

Money Follows the Person (MFP): Updated MFP Grant Recipient Transitions as of December 31, 2025

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Overview

The Money Follows the Person (MFP) Demonstration enables state and territory Medicaid programs to help Medicaid beneficiaries who live in certain institutions to transition to the community, and gives people with disabilities and older adults more choice in deciding where to live and receive long-term services and supports (LTSS).¹ From the time transitions began in calendar year (CY) 2008² to the end of CY 2025, MFP grant recipients transitioned 144,651 people to community living through MFP.³

This brief provides updated MFP transition counts for CY 2024 and 2025 and describes trends in MFP transitions between CY 2022 and 2025.⁴ It begins with national data and then presents state- and territory-level data. This brief relies on self-reported data provided through MFP grant recipients' semi-annual progress reports from CY 2022 through 2025. These progress reports are designed to capture information on MFP grant recipients' progress toward their annual goals to transition eligible people to the community and increase Medicaid support for HCBS.

Appendix A (supplemental attachment) includes cumulative transition counts since MFP transitions began in CY 2008 to the end of CY 2025. To calculate cumulative transitions, we summed CY 2023 cumulative transitions with CY 2024 and 2025 MFP data. Appendix A also includes data tables with transition counts for each MFP grant recipient by target population from CY 2017 to 2025. We identified transitions for each MFP grant recipient by target population using semi-annual progress reports for all data years. Also, Appendix A includes a list of MFP grant recipients that have inactivated and reactivated, closed out, or closed out and re-opened their MFP programs.

¹ More information on the MFP Demonstration is available at <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/long-term-services-supports/money-follows-person/index.html>.

² This brief considers 2008 as the start date of MFP transitions for publicly reportable data. However, Missouri, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin had small numbers of transitions in 2007. For these states, transitions that occurred in 2007 are included in their 2008 transition counts.

³ Data tables for this brief are available at <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/long-term-services-supports/money-follows-person/mfp-evaluation>. The title is "Appendix A: Money Follows the Person: Cumulative and Calendar Year 2017-2025 Transition Data by Target Population" and includes cumulative transition counts for each MFP grant recipient by target population since the MFP Demonstration began.

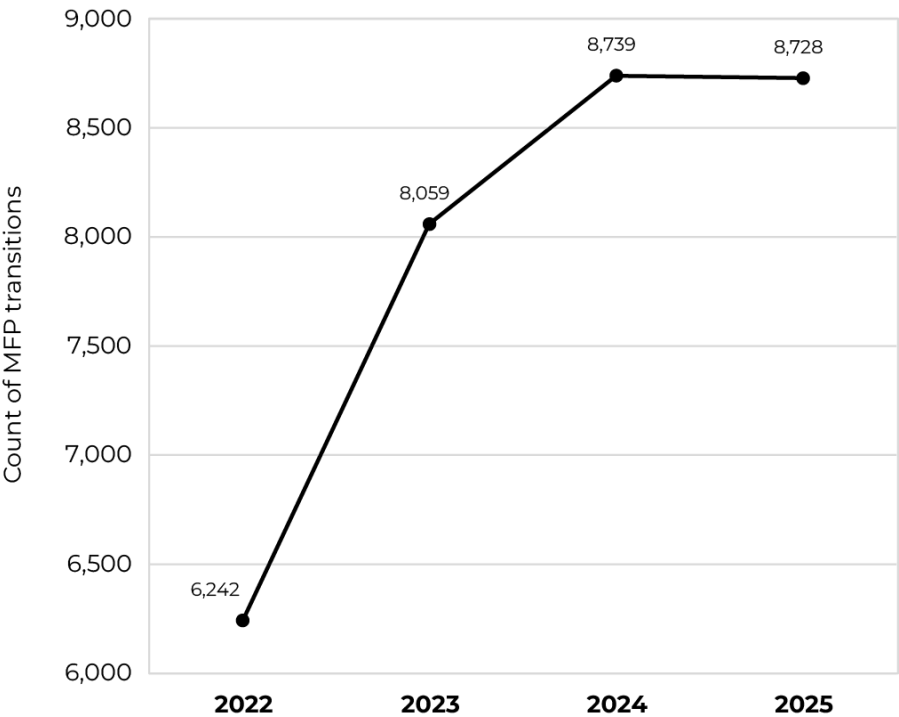
⁴ MFP Transitions Briefs for prior years are available at <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/long-term-services-supports/money-follows-person/mfp-evaluation>.

