

**Federal and State Share of CHIP Spending, FY2010 (\$, millions)**

State	Total	Federal	State
Alabama	\$165.5	\$128.4	\$37.0
Alaska	\$28.3	\$18.7	\$9.6
Arizona	\$76.1	\$57.8	\$18.2
Arkansas	\$106.0	\$85.8	\$20.2
California	\$1,825.7	\$1,186.8	\$638.9
Colorado	\$177.8	\$115.6	\$62.2
Connecticut	\$35.3	\$29.7	\$5.6
Delaware	\$19.7	\$12.9	\$6.9
District of Columbia	\$14.3	\$11.3	\$3.0
Florida	\$450.4	\$308.5	\$141.9
Georgia	\$298.1	\$225.4	\$72.7
Hawaii	\$46.2	\$31.4	\$14.8
Idaho	\$43.4	\$34.1	\$9.3
Illinois	\$402.0	\$261.7	\$140.4
Indiana	\$117.8	\$89.8	\$28.0
Iowa	\$96.1	\$71.6	\$24.5
Kansas	\$74.8	\$54.0	\$20.8
Kentucky	\$154.3	\$122.9	\$31.4
Louisiana	\$227.2	\$175.7	\$51.5
Maine	\$44.6	\$33.7	\$10.9
Maryland	\$246.6	\$160.3	\$86.3
Massachusetts	\$463.9	\$301.5	\$162.4
Michigan	\$155.4	\$114.9	\$40.5
Minnesota	\$24.2	\$19.5	\$4.8
Mississippi	\$183.7	\$152.4	\$31.3
Missouri	\$142.4	\$107.0	\$35.4
Montana	\$47.3	\$36.5	\$10.8
Nebraska	\$50.7	\$36.7	\$14.0
Nevada	\$34.8	\$22.7	\$12.1
New Hampshire	\$17.3	\$12.2	\$5.1
New Jersey	\$864.7	\$562.4	\$302.4
New Mexico	\$288.6	\$230.6	\$57.9
New York	\$768.3	\$499.4	\$268.9
North Carolina	\$477.2	\$360.2	\$117.0
North Dakota	\$19.4	\$14.4	\$5.0
Ohio	\$354.9	\$264.0	\$91.0
Oklahoma	\$150.5	\$113.0	\$37.5
Oregon	\$116.4	\$86.1	\$30.3
Pennsylvania	\$446.0	\$305.6	\$140.4
Rhode Island	\$43.1	\$28.8	\$14.3
South Carolina	\$116.8	\$92.5	\$24.3
South Dakota	\$25.6	\$18.9	\$6.7
Tennessee	\$166.1	\$127.0	\$39.1
Texas	\$1,091.7	\$776.3	\$315.4
Utah	\$74.2	\$59.5	\$14.7
Vermont	\$7.0	\$5.5	\$1.5
Virginia	\$254.5	\$165.4	\$89.1
Washington	\$50.5	\$42.7	\$7.8
West Virginia	\$47.9	\$39.2	\$8.7
Wisconsin	\$135.3	\$97.6	\$37.7
Wyoming	\$14.3	\$9.3	\$5.0
<b>United States</b>	<b>\$11,283.1</b>	<b>\$7,918.1</b>	<b>\$3,365.1</b>

Notes: The United States total does not include spending in territories. 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. 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 children whose family income exceeds 133% of the federal poverty level. Qualifying states covered higher-income children in Medicaid prior to CHIP.

Source: MACPAC analysis of CMS-64 Financial Management Report (FMR) net expenditure data as of February 2011 for the states and territories.