

Working America Relies on Medicaid: Congress Must Protect Essential Workers from Devastating Medicaid Cuts

In light of Congressional Republican efforts to pass a budget bill that cuts Medicaid to pay for tax cuts for billionaires and corporations, Families USA conducted an original analysis that illustrates how **Medicaid provides health care to more than 19.4 million workers in key industries that serve as the backbone of our nation's economy.**

This analysis makes clear that any cuts to Medicaid would threaten the health and livelihoods of millions of American workers and the essential industries that drive day-to-day American life, including health care, education, retail, farming and manufacturing.

To protect U.S. workers and our economy, policymakers must support Medicaid — and reject the budget reconciliation bill that proposes the biggest cut to Medicaid coverage in American history.

Key Findings

Based on Families USA's analysis of 2023 American Community Survey data, more than 19.4 million low-wage workers (Table 2, page 6) rely on Medicaid for health insurance.*

1. These workers are predominantly White (46.7%) and Women (56%) (for additional data on sex, race, and ethnicity, see Table 2, page 6).
2. In some states, these workers account for more than 15% of their state workforce, including New York (19%) and West Virginia (15%).

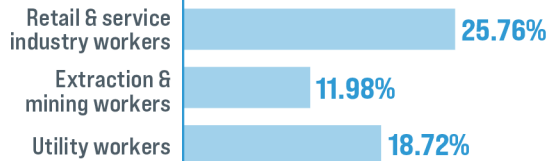
They work in key American industries, including:

- **More than 7.3 million retail and service industry workers**, including those in food service, hospitality, and maintenance sectors as well as those who are cashiers.
- **More than 2 million health care and social service workers**, including in home health care and nursing care facilities, as well as hospital support staff and child care providers.
- **More than 1.3 million manufacturing and factory workers.**
- **More than 1.2 million transportation and warehouse workers**, including truck drivers, pilots, taxi operators and cargo handlers.
- **More than 1.1 million teachers and educators.**
- **More than 300,000 farmers, fishers, hunters and loggers.**

* For a complete description of each industry category, see the methodology section.

Workers in Key Industries That Drive State Economies Rely on Medicaid for Their Health Care

ALASKA



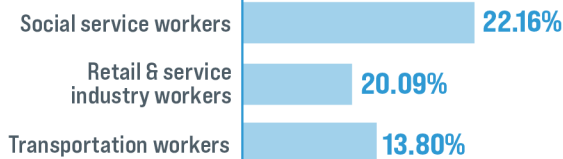
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N. CAROLINA



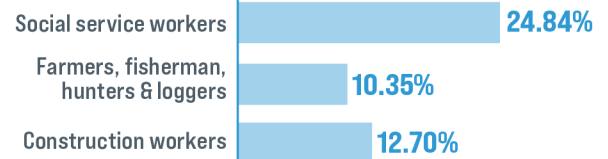
(table 13, page 21)

IOWA



(table 8, page 16)

OHIO



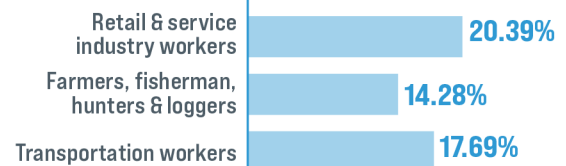
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MAINE



(table 9, page 17)

PENNSYLVANIA



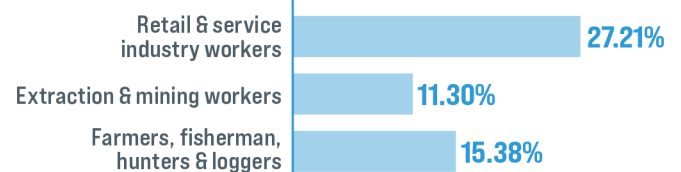
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MISSOURI



(table 10, page 18)

W. VIRGINIA



(table 18, page 26)

Americans with Medicaid work — they just can't access health coverage through their job

The fact is, 92% of Medicaid enrollees are working or are otherwise involved in caregiving, attending school, or living with an illness or disability that prevents them from being able to work.¹ Many working adults with Medicaid coverage are not eligible for employer-sponsored health insurance at their jobs, which makes Medicaid an essential source of health coverage for them. As of 2023, nearly half (46%) of Medicaid workers are employed by small businesses with fewer than 50 employees, which are not subject to ACA requirements to offer health care coverage and are less likely than larger firms to offer health insurance to workers.² With only about half (53%) of small organizations offering health insurance to their employees, Medicaid is one of the only options for these workers to obtain health care coverage.³ This is also true for Medicaid workers employed in industries with historically low rates of employer-sponsored insurance such as farming, fishing or forestry.⁴ Getting access to health care through employers is even more challenging for people who work one or more part-time jobs, with only 38% of part-time workers being eligible for health insurance through their employers in 2023.⁵

