



WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT
of HEALTH SERVICES

Wisconsin Medicaid 101 Refresh

Medicaid Advisory Meeting (MAC)

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Pregnancy coverage in Medicaid

- Medicaid has long played an important role in providing pregnancy coverage.
- Wisconsin provides comprehensive coverage to pregnant people that covers the cost of prenatal care, labor and delivery, family planning, and postpartum care and services for conditions that may threaten the health of the fetus.
- Birth costs represent a significant share of hospitalization-related spending.
 - Deliveries and newborn care typically account for about one-quarter of total Medicaid spending for inpatient hospital care.

Births Covered by Medicaid in Wisconsin 2020



- In 2020, 21,628 births were financed by Medicaid in Wisconsin.
- Over 36% of births in Wisconsin were financed by Medicaid.
- Wisconsin has fewer Medicaid-paid births than the national average 42%.

BadgerCare Plus Enrollment 2022



Category	May 2022
Children	406,601
Parents	154,121
Childless Adults	275,357
Pregnant Women	30,842

BadgerCare Plus Total and Average Benefit Cost 2019-2020

BadgerCare Plus	Total Cost	Average per Member Cost
 Children	\$1,043,668,300	\$2,278
Parents	728,722,200	4,775
Childless Adults	1,187,158,000	7,492
 Pregnant Women	252,245,100	12,770
TOTAL	\$3,265,793,600	4,080

Children in Medicaid

- Wisconsin provides health coverage to children up to 306% of the federal poverty level.
- Nearly 500,000 children are enrolled in Medicaid each year.
- Children represent about 50% of Wisconsin's Medicaid population, but account for approximately 15% of the state's Medicaid spending.

Long-Term Care

- Medicaid pays the cost of long-term care services for beneficiaries who meet criteria related to medical frailty and functionality with activities of daily living.
- Most, but not all, long-term care services are provided to individuals who are eligible under the elderly, blind, and disabled (EBD) component of the Medicaid program.

Long-Term Care Spending

- Long-term care spending includes spending for:
 - Nursing homes that provide medical and supportive services to people with significant functional and/or cognitive impairment.
 - Intermediate care facilities for individuals who do not need continuous nursing care but require supervision and personal assistance.
 - Home health services; and
 - Home and community-based services (HCBS), such as personal assistance with eating, bathing or dressing provided in one's home or community.

Family Care

- Most long-term care services are delivered through Family Care.
- Wisconsin was one of the first states to offer integrated, managed long-term care services.
- Family Care, created in 1999, offers long-term care services - nursing home services and home and community based services.
- Each MCO develops and manages a comprehensive network of long-term care services and supports, either through contracts with providers or by providing case management services directly through its employees.
- MCOs evaluate the needs of enrolled members and arrange and pay for services
- Today, Family Care is available in all counties in Wisconsin.

EBD Total and Average Benefit Cost 2019-2020

Elderly, Blind, and Disabled	Total Cost	Average per Member Cost
Elderly	\$2,158,694,900	\$29,927
Non-Elderly	3,712,877,600	26,345
Disabled Children	662,095,200	20,931
EBD TOTAL	\$6,533,667,700	\$26,701

Family Care Services & Expenditures

- Most LTC services are delivered through the Family Care Program.

Family Care Service	Expenditures in 2019 (\$ in Millions)
• Residential Care	• \$865.3
• Home Care	• 311.0
• Institutional Care	• 204.8
• Case Management	• 219.0
• Habilitation/Health	• 83.9
• Transportation	• 57.1
• Vocational	• 41.0
• Adaptive Equipment, DME, and DMS	• 34.9
• Home Health Care	• 17.3
• Adult Day Activities	• 13.3
• Financial Management	• 13.6
• Respite Care	• 8.4
• Other LTC Services	• 1.2
• Total	• \$1,870.8

Mental and Behavioral Health Services in Medicaid

- Medicaid is the single largest payer in the United States for behavioral health services, including mental health and substance use services.
- Medicaid regularly pays for more than one-quarter of all behavioral health spending in the United States.
- Treatment needs also vary considerably for Medicaid enrollees, ranging from care provided by PCPs to specialized and residential care.

Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services in WI Medicaid

- Wisconsin's medical assistance (MA) program provides coverage for a variety of mental health and substance abuse services.
- Services include:
 - Outpatient mental health treatment
 - Outpatient AODA treatment
 - Mental health and AODA day treatment
 - Narcotic treatment services
 - Residential substance abuse treatment
 - Psychosocial rehabilitation services