\$395.0 m	+\$185.4 m	+\$120.4 m	+\$60.3 m	+2,044
Brazos	+\$407.4 m	+\$204.6 m	+\$133.7 m	+\$58.7 m	+2,283
Brewster	+\$14.1 m	+\$7.9 m	+\$5.3 m	+\$2.4 m	+90
Briscoe	+\$1.6 m	+\$0.7 m	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.3 m	+8
Brooks	+\$14.7 m	+\$7.8 m	+\$5.4 m	+\$2.8 m	+96
Brown	+\$51.7 m	+\$28.8 m	+\$19.4 m	+\$9.8 m	+348
Burleson	+\$20.9 m	+\$10.6 m	+\$7.0 m	+\$3.9 m	+121
Burnet	+\$62.5 m	+\$30.9 m	+\$19.8 m	+\$9.4 m	+338
Caldwell	+\$85.1 m	+\$42.1 m	+\$28.2 m	+\$13.0 m	+482
Calhoun	+\$19.3 m	+\$7.7 m	+\$4.8 m	+\$2.4 m	+80
Callahan	+\$23.7 m	+\$11.3 m	+\$7.3 m	+\$3.7 m	+124
Cameron	+\$1,142.7 m	+\$595.3 m	+\$389.9 m	+\$174.8 m	+6,767
Camp	+\$20.9 m	+\$10.8 m	+\$7.3 m	+\$3.1 m	+124
Carson	+\$1.9 m	+\$0.7 m	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.2 m	+7
Cass	+\$43.1 m	+\$22.2 m	+\$14.8 m	+\$7.9 m	+259

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Hypothetical Effects if the Initiative Had Been in Place in 2020

Results by County (Table 2 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Castro	+\$5.7 m	+\$2.7 m	+\$1.7 m	+\$1.0 m	+30
Chambers	+\$34.0 m	+\$13.3 m	+\$8.1 m	+\$3.7 m	+129
Cherokee	+\$76.7 m	+\$40.7 m	+\$27.6 m	+\$12.5 m	+476
Childress	+\$8.8 m	+\$4.4 m	+\$3.0 m	+\$1.5 m	+52
Clay	+\$11.7 m	+\$5.9 m	+\$3.9 m	+\$1.7 m	+65
Cochran	+\$2.3 m	+\$1.1 m	+\$0.7 m	+\$0.3 m	+11
Coke	+\$3.8 m	+\$1.8 m	+\$1.1 m	+\$0.6 m	+19
Coleman	+\$15.6 m	+\$7.9 m	+\$5.2 m	+\$2.5 m	+89
Collin	+\$665.0 m	+\$339.3 m	+\$221.2 m	+\$98.7 m	+3,683
Collingsworth	+\$3.6 m	+\$1.9 m	+\$1.3 m	+\$0.7 m	+22
Colorado	+\$25.1 m	+\$12.9 m	+\$8.6 m	+\$4.2 m	+153
Comal	+\$98.1 m	+\$49.8 m	+\$32.3 m	+\$15.1 m	+565
Comanche	+\$19.2 m	+\$10.2 m	+\$6.8 m	+\$3.1 m	+116
Concho	+\$3.4 m	+\$1.9 m	+\$1.3 m	+\$0.5 m	+22
Cooke	+\$58.2 m	+\$27.5 m	+\$17.8 m	+\$9.0 m	+300
Coryell	+\$114.4 m	+\$59.5 m	+\$39.2 m	+\$19.6 m	+696
Cottle	+\$2.5 m	+\$1.4 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.4 m	+15
Crane	+\$3.0 m	+\$1.5 m	+\$1.0 m	+\$0.4 m	+17
Crockett	+\$3.4 m	+\$1.7 m	+\$1.0 m	+\$0.8 m	+19
Crosby	+\$9.2 m	+\$4.9 m	+\$3.3 m	+\$1.1 m	+55
Culberson	+\$2.5 m	+\$1.4 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.7 m	+18
Dallam	+\$6.8 m	+\$3.6 m	+\$2.2 m	+\$1.1 m	+38
Dallas	+\$4,029.0 m	+\$1,922.3 m	+\$1,208.9 m	+\$426.5 m	+18,923
Dawson	+\$17.0 m	+\$8.0 m	+\$4.9 m	+\$3.0 m	+86
Deaf Smith	+\$18.0 m	+\$8.8 m	+\$5.5 m	+\$2.5 m	+93
Delta	+\$7.9 m	+\$4.2 m	+\$2.8 m	+\$0.8 m	+45
Denton	+\$799.1 m	+\$391.3 m	+\$251.4 m	+\$103.7 m	+4,134
DeWitt	+\$25.7 m	+\$13.2 m	+\$8.9 m	+\$4.1 m	+154
Dickens	+\$2.4 m	+\$1.3 m	+\$0.8 m	+\$0.5 m	+14
Dimmit	+\$18.2 m	+\$9.4 m	+\$6.4 m	+\$3.4 m	+113
Donley	+\$4.4 m	+\$2.5 m	+\$1.7 m	+\$0.9 m	+31
Duval	+\$19.0 m	+\$9.3 m	+\$6.2 m	+\$2.5 m	+104
Eastland	+\$31.2 m	+\$15.1 m	+\$9.9 m	+\$5.3 m	+176
Ector	+\$204.8 m	+\$99.6 m	+\$65.6 m	+\$29.2 m	+1,085

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Hypothetical Effects if the Initiative Had Been in Place in 2020

