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Long-Term Care Utilization and Expenditures Among American Indian/Alaska Native Medicaid Recipients

Final Report

May 31, 2011

Laura Ruttner Carol Irvin





Contract Number:

HHSM-500-2005-00025I [0003]

Mathematica Reference Number:

06363.449

Submitted to:

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#### I. INTRODUCTION

The Medicaid program has been a critical safety net for American Indians and Alaskan Natives (AIAN) who have a long history of poverty and discrimination. In addition to the Medicaid program, the AIAN population relies heavily on the Indian Health Service (IHS) for their health care. The IHS, an agency within the Department of Health and Human Services, provides health care services to the AIAN population through the operation of hospitals and clinics located on or near Indian reservations. The IHS also provides funding to Indian Tribes under the Indian Self-Determination Assistance Act and to urban Indian health organizations for the delivery of health services that AIANs would otherwise receive directly from the IHS. Since 1976, the IHS and tribal programs have had the legislative authority to bill Medicare and Medicaid for services provided in its facilities and these revenues can represent upwards to 50 percent of the operating budgets at these facilities.

The Medicaid program provides insurance coverage for those members of the AIAN population who qualify, and it pays participating IHS, tribal, and urban Indian health care facilities and programs for services provided to Medicaid recipients. Medicaid programs also provide coverage for AIAN Medicaid recipients who receive services from non-Indian providers. Due to long-standing, severe budget constraints, the IHS has focused on the delivery of primary and acute care services. Consequently, most long-term care services are provided to AIANs outside the IHS delivery system. In an era of fiscal austerity at both the state and federal levels of government, how states adjust their Medicaid programs to control program costs is likely to have important impacts on the AIAN population.

The Health and Human Services Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation provided support for this report to better understand the expenditure and utilization patterns among AIAN Medicaid recipients, and to complement other research work currently being done on the health care of the AIAN population (including support by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services [CMS] for work by the California Rural Indiana Health Board [CRIHB] to link Medicaid and IHS records and Kauffman & Associates, Inc. to inventory and analyze long-term care services in Indian Country). To carry out this study, CMS contracted with Mathematica Policy Research to develop a set of data tables that provide basic information about AIAN Medicaid enrollees and their use of Medicaid-financed long-term care services (CMS contract number HHSM-500-2005-00025I [0003]).

The focus on long-term care services reflects the disproportionate burden of disease experienced by the AIAN population. A 2005 National Roundtable on the Indian Health System and Medicaid Reform noted that "...the health status of Indians is far below that of the general U.S. population. Factors that contribute to the health disparity in Indian country are the continued underfunding of the IHS, high rates of poverty, low education levels, poor housing, and inadequate transportation." (Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board 2005). Using data from the 2009 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), Adams et al. (2010) find that 16 percent of the AIAN population report being in fair or poor health, compared to 9 percent of whites. More importantly for the current study, they find that 19 percent of the AIAN population

report being limited in their usual activities, compared to 13 percent of the white population. The poorer health status of the AIAN population is also reflected in higher rates of some types of chronic conditions. The Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH) 2010 project found that AIAN men had higher rates of chronic disease and risk factors then black, Hispanic, and Asian men; including higher rates of obesity, smoking, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, high cholesterol, and diabetes. Similarly, AIAN women were more likely to smoke and have cardiovascular disease and diabetes then black, Hispanic, or Asian women (Liao et al. 2003).

A recent IHS conference on the long-term care needs of the AIAN population highlighted the broad needs of this population for ongoing services and supports (IHS 2011). In addition, the focus of current federal policy initiatives emphasize increasing the availability of home and community-based long-term care services and reducing reliance on institutional-based care, a positive trend for the AIAN population where caring for elders and those with disabilities at home is the cultural norm. These federal programs include the Real Choice System Change Grants and the Money Follows the Person (MFP) demonstration, as well as other federal initiatives to improve the availability of direct service workers who assist individuals with the activities of daily living and resource centers for the aged and disabled. At the same time that the federal government has put an emphasis on increasing the availability of home and community-based services, state budgets have been under considerable budget pressures and many states are looking for different approaches to managing their highest cost Medicaid populations, many of whom use long-term care services. As states move forward with their cost containment programs, several may make important and far reaching changes to the array of long-term care services available to all Medicaid enrollees, including members of the AIAN population.

Data on the utilization and expenditures of long-term care services and supports among the AIAN population have not been generally available and little is known about the extent to which the AIAN population uses Medicaid-financed long-term care. This report seeks to address this information gap by providing basic descriptive data on the number of AIAN Medicaid recipients who use institutional-based and community-based long-term care. The data provide aggregate and state-level estimates of use and expenditures, overall and disaggregated by key characteristics, such as the basis of Medicaid eligibility, age, and gender. Whenever possible, the data for the AIAN population are compared to similar data for the general population of Medicaid long-term care users. The information was not designed to answer a specific set of research questions, but to present basic demographic information on AIAN Medicaid enrollees and describe their general utilization of long-term care. As a result, the information in this report complements the Kauffman & Associates analyses of AIAN long-term care which were ongoing at the time of this report. It also provides a basis for the generation of research questions and future studies of this vulnerable population and their long-term care needs. Because the data are from calendar year 2007, they also provide a baseline for future research on the implications for the AIAN population of the current policy initiatives that are seeking to improve access to community-based long-term care services.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The authors used a series of questions that asked about limitations in a person's ability to engage in work, school, play, or other activities as a result of a health condition.

#### A. Overview of Results

We used data from the 2007 Medicaid Analytical eXtract system (MAX) to develop a series of data tables that appear at the end of this report. The data tables focus on the 35 states that have IHS or tribal programs located within their jurisdictions. The first set of data tables provide basic descriptive statistics on Medicaid enrollees we were able to identify as members of the AIAN population. These enrollees were identified using three different race/ethnicity data elements found in the MAX eligibility records. The data in the first set of tables (Tables 2 through 4) suggest that more than half of the AIAN in Medicaid are children and that overall, AIAN Medicaid enrollees are very similar to the general Medicaid population in terms of age, gender, dual eligibility for Medicare and Medicaid, and residence in a metropolitan area.

The other tables focus on those AIAN Medicaid recipients who use fee-for-service (FFS) long-term care. Tables 5 through 10 present overview data on the overall number of AIAN Medicaid recipients who use long-term care and their expenditures, total and per person. Tables 11 through 16b provide data on the overall balance of use and expenditures between institutional and home and community-based care (HCBS). Tables 17 through 24 then provide more detail regarding the breakdown of institutional care by type of facility (Tables 17 through 22) and HCBS by type of program (Tables 23 and 24).

Whenever possible and appropriate, we compare the AIAN data to other published information on the more general population of Medicaid recipients who use long-term care services.<sup>2</sup> The data suggest that five percent of AIAN Medicaid enrollees use long-term care, compared with seven percent among Medicaid enrollees more generally. Also, their long-term care costs are very similar to that of the general population of Medicaid recipients who use long-term care services. One difference is seen in the balance of care. AIAN Medicaid recipients appear to use more HCBS and HCBS account for a greater percentage of their long-term care expenditures compared to general Medicaid recipients. This difference may reflect a culture of family care for those who need long-term services and support, but it may also be partly explained by the younger median age of the AIAN population compared to the general population (28.5 years compared to 35.4 years within the general U.S. population in 2000).<sup>3</sup> Within the AIAN population, the elderly 75 years of age and older are disproportionately under represented, and this age group tends to use institutional care at a higher rate than younger Medicaid recipients.<sup>4</sup>

#### **B.** Limitations

Our description of the long-term care utilization and expenditure patterns of AIAN Medicaid recipients has several important limitations. The ability to identify AIAN Medicaid enrollees is limited by the race/ethnicity information in MAX eligibility records and we believe that the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Project resources did not allow the use of the 2007 MAX data for the development of comparable data for non-AIAN Medicaid recipients.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The 2000 Census data were obtained at <a href="http://factfinder.census.gov">http://factfinder.census.gov</a> and accessed on May 20, 2011.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The 2000 Census data indicate that in the overall U.S. population, approximately 6 percent were 75 years of age or older. Among AIANs, only 2 percent were in this age range.

AIAN population tends to be underreported in Medicaid data. For Medicaid enrollees, race/ethnicity information is collected by states and as the Appendix Table 1 indicates, some states are more complete in their reporting of race/ethnicity than others. While the Appendix Table 1 does not account for all three race/ethnicity data elements used by this study, it does accurately reflect the extent to which some states do not report race/ethnicity for their Medicaid populations. However, it is not clear to what extent the different levels of reporting of race/ethnicity affects our ability to identify AIAN Medicaid recipients. Because this study also used race/ethnicity information available from Medicare administrative data, which in turn are updated with data from the IHS, the identification of AIAN Medicaid enrollees who are dually eligible for Medicaid and Medicare is probably more complete than what the information in the Appendix Table 1 suggests. For non-duals, we need to better understand why a state does not collect or report race/ethnicity information. For example, in other work we are aware that a disproportionate number of Medicaid enrollees with missing race/ethnicity information in California are only eligible for family planning benefits. Because these types of enrollees are not the focus of this report, this data issue probably affects our ability to count the number of AIAN Medicaid enrollees overall, but may have little effect on our assessment of the use of long-term care services among AIAN Medicaid recipients. CRIHB is conducting a link between IHS records and MAX eligibility records and this work should shed light on the extent to which AIAN are under-identified in MAX data because they are either classified in other race/ethnicity groups if they are identified with multiple race/ethnicity groups or their race is simply not reported by the state.

When comparing the utilization and expenditures of the AIAN Medicaid recipients to the general Medicaid population, the differences cannot be used to assess disparities in care. The comparisons do not control for key population characteristics that may drive the observed differences, such as age, gender, or health status. Although the data indicate the differences between AIAN Medicaid recipients who use long-term care and long-term care users within the general population of Medicaid recipients are relatively small, the data in this report should not be interpreted as evidence that disparities in long-term care do not exist. Future work that successfully controls for demographic and health status differences is required before we can determine whether the aggregate data mask important disparities.

Some of the differences observed may also result from differences in the methods used to develop counts of long-term care users and estimates of long-term care expenditures, which means the comparisons presented in this report should be interpreted cautiously. For example, the counts of enrollees in this study include all who were enrolled in Medicaid during the calendar year according to the MAX data and other sources may have counted enrollees in different ways, such as restricting the analysis to those who were enrolled for an entire year. In addition, some of the differences seen between AIAN Medicaid recipients and general Medicaid recipients may result from how a service such as HCBS is defined. This report uses a very broad definition of HCBS that includes hospice and state plan home health services and is similar to what is used in the evaluation of the Money Follows the Person demonstration because that demonstration provides enhanced federal matching dollars for a very broad array of HCBS. Nuances in methods and approaches can sometimes have large implications for what is or is not captured in data.

Perhaps the biggest limitation in this study is state reporting of long-term care services. As the next section indicates, several states with IHS or tribal health programs do not have reliable long-term care service records in MAX data and were excluded from any of the analyses that assessed the number of long-term care users and long-term care expenditures. Reliability issues in these states run the gamut from the absence of entire data files (Maine) to a lack of comparability between the estimates based on a state's MAX data and estimates based on a state's aggregate reports they submit to CMS (known as Form 64 data) which suggest the MAX data are missing a relatively large portion of long-term care expenditures (Texas).

### C. Roadmap to the Report

The next section describes the data and methods used to develop the data tables. For each data table, we present and discuss key data points we observe. These points are presented in the same order as the tables.



#### II. DATA

For this analysis, we used Medicaid Analytic Extract (MAX) data for calendar year 2007. These data are derived from the Medicaid Statistical Information System (MSIS) data that states send to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) each quarter. During the creation of MAX data, MSIS data are compiled so that Medicaid recipients can be studied over the course of a full calendar year. All claims adjustments are incorporated, the data are cleaned, and a number of quality checks are conducted before MAX data are released. Additionally, the data are linked to the Medicare Enrollment Database (EDB), and additional variables from that database are incorporated into the data for dual eligibles—Medicaid recipients who are eligible for both Medicaid and Medicare coverage. MAX data consist of five different files for each state: person summary (PS), institutional long-term care (LT), other services (OT) (including HCBS), inpatient hospital (IP), and prescription drug (RX) files. For this report, we used the 2007 MAX PS, LT, and OT files. For efficiency purposes, analytic data sets created for the evaluation of the Money Follows the Person (MFP) Demonstration were used, although more detailed race and ethnicity variables were extracted from the MAX PS files. These analytical files included data from all states, with the exception of Maine because of incomplete data for that state, as well as individual-level indicators for use of all types of institutional care and HCBS. While the use of these files meant project resources were not required to build an analytical file, the study could not create additional measures of use and expenditures because the detail from the individual claims records was missing.



#### III. METHODS

## A. Target Population

We restricted our analysis to the thirty-five states that have IHS or tribal health program located with their jurisdictions and to Medicaid enrollees who were identified as American Indian or Alaskan Native (AIAN) in the MAX data. The MAX PS file contains three data elements that identify AIAN Medicaid enrollees. Two of these data elements are derived from MSIS data. The first is a combined race/ethnicity variable that categorizes Medicaid enrollees into single race/ethnicity categories including AIAN. The second element is a unique AIAN identifier that is part of an array of 6 separate race/ethnicity variables. This group of separate race/ethnicity identifiers allows for the identification of Medicaid enrollees belonging to more than one race. The third element is a race/ethnicity code that is populated with information from the Medicare EDB file.

During our initial efforts to identify the AIAN population, we first used a race/ethnicity code developed for the MFP project. This particular code identified many fewer AIAN Medicaid enrollees than was expected based on the 2007 MAX validation tables. We learned that the algorithm used gave priority to the Hispanic/Latino and black groupings before the AIAN group. That is, if any of the race/ethnicity data elements in MAX indicated the enrollee was Hispanic/Latino, that enrollee was coded as Hispanic/Latino even if another data element indicated the enrollee was also AIAN. For this study, we created a new race/ethnicity code that prioritized AIAN race, if any data element indicated that the Medicaid enrollee was a member of the AIAN population, that enrollee was coded as such. With the revised approach, the number of AIAN enrollees identified increased substantially in several states, New York being the most notable state where the number of AIAN identified jumped by over 200 percent.

Initially, the interpretation of the Medicare race/ethnicity code was unclear because the data dictionary labeled the AIAN code as "North American Native." However, after consulting with CMS, we determined that this labeling referred to the AIAN population and was verified on a quarterly basis with data from the IHS. The final race/ethnicity code we created incorporated the Medicare race/ethnicity code and if any one race/ethnicity code in the MAX PS file identified the enrollee as a member of the AIAN population, that enrollee was coded as such. While in most states the inclusion of the Medicare race/ethnicity information did not cause a dramatic difference in the counts of AIAN, in a few states the inclusion increased the number of AIAN identified by more than 10 percent; including Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Indiana.

### **B.** Demographic Subgroups

In this report, the use of long-term care services within the AIAN population is summarized for the entire population and by five disaggregations of Medicaid enrollees: (1) basis of eligibility (BOE), (2) age, (3) gender, (4) dual status, and (5) residence within or outside of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).

The uniform basis of eligibility (BOE) code available in the MAX data divides Medicaid enrollees into four groups: children, adults, aged, and disabled. Classification is done by states before sending data to CMS, and there is some variability in the ways that states categorize enrollees into these groups and their coding choices partly reflect the flexibility states have in

determining which optional groups they cover and the income and other eligibility requirements they use. We used the BOE code from the most recent month in which a meaningful code was reported for the Medicaid enrollee.<sup>5</sup>

For purposes of this study, Medicaid enrollees were divided into five age categories: younger than 21, 21 - 44, 45 - 64, 65 - 84, and 85 and older. We computed each Medicaid enrollee's age on January 1, 2007 using the MAX date of birth variable. We determined gender using the MAX sex code variable.

Medicaid recipients were classified as dually eligible for Medicaid and Medicare if they simultaneously met all three of the following criteria within at least one month during the year: (1) eligible for Medicaid according to the MAX uniform eligibility code, (2) either entitled to full benefits or to "restricted benefits for reasons other than alien, dual eligibility, or pregnancy-related status (for example, "restricted benefits based upon substance abuse, medically needy or other criteria"), and (3) presence of a Medicare eligibility record for the month in the EDB. If in a given month, a Medicaid enrollee met all three criteria, he or she was flagged as a dual for that month. For purposes of this study, dual eligibles include all enrollees who had at least one month of dual enrollment and were eligible for full Medicaid benefits. All other Medicaid enrollees were classified as non-duals.

Residence was based on an enrollee's zip code. Our analytic file was merged with a Pro-Zipcode data file, and all zip codes were classified as either within or outside of MSAs.

### C. Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Variables

Long-term care use and expenditures variables were created using a combination of PS, LT, and OT files. In most cases, recipients of services were identified by positive expenditures for any type of institutional care or HCBS (including both services provided through a 1915(c) waiver and the state plan). Conversely, enrollees who had a zero expenditure amount for a long-term care service, were not considered users of that service.

### 1. Managed Long-Term Care

Managed long-term care recipients were identified by enrollment in the Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE) or other managed long-term care programs. Medicaid enrollees with any months of enrollment in one of these plans were considered managed long-term care recipients and were excluded from the fee-for-service analyses described below. In general, the MAX claims records are typically thought to contain incomplete information about services when someone is in managed long-term care which makes them unsuitable for any analyses of services and expenditures for enrollees in managed long-term care.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> We used the BOE code "as is" and did not attempt to recode an enrollee's BOE. Some states do not change an enrollee's basis of eligibility code when their status changes. As a result, some enrollees who turn 65 while enrolled in Medicaid and age into the aged category may have a basis of eligibility that reflects their initial eligibility category, such as disability or being a low-income adult.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> We essentially excluded enrollees who were not eligible for most Medicaid service benefits.

#### 2. Fee-for-Service Institutional Care

Institutional care includes use of nursing homes, intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded, mental hospitals for the aged, and inpatient psychiatric services for Medicaid recipients under the age of 21. Total expenditures for each facility type were determined using the payment field in the LT records. Medicaid recipients with any expenditures for a given type of institutional care were considered users of that type of care. Total institutional care expenditures were calculated by summing expenditures for each type of care, and any Medicaid recipient whose total institutional care expenditures were greater than zero was classified as a user of institutional care.

## 3. Fee-for-Service Home and Community Based Services

Home and community based service (HCBS) use and expenditures were determined largely based on records from the OT file. However, the information from the service records was supplemented with monthly information about enrollment in 1915(c) waivers, also known as HCBS waivers, available in the PS file.

HCBS included: (1) enrollment in a 1915(c) waiver or the presence of waiver records in the OT file; (2) the use of state plan (non-waiver) personal care, residential care, and adult day services; (3) the use of state plan private duty nursing and hospice care if the care was provided in the home; and (4) the use of state plan home health services if the Medicaid recipient had at least four or more consecutive months of home health care. This definition of HCBS was used so that the results could be compared to data being presented in the evaluation of the MFP program.

HCBS waiver expenditures were defined as expenditures for any services covered by 1915(c) waivers. Any Medicaid recipient with an HCBS waiver expenditure or 1915(c) waiver enrollment was classified as an HCBS waiver user. Months of HCBS waiver use were calculated by adding all months in which Medicaid recipients were classified as users of HCBS waivers.

Users of state plan HCBS were defined as any Medicaid recipient who had any state plan HCBS expenditures. Months of state plan HCBS were calculated by summing the number of months in which Medicaid recipients had any HCBS state plan expenditures.

We calculated total HCBS expenditures by summing HCBS waiver and state plan services. Any Medicaid recipient who was either identified as a 1915(c) waiver enrollee or had an HCBS expenditure during the year was considered an HCBS user.

#### 4. Total Fee-for-Service Long-Term Care

Total fee-for-service long-term care expenditures were the sum of the above institutional and HCBS long-term care expenditures. A Medicaid recipient with any fee-for-service long-term care expenditure for either institutional care or HCBS was considered a long-term care user.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> The home health criterion was used to eliminate short-term home health services provided for an acute condition or rehabilitation.

#### D. State Data Issues

Several states with IHS or tribal health programs were excluded from the analysis of long-term care use and expenditures due to known data issues. Although Maine has tribal health programs, it was not included in the tables because 2007 MAX OT and LT files do not exist for the state. Seven other states with IHS or tribal health programs (Arizona, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah) were known to have unreliable or incomplete long-term care data. While numbers for these states are included in the data tables, analysis of long-term care use and expenditures in these states are not included in the accompanying text.

Arizona was excluded because many long-term care services are believed to be missing in the state's MAX data. Texas has a large managed care long-term care system and it is believed that long-term care utilization is underreported in MSIS and MAX data. The other states with known data issues include Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Utah. Analyses Mathematica has conducted for AARP and their state scorecard for long-term care revealed that 2007 MAX data for these states include significantly different numbers of HCBS waiver users and/or state plan personal care assistance (PCA) users than those published in other sources, such as by the Kaiser StateHealthFacts website which is based on aggregate data the states report to CMS. The discrepancies suggest that the long-term care data for these states are potentially incomplete or unreliable in 2007 MAX data. While institutional care data for these states are considered reliable, we excluded them from the institutional care analysis to be consistent throughout the long-term care utilization analysis.

#### IV. AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKA NATIVE MEDICAID ENROLLEES

- Across the 34 states with IHS and tribal health programs and complete 2007 MAX data, 925,040 Medicaid enrollees were identifiable as American Indians/Alaska Natives (AIAN) (see Table 2). These enrollees accounted for 2 percent of all Medicaid enrollees in these 34 states and they represent 18 percent of the overall AIAN population and approximately 31 percent of those who identify themselves as only AIAN. The number of AIAN Medicaid enrollees was likely to be an undercount because in some states, a substantial number of enrollees had unknown race (see Appendix Table 1).
  - The estimated 925,040 AIAN Medicaid enrollees was approximately 25 percent more than the 735,720 identified by Crouch et al. (2009) in their analysis of FFY 2005 MSIS data for the same set of states. We expected our counts to be higher than those found by Crouch et al. because their study identified AIAN using a variable which allowed enrollees to be associated with only one race or ethnicity while we used a grouping of variables that allowed for the identification of individuals with more than one race and ethnicity.
  - The five states with the largest numbers of AIAN Medicaid enrollees were Arizona (162,875), New York (113,000), Oklahoma (102,058), New Mexico (94,821), and California (55,493). These counts are within 25 percent of the numbers reported by Crouch et al. for most of these states. The notable exception was New York, where Crouch et al. (2009) found only 26,670 AIAN Medicaid enrollees. This is likely due to the large number of AIAN in New York who identify as more than one race. When we identified AIAN after excluding enrollees who were also reported as Hispanic/Latino or black, we found only 36,617 AIAN Medicaid enrollees in New York.
- Approximately half (53 percent) of AIAN Medicaid enrollees were eligible on the basis of being a child, 28 percent were eligible on the basis of being an adult, 12 percent were eligible on the basis of disability, and 6 percent were eligible on the basis of being aged (Table 2). These proportions varied considerably between states. For example, the proportion of AIAN who were eligible on the basis of being a child ranged from a low of 29 percent in Massachusetts to a high of 73 percent in Wyoming.
  - The majority of AIAN Medicaid enrollees were eligible on the basis of being a low-income child, which mirrored what was seen in the Medicaid program overall (also see Table 1).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Using the 2010 Census data, the U.S. Census Bureau estimated the size of the AIAN population at 5.2 million in 2010. This estimate is composed of 2.9 million who only identify themselves as AIAN and 2.3 million who identify themselves as AIAN and at least one other race (U.S. Census Bureau 2011).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> One exception was Maine, which Crouch et al. included and we did not.

