

The Devastating Consequences of Medicaid Cuts

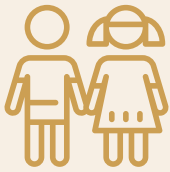
Chairman Bob Casey, Senate Committee on Aging

Nearly 461,900 Hawai'i residents rely on Medicaid & CHIP¹

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

More than 95% of eligible children in Hawai'i are supported by Medicaid and/or CHIP.² Cuts would disproportionately hurt children with the lowest incomes and the highest health care needs.³



Blocking Access for Pregnant Women and Newborns

More than 5,400 births (35%) in Hawai'i per year are covered by Medicaid. A cut to Medicaid would prevent mothers from obtaining the care they need.⁴



Increasing Disparities for Communities of Color

Medicaid covers nearly 88% of adults of color in Hawai'i ages 18-65.⁵ 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.⁶ They depend on Medicaid for services in order to thrive in their communities.



Cuts to Medicare Beneficiaries

Cuts to Medicaid could impact nearly 46,700 dually-eligible Hawai'i residents who rely on the program to help pay their Medicare premiums and co-pays.⁷



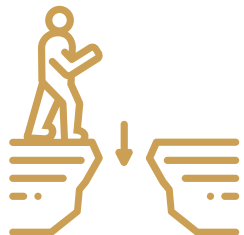
Disrupting Nursing Home Care

Cuts to Medicaid could disrupt care for 60% of nursing home residents in Hawai'i who use Medicaid as their primary payer to stay in a nursing facility.⁸



House Republicans' Proposed Cuts Threaten Care For Americans At Risk

The House Republicans' bill puts nearly 150,700 Hawai'i residents at risk of losing Medicaid coverage and could lead to gaps in health care coverage and undermine family economic security.⁹



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-medicare-and-chip-enrollment/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%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=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%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-medicare/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%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=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 <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/10-things-to-know-about-medicare-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-medicare-reports/cms-program-statistics-medicare-medicare-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=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>
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 <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/20230425-data-by-state-and-county.pdf>