

Medicaid is a lifeline for people with mental health and substance use conditions.



More than 1.1 MILLION ADULTS in Colorado live with a mental illness.

More than 95,000 ADOLESCENTS in Colorado ages 12–17 have depression or anxiety.

Medicaid is the nation's largest funder of mental health (MH) condition and substance use disorder (SUD) services. **Nearly 40%** of non-elderly adults on Medicaid have a MH/SUD condition.

Health First Colorado, Colorado's Medicaid Program, Covers More Than 1.1 MILLION Coloradans

1 in 7 adults
ages 19–64

1 in 3
children

3 in 5 nursing
home residents

1 in 7 Medicare
beneficiaries

3 in 10 people
with disabilities

1 in 3 people with
mental illness
in the U.S.



96,000
people on Medicaid in Colorado were treated for a substance use disorder in 2021.

350,000
people are covered under Medicaid expansion in Colorado.

The majority of adults covered by Medicaid in Colorado are working.

Nationally, 92% of adults on Medicaid work full or part-time, attend school, are caregivers, or have a chronic illness or disability.

If people lose access to Medicaid coverage and mental health services and supports, their mental health needs won't disappear. Costs will shift to communities by pushing people with mental illness into costly emergency departments and jails — instead of the lifesaving care people need and deserve.

Cuts to Medicaid would:

Make it even more challenging for people with mental health conditions to see a therapist, afford a prescription, and manage their co-occurring physical health conditions.

Disrupt our state mental health agency's work — about half of state mental health agency funding nationally comes from Medicaid.

Disrupt our state's response to the opioid epidemic, making it harder for people with SUD to access life-saving treatment.

64%

Colorado received \$8 billion in federal support for Medicaid in 2023 — 64% of total Medicaid spending in the state.

82%

Cuts to Medicaid are unpopular: 82% of Americans oppose cuts to Medicaid funding.

Colorado cannot afford to lose federal Medicaid funding.