- The proportion of AIAN Medicaid enrollees who were eligible on the basis of being aged (6 percent) was approximately two-thirds of the proportion of total Medicaid enrollees in these states who were eligible on this basis (9 percent) (MAX Validation Tables 2007). This difference most likely reflects the lower median age of the AIAN population (28.5 years compared to 35.4 years within the general U.S. population). <sup>10</sup>
- When AIAN Medicaid enrollees were disaggregated by age groups, similar patterns appeared (see Table 3). The majority was under age 21 and the age distribution of AIAN Medicaid enrollees was very similar to that of the overall Medicaid population in these states, except among the oldest age groups (MSIS State Summary Datamart). More than half (56 percent) of AIAN Medicaid enrollees were younger than 21. Working-age adults made up 34 percent of the population (24 percent were between the ages of 21 and 44 and 10 percent were between the ages of 45 and 64), while 6 percent were 65 or older (the majority of whom were between the ages of 65 and 84).
- In every state, female AIAN Medicaid enrollees of all ages outnumbered males (see Table 4). Te percentage of AIAN Medicaid enrollees who were female ranged from a low of 54.4 percent in Arizona to a high of 65 percent in California.
  - Nearly three-fifths (57 percent) of AIAN Medicaid enrollees were female.
    This is nearly identical to the proportion found by Crouch et al. (2009) in their
    study of AIAN (57 percent) and similar to the proportion of female enrollees
    found in the total Medicaid population in these states in FY 2007 (59 percent)
    (MSIS State Summary Datamart).
- Similar to the overall Medicaid population, approximately one-tenth (9 percent) of AIAN Medicaid enrollees were dually enrolled in Medicaid and Medicare (see Table 4). In the Medicaid program overall, approximately 12 percent of Medicaid enrollees in FY 2007 were dually eligible for full Medicaid and Medicare benefits (KCMU December 2010).
  - The proportion of AIAN Medicaid enrollees who were dually eligible for Medicaid and Medicare benefits was particularly high in Massachusetts (34 percent), Rhode Island (23 percent), Indiana (22 percent), Pennsylvania (18 percent), and California (17 percent).
- Overall, AIAN Medicaid enrollees were nearly evenly split between MSA and non-MSA residents (see Table 4). However, residency patterns varied greatly across states. In New Mexico, more than two-thirds (71 percent) of AIAN Medicaid

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Information based on 2000 Census data. These data were obtained at <a href="http://factfinder.census.gov">http://factfinder.census.gov</a> and accessed on May 20, 2011.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> We note that in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Indiana, the inclusion of race/ethnicity information from the Medicare EDB file, which is updated quarterly with data from IHS, resulted in the largest percentage increases in the number of AIAN Medicaid enrollees identified across the 34 states.

enrollees resided outside of MSAs. In contrast, in New York, the overwhelming majority (97 percent) of AIAN Medicaid enrollees resided in MSAs.

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of American Indian and Alaska Native Population (AIAN) and All Medicaid Enrollees

Category	Percentage Among AIAN Medicaid Enrollees	Percentage Among all Medicaid Enrollees
Basis of Eligibility (BOE) <sup>a</sup>		
Child	53.1	48.5
Adult	27.7	27.5
Aged	5.6	9.1
Disabled	12.4	14.9
Age <sup>b</sup>		
Younger than 21	56.2	53.0
21 – 44	23.9	26.1
45 – 64	9.9	10.6
65 – 84	5.5	7.9
85 and Older	0.7	2.2
Gender <sup>c</sup>		
Male	42.6	40.3
Female	57.2	59.4
Dual Eligibility Status d		
Duals	9.4	11.9
Non-Duals	90.6	88.1

Source:

2007 Medicaid Analytical Extract (MAX); Medicaid Statistical Information System (MSIS) State Summary Datamart; Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured Report: "Dual Eligibles: Medicaid Enrollment and Spending for Medicare Beneficiaries in 2007".

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> BOE data for all Medicaid enrollees were derived from the CY 2007 MAX validation tables for the 34 IHS area states included in this report.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Age data for all Medicaid enrollees were derived from FY 2007 MSIS State Summary Datamart data for the 34 IHS area states included in this report.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Gender data for all Medicaid enrollees were derived from FY 2007 MSIS State Summary Datamart data for the 34 IHS states included in this report.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup> Dual eligibility represents those who were eligible for full Medicaid and Medicare benefits. The distribution by dual status was for all Medicaid enrollees were derived from data reported by the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured for the United States in FY 2007.



## V. OVERALL LONG-TERM CARE USE AND EXPENDITURES AMONG AIAN MEDICAID RECIPIENTS<sup>12</sup>

- In the 25 states with IHS and tribal health programs and reliable long-term care data, 5 percent (or 29,482 enrollees) of all AIAN Medicaid enrollees used FFS long-term care services (see Table 5). It appears that AIAN Medicaid enrollees use long-term care services at a slightly lower rate than the general Medicaid population. While 5 percent of AIAN Medicaid enrollees used long-term care services in 2007, about 7 percent of all Medicaid enrollees (or 3,399,327) used these services in 2002 (KCMU 2006) and 6 percent of all Medicaid enrollees in 28 states did so in calendar year 2005 (Irvin and Ballou 2010 <sup>13</sup>).
  - 641 AIAN Medicaid enrollees were managed care long-term care users, representing less than 1 percent of the 584,887 AIAN Medicaid enrollees and 2 percent of the 30,123 AIAN long-term care users. These recipients are not included in the analyses that follow.
- Total expenditures in 2007 for FFS long-term care for AIAN Medicaid recipients were \$719,285,146 in the 25 states, which represents less than 1 percent of total long-term care expenditures that year as estimated by KCMU using CMS National Accounts Data (October 2010) (see Table 5). In FY 2007, total Medicaid long-term care expenditures were \$101.3 billion. This accounted for 33 percent of total Medicaid spending in that year (Burwell et al. 2008).
- On a per user basis, the long-term care expenditures of AIAN Medicaid recipients were similar to what is seen in the general population of long-term care users (see Table 5). The average FFS long-term care expenditures per user among AIAN Medicaid recipients were \$24,397, which compares to \$25,421 among all Medicaid FFS long-term care users in 28 states indicated by Irvin and Ballou's data (2010).
  - The states with the lowest long-term care expenditures per user among AIAN Medicaid recipients were Michigan (\$11,980), California (\$14,692), and Montana (\$14,747). The states with the highest long-term care expenditures per user among this population were Rhode Island (\$54,216), Alaska (\$44,835), and Indiana (\$40,145).
- As in the overall population, a vast majority of AIAN long-term care users were aged or disabled (see Table 6).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> The text only describes states with reliable long-term care data.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> This percentage for the general Medicaid population was calculated by dividing the count of long-term care users from Irvin and Ballou's report by the total Medicaid population in the relevant states according to 2005 MAX validation data.

- Enrollees who were eligible on the basis of being aged constituted only 6 percent of AIAN Medicaid enrollees, but 38 percent of AIAN FFS long-term care users were eligible for Medicaid on this basis.
- Enrollees who were eligible on the basis of disability made up just 12 percent of AIAN Medicaid enrollees but represented 53 percent of AIAN FFS long-term care users.
- Per-person FFS long-term care expenditures differed by basis of eligibility, gender and residence; but not by dual status (see Tables 6 through 10).
  - Medicaid long-term care expenditures per user among AIAN who were eligible on the basis of being an adult (\$7,416) were slightly less than one-third of the expenditures per user for those eligible on the basis of being a child (\$23,100), aged (\$23,408), or having a disability (\$26,116) (see Table 6).
  - Long-term care expenditures per user for males of all ages (\$27,615) were 24 percent greater than those for females (\$22,257) (see Table 8).
  - Medicaid long-term care expenditures per user were similar for duals (\$24,390) and non-duals (\$24,412) (see Table 9).
  - Per user long-term care expenditures were about 21 percent greater for AIAN Medicaid recipients residing within MSAs (\$26,575) than they were for AIAN Medicaid recipients residing outside of MSAs (\$21,997) (see Table 10).

# VI. THE BALANCE OF LONG-TERM CARE SERVICES AMONG AIAN MEDICAID RECIPIENTS<sup>14</sup>

- The majority of AIAN Medicaid recipients who used long-term care services used HCBS and more than half of their long-term care expenditures were due to HCBS (see Table 11). Although AIAN home and community based service (HCBS) users represented 74 percent of all AIAN long-term care users, HCBS expenditures accounted for only 54 percent of all FFS long-term care expenditures among AIAN. Additionally, 6 percent of AIAN Medicaid recipients who used long-term care services used both institutional care and HCBS.
  - The average FFS institutional care expenditure per user (\$34,043) was approximately twice the average FFS HCBS expenditure (\$18,009) per user among AIAN Medicaid recipients (see Tables 17 and 23).
  - The percentage of AIAN long-term care users receiving HCBS was lowest in Mississippi (15 percent), Massachusetts (41 percent), and Nebraska (43 percent); and highest in Kansas (85 percent), California (86 percent), and New Mexico (87 percent).
- AIAN long-term care users appeared to use HCBS in greater proportions than the general population of Medicaid recipients. Additionally, a greater proportion of long-term care expenditures among AIAN were due to HCBS. Part of this difference may be due to the younger age of the AIAN population. The median age of the AIAN population is 29 years, compared to 35 years for the general population. In addition, the oldest age groups, who are more likely to use institutional-based care, are underrepresented within the AIAN population. While approximately 2 percent of the AIAN population was 75 years of age or older in 2000, this age group made up almost 6 percent of the general population. <sup>15</sup>
  - While 74 percent of AIAN long-term care users used HCBS, just 60 percent of all Medicaid long-term care users received HCBS as documented in Irvin and Ballou's study of Medicaid enrollees in 28 states in calendar year 2005, which used the same methodology as used in the current study to define HCBS (2010).
  - Although 54 percent of long-term care expenditures among AIAN were due to HCBS, HCBS expenditures accounted for only 38 percent of all long-term care expenditures in Irvin and Ballou's report and just 42 percent of all long-term care expenditures in Burwell et al.'s study of FFY 2007 state aggregate spending for long-term care (Irvin and Ballou 2010; Burwell et al. 2008). 16

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> The text only describes states with reliable long-term care data.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Data are from the 2000 Census and were accessed on May 20, 2011 from http://factfinder.census.gov.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Differences between AIAN and the total Medicaid population may reflect a number of technical differences including the methodology, states studied, and data years.

- In the 9 states that were included in both this analysis and Irvin and Ballou's report, the percentage of long-term care users who used HCBS was higher among AIAN in 2007 than it was among all Medicaid recipients in 2005 (Irvin and Ballou 2010).
  - ➤ In most of the states with over 1,000 AIAN long-term care users, these differences were relatively small. For example, in California 86 percent of AIAN long-term care users and 82 percent of all Medicaid long-term care users received HCBS. However, in Kansas and Iowa the difference between these proportions exceeded 20 percentage points (Irvin and Ballou 2010).
- The percentage of AIAN long-term care users who received HCBS differed by basis of eligibility but not by gender, dual status, or residence (see Tables 12a through 16b).
  - AIAN Medicaid recipients who were eligible for Medicaid on the basis of being a child had the lowest percentage of long-term care users who used HCBS (33 percent) (see Table 12a). HCBS users made up a greater percentage of long-term care users among recipients who were eligible on the basis of being aged (63 percent), an adult (80 percent), or disabled (86 percent) (see Tables 12b through 12d).
  - The percentages of long-term care users who used HCBS were not substantively different between males (71 percent) and females (75 percent) (see Tables 14a and 14b), between duals (74 percent) and non-duals (73 percent) (see Tables 15a and 15b), or between those who resided within MSAs (73 percent) and outside of MSAs (74 percent) (see Tables 16a and 16b).

## VII. INSTITUTIONAL BASED LONG-TERM CARE AMONG AIAN MEDICAID RECIPIENTS<sup>17</sup>

- In 2007, total spending for institutional care among AIAN Medicaid recipients amounted to \$328,342,029, or \$34,043 on a per user basis in the 25 study states (see Table 17). The average institutional care expenditure per user among AIAN Medicaid recipients (\$34,043) was similar to the average FFS institutional care expenditure among all Medicaid institutional care users in 28 states in 2005 (\$34,430) reported by Irvin and Ballou (2010).
  - Average FFS institutional care expenditures per user among AIAN Medicaid recipients varied greatly between states and ranged from a low of \$16,550 in Louisiana to a high of \$75,591 in Rhode Island.
- Similar to what was seen among the general population of Medicaid recipients in institutional care, nursing home care was the most common type of institutional care AIAN Medicaid recipients received (see Tables 18 through 22). Approximately 78 percent of AIAN institutional care users resided in nursing facilities in 2007. Smaller proportions were in psychiatric facilities (19 percent) and intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded (ICF-MR) (3 percent). When compared to AIAN institutional care users in calendar year 2007, larger percentages of all Medicaid institutional care users in 37 states in 2002 were in nursing facilities (85 percent) and ICFs-MR (8 percent), while a smaller percentage was institutionalized in psychiatric facilities (8 percent) (Wenzlow et al. 2008).
  - Among AIAN Medicaid recipients institutionalized in psychiatric facilities, most were children (90 percent where children in psychiatric facilities for individuals younger than 21).
- ICFs-MR accounted for a disproportionate share of institutional care expenditures among AIAN. Although only 3 percent of AIAN institutional care users received services in ICFs-MR, expenditures for these facilities accounted for 12 percent of all institutional care expenditures among AIAN Medicaid recipients. In contrast, while 2 percent of AIAN institutional care users made use of mental hospitals for the aged, expenditures for this type of institutional service accounted for less than 1 percent of institutional care services among AIAN Medicaid recipients.
  - The disproportionate amounts spent for ICFs-MR reflect the higher average costs per user in these facilities. Among AIAN Medicaid recipients, the average expenditure per user for ICFs-MR (\$122,498) was about four times greater than the average expenditure per user for nursing facilities (\$30,761) or psychiatric facilities (\$31,054), and nearly ten times greater than the average expenditure per user for mental hospitals for the aged (\$12,448).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> The text only describes states with reliable long-term care data.

• In general, it appears that AIAN Medicaid recipients who enter institutional care have greater expenditures for this type of care compared to the general Medicaid population. The average expenditure per user among AIAN Medicaid recipients for ICFs-MR (\$122,498) was higher than it was among all Medicaid recipients in FY 2007 (\$113,735) or among Medicaid recipients in 37 states in 2002 (\$97,648). Additionally, the average expenditure per user among AIAN Medicaid recipients for nursing facilities (\$30,761) was higher than it was among all Medicaid recipients in FY 2007 (\$28,282)<sup>19</sup> or among Medicaid recipients in 37 states in 2002 (\$26,591) (CMS 2009; Wenzlow et al. 2008).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Some of the difference between the data presented here and the results presented by Wenzlow et al. (2008) may be due to medical cost inflation between 2002 and 2007.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Due to methodology issues, this number may be an underestimation because users include those who used both nursing home and ICF-MR care while the expenditures only include nursing home expenditures. This approach may inflate the numerator and reduce per user expenditures.

## VIII. HOME AND COMMUNITY-BASED LONG-TERM CARE AMONG AIAN MEDICAID RECIPIENTS<sup>20</sup>

- In 2007, AIAN Medicaid recipients had \$390,943,117 in HCBS expenditures, which translates to an average of \$18,009 per user of HCBS in the 25 study states (see Table 23). On a per user basis, HCBS expenditures among AIAN Medicaid recipients appeared to be slightly higher than among the general population of Medicaid recipients, \$18,009 compared to \$16,063 among HCBS users in 28 states in 2005 (Irvin and Ballou 2010), although some of these difference may be accounted for by medical cost inflation.
  - The states with the lowest average HCBS expenditures per user among AIAN Medicaid recipients were Michigan (\$3,278) and Montana (\$7,468), while the states with the highest average HCBS expenditures per user among AIAN Medicaid recipients were Alaska (\$34,130) and Indiana (\$45,278).<sup>21</sup>
- About half (49 percent) of AIAN HCBS users were enrolled in waivers, while 63 percent of AIAN HCBS users received state plan HCBS (see Table 24). Services offered through 1915(c) waivers (also known as HCBS waivers) are only available to those recipients enrolled in a waiver program and eligibility for waiver programs is mostly restricted to Medicaid enrollees who meet requirements for nursing home care. Conversely, HCBS offered through a state plan are available to all Medicaid enrollees as long as they meet state medical need requirements for the services. The distribution of AIAN users of HCBS across the broad categories of HCBS indicate that around 12 percent of AIAN HCBS users made use of both types of HCBS. This distribution of services is similar to HCBS use among all Medicaid recipients. In unpublished data, Irvin and Ballou (2010) found that 50 percent of all Medicaid recipients in 28 states who received community-based long-term care used waiver HCBS, that 62 percent used state plan HCBS, and that 12 percent used both.
  - The percentage of AIAN HCBS users enrolled in waivers varied dramatically across states. In California, 16 percent of AIAN HCBS users were enrolled in waivers, while in Wyoming 96 percent were in waivers.
  - Similarly, the percentage of AIAN HCBS users who utilized state plan HCBS differed across states. For example, while 13 percent of AIAN HCBS users received these services in Kansas, 91 percent did so in California.
- Waiver spending for the AIAN population appeared to be lower than spending for the more general population of HCBS waiver participants. The average annual per user HCBS waiver expenditure of \$19,624 among AIAN was approximately 15 percent lower than the \$23,155 average among all Medicaid enrollees in 2007 (KCMU 2011).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> The text only describes states with reliable long-term care data.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> There were only 21 AIAN FFS HCBS users in Indiana and the average in this state may be more heavily influenced by an outlier than in other states.

- The average monthly HCBS expenditures among AIAN were approximately 51 percent higher for waiver HCBS (\$2,322) than they were for state plan HCBS (\$1,531).
  - Average per month expenditures varied markedly across states for both waiver and state plan HCBS. The average monthly expenditure for waiver services ranged from a low of \$757 in Montana to a high of \$4,402 in New York, while the average monthly expenditure for state plan HCBS ranged from a low of \$500 in Michigan to a high of \$2,749 in New York.

Table 2. American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees by Basis of Eligibility, 2007

		Basis of Eligibility												
State		С	hild	A	dult	A	ged	Disabled						
State	Total AIAN Medicaid Enrollees	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage					
Arizona a	162,875	72,359	44.4	64,969	39.9	6,277	3.9	14,734	9.0					
New York	113,000	44,995	39.8	45,788	40.5	10,049	8.9	12,165	10.8					
Oklahoma	102,058	67,772	66.4	15,299	15.0	6,899	6.8	12,056	11.8					
New Mexico	94,821	57,004	60.1	22,995	24.3	3,573	3.8	11,249	11.9					
California	55,493	19,439	35.0	21,761	39.2	3,261	5.9	11,032	19.9					
Alaska	49,274	31,359	63.6	10,901	22.1	2,673	5.4	4,341	8.8					
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	46,712	30,887	66.1	9,000	19.3	845	1.8	5,614	12.0					
Minnesota a	36,727	20,820	56.7	9,823	26.7	1,396	3.8	4,489	12.2					
Washington	35,358	18,064	51.1	8,749	24.7	2,037	5.8	6,508	18.4					
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	31,353	15,806	50.4	5,714	18.2	2,522	8.0	5,520	17.6					
Montana	27,991	16,532	59.1	6,114	21.8	949	3.4	3,151	11.3					
North Dakota a	19,881	11,777	59.2	4,772	24.0	651	3.3	1,950	9.8					
Wisconsin	17,191	9,106	53.0	5,666	33.0	1,044	6.1	1,375	8.0					
Wyoming	15,746	11,513	73.1	2,580	16.4	583	3.7	1,070	6.8					
Texas <sup>a</sup>	15,229	8,508	55.9	2,222	14.6	1,967	12.9	2,531	16.6					
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	13,039	7,023	53.9	2,607	20.0	721	5.5	2,246	17.2					
Michigan	11,217	6,218	55.4	2,500	22.3	682	6.1	1,817	16.2					
Utah <sup>a</sup>	10,600	5,849	55.2	2,451	23.1	642	6.1	1,066	10.1					
Nebraska	9,958	6,536	65.6	2,028	20.4	345	3.5	1,041	10.5					
Kansas	7,345	4,349	59.2	1,104	15.0	583	7.9	1,309	17.8					
Florida	7,220	3,675	50.9	1,401	19.4	625	8.7	1,519	21.0					
Colorado	5,811	3,271	56.3	548	9.4	341	5.9	748	12.9					
Idaho	5,492	3,320	60.5	831	15.1	313	5.7	948	17.3					
Nevada	5,313	2,848	53.6	1,280	24.1	407	7.7	774	14.6					
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Louisiana	4,164	2,390	57.4	634	15.2	288	6.9	849	20.4					
Pennsylvania a	3,737	1,478	39.6	852	22.8	358	9.6	1,049	28.1					
Massachusetts	3,511	1,033	29.4	838	23.9	754	21.5	817	23.3					
Mississippi	2,984	1,606	53.8	567	19.0	193	6.5	618	20.7					
Connecticut	2,698	1,523	56.4	693	25.7	225	8.3	257	9.5					
Alabama	2,569	1,530	59.6	524	20.4	97	3.8	418	16.3					
Iowa	2,151	1,176	54.7	506	23.5	108	5.0	361	16.8					
South Carolina	1,969	1,011	51.3	446	22.7	111	5.6	401	20.4					
Rhode Island	752	317	42.2	181	24.1	51	6.8	203	27.0					
Indiana	801	347	43.3	138	17.2	88	11.0	219	27.3					
Total	925,040	491,441	53.1	256,482	27.7	51,658	5.6	114,445	12.4					

NA = Not Available

Source: 2007 Medicaid Analytic Extract Data (MAX) 
<sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

Table 3. American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees by Age, 2007

	_					Α	ige					
	_	Younger than 21		2	1-44	45	5-64	6!	5-84	85 and older		
	Total AIAN Medicaid											
State	Enrollees	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	162,875	83,515	51.3	47,293	29.0	17,663	10.8	7,624	4.7	1,021	0.6	
New York	113,000	44,523	39.4	34,273	30.3	19,036	16.8	9,780	8.7	1,089	1.0	
Oklahoma	102,058	68,786	67.4	15,642	15.3	7,061	6.9	5,791	5.7	951	0.9	
New Mexico	94,821	58,766	62.0	21,335	22.5	6,146	6.5	4,669	4.9	706	0.7	
California	55,493	23,258	41.9	19,394	34.9	7,550	13.6	3,827	6.9	501	0.9	
Alaska	49,274	32,244	65.4	8,329	16.9	3,540	7.2	2,619	5.3	271	0.5	
South Dakota a	46,712	31,543	67.5	8,476	18.1	2,902	6.2	1,404	3.0	144	0.3	
Minnesota <sup>a</sup>	36,727	21,720	59.1	9,165	25.0	3,059	8.3	1,203	3.3	126	0.3	
Washington	35,358	19,355	54.7	9,231	26.1	4,061	11.5	1,699	4.8	173	0.5	
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	31,353	18,083	57.7	6,234	19.9	3,432	10.9	2,067	6.6	309	1.0	
Montana	27,991	17,532	62.6	6,045	21.6	2,026	7.2	948	3.4	89	0.3	
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	19,881	12,705	63.9	4,411	22.2	1,230	6.2	549	2.8	70	0.4	
Wisconsin	17,191	9,264	53.9	4,981	29.0	1,191	6.9	1,021	5.9	145	0.8	
Wyoming	15,746	10,991	69.8	2,566	16.3	720	4.6	499	3.2	74	0.5	
Texas a	15,229	8,460	55.6	2,560	16.8	1,457	9.6	1,615	10.6	262	1.7	
Oregon a	13,039	7,729	59.3	2,634	20.2	1,585	12.2	613	4.7	77	0.6	
Michigan	11,217	6,378	56.9	2,675	23.8	1,213	10.8	580	5.2	65	0.6	
Utah <sup>a</sup>	10,600	6,416	60.5	2,130	20.1	867	8.2	564	5.3	75	0.7	
Nebraska	9,958	6,493	65.2	1,766	17.7	631	6.3	305	3.1	26	0.3	
Kansas	7,345	4,428	60.3	1,239	16.9	732	10.0	479	6.5	78	1.1	
Florida	7,220	3,751	52.0	1,642	22.7	970	13.4	617	8.5	55	0.8	
Colorado	5,811	4,182	72.0	786	13.5	395	6.8	283	4.9	46	0.8	
Idaho	5,492	3,565	64.9	985	17.9	517	9.4	264	4.8	33	0.6	
Nevada	5,313	2,848	53.6	1,274	24.0	485	9.1	371	7.0	45	0.8	
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Louisiana	4,164	2,451	58.9	762	18.3	426	10.2	246	5.9	27	0.6	
Pennsylvania a	3,737	1,657	44.3	1,085	29.0	573	15.3	302	8.1	46	1.2	
Massachusetts	3,511	1,225	34.9	861	24.5	642	18.3	533	15.2	199	5.7	
Mississippi	2,984	1,606	53.8	608	20.4	290	9.7	223	7.5	23	0.8	
Connecticut	2,698	1,402	52.0	691	25.6	247	9.2	168	6.2	49	1.8	
Alabama	2,569	1,557	60.6	585	22.8	190	7.4	113	4.4	9	0.4	
Iowa	2,151	1,218	56.6	537	25.0	222	10.3	95	4.4	5	0.2	
South Carolina	1,969	1,060	53.8	479	24.3	247	12.5	96	4.9	14	0.7	
Rhode Island	752	345	45.9	208	27.7	118	15.7	60	8.0	9	1.2	
Indiana	801	366	45.7	208	26.0	126	15.7	78	9.7	7	0.9	
Total	925,040	519,422	56.2	221,090	23.9	91,550	9.9	51,305	5.5	6,819	0.7	

