

Missouri

The proposed \$1.05 billion reduction in Medicare Part A skilled nursing facility expenditures on a nationwide level has a substantial impact on the local, state, and national economies. The estimated economic impact for Missouri is a reduction of \$40,486,703 in business activity, a reduction of \$19,137,014 in labor income, and a loss of 696 jobs.

The following schedule illustrates the direct, indirect, and induced impact of this cut in reimbursement on the state of Missouri.

Economic Impact of Medicare Nursing Facility Payment Cutback Fiscal Year 2010

Missouri				
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Business Activity Impacts (\$)	23,400,147	5,819,130	11,267,426	40,486,703
Income Impacts (\$)	13,912,865	1,733,280	3,490,869	19,137,014
Employment Impacts (Jobs)	548	47	101	696

Direct Effect represents the impact (e.g., change in employment or revenues) for the expenditures and/or production values specified as direct final demand changes.

Indirect Effect represents the impact (e.g., change in employment) caused by the iteration of industries purchasing from industries resulting from direct final demand changes.

Induced Effect represents the impacts on all local industries caused by the expenditures of new household income generated by the direct and indirect effects of direct final demand changes.

Total Impact is the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced effects.

Labor Income is the sum of employee compensation and proprietary income.

Economic Impact Analysis: Impact Analysis For Planning (IMPLAN) software, Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc., 2007 data.

Missouri Congressional District 1

The proposed \$1.05 billion reduction in Medicare Part A skilled nursing facility expenditures on a nationwide level has a substantial impact on the local, state, and national economies. The estimated economic impact for Missouri Congressional District 1 is a reduction of \$3,912,277 in business activity, a reduction of \$2,013,906 in labor income, and a loss of 67 jobs.

The following schedule illustrates the direct, indirect, and induced impact of this cut in reimbursement on Missouri Congressional District 1.

Economic Impact of Medicare Nursing Facility Payment Cutback Fiscal Year 2010

Missouri Congressional District 1				
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Business Activity Impacts (\$)	2,642,139	566,523	703,615	3,912,277
Income Impacts (\$)	1,590,969	190,596	232,341	2,013,906
Employment Impacts (Jobs)	57	4	6	67

Direct Effect represents the impact (e.g., change in employment or revenues) for the expenditures and/or production values specified as direct final demand changes.

Indirect Effect represents the impact (e.g., change in employment) caused by the iteration of industries purchasing from industries resulting from direct final demand changes.

Induced Effect represents the impacts on all local industries caused by the expenditures of new household income generated by the direct and indirect effects of direct final demand changes.

Total Impact is the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced effects.

Labor Income is the sum of employee compensation and proprietary income.

Economic Impact Analysis: Impact Analysis For Planning (IMPLAN) software, Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc., 2007 data.

Copyright, American Health Care Association, The Alliance for Quality Nursing Home Care, 2009.

Prepared by Research Department of American Health Care Association using IMPLAN software, 2007 claims data, and components of proposed SNF PPS rule for fiscal year 2010.

Missouri Congressional District 2

The proposed \$1.05 billion reduction in Medicare Part A skilled nursing facility expenditures on a nationwide level has a substantial impact on the local, state, and national economies. The estimated economic impact for Missouri Congressional District 2 is a reduction of \$3,649,933 in business activity, a reduction of \$1,812,214 in labor income, and a loss of 61 jobs.

The following schedule illustrates the direct, indirect, and induced impact of this cut in reimbursement on Missouri Congressional District 2.

Economic Impact of Medicare Nursing Facility Payment Cutback Fiscal Year 2010

Missouri Congressional District 2				
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Business Activity Impacts (\$)	2,242,206	452,607	955,120	3,649,933
Income Impacts (\$)	1,346,985	150,731	314,498	1,812,214
Employment Impacts (Jobs)	49	4	8	61

Direct Effect represents the impact (e.g., change in employment or revenues) for the expenditures and/or production values specified as direct final demand changes.

Indirect Effect represents the impact (e.g., change in employment) caused by the iteration of industries purchasing from industries resulting from direct final demand changes.

Induced Effect represents the impacts on all local industries caused by the expenditures of new household income generated by the direct and indirect effects of direct final demand changes.

Total Impact is the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced effects.

Labor Income is the sum of employee compensation and proprietary income.

Economic Impact Analysis: Impact Analysis For Planning (IMPLAN) software, Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc., 2007 data.

