

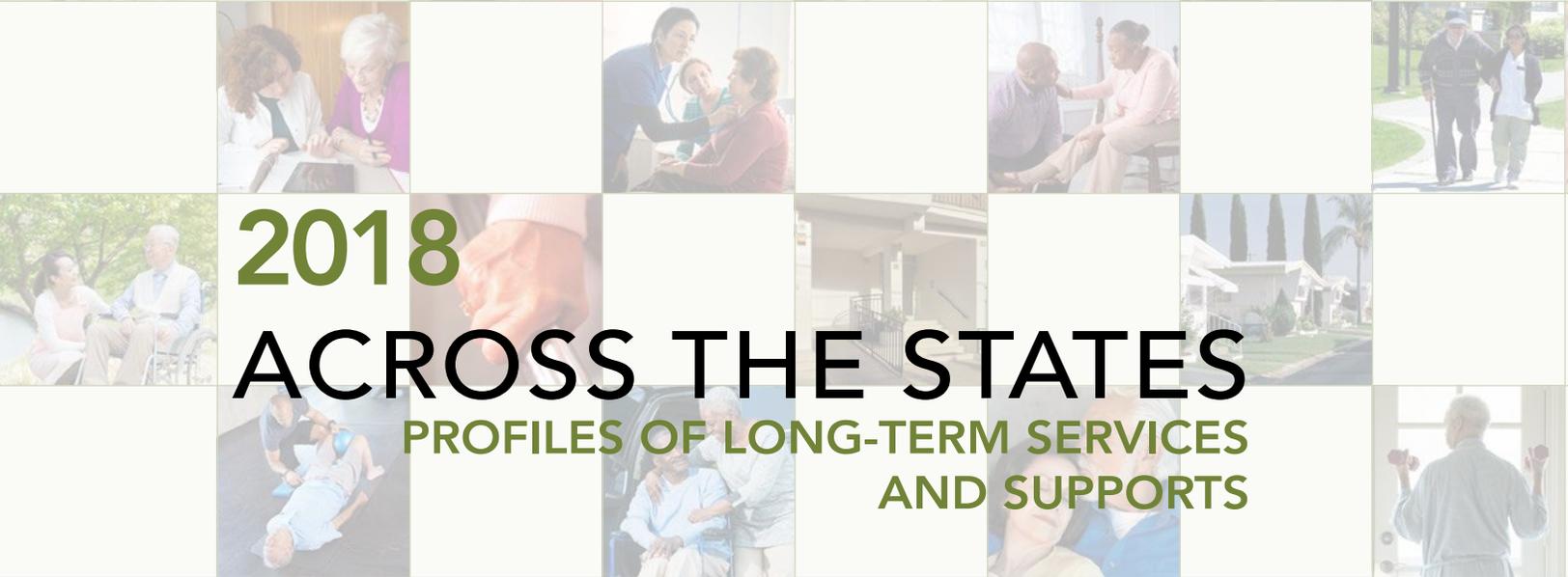


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# 2018

# ACROSS THE STATES

## PROFILES OF LONG-TERM SERVICES AND SUPPORTS

### PURPOSE

*Across the States* provides comparable state data, rankings, and national averages on

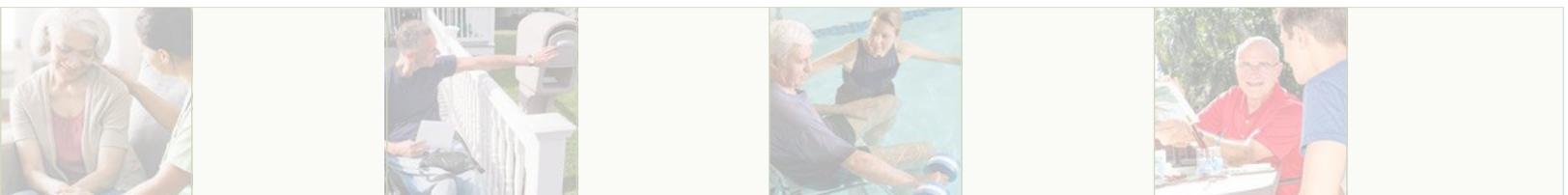
- Age demographics and projections;
- Living arrangements, income, and poverty;
- Disability rates;
- Costs of care;
- Private long-term care insurance;
- Medicaid long-term services and supports (LTSS);
- Family caregivers;
- Home- and community-based services (HCBS); and
- Nursing facilities.

The purpose of *Across the States* is to provide these data across all states because the United States does not have a national LTSS system. Given the aging of the population, rising demand for LTSS, and high cost of services, these data are essential to improving the lives of those who need LTSS and their family caregivers.

### About *Across the States* 2018

This reference book is a powerful compilation of state data and analysis on LTSS in each state. This resource combines data from a large number of studies and data sources—including some original analysis not found elsewhere—into a single volume, so these state data can be at your fingertips.

The AARP Public Policy Institute has been publishing *Across the States* for 24 years to help policy makers, administrators, and stakeholders make informed decisions about LTSS public policies and programs. Each state profile is a four-page, user-friendly, print-ready document that provides your state's data and rankings and can be found at <http://www.aarp.org/acrossthestates>.



## OVERVIEW

*Across the States* reveals four key trends:

- (1) **The ages 85+ population—the cohort with the highest need for LTSS—is projected to triple (a 208 percent increase) between 2015 and 2050.** In comparison, the population younger than age 65 will increase by only 12 percent. The under age 65 population, currently 85 percent of the total population, is projected to be 78 percent in 2050.
- (2) **This demographic shift will have a profound impact on family caregiving.** The caregiver support ratio compares the number of people ages 45–64 (peak caregiver age) to the number ages 80+ (peak care need). Currently, there are about 7 people ages 45–64 for every person age 80+. By 2050, that ratio will drop to 3 to 1.
- (3) **The older population is becoming more diverse.** In particular, the Hispanic population ages 65+ is projected to quadruple between 2015 and 2050.
- (4) **State Medicaid LTSS systems are becoming more balanced—that is, the percentage of spending going to HCBS is increasing—both overall and for older people and adults with disabilities specifically. However, states vary considerably in both level of balance and trend.** The percentage of LTSS spending for older people and adults with disabilities going to HCBS ranged from 13 percent to 73 percent in 2016. While 40 states became more balanced, 11 states became less balanced for older adults and people with physical disabilities in 2016 compared with 2011.



## FINDINGS

### “Oldest Old” (Ages 85+) Population Will Triple

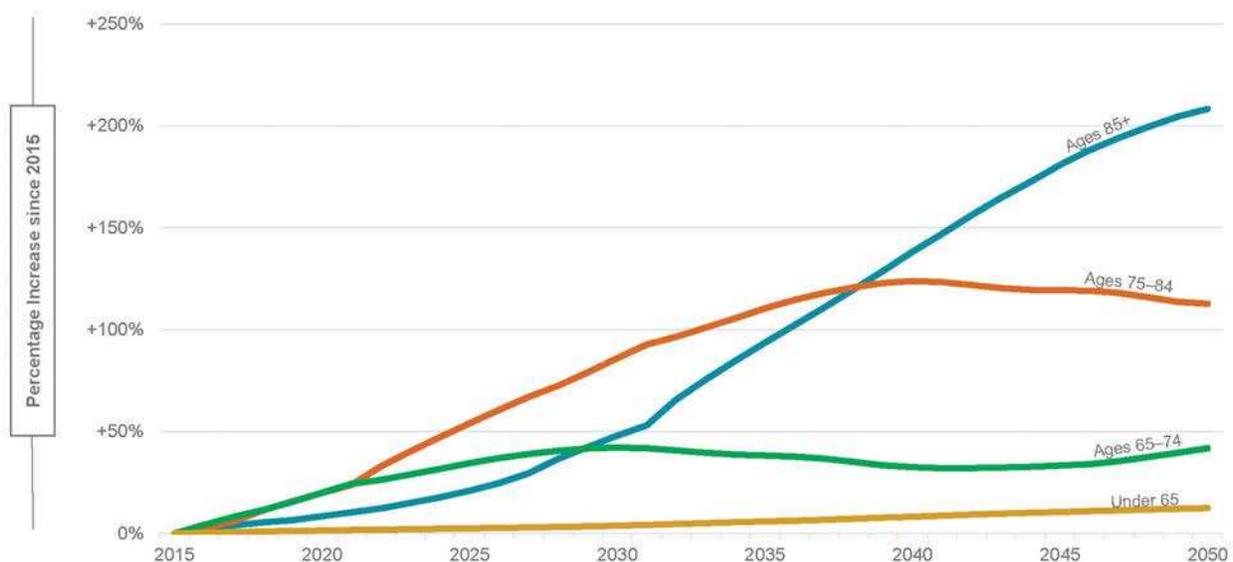
**Between 2015 and 2050, the ages 85+ population is projected to more than triple, which has significant implications because this age group is the most likely to need LTSS to help with everyday tasks.** Members of this age group are most likely to need help with activities of daily living such as bathing, dressing, eating, transferring, and toileting. Nearly one-third of this population has dementia. Members of this age group not only have higher rates of disability than younger people, but they are also more likely to live alone, without a spouse or other family member to provide them with assistance.

In stark contrast to the older population, the population under age 65 is projected to grow by only 12 percent from 2015 to 2050. Meanwhile, the population ages 85+ is projected to increase by 208 percent, ages 75–84 by 113 percent, and ages 65–74 by 42 percent.

**The growth of the 85+ age group is projected to significantly outpace all other age groups once baby boomers begin turning age 85 in 2031.** The aging of the baby boomers will cause rapid growth in the ages 85+ population over the following two decades. In 2015, people ages 85 and older made up 2 percent of the US population. By 2050, they are projected to represent 5 percent.

**The oldest age group is projected to dramatically increase between 2015 and 2050, while the younger population (under age 65) is projected to increase only slightly.**

Projected Population Growth by Age Group, 2015–2050



Go to <http://www.aarp.org/acrossthestates> for each state’s demographics projections and graphs.

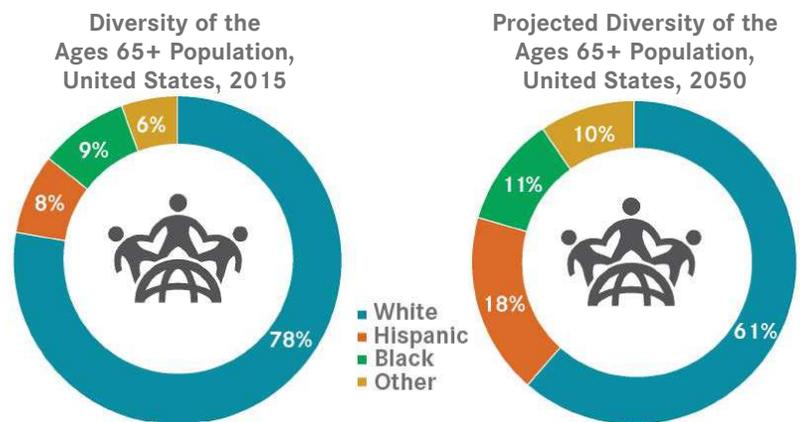
## Older Population Is Growing More Diverse

**The older population is projected to become more racially and ethnically diverse.** In 2015, roughly 8 out of 10 people ages 65+ (78 percent) in the United States were non-Hispanic White. In contrast, today's younger population cohorts are much more diverse. As these younger cohorts age, the older population will likely become more diverse. Out of a projected total ages 65+ population of 88 million in 2050, about 54 million are projected to be non-Hispanic White and 34 million Hispanic or non-White.

**The total ages 65+ population (for all races) is projected to almost double from 48 million in 2015 to 88 million in 2050.** The dramatic increase is largely due to the growth in minority racial and ethnic groups, all of

which are growing faster than the White older population. About 15 percent of people ages 65+ lived in a home where a language other than English was spoken in 2015.

### Racial and ethnic minorities are projected to increase from 22 percent of the ages 65+ population in 2015 to 39 percent in 2050.



**From 2015 to 2050, the non-White older populations—Hispanic, Black, and other non-Hispanic (including Asian, Pacific Islander, Native American, and multiple races)—are projected to increase much more rapidly than the White older population.**

#### Projected Population Growth of the Ages 65+ Population by Race, 2015–2050

	2015	2050	Percentage Increase
White	37.1 mil	54.0 mil	+46%
Hispanic	3.8 mil	16.0 mil	+323%
Black	4.2 mil	9.7 mil	+130%
Other Non-Hispanic*	2.6 mil	8.4 mil	+216%
<b>Total**</b>	<b>47.8 mil</b>	<b>88.0 mil</b>	<b>+84%</b>

\* Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, Native American, and people of multiple races.

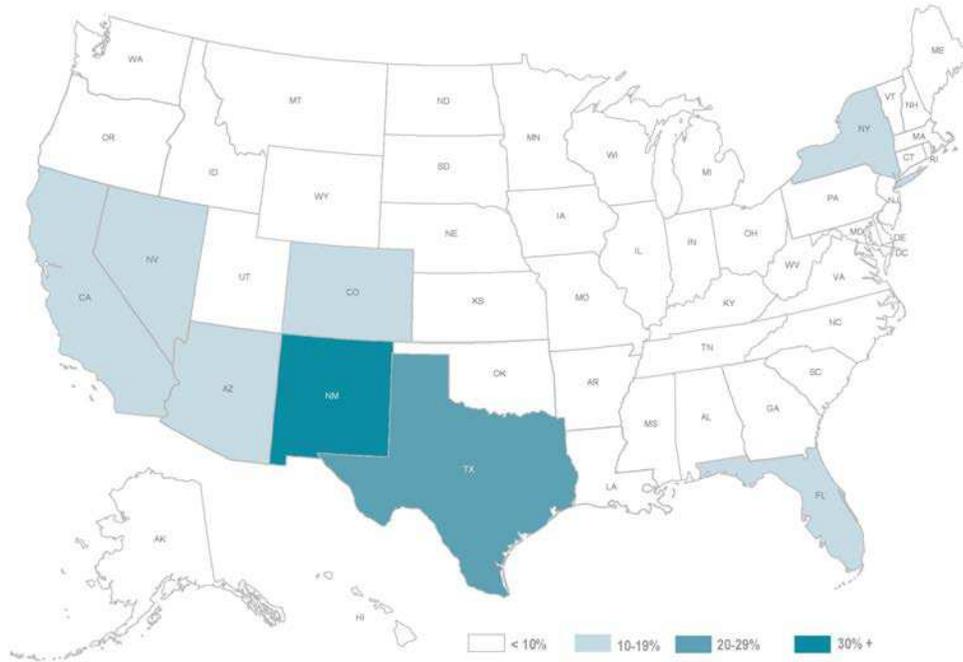
\*\* Totals may not add up precisely due to rounding.

This growing diversity of the older population will impact how LTSS are provided in terms of meeting diverse personal and family caregiver preferences, arranging for language translation

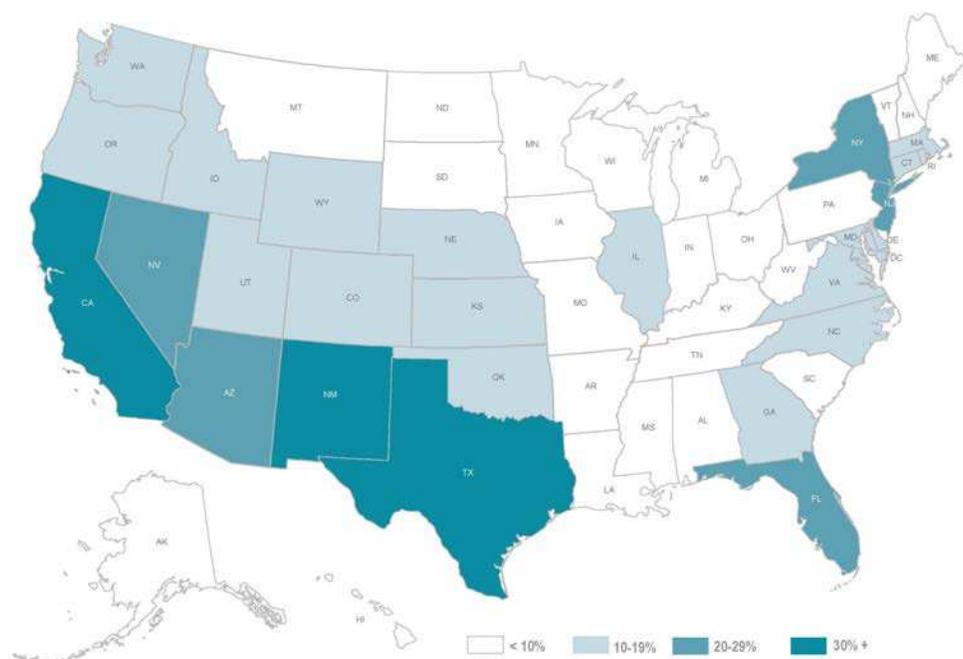
services, providing services with cultural sensitivity, and training health care providers in cultural competence.

**The older Hispanic population is projected to more than quadruple from 2015 to 2050.**

**Hispanics as a Percentage of the Ages 65+ Population. 2015**



**Hispanics as a Percentage of the Ages 65+ Population, 2050 (Projected)**



## Living Arrangements, Income, and Disability Impact LTSS

While the aging demographics will impact all aspects of society, the following data on living arrangements, income, and disability are critical to understanding the need for LTSS.

### **More than one out of three (37 percent) older adults ages 65+ lived below 250 percent of poverty level in 2016, which would qualify most of them for need-based LTSS and other publicly funded services.**

In 2016, to live below 250 percent of poverty level, a single person would have had an income less than \$29,700 and a family of two an income less than \$40,050. These income levels put people with self-care needs at financial risk because such incomes are not enough to cover costly LTSS out of pocket over time.

**Great disparities are persistent among the states, with higher rates of poverty concentrated in the southern states.** Poverty is a significant factor because it impacts the bottom-ranked states on many measures.

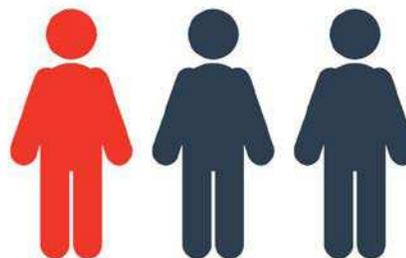
Older adults are twice as likely to live in poverty in the poorer states compared with the wealthier states. In Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Kentucky, Alabama, New Mexico, Tennessee, and West Virginia, 42 percent (or more) of older adults live below 250 percent of poverty level compared with fewer than 30 percent in Alaska, Connecticut, Maryland, New Hampshire, and Hawaii.

### **Higher rates of older adults ages 65+ living in nonmetropolitan areas are concentrated in the Mountain and Great Plains states.**

Gaining access to LTSS and health care can be

difficult in sparsely populated places for low-income households, older adults, and people with disabilities. People who need care in rural areas face a myriad of challenges, including long drives to grocery stores, health and LTSS providers, pharmacies, and population centers. Nonmetropolitan areas can be particularly difficult for people who do not drive.

### **Nearly one out of three (32 percent) adults ages 75 or older live alone.**



**They are more likely to need paid help if they need care because no one else is living in their home.**

**Although disability is often associated with old age, the number of people ages 18–64 with cognitive difficulty or any disability is actually higher than the number of adults ages 65+ with these conditions.** Strikingly, twice as many working-age adults (8.9 million) have cognitive difficulties compared with older adults (4.3 million). Working-age adults with any disability (20.8 million) also outpace older adults (16.9 million), while the number with self-care

difficulties (3.7 million) is comparable to that of older adults (3.9 million). Self-care and cognitive difficulties are the most likely to result in a need for LTSS.

Again, there is great variation among the states in terms of the percentage of older people with these difficulties. Older adults in Mississippi

have the highest percentages of self-care needs (11 percent) and cognitive difficulties (12 percent), approximately double the rate of the states with the lowest percentages. In Colorado, 5 percent of older adults have self-care needs, and in South Dakota, 6 percent of older adults have cognitive difficulties.

### Although higher numbers of younger people have disabilities, the percentage of people with disabilities is higher among the older population.

Number and Percentage of Adults with a Disability by Age Group and Type of Disability, 2016

	Adults Ages 18–64 with Disability	Percent of Population Ages 18–64	Adults Ages 65+ with Disability	Percent of Population Ages 65+
Self-Care Difficulty	3.7 mil	1.9%	3.9 mil	8.1%
Cognitive Difficulty	8.9 mil	4.5%	4.3 mil	8.9%
Any Disability	20.8 mil	10.6%	16.9 mil	35.0%

### LTSS Cost More than Most Can Afford

In 2017, the median annual cost of a nursing facility was \$97,455 for a private room and \$87,600 for a shared room. The base price for assisted living was \$45,000. The median cost for a home health aide to provide care at home was \$22 per hour for 30 hours a week, for an annual price of \$33,540. Adult day services cost \$70 per day; for an individual utilizing adult day services 5 days a week, the annual cost was \$18,200.

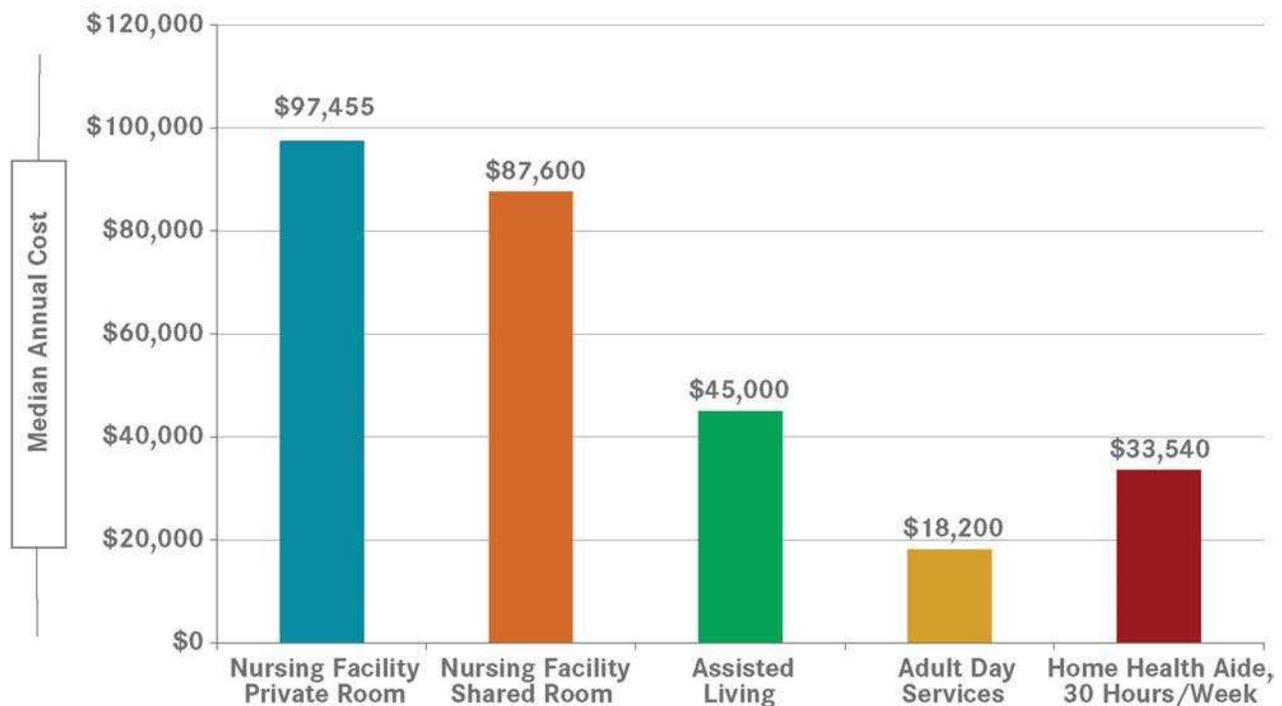
**The cost of LTSS is not within reach of most families across all the states.** The

annual median cost for nursing facilities is more than double the median income of older households, \$42,113. This high cost of care can all too often cause people to exhaust their savings and rely on Medicaid, the largest public payer for LTSS.

Although the cost of care varies greatly across the states, LTSS—especially nursing facility care—is unaffordable for most middle-income families. For the cost of one year of nursing facility care, a person could pay for three years of home care or five years of adult day services.

## The price tag for LTSS can be expensive.

Annualized Private Pay Cost, United States, 2017



**Despite the need for long-term care insurance to cover these costs, the vast majority (95 percent) of adults ages 40+ do not have this type of insurance.**

In 2015, there were only 50 individual and group long-term care insurance policies per 1,000 adults ages 40 and older. The District of Columbia had the highest percentage of ages 40+ adults covered, primarily because of a

large government workforce with access to this voluntary benefit. The long-term care insurance market has been plagued with a decline in the number of policies, rising premiums, insurers leaving this business, and consumer confusion about the need for and lack of coverage of LTSS. Because of the low take-up rates, the overwhelming majority of private pay LTSS is paid out of pocket rather than by insurance.

## Medicaid Spending Is Becoming More Balanced toward More Home- and Community-Based Services, but with Great Variation among States and Populations

When personal funds to pay for care run out, Medicaid—a federal- and state-funded program—can cover the costs for eligible people with long-term disabilities. It is estimated that nearly one out of five older Americans will need Medicaid to help pay for LTSS at some time during their lives.

**More than 5 million Medicaid beneficiaries of all ages received LTSS in 2013, and roughly 7 out of 10 of them received services in their homes and communities.**

The vast majority of Americans of all ages and abilities prefer to live in their homes and communities as long as possible. However, the experience of older Medicaid beneficiaries is quite different, as the distribution of Medicaid spending tilts toward institutional services, which is out of balance with beneficiaries' overwhelming desire to receive services in their homes and communities. Of the roughly 2 million Medicaid beneficiaries ages 65+ who received LTSS in 2013, about one-half of them obtained services at home or in the community while the other half lived in nursing facilities.

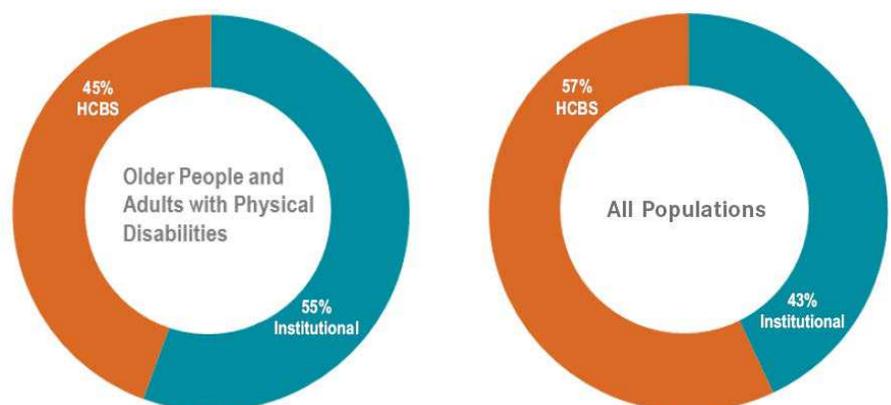
**Most states (40) became more balanced—that is, the percentage of Medicaid LTSS spending going toward HCBS increased—for older people and adults with physical disabilities from 2011 to 2016.** During this time, Medicaid spending for HCBS

for these populations increased by 39 percent while spending on nursing facilities increased by 6 percent. As a result, the percentage of Medicaid LTSS spending for older people and adults with physical disabilities going to HCBS increased 6.6 percentage points during this five-year period. Delaware had the greatest increase (18 percentage points) while Kentucky had the largest decrease (6 percentage points).

