



Federal and State Share of CHIP Spending, FY 2012 (millions)

State	Total	Federal	State
Alabama	\$200.8	\$156.7	\$44.1
Alaska	\$30.4	\$19.8	\$10.6
Arizona	\$31.6	\$24.4	\$7.2
Arkansas	\$124.8	\$99.2	\$25.6
California	\$1,918.3	\$1,246.8	\$671.5
Colorado	\$194.2	\$126.3	\$68.0
Connecticut	\$25.4	\$39.8	-\$14.4
Delaware	\$22.3	\$15.1	\$7.1
District of Columbia	\$17.6	\$13.9	\$3.7
Florida	\$499.1	\$345.4	\$153.7
Georgia	\$355.8	\$271.6	\$84.2
Hawaii	\$38.5	\$24.8	\$13.8
Idaho	\$43.7	\$34.6	\$9.1
Illinois	\$407.6	\$265.1	\$142.5
Indiana	\$181.3	\$139.4	\$41.9
Iowa	\$122.7	\$89.0	\$33.8
Kansas	\$76.3	\$53.3	\$23.0
Kentucky	\$178.2	\$142.3	\$35.9
Louisiana	\$226.9	\$165.1	\$61.8
Maine	\$40.7	\$30.3	\$10.4
Maryland	\$237.5	\$154.4	\$83.1
Massachusetts	\$489.7	\$318.3	\$171.4
Michigan	\$66.2	\$52.7	\$13.5
Minnesota	\$19.6	\$30.9	-\$11.2
Mississippi	\$207.6	\$170.2	\$37.4
Missouri	\$158.9	\$118.3	\$40.7
Montana	\$74.9	\$57.1	\$17.8
Nebraska	\$58.5	\$40.8	\$17.8
Nevada	\$43.9	\$30.3	\$13.6
New Hampshire	\$20.1	\$17.5	\$2.6
New Jersey	\$947.2	\$615.9	\$331.3
New Mexico	\$151.6	\$119.1	\$32.5
New York	\$858.0	\$557.8	\$300.2
North Carolina	\$385.7	\$292.0	\$93.7
North Dakota	\$24.0	\$16.5	\$7.5
Ohio	\$431.7	\$323.3	\$108.4
Oklahoma	\$146.1	\$109.2	\$36.9
Oregon	\$187.0	\$138.4	\$48.5
Pennsylvania	\$429.0	\$294.1	\$134.9
Rhode Island	\$57.2	\$38.0	\$19.1
South Carolina	\$119.2	\$94.4	\$24.8
South Dakota	\$26.2	\$18.7	\$7.5
Tennessee	\$252.0	\$192.6	\$59.3
Texas	\$1,200.7	\$849.1	\$351.6
Utah	\$74.8	\$59.6	\$15.2
Vermont	\$9.2	\$12.5	-\$3.4
Virginia	\$276.0	\$179.4	\$96.6
Washington	\$71.7	\$93.0	-\$21.3
West Virginia	\$57.5	\$46.4	\$11.0
Wisconsin	\$131.8	\$99.1	\$32.7
Wyoming	\$15.9	\$10.4	\$5.5
United States	\$11,965.7	\$8,452.7	\$3,513.1

Notes: Include expenditures for Medicaid-expansion CHIP programs and/or Separate CHIP programs, plus program administration. Separate CHIP includes unborn children, who represent some states' only separate CHIP spending, as shown in MACStats Table 9. Federal CHIP spending on administration is generally limited to 10% of a state's total federal CHIP spending for the year. States with a Medicaid-expansion CHIP program may elect to receive reimbursement for administrative spending from Medicaid rather than CHIP funds; Medicaid funds are not shown in this table. The United States total does not include spending in territories.

Section 2105(g) of the Social Security Act permits 11 qualifying states to use CHIP funds to pay the difference between the regular Medicaid matching rate and the enhanced CHIP matching rate for Medicaid-enrolled, Medicaid-financed children whose family income exceeds 133 percent of the federal poverty level. Since there is no state share of CHIP spending for these children (because their state share is financed entirely under Medicaid), some states (Connecticut, Minnesota, Vermont, and Washington) are shown in this table as having negative state CHIP spending.

Source: MACPAC analysis of CMS-64 Financial Management Report (FMR) net expenditure data as of December 2012 for the states and territories. MACPAC Report to the Congress on Medicaid and CHIP (March 2013).