

**The Impact of Governmental Transfer Programs  
on State and Regional Personal Incomes**

by

Vic Miller and  
Leighton Ku

April 30, 2014

*[Vic Miller is an independent economic researcher, with particular expertise in intergovernmental fiscal analysis. He has served as a fiscal economist at the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Senate Budget Committee, Treasury Department and Government Accountability Office. He founded and was the original director of Federal Funds Information for States. Leighton Ku is a professor of health policy and director of the Center for Health Policy Research at the Milken Institute School of Public Health. He previously worked at the Urban Institute and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.]*



## Summary

Per capita personal income levels and income growth vary widely across the states and U.S. regions. Over the past 60 years, the disparities have narrowed, as most of the poorest states experienced faster income growth than the country as a whole. The Southeast as a region has experienced the fastest growth over the period, though this has been partly reversed in the last five years.

A substantial share of the income growth can be attributed to governmental transfers (social insurance and public assistance programs) —particularly Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid, but also a variety of other programs, including unemployment insurance, veterans benefits, supplemental nutrition assistance (formerly the food stamp program) and supplemental security income. Together, governmental transfer programs contributed 16.7 percent of personal incomes nationally in 2012, ranging from 11.7 percent in the District of Columbia and 11.8 percent in North Dakota to 26.2 percent in West Virginia and 24.0 percent in Mississippi. States with the highest shares from government transfers tend to be in the Southeast, while Rocky Mountain states have the lowest shares. Transfer payments from programs that are primarily federal (e.g., Social Security and Medicare) have been a major factor in reducing income disparities among the states and regions. Transfer payments from programs with state matching requirements (e.g., Medicaid) have played less of a role because poorer states often contributed less to growth.

These overall income gaps may widen again in the future. Because of the Supreme Court's ruling, states have the option whether or not to expand Medicaid as provided for in the Affordable Care Act. Many poorer southern states are opting against Medicaid expansions, while wealthier northern and western states that are expanding Medicaid will experience greater income growth. In addition, cutbacks in other transfer programs, such as those proposed in House of Representatives' budget bill, could have a similar impact.

## Changes in Per Capita Income over Time and Regional Differences

While it is generally recognized that populations in the United States have shifted substantially among regions over time, it is less well known that relative incomes have also shifted. Table 1 displays per capita personal income<sup>1</sup> among regions<sup>2</sup> over 60 years, as calculated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U. S. Department of Commerce. (The main body of this paper presents regional estimates; data for individual states are found in the appendix tables.)

**Table 1. United States Per Capita Incomes by Region as Percent of U.S. Average (calendar years)**

	1952	1962	1972	1982	1992	2002	2007	2012	Percent Change	
									1952-1982	1982-2012
New England	107.7%	109.3%	106.5%	107.8%	115.8%	120.3%	121.6%	122.6%	0.1%	13.7%
Mideast	113.0%	114.6%	111.8%	109.6%	115.1%	113.8%	117.0%	118.0%	-3.0%	7.6%
Great Lakes	111.0%	106.7%	103.2%	98.9%	99.0%	98.0%	93.7%	94.3%	-10.9%	-4.6%
Plains	95.3%	94.8%	95.7%	96.2%	94.6%	96.1%	95.6%	99.9%	0.9%	3.9%
Southeast	70.6%	74.2%	83.5%	86.0%	90.0%	90.6%	90.8%	89.5%	21.8%	4.1%
Southwest	87.4%	84.7%	88.2%	98.2%	87.9%	89.9%	90.9%	93.7%	12.4%	-4.6%
Rocky Mountain	101.2%	95.9%	94.4%	97.0%	90.4%	95.5%	95.7%	94.1%	-4.2%	-3.0%
Far West	122.0%	119.1%	112.5%	112.6%	106.5%	105.6%	106.4%	104.0%	-7.7%	-7.6%
United States	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Derived from Bureau of Economic Analysis regional tables, U.S. Department of Commerce; September 2013.

Between 1952-1982, the most striking percentage per capita income gains were by the Southeast states, whose share of the U.S. average increased almost 22 percent, followed by the Southwest (+12.4%). The largest percentage losses from the nation's average were by the Great Lakes (-10.9%) and Far West (-7.7%) regions. The Far West continued to be the wealthiest region throughout this thirty-year span and the Southeast the poorest.

During the 1982-2012 period, New England states (+13.7%) had the fastest relative growth in per capita incomes, followed by the Mideast (+7.6%). The Far West (-7.6%) and Great Lakes (-4.6%) continued to lose shares, joined by the Southwest. The New England and Mideast regions became the wealthiest. The Southeast, though remaining the poorest, came closer to the national average than any time since data have been compiled.

At one extreme, North Dakota moved from having per capita personal income 76.5 percent of the national average in 1952 to 125.5 percent in 2012, Mississippi from 51.5 percent to 77.0

<sup>1</sup> Personal current transfer receipts are considered by BEA to be part of personal income. These transfer amounts do not include tax provisions such as credits and deductions that may have similar impacts. Money income definitions used by the Census Bureau in determining poverty levels have a different purpose and composition; for example, they exclude medical expenditures from Medicaid or Medicare. Thus, the BEA definition is broader.

<sup>2</sup> The eight BEA regions are: **New England** (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont); **Mideast** (Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania); **Great Lakes** (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin); **Plains** (Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota); **Southeast** (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia); **Southwest** (Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas); **Rocky Mountain** (Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming); and **Far West** (Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington).

percent (Table A1). At the other extreme, Nevada fell from 136.7 percent to 87.4 percent over this period; Alaska from 147.7 percent to 113.0 percent.

To a certain extent, these levels and shifts reflect demographics. For example, Utah has a high relative share of children too young to be in the work force, which reduces its per capita income levels. Other changes may reflect a shift in a given industry. Most farm states improved their shares over this sixty-year period. Most energy states also grew, though the experiences of some (e.g., Wyoming) reflect both booms and busts. Most Great Lakes states experienced major secular declines in their automobile and other manufacturing industries, depressing income levels.

Much of the most pronounced overall movement among states was at the bottom of the distribution. While 14 states had per capita incomes less than 80 percent of the national average in 1952,<sup>3</sup> only Mississippi and Idaho were below this level in 2012. These changes reflect two phenomena: the increase in incomes among most of the less wealthy states, but also the slow growth of the national averages, affected by slower growth in many of the larger wealthier states.

### **Impacts of Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid**

Personal income includes transfers received by individuals from all sources, including government. Three-fourths of transfers from government in 2012 were from Social Security (33.2%), Medicare (24.4%) and Medicaid (18.2%) benefits. In 2012, Social Security benefits constituted 5.6 percent of personal income, Medicare benefits 4.1 percent and Medicaid benefits 3.9 percent. However, there were fairly substantial differences among states and regions both in shares and in rates of change.

