

EXHIBIT 21. Medicaid Spending by State, Eligibility Group, and Dually Eligible Status, FY 2023 (millions)

State	Total	Basis of eligibility ¹					Dually eligible status ²					
		Child	New adult group ³	Other adult ⁴	Disabled	Aged	All dually eligible enrollees		Dually eligible with full benefits		Dually eligible with limited benefits	
							Total	Age 65+	Total	Age 65+	Total	Age 65+
Total	\$850,130	15.6%	22.5%	11.7%	28.9%	21.3%	\$271,717	62.7%	\$260,840	62.5%	\$10,877	66.5%
Alabama	7,668	23.1	–	12.4	42.8	21.7	2,527	65.2	2,149	66.0	378	61.1
Alaska	2,544	23.8	25.7	15.0	22.4	13.1	608	53.2	605	53.1	3	74.7
Arizona	21,971	13.1	35.4	14.6	26.7	10.1	4,005	51.0	3,853	50.3	151	67.2
Arkansas	8,620	18.0	33.0	0.4	28.4	20.3	2,763	63.1	2,512	64.7	251	47.5
California ⁵	120,957	11.0	29.8	11.7	24.8	22.7	34,704	71.4	34,299	71.4	405	74.2
Colorado	12,715	15.4	31.9	7.4	29.6	15.7	3,254	61.3	3,152	61.0	102	72.4
Connecticut	10,196	14.3	27.4	11.8	21.1	25.4	3,760	62.8	3,314	61.3	446	74.1
Delaware	3,327	17.4	28.7	16.2	25.2	12.5	793	53.0	755	52.4	38	66.4
District of Columbia ⁶	4,094	10.0	18.1	11.8	35.8	24.4	1,375	67.8	1,330	67.4	45	80.2
Florida	32,362	23.5	–	14.6	34.0	27.9	12,765	67.3	11,610	66.9	1,155	71.3
Georgia	15,470	28.3	–	19.7	31.7	20.3	4,379	68.9	3,815	68.9	564	68.7
Hawaii ⁷	2,999	18.1	35.0	9.5	17.9	19.5	805	61.3	795	61.1	11	76.5
Idaho	3,568	15.9	24.4	7.7	38.5	13.5	1,014	41.6	905	40.5	108	50.3
Illinois ^{8,9}	31,839	14.9	29.6	17.9	12.8	24.7	9,890	64.0	9,731	63.9	159	71.7
Indiana	17,145	13.8	23.1	21.1	21.7	20.2	6,007	63.5	5,812	63.6	195	60.5
Iowa	6,906	13.5	26.1	11.2	33.2	16.0	2,305	49.1	2,228	48.6	77	62.3
Kansas	5,042	21.0	–	10.9	44.3	23.8	2,052	52.5	1,954	52.6	98	49.9
Kentucky	16,284	15.2	37.7	8.8	26.9	11.4	3,104	58.4	2,854	59.2	249	49.1
Louisiana	15,915	14.9	39.5	5.3	27.7	12.6	3,341	57.7	3,032	57.2	309	62.2
Maine	4,125	14.2	18.1	8.4	39.2	20.1	1,611	50.7	1,492	48.8	120	74.7
Maryland	16,804	14.4	25.7	13.7	29.9	16.2	4,647	55.4	4,394	54.8	252	65.2
Massachusetts	22,408	8.7	19.0	13.2	33.0	26.2	9,722	57.1	9,585	56.6	136	95.8
Michigan ⁹	22,698	14.0	28.4	22.3	16.3	19.0	7,155	60.6	7,011	60.8	143	53.8
Minnesota	18,438	14.3	19.9	10.1	35.8	19.9	6,478	52.2	6,450	52.1	28	64.2
Mississippi	6,183	22.3	–	11.5	41.8	24.4	2,312	64.7	2,072	65.2	240	60.6

EXHIBIT 21. (continued)

