

The State of Measurement of Respite Care

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Produced by the AARP Public Policy Institute with support from The SCAN Foundation and The Commonwealth Fund

Respite care addresses one of the most pressing needs of family caregivers—temporary relief from caregiving tasks. It is the service strategy most commonly offered to support family caregivers and is available in all 50 states. However, definitions of respite vary among programs and states, and quality and completeness of reported data are often lacking, making rigorous comparison among states impossible. This report describes the main sources of publicly funded respite care and presents data for the year 2007.

Respite care addresses one of the most pressing needs of family caregivers—temporary relief from caregiving tasks. Prior research has shown that respite is the service strategy most commonly offered to support family caregivers and is available in all 50 states, yet the amount of respite offered varies substantially from state to state and among programs within states.¹

The 2011 report *Raising Expectations: A State Scorecard on Long-Term Services and Supports for Older Adults, People with Physical Disabilities, and Family Caregivers* (the *Scorecard*), evaluated state long-term services and supports (LTSS) system performance on four dimensions, including support for family caregivers.² As contributing authors to the *Scorecard*, produced by the AARP Public Policy Institute and funded by The Commonwealth Fund and The SCAN Foundation, we were initially optimistic about including a measure of publicly funded respite in each state. However, we were not able to construct

a measure that was complete, accurate, and comparable across states.

However, the data obtained for the year 2007 (the most recent for which data were available during the production of the *Scorecard*) provide perhaps the most complete compilation of respite spending across all three major funding sources: services provided through Medicaid home and community-based services (HCBS) waivers and other HCBS programs, state-funded single- and multiservice HCBS programs, and the National Family Caregiver Support Program, administered by the U.S. Administration on Aging.³ The data are presented and briefly discussed in this *Insight on the Issues*.

Medicaid

Two sources were used to collect data on Medicaid respite spending in 2007. The first was an analysis of claims data using the Medicaid Analytic Extract (MAX) database, by Mathematica Policy

Research (MPR). Building on work for the HCBS taxonomy that is under development, MPR, as a subcontractor to the *Scorecard* project, identified six national and a large number of state-specific service codes for respite and calculated the total respite spending in each state on waiver programs, personal care, long-stay home health, and other HCBS, excluding spending for Medicaid beneficiaries under age 21 and those under age 65 who also used institutional services or were enrolled in waivers for the mental retardation/developmental disability or mental illness populations.

The second Medicaid data source is spending reported by states to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services on form 372 for 1915(c) waiver programs. Total respite spending for aged and disabled waivers, by state, were provided to the authors by Terence Ng at the University of California at San Francisco. The core service definition for respite is “Services provided to participants unable to care for themselves that are furnished on a short-term basis because of the absence or need for relief of those persons who normally provide care for the participant. Federal financial participation is not to be claimed for the cost of room and board except when provided as part of respite care furnished in a facility approved by the State that is not a private residence.”⁴

States are free to supplement or modify the core definition as appropriate to incorporate specific service elements. This analysis would only capture respite services provided through the waivers, and would not include respite provided as a state plan service.

The total amount of Medicaid respite spending was \$190 million according to the 372 reports, and \$150 million according to the claims analysis. See

table 1 for amounts for each state from both sources. Most of the \$40 million difference between sources can be attributed to Kentucky, which reported \$38 million in respite spending on the 372 forms (likely an error, as it would represent more than half of the state’s total aged/disabled waiver spending) but had less than \$1 million in spending in the claims data.

Other than Kentucky, most states with large amounts of Medicaid respite spending showed approximate agreement between sources. Perfect agreement is not to be expected. In addition to normal intersource differences that are seen in Medicaid data, definitional differences have a variable impact, depending on the structure of the state’s Medicaid program. A state that covers respite as a state plan service may have higher respite spending in the claims data analysis than on the 372 forms; for a state in which service codes are hard to classify, or in which an aged/disabled waiver provides respite to caregivers of people younger than 21, the amount reported on the 372 forms may be higher.

State-Funded Services

Robert Mollica, then with the National Academy of State Health Policy, surveyed state-funded HCBS programs, including total spending and services covered (out of 16 categories, including respite), for a 2009 AARP Public Policy Institute report.⁵ The survey defined respite as “short-term temporary assistance provided in the home during the absence of the primary caregiver or to relieve the caregiver; other caregiver support.”

