Medicaid is a critical health care program for low income women. In the U.S. women make up the majority of beneficiaries accounting for over 40 million women. Through the Medicaid program and expansion through the Affordable Care Act (ACA), women have gained greater access to care including primary, preventative, family planning, maternity care, and long-term care services.

**Access to Care**

In 2015, across the U.S., fewer women of reproductive age were uninsured including those below poverty and in ACA expansion and non-expansion states.

**Fewer U.S. Women of Reproductive Age were Uninsured in 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of women aged 15-44 who were uninsured</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nationwide</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below the poverty level</td>
<td>33.9%</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACA Medicaid expansion states</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACA Medicaid nonexpansion states</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Guttmacher Institute. [gu.tt/insurance2016](http://gu.tt/insurance2016)

Increasing access to care through the Medicaid program indicates promising results for improving early detection and prevention services. Insured women are more likely receive cancer screenings than those who are uninsured.

**Insured Women are More Likely to Receive Cancer Screenings than Uninsured Women, 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% Received Pap test</th>
<th>Continuously insured</th>
<th>Insured now, had a gap</th>
<th>Uninsured now</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


NEVADA
Medicaid and Women’s Health

Maternity Care
Nearly half of all pregnant women receive health care through Medicaid.
- Women in non-expansion states are eligible up to 133% of FPL
- Women in expansion states are eligible up to 200% of FPL

Coverage is offered throughout their pregnancy and up to 60 days after birth, and allows infants to stay on Medicaid automatically until their 1st birthday. Medicaid coverage for pregnant women and infants leads to increased identification of maternal depression, healthier babies, healthier pregnancies, and increased child outcomes such as receiving important preventive health services and a higher likelihood of finishing high school.

Repeal Efforts Impact Women
A repeal of the Affordable Care Act would disproportionately harm women because:
- A higher proportion of women access Medicaid services.
- Women accessing coverage in Medicaid Expansion states would lose coverage.
- It would limit reimbursements to Planned Parenthood for preventive health & family planning services.
- Women of reproductive age are more likely to use their reproductive health providers as a primary source of care.
- 2/3rds of women would lose coverage if work requirements for coverage were added.

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Long Term Care
Women are more likely than men to need dual benefits from Medicaid and Medicare and are the most likely to need the long-term care provided by Medicaid funds. Dual beneficiaries are typically low-income adults either aged 65 or older or those younger with significant health care needs. Medicaid funds half of the nation’s long-term support and services. Proposed cuts would leave these vulnerable women with no care.

Medicaid & Long Term Care

69% Beneficiaries eligible for both Medicare and Medicaid are women.

7 of 10 nursing home patients are women

50% Long term services and support is funded by Medicaid

Percent of minority women over 65 who receive dual benefits

40% Hispanic

40% African American

This fact sheet was created by Erika Marquez PhD, Amber Osterholt PhD Candidate, & Tara Phebus MA from the Nevada Institute for Children’s Research and Policy, in collaboration with the Children’s Advocacy Alliance, and the Nevadans Together for Medicaid Coalition. For more information visit: http://www.nvformedicaid.com/
References