State	Total	Basis of eligibility ¹					Dually eligible status ²					
		Child	New adult group ³	Other adult ⁴	Disabled	Aged	All dually eligible enrollees		Dually eligible with full benefits		Dually eligible with limited benefits	
							Total	Age 65+	Total	Age 65+	Total	Age 65+
Missouri ⁸	\$15,178	22.4%	18.7%	6.7%	35.6%	16.7%	\$5,158	43.9%	\$5,061	43.8%	\$97	53.3%
Montana	2,364	20.6	36.4	10.2	20.0	12.9	571	55.7	543	55.4	28	62.3
Nebraska	3,732	14.6	23.8	9.5	31.8	20.3	1,194	54.6	1,185	54.5	10	67.7
Nevada	5,583	16.5	41.3	8.1	22.8	11.3	959	65.4	812	64.8	146	68.5
New Hampshire	2,182	17.3	23.0	4.4	30.2	25.2	956	54.7	912	55.2	43	44.6
New Jersey	21,531	12.8	26.6	8.8	30.3	21.6	7,360	59.6	7,296	59.4	63	77.4
New Mexico	8,089	18.8	29.6	12.1	27.0	12.5	1,845	54.4	1,678	53.0	167	68.1
New York	93,959	9.2	23.7	8.7	25.6	32.8	40,857	73.0	40,327	72.9	531	82.9
North Carolina	19,017	19.6	—	19.5	41.5	19.4	6,025	60.9	5,844	60.7	180	67.5
North Dakota ⁵	1,522	12.4	25.1	5.6	30.2	26.6	672	59.7	663	59.6	9	60.6
Ohio	31,077	14.4	26.1	11.3	28.9	19.4	8,850	57.4	8,497	57.5	354	56.1
Oklahoma	9,499	24.4	28.9	9.4	24.2	13.2	2,027	56.0	1,929	56.7	98	42.3
Oregon	14,722	9.1	42.4	2.9	20.0	25.6	5,075	69.7	4,957	69.7	118	67.6
Pennsylvania	42,698	10.6	21.0	5.7	38.6	24.1	16,385	61.5	16,147	61.5	238	63.1
Rhode Island	2,414	19.9	21.6	11.4	34.3	12.9	967	55.4	951	55.2	16	66.2
South Carolina	8,303	23.1	—	17.9	40.1	19.0	2,622	55.5	2,586	55.4	36	69.6
South Dakota ⁶	1,187	19.8	5.0	10.7	42.2	22.4	489	54.1	462	53.9	27	56.4
Tennessee	11,650	30.1	—	20.5	32.5	17.0	3,539	54.4	3,286	53.5	252	66.2
Texas ¹⁰	49,976	33.0	—	14.0	35.7	17.4	12,781	64.3	10,740	63.3	2,041	69.5
Utah ⁵	4,555	18.5	27.1	10.1	31.7	12.5	1,201	45.0	1,189	44.9	12	56.4
Vermont	1,894	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Virginia	21,841	10.7	35.0	5.9	32.5	15.9	6,849	44.9	6,594	44.6	255	52.9
Washington ⁸	28,822	16.6	38.1	8.6	23.2	13.5	6,459	58.0	6,167	57.8	292	61.9
West Virginia	5,399	14.8	29.9	6.5	26.6	22.2	1,790	65.9	1,660	66.8	130	53.7
Wisconsin	11,930	13.3	—	24.1	41.8	20.8	4,792	49.6	4,760	49.5	32	75.3
Wyoming	725	24.5	—	14.0	38.7	22.8	281	54.2	270	53.9	12	60.6

EXHIBIT 21. (continued)

Notes: FY is fiscal year. Includes federal and state funds. Excludes spending for administration, the territories, and Medicaid-expansion CHIP enrollees. 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 before the December 2015 data book. Additionally, figures shown here may not be directly comparable to data books before 2025 due to a change in the method used to identify non-institutional long-term services and supports. See <https://www.macpac.gov/macstats/data-sources-and-methods/> for additional information.

– Dash indicates zero; 0.0% indicates an amount less than 0.05% that rounds to zero.

¹ 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.

² Dually eligible enrollees are covered by both Medicaid and Medicare. Those with limited benefits receive only Medicaid assistance with Medicare premiums and cost sharing.

³ 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.

⁴ 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, pregnancy).

⁵ State has a state plan amendment (SPA) that allows the state to receive the enhanced federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) for Medicaid children who would have, before 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 California's child spending by approximately \$785.6 million, North Dakota's child spending by approximately \$10.8 million, and Utah's child spending by approximately \$36.9 million.

⁶ State reported enrollment for the new adult group that shows a difference of greater than 20 percent when compared to the CMS-64 enrollment report. The District of Columbia's average monthly enrollment was 33 percent less than the benchmark, and South Dakota's average monthly enrollment was 29 percent more than the benchmark.

⁷ Spending total excludes a small amount of fee-for-service drug spending reported on the CMS-64 because there were no fee-for-service drug claims reported in T-MSIS.

⁸ State reported CMS-64 spending that shows a difference greater than 20 percent when compared to the prior year. Illinois's spending on the CMS-64 was 25.1 percent higher compared with 2022. Missouri's spending on the CMS-64 was 23.8 percent higher compared with 2022. Washington's spending on the CMS-64 was 32.8 percent higher compared with 2022.

⁹ State reported a large shift of enrollees between eligibility groups from the prior year. Illinois reported an 81 percent increase in the child group, a 43 percent decrease in the new adult group, and a 346 percent increase in the other adult group. Michigan reported a 37 percent increase in the other adult group and a 38 percent decrease in the disabled group.

¹⁰ State reported enrollment for the new adult group even though it had not expanded coverage in FY 2023.

¹¹ Due to large differences in the way spending is reported by Vermont in CMS-64 and T-MSIS data, MACPAC's adjustment methodology is applied only to total Medicaid spending.

Sources: MACPAC, 2025, analysis of T-MSIS data as of February 2025 and analysis of CMS-64 financial management report net expenditure data as of June 2024.