



Medicaid Work Requirements

Work requirements have proven to be an effective way to increase incomes and reduce dependency.



OUR PROPOSAL

Expand work requirements to the Medicaid program, requiring able-bodied adults to work, train, or volunteer for 20 hours per week. Adults who choose not to meet this requirement would be limited to three months of benefits in any three-year period.



APPLIES TO:

✓ Able-bodied adults



EXEMPT:

✗ Individuals with disabilities
✗ Seniors

AFTER FOOD STAMP WORK REQUIREMENTS

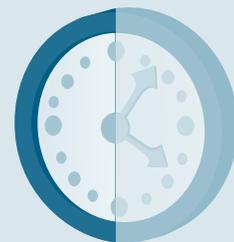
Enrollees went back to work and their incomes more than doubled



Their increased incomes more than offset lost benefits



Their time on welfare was cut in half



Medicaid work requirements could save taxpayers nearly **\$1 trillion** OVER THE NEXT **10 years**

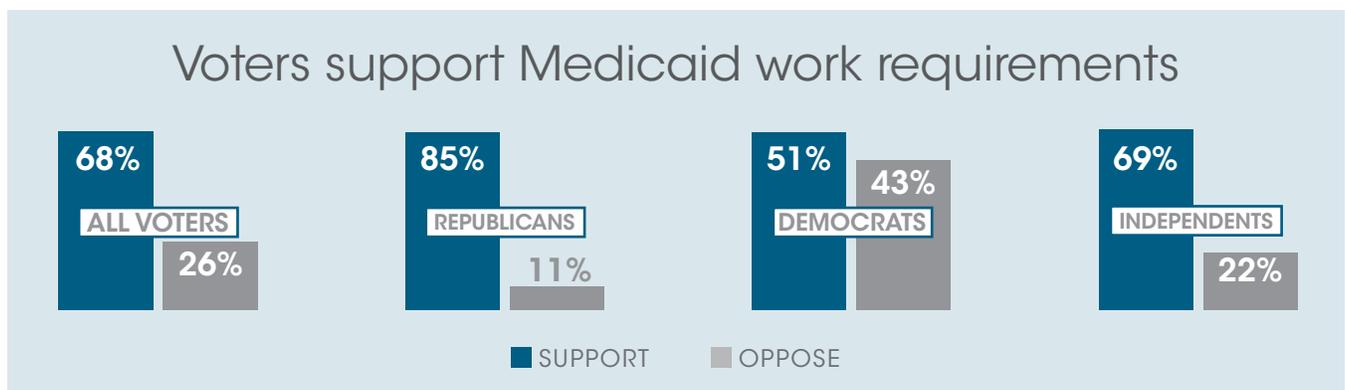
MEDICAID EXPANSION	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Total
Enrollment Drop	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	
Federal Savings	\$28	\$30	\$31	\$33	\$35	\$37	\$39	\$42	\$43	\$46	\$364
State Savings	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$4	\$4	\$4	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$38
Combined Savings	\$30	\$32	\$34	\$36	\$39	\$41	\$44	\$47	\$48	\$51	\$402B

TRADITIONAL MEDICAID	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Total
Enrollment Drop	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	
Federal Savings	\$24	\$25	\$27	\$29	\$30	\$32	\$34	\$36	\$37	\$39	\$313
State Savings	\$17	\$18	\$20	\$21	\$22	\$23	\$25	\$26	\$27	\$29	\$229
Combined Savings	\$41	\$44	\$47	\$50	\$52	\$55	\$59	\$62	\$65	\$68	\$542B

COMBINED TOTALS	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	Total
Enrollment Drop	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.6	
Federal Savings	\$52	\$55	\$58	\$61	\$65	\$69	\$73	\$78	\$81	\$85	\$677
State Savings	\$19	\$21	\$23	\$25	\$26	\$28	\$29	\$31	\$32	\$34	\$267
TOTAL SAVINGS	\$71	\$76	\$81	\$86	\$91	\$97	\$102	\$109	\$113	\$118	\$944B

Enrollment in millions; costs & savings in billions

According to the Census Bureau, just 24 percent of able-bodied adults on Medicaid are full-time, year-round workers, compared to 44 percent who do not work at all. The remaining 32 percent of enrollees work only part-time, seasonally, or for part of the year.



SOURCES

Jonathan Ingram and Nic Horton, "The power of work: How Kansas' welfare reform is lifting Americans out of poverty," Foundation for Government Accountability (2016).

Jonathan Ingram and Nic Horton, "The future of Medicaid reform: Empowering individuals through work," Foundation for Government Accountability (forthcoming). Data for projected baseline enrollment and expenditures was provided by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.