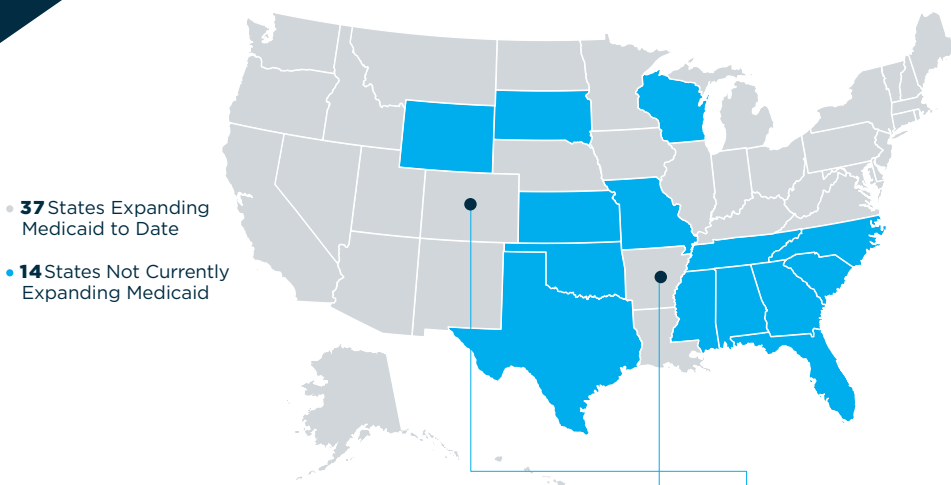# Medicaid Means
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Medicaid Expansion Means Better Outcomes for Mississippi Families and Communities

The Affordable Care Act (ACA) increases federal funding for states to provide Medicaid coverage to adults whose incomes are at or below 138% of the federal poverty level (FPL).

Currently, 37 states have expanded Medicaid coverage. Studies of states that have expanded Medicaid, like Arkansas and Louisiana, show that expanding Medicaid provides economic benefits for states as well as boosts coverage, increases access to medical care and improves financial security for individuals and families.[1, 2]

- **37** States Expanding Medicaid to Date
- **14** States Not Currently Expanding Medicaid
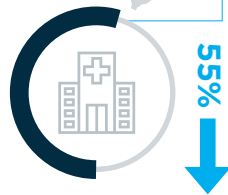
Economic Measures

Medicaid expansion results in numerous positive economic outcomes, including state budget savings, reductions in uncompensated care costs for providers, improved financial security for individuals and families, and job growth.[1]

National, multi-state, and single state studies have shown that Medicaid expansion states have experienced budget savings, revenue gains, and overall economic growth.[1]

Medicaid expansion has resulted in reductions in uncompensated care costs.[1]

Following Medicaid expansion, hospitals in Arkansas saw a 55% decrease in uncompensated care costs.

55%

40,000 *Jobs*
$41,000 *Average Salary*

19,000 *Jobs*
$103.2 Mil *Overall State Tax Receipts*

State-specific studies have documented or projected significant job growth resulting from expansion.[1]

A Kentucky study estimated that expansion would create over 40,000 jobs in the state through 2021 with an average salary of $41,000.[1]

Louisiana's Medicaid expansion program helped create over 19,000 jobs, garnered the state an additional $103.2 million in overall state tax receipts, and local governments derived an additional $74.6 million.

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[1] Antonisse, L. , Artiga, S., Garfield R., Rudowitz R. (2018, March 28). The Effects of Medicaid Expansion under the ACA: Updated Findings from a Literature Review. Retrieved from https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/the-effects-of-medicaid-expansion-under-the-aca-updated-findings-from-a-literature-review-march-2018/

[2] Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. (2018, October 2). ChartBook: The Far-Reaching Benefits of the Affordable Care Act's Mediciad Expansion. Retrieved from https://www.cbpp.org/research/health/chart-book-the-far-reaching-benefits-of-the-affordable-care-acts-medicaid.

[3] Sommers BD, Blendon RJ, Orav EJ, Epstein AM. Changes in Utilization and Health Among Low-Income Adults After Medicaid Expansion or Expanded Private Insurance. JAMA Intern Med. 2016;176(10):1501–1509. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2016.4419

[4] Healthy Louisiana LDH Medicaid Expansion Dashboard, Louisiana Department of Health. Retrieved December 2018, from http://ldh.la.gov/healthyladashboard/.

Access to Care

Medicaid expansion increases access to preventive care, which reduces health care costs over the long-term.[1]

By 2018, **more than 257,000 Medicaid expansion patients** in Louisiana received preventive healthcare or new patient services.

Recent evidence demonstrates that compared to non-expansion states, Medicaid expansion states have seen **greater improvements in access to medications and services for the treatment of behavioral and mental health conditions**, including those used to treat opioid use disorder and opioid overdose.[1]

Medicaid expansion states have also experienced **increases in early cancer detections** (especially early-stage diagnosis rates)[1] **and increases in smoking cessation rates.**

Multiple recent studies have also found expansion to be associated with **improvements in health disparities by race and income, education level, and employment status in measures of access to and affordability of care.[1]**

Coverage

Medicaid expansion states have experienced significant coverage gains and reductions in uninsured rates[1]

Arkansas reduced its uninsured rate from 41.8.5% to 14.2% between 2013-2015, the second largest reduction in the nation, trailing only Kentucky whose rate dropped from 40.2% to 8.6%.

In 2017, expansion states had a **46% lower uninsured rate** than non-expansion states, and the gap is widening. [2]

Studies showed **larger coverage gains in expansion** versus non-expansion states for specific vulnerable populations, including parents, mothers, children, and low-income workers.[1]

Medicaid expansion is having a positive impact in rural areas, where growth in Medicaid coverage and declines in uninsured rates have exceeded those in metropolitan areas in expansion states and non-expansion states overall.[1]

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[4] Healthy Louisiana LDH Medicaid Expansion Dashboard, Louisiana Department of Health. Retrieved December 2018, from http://ldh.la.gov/healthyladashboard/.

[5] Guyer, Jocelyn, Musumeci, M., Rudowitz, R., Shine, N. (2015, August 26). A Look at the Private Option in Arkansas. Retrieved from https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/a-look-at-the-private-option-in-arkansas/.

[6] Heidelberg, Roy L., Llorens, Jared J., and Richardson, James A. (March 2018). Summary of Mediciad Expansion and the Louisiana Economy. Louisiana Department of Health. Retrieved from http://gov.louisiana.gov/assets/MedicaidExpansion/SummaryofMedicaidExpansionStudy.pdf.

[7] Sommers BD, Blendon RJ, Orav EJ, Epstein AM. Changes in Utilization and Health Among Low-Income Adults After Medicaid Expansion or Expanded Private Insurance. JAMA Intern Med. 2016;176(10):1501–1509. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2016.4419