

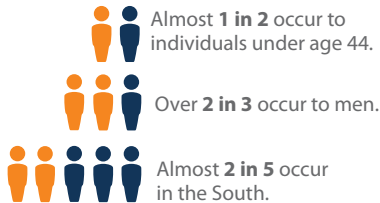
Everyone is at risk for a traumatic injury requiring medical attention, such as burns, fractures, or spinal cord or traumatic brain injuries from a car accident, fall or other sudden event.

Medicaid is a safety net for individuals who need trauma care and supports trauma center financing. Over one-third of injuries require ongoing care after the initial hospitalization, and Medicaid is a key provider of long-term care for those with permanently disabling injuries.

Medicaid currently provides federal matching funds with no pre-set limit and enhanced federal funding for states that elect to cover adults who were previously excluded from the program. Medicaid coverage and financing supports states' ability to care for trauma survivors.

Traumatic Injuries are Unexpected and Can Result in Ongoing Health Care Costs

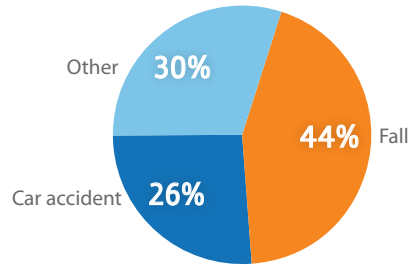
Over 860,000 injuries resulted in an ER visit or hospitalization in 2015.



>\$25,000

Average outstanding medical bills from injury for people declaring bankruptcy in 2007.

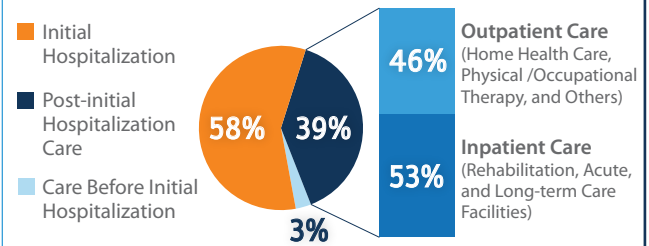
Of the over 860,000 injuries with ER visit or hospitalization in 2015, **7 in 10** involved a fall or car accident.



Note: Other includes being struck by an object, gun shots, burns and other sources of injury.

Over 40% of injury-related costs result from care after initial hospitalization in 2005.

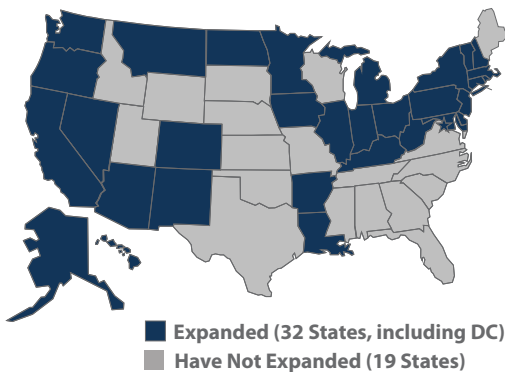
Average percent of costs for one year following injury:



Mean one year costs: \$75,210

Medicaid Protects Individuals with Traumatic Injuries from Financial Burdens and Covers Needed Care

The ACA's Medicaid expansion covers people who may lose their income due to an injury and those most at risk of injury such as young men.



Half of states offer optional Medicaid waiver eligibility and services to people with long-term care needs from traumatic brain and/or spinal cord injuries, as of 2013.

Medicaid covers a variety of injury-related care.

All state Medicaid programs cover:

- inpatient and outpatient services
- nursing facilities
- home health care
- prescription drugs
- medical transportation

State Medicaid programs can cover:

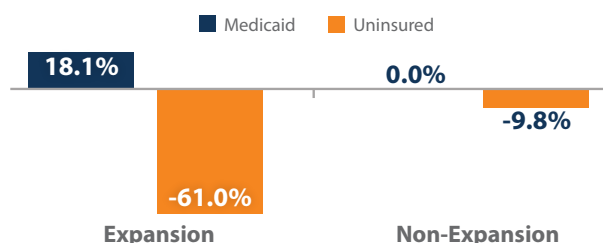
- physical therapy and other rehabilitative services
- private duty nursing
- personal care services
- prosthetic devices
- care coordination

Federal Medicaid Financing has Expanded Coverage and Reduced Uncompensated Care Costs

Medicaid covers 22% of inpatient hospital days at Level I and II Trauma Centers.

Medicaid-covered injury-related hospitalizations have **increased** and **uninsured** stays have **decreased** in Medicaid expansion states compared to non-expansion states.

