

Alaska

Total Medicaid Enrollment: 81,053 (“point in time” monthly enrollment counts, December 2006)

Source: <http://www.statehealthfacts.org>

Total Population: 683,478 (July 2007)

Source: Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/popest/states/tables/NST-EST2007-01.xls>

For Alaska specific information, visit Alaska's Medicaid Website:

http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dhcs/Medicaid_Medicare/default.htm.

Medicaid Eligibility

Maximum Income Limits for Populations Applying for Medicaid as a Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines, 2008	
Population Segment	%
Infants (Ages 0 – 1) ¹	175
Children (Ages 1 – 5) ¹	175
Children (Ages 6 – 19) ¹	175
Working Parents ²	81
Non-Working Parents ²	76
Pregnant Women ¹	175
Aged and Disabled (OBRA '86), 2001 ³	NA
Supplemental Security Income, 2000	74
Medicaid expansion group (1115 waiver): NA	NA

Source: www.statehealthfacts.org

State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP)

SCHIP coverage applies to uninsured children with incomes that are too high to qualify for Medicaid but are less than or equal to the maximum SCHIP income limits.

Total SCHIP Enrollment: 7,793 ("point-in-time" monthly enrollment counts, June 2007)

Source: <http://www.statehealthfacts.org>

Structure of SCHIP As of August 21, 2007		
Separate State Program	Medicaid Expansion	Combination Program
	X	

Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

<http://www.cms.hhs.gov/LowCostHealthInsFamChild/downloads/SCHIPStatePlanActivityMap.pdf>

Maximum Income Limits for Children's Separate SCHIP Program as a Percentage of Federal Poverty Guidelines, 2008	
Population Segment	%
Income Eligibility – Separate SCHIP Program	NA

Source: www.statehealthfacts.org

Services Covered

For information about the services covered by Medicaid, visit the Kaiser Family Foundation's Medicaid Benefits Online Database: www.kff.org/medicaid/benefits.

Delivery System Description

Medicaid Enrollment by Delivery System Type, as of June 30, 2006		
Delivery System	#	%
Fee-for-Service	100,720	100
Managed Care	0	0
Total	100,720	100

Source: http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MedicaidDataSourcesGenInfo/04_MdManCrEnrllRep.asp

Medicaid Enrollment by Managed Care Program Type, as of June 30, 2006	
Managed Care Program	#
Commercial MCO ⁴	0
Medicaid-only MCO ⁵	0
Health Insuring Organization ⁶	0
Primary Care Case Management ⁷	0
Prepaid Inpatient Health Plan ⁸	0
Prepaid Ambulatory Health Plan ⁹	0
PACE ¹⁰	0
Other ¹¹	97,353

Source: http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MedicaidDataSourcesGenInfo/04_MdManCrEnrllRep.asp

Notes: Individuals can fall within more than one type of managed care program type.

Federal Matching Rate (FMAP)

FMAP¹² for Medicaid and Multiplier¹³
FY 2008
52%

Source: www.statehealthfacts.org

Rural Information

The information below defines “Urban” as residing in a metropolitan county and “Rural” as residing in a non-metropolitan county.

Current Population Survey Data

Percent of Residents Enrolled in Medicaid, by Age and Rurality		
Age	Urban % on Medicaid	Rural % on Medicaid
0 – 18	25.9	31.6
19 – 64	7.3	8.9
65 and Over	19.0	15.4

Source: Current Population Survey, 2005 and 2006 pooled.

County level data is not available on Alaska’s website.

Critical Access Hospitals (CAH)

	Yes	No
CAH Cost Base for Medicaid Patients?		X

Source: Faith Allaird, Alaska Flex Coordinator, 2008.

¹ Alaska’s income eligibility guideline for the SCHIP-funded Medicaid expansion and expanded coverage for pregnant women is frozen at 175 percent of the 2003 federal poverty line.

² Parents’ eligibility levels are based upon the income threshold applied to a working parent in a family of three.

³ This Section 209b states exercise an option that allows states to use their 1972 financial and non-financial standards instead of the federal SSI standards to determine eligibility for the disabled. If a state uses its more restrictive 1972 financial eligibility standards, it must also allow disabled individuals to “spend down” into Medicaid eligibility by deducting incurred medical expenses from income.

⁴ A commercial managed care organization (MCO) provides comprehensive services to Medicaid and commercial and/or Medicare populations.

⁵ A Medicaid MCO provides comprehensive services to only Medicaid beneficiaries, not to commercial or Medicare populations.

⁶ CMS defines a Health Insuring Organization (HIO) as “a managed care entity which, by law, is exempt from certain rules governing MCO program operation such as the requirement for beneficiaries to have a choice of at least two managed care entities in mandatory programs.”

⁷ CMS defines a Primary Care Case Management (PCCM) provider as: “a provider (usually a physician, physician group practice, or an entity employing or having other arrangements with such physicians, but sometimes with such physicians, but sometimes also including nurse practitioners, nurse midwives, or physician assistants who contracts directly with the State to locate, coordinate, and monitor covered primary care (and sometimes additional services). This category also includes those PIHPs that contract with the State as “primary care case managers.”

⁸ CMS defines a Prepaid Inpatient Health Plan (PIHP) as a plan that “provides less than comprehensive services on an at-risk or other than state plan reimbursement basis; and provides, arranges for, or otherwise have responsibility for provision of any inpatient hospital institutional services.” States can offer PIHPs for medical services, mental health, substance abuse disorders, or long-term care services.

⁹ CMS defines a Prepaid Ambulatory Health Plans (PAHP) as a plan that “provides less than comprehensive services on an at-risk or other than state plan reimbursement basis; and does not provide, arrange for, or otherwise have responsibility for provision of any inpatient hospital or institutional

services.” States may offer PAHPs for medical services, mental health, substance abuse disorders, dental, transportation or disease management.

¹⁰ CMS defines the Program for All-inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE) as a “program that provides prepaid, capitated comprehensive, health care services to the frail elderly.”

¹¹ CMS categories managed care organizations as “other” if it is “not considered a PCCM, PIHP, PAHP, Commercial MCO, Medicaid-only MCO, HIO or PACE.”

¹² The Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) is computed from a formula that takes into account the average per capita income for each State relative to the national average. By law, the FMAP cannot be less than 50%.

¹³ The multiplier is based on the FMAP. For every dollar the state spends on Medicaid, the federal government matches at a rate that varies year to year.