**Less than half of Medicaid spending on LTSS for older people and adults with physical disabilities (45 percent) went to HCBS while the majority (55 percent) went to nursing facilities in 2016.** However, there was wide state variation. The percentage of LTSS spending for older people and adults with disabilities going to HCBS ranged from 13 percent in the least

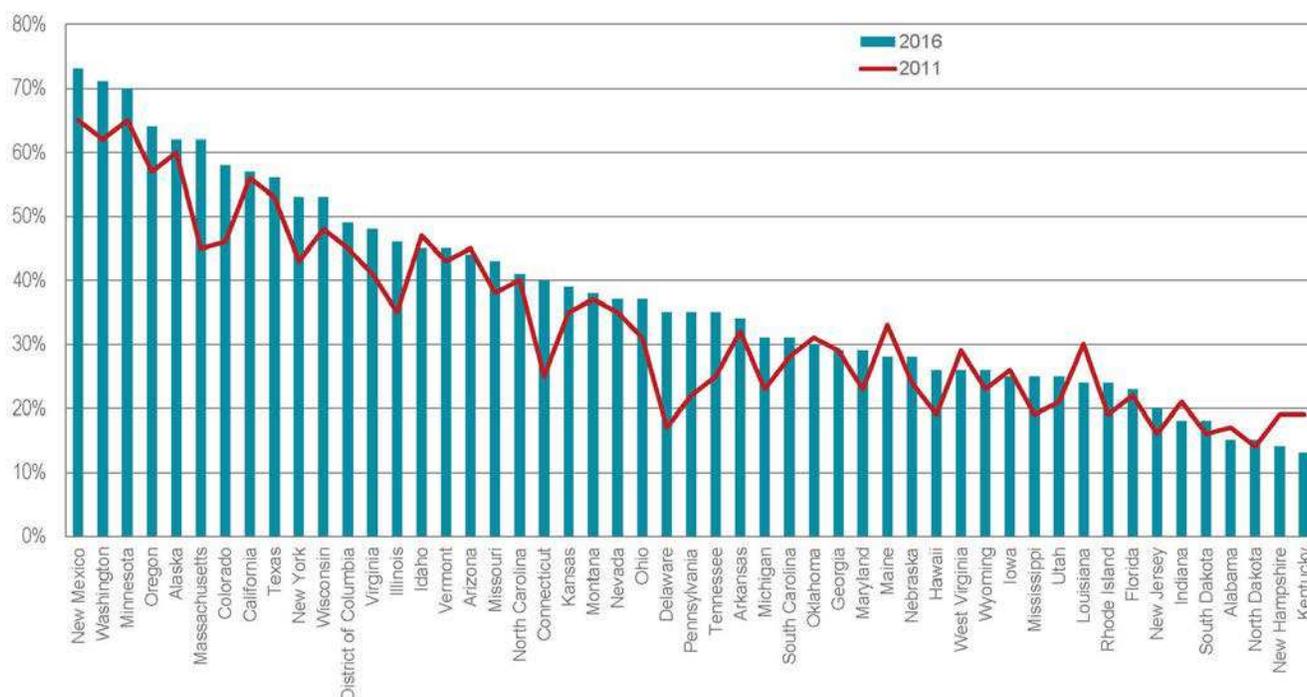
**Despite recent progress, Medicaid balance—the percentage of LTSS spending going to home- and community-based services—still lags behind for older adults and people with physical disabilities.**

Percentage of Medicaid LTSS Spending Going to Home- and Community-Based Services and Institutional Care, 2016



**Only 11 states spent one-half or more of Medicaid LTSS funds on home- and community-based services for older people and adults with physical disabilities in 2016.**

**Percentage of Medicaid LTSS Spending for Older People and Adults with Physical Disabilities Going toward HCBS, 2011 and 2016**



balanced state of Kentucky to 73 percent in the most balanced state of New Mexico.

Medicaid LTSS spending for all populations—including beneficiaries with intellectual or developmental disabilities, and mental health and substance use disorders—was more balanced, with 57 percent going toward HCBS and the remaining 43 percent going toward institutional care. State variation for all populations was considerable, ranging from 27 percent of spending going to HCBS in Mississippi to 81 percent in Oregon.

**The majority of Medicaid LTSS spending (62 percent) went toward older people and adults with physical disabilities in 2016,**

**primarily because of high nursing facility spending.** More than three-fourths (78 percent) of Medicaid institutional spending went to nursing facilities, which overwhelmingly serve older adults.

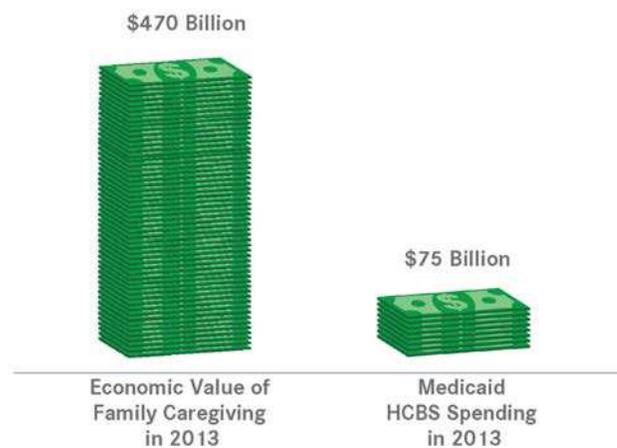
Another source of funding for HCBS is non-Medicaid state funding, which can come from states' general revenue, lottery funds, and tax levies. Although in most states the amount of such funding is small compared with Medicaid, states have flexibility with this source of funds to reach the near poor to prevent impoverishment and to divert people from entering more expensive nursing facility care.

## Family Caregivers Provide the Most LTSS, but Future “Oldest Old” Generations Will Face a Shrinking Availability

Although Medicaid is the largest public payer for LTSS, unpaid family caregivers are the largest source of this care. In 2013, about 40 million family caregivers provided 37 billion hours of care at an average value of \$12.51 per hour. This estimated economic value of family caregivers’ unpaid care exceeded Medicaid spending on this care in every state.

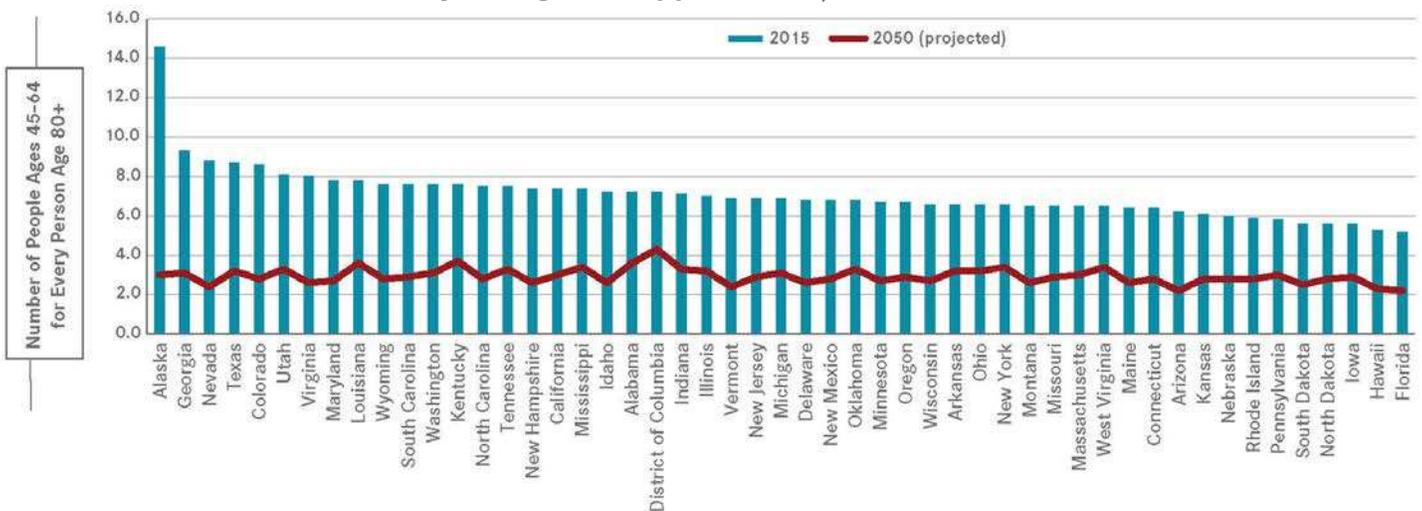
In 2015, there were 7 people ages 45–64 (the peak caregiver age group) for each person age 80 and older (the peak care need age group). While not all people ages 80+ have access to 7 potential caregivers ages 45–64, this is a useful metric for the overall availability of caregivers to provide family care to older people. In 2030, it is estimated that the “family caregiver support ratio” will drop to 4 to 1. It is estimated to then fall to about 3 to 1 in 2050, when all baby boomers will be ages 85 or older.

**Family caregivers provided \$470 billion worth of unpaid care in 2013, more than six times the Medicaid spending on home- and community-based services.**



**The supply of family caregivers is not expected to keep up with the large numbers of older adults needing care.**

Family Caregiver Support Ratio, 2015 and 2050



## Home- and Community-Based Services Are Not Keeping Pace

### Meals

**Since 2011, Older Americans Act funding for meals and other services has been relatively flat and has not kept up with the cost of food, gas, and staff as well as need.** Home-delivered meals (sometimes referred to as “meals on wheels”) and congregate meals (such as those served in senior centers and adult day centers) are fundamental to ensuring basic nutrition for low-income older adults, many of whom are homebound. The Older Americans Act provided funding for roughly 1.5 million older adults to receive congregate meals and about 900,000 to receive meals in their homes in 2016. States have the flexibility to transfer funds among Older Americans Act supportive services and congregate and home-delivered meals. States are required to match 15 percent of funding for meals, but many states “overmatch” with public and private funds.

### Home Care Workers

**Across all states, home care aides live disproportionately in poverty, and those who live and work in the poorer southern states have the lowest wages.** In 2015, nearly

2 million home health and personal care aides provided care, at just slightly more than \$11 per hour on average. These workers made roughly \$22,000 each in 2015 if they worked full time, which is just above the poverty line for a family of three (about \$20,000), making them eligible for Medicaid. However, many of them do not work full time and therefore fall under the poverty line. This low pay coupled with a lack of benefits, inconsistent hours, and difficult work has led to workforce shortages. This shortage can add to the pressures of family caregivers.

### Assisted Living and Residential Care

**Assisted living and residential care communities are needed options for when living at home is no longer viable. However, the number of these units ranges greatly around the country, from a high of 121 units per 1,000 people ages 75+ in Oregon to a low of 20 units in Louisiana.**

These options are available mostly to people who can pay privately for them. Medicaid cannot cover room and board charges, only services. However, many state Medicaid programs do not cover these optional services in assisted living and residential care settings.

## Nursing Facility Residents Decreased, while Quality Varies

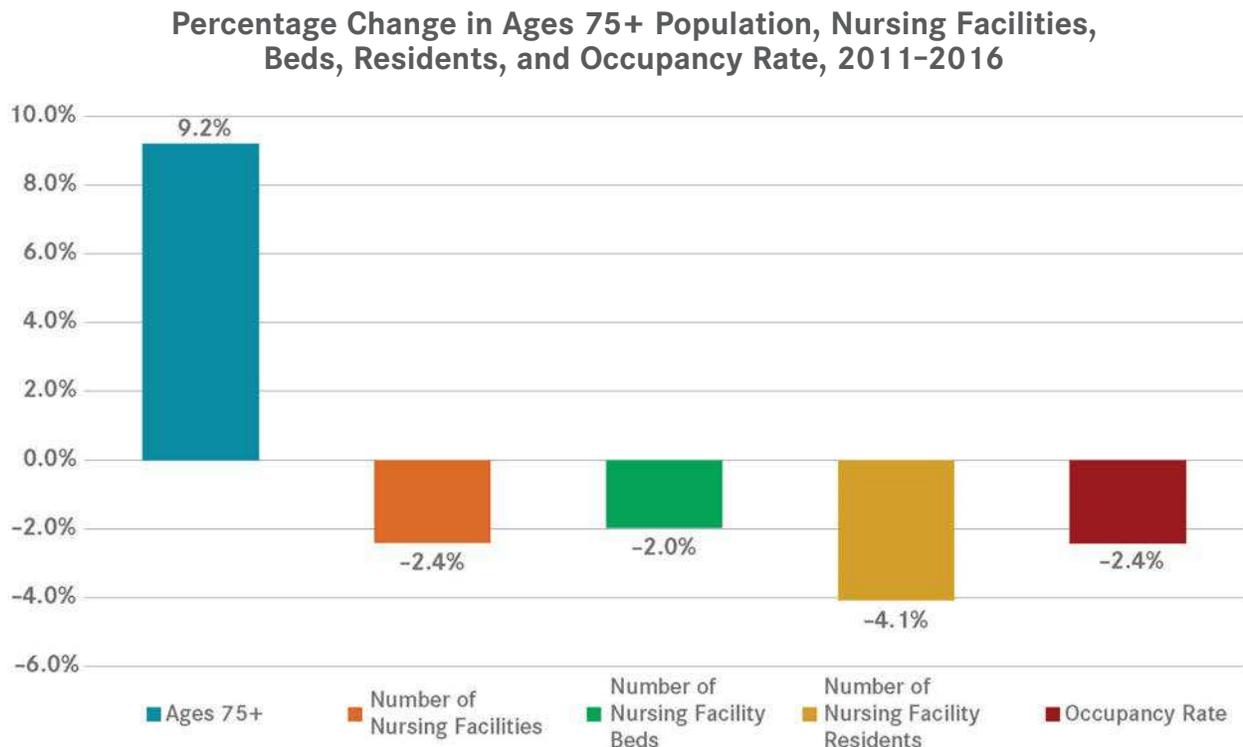
The large majority (46) of states had decreases in nursing facility residents from 2011 to 2016. About 1.3 million Americans lived in nursing facilities on a typical day in 2016, occupying 81 percent of a total of 1.7 million beds. The number of nursing facility residents declined 4 percent from 2011 to 2016. States with the most significant reductions were Wisconsin (-15 percent), Tennessee (-14 percent), Georgia (-13 percent), Minnesota (-12 percent), and Connecticut (-10 percent).

**Roughly 6 out of 10 (62 percent) nursing facility residents rely on Medicaid because many of them have spent their life savings**

**paying for care.** A quarter of residents (25 percent) pay for nursing facility care out of their own pockets or through private long-term care insurance. Only 14 percent of current residents have Medicare as their primary payer, which covers only post-acute care for a limited duration after a hospitalization.

**Although nursing facility care is for people who need care 24/7, about one out of every eight residents (12 percent) had low care needs in 2014.** These residents can generally manage their daily needs in less-restrictive settings after a short-term stay. Maine had the smallest percentage of its nursing facility

**Despite the aging of society, nursing facilities, beds, residents, and occupancy rates have all dropped slightly.**



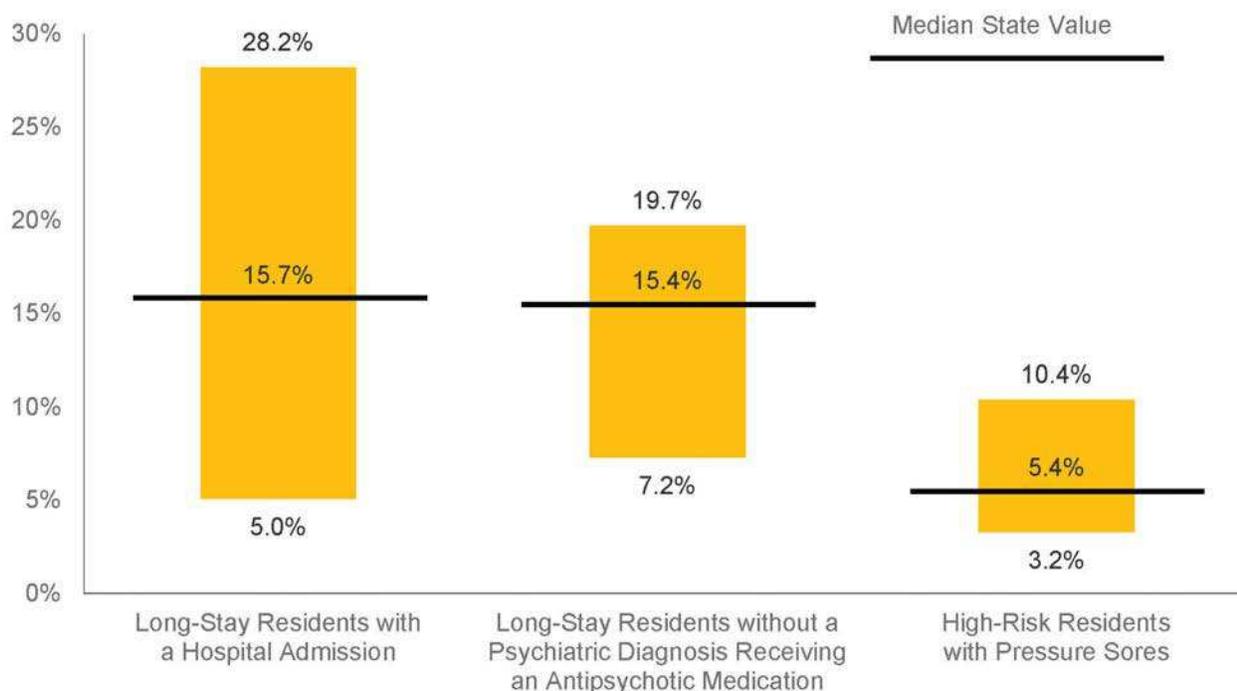
population with low care needs (4 percent), while Missouri had the largest percentage (24 percent).

### Nursing facility residents received about 4 hours of nursing care per day in 2016.

The bulk of this time (2.42 hours per day) was from certified nursing assistants, 0.79 hour was from registered nurses, and 0.82 hour was

from licensed practical nurses. At the state level, measures of nursing facility quality correlated with registered nurse hours per resident day (correlation coefficient  $R = 0.40$  to  $0.61$ ) but were only slightly correlated with total direct care hours per resident day ( $R = 0.19$  to  $0.32$ ). Higher staffing levels were associated with better quality outcomes.

### Nursing facility quality varies considerably across the states.



- The percentage of long-stay residents with a hospital admission in 2014 ranged from 5 percent (Hawaii) to 28 percent (Mississippi).
- The percentage of long-stay residents without a psychiatric diagnosis receiving an antipsychotic medication in 2017 ranged from 7 percent (Hawaii) to 20 percent (Oklahoma).
- The percentage of high-risk residents with pressure sores in 2017 ranged from 3 percent (Hawaii) to 10 percent (District of Columbia).

### STATE DATA, GRAPHICS, MAPS, AND TOOLS

To access your four-page state data profile as well as easy-to-use graphics, maps, and

additional tools, go to <http://www.aarp.org/acrossthestates>.

# Data Documentation

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This section presents detailed indicator definitions, lists exceptions and adjustments, and provides links to the source data, where possible. Care should be taken when making comparisons with indicators from earlier editions of *Across the States* or other publications, as data sources, definitions, and methodology may differ.

## Population and Projections

### Line graph, current (2015) and projected population growth by age group, percentage of population by age group, percent change from 2015, and diversity of the ages 65+ population.

*Source:* AARP Public Policy Institute based on Regional Economic Models Inc., eREMI 4.1.0 (build 4681) standard regional control. The last historical data year is 2015; 2016 and later data are based on projections with a last history year of 2015. Four race categories are included in the REMI model: White, Black, Other, and Hispanic.

These categories correspond to the Census Bureau race/ethnicity classification as follows:

- The *White* category in the REMI model includes non-Hispanic people who are White alone,
- The *Black* category includes non-Hispanic people who are Black alone,
- The *Other* category includes non-Hispanic people of all other races and combinations of races, and
- The *Hispanic* category includes all people who are of Hispanic origin, regardless of their race.

## Population Characteristics

### Living Arrangements, Income, and Poverty, 2016

#### People ages 75+ living alone.

*Source:* AARP Public Policy Institute calculations using data from US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2016, Table B25116, “Tenure by Household Size by Age of Householder,” generated using American FactFinder (<https://factfinder.census.gov>), accessed April 2018.

#### Percentage of population living in nonmetropolitan areas.

*Source:* AARP Public Policy Institute calculations using population data from US Census Bureau Population Estimates, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for

Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, States, Counties, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth and Municipios: April 1, 2010, to July 1, 2016 (available on American FactFinder: <https://factfinder.census.gov>) and August 2017 core-based statistical areas, metropolitan divisions, and combined statistical areas delineation file (available at <https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/time-series/demo/metro-micro/delineation-files.html>), both accessed May 2018.

Metropolitan statistical areas are Office of Management and Budget (OMB)-defined contiguous clusters of counties with relatively high population density. Each metropolitan statistical area must have at least one urbanized

area of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and consist of “central counties” in which at least 50 percent of the population resides within urban areas of 10,000 or more population, or that contain at least 5,000 people residing within a single urban area of 10,000 or more population, and “outlying counties” that meet specified requirements of commuting to or from the central counties. More information may be found at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about.html>.

This indicator measures the percentage of the population ages 65+ in each state living in counties that are not part of a defined metropolitan area. This includes residents living in micropolitan statistical areas, which are similar to metropolitan areas EXCEPT that they are defined around an urbanized area of 10,000 or more but less than 50,000 inhabitants. As of August 2017, the United States has 383 metropolitan statistical areas and 550 micropolitan statistical areas.

### **Median household income ages 65+.**

*Source:* AARP Public Policy Institute calculations using data from US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2016, Table B19049, “Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2016 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) by Age of Householder,” generated using American FactFinder (<https://factfinder.census.gov>), accessed April 2018. All income variables are computed for the preceding 12 months (the survey is conducted throughout the year, so this reference period could be January 2015 to December 2015, December 2015 to November 2016, or any time in between) and are reported in 2016 inflation-adjusted dollars.

### **Below poverty level ages 65+.**

*Source:* AARP Public Policy Institute calculations using data from US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2016, Table B17001, “Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age,” generated using American FactFinder, (<https://factfinder.census.gov>), accessed April 2018. The Census poverty thresholds are similar to but not exactly the same as the US Department of Health and Human Services guidelines that are used for eligibility for many social services. For people ages 65+ living alone or with another adult, the thresholds are usually somewhat lower than the guidelines. For example, the poverty threshold for a single adult age 65+ interviewed in 2016 was \$11,511. The 2016 poverty guideline for a single adult was \$11,880.

### **Below 250 percent poverty level ages 65+.**

*Source:* AARP Public Policy Institute analysis of US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2016, public use microdata, accessed April 2018.

## **Disability Rates, 2016**

### **People ages 18–64 and ages 65+ with self-care difficulty.**

*Source:* AARP Public Policy Institute calculations using data from US Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table C18106, “Sex by Age by Self-Care Difficulty for the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population 5 Years and Over,” generated using American FactFinder (<https://factfinder.census.gov>), accessed April 2018. Question asks respondents if they had “difficulty dressing or bathing.” Difficulty with these activities are two of six specific activities of daily living (ADLs) often used by health care providers to assess patients’ self-care needs.

### People ages 18–64 and ages 65+ with cognitive difficulty.

*Source:* AARP Public Policy Institute calculations using data from US Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table C18104, “Sex by Age by Cognitive Difficulty for the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population 5 Years and Over,” generated using American FactFinder (<https://factfinder.census.gov>), accessed April 2018. Question asks respondents if, because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, they had “serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions.”

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## Private Pay Costs

### Annualized Private Pay Costs by Long-Term Services and Supports (LTSS) Type, 2017

#### Cost of care for a private room and semi-private room in a nursing facility; assisted living; adult day services; and in-home care (30 hours per week).

*Source:* AARP Public Policy Institute calculations using data from Genworth 2017 Cost of Care Survey, data files received by private communication with Gordon Saunders in June 2018. The most current version of the Cost of Care Survey is available at <https://www.genworth.com/costofcare>. Annual cost of care for a private room and semi-private room in a nursing facility is based on the daily private room rate and semi-private room rate, multiplied by 365 days of care; the annual cost of assisted living is based on the monthly rate, multiplied by 12 months; the annual cost of adult day services is based on the daily rate for 5 days of care per week, multiplied by 52 weeks; and the annual cost of in-home care is based on the median hourly rate for 30 hours of care per week, multiplied by 52 weeks. For

### People ages 18–64 and ages 65+ with any disability.

*Source:* AARP Public Policy Institute calculations using data from US Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table C18101, “Sex by Age by Disability Status for the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population 5 Years and Over,” generated using American FactFinder (<https://factfinder.census.gov>), accessed April 2018. Includes persons with one or more of six types of disability—hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living.

the District of Columbia, 2016 data were used for assisted living and 2015 for adult day services, as more recent data were not available.

### Long-Term Care Insurance, 2015

#### Private long-term care insurance policies in effect.

*Source:* Susan Reinhard, Jean Accius, Ari Houser, Kathleen Ujvari, Julia Alexis, Wendy Fox-Grage, *Picking Up the Pace of Change: A State Scorecard on Long-Term Services and Supports for Older Adults, People with Physical Disabilities, and Family Caregivers* (Washington, DC: AARP Public Policy Institute, The Commonwealth Fund, and The SCAN Foundations, June 2017), <http://www.longtermscorecard.org>. Number of group and individual stand-alone and hybrid private long-term care insurance (LTCI) policies in force (for people of all ages) per 1,000 population ages 40 or older in the state. This is not an exact proportion of people ages 40 and older with private LTCI, because data on the age of policyholders at the state level

are not available. In 2009, 74 percent of group policyholders and 95 percent of individual policyholders were ages 40 and older.

LTCI policy data are from the AARP Public Policy Institute analysis of 2015 National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) Long-Term Care Insurance Experience Reporting–Form 5, end-of-year inforce counts, by company type (unpublished), [http://store.naic.org/prod\\_serv\\_home.htm](http://store.naic.org/prod_serv_home.htm). In addition, California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) group LTCI policies (CalPERS, *Facts at a Glance: January 2014–15 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*),

<http://www.calpers.ca.gov/>, and federal LTCI group policy counts (Long Term Care Partners LLC, unpublished, “Federal Long-Term Care Insurance Program Data, 2015”) are separately collected as NAIC does not report CalPERS or federal LTCI counts.

Population data from US Census Bureau Population Estimates, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States: April 1, 2010, to July 1, 2015. Available on American FactFinder (<https://factfinder.census.gov>).

## Medicaid Long-Term Services and Supports

### Medicaid Spending Balance

**Medicaid Home- and Community-Based Service (HCBS) spending as a percentage of LTSS spending for older people and adults with physical disabilities, 2011, 2016, and percent change; Medicaid LTSS spending balance by population, 2016 (pie charts).**

*Source:* AARP Public Policy Institute calculations based on data from Steve Eiken, Kate Sredl, Brian Burwell, and Angie Amos, *Medicaid Expenditures for Long-Term Services and Supports in FY 2016*, produced for the Medicaid Innovation Accelerator Program (Cambridge, MA: IBM Watson Health, 2018), <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/ltss/downloads/reports-and-evaluations/ltss expenditures 2016.pdf>. 2011 data from AARP Public Policy Institute calculations based on data from Steve Eiken, Kate Sredl, Brian Burwell, and Paul Saucier, *Medicaid Expenditures for Long-Term Services and Supports (LTSS) in FY 2014: Managed LTSS Reached 15 Percent of LTSS Spending* (Cambridge, MA: Truven Health Analytics, an

IBM Company, 2016), <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/ltss/downloads/ltss-expenditures-2014.pdf>.

This is the percentage of Medicaid LTSS spending for older people and adults with physical disabilities (defined as nursing homes, personal care, aged/disabled waivers, home health, private duty nursing, and other programs used primarily by older people and adults with physical disabilities) going to HCBS.

Data for 2014 were used instead of 2016 for Alaska, California, Idaho, and Kansas because of surprising recent trend lines or known incompleteness. Each year, a few states exhibit a surprising one-year increase or decrease for certain program authorities. Usually these trends are offset by an opposite trend the following year.

A different reference year was used instead of 2011 for Massachusetts (2010/2011 average), New Jersey (2012), and New Mexico (2010) because of

concerns about data quality or completeness for the 2011 data year.

For Consumer First Choice spending in Oregon, 41 percent was allocated to older people and adults with physical disabilities and 59 percent to OTHER populations in accordance with historical spending ratios.

### Medicaid Expenditures (Total Federal + State)

**Medicaid LTSS spending for older people and adults with physical disabilities (nursing facility and HCBS), 2016; Medicaid LTSS spending for all populations (institutional services and HCBS), 2016.**

*Source:* AARP Public Policy Institute calculations based on data from Steve Eiken, Kate Sredl, Brian Burwell, and Angie Amos, *Medicaid Expenditures for Long-Term Services and Supports in FY 2016*, produced for the Medicaid Innovation Accelerator Program (Cambridge, MA: IBM Watson Health, 2018), <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/ltss/downloads/reports-and-evaluations/ltssexpenditures2016.pdf>.

