WHO COULD MEDICAID REACH WITH EXPANSION IN MISSISSIPPI?

UNINSURED ADULTS WHO WOULD BECOME ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID UNDER EXPANSION

The ACA expanded Medicaid coverage to nearly all adults with incomes up to 138% of the Federal Poverty Level ($17,236 for an individual in 2019). If Mississippi were to expand its Medicaid program, 170,000 uninsured nonelderly adults would become eligible for coverage, 48% of the state’s uninsured nonelderly adult population.

Who Are Uninsured Adults Who Would Become Eligible for Medicaid if Mississippi Expanded?

6 in 10 are in a family with at least one worker. Over 3 in 4 are adults living below poverty.

- 46% Full-time
- 40% Part-time only
- 14% No workers

About 6 in 10 are people of color.

- Black 54%
- White 41%
- Hispanic 3%
- Other 3%

Almost 4 in 10 are middle-aged and 13% are near-elderly, who are more likely to have substantial health needs.

- 22% 19-24 Years
- 27% 25-34
- 38% 35-54
- 13% 55-64

79% of those who would become eligible under Medicaid expansion are childless adults, a group historically excluded from Medicaid eligibility.

85,000 women

Half are women even though many women qualify for Medicaid as caregiver parents.

Below Poverty 76%

100%-138% FPL 24%

2019 Mississippi Medicaid Eligibility Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACA Eligibility</th>
<th>Parents</th>
<th>Childless Adults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>138%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

KFF
HENRY J KAISER FAMILY FOUNDATION
Where Do Uninsured Adults Who Would Be Eligible for Medicaid if Mississippi Expanded Live?

What is the Potential Impact of Medicaid Expansion?

- Greater access to care
- Decreased uncompensated care costs
- Reduced medical debt
- Improved affordability of care
- Increased utilization of care
- Increased coverage

A review of over 300 research studies shows that Medicaid expansion is associated with:

How Would the Medicaid Expansion in Mississippi be Financed?

The federal government pays most of the cost of the ACA Medicaid expansion: 90% in FY 2021 and beyond.

For traditional Medicaid, the federal share of cost is lower (78%) in FY 2021 and changes slightly each year depending on the state’s per capita income.