National MFP Transitions and Trends, CY 2024 and 2025

Key findings

- In CY 2024 and 2025, a total of 8,739 and 8,728 people, respectively, transitioned to community living nationally under the MFP Demonstration (Figure 1, Appendix A Tables 2 and 3).
- National transition counts increased by 8.4% in CY 2024 relative to CY 2023, continuing the notable upward trend since CY 2022. Transition rates remained stable in CY 2025, with a -0.1 percent change between CY 2024 and 2025 (Figure 1, Appendix A Tables 2 and 3).
- Older adults and people with physical disabilities represented more than three-quarters of all MFP transitions in CY 2024 and 2025 (Figure 2, Appendix A Tables 2 and 3).
- In CY 2024 and 2025, the number of older adults and people with physical disabilities who transitioned increased relative to CY 2022 and 2023, but transitions were relatively stable among people with intellectual or developmental disabilities, people with mental health or substance use disorders, and other MFP populations (Figure 3, Appendix A Tables 2-5).
- **Transition counts by MFP grant recipient and target population from CY 2017 to 2025 and cumulative counts through 2025 are available in Appendix A.**

Figure 1. Total annual MFP transitions nationally, CY 2022–2025



Source: MFP semi-annual progress reports for CY 2022–2025.

Note: Data are self-reported by MFP grant recipients. Data are current as of April 27, 2026, and include all MFP grant recipients that submitted reports indicating MFP transitions occurred between CY 2022 and 2025. If an MFP grant recipient operated an MFP-funded program but did not submit a report or reported zero transitions for all target populations in 2022, 2023, 2024, or 2025, we did not include them in that year.

CMS = Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; CY = calendar year; MFP = Money Follows the Person.

Figure 2. Proportion of MFP transitions nationally, by target population, CY 2024 and 2025

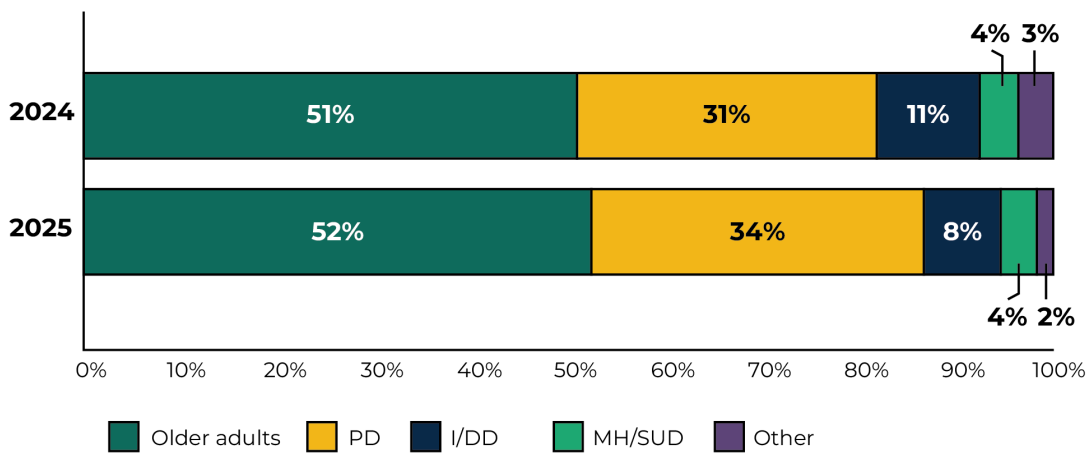
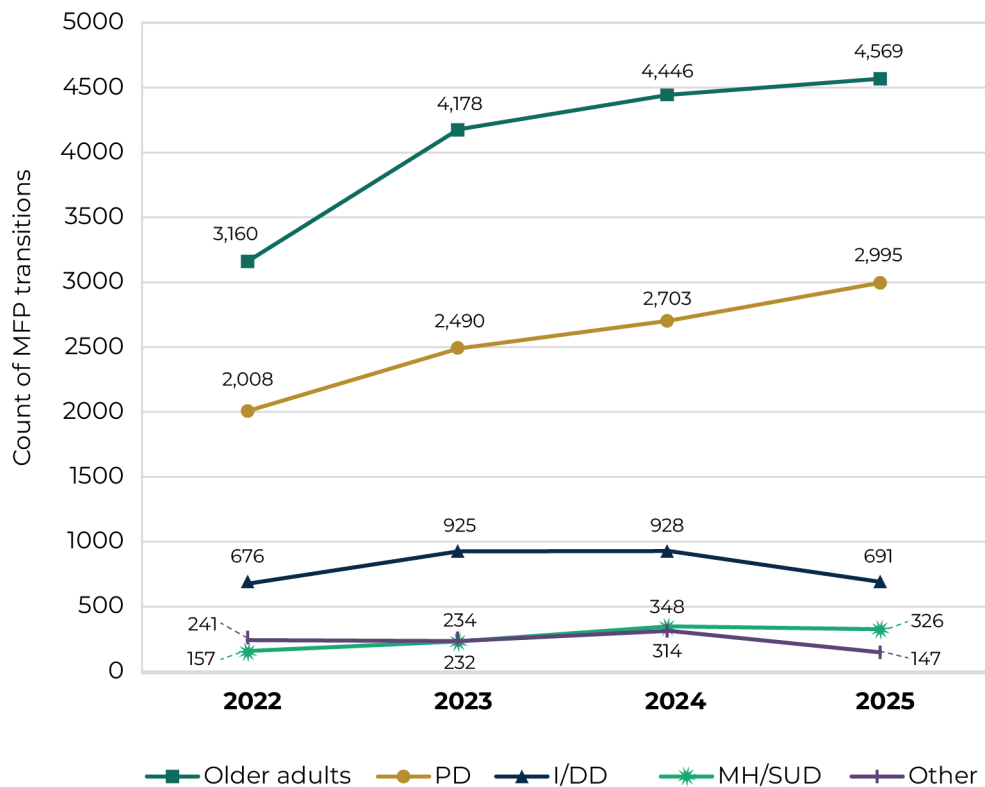


