



Federal and State Share of CHIP Spending, FY 2013 (millions)

State	Total	Federal	State
Alabama	\$193.4	\$150.8	\$42.6
Alaska	\$32.8	\$21.3	\$11.5
Arizona	\$73.9	\$56.1	\$17.7
Arkansas	\$122.8	\$95.4	\$27.4
California	\$2,126.8	\$1,382.4	\$744.4
Colorado	\$227.3	\$147.7	\$79.5
Connecticut	\$28.0	\$35.2	-\$7.2
Delaware	\$24.6	\$17.0	\$7.6
District of Columbia	\$18.4	\$14.5	\$3.9
Florida	\$520.7	\$367.5	\$153.2
Georgia	\$413.3	\$313.6	\$99.7
Hawaii	\$40.3	\$26.6	\$13.7
Idaho	\$60.7	\$48.3	\$12.4
Illinois	\$517.7	\$336.4	\$181.3
Indiana	\$157.4	\$121.2	\$36.2
Iowa	\$134.2	\$96.2	\$38.0
Kansas	\$75.5	\$52.5	\$23.0
Kentucky	\$184.8	\$146.7	\$38.1
Louisiana	\$203.3	\$148.1	\$55.2
Maine	\$37.2	\$27.5	\$9.7
Maryland	\$258.4	\$168.0	\$90.4
Massachusetts	\$573.7	\$372.9	\$200.8
Michigan	\$147.1	\$112.5	\$34.7
Minnesota	\$19.5	\$32.2	-\$12.7
Mississippi	\$207.5	\$168.9	\$38.6
Missouri	\$170.0	\$124.1	\$45.8
Montana	\$91.5	\$69.7	\$21.8
Nebraska	\$70.1	\$48.2	\$21.9
Nevada	\$37.2	\$26.8	\$10.5
New Hampshire	\$16.7	\$14.9	\$1.9
New Jersey	\$958.0	\$586.6	\$371.5
New Mexico	\$144.9	\$110.0	\$35.0
New York	\$959.9	\$624.0	\$335.9
North Carolina	\$398.0	\$302.0	\$96.1
North Dakota	\$26.6	\$17.7	\$8.9
Ohio	\$381.3	\$284.1	\$97.2
Oklahoma	\$172.6	\$129.1	\$43.5
Oregon	\$209.4	\$154.3	\$55.0
Pennsylvania	\$428.0	\$291.1	\$136.9
Rhode Island	\$81.1	\$53.7	\$27.4
South Carolina	\$132.5	\$105.1	\$27.4
South Dakota	\$24.6	\$17.0	\$7.6
Tennessee	\$259.6	\$198.0	\$61.6
Texas	\$1,285.0	\$918.8	\$366.2
Utah	\$68.6	\$54.0	\$14.6
Vermont	\$9.0	\$13.0	-\$4.0
Virginia	\$301.0	\$195.7	\$105.4
Washington	\$122.9	\$95.5	\$27.3
West Virginia	\$57.9	\$46.5	\$11.3
Wisconsin	\$140.3	\$106.2	\$34.1
Wyoming	\$16.4	\$10.7	\$5.7
<b>United States</b>	<b>\$12,962.4</b>	<b>\$9,056.2</b>	<b>\$3,906.2</b>

**Notes:** Components may not add to total due to rounding. As shown in Table 3, some states have waivers under Section 1115 of the Social Security Act that use CHIP funds to provide coverage for adults (pregnant women and parents). Federal CHIP spending on administration is generally limited to 10 percent 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.

1 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. Although these are CHIP funds, they effectively reduce state spending on children in Medicaid and do not require a state match within the CHIP program. In cases where the sum of 2105(g) federal CHIP spending (for Medicaid enrollees) and regular federal CHIP spending (for CHIP enrollees) exceeds total spending for CHIP enrollees, states are shown in this table as having negative state CHIP spending (Connecticut, Minnesota, and Vermont).

**Source:** MACPAC analysis of Medicaid and CHIP Budget Expenditure System (MBES/CBES) data from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services as of February 2014.