

A CASE FOR Inclusion

An Analysis of Medicaid and
Americans with Mental Retardation
and Developmental Disabilities

2006

Table of Contents

About United Cerebral Palsy.....	2
About the Author.....	2
Overview	3
Three-Phase Medicaid Improvement Project	4
How the State Rankings Were Developed.....	4
What the Rankings Revealed.....	4
Contradicting Conventional Wisdom	5
Little correlation to a state's ranking.....	5
High correlation to a state's ranking.....	5
States' Ranking of Medicaid and Americans with Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities	6
Key Facts about the Top Ten States	6
Top Ten States	7
Next Steps – Creating State-specific Medicaid Improvement Plans.....	7
Appendix I – Letter Grades by State for Select Outcome Categories.....	8
Appendix II – Ranking Methodology, Data Elements Used, Explanation and Sources.....	9
Appendix III – Data on Medicaid Services to Americans with MR/DD by state.....	11
Endnotes.....	15

About United Cerebral Palsy

United Cerebral Palsy is one of the nation's leading organizations serving and advocating for the more than 54 million Americans with disabilities. Most UCP consumers are people with disabilities other than cerebral palsy. Through its nationwide network, United Cerebral Palsy assists over 170,000 individuals, as well as their families and communities, with services such as job training and placement, physical therapy, individual and family support, early intervention, social and recreation programs, community living, state and local referrals, and instruction on how to use technology to perform everyday tasks. For more information, visit www.ucp.org or call (800) 872-5827.

About the Author

Tarren Bragdon has been involved in healthcare policy research and analysis for over a decade. His work has been featured in dozens of newspapers and media outlets nationwide including the *Wall Street Journal*, *New York Post* and PBS. Past and present clients include United Cerebral Palsy; the MELMAC Education Foundation; the Maine Heritage Policy Center; the Heritage Foundation in Washington, DC; the Manhattan Institute's Empire Center for New York State Policy; Home Care Alliance of Maine; and the National College Access Network. He has presented to numerous legislative committees and physician, hospital, Medicaid, business, social service and policy research organizations. He served two terms in the Maine House of Representatives on the Health and Human Services Committee. He serves on the board of directors of Spurwink Corporation, the one of the largest social service providers in Maine with over 850 employees.

Overview

In Washington, DC, and in state capitals across the nation, there is much discussion and debate regarding substantial reforms to the Medicaid program. In early February 2006, Congress passed budget legislation containing significant changes to Medicaid, as well as trimming federal Medicaid spending by \$4.7 billion over five years and \$26.4 billion over ten years¹. The President's FY2007 budget request includes additional federal Medicaid cuts of \$14 billion over five years and \$35.5 billion over ten years².

In state budgets, fiscal pressures from Medicaid continue. States from Vermont to Kentucky from Idaho to Florida are implementing extensive Medicaid reforms. Too often the Medicaid discussion is simply cost focused. Frequently, the need to improve Medicaid services and outcomes, particularly for individuals with disabilities, is not discussed.

United Cerebral Palsy (UCP) has conducted an analysis of how Medicaid is serving people with mental retardation and/or developmental disabilities (MR/DD).

Nationwide, Medicaid serves almost 530,000 individuals with MR/DD spending \$27.4 billion in fiscal year 2004 or almost \$52,000 per person per year. Although this is a tiny portion of the 41.3 million individuals enrolled in Medicaid and the total \$288 billion spent in FY2004 (about \$7,000 per person per year), **Americans with disabilities such as MR/DD are some of the most vulnerable Medicaid recipients.** Individuals with MR/DD make up just 1.3 percent of all Medicaid recipients but 9.5 percent of Medicaid spending. Despite these figures, too often this population is glossed over in the larger Medicaid discussion.

Like all Americans, individuals with MR/DD deserve to live in the community and experience a quality, meaningful life. Medicaid can play a crucial role in making that a reality.

However, the experiences of individuals throughout the 50 states and the District of Columbia show that this goal is not always the reality.

UCP conducted this holistic analysis to chart each state's ranking and progress in creating a quality, meaningful and community-inclusive life for those Americans with mental retardation and developmental disabilities served by that state's Medicaid program.

This is part of a three-phase process that also will study top-performing states and then create state-specific action plans for UCP affiliates on how their state can improve. State improvement plans will empower individuals and families with the necessary steps, reinforced with data and facts, to create more positive change for individuals with MR/DD served by Medicaid.

The state rankings in this report are a snapshot in time. Most data is from 2004, although all data is the most recent available. **Every state has room for improvement.**

Three-Phase Project

To proactively understand and promote positive Medicaid reforms, United Cerebral Palsy has undertaken a substantial three-part research effort:

1) Nationwide scan of state Medicaid programs (Fall 2005)

- Assimilation of data about each state, its Medicaid program, its Medicaid-funded services to individuals with MR/DD and key outcomes
- Interviews with key Medicaid and MR/DD experts across the country

2) Ranking of all states with further research of top-performing states (Winter 2006)

- Through a weighted scoring methodology, identify top-performing states
- Further analyze how and why certain states best support individuals with MR/DD through Medicaid

3) Creation of state-specific improvement plans for UCP affiliates (Spring 2006)

- Empower local advocates with a state improvement plan containing clear, meaningful steps as to how they can replicate success within their own state

How the State Rankings Were Developed

These rankings were developed through a broad, data-driven effort. Demographic, cost, utilization and outcomes statistics were assembled for all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Over 230 individual data elements from numerous different governmental, non-profit and advocacy organizations were reviewed. Dozens of Medicaid, disability and MR/DD experts, as well as members of national advocacy and research organizations, were consulted. They were asked to consider the attributes of top-performing Medicaid programs and offer opinions and recommendations on the project in general.

To comprehensively determine the top-performing states, a weighted scoring methodology was developed. Thirty key outcome measures were selected and individually scored in ten major equally-weighted categories (10 points each) on a total 100-point scale. The top-performing state for each outcome measure was assigned the highest possible score in that category. The worst-performing state was assigned a zero score in that category. All other states were apportioned accordingly based on their outcome measure value between the top and worst-performing.

As noted, most data is from 2004, but all data is the most recent available. Therefore, these state rankings are a snapshot in time. Changes and reforms enacted or beginning in 2005 or later have not been considered. When reviewing an individual state's ranking, it is important to consider action taken since 2004, if any, to accurately understand both where that state was and where it is presently.

Also, it is important to note that not all individuals with disabilities were considered. To limit the scope of the effort and to focus subsequent initiatives on meaningful, achievable improvement plans, only individuals with MR/DD served by Medicaid were considered.

What the Rankings Revealed

- The overriding conclusion is that all states still need improvement in how their Medicaid programs serve individuals with MR/DD and what outcomes are achieved.
- Too many Americans with MR/DD are still not living in the community:
 - ◆ 33 states have more than 80 percent of individuals living in community settings (under 16 total residents). However, just 11 states have more than 95 percent living in such arrangements.
 - ◆ 18 states have more than 80 percent of individuals living in small residential settings (under seven total residents). However, just 4 states have more than 95 percent.
 - ◆ Only 5 states have more than 80 percent of individuals living in home-like settings (under 4 total residents). None have more than 95 percent.
- Too much funding for individuals with MR/DD is directed at large institutions rather than community-based services:
 - ◆ Only 13 states direct more than 80 percent of MR/DD related money on home and community-based services. Yet, 33 states have more than 80 percent of recipients in home-and community-based service programs.
 - ◆ Just 7 states direct more than 95 percent of related money on home and community-based services, despite 12 states having more than 95 percent of individuals served in this program.
- Quality Assurance efforts are too few:
 - ◆ Only 31 states participate in a nationally-recognized quality assurance initiative.
- Too many working-age individuals may not be engaging in meaningful activities as evidenced by low competitive employment participation:
 - ◆ Just 17 states have more than a third of individuals participating in competitive/supportive employment.
 - ◆ Just 2 states have more than half.

- Many states are not helping individuals transition from Medicaid to work:
 - ◆ Only 27 states have Medicaid buy-in for people with disabilities who are working. (Although three more states passed legislation in 2005 to apply for this federal waiver.)
- Too few states prioritize self-directed services as evidenced by participating in the Independence Plus waiver or providing significant personal assistance funding.