NA = Not Available

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

Table 4. American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees by Gender, Dual Status, and Residence, 2007

	_		Gen	der			Dual S			Residence				
		N	1ale	Fe	emale	Duals		Non-Duals		Nor	n-MSA	N	SA	
State	Total AIAN Medicaid Enrollees	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	162,875	74,217	45.6	88,657	54.4	11,723	7.2	151,152	92.8	79,315	48.7	82,934	50.9	
New York	113,000	46,783	41.4	64,610	57.2	11,477	10.2	101,523	89.8	2,869	2.5	109,803	97.2	
Oklahoma	102,058	43,083	42.2	58,973	57.8	11,153	10.9	90,905	89.1	63,207	61.9	38,834	38.1	
New Mexico	94,821	39,318	41.5	55,503	58.5	6,348	6.7	88,473	93.3	67,248	70.9	27,528	29.0	
California	55,493	19,458	35.1	36,035	64.9	9,274	16.7	46,219	83.3	14,371	25.9	41,042	74.0	
Alaska	49,274	22,486	45.6	26,788	54.4	4,210	8.5	45,064	91.5	38,777	78.7	10,386	21.1	
South Dakota a	46,712	20,818	44.6	25,894	55.4	2,299	4.9	44,413	95.1	36,558	78.3	10,136	21.7	
Minnesota a	36,727	15,854	43.2	20,873	56.8	3,013	8.2	33,714	91.8	19,708	53.7	16,899	46.0	
Washington	35,358	14,277	40.4	21,079	59.6	3,555	10.1	31,803	89.9	10,795	30.5	24,544	69.4	
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	31,353	13,148	41.9	18,205	58.1	4,306	13.7	27,047	86.3	27,385	87.3	3,940	12.6	
Montana	27,991	12,332	44.1	15,659	55.9	1,849	6.6	26,142	93.4	21,945	78.4	6,044	21.6	
North Dakota a	19,881	8,488	42.7	11,383	57.3	1,041	5.2	18,840	94.8	14,558	73.2	5,284	26.6	
Wisconsin	17,191	6,925	40.3	10,266	59.7	1,720	10.0	15,471	90.0	10,417	60.6	6,772	39.4	
Wyoming	15,746	6,949	44.1	8,791	55.8	676	4.3	15,070	95.7	11,637	73.9	4,090	26.0	
Texas <sup>a</sup>	15,229	6,306	41.4	8,921	58.6	2,114	13.9	13,115	86.1	2,161	14.2	13,021	85.5	
Oregon a	13,039	5,551	42.6	7,487	57.4	1,276	9.8	11,763	90.2	6,311	48.4	6,727	51.6	
Michigan	11,217	4,992	44.5	6,225	55.5	1,595	14.2	9,622	85.8	7,495	66.8	3,721	33.2	
Utah <sup>a</sup>	10,600	4,520	42.6	6,060	57.2	970	9.2	9,630	90.8	6,549	61.8	4,003	37.8	
Nebraska	9,958	4,312	43.3	5,493	55.2	730	7.3	9,228	92.7	6,357	63.8	3,539	35.5	
Kansas	7,345	3,243	44.2	4,102	55.8	912	12.4	6,433	87.6	3,264	44.4	4,074	55.5	
Florida	7,220	3,096	42.9	4,122	57.1	782	10.8	6,438	89.2	741	10.3	6,476	89.7	
Colorado	5,811	2,629	45.2	3,182	54.8	625	10.8	5,186	89.2	2,158	37.1	3,648	62.8	
Idaho	5,492	2,332	42.5	3,160	57.5	577	10.5	4,915	89.5	3,838	69.9	1,654	30.1	
Nevada	5,313	2,072	39.0	3,220	60.6	459	8.6	4,854	91.4	2,191	41.2	3,120	58.7	
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Louisiana	4,164	1,721	41.3	2,442	58.6	311	7.5	3,853	92.5	1,102	26.5	3,062	73.5	
Pennsylvania a	3,737	1,574	42.1	2,163	57.9	660	17.7	3,077	82.3	512	13.7	3,221	86.2	
Massachusetts	3,511	1,525	43.4	1,986	56.6	1,184	33.7	2,327	66.3	77	2.2	3,432	97.7	
Mississippi	2,984	1,196	40.1	1,788	59.9	298	10.0	2,686	90.0	2,775	93.0	205	6.9	
Connecticut	2,698	1,095	40.6	1,603	59.4	312	11.6	2,386	88.4	92	3.4	2,606	96.6	
Alabama	2,569	974	37.9	1,564	60.9	187	7.3	2,382	92.7	1,138	44.3	1,423	55.4	
Iowa	2,151	878	40.8	1,273	59.2	250	11.6	1,901	88.4	601	27.9	1,550	72.1	
South Carolina	1,969	791	40.2	1,178	59.8	300	15.2			978	49.7	990	50.3	
Rhode Island	752	324			56.9	169	22.5	583	77.5	3	0.4	749	99.6	
Indiana	801	356	44.4	445	55.6	173	21.6	628	78.4	258	32.2	543	67.8	
Total	925,040	393,623	42.6	529,558	57.2	86,528	9.4	838,512	90.6	467,391	50.5	456,000	49.3	

MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area; NA = Not Available

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

Table 5. FFS and Managed Care Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees, 2007

		Managed Care Lo	ong-Term Care User	FFS Long-T	erm Care User	FFS Long-Term Care Expenditures		
State	Total AIAN Medicaid Enrollees	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Total	Per User	
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	162,875	3,941	2.4	342	0.2	\$4,364,887	\$12,763	
New York	113,000	496	0.4	4,144	3.7	\$151,982,287	\$36,675	
Oklahoma	102,058	0	0.0	5,581	5.5	\$111,122,112	\$19,911	
New Mexico	94,821	0	0.0	4,850	5.1	\$114,145,196	\$23,535	
California	55,493	8	0.0	4,184	7.5	\$61,471,182	\$14,692	
Alaska	49,274	0	0.0	2,290	4.6	\$102,672,997	\$44,835	
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	46,712	0	0.0	1,854	4.0	\$48,281,187	\$26,042	
Minnesota a	36,727	0	0.0	2,791	7.6	\$74,195,643	\$26,584	
Washington	35,358	10	0.0	1,959	5.5	\$35,059,993	\$17,897	
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	31,353	0	0.0	2,759	8.8	\$39,417,571	\$14,287	
Montana	27,991	0	0.0	1,555	5.6	\$22,932,167	\$14,747	
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	19,881	0	0.0	817	4.1	\$19,664,253	\$24,069	
Wisconsin	17,191	58	0.3	619	3.6	\$14,140,477	\$22,844	
Wyoming	15,746	0	0.0	556	3.5	\$15,832,873	\$28,476	
Texas a	15,229	0	0.0	906	5.9	\$18,278,349	\$20,175	
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	13,039	7	0.1	838	6.4	\$13,414,405	\$16,008	
Michigan	11,217	0	0.0	516	4.6	\$6,181,734	\$11,980	
Utah <sup>a</sup>	10,600	1	0.0	327	3.1	\$10,812,127	\$33,065	
Nebraska	9,958	0	0.0	373	3.7	\$10,172,905	\$27,273	
Kansas	7,345	7	0.1	607	8.3	\$10,152,589	\$16,726	
Florida	7,220	0	0.0	192	2.7	\$4,489,497	\$23,383	
Colorado	5,811	5	0.1	276	4.7	\$6,154,635	\$22,299	
Idaho	5,492	0	0.0	337	6.1	\$8,056,372	\$23,906	
Nevada	5,313	0	0.0	194	3.7	\$5,372,150	\$27,691	
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Louisiana	4,164	0	0.0	176	4.2	\$3,022,664	\$17,174	
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	3,737	1	0.0	123	3.3	\$3,796,868	\$30,869	
Massachusetts	3,511	57	1.6	522	14.9	\$18,641,527	\$35,712	
Mississippi	2,984	0	0.0	75	2.5	\$2,478,365	\$33,045	
Connecticut	2,698	0	0.0	159	5.9	\$5,626,052	\$35,384	
Alabama	2,569	0	0.0	66	2.6	\$1,190,872	\$18,044	
Iowa	2,151	0	0.0	119	5.5	\$3,271,345	\$27,490	
South Carolina	1,969	0	0.0	47	2.4	\$1,154,038	\$24,554	
Rhode Island	752	0	0.0	39	5.2	\$2,114,440	\$54,216	
Indiana	801	0	0.0	46	5.7	\$1,846,677	\$40,145	
Total for States with Reliable Data	584,887	641	0.1	29,482	5.0	\$719,285,146	\$24,397	
Total	925,040	4,591	0.5	40,239	4.3	\$951,510,436	\$23,646	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

FFS = Fee-for-Service; NA = Not Available

Table 6. FFS Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees by Basis of Eligibility, 2007

		Child				Adult						Aged		Disabled			
	Total AIAN		rm Care User	Long-Term Ca	re Expenditures	Long-Te	erm Care User	Long-Term Ca	re Expenditures	Long-Ter	m Care User	Long-Term Care	Expenditures	Long-Te	rm Care User	Long-Term Care	Expenditures
State	Long-Term Care Users	Number	Percentage	Total	Per User	Number	Percentage	Total	Per User	Number	Percentage	Total	Per User	Number	Percentage	Total	Per User
Arizona a	342	86	25.1	\$1,879,759	\$21,858	31	9.1	\$136,599	\$4,406	70	20.5	\$1,388,170	\$19,831	155	45.3	\$960,359	\$6,196
New York	4,144	297	7.2	\$1,535,391	\$5,170	209	5.0	\$1,854,744	\$8,874	1,619	39.1	\$65,387,905	\$40,388	2,019	48.7	\$83,204,247	\$41,211
Oklahoma	5,581	509	9.1	\$11,391,796	\$22,381	16	0.3	\$177,181	\$11,074	2,754	49.3	\$44,551,062	\$16,177	2,302	41.2	\$55,002,073	\$23,893
New Mexico	4,850	21	0.4	\$99,437	\$4,735	50	1.0	\$486,423	\$9,728	1,501	30.9	\$32,269,549	\$21,499	3,278	67.6	\$81,289,787	\$24,799
California	4,184	81	1.9	\$335,887	\$4,147	86	2.1	\$303,102	\$3,524	1,246	29.8	\$20,188,388	\$16,203	2,771	66.2	\$40,643,805	\$14,668
Alaska	2,290	456	19.9	\$21,830,448	\$47,874	42	1.8	\$1,522,156	\$36,242	742	32.4	\$27,694,272	\$37,324	1,050	45.9	\$51,626,121	\$49,168
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	1,854	755	40.7	\$15,325,273	\$20,298	6	0.3	\$24,883	\$4,147	267	14.4	\$5,484,875	\$20,543	826	44.6	\$27,446,156	\$33,228
Minnesota a	2,791	369	13.2	\$5,848,183	\$15,849	272	9.7	\$2,818,682	\$10,363	555	19.9	\$12,556,227	\$22,624	1,595	57.1	\$52,972,552	\$33,212
Washington	1,959	52	2.7	\$203,982	\$3,923	43	2.2	\$352,721	\$8,203	795	40.6	\$14,435,170	\$18,157	1,069	54.6	\$20,068,120	\$18,773
North Carolina a	2,759	61	2.2	\$623,170	\$10,216	113	4.1	\$588,219	\$5,205	1,189	43.1	\$18,520,848	\$15,577	1,396	50.6	\$19,685,334	\$14,101
Montana	1,555	222	14.3	\$2,366,156	\$10,658	256	16.5	\$732,408	\$2,861	439	28.2	\$9,034,224	\$20,579	638	41.0	\$10,799,380	\$16,927
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	817	189	23.1	\$1,309,488	\$6.929	7	0.9	\$35,958	\$5,137	226	27.7	\$4,770,458	\$21,108	395	48.3	\$13,548,349	\$34,300
Wisconsin	619	57	9.2	\$483,877	\$8.489	27	4.4	\$59,640	\$2,209	266	43.0	\$5,793,319	\$21,779	269	43.5	\$7,803,641	\$29,010
Wyoming	556	82	14.7	\$2,708,813	\$33,034	1	0.2	\$3,648	\$3,648	174	31.3	\$3,439,558	\$19,768	299	53.8	\$9,680,854	\$32,377
Texas a	906	17	1.9	\$182,017	\$10,707	1	0.1	\$1,928	\$1,928	449	49.6	\$6,514,124	\$14,508	439	48.5	\$11,580,280	\$26,379
Oregon a	838	45	5.4	\$1,054,112	\$23,425	2	0.2	\$7,177	\$3,589	291	34.7	\$4,180,574	\$14,366	500	59.7	\$8,172,542	\$16,345
Michigan	516	0	0.0	\$0	\$0	- 8	1.6	\$11,055	\$1,382	253	49.0	\$3,885,651	\$15,358	255	49.4	\$2,285,028	\$8,961
Utah a	327	9	2.8	\$358,944	\$39,883	0	0.0	\$0	\$0	150	45.9	\$3,394,939	\$22,633	168	51.4	\$7,058,244	\$42,013
Nebraska	373	85	22.8	\$2,515,038	\$29,589	8	2.1	\$18,849	\$2,356	103	27.6	\$2,020,252	\$19,614	177	47.5	\$5,618,766	\$31,744
Kansas	607	26	4.3	\$336,813	\$12,954	0	0.0	\$0	\$0	254	41.8	\$4,106,278	\$16,166	327	53.9	\$5,709,498	\$17,460
Florida	192	16	8.3	\$26,361	\$1,648	0	0.0	\$0	\$0	81	42.2	\$2,191,248	\$27,052	95	49.5	\$2,271,888	\$23,915
Colorado	276	13	4.7	\$215,967	\$16,613	0	0.0	\$0	\$0	129	46.7	\$2,817,844	\$21,844	134	48.6	\$3,120,824	\$23,290
Idaho	337	15	4.5	\$238,889	\$15,926	5	1.5	\$18,335	\$3.667	107	31.8	\$2,183,015	\$20,402	210	62.3	\$5,616,133	\$26,743
Nevada	194	23	11.9	\$645,588	\$28,069	0	0.0	\$0	\$0	85	43.8	\$1,957,362	\$23,028	86	44.3	\$2,769,200	\$32,200
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	176	21	11.9	\$56,388	\$2,685	7	4.0	\$16,947	\$2,421	48	27.3	\$957,309	\$19,944	100	56.8	\$1,992,020	\$19,920
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	123	4	3.3	\$84,784	\$21,196	5	4.1	\$28,415	\$5,683	76	61.8	\$2,419,490	\$31,835	38	30.9	\$1,264,179	\$33,268
Massachusetts	522	4	0.8	\$101,620	\$25,405	2	0.4	\$65,688	\$32.844	364	69.7	\$12,725,674	\$34,961	152	29.1	\$5,748,546	\$37,819
Mississippi	75	3	4.0	\$16,122	\$5,374	0	0.0	\$0	\$0	38	50.7	\$1,258,085	\$33,108	34	45.3	\$1,204,158	\$35,416
Connecticut	159	13	8.2	\$895,846	\$68,911	1	0.6	\$4,195	\$4.195	93	58.5	\$2,747,082	\$29,539	52	32.7	\$1,978,929	\$38,056
Alabama	66	2	3.0	\$38,386	\$19,193	0	0.0	\$0	\$0	20	30.3	\$387,154	\$19,358	44	66.7	\$765,332	\$17,394
lowa	119	6	5.0	\$150,961	\$25,160	1	0.8	\$24.016	\$24,016	41	34.5	\$467,001	\$11,390	71	59.7	\$2,629,367	\$37,033
South Carolina	47	2	4.3	\$204,920	\$102,460	0	0.0	\$0	\$24,010	19	40.4	\$436,199	\$22.958	26	55.3	\$512,919	\$19,728
Rhode Island	39	1	2.6	\$1,253	\$1,253	0	0.0	\$0	\$0	24	61.5	\$939,090	\$39,129	14	35.9	\$1,174,097	\$83,864
Indiana	46	2	4.3	\$8,514	\$4,257	0	0.0	\$0	\$0	18	39.1	\$606,045	\$33,669	26	56.5	\$1,232,118	\$47,389
Total for States with Reliable Data	29,482	2,009	6.8	\$46,408,453	\$23,100	762	2.6	\$5.651.108	\$7.416	11,213	38.0	\$262,478,735	\$23,408	15.498	52.6	\$404.746.850	\$26,116
Total	40,239	3,544	8.8	\$73,074,182	\$23,100	1.199	3.0	\$9,292,969	\$7,410	14,486	36.0	\$321,708,440	\$23,406	21,010	52.0	\$547,434,845	\$26,056
I Utai	40,237	3,344	0.0	\$13,U14,10Z	\$20,017	1,177	3.0	φ7,Z7Z,7U9	\$1,131	14,400	30.0	φ321,700,44U	\$ZZ,ZU0	21,010	JZ.Z	\$347,434,043	\$20,030

FFS = Fee-for-Service; NA = Not Available

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

Table 7a. FFS Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees by Age, 2007

	_		Younge	er than 21			2	1-44			4!	5-64	
		Long-Terr	n Care User	Long-Term Car	e Expenditures	Long-Terr	n Care User	Long-Term Care	e Expenditures	Long-Terr	n Care User	Long-Term Car	e Expenditures
State	Total AIAN Long-Term Care Users	Number	Percentage	Total	Per User	Number	Percentage	Total	Per User	Number	Percentage	Total	Per User
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	342	89	26.0	\$1,908,736	\$21,446	50	14.6	\$352,809	\$7,056	98	28.7	\$565,080	\$5,766
New York	4,144	585	14.1	\$12,947,776	\$22,133	697	16.8	\$31,454,354	\$45,128	948	22.9	\$33,966,010	\$35,829
Oklahoma	5,581	747	13.4	\$17,458,899	\$23,372	685	12.3	\$22,249,071	\$32,480	1,462	26.2	\$27,928,269	\$19,103
New Mexico	4,850	216	4.5	\$3,685,607	\$17,063	854	17.6	\$30,760,234	\$36,019	1,209	24.9	\$26,375,521	\$21,816
California	4,184	221	5.3	\$3,794,672	\$17,170	729	17.4	\$13,176,949	\$18,075	1,437	34.3	\$18,752,395	\$13,050
Alaska	2,290	759	33.1	\$34,388,548	\$45,308	310	13.5	\$19,968,298	\$64,414	442	19.3	\$19,940,005	\$45,113
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	1,854	917	49.5	\$22,551,062	\$24,592	296	16.0	\$11,408,079	\$38,541	262	14.1	\$6,175,915	\$23,572
Minnesota <sup>a</sup>	2,791	747	26.8	\$17,156,519	\$22,967	713	25.5	\$24,590,092	\$34,488	801	28.7	\$20,345,110	\$25,400
Washington	1,959	156	8.0	\$1,704,489	\$10,926	393	20.1	\$8,140,723	\$20,714	656	33.5	\$11,423,528	\$17,414
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	2,759	195	7.1	\$3,757,889	\$19,271	450	16.3	\$6,919,723	\$15,377	961	34.8	\$10,563,347	\$10,992
Montana	1,555	259	16.7	\$4,164,777	\$16,080	369	23.7	\$3,486,804	\$9,449	408	26.2	\$6,078,495	\$14,898
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	817	247	30.2	\$4,033,169	\$16,329	147	18.0	\$6,399,690	\$43,535	187	22.9	\$4,554,127	\$24,354
Wisconsin	619	63	10.2	\$551,108	\$8,748	123	19.9	\$3,321,632	\$27,005	129	20.8	\$3,877,882	\$30,061
Wyoming	556	153	27.5	\$4,534,470	\$29,637	99	17.8	\$4,520,178	\$45,658	129	23.2	\$3,329,938	\$25,813
Texas <sup>a</sup>	906	122	13.5	\$2,996,517	\$24,562	124	13.7	\$4,817,139	\$38,848	217	24.0	\$4,022,770	\$18,538
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	838	118	14.1	\$2,578,940	\$21,855	125	14.9	\$2,372,271	\$18,978	305	36.4	\$4,007,611	\$13,140
Michigan	516	18	3.5	\$309,571	\$17,198	86	16.7	\$371,761	\$4,323	167	32.4	\$1,728,766	\$10,352
Utah <sup>a</sup>	327	48	14.7	\$2,504,987	\$52,187	67	20.5	\$2,782,636	\$41,532	60	18.3	\$2,030,792	\$33,847
Nebraska	373	97	26.0	\$2,623,283	\$27,044	70	18.8	\$2,515,359	\$35,934	103	27.6	\$2,862,628	\$27,793
Kansas	607	104	17.1	\$1,167,273	\$11,224	89	14.7	\$2,275,094	\$25,563	165	27.2	\$2,615,278	\$15,850
Florida	192	27	14.1	\$363,329	\$13,457	41	21.4	\$1,144,919	\$27,925	32	16.7	\$676,977	\$21,156
Colorado	276	22	8.0	\$361,073	\$16,412	55	19.9	\$1,938,594	\$35,247	72	26.1	\$1,140,381	\$15,839
Idaho	337	45	13.4	\$1,256,639	\$27,925	73	21.7	\$2,245,560	\$30,761	113	33.5	\$2,397,376	\$21,216
Nevada	194	35	18.0	\$1,015,602	\$29,017	36	18.6	\$1,324,079	\$36,780	39	20.1	\$1,029,614	\$26,400
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	176	47	26.7	\$523,295	\$11,134	43	24.4	\$838,070	\$19,490	37	21.0	\$703,659	\$19,018
Pennsylvania a	123	7	5.7	\$137,394	\$19,628	18	14.6	\$623,178	\$34,621	22	17.9	\$616,805	\$28,037
Massachusetts	522	15	2.9	\$762,986	\$50,866	44	8.4	\$1,236,353	\$28,099	107	20.5	\$4,111,853	\$38,429
Mississippi	75	7	9.3	\$150,683	\$21,526	9	12.0	\$503,265	\$55,918	18	24.0	\$553,648	\$30,758
Connecticut	159	14	8.8	\$897,841	\$64,132	21	13.2	\$833,271	\$39,680	32	20.1	\$1,152,455	\$36,014
Alabama	66	6	9.1	\$208,630	\$34,772	7	10.6	\$97,188	\$13,884	16	24.2	\$205,704	\$12,857
lowa	119	21	17.6	\$757,568	\$36,075	26	21.8	\$1,594,764	\$61,337	34	28.6	\$460,223	\$13,536
South Carolina	47	4	8.5	\$227,347	\$56,837	9	19.1	\$252,409	\$28,045	13	27.7	\$210,178	\$16,168
Rhode Island	39	2	5.1	\$12,711	\$6,356	3	7.7	\$235,890	\$78,630	7	17.9	\$909,532	\$129,933
Indiana	46	3	6.5	\$17,019	\$5,673	12	26.1	\$879,000	\$73,250	13	28.3	\$344,613	\$26,509
Total for States with		<u> </u>			,	·-			,			, ,	1
Reliable Data	29,482	3,626	12.3	\$93,885,196	\$25,892	4,883	16.6	\$155,363,819	\$31,817	7,788	26.4	\$172,774,928	\$22,185
Total	40,239	6,116	15.2	\$151,510,408	\$24,773	6,873	17.1	\$215,629,435	\$31,373	10,701	26.6	\$225,656,485	\$21,087