One major challenge with these data is that only funding for single-service respite programs can be tallied; there

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was about \$20 million in single-service respite spending in 12 states in 2007 (another \$4.5 million in two states could be estimated based on spending in previous years).

Multiservice programs, however, make up the bulk of state general revenue HCBS spending (almost 90 percent of \$1.2 billion in total spending across all the states). Multiservice programs with respite as a covered service had a total of \$822 million in expenditures in 32 states. The amount going to respite could only be estimated in 2 of these states; for the other 30 states, there was no basis in the survey data to estimate the proportion going to respite. If even 5 percent of expenditures in multiservice programs that cover respite goes to respite, it would triple the amount of state money identified; thus it is likely that the majority of state-funded respite is missing from this data source.

Total program expenditures for single-service respite programs and multiservice programs that include respite are shown in table 2. Two states, Alaska and Michigan, had single-service programs in 2002 that were aggregated into a multiservice program in 2007. Assuming the relative amount of spending by service can be held constant, respite spending can be estimated for these states for 2007 (see table 3).

U.S. Administration on Aging (National Family Caregiver Support Program)

The U.S. Administration on Aging (AoA) administers the National Family Caregiver Support Program (NFCSP), which provides grants to states and territories to fund a range of supports for family caregivers, including respite. The following are eligible caregiving populations:

- Adult family members or other informal caregivers age 18 and older providing care to individuals 60 years of age and older;
- Adult family members or other informal caregivers age 18 and older providing care to individuals of any age with Alzheimer’s disease and related disorders;
- Grandparents and other relatives (not parents) 55 years of age and older providing care to children under the age of 18; and
- Grandparents and other relatives (not parents) 55 years of age and older providing care to adults age 18 to 59 with disabilities.

The basic definition of respite care is given in the Older Americans Act (OAA) as “respite care to enable caregivers to be temporarily relieved from their caregiving responsibilities.”⁶ At the federal level, this definition is intended to serve as a guide for states; the states are responsible for defining respite care and determining the scope of services that are deemed to be respite care. AoA does not dictate the type of services that should be considered respite care. As a result, adult day services, in-home care, overnight care, and away camp services may or may not be considered forms of respite care, depending upon the state.⁷

AoA publishes data that states report on how much NFCSP (Title III(e) of the OAA) money was spend on respite; AoA also encourages states to report all respite spending for those eligible under Title III(e). NFCSP respite spending, and other respite spending reported to AoA, is shown in table 4. In 2007, NFCSP respite spending totaled \$53 million, and other reported spending \$84 million. The State Program Reports from which these data are drawn are not

intended to be a fiscal accounting system. In addition, the Title III(e) eligible population is not necessarily the same as that eligible under Medicaid waivers or state-funded programs. As table 5 shows, the “other spending” reported to AoA typically does not match respite expenditures taken from Medicaid and state-funded sources.

Total Respite and Discussion

Because of differences in definitions of respite between states (each source gives only a broad definition, with the state determining which services count as respite), the differences in Medicaid spending on respite between sources, and the incompleteness of state-funded

respite data, we were not able to construct a measure that was complete, accurate, and comparable across states. However, the data collected may be useful as a noncomparative resource, and to identify the current capacity to measure respite across states.

Table 6 shows total respite spending from these three sources, divided by the estimated number of caregivers in each state.⁸ These data are not complete or comparable between states, and despite the rank column in the table (for illustrative purposes only), should not be used to compare or rank states. If data can be made consistent and reliable, this or a similar measure would be a useful indicator of LTSS system performance.

Endnotes

¹ Lynn Friss Feinberg, Sandra L. Newman, Leslie Gray, Karen N. Kolb, and Wendy Fox-Grage. *The State of the States in Family Caregiver Support: A 50-State Study*. Family Caregiver Alliance, November 2004.

² Susan C. Reinhard, Enid Kassner, Ari Houser, and Robert Mollica. *Raising Expectations: 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, The SCAN Foundation, September 2011.

³ Feinberg et al. (2004) also collected state-by-state respite spending for many programs for years 2001–2003.