Contradicting Conventional Wisdom

Little correlation to a state's ranking

- It is not just about the money. While appropriate funding levels are critical, increased spending alone does not necessarily equal higher quality services and supports.
- It is not about what the tax burden is in that state. High tax burdens don't necessarily buy better results.
- It is not about which party – Republican, Democrat or divided – is in control of the governor's office and the state legislature. High and low rankings cut across party lines.

High correlation to a state's ranking

- ↓ **It is very much about whether a state prioritizes community inclusion with its funding.**

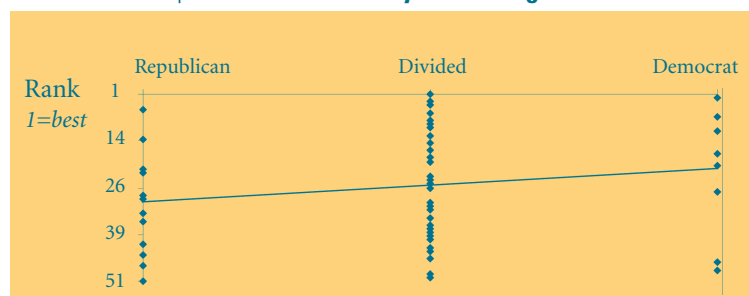
States' Rank Compared to **Spending per Recipient with MR/DD Served**



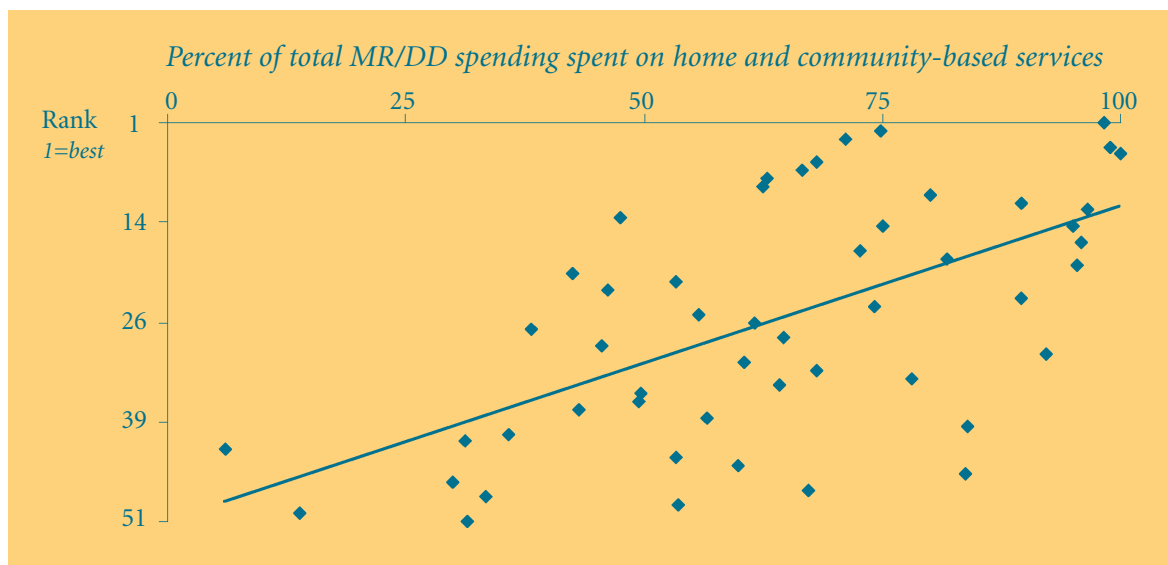
States' Rank Compared to **Tax Burden - % Personal Income**



States' Rank Compared to **Political Party Controlling State**



States' Rank Compared to **Home and Community Based Focus**



How to read these charts:

These charts show the correlation between a state's ranking and another characteristic. The steeper the slope upward of the trend line, the greater the correlation. The three charts above show little correlation. As noted, the one to the left shows a very strong correlation.

States' Ranking of Medicaid and Americans with Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities *Highest ranking is #1*

<i>alphabetical</i>		<i>by rank</i>	
Alabama	45	New Hampshire	1
Alaska	5	Maine	2
Arizona	19	Massachusetts	3
Arkansas	40	Vermont	4
California	31	Alaska	5
Colorado	30	Nebraska	6
Connecticut	26	Washington	7
Delaware	8	Delaware	8
Dist. of Columbia	42	Wisconsin	9
Florida	47	Wyoming	10
Georgia	44	New Mexico	11
Hawaii	23	Rhode Island	12
Idaho	29	Missouri	13
Illinois	46	Kansas	14
Indiana	21	Michigan	14
Iowa	37	Oregon	16
Kansas	14	West Virginia	17
Kentucky	43	Minnesota	18
Louisiana	48	Arizona	19
Maine	2	New Jersey	20
Maryland	39	Indiana	21
Massachusetts	3	South Carolina	22
Michigan	14	Hawaii	23
Minnesota	18	Montana	24
Mississippi	50	Tennessee	25
Missouri	13	Connecticut	26
Montana	24	North Carolina	27
Nebraska	6	Utah	28
Nevada	38	Idaho	29
New Hampshire	1	Colorado	30
New Jersey	20	California	31
New Mexico	11	Pennsylvania	32
New York	36	South Dakota	33
North Carolina	27	Oklahoma	34
North Dakota	35	North Dakota	35
Ohio	41	New York	36
Oklahoma	34	Iowa	37
Oregon	16	Nevada	38
Pennsylvania	32	Maryland	39
Rhode Island	12	Arkansas	40
South Carolina	22	Ohio	41
South Dakota	33	Dist. of Columbia	42
Tennessee	25	Kentucky	43
Texas	51	Georgia	44
Utah	28	Alabama	45
Vermont	4	Illinois	46
Virginia	49	Florida	47
Washington	7	Louisiana	48
West Virginia	17	Virginia	49
Wisconsin	9	Mississippi	50
Wyoming	10	Texas	51

Key Facts about the Top Ten States

Further examining the top 10 states shows that a state does not need to look a certain way in order to best serve individuals with MR/DD through Medicaid. What matters is how a state acts.

In fact, the top 10 states are quite diversified.

Key Political Facts

State Legislatures

- 4 Democrat-controlled, 4 Republican-controlled, 1 Split, 1 Non-partisan

Governors

- 6 Democrat and 4 Republican

State Governments (Legislature & Governor)

- 2 Democrat-controlled, 1 Republican-controlled, 7 Split

Key Socio-Economic Facts

Tax burden – state & local taxes, percent of personal income

- 4 in highest quartile, 1 in second, 2 in third and 3 in lowest quartile

Median household income

- 4 in richest quartile, 3 in second, 2 in third and 1 in poorest quartile

Population

- None in largest quartile, 3 in second, none in third and 7 in smallest quartile

Size of Medicaid program (percent of 0-64 yr old population)

- 2 in largest quartile, 3 in second, 3 in third and 2 in smallest quartile

top-performing states are as varied as the individuals with MR/DD who they serve:

Geographically varied

Politically diverse

High and low tax burdens

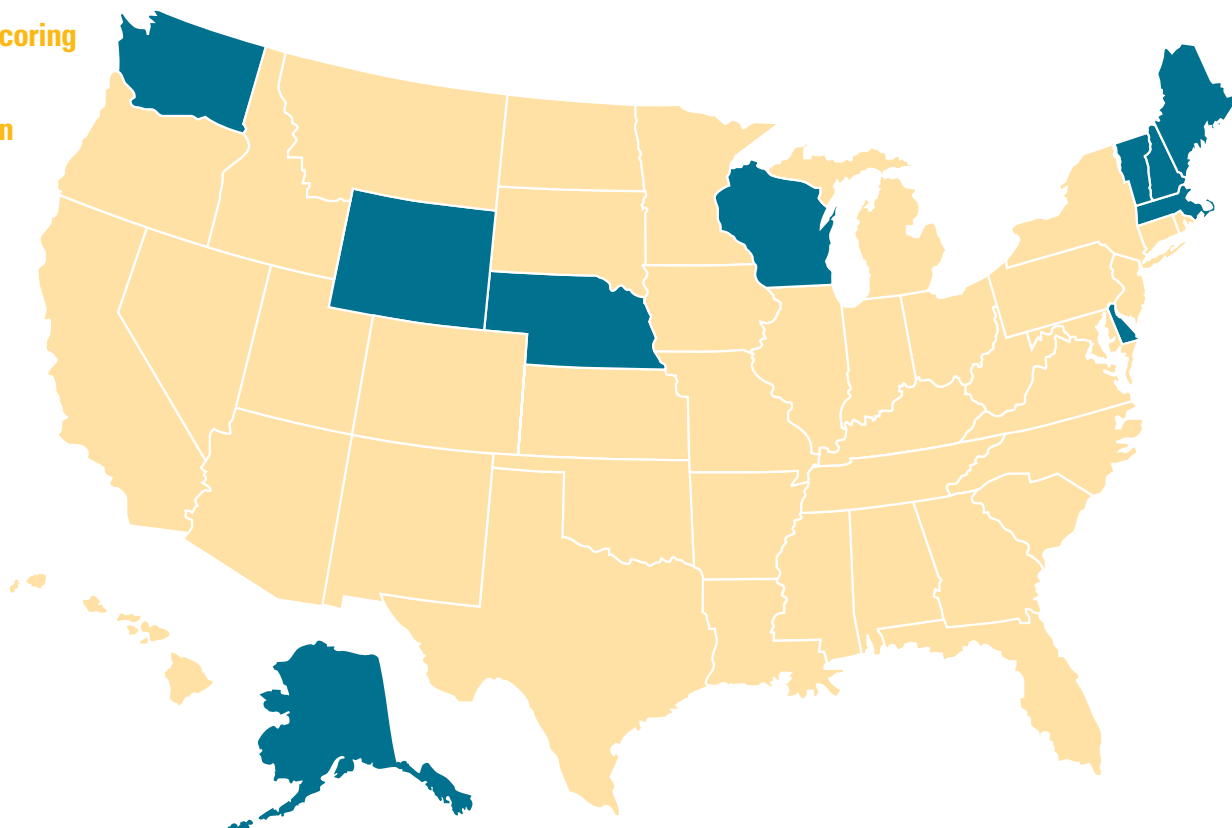
Rich and poor

Large and small overall Medicaid programs

Tend to have smaller populations

The results of this scoring of state Medicaid programs, revealed the following top ten states (in order):

1. New Hampshire
2. Maine
3. Massachusetts
4. Vermont
5. Alaska
6. Nebraska
7. Washington
8. Delaware
9. Wisconsin
10. Wyoming



Next Steps – Creating State-specific Plans

All states need to focus on improvement. The purpose of this analysis is to inform states about how they compare to their peers and identify areas needing improvement.

As state and federal policymakers continue the Medicaid reform discussion, the purpose of this analysis is to infuse that conversation with facts. Facts about where states stand. Facts about what needs to be improved. And beginning to prioritize those too often overlooked – people with disabilities.

Next, United Cerebral Palsy will extensively examine the top-performing states in an effort to unlock their keys to success for other lower-performing states.

Based on each state's current weaknesses and strengths, UCP will develop state-specific action plans for its affiliates regarding how to improve Medicaid services in key areas to better serve individuals with MR/DD.

These state improvement plans will empower policymakers, advocates, families and interested parties to proactively work toward positive Medicaid reform at the state level.

The action plan will also include federal-level action items and recommendations.

Appendix I

Letter Grades by State for Select Outcome Categories

	Home & Community-Based Service Focus	Small Residential Settings	Reaching Those in Need	Services Self-Directed	Cost Efficiency	Overall
Alabama	A	C	C	F	B	C
Alaska	A	A	F	C	C	B
Arizona	A	B	B	F	D	C
Arkansas	D	F	C	D	F	C
California	B	D	A	C	D	C
Colorado	A	B	A	B	A	C
Connecticut	B	C	C	B	C	C
Delaware	B	C	A	C	B	B
Dist. of Columbia	F	D	B	F	C	C
Florida	B	D	C	C	C	D
Georgia	B	C	F	C	B	C
Hawaii	A	B	B	F	A	C
Idaho	C	B	B	C	B	C
Illinois	D	F	B	F	C	D
Indiana	C	C	C	F	C	C
Iowa	C	D	C	C	C	C
Kansas	A	C	B	F	B	B
Kentucky	C	B	C	F	A	C
Louisiana	D	F	F	B	C	D
Maine	A	B	A	A	B	B
Maryland	A	D	B	C	A	C
Massachusetts	B	C	A	C	C	B
Michigan	A	D	B	F	A	B
Minnesota	B	C	C	F	C	B
Mississippi	F	F	C	F	D	D
Missouri	B	D	B	B	B	B
Montana	A	C	C	B	A	C
Nebraska	B	D	B	F	A	B
Nevada	B	A	C	F	B	C
New Hampshire	A	A	D	C	A	B
New Jersey	C	F	B	C	C	C
New Mexico	A	A	C	C	A	B
New York	B	D	A	F	C	C
North Carolina	D	F	B	B	A	C
North Dakota	C	C	A	D	F	C
Ohio	D	F	C	B	A	C
Oklahoma	C	D	C	C	C	C
Oregon	A	B	C	F	A	B
Pennsylvania	B	D	C	F	A	C
Rhode Island	A	B	A	D	B	B
South Carolina	C	D	C	C	A	C
South Dakota	A	C	C	F	C	C
Tennessee	C	C	C	D	B	C
Texas	D	F	F	F	C	F
Utah	B	C	D	F	F	C
Vermont	A	A	A	F	A	B
Virginia	C	F	B	F	A	D
Washington	B	C	D	C	B	B
West Virginia	B	B	C	F	B	B
Wisconsin	B	C	C	F	B	B
Wyoming	A	C	A	F	A	B

Note: For each 10 point category (only selected categories shown above), a state receiving less than 2 points is given an F, 2 but less than 4 points a D, 4 but less than 6 points a C, 6 but less than 8 points a B, and 8 to 10 points an A. Overall grades were calculated similarly but on a 100-point scale.

Appendix II

Ranking Methodology, Data Elements Used, Explanation and Sources

Category	Measure	Explanation	Source	Year
Coverage & Eligibility	Medicaid Buy-In	Medicaid Buy-In allows individuals to work, grow income and improve quality of life and still receive critical Medicaid coverage. As Medicaid covers many services not reimbursed by private insurance, this wrap-around option is important.	Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	2005
	Uninsured Rate - avail of health coverage*	Beyond just Medicaid, a state has adequate health coverage, public or private, for children and adults (0-64 years of age). Individuals with MR/DD have medical needs that must be met with health coverage.	Kaiser Family Foundation	2004
Home & Community-Based Service Focus	Percent of Medicaid MR/DD Expenditures on HCBS	Expenditures are focused on home and community-based services.	Research and Training Center on Community Living	2004
	Percent of all MR/DD Recipients in HCBS	Individuals are served within a community-based program.		
Quality Assurance Efforts	CMS - Participant Experience Survey (PES-MRDD) - Involvement	The state participates in at least one nationally recognized or notable quality assurance effort.	Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	2005
	National Core Indicators (HSRI) - Involvement		Human Services Research Institute	
	CMS Quality Assurance Grants		Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	
	Noteworthy Other State QA Initiatives		QualityMall.org	
Small Residential Settings	Percent of all ICF-MR & HCBS Recipients in < 7 settings	Individuals are living in community settings (6 or less adults).	Research and Training Center on Community Living	2004
	Percent of all HCBS Recipients in < 4 settings	Individuals are served in home-like settings (1-3 adults).		
	Percent in 16+ settings	States are penalized for significant portions of individuals living in large institution settings (16 or more adults).		
Key Medicaid Optional Services	Occupational Therapy	Critical Medicaid optional services are provided to meet the priority service needs of the MR/DD population.	Kaiser Family Foundation	2004
	Personal Care Services			
	Physical Therapy			
	Speech, hearing & language disorders services			