*Social Security.* Table 2 displays the regional shares of personal incomes contributed by Social Security old age, survivor and disability benefits over forty years. Overall, the Social Security benefit share grew rapidly between 1972-1982 to 5.6 percent, primarily reflecting benefit increases enacted in 1972 under President Nixon, including a 20 percent across-the-board increase, a minimum benefit and the creation of an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA). This share then declined steadily to 4.8 percent in 2007, growing back to 5.6 percent in 2012, reflecting both an aging population but also relatively weak income growth overall. It may be surprising to some that the 2012 Social Security share was the same as the 1982 share.

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<sup>3</sup> While the levels of the Southeast and Southwest regions are low in 1952, they nonetheless reflect substantial relative increases over prior periods. The Southeast personal incomes were only 51 percent in 1932 and 64 percent in 1942 of the national average; the Southwest 63 percent and 77 percent.

**Table 2. Social Security Benefit Payments as Shares of Personal Income by Region, 1972-2012  
(calendar years)**

	1972	1982	1992	2002	2007	2012	Average Annual Percent Change	
							1972-2002	2002-2012
New England	4.2%	5.8%	5.0%	4.5%	4.3%	5.0%	0.2%	1.1%
Mideast	4.1%	5.8%	5.1%	4.7%	4.5%	5.1%	0.5%	0.7%
Great Lakes	4.1%	5.9%	5.8%	5.3%	5.5%	6.5%	0.9%	1.9%
Plains	4.7%	6.2%	6.0%	5.4%	5.3%	5.9%	0.5%	0.8%
Southeast	4.7%	6.3%	6.0%	5.7%	5.7%	6.7%	0.7%	1.6%
Southwest	4.1%	4.5%	5.1%	4.6%	4.5%	5.0%	0.4%	0.8%
Rocky Mountain	3.7%	4.3%	4.8%	4.1%	4.1%	4.9%	0.4%	1.7%
Far West	3.5%	4.4%	4.1%	3.8%	3.7%	4.4%	0.3%	1.4%
United States	4.1%	5.6%	5.3%	4.9%	4.8%	5.6%	0.5%	1.3%

Source: Derived from Bureau of Economic Analysis regional tables, U.S. Department of Commerce; September 2013.

The Southeast region has consistently had the highest level of Social Security payments as a share of personal incomes over the 40-year period. It also has had the fastest growth. Its 2012 share of 6.7 percent is 50 percent higher than that of the lowest region, the Far West. In essence, a substantial share of the Southeast's overall personal income growth over time can be attributed to the growth of Social Security benefits. The Great Lakes' Social Security benefits growth has been the most rapid over 2002-2012 period, reaching 6.5 percent of its personal income in 2012.

Only Michigan (8.0%) and Maine (7.5%) outside the Southeast approach the Southeast's high shares (Table A2). A diverse group of states had the lowest shares in 2012, including the District of Columbia (2.0%), Alaska (3.0%), California and Maryland (each 4.0%), Colorado and North Dakota (each 4.2%), Texas (4.3%) and Massachusetts (4.4%).<sup>4</sup>

*Medicare.* Table 3 displays the Medicare contribution to regional personal incomes over forty years. While Medicare spends less than Social Security, its benefits have grown substantially faster over time, reflecting health care cost inflation, new drugs, vaccines and procedures and program expansion to provide new benefits. (While Medicare does not provide cash income to its beneficiaries, the value received in terms of medical care and payments to health care providers contribute to local incomes.) The latter effect can be seen in the rapid growth after 1972, partly attributable to the new coverage of end-stage renal disease in 1972, and the growth in 2007, partly attributable to the creation of a new Medicare Part D drug program in 2006. The slowing of growth in the 1992-2002 period can be attributed at least in part to a number of cost control methodologies implemented in the Medicare payment system, such as prospective payments to hospitals.

<sup>4</sup> The effect of migration patterns among the elderly can be observed, both in the low shares observed in higher tax states but also by the higher shares in Delaware, where some persons from the Washington metropolitan area maintain their primary residence for tax reasons.

**Table 3. Medicare Benefit Payments as Shares of Personal Income by Region, 1972-2012  
(calendar years)**

	1972	1982	1992	2002	2007	2012	Average Annual Percent Change	
							1972-2002	2002-2012
New England	1.1%	2.0%	2.4%	2.7%	3.3%	3.7%	3.0%	3.4%
Mideast	0.9%	2.0%	2.5%	3.0%	3.5%	3.9%	4.0%	2.6%
Great Lakes	0.8%	1.9%	2.5%	2.9%	3.9%	4.5%	4.2%	4.6%
Plains	1.0%	2.0%	2.4%	2.8%	3.7%	3.9%	3.4%	3.4%
Southeast	0.8%	2.0%	3.0%	3.3%	4.3%	4.9%	4.7%	4.0%
Southwest	0.9%	1.5%	2.4%	2.7%	3.5%	3.8%	3.8%	3.6%
Rocky Mountain	0.7%	1.2%	1.9%	2.0%	2.6%	3.0%	3.5%	4.3%
Far West	0.9%	1.7%	2.1%	2.3%	2.9%	3.5%	3.3%	4.0%
United States	0.9%	1.8%	2.5%	2.8%	3.6%	4.1%	3.9%	3.7%

Source: Derived from Bureau of Economic Analysis regional tables, U.S. Department of Commerce; September 2013.

Over the 40-year period, relative Medicare spending growth in the Southeast and Great Lakes regions substantially outpaced that of the rest of the country, with the Southeast growing faster over the first 30 years and the Great Lakes growing faster over the last decade. The Rocky Mountain region's share was substantially lower for the entire period, though accelerating in the last decade.

Similar to Social Security, the Southeast region (4.9%) had a substantially higher 2012 share of its income provided by Medicare benefits than any other region, 20 percent higher than the national average. Southeast states with the highest shares in 2012 (Table A3) include West Virginia (6.3%), Mississippi (6.1%), Florida (5.8%), Kentucky (5.5%), Alabama (5.5%), Arkansas and South Carolina (each 5.3%), Louisiana and Tennessee (each 5.0%). Of the remaining states, only Michigan (5.4%) and Maine (5.2%) are at that level. States with the lowest shares in 2012 include Alaska (1.9%), the District of Columbia (2.1%), North Dakota and Wyoming (each 2.7%), Colorado and Utah (each 2.8%) and Virginia (3.0%). The migration patterns of the elderly to mostly warmer states are again evident in the state-level detail.

*Medicaid.*<sup>5</sup> While Social Security and Medicare benefits are fully federally funded, Medicaid benefit costs are shared with state governments. No state may receive less than 50 percent of costs or more than 83 percent as a federal share, and nationally approximately 57 percent of total costs have been borne by the federal government. Table 4 shows regional Medicaid benefits as shares of personal income, including benefits funded by both levels of government.

Overall Medicaid benefit spending grew rapidly from a small 1972 base during 1972-2002, with growth averaging 4.0 percent annually over this period. This reflects initial program growth, ongoing eligibility expansions during the 1980s and the impact of temporary reductions in federal reimbursements to states in fiscal year 1982, slowing spending growth in that year.

<sup>5</sup> These data precede the expansion of Medicaid benefits provided for in the Patient Protection and the Affordable Care Act of 2010 (ACA). States that elect Medicaid expansion under the ACA will show substantial future increases in transfers and thus in the shares of personal income provided by the program's benefits.

