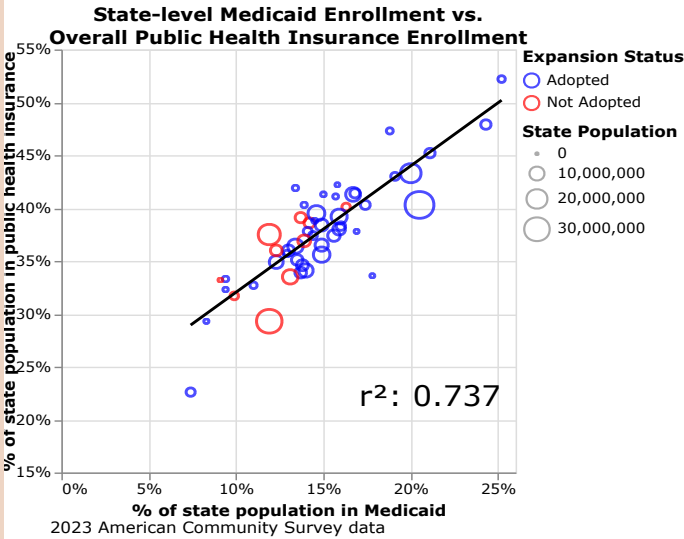


Effects of State-Level Medicaid Expansion Decisions on Medicaid and Public Health Insurance Enrollment

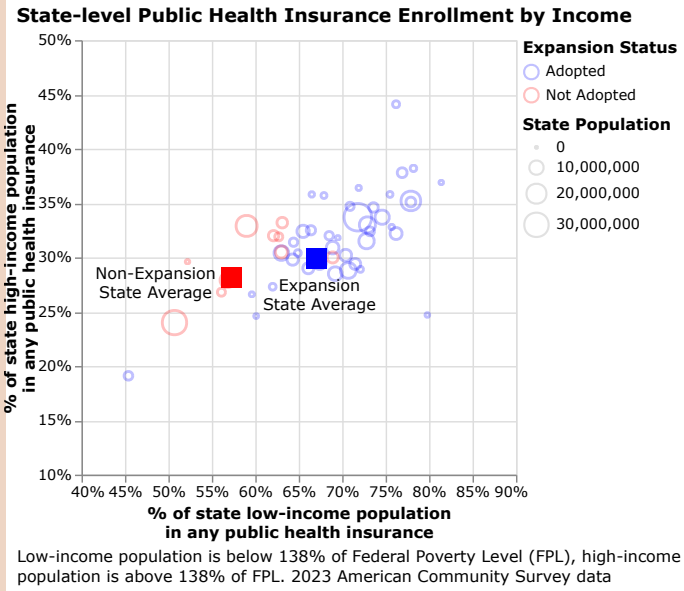
Under the Affordable Care Act, 40 states and DC expanded Medicaid eligibility to adults with incomes up to 138% of the Federal Poverty Level, while 10 states chose not to expand. How did that change the Medicaid program, and overall public health insurance enrollment?

THE IMPORTANCE OF MEDICAID AND EXPANSION

Medicaid is a key part of public health insurance, with higher Medicaid enrollment states having higher overall public health insurance.