Copyright, American Health Care Association, The Alliance for Quality Nursing Home Care, 2009.

Prepared by Research Department of American Health Care Association using IMPLAN software, 2007 claims data, and components of proposed SNF PPS rule for fiscal year 2010.

Missouri Congressional District 3

The proposed \$1.05 billion reduction in Medicare Part A skilled nursing facility expenditures on a nationwide level has a substantial impact on the local, state, and national economies. The estimated economic impact for Missouri Congressional District 3 is a reduction of \$2,962,503 in business activity, a reduction of \$1,482,382 in labor income, and a loss of 51 jobs.

The following schedule illustrates the direct, indirect, and induced impact of this cut in reimbursement on Missouri Congressional District 3.

Economic Impact of Medicare Nursing Facility Payment Cutback Fiscal Year 2010

Missouri Congressional District 3				
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Business Activity Impacts (\$)	1,876,399	341,250	744,854	2,962,503
Income Impacts (\$)	1,125,197	113,705	243,480	1,482,382
Employment Impacts (Jobs)	42	3	6	51

Direct Effect represents the impact (e.g., change in employment or revenues) for the expenditures and/or production values specified as direct final demand changes.

Indirect Effect represents the impact (e.g., change in employment) caused by the iteration of industries purchasing from industries resulting from direct final demand changes.

Induced Effect represents the impacts on all local industries caused by the expenditures of new household income generated by the direct and indirect effects of direct final demand changes.

Total Impact is the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced effects.

Labor Income is the sum of employee compensation and proprietary income.

Economic Impact Analysis: Impact Analysis For Planning (IMPLAN) software, Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc., 2007 data.

Copyright, American Health Care Association, The Alliance for Quality Nursing Home Care, 2009.

Prepared by Research Department of American Health Care Association using IMPLAN software, 2007 claims data, and components of proposed SNF PPS rule for fiscal year 2010.

Missouri Congressional District 4

The proposed \$1.05 billion reduction in Medicare Part A skilled nursing facility expenditures on a nationwide level has a substantial impact on the local, state, and national economies. The estimated economic impact for Missouri Congressional District 4 is a reduction of \$4,320,983 in business activity, a reduction of \$2,137,388 in labor income, and a loss of 81 jobs.

The following schedule illustrates the direct, indirect, and induced impact of this cut in reimbursement on Missouri Congressional District 4.

Economic Impact of Medicare Nursing Facility Payment Cutback Fiscal Year 2010

Missouri Congressional District 4				
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Business Activity Impacts (\$)	2,885,952	475,236	959,795	4,320,983
Income Impacts (\$)	1,715,903	133,772	287,713	2,137,388
Employment Impacts (Jobs)	68	4	9	81

Direct Effect represents the impact (e.g., change in employment or revenues) for the expenditures and/or production values specified as direct final demand changes.

Indirect Effect represents the impact (e.g., change in employment) caused by the iteration of industries purchasing from industries resulting from direct final demand changes.

Induced Effect represents the impacts on all local industries caused by the expenditures of new household income generated by the direct and indirect effects of direct final demand changes.

Total Impact is the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced effects.

Labor Income is the sum of employee compensation and proprietary income.

Economic Impact Analysis: Impact Analysis For Planning (IMPLAN) software, Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc., 2007 data.

Copyright, American Health Care Association, The Alliance for Quality Nursing Home Care, 2009.

Prepared by Research Department of American Health Care Association using IMPLAN software, 2007 claims data, and components of proposed SNF PPS rule for fiscal year 2010.

Missouri Congressional District 5

The proposed \$1.05 billion reduction in Medicare Part A skilled nursing facility expenditures on a nationwide level has a substantial impact on the local, state, and national economies. The estimated economic impact for Missouri Congressional District 5 is a reduction of \$3,379,795 in business activity, a reduction of \$1,711,712 in labor income, and a loss of 57 jobs.

The following schedule illustrates the direct, indirect, and induced impact of this cut in reimbursement on Missouri Congressional District 5.

Economic Impact of Medicare Nursing Facility Payment Cutback Fiscal Year 2010

Missouri Congressional District 5				
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Business Activity Impacts (\$)	2,205,313	469,035	705,447	3,379,795
Income Impacts (\$)	1,330,506	149,060	232,146	1,711,712
Employment Impacts (Jobs)	47	4	6	57

Direct Effect represents the impact (e.g., change in employment or revenues) for the expenditures and/or production values specified as direct final demand changes.