Median % change between 4th Q 2012 and 2014:



Medicaid financing has increased coverage of individuals with traumatic injuries for acute and post-acute care, and protects against unexpected medical bills.

Sources for this document are available at: <http://kff.org/infographic/medicaids-role-in-trauma-care>.

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Filling the need for trusted information on national health issues, the Kaiser Family Foundation is a nonprofit organization based in Menlo Park, California.

Table 1: Medicaid's Role in Trauma- Related Care by State

State	Age-adjusted Injury-related Death Rate (2015)	Number of Level I or II Trauma Centers (2015)	Median Percent Medicaid Inpatient Hospital Days – Level I and II Trauma Centers (2015)	Median Percent Change in Medicaid Injury-Related Hospitalization (Q4 2012 to Q4 2014)	Home and Community-Based Waiver for SCI or TBI (2013)	Home and Community-Based Waiver for Individuals with Physical Disabilities (2013)
Expanded Medicaid/ Republican Governor						
Arizona	75.3	8	27.3%	89.5%		
Arkansas	78.7	10	14.5%	40.0%		Yes
Illinois	54.0	56	19.9%	61.9%	Yes	Yes
Indiana	70.3	10	19.7%	11.1%	Yes	Yes
Iowa	59.2	14	16.1%	50.0%	Yes	
Kentucky	91.1	12	23.3%	100.0%	Yes	Yes
Maryland	63.7	12	23.8%	-37.5%	Yes	
Massachusetts	55.7	10	21.8%	35.3%	Yes	
Michigan	67.4	31	21.7%	68.2%		
Nevada	72.0	3	26.5%	200.0%		Yes
New Hampshire	78.2	4	15.8%		Yes	
New Jersey	47.2	10	25.3%	128.6%	Yes	Yes
New Mexico	101.7	1	51.7%	80.0%		
North Dakota	67.0	6	14.9%	0.0%		
Ohio	77.2	27	20.8%			Yes
Vermont	67.0	3	17.6%	0.0%	Yes	
State Average	70.4	217/665	22.5%	59.1%	9/16	7/16
Expanded Medicaid/ Democrat or Independent Governor						
Alaska	95.8	2	26.2%			Yes
California	46.6	54	28.8%	111.0%		Yes
Colorado	74.1	17	22.2%	137.5%	Yes	
Connecticut	59.2	10	25.1%		Yes	Yes
Delaware	68.3	2	42.9%		Yes	
District of Columbia	65.2	3	32.4%			
Hawaii	50.2	2	23.6%	25.0%		
Louisiana	84.0	6	22.0%	0.0%		Yes
Minnesota	59.4	12	25.1%	0.0%	Yes	Yes
Montana	90.7	5	21.0%	100.0%		
New York	42.8	43	30.6%	10.4%	Yes	
Oregon	67.6	10	23.7%	150.0%		
Pennsylvania	72.5	31	18.6%	-4.1%	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	68.2	1	25.2%	150.0%		
Washington	62.2	14	23.7%	90.9%		
West Virginia	104.5	6	30.4%	50.0%	Yes	
State Average	69.5	218/665	26.3%	68.4%	7/16	6/16
Did Not Expand Medicaid/ Republican Governor						
Alabama	78.6	12	13.2%			Yes
Florida	66.9	26	23.1%	7.5%	Yes	Yes
Georgia	63.9	11	28.9%	-7.7%	Yes	
Idaho	71.3	5	17.5%			Yes
Kansas	69.1	6	16.4%	33.3%	Yes	
Maine	73.2	10	16.2%	-50.0%		Yes
Mississippi	86.7	13	26.4%		Yes	Yes
Missouri	78.9	21	20.4%	-5.9%		Yes
Nebraska	55.0	8	15.4%	0.0%	Yes	
Oklahoma	91.0	5	20.5%	-11.1%		Yes
South Carolina	79.0	7	18.6%	-25.0%	Yes	Yes
South Dakota	76.6	5	18.8%	0.0%		Yes
Tennessee	81.1	9	23.5%	0.0%		
Texas	56.5	38	18.5%	8.0%		
Utah	74.9	6	21.6%	0.0%	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin	69.3	15	13.5%	36.4%	Yes	
Wyoming	98.3	8	11.7%	0.0%	Yes	
State Average	74.7	205/665	19.1%	-1.0%	9/17	10/17
Did Not Expand Medicaid/ Democrat Governor						
North Carolina	68.2	11	22.3%	-11.1%		
Virginia	57.7	14	18.0%	0.0%		Yes
State Average	63.0	25/665	20.2%	-5.6%	0/2	1/2

Data table prepared by Kaiser Family Foundation.