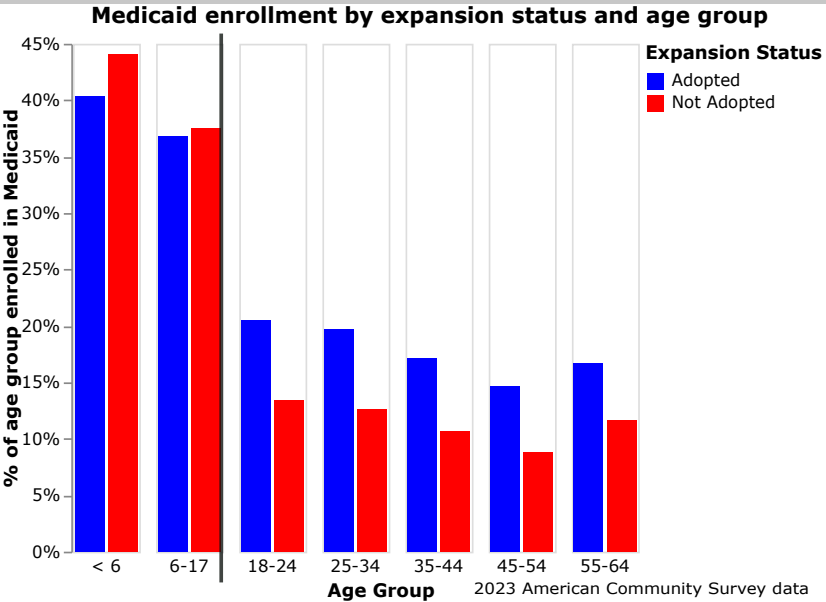


Medicaid expansion is crucial public health insurance for low-income Americans, as states that did not expand Medicaid have lower public health insurance enrollment in their low-income populations.