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

FFS = Fee-for-Service; NA = Not Available

Table 7b. FFS Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees by Age, 2007

	_			65-84			;	85 and older	
		Long-Teri	m Care User	Long-Term Car	e Expenditures	Long-Terr	n Care User	Long-Term Car	re Expenditures
State	Total AIAN Long-Term Care Users	Number	Percentage	Total	Per User	Number	Percentage	Total	Per User
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	342	89	26.0	\$1,107,675	\$12,446	16	4.7	\$430,587	\$26,912
New York	4,144	1,398	33.7	\$50,361,331	\$36,024	501	12.1	\$23,222,628	\$46,353
Oklahoma	5,581	2,018	36.2	\$30,572,147	\$15,150	667	12.0	\$12,911,464	\$19,358
New Mexico	4,850	2,018	41.6	\$40,440,127	\$20,040	552	11.4	\$12,880,437	\$23,334
California	4,184	1,418	33.9	\$19,133,184	\$13,493	346	8.3	\$6,512,784	\$18,823
Alaska	2,290	613	26.8	\$21,510,044	\$35,090	164	7.2	\$6,864,507	\$41,857
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	1,854	300	16.2	\$6,683,889	\$22,280	78	4.2	\$1,461,082	\$18,732
Minnesota <sup>a</sup>	2,791	457	16.4	\$10,088,281	\$22,075	72	2.6	\$2,013,850	\$27,970
Washington	1,959	614	31.3	\$10,599,253	\$17,263	140	7.1	\$3,192,000	\$22,800
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	2,759	927	33.6	\$13,729,828	\$14,811	225	8.2	\$4,445,278	\$19,757
Montana	1,555	403	25.9	\$7,248,457	\$17,986	73	4.7	\$1,943,112	\$26,618
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	817	172	21.1	\$3,537,409	\$20,566	46	5.6	\$1,094,174	\$23,786
Wisconsin	619	236	38.1	\$4,809,027	\$20,377	67	10.8	\$1,579,988	\$23,582
Wyoming	556	122	21.9	\$2,216,351	\$18,167	51	9.2	\$1,222,711	\$23,975
Texas <sup>a</sup>	906	334	36.9	\$4,570,014	\$13,683	107	11.8	\$1,785,059	\$16,683
Oregon a	838	232	27.7	\$3,596,951	\$15,504	58	6.9	\$858,632	\$14,804
Michigan	516	194	37.6	\$2,347,713	\$12,102	51	9.9	\$1,423,923	\$27,920
Utah <sup>a</sup>	327	119	36.4	\$2,766,547	\$23,248	33	10.1	\$727,165	\$22,035
Nebraska	373	87	23.3	\$1,752,081	\$20,139	15	4.0	\$312,910	\$20,861
Kansas	607	192	31.6	\$2,877,509	\$14,987	56	9.2	\$1,187,187	\$21,200
Florida	192	67	34.9	\$1,471,534	\$21,963	24	12.5	\$832,588	\$34,691
Colorado	276	93	33.7	\$1,761,493	\$18,941	33	12.0	\$947,334	\$28,707
ldaho	337	84	24.9	\$1,611,156	\$19,180	22	6.5	\$545,641	\$24,802
Nevada	194	60	30.9	\$1,466,499	\$24,442	24	12.4	\$536,356	\$22,348
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	176	32	18.2	\$659,600	\$20,613	16	9.1	\$297,709	\$18,607
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	123	51	41.5	\$1,493,121	\$29,277	25	20.3	\$926,369	\$37,055
Massachusetts	522	203	38.9	\$7,842,734	\$38,634	153	29.3	\$4,687,602	\$30,638
Mississippi	75	32	42.7	\$1,032,956	\$32,280	9	12.0	\$237,813	\$26,424
Connecticut	159	56	35.2	\$1,550,023	\$27,679	36	22.6	\$1,192,462	\$33,124
Alabama	66	31	47.0	\$574,840	\$18,543	6	9.1	\$104,510	\$17,418
lowa	119	35	29.4	\$409,105	\$11,689	3	2.5	\$49,685	\$16,562
South Carolina	47	17	36.2	\$358,101	\$21,065	4	8.5	\$106,003	\$26,501
Rhode Island	39	19	48.7	\$800,393	\$42,126	7	17.9	\$154,661	\$22,094
Indiana	46	16	34.8	\$561,466	\$35,092	2	4.3	\$44,579	\$22,290
Total for States with									<del></del>
Reliable Data	29,482	10,058	34.1	\$213,967,124	\$21,273	3,022	10.3	\$82,990,593	\$27,462
Total	40,239	12,739	31.7	\$261,540,840	\$20,531	3,682	9.2	\$96,732,789	\$26,272

<sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

Table 8. FFS Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees by Gender, 2007

				Male				Female	
	_	Long-Tern	n Care User	Long-Term Care	Expenditures	Long-Term	n Care User	Long-Term Care	Expenditures
State	Total AIAN Long-Term Care Users	Number	Percentage	Total	Per User	Number	Percentage	Total	Per User
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	342	174	50.9	\$2,365,538	\$13,595	168	49.1	\$1,999,349	\$11,901
New York	4,144	1,720	41.5	\$67,627,048	\$39,318	2,423	58.5	\$84,354,598	\$34,814
Oklahoma	5,581	2,108	37.8	\$50,131,710	\$23,782	3,473	62.2	\$60,990,402	\$17,561
New Mexico	4,850	1,886	38.9	\$47,789,687	\$25,339	2,964	61.1	\$66,355,509	\$22,387
California	4,184	1,507	36.0	\$25,587,115	\$16,979	2,677	64.0	\$35,884,067	\$13,405
Alaska	2,290	1,064	46.5	\$52,776,742	\$49,602	1,226	53.5	\$49,896,256	\$40,698
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	1,854	949	51.2	\$26,740,204	\$28,177	905	48.8	\$21,540,983	\$23,802
Minnesota <sup>a</sup>	2,791	1,316	47.2	\$40,531,454	\$30,799	1,475	52.8	\$33,664,189	\$22,823
Washington	1,959	780	39.8	\$14,785,840	\$18,956	1,179	60.2	\$20,274,153	\$17,196
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	2,759	972	35.2	\$15,196,250	\$15,634	1,787	64.8	\$24,221,321	\$13,554
Montana	1,555	653	42.0	\$11,370,763	\$17,413	902	58.0	\$11,561,405	\$12,818
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	817	384	47.0	\$9,825,970	\$25,588	433	53.0	\$9,838,283	\$22,721
Wisconsin	619	261	42.2	\$5,957,077	\$22,824	358	57.8	\$8,183,400	\$22,859
Wyoming	556	267	48.0	\$7,910,042	\$29,626	289	52.0	\$7,922,831	\$27,415
Texas <sup>a</sup>	906	374	41.3	\$8,554,443	\$22,873	532	58.7	\$9,723,906	\$18,278
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	838	346	41.3	\$6,580,751	\$19,020	492	58.7	\$6,833,654	\$13,890
Michigan	516	176	34.1	\$1,855,631	\$10,543	340	65.9	\$4,326,103	\$12,724
Utah <sup>a</sup>	327	151	46.2	\$4,901,185	\$32,458	176	53.8	\$5,910,942	\$33,585
Nebraska	373	168	45.0	\$5,074,503	\$30,205	205	55.0	\$5,098,402	\$24,870
Kansas	607	250	41.2	\$4,608,968	\$18,436	357	58.8	\$5,543,621	\$15,528
Florida	192	94	49.0	\$2,128,321	\$22,642	98	51.0	\$2,361,176	\$24,094
Colorado	276	120	43.5	\$2,944,613	\$24,538	156	56.5	\$3,210,022	\$20,577
Idaho	337	156	46.3	\$4,707,283	\$30,175	181	53.7	\$3,349,089	\$18,503
Nevada	194	85	43.8	\$2,831,935	\$33,317	109	56.2	\$2,540,215	\$23,305
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	176	82	46.6	\$1,345,663	\$16,411	94	53.4	\$1,677,001	\$17,840
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	123	46	37.4	\$1,212,674	\$26,362	77	62.6	\$2,584,194	\$33,561
Massachusetts	522	175	33.5	\$6,749,714	\$38,570	347	66.5	\$11,891,813	\$34,270
Mississippi	75	39	52.0	\$1,478,785	\$37,918	36	48.0	\$999,580	\$27,766
Connecticut	159	58	36.5	\$2,760,177	\$47,589	101	63.5	\$2,865,875	\$28,375
Alabama	66	25	37.9	\$432,455	\$17,298	41	62.1	\$758,417	\$18,498
lowa	119	49	41.2	\$1,667,666	\$34,034	70	58.8	\$1,603,679	\$22,910
South Carolina	47	21	44.7	\$659,941	\$31,426	26	55.3	\$494,097	\$19,004
Rhode Island	39	13	33.3	\$1,333,827	\$102,602	26	66.7	\$780,613	\$30,024
Indiana	46	23	50.0	\$790,760	\$34,381	23	50.0	\$1,055,917	\$45,909
Total for States with Reliable Data	29,482	11,780	40.0	\$325,306,263	\$27,615	17,701	60.0	\$393,978,242	\$22,257
Total	40,239	16,492	41.0	\$441,214,732	\$26,753	23,746	59.0	\$510,295,062	\$21,490

<sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

Table 9. FFS Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees by Dual Status, 2007

				Duals			Ī	Non-Duals	
	_	Long-Tern	n Care User	Long-Term Care	Expenditures	Long-Tern	n Care User	Long-Term Care	e Expenditures
State	Total AIAN Long-Term Care Users	Number	Percentage	Total	Per User	Number	Percentage	Total	Per User
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	342	130	38.0	\$1,544,232	\$11,879	212	62.0	\$2,820,655	\$13,305
New York	4,144	2,640	63.7	\$105,182,761	\$39,842	1,504	36.3	\$46,799,526	\$31,117
Oklahoma	5,581	4,082	73.1	\$79,248,444	\$19,414	1,499	26.9	\$31,873,668	\$21,263
New Mexico	4,850	3,192	65.8	\$74,369,916	\$23,299	1,658	34.2	\$39,775,280	\$23,990
California	4,184	2,987	71.4	\$45,462,215	\$15,220	1,197	28.6	\$16,008,967	\$13,374
Alaska	2,290	1,147	50.1	\$50,717,321	\$44,217	1,143	49.9	\$51,955,676	\$45,456
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	1,854	659	35.5	\$17,112,075	\$25,967	1,195	64.5	\$31,169,112	\$26,083
Minnesota <sup>a</sup>	2,791	1,251	44.8	\$35,245,585	\$28,174	1,540	55.2	\$38,950,058	\$25,292
Washington	1,959	1,265	64.6	\$23,776,204	\$18,795	694	35.4	\$11,283,789	\$16,259
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	2,759	1,907	69.1	\$28,542,601	\$14,967	852	30.9	\$10,874,970	\$12,764
Montana	1,555	795	51.1	\$14,036,073	\$17,655	760	48.9	\$8,896,094	\$11,705
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	817	385	47.1	\$10,443,364	\$27,126	432	52.9	\$9,220,889	\$21,345
Wisconsin	619	496	80.1	\$12,657,940	\$25,520	123	19.9	\$1,482,537	\$12,053
Wyoming	556	310	55.8	\$7,944,395	\$25,627	246	44.2	\$7,888,478	\$32,067
Texas <sup>a</sup>	906	688	75.9	\$12,885,655	\$18,729	218	24.1	\$5,392,694	\$24,737
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	838	524	62.5	\$8,117,956	\$15,492	314	37.5	\$5,296,449	\$16,868
Michigan	516	426	82.6	\$5,360,257	\$12,583	90	17.4	\$821,477	\$9,128
Utah <sup>a</sup>	327	204	62.4	\$5,568,160	\$27,295	123	37.6	\$5,243,967	\$42,634
Nebraska	373	180	48.3	\$4,734,394	\$26,302	193	51.7	\$5,438,511	\$28,179
Kansas	607	425	70.0	\$7,678,013	\$18,066	182	30.0	\$2,474,576	\$13,597
Florida	192	138	71.9	\$3,489,418	\$25,286	54	28.1	\$1,000,079	\$18,520
Colorado	276	221	80.1	\$5,012,760	\$22,682	55	19.9	\$1,141,875	\$20,761
Idaho	337	200	59.3	\$4,086,649	\$20,433	137	40.7	\$3,969,723	\$28,976
Nevada	194	123	63.4	\$3,381,789	\$27,494	71	36.6	\$1,990,361	\$28,033
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	176	80	45.5	\$2,026,156	\$25,327	96	54.5	\$996,508	\$10,380
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	123	94	76.4	\$3,127,703	\$33,273	29	23.6	\$669,165	\$23,075
Massachusetts	522	462	88.5	\$15,770,045	\$34,134	60	11.5	\$2,871,482	\$47,858
Mississippi	75	58	77.3	\$1,793,717	\$30,926	17	22.7	\$684,648	\$40,273
Connecticut	159	126	79.2	\$4,252,637	\$33,751	33	20.8	\$1,373,415	\$41,619
Alabama	66	51	77.3	\$826,417	\$16,204	15	22.7	\$364,455	\$24,297
Iowa	119	80	67.2	\$1,818,625	\$22,733	39	32.8	\$1,452,720	\$37,249
South Carolina	47	36	76.6	\$861,749	\$23,937	11	23.4	\$292,289	\$26,572
Rhode Island	39	34	87.2	\$2,038,732	\$59,963	5	12.8	\$75,708	\$15,142
Indiana	46	31	67.4	\$1,150,492	\$37,113	15	32.6	\$696,185	\$46,412
Total for States with Reliable Data	29,482	19,585	66.4	\$477,677,121	\$24,390	9,897	33.6	\$241,608,025	\$24,412
Total	40,239	25,427	63.2	\$600,264,451	\$23,607	14,812	36.8	\$351,245,984	\$23,714

 $^a$  States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX. FFS = Fee-for-Service; NA = Not Available

Table 10. FFS Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees by Residence, 2007

			N	lon-MSA				MSA	
	_	Long-Term	Care User	Long-Term Care	Expenditures	Long-Term	Care User	Long-Term Care	Expenditures
State	Total AIAN Long-Term Care Users	Number	Percentage	Total	Per User	Number	Percentage	Total	Per User
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	342	133	38.9	\$1,617,865	\$12,164	209	61.1	\$2,747,022	\$13,144
New York	4,144	350	8.4	\$8,891,324	\$25,404	3,786	91.4	\$142,976,390	\$37,764
Oklahoma	5,581	3,556	63.7	\$65,480,549	\$18,414	2,024	36.3	\$45,612,734	\$22,536
New Mexico	4,850	3,660	75.5	\$81,113,468	\$22,162	1,186	24.5	\$32,989,788	\$27,816
California	4,184	872	20.8	\$10,986,759	\$12,599	3,311	79.1	\$50,453,163	\$15,238
Alaska	2,290	1,392	60.8	\$62,080,115	\$44,598	892	39.0	\$40,362,864	\$45,250
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	1,854	1,331	71.8	\$33,185,914	\$24,933	521	28.1	\$15,051,833	\$28,890
Minnesota <sup>a</sup>	2,791	1,589	56.9	\$39,008,654	\$24,549	1,200	43.0	\$35,123,533	\$29,270
Washington	1,959	662	33.8	\$11,011,773	\$16,634	1,296	66.2	\$24,021,473	\$18,535
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	2,759	2,520	91.3	\$34,031,970	\$13,505	233	8.4	\$5,308,004	\$22,781
Montana	1,555	1,130	72.7	\$17,798,522	\$15,751	425	27.3	\$5,133,646	\$12,079
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	817	624	76.4	\$14,846,706	\$23,793	193	23.6	\$4,817,547	\$24,961
Wisconsin	619	372	60.1	\$7,545,918	\$20,285	247	39.9	\$6,594,559	\$26,699
Wyoming	556	381	68.5	\$11,166,850	\$29,309	175	31.5	\$4,666,023	\$26,663
Texas <sup>a</sup>	906	173	19.1	\$2,826,943	\$16,341	733	80.9	\$15,451,406	\$21,080
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	838	410	48.9	\$6,469,437	\$15,779	428	51.1	\$6,944,968	\$16,227
Michigan	516	319	61.8	\$3,971,319	\$12,449	197	38.2	\$2,210,415	\$11,220
Utah <sup>a</sup>	327	197	60.2	\$5,401,854	\$27,421	129	39.4	\$5,339,046	\$41,388
Nebraska	373	234	62.7	\$6,251,130	\$26,714	138	37.0	\$3,921,656	\$28,418
Kansas	607	342	56.3	\$5,543,549	\$16,209	265	43.7	\$4,609,040	\$17,393
Florida	192	18	9.4	\$303,629	\$16,868	174	90.6	\$4,185,868	\$24,057
Colorado	276	122	44.2	\$2,223,865	\$18,228	154	55.8	\$3,930,770	\$25,524
Idaho	337	244	72.4	\$4,942,621	\$20,257	93	27.6	\$3,113,751	\$33,481
Nevada	194	82	42.3	\$2,303,485	\$28,091	112	57.7	\$3,068,665	\$27,399
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	176	49	27.8	\$908,645	\$18,544	127	72.2	\$2,114,019	\$16,646
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	123	15	12.2	\$484,387	\$32,292	108	87.8	\$3,312,481	\$30,671
Massachusetts	522	5	1.0	\$63,764	\$12,753	517	99.0	\$18,577,763	\$35,934
Mississippi	75	65	86.7	\$2,006,017	\$30,862	9	12.0	\$450,655	\$50,073
Connecticut	159	14	8.8	\$380,619	\$27,187	145	91.2	\$5,245,433	\$36,175
Alabama	66	41	62.1	\$587,062	\$14,319	25	37.9	\$603,810	\$24,152
Iowa	119	57	47.9	\$1,521,295	\$26,689	62	52.1	\$1,750,050	\$28,227
South Carolina	47	17	36.2	\$281,521	\$16,560	30	63.8	\$872,517	\$29,084
Rhode Island	39	0	0.0	\$0	\$0	39	100.0	\$2,114,440	\$54,216
Indiana	46	16	34.8	\$600,292	\$37,518	30	65.2	\$1,246,385	\$41,546
Total for States with Reliable Data	29,482	14,000	47.5	\$307,964,089	\$21,997	15,459	52.4	\$410,825,878	\$26,575
Total	40,239	20,992	52.2	\$445,837,819	\$21,238	19,213	47.7	\$504,921,718	\$26,280

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX. FFS = Fee-for-Service; MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area; NA = Not Available

Table 11. FFS Institutional and HCBS Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees, 2007

	Total AIAN Lor	ng-Term Care Users		Institu	tional Care Users			HCBS	Users	
State	Number	Total Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total Institutional Care Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total HCBS Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	342	\$4,364,887	310	90.6	\$4,173,629	95.6	34	9.9	\$191,258	4.4
New York	4,144	\$151,982,287	1,569	37.9	\$69,575,934	45.8	2,944	71.0	\$82,406,353	54.2
Oklahoma	5,581	\$111,122,112	2,455	44.0	\$63,446,493	57.1	3,523	63.1	\$47,675,619	42.9
New Mexico	4,850	\$114,145,196	823	17.0	\$23,782,664	20.8	4,193	86.5	\$90,362,532	79.2
California	4,184	\$61,471,182	744	17.8	\$23,956,475	39.0	3,612	86.3	\$37,514,707	61.0
Alaska	2,290	\$102,672,997	839	36.6	\$48,405,805	47.1	1,590	69.4	\$54,267,192	52.9
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	1,854	\$48,281,187	912	49.2	\$27,769,761	57.5	1,157	62.4	\$20,511,426	42.5
Minnesota <sup>a</sup>	2,791	\$74,195,643	946	33.9	\$19,038,928	25.7	2,477	88.7	\$55,156,715	74.3
Washington	1,959	\$35,059,993	468	23.9	\$10,707,844	30.5	1,598	81.6	\$24,352,149	69.5
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	2,759	\$39,417,571	392	14.2	\$12,086,141	30.7	2,439	88.4	\$27,331,430	69.3
Montana	1,555	\$22,932,167	494	31.8	\$14,321,419	62.5	1,153	74.1	\$8,610,748	37.5
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	817	\$19,664,253	271	33.2	\$12,792,855	65.1	620	75.9	\$6,871,398	34.9
Wisconsin	619	\$14,140,477	306	49.4	\$7,149,151	50.6	350	56.5	\$6,991,326	49.4
Wyoming	556	\$15,832,873	235	42.3	\$7,988,910	50.5	358	64.4	\$7,843,963	49.5
Texas <sup>a</sup>	906	\$18,278,349	439	48.5	\$11,040,373	60.4	515	56.8	\$7,237,976	39.6
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	838	\$13,414,405	194	23.2	\$5,988,816	44.6	818	97.6	\$7,425,589	55.4
Michigan	516	\$6,181,734	161	31.2	\$4,910,059	79.4	388	75.2	\$1,271,675	20.6
Utah <sup>a</sup>	327	\$10,812,127	169	51.7	\$6,908,260	63.9	177	54.1	\$3,903,867	36.1
Nebraska	373	\$10,172,905	236	63.3	\$7,459,526	73.3	162	43.4	\$2,713,379	26.7
Kansas	607	\$10,152,589	163	26.9	\$3,991,185	39.3	515	84.8	\$6,161,404	60.7
Florida	192	\$4,489,497	94	49.0	\$2,730,715	60.8	119	62.0	\$1,758,782	39.2
Colorado	276	\$6,154,635	95	34.4	\$3,112,045	50.6	214	77.5	\$3,042,590	49.4
ldaho	337	\$8,056,372	117	34.7	\$4,129,719	51.3	253	75.1	\$3,926,653	48.7
Nevada	194	\$5,372,150	91	46.9	\$2,994,741	55.7	118	60.8	\$2,377,409	44.3
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	176	\$3,022,664	104	59.1	\$1,721,163	56.9	82	46.6	\$1,301,501	43.1
Pennsylvania a	123	\$3,796,868	94	76.4	\$3,026,788	79.7	73	59.3	\$770,080	20.3
Massachusetts	522	\$18,641,527	381	73.0	\$15,908,999	85.3	214	41.0	\$2,732,528	14.7
Mississippi	75	\$2,478,365	65	86.7	\$2,334,525	94.2	11	14.7	\$143,840	5.8
Connecticut	159	\$5,626,052	80	50.3	\$3,593,548	63.9	92	57.9	\$2,032,504	36.1
Alabama	66	\$1,190,872	25	37.9	\$643,294	54.0	46	69.7	\$547,578	46.0
lowa	119	\$3,271,345	32	26.9	\$2,042,112	62.4	95	79.8	\$1,229,233	37.6
South Carolina	47	\$1,154,038	18	38.3	\$725,664	62.9	32	68.1	\$428,374	37.1
Rhode Island	39	\$2,114,440	24	61.5	\$1,814,192	85.8	25	64.1	\$300,248	14.2
Indiana	46	\$1,846,677	26	56.5	\$895,847	48.5	21	45.7	\$950,830	51.5
Total for States with Reliable Data	29,482	\$719,285,146	9,645	32.7	\$328,342,029	45.6	21,708		\$390,943,117	54.4
Total	40,239	\$951,510,436	13,372	33.2	\$431,167,580	45.3	30,018		\$520,342,856	54.7

