

# The Devastating Consequences of Medicaid Cuts

Chairman Bob Casey, Senate Committee on Aging

More than 1.8 million Tennesseans rely on Medicaid & CHIP<sup>1</sup>

Cuts to Medicaid would disproportionately hurt children, older adults, people with disabilities, and people of color by eliminating their health care access and coverage.

## Cutting Care for Children

Nearly 93% of eligible children in the state are supported by Medicaid and/or CHIP.<sup>2</sup> Cuts would disproportionately hurt children with the lowest incomes and the highest health care needs.<sup>3</sup>



## Blocking Access for Pregnant Women and Newborns

More than 37,300 births (46%) in Tennessee per year are covered by Medicaid. A cut to Medicaid would prevent mothers from obtaining the care they need.<sup>4</sup>



## Increasing Disparities for Communities of Color

Medicaid covers more than 42% of adults of color in Tennessee ages 18-65.<sup>5</sup> A decrease in Medicaid funding would directly impact access to the communities that need it the most.



## Curbing Health Care Access for People with Disabilities

Medicaid covers 45% of nonelderly adults with disabilities nationwide, roughly 10 million people.<sup>6</sup> They depend on Medicaid for services in order to thrive in their communities.



## Cuts to Medicare Beneficiaries

Cuts to Medicaid could impact more than 275,200 dually-eligible Tennesseans who rely on the program to help pay their Medicare premiums and co-pays.<sup>7</sup>



## Disrupting Nursing Home Care

Cuts to Medicaid could disrupt care for 59% of nursing home residents in Tennessee who use Medicaid as their primary payer to stay in a nursing facility.<sup>8</sup>



## Threatening Financial Stability of Community Hospitals

Any cut to Medicaid could decrease reimbursement for the 111 community hospitals in Tennessee, which could create uncertainty for the financial sustainability of the hospitals that are critical care access points and job creators in their local areas.<sup>9</sup>



# The Devastating Consequences of Medicaid Cuts

Chairman Bob Casey, Senate Committee on Aging

## REFERENCES

1. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. (April 28, 2023). CMS, Medicaid & CHIP Monthly Applications, Eligibility Determinations, and Enrollment Reports: January 2014 - January 2023 (preliminary). KFF. Retrieved from <https://www.kff.org/health-reform/state-indicator/total-monthly-medicaid-and-chip-enrollment/?currentTimeframe=O&sortModel=%7B%22colld%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>
2. Haley, J., Kenney, G., Pan, C., Wang, R., Lynch, V., & Buettgens, M. (July 2021). Medicaid/CHIP Child Participation Rates. Urban Institute tabulations of 2013/2016/2019 American Community Survey (ACS) data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). KFF. Retrieved from <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/medicaidchip-child-participation-rates/currentTimeframe=O&sortModel=%7B%22colld%22:%22Child%20Participation%20Rate%202019%22,%22sort%22:%22desc%22%7D>
3. Artiga, S. & Ubri, P. (February 15, 2017). Key Issues in Children's Health Coverage. KFF. Retrieved from <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/key-issues-in-childrens-health-coverage/>
4. KFF Analysis of CDC Wonder Online Database. (2021). Births Financed by Medicaid. KFF. Retrieved from <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/births-financed-by-medicaid/?currentTimeframe=O&sortModel=%7B%22colld%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>
5. KFF Estimates based on the 2008-2021 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates. (2021). Distribution of the Nonelderly with Medicaid by Race/Ethnicity. KFF. Retrieved from <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/medicaid-distribution-nonelderly-by-raceethnicity/?currentTimeframe=O&sortModel=%7B%22colld%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>
6. Rudowitz, R., Garfield, R., & Hinton, E. (March 6, 2019). 10 Things to Know about Medicaid: Setting the Facts Straight. KFF. Retrieved from <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/10-things-to-know-about-medicaid-setting-the-facts-straight/>
7. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. (February 14, 2023). CMS Program Statistics - Medicare-Medicaid Dual Enrollment. Data.CMS.gov. Retrieved from <https://data.cms.gov/summary-statistics-on-beneficiary-enrollment/medicare-and-medicaid-reports/cms-program-statistics-medicare-medicaid-dual-enrollment>
8. KFF Analysis of Certification and Survey Provider Enhanced Reports (CASPER) data. (2022). Distribution of Certified Nursing Facility Residents by Primary Payer Source. KFF. Retrieved from <https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/distribution-of-certified-nursing-facilities-by-primary-payer-source/?currentTimeframe=O&sortModel=%7B%22colld%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>
9. AHA Data Hub. (2020). U.S. Community Hospitals by State, 2016-2020. American Hospital Association. Retrieved from <https://guide.prod.iam.aha.org/stats/states>