Results by County (Table 3 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Edwards	+\$2.0 m	+\$1.0 m	+\$0.6 m	+\$0.4 m	+10
El Paso	+\$2,214.2 m	+\$1,106.9 m	+\$708.8 m	+\$291.5 m	+11,824
Ellis	+\$115.4 m	+\$54.6 m	+\$34.6 m	+\$17.5 m	+594
Erath	+\$71.1 m	+\$39.1 m	+\$26.5 m	+\$13.1 m	+470
Falls	+\$27.9 m	+\$15.2 m	+\$10.3 m	+\$4.4 m	+175
Fannin	+\$48.1 m	+\$25.5 m	+\$17.1 m	+\$7.7 m	+294
Fayette	+\$30.1 m	+\$15.1 m	+\$9.8 m	+\$4.2 m	+165
Fisher	+\$4.2 m	+\$2.3 m	+\$1.5 m	+\$0.8 m	+27
Floyd	+\$5.5 m	+\$2.6 m	+\$1.7 m	+\$0.7 m	+28
Foard	+\$1.3 m	+\$0.8 m	+\$0.5 m	+\$0.2 m	+9
Fort Bend	+\$662.7 m	+\$298.3 m	+\$188.1 m	+\$85.1 m	+3,060
Franklin	+\$15.2 m	+\$7.5 m	+\$5.0 m	+\$2.4 m	+85
Freestone	+\$25.3 m	+\$12.3 m	+\$7.9 m	+\$4.6 m	+138
Frio	+\$37.2 m	+\$17.9 m	+\$11.6 m	+\$5.4 m	+195
Gaines	+\$22.3 m	+\$9.9 m	+\$6.0 m	+\$3.4 m	+100
Galveston	+\$464.8 m	+\$223.3 m	+\$145.3 m	+\$64.9 m	+2,436
Garza	+\$6.1 m	+\$2.8 m	+\$1.7 m	+\$1.1 m	+29
Gillespie	+\$27.9 m	+\$14.1 m	+\$9.3 m	+\$4.4 m	+161
Glasscock	+\$0.5 m	+\$0.2 m	+\$0.1 m	+\$0.0 m	+2
Goliad	+\$7.3 m	+\$3.8 m	+\$2.6 m	+\$1.5 m	+46
Gonzales	+\$25.4 m	+\$13.2 m	+\$8.9 m	+\$4.1 m	+153
Gray	+\$33.2 m	+\$15.4 m	+\$10.1 m	+\$4.9 m	+170
Grayson	+\$185.8 m	+\$99.4 m	+\$66.7 m	+\$31.7 m	+1,166
Gregg	+\$205.0 m	+\$106.0 m	+\$70.8 m	+\$30.6 m	+1,183
Grimes	+\$30.0 m	+\$15.1 m	+\$10.0 m	+\$5.1 m	+174
Guadalupe	+\$95.7 m	+\$47.4 m	+\$30.5 m	+\$17.0 m	+543
Hale	+\$42.4 m	+\$23.1 m	+\$15.4 m	+\$8.5 m	+278
Hall	+\$6.1 m	+\$3.1 m	+\$2.0 m	+\$1.0 m	+34
Hamilton	+\$11.7 m	+\$6.1 m	+\$4.1 m	+\$2.1 m	+72
Hansford	+\$3.8 m	+\$1.5 m	+\$0.8 m	+\$0.4 m	+13
Hardeman	+\$4.9 m	+\$2.7 m	+\$1.8 m	+\$1.1 m	+33
Hardin	+\$66.3 m	+\$32.6 m	+\$21.1 m	+\$11.1 m	+362
Harris	+\$9,218.3 m	+\$4,117.8 m	+\$2,621.6 m	+\$833.1 m	+39,967
Harrison	+\$115.1 m	+\$52.6 m	+\$34.7 m	+\$13.8 m	+559

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Hypothetical Effects if the Initiative Had Been in Place in 2020

Results by County (Table 4 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Hartley	+\$1.3 m	+\$0.6 m	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.2 m	+7
Haskell	+\$9.1 m	+\$4.7 m	+\$3.2 m	+\$1.4 m	+54
Hays	+\$352.7 m	+\$184.2 m	+\$120.5 m	+\$55.6 m	+2,069
Hemphill	+\$2.1 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.6 m	+\$0.3 m	+9
Henderson	+\$157.7 m	+\$78.2 m	+\$50.9 m	+\$23.3 m	+873
Hidalgo	+\$2,385.9 m	+\$1,278.7 m	+\$852.4 m	+\$378.8 m	+14,736
Hill	+\$57.4 m	+\$28.5 m	+\$18.6 m	+\$9.4 m	+332
Hockley	+\$27.8 m	+\$13.7 m	+\$9.1 m	+\$4.7 m	+158
Hood	+\$64.3 m	+\$31.9 m	+\$21.0 m	+\$10.1 m	+361
Hopkins	+\$53.1 m	+\$27.6 m	+\$18.1 m	+\$10.0 m	+319
Houston	+\$48.4 m	+\$23.9 m	+\$15.8 m	+\$5.7 m	+251
Howard	+\$53.6 m	+\$25.5 m	+\$16.7 m	+\$7.7 m	+280
Hudspeth	+\$5.1 m	+\$2.6 m	+\$1.5 m	+\$1.6 m	+32
Hunt	+\$149.7 m	+\$77.5 m	+\$51.0 m	+\$26.6 m	+897
Hutchinson	+\$22.5 m	+\$9.7 m	+\$6.1 m	+\$4.2 m	+107
Irion	+\$1.1 m	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.2 m	+\$0.1 m	+4
Jack	+\$9.9 m	+\$4.6 m	+\$2.9 m	+\$1.7 m	+50
Jackson	+\$13.4 m	+\$6.5 m	+\$4.1 m	+\$2.5 m	+72
Jasper	+\$52.3 m	+\$27.9 m	+\$18.8 m	+\$9.4 m	+331
Jeff Davis	+\$2.7 m	+\$1.4 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.5 m	+16
Jefferson	+\$481.1 m	+\$243.2 m	+\$163.8 m	+\$72.5 m	+2,734
Jim Hogg	+\$7.5 m	+\$3.6 m	+\$2.2 m	+\$1.6 m	+40
Jim Wells	+\$70.3 m	+\$37.7 m	+\$25.1 m	+\$12.4 m	+435
Johnson	+\$115.0 m	+\$58.6 m	+\$39.0 m	+\$17.6 m	+666
Jones	+\$23.8 m	+\$11.9 m	+\$7.9 m	+\$3.4 m	+133
Karnes	+\$21.6 m	+\$9.8 m	+\$6.3 m	+\$2.9 m	+104
Kaufman	+\$162.7 m	+\$82.4 m	+\$54.5 m	+\$25.6 m	+950
Kendall	+\$34.1 m	+\$15.8 m	+\$10.1 m	+\$5.0 m	+173
Kenedy	+\$0.3 m	+\$0.1 m	+\$0.1 m	+\$0.1 m	+2
Kent	+\$0.7 m	+\$0.3 m	+\$0.2 m	+\$0.1 m	+3
Kerr	+\$70.8 m	+\$36.2 m	+\$23.6 m	+\$11.4 m	+412
Kimble	+\$7.3 m	+\$3.2 m	+\$2.0 m	+\$1.1 m	+34
King	+\$0.2 m	+\$0.1 m	+\$0.1 m	+\$0.0 m	+1
Kinney	+\$4.4 m	+\$2.0 m	+\$1.2 m	+\$0.7 m	+22

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Hypothetical Effects if the Initiative Had Been in Place in 2020