Medicaid LTSS spending for older people and adults with physical disabilities is defined as nursing homes, personal care, aged/disabled waivers, home health, private duty nursing, and other programs used primarily by older people and adults with physical disabilities.

Data for 2014 were used instead of 2016 for Alaska, California, Idaho, and Kansas because of surprising recent trend lines or known incompleteness. Each year, a few states exhibit a surprising one-year increase or decrease for certain program authorities. Usually these trends are offset by an opposite trend the following year.

For Consumer First Choice spending in Oregon, 41 percent was allocated to older people and adults with physical disabilities and 59 percent to other populations in accordance with historical spending ratios.

**State-funded HCBS expenditures for older people and adults with physical disabilities, 2014.**

*Source:* AARP Public Policy Institute calculations based on data from “State LTSS Scorecard Survey” (unpublished, Washington, DC: AARP Public Policy Institute, 2016).

### Change in Medicaid Expenditures, 2011–16

**Medicaid LTSS spending for older people and adults with physical disabilities, nursing facility spending, and HCBS spending.**

*Source:* AARP Public Policy Institute calculations based on data from Steve Eiken, Kate Sredl, Brian Burwell, and Angie Amos, *Medicaid Expenditures for Long-Term Services and Supports in FY 2016*, produced for the Medicaid Innovation Accelerator Program (Cambridge, MA: IBM Watson Health, 2018), <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/ltss/downloads/reports-and-evaluations/ltssexpenditures2016.pdf>. Data for 2011 from AARP Public Policy Institute calculations based on data from Steve Eiken, Kate Sredl, Brian Burwell, and Paul Saucier, *Medicaid Expenditures for Long-Term Services and Supports (LTSS) in FY 2014: Managed LTSS Reached 15 Percent of LTSS Spending* (Cambridge, MA: Truven Health Analytics, an IBM Company, 2016), <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/ltss/downloads/ltss-expenditures-2014.pdf>.

Data for 2014 were used instead of 2016 for Alaska, California, Idaho, and Kansas because of surprising recent trend lines, or known incompleteness. Each year, a few states exhibit

a surprising one-year increase or decrease for certain program authorities. Usually these trends are offset by an opposite trend the following year.

A different reference year was used instead of 2011 for Massachusetts (2010/2011 average), New Jersey (2012), and New Mexico (2010) because of concerns about data quality or completeness for the 2011 data year.

For Consumer First Choice spending in Oregon, 41 percent was allocated to older people and adults with physical disabilities and 59 percent to other populations in accordance with historical spending ratios.

## Medicaid LTSS Users

### **Medicaid LTSS users ages 65+, 2013: All Medicaid LTSS users; institutional services only; HCBS only; and HCBS and institutional services.**

*Source:* AARP calculations based on Steve Eiken, Table 10, “Older Adults Who Received Any Type of Medicaid LTSS, 2013,” and Table 1, “Beneficiaries Who Received Any Type of Medicaid LTSS, 2013” in *Medicaid Long-Term Services and Supports Beneficiaries in 2013*

## Family Caregivers

### **Family caregivers; economic value of family caregiving; economic value per hour (all 2013).**

*Source:* AARP Public Policy Institute calculations based on Susan C. Reinhard, Lynn Feinberg, Rita Choula, and Ari Houser, “Valuing the Invaluable 2015 Update: Undeniable Progress, but Big Gaps Remain,” *Insight on the Issues* #104, AARP Public Policy Institute, Washington, DC, July 2015,

(Cambridge, MA: Truven Health Analytics, September 2017), <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/ltss/downloads/reports-and-evaluations/ltss-beneficiaries-2013.pdf>. Fourteen states are excluded because of missing, old, or unreliable data (Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Wisconsin).

### **Medicaid LTSS users, all ages, 2013: All Medicaid LTSS users; institutional services only; HCBS only; and HCBS and institutional services.**

*Source:* AARP calculations based on Steve Eiken, Table 10, “Older Adults Who Received Any Type of Medicaid LTSS, 2013,” and Table 1, “Beneficiaries Who Received Any Type of Medicaid LTSS, 2013” in *Medicaid Long-Term Services and Supports Beneficiaries in 2013* (Cambridge, MA: Truven Health Analytics, September 2017), <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/ltss/downloads/reports-and-evaluations/ltss-beneficiaries-2013.pdf>. Nine states are excluded because of missing, old, or unreliable data (Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, and New Jersey).

<https://www.aarp.org/ppi/info-2015/valuing-the-invaluable-2015-update.html>; and US Census Bureau Population Estimates, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016 (2016 vintage estimates). Available on American FactFinder (<https://factfinder.census.gov>).

### Ratio of economic value to Medicaid HCBS spending, 2013.

*Source:* AARP Public Policy Institute calculations based on Susan C. Reinhard, Lynn Feinberg, Rita Choula, and Ari Houser, “Valuing the Invaluable 2015 Update: Undeniable Progress, but Big Gaps Remain,” Insight on the Issues #104, AARP Public Policy Institute, Washington, DC, July 2015, <https://www.aarp.org/ppi/info-2015/valuing-the-invaluable-2015-update.html>; and Steve Eiken, Kate Sredl, Brian Burwell, and Angie Amos, *Medicaid Expenditures for Long-Term Services and Supports in FY 2016*, produced for the Medicaid Innovation Accelerator Program (Cambridge, MA: IBM Watson Health, 2018) <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/ltss/downloads/reports-and-evaluations/ltss-expenditures2016.pdf>. 2014 Medicaid HCBS

spending was used for New Mexico because of incomplete 2013 data.

### Caregiver support ratio (2015, 2050).

*Source:* AARP Public Policy Institute based on Regional Economic Models Inc., eREMI 4.1.0 (build 4681) standard regional control. The year 2015 is the latest historical data year; 2016 and later data are based on projections with a latest history year of 2015. The caregiver support ratio is defined as the number of people ages 45–64 divided by the number of people ages 80 and older.

## Home- and Community-Based Services

### Assisted Living Supply, 2014

#### Assisted living and residential care units.

*Source:* Susan Reinhard Jean Accius, Ari Houser, Kathleen Ujvari, Julia Alexis, and Wendy Fox-Grage, *Picking Up the Pace of Change: A State Scorecard on Long-Term Services and Supports for Older Adults, People with Physical Disabilities, and Family Caregivers* (Washington, DC: AARP Public Policy Institute, The Commonwealth Fund, and The SCAN Foundations, June 2017), <http://www.longtermscorecard.org>.

Data for the assisted living and residential care units are from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) National Study of Long-Term Care Providers Survey (NSLTCP). To be eligible for inclusion in the study, a residential care community must have been licensed, registered,

listed, certified, or otherwise regulated by the state to

- Provide room and board with at least two meals a day, with around-the-clock onsite supervision;
- Help with personal care, such as bathing and dressing, or health-related services, such as medication management;
- Have four or more licensed, certified, or registered beds;
- Have at least one resident currently living in the community; and
- Serve a predominantly adult population.

Excluded were residential care communities licensed to exclusively serve individuals with

severe mental illness or intellectual disability/developmental disability. Nursing facilities were also excluded. Data are not reported for Connecticut and Iowa—Connecticut’s licensing structure for assisted living does not permit a unit count and the vast majority of Iowa’s assisted living/residential care facilities were categorically ineligible for the NSLTCP owing to the operational definition used in the survey.

Population data are from US Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015. Available on American FactFinder (<https://factfinder.census.gov>).

## Personal Care and Home Health Aides

### Personal care and home health aides, 2015.\*

*Source:* AARP Public Policy Institute analysis of US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2014, 2015, and 2016, public use microdata, accessed May 2018; and US Census Bureau, 2014, 2015, and 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table C18106, “Sex by Age by Self-Care Difficulty for the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population 5 Years and Over,” generated using American FactFinder (<https://factfinder.census.gov>), accessed April 2018.

For each year 2014, 2015, and 2016, the number of personal care aides was calculated from the public use microdata sample (PUMS) as the number of people with occupation code 4610 (personal care aides) and industry code 8170 (home health care services), 8370 (social

services: individual and family service), or 9290 (private households) who were employed in the past year. The number of home health aides was calculated from the PUMS as the number of people with occupation code 3600 (nursing psychiatric and home health aides) and industry 8170, 8370, and 9290. These numbers were divided by the number of people ages 18 and older with self-care difficulty, from the corresponding year’s Table C18106.

### Median hourly wage (personal care and home care aides), 2017.

*Source:* Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics, May 2017 data release, state and national data tables (<https://www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm>), accessed May 2018. Personal care aides are occupation code 39-9021 and home health aides are occupation code 31-1011.

## Congregate and Home Delivered Meals, 2016

### People receiving Older Americans Act (OAA) congregate meals; people receiving OAA home delivered meals; total OAA expenditures.

*Source:* AARP Public Policy Institute calculations using data from Administration on Aging, AGing Integration Database (AGID), State Program Reports, “SPR 2016, Expenditures, Total Expenditures: Home Delivered Meals” and “SPR 2016, Expenditures, Total Expenditures: Congregate Meals,” <https://agid.acl.gov/Data/Glance/SPR/>, accessed May 2018.

\* These measures report the average number of aides per year across the three years 2014–16  $(N_{2014} + N_{2015} + N_{2016})/3$  and the average ratio of aides to adults with self-care disability  $(R_{2014} + R_{2015} + R_{2016})/3$ , calculated separately.

## Nursing Facilities

### Nursing Facilities, Utilization, and Resources

#### Total nursing facilities; nursing facility beds; nursing facility residents; nursing facility occupancy rate (2016); percent change in nursing facility residents 2011–16.

*Source:* Helen Carrillo, University of California, San Francisco, analysis of data from Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Certification and Survey Provider Enhanced Reports (CASPER), 18 Mos CASPER Data, July 2015–December 2016. Baseline data for percent change in nursing facility residents calculation are from Charlene Harrington and Helen Carrillo, University of California, San Francisco, analysis of data from Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, On-line Survey, Certification, and Reporting system (OSCAR), 18 Mos OSCAR Data, July 2010–December 2011. 2010 resident count was used instead of 2011 for West Virginia baseline because of a suspected data anomaly.

#### Direct care nursing hours per patient day; RN hours per resident day (2016).

*Source:* Charlene Harrington, Helen Carrillo, Rachel Garfield, MaryBeth Musumeci, and Ellen Squires, Table 8, “Average RN, LPN/LVN, & Assistant Hours per Resident Day in Certified Nursing Facilities by State and Calendar Year,” in *Nursing Facilities, Staffing, Residents and Facility Deficiencies, 2009 through 2016* (Washington, DC: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the

Uninsured, 2018), <http://files.kff.org/attachment/REPORT-Nursing-Facilities-Staffing-Residents-and-Facility-Deficiencies-2009–2016>. Total nursing hours include RN, LPN/LVN, and CNA hours.

#### Nursing assistants, 2015.\*\*

*Source:* AARP Public Policy Institute analysis of US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2014, 2015, and 2016, public use microdata, accessed May 2018; and US Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014 (2014 vintage), April 1, 2010, to July 1, 2015 (2015 vintage), April 1, 2010, to July 1, 2016 (2016 vintage), available on American FactFinder (<https://factfinder.census.gov>), accessed April 2018.

For each year 2014, 2015, and 2016, the number of nursing assistants was calculated from PUMS as the number of people with occupation code 4610 (personal care aides) or 3600 (nursing psychiatric and home health aides) and industry code 8270 (skilled nursing facilities) who were employed in the past year. These numbers were divided by the number of people ages 75 and older, from the corresponding vintage population estimates.

#### Median hourly wage, 2017.

*Source:* Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics, May 2017 data release, and state and national data tables (<https://www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm>), accessed May 2018. Nursing assistants are occupation code 31-1014.

\*\* This measure reports the average number of nursing assistants per year across the three years 2014–16  $(N_{2014} + N_{2015} + N_{2016})/3$  and the average ratio of nursing assistants to adults ages 75+  $(R_{2014} + R_{2015} + R_{2016})/3$ , calculated separately.

### **Long-stay residents receiving inappropriate use of antipsychotic medication, 2017.**

*Source:* Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, *Minimum Data Set 3.0, Quality Measure QM419, Q1–Q4, 2017, State Averages* for calendar year end 2017, file date April 1, 2018, accessed on Nursing Home Compare in May 2018. <https://data.medicare.gov/data/nursing-home-compare>.

This is the percentage of long-stay nursing home residents, defined as 100 or more cumulative days in the nursing facility, who are receiving antipsychotic medication on target assessment. Criteria exclude nursing home residents with a diagnosis of bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, Tourette's syndrome, and Huntington's disease.

### **High-risk nursing home residents with pressure sores, 2017.**

*Source:* Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, *Minimum Data Set 3.0, Quality Measure QM403, Q1–Q4, 2017, State Averages* for calendar year end 2017, file date April 1, 2018, accessed on Nursing Home Compare in May 2018. <https://data.medicare.gov/data/nursing-home-compare>.

This is the percentage of long-stay nursing home residents impaired in bed mobility or transfer, comatose, or suffering malnutrition who have pressure sores (stages 2–4) on target assessment.

### **Long-stay residents with a hospital admission, 2014.**

*Source:* Susan Reinhard, Jean Accius, Ari Houser, Kathleen Ujvari, Julia Alexis, and Wendy Fox-Grage, *Picking Up the Pace of Change: A State Scorecard on Long-Term Services and Supports*

*for Older Adults, People with Physical Disabilities, and Family Caregivers* (Washington, DC: AARP Public Policy Institute, The Commonwealth Fund, and The SCAN Foundations, June 2017), <http://www.longtermscorecard.org>; and V. Mor, Brown University, analysis of 2014 Medicare enrollment data, Medicare Provider and Analysis Review File (CMS, MEDPAR 2014).

This is the percentage of long-stay residents (residing in a nursing home for at least 90 consecutive days) who were ever hospitalized within six months of baseline assessment. The national percentage was not provided in the source data. The US rate was estimated by the average of state rates, weighted by total nursing home population in each state.

### **Nursing home residents with low care needs, 2014.**

*Source:* Susan Reinhard, Jean Accius, Ari Houser, Kathleen Ujvari, Julia Alexis, and Wendy Fox-Grage, *Picking Up the Pace of Change: A State Scorecard on Long-Term Services and Supports for Older Adults, People with Physical Disabilities, and Family Caregivers* (Washington, DC: AARP Public Policy Institute, The Commonwealth Fund, and The SCAN Foundations, June 2017), <http://www.longtermscorecard.org>. Analysis of 2014 Minimum Data Set (MDS) state-level data are as reported in LTCFocus.org, by V. Mor at Brown University. Data were not available for Alaska or the District of Columbia.

Brown University (2014). *Changing Long-Term Care in America Project* at Brown University, funded in part by the National Institute on Aging (1P01AG027296). Providence, RI: Brown University of School of Public Health. <http://ltcfocus.org/>.

This is the percentage of nursing home residents ages 65 and older who met the criteria of having low care needs. Low care status is met if a resident does not require physical assistance in any of the four late-loss ADLs (bed mobility, transferring, using the toilet, and eating) and is not classified in either the “Special Rehab” or “Clinically Complex” Resource Utilization Group (RUG-IV). Low care status may apply to a resident who is also classified in either of the lowest 2 of the 44 RUG-IV groups.

**Residents by primary payer (Medicaid, Medicare, and “other”), 2016.**

*Source:* Charlene Harrington, Helen Carrillo, Rachel Garfield, MaryBeth Musumeci, and Ellen Squires, Table 3, “Percent of Certified Nursing Facility Residents by Primary Payer Source, by State and Calendar Year,” in *Nursing Facilities, Staffing, Residents and Facility Deficiencies, 2009 through 2016* (San Francisco: University of California, San Francisco, 2018), <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/report/nursing-facilities-staffing-residents-and-facility-deficiencies-2009-through-2016/>.

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# State and Data Rankings

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## POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS

State	Population: All Ages (thousands)					
	2015		2030		2050	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>321,419</b>		<b>358,380</b>		<b>395,882</b>	
Alabama	4,859	24	5,143	24	5,397	25
Alaska	738	48	788	48	825	48
Arizona	6,828	14	7,589	15	8,170	15
Arkansas	2,978	33	3,113	34	3,234	34
California	39,145	1	45,338	1	52,272	1
Colorado	5,457	22	6,211	21	6,877	22
Connecticut	3,591	29	3,953	29	4,529	28
Delaware	946	45	1,013	45	1,119	45
District of Columbia	672	49	762	49	802	49
Florida	20,271	3	23,747	3	25,967	4
Georgia	10,215	8	11,505	8	12,564	8
Hawaii	1,432	40	1,553	40	1,597	41
Idaho	1,655	39	1,789	39	1,868	39
Illinois	12,860	5	13,864	6	15,377	5
Indiana	6,620	16	6,968	17	7,632	17
Iowa	3,124	30	3,378	31	3,745	30
Kansas	2,912	34	3,149	33	3,405	33
Kentucky	4,425	26	5,055	25	5,513	24
Louisiana	4,671	25	4,992	26	5,250	26
Maine	1,329	42	1,467	42	1,544	42
Maryland	6,006	19	6,689	18	7,530	18
Massachusetts	6,794	15	7,926	14	9,138	14
Michigan	9,923	10	10,695	10	11,639	10
Minnesota	5,490	21	6,200	22	6,994	19
Mississippi	2,992	32	3,084	35	3,180	35
Missouri	6,084	18	6,388	19	6,883	21
Montana	1,033	44	1,111	44	1,129	44
Nebraska	1,896	37	2,134	37	2,371	36
Nevada	2,891	35	3,235	32	3,480	32
New Hampshire	1,331	41	1,527	41	1,723	40
New Jersey	8,958	11	10,063	11	11,608	11
New Mexico	2,085	36	2,225	36	2,288	37
New York	19,796	4	22,826	4	26,233	3
North Carolina	10,043	9	10,884	9	11,786	9
North Dakota	757	47	835	47	914	47
Ohio	11,613	7	12,443	7	13,237	7
Oklahoma	3,911	28	3,970	28	4,055	29
Oregon	4,029	27	4,444	27	4,782	27
Pennsylvania	12,803	6	13,941	5	15,137	6
Rhode Island	1,056	43	1,193	43	1,344	43
South Carolina	4,896	23	5,299	23	5,604	23
South Dakota	858	46	963	46	1,031	46
Tennessee	6,600	17	7,278	16	7,867	16
Texas	27,469	2	31,006	2	33,888	2
Utah	2,996	31	3,414	30	3,707	31
Vermont	626	50	701	50	760	50
Virginia	8,383	12	9,435	12	10,450	12
Washington	7,170	13	8,348	13	9,937	13
West Virginia	1,844	38	1,885	38	1,954	38
Wisconsin	5,771	20	6,256	20	6,908	20
Wyoming	586	51	609	51	635	51

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

2015 population is historical data; 2030 and 2050 are projections based on a last history year of 2015.

## POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS

State	Population: Under 65 (thousands)					
	2015		2030		2050	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>273,658</b>		<b>284,013</b>		<b>307,819</b>	
Alabama	4,095	24	4,063	24	4,240	25
Alaska	666	47	647	49	669	48
Arizona	5,708	15	5,813	15	6,071	16
Arkansas	2,501	33	2,446	35	2,515	34
California	33,956	1	36,742	1	40,908	1
Colorado	4,745	21	4,972	19	5,268	22
Connecticut	3,024	29	3,062	29	3,517	28
Delaware	785	45	769	45	859	44
District of Columbia	595	49	652	48	628	49
Florida	16,329	4	17,800	4	19,181	4
Georgia	8,910	8	9,308	8	9,789	8
Hawaii	1,195	40	1,213	40	1,216	41
Idaho	1,411	39	1,409	39	1,430	39
Illinois	11,030	5	11,072	5	12,039	5
Indiana	5,654	16	5,524	17	6,032	17
Iowa	2,621	31	2,652	31	2,942	30
Kansas	2,485	34	2,500	33	2,673	32
Kentucky	3,752	26	4,063	24	4,406	23
Louisiana	4,018	25	4,010	26	4,155	26
Maine	1,079	42	1,089	42	1,159	42
Maryland	5,157	18	5,284	18	5,838	18
Massachusetts	5,749	14	6,267	14	7,128	14
Michigan	8,352	10	8,357	10	9,166	9
Minnesota	4,684	22	4,877	21	5,383	19
Mississippi	2,553	32	2,450	34	2,503	35
Missouri	5,129	19	4,967	20	5,336	20
Montana	855	44	844	44	858	45
Nebraska	1,617	37	1,704	37	1,864	36
Nevada	2,469	35	2,506	32	2,578	33
New Hampshire	1,112	41	1,156	41	1,313	40
New Jersey	7,614	11	7,924	11	9,046	11
New Mexico	1,755	36	1,730	36	1,774	37
New York	16,831	3	18,374	3	20,814	3
North Carolina	8,526	9	8,533	9	9,073	10
North Dakota	650	48	671	47	728	47
Ohio	9,770	7	9,769	7	10,381	7
Oklahoma	3,335	28	3,162	28	3,209	29
Oregon	3,368	27	3,459	27	3,626	27
Pennsylvania	10,623	6	10,814	6	11,788	6
Rhode Island	886	43	931	43	1,047	43
South Carolina	4,101	23	4,105	23	4,306	24
South Dakota	724	46	755	46	802	46
Tennessee	5,584	17	5,765	16	6,154	15
Texas	24,244	2	25,501	2	26,676	2
Utah	2,688	30	2,894	30	2,942	30
Vermont	516	50	526	50	575	50
Virginia	7,195	12	7,468	12	8,071	12
Washington	6,134	13	6,657	13	7,801	13
West Virginia	1,508	38	1,448	38	1,532	38
Wisconsin	4,869	20	4,836	22	5,318	21
Wyoming	501	51	475	51	490	51

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

2015 population is historical data; 2030 and 2050 are projections based on a last history year of 2015.

## POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS

State	Population: Ages 50+ (thousands)					
	2015		2030		2050	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>110,973</b>		<b>134,344</b>		<b>160,466</b>	
Alabama	1,743	24	1,950	24	2,227	24
Alaska	217	49	258	49	285	50
Arizona	2,365	15	2,969	15	3,498	15
Arkansas	1,053	31	1,178	32	1,325	33
California	12,462	1	16,345	1	20,619	1
Colorado	1,763	23	2,308	22	2,856	21
Connecticut	1,345	28	1,574	28	1,876	28
Delaware	356	45	407	45	458	45
District of Columbia	186	51	241	50	318	49
Florida	8,035	3	9,767	3	11,421	3
Georgia	3,223	10	4,191	9	5,104	8
Hawaii	506	42	577	42	649	42
Idaho	550	40	661	39	772	39
Illinois	4,376	6	5,227	6	6,210	6
Indiana	2,282	17	2,613	17	3,025	17
Iowa	1,128	30	1,262	31	1,465	31
Kansas	986	33	1,133	34	1,323	34
Kentucky	1,574	25	1,833	25	2,141	25
Louisiana	1,568	26	1,782	26	2,104	26
Maine	565	39	627	41	698	41
Maryland	2,083	20	2,561	18	3,003	18
Massachusetts	2,460	13	3,001	14	3,762	14
Michigan	3,677	8	4,122	10	4,706	10
Minnesota	1,929	21	2,343	21	2,873	19
Mississippi	1,018	32	1,139	33	1,277	35
Missouri	2,191	18	2,463	19	2,819	22
Montana	399	43	437	44	486	44
Nebraska	642	38	760	38	903	37
Nevada	972	34	1,284	30	1,516	30
New Hampshire	531	41	630	40	745	40
New Jersey	3,207	11	3,924	11	4,701	11
New Mexico	740	36	837	36	920	36
New York	6,932	4	8,341	4	10,401	4
North Carolina	3,486	9	4,228	8	4,856	9
North Dakota	249	48	282	48	344	47
Ohio	4,266	7	4,757	7	5,413	7
Oklahoma	1,316	29	1,435	29	1,577	29
Oregon	1,468	27	1,758	27	2,067	27
Pennsylvania	4,904	5	5,444	5	6,299	5
Rhode Island	393	44	459	43	548	43
South Carolina	1,777	22	2,068	23	2,362	23
South Dakota	306	46	348	46	408	46
Tennessee	2,334	16	2,746	16	3,225	16
Texas	8,040	2	10,644	2	13,144	2
Utah	746	35	1,038	35	1,387	32
Vermont	255	47	291	47	329	48
Virginia	2,854	12	3,560	12	4,139	12
Washington	2,451	14	3,082	13	3,966	13
West Virginia	734	37	766	37	797	38
Wisconsin	2,123	19	2,460	20	2,858	20
Wyoming	204	50	231	51	258	51

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

2015 population is historical data; 2030 and 2050 are projections based on a last history year of 2015.

## POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS

State	Population: Ages 65+ (thousands)					
	2015		2030		2050	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>47,761</b>		<b>74,367</b>		<b>88,062</b>	
Alabama	764	23	1,080	24	1,157	24
Alaska	73	51	141	49	156	50
Arizona	1,120	13	1,776	13	2,098	14
Arkansas	477	31	667	32	719	34
California	5,189	1	8,595	1	11,364	1
Colorado	712	24	1,239	22	1,610	19
Connecticut	567	29	891	28	1,012	28
Delaware	161	45	244	45	259	45
District of Columbia	77	50	110	51	174	49
Florida	3,942	2	5,947	2	6,787	3
Georgia	1,305	11	2,197	10	2,775	8
Hawaii	237	41	340	42	381	42
Idaho	243	40	380	39	438	38
Illinois	1,830	7	2,791	6	3,337	6
Indiana	966	17	1,444	17	1,600	20
Iowa	503	30	726	31	803	31
Kansas	426	33	650	33	732	33
Kentucky	673	25	992	25	1,108	26
Louisiana	653	27	982	27	1,095	27
Maine	251	39	378	40	386	41
Maryland	850	20	1,405	20	1,692	17
Massachusetts	1,045	14	1,659	15	2,010	15
Michigan	1,571	8	2,337	9	2,473	11
Minnesota	806	21	1,322	21	1,611	18
Mississippi	440	32	634	34	678	35
Missouri	955	18	1,421	18	1,547	22
Montana	178	43	266	43	271	44
Nebraska	279	38	430	38	507	37
Nevada	422	34	729	30	902	29
New Hampshire	219	42	371	41	410	40
New Jersey	1,344	10	2,139	11	2,562	10
New Mexico	330	36	494	36	514	36
New York	2,964	4	4,451	4	5,419	4
North Carolina	1,517	9	2,351	8	2,713	9
North Dakota	107	48	164	48	187	47
Ohio	1,843	6	2,674	7	2,856	7
Oklahoma	576	28	808	29	845	30
Oregon	661	26	985	26	1,155	25
Pennsylvania	2,180	5	3,128	5	3,349	5
Rhode Island	170	44	262	44	297	43
South Carolina	795	22	1,195	23	1,298	23
South Dakota	134	46	208	46	229	46
Tennessee	1,017	16	1,513	16	1,713	16
Texas	3,225	3	5,505	3	7,212	2
Utah	308	37	519	35	764	32
Vermont	110	47	175	47	185	48
Virginia	1,188	12	1,967	12	2,379	12
Washington	1,036	15	1,691	14	2,136	13
West Virginia	336	35	437	37	422	39
Wisconsin	902	19	1,421	18	1,590	21
Wyoming	85	49	135	50	145	51

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

2015 population is historical data; 2030 and 2050 are projections based on a last history year of 2015.

## POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS

State	Population: Ages 85+ (thousands)					
	2015		2030		2050	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>6,287</b>		<b>9,300</b>		<b>19,385</b>	
Alabama	85	23	123	25	222	26
Alaska	6	51	13	50	35	49
Arizona	131	14	255	11	506	13
Arkansas	56	32	81	33	144	34
California	708	1	1,082	1	2,428	1
Colorado	84	24	149	22	357	19
Connecticut	90	22	118	26	259	24
Delaware	19	46	32	45	63	45
District of Columbia	11	49	11	51	21	51
Florida	540	2	876	2	1,670	2
Georgia	136	13	251	12	566	10
Hawaii	38	38	51	38	97	41
Idaho	28	42	51	38	103	39
Illinois	259	6	335	6	696	6
Indiana	128	17	170	21	340	22
Iowa	79	27	97	29	192	30
Kansas	65	31	84	32	176	31
Kentucky	77	28	105	28	207	28
Louisiana	76	29	109	27	215	27
Maine	32	40	48	41	98	40
Maryland	113	21	176	19	399	16
Massachusetts	159	11	206	15	461	15
Michigan	213	8	282	9	562	11
Minnesota	118	19	172	20	399	16
Mississippi	50	33	71	34	132	35
Missouri	127	18	177	17	350	20
Montana	22	44	35	43	69	44
Nebraska	42	34	56	37	121	36
Nevada	40	35	90	31	197	29
New Hampshire	29	41	44	42	108	38
New Jersey	197	9	269	10	588	9
New Mexico	39	36	64	36	119	37
New York	433	3	555	4	1,126	4
North Carolina	175	10	294	8	594	8
North Dakota	18	47	21	48	46	48
Ohio	253	7	315	7	617	7
Oklahoma	69	30	95	30	168	32
Oregon	84	24	130	24	251	25
Pennsylvania	334	5	391	5	763	5
Rhode Island	28	42	34	44	73	43
South Carolina	82	26	149	22	283	23
South Dakota	21	45	28	46	61	46
Tennessee	114	20	177	17	342	21
Texas	374	4	635	3	1,439	3
Utah	36	39	65	35	147	33
Vermont	14	48	23	47	50	47
Virginia	143	12	245	13	551	12
Washington	131	14	213	14	468	14
West Virginia	39	36	49	40	80	42
Wisconsin	129	16	180	16	395	18
Wyoming	10	50	16	49	34	50

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

2015 population is historical data; 2030 and 2050 are projections based on a last history year of 2015.

## POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS

### Population: Ages 50+ (percent of total population)

State	2015		2030		2050	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>34.5%</b>		<b>37.5%</b>		<b>40.5%</b>	
Alabama	35.9%	19	37.9%	23	41.3%	14
Alaska	29.3%	48	32.8%	49	34.5%	51
Arizona	34.6%	32	39.1%	12	42.8%	8
Arkansas	35.4%	24	37.8%	25	41.0%	19
California	31.8%	46	36.1%	41	39.4%	42
Colorado	32.3%	45	37.2%	33	41.5%	11
Connecticut	37.5%	9	39.8%	7	41.4%	12
Delaware	37.7%	8	40.2%	6	40.9%	22
District of Columbia	27.6%	50	31.6%	50	39.7%	37
Florida	39.6%	5	41.1%	4	44.0%	2
Georgia	31.6%	47	36.4%	39	40.6%	27
Hawaii	35.4%	24	37.2%	33	40.7%	26
Idaho	33.2%	43	36.9%	35	41.3%	14
Illinois	34.0%	35	37.7%	27	40.4%	30
Indiana	34.5%	33	37.5%	31	39.6%	39
Iowa	36.1%	17	37.4%	32	39.1%	43
Kansas	33.9%	38	36.0%	44	38.8%	45
Kentucky	35.6%	21	36.3%	40	38.8%	45
Louisiana	33.6%	40	35.7%	45	40.1%	34
Maine	42.5%	1	42.8%	1	45.2%	1
Maryland	34.7%	30	38.3%	20	39.9%	35
Massachusetts	36.2%	16	37.9%	23	41.2%	16
Michigan	37.1%	11	38.5%	18	40.4%	30
Minnesota	35.1%	27	37.8%	25	41.1%	18
Mississippi	34.0%	35	36.9%	35	40.2%	32
Missouri	36.0%	18	38.6%	17	41.0%	19
Montana	38.6%	6	39.3%	10	43.1%	7
Nebraska	33.9%	38	35.6%	46	38.1%	48
Nevada	33.6%	40	39.7%	8	43.6%	3
New Hampshire	39.9%	3	41.3%	3	43.3%	4
New Jersey	35.8%	20	39.0%	14	40.5%	29
New Mexico	35.5%	23	37.6%	30	40.2%	32
New York	35.0%	28	36.5%	38	39.7%	37
North Carolina	34.7%	30	38.8%	16	41.2%	16
North Dakota	32.9%	44	33.8%	48	37.6%	49
Ohio	36.7%	13	38.2%	21	40.9%	22
Oklahoma	33.6%	40	36.1%	41	38.9%	44
Oregon	36.4%	14	39.6%	9	43.2%	6
Pennsylvania	38.3%	7	39.1%	12	41.6%	10
Rhode Island	37.2%	10	38.5%	18	40.8%	24
South Carolina	36.3%	15	39.0%	14	42.1%	9
South Dakota	35.6%	21	36.1%	41	39.6%	39
Tennessee	35.4%	24	37.7%	27	41.0%	19
Texas	29.3%	48	34.3%	47	38.8%	45
Utah	24.9%	51	30.4%	51	37.4%	50
Vermont	40.7%	2	41.4%	2	43.3%	4
Virginia	34.0%	35	37.7%	27	39.6%	39
Washington	34.2%	34	36.9%	35	39.9%	35
West Virginia	39.8%	4	40.6%	5	40.8%	24
Wisconsin	36.8%	12	39.3%	10	41.4%	12
Wyoming	34.9%	29	38.0%	22	40.6%	27

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

2015 population is historical data; 2030 and 2050 are projections based on a last history year of 2015.

## POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS

### Population: Ages 65+ (percent of total population)

State	2015		2030		2050	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>14.9%</b>		<b>20.8%</b>		<b>22.2%</b>	
Alabama	15.7%	20	21.0%	29	21.4%	38
Alaska	9.9%	51	17.9%	48	18.9%	51
Arizona	16.4%	10	23.4%	7	25.7%	3
Arkansas	16.0%	15	21.4%	25	22.2%	23
California	13.3%	45	19.0%	47	21.7%	31
Colorado	13.0%	46	19.9%	41	23.4%	10
Connecticut	15.8%	17	22.5%	10	22.3%	22
Delaware	17.0%	6	24.1%	5	23.2%	12
District of Columbia	11.5%	49	14.4%	51	21.7%	31
Florida	19.4%	1	25.0%	2	26.1%	1
Georgia	12.8%	47	19.1%	46	22.1%	25
Hawaii	16.5%	8	21.9%	19	23.8%	8
Idaho	14.7%	30	21.2%	28	23.4%	10
Illinois	14.2%	40	20.1%	40	21.7%	31
Indiana	14.6%	35	20.7%	34	21.0%	44
Iowa	16.1%	13	21.5%	23	21.4%	38
Kansas	14.6%	35	20.6%	35	21.5%	36
Kentucky	15.2%	26	19.6%	44	20.1%	50
Louisiana	14.0%	44	19.7%	42	20.9%	45
Maine	18.8%	2	25.7%	1	25.0%	4
Maryland	14.1%	43	21.0%	29	22.5%	19
Massachusetts	15.4%	24	20.9%	31	22.0%	29
Michigan	15.8%	17	21.9%	19	21.2%	43
Minnesota	14.7%	30	21.3%	26	23.0%	14
Mississippi	14.7%	30	20.6%	35	21.3%	41
Missouri	15.7%	20	22.2%	14	22.5%	19
Montana	17.2%	5	24.0%	6	24.0%	7
Nebraska	14.7%	30	20.2%	39	21.4%	38
Nevada	14.6%	35	22.5%	10	25.9%	2
New Hampshire	16.5%	8	24.3%	4	23.8%	8
New Jersey	15.0%	28	21.3%	26	22.1%	25
New Mexico	15.8%	17	22.2%	14	22.5%	19
New York	15.0%	28	19.5%	45	20.7%	47
North Carolina	15.1%	27	21.6%	21	23.0%	14
North Dakota	14.2%	40	19.7%	42	20.4%	49
Ohio	15.9%	16	21.5%	23	21.6%	34
Oklahoma	14.7%	30	20.3%	37	20.9%	45
Oregon	16.4%	10	22.2%	14	24.2%	6
Pennsylvania	17.0%	6	22.4%	13	22.1%	25
Rhode Island	16.1%	13	22.0%	18	22.1%	25
South Carolina	16.2%	12	22.5%	10	23.2%	12
South Dakota	15.7%	20	21.6%	21	22.2%	23
Tennessee	15.4%	24	20.8%	33	21.8%	30
Texas	11.7%	48	17.8%	49	21.3%	41
Utah	10.3%	50	15.2%	50	20.6%	48
Vermont	17.6%	4	25.0%	2	24.3%	5
Virginia	14.2%	40	20.9%	31	22.8%	17
Washington	14.4%	39	20.3%	37	21.5%	36
West Virginia	18.2%	3	23.2%	8	21.6%	34
Wisconsin	15.6%	23	22.7%	9	23.0%	14
Wyoming	14.5%	38	22.1%	17	22.8%	17

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

2015 population is historical data; 2030 and 2050 are projections based on a last history year of 2015.

## POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS

### Population: Ages 85+ (percent of total population)

State	2015		2030		2050	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>2.0%</b>		<b>2.6%</b>		<b>4.9%</b>	
Alabama	1.8%	32	2.4%	36	4.1%	44
Alaska	0.8%	51	1.6%	50	4.2%	42
Arizona	1.9%	27	3.4%	2	6.2%	5
Arkansas	1.9%	27	2.6%	25	4.4%	39
California	1.8%	32	2.4%	36	4.6%	35
Colorado	1.5%	46	2.4%	36	5.2%	20
Connecticut	2.5%	5	3.0%	8	5.7%	9
Delaware	2.0%	25	3.2%	5	5.6%	13
District of Columbia	1.7%	37	1.4%	51	2.7%	51
Florida	2.7%	1	3.7%	1	6.4%	2
Georgia	1.3%	49	2.2%	45	4.5%	36
Hawaii	2.7%	1	3.3%	3	6.0%	7
Idaho	1.7%	37	2.9%	9	5.5%	14
Illinois	2.0%	25	2.4%	36	4.5%	36
Indiana	1.9%	27	2.4%	36	4.5%	36
Iowa	2.5%	5	2.9%	9	5.1%	23
Kansas	2.2%	12	2.7%	22	5.2%	20
Kentucky	1.7%	37	2.1%	47	3.8%	50
Louisiana	1.6%	45	2.2%	45	4.1%	44
Maine	2.4%	8	3.3%	3	6.4%	2
Maryland	1.9%	27	2.6%	25	5.3%	16
Massachusetts	2.3%	10	2.6%	25	5.0%	27
Michigan	2.1%	21	2.6%	25	4.8%	32
Minnesota	2.2%	12	2.8%	16	5.7%	9
Mississippi	1.7%	37	2.3%	44	4.1%	44
Missouri	2.1%	21	2.8%	16	5.1%	23
Montana	2.2%	12	3.2%	5	6.1%	6
Nebraska	2.2%	12	2.6%	25	5.1%	23
Nevada	1.4%	47	2.8%	16	5.7%	9
New Hampshire	2.2%	12	2.9%	9	6.3%	4
New Jersey	2.2%	12	2.7%	22	5.1%	23
New Mexico	1.9%	27	2.9%	9	5.2%	20
New York	2.2%	12	2.4%	36	4.3%	41
North Carolina	1.7%	37	2.7%	22	5.0%	27
North Dakota	2.4%	8	2.5%	33	5.0%	27
Ohio	2.2%	12	2.5%	33	4.7%	33
Oklahoma	1.8%	32	2.4%	36	4.1%	44
Oregon	2.1%	21	2.9%	9	5.3%	16
Pennsylvania	2.6%	4	2.8%	16	5.0%	27
Rhode Island	2.7%	1	2.8%	16	5.4%	15
South Carolina	1.7%	37	2.8%	16	5.0%	27
South Dakota	2.5%	5	2.9%	9	5.9%	8
Tennessee	1.7%	37	2.4%	36	4.4%	39
Texas	1.4%	47	2.0%	48	4.2%	42
Utah	1.2%	50	1.9%	49	4.0%	49
Vermont	2.3%	10	3.2%	5	6.6%	1
Virginia	1.7%	37	2.6%	25	5.3%	16
Washington	1.8%	32	2.5%	33	4.7%	33
West Virginia	2.1%	21	2.6%	25	4.1%	44
Wisconsin	2.2%	12	2.9%	9	5.7%	9
Wyoming	1.8%	32	2.6%	25	5.3%	16

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

2015 population is historical data; 2030 and 2050 are projections based on a last history year of 2015.

## POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS

### Population: All Ages (percent change from 2015)

State	2030		2050	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>+11%</b>		<b>+23%</b>	
Alabama	+6%	44	+11%	44
Alaska	+7%	39	+12%	41
Arizona	+11%	21	+20%	21
Arkansas	+5%	45	+9%	46
California	+16%	3	+34%	2
Colorado	+14%	7	+26%	10
Connecticut	+10%	23	+26%	10
Delaware	+7%	39	+18%	30
District of Columbia	+13%	10	+19%	27
Florida	+17%	1	+28%	7
Georgia	+13%	10	+23%	17
Hawaii	+8%	29	+12%	41
Idaho	+8%	29	+13%	39
Illinois	+8%	29	+20%	21
Indiana	+5%	45	+15%	36
Iowa	+8%	29	+20%	21
Kansas	+8%	29	+17%	32
Kentucky	+14%	7	+25%	12
Louisiana	+7%	39	+12%	41
Maine	+10%	23	+16%	35
Maryland	+11%	21	+25%	12
Massachusetts	+17%	1	+34%	2
Michigan	+8%	29	+17%	32
Minnesota	+13%	10	+27%	8
Mississippi	+3%	49	+6%	49
Missouri	+5%	45	+13%	39
Montana	+8%	29	+9%	46
Nebraska	+13%	10	+25%	12
Nevada	+12%	17	+20%	21
New Hampshire	+15%	5	+29%	6
New Jersey	+12%	17	+30%	5
New Mexico	+7%	39	+10%	45
New York	+15%	5	+33%	4
North Carolina	+8%	29	+17%	32
North Dakota	+10%	23	+21%	19
Ohio	+7%	39	+14%	37
Oklahoma	+2%	50	+4%	51
Oregon	+10%	23	+19%	27
Pennsylvania	+9%	28	+18%	30
Rhode Island	+13%	10	+27%	8
South Carolina	+8%	29	+14%	37
South Dakota	+12%	17	+20%	21
Tennessee	+10%	23	+19%	27
Texas	+13%	10	+23%	17
Utah	+14%	7	+24%	16
Vermont	+12%	17	+21%	19
Virginia	+13%	10	+25%	12
Washington	+16%	3	+39%	1
West Virginia	+2%	50	+6%	49
Wisconsin	+8%	29	+20%	21
Wyoming	+4%	48	+8%	48

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

2015 population is historical data; 2030 and 2050 are projections based on a last history year of 2015.

## POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS

### Population: Under 65 (percent change from 2015)

State	2030		2050	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>+4%</b>		<b>+12%</b>	
Alabama	-1%	39	+4%	38
Alaska	-3%	46	+1%	44
Arizona	+2%	22	+6%	33
Arkansas	-2%	43	+1%	44
California	+8%	6	+20%	4
Colorado	+5%	9	+11%	17
Connecticut	+1%	27	+16%	10
Delaware	-2%	43	+9%	25
District of Columbia	+10%	1	+5%	36
Florida	+9%	2	+17%	8
Georgia	+4%	13	+10%	21
Hawaii	+2%	22	+2%	42
Idaho	0%	32	+1%	44
Illinois	0%	32	+9%	25
Indiana	-2%	43	+7%	31
Iowa	+1%	27	+12%	14
Kansas	+1%	27	+8%	29
Kentucky	+8%	6	+17%	8
Louisiana	0%	32	+3%	41
Maine	+1%	27	+7%	31
Maryland	+2%	22	+13%	13
Massachusetts	+9%	2	+24%	2
Michigan	0%	32	+10%	21
Minnesota	+4%	13	+15%	11
Mississippi	-4%	48	-2%	49
Missouri	-3%	46	+4%	38
Montana	-1%	39	0%	48
Nebraska	+5%	9	+15%	11
Nevada	+1%	27	+4%	38
New Hampshire	+4%	13	+18%	6
New Jersey	+4%	13	+19%	5
New Mexico	-1%	39	+1%	44
New York	+9%	2	+24%	2
North Carolina	0%	32	+6%	33
North Dakota	+3%	19	+12%	14
Ohio	0%	32	+6%	33
Oklahoma	-5%	50	-4%	51
Oregon	+3%	19	+8%	29
Pennsylvania	+2%	22	+11%	17
Rhode Island	+5%	9	+18%	6
South Carolina	0%	32	+5%	36
South Dakota	+4%	13	+11%	17
Tennessee	+3%	19	+10%	21
Texas	+5%	9	+10%	21
Utah	+8%	6	+9%	25
Vermont	+2%	22	+11%	17
Virginia	+4%	13	+12%	14
Washington	+9%	2	+27%	1
West Virginia	-4%	48	+2%	42
Wisconsin	-1%	39	+9%	25
Wyoming	-5%	50	-2%	49

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

2015 population is historical data; 2030 and 2050 are projections based on a last history year of 2015.

## POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS

### Population: Ages 50+ (percent change from 2015)

State	2030		2050	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>+21%</b>		<b>+45%</b>	
Alabama	+12%	40	+28%	39
Alaska	+19%	20	+31%	34
Arizona	+26%	8	+48%	12
Arkansas	+12%	40	+26%	44
California	+31%	4	+65%	3
Colorado	+31%	4	+62%	5
Connecticut	+17%	25	+39%	22
Delaware	+14%	31	+29%	36
District of Columbia	+30%	6	+71%	2
Florida	+22%	12	+42%	16
Georgia	+30%	6	+58%	7
Hawaii	+14%	31	+28%	39
Idaho	+20%	17	+40%	20
Illinois	+19%	20	+42%	16
Indiana	+14%	31	+33%	32
Iowa	+12%	40	+30%	35
Kansas	+15%	30	+34%	29
Kentucky	+16%	27	+36%	27
Louisiana	+14%	31	+34%	29
Maine	+11%	47	+24%	47
Maryland	+23%	11	+44%	15
Massachusetts	+22%	12	+53%	9
Michigan	+12%	40	+28%	39
Minnesota	+21%	15	+49%	11
Mississippi	+12%	40	+25%	46
Missouri	+12%	40	+29%	36
Montana	+10%	49	+22%	49
Nebraska	+18%	23	+41%	18
Nevada	+32%	2	+56%	8
New Hampshire	+19%	20	+40%	20
New Jersey	+22%	12	+47%	13
New Mexico	+13%	37	+24%	47
New York	+20%	17	+50%	10
North Carolina	+21%	15	+39%	22
North Dakota	+13%	37	+38%	25
Ohio	+12%	40	+27%	43
Oklahoma	+9%	50	+20%	50
Oregon	+20%	17	+41%	18
Pennsylvania	+11%	47	+28%	39
Rhode Island	+17%	25	+39%	22
South Carolina	+16%	27	+33%	32
South Dakota	+14%	31	+34%	29
Tennessee	+18%	23	+38%	25
Texas	+32%	2	+63%	4
Utah	+39%	1	+86%	1
Vermont	+14%	31	+29%	36
Virginia	+25%	10	+45%	14
Washington	+26%	8	+62%	5
West Virginia	+4%	51	+9%	51
Wisconsin	+16%	27	+35%	28
Wyoming	+13%	37	+26%	44

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

2015 population is historical data; 2030 and 2050 are projections based on a last history year of 2015.

## POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS

### Population: Ages 65+ (percent change from 2015)

State	2030		2050	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>+56%</b>		<b>+84%</b>	
Alabama	+41%	48	+51%	48
Alaska	+93%	1	+114%	6
Arizona	+59%	13	+87%	15
Arkansas	+40%	49	+51%	48
California	+66%	8	+119%	5
Colorado	+74%	2	+126%	3
Connecticut	+57%	18	+78%	22
Delaware	+52%	27	+62%	37
District of Columbia	+43%	45	+127%	2
Florida	+51%	29	+72%	27
Georgia	+68%	7	+113%	8
Hawaii	+43%	45	+61%	39
Idaho	+56%	20	+80%	20
Illinois	+53%	25	+82%	18
Indiana	+49%	36	+66%	34
Iowa	+44%	43	+60%	40
Kansas	+52%	27	+72%	27
Kentucky	+47%	41	+65%	35
Louisiana	+50%	31	+68%	31
Maine	+51%	29	+54%	44
Maryland	+65%	10	+99%	12
Massachusetts	+59%	13	+92%	13
Michigan	+49%	36	+57%	41
Minnesota	+64%	11	+100%	10
Mississippi	+44%	43	+54%	44
Missouri	+49%	36	+62%	37
Montana	+50%	31	+52%	47
Nebraska	+54%	22	+82%	18
Nevada	+73%	3	+114%	6
New Hampshire	+70%	5	+87%	15
New Jersey	+59%	13	+91%	14
New Mexico	+50%	31	+56%	42
New York	+50%	31	+83%	17
North Carolina	+55%	21	+79%	21
North Dakota	+53%	25	+74%	26
Ohio	+45%	42	+55%	43
Oklahoma	+40%	49	+47%	50
Oregon	+49%	36	+75%	24
Pennsylvania	+43%	45	+54%	44
Rhode Island	+54%	22	+75%	24
South Carolina	+50%	31	+63%	36
South Dakota	+54%	22	+70%	30
Tennessee	+49%	36	+68%	31
Texas	+71%	4	+124%	4
Utah	+69%	6	+148%	1
Vermont	+59%	13	+68%	31
Virginia	+66%	8	+100%	10
Washington	+63%	12	+106%	9
West Virginia	+30%	51	+26%	51
Wisconsin	+57%	18	+76%	23
Wyoming	+59%	13	+71%	29

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

2015 population is historical data; 2030 and 2050 are projections based on a last history year of 2015.

## POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS

### Population: Ages 85+ (percent change from 2015)

State	2030		2050	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>+48%</b>		<b>+208%</b>	
Alabama	+44%	27	+160%	40
Alaska	+109%	2	+465%	1
Arizona	+95%	3	+287%	6
Arkansas	+45%	26	+157%	42
California	+53%	21	+243%	15
Colorado	+77%	8	+326%	3
Connecticut	+31%	39	+188%	29
Delaware	+73%	9	+237%	17
District of Columbia	-4%	51	+87%	51
Florida	+62%	14	+209%	20
Georgia	+85%	4	+316%	4
Hawaii	+33%	35	+152%	45
Idaho	+83%	5	+269%	10
Illinois	+30%	41	+169%	35
Indiana	+33%	35	+166%	37
Iowa	+22%	47	+142%	47
Kansas	+31%	39	+173%	34
Kentucky	+36%	32	+168%	36
Louisiana	+43%	28	+183%	32
Maine	+51%	24	+207%	22
Maryland	+55%	19	+252%	12
Massachusetts	+30%	41	+191%	28
Michigan	+32%	38	+164%	38
Minnesota	+46%	25	+237%	17
Mississippi	+42%	29	+162%	39
Missouri	+39%	31	+176%	33
Montana	+57%	16	+208%	21
Nebraska	+33%	35	+186%	30
Nevada	+127%	1	+396%	2
New Hampshire	+52%	23	+273%	9
New Jersey	+36%	32	+198%	26
New Mexico	+66%	13	+207%	22
New York	+28%	44	+160%	40
North Carolina	+68%	12	+240%	16
North Dakota	+15%	50	+154%	44
Ohio	+24%	45	+144%	46
Oklahoma	+36%	32	+141%	48
Oregon	+55%	19	+198%	26
Pennsylvania	+17%	49	+128%	49
Rhode Island	+18%	48	+157%	42
South Carolina	+82%	7	+244%	14
South Dakota	+30%	41	+185%	31
Tennessee	+56%	18	+201%	25
Texas	+70%	11	+284%	8
Utah	+83%	5	+313%	5
Vermont	+57%	16	+247%	13
Virginia	+72%	10	+286%	7
Washington	+62%	14	+257%	11
West Virginia	+24%	45	+103%	50
Wisconsin	+40%	30	+206%	24
Wyoming	+53%	21	+227%	19

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

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## POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS

State	Percentage of 65+ Population That Is White Non-Hispanic					
	2015		2030		2050	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>77.8%</b>		<b>72.2%</b>		<b>61.4%</b>	
Alabama	78.7%	34	74.1%	32	67.8%	30
Alaska	74.5%	39	72.5%	36	65.0%	33
Arizona	81.0%	31	71.8%	37	57.0%	40
Arkansas	86.9%	24	81.5%	26	73.7%	24
California	58.6%	49	51.5%	49	38.7%	50
Colorado	83.8%	29	79.8%	28	70.6%	27
Connecticut	85.2%	28	79.8%	28	66.9%	31
Delaware	80.5%	32	74.8%	31	62.7%	36
District of Columbia	33.1%	50	30.4%	50	41.0%	48
Florida	75.0%	38	67.1%	40	53.6%	43
Georgia	72.0%	43	65.5%	44	54.7%	41
Hawaii	26.5%	51	27.6%	51	21.4%	51
Idaho	93.6%	10	89.4%	13	82.0%	12
Illinois	77.3%	35	73.1%	34	62.8%	35
Indiana	90.5%	17	87.6%	15	80.6%	14
Iowa	96.3%	4	93.3%	5	86.2%	7
Kansas	90.2%	18	86.0%	19	77.2%	20
Kentucky	92.5%	13	89.6%	12	84.6%	10
Louisiana	71.7%	44	68.0%	39	62.4%	37
Maine	97.6%	1	96.0%	1	92.7%	1
Maryland	67.5%	46	62.7%	46	52.1%	46
Massachusetts	87.7%	23	82.7%	24	71.3%	26
Michigan	85.6%	27	83.6%	23	77.1%	21
Minnesota	94.1%	9	90.1%	10	80.3%	16
Mississippi	72.3%	42	67.1%	40	60.5%	39
Missouri	89.0%	20	86.2%	17	80.6%	14
Montana	94.5%	7	92.4%	7	88.2%	5
Nebraska	93.3%	12	89.0%	14	80.0%	17
Nevada	72.8%	41	66.1%	43	52.5%	45
New Hampshire	96.6%	3	94.8%	3	89.9%	4
New Jersey	73.4%	40	67.1%	40	53.7%	42
New Mexico	59.3%	48	53.5%	48	41.0%	48
New York	70.2%	45	64.1%	45	53.5%	44
North Carolina	79.1%	33	73.9%	33	64.5%	34
North Dakota	95.9%	5	93.3%	5	87.8%	6
Ohio	88.3%	22	86.2%	17	81.1%	13
Oklahoma	83.7%	30	78.9%	30	69.8%	28
Oregon	91.4%	15	86.5%	16	76.4%	22
Pennsylvania	88.7%	21	85.7%	20	78.3%	19
Rhode Island	89.9%	19	84.7%	22	73.2%	25
South Carolina	77.0%	36	72.7%	35	65.9%	32
South Dakota	94.2%	8	91.5%	8	85.4%	8
Tennessee	86.5%	25	81.9%	25	74.9%	23
Texas	64.5%	47	57.0%	47	44.4%	47
Utah	90.9%	16	85.6%	21	78.6%	18
Vermont	97.3%	2	95.9%	2	92.4%	2
Virginia	76.9%	37	71.3%	38	61.5%	38
Washington	86.1%	26	81.1%	27	69.7%	29
West Virginia	95.7%	6	94.4%	4	91.9%	3
Wisconsin	93.6%	10	90.8%	9	83.2%	11
Wyoming	91.9%	14	90.0%	11	84.7%	9

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

Data are rounded to the nearest whole percent on profile pages, which therefore may not exactly match the values in this table.

## POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS

### Percentage of 65+ Population That Is Hispanic

State	2015		2030		2050	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>7.9%</b>		<b>11.1%</b>		<b>18.1%</b>	
Alabama	1.0%	44	2.0%	42	4.9%	40
Alaska	2.9%	23	3.8%	29	6.1%	35
Arizona	12.0%	5	17.7%	5	28.5%	4
Arkansas	1.5%	35	3.7%	30	8.6%	28
California	19.3%	3	25.8%	3	36.6%	3
Colorado	10.1%	8	12.7%	9	19.4%	9
Connecticut	5.4%	11	8.6%	12	16.0%	11
Delaware	2.3%	29	4.4%	27	10.6%	23
District of Columbia	5.1%	13	8.1%	13	12.1%	15
Florida	14.3%	4	18.0%	4	26.6%	5
Georgia	2.6%	25	5.1%	23	11.2%	20
Hawaii	3.1%	20	4.9%	24	8.1%	29
Idaho	3.6%	17	6.2%	16	11.6%	16
Illinois	6.4%	10	9.7%	10	17.4%	10
Indiana	2.0%	30	3.3%	33	7.1%	30
Iowa	1.3%	37	2.6%	36	5.8%	37
Kansas	3.4%	18	5.6%	19	11.3%	17
Kentucky	0.9%	47	1.8%	45	4.3%	42
Louisiana	2.5%	27	3.4%	32	6.1%	35
Maine	0.5%	51	1.0%	50	2.2%	50
Maryland	3.1%	20	5.3%	21	11.1%	21
Massachusetts	4.0%	16	6.3%	15	11.3%	17
Michigan	1.7%	33	2.6%	36	5.1%	39
Minnesota	1.1%	42	2.4%	39	5.8%	37
Mississippi	1.0%	44	2.0%	42	4.3%	42
Missouri	1.3%	37	2.3%	40	4.9%	40
Montana	1.2%	39	2.1%	41	3.9%	45
Nebraska	2.6%	25	4.9%	24	10.4%	24
Nevada	10.4%	7	15.7%	6	26.5%	6
New Hampshire	1.1%	42	1.8%	45	3.8%	46
New Jersey	9.5%	9	13.1%	8	20.4%	7
New Mexico	32.3%	1	36.2%	1	45.4%	1
New York	10.7%	6	13.7%	7	19.6%	8
North Carolina	1.9%	32	4.2%	28	10.4%	24
North Dakota	0.6%	49	1.4%	48	3.5%	48
Ohio	1.2%	39	1.9%	44	3.7%	47
Oklahoma	2.5%	27	4.7%	26	9.9%	26
Oregon	3.1%	20	5.8%	18	12.4%	14
Pennsylvania	2.0%	30	3.5%	31	6.9%	32
Rhode Island	4.5%	15	7.7%	14	14.8%	12
South Carolina	1.4%	36	3.0%	34	7.1%	30
South Dakota	1.0%	44	1.8%	45	4.1%	44
Tennessee	1.2%	39	2.5%	38	6.3%	34
Texas	22.2%	2	27.2%	2	37.1%	2
Utah	5.3%	12	8.7%	11	13.8%	13
Vermont	0.7%	48	1.1%	49	2.3%	49
Virginia	2.7%	24	5.2%	22	10.8%	22
Washington	3.3%	19	5.6%	19	11.3%	17
West Virginia	0.6%	49	1.0%	50	2.2%	50
Wisconsin	1.6%	34	2.9%	35	6.8%	33
Wyoming	4.7%	14	5.9%	17	9.6%	27

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

Data are rounded to the nearest whole percent on profile pages, which therefore may not exactly match the values in this table.

## POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS

### Percentage of 65+ Population That Is Black Non-Hispanic

State	2015		2030		2050	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>8.8%</b>		<b>10.0%</b>		<b>11.0%</b>	
Alabama	18.4%	7	21.3%	7	23.6%	6
Alaska	2.2%	35	2.6%	38	3.0%	39
Arizona	2.2%	35	4.1%	30	5.4%	30
Arkansas	9.4%	16	11.8%	13	13.1%	14
California	5.2%	25	5.6%	27	5.2%	32
Colorado	2.7%	32	3.3%	34	3.8%	35
Connecticut	6.5%	22	7.5%	22	9.4%	21
Delaware	13.9%	10	16.5%	9	19.4%	8
District of Columbia	58.3%	1	56.7%	1	38.5%	1
Florida	8.2%	19	11.0%	15	13.9%	12
Georgia	22.0%	5	24.9%	4	27.2%	3
Hawaii	0.6%	43	0.7%	49	1.6%	45
Idaho	0.2%	50	0.9%	46	1.4%	49
Illinois	11.5%	12	11.7%	14	11.7%	15
Indiana	6.0%	24	6.9%	24	8.1%	24
Iowa	1.1%	40	2.0%	39	3.4%	37
Kansas	3.7%	29	4.6%	29	5.3%	31
Kentucky	5.2%	25	6.6%	25	7.5%	25
Louisiana	23.6%	3	25.7%	3	27.1%	4
Maine	0.4%	47	0.9%	46	1.7%	44
Maryland	23.3%	4	24.6%	5	25.7%	5
Massachusetts	4.3%	28	5.2%	28	6.7%	27
Michigan	10.1%	14	10.3%	17	11.5%	17
Minnesota	1.9%	38	3.3%	34	5.9%	28
Mississippi	25.3%	2	29.0%	2	32.3%	2
Missouri	7.6%	20	8.7%	20	9.8%	20
Montana	0.1%	51	0.5%	51	1.2%	51
Nebraska	2.4%	33	3.4%	33	4.5%	34
Nevada	6.1%	23	7.3%	23	8.4%	23
New Hampshire	0.5%	44	0.9%	46	1.5%	47
New Jersey	9.9%	15	10.6%	16	11.6%	16
New Mexico	1.3%	39	2.0%	39	2.4%	42
New York	11.9%	11	12.8%	12	13.9%	12
North Carolina	16.2%	8	18.2%	8	19.0%	9
North Dakota	0.4%	47	1.2%	42	2.6%	40
Ohio	8.7%	18	9.5%	19	10.6%	19
Oklahoma	4.7%	27	6.1%	26	6.9%	26
Oregon	1.0%	41	1.6%	41	2.1%	43
Pennsylvania	7.0%	21	7.8%	21	9.0%	22
Rhode Island	3.1%	30	4.1%	30	5.9%	28
South Carolina	19.9%	6	21.9%	6	23.2%	7
South Dakota	0.5%	44	1.2%	42	2.6%	40
Tennessee	10.5%	13	13.0%	11	14.8%	11
Texas	8.8%	17	10.3%	17	10.9%	18
Utah	0.5%	44	1.2%	42	1.4%	49
Vermont	0.3%	49	0.7%	49	1.5%	47
Virginia	15.1%	9	16.5%	9	16.4%	10
Washington	2.0%	37	3.0%	36	3.8%	35
West Virginia	2.3%	34	2.9%	37	3.3%	38
Wisconsin	2.9%	31	3.8%	32	5.0%	33
Wyoming	0.9%	42	1.2%	42	1.6%	45

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

Data are rounded to the nearest whole percent on profile pages, which therefore may not exactly match the values in this table.

## POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS

State	Percentage of 65+ Population That Is Other Race/Ethnicity					
	2015		2030		2050	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>5.5%</b>		<b>6.7%</b>		<b>9.5%</b>	
Alabama	1.9%	38	2.6%	39	3.7%	47
Alaska	20.4%	2	21.1%	2	25.9%	2
Arizona	4.8%	12	6.4%	12	9.1%	13
Arkansas	2.2%	35	3.0%	34	4.6%	38
California	16.9%	3	17.1%	3	19.5%	3
Colorado	3.4%	20	4.2%	22	6.2%	26
Connecticut	2.9%	25	4.1%	24	7.8%	19
Delaware	3.2%	23	4.2%	22	7.3%	21
District of Columbia	3.5%	19	4.7%	19	8.4%	15
Florida	2.5%	31	3.9%	27	5.8%	31
Georgia	3.4%	20	4.5%	21	6.9%	22
Hawaii	69.8%	1	66.7%	1	68.9%	1
Idaho	2.6%	29	3.4%	31	4.9%	34
Illinois	4.8%	12	5.4%	17	8.1%	16
Indiana	1.6%	45	2.3%	45	4.3%	41
Iowa	1.2%	51	2.2%	47	4.6%	38
Kansas	2.7%	28	3.8%	28	6.3%	25
Kentucky	1.5%	47	2.0%	49	3.5%	48
Louisiana	2.3%	34	2.9%	35	4.3%	41
Maine	1.5%	47	2.1%	48	3.4%	49
Maryland	6.1%	10	7.5%	10	11.1%	11
Massachusetts	4.1%	17	5.8%	14	10.7%	12
Michigan	2.6%	29	3.6%	30	6.4%	24
Minnesota	2.9%	25	4.1%	24	8.0%	17
Mississippi	1.4%	49	2.0%	49	2.9%	50
Missouri	2.1%	37	2.8%	37	4.8%	36
Montana	4.1%	17	5.0%	18	6.7%	23
Nebraska	1.7%	43	2.7%	38	5.1%	33
Nevada	10.7%	4	10.9%	4	12.6%	8
New Hampshire	1.8%	39	2.5%	41	4.8%	36
New Jersey	7.2%	7	9.2%	8	14.4%	5
New Mexico	7.1%	9	8.3%	9	11.2%	10
New York	7.2%	7	9.3%	7	13.1%	7
North Carolina	2.8%	27	3.7%	29	6.0%	30
North Dakota	3.1%	24	4.1%	24	6.1%	27
Ohio	1.8%	39	2.5%	41	4.5%	40
Oklahoma	9.1%	5	10.3%	6	13.4%	6
Oregon	4.6%	14	6.1%	13	9.1%	13
Pennsylvania	2.2%	35	3.1%	33	5.8%	31
Rhode Island	2.5%	31	3.4%	31	6.1%	27
South Carolina	1.7%	43	2.5%	41	3.8%	46
South Dakota	4.3%	16	5.5%	15	8.0%	17
Tennessee	1.8%	39	2.5%	41	4.0%	44
Texas	4.5%	15	5.5%	15	7.6%	20
Utah	3.3%	22	4.6%	20	6.1%	27
Vermont	1.6%	45	2.3%	45	3.9%	45
Virginia	5.4%	11	7.0%	11	11.3%	9
Washington	8.6%	6	10.4%	5	15.2%	4
West Virginia	1.4%	49	1.6%	51	2.6%	51
Wisconsin	1.8%	39	2.6%	39	4.9%	34
Wyoming	2.5%	31	2.9%	35	4.1%	43

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

Data are rounded to the nearest whole percent on profile pages, which therefore may not exactly match the values in this table.

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

State	People Ages 75+ Living Alone (2016)			People Ages 65+ Living in Nonmetropolitan Areas (2016)		
	Number (1,000's)	Percent	Rank	Number (1,000's)	Percent	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>6,515</b>	<b>31.6%</b>		<b>8,529</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	
Alabama	105	32.8%	26	209	26.7%	24
Alaska	7	28.2%	46	28	36.2%	16
Arizona	140	28.8%	43	66	5.6%	43
Arkansas	67	32.9%	25	218	44.7%	10
California	612	27.1%	49	175	3.3%	46
Colorado	92	32.3%	28	121	16.3%	34
Connecticut	80	31.4%	34	36	6.2%	42
Delaware	17	25.9%	50	0	0.0%	48
District of Columbia	15	45.4%	1	0	0.0%	48
Florida	507	27.9%	47	137	3.4%	45
Georgia	152	29.4%	42	302	22.3%	26
Hawaii	24	22.7%	51	51	21.0%	30
Idaho	31	31.1%	38	76	30.0%	19
Illinois	279	34.9%	11	285	15.3%	36
Indiana	143	34.4%	13	254	25.6%	25
Iowa	85	36.6%	5	250	48.7%	7
Kansas	66	34.4%	13	164	37.6%	14
Kentucky	95	34.2%	15	316	45.7%	8
Louisiana	87	32.0%	32	120	17.8%	32
Maine	33	31.4%	34	116	44.9%	9
Maryland	109	30.4%	40	34	3.8%	44
Massachusetts	157	34.0%	18	19	1.8%	47
Michigan	234	34.8%	12	360	22.3%	26
Minnesota	131	36.3%	7	247	29.7%	21
Mississippi	59	31.7%	33	259	57.5%	4
Missouri	140	33.5%	20	291	29.8%	20
Montana	26	35.0%	10	125	67.5%	3
Nebraska	47	37.3%	4	127	44.3%	11
Nevada	46	27.5%	48	54	12.3%	40
New Hampshire	32	35.2%	9	98	43.2%	12
New Jersey	193	32.3%	28	0	0.0%	48
New Mexico	46	32.8%	26	117	34.3%	17
New York	450	34.1%	17	255	8.4%	41
North Carolina	202	32.2%	30	422	26.9%	23
North Dakota	20	38.5%	3	62	56.5%	5
Ohio	275	34.2%	15	418	22.1%	28
Oklahoma	82	33.0%	22	222	37.5%	15
Oregon	91	33.2%	21	145	21.1%	29
Pennsylvania	332	33.7%	19	294	13.2%	39
Rhode Island	25	33.0%	22	0	0.0%	48
South Carolina	98	30.9%	39	145	17.4%	33
South Dakota	22	35.4%	8	78	56.3%	6
Tennessee	131	31.3%	36	290	27.7%	22
Texas	381	28.3%	45	541	16.1%	35
Utah	37	28.6%	44	43	13.3%	38
Vermont	18	38.8%	2	82	72.7%	1
Virginia	154	31.2%	37	223	18.2%	31
Washington	140	33.0%	22	154	14.2%	37
West Virginia	45	32.1%	31	142	41.2%	13
Wisconsin	145	36.5%	6	295	31.8%	18
Wyoming	10	29.6%	41	62	70.4%	2

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

State	Below Poverty Level Ages 65+ (2016)			Below 250% of Poverty Level Ages 65+ (2016)			Median Household Income Ages 65+ (2016)	
	Number (1,000's)	Percent	Rank	Number (1,000's)	Percent	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>4,429</b>	<b>9.2%</b>		<b>18,097</b>	<b>37%</b>		<b>\$42,113</b>	
Alabama	76	10.0%	13	328	42%	5	\$36,580	46
Alaska	3	4.2%	51	18	24%	51	\$59,705	2
Arizona	104	9.0%	20	423	36%	28	\$43,647	16
Arkansas	50	10.5%	8	217	45%	3	\$34,774	49
California	541	10.3%	11	1,937	36%	28	\$49,531	7
Colorado	55	7.6%	41	230	31%	42	\$48,285	11
Connecticut	36	6.5%	49	162	28%	48	\$51,847	4
Delaware	11	6.9%	46	53	32%	39	\$47,195	13
District of Columbia	10	13.4%	1	27	34%	36	\$48,536	10
Florida	418	10.4%	10	1,643	40%	9	\$40,772	25
Georgia	134	10.1%	12	540	40%	9	\$40,386	29
Hawaii	21	8.9%	21	70	29%	47	\$63,229	1
Idaho	25	10.0%	13	103	40%	9	\$39,338	38
Illinois	166	9.2%	17	676	36%	28	\$41,253	22
Indiana	74	7.7%	40	370	37%	20	\$39,568	33
Iowa	34	6.9%	46	182	35%	34	\$39,433	36
Kansas	34	8.0%	35	144	33%	38	\$41,015	24
Kentucky	74	11.1%	6	294	43%	4	\$35,215	48
Louisiana	85	13.0%	2	312	46%	1	\$33,632	50
Maine	23	9.1%	18	102	40%	9	\$37,344	45
Maryland	70	8.2%	31	247	28%	48	\$55,246	3
Massachusetts	88	8.5%	28	342	32%	39	\$45,893	14
Michigan	127	8.1%	33	580	36%	28	\$40,765	26
Minnesota	58	7.2%	45	265	32%	39	\$43,242	17
Mississippi	54	12.3%	3	209	46%	1	\$33,026	51
Missouri	77	8.2%	31	365	37%	20	\$39,143	39
Montana	16	8.9%	21	70	38%	19	\$37,616	43
Nebraska	21	7.8%	37	97	34%	36	\$40,762	27
Nevada	38	8.7%	24	161	37%	20	\$43,947	15
New Hampshire	10	4.6%	50	64	28%	48	\$48,960	9
New Jersey	111	8.3%	30	426	31%	42	\$49,656	6
New Mexico	39	11.5%	4	144	42%	5	\$39,454	35
New York	335	11.4%	5	1,120	37%	20	\$42,434	19
North Carolina	143	9.4%	16	623	40%	9	\$38,794	41
North Dakota	8	7.9%	36	41	37%	20	\$41,084	23
Ohio	147	8.1%	33	692	37%	20	\$39,423	37
Oklahoma	49	8.6%	26	238	40%	9	\$37,596	44
Oregon	51	7.5%	44	251	36%	28	\$42,779	18
Pennsylvania	168	7.8%	37	828	37%	20	\$39,780	32
Rhode Island	15	9.1%	18	61	35%	34	\$41,388	21
South Carolina	70	8.6%	26	324	39%	16	\$40,099	30
South Dakota	14	10.9%	7	51	37%	20	\$39,528	34
Tennessee	91	8.9%	21	437	42%	5	\$38,150	42
Texas	341	10.5%	8	1,299	39%	16	\$42,188	20
Utah	21	6.7%	48	98	31%	42	\$49,308	8
Vermont	10	8.7%	24	45	40%	9	\$40,565	28
Virginia	94	7.8%	37	376	31%	42	\$49,755	5
Washington	81	7.6%	41	333	31%	42	\$48,217	12
West Virginia	32	9.5%	15	144	42%	5	\$36,208	47
Wisconsin	68	7.6%	41	337	36%	28	\$38,948	40
Wyoming	7	8.5%	28	34	39%	16	\$39,806	31

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

## People with Self-Care Difficulty (2016)

State	Ages 65+			Ages 18-64		
	Number (1,000's)	Percent	Rank	Number (1,000's)	Percent	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>8.1%</b>		<b>3,653</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	
Alabama	74	9.7%	4	69	2.4%	10
Alaska	6	8.1%	19	8	1.7%	28
Arizona	80	6.9%	37	70	1.7%	28
Arkansas	43	9.2%	9	47	2.7%	3
California	530	10.1%	2	399	1.6%	35
Colorado	37	5.0%	51	45	1.3%	47
Connecticut	45	8.0%	22	28	1.3%	47
Delaware	13	7.8%	24	12	2.0%	18
District of Columbia	7	8.5%	15	7	1.4%	42
Florida	290	7.2%	34	226	1.9%	22
Georgia	108	8.1%	19	115	1.8%	26
Hawaii	21	8.9%	10	10	1.2%	49
Idaho	16	6.4%	41	19	2.0%	18
Illinois	148	8.2%	18	124	1.6%	35
Indiana	73	7.7%	26	85	2.1%	14
Iowa	28	5.8%	45	27	1.4%	42
Kansas	29	6.9%	37	30	1.7%	28
Kentucky	63	9.5%	7	76	2.8%	2
Louisiana	63	9.7%	4	72	2.6%	5
Maine	14	5.8%	45	16	1.9%	22
Maryland	58	6.8%	40	56	1.5%	39
Massachusetts	78	7.5%	28	65	1.5%	39
Michigan	118	7.5%	28	146	2.4%	10
Minnesota	50	6.3%	42	52	1.5%	39
Mississippi	50	11.4%	1	48	2.7%	3
Missouri	71	7.5%	28	74	2.0%	18
Montana	9	5.1%	49	12	2.0%	18
Nebraska	16	6.0%	43	14	1.2%	49
Nevada	32	7.4%	31	46	2.5%	7
New Hampshire	11	5.1%	49	13	1.6%	35
New Jersey	112	8.4%	16	79	1.4%	42
New Mexico	32	9.6%	6	30	2.5%	7
New York	260	8.9%	10	206	1.7%	28
North Carolina	121	8.0%	22	131	2.1%	14
North Dakota	6	5.5%	48	7	1.4%	42
Ohio	147	8.1%	19	146	2.1%	14
Oklahoma	50	8.8%	13	56	2.4%	10
Oregon	56	8.3%	17	48	1.9%	22
Pennsylvania	158	7.4%	31	162	2.1%	14
Rhode Island	15	8.9%	10	17	2.6%	5
South Carolina	62	7.7%	26	71	2.4%	10
South Dakota	8	5.8%	45	7	1.4%	42
Tennessee	90	8.8%	13	100	2.5%	7
Texas	303	9.3%	8	293	1.7%	28
Utah	19	6.0%	43	22	1.2%	49
Vermont	8	7.2%	34	8	1.9%	22
Virginia	89	7.4%	31	85	1.6%	35
Washington	83	7.8%	24	79	1.7%	28
West Virginia	33	9.9%	3	33	3.0%	1
Wisconsin	62	6.9%	37	62	1.8%	26
Wyoming	6	7.1%	36	6	1.7%	28

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

## People with Cognitive Difficulty (2016)

State	Ages 65+			Ages 18-64		
	Number (1,000's)	Percent	Rank	Number (1,000's)	Percent	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>4,256</b>	<b>8.9%</b>		<b>8,932</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	
Alabama	87	11.4%	3	182	6.2%	6
Alaska	8	10.4%	8	20	4.3%	32
Arizona	90	7.8%	38	181	4.5%	28
Arkansas	51	10.8%	7	111	6.3%	3
California	539	10.3%	10	868	3.6%	48
Colorado	50	6.9%	45	135	3.9%	42
Connecticut	45	8.1%	30	87	3.9%	42
Delaware	13	8.2%	28	24	4.2%	35
District of Columbia	7	9.7%	15	19	4.0%	39
Florida	341	8.5%	23	537	4.4%	29
Georgia	128	9.6%	16	289	4.6%	24
Hawaii	26	11.0%	5	27	3.2%	51
Idaho	21	8.3%	26	54	5.5%	15
Illinois	150	8.3%	26	274	3.5%	49
Indiana	88	9.1%	20	213	5.3%	19
Iowa	33	6.7%	47	76	4.1%	38
Kansas	32	7.5%	40	79	4.6%	24
Kentucky	72	10.9%	6	200	7.5%	2
Louisiana	68	10.4%	8	165	5.9%	10
Maine	20	8.0%	32	51	6.3%	3
Maryland	60	7.1%	42	144	3.9%	42
Massachusetts	82	7.9%	35	197	4.6%	24
Michigan	136	8.6%	21	346	5.7%	13
Minnesota	50	6.2%	50	143	4.2%	35
Mississippi	54	12.3%	1	107	6.1%	7
Missouri	81	8.6%	21	207	5.7%	13
Montana	13	7.1%	42	33	5.2%	20
Nebraska	20	7.3%	41	47	4.2%	35
Nevada	37	8.5%	23	82	4.6%	24
New Hampshire	15	7.1%	42	37	4.4%	29
New Jersey	106	8.0%	32	180	3.3%	50
New Mexico	37	11.1%	4	71	5.8%	12
New York	246	8.4%	25	467	3.8%	46
North Carolina	146	9.5%	17	298	4.9%	22
North Dakota	7	6.5%	48	19	4.0%	39
Ohio	147	8.1%	30	382	5.4%	17
Oklahoma	57	10.1%	12	137	5.9%	10
Oregon	70	10.3%	10	137	5.5%	15
Pennsylvania	170	7.9%	35	418	5.4%	17
Rhode Island	13	8.0%	32	40	6.0%	8
South Carolina	76	9.4%	18	154	5.2%	20
South Dakota	7	5.6%	51	19	3.7%	47
Tennessee	103	10.1%	12	240	6.0%	8
Texas	322	9.9%	14	657	3.9%	42
Utah	26	8.2%	28	76	4.3%	32
Vermont	7	6.3%	49	25	6.3%	3
Virginia	95	7.9%	35	206	4.0%	39
Washington	98	9.2%	19	221	4.9%	22
West Virginia	39	11.7%	2	85	7.8%	1
Wisconsin	62	6.9%	45	152	4.3%	32
Wyoming	7	7.8%	38	15	4.4%	29

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### People with Any Disability (2016)

State	Ages 65+			Ages 18-64		
	Number (1,000's)	Percent	Rank	Number (1,000's)	Percent	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>16,855</b>	<b>35.0%</b>		<b>20,761</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	
Alabama	310	40.7%	5	421	14.4%	5
Alaska	29	39.6%	8	50	11.0%	26
Arizona	397	34.3%	29	432	10.7%	29
Arkansas	190	40.4%	6	270	15.3%	3
California	1,867	35.6%	21	2,024	8.3%	49
Colorado	228	31.3%	46	308	8.9%	44
Connecticut	176	31.7%	44	192	8.6%	47
Delaware	51	31.1%	49	57	9.9%	33
District of Columbia	26	34.0%	32	45	9.5%	38
Florida	1,330	33.1%	37	1,255	10.3%	31
Georgia	486	36.5%	16	698	11.1%	24
Hawaii	82	34.3%	29	66	7.9%	50
Idaho	91	36.1%	18	116	11.9%	19
Illinois	611	33.8%	34	680	8.6%	47
Indiana	355	37.1%	14	486	12.1%	16
Iowa	157	31.9%	42	175	9.4%	39
Kansas	146	34.9%	24	189	11.0%	26
Kentucky	281	42.3%	2	440	16.4%	2
Louisiana	259	39.5%	9	384	13.7%	8
Maine	83	33.4%	36	109	13.5%	9
Maryland	266	31.3%	46	335	9.0%	41
Massachusetts	331	32.0%	41	391	9.0%	41
Michigan	547	34.8%	25	764	12.6%	13
Minnesota	251	31.3%	46	302	9.0%	41
Mississippi	179	40.9%	4	259	14.7%	4
Missouri	344	36.7%	15	468	12.8%	11
Montana	62	34.5%	27	76	12.3%	15
Nebraska	94	34.5%	27	112	9.9%	33
Nevada	154	35.1%	23	199	11.1%	24
New Hampshire	68	31.0%	51	88	10.5%	30
New Jersey	428	32.1%	40	435	7.9%	50
New Mexico	135	40.2%	7	154	12.6%	13
New York	967	32.9%	38	1,109	8.9%	44
North Carolina	547	35.8%	19	723	11.8%	20
North Dakota	36	34.2%	31	43	9.3%	40
Ohio	640	35.3%	22	852	12.1%	16
Oklahoma	240	42.1%	3	334	14.4%	5
Oregon	254	37.4%	13	303	12.1%	16
Pennsylvania	741	34.6%	26	910	11.7%	21
Rhode Island	53	31.6%	45	77	11.5%	22
South Carolina	294	36.2%	17	388	13.2%	10
South Dakota	44	33.7%	35	51	10.1%	32
Tennessee	389	38.3%	11	559	13.9%	7
Texas	1,261	38.7%	10	1,654	9.8%	35
Utah	107	34.0%	32	159	8.9%	44
Vermont	35	31.1%	49	49	12.7%	12
Virginia	392	32.6%	39	497	9.7%	37
Washington	378	35.7%	20	495	11.0%	26
West Virginia	144	42.9%	1	195	17.8%	1
Wisconsin	286	31.8%	43	344	9.8%	35
Wyoming	32	37.9%	12	39	11.2%	23

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

## PRIVATE PAY COSTS

State	Annualized Private Pay Cost (2017)					
	Nursing Facility, Private Room		Nursing Facility, Shared Room		Assisted Living	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>\$97,455</b>		<b>\$87,600</b>		<b>\$45,000</b>	
Alabama	\$77,745	44	\$73,000	42	\$36,684	45
Alaska	\$292,000	1	\$292,000	1	\$72,000	3
Arizona	\$91,250	31	\$76,650	36	\$42,000	32
Arkansas	\$69,350	48	\$62,050	47	\$36,156	48
California	\$116,435	15	\$97,367	20	\$51,300	12
Colorado	\$102,565	24	\$91,958	24	\$46,200	23
Connecticut	\$162,060	2	\$150,198	2	\$55,200	10
Delaware	\$132,130	6	\$127,750	6	\$72,180	2
District of Columbia *	\$127,020	9	\$118,443	9	\$80,400	1
Florida	\$106,580	21	\$94,900	22	\$37,200	44
Georgia	\$80,665	40	\$74,668	40	\$33,600	50
Hawaii	\$158,775	3	\$137,240	4	\$51,000	13
Idaho	\$94,900	28	\$88,695	25	\$37,800	42
Illinois	\$78,475	43	\$68,255	44	\$44,640	27
Indiana	\$93,805	30	\$80,300	33	\$48,300	19
Iowa	\$74,825	45	\$68,894	43	\$44,832	26
Kansas	\$74,095	46	\$66,613	46	\$51,000	13
Kentucky	\$88,330	35	\$80,731	32	\$41,340	36
Louisiana	\$65,700	49	\$62,050	47	\$39,516	40
Maine	\$117,165	14	\$109,683	13	\$58,680	7
Maryland	\$118,990	13	\$109,500	14	\$49,800	16
Massachusetts	\$149,650	4	\$140,525	3	\$67,188	5
Michigan	\$103,295	23	\$95,630	21	\$42,000	32
Minnesota	\$107,675	19	\$98,094	19	\$43,020	30
Mississippi	\$79,935	41	\$77,928	34	\$39,984	39
Missouri	\$65,700	49	\$58,948	49	\$32,400	51
Montana	\$95,630	27	\$86,505	27	\$43,800	28
Nebraska	\$81,395	39	\$76,011	38	\$45,420	24
Nevada	\$99,645	25	\$87,600	26	\$40,800	38
New Hampshire	\$127,020	9	\$115,888	11	\$58,260	8
New Jersey	\$129,575	8	\$120,450	8	\$69,732	4
New Mexico	\$89,060	34	\$76,194	37	\$48,000	20
New York	\$140,525	5	\$132,907	5	\$47,856	22
North Carolina	\$91,250	31	\$82,125	30	\$39,000	41
North Dakota	\$130,305	7	\$127,630	7	\$36,216	47
Ohio	\$91,250	31	\$81,578	31	\$50,136	15
Oklahoma	\$63,510	51	\$53,655	51	\$36,396	46
Oregon	\$111,325	18	\$105,408	15	\$48,840	18
Pennsylvania	\$120,085	12	\$111,325	12	\$41,400	35
Rhode Island	\$104,025	22	\$101,835	18	\$61,860	6
South Carolina	\$82,125	37	\$77,015	35	\$34,380	49
South Dakota	\$81,760	38	\$75,599	39	\$42,840	31
Tennessee	\$79,205	42	\$73,318	41	\$43,140	29
Texas	\$72,635	47	\$54,750	50	\$42,000	32
Utah	\$83,585	36	\$67,525	45	\$37,800	42
Vermont	\$111,690	17	\$105,120	16	\$49,524	17
Virginia	\$94,900	28	\$85,775	28	\$54,096	11
Washington	\$113,515	16	\$102,930	17	\$55,920	9
West Virginia	\$123,005	11	\$116,435	10	\$45,000	25
Wisconsin	\$107,310	20	\$94,900	22	\$48,000	20
Wyoming	\$96,725	26	\$84,939	29	\$40,980	37

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

\* 2016 data are used for assisted living costs in the District of Columbia; more recent data were not available.