**Table 4. Medicaid Benefit Payments as Shares of Personal Income by Region, 1972-2012**  
(calendar years)

	1972	1982	1992	2002	2007	2012	Average Annual Percent Change	
							1972-2002	2002-2012
New England	1.1%	1.4%	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%	3.4%	3.5%	1.3%
Mideast	1.4%	1.6%	2.9%	3.7%	3.5%	3.7%	3.4%	0.1%
Great Lakes	0.6%	1.1%	2.0%	2.5%	2.6%	3.0%	4.7%	1.8%
Plains	0.5%	1.0%	1.9%	2.8%	2.7%	3.0%	5.9%	0.5%
Southeast	0.5%	0.9%	2.1%	2.7%	2.5%	2.8%	5.7%	0.4%
Southwest	0.5%	0.6%	2.0%	2.4%	2.6%	2.8%	5.1%	1.6%
Rocky Mountain	0.5%	0.7%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%	2.1%	4.3%	2.0%
Far West	1.0%	1.0%	1.7%	2.3%	2.3%	2.9%	2.9%	2.5%
United States	0.8%	1.1%	2.2%	2.7%	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	1.1%

Source: Derived from Bureau of Economic Analysis regional tables, U.S. Department of Commerce; September 2013.

States in the New England and Mideast regions grew quickly early in the program, while states in most other regions accelerated their spending later. By 2002, most regions outside of the Far West and Rocky Mountains had shares close to the national average.

The contribution of Medicaid benefit payments to personal incomes differs widely from the distributions of Social Security or Medicare benefits. (Like Medicare, Medicaid expenditures do not directly increase the cash income of beneficiaries, but the value they receive in the form of health services and the health payments received by providers contribute to local incomes.) These Medicaid shares reflect relative medical costs, but also decisions by state governments as to eligibility and the level and type of optional benefits to provide under their programs. The Mideast and New England are the only regions to exceed the national average of 3.0 percent, while Rocky Mountain states spend substantially less. These differences reflect both state preferences and tax wealth—the ability to support more generous programs from state revenues.

The 2002-2012 period showed great diversity in relative Medicaid growth. Thirteen states in a variety of regions reduced Medicaid spending as a share of personal income during this period (Table A4). In many of these, especially in Plains states, rapidly growing incomes outpaced Medicaid spending growth. The fastest relative growth was in the Far West and Rocky Mountain regions, though the latter region retained by far the lowest relative share overall.

### **Relative Shares of All Personal Current Transfer Payment to Individuals by Governments**

Personal current transfer receipts are defined by BEA as payments to persons for which no current services are performed. They are made by both governments and the private sector.

Government payments to individuals include retirement and disability insurance benefits, medical benefits (mainly Medicare and Medicaid), income maintenance benefits, unemployment

insurance compensation, veterans benefits, Federal education and training assistance and a wide variety of other programs. Such government transfers for individuals constituted \$2.3 trillion, or 16.7 percent of personal income nationally in 2012 (Table 5). The highest regional shares were for the Southeast (19.0%) and the Great Lakes (18.0%), and the smallest were for the Rocky Mountains (13.7%) and New England (15.3%).

Slightly over three-fourth of the transfers were for Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid benefits. Substantially smaller amounts were provided through unemployment insurance (4%), veterans programs and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly the Food Stamp Program) (each 3%) and the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program (2%). The Mideast region had the largest relative share of unemployment benefits, reflecting those states' relatively liberal benefit structures, and the Southeast region had the largest relative shares of veterans benefits and SNAP. The Plains and Southwest received the lowest relative share of unemployment benefits, the Rocky Mountains the lowest share of SSI and New England and the Mideast the lowest share of veterans benefits.

States vary widely on relative shares of unemployment benefits as a share of personal income (Table A5), reflecting both their benefit structures and the relative health of their economies. Nevada, New Jersey and Rhode Island all have relative shares of 1.0 percent or higher, while the South Dakota and North Dakota shares are 0.1 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively.

One can also observe migration patterns from the state-level data on military medical insurance, which spikes upward in Delaware, Arizona and Virginia, and veterans benefits, with heavy relative shares in Alabama, Maine, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina and West Virginia.

**Table 5. Shares of Selected Current Transfers from Governments as Shares of Regional Personal Incomes (Calendar Year 2012)**

	Social Security		Medicare	Medicaid	Unemploy Insurance	Veterans Benefits	SNAP	SSI	Other	Educ/ Training	Military	Other	Total Share
	Maint	Income							Medical Insurance				
New England	5.0%	3.7%	3.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	15.3%
Mideast	5.1%	3.9%	3.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	16.3%
Great Lakes	6.5%	4.5%	3.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	18.0%
Plains	5.9%	3.9%	3.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	16.1%
Southeast	6.7%	4.9%	2.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	19.0%
Southwest	5.0%	3.8%	2.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	15.7%
Rocky Mountain	4.9%	3.0%	2.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	13.7%
Far West	4.4%	3.5%	2.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	0.7%	15.2%
United States	5.6%	4.1%	3.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	16.7%

Source: Derived from Bureau of Economic Analysis regional tables, U.S. Department of Commerce; September 2013.

## Concluding Observations

Governmental transfers to individuals have become an increasingly important part of the national economy, and are especially important to some states and regions. In some cases—the Southeastern states in particular—these programs have contributed to their increasing state personal incomes much closer to national averages. In other cases, such as Great Lakes states, these transfers have helped cushion ongoing reductions in personal income relative to national averages as other sources of income (e.g., due to reductions in manufacturing) have declined.

The governmental social insurance and assistance programs have played a major role in reducing state and regional income disparities.

There is a clear distinction between those programs that are largely or entirely federal government financed—such as Social Security and Medicare—and those over which states have control over benefit structures—such as Medicaid and unemployment insurance. Residents of Southeastern states receive larger shares of the former and smaller shares of the latter. Residents of Great Lakes states receive larger shares of the former and roughly national average shares of the latter. Citizens of Rocky Mountain states tend to receive low shares of most transfers, regardless of funding source and policy oversight. The fully federal programs are formula-driven and even out state and regional inequities related to income or demographic (e.g., age distribution) differences. The partly state-funded programs also have components to reduce disparities (e.g., the Medicaid matching formula provides a higher share of federal assistance to poorer states), but the effects are tempered by state policies or tax capacities that may limit eligibility or benefits, increasing income differentials.

As originally designed, the Medicaid expansion in the Affordable Care Act was intended to affect all states and provided 100 percent federal funding for the eligibility expansions in the first three years, gradually declining to a federal match of 90 percent. This would have substantially boosted Medicaid payments in many poorer states that had relatively low Medicaid eligibility criteria, such as in the Southeast or Rocky Mountain states. However, a Supreme Court ruling gave states the option to expand Medicaid or not. State decisions not to expand will reduce their incomes relative to national averages. Moreover, a number of studies have indicated that state Medicaid expansions will generally have positive impacts on state economies, increasing both economic growth and employment.<sup>6</sup>

As of April 2014, about half the states are expanding Medicaid and the balance are not currently planning to expand. The expanding states tend to be wealthier states, while the non-expanding states are often less wealthy. The net result of state decisions about Medicaid expansions may be to widen income disparities among states and regions for the first time in recent history.