Appendix II Continued

Category	Measure	Explanation	Source	Year
Desired Outcomes and Comprehensive Supports	Family Support*	A state supports children and families directly and promotes keeping families together.	Coleman Institute	FY2002
	Vocational Rehab Outcome*	Vocational training and participation in meaningful work are important for an enriched life.	US Dept of Education	2004
	Percent Disabled Employed as percent of Non-disabled Employed* (21-64 yrs)	The state has equal rates of individuals with disabilities participating in the workforce compared to the non-disabled population.	US Census Bureau	2000
	Supported/Competitive Employment participation*	Participation in meaningful work is important for an enriched life and economic self-sufficiency.	Coleman Institute	FY2002
Reaching those in Need	Percent Growth Required to Match Needs of Waiting List- 1	The state meets the need with no significant waiting list.	Research and Training Center on Community Living	2004
	Percent Growth Required to Match Needs of Waiting List- 2		Kaiser Family Foundation	2004
	Recipients with MR/DD per 100,000 of population	Beyond a waiting list, the state shows a good faith effort to reach those with MR/DD.	Research and Training Center on Community Living	2004
Self-Directed	Independence Plus Waiver or Application	The state promotes independence and self-directed care by participating in the federal Independence Plus waiver.	Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	2005
	Supported Living/ Personal Assistance	The state promotes individuals living independently through personal assistance services.	Coleman Institute	FY2002
Cost Efficiency	Low ICF-MR Residents per 100,000 population	The state does not spend large amounts of money on undesirable and costly institutional care.	Research and Training Center on Community Living	2004
	State (non-Medicaid) MR/DD Spending per MR/DD Recipient*	The state spends a reasonable amount per recipient for various service categories. Adequate funding is necessary. Excessive funding does not equate to better outcomes.	Coleman Institute	2005
	ICF-MR Cost per ICF-MR Recipient		Research and Training Center on Community Living	2004
	HCBS Cost per HCBS Recipient		Research and Training Center on Community Living	2004
Fiscal Effort by Citizenry	MR/DD spending per \$1,000 personal income	Citizens and taxpayers invest an adequate amount in services for the MR/DD population.	Coleman Institute	2005
	Per Capita Total MR/DD Spending			

Total 30 Data Elements

* Although these services are not directly Medicaid funded, they are included as they significantly contribute to how well a state holistically serves individuals with MR/DD.

Appendix III

Data on Medicaid Services to Americans with MR/DD by State

	% Disabled Employed as % of Non- disabled Employed (21-64 years old)	Personal Care Services	Physical Therapy	Occupational Therapy	Speech, hearing and language disorders	Total MR/DD Spending	Per Capita Total MR/DD Spending	Unmatched State Funds	Unmatched State Funds per ICF-MR or HCBS Recipient	Average Daily HCBS Recipients	HCBS Expenditures per Average Daily Recipient	Average ICF-MR & HCBS Expenditures	Average ICF-MR & HCBS Expenditures per Recipient	Average ICF- MR Expenditures per ICF-MR Recipient
United States	73%	31	34	29	33	\$ 34,641,167,070	\$ 121	\$ 4,908,623,595.00	\$ 9,634	388,384	37,486	27,435,503,831	\$ 51,826	\$ 114,437
Alabama	67%					\$ 244,163,554	\$ 55	\$ 5,100,252.00	\$ 1,061	4,604	40,210	225,606,887	\$ 43,579	\$ 165,194
Alaska	73%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 84,859,817	\$ 135	\$ 19,941,395.00	\$ 21,419	908	63,432	60,387,690	\$ 62,063	\$ -
Arizona	76%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 446,250,271	\$ 82	\$ 45,280,442.00	\$ 3,081	13,983	24,461	386,105,598	\$ 24,354	\$ 91,327
Arkansas	67%	Yes				\$ 303,085,558	\$ 114	\$ 7,622,991.00	\$ 1,796	2,569	22,368	175,675,678	\$ 38,627	\$ 71,167
California	75%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 3,746,775,414	\$ 107	\$ 959,357,496.00	\$ 15,087	48,990	19,229	1,769,049,037	\$ 25,970	\$ 66,183
Colorado	76%		Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 354,544,032	\$ 80	\$ 35,674,420.00	\$ 5,175	6,648	36,034	263,936,968	\$ 38,570	\$ 176,970
Connecticut	78%					\$ 909,044,373	\$ 268	\$ 244,753,756.00	\$ 34,965	5,899	67,431	665,268,663	\$ 88,361	\$ 216,937
Delaware	75%		Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 109,446,475	\$ 136	\$ 32,272,237.00	\$ 38,789	581	74,048	76,658,889	\$ 86,915	\$ 146,570
Dist. of Columbia	72%	Yes	Yes			\$ 106,144,602	\$ 189	\$ 23,637,429.00	\$ 24,244	226	14,796	85,928,064	\$ 70,898	\$ 108,188
Florida	78%					\$ 1,024,710,141	\$ 62	\$ 60,869,612.00	\$ 2,205	25,111	26,256	944,242,636	\$ 34,410	\$ 91,480
Georgia	73%					\$ 548,198,477	\$ 65	\$ 90,957,995.00	\$ 8,794	8,546	25,103	364,395,314	\$ 37,055	\$ 108,459
Hawaii	77%		Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 67,827,355	\$ 56	\$ 8,940,074.00	\$ 4,846	1,666	34,158	71,665,999	\$ 34,840	\$ 106,570
Idaho	73%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 154,959,550	\$ 117	\$ 5,419,733.00	\$ 2,884	1,221	31,894	98,243,592	\$ 47,415	\$ 93,627
Illinois	74%		Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 1,358,129,581	\$ 108	\$ 288,541,247.00	\$ 14,545	8,286	33,303	1,083,963,784	\$ 55,731	\$ 78,023
Indiana	76%		Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 611,491,649	\$ 100	\$ 86,258,378.00	\$ 6,786	5,893	45,780	741,932,763	\$ 53,943	\$ 77,992
Iowa	75%		Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 512,463,036	\$ 176	\$ 91,484,870.00	\$ 9,658	6,729	22,545	397,282,127	\$ 38,896	\$ 101,810
Kansas	75%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 341,927,240	\$ 129	\$ 6,998,614.00	\$ 1,000	6,290	32,195	274,847,404	\$ 38,727	\$ 107,576
Kentucky	61%					\$ 249,921,245	\$ 62	\$ 27,257,568.00	\$ 9,461	1,920	54,567	228,577,525	\$ 70,877	\$ 134,551
Louisiana	70%	Yes			Yes	\$ 602,039,183	\$ 136	\$ 46,015,640.00	\$ 4,431	4,521	41,980	629,268,836	\$ 59,136	\$ 77,074
Maine	67%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 258,741,124	\$ 203	\$ 10,263,712.00	\$ 3,764	2,449	72,299	241,794,291	\$ 87,164	\$ 270,102
Maryland	77%	Yes				\$ 460,426,959	\$ 84	\$ 91,626,384.00	\$ 11,469	7,181	38,286	373,072,087	\$ 40,800	\$ 152,762
Massachusetts	74%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 1,204,149,167	\$ 188	\$ 277,059,950.00	\$ 21,478	11,540	48,784	792,898,636	\$ 63,412	\$ 205,197
Michigan	70%	Yes				\$ 999,826,198	\$ 101	\$ 40,533,752.00	\$ 4,574	8,619	43,759	389,830,101	\$ 46,491	\$ 151,872
Minnesota	77%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 1,196,093,537	\$ 236	\$ 58,167,479.00	\$ 3,339	14,745	55,344	993,169,951	\$ 57,847	\$ 70,187
Mississippi	66%					\$ 259,052,349	\$ 92	\$ 34,084,074.00	\$ 7,541	1,791	15,338	216,734,891	\$ 46,410	\$ 70,724
Missouri	69%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 555,615,769	\$ 99	\$ 121,018,849.00	\$ 13,196	8,002	29,656	501,816,316	\$ 52,795	\$ 205,314
Montana	70%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 91,569,764	\$ 101	\$ 12,803,995.00	\$ 7,141	1,569	30,599	74,407,846	\$ 37,019	\$ 208,432
Nebraska	76%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 194,598,808	\$ 114	\$ 11,655,671.00	\$ 3,442	2,594	45,109	190,540,747	\$ 53,061	\$ 100,156
Nevada	82%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 80,704,304	\$ 37	\$ 12,714,769.00	\$ 10,099	1,062	29,114	59,995,177	\$ 39,917	\$ 124,633
New Hampshire	76%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 152,462,425	\$ 121	\$ 4,495,837.00	\$ 1,572	2,807	41,744	125,183,469	\$ 40,670	\$ 91,508
New Jersey	77%	Yes				\$ 1,155,861,043	\$ 135	\$ 310,116,925.00	\$ 27,473	7,804	45,849	892,856,236	\$ 77,110	\$ 163,930
New Mexico	73%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 210,566,326	\$ 114	\$ 16,492,415.00	\$ 4,908	2,934	62,034	220,177,964	\$ 62,693	\$ 101,876
New York	73%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 4,786,297,414	\$ 251	\$ -	\$ -	48,543	50,168	5,093,009,833	\$ 83,978	\$ 279,558
North Carolina	73%	Yes				\$ 990,651,668	\$ 122	\$ 173,059,053.00	\$ 16,980	5,853	45,348	697,322,518	\$ 70,536	\$ 111,383
North Dakota	77%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 116,073,175	\$ 186	\$ 6,110,534.00	\$ 2,173	2,099	22,207	108,745,899	\$ 33,205	\$ 90,461
Ohio	70%		Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 1,733,369,455	\$ 154	\$ 549,907,313.00	\$ 31,945	8,976	42,540	1,397,839,573	\$ 79,895	\$ 136,058
Oklahoma	71%	Yes				\$ 438,778,407	\$ 128	\$ 38,345,544.00	\$ 5,879	4,177	51,201	337,456,349	\$ 56,840	\$ 70,214
Oregon	74%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 449,626,582	\$ 128	\$ 90,353,850.00	\$ 12,439	7,616	40,611	327,897,293	\$ 39,363	\$ 268,983
Pennsylvania	70%					\$ 1,965,471,893	\$ 162	\$ 249,713,876.00	\$ 8,460	25,260	42,169	1,577,553,430	\$ 53,299	\$ 121,937
Rhode Island	73%	Yes				\$ 231,549,010	\$ 220	\$ 8,589,891.00	\$ 3,035	2,732	76,677	223,302,370	\$ 77,724	\$ 188,759
South Carolina	72%					\$ 441,612,210	\$ 110	\$ 35,118,479.00	\$ 5,064	4,899	29,913	325,137,136	\$ 47,389	\$ 96,209
South Dakota	76%	Yes	Yes		Yes	\$ 99,025,774	\$ 133	\$ 5,845,708.00	\$ 2,311	2,327	28,022	85,654,565	\$ 33,084	\$ 106,550
Tennessee	68%		Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 583,451,529	\$ 101	\$ 58,456,299.00	\$ 10,030	4,385	63,899	513,314,174	\$ 87,776	\$ 170,547
Texas	78%		Yes	Yes		\$ 1,611,354,356	\$ 74	\$ 372,857,692.00	\$ 17,860	8,172	38,308	1,204,253,513	\$ 51,143	\$ 67,210
Utah	81%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 189,166,990	\$ 81	\$ 5,273,782.00	\$ 1,185	3,625	26,552	152,459,396	\$ 33,618	\$ 69,191
Vermont	71%		Yes			\$ 94,446,011	\$ 154	\$ 1,053,010.00	\$ 554	1,870	44,220	86,019,321	\$ 43,820	\$ 146,068
Virginia	73%				Yes	\$ 583,718,685	\$ 81	\$ 139,331,104.00	\$ 18,403	5,614	39,895	433,941,316	\$ 56,145	\$ 109,694
Washington	73%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 665,213,614	\$ 110	\$ 70,144,740.00	\$ 6,374	10,033	22,124	370,358,786	\$ 28,717	\$ 152,700
West Virginia	56%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 207,871,249	\$ 118	\$ 10,918,632.00	\$ 2,988	2,968	42,593	197,679,492	\$ 48,086	\$ 105,403
Wisconsin	74%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 775,019,004	\$ 142	\$ -	\$ -	10,045	34,596	603,674,574	\$ 45,578	\$ 109,154
Wyoming	77%		Yes	Yes	Yes	\$ 82,820,718	\$ 171	\$ 6,126,130.00	\$ 3,789	1,515	43,551	84,369,127	\$ 50,551	\$ 180,538
Year	2000	Oct-04	Oct-04	Oct-04	Oct-04	FY2002		FY2002		2003	2004	2004		