In addition, the high cost of health insurance premiums and out-of-pocket costs is a major barrier even for those low-wage workers who are eligible for job-based insurance.⁶ Importantly, of workers who turned down an offer of employer-sponsored health insurance, other than those who reported having another source of coverage (e.g. their spouse's insurance), the biggest reason workers declined their employer's plan was due to the cost, with more than one-quarter of workers (28%) stating they were unable to afford it.⁷

Simply put, Medicaid is one of the only options for low-wage workers to get health insurance, and it makes a dramatic difference in these workers' lives.

Medicaid helps workers stay healthy and be able to work

Research shows that ensuring workers have Medicaid coverage improves access to preventive care for chronic conditions, decreases mortality rates and supports earlier cancer diagnoses, among other health benefits.⁸ Access to Medicaid is also associated with improved financial stability, including decreased medical debt, declines in unpaid medical bills and reductions in the number of people going without care due to cost.⁹ Research has shown that improved financial stability is linked to enhanced worker productivity.¹⁰ As a result, studies have linked Medicaid with lifting individuals out of poverty altogether.¹¹ **There should be no confusion that increasing access to health care is essential to maintaining a robust, competitive and dynamic workforce that drives strong economic growth across the United States.**

Medicaid is one of the only options for low-wage workers to get health insurance

Findings from Families USA's analysis*

Through this analysis, Families USA used American Community Survey data from 2023 to assess the total number of people in the labor force, ages 18–64, who rely on Medicaid for health insurance, broken down by workforce industries. Families USA found that more than 19.4 million low-wage workers across the United States rely on Medicaid for health insurance coverage, nearly 12% of the total labor force (Table 1, page 5).

Nationwide, the industries in which workers most heavily rely on Medicaid for health care coverage include social services (22.84%), retail and service (18.75%), farming (17.16%), transportation and warehousing (15.47%), and health care (11.13%; Table 1, page 5). Among these industries, certain professions are especially supported by Medicaid coverage, including nearly 300,000 skilled nursing facility workers (20.3% of all skilled nursing facility workers), more than 28,879 barber shop workers (22.69%), more than 2.2 million food service workers (24.25%), more than 370,000 child care workers (23.56%) and more than 220,000 beauty salon workers (22.12%; Table 4, page 8).

Workers in all 50 states rely on Medicaid for their health insurance, including nearly 15% of the Alaska workforce, nearly 20% of the New York workforce and nearly 13% of the Pennsylvania workforce (Table 3, page 7). The health care cuts included in the Republican budget bill will harm workers who contribute to leading industries in states across the country, which will only serve to undermine state economies and their economic growth. For example, more than 16% of transportation workers in Alaska, who serve in the second largest industry in the state (that is, transportation and warehousing), rely on Medicaid for their health care (Table 5, page 13).¹² Moreover, 11.3% of workers in extraction and mining in West Virginia rely on Medicaid for their health care, which supports the single largest industry in the Commonwealth (that is, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction; Table 18, page 26).¹³

Protecting health care for essential workers who impact where we live, play, eat and work is fundamental to the stability of our nation's workforce and economy. If 16 million Americans lose coverage under the Republican budget bill, as estimated by the bipartisan Congressional Budget Office, those individuals will live sicker, die younger, and be one emergency from financial ruin.¹⁴ Medicaid provides a major benefit not just for individual workers and their families, but for employers across key industries. These proposed cuts will have negative consequences for everyone.

Workers in all 50 states rely on Medicaid for their health insurance, including nearly 15% of the Alaska workforce, nearly 20% of the New York workforce and nearly 13% of the Pennsylvania workforce

* For methodology and data breakdown, see Appendix, page 10.

**Table 1: Labor Force and Medicaid Coverage, by Industry,
United States of America (American Community Survey, 2023)¹⁵**

Industry Category*	Total Population, Labor Force	Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage	% of Total Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage
Total, All Industries	163,858,816	19,425,653	11.86%
Construction	11,570,661	1,268,493	10.96%
Education	15,423,582	1,170,735	7.59%
Extraction and Mining	628,748	33,324	5.30%
Farming, Logging, Hunting and Fishing	1,922,500	329,958	17.16%
Government and Post Office	5,288,439	346,245	6.55%
Health Care	18,657,341	2,076,281	11.13%
Manufacturing and Factory	16,103,698	1,315,773	8.17%
Military and Justice	4,284,864	204,607	4.78%
Professional Services	34,429,969	2,903,346	8.43%
Retail and Service	39,435,581	7,393,478	18.75%
Social Services	3,674,817	839,398	22.84%
Transportation and Warehousing	7,798,019	1,206,104	15.47%
Utilities	1,420,718	56,191	3.96%
Wholesalers	3,219,879	281,720	8.75%

* For information on how data was recoded, see Appendix, page 10.