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

Table 12a. FFS Institutional and HCBS Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees Who Are Eligible Based on Being a Child, 2007

	Total AIAN Lon	g-Term Care Users		Instituti	onal Care Users			HCBS	Users	
State	Number	Total Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Fotal Institutional Care Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total HCBS Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	86	\$1,879,759	85	98.8	\$1,878,813	99.9	1	1.2	\$946	0.1
New York	297	\$1,535,391	191	64.3	\$750,912	48.9	116	39.1	\$784,479	51.1
Oklahoma	509	\$11,391,796	451	88.6	\$10,713,627	94.0	61	12.0	\$678,169	6.0
New Mexico	21	\$99,437	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	21	100.0	\$99,437	100.0
California	81	\$335,887	3	3.7	\$20,293	6.0	84	103.7	\$315,594	94.0
Alaska	456	\$21,830,448	424	93.0	\$21,421,227	98.1	36	7.9	\$409,221	1.9
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	755	\$15,325,273	319	42.3	\$7,658,885	50.0	593	78.5	\$7,666,388	50.0
Minnesota <sup>a</sup>	369	\$5,848,183	168	45.5	\$1,656,621	28.3	214	58.0	\$4,191,562	71.7
Washington	52	\$203,982	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	52	100.0	\$203,982	100.0
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	61	\$623,170	35	57.4	\$521,644	83.7	26	42.6	\$101,526	16.3
Montana	222	\$2,366,156	80	36.0	\$2,226,249	94.1	161	72.5	\$139,907	5.9
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	189	\$1,309,488	20	10.6	\$755,346	57.7	196	103.7	\$554,142	42.3
Wisconsin	57	\$483,877	39	68.4	\$450,715	93.1	18	31.6	\$33,162	6.9
Wyoming	82	\$2,708,813	76	92.7	\$2,577,732	95.2	6	7.3	\$131,081	4.8
Texas <sup>a</sup>	17	\$182,017	12	70.6	\$72,933	40.1	5	29.4	\$109,084	59.9
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	45	\$1,054,112	32	71.1	\$966,962	91.7	13	28.9	\$87,150	8.3
Michigan	0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
Utah <sup>a</sup>	9	\$358,944	2	22.2	\$236,485	65.9	7	77.8	\$122,459	34.1
Nebraska	85	\$2,515,038	68	80.0	\$2,295,579	91.3	17	20.0	\$219,459	8.7
Kansas	26	\$336,813	7	26.9	\$46,602	13.8	29	111.5	\$290,211	86.2
Florida	16	\$26,361	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	16	100.0	\$26,361	100.0
Colorado	13	\$215,967	1	7.7	\$5,450	2.5	12	92.3	\$210,517	97.5
Idaho	15	\$238,889	14	93.3	\$214,074	89.6	1	6.7	\$24,815	10.4
Nevada	23	\$645,588	23	100.0	\$645,588	100.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	21	\$56,388	7	33.3	\$44,355	78.7	14	66.7	\$12,033	21.3
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	4	\$84,784	3	75.0	\$56,387	66.5	4	100.0	\$28,397	33.5
Massachusetts	4	\$101,620	2	50.0	\$82,351	81.0	2	50.0	\$19,269	19.0
Mississippi	3	\$16,122	3	100.0	\$16,122	100.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
Connecticut	13	\$895,846	4	30.8	\$600,392	67.0	10	76.9	\$295,454	33.0
Alabama	2	\$38,386	2	100.0	\$38,386	100.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
lowa	6	\$150,961	5	83.3	\$148,978	98.7	1	16.7	\$1,983	1.3
South Carolina	2	\$204,920	2	100.0	\$204,920	100.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
Rhode Island	1	\$1,253	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	1	100.0	\$1,253	100.0
Indiana	2	\$8,514	2	100.0	\$8,514	100.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
Total for States with Reliable Data	2,009	\$46,408,453	1,404	69.9	\$42,512,067	91.6	658	32.8	\$3,896,386	8.4
Total	3,544	\$73,074,182	2,080	58.7	\$56,316,142	77.1	1,717	48.4	\$16,758,040	22.9

<sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

Table 12b. FFS Institutional and HCBS Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees Who Are Eligible Based on Being an Adult, 2007

	Total AIAN Lon	g-Term Care Users		Institu	tional Care Users			HCBS	Users	
State	Number	Total Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total Institutional Care Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total HCBS Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	31	\$136,599	31	100.0	\$136,599	100.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
New York	209	\$1,854,744	81	38.8	\$605,815	32.7	132	63.2	\$1,248,929	67.3
Oklahoma	16	\$177,181	10	62.5	\$164,758	93.0	8	50.0	\$12,423	7.0
New Mexico	50	\$486,423	1	2.0	\$150	0.0	49	98.0	\$486,273	100.0
California	86	\$303,102	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	86	100.0	\$303,102	100.0
Alaska	42	\$1,522,156	33	78.6	\$1,419,375	93.2	11	26.2	\$102,781	6.8
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	6	\$24,883	4	66.7	\$15,589	62.6	2	33.3	\$9,294	37.4
Minnesota <sup>a</sup>	272	\$2,818,682	182	66.9	\$1,215,501	43.1	95	34.9	\$1,603,181	56.9
Washington	43	\$352,721	6	14.0	\$32,365	9.2	37	86.0	\$320,356	90.8
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	113	\$588,219	3	2.7	\$16,543	2.8	110	97.3	\$571,676	97.2
Montana	256	\$732,408	13	5.1	\$148,966	20.3	250	97.7	\$583,442	79.7
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	7	\$35,958	2	28.6	\$597	1.7	5	71.4	\$35,361	98.3
Wisconsin	27	\$59,640	3	11.1	\$8,599	14.4	25	92.6	\$51,041	85.6
Wyoming	1	\$3,648	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	1	100.0	\$3,648	100.0
Texas <sup>a</sup>	1	\$1,928	1	100.0	\$1,928	100.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
Oregon a	2	\$7,177	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	2	100.0	\$7,177	100.0
Michigan	8	\$11,055	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	8	100.0	\$11,055	100.0
Utah <sup>a</sup>	0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
Nebraska	8	\$18,849	8	100.0	\$18,849	100.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
Kansas	0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	1	0.0	\$0	0.0
Florida	0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
Colorado	0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
Idaho	5	\$18,335	5	100.0	\$18,335	100.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
Nevada	0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	7	\$16,947	5	71.4	\$15,623	92.2	2	28.6	\$1,324	7.8
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	5	\$28,415	5	100.0	\$28,415	100.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
Massachusetts	2	\$65,688	2	100.0	\$65,688	100.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
Mississippi	0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
Connecticut	1	\$4,195	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	1	100.0	\$4,195	100.0
Alabama	0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
lowa	1	\$24,016	1	100.0	\$24,016	100.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
South Carolina	0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
Rhode Island	0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
Indiana	0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
Total for States with Reliable Data	762	\$5,651,108	168	22.0	\$2,522,539	44.6	611	80.2	\$3,128,569	55.4
Total	1,199	\$9,292,969	396	33.0	\$3,937,711	42.4	825	68.8	\$5,355,258	57.6

Source: 2007 Medicaid Analytic Extract Data (MAX) <sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

Table 12c. FFS Institutional and HCBS Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees Who Are Eligible Based on Being Aged, 2007

	Total AIAN Lor	ng-Term Care Users		Institu	itional Care Users			HCBS	Users	
State	Number	Total Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total Institutional Care Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total HCBS Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	70	\$1,388,170	66	94.3	\$1,372,693	98.9	4	5.7	\$15,477	1.1
New York	1,619	\$65,387,905	746	46.1	\$31,075,816	47.5	1,014	62.6	\$34,312,089	52.5
Oklahoma	2,754	\$44,551,062	1,345	48.8	\$31,821,507	71.4	1,662	60.3	\$12,729,555	28.6
New Mexico	1,501	\$32,269,549	525	35.0	\$14,422,665	44.7	1,061	70.7	\$17,846,884	55.3
California	1,246	\$20,188,388	421	33.8	\$12,745,259	63.1	884	70.9	\$7,443,129	36.9
Alaska	742	\$27,694,272	219	29.5	\$15,544,643	56.1	599	80.7	\$12,149,629	43.9
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	267	\$5,484,875	213	79.8	\$5,168,751	94.2	66	24.7	\$316,124	5.8
Minnesota <sup>a</sup>	555	\$12,556,227	247	44.5	\$7,925,970	63.1	775	139.6	\$4,630,257	36.9
Washington	795	\$14,435,170	252	31.7	\$6,770,623	46.9	599	75.3	\$7,664,547	53.1
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	1,189	\$18,520,848	232	19.5	\$6,719,757	36.3	1,000	84.1	\$11,801,091	63.7
Montana	439	\$9,034,224	229	52.2	\$6,510,560	72.1	244	55.6	\$2,523,664	27.9
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	226	\$4,770,458	132	58.4	\$3,858,788	80.9	119	52.7	\$911,670	19.1
Wisconsin	266	\$5,793,319	182	68.4	\$4,415,421	76.2	100	37.6	\$1,377,898	23.8
Wyoming	174	\$3,439,558	106	60.9	\$2,857,498	83.1	87	50.0	\$582,060	16.9
Texas <sup>a</sup>	449	\$6,514,124	267	59.5	\$5,466,434	83.9	197	43.9	\$1,047,690	16.1
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	291	\$4,180,574	84	28.9	\$2,137,245	51.1	246	84.5	\$2,043,329	48.9
Michigan	253	\$3,885,651	124	49.0	\$3,437,428	88.5	152	60.1	\$448,223	11.5
Utah <sup>a</sup>	150	\$3,394,939	92	61.3	\$2,917,165	85.9	68	45.3	\$477,774	14.1
Nebraska	103	\$2,020,252	68	66.0	\$1,666,653	82.5	44	42.7	\$353,599	17.5
Kansas	254	\$4,106,278	125	49.2	\$2,976,667	72.5	150	59.1	\$1,129,611	27.5
Florida	81	\$2,191,248	66	81.5	\$2,008,290	91.7	30	37.0	\$182,958	8.3
Colorado	129	\$2,817,844	71	55.0	\$2,184,352	77.5	82	63.6	\$633,492	22.5
Idaho	107	\$2,183,015	34	31.8	\$1,131,421	51.8	84	78.5	\$1,051,594	48.2
Nevada	85	\$1,957,362	45	52.9	\$1,503,002	76.8	48	56.5	\$454,360	23.2
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	48	\$957,309	41	85.4	\$810,478	84.7	8	16.7	\$146,831	15.3
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	76	\$2,419,490	60	78.9	\$2,081,769	86.0	24	31.6	\$337,721	14.0
Massachusetts	364	\$12,725,674	283	77.7	\$11,343,898	89.1	139	38.2	\$1,381,776	10.9
Mississippi	38	\$1,258,085	37	97.4	\$1,229,036	97.7	2	5.3	\$29,049	2.3
Connecticut	93	\$2,747,082	61	65.6	\$2,289,435	83.3	43	46.2	\$457,647	16.7
Alabama	20	\$387,154	14	70.0	\$344,372	88.9	7	35.0	\$42,782	11.1
Iowa	41	\$467,001	8	19.5	\$193,996	41.5	35	85.4	\$273,005	58.5
South Carolina	19	\$436,199	12	63.2	\$364,181	83.5	9	47.4	\$72,018	16.5
Rhode Island	24	\$939,090	14	58.3	\$754,099	80.3	11	45.8	\$184,991	19.7
Indiana	18	\$606,045	15	83.3	\$578,618	95.5	3	16.7	\$27,427	4.5
Total for States with Reliable Data	11,213	\$262,478,735	5,043	45.0	\$158,979,917	60.6	7,097	63.3	\$103,498,818	39.4
Total	14,486	\$321,708,440	6,436	44.4	\$196,628,489	61.1	9,596		\$125,079,951	38.9

<sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

Table 12d. FFS Institutional and HCBS Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees Who Are Eligible Based on Being Disabled, 2007

	Total AIAN Lor	ng-Term Care Users		Institu	itional Care Users			HCBS	Users	
State	Number	Total Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total Institutional Care Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total HCBS Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	- 155	\$960,359	128	82.6	\$785,524	81.8	29	18.7	\$174,835	18.2
New York	2,019	\$83,204,247	551	27.3	\$37,143,391	44.6	1,682	83.3	\$46,060,856	55.4
Oklahoma	2,302	\$55,002,073	649	28.2	\$20,746,601	37.7	1,792	77.8	\$34,255,472	62.3
New Mexico	3,278	\$81,289,787	297	9.1	\$9,359,849	11.5	3,062	93.4	\$71,929,938	88.5
California	2,771	\$40,643,805	320	11.5	\$11,190,923	27.5	2,558	92.3	\$29,452,882	72.5
Alaska	1,050	\$51,626,121	163	15.5	\$10,020,560	19.4	944	89.9	\$41,605,561	80.6
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	826	\$27,446,156	376	45.5	\$14,926,536	54.4	496	60.0	\$12,519,620	45.6
Minnesota a	1,595	\$52,972,552	349	21.9	\$8,240,837	15.6	1,393	87.3	\$44,731,715	84.4
Washington	1,069	\$20,068,120	210	19.6	\$3,904,856	19.5	910	85.1	\$16,163,264	80.5
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	1,396	\$19,685,334	122	8.7	\$4,828,197	24.5	1,303	93.3	\$14,857,137	75.5
Montana	638	\$10,799,380	172	27.0	\$5,435,644	50.3	498	78.1	\$5,363,736	49.7
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	395	\$13,548,349	117	29.6	\$8,178,124	60.4	300	75.9	\$5,370,225	39.6
Wisconsin	269	\$7,803,641	82	30.5	\$2,274,416	29.1	207	77.0	\$5,529,225	70.9
Wyoming	299	\$9,680,854	53	17.7	\$2,553,680	26.4	264	88.3	\$7,127,174	73.6
Texas <sup>a</sup>	439	\$11,580,280	159	36.2	\$5,499,078	47.5	313	71.3	\$6,081,202	52.5
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	500	\$8,172,542	78	15.6	\$2,884,609	35.3	557	111.4	\$5,287,933	64.7
Michigan	255	\$2,285,028	37	14.5	\$1,472,631	64.4	228	89.4	\$812,397	35.6
Utah <sup>a</sup>	168	\$7,058,244	75	44.6	\$3,754,610	53.2	102	60.7	\$3,303,634	46.8
Nebraska	177	\$5,618,766	92	52.0	\$3,478,445	61.9	101	57.1	\$2,140,321	38.1
Kansas	327	\$5,709,498	31	9.5	\$967,916	17.0	335	102.4	\$4,741,582	83.0
Florida	95	\$2,271,888	28	29.5	\$722,425	31.8	73	76.8	\$1,549,463	68.2
Colorado	134	\$3,120,824	23	17.2	\$922,243	29.6	120	89.6	\$2,198,581	70.4
Idaho	210	\$5,616,133	64	30.5	\$2,765,889	49.2	168	80.0	\$2,850,244	50.8
Nevada	86	\$2,769,200	23	26.7	\$846,151	30.6	70	81.4	\$1,923,049	69.4
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	100	\$1,992,020	51	51.0	\$850,707	42.7	58	58.0	\$1,141,313	57.3
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	38	\$1,264,179	26	68.4	\$860,217	68.0	45	118.4	\$403,962	32.0
Massachusetts	152	\$5,748,546	94	61.8	\$4,417,063	76.8	73	48.0	\$1,331,483	23.2
Mississippi	34	\$1,204,158	25	73.5	\$1,089,367	90.5	9	26.5	\$114,791	9.5
Connecticut	52	\$1,978,929	15	28.8	\$703,721	35.6	38	73.1	\$1,275,208	64.4
Alabama	44	\$765,332	9	20.5	\$260,536	34.0	39	88.6	\$504,796	66.0
Iowa	71	\$2,629,367	18	25.4	\$1,675,122	63.7	59	83.1	\$954,245	36.3
South Carolina	26	\$512,919	4	15.4	\$156,563	30.5	23	88.5	\$356,356	69.5
Rhode Island	14	\$1,174,097	10	71.4	\$1,060,093	90.3	13	92.9	\$114,004	9.7
Indiana	26	\$1,232,118	9	34.6	\$308,715	25.1	18	69.2	\$923,403	74.9
Total for States with Reliable Data	15,498	\$404,746,850	3,030	19.6	\$124,327,506	30.7	13,342		\$280,419,344	69.3
Total	21,010	\$547,434,845	4,460	21.2	\$174,285,238	31.8	17,880		\$373,149,607	68.2

Table 13a. FFS Institutional and HCBS Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees Younger than 21, 2007

	Total AIAN Lor	ng-Term Care Users		Institut	ional Care Users			HCBS	Users	
State	Number	Total Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total Institutional Care Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total HCBS Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	89	\$1,908,736	88	98.9	\$1,907,790	100.0	1	1.1	\$946	0.0
New York	585	\$12,947,776	297	50.8	\$6,530,916	50.4	357	61.0	\$6,416,860	49.6
Oklahoma	747	\$17,458,899	533	71.4	\$13,069,330	74.9	234	31.3	\$4,389,569	25.1
New Mexico	216	\$3,685,607	3	1.4	\$232,215	6.3	214	99.1	\$3,453,392	93.7
California	221	\$3,794,672	11	5.0	\$498,923	13.1	222	100.5	\$3,295,749	86.9
Alaska	759	\$34,388,548	526	69.3	\$26,717,337	77.7	251	33.1	\$7,671,211	22.3
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	917	\$22,551,062	395	43.1	\$12,748,022	56.5	695	75.8	\$9,803,040	43.5
Minnesota a	747	\$17,156,519	227	30.4	\$2,707,886	15.8	545	73.0	\$14,448,633	84.2
Washington	156	\$1,704,489	2	1.3	\$4,850	0.3	154	98.7	\$1,699,639	99.7
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	195	\$3,757,889	65	33.3	\$1,052,318	28.0	135	69.2	\$2,705,571	72.0
Montana	259	\$4,164,777	104	40.2	\$3,669,283	88.1	176	68.0	\$495,494	11.9
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	247	\$4,033,169	39	15.8	\$2,996,734	74.3	240	97.2	\$1,036,435	25.7
Wisconsin	63	\$551,108	41	65.1	\$459,187	83.3	22	34.9	\$91,921	16.7
Wyoming	153	\$4,534,470	85	55.6	\$3,250,215	71.7	75	49.0	\$1,284,255	28.3
Texas <sup>a</sup>	122	\$2,996,517	21	17.2	\$353,161	11.8	110	90.2	\$2,643,356	88.2
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	118	\$2,578,940	43	36.4	\$1,526,706	59.2	91	77.1	\$1,052,234	40.8
Michigan	18	\$309,571	2	11.1	\$119,963	38.8	16	88.9	\$189,608	61.2
Utah <sup>a</sup>	48	\$2,504,987	12	25.0	\$1,284,764	51.3	36	75.0	\$1,220,223	48.7
Nebraska	97	\$2,623,283	71	73.2	\$2,284,424	87.1	30	30.9	\$338,859	12.9
Kansas	104	\$1,167,273	8	7.7	\$73,554	6.3	125	120.2	\$1,093,719	93.7
Florida	27	\$363,329	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	27	100.0	\$363,329	100.0
Colorado	22	\$361,073	1	4.5	\$5,450	1.5	21	95.5	\$355,623	98.5
Idaho	45	\$1,256,639	23	51.1	\$720,084	57.3	26	57.8	\$536,555	42.7
Nevada	35	\$1,015,602	28	80.0	\$808,441	79.6	7	20.0	\$207,161	20.4
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	47	\$523,295	17	36.2	\$139,827	26.7	32	68.1	\$383,468	73.3
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	7	\$137,394	6	85.7	\$108,997	79.3	9	128.6	\$28,397	20.7
Massachusetts	15	\$762,986	6	40.0	\$421,718	55.3	11	73.3	\$341,268	44.7
Mississippi	7	\$150,683	5	71.4	\$120,547	80.0	2	28.6	\$30,136	20.0
Connecticut	14	\$897,841	4	28.6	\$600,392	66.9	11	78.6	\$297,449	33.1
Alabama	6	\$208,630	3	50.0	\$74,296	35.6	3	50.0	\$134,334	64.4
Iowa	21	\$757,568	8	38.1	\$455,634	60.1	13	61.9	\$301,934	39.9
South Carolina	4	\$227,347	3	75.0	\$221,152	97.3	1	25.0	\$6,195	2.7
Rhode Island	2	\$12,711	1	50.0	\$9,819	77.2	3	150.0	\$2,892	22.8
Indiana	3	\$17,019	2	66.7	\$8,514	50.0	1	33.3	\$8,505	50.0
Total for States with Reliable Data	3,626	\$93,885,196	1,784	49.2	\$60,496,072	64.4	2,034	56.1	\$33,389,124	35.6
Total	6,116	\$151,510,408	2,680	43.8	\$85,182,449	56.2	3,896	63.7	\$66,327,959	43.8

Table 13b. FFS Institutional and HCBS Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees Ages 21 - 44, 2007

	Total AIAN Lo	ng-Term Care Users		Institut	ional Care Users			HCBS	Users	
State	Number	Total Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total Institutional Care Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total HCBS Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures
Arizona <sup>a</sup>		\$352,809	42	84.0	\$286,042	81.1	8	16.0	\$66,767	18.9
New York	697	\$31,454,354	137	19.7	\$15,167,792	48.2	612	87.8	\$16,286,562	51.8
Oklahoma	685	\$22,249,071	148	21.6	\$6,221,020	28.0	576	84.1	\$16,028,051	72.0
New Mexico	854	\$30,760,234	54	6.3	\$2,503,255	8.1	818	95.8	\$28,256,979	91.9
California	729	\$13,176,949	44	6.0	\$2,993,001	22.7	703	96.4	\$10,183,948	77.3
Alaska	310	\$19,968,298	21	6.8	\$1,044,119	5.2	304	98.1	\$18,924,179	94.8
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	296	\$11,408,079	76	25.7	\$4,064,667	35.6	232	78.4	\$7,343,412	64.4
Minnesota a	713	\$24,590,092	283	39.7	\$4,205,279	17.1	492	69.0	\$20,384,813	82.9
Washington	393	\$8,140,723	71	18.1	\$1,276,257	15.7	337	85.8	\$6,864,466	84.3
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	450	\$6,919,723	28	6.2	\$1,788,146	25.8	430	95.6	\$5,131,577	74.2
Montana	369	\$3,486,804	43	11.7	\$1,083,692	31.1	341	92.4	\$2,403,112	68.9
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	147	\$6,399,690	38	25.9	\$3,305,763	51.7	117	79.6	\$3,093,927	48.3
Wisconsin	123	\$3,321,632	18	14.6	\$444,364	13.4	108	87.8	\$2,877,268	86.6
Wyoming	99	\$4,520,178	13	13.1	\$816,260	18.1	91	91.9	\$3,703,918	81.9
Texas <sup>a</sup>	124	\$4,817,139	49	39.5	\$2,543,234	52.8	79	63.7	\$2,273,905	47.2
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	125	\$2,372,271	12	9.6	\$429,662	18.1	184	147.2	\$1,942,609	81.9
Michigan	86	\$371,761	5	5.8	\$151,367	40.7	81	94.2	\$220,394	59.3
Utah <sup>a</sup>	67	\$2,782,636	19	28.4	\$938,911	33.7	50	74.6	\$1,843,725	66.3
Nebraska	70	\$2,515,359	36	51.4	\$1,309,634	52.1	38	54.3	\$1,205,725	47.9
Kansas	89	\$2,275,094	7	7.9	\$352,034	15.5	87	97.8	\$1,923,060	84.5
Florida	41	\$1,144,919	8	19.5	\$273,342	23.9	35	85.4	\$871,577	76.1
Colorado	55	\$1,938,594	8	14.5	\$504,401	26.0	49	89.1	\$1,434,193	74.0
Idaho	73	\$2,245,560	27	37.0	\$1,152,820	51.3	55	75.3	\$1,092,740	48.7
Nevada	36	\$1,324,079	4	11.1	\$268,902	20.3	33	91.7	\$1,055,177	79.7
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	43	\$838,070	25	58.1	\$353,702	42.2	24	55.8	\$484,368	57.8
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	18	\$623,178	12	66.7	\$507,395	81.4	15	83.3	\$115,783	18.6
Massachusetts	44	\$1,236,353	24	54.5	\$716,665	58.0	23	52.3	\$519,688	42.0
Mississippi	9	\$503,265	9	100.0	\$503,265	100.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
Connecticut	21	\$833,271	4	19.0	\$312,423	37.5	17	81.0	\$520,848	62.5
Alabama	7	\$97,188	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	7	100.0	\$97,188	100.0
lowa	26	\$1,594,764	9	34.6	\$1,235,202	77.5	21	80.8	\$359,562	22.5
South Carolina	9	\$252,409	1	11.1	\$100,334	39.8	8	88.9	\$152,075	60.2
Rhode Island	3	\$235,890	2	66.7	\$200,824	85.1	3	100.0	\$35,066	14.9
Indiana	12	\$879,000	5	41.7	\$204,984	23.3	8	66.7	\$674,016	76.7
Total for States with Reliable Data	4,883	\$155,363,819	723	14.8	\$39,189,659	25.2	4,379		\$116,174,159	74.8
Total	6,873	\$215,629,435	1,282	18.7	\$57,258,758	26.6	5,986		\$158,370,678	73.4