Results by County (Table 5 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Kleberg	+\$73.5 m	+\$36.2 m	+\$23.9 m	+\$11.3 m	+410
Knox	+\$5.3 m	+\$2.7 m	+\$1.8 m	+\$0.7 m	+29
La Salle	+\$8.0 m	+\$4.2 m	+\$2.8 m	+\$1.5 m	+51
Lamar	+\$82.7 m	+\$42.8 m	+\$28.8 m	+\$13.9 m	+502
Lamb	+\$13.0 m	+\$6.2 m	+\$4.0 m	+\$2.1 m	+67
Lampasas	+\$27.0 m	+\$14.2 m	+\$9.4 m	+\$4.7 m	+167
Lavaca	+\$19.2 m	+\$10.4 m	+\$7.0 m	+\$3.2 m	+120
Lee	+\$21.3 m	+\$10.3 m	+\$6.7 m	+\$3.3 m	+114
Leon	+\$15.2 m	+\$7.9 m	+\$4.9 m	+\$3.3 m	+88
Liberty	+\$143.0 m	+\$73.1 m	+\$48.9 m	+\$21.8 m	+819
Limestone	+\$39.9 m	+\$20.5 m	+\$13.9 m	+\$6.9 m	+240
Lipscomb	+\$2.5 m	+\$1.1 m	+\$0.6 m	+\$0.3 m	+10
Live Oak	+\$15.0 m	+\$6.9 m	+\$4.4 m	+\$2.5 m	+76
Llano	+\$24.6 m	+\$12.6 m	+\$8.2 m	+\$3.9 m	+142
Loving	+\$0.0 m	+\$0.0 m	+\$0.0 m	+\$0.0 m	+0
Lubbock	+\$358.0 m	+\$188.8 m	+\$123.9 m	+\$52.7 m	+2,085
Lynn	+\$5.0 m	+\$2.5 m	+\$1.5 m	+\$0.6 m	+24
Madison	+\$17.5 m	+\$9.2 m	+\$6.0 m	+\$3.3 m	+108
Marion	+\$18.2 m	+\$9.3 m	+\$6.2 m	+\$3.1 m	+111
Martin	+\$6.7 m	+\$3.1 m	+\$2.0 m	+\$0.8 m	+33
Mason	+\$6.2 m	+\$3.0 m	+\$2.0 m	+\$0.9 m	+33
Matagorda	+\$52.2 m	+\$23.3 m	+\$15.0 m	+\$8.8 m	+259
Maverick	+\$115.0 m	+\$60.0 m	+\$39.5 m	+\$19.9 m	+705
McCulloch	+\$13.0 m	+\$6.8 m	+\$4.6 m	+\$2.2 m	+78
McLennan	+\$508.9 m	+\$253.1 m	+\$163.3 m	+\$70.4 m	+2,782
McMullen	+\$0.2 m	+\$0.1 m	+\$0.1 m	+\$0.0 m	+1
Medina	+\$59.5 m	+\$29.3 m	+\$18.8 m	+\$9.4 m	+330
Menard	+\$3.2 m	+\$1.6 m	+\$1.0 m	+\$0.6 m	+17
Midland	+\$103.0 m	+\$50.8 m	+\$32.6 m	+\$15.3 m	+534
Milam	+\$29.6 m	+\$15.0 m	+\$10.0 m	+\$5.2 m	+174
Mills	+\$4.6 m	+\$2.8 m	+\$1.9 m	+\$1.0 m	+34
Mitchell	+\$9.1 m	+\$4.7 m	+\$3.1 m	+\$1.5 m	+54
Montague	+\$31.9 m	+\$15.6 m	+\$10.1 m	+\$4.9 m	+176
Montgomery	+\$692.7 m	+\$325.0 m	+\$211.4 m	+\$83.8 m	+3,428

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Hypothetical Effects if the Initiative Had Been in Place in 2020)

Results by County (Table 6 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Moore	+\$26.8 m	+\$11.1 m	+\$6.8 m	+\$3.6 m	+112
Morris	+\$16.6 m	+\$7.4 m	+\$4.8 m	+\$1.8 m	+78
Motley	+\$1.8 m	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.5 m	+\$0.3 m	+9
Nacogdoches	+\$128.3 m	+\$69.4 m	+\$47.1 m	+\$23.1 m	+840
Navarro	+\$98.4 m	+\$50.1 m	+\$33.3 m	+\$14.2 m	+568
Newton	+\$11.7 m	+\$7.1 m	+\$5.0 m	+\$2.9 m	+88
Nolan	+\$23.6 m	+\$12.1 m	+\$7.8 m	+\$3.9 m	+134
Nueces	+\$683.5 m	+\$316.4 m	+\$205.0 m	+\$86.3 m	+3,352
Ochiltree	+\$9.4 m	+\$4.1 m	+\$2.6 m	+\$1.3 m	+42
Oldham	+\$0.8 m	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.3 m	+\$0.2 m	+6
Orange	+\$116.9 m	+\$58.0 m	+\$38.7 m	+\$19.3 m	+662
Palo Pinto	+\$56.0 m	+\$26.3 m	+\$16.6 m	+\$8.5 m	+286
Panola	+\$30.3 m	+\$14.9 m	+\$10.0 m	+\$4.6 m	+168
Parker	+\$119.3 m	+\$56.0 m	+\$35.1 m	+\$18.1 m	+605
Parmer	+\$5.1 m	+\$2.3 m	+\$1.5 m	+\$0.4 m	+23
Pecos	+\$16.6 m	+\$8.0 m	+\$5.2 m	+\$3.0 m	+91
Polk	+\$72.9 m	+\$37.2 m	+\$24.4 m	+\$12.8 m	+418
Potter	+\$240.6 m	+\$122.7 m	+\$80.6 m	+\$34.7 m	+1,346
Presidio	+\$11.8 m	+\$5.6 m	+\$3.5 m	+\$2.1 m	+62
Rains	+\$14.5 m	+\$6.6 m	+\$3.9 m	+\$2.7 m	+70
Randall	+\$108.0 m	+\$55.4 m	+\$35.8 m	+\$16.8 m	+609
Reagan	+\$2.7 m	+\$1.3 m	+\$0.8 m	+\$0.6 m	+14
Real	+\$7.3 m	+\$3.3 m	+\$2.1 m	+\$1.0 m	+36
Red River	+\$21.3 m	+\$10.7 m	+\$7.1 m	+\$3.2 m	+122
Reeves	+\$13.4 m	+\$6.5 m	+\$4.2 m	+\$2.7 m	+77
Refugio	+\$7.1 m	+\$3.3 m	+\$2.0 m	+\$1.7 m	+38
Roberts	+\$0.6 m	+\$0.2 m	+\$0.1 m	+\$0.1 m	+2
Robertson	+\$24.0 m	+\$12.3 m	+\$8.2 m	+\$4.6 m	+146
Rockwall	+\$63.1 m	+\$32.8 m	+\$21.7 m	+\$9.8 m	+368
Runnels	+\$17.3 m	+\$7.6 m	+\$4.7 m	+\$2.3 m	+80
Rusk	+\$76.1 m	+\$36.4 m	+\$24.1 m	+\$10.8 m	+404
Sabine	+\$14.1 m	+\$7.1 m	+\$4.8 m	+\$2.4 m	+83
San Augustine	+\$14.9 m	+\$7.3 m	+\$4.8 m	+\$2.2 m	+82
San Jacinto	+\$48.0 m	+\$24.2 m	+\$15.7 m	+\$8.3 m	+275

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Hypothetical Effects if the Initiative Had Been in Place in 2020