Table 2: Labor Force With Medicaid Coverage, by Industry, by Sex, by Race, and by Ethnicity,* United States of America
[American Community Survey, 2023]¹⁶

Industry Category	Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage	% of Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage by Sex		% of Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage by Race						% of Labor Force Population by Hispanic, Latino or Spanish Ethnicity	
		% Male	% Female	% Black	% White	% Asian	% American Indian and/or Alaskan Native	% Native Hawaiian and/or Pacific Islander	% Two or More Races	Not Spanish, Hispanic or Latino	Spanish, Hispanic or Latino
Total, All Industries	19,425,653	44%	56%	17%	46.7%	5.8%	1.6%	0.3%	14%	73%	27%
Construction	1,268,493	88%	12%	6.2%	51.6%	2.8%	2.0%	0.3%	16%	64%	36%
Education	1,170,735	27%	73%	17.1%	49.5%	5.3%	1.8%	0.3%	12%	76%	24%
Extraction and Mining	33,324	87%	13%	3.0%	66.1%	0.7%	6.5%	0.8%	15%	75%	25%
Farming, Logging, Hunting and Fishing	329,958	64%	36%	2.9%	43.5%	1.5%	1.9%	0.4%	19%	48%	52%
Government and Post Office	346,245	36%	64%	24.1%	40.6%	6.4%	3.3%	0.5%	14%	77%	23%
Health Care	2,076,281	16%	84%	26.3%	43.1%	5.9%	1.3%	0.2%	12%	77%	23%
Manufacturing and Factory	1,315,773	60%	40%	15.2%	45.7%	7.0%	1.4%	0.1%	14%	71%	29%
Military and Justice	204,607	66%	34%	16.0%	37.1%	3.4%	2.2%	0.1%	8%	80%	20%
Professional Services	2,903,346	46%	54%	17.1%	46.9%	4.9%	1.4%	0.3%	15%	73%	27%
Retail and Service	7,393,478	41%	59%	15.4%	49.2%	6.6%	1.7%	0.2%	13%	74%	26%
Social Services	839,398	16%	84%	22.1%	43.1%	5.1%	1.7%	0.2%	13%	73%	27%
Transportation and Warehousing	1,206,104	64%	36%	22.9%	37.2%	7.4%	1.3%	0.3%	15%	70%	30%
Utilities	56,191	68%	32%	11.5%	51.3%	3.4%	3.8%	0.3%	15%	74%	26%
Wholesalers	281,720	61%	39%	10.9%	45.2%	7.1%	1.3%	0.1%	16%	64%	36%

*Race and ethnicity data are reported by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as distinct variables. As a result, overlap between racial groups and those with reported Hispanic, Latino and Spanish ethnicity is not included in the analysis and reported values are distinct.

**Table 3: Labor Force and Medicaid Coverage for Key States
(American Community Survey, 2023)¹⁷**

State	Total Population, Labor Force	Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage	% of Total Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage
Alaska	374,132	52,876	14.13%
California	19,149,133	3,377,728	17.64%
Colorado	3,168,485	372,044	11.74%
Iowa	1,621,069	194,942	12.03%
Maine	692,564	89,974	12.99%
Missouri	3,003,191	260,649	8.68%
Nebraska	1,016,370	92,642	9.11%
New York	9,531,028	1,821,700	19.11%
North Carolina	5,284,083	422,165	7.99%
Ohio	5,730,875	773,941	13.50%
Pennsylvania	6,307,223	795,050	12.61%
Utah	1,753,709	101,181	5.77%
Washington	3,966,278	466,510	11.76%
West Virginia	751,510	113,297	15.08%

Table 4: Labor Force and Medicaid Coverage, by Select Industry Sub-Sectors, United States of America (American Community Survey, 2023)¹⁸