Table 13c. FFS Institutional and HCBS Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees Ages 45 - 64, 2007

	Total AIAN Lo	ng-Term Care Users		FFS Insti	tutional Care Users			FFS HC	BS Users	
State	Number	Total Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total Institutional Care Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total HCBS Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	 98	\$565,080	85	86.7	\$478,225	84.6	14	14.3	\$86,855	15.4
New York	948	\$33,966,010	286	30.2	\$13,860,938	40.8	733	77.3	\$20,105,072	59.2
Oklahoma	1,462	\$27,928,269	453	31.0	\$13,038,443	46.7	1,098	75.1	\$14,889,826	53.3
New Mexico	1,209	\$26,375,521	126	10.4	\$3,561,271	13.5	1,105	91.4	\$22,814,250	86.5
California	1,437	\$18,752,395	205	14.3	\$6,755,501	36.0	1,285	89.4	\$11,996,894	64.0
Alaska	442	\$19,940,005	65	14.7	\$5,260,543	26.4	404	91.4	\$14,679,462	73.6
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	262	\$6,175,915	139	53.1	\$3,216,670	52.1	135	51.5	\$2,959,245	47.9
Minnesota <sup>a</sup>	801	\$20,345,110	197	24.6	\$4,369,973	21.5	691	86.3	\$15,975,137	78.5
Washington	656	\$11,423,528	154	23.5	\$2,926,892	25.6	542	82.6	\$8,496,636	74.4
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	961	\$10,563,347	70	7.3	\$2,603,329	24.6	908	94.5	\$7,960,018	75.4
Montana	408	\$6,078,495	116	28.4	\$3,060,796	50.4	314	77.0	\$3,017,699	49.6
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	187	\$4,554,127	66	35.3	\$2,763,757	60.7	131	70.1	\$1,790,370	39.3
Wisconsin	129	\$3,877,882	54	41.9	\$1,569,865	40.5	90	69.8	\$2,308,017	59.5
Wyoming	129	\$3,329,938	32	24.8	\$1,065,433	32.0	103	79.8	\$2,264,505	68.0
Texas a	217	\$4,022,770	104	47.9	\$2,821,487	70.1	132	60.8	\$1,201,283	29.9
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	305	\$4,007,611	52	17.0	\$1,625,831	40.6	300	98.4	\$2,381,780	59.4
Michigan	167	\$1,728,766	34	20.4	\$1,304,868	75.5	144	86.2	\$423,898	24.5
Utah <sup>a</sup>	60	\$2,030,792	44	73.3	\$1,670,631	82.3	22	36.7	\$360,161	17.7
Nebraska	103	\$2,862,628	59	57.3	\$2,033,083	71.0	52	50.5	\$829,545	29.0
Kansas	165	\$2,615,278	25	15.2	\$599,690	22.9	156	94.5	\$2,015,588	77.1
Florida	32	\$676,977	17	53.1	\$373,288	55.1	18	56.3	\$303,689	44.9
Colorado	72	\$1,140,381	17	23.6	\$526,777	46.2	62	86.1	\$613,604	53.8
Idaho	113	\$2,397,376	33	29.2	\$1,125,394	46.9	89	78.8	\$1,271,982	53.1
Nevada	39	\$1,029,614	14	35.9	\$375,298	36.5	31	79.5	\$654,316	63.5
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	37	\$703,659	21	56.8	\$417,156	59.3	17	45.9	\$286,503	40.7
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	22	\$616,805	16	72.7	\$328,627	53.3	23	104.5	\$288,178	46.7
Massachusetts	107	\$4,111,853	74	69.2	\$3,620,121	88.0	44	41.1	\$491,732	12.0
Mississippi	18	\$553,648	13	72.2	\$480,809	86.8	5	27.8	\$72,839	13.2
Connecticut	32	\$1,152,455	12	37.5	\$395,895	34.4	21	65.6	\$756,560	65.6
Alabama	16	\$205,704	2	12.5	\$76,385	37.1	15	93.8	\$129,319	62.9
lowa	34	\$460,223	7	20.6	\$157,280	34.2	29	85.3	\$302,943	65.8
South Carolina	13	\$210,178	2	15.4	\$39,997	19.0	12	92.3	\$170,181	81.0
Rhode Island	7	\$909,532	7	100.0	\$849,450	93.4	5	71.4	\$60,082	6.6
Indiana	13	\$344,613	4	30.8	\$103,731	30.1	9	69.2	\$240,882	69.9
Total for States with Reliable Data	7,788	\$172,774,928	1,832	23.5	\$63,578,903	36.8	6,383		\$109,196,025	63.2
Total	10,701	\$225,656,485	2,605	24.3	\$83,457,433	37.0	8,739	81.7	\$142,199,052	63.0

<sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

Table 13d. FFS Institutional and HCBS Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees Ages 65 - 84, 2007

	Total AIAN Lo	ng-Term Care Users		Institu	utional Care Users			HCBS	Users	
State	Number	Total Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total Institutional Care s Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total HCBS Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	89	\$1,107,675	79	88.8	\$1,070,985	96.7	11	12.4	\$36,690	3.3
New York	1,398	\$50,361,331	565	40.4	\$21,699,019	43.1	963	68.9	\$28,662,312	56.9
Oklahoma	2,018	\$30,572,147	894	44.3	\$20,469,307	67.0	1,319	65.4	\$10,102,840	33.0
New Mexico	2,018	\$40,440,127	425	21.1	\$11,581,346	28.6	1,679	83.2	\$28,858,781	71.4
California	1,418	\$19,133,184	345	24.3	\$9,723,604	50.8	1,143	80.6	\$9,409,580	49.2
Alaska	613	\$21,510,044	176	28.7	\$11,175,078	52.0	498	81.2	\$10,334,966	48.0
South Dakota a	300	\$6,683,889	241	80.3	\$6,352,025	95.0	73	24.3	\$331,864	5.0
Minnesota a	457	\$10,088,281	190	41.6	\$6,232,105	61.8	683	149.5	\$3,856,176	38.2
Washington	614	\$10,599,253	172	28.0	\$4,381,627	41.3	487	79.3	\$6,217,626	58.7
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	927	\$13,729,828	160	17.3	\$4,703,637	34.3	798	86.1	\$9,026,191	65.7
Montana	403	\$7,248,457	178	44.2	\$4,959,393	68.4	254	63.0	\$2,289,064	31.6
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	172	\$3,537,409	96	55.8	\$2,789,952	78.9	97	56.4	\$747,457	21.1
Wisconsin	236	\$4,809,027	139	58.9	\$3,410,467	70.9	111	47.0	\$1,398,560	29.1
Wyoming	122	\$2,216,351	67	54.9	\$1,780,911	80.4	71	58.2	\$435,440	19.6
Texas <sup>a</sup>	334	\$4,570,014	190	56.9	\$3,780,119	82.7	156	46.7	\$789,895	17.3
Oregon a	232	\$3,596,951	66	28.4	\$1,963,935	54.6	195	84.1	\$1,633,016	45.4
Michigan	194	\$2,347,713	82	42.3	\$2,025,661	86.3	127	65.5	\$322,052	13.7
Utah <sup>a</sup>	119	\$2,766,547	75	63.0	\$2,445,961	88.4	54	45.4	\$320,586	11.6
Nebraska	87	\$1,752,081	58	66.7	\$1,464,893	83.6	36	41.4	\$287,188	16.4
Kansas	192	\$2,877,509	77	40.1	\$1,827,412	63.5	131	68.2	\$1,050,097	36.5
Florida	67	\$1,471,534	46	68.7	\$1,252,044	85.1	32	47.8	\$219,490	14.9
Colorado	93	\$1,761,493	43	46.2	\$1,237,320	70.2	65	69.9	\$524,173	29.8
Idaho	84	\$1,611,156	24	28.6	\$811,805	50.4	71	84.5	\$799,351	49.6
Nevada	60	\$1,466,499	34	56.7	\$1,192,749	81.3	31	51.7	\$273,750	18.7
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	32	\$659,600	27	84.4	\$563,713	85.5	5	15.6	\$95,887	14.5
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	51	\$1,493,121	42	82.4	\$1,386,580	92.9	15	29.4	\$106,541	7.1
Massachusetts	203	\$7,842,734	153	75.4	\$6,778,063	86.4	86	42.4	\$1,064,671	13.6
Mississippi	32	\$1,032,956	30	93.8	\$1,019,064	98.7	3	9.4	\$13,892	1.3
Connecticut	56	\$1,550,023	33	58.9	\$1,213,861	78.3	31	55.4	\$336,162	21.7
Alabama	31	\$574,840	14	45.2	\$388,103	67.5	21	67.7	\$186,737	32.5
Iowa	35	\$409,105	7	20.0	\$162,545	39.7	30	85.7	\$246,560	60.3
South Carolina	17	\$358,101	8	47.1	\$277,657	77.5	10	58.8	\$80,444	22.5
Rhode Island	19	\$800,393	12	63.2	\$681,096	85.1	8	42.1	\$119,297	14.9
Indiana	16	\$561,466	13	81.3	\$534,039	95.1	3	18.8	\$27,427	4.9
Total for States with Reliable Data	10,058	\$213,967,124	3,622	36.0	\$110,610,777	51.7	7,215		\$103,356,348	48.3
Total	12,739	\$261,540,840	4,761	37.4	\$141,336,076	54.0	9,297		\$120,204,764	46.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

Table 13e. FFS Institutional and HCBS Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees Ages 85 and Older, 2007

	Total AIAN Lon	ng-Term Care Users		Instit	utional Care Users			HCBS	Users	
State	Number	Total Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care User	Total Institutional Care s Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total HCBS Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	16	\$430,587	16	100.0	\$430,587	100.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
New York	501	\$23,222,628	277	55.3	\$12,303,054	53.0	271	54.1	\$10,919,574	47.0
Oklahoma	667	\$12,911,464	427	64.0	\$10,648,393	82.5	294	44.1	\$2,263,070	17.5
New Mexico	552	\$12,880,437	215	38.9	\$5,904,577	45.8	376	68.1	\$6,975,860	54.2
California	346	\$6,512,784	139	40.2	\$3,985,446	61.2	226	65.3	\$2,527,338	38.8
Alaska	164	\$6,864,507	51	31.1	\$4,208,728	61.3	131	79.9	\$2,655,779	38.7
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	78	\$1,461,082	61	78.2	\$1,388,377	95.0	21	26.9	\$72,705	5.0
Minnesota a	72	\$2,013,850	49	68.1	\$1,523,686	75.7	65	90.3	\$490,164	24.3
Washington	140	\$3,192,000	69	49.3	\$2,118,218	66.4	78	55.7	\$1,073,782	33.6
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	225	\$4,445,278	69	30.7	\$1,938,711	43.6	167	74.2	\$2,506,567	56.4
Montana	73	\$1,943,112	53	72.6	\$1,548,255	79.7	25	34.2	\$394,857	20.3
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	46	\$1,094,174	32	69.6	\$936,649	85.6	17	37.0	\$157,525	14.4
Wisconsin	67	\$1,579,988	54	80.6	\$1,265,268	80.1	18	26.9	\$314,720	19.9
Wyoming	51	\$1,222,711	38	74.5	\$1,076,091	88.0	16	31.4	\$146,620	12.0
Texas <sup>a</sup>	107	\$1,785,059	73	68.2	\$1,541,864	86.4	36	33.6	\$243,195	13.6
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	58	\$858,632	21	36.2	\$442,682	51.6	48	82.8	\$415,950	48.4
Michigan	51	\$1,423,923	38	74.5	\$1,308,200	91.9	20	39.2	\$115,723	8.1
Utah <sup>a</sup>	33	\$727,165	19	57.6	\$567,993	78.1	15	45.5	\$159,172	21.9
Nebraska	15	\$312,910	11	73.3	\$260,848	83.4	6	40.0	\$52,062	16.6
Kansas	56	\$1,187,187	46	82.1	\$1,138,495	95.9	15	26.8	\$48,692	4.1
Florida	24	\$832,588	23	95.8	\$832,041	99.9	6	25.0	\$547	0.1
Colorado	33	\$947,334	26	78.8	\$838,097	88.5	16	48.5	\$109,237	11.5
Idaho	22	\$545,641	10	45.5	\$319,616	58.6	12	54.5	\$226,025	41.4
Nevada	24	\$536,356	11	45.8	\$349,351	65.1	16	66.7	\$187,005	34.9
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	16	\$297,709	14	87.5	\$246,765	82.9	3	18.8	\$50,944	17.1
Pennsylvania a	25	\$926,369	18	72.0	\$695,189	75.0	9	36.0	\$231,180	25.0
Massachusetts	153	\$4,687,602	124	81.0	\$4,372,433	93.3	50	32.7	\$315,169	6.7
Mississippi	9	\$237,813	8	88.9	\$210,840	88.7	1	11.1	\$26,973	11.3
Connecticut	36	\$1,192,462	27	75.0	\$1,070,977	89.8	12	33.3	\$121,485	10.2
Alabama	6	\$104,510	6	100.0	\$104,510	100.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
Iowa	3	\$49,685	1	33.3	\$31,451	63.3	2	66.7	\$18,234	36.7
South Carolina	4	\$106,003	4	100.0	\$86,524	81.6	1	25.0	\$19,479	18.4
Rhode Island	7	\$154,661	2	28.6	\$73,003	47.2	5	71.4	\$81,658	52.8
Indiana	2	\$44,579	2	100.0	\$44,579	100.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
Total for States with Reliable Data	3,022	\$82,990,593	1,676	55.5	\$54,345,760	65.5	1,600	52.9	\$28,644,833	34.5
Total	3,682	\$96,732,789	2,034	55.2	\$63,811,498	66.0	1,978	53.7	\$32,921,291	34.0

<sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

Table 14a. FFS Institutional and HCBS Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among Male American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees, 2007

	Total AIAN Lo	ng-Term Care Users		Instit	utional Care Users			HCBS	Users	
State	Number	Total Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total Institutional Care s Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total HCBS Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	174	\$2,365,538	161	92.5	\$2,257,480	95.4	14	8.0	\$108,058	4.6
New York	1,720	\$67,627,048	640	37.2	\$33,767,874	49.9	1,227	71.3	\$33,859,174	50.1
Oklahoma	2,108	\$50,131,710	985	46.7	\$27,606,238	55.1	1,268	60.2	\$22,525,472	44.9
New Mexico	1,886	\$47,789,687	352	18.7	\$10,754,132	22.5	1,589	84.3	\$37,035,555	77.5
California	1,507	\$25,587,115	315	20.9	\$10,684,355	41.8	1,264	83.9	\$14,902,760	58.2
Alaska	1,064	\$52,776,742	418	39.3	\$23,926,644	45.3	711	66.8	\$28,850,098	54.7
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	949	\$26,740,204	492	51.8	\$15,747,877	58.9	567	59.7	\$10,992,327	41.1
Minnesota a	1,316	\$40,531,454	447	34.0	\$10,358,887	25.6	1,136	86.3	\$30,172,567	74.4
Washington	780	\$14,785,840	196	25.1	\$4,346,725	29.4	629	80.6	\$10,439,115	70.6
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	972	\$15,196,250	170	17.5	\$5,264,105	34.6	837	86.1	\$9,932,145	65.4
Montana	653	\$11,370,763	243	37.2	\$7,689,772	67.6	456	69.8	\$3,680,991	32.4
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	384	\$9,825,970	127	33.1	\$6,689,473	68.1	292	76.0	\$3,136,497	31.9
Wisconsin	261	\$5,957,077	123	47.1	\$2,645,397	44.4	147	56.3	\$3,311,680	55.6
Wyoming	267	\$7,910,042	118	44.2	\$3,932,620	49.7	164	61.4	\$3,977,422	50.3
Texas <sup>a</sup>	374	\$8,554,443	167	44.7	\$4,723,350	55.2	228	61.0	\$3,831,093	44.8
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	346	\$6,580,751	96	27.7	\$3,112,176	47.3	341	98.6	\$3,468,575	52.7
Michigan	176	\$1,855,631	49	27.8	\$1,394,826	75.2	136	77.3	\$460,805	24.8
Utah <sup>a</sup>	151	\$4,901,185	82	54.3	\$3,000,860	61.2	73	48.3	\$1,900,325	38.8
Nebraska	168	\$5,074,503	108	64.3	\$3,661,368	72.2	70	41.7	\$1,413,135	27.8
Kansas	250	\$4,608,968	64	25.6	\$1,713,554	37.2	222	88.8	\$2,895,414	62.8
Florida	94	\$2,128,321	42	44.7	\$1,123,879	52.8	59	62.8	\$1,004,442	47.2
Colorado	120	\$2,944,613	40	33.3	\$1,344,012	45.6	88	73.3	\$1,600,601	54.4
Idaho	156	\$4,707,283	59	37.8	\$2,718,221	57.7	113	72.4	\$1,989,062	42.3
Nevada	85	\$2,831,935	40	47.1	\$1,418,394	50.1	47	55.3	\$1,413,541	49.9
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	82	\$1,345,663	50	61.0	\$775,041	57.6	37	45.1	\$570,622	42.4
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	46	\$1,212,674	38	82.6	\$951,472	78.5	28	60.9	\$261,202	21.5
Massachusetts	175	\$6,749,714	131	74.9	\$5,523,593	81.8	64	36.6	\$1,226,121	18.2
Mississippi	39	\$1,478,785	37	94.9	\$1,419,812	96.0	2	5.1	\$58,973	4.0
Connecticut	58	\$2,760,177	29	50.0	\$1,842,388	66.7	32	55.2	\$917,789	33.3
Alabama	25	\$432,455	11	44.0	\$283,504	65.6	16	64.0	\$148,951	34.4
Iowa	49	\$1,667,666	14	28.6	\$1,020,402	61.2	38	77.6	\$647,264	38.8
South Carolina	21	\$659,941	8	38.1	\$365,188	55.3	13	61.9	\$294,753	44.7
Rhode Island	13	\$1,333,827	11	84.6	\$1,239,473	92.9	9	69.2	\$94,354	7.1
Indiana	23	\$790,760	15	65.2	\$630,570	79.7	8	34.8	\$160,190	20.3
Total for States with Reliable Data	11,780	\$325,306,263	4,098	34.8	\$151,827,980	46.7	8,409		\$173,478,283	53.3
Total	16,492	\$441,214,732	5,878	35.6	\$203,933,661	46.2	11,925	72.3	\$237,281,072	53.8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

Table 14b. FFS Institutional and HCBS Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among Female American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees, 2007

	Total AIAN Lor	ng-Term Care Users		Institu	itional Care Users			HCBS	Users	
State	Number	Total Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total Institutional Care Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total HCBS Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	168	\$1,999,349	149	88.7	\$1,916,149	95.8	20	11.9	\$83,200	4.2
New York	2,423	\$84,354,598	929	38.3	\$35,808,060	42.4	1,716	70.8	\$48,546,538	57.6
Oklahoma	3,473	\$60,990,402	1,470	42.3	\$35,840,255	58.8	2,255	64.9	\$25,150,147	41.2
New Mexico	2,964	\$66,355,509	471	15.9	\$13,028,532	19.6	2,604	87.9	\$53,326,977	80.4
California	2,677	\$35,884,067	429	16.0	\$13,272,120	37.0	2,348	87.7	\$22,611,947	63.0
Alaska	1,226	\$49,896,256	421	34.3	\$24,479,162	49.1	879	71.7	\$25,417,094	50.9
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	905	\$21,540,983	420	46.4	\$12,021,884	55.8	590	65.2	\$9,519,099	44.2
Minnesota <sup>a</sup>	1,475	\$33,664,189	499	33.8	\$8,680,041	25.8	1,341	90.9	\$24,984,148	74.2
Washington	1,179	\$20,274,153	272	23.1	\$6,361,119	31.4	969	82.2	\$13,913,034	68.6
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	1,787	\$24,221,321	222	12.4	\$6,822,036	28.2	1,602	89.6	\$17,399,285	71.8
Montana	902	\$11,561,405	251	27.8	\$6,631,647	57.4	697	77.3	\$4,929,758	42.6
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	433	\$9,838,283	144	33.3	\$6,103,382	62.0	328	75.8	\$3,734,901	38.0
Wisconsin	358	\$8,183,400	183	51.1	\$4,503,754	55.0	203	56.7	\$3,679,646	45.0
Wyoming	289	\$7,922,831	117	40.5	\$4,056,290	51.2	194	67.1	\$3,866,541	48.8
Texas <sup>a</sup>	532	\$9,723,906	272	51.1	\$6,317,023	65.0	287	53.9	\$3,406,883	35.0
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	492	\$6,833,654	98	19.9	\$2,876,640	42.1	477	97.0	\$3,957,014	57.9
Michigan	340	\$4,326,103	112	32.9	\$3,515,233	81.3	252	74.1	\$810,870	18.7
Utah <sup>a</sup>	176	\$5,910,942	87	49.4	\$3,907,400	66.1	104	59.1	\$2,003,542	33.9
Nebraska	205	\$5,098,402	128	62.4	\$3,798,158	74.5	92	44.9	\$1,300,244	25.5
Kansas	357	\$5,543,621	99	27.7	\$2,277,631	41.1	293	82.1	\$3,265,990	58.9
Florida	98	\$2,361,176	52	53.1	\$1,606,836	68.1	60	61.2	\$754,340	31.9
Colorado	156	\$3,210,022	55	35.3	\$1,768,033	55.1	126	80.8	\$1,441,989	44.9
Idaho	181	\$3,349,089	58	32.0	\$1,411,498	42.1	140	77.3	\$1,937,591	57.9
Nevada	109	\$2,540,215	51	46.8	\$1,576,347	62.1	71	65.1	\$963,868	37.9
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	94	\$1,677,001	54	57.4	\$946,122	56.4	45	47.9	\$730,879	43.6
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	77	\$2,584,194	56	72.7	\$2,075,316	80.3	45	58.4	\$508,878	19.7
Massachusetts	347	\$11,891,813	250	72.0	\$10,385,406	87.3	150	43.2	\$1,506,407	12.7
Mississippi	36	\$999,580	28	77.8	\$914,713	91.5	9	25.0	\$84,867	8.5
Connecticut	101	\$2,865,875	51	50.5	\$1,751,160	61.1	60	59.4	\$1,114,715	38.9
Alabama	41	\$758,417	14	34.1	\$359,790	47.4	30	73.2	\$398,627	52.6
Iowa	70	\$1,603,679	18	25.7	\$1,021,710	63.7	57	81.4	\$581,969	36.3
South Carolina	26	\$494,097	10	38.5	\$360,476	73.0	19	73.1	\$133,621	27.0
Rhode Island	26	\$780,613	13	50.0	\$574,719	73.6	16	61.5	\$205,894	26.4
Indiana	23	\$1,055,917	11	47.8	\$265,277	25.1	13	56.5	\$790,640	74.9
Total for States with Reliable Data	17,701	\$393,978,242	5,547	31.3	\$176,514,048	44.8	13,298		\$217,464,193	55.2
Total	23,746	\$510,295,062	7,494	31.6	\$227,233,919	44.5	18,092	76.2	\$283,061,143	55.5