Results by County (Table 7 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
San Patricio	+\$96.2 m	+\$44.8 m	+\$29.6 m	+\$15.0 m	+509
San Saba	+\$7.3 m	+\$4.0 m	+\$2.6 m	+\$1.4 m	+47
Schleicher	+\$3.1 m	+\$1.6 m	+\$1.1 m	+\$0.3 m	+17
Scurry	+\$15.4 m	+\$8.0 m	+\$5.0 m	+\$3.2 m	+89
Shackelford	+\$2.8 m	+\$1.3 m	+\$0.8 m	+\$0.5 m	+15
Shelby	+\$37.0 m	+\$20.4 m	+\$14.1 m	+\$6.9 m	+246
Sherman	+\$1.1 m	+\$0.5 m	+\$0.3 m	+\$0.1 m	+5
Smith	+\$310.8 m	+\$150.4 m	+\$96.4 m	+\$42.4 m	+1,621
Somervell	+\$7.2 m	+\$3.5 m	+\$2.4 m	+\$0.8 m	+39
Starr	+\$129.7 m	+\$73.0 m	+\$50.6 m	+\$27.2 m	+913
Stephens	+\$11.4 m	+\$6.0 m	+\$3.9 m	+\$2.4 m	+70
Sterling	+\$0.9 m	+\$0.5 m	+\$0.3 m	+\$0.2 m	+6
Stonewall	+\$1.1 m	+\$0.6 m	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.2 m	+7
Sutton	+\$3.5 m	+\$1.8 m	+\$1.1 m	+\$0.7 m	+20
Swisher	+\$6.1 m	+\$2.9 m	+\$1.8 m	+\$0.9 m	+31
Tarrant	+\$3,037.1 m	+\$1,493.9 m	+\$966.7 m	+\$389.1 m	+15,872
Taylor	+\$304.1 m	+\$149.6 m	+\$96.9 m	+\$41.0 m	+1,614
Terrell	+\$0.7 m	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.3 m	+\$0.1 m	+4
Terry	+\$16.5 m	+\$7.9 m	+\$4.7 m	+\$3.3 m	+85
Throckmorton	+\$1.4 m	+\$0.7 m	+\$0.4 m	+\$0.2 m	+7
Titus	+\$49.5 m	+\$25.0 m	+\$16.9 m	+\$9.1 m	+297
Tom Green	+\$124.1 m	+\$60.5 m	+\$38.7 m	+\$17.5 m	+664
Travis	+\$1,222.3 m	+\$644.1 m	+\$419.0 m	+\$172.7 m	+6,891
Trinity	+\$23.9 m	+\$13.1 m	+\$8.8 m	+\$4.3 m	+154
Tyler	+\$26.6 m	+\$14.1 m	+\$9.4 m	+\$4.7 m	+163
Upshur	+\$59.5 m	+\$29.7 m	+\$19.2 m	+\$9.9 m	+327
Upton	+\$3.1 m	+\$1.5 m	+\$1.0 m	+\$0.4 m	+16
Uvalde	+\$50.1 m	+\$26.5 m	+\$17.6 m	+\$8.1 m	+306
Val Verde	+\$81.7 m	+\$46.7 m	+\$31.5 m	+\$14.5 m	+546
Van Zandt	+\$74.2 m	+\$41.4 m	+\$27.9 m	+\$13.7 m	+491
Victoria	+\$159.6 m	+\$76.6 m	+\$50.3 m	+\$22.0 m	+827
Walker	+\$135.6 m	+\$72.8 m	+\$48.6 m	+\$23.4 m	+850
Waller	+\$87.0 m	+\$38.2 m	+\$23.1 m	+\$13.7 m	+411
Ward	+\$11.8 m	+\$5.9 m	+\$3.7 m	+\$2.3 m	+67

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Hypothetical Effects if the Initiative Had Been in Place in 2020

Results by County (Table 8 of 8)

County	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Washington	+\$42.6 m	+\$22.3 m	+\$14.8 m	+\$6.6 m	+252
Webb	+\$740.1 m	+\$380.5 m	+\$250.0 m	+\$121.8 m	+4,303
Wharton	+\$65.0 m	+\$33.5 m	+\$22.4 m	+\$10.7 m	+387
Wheeler	+\$5.4 m	+\$2.8 m	+\$1.9 m	+\$1.1 m	+34
Wichita	+\$206.7 m	+\$108.9 m	+\$72.3 m	+\$33.4 m	+1,230
Wilbarger	+\$23.9 m	+\$11.8 m	+\$7.9 m	+\$3.8 m	+134
Willacy	+\$36.8 m	+\$20.3 m	+\$13.3 m	+\$7.3 m	+238
Williamson	+\$237.9 m	+\$126.3 m	+\$83.1 m	+\$39.4 m	+1,409
Wilson	+\$49.8 m	+\$25.2 m	+\$16.7 m	+\$8.0 m	+294
Winkler	+\$6.1 m	+\$3.0 m	+\$1.9 m	+\$1.1 m	+33
Wise	+\$77.6 m	+\$38.6 m	+\$24.8 m	+\$13.5 m	+426
Wood	+\$64.0 m	+\$31.8 m	+\$20.8 m	+\$9.6 m	+357
Yoakum	+\$6.5 m	+\$3.0 m	+\$1.9 m	+\$1.2 m	+33
Young	+\$25.7 m	+\$12.8 m	+\$8.2 m	+\$4.4 m	+142
Zapata	+\$26.8 m	+\$13.7 m	+\$9.1 m	+\$5.3 m	+164
Zavala	+\$18.1 m	+\$10.8 m	+\$7.7 m	+\$4.0 m	+141
Texas	+\$44,258.8 m	+\$21,697.1 m	+\$14,064.9 m	+\$5,804.9 m	+231,720

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas



The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Hypothetical Effects if the Initiative Had Been in Place in 2020)