Industry Category	Sub-Sector	Sub-Sector Population	Sub-Sector Population With Medicaid Coverage	% Sub-Sector Population With Medicaid Coverage
Farming, Logging, Hunting and Fishing	Crop production	1,149,406	215,761	18.77%
	Fishing, hunting, trapping	50,063	10,424	20.82%
	Logging	74,601	10,779	14.45%
Health Care	Home health care services	1,335,787	408,326	30.57%
	Residential care facilities	926,083	186,706	20.16%
	Skilled nursing facilities	1,398,907	284,038	20.30%
Retail and Service	Automotive repair and maintenance	1,286,219	177,679	13.81%
	Beauty salon	1,002,344	221,710	22.12%
	Barber shop	127,283	28,879	22.69%
Social Services	Child care services	1,582,179	372,840	23.56%
	Community food, housing, emergency and other relief services	188,613	37,476	19.87%
	Services for people with disabilities (vocational rehabilitation services)	91,823	32,565	35.46%
Transportation	Couriers and messengers	1,680,028	329,586	19.62%
	Taxi and limousine service	552,382	184,966	33.49%
	Truck transportation	1,982,384	234,046	11.81%

The budget bill threatens to push American workers out of coverage and care

The Medicaid program, including Medicaid expansion authorized under the Affordable Care Act (ACA), provides lifesaving health care coverage to blue-collar and low-wage workers with virtually no other options to obtain affordable coverage. Stripping away these workers' health care, as is being proposed by the Medicaid cuts, including work reporting requirements in the "One Big Beautiful Bill Act," would threaten the backbone of key industries that keep our economy strong.¹⁹

Proposals that force people to comply with onerous work reporting requirements do not change these life circumstances or make it easier for people with low incomes to get or stay employed.²⁰ These proposals don't create new job opportunities in rural areas with limited employment options, nor do they change environmental or geographic factors that create restrictions around seasonal work.²¹

Moreover, many low-income workers with Medicaid coverage work in industries where their scheduled hours may not be consistent or within their control, and may even be seasonal or episodic. This is especially true for those supporting critical national industries, such as those serving in retail and service jobs, transportation, teaching, and farming and fishing.²² Many of these workers are employed in gig work, or need to piece together multiple part-time jobs in order to make ends meet.²³ **Documenting these discrete episodes of work and swings in scheduled hours is a costly bureaucratic burden designed to do one thing: force people to lose their health coverage while doing nothing to make the health care system work better.**

Coverage losses driven by Medicaid work reporting requirements are worsened by the numerous provisions in the bill that directly attack the ACA marketplaces by reducing benefits, increasing cost sharing, and making it more difficult to get enrolled and stay enrolled in coverage.²⁴ This is further compounded by the bill's lack of action to extend enhanced premium tax credits set to expire at the end of 2025.

Taken together, **the health care cuts included in this budget bill will force millions of low-wage workers to lose their health insurance — and, in many cases, their jobs as well.** That's because with quality health insurance like Medicaid, workers and families have reduced exposure to medical debt, are better able to put food on the table and are less likely to be evicted from their homes.²⁵ But without health insurance, people are less likely to use preventive care and end up sicker and less able to work.²⁶

Conclusion

Medicaid serves as a critical source of health coverage and care for our nation's low-wage workers who provide the backbone of the U.S. economy, across multiple industries. Medicaid keeps people healthy and able to work, shielding them from financial instability and benefitting their employers and local economies in turn.

Proposed cuts to Medicaid are therefore a direct threat to essential workers and core American industries. By seeking to push people off of Medicaid coverage, this budget bill not only threatens the health and financial security of our nation's low-wage workers but also the security of our nation's economy.

Appendix

Methodology

Data was sourced from the American Community Survey One-Year Estimates Public Use Microdata Sample (2023).²⁷ We selected data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia, and recoded variables as described below to establish our labor force population, consisting of individuals aged 18–64 who indicated they had worked in the prior 12 months.

Variables selected include:

- HINS4 (unchanged): This variable (YES/NO) indicates whether a respondent receives Medicaid.
- AGEP (recoded): This variable indicates a respondent's age in numbers. We recoded responses of ages 18–64 into its own group, "Working Age Population." Responses outside this age range were not included in our data.
- WKL (unchanged): This variable indicates how recently a respondent has worked. We included only the response "1 — Within the last 12 months" to include only those individuals who have worked in the prior year in our data. The United States Census Bureau's definitions for full-time, part-time, and part-year workers are based on a respondent's time working in the prior 12 months.²⁸
- NAICSP (recoded): This variable indicates a respondent's selected industry classification, based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) in 2022.²⁹ We recoded the 266 options into 14 group segments described below.
- SEX (unchanged): This variable indicates a respondent's sex (Male/Female).
- HHLDRRAC1P (recoded): This variable indicates the respondent's race, including "White alone," "Black or African American alone," "American Indian alone," "Alaska Native alone," "American Indian and Alaska Native tribes specified; or American Indian or Alaska Native, not specified and no other races," "Asian alone," "Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander alone," "Some other race alone," and "Two or more races." Note, Families USA combined "American Indian alone," "Alaska Native alone," and "American Indian and Alaska Native tribes specified; or American Indian or Alaska Native, not specified and no other races," into one category referred to as "American Indian and/or Alaskan Native."
- HISP (recoded): This variable indicates the respondent's ethnicity. We recoded all responses into two categories: "Not Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino" and "Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino". The "Not Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino" category contains only respondents who indicated "Not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino", while the "Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino" category includes the other 23 response options, corresponding to different countries of origin (For example: "Mexican", "Puerto Rican", "Cuban").

After selecting the variables, we constructed several tables using the Census.Gov data tool to determine the number of workers in each workforce industry who rely on Medicaid for health insurance (across the nation and by state), as well as the percent of each industry who relies on Medicaid for health insurance. We defined our labor force population as people aged 18–64 who indicated they had worked in the prior 12-month period. Columns indicate this total labor force population as well as the number of people with Medicaid and the number without Medicaid, and the percentage of the total workforce with Medicaid. Rows are sorted by state (when applicable, for state data) and recoded industry group using NAICS categories. Below are definitions of each category referenced in this report.³⁰ For a detailed description of all NAICS categories and positions, see the NAICS 2022 sector reference file.³¹

1. **Construction** includes all economic activities under the NAICS sector 23 “Construction.” Activities of this sector are erecting buildings and other structures (including additions); heavy construction other than building; and alterations, reconstruction, installation, and maintenance repairs.
2. **Education** represents all economic activities under NAICS sector 61 “Education Services.” Activities of this sector are providing instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects.
3. **Extraction and mining** include all economic activities under NAICS sector 21 “Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction.” Activities of this sector are extracting naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ore; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas; and beneficiating and other preparation at the mine site, or as part of mining activity.
4. **Farming, logging, hunting and fishing** include all economic activities under NAICS sector 11 “Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting.” Activities of this sector are growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber, and harvesting fish and other animals from farms, ranches or the animals’ natural habitats.
5. **Government and post office** includes economic activities under NAICS sector 92 “Public Administration,” excluding sector 922 codes which were recoded as “Military and Justice.” Public administration codes include administration, management and oversight of public programs. NAICS sector 491 codes pertaining to postal service workers were also included.
6. **Health care** includes economic activities under NAICS codes 621–623 under NAICS sector 62 “Health Care and Social Assistance.” Activities under these codes are related to providing health care services.

7. **Manufacturing and factory** include all economic activities under NAICS sectors 31–33 “Manufacturing.” Activities under these sectors are the mechanical, physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances or components into new products.
8. **Military and justice** include select economic activities under sector 92 “Public Administration.” The activities under the selected codes pertain to service in the U.S. Army, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Navy, U.S. Marines, U.S. Coast Guard, unspecified branch, and Military Reserves or National Guard. They also pertain to courts, police, correctional institutions, parole offices, and fire protection.
9. **Professional services** include all economic activities under NAICS sectors 51 “Information,” 52 “Finance and Insurance,” 53 “Real Estate, Rental and Leasing,” 54 “Professional, Scientific and Technical Services,” 55 “Management of Companies and Enterprises” and 56 “Administrative and Support of Waste Management and Remediation Services.”
10. **Retail and service** include all economic activities under NAICS sectors 71 “Arts, Entertainment and Recreation,” 72 “Accommodation and Food Services” and 81 “Other Services.” Activities under this sector are related to various cultural, entertainment, lodging and meal preparation services as well as other services not elsewhere specified.
11. **Social services** include economic activities under NAICS code 624 under NAICS sector 62 “Health Care and Social Assistance.” Activities under this sector are related to providing social services.
12. **Transportation** includes all economic activities under NAICS sectors 48–49 “Transportation and Warehousing.” Activities under these sectors are providing transportation of passengers and cargo, including for scenic tours and sightseeing and warehousing and storing of goods, and support for these activities.
13. **Utilities** include all activities under NAICS sector 22 “Utilities.” Activities under this sector are generating, transmitting and/or distributing electricity, gas, steam and water and removing sewage through a permanent infrastructure of lines, mains and pipe.
14. **Wholesalers** include all activities under NAICS sector 42 “Wholesale Trade.” Activities under this sector are selling or arranging for the purchase or sale of: goods for resale, capital or durable non-consumer goods, and raw and intermediate materials and supplies used in production. Providing services incidental to the sale of the merchandise is also included.