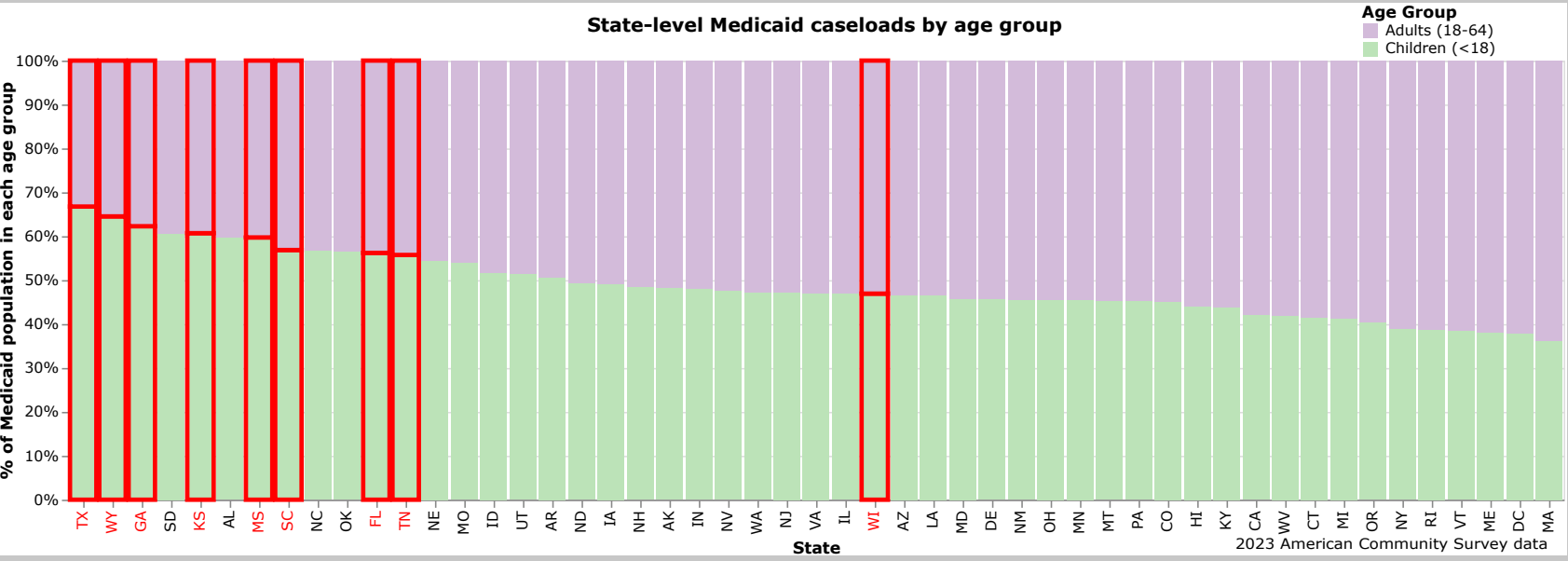


IMPACTS OF EXPANSION ON STATE-LEVEL MEDICAID ACCESS AND CASELOADS

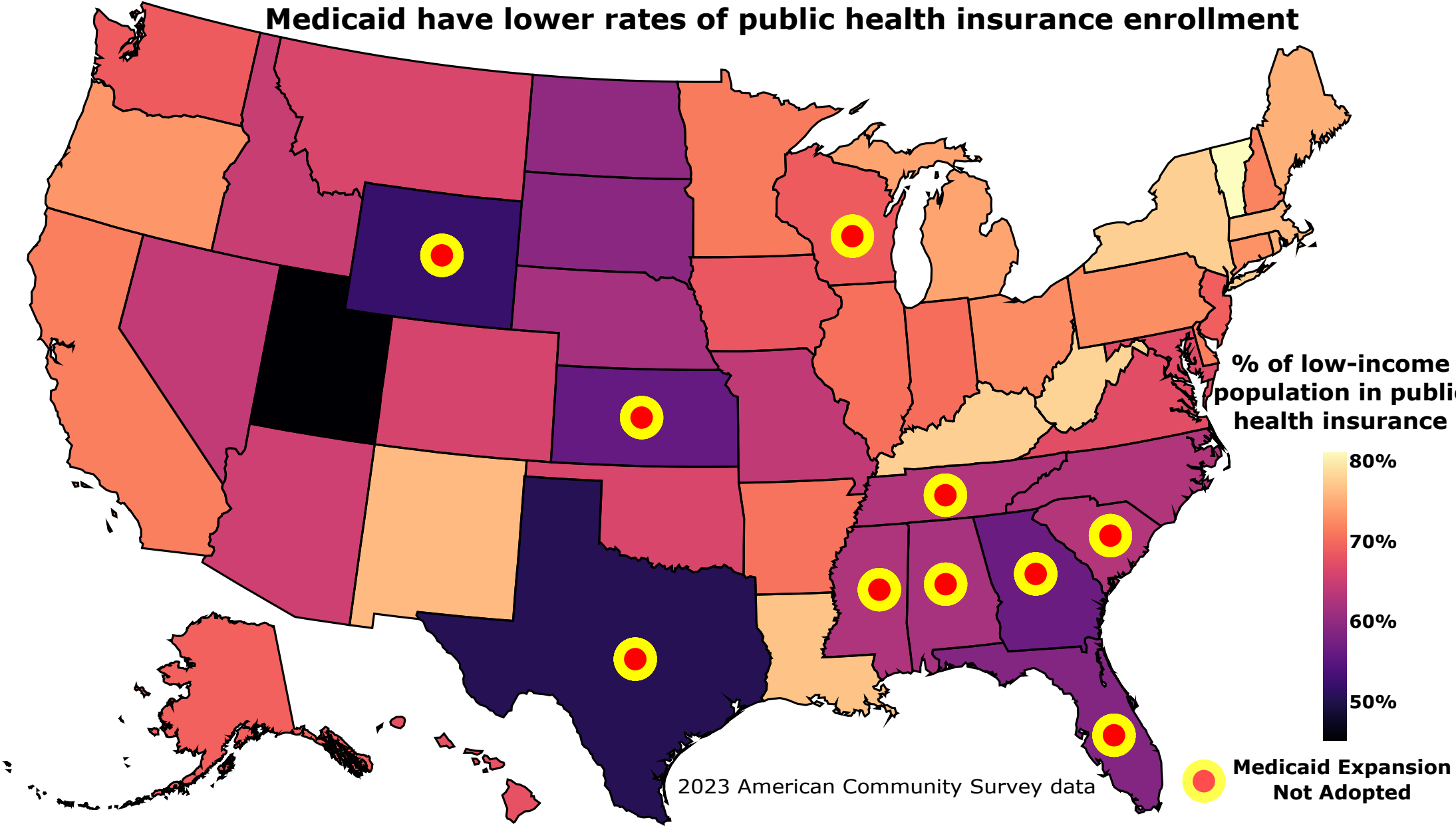
Medicaid covers a similar proportion of the children living in expansion and non-expansion states, but covers a smaller proportion of adults in non-expansion states. Because of state non-expansion decisions, Medicaid and public health insurance more generally are less accessible for adults in non-expansion states than for adults in states that expanded Medicaid.