Results by Metropolitan Area

Metro Area	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Abilene MSA	+\$351.6 m	+\$172.9 m	+\$112.1 m	+\$48.1 m	+1,872
Amarillo MSA	+\$353.1 m	+\$180.2 m	+\$117.7 m	+\$52.0 m	+1,977
Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown MSA	+\$2,011.2 m	+\$1,053.0 m	+\$687.1 m	+\$299.3 m	+11,484
Beaumont-Port Arthur MSA	+\$664.2 m	+\$333.8 m	+\$223.5 m	+\$102.8 m	+3,759
Brownsville-Harlingen MSA	+\$1,142.7 m	+\$595.3 m	+\$389.9 m	+\$174.8 m	+6,767
College Station-Bryan MSA	+\$452.3 m	+\$227.6 m	+\$148.8 m	+\$67.2 m	+2,549
Corpus Christi MSA	+\$779.7 m	+\$361.2 m	+\$234.6 m	+\$101.3 m	+3,861
Dallas-Plano-Irving MD*	+\$5,983.8 m	+\$2,900.2 m	+\$1,843.4 m	+\$708.3 m	+29,550
Fort Worth-Arlington-Grapevine MD*	+\$3,349.0 m	+\$1,647.1 m	+\$1,065.6 m	+\$438.3 m	+17,570
El Paso MSA	+\$2,219.3 m	+\$1,109.6 m	+\$710.3 m	+\$293.1 m	+11,856
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land MSA	+\$11,732.7 m	+\$5,290.7 m	+\$3,377.1 m	+\$1,170.9 m	+52,459
Killeen-Temple MSA	+\$593.0 m	+\$320.3 m	+\$213.7 m	+\$98.7 m	+3,702
Laredo MSA	+\$740.1 m	+\$380.5 m	+\$250.0 m	+\$121.8 m	+4,303
Longview MSA	+\$455.6 m	+\$224.6 m	+\$148.8 m	+\$65.1 m	+2,473
Lubbock MSA	+\$372.1 m	+\$196.1 m	+\$128.7 m	+\$54.4 m	+2,164
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission MSA	+\$2,385.9 m	+\$1,278.7 m	+\$852.4 m	+\$378.8 m	+14,736
Midland MSA	+\$109.7 m	+\$53.9 m	+\$34.6 m	+\$16.1 m	+567
Odessa MSA	+\$204.8 m	+\$99.6 m	+\$65.6 m	+\$29.2 m	+1,085
San Angelo MSA	+\$126.2 m	+\$61.5 m	+\$39.3 m	+\$17.8 m	+674
San Antonio-New Braunfels MSA	+\$4,136.2 m	+\$2,103.8 m	+\$1,374.0 m	+\$576.8 m	+22,962
Sherman-Denison MSA	+\$185.8 m	+\$99.4 m	+\$66.7 m	+\$31.7 m	+1,166
Texarkana MSA	+\$154.1 m	+\$82.3 m	+\$55.1 m	+\$25.2 m	+943
Tyler MSA	+\$310.8 m	+\$150.4 m	+\$96.4 m	+\$42.4 m	+1,621
Victoria MSA	+\$166.9 m	+\$80.3 m	+\$52.9 m	+\$23.6 m	+873
Waco MSA	+\$536.8 m	+\$268.3 m	+\$173.6 m	+\$74.8 m	+2,957
Wichita Falls MSA	+\$225.3 m	+\$118.2 m	+\$78.3 m	+\$36.3 m	+1,332
Rural Texas	+\$4,515.8 m	+\$2,307.6 m	+\$1,524.6 m	+\$756.1 m	+26,457
Texas	+\$44,258.8 m	+\$21,697.1 m	+\$14,064.9 m	+\$5,804.9 m	+231,720

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

Council of Governments Regions



The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Hypothetical Effects if the Initiative Had Been in Place in 2020

Results by Council of Governments Region

Council of Governments	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
Panhandle	+\$527.9 m	+\$261.0 m	+\$169.1 m	+\$78.9 m	+2,850
South Plains	+\$504.6 m	+\$262.9 m	+\$171.9 m	+\$78.6 m	+2,923
Nortex	+\$331.4 m	+\$171.0 m	+\$112.8 m	+\$53.9 m	+1,929
North Central Texas	+\$9,629.9 m	+\$4,698.1 m	+\$3,008.7 m	+\$1,193.3 m	+48,844
Ark-Tex	+\$443.5 m	+\$229.8 m	+\$153.5 m	+\$74.4 m	+2,651
East Texas	+\$1,293.9 m	+\$647.0 m	+\$425.6 m	+\$191.7 m	+7,200
West Central Texas	+\$570.6 m	+\$285.8 m	+\$186.4 m	+\$86.1 m	+3,169
Rio Grande	+\$2,250.3 m	+\$1,125.9 m	+\$721.0 m	+\$298.8 m	+12,042
Permian Basin	+\$477.3 m	+\$231.1 m	+\$149.7 m	+\$71.9 m	+2,499
Concho Valley	+\$175.9 m	+\$86.1 m	+\$55.2 m	+\$26.3 m	+948
Heart of Texas	+\$685.6 m	+\$343.3 m	+\$223.1 m	+\$99.4 m	+3,824
Capital Area	+\$2,162.1 m	+\$1,128.1 m	+\$735.5 m	+\$322.2 m	+12,312
Brazos Valley	+\$557.6 m	+\$282.0 m	+\$184.7 m	+\$85.5 m	+3,173
Deep East Texas	+\$632.8 m	+\$331.8 m	+\$221.9 m	+\$107.3 m	+3,849
South East Texas	+\$664.2 m	+\$333.8 m	+\$223.5 m	+\$102.8 m	+3,759
Houston-Galveston Area	+\$12,010.6 m	+\$5,433.2 m	+\$3,471.7 m	+\$1,218.0 m	+54,107
Golden Crescent	+\$269.8 m	+\$131.3 m	+\$86.6 m	+\$39.9 m	+1,452
Alamo Area	+\$4,294.0 m	+\$2,181.9 m	+\$1,424.9 m	+\$601.0 m	+23,836
South Texas	+\$904.0 m	+\$470.8 m	+\$312.0 m	+\$155.9 m	+5,420
Coastal Bend	+\$1,064.4 m	+\$503.5 m	+\$328.2 m	+\$148.0 m	+5,478
Lower Rio Grande Valley	+\$3,565.4 m	+\$1,894.3 m	+\$1,255.6 m	+\$560.9 m	+21,741
Texoma	+\$292.1 m	+\$152.4 m	+\$101.6 m	+\$48.4 m	+1,760
Central Texas	+\$646.3 m	+\$348.2 m	+\$232.3 m	+\$108.3 m	+4,028
Middle Rio Grande	+\$304.6 m	+\$163.9 m	+\$109.4 m	+\$53.5 m	+1,930
Border Region	+\$7,025.1 m	+\$3,655.3 m	+\$2,398.2 m	+\$1,069.2 m	+41,137
Texas	+\$44,258.8 m	+\$21,697.1 m	+\$14,064.9 m	+\$5,804.9 m	+231,720

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in 2020 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area. Border region consists of Rio Grande, Middle Rio Grande, Lower Rio Grande, South Texas COGs, and Terrell County.

Comptroller Planning Regions



The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Hypothetical Effects if the Initiative Had Been in Place in 2020

Results by Comptroller's Economic Region

Comptroller Region	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
High Plains	+\$1,032.5 m	+\$523.9 m	+\$340.9 m	+\$157.5 m	+5,773
Northwest Texas	+\$902.0 m	+\$456.8 m	+\$299.3 m	+\$140.0 m	+5,097
Metroplex	+\$9,922.0 m	+\$4,850.5 m	+\$3,110.3 m	+\$1,241.6 m	+50,603
Upper East Texas	+\$1,737.4 m	+\$876.8 m	+\$579.2 m	+\$266.1 m	+9,851
Southeast Texas	+\$1,297.0 m	+\$665.6 m	+\$445.4 m	+\$210.2 m	+7,608
Gulf Coast	+\$12,010.6 m	+\$5,433.2 m	+\$3,471.7 m	+\$1,218.0 m	+54,107
Capital	+\$2,162.1 m	+\$1,128.1 m	+\$735.5 m	+\$322.2 m	+12,312
Central Texas	+\$1,889.5 m	+\$973.4 m	+\$640.1 m	+\$293.2 m	+11,024
Alamo	+\$4,563.6 m	+\$2,313.2 m	+\$1,511.4 m	+\$640.8 m	+25,287
South Texas	+\$5,838.6 m	+\$3,032.6 m	+\$2,005.2 m	+\$918.3 m	+34,570
West Texas	+\$653.2 m	+\$317.2 m	+\$204.9 m	+\$98.2 m	+3,447
Upper Rio Grande	+\$2,250.3 m	+\$1,125.9 m	+\$721.0 m	+\$298.8 m	+12,042
Texas	+\$44,258.8 m	+\$21,697.1 m	+\$14,064.9 m	+\$5,804.9 m	+231,720

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars per year. Allocations reflect best available evidence regarding incidence and industrial structure and composition of each area.