Figure 3. Total MFP transitions nationally, by target population, CY 2022–2025



Sources: MFP semi-annual progress reports for CY 2024 and 2025 (Figure 2) and CY 2022–2025 (Figure 3).

Notes: Data are self-reported by MFP grant recipients. Data are current as of April 27, 2026, and include all MFP grant recipients that submitted reports indicating MFP transitions occurred between CY 2022 and 2025. If an MFP grant recipient operated an MFP-funded program but did not submit a report or reported zero transitions for all target populations in CY 2022, 2023, 2024, or 2025, we did not include them in that year. The “other” category includes populations such as people with HIV/AIDS, traumatic brain injuries, and multiple chronic conditions who are residing in qualified inpatient facilities.

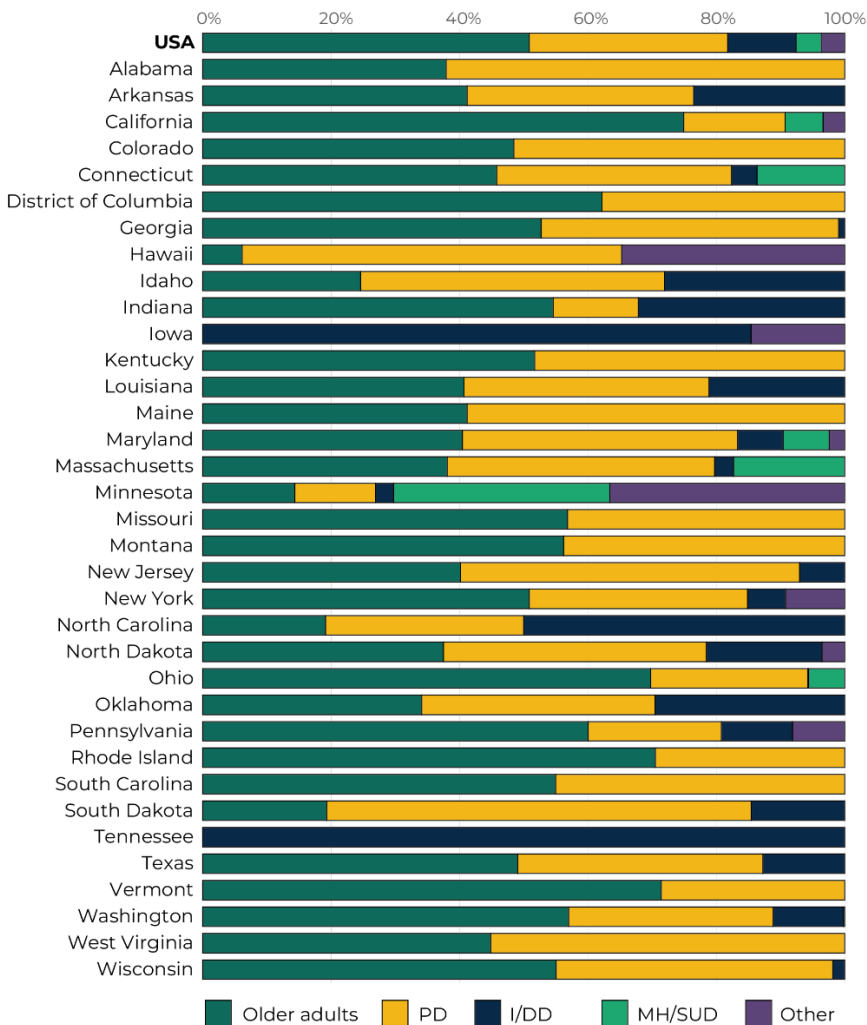
CMS = Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; CY = calendar year; I/DD = people with intellectual or developmental disabilities; MFP = Money Follows the Person; MH/SUD = people with mental health or substance use disorders; PD = people with physical disabilities.