⁴ Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Application for a §1915(c) Home and Community-Based Waiver [Version 3.5]: Instructions, Technical Guide and Review Criteria. 2008.

⁵ Robert L. Mollica, Kristin Simms-Kastelein, and Enid Kassner. *State-Funded Home and Community-Based Services Programs for Older Adults*. Washington, DC: AARP Public Policy Institute, April 2009.

⁶ Title III, Section 373. Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended in 2006 (Public Law 109-365).

⁷ Not all such services can be considered respite, however. For example, adult day services used by an older person who does not have a family caregiver would not be considered respite, as the service does not provide temporary relief from caregiving responsibilities.

⁸ Ari Houser and Mary Jo Gibson. *Valuing the Invaluable: The Economic Value of Family Caregiving, 2008 Update*. Washington, DC: AARP Public Policy Institute, November 2008.

Insight on the Issues 63, April, 2012

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Table 1
Medicaid Respite Spending, 2007

State	Claims Analysis (MAX)	Waiver Reports (Form 372)	State	Claims Analysis (MAX)	Waiver Reports (Form 372)
U.S. Total	\$149,664,692	\$190,304,314	Missouri	\$29,040,752	\$29,191,151
Alabama	\$6,420,252	\$8,527,653	Montana	\$134,570	\$137,112
Alaska	\$2,856,030	\$2,742,909	Nebraska	\$69,175	\$1,012,064
Arizona	NA	\$0	Nevada	\$84,335	\$112,472
Arkansas	\$13,849,409	\$11,702,942	New Hampshire	\$118,655	\$136,287
California	\$1,736,942	\$1,244,310	New Jersey	\$569,606	\$603,536
Colorado	\$843,253	\$822,923	New Mexico	\$70,595	\$1,603,297
Connecticut	\$477,578	\$375,770	New York	\$342,303	\$331,860
Delaware	\$494,446	\$340,661	North Carolina	\$553,725	\$429,399
District of Columbia	\$35,617	\$572,459	North Dakota	\$312,037	\$196,601
Florida	\$12,728,013	\$14,549,802	Ohio	\$176,114	\$217,200
Georgia	\$147,833	\$1,575,550	Oklahoma	\$390,948	\$657,257
Hawaii	\$8,997	\$596,845	Oregon	\$373,461	\$0
Idaho	\$289,091	\$302,079	Pennsylvania	\$7,464,582	\$6,981,660
Illinois	\$4,484	\$0	Rhode Island	\$0	\$0
Indiana	\$5,450,020	\$8,318,009	South Carolina	\$167,658	\$84,046
Iowa	\$3,025,978	\$8,016,926	South Dakota	\$6,897	\$0
Kansas	\$11,120	\$0	Tennessee	\$567,895	\$362,844
Kentucky	\$817,787	\$37,377,908	Texas	\$8,916,129	\$3,763,216
Louisiana	\$2,201	\$0	Utah	\$312,893	\$197,814
Maine	NA	\$439,199	Vermont	\$47,655	\$0
Maryland	\$27,619	\$232,764	Virginia	\$26,519,303	\$30,338,511
Massachusetts	\$4,400	\$494,457	Washington	\$4,628,470	\$0
Michigan	\$8,503,536	\$7,484,365	West Virginia	\$7,382	\$0
Minnesota	\$1,273,072	\$3,551,180	Wisconsin	\$5,946,119	\$1,396,469
Mississippi	\$3,702,499	\$3,204,875	Wyoming	\$133,256	\$77,932

Note that there are definitional differences between the claims analysis and waiver reports, as well as between states. Data may be incomplete. Data may not be comparable across states and should not be used for comparative purposes.