Table 15a. FFS Institutional and HCBS Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Dual Medicaid Enrollees, 2007

	Total AIAN Lor	ng-Term Care Users		Institu	tional Care Users			HCBS	Users	
State	Number	Total Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total Institutional Care Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total HCBS Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	130	\$1,544,232	111	85.4	\$1,459,944	94.5	20	15.4	\$84,288	5.5
New York	2,640	\$105,182,761	979	37.1	\$45,173,730	42.9	1,895	71.8	\$60,009,031	57.1
Oklahoma	4,082	\$79,248,444	1,664	40.8	\$43,291,536	54.6	2,729	66.9	\$35,956,909	45.4
New Mexico	3,192	\$74,369,916	666	20.9	\$18,513,183	24.9	2,663	83.4	\$55,856,733	75.1
California	2,987	\$45,462,215	648	21.7	\$20,394,648	44.9	2,471	82.7	\$25,067,567	55.1
Alaska	1,147	\$50,717,321	262	22.8	\$17,390,766	34.3	977	85.2	\$33,326,555	65.7
South Dakota a	659	\$17,112,075	379	57.5	\$10,646,004	62.2	308	46.7	\$6,466,071	37.8
Minnesota a	1,251	\$35,245,585	382	30.5	\$10,837,164	30.7	1,397	111.7	\$24,408,421	69.3
Washington	1,265	\$23,776,204	313	24.7	\$7,719,921	32.5	1,029	81.3	\$16,056,283	67.5
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	1,907	\$28,542,601	290	15.2	\$9,447,354	33.1	1,675	87.8	\$19,095,247	66.9
Montana	795	\$14,036,073	294	37.0	\$8,626,660	61.5	548	68.9	\$5,409,413	38.5
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	385	\$10,443,364	174	45.2	\$6,775,654	64.9	244	63.4	\$3,667,710	35.1
Wisconsin	496	\$12,657,940	247	49.8	\$6,362,122	50.3	281	56.7	\$6,295,818	49.7
Wyoming	310	\$7,944,395	127	41.0	\$3,979,223	50.1	207	66.8	\$3,965,172	49.9
Texas <sup>a</sup>	688	\$12,885,655	366	53.2	\$9,128,163	70.8	351	51.0	\$3,757,492	29.2
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	524	\$8,117,956	108	20.6	\$3,407,716	42.0	540	103.1	\$4,710,240	58.0
Michigan	426	\$5,360,257	145	34.0	\$4,382,012	81.8	312	73.2	\$978,245	18.2
Utah <sup>a</sup>	204	\$5,568,160	116	56.9	\$3,912,998	70.3	103	50.5	\$1,655,162	29.7
Nebraska	180	\$4,734,394	102	56.7	\$3,053,789	64.5	93	51.7	\$1,680,605	35.5
Kansas	425	\$7,678,013	141	33.2	\$3,496,538	45.5	316	74.4	\$4,181,475	54.5
Florida	138	\$3,489,418	82	59.4	\$2,369,912	67.9	75	54.3	\$1,119,506	32.1
Colorado	221	\$5,012,760	85	38.5	\$2,706,817	54.0	166	75.1	\$2,305,943	46.0
Idaho	200	\$4,086,649	45	22.5	\$1,611,232	39.4	172	86.0	\$2,475,417	60.6
Nevada	123	\$3,381,789	54	43.9	\$1,824,728	54.0	79	64.2	\$1,557,061	46.0
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	80	\$2,026,156	61	76.3	\$1,349,800	66.6	23	28.8	\$676,356	33.4
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	94	\$3,127,703	70	74.5	\$2,467,891	78.9	53	56.4	\$659,812	21.1
Massachusetts	462	\$15,770,045	339	73.4	\$13,576,192	86.1	189	40.9	\$2,193,853	13.9
Mississippi	58	\$1,793,717	50	86.2	\$1,680,013	93.7	9	15.5	\$113,704	6.3
Connecticut	126	\$4,252,637	69	54.8	\$2,607,101	61.3	68	54.0	\$1,645,536	38.7
Alabama	51	\$826,417	21	41.2	\$509,168	61.6	35	68.6	\$317,249	38.4
Iowa	80	\$1,818,625	17	21.3	\$996,668	54.8	69	86.3	\$821,957	45.2
South Carolina	36	\$861,749	15	41.7	\$504,512	58.5	24	66.7	\$357,237	41.5
Rhode Island	34	\$2,038,732	22	64.7	\$1,787,161	87.7	18	52.9	\$251,571	12.3
Indiana	31	\$1,150,492	19	61.3	\$776,454	67.5	12	38.7	\$374,038	32.5
Total for States with Reliable Data	19,585	\$477,677,121	6,467	33.0	\$214,683,886	44.9	14,460		\$262,993,235	55.1
Total	25,427	\$600,264,451	8,463	33.3	\$272,766,774	45.4	19,151		\$327,497,678	54.6

<sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

Table 15b. FFS Institutional and HCBS Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Non-Dual Medicaid Enrollees, 2007

	Total AIAN Lor	ng-Term Care Users		Instit	utional Care Users			HCBS	Users	
State	Number	Total Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care User	Total Institutional Care s Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total HCBS Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures
Arizona <sup>a</sup>		\$2,820,655	199	93.9	\$2,713,685	96.2	14	6.6	\$106,970	3.8
New York	1,504	\$46,799,526	590	39.2	\$24,402,204	52.1	1,049	69.7	\$22,397,322	47.9
Oklahoma	1,499	\$31,873,668	791	52.8	\$20,154,957	63.2	794	53.0	\$11,718,710	36.8
New Mexico	1,658	\$39,775,280	157	9.5	\$5,269,481	13.2	1,530	92.3	\$34,505,799	86.8
California	1,197	\$16,008,967	96	8.0	\$3,561,827	22.2	1,141	95.3	\$12,447,140	77.8
Alaska	1,143	\$51,955,676	577	50.5	\$31,015,039	59.7	613	53.6	\$20,940,637	40.3
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	1,195	\$31,169,112	533	44.6	\$17,123,757	54.9	849	71.0	\$14,045,356	45.1
Minnesota <sup>a</sup>	1,540	\$38,950,058	564	36.6	\$8,201,764	21.1	1,080	70.1	\$30,748,294	78.9
Washington	694	\$11,283,789	155	22.3	\$2,987,923	26.5	569	82.0	\$8,295,866	73.5
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	852	\$10,874,970	102	12.0	\$2,638,787	24.3	764	89.7	\$8,236,183	75.7
Montana	760	\$8,896,094	200	26.3	\$5,694,759	64.0	605	79.6	\$3,201,335	36.0
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	432	\$9,220,889	97	22.5	\$6,017,201	65.3	376	87.0	\$3,203,688	34.7
Wisconsin	123	\$1,482,537	59	48.0	\$787,029	53.1	69	56.1	\$695,508	46.9
Wyoming	246	\$7,888,478	108	43.9	\$4,009,687	50.8	151	61.4	\$3,878,791	49.2
Texas <sup>a</sup>	218	\$5,392,694	73	33.5	\$1,912,210	35.5	164	75.2	\$3,480,484	64.5
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	314	\$5,296,449	86	27.4	\$2,581,100	48.7	278	88.5	\$2,715,349	51.3
Michigan	90	\$821,477	16	17.8	\$528,047	64.3	76	84.4	\$293,430	35.7
Utah <sup>a</sup>	123	\$5,243,967	53	43.1	\$2,995,262	57.1	74	60.2	\$2,248,705	42.9
Nebraska	193	\$5,438,511	134	69.4	\$4,405,737	81.0	69	35.8	\$1,032,774	19.0
Kansas	182	\$2,474,576	22	12.1	\$494,647	20.0	199	109.3	\$1,979,929	80.0
Florida	54	\$1,000,079	12	22.2	\$360,803	36.1	44	81.5	\$639,276	63.9
Colorado	55	\$1,141,875	10	18.2	\$405,228	35.5	48	87.3	\$736,647	64.5
Idaho	137	\$3,969,723	72	52.6	\$2,518,487	63.4	81	59.1	\$1,451,236	36.6
Nevada	71	\$1,990,361	37	52.1	\$1,170,013	58.8	39	54.9	\$820,348	41.2
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	96	\$996,508	43	44.8	\$371,363	37.3	59	61.5	\$625,145	62.7
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	29	\$669,165	24	82.8	\$558,897	83.5	20	69.0	\$110,268	16.5
Massachusetts	60	\$2,871,482	42	70.0	\$2,332,807	81.2	25	41.7	\$538,675	18.8
Mississippi	17	\$684,648	15	88.2	\$654,512	95.6	2	11.8	\$30,136	4.4
Connecticut	33	\$1,373,415	11	33.3	\$986,447	71.8	24	72.7	\$386,968	28.2
Alabama	15	\$364,455	4	26.7	\$134,126	36.8	11	73.3	\$230,329	63.2
Iowa	39	\$1,452,720	15	38.5	\$1,045,444	72.0	26	66.7	\$407,276	28.0
South Carolina	11	\$292,289	3	27.3	\$221,152	75.7	8	72.7	\$71,137	24.3
Rhode Island	5	\$75,708	2	40.0	\$27,031	35.7	7	140.0	\$48,677	64.3
Indiana	15	\$696,185	7	46.7	\$119,393	17.1	9	60.0	\$576,792	82.9
Total for States with Reliable Data	9,897	\$241,608,025	3,178	32.1	\$113,658,143	47.0	7,248	73.2	\$127,949,882	53.0
Total	14,812	\$351,245,984	4,909	33.1	\$158,400,806	45.1	10,867	73.4	\$192,845,178	54.9

<sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

Table 16a. FFS Institutional and HCBS Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees Residing Outside of MSAs, 2007

	Total AIAN Lo	ng-Term Care Users		Institu	ıtional Care Users			HCBS	Users	
State	Number	Total Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total Institutional Care Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total HCBS Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	133	\$1,617,865	130	97.7	\$1,616,975	99.9	3	2.3	\$890	0.1
New York	350	\$8,891,324	197	56.3	\$5,100,562	57.4	193	55.1	\$3,790,762	42.6
Oklahoma	3,556	\$65,480,549	1,491	41.9	\$39,177,556	59.8	2,324	65.4	\$26,302,993	40.2
New Mexico	3,660	\$81,113,468	661	18.1	\$19,152,314	23.6	3,123	85.3	\$61,961,154	76.4
California	872	\$10,986,759	118	13.5	\$3,215,129	29.3	792	90.8	\$7,771,630	70.7
Alaska	1,392	\$62,080,115	479	34.4	\$30,040,643	48.4	999	71.8	\$32,039,472	51.6
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	1,331	\$33,185,914	684	51.4	\$19,766,319	59.6	796	59.8	\$13,419,594	40.4
Minnesota a	1,589	\$39,008,654	531	33.4	\$9,539,711	24.5	1,332	83.8	\$29,468,943	75.5
Washington	662	\$11,011,773	137	20.7	\$3,285,831	29.8	552	83.4	\$7,725,942	70.2
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	2,520	\$34,031,970	313	12.4	\$8,691,520	25.5	2,261	89.7	\$25,340,450	74.5
Montana	1,130	\$17,798,522	385	34.1	\$11,504,417	64.6	819	72.5	\$6,294,105	35.4
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	624	\$14,846,706	227	36.4	\$10,525,867	70.9	446	71.5	\$4,320,839	29.1
Wisconsin	372	\$7,545,918	171	46.0	\$3,514,263	46.6	226	60.8	\$4,031,655	53.4
Wyoming	381	\$11,166,850	159	41.7	\$5,556,422	49.8	245	64.3	\$5,610,428	50.2
Texas <sup>a</sup>	173	\$2,826,943	93	53.8	\$2,138,911	75.7	91	52.6	\$688,032	24.3
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	410	\$6,469,437	93	22.7	\$3,371,005	52.1	401	97.8	\$3,098,432	47.9
Michigan	319	\$3,971,319	92	28.8	\$3,084,369	77.7	245	76.8	\$886,950	22.3
Utah <sup>a</sup>	197	\$5,401,854	113	57.4	\$3,889,138	72.0	95	48.2	\$1,512,716	28.0
Nebraska	234	\$6,251,130	142	60.7	\$4,793,530	76.7	110	47.0	\$1,457,600	23.3
Kansas	342	\$5,543,549	101	29.5	\$2,259,493	40.8	280	81.9	\$3,284,056	59.2
Florida	18	\$303,629	6	33.3	\$121,625	40.1	13	72.2	\$182,004	59.9
Colorado	122	\$2,223,865	46	37.7	\$1,314,926	59.1	86	70.5	\$908,939	40.9
Idaho	244	\$4,942,621	81	33.2	\$2,413,408	48.8	192	78.7	\$2,529,213	51.2
Nevada	82	\$2,303,485	45	54.9	\$1,485,928	64.5	45	54.9	\$817,557	35.5
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	49	\$908,645	26	53.1	\$483,768	53.2	25	51.0	\$424,877	46.8
Pennsylvania a	15	\$484,387	13	86.7	\$401,345	82.9	5	33.3	\$83,042	17.1
Massachusetts	5	\$63,764	2	40.0	\$50,449	79.1	4	80.0	\$13,315	20.9
Mississippi	65	\$2,006,017	57	87.7	\$1,889,344	94.2	8	12.3	\$116,673	5.8
Connecticut	14	\$380,619	11	78.6	\$342,355	89.9	5	35.7	\$38,264	10.1
Alabama	41	\$587,062	14	34.1	\$267,633	45.6	31	75.6	\$319,429	54.4
Iowa	57	\$1,521,295	15	26.3	\$1,064,393	70.0	47	82.5	\$456,902	30.0
South Carolina	17	\$281,521	5	29.4	\$124,215	44.1	14	82.4	\$157,306	55.9
Rhode Island	0	\$0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	0	0.0	\$0	0.0
Indiana	16	\$600,292	10	62.5	\$477,822	79.6	6	37.5	\$122,470	20.4
Total for States with Reliable Data	14,000	\$307,964,089	4,451	31.8	\$140,720,394	45.7	10,384	74.2	\$167,243,696	54.3
Total	20,992	\$445,837,819	6,648	31.7	\$200,661,185	45.0	15,814	75.3	\$245,176,634	55.0

<sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

FFS = Fee-for-Service; MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area; NA = Not Available

Table 16b. FFS Institutional and HCBS Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees Residing Within MSAs, 2007

	Total AIAN Lo	ng-Term Care Users		Institu	ional Care Users			HCBS	Users	
State	Number	Total Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total Institutional Care Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures	Number	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total HCBS Expenditures	Percentage of Total Long-Term Care Expenditures
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	209	\$2,747,022	180	86.1	\$2,556,654	93.1	31	14.8	\$190,368	6.9
New York	3,786	\$142,976,390	1,369	36.2	\$64,415,897	45.1	2,746	72.5	\$78,560,493	54.9
Oklahoma	2,024	\$45,612,734	963	47.6	\$24,240,108	53.1	1,199	59.2	\$21,372,626	46.9
New Mexico	1,186	\$32,989,788	161	13.6	\$4,626,571	14.0	1,067	90.0	\$28,363,217	86.0
California	3,311	\$50,453,163	625	18.9	\$20,710,086	41.0	2,820	85.2	\$29,743,077	59.0
Alaska	892	\$40,362,864	357	40.0	\$18,219,180	45.1	588	65.9	\$22,143,684	54.9
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	521	\$15,051,833	227	43.6	\$7,971,435	53.0	359	68.9	\$7,080,398	47.0
Minnesota <sup>a</sup>	1,200	\$35,123,533	414	34.5	\$9,439,031	26.9	1,143	95.3	\$25,684,502	73.1
Washington	1,296	\$24,021,473	331	25.5	\$7,422,013	30.9	1,045	80.6	\$16,599,460	69.1
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	233	\$5,308,004	74	31.8	\$3,327,167	62.7	175	75.1	\$1,980,837	37.3
Montana	425	\$5,133,646	109	25.6	\$2,817,002	54.9	334	78.6	\$2,316,644	45.1
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	193	\$4,817,547	44	22.8	\$2,266,988	47.1	174	90.2	\$2,550,559	52.9
Wisconsin	247	\$6,594,559	135	54.7	\$3,634,888	55.1	124	50.2	\$2,959,671	44.9
Wyoming	175	\$4,666,023	76	43.4	\$2,432,488	52.1	113	64.6	\$2,233,535	47.9
Texas <sup>a</sup>	733	\$15,451,406	346	47.2	\$8,901,462	57.6	424	57.8	\$6,549,944	42.4
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	428	\$6,944,968	101	23.6	\$2,617,811	37.7	417	97.4	\$4,327,157	62.3
Michigan	197	\$2,210,415	69	35.0	\$1,825,690	82.6	143	72.6	\$384,725	17.4
Utah <sup>a</sup>	129	\$5,339,046	56	43.4	\$3,019,122	56.5	81	62.8	\$2,319,924	43.5
Nebraska	138	\$3,921,656	93	67.4	\$2,665,878	68.0	52	37.7	\$1,255,778	32.0
Kansas	265	\$4,609,040	62	23.4	\$1,731,692	37.6	235	88.7	\$2,877,348	62.4
Florida	174	\$4,185,868	88	50.6	\$2,609,090	62.3	106	60.9	\$1,576,778	37.7
Colorado	154	\$3,930,770	49	31.8	\$1,797,119	45.7	128	83.1	\$2,133,651	54.3
Idaho	93	\$3,113,751	36	38.7	\$1,716,311	55.1	61	65.6	\$1,397,440	44.9
Nevada	112	\$3,068,665	46	41.1	\$1,508,813	49.2	73	65.2	\$1,559,852	50.8
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	127	\$2,114,019	78	61.4	\$1,237,395	58.5	57	44.9	\$876,624	41.5
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	108	\$3,312,481	81	75.0	\$2,625,443	79.3	68	63.0	\$687,038	20.7
Massachusetts	517	\$18,577,763	379	73.3	\$15,858,550	85.4	210	40.6	\$2,719,213	14.6
Mississippi	9	\$450,655	7	77.8	\$423,488	94.0	3	33.3	\$27,167	6.0
Connecticut	145	\$5,245,433	69	47.6	\$3,251,193	62.0	87	60.0	\$1,994,240	38.0
Alabama	25	\$603,810	11	44.0	\$375,661	62.2	15	60.0	\$228,149	37.8
Iowa	62	\$1,750,050	17	27.4	\$977,719	55.9	48	77.4	\$772,331	44.1
South Carolina	30	\$872,517	13	43.3	\$601,449	68.9	18	60.0	\$271,068	31.1
Rhode Island	39	\$2,114,440	24	61.5	\$1,814,192	85.8	25	64.1	\$300,248	14.2
Indiana	30	\$1,246,385	16	53.3	\$418,025	33.5	15	50.0	\$828,360	66.5
Total for States with Reliable Data	15,459	\$410,825,878	5,183	33.5	\$187,330,498	45.6	11,312		\$223,495,379	54.4
Total	19,213	\$504,921,718	6,706	34.9	\$230,055,611	45.6	14,184	73.8	\$274,866,106	54.4

FFS = Fee-for-Service; MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area; NA = Not Available

Table 17. FFS Institutional Long-Term Care Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees, 2007

		All Institutional Care Users								
State	Total AIAN Long-Term Care Users	Number In Institutional Care	Percentage of Long-Term Care Users	Total Institutional Care Expenditures	Institutional Care Expenditures Per User					
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	342	310	90.6	\$4,173,629	\$13,463					
New York	4,144	1,569	37.9	\$69,575,934	\$44,344					
Oklahoma	5,581	2,455	44.0	\$63,446,493	\$25,844					
New Mexico	4,850	823	17.0	\$23,782,664	\$28,898					
California	4,184	744	17.8	\$23,956,475	\$32,200					
Alaska	2,290	839	36.6	\$48,405,805	\$57,695					
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	1,854	912	49.2	\$27,769,761	\$30,449					
Minnesota <sup>a</sup>	2,791	946	33.9	\$19,038,928	\$20,126					
Washington	1,959	468	23.9	\$10,707,844	\$22,880					
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	2,759	392	14.2	\$12,086,141	\$30,832					
Montana	1,555	494	31.8	\$14,321,419	\$28,991					
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	817	271	33.2	\$12,792,855	\$47,206					
Wisconsin	619	306	49.4	\$7,149,151	\$23,363					
Wyoming	556	235	42.3	\$7,988,910	\$33,995					
Texas <sup>a</sup>	906	439	48.5	\$11,040,373	\$25,149					
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	838	194	23.2	\$5,988,816	\$30,870					
Michigan	516	161	31.2	\$4,910,059	\$30,497					
Utah <sup>a</sup>	327	169	51.7	\$6,908,260	\$40,877					
Nebraska	373	236	63.3	\$7,459,526	\$31,608					
Kansas	607	163	26.9	\$3,991,185	\$24,486					
Florida	192	94	49.0	\$2,730,715	\$29,050					
Colorado	276	95	34.4	\$3,112,045	\$32,758					
Idaho	337	117	34.7	\$4,129,719	\$35,297					
Nevada	194	91	46.9	\$2,994,741	\$32,909					
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Louisiana	176	104	59.1	\$1,721,163	\$16,550					
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	123	94	76.4	\$3,026,788	\$32,200					
Massachusetts	522	381	73.0	\$15,908,999	\$41,756					
Mississippi	75	65	86.7	\$2,334,525	\$35,916					
Connecticut	159	80	50.3	\$3,593,548	\$44,919					
Alabama	66	25	37.9	\$643,294	\$25,732					
lowa	119	32	26.9	\$2,042,112	\$63,816					
South Carolina	47	18	38.3	\$725,664	\$40,315					
Rhode Island	39	24	61.5	\$1,814,192	\$75,591					
Indiana	46	26	56.5	\$895,847	\$34,456					
Total for States with Reliable Data	29,482	9,645	32.7	\$328,342,029	\$34,043					
Total	40,239	13,372	33.2	\$431,167,580	\$32,244					

<sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

Table 18. FFS Nursing Home Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees, 2007