Appendix III Continued

	% of Expenditures		MR/DD Spending per \$1000 personal income - 2002	MR/DD Recipients per 100,000 of population	Persons with ID/DD Receiving Residential Services per 100,000 of State General Population by Size of Residential Setting				ICF-MR & HCBS Residents - 2003	Total ICF-MR & HCBS Recipients - 2004
	HCBS	ICF-MR			% in Settings with 16+	% in Settings with 1-15	% in Settings with 1-6	% in Settings with 1-3		
United States	56.5	43.5	\$ 3.94	143.1	16.5	83.5	70.2	46.2	509,503	529,381
Alabama	83.7	16.3	\$ 2.18	69.9	6.3	93.7	65.4	51.6	4,807	5,177
Alaska	100	0	\$ 4.22	128.5	0	100	100	87.4	931	973
Arizona	95.5	4.5	\$ 3.19	63.2	5	95	93.9	59	14,696	15,854
Arkansas	35.7	64.3	\$ 4.83	128	45.3	54.7	30.3	28.6	4,244	4,548
California	60.5	39.5	\$ 3.30	146.1	12	88	84.9		63,588	68,118
Colorado	92.2	7.8	\$ 2.41	107.4	2	98	88	74.5	6,894	6,843
Connecticut	61.7	38.3	\$ 6.24	186.2	13.1	86.9	80	42.3	7,000	7,529
Delaware	62.9	37.1	\$ 4.16	112.2	20.8	79.2	79.2	45.6	832	882
Dist. of Columbia	6	94	\$ 4.51	209.2	3.3	96.7	65.5	19.2	975	1,212
Florida	67.3	32.7	\$ 2.12	75.4	26	74	64.4	31.4	27,608	27,441
Georgia	59.9	40.1	\$ 2.24	56.7	27	73	73	61.1	10,343	9,834
Hawaii	89.6	10.4	\$ 1.87	82.7	0	100	99.2	56.7	1,845	2,057
Idaho	45.5	54.5	\$ 4.69	244	6.8	93.2	79.5	73	1,879	2,072
Illinois	30	70	\$ 3.27	194.5	28.1	71.9	47.1	32.4	19,838	19,450
Indiana	53.3	46.7	\$ 3.56	158.2	8.9	91.1	64.2	54.3	12,712	13,754
Iowa	43.2	56.8	\$ 6.32	237.8	25	75	59.3	47	9,472	10,214
Kansas	75	25	\$ 4.35	209.9	7.7	92.3	84.6	52.1	7,001	7,097
Kentucky	53.3	46.7	\$ 2.43	88	21.8	78.2	75.7	75	2,881	3,225
Louisiana	33.4	66.6	\$ 5.37	145.4	38.2	61.8	47	16.3	10,386	10,641
Maine	74.9	25.1	\$ 7.39	247.3	2.6	97.4	91.1	60.4	2,727	2,774
Maryland	83.9	16.1	\$ 2.39	130	6.3	93.7	88.3		7,989	9,144
Massachusetts	71.2	28.8	\$ 4.84	170.5	10.5	89.5	81.6	36.6	12,900	12,504
Michigan	95.1	4.9	\$ 3.31	218.8	12.1	87.9	87.9		8,861	8,385
Minnesota	81.8	18.2	\$ 7.19	263.8	10.1	89.9	81.8	31.8	17,421	17,169
Mississippi	13.9	86.1	\$ 4.09	119.3	58.8	41.2	20.8	17.2	4,520	4,670
Missouri	47.5	52.5	\$ 3.45	110.2	24.2	75.8	57.6	40.8	9,171	9,505
Montana	74.1	25.9	\$ 4.17	186.2	5.4	94.6	69.8	54.3	1,793	2,010
Nebraska	68.1	31.9	\$ 3.90	191.8	17.9	82.1	80.8		3,386	3,591
Nevada	56.6	43.4	\$ 1.26	65.5	6.5	93.5	92.5	84.6	1,259	1,503
New Hampshire	98.2	1.8	\$ 3.52	139.8	1.4	98.6	95.3	91.9	2,860	3,078
New Jersey	42.6	57.4	\$ 3.49	127.4	34.3	65.7	58.3	32.9	11,288	11,579
New Mexico	89.6	10.4	\$ 4.84	119.7	0	100	94.4	87.1	3,360	3,512
New York	49.4	50.6	\$ 7.02	235.1	7.6	92.4	50.5	29.9	58,388	60,647
North Carolina	38.1	61.9	\$ 4.35	138.9	20.7	79.3	71.3		10,192	9,886
North Dakota	49.6	50.4	\$ 6.93	305.8	10.3	89.7	63.1	52.9	2,812	3,275
Ohio	31.2	68.8	\$ 5.23	127.9	33.4	66.6	48.9		17,214	17,496
Oklahoma	64.3	35.7	\$ 4.98	139.5	27.5	72.5	65.8	50.1	6,522	5,937
Oregon	95.9	4.1	\$ 4.54	143.6	2.4	97.6	89.4	53.1	7,264	8,330
Pennsylvania	68.2	31.8	\$ 5.13	186.1	14.9	85.1	77.1		29,518	29,598
Rhode Island	96.6	3.4	\$ 7.10	196.9	3.2	96.8	91	52.7	2,830	2,873
South Carolina	46.2	53.8	\$ 4.31	108.5	21.1	78.9	57.7	28	6,935	6,861
South Dakota	78.1	21.9	\$ 4.81	292.7	9.2	90.8	64.7	52.3	2,529	2,589
Tennessee	55.7	44.3	\$ 3.71	81.2	17.3	82.7	63.4	55.5	5,828	5,848
Texas	31.4	68.6	\$ 2.61	93.1	32.7	67.3	64		20,877	23,547
Utah	64.6	35.4	\$ 3.40	115	27.4	72.6	65.5	57.8	4,449	4,535
Vermont	99	1	\$ 5.31	200.8	0	100	100	94.1	1,902	1,963
Virginia	53.5	46.5	\$ 2.38	87.9	100	0	0		7,571	7,729
Washington	66.5	33.5	\$ 3.43	107	16.9	83.1	79	54.4	11,004	12,897
West Virginia	72.6	27.4	\$ 4.95	111.4	2.9	97.1	69.6	61.2	3,654	4,111
Wisconsin	62.4	37.6	\$ 4.84	228.9	16.2	83.8	75.7	59.1	12,930	13,245
Wyoming	80	20	\$ 5.53	191.7	10.6	89.4	78	35.8	1,617	1,669
Year	2004	2004	2002	2004		2004	2004	2004	2003	2004