Other changes may occur in the future. For example, sharp cutbacks in government transfer programs, such as those proposed in the budget resolution passed by the House of Representatives, could also have a significant impact on state and regional incomes and might have the net effect of reducing personal income in Southeastern or Great Lakes regions that currently benefit the most substantially from transfer payments.

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<sup>6</sup> See, for example: Brown, C., Motamedi, R., Stottlemeyer, C., Bruen, B. and Ku, L. “Economic and Employment Effects of Expanding Medicaid in Arkansas,” Regional Economic Models, Inc. and George Washington University, Feb. 2013; Price, C., Donohue, J., Saltzman, E., Woods, D., and Ebeler, C. “The Economic Impact of Medicaid Expansion on Pennsylvania”. RAND Health, 2013; Custer, W. “The Economic Impact of Medicaid Expansion in Georgia,” Georgia State University, Feb. 2013; Dorn, S., Holahan, J., Carroll, C., and McGrath, M. “Medicaid Expansion Under the ACA: How States Analyze the Fiscal and Economic Trade-offs,” Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Urban Institute, June 2013.

## **Acknowledgements**

The authors gratefully acknowledge helpful comments and suggestions from Robert Helms, Ann LaBelle, Diane Lim, Trinity Tomsic and Wilhelmine Miller.

## **Appendix**

**Table A1. United States Per Capita Incomes by Region as Percent of U.S. Average  
(calendar years)**

	1952	1962	1972	1982	1992	2002	2007	2012	Percent Change	
									1952-1982	1982-2012
United States	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Alabama	62.9%	67.4%	74.8%	76.9%	83.0%	82.2%	82.3%	82.1%	22.2%	6.8%
Alaska	147.7%	121.8%	125.9%	158.1%	114.0%	106.5%	105.1%	113.0%	7.1%	-28.5%
Arizona	97.8%	89.1%	94.8%	91.4%	85.4%	86.7%	90.1%	82.9%	-6.5%	-9.4%
Arkansas	58.3%	63.9%	72.3%	75.2%	77.9%	76.3%	78.3%	81.0%	28.9%	7.8%
California	126.0%	123.1%	115.6%	115.5%	107.9%	107.6%	108.4%	106.3%	-8.3%	-8.0%
Colorado	107.1%	100.9%	101.2%	108.4%	101.5%	109.3%	106.0%	104.7%	1.3%	-3.5%
Connecticut	130.9%	124.6%	120.7%	124.8%	136.0%	136.1%	139.9%	136.5%	-4.7%	9.4%
Delaware	127.8%	120.4%	112.3%	106.6%	108.2%	110.0%	103.1%	101.1%	-16.6%	-5.1%
Dist of Columbia	139.3%	127.1%	127.8%	122.4%	138.0%	145.1%	162.2%	171.0%	-12.1%	39.6%
Florida	83.9%	86.5%	99.6%	98.2%	98.4%	97.7%	100.1%	93.8%	17.0%	-4.5%
Georgia	72.8%	74.9%	85.3%	84.4%	92.0%	94.0%	89.3%	85.6%	16.0%	1.5%
Hawaii	103.0%	103.7%	120.2%	107.4%	115.5%	96.2%	100.6%	102.4%	4.2%	-4.7%
Idaho	93.5%	84.8%	87.6%	80.9%	82.0%	83.2%	83.0%	78.8%	-13.6%	-2.5%
Illinois	119.2%	117.7%	111.6%	108.1%	108.4%	107.3%	106.2%	104.8%	-9.3%	-3.1%
Indiana	101.0%	98.2%	94.1%	89.7%	91.8%	91.0%	85.5%	87.2%	-11.2%	-2.8%
Iowa	98.7%	93.5%	95.4%	94.4%	90.3%	91.8%	92.5%	100.5%	-4.3%	6.4%
Kansas	104.6%	93.4%	97.9%	101.3%	94.8%	94.0%	95.4%	98.4%	-3.1%	-2.9%
Kentucky	70.1%	74.0%	78.5%	80.3%	82.5%	82.4%	79.6%	81.5%	14.5%	1.5%
Louisiana	72.8%	73.7%	75.8%	88.7%	81.0%	80.7%	89.9%	91.6%	21.9%	3.2%
Maine	81.8%	80.5%	81.8%	83.2%	87.6%	91.2%	89.2%	91.7%	1.7%	10.2%
Maryland	110.7%	105.5%	112.0%	112.0%	115.9%	119.1%	121.3%	123.1%	1.2%	9.8%
Massachusetts	108.1%	111.4%	108.2%	108.3%	117.4%	124.8%	126.3%	128.0%	0.2%	18.2%
Michigan	113.5%	106.4%	105.4%	96.8%	97.0%	95.4%	87.6%	87.6%	-14.7%	-9.6%
Minnesota	92.8%	95.0%	98.1%	101.0%	102.4%	106.5%	104.5%	107.3%	8.8%	6.3%
Mississippi	51.5%	55.2%	67.7%	69.2%	70.4%	72.9%	74.1%	77.0%	34.4%	11.3%
Missouri	94.5%	97.1%	94.4%	93.4%	92.9%	92.2%	90.0%	89.5%	-1.2%	-4.2%
Montana	103.9%	96.6%	92.2%	89.3%	81.1%	79.5%	83.8%	88.2%	-14.0%	-1.3%
Nebraska	101.1%	95.2%	95.9%	95.5%	93.3%	96.4%	96.6%	102.9%	-5.6%	7.8%
Nevada	136.7%	132.1%	117.7%	110.1%	106.3%	100.3%	102.7%	87.4%	-19.4%	-20.6%
New Hampshire	89.6%	97.8%	93.5%	100.7%	105.1%	111.4%	109.0%	112.3%	12.3%	11.6%
New Jersey	120.5%	118.4%	116.9%	117.6%	126.3%	127.5%	127.2%	125.7%	-2.4%	6.9%
New Mexico	81.0%	82.1%	79.5%	83.3%	78.2%	81.0%	80.3%	81.6%	2.9%	-2.1%
New York	116.9%	123.9%	117.2%	111.9%	118.7%	113.5%	121.3%	121.7%	-4.3%	8.8%
North Carolina	69.8%	73.3%	82.5%	81.6%	90.8%	89.7%	88.1%	86.7%	16.8%	6.2%
North Dakota	76.5%	97.6%	93.5%	92.5%	84.8%	85.2%	90.8%	125.5%	21.0%	35.6%
Ohio	109.0%	102.9%	99.4%	96.4%	96.3%	94.0%	89.4%	91.6%	-11.6%	-5.0%
Oklahoma	79.9%	81.3%	85.1%	99.3%	83.0%	84.6%	87.0%	92.9%	24.3%	-6.5%
Oregon	108.6%	100.1%	97.6%	93.4%	92.3%	92.5%	89.9%	89.6%	-14.0%	-4.1%
Pennsylvania	101.8%	99.8%	99.2%	99.8%	101.2%	101.1%	100.3%	103.1%	-1.9%	3.3%
Rhode Island	100.6%	102.1%	97.8%	97.0%	100.1%	102.6%	102.5%	104.9%	-3.6%	8.2%
South Carolina	68.0%	65.2%	76.2%	76.3%	81.8%	82.5%	81.3%	80.2%	12.1%	5.1%
South Dakota	76.1%	86.1%	86.7%	83.6%	85.3%	90.0%	93.4%	103.8%	9.8%	24.2%
Tennessee	66.9%	72.8%	80.6%	81.5%	89.1%	90.1%	85.8%	88.6%	21.8%	8.8%
Texas	88.9%	85.1%	88.5%	100.5%	90.2%	92.3%	92.6%	97.5%	13.1%	-3.0%
Utah	91.0%	91.2%	84.2%	83.6%	77.6%	81.6%	84.5%	81.0%	-8.1%	-3.1%
Vermont	78.0%	84.8%	88.3%	86.7%	91.1%	96.1%	97.2%	101.9%	11.3%	17.4%
Virginia	85.7%	85.7%	95.1%	101.6%	105.0%	107.9%	110.3%	110.6%	18.6%	8.8%
Washington	112.3%	109.1%	99.9%	104.5%	103.8%	105.5%	107.6%	105.3%	-7.0%	0.8%
West Virginia	70.8%	73.3%	77.9%	78.5%	77.3%	76.1%	73.4%	80.2%	10.8%	2.2%
Wisconsin	102.3%	98.6%	97.5%	97.2%	94.6%	97.9%	94.7%	96.3%	-5.0%	-1.0%
Wyoming	108.8%	102.1%	99.5%	112.2%	93.0%	98.6%	115.0%	115.6%	3.1%	3.1%
New England	107.7%	109.3%	106.5%	107.8%	115.8%	120.3%	121.6%	122.6%	0.1%	13.7%
Mideast	113.0%	114.6%	111.8%	109.6%	115.1%	113.8%	117.0%	118.0%	-3.0%	7.6%
Great Lakes	111.0%	106.7%	103.2%	98.9%	99.0%	98.0%	93.7%	94.3%	-10.9%	-4.6%
Plains	95.3%	94.8%	95.7%	96.2%	94.6%	96.1%	95.6%	99.9%	0.9%	3.9%
Southeast	70.6%	74.2%	83.5%	86.0%	90.0%	90.6%	90.8%	89.5%	21.8%	4.1%
Southwest	87.4%	84.7%	88.2%	98.2%	87.9%	89.9%	90.9%	93.7%	12.4%	-4.6%
Rocky Mountain	101.2%	95.9%	94.4%	97.0%	90.4%	95.5%	95.7%	94.1%	-4.2%	-3.0%
Far West	122.0%	119.1%	112.5%	112.6%	106.5%	105.6%	106.4%	104.0%	-7.7%	-7.6%