	_			Nursing Home		
State	Total AIAN Institutional Care Users	Number in Nursing Homes	Percentage of All Institutional Care Users	Total Nursing Home Expenditures	Total Nursing Home Expenditures as a Percent of Total FFS Institutional Care Expenditures	Expenditures Per User
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	310	225	72.6	\$2,322,173	55.6	\$10,321
New York	1,569	1,315	83.8	\$47,409,023	68.1	\$36,052
Oklahoma	2,455	1,798	73.2	\$42,602,156	67.1	\$23,694
New Mexico	823	808	98.2	\$22,588,553	95.0	\$27,956
California	744	707	95.0	\$21,100,166	88.1	\$29,845
Alaska	839	315	37.5	\$21,933,478	45.3	\$69,630
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	912	479	52.5	\$11,344,994	40.9	\$23,685
Minnesota <sup>a</sup>	946	811	85.7	\$14,815,315	77.8	\$18,268
Washington	468	435	92.9	\$10,537,898	98.4	\$24,225
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	392	303	77.3	\$8,113,032	67.1	\$26,776
Montana	494	384	77.7	\$10,094,350	70.5	\$26,287
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	271	201	74.2	\$5,886,327	46.0	\$29,285
Wisconsin	306	256	83.7	\$5,917,161	82.8	\$23,114
Wyoming	235	138	58.7	\$3,480,990	43.6	\$25,225
Texas <sup>a</sup>	439	360	82.0	\$6,976,011	63.2	\$19,378
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	194	152	78.4	\$4,099,405	68.5	\$26,970
Michigan	161	158	98.1	\$4,546,781	92.6	\$28,777
Utah <sup>a</sup>	169	150	88.8	\$5,633,552	81.5	\$37,557
Nebraska	236	139	58.9	\$3,751,200	50.3	\$26,987
Kansas	163	151	92.6	\$3,576,944	89.6	\$23,688
Florida	94	90	95.7	\$2,500,005	91.6	\$27,778
Colorado	95	92	96.8	\$2,815,970	90.5	\$30,608
Idaho	117	61	52.1	\$1,959,278	47.4	\$32,119
Nevada	91	62	68.1	\$1,986,165	66.3	\$32,035
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	104	56	53.8	\$1,154,834	67.1	\$20,622
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	94	72	76.6	\$2,255,653	74.5	\$31,329
Massachusetts	381	355	93.2	\$15,084,565	94.8	\$42,492
Mississippi	65	55	84.6	\$1,840,321	78.8	\$33,460
Connecticut	80	73	91.3	\$3,002,683	83.6	\$41,133
Alabama	25	22	88.0	\$568,998	88.5	\$25,864
Iowa	32	19	59.4	\$876,206	42.9	\$46,116
South Carolina	18	14	77.8	\$404,178	55.7	\$28,870
Rhode Island	24	23	95.8	\$1,804,373	99.5	\$78,451
Indiana	26	22	84.6	\$651,463	72.7	\$29,612
Total for States with Reliable Data	9,645	7,548	78.3	\$232,187,739	70.7	\$30,761
Total	13,372	10,301	77.0	\$293,634,201	68.1	\$28,505
	10,012	10,001	77.0	\$270,00 1,20 I	00.1	Ψ <b>2</b> 0,000

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

Table 19. FFS Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded (ICF-MR) Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees, 2007

				ICF-MR		
State	Total AIAN Institutional Care Users	Number in ICF-MRs	Percentage of All Institutional Care Users	Total ICF-MR Expenditures	Total ICF-MR Expenditures as a Percent of Total FFS Institutional Care Expenditures	Expenditures Per User
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	310	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0
New York	1,569	42	2.7	\$17,645,079	25.4	\$420,121
Oklahoma	2,455	142	5.8	\$8,081,559	12.7	\$56,912
New Mexico	823	13	1.6	\$1,058,514	4.5	\$81,424
California	744	34	4.6	\$2,669,059	11.1	\$78,502
Alaska	839	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	912	49	5.4	\$4,977,665	17.9	\$101,585
Minnesota a	946	70	7.4	\$2,568,041	13.5	\$36,686
Washington	468	1	0.2	\$11,608	0.1	\$11,608
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	392	28	7.1	\$3,202,616	26.5	\$114,379
Montana	494	7	1.4	\$793,640	5.5	\$113,377
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	271	54	19.9	\$6,714,502	52.5	\$124,343
Wisconsin	306	6	2.0	\$770,098	10.8	\$128,350
Wyoming	235	11	4.7	\$1,245,305	15.6	\$113,210
Texas <sup>a</sup>	439	60	13.7	\$3,934,287	35.6	\$65,571
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	194	2	1.0	\$590,153	9.9	\$295,077
Michigan	161	1	0.6	\$243,315	5.0	\$243,315
Utah <sup>a</sup>	169	16	9.5	\$879,125	12.7	\$54,945
Nebraska	236	13	5.5	\$1,459,137	19.6	\$112,241
Kansas	163	4	2.5	\$340,687	8.5	\$85,172
Florida	94	3	3.2	\$218,888	8.0	\$72,963
Colorado	95	2	2.1	\$290,625	9.3	\$145,313
Idaho	117	15	12.8	\$1,583,724	38.3	\$105,582
Nevada	91	2	2.2	\$276,193	9.2	\$138,097
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	104	7	6.7	\$392,483	22.8	\$56,069
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	94	5	5.3	\$583,004	19.3	\$116,601
Massachusetts	381	1	0.3	\$282,978	1.8	\$282,978
Mississippi	65	5	7.7	\$474,585	20.3	\$94,917
Connecticut	80	2	2.5	\$388,637	10.8	\$194,319
Alabama	25	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0
lowa	32	6	18.8	\$686,824	33.6	\$114,471
South Carolina	18	1	5.6	\$100,334	13.8	\$100,334
Rhode Island	24	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0
Indiana		1	3.8	\$63,461	7.1	\$63,461
Total for States with Reliable Data	9,645	319	3.3	\$39,076,733	11.9	\$122,498
Total	13,372	603	4.5	\$62,526,126	14.5	\$103,692

Source: 2007 Medicaid Analytic Extract Data (MAX) <sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

Table 20. FFS Psychiatric Facility Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees, 2007

	<del>-</del>			7 til 1 3 jornati e 1 demaes		
State	Total AIAN Institutional Care Users	Number in Psychiatric Facilities	Percentage of All Institutional Care Users	Total Psychiatric Facility Expenditures	Total Psychiatric Facility Expenditures as a Percent of Total FFS Institutional Care Expenditures	Expenditures Per User
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	310	85	27.4	\$1,851,456	44.4	\$21,782
New York	1,569	234	14.9	\$4,521,832	6.5	\$19,324
Oklahoma	2,455	534	21.8	\$12,762,777	20.1	\$23,900
New Mexico	823	5	0.6	\$135,597	0.6	\$27,119
California	744	5	0.7	\$187,250	0.8	\$37,450
Alaska	839	524	62.5	\$26,472,327	54.7	\$50,520
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	912	392	43.0	\$11,447,102	41.2	\$29,202
Minnesota a	946	77	8.1	\$1,655,573	8.7	\$21,501
Washington	468	33	7.1	\$158,338	1.5	\$4,798
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	392	61	15.6	\$770,493	6.4	\$12,631
Montana	494	107	21.7	\$3,433,429	24.0	\$32,088
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	271	16	5.9	\$192,026	1.5	\$12,002
Wisconsin	306	44	14.4	\$461,892	6.5	\$10,498
Wyoming	235	87	37.0	\$3,262,615	40.8	\$37,501
Texas <sup>a</sup>	439	20	4.6	\$130,075	1.2	\$6,504
Oregon a	194	40	20.6	\$1,299,258	21.7	\$32,481
Michigan	161	2	1.2	\$119,963	2.4	\$59,982
Utah <sup>a</sup>	169	3	1.8	\$395,583	5.7	\$131,861
Nebraska	236	84	35.6	\$2,249,189	30.2	\$26,776
Kansas	163	8	4.9	\$73,554	1.8	\$9,194
Florida	94	1	1.1	\$11,822	0.4	\$11,822
Colorado	95	1	1.1	\$5,450	0.2	\$5,450
Idaho	117	45	38.5	\$586,717	14.2	\$13,038
Nevada	91	27	29.7	\$732,383	24.5	\$27,125
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	104	43	41.3	\$173,846	10.1	\$4,043
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	94	18	19.1	\$188,131	6.2	\$10,452
Massachusetts	381	27	7.1	\$541,457	3.4	\$20,054
Mississippi	65	5	7.7	\$19,619	0.8	\$3,924
Connecticut	80	5	6.3	\$202,228	5.6	\$40,446
Alabama	25	3	12.0	\$74,296	11.5	\$24,765
Iowa	32	7	21.9	\$479,082	23.5	\$68,440
South Carolina	18	3	16.7	\$221,152	30.5	\$73,717
Rhode Island	24	1	4.2	\$9,819	0.5	\$9,819
Indiana	26	3	11.5	\$180,923	20.2	\$60,308
Total for States with Reliable Data	9,645	1,838	19.1	\$57,077,557	17.4	\$31,054
Total	13,372	2,550	19.1	\$75,007,253	17.4	\$29,415

All Psychiatric Facilities

Source: 2007 Medicaid Analytic Extract Data (MAX) 
<sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

Table 21. FFS Mental Hospital for the Aged Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees, 2007

				Mental Hospital for the Aged		
State	Total AIAN Institutional Care Users	Number in Mental Hospitals for the Aged	Percentage of All Institutional Care Users	Total Mental Hospital for the Aged Expenditures	Total Mental Hospital for the Aged Expenditures as a Percent of Total Institutional Care Expenditures	Expenditures Per User
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	310	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0
New York	1,569	67	4.3	\$1,036,601	1.5	\$15,472
Oklahoma	2,455	9	0.4	\$39,415	0.1	\$4,379
lew Mexico	823	2	0.2	\$1,230	0.0	\$615
California	744	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0
Alaska	839	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	912	16	1.8	\$605,923	2.2	\$37,870
/linnesota <sup>a</sup>	946	1	0.1	\$97,812	0.5	\$97,812
Vashington	468	33	7.1	\$158,338	1.5	\$4,798
Iorth Carolina <sup>a</sup>	392	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0
Nontana	494	6	1.2	\$210,717	1.5	\$35,120
Iorth Dakota <sup>a</sup>	271	1	0.4	\$2,194	0.0	\$2,194
Visconsin	306	3	1.0	\$2,705	0.0	\$902
Vyoming	235	2	0.9	\$12,400	0.2	\$6,200
exas a	439	4	0.9	\$3,120	0.0	\$780
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	194	1	0.5	\$114,741	1.9	\$114,741
nichigan (1997)	161	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0
Itah <sup>a</sup>	169	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0
lebraska	236	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0
ansas	163	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0
lorida	94	1	1.1	\$11,822	0.4	\$11,822
Colorado	95	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0
daho	117	24	20.5	\$190,644	4.6	\$7,943
levada	91	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ouisiana	104	27	26.0	\$84,655	4.9	\$3,135
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	94	11	11.7	\$64,099	2.1	\$5,827
Massachusetts	381	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0
Nississippi	65	1	1.5	\$992	0.0	\$992
Connecticut	80	2	2.5	\$87	0.0	\$44
labama	25	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0
owa	32	1	3.1	\$306,088	15.0	\$306,088
South Carolina	18	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0
Rhode Island	24	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0
ndiana	26	1	3.8	\$172,409	19.2	\$172,409
Total for States with Reliable Data	9,645	179	1.9	\$2,228,103	0.7	\$12,448
Total	13,372	213	1.6	\$3,115,992	0.7	\$14,629

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native; FFS = Fee-for-Service; NA = Not Available

Table 22. FFS Inpatient Psychiatric Service Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees Under Age 21, 2007

		Inpatient Psychiatric Services Among Individuals Under Age 21								
State	Total AIAN Institutional Care Users	Number of Individuals Under Age 21 in Psychiatric Facilities	Percentage of All Institutional Care Users	Total Psychiatric Facility Expenditures Among Individuals Under Age 21	Total Psychiatric Facility Expenditures Among Individuals Under Age 21 as a Percent of Total Institutional Care Expenditures	Expenditures Per User				
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	310	85	27.4	\$1,851,456	44.4	\$21,782				
New York	1,569	167	10.6	\$3,485,230	5.0	\$20,870				
Oklahoma	2,455	525	21.4	\$12,723,362	20.1	\$24,235				
New Mexico	823	3	0.4	\$134,367	0.6	\$44,789				
California	744	5	0.7	\$187,250	0.8	\$37,450				
Alaska	839	524	62.5	\$26,472,327	54.7	\$50,520				
South Dakota a	912	376	41.2	\$10,841,179	39.0	\$28,833				
Minnesota a	946	76	8.0	\$1,557,761	8.2	\$20,497				
Washington	468	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0				
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	392	61	15.6	\$770,493	6.4	\$12,631				
Montana	494	101	20.4	\$3,222,712	22.5	\$31,908				
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	271	15	5.5	\$189,832	1.5	\$12,655				
Wisconsin	306	41	· · ·		6.4	\$11,200				
Wyoming	235	85			40.7	\$38,238				
Texas <sup>a</sup>	439	16	3.6	\$126,955	1.1	\$7,935				
Oregon a	194			19.8	\$30,372					
Michigan	161	2	1.2	\$119,963	2.4	\$59,982				
Utah <sup>a</sup>	169	3 1.8 \$395,583		5.7	\$131,861					
Nebraska	236	84	35.6	\$2,249,189	30.2	\$26,776				
Kansas	163	8			1.8	\$9,194				
Florida	94	0	0.0	\$0	0.0	\$0				
Colorado	95	1	1.1	\$5,450	0.2	\$5,450				
Idaho	117	21	17.9			\$18,861				
Nevada	91	27 29.7 \$732,383		24.5	\$27,125					
Maine	NA	NA	NA			NA				
Louisiana	104	16	15.4	15.4 \$89,191 5.2		\$5,574				
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	94	7	7.4 \$124,032		4.1	\$17,719				
Massachusetts	381	27	7.1	\$541,457	3.4	\$20,054				
Mississippi	65	4	6.2	\$18,627	8.0	\$4,657				
Connecticut	80	4	5.0	\$202,141	5.6	\$50,535				
Alabama	25	3	12.0	\$74,296	11.5	\$24,765				
Iowa	32	6	18.8	\$172,994	8.5	\$28,832				
South Carolina	18	3	16.7	\$221,152	30.5	\$73,717				
Rhode Island	24	1	4.2	\$9,819	0.5	\$9,819				
Indiana	26	2	7.7	\$8,514	1.0	\$4,257				
Total for States with Reliable Data	9,645	1,660	17.2	\$54,849,453	16.7	\$33,042				
Total	13,372	2,338	17.5	\$71,891,261	16.7	\$30,749				

Table 23. FFS Home and Community Based Service Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees, 2007

	_	HCBS								
State	Total AIAN Long-Term Care Users	Number of HCBS Users	Percentage Of All Long-Term Care Users	Total HCBS Expenditures	HCBS Expenditures Per User					
Arizona <sup>a</sup>	342	34	9.9	\$191,258	\$5,625					
New York	4,144	2,944	71.0	\$82,406,353	\$27,991					
Oklahoma	5,581	3,523	63.1	\$47,675,619	\$13,533					
New Mexico	4,850	4,193	86.5	\$90,362,532	\$21,551					
California	4,184	3,612	86.3	\$37,514,707	\$10,386					
Alaska	2,290	1,590	69.4	\$54,267,192	\$34,130					
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	1,854	1,157	62.4	\$20,511,426	\$17,728					
Minnesota <sup>a</sup>	2,791	2,477	88.7	\$55,156,715	\$22,268					
Washington	1,959	1,598	81.6	\$24,352,149	\$15,239					
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	2,759	2,439	88.4	\$27,331,430	\$11,206					
Montana	1,555	1,153	74.1	\$8,610,748	\$7,468					
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	817	620	75.9	\$6,871,398	\$11,083					
Wisconsin	619	350	56.5	\$6,991,326	\$19,975					
Wyoming	556			\$7,843,963	\$21,911					
Texas <sup>a</sup>	906	515	56.8 \$7,237,976		\$14,054					
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	838	818	97.6	\$7,425,589	\$9,078					
Michigan	516	388	75.2	\$1,271,675	\$3,278					
Utah <sup>a</sup>	327	177	54.1	\$3,903,867	\$22,056					
Nebraska	373	162 43.4 \$2,713,379			\$16,749					
Kansas	607	515	84.8	\$6,161,404	\$11,964					
Florida	192	119	62.0	\$1,758,782	\$14,780					
Colorado	276	214	77.5	\$3,042,590	\$14,218					
Idaho	337	253	75.1	\$3,926,653	\$15,520					
Nevada	194	118	60.8	\$2,377,409	\$20,148					
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Louisiana	176	82	46.6	\$1,301,501	\$15,872					
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	123	73	59.3	\$770,080	\$10,549					
Massachusetts	522	214	41.0	\$2,732,528	\$12,769					
Mississippi	75	11	14.7	\$143,840	\$13,076					
Connecticut	159	92	57.9	\$2,032,504	\$22,092					
Alabama	66	46	69.7	\$547,578	\$11,904					
Iowa	119	95	79.8	\$1,229,233	\$12,939					
South Carolina	47	32	68.1	\$428,374	\$13,387					
Rhode Island	39	25	64.1	\$300,248	\$12,010					
Indiana	46	21	45.7	\$950,830	\$45,278					
Total for States with Reliable Data	29,482	21,708	73.6	\$390,943,117	\$18,009					
Total	40,239	30,018	74.6	\$520,342,856	\$17,334					

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX. FFS = Fee-for-Service; HCBS = Home and Community Based Services; NA = Not Available

Table 24. FFS Home and Community Based Service Use and Expenditures Among American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Medicaid Enrollees, 2007

	Waiver Services						State Plan HCBS						
State	Total AIAN HCBS Users	Number in HCBS Waivers	Percentage of s All HCBS Users	Total HCBS Wavier Expenditures	Expenditures Per User	Total Number of HCBS Waiver Months	Expenditures Per Month of Waiver Services	Number of State Plan HCBS Users	5	Total State Plan Expenditures	Expenditures Per User	Total Number of HCBS State Plan Months	Expenditures Per Month of State Plan Services
Arizona a	34	0	0.0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	34	100.0	\$191,258	\$5,625	193	\$991
New York	2,944	938	31.9	\$22,257,593	\$23,729	5,056	\$4,402	2,460	83.6	\$60,148,760	\$24,451	21,881	\$2,749
Oklahoma	3,523	3,025	85.9	\$43,834,817	\$14,491	27,635	\$1,586	877	24.9	\$3,840,802	\$4,379	6,206	\$619
New Mexico	4,193	940	22.4	\$34,411,938	\$36,608	8,925	\$3,856	3,293	78.5	\$55,950,594	\$16,991	33,159	\$1,687
California	3,612	570	15.8	\$9,404,578	\$16,499	5,343	\$1,760	3,302	91.4	\$28,110,129	\$8,513	30,794	\$913
Alaska	1,590	1,233	77.5	\$44,415,022	\$36,022	10,572	\$4,201	688	43.3	\$9,852,170	\$14,320	5,533	\$1,781
South Dakota <sup>a</sup>	1,157	425	36.7	\$11,276,950	\$26,534	3,289	\$3,429	853	73.7	\$9,234,476	\$10,826	4,966	\$1,860
Minnesota <sup>a</sup>	2,477	1,431	57.8	\$30,155,647	\$21,073	8,885	\$3,394	1,470	59.3	\$25,001,068	\$17,008	10,279	\$2,432
Washington	1,598	1,092	68.3	\$17,011,005	\$15,578	9,351	\$1,819	901	56.4	\$7,341,144	\$8,148	6,320	\$1,162
North Carolina <sup>a</sup>	2,439	481	19.7	\$12,298,136	\$25,568	4,750	\$2,589	2,216	90.9	\$15,033,294	\$6,784	19,283	\$780
Montana	1,153	675	58.5	\$2,725,182	\$4,037	3,598	\$757	698	60.5	\$5,885,566	\$8,432	5,655	\$1,041
North Dakota <sup>a</sup>	620	589	95.0	\$6,166,244	\$10,469	3,989	\$1,546	86	13.9	\$705,154	\$8,199	576	\$1,224
Wisconsin	350	253	72.3	\$5,326,447	\$21,053	2,700	\$1,973	186	53.1	\$1,664,879	\$8,951	1,320	\$1,261
Wyoming	358	344	96.1	\$7,610,679	\$22,124	3,410	\$2,232	34	9.5	\$233,284	\$6,861	153	\$1,525
Texas <sup>a</sup>	515	486	94.4	\$5,893,508	\$12,127	3,173	\$1,857	66	12.8	\$1,344,468	\$20,371	467	\$2,879
Oregon <sup>a</sup>	818	809	98.9	\$7,280,884	\$9,000	6,304	\$1,155	135	16.5	\$144,705	\$1,072	570	\$254
Michigan	388	53	13.7	\$613,913	\$11,583	417	\$1,472	342	88.1	\$657,762	\$1,923	1,316	\$500
Utah <sup>a</sup>	177	143	80.8	\$3,207,884	\$22,433	1,348	\$2,380	58	32.8	\$695,983	\$12,000	362	\$1,923
Nebraska	162	130	80.2	\$2,534,608	\$19,497	1,144	\$2,216	49	30.2	\$178,771	\$3,648	303	\$590
Kansas	515	496	96.3	\$5,669,418	\$11,430	3,931	\$1,442	68	13.2	\$491,986	\$7,235	339	\$1,451
Florida	119	100	84.0	\$1,600,891	\$16,009	848	\$1,888	22	18.5	\$157,891	\$7,177	60	\$2,632
Colorado	214	185	86.4	\$2,156,511	\$11,657	1,664	\$1,296	65	30.4	\$886,079	\$13,632	377	\$2,350
Idaho	253	227	89.7	\$2,769,295	\$12,200	1,955	\$1,417	153	60.5	\$1,157,358	\$7,564	1,296	\$893
Nevada	118	67	56.8	\$1,553,942	\$23,193	648	\$2,398	80	67.8	\$823,467	\$10,293	648	\$1,271
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	82	57	69.5	\$898,671	\$15,766	413	\$2,176	33	40.2	\$402,830	\$12,207	279	\$1,444
Pennsylvania <sup>a</sup>	73	72	98.6	\$740,569	\$10,286	303	\$2,444	3	4.1	\$29,511	\$9,837	14	\$2,108
Massachusetts	214	82	38.3	\$953,638	\$11,630	632	\$1,509	159	74.3	\$1,778,890	\$11,188	1,214	\$1,465
Mississippi	11	11	100.0	\$130,467	\$11,861	106	\$1,231	3	27.3	\$13,373	\$4,458	20	\$669
Connecticut	92	58	63.0	\$1,460,813	\$25,186	587	\$2,489	67	72.8	\$571,691	\$8,533	483	\$1,184
Alabama	46	26	56.5	\$430,217	\$16,547	270	\$1,593	33	71.7	\$117,361	\$3,556	207	\$567
lowa	95	71	74.7	\$958,020	\$13,493	677	\$1,415	53	55.8	\$271,213	\$5,117	376	\$721
South Carolina	32	28	87.5	\$204,573	\$7,306	248	\$825	11	34.4	\$223,801	\$20,346	87	\$2,572
Rhode Island	25	23	92.0	\$205,676	\$8,942	135	\$1,524	8	32.0	\$94,572	\$11,822	75	\$1,261
Indiana	21	20	95.2	\$921,224	\$46,061	210	\$4,387	3	14.3	\$29,606	\$9,869	23	\$1,287
Total for States with Reliable Data	21,708	10,704	49.3	\$210,059,138	\$19,624	90,475	\$2,322	13,588	62.6	\$180,883,979	\$13,312	118,124	\$1,531
Total	30,018	15,140	50.4	\$287,078,960	\$18,962	122,516	\$2,343	18,509	61.7	\$233,263,896	\$12,603	154,834	\$1,507

Source: 2007 Medicaid Analytic Extract Data (MAX)

<sup>a</sup> States known to have either unreliable or incomplete long-term care records in the 2007 MAX.

FFS = Fee-for-Service; HCBS = Home and Community Based Services; NA = Not Available

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## APPENDIX A PERCENT OF RECORDS WITH UNKNOWN RACE BY STATE



Appendix Table I. Percent of Records with Unknown Race by State

State	Percentage
Alabama	7.16
Alaska	6.24
Arizona	50.27
California	62.15
Colorado	63.54
Connecticut	0.02
Florida	35.52
Idaho	0.63
Indiana	10.89
Iowa	38.46
Kansas	4.10
Louisiana	7.44
Massachusetts	39.68
Michigan	6.88
Minnesota	9.10
Mississippi	9.09
Montana	3.24
Nebraska	16.95
Nevada	2.71
New Mexico	56.12
New York	10.36
North Carolina	13.81
North Dakota	0.01
Oklahoma	0.42
Oregon	23.32
Pennsylvania	11.05
Rhode Island	53.50
South Carolina	9.31
South Dakota	0.00
Texas	55.95
Utah	0.99
Washington	30.70
Wisconsin	27.54
Wyoming	0.70

2007 Medicaid Analytic Extract (MAX) Validation Tables. Source:

Percentages refer to unknown race in the grouping of variables which allow for recipients to Note:

be identified with multiple races.





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