House and Senate Districts



The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Hypothetical Effects if the Initiative Had Been in Place in 2020

Results by State House District (Table 1 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
1	+\$273.3 m	+\$143.5 m	+\$96.0 m	+\$44.7 m	+1,653
2	+\$277.0 m	+\$146.5 m	+\$97.1 m	+\$50.4 m	+1,708
3	+\$271.3 m	+\$124.6 m	+\$79.3 m	+\$36.0 m	+1,323
4	+\$293.6 m	+\$147.3 m	+\$96.8 m	+\$44.9 m	+1,674
5	+\$240.0 m	+\$117.6 m	+\$76.9 m	+\$36.4 m	+1,314
6	+\$236.2 m	+\$114.3 m	+\$73.3 m	+\$32.2 m	+1,232
7	+\$264.5 m	+\$135.7 m	+\$90.0 m	+\$40.5 m	+1,510
8	+\$252.1 m	+\$129.2 m	+\$85.4 m	+\$39.7 m	+1,475
9	+\$257.7 m	+\$126.5 m	+\$84.7 m	+\$38.8 m	+1,426
10	+\$142.2 m	+\$67.8 m	+\$43.3 m	+\$21.4 m	+743
11	+\$281.1 m	+\$146.4 m	+\$98.9 m	+\$46.4 m	+1,721
12	+\$309.7 m	+\$156.7 m	+\$102.8 m	+\$46.5 m	+1,761
13	+\$203.0 m	+\$102.8 m	+\$67.6 m	+\$31.8 m	+1,150
14	+\$342.2 m	+\$171.9 m	+\$112.3 m	+\$49.3 m	+1,917
15	+\$254.2 m	+\$119.3 m	+\$77.6 m	+\$30.8 m	+1,258
16	+\$254.2 m	+\$119.3 m	+\$77.6 m	+\$30.8 m	+1,258
17	+\$266.4 m	+\$131.7 m	+\$86.4 m	+\$42.0 m	+1,486
18	+\$326.5 m	+\$170.0 m	+\$113.2 m	+\$53.6 m	+1,945
19	+\$229.7 m	+\$119.0 m	+\$78.6 m	+\$40.8 m	+1,363
20	+\$144.5 m	+\$73.6 m	+\$48.1 m	+\$23.3 m	+822
21	+\$290.1 m	+\$145.5 m	+\$97.6 m	+\$45.4 m	+1,646
22	+\$307.9 m	+\$155.6 m	+\$104.8 m	+\$46.4 m	+1,750
23	+\$238.5 m	+\$111.5 m	+\$72.0 m	+\$32.2 m	+1,201
24	+\$260.3 m	+\$125.0 m	+\$81.4 m	+\$36.3 m	+1,364
25	+\$226.0 m	+\$104.9 m	+\$67.9 m	+\$35.3 m	+1,159
26	+\$180.3 m	+\$81.1 m	+\$51.2 m	+\$23.1 m	+832
27	+\$180.3 m	+\$81.1 m	+\$51.2 m	+\$23.1 m	+832
28	+\$180.3 m	+\$81.1 m	+\$51.2 m	+\$23.1 m	+832
29	+\$221.2 m	+\$103.9 m	+\$67.4 m	+\$33.8 m	+1,145
30	+\$259.7 m	+\$122.7 m	+\$79.9 m	+\$37.7 m	+1,336
31	+\$318.7 m	+\$166.8 m	+\$112.3 m	+\$57.4 m	+1,965
32	+\$334.9 m	+\$155.0 m	+\$100.5 m	+\$42.3 m	+1,642
33	+\$142.9 m	+\$73.5 m	+\$48.2 m	+\$21.6 m	+810
34	+\$348.6 m	+\$161.4 m	+\$104.6 m	+\$44.0 m	+1,709

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Hypothetical Effects if the Initiative Had Been in Place in 2020

Results by State House District (Table 2 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
35	+\$499.7 m	+\$264.9 m	+\$175.4 m	+\$78.2 m	+3,037
36	+\$520.1 m	+\$278.8 m	+\$185.8 m	+\$82.6 m	+3,212
37	+\$479.9 m	+\$250.0 m	+\$163.7 m	+\$73.4 m	+2,842
38	+\$468.5 m	+\$244.1 m	+\$159.8 m	+\$71.7 m	+2,775
39	+\$520.1 m	+\$278.8 m	+\$185.8 m	+\$82.6 m	+3,212
40	+\$520.1 m	+\$278.8 m	+\$185.8 m	+\$82.6 m	+3,212
41	+\$520.1 m	+\$278.8 m	+\$185.8 m	+\$82.6 m	+3,212
42	+\$473.6 m	+\$243.5 m	+\$160.0 m	+\$78.0 m	+2,754
43	+\$283.9 m	+\$141.5 m	+\$93.8 m	+\$46.2 m	+1,620
44	+\$145.5 m	+\$72.7 m	+\$47.2 m	+\$25.0 m	+836
45	+\$365.2 m	+\$190.4 m	+\$124.4 m	+\$57.5 m	+2,137
46	+\$199.2 m	+\$105.0 m	+\$68.3 m	+\$28.1 m	+1,123
47	+\$207.8 m	+\$109.5 m	+\$71.2 m	+\$29.4 m	+1,172
48	+\$207.8 m	+\$109.5 m	+\$71.2 m	+\$29.4 m	+1,172
49	+\$200.5 m	+\$105.6 m	+\$68.7 m	+\$28.3 m	+1,130
50	+\$199.2 m	+\$105.0 m	+\$68.3 m	+\$28.1 m	+1,123
51	+\$207.8 m	+\$109.5 m	+\$71.2 m	+\$29.4 m	+1,172
52	+\$92.8 m	+\$49.2 m	+\$32.4 m	+\$15.4 m	+550
53	+\$219.9 m	+\$109.2 m	+\$70.4 m	+\$35.5 m	+1,227
54	+\$243.8 m	+\$132.6 m	+\$88.6 m	+\$40.4 m	+1,530
55	+\$234.8 m	+\$128.2 m	+\$85.8 m	+\$38.7 m	+1,476
56	+\$356.2 m	+\$177.2 m	+\$114.3 m	+\$49.3 m	+1,948
57	+\$274.8 m	+\$141.4 m	+\$93.5 m	+\$43.5 m	+1,600
58	+\$141.3 m	+\$72.4 m	+\$48.2 m	+\$21.3 m	+821
59	+\$248.5 m	+\$132.0 m	+\$88.1 m	+\$43.2 m	+1,551
60	+\$256.7 m	+\$128.6 m	+\$84.2 m	+\$42.8 m	+1,469
61	+\$196.9 m	+\$94.6 m	+\$59.9 m	+\$31.6 m	+1,032
62	+\$241.8 m	+\$129.1 m	+\$86.7 m	+\$40.2 m	+1,505
63	+\$199.8 m	+\$97.8 m	+\$62.9 m	+\$25.9 m	+1,033
64	+\$199.8 m	+\$97.8 m	+\$62.9 m	+\$25.9 m	+1,033
65	+\$199.8 m	+\$97.8 m	+\$62.9 m	+\$25.9 m	+1,033
66	+\$146.3 m	+\$74.6 m	+\$48.7 m	+\$21.7 m	+810
67	+\$146.3 m	+\$74.6 m	+\$48.7 m	+\$21.7 m	+810
68	+\$222.4 m	+\$109.7 m	+\$71.6 m	+\$36.1 m	+1,227