Source: Derived from Bureau of Economic Analysis regional tables, U.S. Department of Commerce; September 2013.

**Table A2. Social Security Benefit Payments as Shares of Personal Income by State and Region, 1972-2012**  
(calendar years)

	1972	1982	1992	2002	2007	2012	Average Annual Percent Change	
							1972-2002	2002-2012
United States	4.1%	5.6%	5.3%	4.9%	4.8%	5.6%	0.5%	1.3%
Alabama	5.0%	6.8%	6.5%	6.7%	6.9%	8.1%	1.0%	1.9%
Alaska	1.0%	1.0%	1.8%	2.5%	2.7%	3.0%	3.0%	1.8%
Arizona	4.3%	6.1%	6.4%	5.5%	5.2%	6.6%	0.9%	1.8%
Arkansas	6.1%	8.1%	7.7%	7.2%	7.3%	8.1%	0.6%	1.2%
California	3.4%	4.2%	3.9%	3.6%	3.4%	4.0%	0.2%	1.3%
Colorado	3.2%	3.7%	4.2%	3.4%	3.5%	4.2%	0.2%	2.2%
Connecticut	3.6%	5.1%	4.5%	4.2%	3.9%	4.6%	0.5%	0.9%
Delaware	3.3%	5.3%	5.1%	5.1%	5.5%	6.5%	1.4%	2.5%
Dist of Columbia	2.5%	3.7%	2.7%	2.4%	2.0%	2.0%	-0.2%	-1.4%
Florida	5.7%	7.7%	6.9%	6.2%	5.6%	6.9%	0.3%	1.1%
Georgia	3.7%	5.2%	4.6%	4.3%	4.5%	5.6%	0.4%	2.8%
Hawaii	2.3%	3.8%	3.7%	4.9%	4.6%	5.3%	2.5%	0.7%
Idaho	4.6%	6.1%	6.0%	5.5%	5.5%	6.9%	0.6%	2.3%
Illinois	3.8%	5.3%	5.0%	4.5%	4.4%	5.1%	0.6%	1.3%
Indiana	4.5%	6.6%	6.4%	5.8%	6.2%	7.2%	0.9%	2.1%
Iowa	5.0%	6.8%	7.0%	6.3%	6.0%	6.2%	0.8%	-0.1%
Kansas	4.6%	5.9%	6.0%	5.5%	5.2%	5.8%	0.6%	0.5%
Kentucky	5.1%	6.6%	6.5%	6.5%	6.8%	7.8%	0.8%	1.9%
Louisiana	4.3%	4.8%	5.9%	5.7%	5.2%	5.7%	0.9%	0.1%
Maine	5.7%	7.4%	6.4%	6.2%	6.5%	7.5%	0.3%	2.0%
Maryland	2.9%	4.2%	3.8%	3.6%	3.5%	4.0%	0.7%	1.1%
Massachusetts	4.2%	5.8%	4.8%	4.1%	4.0%	4.4%	-0.1%	0.7%
Michigan	4.0%	6.1%	6.0%	5.8%	6.5%	8.0%	1.3%	3.2%
Minnesota	4.2%	5.4%	4.9%	4.4%	4.5%	5.1%	0.1%	1.6%
Mississippi	5.2%	7.1%	7.2%	7.0%	7.0%	7.9%	1.0%	1.2%
Missouri	4.9%	6.8%	6.4%	5.9%	6.0%	7.0%	0.6%	1.6%
Montana	4.5%	6.1%	6.9%	6.6%	6.2%	6.9%	1.3%	0.3%
Nebraska	4.7%	6.2%	6.0%	5.2%	5.0%	5.2%	0.4%	0.0%
Nevada	2.7%	3.8%	4.5%	4.5%	4.1%	5.7%	1.8%	2.4%
New Hampshire	4.9%	5.7%	4.9%	4.6%	5.0%	5.9%	-0.2%	2.4%
New Jersey	3.8%	5.4%	4.7%	4.3%	4.1%	4.8%	0.4%	1.1%
New Mexico	3.9%	5.1%	5.7%	5.4%	5.6%	6.5%	1.1%	1.8%
New York	4.1%	5.9%	4.8%	4.5%	4.1%	4.7%	0.3%	0.3%
North Carolina	4.1%	6.1%	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%	6.8%	1.0%	2.0%
North Dakota	4.4%	5.9%	6.4%	6.1%	5.5%	4.2%	1.1%	-3.6%
Ohio	4.1%	6.1%	6.0%	5.7%	5.8%	6.6%	1.1%	1.5%
Oklahoma	5.0%	5.3%	6.5%	6.1%	5.9%	6.3%	0.6%	0.3%
Oregon	4.8%	6.4%	6.3%	5.7%	5.8%	6.8%	0.5%	1.9%
Pennsylvania	4.8%	6.9%	6.6%	6.1%	6.0%	6.6%	0.8%	0.8%
Rhode Island	4.8%	7.1%	6.2%	5.4%	5.3%	6.1%	0.4%	1.1%
South Carolina	4.2%	6.0%	6.0%	6.3%	6.6%	8.0%	1.3%	2.5%
South Dakota	5.1%	7.1%	6.5%	5.7%	5.4%	5.5%	0.4%	-0.4%
Tennessee	4.6%	6.4%	6.0%	5.8%	6.2%	7.1%	0.8%	1.9%
Texas	3.8%	4.0%	4.6%	4.1%	4.0%	4.3%	0.2%	0.6%
Utah	3.7%	4.3%	4.7%	4.1%	3.9%	4.6%	0.3%	1.4%
Vermont	4.9%	6.6%	5.8%	5.4%	5.6%	6.6%	0.3%	1.9%
Virginia	3.4%	4.4%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.7%	0.6%	1.3%
Washington	4.3%	5.1%	4.8%	4.4%	4.3%	5.2%	0.1%	1.6%
West Virginia	6.4%	8.2%	8.8%	8.9%	9.3%	9.6%	1.1%	0.8%
Wisconsin	4.7%	6.5%	6.2%	5.5%	5.6%	6.5%	0.5%	1.8%
Wyoming	3.8%	3.3%	5.1%	5.0%	4.1%	4.5%	0.9%	-0.9%
New England	4.2%	5.8%	5.0%	4.5%	4.3%	5.0%	0.2%	1.1%
Mideast	4.1%	5.8%	5.1%	4.7%	4.5%	5.1%	0.5%	0.7%
Great Lakes	4.1%	5.9%	5.8%	5.3%	5.5%	6.5%	0.9%	1.9%
Plains	4.7%	6.2%	6.0%	5.4%	5.3%	5.9%	0.5%	0.8%
Southeast	4.7%	6.3%	6.0%	5.7%	5.7%	6.7%	0.7%	1.6%
Southwest	4.1%	4.5%	5.1%	4.6%	4.5%	5.0%	0.4%	0.8%
Rocky Mountain	3.7%	4.3%	4.8%	4.1%	4.1%	4.9%	0.4%	1.7%
Far West	3.5%	4.4%	4.1%	3.8%	3.7%	4.4%	0.3%	1.4%

