

Key Indicators Regarding Payment Rates under Medicaid

Prepared by the American College of Physicians (ACP): Division of Governmental Affairs and Public Policy

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State	A: Uninsured	B: Total Medicaid Enrollment FY2010	C: If State Expands Medicaid, Estimated X Additional People Will Be Eligible for Medicaid	D: Before Pay Parity, % of Office-based Primary Care Doctors Who Did Not Accept New Medicaid Patients in 2011-2012	E: Medicaid to Medicare Pay Ratio (Primary Care)	F: Cut of X Cents on the Dollar for Primary Care Services if not Extended
AL	660k	1.02m	397,000	45.20%	70%	.30
AK	129k	128k	46,000	23.70%	127%	NA
AZ	1.1m	1.5m	354,000	34.40%	75%	.25
AR	510k	721k	254,000	18.30%	70%	.30
CA	7m	11.4m	2,456,000	46.30%	43%	.57
CO	737m	618k	291,000	43.90%	74%	.26
CT	286k	712k	113,000	36.50%	71%	.29
DE	92k	225k	37,000	21.80%	98%	.02
DC	50k	214k	20,000	36.70%	80%	.20
FL	3.9m	3.7m	1,552,000	35.70%	49%	.51
GA	1.8m	1.9m	843,000	43.80%	70%	.30
HI	102k	266k	45,000	36.20%	57%	.43
ID	258k	228k	126,000	15.30%	89%	.11
IL	1.8m	2.8m	700,000	41.10%	54%	.46
IN	801k	1.2m	438,000	44%	55%	.45
IA	301k	562k	130,000	12.90%	77%	.23
KS	369k	394k	171,000	36.80%	82%	.18
KY	647k	920k	366,000	30.10%	72%	.28
LA	866k	1.2m	392,000	36%	75%	.25
ME	130k	376k	59,000	42.30%	63%	.37
MD	756k	975k	224,000	29.20%	70%	.30
MA	242k	1.7m	108,000	22%	68%	.32
MI	1.1m	2.3m	676,000	23.20%	46%	.54
MN	462k	936k	168,000	8.90%	73%	.27
MS	454k	772k	293,000	16.50%	90%	.10
MO	834k	1.07m	402,000	44.40%	57%	.43
MT	178k	128k	73,000	9.90%	94%	.06
NE	234k	266k	99,000	17.50%	76%	.24
NV	621k	340k	204,000	26.60%	68%	.32
NH	158k	168k	58,000	23.50%	60%	.40
NJ	1.3m	1.06m	349,000	54%	50%	.50
NM	422k	576k	162,000	16.60%	85%	.15

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NY	2.2m	5.6m	811,000	25.20%	42%	.58
NC	1.6m	1.8m	720,000	21.30%	85%	.15
ND	70k	83k	29,000	10.20%	135%	NA
OH	1.5m	2.3m	705,000	32.80%	59%	.41
OK	632k	856k	303,000	37.40%	97%	.03
OR	559k	643k	292,000	32.80%	72%	.28
PA	1.4m	2.4m	613,000	34.10%	56%	.44
RI	126k	216k	51,000	37%	33%	.67
SC	765k	293k	389,000	22.80%	74%	.26
SD	110k	134k	49,000	13.50%	69%	.31
TN	850k	1.5m	459,000	32%	NA	NA
TX	6.2m	4.8m	2,036,000	35.40%	61%	.39
UT	407k	350k	145,000	22.20%	74%	.26
VT	47k	196k	18,000	28.40%	81%	.19
VA	1.02m	1.02m	412,000	40.70%	74%	.26
WA	948k	1.4m	375,000	30.50%	66%	.34
WV	267k	416k	154,000	27.20%	74%	.26
WI	566k	1.3m	266,500	15%	60%	.40
WY	93k	87k	31,000	No data	96%	.04

Highlighted rows indicate states that will be expanding Medicaid in 2014.

Column A: Uninsured: The number of uninsured in each state.

Column B: Total enrolled in Medicaid before expansion: Total number of Medicaid enrollees before full Medicaid expansion occurred in 2014.

Column C: Projected enrollment with expansion: Number of additional enrollees eligible to enroll in the state Medicaid program.

Column D: Percent of office-based primary care physicians who did not accept new Medicaid patients in 2011-2012: Primary care physicians defined as internal medicine, general and family medicine, or pediatrics. Data gathered 2011-2012, before pay parity went into effect.

Column E: Medicaid to Medicare Pay Ratio: Shows state's Medicaid program payment for primary care services compared with Medicare reimbursement before implementation of Medicaid pay parity in 2013.

Column F: Cents on the Dollar Cut: Depicts cents on the dollar cut for primary care services if pay parity is not extended beyond 2014.

Example of How to Use Data:

Prior to implementation of Medicaid parity for primary care services, there were [Column A] uninsured in [state]. In FY2010, the Medicaid system provided coverage to over [Column B]. [If/When][state] fully expands Medicaid in 2014, an estimated additional [Column C] people will be eligible for Medicaid. But having health insurance doesn't mean one can access health care. Many doctors are reluctant to participate in the Medicaid program because of its historically low reimbursement rates. Before pay parity was implemented, [Column D] of primary care physicians stated that they would not be accepting Medicaid patients in the coming year. In [state], the payment for primary care services was [Column E] percent of Medicare in 2012. The pay parity provision is a step in the right direction to ensure that the new Medicaid enrollees can access the care they need when they need it. If pay parity isn't extended, it will amount to a cut of [Column F] cents on the dollars for primary care services delivered under Medicaid.