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Hypothetical Effects if the Initiative Had Been in Place in 2020

Results by State House District (Table 3 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
69	+\$238.0 m	+\$124.8 m	+\$82.8 m	+\$38.2 m	+1,406
70	+\$146.3 m	+\$74.6 m	+\$48.7 m	+\$21.7 m	+810
71	+\$351.5 m	+\$173.6 m	+\$112.6 m	+\$48.3 m	+1,881
72	+\$207.5 m	+\$99.7 m	+\$64.0 m	+\$29.7 m	+1,091
73	+\$160.0 m	+\$79.7 m	+\$51.8 m	+\$24.5 m	+900
74	+\$267.9 m	+\$142.6 m	+\$94.0 m	+\$48.2 m	+1,663
75	+\$442.8 m	+\$221.4 m	+\$141.8 m	+\$58.3 m	+2,365
76	+\$442.8 m	+\$221.4 m	+\$141.8 m	+\$58.3 m	+2,365
77	+\$442.8 m	+\$221.4 m	+\$141.8 m	+\$58.3 m	+2,365
78	+\$442.8 m	+\$221.4 m	+\$141.8 m	+\$58.3 m	+2,365
79	+\$442.8 m	+\$221.4 m	+\$141.8 m	+\$58.3 m	+2,365
80	+\$416.8 m	+\$215.2 m	+\$142.3 m	+\$70.0 m	+2,468
81	+\$237.0 m	+\$115.4 m	+\$75.7 m	+\$34.9 m	+1,257
82	+\$132.7 m	+\$65.0 m	+\$41.5 m	+\$20.0 m	+686
83	+\$211.9 m	+\$108.7 m	+\$70.1 m	+\$33.1 m	+1,188
84	+\$214.8 m	+\$113.3 m	+\$74.3 m	+\$31.6 m	+1,251
85	+\$200.4 m	+\$94.8 m	+\$61.1 m	+\$28.8 m	+1,022
86	+\$140.0 m	+\$71.1 m	+\$45.7 m	+\$21.2 m	+776
87	+\$292.9 m	+\$144.8 m	+\$94.2 m	+\$42.7 m	+1,576
88	+\$171.2 m	+\$84.1 m	+\$54.7 m	+\$29.1 m	+949
89	+\$146.3 m	+\$74.6 m	+\$48.7 m	+\$21.7 m	+810
90	+\$276.4 m	+\$135.9 m	+\$88.0 m	+\$35.4 m	+1,444
91	+\$276.4 m	+\$135.9 m	+\$88.0 m	+\$35.4 m	+1,444
92	+\$276.4 m	+\$135.9 m	+\$88.0 m	+\$35.4 m	+1,444
93	+\$276.4 m	+\$135.9 m	+\$88.0 m	+\$35.4 m	+1,444
94	+\$276.4 m	+\$135.9 m	+\$88.0 m	+\$35.4 m	+1,444
95	+\$276.4 m	+\$135.9 m	+\$88.0 m	+\$35.4 m	+1,444
96	+\$276.4 m	+\$135.9 m	+\$88.0 m	+\$35.4 m	+1,444
97	+\$276.4 m	+\$135.9 m	+\$88.0 m	+\$35.4 m	+1,444
98	+\$276.4 m	+\$135.9 m	+\$88.0 m	+\$35.4 m	+1,444
99	+\$276.4 m	+\$135.9 m	+\$88.0 m	+\$35.4 m	+1,444
100	+\$286.1 m	+\$136.5 m	+\$85.8 m	+\$30.3 m	+1,344
101	+\$273.3 m	+\$134.5 m	+\$87.0 m	+\$35.0 m	+1,428
102	+\$286.1 m	+\$136.5 m	+\$85.8 m	+\$30.3 m	+1,344

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Hypothetical Effects if the Initiative Had Been in Place in 2020

Results by State House District (Table 4 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
103	+\$286.1 m	+\$136.5 m	+\$85.8 m	+\$30.3 m	+1,344
104	+\$286.1 m	+\$136.5 m	+\$85.8 m	+\$30.3 m	+1,344
105	+\$286.1 m	+\$136.5 m	+\$85.8 m	+\$30.3 m	+1,344
106	+\$199.8 m	+\$97.8 m	+\$62.9 m	+\$25.9 m	+1,033
107	+\$286.1 m	+\$136.5 m	+\$85.8 m	+\$30.3 m	+1,344
108	+\$286.1 m	+\$136.5 m	+\$85.8 m	+\$30.3 m	+1,344
109	+\$286.1 m	+\$136.5 m	+\$85.8 m	+\$30.3 m	+1,344
110	+\$286.1 m	+\$136.5 m	+\$85.8 m	+\$30.3 m	+1,344
111	+\$292.1 m	+\$139.4 m	+\$87.6 m	+\$30.9 m	+1,372
112	+\$286.1 m	+\$136.5 m	+\$85.8 m	+\$30.3 m	+1,344
113	+\$292.1 m	+\$139.4 m	+\$87.6 m	+\$30.9 m	+1,372
114	+\$292.1 m	+\$139.4 m	+\$87.6 m	+\$30.9 m	+1,372
115	+\$292.1 m	+\$139.4 m	+\$87.6 m	+\$30.9 m	+1,372
116	+\$368.3 m	+\$188.1 m	+\$123.0 m	+\$50.6 m	+2,046
117	+\$368.3 m	+\$188.1 m	+\$123.0 m	+\$50.6 m	+2,046
118	+\$368.3 m	+\$188.1 m	+\$123.0 m	+\$50.6 m	+2,046
119	+\$368.3 m	+\$188.1 m	+\$123.0 m	+\$50.6 m	+2,046
120	+\$368.3 m	+\$188.1 m	+\$123.0 m	+\$50.6 m	+2,046
121	+\$368.3 m	+\$188.1 m	+\$123.0 m	+\$50.6 m	+2,046
122	+\$368.3 m	+\$188.1 m	+\$123.0 m	+\$50.6 m	+2,046
123	+\$368.3 m	+\$188.1 m	+\$123.0 m	+\$50.6 m	+2,046
124	+\$368.3 m	+\$188.1 m	+\$123.0 m	+\$50.6 m	+2,046
125	+\$368.3 m	+\$188.1 m	+\$123.0 m	+\$50.6 m	+2,046
126	+\$387.2 m	+\$172.9 m	+\$110.1 m	+\$35.0 m	+1,679
127	+\$387.2 m	+\$172.9 m	+\$110.1 m	+\$35.0 m	+1,679
128	+\$387.2 m	+\$172.9 m	+\$110.1 m	+\$35.0 m	+1,679
129	+\$387.2 m	+\$172.9 m	+\$110.1 m	+\$35.0 m	+1,679
130	+\$387.2 m	+\$172.9 m	+\$110.1 m	+\$35.0 m	+1,679
131	+\$387.2 m	+\$172.9 m	+\$110.1 m	+\$35.0 m	+1,679
132	+\$387.2 m	+\$172.9 m	+\$110.1 m	+\$35.0 m	+1,679
133	+\$387.2 m	+\$172.9 m	+\$110.1 m	+\$35.0 m	+1,679
134	+\$387.2 m	+\$172.9 m	+\$110.1 m	+\$35.0 m	+1,679
135	+\$387.2 m	+\$172.9 m	+\$110.1 m	+\$35.0 m	+1,679
136	+\$92.8 m	+\$49.2 m	+\$32.4 m	+\$15.4 m	+550