Source: Derived from Bureau of Economic Analysis regional tables, U.S. Department of Commerce; September 2013.

**Table A3. Medicare Benefit Payments as Shares of Personal Income by State and Region, 1972-2012**  
(calendar years)

	1972	1982	1992	2002	2007	2012	Average Annual Percent Change	
							1972-2002	2002-2012
United States	0.9%	1.8%	2.5%	2.8%	3.6%	4.1%	3.9%	3.7%
Alabama	0.8%	2.2%	3.3%	3.8%	4.9%	5.5%	5.2%	3.8%
Alaska	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	1.2%	1.6%	1.9%	7.0%	4.4%
Arizona	0.9%	1.8%	2.8%	2.7%	3.5%	4.4%	3.9%	5.0%
Arkansas	1.1%	2.4%	3.4%	3.9%	5.0%	5.3%	4.4%	3.1%
California	0.9%	1.8%	2.1%	2.4%	2.9%	3.5%	3.1%	3.9%
Colorado	0.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.8%	2.4%	2.8%	3.1%	4.7%
Connecticut	0.9%	1.5%	2.1%	2.5%	2.9%	3.3%	3.6%	3.0%
Delaware	0.6%	1.5%	2.2%	2.7%	3.7%	4.4%	5.0%	5.0%
Dist of Columbia	0.8%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	3.7%	-0.8%
Florida	1.3%	2.9%	3.8%	4.1%	4.8%	5.8%	3.8%	3.7%
Georgia	0.6%	1.5%	2.4%	2.3%	3.2%	3.9%	4.4%	5.6%
Hawaii	0.4%	1.1%	1.5%	2.4%	2.7%	3.1%	6.4%	2.9%
Idaho	0.8%	1.5%	2.1%	2.5%	3.2%	4.0%	3.9%	4.9%
Illinois	0.8%	1.8%	2.3%	2.5%	3.3%	3.7%	3.9%	4.0%
Indiana	0.8%	1.8%	2.5%	2.9%	4.0%	4.6%	4.5%	4.8%
Iowa	1.0%	1.9%	2.6%	2.9%	3.8%	3.8%	3.6%	3.0%
Kansas	1.0%	2.0%	2.5%	2.8%	3.6%	3.8%	3.6%	3.0%
Kentucky	0.8%	1.8%	3.0%	3.6%	4.9%	5.5%	5.0%	4.4%
Louisiana	0.7%	1.4%	3.4%	4.0%	4.6%	5.0%	5.7%	2.4%
Maine	1.2%	2.3%	2.5%	3.1%	4.5%	5.2%	3.4%	5.2%
Maryland	0.6%	1.6%	2.1%	2.4%	2.8%	3.2%	4.6%	2.9%
Massachusetts	1.3%	2.2%	2.7%	2.7%	3.3%	3.7%	2.6%	2.9%
Michigan	0.9%	2.1%	2.6%	3.2%	4.5%	5.4%	4.5%	5.3%
Minnesota	1.1%	1.6%	1.9%	2.2%	3.0%	3.3%	2.5%	4.3%
Mississippi	1.0%	2.2%	3.6%	4.2%	5.6%	6.1%	5.0%	3.8%
Missouri	1.0%	2.3%	2.9%	3.2%	4.3%	4.8%	4.0%	4.1%
Montana	0.8%	1.6%	2.6%	3.0%	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%	3.0%
Nebraska	1.0%	1.8%	2.1%	2.7%	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	2.8%
Nevada	0.6%	1.6%	2.0%	2.4%	2.7%	3.9%	4.9%	5.1%
New Hampshire	0.9%	1.6%	1.8%	2.2%	3.0%	3.5%	3.0%	5.0%
New Jersey	0.8%	1.7%	2.3%	2.8%	3.2%	3.7%	4.5%	2.6%
New Mexico	0.7%	1.5%	2.1%	2.6%	3.6%	4.2%	4.5%	4.9%
New York	1.1%	1.9%	2.4%	2.9%	3.3%	3.8%	3.3%	2.6%
North Carolina	0.7%	1.6%	2.3%	2.9%	4.0%	4.6%	5.0%	4.7%
North Dakota	1.0%	2.1%	2.6%	3.0%	3.7%	2.7%	3.7%	-1.1%
Ohio	0.8%	1.9%	2.6%	3.2%	4.2%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%
Oklahoma	1.0%	1.7%	2.9%	3.4%	4.4%	4.5%	4.1%	2.7%
Oregon	0.8%	1.9%	2.3%	2.6%	3.5%	4.1%	3.9%	4.6%
Pennsylvania	0.9%	2.3%	3.3%	3.6%	4.4%	4.8%	4.7%	2.8%
Rhode Island	1.2%	2.3%	2.8%	3.1%	4.0%	4.4%	3.1%	3.8%
South Carolina	0.5%	1.6%	2.3%	3.4%	4.5%	5.3%	6.4%	4.4%
South Dakota	1.0%	2.1%	2.5%	2.7%	3.6%	3.5%	3.3%	2.5%
Tennessee	0.8%	1.9%	3.0%	3.2%	4.5%	5.0%	4.8%	4.5%
Texas	0.9%	1.5%	2.2%	2.6%	3.4%	3.6%	3.6%	3.3%
Utah	0.6%	1.0%	1.7%	1.8%	2.4%	2.8%	3.9%	4.4%
Vermont	1.1%	1.9%	2.1%	2.6%	3.6%	4.1%	2.8%	4.6%
Virginia	0.6%	1.3%	1.8%	2.1%	2.6%	3.0%	4.4%	3.6%
Washington	0.8%	1.3%	2.0%	2.1%	2.6%	3.1%	3.3%	4.2%
West Virginia	0.9%	2.2%	3.8%	4.5%	6.2%	6.3%	5.5%	3.5%
Wisconsin	1.0%	1.9%	2.2%	2.5%	3.4%	3.9%	3.2%	4.8%
Wyoming	0.6%	0.9%	1.8%	2.2%	2.4%	2.7%	4.2%	2.0%
New England	1.1%	2.0%	2.4%	2.7%	3.3%	3.7%	3.0%	3.4%
Mideast	0.9%	2.0%	2.5%	3.0%	3.5%	3.9%	4.0%	2.6%
Great Lakes	0.8%	1.9%	2.5%	2.9%	3.9%	4.5%	4.2%	4.6%
Plains	1.0%	2.0%	2.4%	2.8%	3.7%	3.9%	3.4%	3.4%
Southeast	0.8%	2.0%	3.0%	3.3%	4.3%	4.9%	4.7%	4.0%
Southwest	0.9%	1.5%	2.4%	2.7%	3.5%	3.8%	3.8%	3.6%
Rocky Mountain	0.7%	1.2%	1.9%	2.0%	2.6%	3.0%	3.5%	4.3%
Far West	0.9%	1.7%	2.1%	2.3%	2.9%	3.5%	3.3%	4.0%