State and Territory MFP Transitions and Trends, CY 2024 and 2025

Key findings

- Most MFP grant recipients reported relatively stable or increasing transition counts in CY 2024 and 2025. Some recipients reported a small number of transitions in a given year, while others reported substantially more (Appendix A Tables 2-5).
- The types of target populations served varied by MFP grant recipient. Older adults represented the largest share of transitions in many states in CY 2024 and 2025 (Figures 4 and 5, Appendix A Tables 2 and 3).
- **Transition counts by MFP grant recipient and target population from CY 2017 to 2025 and cumulative counts through 2025 are available in Appendix A.**

Figure 4. Proportion of MFP transitions by target population, by MFP grant recipient, CY 2024

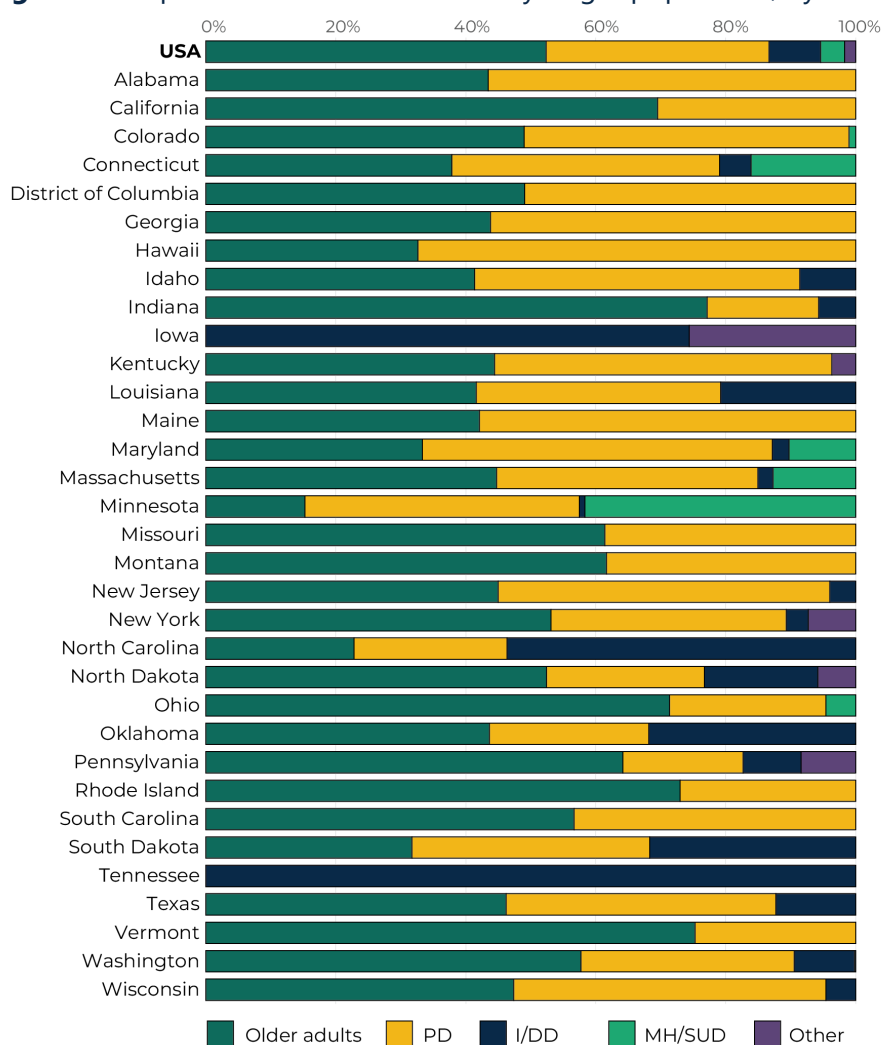


Source: MFP semi-annual progress reports for CY 2024.

Note: Data are self-reported by MFP grant recipients. Data are current as of April 27, 2026, and include all MFP grant recipients that submitted reports indicating MFP transitions occurred in CY 2024. This does not include MFP grant recipients that operated an MFP-funded program but did not submit a report or reported zero transitions for all target populations in CY 2024.

CMS = Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; CY = calendar year; I/DD = people with intellectual or developmental disabilities; MFP = Money Follows the Person; MH/SUD = people with mental health or substance use disorders; PD = people with physical disabilities.

Figure 5. Proportion of MFP transitions by target population, by MFP grant recipient, CY 2025



Source: MFP semi-annual progress reports for CY 2025.

Note: Data are self-reported by MFP grant recipients. Data are current as of April 27, 2026, and include all MFP grant recipients that submitted reports indicating MFP transitions occurred in CY 2025. This does not include MFP grant recipients that operated an MFP-funded program but did not submit a report or reported zero transitions for all target populations in CY 2025.

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Acknowledgments

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