Indirect Effect represents the impact (e.g., change in employment) caused by the iteration of industries purchasing from industries resulting from direct final demand changes.

Induced Effect represents the impacts on all local industries caused by the expenditures of new household income generated by the direct and indirect effects of direct final demand changes.

Total Impact is the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced effects.

Labor Income is the sum of employee compensation and proprietary income.

Economic Impact Analysis: Impact Analysis For Planning (IMPLAN) software, Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc., 2007 data.

Copyright, American Health Care Association, The Alliance for Quality Nursing Home Care, 2009.

Prepared by Research Department of American Health Care Association using IMPLAN software, 2007 claims data, and components of proposed SNF PPS rule for fiscal year 2010.

Missouri Congressional District 6

The proposed \$1.05 billion reduction in Medicare Part A skilled nursing facility expenditures on a nationwide level has a substantial impact on the local, state, and national economies. The estimated economic impact for Missouri Congressional District 6 is a reduction of \$4,514,478 in business activity, a reduction of \$2,213,946 in labor income, and a loss of 81 jobs.

The following schedule illustrates the direct, indirect, and induced impact of this cut in reimbursement on Missouri Congressional District 6.

Economic Impact of Medicare Nursing Facility Payment Cutback Fiscal Year 2010

Missouri Congressional District 6				
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Business Activity Impacts (\$)	2,863,458	551,738	1,099,282	4,514,478
Income Impacts (\$)	1,707,160	167,356	339,430	2,213,946
Employment Impacts (Jobs)	66	5	10	81

Direct Effect represents the impact (e.g., change in employment or revenues) for the expenditures and/or production values specified as direct final demand changes.

Indirect Effect represents the impact (e.g., change in employment) caused by the iteration of industries purchasing from industries resulting from direct final demand changes.

Induced Effect represents the impacts on all local industries caused by the expenditures of new household income generated by the direct and indirect effects of direct final demand changes.

Total Impact is the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced effects.

Labor Income is the sum of employee compensation and proprietary income.

Economic Impact Analysis: Impact Analysis For Planning (IMPLAN) software, Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc., 2007 data.

Copyright, American Health Care Association, The Alliance for Quality Nursing Home Care, 2009.

Prepared by Research Department of American Health Care Association using IMPLAN software, 2007 claims data, and components of proposed SNF PPS rule for fiscal year 2010.

Missouri Congressional District 7

The proposed \$1.05 billion reduction in Medicare Part A skilled nursing facility expenditures on a nationwide level has a substantial impact on the local, state, and national economies. The estimated economic impact for Missouri Congressional District 7 is a reduction of \$4,749,259 in business activity, a reduction of \$2,278,428 in labor income, and a loss of 91 jobs.

The following schedule illustrates the direct, indirect, and induced impact of this cut in reimbursement on Missouri Congressional District 7.

Economic Impact of Medicare Nursing Facility Payment Cutback Fiscal Year 2010

Missouri Congressional District 7				
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Business Activity Impacts (\$)	2,964,450	603,239	1,181,570	4,749,259
Income Impacts (\$)	1,744,889	173,002	360,537	2,278,428
Employment Impacts (Jobs)	73	6	12	91

Direct Effect represents the impact (e.g., change in employment or revenues) for the expenditures and/or production values specified as direct final demand changes.

Indirect Effect represents the impact (e.g., change in employment) caused by the iteration of industries purchasing from industries resulting from direct final demand changes.

Induced Effect represents the impacts on all local industries caused by the expenditures of new household income generated by the direct and indirect effects of direct final demand changes.

Total Impact is the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced effects.

Labor Income is the sum of employee compensation and proprietary income.

Economic Impact Analysis: Impact Analysis For Planning (IMPLAN) software, Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc., 2007 data.

Copyright, American Health Care Association, The Alliance for Quality Nursing Home Care, 2009.

Prepared by Research Department of American Health Care Association using IMPLAN software, 2007 claims data, and components of proposed SNF PPS rule for fiscal year 2010.

Missouri Congressional District 8

The proposed \$1.05 billion reduction in Medicare Part A skilled nursing facility expenditures on a nationwide level has a substantial impact on the local, state, and national economies. The estimated economic impact for Missouri Congressional District 8 is a reduction of \$4,696,495 in business activity, a reduction of \$2,297,139 in labor income, and a loss of 96 jobs.

