

Fact Sheet

Cuts to federal Medicaid will eliminate needed care, reduce the care and services people get, and/or pay providers less to provide care. The proposed cuts are so significant they will impact everyone in Medicaid Wisconsin. Federal Medicaid funding is used to pay for the health and long-term care of people in [Wisconsin's 19 state Medicaid programs](#) and to pay the workers who provide care for people enrolled in those programs. **1.2 M people** (18% of Wisconsin's population) get health or long-term care coverage through Medicaid. Federal funding pays for most (60%) of the state's Medicaid costs.

Wisconsin's workforce and many jobs depend on Medicaid. Medicaid funds pay workers' salaries and support small businesses, hospitals, mental health professionals, therapists, school-based medical services, and many other jobs in every corner of Wisconsin.

Medicaid funds almost all long-term care, including care provided in Wisconsin's skilled nursing facilities and the state's home and community-based programs—Family Care, IRIS, and the Children's Long-Term Support (CLTS) program.

Medicaid is the primary funding source for **mental health services**.

Veterans, older adults, people living with disabilities or dementia, foster kids, people with mental illness, unpaid caregivers who have had to leave the workforce to provide care, low-wage paid caregivers, low-income children and families depend on Medicaid.

In 2023, Dane County received **\$43,421,897** in Medicaid to support our Human Services programs. Dane County received Medicaid dollars for the Community Support Program, Crisis, Comprehensive Community Services, Treatment Courts, the Behavioral Health Clinic, and Children's Long-term Supports.

In 2023, the ADRC received **\$3,429,134** in Medicaid funding. This assisted in paying for Long Term Care Options Counseling, Benefit Specialist assistance, and Dementia Care Services.

For older adults, cuts to the Older Americans Act funding would make it extremely challenging for older adults to get essential services they count on – including housing, health care, legal services, and all the supportive services, nutrition programs, and elder justice programs funded through the Older Americans Act.