SELECTED STATES³²**ALASKA****Table 5: Labor Force and Medicaid Coverage, by Industry, Alaska
[American Community Survey, 2023]**

Industry Category	Total Population, Labor Force	Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage	% of Total Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage
Total, State	374,132	52,876	14.13%
Construction	26,238	2,629	10.02%
Education	28,390	3,457	12.18%
Extraction and Mining	9,527	1,141	11.98%
Farming, Logging, Hunting and Fishing	7,619	804	10.55%
Government and Post Office	34,690	5,027	14.49%
Health Care	49,141	5,077	10.33%
Manufacturing and Factory	15,807	1,895	11.99%
Military and Justice	33,748	1,635	4.84%
Professional Services	50,203	6,777	13.50%
Retail and Service	75,667	19,494	25.76%
Social Services	10,297	621	6.03%
Transportation	20,321	3,256	16.02%
Utilities	3,841	719	18.72%
Wholesalers	8,643	344	3.98%

CALIFORNIA**Table 6: Labor Force and Medicaid Coverage, by Industry, California
(American Community Survey, 2023)**

Industry Category	Total Population, Labor Force	Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage	% of Total Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage
Total, State	19,149,133	3,377,728	17.64%
Construction	1,273,986	239,966	18.84%
Education	1,701,013	206,049	12.11%
Extraction and Mining	17,270	2,584	14.96%
Farming, Logging, Hunting and Fishing	412,495	140,079	33.96%
Government and Post Office	623,307	83,029	13.32%
Health Care	1,903,173	260,446	13.68%
Manufacturing and Factory	1,641,824	210,189	12.80%
Military and Justice	487,695	21,151	4.34%
Professional Services	4,306,546	540,527	12.55%
Retail and Service	4,725,338	1,212,578	25.66%
Social Services	527,695	154,866	29.35%
Transportation	982,488	233,157	23.73%
Utilities	152,889	8,618	5.64%
Wholesalers	393,414	64,489	16.39%

COLORADO**Table 7: Labor Force and Medicaid Coverage, by Industry, Colorado
[American Community Survey, 2023]**

Industry Category	Total Population, Labor Force	Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage	% of Total Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage
Total, State	3,168,485	372,044	11.74%
Construction	257,687	31,312	12.15%
Education	287,343	29,280	10.19%
Extraction and Mining	19,603	1,025	5.23%
Farming, Logging, Hunting and Fishing	38,386	6,493	16.92%
Government and Post Office	106,334	4,977	4.68%
Health Care	336,452	41,675	12.39%
Manufacturing and Factory	212,902	14,945	7.02%
Military and Justice	101,414	2,603	2.57%
Professional Services	791,080	56,407	7.13%
Retail and Service	756,605	146,423	19.35%
Social Services	55,441	10,750	19.39%
Transportation	119,333	19,947	16.72%
Utilities	28,901	555	1.92%
Wholesalers	57,004	5,652	9.92%

IOWA**Table 8: Labor Force and Medicaid Coverage, by Industry, Iowa
(American Community Survey, 2023)**

Industry Category	Total Population, Labor Force	Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage	% of Total Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage
Total, State	1,621,069	194,942	12.03%
Construction	122,510	12,737	10.40%
Education	172,167	12,269	7.13%
Extraction and Mining	2,414	42	1.74%
Farming, Logging, Hunting and Fishing	47,638	3,915	8.22%
Government and Post Office	46,991	2,758	5.87%
Health Care	177,258	21,707	12.25%
Manufacturing and Factory	250,030	21,792	8.72%
Military and Justice	24,908	2,852	11.45%
Professional Services	269,394	24,225	8.99%
Retail and Service	356,953	71,700	20.09%
Social Services	37,636	8,342	22.16%
Transportation	60,203	8,309	13.80%
Utilities	14,073	323	2.30%
Wholesalers	38,894	3,971	10.21%

MAINE

**Table 9: Labor Force and Medicaid Coverage, by Industry, Maine
[American Community Survey, 2023]**

Industry Category	Total Population, Labor Force	Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage	% of Total Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage
Total, State	692,564	89,974	12.99%
Construction	51,751	7,038	13.60%
Education	74,089	5,918	7.99%
Extraction and Mining	506	23	4.55%
Farming, Logging, Hunting and Fishing	19,047	5,781	30.35%
Government and Post Office	22,054	1,987	9.01%
Health Care	95,752	8,789	9.18%
Manufacturing and Factory	62,229	4,302	6.91%
Military and Justice	10,971	247	2.25%
Professional Services	126,337	11,995	9.49%
Retail and Service	180,199	36,629	20.33%
Social Services	15,084	2,908	19.28%
Transportation	16,760	3,085	18.41%
Utilities	6,904	109	1.58%
Wholesalers	10,881	1,163	10.69%