Table 2
Respite Spending in State-Funded Programs, 2007

State	Single-Service Respite Programs	Multiservice Programs Covering Respite	State	Single-Service Respite Programs	Multiservice Programs Covering Respite
U.S. Total	\$20,415,988	\$822,497,181	Missouri	\$0	\$11,024,569
Alabama	\$0	\$0	Montana	\$0	\$0
Alaska	\$0	\$2,131,985	Nebraska	\$810,000	\$0
Arizona	\$0	\$16,217,498	Nevada	\$0	\$1,941,798
Arkansas	\$0	\$0	New Hampshire	\$0	\$0
California	\$333,000	\$8,433,000	New Jersey	\$5,359,000	\$10,000,000
Colorado	\$0	\$7,000,000	New Mexico	\$0	\$21,635,061
Connecticut	\$1,288,040	\$39,328,092	New York	\$0	\$72,365,184
Delaware	\$110,000	\$0	North Carolina	\$0	\$29,931,813
District of Columbia	\$0	\$16,784,032	North Dakota	\$0	\$7,328,250
Florida	\$0	\$67,240,223	Ohio	\$4,085,888	\$10,630,988
Georgia	\$0	\$14,816,932	Oklahoma	\$0	\$0
Hawaii	\$0	\$0	Oregon	\$0	\$6,000,000
Idaho	\$0	\$0	Pennsylvania	\$0	\$171,018,000
Illinois	\$0	\$0	Rhode Island	\$0	\$0
Indiana	\$0	\$48,765,643	South Carolina	\$0	\$1,248,208
Iowa	\$0	\$12,652,350	South Dakota	\$692,400	\$0
Kansas	\$0	\$6,783,690	Tennessee	\$0	\$0
Kentucky	\$1,859,875	\$17,586,230	Texas	\$0	\$4,767,229
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	Utah	\$0	\$3,977,295
Maine	\$589,324	\$6,337,531	Vermont	\$0	\$0
Maryland	\$0	\$0	Virginia	\$0	\$5,357,554
Massachusetts	\$0	\$131,319,422	Washington	\$3,633,000	\$8,786,000
Michigan	\$0	\$12,954,460	West Virginia	\$795,000	\$0
Minnesota	\$860,461	\$44,983,000	Wisconsin	\$0	\$0
Mississippi	\$0	\$0	Wyoming	\$0	\$3,151,144

Note that there are definitional differences across states, and the amount of respite in multi-service programs cannot be estimated from the available data. Data may be incomplete. Data may not be comparable across states and should not be used for comparative purposes.

Table 3
Estimated Respite Spending in Multiservice State Programs for Two States

Service	Single-Service Spending (2002)	Multiservice Spending (2007)	Estimated Spending by Service (2007)
Alaska			
Care Coordination	\$962,900		\$1,411,405
Respite	\$491,600	\$2,131,985	\$720,580
Michigan			
Adult Day Care	\$2,135,372		\$2,430,409
Homemaker	\$3,305,245		\$3,761,920
In-Home Respite	\$3,277,041	\$12,954,460	\$3,729,819
Personal Care	\$2,664,208		\$3,032,313

Table 4
National Family Caregiver Support Program (OAA Title III(e)) Respite Spending and Other Respite Spending Reported to AoA, 2007

State	OAA Title III(e)	Other Spending Reported to AoA	Total Respite Reported to AoA
U.S. Total	\$53,468,187	\$84,056,663	\$137,524,850
Alabama	\$891,985	\$307,378	\$1,199,363
Alaska	\$167,450	\$86,150	\$253,600
Arizona	\$928,188	\$1,562,043	\$2,490,231
Arkansas	\$676,686	\$347,770	\$1,024,456
California	\$4,081,864	\$3,232,506	\$7,314,370
Colorado	\$713,999	\$511,374	\$1,225,373
Connecticut	\$587,427	\$224,528	\$811,955
Delaware	\$353,066	\$110,000	\$463,066
District of Columbia	\$54,602	\$71,073	\$125,675
Florida	\$5,909,377	\$18,267,424	\$24,176,801
Georgia	\$719,951	\$5,153,393	\$5,873,344
Hawaii	\$351,424	\$53,421	\$404,845
Idaho	\$243,105	\$60,176	\$303,281
Illinois	\$1,240,599	\$94,157	\$1,334,756
Indiana	\$1,096,611	\$390,900	\$1,487,511
Iowa	\$338,435	\$265,694	\$604,129
Kansas	\$405,892	\$389	\$406,281
Kentucky	\$621,769	\$361,003	\$982,772
Louisiana	\$1,019,062	\$380,407	\$1,399,469
Maine	\$293,972	\$89,557	\$383,529
Maryland	\$751,791	\$352,519	\$1,104,310
Massachusetts	\$401,347	\$361,415	\$762,762
Michigan	\$2,472,878	\$8,824,838	\$11,297,716
Minnesota	\$675,302	\$503,558	\$1,178,860
Mississippi	\$954,592	\$0	\$954,592

