# The Devastating Consequences of Medicaid Cuts

Chairman Bob Casey, Senate Committee on Aging

# More than 647,800 West Virginians 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 95% of eligible children in West Virginia 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>



#### Increasing Disparities for Communities of Color

Medicaid covers nearly 13% of adults of color in West Virginia ages 18-65.<sup>5</sup> A decrease in Medicaid funding would directly impact access to the communities that need it the most.



#### Cuts to Medicare Beneficiaries

Cuts to Medicaid could impact more than 88,800 dually-eligible West Virginians who rely on the program to help pay their Medicare premiums and co-pays.<sup>7</sup>



#### Blocking Access for Pregnant Women and Newborns

More than 8,200 births (48%) in West Virginia per year are covered by Medicaid. A cut to Medicaid would prevent mothers from obtaining the care they need.<sup>4</sup>



### 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.



#### **Disrupting Nursing Home Care**

Cuts to Medicaid could disrupt care for 76% of nursing home residents in West Virginia who use Medicaid as their primary payer to stay in a nursing facility.<sup>8</sup>

#### House Republicans' Proposed Cuts Threaten Care For Americans At Risk

The House Republicans' bill puts more than 219,200 West Virginians at risk of losing Medicaid coverage and could lead to gaps in health care coverage and undermine family economic security.<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 <u>https://www.kff.org/health-reform/state-indicator/total-monthly-medicaid-and-chip-enrollment/?</u> <u>currentTimeframe=O&sortModel=%7B%22colld%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D</u>
- 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 <u>https://www.kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/medicaidchip-childparticipation-rates/currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Child%20Participation%20Rate % 202019%22,%22sort%22:%22desc%22%7D</u>
- 3. Artiga, S. & Ubri, P. (February 15, 2017). Key Issues in Children's Health Coverage. KFF. Retrieved from <u>https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/key-issues-in-childrens-health-coverage/</u>
- 4. KFF Analysis of CDC Wonder Online Database. (2021). Births Financed by Medicaid. KFF. Retrieved from <u>https://www.kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/births-financed-by-medicaid/?</u> <u>currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colld%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D</u>
- 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 <u>https://www.kff.org/medicaid/state-</u> <u>indicator/medicaid-distribution-nonelderly-by-raceethnicity/?</u> currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%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 <u>https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/10-things-to-know-about-medicaid-setting-the-facts-straight/</u>
- 7. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. (February 14, 2023). CMS Program Statistics Medicare-Medicaid Dual Enrollment. Data.CMS.gov. Retrieved from <u>https://data.cms.gov/summary-statistics-on-beneficiary-</u> <u>enrollment/medicare-and-medicaid-reports/cms-program-statistics-medicare-medicaid-dual-enrollment</u>
- 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 <u>https://www.kff.org/other/state-</u> <u>indicator/distribution-of-certified-nursing-facilities-by-primary-payer-source/?</u> <u>currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D</u>
- 9.T-MSIS Analytic File (TAF) Beneficiary Summary File v.7 (December 2022). Number of Medicaid beneficiaries with comprehensive benefits aged 19 55, excluding those eligible via a disability-, pregnancy-, or parent-related pathway, in December 2022, by FIPS county code. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Retrieved from <u>https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/20230425-data-by-state-and-county.pdf</u>