	% of Recipients		ICF-MR recipients per 100,000 of state population	Supported Competitive %	Total Supported Living Personal Assistance Participants	Utilization Rate	Total Supported Living Personal Assistance Spending	Spending per Family	Families Supported per 100,000 citizens	Voc Rehab		
	HCBS	ICF-MR								Total # Competitive Employment	% VR Wages to State Aver	Mean Weekly Hours Worked
United States	80.3	19.7	36.3	24%	122,150	42	\$ 2,346,575,694	\$ 3,390	141	199,587	60	32
Alabama	95.7	4.3	5.0	6%	334	7	\$ 870,000	\$ 233	62	7,499	50.2054479	34.30897
Alaska	100	0	0.0	48%	797	125	\$ 29,557,608	\$ 3,086	219	517	67	33
Arizona	98.8	1.2	3.5	16%	1,140	21	\$ 18,443,090	\$ 4,977	426	1,567	55.0598137	33.1672
Arkansas	65.1	34.9	59.6	2%	2,664	97	\$ 50,161,938	\$ 951	21	2,702	64.384031	35.68407
California	84.5	15.5	30.0	17%	16,209	46	\$ 207,524,414	\$ 4,197	210	10,948	50.5162525	32.25457
Colorado	98.3	1.7	2.6	35%	3,424	78	\$ 43,198,210	\$ 1,251	92	1,465	53.3517168	30.91263
Connecticut	84.4	15.6	34.6	50%	1,363	39	\$ 41,579,046	\$ 3,687	202	1,441	59.4965129	29.71609
Delaware	78	22	24.1	32%	26	3	\$ 526,823	\$ 983	164	803	43.2129839	32.8485
Dist. of Columbia	38.4	61.6	133.1	4%	12	2	DNF	\$ -	0	734	35.5355679	38.21526
Florida	87.7	12.3	20.3	27%	3,772	22	\$ 20,709,684	\$ 7,386	98	9,556	60.6038621	32.77615
Georgia	86.3	13.7	15.9	39%	1,375	16	\$ 49,457,164	\$ 1,624	96	4,045	46	34
Hawaii	96.6	3.4	5.7	11%	49	4	\$ 489,141	\$ 5,970	208	724	59.3315346	29.74448
Idaho	72.4	27.6	43.1	13%	1,138	85	\$ 7,569,232	\$ 436	68	1,800	71.1935388	30.57781
Illinois	50	50	77.5	11%	1,769	14	\$ 21,908,172	\$ 3,271	105	7,943	43.3554255	29.69042
Indiana	67.7	32.3	72.6	21%	3,000	49	\$ 8,477,930	\$ 2,025	64	4,761	66	31
Iowa	78.3	21.7	76.2	27%	5,716	194	\$ 115,789,361	\$ 3,777	14	2,143	80.5620328	32.03201
Kansas	91	9	24.0	12%	0	0	\$ -	\$ 11,828	129	1,619	52.7830208	30.38481
Kentucky	75.4	24.6	19.6	25%	529	13	\$ 4,980,942	\$ 2,188	36	4,995	64	34
Louisiana	48.9	51.1	123.2	35%	1,576	35	\$ 46,664,770	\$ 12,414	176	1,728	72.3446743	36.34028
Maine	91.9	8.1	17.7	20%	1,077	83	\$ 57,469,241	\$ 1,065	39	756	69.6157505	28.29238
Maryland	95.7	4.3	7.2	38%	1,179	22	\$ 32,725,731	\$ 4,242	129	2,871	46	32
Massachusetts	91.1	8.9	17.4	45%	1,001	16	\$ 23,775,515	\$ 2,653	242	3,086	60	30
Michigan	98.5	1.5	1.3	39%	7,921	79	\$ 145,656,260	\$ 2,454	140	7,084	59.7275532	30.98809
Minnesota	85	15	50.9	27%	2,289	45	\$ 47,483,090	\$ 7,281	60	2,767	56.3454611	29.69581
Mississippi	43.5	56.5	94.0	18%	1,030	36	\$ 1,791,908	\$ 1,679	95	4,360	71.2676527	36.11193
Missouri	86.5	13.5	22.9	10%	3,319	58	\$ 120,842,711	\$ 1,138	111	5,263	65.9339013	31.85156
Montana	95.4	4.6	10.2	17%	819	90	\$ 10,602,660	\$ 3,264	306	873	66.6819483	29.89576
Nebraska	83.1	16.9	35.6	28%	1,250	72	\$ 14,152,002	\$ 9,524	44	1,278	61.3687483	32.98262
Nevada	86.1	13.9	9.6	35%	941	43	\$ 22,618,378	\$ 1,257	65	964	55.4507703	34.29979
New Hampshire	99.2	0.8	2.0	21%	367	29	\$ 1,436,646	\$ 1,674	292	1,168	54.0186452	28.82021
New Jersey	73	27	36.4	18%	1,119	13	\$ 22,551,993	\$ 5,320	95	4,128	53	31
New Mexico	93.6	6.4	12.1	33%	1,456	78	\$ 78,553,032	\$ 7,672	121	1,523	96	32
New York	84.8	15.2	48.3	16%	3,151	16	\$ 10,328,000	\$ 895	323	13,362	51	31
North Carolina	60.8	39.2	47.6	15%	8,327	100	\$ 132,825,793	DNF	71	9,586	55	32
North Dakota	81.5	18.5	96.9	23%	960	151	\$ 20,478,135	\$ 6,467	74	770	68.5000492	34.57532
Ohio	59.6	40.4	62.9	22%	4,272	37	\$ 218,107,565	\$ 954	106	7,829	61.4084332	32.9788
Oklahoma	71.1	28.9	50.0	59%	1,481	42	\$ 157,916,819	\$ 14,367	92	1,952	63.53945	35.41803
Oregon	99.4	0.6	1.4	34%	3,177	90	\$ 39,008,304	\$ 5,006	54	2,714	73	29
Pennsylvania	86.1	13.9	33.8	41%	8,107	65	\$ 20,731,903	\$ 1,394	231	10,523	54.1061231	33.30143
Rhode Island	98.6	1.4	3.8	19%	658	61	\$ 37,410,228	\$ 9,650	95	577	55.4914211	27.42981
South Carolina	73.5	26.5	45.2	16%	687	17	\$ 5,220,230	\$ 3,543	186	9,094	63.0539948	34.3798
South Dakota	93.2	6.8	23.6	34%	721	94	\$ 3,541,937	\$ 1,372	214	830	67.1743117	31.75616
Tennessee	77.2	22.8	23.1	14%	2,717	47	\$ 153,258,291	\$ 1,697	65	3,439	59.4039819	33.57895
Texas	47.8	52.2	56.7	35%	2,366	11	\$ 18,741,244	\$ 3,623	48	19,941	58	32
Utah	82.8	17.2	33.5	41%	874	38	\$ 7,485,100	\$ 3,001	99	2,765	65.2259833	35.5953
Vermont	99.7	0.3	1.0	42%	371	60	DNF	\$ 11,136	191	1,372	68.1144233	30.89277
Virginia	76.2	23.8	25.7	27%	1,292	18	\$ 7,369,000	\$ 830	41	3,792	53	33
Washington	93.7	6.3	13.5	53%	9,206	152	\$ 225,182,750	\$ 5,540	132	2,177	67.1108601	30.62406
West Virginia	87.5	12.5	29.1	7%	1,848	103	\$ 2,501,873	\$ 3,798	100	2,063	61.513318	34.61464
Wisconsin	84.3	15.7	38.2	20%	3,140	58	\$ 34,399,930	\$ 2,508	127	3,193	60.5716632	29.96586
Wyoming	94.4	5.6	19.3	25%	134	27	\$ 4,501,900	\$ 7,656	160	497	60.4920406	30.83501

