

Lowest/Highest Total Residents, 2006-2007

Wyoming: 520,500

California: 36,408,700

Lowest/Highest Medicaid Coverage, 2006-2007

New Hampshire (6.9%) ◀ Low

High ▶

Mississippi (21.2%)

● **65.1% Employer** 43.7% ●

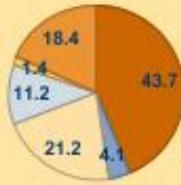
● 4.3% Individual 4.1% ●

● **6.9% Medicaid** 21.2% ●

● 12.5% Medicare 11.2% ●

● 0.8% Other Public 1.4% ●

● 10.4% Uninsured 18.4% ●

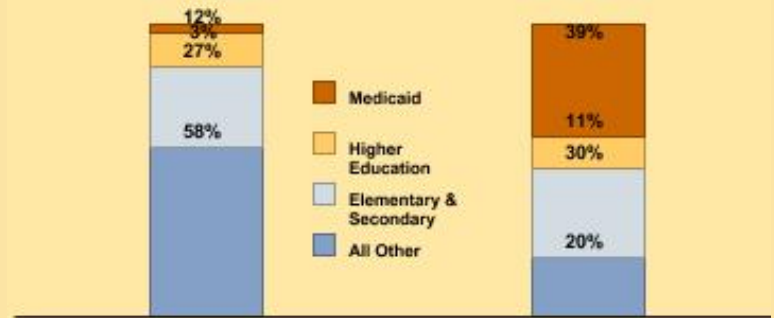


Lowest/Highest % of General Fund Spending on Medicaid, 2005

Alabama (3.3%) ◀ Low

High ▶

Ohio (38.9%)



Low State

High State

US

Demographic Profile, 2007-2008

	Wyoming	520,500	California	36,408,700	300,544,200
Total Residents					
Income					
Poor Residents (below 100% FPL)	New Hampshire	9.7%	Mississippi	27.1%	18.3%
Residents (100-133% FPL)	New Hampshire	3.8%	Mississippi	8.3%	6.4%
Median Annual Income	Mississippi	\$37,416	New Hampshire	\$67,508	\$51,233
Age					
Children (0-18)	District of Columbia	20%	Utah	33%	26%
Poor Children	New Hampshire	11%	Mississippi	38%	25%
Adults (19-64)	Idaho	58%	District of Columbia	69%	61%
Poor Adults	New Hampshire	9%	Mississippi	24%	17%
Elderly (65+)	Alaska	7%	Florida	17%	13%
Poor Elderly	Alaska	7%	Mississippi	19%	13%
Distribution by Race/Ethnicity					
White	Hawaii	18%	Vermont	95%	65%
Black	Maine	1%	District of Columbia	53%	12%
Hispanic	West Virginia	1%	New Mexico	43%	16%
Other	Indiana	2%	Hawaii	73%	7%
Non-Citizen	West Virginia	0%	California	16%	7%
Population Living in Non-Metropolitan Areas	California	2%	Wyoming	70%	16%

Health Insurance Coverage of the Nonelderly, 2007-2008

	New Hampshire	7.5%	District of Columbia	21.6%	14.9%
Medicaid					
Children	Massachusetts	40.1%	Arkansas	76.7%	59.6%
Adults	Arkansas	23.3%	Massachusetts	59.9%	40.4%
Uninsured	Massachusetts	6.1%	Texas	27.7%	17.4%
Children	West Virginia	8.5%	Utah	27.2%	17.7%
Adults	Utah	72.8%	West Virginia	91.5%	82.3%
Nonelderly (below 100% FPL)	Vermont	25.3%	Mississippi	50.2%	38.2%
Nonelderly (100-133% FPL)	Rhode Island	6.7%	Missouri	13.2%	10.3%
Nonelderly (134-300% FPL)	Massachusetts	26.0%	Vermont	41.6%	34.9%
Nonelderly (301-400% FPL)	South Carolina	5.7%	District of Columbia	12.0%	6.9%

