

Medicaid's Impact on Health Care Access, Outcomes and State Economies

ISSUE 3
FEBRUARY 2019

The Issue

Medicaid has long been an essential source of health insurance coverage for low-income children, parents, elderly, and individuals with disabilities, improving health care access and health outcomes. With the Medicaid expansion under the Affordable Care Act (ACA), authorizing states to extend Medicaid eligibility levels for all adults with incomes up to 138 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL), it is the largest health insurer in the country, covering almost 66 million individuals.¹ Accordingly, Medicaid spending comprises one-sixth of total health care expenditures in the United States, translating to over three percent of GDP.²

Impact on Access to Care and Health Outcomes

Even before Medicaid expansion under the ACA, Medicaid coverage was associated with a range of positive health behaviors and outcomes, including increased access to care;³ improved self-reported health status;⁴ higher rates of preventive health screenings;⁵ lower likelihood of delaying care because of costs;⁶ decreased hospital and emergency department utilization;⁷ and decreased infant, child, and adult mortality rates.⁸ Three states that **expanded** their adult Medicaid eligibility levels prior to the ACA—Arizona, Maine, and New York—thereafter experienced an aggregate 6 percent decrease in all-cause mortality rates for 20 to 64-year-olds, translating to 20 fewer deaths per 100,000 residents than compared to states without expanded Medicaid programs.⁹

While the ACA's Medicaid expansion has only been in effect for five years, there is a growing body of research establishing the impact of Medicaid coverage on health. One recent **study** found that as compared to Texas—which has not expanded Medicaid—low-income individuals in Arkansas and Kentucky who gained insurance coverage during the first three years of Medicaid expansion were 41 percentage points more likely to have a usual source of care and 23 percentage points more likely to self-report being in excellent health.¹⁰ Other **research** demonstrates that expansion states have seen: patients seeking care earlier; increased access to behavioral health services and primary care appointments; increased spending for opioid treatment; and larger decreases in one-year mortality from end-stage renal disease.¹¹ Notably, studies of the expansion population in **Michigan** and **Ohio** have found that the overwhelming majority of enrollees believe that Medicaid coverage has made it easier for them to work (69.4 and 83.5 percent, respectively).¹²

Economic Impact

Medicaid is a fundamental component of states' economies, because of the large role it plays in coverage and care and its design as a federal-state partnership. In all states but one (Wyoming), Medicaid is the largest source of federal grant money that states receive—comprising two-thirds of all federal grants to states, on average—and over the past 10 years, states have seen a 71 percent increase in federal Medicaid funding.¹³

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Medicaid produces economic benefits for both the individuals it covers and society as a whole. Medicaid is responsive to economic downturns, enabling people to access coverage and care in times of financial stress. Among enrollees, Medicaid coverage is associated with improved personal finances; for example, in [Oregon](#), as compared to a control group, individuals who gained Medicaid coverage were 13 percentage points less likely to have medical debt and approximately 80 percent less likely to have experienced catastrophic medical expenses.¹⁴ Of all types of health insurance, Medicaid is the most successful in [reducing](#) poverty rates.¹⁵ On a person-level basis, Medicaid coverage at different points during the lifespan has been tied to economic mobility across generations and higher educational attainment, income, and taxes paid as adults.¹⁶

Studies by states and independent researchers have shown the positive impact of the Medicaid expansion on state budgets and economies, largely driven by increased federal spending in the state as a result of the enhanced federal match for expansion adults (93 percent in 2019 and 90 percent thereafter). States are required to fund the remaining costs of expansion (7 percent in 2019 and 10 percent thereafter). Expansion states have [experienced](#) budget savings, and in many cases, these savings offset at least some of the cost of the state share—as federal Medicaid dollars replace prior state spending—most notably with respect to behavioral health, public health services, and the criminal justice system. Expansion states also reported budget savings as previously covered populations (e.g., waiver populations and pregnant women) become eligible for Medicaid in the adult expansion group where the state receives an enhanced federal match. States have raised revenue for the state share using a variety of strategies, including state general revenue; provider taxes; health plan taxes; tobacco or liquor taxes; and intergovernmental transfers.¹⁷ Some states cite concerns about covering the state share as a reason not to expand.

The impact of expansion has been shown to reach beyond state budgets. Researchers and states have documented higher GDP, increased state revenue, jobs, and higher growth in health care wages compared to other industries.¹⁸ In [Louisiana](#) alone, Medicaid expansion resulted in \$1.85 billion in new federal funds; \$3.48 billion in business activity; almost 19,200 jobs; and over \$1.1 billion in new personal earnings in state fiscal year 2017.¹⁹ In addition, as compared to states that have not participated in the ACA's Medicaid expansion, expansion states have seen larger decreases in [uncompensated costs](#) and lower rates of hospital [closures](#).²⁰

For more information on Medicaid's impact, please refer to the resources below.

Additional Resources

Resources on Medicaid Expansion and the Economy

- Antonisse, L., Garfield, R., Rudowitz, R, et al. The Effects of Medicaid Expansion under the ACA: Updated Findings from a Literature Review. Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. March 2018. <http://files.kff.org/attachment/Issue-Brief-The-Effects-of-Medicaid-Expansion-Under-the-ACA-Updated-Findings-from-a-Literature-Review>
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- Manatt Health. The Effects of Medicaid Expansion under the ACA. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) State Health & Value Strategies. September 2018. www.shvs.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/SHVS_MedicaidExpansion-Final.pdf
- Mazurenko, O., Palio C., Agarwal, R., et al. The Effects Of Medicaid Expansion Under The ACA: A Systematic Review. *Health Affairs*, 37(6), 944-950; 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2017.1491>
- Sommers, B. D., Maylone, B., Blendon, R. J., et al. Three-Year Impacts of the Affordable Care Act: Improved Medical Care and Health Among Low-Income Adults. *Health Affairs*, 36(6), 1119-1128; 2017. <https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2017.0293>.

Resources on Medicaid and Hospitals

- Dranove, D., Garthwaite, C., Ody, C. The Impact of the ACA's Medicaid Expansion on Hospitals' Uncompensated Care Burden and the Potential Effects of Repeal. The Commonwealth Fund. May 2017. www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/issue-briefs/2017/may/impact-acas-medicaid-expansion-hospitals-uncompensated-care
- Lindrooth, R. C., Perrailon, M. C., Hardy, R. Y., et al. Understanding the Relationship Between Medicaid Expansions and Hospital Closures. *Health Affairs*, 37(1), 111-120; 2018. www.healthaffairs.org/doi/abs/10.1377/hlthaff.2017.0976
- Manatt Health. Examining the Economics of Medicaid Expansion. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation State Health & Value Strategies. July 2016. www.shvs.org/resource/examining-the-economics-of-medicaid-expansion/

Resources on State-Specific Studies

- Baicker, K., Taubman, S., Allen, H., et al. The Oregon Experiment—Effects of Medicaid on Clinical Outcomes. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 368(18), 1713-1722; 2013. www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMsa1212321
- Manatt Health. Medicaid Expansion: How It Affects Montana's State Budget, Economy, and Residents. Montana Healthcare Foundation. June 2018. <https://mthcf.org/resources/manatt-medex-report/>

Endnotes

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