Year 2004 2004 FY2002 FY2002 FY2002 FY2002 FY2002 FY2002 FY2002 2004 2004 2004

Appendix III Continued

	Waiting Lists for HCBS Waivers, 2004	MRDD HCBS Participants, 2002	% Growth Required to Match Needs	Total Persons on Waiting List	Total Residential Service Recipients	% Growth Required to Match Needs	Indepen- dence Plus Waivers	Medicaid Buy-In	CMS - Participant Experience Survey (PES- MRDD)	National Core Indicators (HSRI)	Quality Assurance Grants from CMS	Noteworthy State QA Initiatives
United States	93,203	357,730	26%	51,131	273,204	21.1	18	27	5	21	10	7
Alabama	NA (1)	4,594	DNF	DNF	3,109	DNF				Yes		
Alaska	1,633	866	189%	1,400	1,050	108.9		Yes			Yes	Yes
Arizona	NA	NA	DNF	105	3,521	2		Yes		Yes	Yes	
Arkansas	-	2,486	0%	DNF	3,278	10.3		Yes	Yes		Yes	
California	-	42,377	0%	0	50,900	0	Yes	Yes				
Colorado	-	7,277	0%	671	4,829	14.2	Yes					
Connecticut	175	5,941	3%	583	6,610	9.9	Yes	Yes		Yes		
Delaware	-	612	0%	13	922	0.6	Yes			Yes		
Dist. of Columbia	-	211	0%	DNF	1,180	DNF				Yes		
Florida	15,678	25,579	61%	DNF	14,278	116.4	Yes				Yes	
Georgia	2,536	8,479	30%	2,064	4,970	97.7	Yes			Yes		
Hawaii	-	1,524	0%	0	1,099	0				Yes		
Idaho	-	1,280	0%	0	2,912	0	Yes					
Illinois	-	8,498	0%	DNF	18,163	DNF		Yes				
Indiana	NA (1)	267	DNF	7,000		57		Yes		Yes		
Iowa	NA (1)	7,643	DNF	DNF	6,537	DNF		Yes				
Kansas	1,036	6,382	16%	872	4,963	12.3		Yes				
Kentucky	NA (2)	1,842	DNF	2,367	4,113	66.7				Yes		Yes
Louisiana	NA (2)	4,008	DNF	DNF	7,332	DNF	Yes					
Maine	70	2,199	3%	120	3,146	3.7	Yes	Yes		Yes		
Maryland	-	6,949	0%	6,875	7,549	106.1	Yes					
Massachusetts	-	11,790	0%	1,139	10,768	7.1	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Michigan	-	7,276	0%	DNF	10,546	DNF			Yes			
Minnesota	2,988	15,176	20%	DNF	13,632	DNF		Yes				Yes
Mississippi	NA (1)	1,493	DNF	DNF	3,538	DNF		Yes				
Missouri	78	8,174	1%	626	6,466	DNF	Yes	Yes				
Montana	1,156	1,720	67%	544	1,632	32.6	Yes					
Nebraska	-	2,577	0%	709	3,169	37.6		Yes		Yes	Yes	
Nevada	215	1,086	20%	246	1,245	19.6						
New Hampshire	NA (2)	2,869	DNF	173	1,767	5.9	Yes	Yes			Yes	
New Jersey	-	4,888	0%	2,670	10,993	27.2	Yes	Yes			Yes	
New Mexico	NA (2)	2,824	DNF	3,161	1,920	151.1		Yes				
New York	51	48,179	0%	5,041	44,892	12.4		Yes				
North Carolina	-	5,948	0%	1,041	12,466	DNF	Yes			Yes		
North Dakota	-	2,027	0%	0	2,017	0						
Ohio	NA (1)	9,472	DNF	DNF	16,634	DNF	Yes					
Oklahoma	2,600	4,293	61%	DNF	5,383	DNF				Yes		
Oregon	2,570	7,452	34%	3,155	5,173	61.1		Yes				
Pennsylvania	19,564	23,137	85%	917	22,110	DNF		Yes		Yes		Yes
Rhode Island	-	2,426	0%	0	1,992	0				Yes		
South Carolina	NA (1)	4,688	DNF	1728	4,620	39.3	Yes	Yes		Yes		
South Dakota	8	1,971	0%	9	2,234	0.2						
Tennessee	NA (1)	4,351	DNF	DNF	4,660	30.1			Yes			
Texas	38,434	8,615	446%	4,224	19,708	30.3						
Utah	NA (1)	3,750	DNF	254	2,832	8.5		Yes	Yes			
Vermont	-	1,876	0%	0	1,173	0		Yes		Yes	Yes	
Virginia	590	5,653	10%	2,921	6,557	24.9						
Washington	51	9,063	1%	DNF	8,020	DNF		Yes		Yes		
West Virginia	62	2,836	2%	481	1,884	5.9				Yes		Yes
Wisconsin	3,633	11,623	31%	DNF	12,787	DNF		Yes	Yes		Yes	
Wyoming	75	1,483	5%	22	905	1.6		Yes		Yes		Yes
Year	2004	2002		2003	2003	2004	Jun-05	Nov-05	2005	2005	2003-2004	2005