## PRIVATE PAY COSTS

State	Annualized Private Pay Cost (2017)				Private Long-Term Care Insurance Policies in Effect (2015)		
	Adult Day Services		Home Health Aide 30 Hours/Week		Value	Per 1,000 ages 40+	Rank
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank			
<b>United States</b>	<b>\$18,200</b>		<b>\$33,540</b>		<b>7,543,471</b>	<b>50</b>	
Alabama	\$6,760	51	\$26,286	50	87,045	37	40
Alaska	\$43,680	1	\$43,290	2	8,997	30	49
Arizona	\$21,320	14	\$35,100	24	111,582	35	45
Arkansas	\$20,800	15	\$28,080	47	45,035	32	48
California	\$20,020	21	\$39,000	10	806,828	46	27
Colorado	\$17,940	30	\$37,440	15	150,538	61	15
Connecticut	\$20,800	15	\$35,880	21	121,340	67	11
Delaware	\$18,980	26	\$34,710	27	29,177	62	13
District of Columbia *	\$25,740	7	\$31,200	39	43,720	164	1
Florida	\$16,900	34	\$31,200	39	390,232	37	40
Georgia	\$15,600	44	\$29,640	44	178,074	39	36
Hawaii	\$18,200	29	\$40,560	7	81,571	121	3
Idaho	\$26,260	5	\$33,540	30	26,338	35	45
Illinois	\$18,720	27	\$35,100	24	352,468	58	17
Indiana	\$22,100	11	\$32,698	36	119,575	38	39
Iowa	\$16,380	39	\$37,440	15	154,576	104	6
Kansas	\$19,500	22	\$32,760	33	115,398	87	7
Kentucky	\$17,680	31	\$30,420	43	79,974	37	40
Louisiana	\$16,380	39	\$23,790	51	78,223	37	40
Maine	\$28,080	4	\$36,660	19	41,992	57	20
Maryland	\$20,280	19	\$35,646	23	188,701	65	12
Massachusetts	\$16,900	34	\$40,560	7	194,171	58	17
Michigan	\$20,280	19	\$33,540	30	191,343	39	36
Minnesota	\$21,580	13	\$42,120	3	223,861	86	8
Mississippi	\$11,700	49	\$28,080	47	46,980	34	47
Missouri	\$20,800	15	\$32,760	33	180,728	62	13
Montana	\$30,940	3	\$38,033	14	30,010	58	17
Nebraska	\$19,240	25	\$37,440	15	101,819	118	5
Nevada	\$19,500	22	\$34,320	28	33,431	25	51
New Hampshire	\$18,720	27	\$41,153	6	34,707	49	23
New Jersey	\$23,400	9	\$35,880	21	230,084	52	22
New Mexico	\$26,260	5	\$32,370	37	44,847	46	27
New York	\$20,800	15	\$37,050	18	425,205	45	31
North Carolina	\$13,780	48	\$28,860	46	215,583	45	31
North Dakota	\$25,480	8	\$43,618	1	39,875	121	3
Ohio	\$14,820	46	\$33,056	32	261,659	46	27
Oklahoma	\$15,600	44	\$32,760	33	69,261	39	36
Oregon	\$23,140	10	\$38,220	13	94,074	48	24
Pennsylvania	\$16,120	41	\$34,320	28	289,032	44	33
Rhode Island	\$19,500	22	\$39,390	9	21,696	41	35
South Carolina	\$14,300	47	\$31,122	42	115,844	48	24
South Dakota	\$17,680	31	\$39,000	10	48,774	122	2
Tennessee	\$16,900	34	\$29,250	45	151,758	48	24
Texas	\$9,100	50	\$31,200	39	491,568	42	34
Utah	\$16,120	41	\$35,100	24	40,410	37	40
Vermont	\$34,320	2	\$39,000	10	17,536	53	21
Virginia	\$17,680	31	\$32,339	38	292,202	74	9
Washington	\$16,900	34	\$41,340	5	239,579	71	10
West Virginia	\$16,120	41	\$27,300	49	27,712	29	50
Wisconsin	\$16,900	34	\$36,660	19	165,968	59	16
Wyoming	\$22,100	11	\$42,120	3	12,370	46	27

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

\* 2015 data are used for adult day services costs in the District of Columbia; more recent data were not available.

## MEDICAID LONG-TERM SERVICES AND SUPPORTS

### Medicaid HCBS Spending as a Percent of LTSS Spending for Older People and Adults with Physical Disabilities

State	2011*		2016*		Change 2011-2016 (percentage points)	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>38%</b>		<b>45%</b>		<b>+7.0%</b>	
Alabama	17%	47	15%	48	-1.9%	44
Alaska	60%	4	62%	5	+2.3%	30
Arizona	45%	11	44%	17	-0.7%	41
Arkansas	32%	24	34%	28	+2.1%	32
California	56%	6	57%	8	+1.0%	37
Colorado	46%	10	58%	7	+12.4%	5
Connecticut	25%	32	40%	20	+14.4%	3
Delaware	17%	47	35%	25	+18.4%	1
District of Columbia	45%	11	49%	12	+4.2%	24
Florida	22%	38	23%	44	+0.7%	39
Georgia	29%	28	29%	32	+0.1%	40
Hawaii	19%	42	26%	36	+6.9%	14
Idaho	47%	9	45%	15	-2.4%	45
Illinois	35%	20	46%	14	+10.2%	7
Indiana	21%	40	18%	46	-3.5%	47
Iowa	26%	31	25%	39	-1.1%	42
Kansas	35%	20	39%	21	+3.4%	26
Kentucky	19%	42	13%	51	-6.2%	51
Louisiana	30%	27	24%	42	-5.9%	50
Maine	33%	23	28%	34	-4.5%	48
Maryland	23%	35	29%	32	+5.1%	18
Massachusetts	45%	11	62%	5	+17.5%	2
Michigan	23%	35	31%	29	+7.7%	12
Minnesota	65%	1	70%	3	+5.1%	18
Mississippi	19%	42	25%	39	+6.4%	15
Missouri	38%	18	43%	18	+4.6%	21
Montana	37%	19	38%	22	+1.2%	36
Nebraska	24%	34	28%	34	+4.3%	23
Nevada	35%	20	37%	23	+1.9%	33
New Hampshire	19%	42	14%	50	-4.7%	49
New Jersey	16%	49	20%	45	+3.9%	25
New Mexico	65%	1	73%	1	+8.0%	10
New York	43%	14	53%	10	+10.3%	6
North Carolina	40%	17	41%	19	+0.9%	38
North Dakota	14%	51	15%	48	+1.7%	34
Ohio	31%	25	37%	23	+5.9%	16
Oklahoma	31%	25	30%	31	-1.1%	42
Oregon	57%	5	64%	4	+7.4%	13
Pennsylvania	22%	38	35%	25	+13.0%	4
Rhode Island	19%	42	24%	42	+5.9%	16
South Carolina	28%	30	31%	29	+2.8%	27
South Dakota	16%	49	18%	46	+1.6%	35
Tennessee	25%	32	35%	25	+9.6%	8
Texas	53%	7	56%	9	+2.8%	27
Utah	21%	40	25%	39	+4.8%	20
Vermont	43%	14	45%	15	+2.3%	30
Virginia	41%	16	48%	13	+7.9%	11
Washington	62%	3	71%	2	+9.6%	8
West Virginia	29%	28	26%	36	-3.2%	46
Wisconsin	48%	8	53%	10	+4.5%	22
Wyoming	23%	35	26%	36	+2.8%	27

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

\* 2014 data used instead of 2016 for AK, CA, ID, KS; base year other than 2011 for 3 states: MA (2010/11 average), NJ (2012), NM (2010).

## MEDICAID LONG-TERM SERVICES AND SUPPORTS

State	Medicaid HCBS Spending as a Percent of LTSS Spending: All Populations (2016*)		Medicaid LTSS Spending for Older People and Adults with Physical Disabilities (2016*)		
	Value	Rank	Total (millions)	Per Person	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>57%</b>		<b>\$103,578</b>	<b>\$320</b>	
Alabama	43%	42	\$1,118	\$230	40
Alaska	70%	5	\$292	\$394	13
Arizona	70%	5	\$815	\$118	50
Arkansas	52%	29	\$1,068	\$357	17
California	64%	11	\$10,519	\$268	29
Colorado	66%	9	\$1,769	\$320	22
Connecticut	53%	22	\$2,013	\$561	4
Delaware	48%	34	\$405	\$425	11
District of Columbia	56%	18	\$496	\$725	2
Florida	33%	49	\$4,663	\$226	41
Georgia	47%	38	\$1,868	\$181	46
Hawaii	42%	44	\$400	\$280	26
Idaho	53%	22	\$400	\$238	37
Illinois	49%	32	\$2,326	\$181	46
Indiana	32%	50	\$2,811	\$424	12
Iowa	50%	30	\$912	\$291	25
Kansas	53%	22	\$695	\$239	36
Kentucky	43%	42	\$1,100	\$248	34
Louisiana	35%	48	\$1,313	\$280	26
Maine	54%	21	\$427	\$321	21
Maryland	56%	18	\$1,673	\$278	28
Massachusetts	71%	4	\$4,603	\$674	3
Michigan	40%	46	\$2,522	\$254	32
Minnesota	76%	3	\$3,031	\$549	5
Mississippi	27%	51	\$1,016	\$340	19
Missouri	58%	13	\$1,959	\$322	20
Montana	58%	13	\$269	\$259	31
Nebraska	53%	22	\$479	\$251	33
Nevada	57%	17	\$368	\$125	49
New Hampshire	48%	34	\$400	\$299	24
New Jersey	39%	47	\$2,102	\$234	38
New Mexico	79%	2	\$1,031	\$494	7
New York	63%	12	\$17,211	\$868	1
North Carolina	45%	40	\$2,381	\$234	38
North Dakota	42%	44	\$284	\$375	15
Ohio	53%	22	\$4,485	\$386	14
Oklahoma	47%	38	\$796	\$203	44
Oregon	81%	1	\$1,157	\$506	6
Pennsylvania	48%	34	\$6,212	\$486	8
Rhode Island	55%	20	\$483	\$457	10
South Carolina	49%	32	\$882	\$178	48
South Dakota	48%	34	\$174	\$202	45
Tennessee	53%	22	\$1,398	\$210	43
Texas	58%	13	\$6,892	\$247	35
Utah	53%	22	\$262	\$86	51
Vermont	70%	5	\$224	\$360	16
Virginia	58%	13	\$1,880	\$223	42
Washington	68%	8	\$2,198	\$302	23
West Virginia	45%	40	\$862	\$471	9
Wisconsin	66%	9	\$2,026	\$351	18
Wyoming	50%	30	\$154	\$263	30

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

\* 2014 data used instead of 2016 for Alaska, California, Idaho, and Kansas.

## MEDICAID LONG-TERM SERVICES AND SUPPORTS

State	Medicaid Nursing Facility Spending (2016*)			Medicaid HCBS Spending for Older People and Adults with Physical Disabilities (2016*)		
	Total (millions)	Per Person	Rank	Total (millions)	Per Person	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>\$56,729</b>	<b>\$175</b>		<b>\$46,849</b>	<b>\$145</b>	
Alabama	\$952	\$196	22	\$166	\$34	49
Alaska	\$110	\$148	33	\$182	\$246	7
Arizona	\$455	\$66	50	\$360	\$52	43
Arkansas	\$706	\$236	14	\$362	\$121	20
California	\$4,521	\$115	43	\$5,998	\$153	14
Colorado	\$739	\$134	38	\$1,030	\$186	10
Connecticut	\$1,214	\$338	6	\$799	\$223	8
Delaware	\$262	\$275	9	\$143	\$150	15
District of Columbia	\$253	\$369	2	\$244	\$356	6
Florida	\$3,612	\$175	28	\$1,050	\$51	44
Georgia	\$1,325	\$129	41	\$543	\$53	42
Hawaii	\$296	\$207	19	\$104	\$73	34
Idaho	\$221	\$132	39	\$178	\$106	23
Illinois	\$1,266	\$99	47	\$1,060	\$83	29
Indiana	\$2,313	\$349	3	\$498	\$75	32
Iowa	\$680	\$217	16	\$232	\$74	33
Kansas	\$425	\$146	34	\$270	\$93	26
Kentucky	\$962	\$217	16	\$139	\$31	50
Louisiana	\$999	\$213	18	\$315	\$67	38
Maine	\$308	\$231	15	\$120	\$90	27
Maryland	\$1,196	\$199	20	\$477	\$79	30
Massachusetts	\$1,728	\$253	12	\$2,874	\$421	2
Michigan	\$1,751	\$176	27	\$771	\$78	31
Minnesota	\$914	\$165	31	\$2,118	\$383	4
Mississippi	\$757	\$254	11	\$259	\$87	28
Missouri	\$1,123	\$184	25	\$837	\$137	18
Montana	\$166	\$160	32	\$103	\$99	24
Nebraska	\$344	\$180	26	\$135	\$71	36
Nevada	\$233	\$79	49	\$135	\$46	45
New Hampshire	\$344	\$258	10	\$56	\$42	47
New Jersey	\$1,691	\$188	24	\$411	\$46	45
New Mexico	\$274	\$131	40	\$757	\$363	5
New York	\$8,110	\$409	1	\$9,101	\$459	1
North Carolina	\$1,405	\$138	36	\$976	\$96	25
North Dakota	\$240	\$318	7	\$43	\$57	40
Ohio	\$2,830	\$244	13	\$1,655	\$142	16
Oklahoma	\$556	\$142	35	\$240	\$61	39
Oregon	\$413	\$101	46	\$744	\$405	3
Pennsylvania	\$4,063	\$318	7	\$2,150	\$168	12
Rhode Island	\$365	\$345	5	\$118	\$112	21
South Carolina	\$606	\$122	42	\$276	\$56	41
South Dakota	\$143	\$166	30	\$32	\$37	48
Tennessee	\$915	\$138	36	\$483	\$73	34
Texas	\$3,050	\$109	45	\$3,842	\$138	17
Utah	\$195	\$64	51	\$67	\$22	51
Vermont	\$123	\$197	21	\$102	\$163	13
Virginia	\$969	\$115	43	\$912	\$108	22
Washington	\$633	\$87	48	\$1,565	\$215	9
West Virginia	\$635	\$348	4	\$226	\$124	19
Wisconsin	\$961	\$167	29	\$1,064	\$184	11
Wyoming	\$114	\$194	23	\$40	\$69	37

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

\* 2014 data used instead of 2016 for Alaska, California, Idaho, and Kansas.

## MEDICAID LONG-TERM SERVICES AND SUPPORTS

State	Medicaid LTSS Spending for All Populations (2016*)			Medicaid Institutional Spending for All Populations (2016*)		
	Total (millions)	Per Person	Rank	Total (millions)	Per Person	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>\$166,680</b>	<b>\$515</b>		<b>\$72,273</b>	<b>\$223</b>	
Alabama	\$1,803	\$371	38	\$1,033	\$212	26
Alaska	\$475	\$640	16	\$144	\$194	31
Arizona	\$1,747	\$253	49	\$517	\$75	51
Arkansas	\$2,086	\$698	11	\$1,000	\$335	12
California	\$15,642	\$398	33	\$5,597	\$142	44
Colorado	\$2,341	\$423	32	\$788	\$142	44
Connecticut	\$3,461	\$965	4	\$1,625	\$453	4
Delaware	\$562	\$590	17	\$293	\$308	15
District of Columbia	\$816	\$1,192	2	\$358	\$524	1
Florida	\$6,158	\$298	47	\$4,097	\$198	30
Georgia	\$2,615	\$254	48	\$1,381	\$134	47
Hawaii	\$523	\$366	40	\$306	\$214	24
Idaho	\$582	\$347	43	\$272	\$162	40
Illinois	\$4,202	\$327	44	\$2,124	\$166	38
Indiana	\$3,875	\$584	18	\$2,638	\$398	6
Iowa	\$2,132	\$681	12	\$1,056	\$337	11
Kansas	\$1,087	\$374	37	\$513	\$176	36
Kentucky	\$2,000	\$451	30	\$1,134	\$256	19
Louisiana	\$2,255	\$481	26	\$1,459	\$311	13
Maine	\$1,038	\$780	8	\$479	\$360	8
Maryland	\$3,111	\$516	23	\$1,362	\$226	22
Massachusetts	\$7,043	\$1,032	3	\$2,076	\$304	16
Michigan	\$3,164	\$319	46	\$1,898	\$191	34
Minnesota	\$4,835	\$875	5	\$1,174	\$213	25
Mississippi	\$1,472	\$493	24	\$1,074	\$360	8
Missouri	\$3,511	\$576	19	\$1,460	\$240	21
Montana	\$481	\$463	29	\$201	\$194	31
Nebraska	\$884	\$464	28	\$418	\$219	23
Nevada	\$698	\$237	50	\$302	\$103	49
New Hampshire	\$747	\$559	22	\$391	\$293	17
New Jersey	\$4,214	\$469	27	\$2,580	\$287	18
New Mexico	\$1,412	\$677	13	\$303	\$145	43
New York	\$26,454	\$1,334	1	\$9,866	\$497	2
North Carolina	\$3,681	\$362	41	\$2,022	\$199	28
North Dakota	\$604	\$800	7	\$352	\$466	3
Ohio	\$7,642	\$658	15	\$3,617	\$311	13
Oklahoma	\$1,371	\$350	42	\$722	\$184	35
Oregon	\$2,343	\$573	20	\$439	\$108	48
Pennsylvania	\$9,761	\$763	10	\$5,051	\$395	7
Rhode Island	\$851	\$805	6	\$381	\$360	8
South Carolina	\$1,616	\$326	45	\$823	\$166	38
South Dakota	\$337	\$391	34	\$177	\$205	27
Tennessee	\$2,463	\$370	39	\$1,148	\$173	37
Texas	\$10,795	\$387	35	\$4,515	\$162	40
Utah	\$581	\$191	51	\$276	\$91	50
Vermont	\$417	\$669	14	\$124	\$199	28
Virginia	\$3,185	\$379	36	\$1,344	\$160	42
Washington	\$3,169	\$435	31	\$1,000	\$137	46
West Virginia	\$1,398	\$764	9	\$774	\$423	5
Wisconsin	\$3,290	\$570	21	\$1,108	\$192	33
Wyoming	\$283	\$484	25	\$142	\$243	20

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

\* 2014 data used instead of 2016 for Alaska, California, Idaho, and Kansas.

## MEDICAID LONG-TERM SERVICES AND SUPPORTS

State	Medicaid HCBS Spending for All Populations (2016*)			State-funded HCBS Expenditures for Older People and Adults with Physical Disabilities (2014)		
	Total (millions)	Per Person	Rank	Total (millions)	Per Person	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>\$94,408</b>	<b>\$292</b>		<b>\$1,070.8</b>	<b>\$3.36</b>	
Alabama	\$770	\$158	44	<\$0.1	\$0.01	38
Alaska	\$331	\$446	9	\$4.3	\$5.82	11
Arizona	\$1,230	\$178	38	\$0.0	\$0.00	39
Arkansas	\$1,086	\$364	14	\$0.0	\$0.00	39
California	\$10,046	\$256	26	\$0.0	\$0.00	39
Colorado	\$1,553	\$281	23	\$13.0	\$2.42	24
Connecticut	\$1,837	\$512	6	\$50.2	\$13.99	3
Delaware	\$269	\$282	22	\$1.5	\$1.60	26
District of Columbia	\$458	\$669	3	\$17.8	\$26.95	1
Florida	\$2,062	\$100	50	\$69.2	\$3.48	19
Georgia	\$1,234	\$120	49	\$11.2	\$1.11	32
Hawaii	\$217	\$152	45	\$8.0	\$5.62	12
Idaho	\$310	\$185	36	\$3.4	\$2.11	25
Illinois	\$2,078	\$162	42	\$178.5	\$13.87	4
Indiana	\$1,237	\$187	34	\$30.2	\$4.58	17
Iowa	\$1,076	\$344	16	\$8.0	\$2.57	22
Kansas	\$575	\$198	31	\$7.2	\$2.47	23
Kentucky	\$866	\$195	33	\$30.5	\$6.91	9
Louisiana	\$796	\$170	39	\$0.7	\$0.14	36
Maine	\$559	\$420	11	\$15.8	\$11.88	5
Maryland	\$1,749	\$290	21	\$0.0	\$0.00	39
Massachusetts	\$4,967	\$728	2	\$0.0	\$0.00	39
Michigan	\$1,267	\$128	48	\$25.7	\$2.59	21
Minnesota	\$3,661	\$663	4	\$0.0	\$0.00	39
Mississippi	\$398	\$133	47	\$1.0	\$0.33	33
Missouri	\$2,051	\$337	18	\$0.8	\$0.13	37
Montana	\$280	\$270	24	\$0.0	\$0.00	39
Nebraska	\$466	\$244	27	\$22.0	\$11.67	6
Nevada	\$395	\$135	46	\$13.4	\$4.72	15
New Hampshire	\$356	\$267	25	\$0.0	\$0.00	39
New Jersey	\$1,634	\$182	37	\$40.8	\$4.57	18
New Mexico	\$1,109	\$532	5	\$0.0	\$0.00	39
New York	\$16,589	\$836	1	\$108.2	\$5.49	13
North Carolina	\$1,659	\$163	41	\$84.7	\$8.53	8
North Dakota	\$252	\$334	19	\$6.6	\$8.94	7
Ohio	\$4,025	\$346	15	\$15.4	\$1.33	30
Oklahoma	\$648	\$165	40	\$10.6	\$2.72	20
Oregon	\$1,903	\$466	8	\$6.3	\$1.58	27
Pennsylvania	\$4,710	\$368	13	\$223.6	\$17.48	2
Rhode Island	\$470	\$445	10	\$0.0	\$0.00	39
South Carolina	\$794	\$160	43	\$0.0	\$0.00	39
South Dakota	\$161	\$186	35	\$5.6	\$6.57	10
Tennessee	\$1,315	\$198	31	\$8.6	\$1.31	31
Texas	\$6,281	\$225	29	\$5.0	\$0.19	35
Utah	\$306	\$100	50	\$4.0	\$1.34	29
Vermont	\$293	\$471	7	\$0.9	\$1.47	28
Virginia	\$1,841	\$219	30	\$2.0	\$0.24	34
Washington	\$2,169	\$298	20	\$33.3	\$4.72	15
West Virginia	\$624	\$341	17	\$0.0	\$0.00	39
Wisconsin	\$2,182	\$378	12	\$0.0	\$0.00	39
Wyoming	\$141	\$242	28	\$3.1	\$5.29	14

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

\* 2014 data used instead of 2016 for Alaska, California, Idaho, and Kansas.

## MEDICAID LONG-TERM SERVICES AND SUPPORTS

### Percent Change in Medicaid LTSS Spending for Older People and Adults with Physical Disabilities (2011-2016\*)

State	All LTSS		Nursing Facilities		HCBS	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>+22%</b>		<b>+8%</b>		<b>+45%</b>	
Alabama	+3%	47	+6%	35	-9%	48
Alaska	-3%	50	-8%	49	+1%	45
Arizona	+3%	47	+4%	38	+1%	45
Arkansas	+16%	31	+13%	23	+24%	31
California	+5%	40	+2%	41	+6%	44
Colorado	+65%	3	+27%	8	+110%	3
Connecticut	+24%	23	0%	45	+94%	5
Delaware	+100%	1	+56%	2	+318%	1
District of Columbia	+4%	42	-4%	47	+13%	39
Florida	+26%	19	+25%	12	+30%	29
Georgia	+18%	28	+18%	18	+18%	36
Hawaii	+41%	8	+29%	7	+91%	6
Idaho	+5%	40	+10%	29	0%	47
Illinois	+4%	42	-12%	51	+34%	27
Indiana	+92%	2	+101%	1	+61%	10
Iowa	+25%	21	+27%	8	+20%	33
Kansas	+6%	39	0%	45	+16%	38
Kentucky	+4%	42	+12%	25	-30%	51
Louisiana	+10%	36	+20%	16	-11%	49
Maine	+29%	15	+37%	3	+11%	40
Maryland	+19%	25	+11%	27	+44%	21
Massachusetts	+57%	5	+7%	34	+118%	2
Michigan	+13%	33	+2%	41	+51%	17
Minnesota	+30%	14	+11%	27	+40%	24
Mississippi	+9%	37	+1%	44	+46%	20
Missouri	+37%	12	+27%	8	+53%	16
Montana	+4%	42	+2%	41	+7%	41
Nebraska	+19%	25	+12%	25	+40%	24
Nevada	+40%	9	+36%	4	+48%	19
New Hampshire	+4%	42	+10%	29	-22%	50
New Jersey	-3%	50	-7%	48	+21%	32
New Mexico	+62%	4	+25%	12	+82%	7
New York	+26%	19	+4%	38	+57%	13
North Carolina	+17%	30	+16%	20	+20%	33
North Dakota	+25%	21	+22%	14	+40%	24
Ohio	+18%	28	+8%	31	+41%	23
Oklahoma	+11%	35	+13%	23	+7%	41
Oregon	+48%	6	+22%	14	+67%	9
Pennsylvania	+29%	15	+8%	31	+106%	4
Rhode Island	+28%	17	+18%	18	+68%	8
South Carolina	+19%	25	+14%	22	+31%	28
South Dakota	+7%	38	+5%	36	+17%	37
Tennessee	+3%	47	-10%	50	+43%	22
Texas	+43%	7	+34%	5	+50%	18
Utah	+28%	17	+20%	16	+57%	13
Vermont	+13%	33	+8%	31	+19%	35
Virginia	+33%	13	+16%	20	+60%	12
Washington	+39%	10	+4%	38	+61%	10
West Virginia	+20%	24	+26%	11	+7%	41
Wisconsin	+15%	32	+5%	36	+25%	30
Wyoming	+39%	10	+34%	5	+55%	15

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

\* 2014 data used instead of 2016 for AK, CA, ID, KS; base year other than 2011 for 3 states: MA (2010/11 average), NJ (2012), NM (2010).