The following schedule illustrates the direct, indirect, and induced impact of this cut in reimbursement on Missouri Congressional District 8.

Economic Impact of Medicare Nursing Facility Payment Cutback Fiscal Year 2010

Missouri Congressional District 8				
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Business Activity Impacts (\$)	3,135,385	498,921	1,062,189	4,696,495
Income Impacts (\$)	1,839,034	142,421	315,684	2,297,139
Employment Impacts (Jobs)	80	5	11	96

Direct Effect represents the impact (e.g., change in employment or revenues) for the expenditures and/or production values specified as direct final demand changes.

Indirect Effect represents the impact (e.g., change in employment) caused by the iteration of industries purchasing from industries resulting from direct final demand changes.

Induced Effect represents the impacts on all local industries caused by the expenditures of new household income generated by the direct and indirect effects of direct final demand changes.

Total Impact is the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced effects.

Labor Income is the sum of employee compensation and proprietary income.

Economic Impact Analysis: Impact Analysis For Planning (IMPLAN) software, Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc., 2007 data.

Copyright, American Health Care Association, The Alliance for Quality Nursing Home Care, 2009.

Prepared by Research Department of American Health Care Association using IMPLAN software, 2007 claims data, and components of proposed SNF PPS rule for fiscal year 2010.

Missouri Congressional District 9

The proposed \$1.05 billion reduction in Medicare Part A skilled nursing facility expenditures on a nationwide level has a substantial impact on the local, state, and national economies. The estimated economic impact for Missouri Congressional District 9 is a reduction of \$4,061,606 in business activity, a reduction of \$2,002,850 in labor income, and a loss of 71 jobs.

The following schedule illustrates the direct, indirect, and induced impact of this cut in reimbursement on Missouri Congressional District 9.

Economic Impact of Medicare Nursing Facility Payment Cutback Fiscal Year 2010

Missouri Congressional District 9				
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Business Activity Impacts (\$)	2,584,844	501,559	975,203	4,061,606
Income Impacts (\$)	1,548,113	150,653	304,084	2,002,850
Employment Impacts (Jobs)	58	4	9	71

Direct Effect represents the impact (e.g., change in employment or revenues) for the expenditures and/or production values specified as direct final demand changes.

Indirect Effect represents the impact (e.g., change in employment) caused by the iteration of industries purchasing from industries resulting from direct final demand changes.

Induced Effect represents the impacts on all local industries caused by the expenditures of new household income generated by the direct and indirect effects of direct final demand changes.

Total Impact is the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced effects.

Labor Income is the sum of employee compensation and proprietary income.

Economic Impact Analysis: Impact Analysis For Planning (IMPLAN) software, Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc., 2007 data.

Copyright, American Health Care Association, The Alliance for Quality Nursing Home Care, 2009.

Prepared by Research Department of American Health Care Association using IMPLAN software, 2007 claims data, and components of proposed SNF PPS rule for fiscal year 2010.

United States

The proposed \$1.05 billion reduction in Medicare Part A skilled nursing facility expenditures on a nationwide level has a substantial impact on the local, state, and national economies. The estimated economic impact for United States is a reduction of \$2,538,574,941 in business activity, a reduction of \$1,102,133,619 in labor income, and a loss of 30,323 jobs.

The following schedule illustrates the direct, indirect, and induced impact of this cut in reimbursement on the United States.

Economic Impact of Medicare Nursing Facility Payment Cutback Fiscal Year 2010

United States				
	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Business Activity Impacts (\$)	1,050,000,000	457,958,967	1,030,615,974	2,538,574,941
Income Impacts (\$)	640,413,737	139,085,410	322,634,472	1,102,133,619
Employment Impacts (Jobs)	20,219	2,842	7,262	30,323

Direct Effect represents the impact (e.g., change in employment or revenues) for the expenditures and/or production values specified as direct final demand changes.

Indirect Effect represents the impact (e.g., change in employment) caused by the iteration of industries purchasing from industries resulting from direct final demand changes.

Induced Effect represents the impacts on all local industries caused by the expenditures of new household income generated by the direct and indirect effects of direct final demand changes.

Total Impact is the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced effects.

Labor Income is the sum of employee compensation and proprietary income.

Economic Impact Analysis: Impact Analysis For Planning (IMPLAN) software, Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc., 2007 data.