MISSOURI**Table 10: Labor Force and Medicaid Coverage, by Industry, Missouri
[American Community Survey, 2023]**

Industry Category	Total Population, Labor Force	Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage	% of Total Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage
Total, State	3,003,191	260,649	8.68%
Construction	214,411	11,480	5.35%
Education	282,143	11,271	3.99%
Extraction and Mining	5,993	582	9.71%
Farming, Logging, Hunting and Fishing	44,263	4,417	9.98%
Government and Post Office	90,681	5,149	5.68%
Health Care	370,663	32,392	8.74%
Manufacturing and Factory	334,320	19,202	5.74%
Military and Justice	62,388	2,258	3.62%
Professional Services	597,272	35,961	6.02%
Retail and Service	704,596	106,473	15.11%
Social Services	69,581	13,416	19.28%
Transportation	137,383	14,192	10.33%
Utilities	26,798	489	1.82%
Wholesalers	62,699	3,367	5.37%

NEBRASKA**Table 11: Labor Force and Medicaid Coverage, by Industry, Nebraska
[American Community Survey, 2023]**

Industry Category	Total Population, Labor Force	Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage	% of Total Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage
Total, State	1,016,370	92,642	9.11%
Construction	74,244	6,027	8.12%
Education	99,082	5,927	5.98%
Extraction and Mining	1,151	-	0.00%
Farming, Logging, Hunting and Fishing	38,403	2,738	7.13%
Government and Post Office	28,506	2,228	7.82%
Health Care	121,491	12,220	10.06%
Manufacturing and Factory	106,860	5,662	5.30%
Military and Justice	24,818	1,499	6.04%
Professional Services	188,500	13,162	6.98%
Retail and Service	226,004	34,702	15.35%
Social Services	27,408	3,794	13.84%
Transportation	42,734	4,366	10.22%
Utilities	15,082	182	1.21%
Wholesalers	22,087	135	0.61%

NEW YORK**Table 12: Labor Force and Medicaid Coverage, by Industry, New York
(American Community Survey, 2023)**

Industry Category	Total Population, Labor Force	Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage	% of Total Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage
Total, State	9,531,028	1,821,700	19.11%
Construction	551,648	105,040	19.04%
Education	1,121,633	143,098	12.76%
Extraction and Mining	4,718	233	4.94%
Farming, Logging, Hunting and Fishing	43,623	9,949	22.81%
Government and Post Office	295,157	30,525	10.34%
Health Care	1,247,534	240,921	19.31%
Manufacturing and Factory	546,840	74,455	13.62%
Military and Justice	221,326	11,864	5.36%
Professional Services	2,284,972	288,447	12.62%
Retail and Service	2,205,553	635,736	28.82%
Social Services	349,315	116,807	33.44%
Transportation	441,000	134,160	30.42%
Utilities	60,296	4,628	7.68%
Wholesalers	157,413	25,837	16.41%

NORTH CAROLINA**Table 13: Labor Force and Medicaid Coverage, by Industry, North Carolina
[American Community Survey, 2023]**

Industry Category	Total Population, Labor Force	Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage	% of Total Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage
Total, State	5,284,083	422,165	7.99%
Construction	384,251	21,096	5.49%
Education	445,665	19,093	4.28%
Extraction and Mining	5,298	306	5.78%
Farming, Logging, Hunting and Fishing	41,545	3,340	8.04%
Government and Post Office	153,975	4,368	2.84%
Health Care	605,865	43,669	7.21%
Manufacturing and Factory	596,911	39,452	6.61%
Military and Justice	195,296	3,703	1.90%
Professional Services	1,123,338	67,217	5.98%
Retail and Service	1,271,434	181,175	14.25%
Social Services	104,488	13,044	12.48%
Transportation	219,166	20,250	9.24%
Utilities	43,471	1,774	4.08%
Wholesalers	93,380	3,678	3.94%

OHIO**Table 14: Labor Force and Medicaid Coverage, by Industry, Ohio
[American Community Survey, 2023]**