Nonelderly (above 400% FPL)	South Carolina	7.0%	Alaska	17.2%	9.6%
Employer Sponsored Insurance	New Mexico	46.8%	New Hampshire	73.9%	59.7%
Individual Insurance	West Virginia	2.7%	North Dakota	10.7%	5.3%
Other Public	Massachusetts	1.2%	Alaska	6.5%	2.7%
Percentage Point Change Among Nonelderly 0-64 by Coverage Type, 2007-2008					
Uninsured	Oklahoma	-4.3%	Kentucky	2.9%	0.2%
Medicaid	Utah	-2.8%	Nebraska	2.9%	1.0%
Employer-Sponsored	Hawaii	-4.9%	Oklahoma	3.0%	-1.2%
Individually Purchased	North Dakota	-2.7%	Louisiana	1.0%	-0.2%
Medicaid Enrollment					
Total Enrollment, FY2006	North Dakota	73,100	California	10,547,200	58,714,800
Children	Massachusetts	36.9%	Wyoming	65.9%	49.7%
Adults	Texas	12.4%	California	40.7%	25.3%
Elderly	Arizona	4.9%	Wisconsin	16.3%	10.4%
Disabled	California	9.1%	West Virginia	27.3%	14.5%
% Enrolled in Managed Care, 2008	2 States Tied	0.0%	Tennessee	100.0%	70.9%
Medicaid Expenditures					
Total Medicaid Spending, FY2007	Wyoming	\$433,236,885	New York	\$44,339,402,218	\$319,676,945,585
Disproportionate Share Hospital Payments (DSH)	Massachusetts	-3.8%	New Hampshire	17.5%	5.0%
Acute Care	North Dakota	36.6%	Arizona	73.6%	60.9%
Rx Drugs	Arizona	0.1%	Louisiana	19.6%	7.7%
Long Term Care (LTC)	Georgia	21.5%	North Dakota	63.1%	34.1%
Working Parents	Arkansas	17%	Minnesota	275%	66%
Nursing Home	New Mexico	23.7%	Alabama	66.3%	44.0%
Home/Personal Care	Mississippi	12.1%	Vermont	74.2%	40.1%
Per Enrollee Medicaid Spending, FY2006					
Total	Arizona	\$2,206	District of Columbia	\$8,484	\$4,575
Children	Louisiana	\$1,003	Maine	\$4,237	\$1,708
Adults	California	\$847	Alaska	\$4,851	\$2,142
Elderly	Arizona	\$2,512	Connecticut	\$23,124	\$10,691
Disabled	Arizona	\$5,575	New York	\$26,535	\$12,874
Other Medicaid Spending Measures					
Federal Contribution per State Dollar, FY2009	2 States Tied	56.20%	Mississippi	83.62%	56.20%
General Fund Spending on Medicaid, SFY2007	Alabama	3.3%	Ohio	38.9%	16.9%
Medicaid Eligibility Levels by Annual Income and FPL, 2009					
Pregnant Women	6 States Tied	133%	3 States Tied	300%	133%
Infants	10 States Tied	133%	7 States Tied	300%	133%
Children 1-5	25 States Tied	133%	5 States Tied	300%	133%
Children 6-19	20 States Tied	100%	5 States Tied	300%	100%
Medicaid and Medicare Dual Eligibles					
Total Dual Eligible Enrollment, 2005	51 States Tied	100%	51 States Tied	100%	100%
Total Dual Eligible Spending in Millions, 2005	51 States Tied	100%	51 States Tied	100%	100%
Total Medicare Enrollment, 2008	Alaska	59,435	California	4,470,439	44,831,390
Estimated Annual "Clawback" Payment, 2006	North Dakota	\$4,931,821	California	\$1,058,962,604	\$6,605,675,559
SCHIP					
Eligibility Income Level for Family of 3, 2009	North Dakota	160%	New York	400%	-
Change in CHIP Enrollment, June 2007-08	Georgia	-18.5%	Wisconsin	122.5%	9.2%
Total SCHIP Spending, FY2007	Vermont	\$6,355,909	California	\$1,966,529,162	\$10,046,523,960

This fact sheet was last updated on December 09, 2009. Additional Medicaid Fact Sheets available at <http://www.kff.org/MFS/>.

All data are drawn directly from statehealthfacts.org, Kaiser's continuously updated database for state-level health data. More detailed notes and sources are available by following the online links from each topic on the fact sheet.

Demographic Profile

Total Residents, Income, Age, Race/Ethnicity, Citizenship, Population Living in Non-Metropolitan Areas

Source: KCMU and Urban Institute analysis of the Current Population Surveys, March 2008 and 2009.

Notes: These demographic data may differ from Census Bureau figures due to grouping by health insurance unit (HIU) rather than household. A Metropolitan Statistical area must have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population. A Non-Metropolitan Statistical Area lacks at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

Median Annual Income

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2007, 2008, and 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements. Three-Year-Average Median Household Income by State: 2006-2008.

