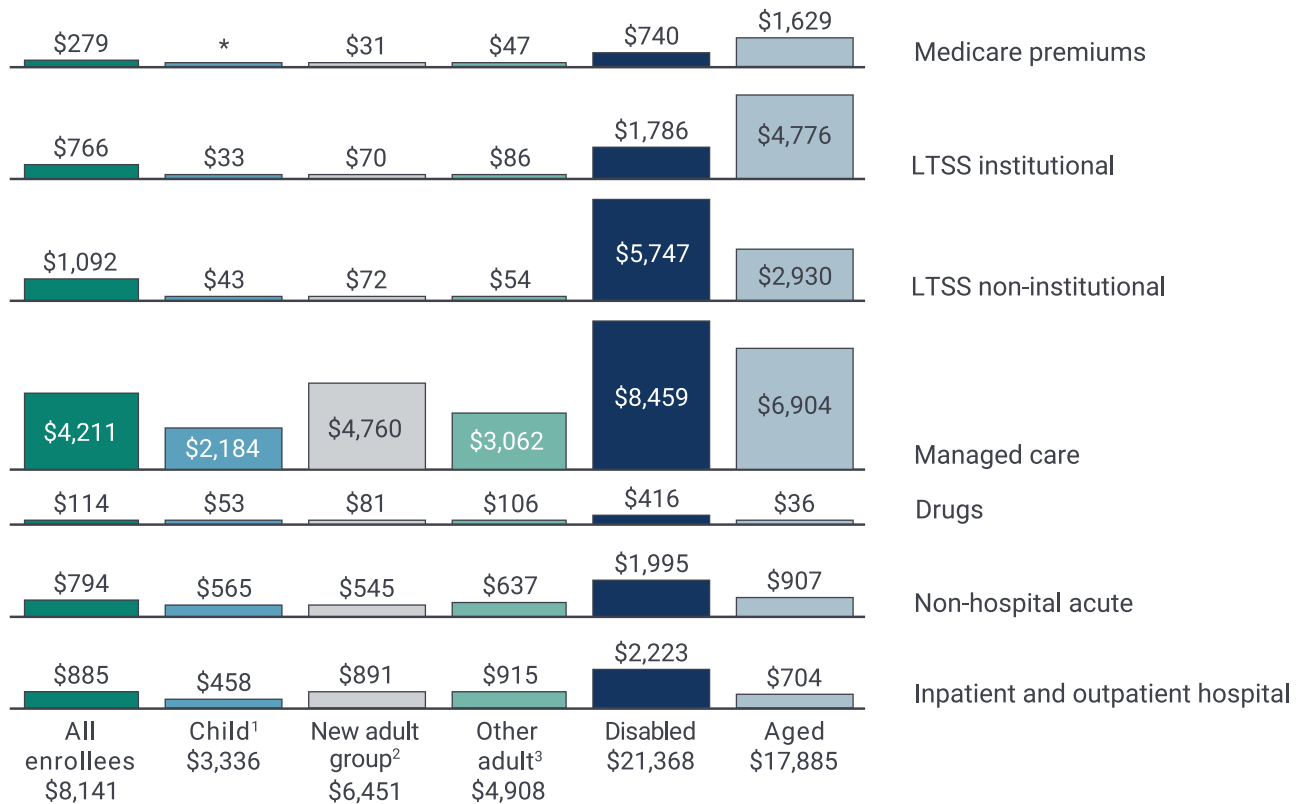


**EXHIBIT 19. Medicaid Benefit Spending Per Full-Year Equivalent (FYE) Enrollee by Eligibility Group and Service Category, FY 2019**


**Notes:** FY is fiscal year. LTSS is long-term services and supports. Includes federal and state funds. Excludes spending for administration, the territories, and Medicaid-expansion CHIP enrollees. Children and adults under age 65 who qualify for Medicaid on the basis of disability are included in the disabled category. Individuals age 65 and older eligible through an aged, blind, or disabled pathway are included in the aged category. Amounts are fee for service unless otherwise noted, and they reflect all enrollees, including those with limited benefits. Benefit spending from Transformed Medicaid Statistical Information System (T-MSIS) data has been adjusted to reflect CMS-64 totals. With regard to methods, spending totals exclude disproportionate share hospital (DSH) and certain incentive and uncompensated care pool payments made under waiver expenditure authority of Section 1115 of the Social Security Act (the Act), which were previously included prior to the December 2015 data book. See <https://www.macpac.gov/macstats/data-sources-and-methods/> for additional information. Additionally, figures shown here may not be directly comparable to prior years due to differences in reporting between T-MSIS and the Medicaid Statistical Information System (MSIS).

\* Values less than \$1 are not shown.

<sup>1</sup> California, North Dakota, and Utah have a state plan amendment (SPA) that allows the state to receive the CHIP enhanced federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) for Medicaid children who would have, prior to January 1, 2014, been enrolled in CHIP if not for the elimination of the Medicaid asset test. These children cannot be separately identified in the T-MSIS data. Because the state claims the spending for these children as Medicaid-expansion CHIP, we reduced child enrollment and spending in these states based on the proportion reported in their SPA. Correspondingly, we reduced child FYE enrollment by 213,800 and child spending by \$538.0 million.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both newly eligible and not newly eligible adults who are eligible under Section 1902(a)(10)(A)(i)(VIII) of the Act. Newly eligible adults include those who are not eligible for Medicaid under the rules that a state had in place on December 1, 2009. Not newly eligible adults include those who would have previously been eligible for Medicaid under the rules that a state had in place on December 1, 2009; this includes states that had already expanded to adults with incomes greater than 100 percent of the federal poverty level as of March 23, 2010, and receive the expansion state transitional matching rate.

<sup>3</sup> Includes adults under age 65 who qualify through a pathway other than disability or Section 1902(a)(10)(A)(i)(VIII) of the Act (e.g., parents and caretakers, pregnant women).

**Sources:** MACPAC, 2021, analysis of T-MSIS data as of December 2020 and analysis of CMS-64 financial management report net expenditure data as of August 2020.