State	Legislature		Governor	State Government	Tax Burden	State and Local Tax Collections	Median Household Income	Total Population	Health Insurance Coverage: 0-64 Years Old (% of Total)				UCP Rank
	Party Control	Party Control	Party Control	% of Personal Income	Per Capita	Number	Number	Employer	Individual	Medicaid	Uninsured		
United States					10.1%	\$3,149	\$ 43,527	287,368,410	61	5	13	18	
Alabama	Dem	Rep	Split	8.7%	\$2,170	\$ 37,419	4,423,710	62	4	14	16	45	
Alaska	Rep	Rep	Rep	6.4%	\$3,229	\$ 55,143	629,060	55	4	15	20	5	
Arizona	Rep	Dem	Split	10.2%	\$2,650	\$ 42,062	5,471,260	55	7	16	20	19	
Arkansas	Dem	Rep	Split	10.5%	\$2,387	\$ 33,259	2,661,490	54	6	17	20	40	
California	Dem	Rep	Split	10.3%	\$3,440	\$ 48,979	35,141,470	55	7	16	21	31	
Colorado	Dem	Rep	Split	9.5%	\$3,088	\$ 50,224	4,441,080	63	7	8	19	30	
Connecticut	Dem	Rep	Split	10.5%	\$4,373	\$ 55,004	3,393,900	70	4	12	13	26	
Delaware	Split	Dem	Split	8.0%	\$3,334	\$ 50,451	806,030	68	3	11	15	8	
Dist. of Columbia	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.2%	\$6,534	\$ 42,597	561,020	57	6	20	16	42	
Florida	Rep	Rep	Rep	9.2%	\$2,686	\$ 38,572	16,637,520	56	6	12	23	47	
Georgia	Rep	Rep	Rep	9.8%	\$2,816	\$ 43,535	8,470,460	61	4	13	19	44	
Hawaii	Dem	Rep	Split	11.5%	\$3,416	\$ 49,839	1,219,600	69	3	11	12	23	
Idaho	Rep	Rep	Rep	10.0%	\$2,451	\$ 40,230	1,327,640	59	8	13	19	29	
Illinois	Dem	Dem	Dem	9.8%	\$3,303	\$ 45,607	12,547,480	67	6	10	16	46	
Indiana	Rep	Rep	Rep	10.3%	\$2,759	\$ 42,124	6,119,470	67	4	11	16	21	
Iowa	Rep	Dem	Split	10.0%	\$2,837	\$ 41,985	2,907,750	68	8	10	12	37	
Kansas	Rep	Dem	Split	10.4%	\$2,941	\$ 43,622	2,658,010	67	7	10	12	14	
Kentucky	Split	Rep	Split	10.3%	\$2,636	\$ 38,161	4,052,680	60	5	15	16	43	
Louisiana	Dem	Dem	Dem	10.4%	\$2,722	\$ 34,307	4,414,070	54	6	16	21	48	
Maine	Dem	Dem	Dem	13.0%	\$3,507	\$ 37,619	1,272,010	60	5	21	12	2	
Maryland	Dem	Rep	Split	10.3%	\$3,646	\$ 55,213	5,456,000	69	4	8	16	39	
Massachusetts	Dem	Rep	Split	9.8%	\$3,721	\$ 52,084	6,402,180	68	5	13	13	3	
Michigan	Rep	Dem	Split	10.1%	\$3,051	\$ 45,176	9,909,360	68	4	14	13	14	
Minnesota	Split	Rep	Split	10.7%	\$3,673	\$ 54,480	5,060,020	72	8	9	10	18	
Mississippi	Dem	Rep	Split	10.0%	\$2,275	\$ 31,887	2,806,250	54	4	19	20	50	
Missouri	Rep	Rep	Rep	9.4%	\$2,667	\$ 43,492	5,600,590	65	5	14	14	13	
Montana	Split	Dem	Split	9.5%	\$2,346	\$ 34,375	904,900	52	9	13	22	24	
Nebraska	Non-Part	Rep	Split	10.9%	\$3,077	\$ 44,357	1,706,830	65	9	10	13	6	
Nevada	Split	Rep	Split	9.5%	\$2,968	\$ 46,118	2,183,820	64	5	7	21	38	
New Hampshire	Rep	Dem	Split	7.4%	\$2,825	\$ 55,166	1,262,440	76	3	6	12	1	
New Jersey	Dem	Dem	Dem	10.4%	\$4,038	\$ 55,221	8,579,550	71	3	8	16	20	
New Mexico	Dem	Dem	Dem	9.9%	\$2,634	\$ 35,265	1,850,940	48	4	20	25	11	
New York	Split	Rep	Split	12.0%	\$4,640	\$ 43,160	19,105,220	61	4	18	17	36	
North Carolina	Dem	Dem	Dem	10.0%	\$2,718	\$ 38,096	8,149,160	59	5	13	19	27	
North Dakota	Rep	Rep	Rep	9.4%	\$2,727	\$ 38,212	625,460	64	11	9	13	35	
Ohio	Rep	Rep	Rep	11.0%	\$3,170	\$ 43,535	11,242,630	69	4	12	13	41	
Oklahoma	Split	Dem	Split	9.4%	\$2,516	\$ 36,733	3,428,390	56	4	12	24	34	
Oregon	Split	Dem	Split	9.6%	\$2,558	\$ 42,429	3,525,650	61	6	12	19	16	
Pennsylvania	Rep	Dem	Split	9.7%	\$3,052	\$ 43,869	12,163,850	68	5	11	14	32	
Rhode Island	Dem	Rep	Split	11.4%	\$3,392	\$ 45,205	1,053,360	65	5	17	12	12	
South Carolina	Rep	Rep	Rep	9.7%	\$2,376	\$ 38,791	4,024,700	59	5	15	17	22	
South Dakota	Rep	Rep	Rep	8.8%	\$2,423	\$ 39,829	746,070	61	10	12	14	33	
Tennessee	Split	Dem	Split	8.3%	\$2,241	\$ 37,529	5,776,740	58	6	17	16	25	
Texas	Rep	Rep	Rep	9.3%	\$2,713	\$ 40,934	21,660,190	53	4	13	27	51	
Utah	Rep	Rep	Rep	10.9%	\$2,599	\$ 49,143	2,328,320	67	8	9	14	28	
Vermont	Dem	Rep	Split	11.1%	\$3,190	\$ 43,212	614,330	60	6	19	12	4	
Virginia	Rep	Dem	Split	9.7%	\$3,037	\$ 52,587	7,171,410	67	5	8	15	49	
Washington	Dem	Dem	Dem	10.0%	\$3,216	\$ 45,960	6,029,610	61	6	14	16	7	
West Virginia	Dem	Dem	Dem	10.5%	\$2,571	\$ 31,210	1,767,760	57	3	16	19	17	
Wisconsin	Rep	Dem	Split	11.4%	\$3,421	\$ 46,782	5,446,670	68	6	12	12	9	
Wyoming	Rep	Dem	Split	10.1%	\$3,644	\$ 41,501	484,770	60	8	11	17	10	
Year	2005	2005	2005	2004	2002	2001-2003	ata 2002-2003, U.S.	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	

Sources

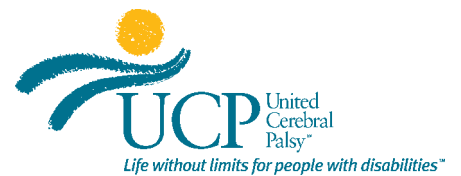
US Census Bureau – www.Census.gov
 Research and Training Center on Community Living - rtc.umn.edu/main/
 Kaiser Family Foundation – www.StateHealthFacts.org and www.KFF.org
 Centers for Disease Control – www.CDC.gov
 Disability Counts – rtc.ruralinstitute.umd.edu/geography/
 Coleman Institute – www.ColemanInstitute.org
 Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services – www.CMS.gov
 Families USA – www.FamiliesUSA.org
 Human Services Research Institute – www.HSRI.org
 Tax Foundation – www.TaxFoundation.org
 National Conference of State Legislatures – www.NCSL.org

Endnotes

- 1 “Congressional Budget Office Cost Estimate – S. 1932 Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. Congressional Budget Office, January 27, 2006. Table 1. <http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/70xx/doc7028/s1932conf.pdf>
- 2 Schneider, Andy, Leighton Ku and Judith Solomon. “The Administration’s Medicaid Proposals Would Shift Federal Costs to the States.” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. February 14, 2006. <http://www.cbpp.org/2-14-06health.htm>

A CASE FOR Inclusion

An Analysis of Medicaid and Americans with Mental
Retardation and Developmental Disabilities 2006



United Cerebral Palsy
1660 L Street NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: (800) 872-5827
Web: www.ucp.org