Health Insurance Coverage

Medicaid, Uninsured, Medicaid, Employer-Sponsored Insurance, Individual Insurance, Other Public, Percentage Point Change in the Rate of Coverage of the Nonelderly Population (0-64 years old)

Source: KCMU and Urban Institute analysis of the Current Population Survey (CPS), March 2008 and 2009.

Notes: State figures are based on pooled 2007 and 2008 data; U.S. figures are based on 2008 data.

Medicaid

Total Enrollment

Source: The Urban Institute and KCMU estimates based on data from MSIS reports from CMS for FY2006.

Notes: Maine data are for FY2004 and Nevada data are for FY2005.

% Enrolled in Managed Care

Source: Medicaid Managed Care Penetration Rates by State as of June 2008, CMS, DHHS.

Total Medicaid Spending in Millions

Source: Urban Institute estimates for KCMU based on CMS Form 64 for FY2007.

Notes: All spending includes state and federal expenditures. Expenditures include benefit payments and disproportionate share hospital payments; do not include administrative costs, accounting adjustments, or the U.S. Territories. Total spending including these additional items was about \$315.3 billion in FY2006.

Per Enrollee Medicaid Spending and Distribution by Group

Source: The Urban Institute and KCMU estimates based on data from MSIS reports from CMS for FY2006.

Notes: Maine data are for FY2004 and Nevada data are for FY2005.

Multiplier and Federal Matching Rate

Source: KCMU calculations based on the FMAPs as published in the Federal Register, November 26, 2008 (Vol. 73, No. 229), pp. 72052.

Notes: The multiplier is based on the FMAP and represents the amount of federal funds a state receives for every dollar it spends on Medicaid. The rate varies year to year and is based on each state's relative per capita income. It ranges from a low of 50% to 76%, averaging roughly 60% nationally. For FY2007, the rate for Alabama was 1:2.21 (68.85%).

State Medicaid Spending as % of State General Fund

Source: 2007 State Expenditure Report, National Association of State Budget Officers

Notes: A state's general fund is the predominant fund for financing a state's operations.

Medicaid Eligibility Levels

Source: Data based on a national survey conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities for the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, December 2009; and Medicaid Eligibility, DHHS, CMS.

Notes: All dollar figures represent the annual income for a family of three. For Working Parents, the U.S. figures represent the median annual income in dollars and as a percent of the FPL. For other groups, the U.S. figures represent the federal minimum annual income in dollars and as a percent of the FPL. The eligibility thresholds for parents in Arizona, Indiana, Iowa, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Utah are for Medicaid coverage established through waivers and are higher than for "regular" Medicaid coverage. The coverage offered through these waivers generally provides fewer benefits and has higher levels of cost-sharing than allowed in Medicaid.

Medicaid and Medicare Dual Eligibles

Sources: The Urban Institute and KCMU estimates based on data from MSIS and CMS-64 reports from CMS for 2005.

CMS Statistics: Medicare State Enrollment, CMS. *An Update on the Clawback: Revised Health Spending Data Change State Financial Obligations for the New Medicare Drug Benefit*, KCMU, March 2006.

SCHIP

Eligibility Income Level for a Family of Three

Source: Data based on a national survey conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities for the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, January 2009; and Medicaid Eligibility, DHHS, CMS.

Notes: The levels are for separate SCHIP programs only. The following states do not have a separate SCHIP program: AK, AR, DC, HI, LA, MN, MO, NE, NM, OH, OK, RI, SC, WI.

Current SCHIP Enrollment

Source: Collected by Health Management Associates for KCMU. Data as of June 2008.

Notes: Figures represent the current monthly enrollment. TN phased out its Medicaid expansion program in September 2002. In March 2007, the state implemented a new SCHIP program called CoverKids.

Total SCHIP Spending

Source: FY2007 SCHIP Expenditures (state and federal), CMS, Special Data Request.

Abbreviations

CMS: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

DHHS: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

FMAP: Federal Medical Assistance Percentage

FPL: Federal Poverty Level (The FPL for 48 states was \$16,090 for a family of 3 in 2005; Alaska \$20,110 and Hawaii \$18,510.)

KCMU: The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured

MSIS: Medicaid Statistical Information System

SCHIP: State Children's Health Insurance Program