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Hypothetical Effects if the Initiative Had Been in Place in 2020

Results by State House District (Table 5 of 5)

House District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
137	+\$378.0 m	+\$168.8 m	+\$107.5 m	+\$34.2 m	+1,639
138	+\$378.0 m	+\$168.8 m	+\$107.5 m	+\$34.2 m	+1,639
139	+\$378.0 m	+\$168.8 m	+\$107.5 m	+\$34.2 m	+1,639
140	+\$378.0 m	+\$168.8 m	+\$107.5 m	+\$34.2 m	+1,639
141	+\$387.2 m	+\$172.9 m	+\$110.1 m	+\$35.0 m	+1,679
142	+\$387.2 m	+\$172.9 m	+\$110.1 m	+\$35.0 m	+1,679
143	+\$387.2 m	+\$172.9 m	+\$110.1 m	+\$35.0 m	+1,679
144	+\$387.2 m	+\$172.9 m	+\$110.1 m	+\$35.0 m	+1,679
145	+\$387.2 m	+\$172.9 m	+\$110.1 m	+\$35.0 m	+1,679
146	+\$387.2 m	+\$172.9 m	+\$110.1 m	+\$35.0 m	+1,679
147	+\$378.0 m	+\$168.8 m	+\$107.5 m	+\$34.2 m	+1,639
148	+\$378.0 m	+\$168.8 m	+\$107.5 m	+\$34.2 m	+1,639
149	+\$378.0 m	+\$168.8 m	+\$107.5 m	+\$34.2 m	+1,639
150	+\$378.0 m	+\$168.8 m	+\$107.5 m	+\$34.2 m	+1,639
Texas	+\$44,258.8 m	+\$21,697.1 m	+\$14,064.9 m	+\$5,804.9 m	+231,720

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.

The Aggregate Impact (Health-Related Spending, Uncompensated Care Reductions, and Morbidity and Mortality Reductions) Associated with Accessing Available Federal Matching Funds on Business Activity in Texas—Hypothetical Effects if the Initiative Had Been in Place in 2020)

Results by State Senate District

Senate District	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Retail Sales	Jobs
1	+\$1,282.2 m	+\$639.8 m	+\$422.0 m	+\$191.4 m	+7,141
2	+\$1,258.2 m	+\$624.8 m	+\$402.6 m	+\$169.6 m	+6,651
3	+\$1,361.4 m	+\$698.2 m	+\$464.4 m	+\$218.5 m	+7,958
4	+\$1,392.0 m	+\$661.6 m	+\$433.7 m	+\$173.9 m	+7,035
5	+\$962.4 m	+\$495.9 m	+\$326.3 m	+\$154.5 m	+5,611
6	+\$1,843.7 m	+\$823.6 m	+\$524.3 m	+\$166.6 m	+7,993
7	+\$1,843.7 m	+\$823.6 m	+\$524.3 m	+\$166.6 m	+7,993
8	+\$766.7 m	+\$384.5 m	+\$248.5 m	+\$105.2 m	+4,077
9	+\$1,395.2 m	+\$680.9 m	+\$437.5 m	+\$170.7 m	+7,100
10	+\$1,397.1 m	+\$687.2 m	+\$444.7 m	+\$179.0 m	+7,301
11	+\$1,378.0 m	+\$637.3 m	+\$410.4 m	+\$164.1 m	+6,620
12	+\$1,118.8 m	+\$548.8 m	+\$353.7 m	+\$144.4 m	+5,812
13	+\$1,693.0 m	+\$756.7 m	+\$481.4 m	+\$157.8 m	+7,376
14	+\$1,017.6 m	+\$533.0 m	+\$346.3 m	+\$146.5 m	+5,733
15	+\$1,751.5 m	+\$782.4 m	+\$498.1 m	+\$158.3 m	+7,594
16	+\$1,390.0 m	+\$663.2 m	+\$417.1 m	+\$147.1 m	+6,529
17	+\$1,532.9 m	+\$688.3 m	+\$438.3 m	+\$154.2 m	+6,809
18	+\$1,120.7 m	+\$525.8 m	+\$338.0 m	+\$158.4 m	+5,639
19	+\$1,595.2 m	+\$817.3 m	+\$536.0 m	+\$234.1 m	+9,053
20	+\$2,145.5 m	+\$1,100.4 m	+\$727.8 m	+\$320.3 m	+12,396
21	+\$1,598.3 m	+\$820.9 m	+\$542.0 m	+\$262.1 m	+9,331
22	+\$1,172.5 m	+\$583.9 m	+\$379.9 m	+\$167.4 m	+6,467
23	+\$1,390.0 m	+\$663.2 m	+\$417.1 m	+\$147.1 m	+6,529
24	+\$1,212.4 m	+\$634.3 m	+\$418.4 m	+\$192.9 m	+7,195
25	+\$1,385.9 m	+\$709.2 m	+\$462.8 m	+\$199.9 m	+7,792
26	+\$1,712.5 m	+\$874.6 m	+\$571.8 m	+\$235.1 m	+9,513
27	+\$2,255.4 m	+\$1,189.1 m	+\$785.2 m	+\$352.5 m	+13,606
28	+\$1,006.2 m	+\$511.4 m	+\$333.0 m	+\$156.1 m	+5,681
29	+\$2,236.3 m	+\$1,118.0 m	+\$715.7 m	+\$296.3 m	+11,952
30	+\$1,096.4 m	+\$555.3 m	+\$363.0 m	+\$173.6 m	+6,209
31	+\$947.2 m	+\$463.8 m	+\$300.5 m	+\$140.4 m	+5,026
Texas	+\$44,258.8 m	+\$21,697.1 m	+\$14,064.9 m	+\$5,804.9 m	+231,720

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Note: Monetary values given in millions of 2020 US dollars per year. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined. In cases in which a county was part of more than one district, allocations are based on the percentage of the population residing in a district. This convention is adopted because of a lack of subcounty data sufficient for allocation purposes. In some instances, this approach will result in districts which reflect the same proportion of a large urban county reporting identical results. Allocations reflect district maps as currently defined.