State	OAA Title III(e)	Other Spending Reported to AoA	Total Respite Reported to AoA
Missouri	\$1,034,829	\$81,723	\$1,116,552
Montana	\$199,321	\$283,998	\$483,319
Nebraska	\$419,802	\$87,002	\$506,804
Nevada	\$330,324	\$0	\$330,324
New Hampshire	\$155,227	\$0	\$155,227
New Jersey	\$1,696,093	\$1,153,462	\$2,849,555
New Mexico	\$558,418	\$1,442,426	\$2,000,844
New York	\$4,259,516	\$1,865,247	\$6,124,763
North Carolina	\$1,389,702	\$1,127,606	\$2,517,308
North Dakota	\$331,274	\$153,743	\$485,017
Ohio	\$2,074,246	\$81,354	\$2,155,600
Oklahoma	\$662,092	\$164,648	\$826,740
Oregon	\$108,954	\$6,900	\$115,854
Pennsylvania	\$4,744,473	\$1,590,599	\$6,335,072
Rhode Island	\$290,000	\$0	\$290,000
South Carolina	\$856,460	\$477,123	\$1,333,583
South Dakota	\$315,742	\$129,967	\$445,709
Tennessee	\$1,689,722	\$677,452	\$2,367,174
Texas	\$2,297,369	\$27,186,631	\$29,484,000
Utah	\$292,325	\$178,943	\$471,268
Vermont	\$80,559	\$256,277	\$336,836
Virginia	\$1,498,524	\$1,691,922	\$3,190,446
Washington	\$676,466	\$3,086,994	\$3,763,460
West Virginia	\$759,225	\$489,066	\$1,248,291
Wisconsin	\$624,001	\$88,600	\$712,601
Wyoming	\$172,150	\$143,308	\$315,458

Note that there are definitional differences across states, and State Program Reports are not meant to be a fiscal accounting system and may be incomplete. Data may not be comparable across states and should not be used for comparative purposes.

Table 5
Comparison of Respite Spending Other Than NFCSP Reported to AoA with Medicaid and State-Funded Respite, 2007

State	Other Spending (from AoA)	Medicaid (MAX)	Medicaid (372 forms)	Single-Service State Funded
U.S. Total	\$84,056,663	\$149,664,692	\$190,304,314	\$24,866,387
Alabama	\$307,378	\$6,420,252	\$8,527,653	\$0
Alaska	\$86,150	\$2,856,030	\$2,742,909	\$720,580*
Arizona	\$1,562,043	n/a	\$0	\$0
Arkansas	\$347,770	\$13,849,409	\$11,702,942	\$0
California	\$3,232,506	\$1,736,942	\$1,244,310	\$333,000
Colorado	\$511,374	\$843,253	\$822,923	\$0
Connecticut	\$224,528	\$477,578	\$375,770	\$1,288,040
Delaware	\$110,000	\$494,446	\$340,661	\$110,000
District of Columbia	\$71,073	\$35,617	\$572,459	\$0
Florida	\$18,267,424	\$12,728,013	\$14,549,802	\$0
Georgia	\$5,153,393	\$147,833	\$1,575,550	\$0
Hawaii	\$53,421	\$8,997	\$596,845	\$0
Idaho	\$60,176	\$289,091	\$302,079	\$0
Illinois	\$94,157	\$4,484	\$0	\$0
Indiana	\$390,900	\$5,450,020	\$8,318,009	\$0
Iowa	\$265,694	\$3,025,978	\$8,016,926	\$0
Kansas	\$389	\$11,120	\$0	\$0
Kentucky	\$361,003	\$817,787	\$37,377,908	\$1,859,875
Louisiana	\$380,407	\$2,201	\$0	\$0
Maine	\$89,557	n/a	\$439,199	\$589,324
Maryland	\$352,519	\$27,619	\$232,764	\$0
Massachusetts	\$361,415	\$4,400	\$494,457	\$0
Michigan	\$8,824,838	\$8,503,536	\$7,484,365	\$3,729,819*
Minnesota	\$503,558	\$1,273,072	\$3,551,180	\$860,461
Mississippi	\$0	\$3,702,499	\$3,204,875	\$0

