• Healthcare is a sizeable portion of Connecticut’s gross domestic product and has been a source of significant job growth—about 10% growth or 20,000 new jobs over the last 10 years
• Medicaid finances about 20% of health expenditures in Connecticut
  » In 2016, Medicaid covered about 12.9% of hospital payments and
  » 63% of patients who received care at community health centers
• Medicaid accounts for 59% of Connecticut’s federal revenue
• Children enrolled in Medicaid perform better in school, grow up to be healthier as adults, earn higher wages, and **pay more in taxes**

### Health insurance coverage rates

The number of people in Connecticut without health insurance decreased thanks to Medicaid expansion. Fewer uninsured people in the state means less uncompensated care for hospitals and clinics. Health insurance coverage enables people to receive care and avoid preventable illness so that they can work consistently.
Fiscal efficiency

Connecticut State Medicaid Expenditures
In millions, adjusted to 2017 dollars

- Connecticut’s Medicaid programs spent less per member per month in 2017 than in 2014.
- Connecticut’s state share of Medicaid is 23% of the General Fund—less than the national average of 28% and lower than any other New England state.
- In 2017, Connecticut’s overall Medicaid spending increased by just 1.1% compared to 6.1% nationwide.
- Connecticut’s state spending on Medicaid has decreased despite policy changes that have slowly increased the state’s share of certain costs; it is important to note that reductions in reimbursement rates for primary care providers, eligibility limits for parents, dental care for adults, and other reductions contributed to this lower cost.

Work and parenting supports

- Medicaid means that families can afford health care without forgoing food, car payments, or other necessities.
- Medicaid improves family economic security by protecting families from catastrophic medical debt.
- Some research suggests that Medicaid coverage makes it easier for individuals to work by enabling access to care, for example by enabling parents to get treatment for chronic health conditions like arthritis or mental health concerns that make finding and keeping work difficult.
- Families that lack insurance are more likely to forgo or delay seeking health care, increasing the likelihood of preventable disease or complications, which in turn affect parents’ ability to work consistently and parent well.
- Children with insured parents are more likely to be insured and see a doctor.

For more, see the Connecticut Health Foundation’s Issue Brief: “Medicaid’s Role in Connecticut’s Economy, Health System, and Budget.”