Industry Category	Total Population, Labor Force	Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage	% of Total Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage
Total, State	5,730,875	773,941	13.50%
Construction	373,038	47,361	12.70%
Education	503,791	34,801	6.91%
Extraction and Mining	13,640	789	5.78%
Farming, Logging, Hunting and Fishing	39,295	4,066	10.35%
Government and Post Office	147,446	8,310	5.64%
Health Care	726,592	91,176	12.55%
Manufacturing and Factory	833,579	81,219	9.74%
Military and Justice	121,143	6,655	5.49%
Professional Services	1,047,903	103,500	9.88%
Retail and Service	1,357,183	307,238	22.64%
Social Services	133,982	33,281	24.84%
Transportation	271,993	43,653	16.05%
Utilities	50,842	2,413	4.75%
Wholesalers	110,448	9,479	8.58%

PENNSYLVANIA**Table 15: Labor Force and Medicaid Coverage, by Industry, Pennsylvania
[American Community Survey, 2023]**

Industry Category	Total Population, Labor Force	Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage	% of Total Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage
Total, State	6,307,223	795,050	12.61%
Construction	405,095	49,784	12.29%
Education	611,100	39,082	6.40%
Extractionand Mining	20,601	1,052	5.11%
Farming, Logging, Hunting and Fishing	49,980	7,137	14.28%
Government and Post Office	173,953	12,654	7.27%
Health Care	848,013	108,757	12.82%
Manufacturing and Factory	729,298	62,896	8.62%
Military and Justice	113,812	5,949	5.23%
Professional Services	1,226,806	103,479	8.43%
Retail and Service	1,453,967	296,422	20.39%
Social Services	173,895	39,050	22.46%
Transportation	312,841	55,345	17.69%
Utilities	57,281	1,455	2.54%
Wholesalers	130,581	11,988	9.18%

UTAH**Table 16: Labor Force and Medicaid Coverage, by Industry, Utah
[American Community Survey, 2023]**

Industry Category	Total Population, Labor Force	Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage	% of Total Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage
Total, State	1,753,709	101,181	5.77%
Construction	145,420	7,764	5.34%
Education	195,406	9,271	4.74%
Extraction and Mining	10,846	459	4.23%
Farming, Logging, Hunting and Fishing	12,092	520	4.30%
Government and Post Office	60,684	1,834	3.02%
Health Care	182,240	10,112	5.55%
Manufacturing and Factory	184,585	8,563	4.64%
Military and Justice	29,528	441	1.49%
Professional Services	385,950	17,304	4.48%
Retail and Service	404,488	33,773	8.35%
Social Services	26,392	3,396	12.87%
Transportation	69,974	5,802	8.29%
Utilities	13,430	323	2.41%
Wholesalers	32,674	1,619	4.96%

WASHINGTON**Table 17: Labor Force and Medicaid Coverage, by Industry, Washington
[American Community Survey, 2023]**

Industry Category	Total Population, Labor Force	Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage	% of Total Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage
Total, State	3,966,278	466,510	11.76%
Construction	280,565	33,848	12.06%
Education	324,730	24,498	7.54%
Extraction and Mining	4,386	151	3.44%
Farming, Logging, Hunting and Fishing	91,572	13,255	14.47%
Government and Post Office	149,432	9,293	6.22%
Health Care	414,649	43,384	10.46%
Manufacturing and Factory	348,272	24,343	6.99%
Military and Justice	129,354	7,935	6.13%
Professional Services	899,332	68,966	7.67%
Retail and Service	945,043	181,622	19.22%
Social Services	87,440	21,412	24.49%
Transportation	181,715	30,033	16.53%
Utilities	33,617	1,842	5.48%
Wholesalers	76,171	5,928	7.78%

WEST VIRGINIA**Table 18: Labor Force and Medicaid Coverage, by Industry, West Virginia
(American Community Survey, 2023)**

Industry Category	Total Population, Labor Force	Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage	% of Total Labor Force Population With Medicaid Coverage
Total, State	751,510	113,297	15.08%
Construction	58,933	6,750	11.45%
Education	74,562	6,165	8.27%
Extraction and Mining	20,962	2,369	11.30%
Farming, Logging, Hunting and Fishing	3,837	590	15.38%
Government and Post Office	36,742	2,205	6.00%
Health Care	110,287	15,507	14.06%
Manufacturing and Factory	59,132	6,315	10.68%
Military and Justice	27,589	1,940	7.03%
Professional Services	109,420	11,996	10.96%
Retail and Service	179,100	48,739	27.21%
Social Services	19,013	4,954	26.06%
Transportation	30,214	4,047	13.39%
Utilities	13,086	471	3.60%
Wholesalers	8,633	1,249	14.47%

Endnotes

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