State	Other Spending (from AoA)	Medicaid (MAX)	Medicaid (372 forms)	Single-Service State Funded
Missouri	\$81,723	\$29,040,752	\$29,191,151	\$0
Montana	\$283,998	\$134,570	\$137,112	\$0
Nebraska	\$87,002	\$69,175	\$1,012,064	\$810,000
Nevada	\$0	\$84,335	\$112,472	\$0
New Hampshire	\$0	\$118,655	\$136,287	\$0
New Jersey	\$1,153,462	\$569,606	\$603,536	\$5,359,000
New Mexico	\$1,442,426	\$70,595	\$1,603,297	\$0
New York	\$1,865,247	\$342,303	\$331,860	\$0
North Carolina	\$1,127,606	\$553,725	\$429,399	\$0
North Dakota	\$153,743	\$312,037	\$196,601	\$0
Ohio	\$81,354	\$176,114	\$217,200	\$4,085,888
Oklahoma	\$164,648	\$390,948	\$657,257	\$0
Oregon	\$6,900	\$373,461	\$0	\$0
Pennsylvania	\$1,590,599	\$7,464,582	\$6,981,660	\$0
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
South Carolina	\$477,123	\$167,658	\$84,046	\$0
South Dakota	\$129,967	\$6,897	\$0	\$692,400
Tennessee	\$677,452	\$567,895	\$362,844	\$0
Texas	\$27,186,631	\$8,916,129	\$3,763,216	\$0
Utah	\$178,943	\$312,893	\$197,814	\$0
Vermont	\$256,277	\$47,655	\$0	\$0
Virginia	\$1,691,922	\$26,519,303	\$30,338,511	\$0
Washington	\$3,086,994	\$4,628,470	\$0	\$3,633,000
West Virginia	\$489,066	\$7,382	\$0	\$795,000
Wisconsin	\$88,600	\$5,946,119	\$1,396,469	\$0
Wyoming	\$143,308	\$133,256	\$77,932	\$0

* Data for Alaska and Michigan were estimated from multiservice programs. Note that there are definitional differences between sources, as well as between states. Data may be incomplete. Data may not be comparable across states and should not be used for comparative purposes.

Table 6
Respite Spending per Capita, 2007
(Note that data are incomplete and are not comparable between states and therefore should not be used for comparative purposes)

State	Medicaid Respite Spending (MAX)	State-Funded Respite (Single-Service Programs)	National Family Caregiver Support Program	Total Reported Respite	Number of Caregivers	Respite per Caregiver
U.S. Total	\$149,664,692	\$24,866,387	\$53,468,187	\$227,999,266	41,969,267	\$5.43
Alabama	\$6,420,252	\$0	\$891,985	\$7,312,237	817,145	\$8.95
Alaska	\$2,856,030	\$720,580	\$167,450	\$3,744,060	87,023	\$43.02
Arizona	n/a	\$0	\$928,188	\$928,188	847,066	\$1.10
Arkansas	\$13,849,409	\$0	\$676,686	\$14,526,095	477,462	\$30.42
California	\$1,736,942	\$333,000	\$4,081,864	\$6,151,806	4,032,558	\$1.53
Colorado	\$843,253	\$0	\$713,999	\$1,557,252	572,938	\$2.72
Connecticut	\$477,578	\$1,288,040	\$587,427	\$2,353,045	481,910	\$4.88
Delaware	\$494,446	\$110,000	\$353,066	\$957,512	137,000	\$6.99
District of Columbia	\$35,617	\$0	\$54,602	\$90,219	67,130	\$1.34
Florida	\$12,728,013	\$0	\$5,909,377	\$18,637,390	2,769,580	\$6.73
Georgia	\$147,833	\$0	\$719,951	\$867,784	1,360,473	\$0.64
Hawaii	\$8,997	\$0	\$351,424	\$360,421	168,581	\$2.14
Idaho	\$289,091	\$0	\$243,105	\$532,196	209,771	\$2.54
Illinois	\$4,484	\$0	\$1,240,599	\$1,245,083	1,656,749	\$0.75
Indiana	\$5,450,020	\$0	\$1,096,611	\$6,546,631	913,048	\$7.17
Iowa	\$3,025,978	\$0	\$338,435	\$3,364,413	366,620	\$9.18
Kansas	\$11,120	\$0	\$405,892	\$417,012	413,253	\$1.01
Kentucky	\$817,787	\$1,859,875	\$621,769	\$3,299,431	733,518	\$4.50
Louisiana	\$2,201	\$0	\$1,019,062	\$1,021,263	626,271	\$1.63
Maine	n/a	\$589,324	\$293,972	\$883,296	189,758	\$4.65
Maryland	\$27,619	\$0	\$751,791	\$779,410	762,632	\$1.02
Massachusetts	\$4,400	\$0	\$401,347	\$405,747	852,540	\$0.48
Michigan	\$8,503,536	\$3,729,819	\$2,472,878	\$14,706,233	1,440,698	\$10.21
Minnesota	\$1,273,072	\$860,461	\$675,302	\$2,808,835	680,061	\$4.13
Mississippi	\$3,702,499	\$0	\$954,592	\$4,657,091	564,091	\$8.26
Missouri	\$29,040,752	\$0	\$1,034,829	\$30,075,581	864,182	\$34.80