## MEDICAID LONG-TERM SERVICES AND SUPPORTS

### Medicaid LTSS Users, Ages 65+ (2013)

State	All Services			Institutional Services Only		
	Value	Per 1,000 Ages 65+	Rank	Value	Per 1,000 Ages 65+	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>2,105,379</b>	<b>47</b>		<b>965,596</b>	<b>22</b>	
Alabama	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Alaska	3,940	60	8	473	7	41
Arizona	xx	xx	xx	10,091	10	38
Arkansas	25,019	55	10	13,166	29	11
California	391,178	82	2	82,842	17	30
Colorado	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Connecticut	38,003	70	3	20,932	38	1
Delaware	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
District of Columbia	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Florida	97,536	27	35	52,325	14	34
Georgia	43,883	37	29	25,874	22	23
Hawaii	xx	xx	xx	2,883	13	36
Idaho	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Illinois	111,951	64	7	29,944	17	30
Indiana	37,966	42	23	28,908	32	7
Iowa	25,396	53	12	13,099	27	14
Kansas	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Kentucky	23,593	37	29	17,998	28	13
Louisiana	31,164	51	14	19,613	32	7
Maine	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Maryland	24,643	31	33	14,702	19	29
Massachusetts	87,490	89	1	30,312	31	9
Michigan	60,618	41	25	30,500	21	26
Minnesota	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Mississippi	27,019	65	5	13,987	34	4
Missouri	47,663	53	12	22,709	25	16
Montana	5,303	32	32	3,227	20	28
Nebraska	11,181	42	23	6,299	24	19
Nevada	7,654	20	36	2,474	6	42
New Hampshire	8,003	39	27	5,059	25	16
New Jersey	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
New Mexico	xx	xx	xx	4,428	14	34
New York	198,935	70	3	107,281	38	1
North Carolina	69,499	49	16	29,114	21	26
North Dakota	4,765	46	19	3,537	34	4
Ohio	97,485	56	9	50,139	29	11
Oklahoma	27,750	51	14	13,613	25	16
Oregon	26,419	44	21	4,729	8	40
Pennsylvania	99,697	48	17	61,903	30	10
Rhode Island	10,519	65	5	5,935	36	3
South Carolina	22,827	31	33	11,705	16	33
South Dakota	5,654	45	20	4,120	33	6
Tennessee	xx	xx	xx	22,452	24	19
Texas	123,143	41	25	67,498	23	21
Utah	5,035	18	37	2,868	10	38
Vermont	5,577	54	11	2,251	22	23
Virginia	37,151	34	31	18,966	17	30
Washington	44,705	47	18	11,321	12	37
West Virginia	14,109	44	21	8,299	26	15
Wisconsin	xx	xx	xx	19,524	23	21
Wyoming	2,987	38	28	1,723	22	23

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

xx Data not reported due to missing or unreliable data in the source.

# MEDICAID LONG-TERM SERVICES AND SUPPORTS

## Medicaid LTSS Users, Ages 65+ (2013)

State	HCBS Only			HCBS and Institutional Services		
	Value	Per 1,000 Ages 65+	Rank	Value	Per 1,000 Ages 65+	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>1,012,505</b>	<b>23</b>		<b>127,278</b>	<b>2.8</b>	
Alabama	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Alaska	3,335	51	2	132	2.0	24
Arizona	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Arkansas	10,424	23	13	1,429	3.1	13
California	287,278	60	1	21,058	4.4	7
Colorado	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Connecticut	13,037	24	12	4,034	7.4	2
Delaware	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
District of Columbia	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Florida	42,240	12	29	2,971	0.8	36
Georgia	16,576	14	25	1,433	1.2	33
Hawaii	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Idaho	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Illinois	71,939	41	4	10,068	5.8	4
Indiana	7,601	8	35	1,457	1.6	28
Iowa	10,743	22	16	1,554	3.2	12
Kansas	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Kentucky	4,811	8	35	784	1.2	33
Louisiana	10,768	18	18	783	1.3	32
Maine	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Maryland	9,039	11	31	902	1.1	35
Massachusetts	47,022	48	3	10,156	10.3	1
Michigan	26,812	18	18	3,306	2.2	19
Minnesota	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Mississippi	12,032	29	7	1,000	2.4	18
Missouri	22,369	25	11	2,585	2.9	14
Montana	1,763	11	31	313	1.9	25
Nebraska	3,985	15	23	897	3.4	11
Nevada	4,939	13	27	241	0.6	37
New Hampshire	2,488	12	29	456	2.2	19
New Jersey	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
New Mexico	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
New York	75,285	27	8	16,369	5.8	4
North Carolina	36,688	26	9	3,697	2.6	16
North Dakota	1,009	10	33	219	2.1	23
Ohio	40,134	23	13	7,212	4.1	8
Oklahoma	12,218	22	16	1,919	3.5	10
Oregon	19,336	32	6	2,354	3.9	9
Pennsylvania	33,298	16	21	4,496	2.2	19
Rhode Island	3,743	23	13	841	5.2	6
South Carolina	9,968	14	25	1,154	1.6	28
South Dakota	1,251	10	33	283	2.2	19
Tennessee	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Texas	51,175	17	20	4,470	1.5	30
Utah	1,663	6	37	504	1.8	27
Vermont	2,677	26	9	649	6.3	3
Virginia	16,640	15	23	1,545	1.4	31
Washington	30,916	33	5	2,468	2.6	16
West Virginia	5,214	16	21	596	1.9	25
Wisconsin	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Wyoming	1,038	13	27	226	2.9	14

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

xx Data not reported due to missing or unreliable data in the source.

## MEDICAID LONG-TERM SERVICES AND SUPPORTS

### Medicaid LTSS Users, All Ages (2013)

State	All Services			Institutional Services Only		
	Value	Per 1,000 People	Rank	Value	Per 1,000 People	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>5,186,077</b>	<b>16.4</b>		<b>1,470,154</b>	<b>4.7</b>	
Alabama	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Alaska	11,296	15.3	21	1,785	2.4	39
Arizona	60,347	9.1	37	18,544	2.8	36
Arkansas	55,175	18.6	13	24,595	8.3	2
California	798,485	20.8	7	129,746	3.4	31
Colorado	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Connecticut	76,559	21.3	6	26,978	7.5	5
Delaware	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
District of Columbia	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Florida	186,607	9.5	36	66,879	3.4	31
Georgia	87,803	8.8	39	32,586	3.3	33
Hawaii	7,450	5.3	41	3,508	2.5	38
Idaho	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Illinois	250,066	19.4	10	59,557	4.6	19
Indiana	78,776	12.0	31	40,891	6.2	14
Iowa	64,383	20.8	7	17,232	5.6	16
Kansas	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Kentucky	54,369	12.4	29	26,660	6.1	15
Louisiana	86,291	18.7	12	41,473	9.0	1
Maine	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Maryland	57,506	9.7	35	21,992	3.7	30
Massachusetts	159,658	23.8	3	45,143	6.7	9
Michigan	151,167	15.3	21	44,442	4.5	20
Minnesota	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Mississippi	52,813	17.7	15	23,090	7.7	4
Missouri	122,101	20.2	9	30,918	5.1	17
Montana	16,820	16.6	18	4,322	4.3	24
Nebraska	23,088	12.4	29	8,478	4.5	20
Nevada	23,275	8.4	40	4,795	1.7	42
New Hampshire	21,853	16.5	20	5,857	4.4	23
New Jersey	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
New Mexico	34,510	16.6	18	7,821	3.8	29
New York	473,376	24.1	2	146,907	7.5	5
North Carolina	148,091	15.0	25	40,565	4.1	26
North Dakota	12,640	17.5	16	4,594	6.3	12
Ohio	199,273	17.2	17	75,942	6.6	11
Oklahoma	58,789	15.3	21	24,124	6.3	12
Oregon	59,766	15.2	24	7,567	1.9	40
Pennsylvania	245,556	19.2	11	99,383	7.8	3
Rhode Island	23,483	22.3	5	7,904	7.5	5
South Carolina	55,587	11.7	33	15,269	3.2	34
South Dakota	12,051	14.3	27	5,692	6.7	9
Tennessee	67,712	10.4	34	31,301	4.8	18
Texas	312,576	11.8	32	107,292	4.1	26
Utah	15,287	5.3	41	5,444	1.9	40
Vermont	15,321	24.4	1	2,807	4.5	20
Virginia	75,098	9.1	37	26,328	3.2	34
Washington	91,902	13.2	28	17,870	2.6	37
West Virginia	42,768	23.1	4	13,118	7.1	8
Wisconsin	103,099	18.0	14	24,774	4.3	24
Wyoming	8,712	15.0	25	2,322	4.0	28

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

xx Data not reported due to missing or unreliable data in the source.

## MEDICAID LONG-TERM SERVICES AND SUPPORTS

### Medicaid LTSS Users, All Ages (2013)

State	HCBS Only			HCBS and Institutional Services		
	Value	Per 1,000 People	Rank	Value	Per 1,000 People	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>3,493,364</b>	<b>11.1</b>		<b>222,559</b>	<b>0.7</b>	
Alabama	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Alaska	9,242	12.5	12	269	0.4	28
Arizona	41,758	6.3	32	45	0.0	41
Arkansas	28,131	9.5	23	2,449	0.8	11
California	634,830	16.6	2	33,909	0.9	10
Colorado	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Connecticut	42,977	12.0	14	6,604	1.8	2
Delaware	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
District of Columbia	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Florida	115,582	5.9	34	4,146	0.2	38
Georgia	52,702	5.3	39	2,515	0.3	34
Hawaii	3,837	2.7	42	105	0.1	39
Idaho	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Illinois	175,958	13.7	8	14,551	1.1	6
Indiana	34,471	5.2	40	3,414	0.5	26
Iowa	44,782	14.5	6	2,369	0.8	11
Kansas	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Kentucky	25,969	5.9	34	1,740	0.4	28
Louisiana	42,519	9.2	26	2,299	0.5	26
Maine	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Maryland	33,802	5.7	36	1,712	0.3	34
Massachusetts	99,662	14.9	4	14,853	2.2	1
Michigan	100,394	10.1	21	6,331	0.6	19
Minnesota	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Mississippi	27,819	9.3	25	1,904	0.6	19
Missouri	86,934	14.4	7	4,249	0.7	15
Montana	11,738	11.6	15	760	0.7	15
Nebraska	13,395	7.2	30	1,215	0.7	15
Nevada	17,684	6.3	32	796	0.3	34
New Hampshire	15,232	11.5	16	764	0.6	19
New Jersey	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
New Mexico	26,512	12.7	11	177	0.1	39
New York	298,986	15.2	3	27,483	1.4	4
North Carolina	101,959	10.4	19	5,567	0.6	19
North Dakota	7,623	10.5	18	423	0.6	19
Ohio	110,352	9.5	23	12,979	1.1	6
Oklahoma	31,723	8.2	27	2,942	0.8	11
Oregon	48,456	12.3	13	3,743	1.0	9
Pennsylvania	136,477	10.7	17	9,696	0.8	11
Rhode Island	14,176	13.5	9	1,403	1.3	5
South Carolina	38,176	8.0	28	2,142	0.4	28
South Dakota	5,864	6.9	31	495	0.6	19
Tennessee	36,279	5.6	37	132	0.0	41
Texas	195,570	7.4	29	9,714	0.4	28
Utah	8,736	3.0	41	1,107	0.4	28
Vermont	11,592	18.5	1	922	1.5	3
Virginia	45,758	5.5	38	3,012	0.4	28
Washington	70,081	10.1	21	3,951	0.6	19
West Virginia	27,682	14.9	4	1,968	1.1	6
Wisconsin	76,420	13.3	10	1,905	0.3	34
Wyoming	6,008	10.3	20	382	0.7	15

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

xx Data not reported due to missing or unreliable data in the source.

## FAMILY CAREGIVERS

State	Number of Family Caregivers (2013)			Economic Value of Family Caregiving in Millions (2013)		
	Value	Per 1,000 People	Rank	Value	Per 1,000 People	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>40,000,000</b>	<b>127</b>		<b>\$470,000</b>	<b>\$1.49</b>	
Alabama	761,000	158	2	\$7,720	\$1.60	10
Alaska	84,900	116	38	\$1,190	\$1.62	8
Arizona	804,000	121	32	\$9,430	\$1.42	34
Arkansas	452,000	153	3	\$4,710	\$1.59	11
California	4,450,000	116	38	\$57,700	\$1.51	22
Colorado	584,000	111	44	\$7,430	\$1.41	36
Connecticut	459,000	128	22	\$5,930	\$1.65	7
Delaware	123,000	133	12	\$1,580	\$1.71	4
District of Columbia	75,200	116	38	\$870	\$1.35	44
Florida	2,670,000	136	9	\$29,700	\$1.52	21
Georgia	1,330,000	133	12	\$14,000	\$1.40	38
Hawaii	154,000	110	45	\$2,100	\$1.50	24
Idaho	196,000	122	31	\$2,210	\$1.37	42
Illinois	1,560,000	121	32	\$18,500	\$1.43	31
Indiana	837,000	127	25	\$9,480	\$1.44	30
Iowa	317,000	103	48	\$3,860	\$1.25	48
Kansas	345,000	119	34	\$3,850	\$1.33	47
Kentucky	648,000	147	7	\$6,980	\$1.59	11
Louisiana	660,000	143	8	\$6,470	\$1.40	38
Maine	178,000	134	11	\$2,220	\$1.67	6
Maryland	771,000	130	18	\$9,390	\$1.58	14
Massachusetts	844,000	126	27	\$11,600	\$1.73	3
Michigan	1,280,000	129	20	\$14,500	\$1.46	27
Minnesota	585,000	108	46	\$7,860	\$1.45	28
Mississippi	501,000	168	1	\$5,380	\$1.80	1
Missouri	792,000	131	15	\$8,490	\$1.41	36
Montana	118,000	116	38	\$1,430	\$1.40	38
Nebraska	195,000	104	47	\$2,510	\$1.34	45
Nevada	348,000	125	29	\$4,270	\$1.53	19
New Hampshire	173,000	131	15	\$2,330	\$1.77	2
New Jersey	1,120,000	126	27	\$13,600	\$1.53	19
New Mexico	277,000	133	12	\$3,140	\$1.50	24
New York	2,580,000	131	15	\$31,300	\$1.59	11
North Carolina	1,280,000	130	18	\$13,400	\$1.36	43
North Dakota	62,100	86	51	\$860	\$1.19	51
Ohio	1,480,000	128	22	\$16,500	\$1.42	34
Oklahoma	524,000	136	9	\$6,070	\$1.58	14
Oregon	469,000	119	34	\$5,700	\$1.45	28
Pennsylvania	1,650,000	129	20	\$19,200	\$1.50	24
Rhode Island	134,000	128	22	\$1,780	\$1.70	5
South Carolina	706,000	148	6	\$7,550	\$1.58	14
South Dakota	84,600	100	50	\$1,030	\$1.22	50
Tennessee	981,000	151	5	\$10,300	\$1.58	14
Texas	3,350,000	127	25	\$35,500	\$1.34	45
Utah	336,000	116	38	\$4,150	\$1.43	31
Vermont	74,900	119	34	\$1,010	\$1.61	9
Virginia	1,030,000	125	29	\$11,800	\$1.43	31
Washington	828,000	119	34	\$10,700	\$1.54	18
West Virginia	282,000	152	4	\$2,790	\$1.51	22
Wisconsin	578,000	101	49	\$7,070	\$1.23	49
Wyoming	66,200	114	43	\$817	\$1.40	38

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

## FAMILY CAREGIVERS

State	Economic Value of Family Caregiving per Hour (2013)		Ratio of Economic Value of Family Caregiving to Medicaid HCBS Spending (2013*)	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>\$12.51</b>		<b>6.2</b>	
Alabama	\$10.89	49	10.9	9
Alaska	\$15.05	1	3.2	48
Arizona	\$12.60	28	8.8	14
Arkansas	\$11.20	48	5.3	35
California	\$13.94	9	5.9	32
Colorado	\$13.68	14	7.6	21
Connecticut	\$13.87	10	4.2	42
Delaware	\$13.86	11	8.1	18
District of Columbia	\$12.44	31	1.8	51
Florida	\$11.93	39	16.2	3
Georgia	\$11.29	45	11.7	7
Hawaii	\$14.59	4	11.1	8
Idaho	\$12.06	36	7.7	20
Illinois	\$12.77	27	8.8	14
Indiana	\$12.17	35	10	13
Iowa	\$13.08	22	4.1	44
Kansas	\$12.01	37	6.2	28
Kentucky	\$11.57	40	10.7	11
Louisiana	\$10.53	51	6.8	24
Maine	\$13.41	15	4.6	37
Maryland	\$13.09	21	6.4	27
Massachusetts	\$14.75	3	4.5	38
Michigan	\$12.21	33	14	4
Minnesota	\$14.45	6	2.7	49
Mississippi	\$11.53	41	12.8	6
Missouri	\$11.52	42	5.3	35
Montana	\$12.97	26	6	31
Nebraska	\$13.81	13	6.8	24
Nevada	\$13.19	18	17.2	2
New Hampshire	\$14.42	7	6.1	29
New Jersey	\$13.07	23	10.8	10
New Mexico	\$12.19	34	4.5	38
New York	\$13.02	25	2.5	50
North Carolina	\$11.27	46	6.9	23
North Dakota	\$14.88	2	4.4	41
Ohio	\$11.95	38	5.7	33
Oklahoma	\$12.45	30	10.5	12
Oregon	\$13.06	24	4.5	38
Pennsylvania	\$12.47	29	5.5	34
Rhode Island	\$14.26	8	3.7	46
South Carolina	\$11.49	43	13.7	5
South Dakota	\$13.12	20	7.3	22
Tennessee	\$11.24	47	8.5	16
Texas	\$11.39	44	8	19
Utah	\$13.26	17	17.3	1
Vermont	\$14.55	5	4	45
Virginia	\$12.36	32	8.3	17
Washington	\$13.83	12	6.6	26
West Virginia	\$10.62	50	4.2	42
Wisconsin	\$13.15	19	3.5	47
Wyoming	\$13.27	16	6.1	29

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

\* 2014 Medicaid data are used for New Mexico because of incomplete 2013 data.

## FAMILY CAREGIVERS

### Caregiver Support Ratio (number of people ages 45-64 per person ages 80+)

State	2015		2050 projected	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>7.0</b>		<b>2.9</b>	
Alabama	7.2	19	3.6	3
Alaska	14.6	1	3.0	19
Arizona	6.2	42	2.2	50
Arkansas	6.6	32	3.2	12
California	7.4	16	3.0	19
Colorado	8.6	5	2.8	28
Connecticut	6.4	40	2.8	28
Delaware	6.8	27	2.6	40
District of Columbia	7.2	19	4.3	1
Florida	5.2	51	2.2	50
Georgia	9.3	2	3.1	16
Hawaii	5.3	50	2.3	49
Idaho	7.2	19	2.6	40
Illinois	7.0	23	3.2	12
Indiana	7.1	22	3.3	8
Iowa	5.6	47	2.9	23
Kansas	6.1	43	2.8	28
Kentucky	7.6	10	3.7	2
Louisiana	7.8	8	3.6	3
Maine	6.4	40	2.6	40
Maryland	7.8	8	2.7	37
Massachusetts	6.5	36	3.0	19
Michigan	6.9	24	3.1	16
Minnesota	6.7	30	2.7	37
Mississippi	7.4	16	3.4	5
Missouri	6.5	36	2.9	23
Montana	6.5	36	2.6	40
Nebraska	6.0	44	2.8	28
Nevada	8.8	3	2.4	47
New Hampshire	7.4	16	2.6	40
New Jersey	6.9	24	2.9	23
New Mexico	6.8	27	2.8	28
New York	6.6	32	3.4	5
North Carolina	7.5	14	2.8	28
North Dakota	5.6	47	2.8	28
Ohio	6.6	32	3.2	12
Oklahoma	6.8	27	3.3	8
Oregon	6.7	30	2.9	23
Pennsylvania	5.8	46	3.0	19
Rhode Island	5.9	45	2.8	28
South Carolina	7.6	10	2.9	23
South Dakota	5.6	47	2.5	46
Tennessee	7.5	14	3.3	8
Texas	8.7	4	3.2	12
Utah	8.1	6	3.3	8
Vermont	6.9	24	2.4	47
Virginia	8.0	7	2.6	40
Washington	7.6	10	3.1	16
West Virginia	6.5	36	3.4	5
Wisconsin	6.6	32	2.7	37
Wyoming	7.6	10	2.8	28

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

## HOME- AND COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES

State	Number of Personal Care Aides (average of 2014, 2015, 2016 data years)			Personal Care Aide Median Hourly Wage (2017)	
	Value	Per 1,000 AWD*	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>1,110,026</b>	<b>148</b>		<b>\$11.11</b>	
Alabama	10,532	71	48	\$8.79	50
Alaska	3,418	239	4	\$15.64	1
Arizona	26,238	176	12	\$10.85	29
Arkansas	9,339	103	33	\$9.54	41
California	251,343	279	1	\$11.41	17
Colorado	13,459	159	19	\$11.14	23
Connecticut	14,111	186	10	\$12.61	6
Delaware	1,823	83	42	\$11.16	22
District of Columbia	850	64	51	\$13.82	3
Florida	33,951	67	50	\$10.37	34
Georgia	16,065	71	48	\$9.65	39
Hawaii	3,477	110	30	\$12.53	7
Idaho	7,754	223	8	\$10.42	33
Illinois	48,065	180	11	\$10.83	30
Indiana	15,397	99	35	\$10.35	36
Iowa	7,652	137	25	\$11.35	19
Kansas	7,689	130	28	\$10.37	34
Kentucky	10,278	75	47	\$11.06	24
Louisiana	18,308	135	26	\$8.88	49
Maine	6,999	211	9	\$11.37	18
Maryland	9,998	88	40	\$11.65	15
Massachusetts	25,568	175	14	\$13.75	4
Michigan	31,571	118	29	\$10.61	31
Minnesota	23,232	235	7	\$11.78	12
Mississippi	7,353	76	46	\$9.63	40
Missouri	20,968	143	23	\$10.31	37
Montana	3,844	172	17	\$11.04	25
Nebraska	3,122	99	35	\$11.83	11
Nevada	7,917	109	31	\$11.01	27
New Hampshire	4,497	175	14	\$12.07	10
New Jersey	16,946	92	38	\$12.42	8
New Mexico	16,049	262	2	\$9.36	45
New York	63,743	138	24	\$11.73	13
North Carolina	21,338	81	44	\$9.83	38
North Dakota	1,637	147	22	\$15.23	2
Ohio	24,879	86	41	\$10.61	31
Oklahoma	9,263	91	39	\$9.12	47
Oregon	25,484	248	3	\$11.69	14
Pennsylvania	46,540	151	21	\$11.26	20
Rhode Island	2,300	78	45	\$12.10	9
South Carolina	13,239	95	37	\$9.48	42
South Dakota	1,505	105	32	\$11.00	28
Tennessee	19,189	101	34	\$9.44	43
Texas	102,237	176	12	\$9.02	48
Utah	3,429	83	42	\$11.17	21
Vermont	3,682	238	5	xx	xx
Virginia	23,155	135	26	\$9.16	46
Washington	37,229	238	5	\$12.85	5
West Virginia	10,650	157	20	\$9.38	44
Wisconsin	20,962	174	16	\$11.03	26
Wyoming	1,752	163	18	\$11.62	16

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

\* Adults With Disabilities (defined as having self-care difficulty, equivalent to ADL level of disability).

xx Data not reported due to missing or unreliable data in the source.

## HOME- AND COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES

State	Number of Home Health Aides (average of 2014, 2015, 2016 data years)			Home Health Aide Median Hourly Wage (2017)	
	Value	Per 1,000 AWD*	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>778,457</b>	<b>104</b>		<b>\$11.16</b>	
Alabama	7,470	51	42	\$9.36	49
Alaska	481	34	50	\$16.49	1
Arizona	6,579	44	46	\$10.99	33
Arkansas	6,899	76	31	\$9.91	46
California	41,007	46	44	\$13.06	11
Colorado	8,734	103	18	\$11.90	19
Connecticut	11,402	150	2	\$12.70	13
Delaware	2,146	97	20	\$13.50	5
District of Columbia	1,777	133	7	\$13.60	4
Florida	43,570	86	25	\$10.97	34
Georgia	13,868	62	38	\$10.70	38
Hawaii	1,961	62	38	\$12.59	15
Idaho	4,336	126	9	\$10.75	37
Illinois	24,768	93	21	\$11.19	29
Indiana	12,514	81	26	\$11.04	31
Iowa	4,102	73	33	\$13.06	11
Kansas	6,912	115	14	\$11.57	23
Kentucky	4,775	35	49	\$11.21	28
Louisiana	12,714	93	21	\$9.22	50
Maine	2,527	78	28	\$11.98	18
Maryland	9,000	80	27	\$11.99	17
Massachusetts	20,301	138	6	\$14.30	3
Michigan	24,833	93	21	\$10.57	40
Minnesota	10,511	106	17	\$13.31	9
Mississippi	5,090	52	41	\$10.53	41
Missouri	18,561	127	8	\$10.78	36
Montana	1,410	63	36	\$11.72	22
Nebraska	2,124	68	35	\$10.81	35
Nevada	2,680	37	47	\$11.79	20
New Hampshire	3,649	141	4	\$13.38	8
New Jersey	22,596	123	11	\$11.11	30
New Mexico	7,239	119	12	\$10.61	39
New York	156,555	340	1	\$11.37	27
North Carolina	28,779	109	16	\$9.48	48
North Dakota	409	37	47	\$16.40	2
Ohio	41,897	145	3	\$10.33	44
Oklahoma	7,971	78	28	\$11.00	32
Oregon	4,701	46	44	\$11.43	26
Pennsylvania	36,439	119	12	\$11.75	21
Rhode Island	2,972	103	18	\$12.43	16
South Carolina	9,656	69	34	\$10.06	45
South Dakota	242	17	51	\$13.14	10
Tennessee	9,717	51	42	\$10.37	43
Texas	82,024	141	4	\$9.05	51
Utah	2,506	61	40	\$11.51	25
Vermont	1,944	125	10	\$13.49	6
Virginia	19,810	115	14	\$10.46	42
Washington	9,850	63	36	\$12.69	14
West Virginia	5,018	74	32	\$9.77	47
Wisconsin	10,603	88	24	\$11.55	24
Wyoming	829	78	28	\$13.44	7

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

\* Adults With Disabilities (defined as having self-care difficulty, equivalent to ADL level of disability).