Source: Derived from Bureau of Economic Analysis regional tables, U.S. Department of Commerce; September 2013.

**Table A4. Medicaid Benefit Payments as Shares of Personal Income by State and Region, 1972-2012**  
(calendar years)

	1972	1982	1992	2002	2007	2012	Average Annual Percent Change	
							1972-2002	2002-2012
United States	0.8%	1.1%	2.2%	2.7%	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	1.1%
Alabama	0.8%	1.0%	2.2%	2.7%	2.7%	2.9%	4.3%	0.7%
Alaska	0.0%	0.5%	1.5%	3.5%	3.4%	3.8%	N/A	1.0%
Arizona	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	2.5%	3.1%	3.4%	19.7%	3.3%
Arkansas	0.2%	1.3%	2.4%	3.5%	3.6%	4.0%	9.8%	1.4%
California	1.1%	1.1%	1.8%	2.3%	2.4%	3.1%	2.5%	3.0%
Colorado	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	1.6%	1.5%	2.0%	3.5%	2.6%
Connecticut	0.7%	1.0%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%	3.0%	4.1%	2.4%
Delaware	0.3%	0.7%	1.5%	2.3%	2.9%	3.8%	6.5%	5.1%
Dist of Columbia	1.2%	2.2%	3.5%	4.0%	3.8%	4.5%	4.0%	1.2%
Florida	0.3%	0.5%	1.5%	2.0%	1.9%	2.3%	6.4%	1.5%
Georgia	0.9%	1.0%	1.9%	2.8%	2.1%	2.2%	4.0%	-2.2%
Hawaii	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	2.0%	2.2%	2.4%	3.5%	1.8%
Idaho	0.5%	0.7%	1.5%	2.2%	2.3%	2.8%	5.3%	2.2%
Illinois	0.7%	1.0%	1.8%	2.1%	2.4%	2.3%	3.9%	1.1%
Indiana	0.3%	0.9%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	3.3%	6.9%	2.6%
Iowa	0.2%	0.9%	1.7%	3.0%	2.3%	2.6%	8.9%	-1.3%
Kansas	0.6%	0.8%	1.6%	2.4%	2.1%	2.1%	4.6%	-1.2%
Kentucky	0.7%	1.1%	2.9%	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%	5.6%	0.1%
Louisiana	0.5%	1.2%	3.9%	4.2%	3.6%	3.8%	7.2%	-1.1%
Maine	0.7%	1.6%	3.4%	4.1%	4.2%	4.5%	6.3%	0.9%
Maryland	0.8%	0.9%	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%	2.4%	3.0%	2.6%
Massachusetts	1.4%	1.7%	2.8%	3.1%	3.2%	3.6%	2.7%	1.4%
Michigan	0.9%	1.3%	2.0%	2.4%	2.7%	3.2%	3.3%	3.0%
Minnesota	0.8%	1.6%	2.1%	2.7%	2.9%	3.4%	3.9%	2.5%
Mississippi	0.8%	1.3%	2.8%	4.3%	3.9%	4.4%	5.8%	0.2%
Missouri	0.4%	0.7%	2.0%	3.3%	3.2%	3.7%	7.5%	1.3%
Montana	0.5%	1.1%	2.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.6%	5.6%	1.1%
Nebraska	0.4%	0.7%	1.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	6.3%	-1.3%
Nevada	0.4%	0.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.8%	4.3%	3.5%
New Hampshire	0.3%	0.7%	3.1%	2.3%	2.1%	1.8%	7.0%	-2.4%
New Jersey	0.6%	0.9%	2.1%	2.3%	2.0%	2.1%	4.3%	-0.6%
New Mexico	0.5%	0.7%	2.0%	3.9%	4.3%	4.6%	7.3%	1.7%
New York	2.1%	2.4%	4.0%	5.3%	4.8%	4.9%	3.2%	-0.8%
North Carolina	0.6%	0.8%	1.9%	2.9%	3.0%	3.3%	5.6%	1.3%
North Dakota	0.7%	0.9%	2.3%	2.7%	2.2%	2.0%	4.9%	-3.2%
Ohio	0.3%	1.1%	2.2%	2.9%	3.1%	3.5%	7.4%	1.9%
Oklahoma	1.2%	1.0%	1.9%	2.5%	2.7%	3.0%	2.6%	1.8%
Oregon	0.2%	0.7%	1.5%	2.6%	2.2%	3.0%	8.5%	1.2%
Pennsylvania	0.8%	1.2%	2.2%	3.0%	3.2%	3.5%	4.5%	1.5%
Rhode Island	1.2%	1.8%	3.3%	4.0%	4.1%	4.0%	4.1%	0.0%
South Carolina	0.4%	1.0%	2.5%	3.1%	2.8%	2.9%	7.1%	-0.9%
South Dakota	0.4%	1.1%	2.0%	2.6%	2.1%	2.0%	6.5%	-2.5%
Tennessee	0.3%	0.9%	2.7%	3.6%	3.4%	3.5%	8.6%	-0.2%
Texas	0.5%	0.7%	2.0%	2.2%	2.4%	2.5%	5.1%	1.2%
Utah	0.4%	0.7%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%	4.5%	1.3%
Vermont	1.1%	1.4%	2.3%	3.6%	4.5%	4.9%	4.0%	3.2%
Virginia	0.5%	0.7%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.8%	3.6%	2.7%
Washington	0.8%	0.8%	1.9%	2.3%	2.1%	2.4%	3.7%	0.6%
West Virginia	0.4%	0.7%	3.4%	3.8%	4.1%	4.4%	7.5%	1.7%
Wisconsin	0.9%	1.5%	2.1%	2.8%	2.4%	2.9%	3.7%	0.6%
Wyoming	0.2%	0.3%	1.4%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	7.9%	-0.2%
New England	1.1%	1.4%	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%	3.4%	3.5%	1.3%
Mideast	1.4%	1.6%	2.9%	3.7%	3.5%	3.7%	3.4%	0.1%
Great Lakes	0.6%	1.1%	2.0%	2.5%	2.6%	3.0%	4.7%	1.8%
Plains	0.5%	1.0%	1.9%	2.8%	2.7%	3.0%	5.9%	0.5%
Southeast	0.5%	0.9%	2.1%	2.7%	2.5%	2.8%	5.7%	0.4%
Southwest	0.5%	0.6%	2.0%	2.4%	2.6%	2.8%	5.1%	1.6%
Rocky Mountain	0.5%	0.7%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%	2.1%	4.3%	2.0%
Far West	1.0%	1.0%	1.7%	2.3%	2.3%	2.9%	2.9%	2.5%