Table 6 (continued)

State	Medicaid Respite Spending (MAX)	State-Funded Respite (Single-Service Programs)	National Family Caregiver Support Program	Total Reported Respite	Number of Caregivers	Respite per Caregiver
Montana	\$134,570	\$0	\$199,321	\$333,891	130,242	\$2.56
Nebraska	\$69,175	\$810,000	\$419,802	\$1,298,977	218,743	\$5.94
Nevada	\$84,335	\$0	\$330,324	\$414,659	360,810	\$1.15
New Hampshire	\$118,655	\$0	\$155,227	\$273,882	182,713	\$1.50
New Jersey	\$569,606	\$5,359,000	\$1,696,093	\$7,624,699	1,184,904	\$6.43
New Mexico	\$70,595	\$0	\$558,418	\$629,013	285,952	\$2.20
New York	\$342,303	\$0	\$4,259,516	\$4,601,819	2,772,243	\$1.66
North Carolina	\$553,725	\$0	\$1,389,702	\$1,943,427	1,175,613	\$1.65
North Dakota	\$312,037	\$0	\$331,274	\$643,311	73,964	\$8.70
Ohio	\$176,114	\$4,085,888	\$2,074,246	\$6,336,248	1,655,190	\$3.83
Oklahoma	\$390,948	\$0	\$662,092	\$1,053,040	595,842	\$1.77
Oregon	\$373,461	\$0	\$108,954	\$482,415	461,028	\$1.05
Pennsylvania	\$7,464,582	\$0	\$4,744,473	\$12,209,055	1,837,772	\$6.64
Rhode Island	\$0	\$0	\$290,000	\$290,000	147,743	\$1.96
South Carolina	\$167,658	\$0	\$856,460	\$1,024,118	769,708	\$1.33
South Dakota	\$6,897	\$692,400	\$315,742	\$1,015,039	100,235	\$10.13
Tennessee	\$567,895	\$0	\$1,689,722	\$2,257,617	1,129,799	\$2.00
Texas	\$8,916,129	\$0	\$2,297,369	\$11,213,498	3,413,478	\$3.29
Utah	\$312,893	\$0	\$292,325	\$605,218	381,471	\$1.59
Vermont	\$47,655	\$0	\$80,559	\$128,214	83,345	\$1.54
Virginia	\$26,519,303	\$0	\$1,498,524	\$28,017,827	1,168,713	\$23.97
Washington	\$4,628,470	\$3,633,000	\$676,466	\$8,937,936	850,535	\$10.51
West Virginia	\$7,382	\$795,000	\$759,225	\$1,561,607	302,929	\$5.16
Wisconsin	\$5,946,119	\$0	\$624,001	\$6,570,120	522,004	\$12.59
Wyoming	\$133,256	\$0	\$172,150	\$305,406	72,235	\$4.23

Note that there are definitional differences between sources, as well as between states. Data are incomplete. Data may not be comparable across states and should not be used for comparative purposes.

INSIGHT on the Issues