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# THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

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WASHINGTON, DC

## Counting for Dollars 2020

16 Large Federal Assistance Programs that Distribute Funds on Basis of Decennial Census-derived Statistics (Fiscal Year 2015)

### #3: Medicare Part B (Supplemental Medical Insurance) – Physicians Fee Schedule Services

The [first report](#) of the Counting for Dollars Project examines 16 large federal financial assistance programs that use Decennial Census-derived data to geographically distribute funds. This fact sheet describes the *Medicare Part B –Physicians Fee Schedule Services*, its reliance on Census-derived data, and funds distribution by state.

Objective: Provide medical insurance protection for covered services to persons age 65 or over, to certain disabled persons and to individuals with end-stage renal disease.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) #: [93.774](#)

Applicant and beneficiary eligibility: All persons eligible for Medicare Part A. Enrollment in Part B is voluntary.

Type of assistance: Direct payment for physician services (which comprise under half of total Part B expenditures).

Reimbursement formula: Physicians services are reimbursed by specific services based on Geographic Practice Cost Indices (GPCIs) for 89 GPCI Payment Localities nationwide. See [fact sheet](#).

Primary Census-derived data sources: Geographic Practice Cost Indices (HHS), which are based in part on Core-based Statistical Areas (OMB) and data from the American Community Survey (Census)

Relation to accuracy of state and local Decennial Census count: Positive

A Decennial Census undercount of total population could result in erroneous GPCIs. In particular, the likelihood of errors in determining Payment Locality boundaries and reimbursement rates would rise.

**Medicare Part B (Supplemental Medical Insurance) –  
Physicians Fee Schedule Services  
Obligations – U.S. and States, FY2015**

United States	\$64,176,725,988		
Alabama	\$1,100,137,184	Montana	\$159,026,628
Alaska	\$90,483,754	Nebraska	\$354,653,896
Arizona	\$1,375,195,883	Nevada	\$559,906,517
Arkansas	\$600,754,065	New Hampshire	\$282,750,883
California	\$6,467,872,889	New Jersey	\$2,913,586,929
Colorado	\$715,616,897	New Mexico	\$252,631,865
Connecticut	\$886,525,489	New York	\$4,840,634,947
Delaware	\$286,710,160	North Carolina	\$1,965,514,927
District of Columbia	\$173,995,706	North Dakota	\$120,092,401
Florida	\$6,222,206,787	Ohio	\$2,020,677,877
Georgia	\$1,780,523,543	Oklahoma	\$695,165,178
Hawaii	\$140,341,398	Oregon	\$460,163,572
Idaho	\$179,399,776	Pennsylvania	\$2,601,745,401
Illinois	\$2,850,846,950	Rhode Island	\$213,882,695
Indiana	\$1,266,265,558	South Carolina	\$1,053,982,827
Iowa	\$530,923,110	South Dakota	\$155,320,084
Kansas	\$571,591,329	Tennessee	\$1,408,361,224
Kentucky	\$873,535,730	Texas	\$4,548,698,536
Louisiana	\$876,018,880	Utah	\$298,540,130
Maine	\$257,809,914	Vermont	\$102,460,625
Maryland	\$1,636,457,350	Virginia	\$1,641,703,305
Massachusetts	\$1,627,636,428	Washington	\$1,053,323,016
Michigan	\$2,330,543,147	West Virginia	\$355,641,036
Minnesota	\$585,541,241	Wisconsin	\$825,676,013
Mississippi	\$593,355,282	Wyoming	\$83,025,881
Missouri	\$1,189,271,144		

Source: USASpending.gov

Prepared by Andrew Reamer, Research Professor, GWIPP, with data provided by Sean Moulton, Open Government Program Manager, Project on Government Oversight

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