Source: Derived from Bureau of Economic Analysis regional tables, U.S. Department of /Commerce; September 2013.

**Table A5. Shares of Selected Current Transfers from Governments as Shares of State and Region Personal Incomes  
(Calendar Year 2012)**

	Social Security	Medicare	Medicaid	Unemploy Insurance	Veterans Benefits	SNAP	SSI	Other Income Maint	Educ/ Training	Military Medical Insurance	Other	Total Share
United States	5.6%	4.1%	3.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	16.7%
Alabama	8.1%	5.5%	2.9%	0.4%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%	21.8%
Alaska	3.0%	1.9%	3.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	1.2%	0.2%	0.3%	1.6%	14.3%
Arizona	6.6%	4.4%	3.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	1.1%	0.4%	0.4%	19.6%
Arkansas	8.1%	5.3%	4.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	1.1%	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%	22.8%
California	4.0%	3.5%	3.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	14.8%
Colorado	4.2%	2.8%	2.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	12.3%
Connecticut	4.6%	3.3%	3.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	13.6%
Delaware	6.5%	4.4%	3.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	18.8%
Dist of Columbia	2.0%	2.1%	4.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	11.7%
Florida	6.9%	5.8%	2.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	19.2%
Georgia	5.6%	3.9%	2.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	1.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	16.7%
Hawaii	5.3%	3.1%	2.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	14.7%
Idaho	6.9%	4.0%	2.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%	1.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%	18.2%
Illinois	5.1%	3.7%	2.3%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	14.7%
Indiana	7.2%	4.6%	3.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	1.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	19.2%
Iowa	6.2%	3.8%	2.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.1%	0.2%	16.1%
Kansas	5.8%	3.8%	2.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	15.1%
Kentucky	7.8%	5.5%	3.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	0.8%	0.1%	0.4%	22.4%
Louisiana	5.7%	5.0%	3.8%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	1.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	18.7%
Maine	7.5%	5.2%	4.5%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	21.7%
Maryland	4.0%	3.2%	2.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	12.4%
Massachusetts	4.4%	3.7%	3.6%	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	14.9%
Michigan	8.0%	5.4%	3.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	1.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	21.2%
Minnesota	5.1%	3.3%	3.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	15.1%
Mississippi	7.9%	6.1%	4.4%	0.4%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	1.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	24.0%
Missouri	7.0%	4.8%	3.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	19.4%
Montana	6.9%	4.0%	2.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.2%	0.9%	17.9%
Nebraska	5.2%	3.6%	2.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	14.1%
Nevada	5.7%	3.9%	1.8%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	15.6%
New Hampshire	5.9%	3.5%	1.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	13.7%
New Jersey	4.8%	3.7%	2.1%	1.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	14.0%
New Mexico	6.5%	4.2%	4.6%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	0.5%	1.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	20.9%
New York	4.7%	3.8%	4.9%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	17.2%
North Carolina	6.8%	4.6%	3.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	19.4%
North Dakota	4.2%	2.7%	2.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%	11.8%
Ohio	6.6%	4.9%	3.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.7%	19.5%
Oklahoma	6.3%	4.5%	3.0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	18.0%
Oregon	6.8%	4.1%	3.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	19.0%
Pennsylvania	6.6%	4.8%	3.5%	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	19.0%
Rhode Island	6.1%	4.4%	4.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	19.2%
South Carolina	8.0%	5.3%	2.9%	0.5%	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%	1.4%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	21.7%
South Dakota	5.5%	3.5%	2.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	14.0%
Tennessee	7.1%	5.0%	3.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	1.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	20.1%
Texas	4.3%	3.6%	2.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	14.1%
Utah	4.6%	2.8%	1.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	1.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	13.2%
Vermont	6.6%	4.1%	4.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	1.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	19.4%
Virginia	4.7%	3.0%	1.8%	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	12.6%
Washington	5.2%	3.1%	2.4%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.8%	15.3%
West Virginia	9.6%	6.3%	4.4%	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.8%	26.2%
Wisconsin	6.5%	3.9%	2.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	16.7%
Wyoming	4.5%	2.7%	1.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.9%	12.1%
New England	5.0%	3.7%	3.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	15.3%
Mideast	5.1%	3.9%	3.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	16.3%
Great Lakes	6.5%	4.5%	3.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	18.0%
Plains	5.9%	3.9%	3.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	16.1%
Southeast	6.7%	4.9%	2.8%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	19.0%
Southwest	5.0%	3.8%	2.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	15.7%
Rocky Mountain	4.9%	3.0%	2.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	13.7%
Far West	4.4%	3.5%	2.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	15.2%

Source: Derived from Bureau of Economic Analysis regional tables, U.S. Department of Commerce; September 2013.