# Introduction

This 2024 edition of the *MACStats:* *Medicaid and CHIP Data Book* presents the most current data available on Medicaid and the State Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), two programs that provide a safety net for low-income populations who otherwise would not have access to health care coverage and that cover services other payers often do not cover.

The MACStats data book compiles the broad range of Medicaid and CHIP statistics that MACPAC regularly updates on [macpac.gov](https://www.macpac.gov/macstats/) into a single, end-of-year publication. Our purpose is to bring together in one place federal and state data on Medicaid and CHIP that come from multiple data sources and are often difficult to find. The data book provides context for understanding these programs and how they fit in the larger health care system.

Medicaid and CHIP covered more than 32 percent of the U.S. population in 2023 (Exhibit 1). As of July 2024, 100.1 million people were enrolled in Medicaid and 8.9 million in CHIP (Exhibit 1). About 39 percent of children had Medicaid or CHIP coverage in 2023 (Exhibit 2). While enrollment is higher by 1.6 percent than July 2023, it has been decreasing from its peak as states begin to disenroll beneficiaries following the end of the continuous coverage requirement that was attached to the federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) increase under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA, P.L. 116-127). The annual and cumulative growth in enrollment decreased by 13.7 percent from July 2023 to July 2024 (Exhibit 11).

Although the share of the federal budget devoted to Medicaid and Medicare has grown steadily since the **programs were enacted in 1965, Medicaid and CHIP spending combined continue to account for a smaller share of the federal budget than other mandatory or discretionary spending programs**. In fiscal year (FY) 2023, the share of federal spending on Medicaid and CHIP increased from the prior fiscal year. This reflects both the growth in federal Medicaid spending as enrollment and the federal share of Medicaid increased under the provisions of the FFCRA as well as a large decrease in other federal spending related to pandemic-related relief. In FY 2023, Medicaid continued to account for a smaller share of the federal budget (10.0 percent) than Medicare (13.7 percent) (Exhibit 4).

Total Medicaid spending was $900.3 billion in FY 2023 (Exhibit 16). Spending for CHIP was $22.4 billion (Exhibit 33). Medicaid spending increased 8.5 percent in FY 2023. In FY 2022, individuals eligible on the basis of disability and enrollees age 65 and older accounted for about 20 percent of Medicaid enrollees but about 51 percent of program spending (Exhibits 14 and 21). Many of these individuals were users of long-term services and supports. Spending for people who are dually eligible for Medicaid and Medicare, accounted for more than $244 billion in spending in FY 2022 (Exhibit 21). In addition, more than half of Medicaid spending for enrollees was for capitation payments to managed care plans (Exhibits 17 and 18).

MACStats continues to include tables on access to and experience of care among non-institutionalized individuals. As in prior years, Medicaid and CHIP enrollees of all ages were more likely to be persons of color and to report fair or poor health than individuals who were covered by private insurance (Exhibit 2). Children whose primary coverage source is Medicaid or CHIP are as likely to report seeing a doctor or having a wellness visit within the past year as those with private coverage and more likely than those who are uninsured (Exhibit 40). Adults age 19 to 64 whose primary coverage is Medicaid are as likely to report having a usual source of care as those with private coverage and less likely than those with Medicare coverage (Exhibit 47).

The pages that follow are divided into six sections:

* an overview with key statistics on Medicaid and CHIP;
* trends in Medicaid spending, enrollment, and share of state budgets;
* Medicaid and CHIP enrollment and spending, with information presented by state, service category, and eligibility group;
* Medicaid and CHIP eligibility;
* measures of beneficiary health, use of services, and access to care; and
* a technical guide regarding data sources, methods, and guidance for interpreting exhibits.

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