As a result, most non-expansion states (with red borders) are among those with the highest proportions of their state Medicaid caseloads comprised of children than states that expanded Medicaid. In states that did not expand, Medicaid remains a less broad program than it now is in the rest of the country that predominantly provides health insurance to children.

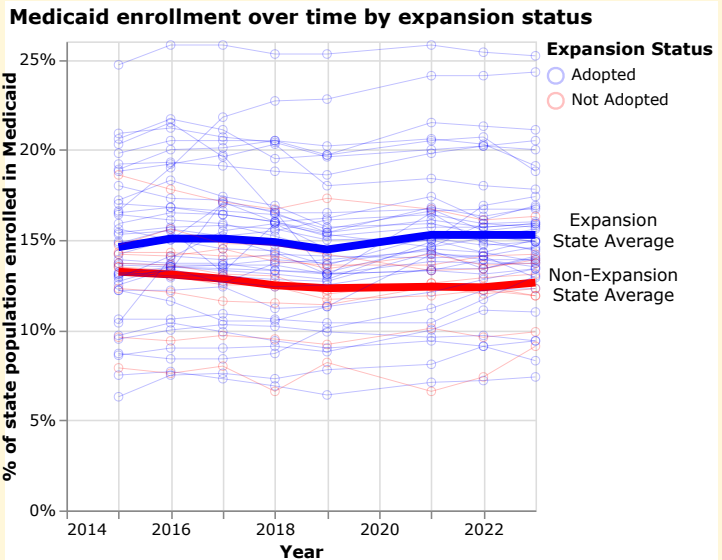


10 years later, low-income residents in states that did not expand Medicaid have lower rates of public health insurance enrollment

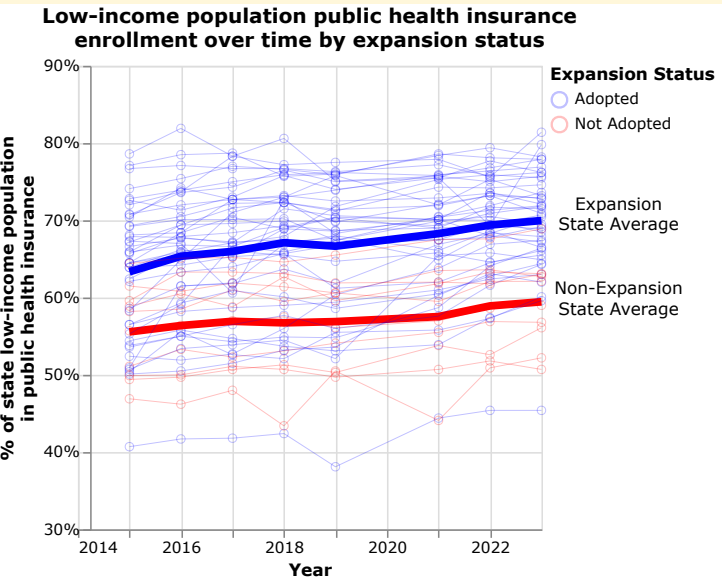


IMPACTS OF MEDICAID EXPANSION OVER TIME

State-level Medicaid enrollment has remained stable over time since the Medicaid expansion in 2014, with higher enrollment in expansion states.



Similarly, state-level public health insurance enrollment has remained stable over time since the Medicaid expansion, with enrollment across all types of public health insurance consistently higher in expansion states.



Looking specifically at the low-income population, states that did not expand Medicaid saw lower rates of public health insurance enrollment in their low-income populations across all years.