## HOME- AND COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES

State	People Receiving OAA Congregate Meals (2016)			People Receiving OAA Home Delivered Meals (2016)		
	Value	Per 1,000 Ages 65+	Rank	Value	Per 1,000 Ages 65+	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>1,561,677</b>	<b>32</b>		<b>857,154</b>	<b>17</b>	
Alabama	22,331	28	33	18,166	23	18
Alaska	7,937	103	5	3,314	43	6
Arizona	26,493	23	38	9,679	8	48
Arkansas	21,910	45	21	14,294	29	12
California	168,086	31	30	55,266	10	45
Colorado	17,092	23	38	9,213	12	38
Connecticut	16,674	29	31	6,227	11	43
Delaware	9,810	59	14	3,828	23	18
District of Columbia	5,503	70	8	3,230	41	7
Florida	30,438	7	51	37,526	9	47
Georgia	23,475	17	43	20,149	15	33
Hawaii	3,202	13	46	3,140	13	37
Idaho	13,690	54	16	4,012	16	31
Illinois	87,404	47	19	31,364	17	30
Indiana	15,607	16	44	7,855	8	48
Iowa	22,205	43	22	11,470	22	21
Kansas	23,684	54	16	11,498	26	15
Kentucky	14,793	21	40	8,311	12	38
Louisiana	17,478	26	35	19,288	29	12
Maine	11,019	43	22	4,685	18	29
Maryland	30,815	35	27	6,341	7	51
Massachusetts	27,868	26	35	48,728	45	5
Michigan	52,466	33	29	55,450	34	10
Minnesota	38,503	46	20	10,274	12	38
Mississippi	4,497	10	48	9,317	21	22
Missouri	64,043	65	10	34,360	35	9
Montana	19,545	106	4	7,110	38	8
Nebraska	18,686	65	10	7,459	26	15
Nevada	17,567	40	26	8,522	19	27
New Hampshire	17,956	79	7	13,140	58	1
New Jersey	27,123	20	41	20,357	15	33
New Mexico	31,030	91	6	10,349	30	11
New York	184,098	61	12	64,460	21	22
North Carolina	23,526	15	45	18,185	12	38
North Dakota	13,946	127	2	5,016	46	4
Ohio	46,091	24	37	38,415	20	24
Oklahoma	17,130	29	31	9,333	16	31
Oregon	28,060	41	24	13,733	20	24
Pennsylvania	63,314	28	33	32,005	14	35
Rhode Island	5,867	34	28	2,100	12	38
South Carolina	8,329	10	48	11,928	14	35
South Dakota	8,369	60	13	2,803	20	24
Tennessee	13,556	13	46	8,583	8	48
Texas	66,777	20	41	63,872	19	27
Utah	22,305	69	9	9,391	29	12
Vermont	13,451	119	3	5,616	50	3
Virginia	11,899	10	48	11,895	10	45
Washington	44,588	41	24	11,481	11	43
West Virginia	18,869	55	15	8,534	25	17
Wisconsin	45,455	49	18	21,060	23	18
Wyoming	17,117	195	1	4,822	55	2

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

## HOME- AND COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES

State	Total OAA Meal Expenditures (2016)			Assisted Living and Residential Care Units (2014)		
	Value	Per 1,000 Ages 65+	Rank	Value*	Per 1,000 Ages 75+	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>\$1,532,247</b>	<b>\$31</b>		<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>52</b>	
Alabama	\$37,001	\$47	14	9,700	31	41
Alaska	\$10,479	\$136	1	1,800	80	9
Arizona	\$11,707	\$10	51	24,900	56	17
Arkansas	\$19,303	\$40	20	5,800	29	43
California	\$158,230	\$30	28	127,000	59	15
Colorado	\$17,254	\$23	37	14,600	54	21
Connecticut	\$15,315	\$27	30	xx	xx	xx
Delaware	\$6,089	\$36	21	2,100	33	39
District of Columbia	\$10,162	\$129	2	700	21	48
Florida	\$74,125	\$18	43	75,100	44	31
Georgia	\$32,491	\$24	34	25,200	52	24
Hawaii	\$5,221	\$21	39	5,200	52	24
Idaho	\$5,996	\$24	34	8,300	88	6
Illinois	\$57,234	\$31	27	31,000	39	35
Indiana	\$18,931	\$19	40	20,300	50	28
Iowa	\$20,991	\$41	18	xx	xx	xx
Kansas	\$18,636	\$43	16	12,100	64	12
Kentucky	\$17,742	\$26	31	12,500	47	30
Louisiana	\$30,969	\$46	15	5,300	20	49
Maine	\$6,154	\$24	34	6,500	63	14
Maryland	\$16,635	\$19	40	17,500	51	26
Massachusetts	\$67,988	\$63	7	13,600	30	42
Michigan	\$51,744	\$32	24	36,500	56	17
Minnesota	\$21,697	\$26	31	30,600	88	6
Mississippi	\$8,233	\$18	43	6,400	36	37
Missouri	\$49,122	\$50	13	19,900	49	29
Montana	\$11,634	\$63	7	5,900	83	8
Nebraska	\$16,935	\$59	11	11,300	90	5
Nevada	\$5,468	\$12	50	4,200	28	44
New Hampshire	\$15,168	\$67	5	4,800	55	20
New Jersey	\$43,965	\$32	24	21,300	36	37
New Mexico	\$23,094	\$67	5	4,200	32	40
New York	\$184,281	\$61	10	35,500	28	44
North Carolina	\$26,318	\$17	46	39,000	65	11
North Dakota	\$8,669	\$79	4	5,300	105	2
Ohio	\$60,068	\$32	24	42,800	54	21
Oklahoma	\$17,777	\$30	28	10,500	44	31
Oregon	\$11,655	\$17	46	31,500	121	1
Pennsylvania	\$72,342	\$33	23	62,900	64	12
Rhode Island	\$3,855	\$22	38	3,900	51	26
South Carolina	\$15,358	\$18	43	12,300	42	34
South Dakota	\$8,814	\$63	7	4,600	76	10
Tennessee	\$14,631	\$14	49	17,400	44	31
Texas	\$83,691	\$25	33	48,700	39	35
Utah	\$13,825	\$43	16	7,100	58	16
Vermont	\$6,470	\$57	12	2,400	54	21
Virginia	\$23,946	\$19	40	26,400	56	17
Washington	\$16,670	\$15	48	41,500	103	3
West Virginia	\$14,090	\$41	18	3,600	26	46
Wisconsin	\$33,379	\$36	21	36,100	92	4
Wyoming	\$10,697	\$122	3	800	25	47

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

\* Total capacity is rounded to the nearest hundred.

## NURSING FACILITIES

State	Total Nursing Facilities (2016)			Nursing Facility Beds (2016)		
	Value	Per 1,000 Ages 75+	Rank	Value	Per 1,000 Ages 75+	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>15,572</b>	<b>0.76</b>		<b>1,656,232</b>	<b>80</b>	
Alabama	229	0.72	32	26,724	84	25
Alaska	18	0.73	31	693	28	51
Arizona	145	0.30	51	16,286	33	50
Arkansas	229	1.13	10	24,538	121	8
California	1,204	0.53	43	118,703	53	43
Colorado	222	0.78	27	20,823	73	32
Connecticut	224	0.88	24	27,006	107	14
Delaware	45	0.67	35	4,807	72	33
District of Columbia	18	0.54	42	2,574	78	29
Florida	687	0.38	49	82,893	46	46
Georgia	319	0.62	38	35,963	70	35
Hawaii	45	0.43	48	4,318	41	48
Idaho	78	0.77	28	5,860	58	42
Illinois	740	0.93	20	90,537	113	10
Indiana	551	1.33	6	53,104	128	2
Iowa	438	1.88	1	31,068	133	1
Kansas	337	1.76	3	23,862	124	5
Kentucky	287	1.03	15	26,737	96	18
Louisiana	277	1.02	17	34,204	126	4
Maine	101	0.96	18	6,829	65	39
Maryland	227	0.63	37	27,884	77	30
Massachusetts	409	0.89	23	46,848	102	15
Michigan	444	0.66	36	46,874	70	35
Minnesota	379	1.05	14	29,222	81	28
Mississippi	205	1.11	11	18,359	99	16
Missouri	514	1.23	7	53,429	128	2
Montana	77	1.03	15	6,569	88	20
Nebraska	216	1.70	4	15,697	123	6
Nevada	58	0.35	50	6,649	40	49
New Hampshire	75	0.82	25	7,471	82	26
New Jersey	363	0.61	39	52,462	88	20
New Mexico	74	0.53	43	7,143	51	44
New York	624	0.47	47	115,154	87	22
North Carolina	425	0.68	34	44,512	71	34
North Dakota	81	1.59	5	6,178	122	7
Ohio	961	1.19	9	90,425	112	12
Oklahoma	304	1.22	8	28,235	114	9
Oregon	137	0.50	46	11,348	42	47
Pennsylvania	702	0.71	33	88,220	89	19
Rhode Island	84	1.09	13	8,720	113	10
South Carolina	187	0.59	40	19,582	62	41
South Dakota	109	1.78	2	6,795	111	13
Tennessee	318	0.76	29	36,533	87	22
Texas	1,216	0.90	21	133,048	99	16
Utah	97	0.75	30	8,363	64	40
Vermont	37	0.82	25	3,174	70	35
Virginia	287	0.58	41	32,416	66	38
Washington	221	0.52	45	21,090	50	45
West Virginia	126	0.90	21	10,824	77	30
Wisconsin	383	0.96	18	32,522	82	26
Wyoming	38	1.10	12	2,957	86	24

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

## NURSING FACILITIES

State	Nursing Facility Residents (2016)			Nursing Facility Occupancy Rate (2016)	
	Value	Per 1,000 Ages 75+	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>1,340,485</b>	<b>65</b>		<b>81%</b>	
Alabama	22,528	70	23	84%	23
Alaska	584	24	50	84%	23
Arizona	11,391	23	51	70%	45
Arkansas	17,661	87	12	72%	43
California	101,623	45	41	86%	15
Colorado	16,309	57	37	78%	33
Connecticut	22,937	91	10	85%	18
Delaware	4,201	63	31	87%	12
District of Columbia	2,388	72	22	93%	1
Florida	72,568	40	44	88%	8
Georgia	29,914	58	32	83%	25
Hawaii	3,649	35	47	85%	18
Idaho	3,907	39	45	67%	47
Illinois	68,119	85	15	75%	38
Indiana	38,977	94	6	73%	42
Iowa	23,962	103	2	77%	35
Kansas	17,642	92	8	74%	41
Kentucky	23,133	83	16	87%	12
Louisiana	26,438	97	5	77%	35
Maine	6,071	58	32	89%	6
Maryland	24,525	68	27	88%	8
Massachusetts	40,003	87	12	85%	18
Michigan	38,781	58	32	83%	25
Minnesota	25,146	70	23	86%	15
Mississippi	16,053	87	12	87%	12
Missouri	38,222	91	10	72%	43
Montana	4,342	58	32	66%	48
Nebraska	11,728	92	8	75%	38
Nevada	5,057	31	48	76%	37
New Hampshire	6,664	73	21	89%	6
New Jersey	44,422	75	20	85%	18
New Mexico	5,726	41	42	80%	31
New York	104,149	79	17	90%	3
North Carolina	36,601	58	32	82%	28
North Dakota	5,545	109	1	90%	3
Ohio	74,925	93	7	83%	25
Oklahoma	18,758	76	19	66%	48
Oregon	7,416	27	49	65%	50
Pennsylvania	77,957	79	17	88%	8
Rhode Island	7,888	102	3	90%	3
South Carolina	16,809	53	40	86%	15
South Dakota	6,169	101	4	91%	2
Tennessee	27,429	66	29	75%	38
Texas	92,608	69	25	70%	45
Utah	5,377	41	42	64%	51
Vermont	2,597	57	37	82%	28
Virginia	27,686	56	39	85%	18
Washington	16,583	39	45	79%	32
West Virginia	9,509	68	27	88%	8
Wisconsin	25,415	64	30	78%	33
Wyoming	2,393	69	25	81%	30

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

## NURSING FACILITIES

State	Percent Change in Nursing Facility Residents (2011*-2016)		Direct Care Nursing Hours per Resident Day (2016)		RN Hours per Resident Day (2016)	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>-3.9%</b>		<b>4.03</b>		<b>0.79</b>	
Alabama	-1.1%	12	4.26	15	0.71	43
Alaska	-2.7%	22	5.75	1	1.40	1
Arizona	-1.6%	16	4.45	9	0.96	13
Arkansas	-6.5%	39	4.30	11	0.55	48
California	-1.6%	16	4.31	10	0.75	37
Colorado	0.6%	4	4.20	17	1.06	5
Connecticut	-10.2%	47	4.09	23	0.90	17
Delaware	-1.5%	15	4.25	16	1.03	9
District of Columbia	-8.8%	45	4.68	3	1.19	4
Florida	-0.3%	6	4.54	4	0.78	34
Georgia	-12.5%	49	3.67	49	0.53	49
Hawaii	-7.2%	42	4.27	14	1.24	3
Idaho	-7.0%	40	4.52	7	1.06	5
Illinois	-9.0%	46	3.66	50	0.87	20
Indiana	-1.3%	13	4.00	30	0.87	20
Iowa	-6.4%	37	3.79	44	0.76	35
Kansas	-7.8%	44	4.08	25	0.79	32
Kentucky	-0.4%	7	4.10	21	0.87	20
Louisiana	1.8%	2	3.77	46	0.52	50
Maine	-5.8%	33	4.48	8	1.05	8
Maryland	-0.6%	9	4.06	27	0.86	25
Massachusetts	-6.4%	37	4.02	29	0.86	25
Michigan	-2.8%	23	4.13	19	0.84	30
Minnesota	-11.5%	48	4.09	23	0.87	20
Mississippi	-2.0%	19	4.07	26	0.72	41
Missouri	-0.4%	7	3.75	47	0.59	47
Montana	-7.7%	43	3.96	35	0.92	15
Nebraska	-6.0%	34	4.00	30	0.75	37
Nevada	8.3%	1	4.19	18	0.89	18
New Hampshire	-4.4%	30	4.05	28	0.89	18
New Jersey	-2.1%	20	3.99	32	0.96	13
New Mexico	1.3%	3	3.46	51	0.74	40
New York	-3.6%	29	3.87	41	0.68	45
North Carolina	-2.8%	23	3.94	37	0.70	44
North Dakota	-3.2%	27	4.53	5	0.87	20
Ohio	-4.7%	32	3.95	36	0.80	31
Oklahoma	-6.3%	35	3.86	42	0.48	51
Oregon	-0.9%	11	4.73	2	0.86	25
Pennsylvania	-2.8%	23	3.99	32	0.92	15
Rhode Island	-2.9%	26	3.88	39	0.99	11
South Carolina	-1.7%	18	4.30	11	0.79	32
South Dakota	-4.4%	30	3.68	48	0.86	25
Tennessee	-13.8%	50	3.93	38	0.72	41
Texas	-1.4%	14	3.77	45	0.60	46
Utah	-2.2%	21	4.52	6	1.32	2
Vermont	-7.1%	41	4.10	21	0.85	29
Virginia	-3.2%	27	3.97	34	0.75	37
Washington	-6.3%	35	4.28	13	1.02	10
West Virginia	-0.6%	9	3.84	43	0.76	35
Wisconsin	-14.5%	51	4.12	20	0.98	12
Wyoming	0.6%	4	3.88	39	1.06	5

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

\* 2010 data used for baseline for West Virginia because of a suspected data anomaly.

## NURSING FACILITIES

State	Number of Nursing Assistants (average of 2014, 2015, 2016 data years)			Nursing Assistant Median Hourly Wage (2017)	
	Value	Per 1,000 Ages 75+	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>871,179</b>	<b>43</b>		<b>\$13.23</b>	
Alabama	14,754	47	25	\$10.84	49
Alaska	839	36	37	\$17.89	1
Arizona	8,107	17	50	\$14.23	15
Arkansas	14,854	74	4	\$11.21	48
California	51,352	23	48	\$14.84	12
Colorado	8,606	31	44	\$14.95	10
Connecticut	13,234	52	21	\$15.35	8
Delaware	2,121	33	42	\$14.01	20
District of Columbia	1,158	35	40	\$16.01	3
Florida	46,940	27	45	\$12.07	37
Georgia	20,520	41	32	\$11.47	45
Hawaii	1,863	18	49	\$15.67	6
Idaho	3,107	32	43	\$12.39	33
Illinois	38,276	48	24	\$12.75	29
Indiana	22,409	55	14	\$12.21	35
Iowa	16,442	71	6	\$13.31	25
Kansas	12,669	66	8	\$11.81	41
Kentucky	15,131	55	14	\$12.09	36
Louisiana	16,548	62	9	\$10.18	51
Maine	5,500	53	17	\$12.90	27
Maryland	15,912	45	29	\$14.25	14
Massachusetts	23,083	51	23	\$14.92	11
Michigan	31,029	47	25	\$13.91	21
Minnesota	21,874	62	9	\$15.37	7
Mississippi	9,679	53	17	\$10.50	50
Missouri	24,765	60	11	\$11.55	44
Montana	2,792	38	36	\$12.67	30
Nebraska	8,989	71	6	\$13.00	26
Nevada	2,354	15	51	\$15.84	4
New Hampshire	4,757	53	17	\$14.56	13
New Jersey	23,500	40	35	\$13.73	23
New Mexico	3,247	24	47	\$12.58	31
New York	61,246	47	25	\$16.88	2
North Carolina	28,983	47	25	\$11.67	43
North Dakota	4,611	91	1	\$15.74	5
Ohio	47,364	59	12	\$12.54	32
Oklahoma	13,347	55	14	\$11.44	46
Oregon	9,052	34	41	\$15.05	9
Pennsylvania	52,054	53	17	\$14.13	17
Rhode Island	5,784	75	3	\$14.14	16
South Carolina	12,867	42	31	\$11.41	47
South Dakota	4,768	78	2	\$11.99	38
Tennessee	16,588	41	32	\$11.74	42
Texas	53,069	41	32	\$11.96	39
Utah	3,251	26	46	\$12.29	34
Vermont	2,571	57	13	\$13.91	21
Virginia	17,202	36	37	\$12.78	28
Washington	14,824	36	37	\$14.10	18
West Virginia	7,257	52	21	\$11.92	40
Wisconsin	28,430	72	5	\$13.64	24
Wyoming	1,501	44	30	\$14.02	19

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

## NURSING FACILITIES

### Long-Stay Residents without a Psychiatric Diagnosis Receiving an Antipsychotic Medication (2017)

### High-Risk Residents with Pressure Sores (2017)

State	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>15.5%</b>		<b>5.6%</b>	
Alabama	18.9%	3	5.6%	21
Alaska	11.8%	47	3.8%	48
Arizona	14.1%	37	5.4%	25
Arkansas	15.1%	30	5.5%	24
California	11.4%	48	5.6%	21
Colorado	14.6%	35	4.1%	42
Connecticut	16.1%	21	3.9%	45
Delaware	13.5%	40	3.6%	49
District of Columbia	11.3%	49	10.4%	1
Florida	15.0%	31	6.0%	13
Georgia	18.7%	6	6.8%	9
Hawaii	7.2%	51	3.2%	51
Idaho	17.7%	12	3.6%	49
Illinois	19.3%	2	5.8%	18
Indiana	15.4%	26	5.6%	21
Iowa	15.0%	31	4.2%	41
Kansas	18.9%	3	4.9%	29
Kentucky	18.7%	6	5.9%	15
Louisiana	17.5%	13	7.3%	2
Maine	17.8%	11	4.3%	39
Maryland	12.7%	44	6.9%	7
Massachusetts	17.9%	10	4.4%	37
Michigan	13.0%	42	5.8%	18
Minnesota	13.6%	39	4.3%	39
Mississippi	18.6%	8	7.1%	6
Missouri	18.9%	3	6.2%	12
Montana	15.2%	29	4.9%	29
Nebraska	18.0%	9	4.1%	42
Nevada	15.9%	23	7.2%	4
New Hampshire	15.0%	31	4.1%	42
New Jersey	10.8%	50	5.9%	15
New Mexico	16.3%	18	6.6%	10
New York	12.3%	46	6.9%	7
North Carolina	13.0%	42	7.2%	4
North Dakota	17.3%	14	3.9%	45
Ohio	15.9%	23	4.9%	29
Oklahoma	19.7%	1	7.3%	2
Oregon	14.5%	36	5.4%	25
Pennsylvania	15.6%	25	5.0%	28
Rhode Island	16.2%	19	4.5%	36
South Carolina	13.8%	38	6.5%	11
South Dakota	16.8%	16	4.4%	37
Tennessee	16.7%	17	5.4%	25
Texas	16.2%	19	6.0%	13
Utah	16.1%	21	4.7%	33
Vermont	17.3%	14	3.9%	45
Virginia	15.3%	28	5.7%	20
Washington	15.4%	26	4.7%	33
West Virginia	14.9%	34	5.9%	15
Wisconsin	12.5%	45	4.6%	35
Wyoming	13.2%	41	4.8%	32

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

## NURSING FACILITIES

State	Long-Stay Residents with a Hospital Admission (2014)		Nursing Facility Residents with Low Care Needs (2014)	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>17.0%</b>		<b>11.5%</b>	
Alabama	19.0%	14	12.7%	20
Alaska	11.1%	44	xx	xx
Arizona	8.2%	49	10.9%	28
Arkansas	24.3%	3	15.9%	9
California	18.5%	17	10.7%	30
Colorado	8.5%	48	13.4%	15
Connecticut	13.9%	32	13.5%	14
Delaware	15.6%	27	13.2%	17
District of Columbia	19.4%	10	xx	xx
Florida	21.7%	5	8.7%	35
Georgia	17.4%	19	10.0%	31
Hawaii	5.0%	51	4.3%	48
Idaho	12.1%	39	10.8%	29
Illinois	19.9%	8	18.0%	5
Indiana	17.0%	20	8.1%	39
Iowa	15.2%	29	16.8%	6
Kansas	19.3%	13	20.1%	3
Kentucky	21.0%	7	7.0%	43
Louisiana	26.8%	2	16.5%	8
Maine	11.9%	41	4.1%	49
Maryland	15.9%	25	7.4%	41
Massachusetts	12.6%	38	11.0%	27
Michigan	16.9%	21	9.8%	32
Minnesota	7.0%	50	15.1%	11
Mississippi	28.2%	1	13.4%	15
Missouri	18.8%	16	23.7%	1
Montana	12.0%	40	18.8%	4
Nebraska	15.7%	26	14.8%	13
Nevada	19.4%	10	9.8%	32
New Hampshire	13.7%	33	13.2%	17
New Jersey	19.7%	9	11.1%	26
New Mexico	15.0%	30	13.0%	19
New York	14.1%	31	8.7%	35
North Carolina	16.4%	23	6.8%	44
North Dakota	13.7%	33	15.0%	12
Ohio	13.3%	37	11.2%	25
Oklahoma	22.8%	4	22.8%	2
Oregon	8.8%	46	8.7%	35
Pennsylvania	13.6%	36	7.4%	41
Rhode Island	8.6%	47	12.6%	21
South Carolina	19.0%	14	5.2%	46
South Dakota	15.5%	28	16.8%	6
Tennessee	19.4%	10	6.4%	45
Texas	21.4%	6	12.1%	23
Utah	11.3%	43	5.0%	47
Vermont	13.7%	33	7.6%	40
Virginia	17.6%	18	9.1%	34
Washington	11.1%	44	8.4%	38
West Virginia	16.8%	22	12.2%	22
Wisconsin	11.7%	42	11.8%	24
Wyoming	16.4%	23	15.2%	10

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

xx Data not reported due to missing or unreliable data in the source.

## NURSING FACILITIES

State	Residents with Medicaid as Primary Payer (2016)		Residents with Medicare as Primary Payer (2016)		Residents with "Other" as Primary Payer (2016)	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
<b>United States</b>	<b>62%</b>		<b>14%</b>		<b>25%</b>	
Alabama	67%	8	12%	27	21%	36
Alaska	82%	1	7%	51	11%	49
Arizona	60%	32	15%	15	25%	22
Arkansas	66%	9	12%	27	22%	32
California	62%	23	14%	19	24%	24
Colorado	61%	30	11%	36	28%	14
Connecticut	70%	7	12%	27	18%	44
Delaware	63%	19	16%	10	21%	36
District of Columbia	79%	2	13%	23	8%	51
Florida	58%	39	20%	1	23%	26
Georgia	72%	6	11%	36	16%	46
Hawaii	62%	23	8%	47	29%	10
Idaho	64%	16	16%	10	21%	36
Illinois	58%	39	14%	19	28%	14
Indiana	62%	23	15%	15	23%	26
Iowa	46%	51	8%	47	46%	1
Kansas	53%	45	11%	36	36%	4
Kentucky	66%	9	14%	19	20%	41
Louisiana	74%	5	11%	36	15%	47
Maine	66%	9	13%	23	21%	36
Maryland	62%	23	19%	2	19%	43
Massachusetts	63%	19	11%	36	26%	16
Michigan	60%	32	17%	6	22%	32
Minnesota	53%	45	11%	36	36%	4
Mississippi	76%	3	14%	19	10%	50
Missouri	65%	13	9%	45	26%	16
Montana	59%	37	12%	27	29%	10
Nebraska	53%	45	12%	27	35%	6
Nevada	56%	43	17%	6	26%	16
New Hampshire	63%	19	16%	10	21%	36
New Jersey	57%	41	17%	6	26%	16
New Mexico	66%	9	11%	36	23%	26
New York	63%	19	13%	23	23%	26
North Carolina	64%	16	15%	15	20%	41
North Dakota	52%	48	8%	47	40%	2
Ohio	60%	32	11%	36	29%	10
Oklahoma	65%	13	12%	27	22%	32
Oregon	57%	41	15%	15	29%	10
Pennsylvania	65%	13	10%	44	26%	16
Rhode Island	61%	30	8%	47	32%	8
South Carolina	62%	23	16%	10	23%	26
South Dakota	51%	49	9%	45	40%	2
Tennessee	59%	37	17%	6	24%	24
Texas	62%	23	13%	23	25%	22
Utah	51%	49	18%	3	31%	9
Vermont	64%	16	18%	3	18%	44
Virginia	60%	32	16%	10	23%	26
Washington	60%	32	18%	3	22%	32
West Virginia	75%	4	12%	27	13%	48
Wisconsin	55%	44	12%	27	33%	7
Wyoming	62%	23	12%	27	26%	16

Note: Data are ranked from highest to lowest value; this does not necessarily correspond to level of performance.

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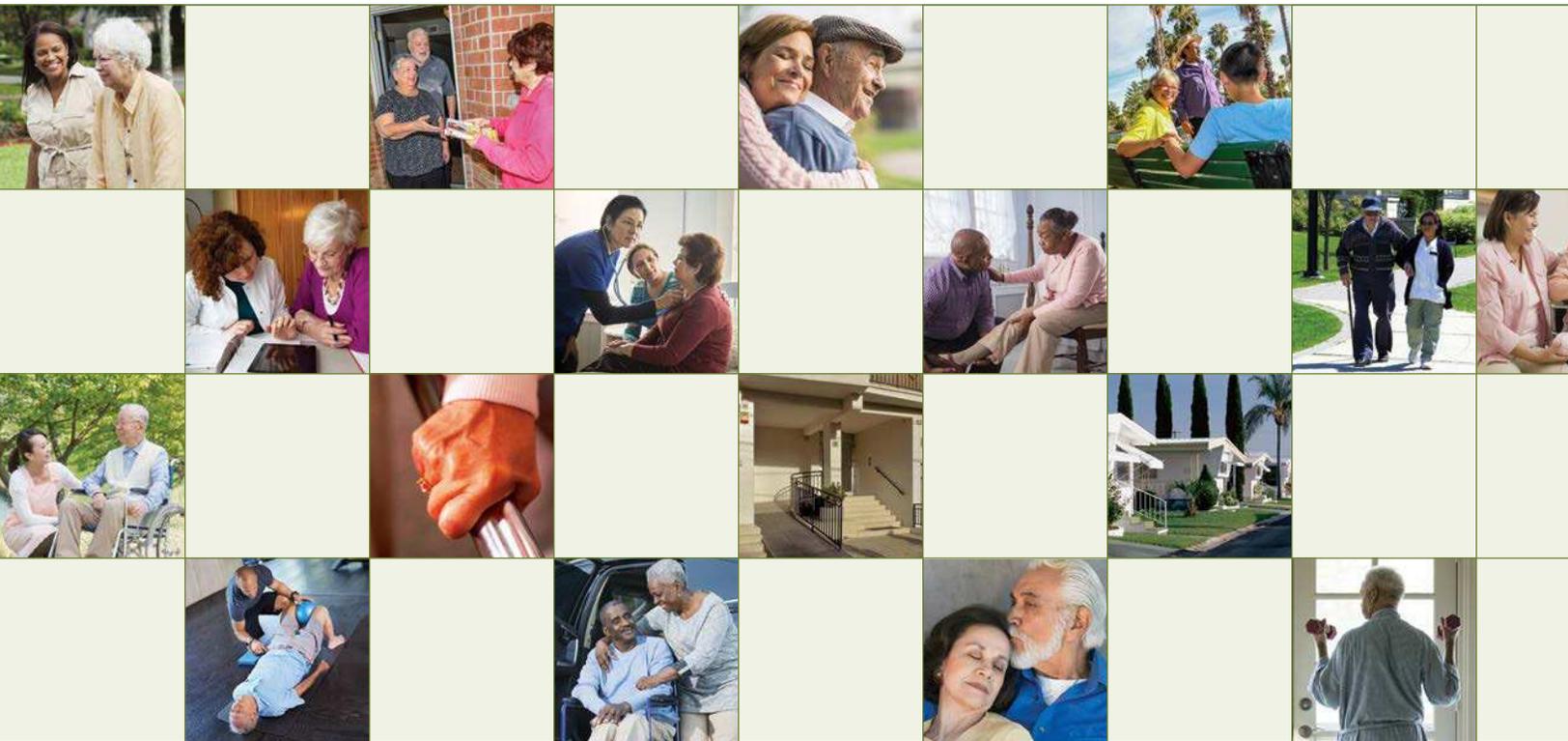
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