



THE KAISER COMMISSION ON  
**Medicaid and the Uninsured**

**CHIP PROGRAM ENROLLMENT:**  
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*The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured serves as a policy institute and forum for analyzing health care coverage and access for low-income populations and assessing options for reform. The Commission, begun in 1991, strives to bring increased public awareness and expanded analytic effort to the policy debate over health coverage and access, with a special focus on Medicaid and the Uninsured. The Commission is a major initiative of The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and is based in the Foundation's Washington, DC office. The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation is an independent national health care philanthropy and is not associated with Kaiser Permanente or Kaiser Industries.*

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## **Introduction**

Three years have passed since the U.S. Congress authorized the State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) under Title XXI of the Social Security Act in 1997. In this time, all 50 states and the District of Columbia have acted to implement their programs. State legislatures and the Federal Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) offered broad support as states designed their programs and set out to find and enroll eligible children. As of June 2000, 49 states and the District of Columbia had enrolled children in their programs.

In 1998 and 1999, almost all states embarked on campaigns to market and promote enrollment in CHIP. This process has been marked by a degree of enthusiasm rarely seen in government programs, as states initiated unprecedented public information and advertising campaigns to publicize and encourage enrollment in CHIP.<sup>1</sup>

The result of these efforts has been a large and rapid increase in enrollment in state CHIP programs. Indeed, recent analysis suggests that growth in both CHIP and Medicaid enrollment has contributed to national reductions in the number of low-income uninsured children.<sup>2</sup>

This report presents changes in state CHIP program enrollment over the period from December 1998 to June 2000, for each state and for the U.S. as a whole.<sup>3</sup> It includes total CHIP enrollment and enrollment for Medicaid expansion and separate stand-alone programs, the two types of CHIP programs authorized under the statute.

This study is part of a series of reports from The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured that tracks trends in Medicaid and CHIP enrollment.

### **Results in Brief**

*During the first half of the year 2000, enrollment in State Children's Health Insurance Programs continued to increase at a steady pace. In the month of June 2000, total enrollment reached 2.3 million, an increase of more than 0.5 million from the 1.8 million enrolled six months earlier in December 1999 and nearly 1.0 million greater than the 1.3 million enrolled a year earlier in June 1999.*

<sup>1</sup> Michael Perry, Vernon K. Smith, Catherine N. Smith, and Christina Chang, *Marketing Medicaid and CHIP: A Study of State Advertising Campaigns*, The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, October 2000. Publication #2213.

<sup>2</sup> Recent analyses of the March 2000 Current Population Survey indicate that the number of uninsured children dropped by 1.1 million between 1998 and 1999. Part of this decrease can be attributed to coverage under public programs such as Medicaid and CHIP. See John Holahan, "Why Did the Number of Uninsured Fall in 1999?," The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, January 2001.

<sup>3</sup> This study updates a previous report: *CHIP Program Enrollment: December 1998 to December 1999*, The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, July 2000. Publication #2195.

The most recent of these reports demonstrates the important role CHIP has played in Medicaid enrollment trends over the last few years.<sup>4</sup>

### ***Study Methodology and Data Issues***

This study is based on a survey of all 50 states and the District of Columbia. States provided point-in-time data for both Medicaid expansion CHIP enrollment and for separate CHIP program enrollment for four specific months: December 1998, June 1999, December 1999 and June 2000.

This study is based on “point-in-time” data, where the point in time is a specific month. In Medicaid and CHIP, the unit of eligibility in most cases is a calendar month. That is, eligibility generally is effective on the first of the month, and those eligible at the beginning of the month remain eligible for the entire month. If circumstances change, any change in eligibility is generally effective at the beginning of the following month.

It is important to emphasize that monthly point-in-time data reflect a statistic that is different from another commonly reported measure of enrollment—the number of children “ever-enrolled” during a calendar quarter or Federal fiscal year. In its CHIP enrollment reports to date, the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) has shown the number of children ever enrolled (in any month and for any number of months) during a calendar quarter or Federal fiscal year.<sup>5</sup> It is important to emphasize that the measure of enrollment presented by HCFA reports is different from the measure reported in this study. It is also important to recognize that in a program where there are children who gain and lose eligibility each month, the number of children who are ever enrolled in a quarter or year will, by definition, be larger than the number enrolled at any point in time during that period. The greater the turnover, the greater the difference between the two measures of enrollment will be.

For this study, data for June 2000 were requested in August 2000 and provided by states over the following three months. In November 2000 each state was asked to confirm the data for June 2000 and the three previous time periods as well. This process of confirmation yielded a number of updates not just to the June 2000 enrollment counts but also to earlier months. Most of these changes reflect corrections due to retroactive enrollment changes, or changes in reports

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<sup>4</sup> Enrollment increases in Medicaid-expansion CHIP programs directly accounted for 27% of the overall change in Medicaid enrollment in the year ending in December 1999. See: Eileen Ellis, Vernon K. Smith, and David M. Rousseau, *Medicaid Enrollment in 50 States*, The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, October 2000. Publication #2210.

<sup>5</sup> See, for example: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *State Children's Health Insurance Program (S-CHIP) Aggregate Enrollment Statistics for the 50 States and the District of Columbia for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2000*, dated January 6, 2001. Available at: [www.hcfa.gov/init/fy2000.pdf](http://www.hcfa.gov/init/fy2000.pdf).

used by individual states. As a result, the updated enrollment counts for some states in this report differ from those in earlier reports in this series.

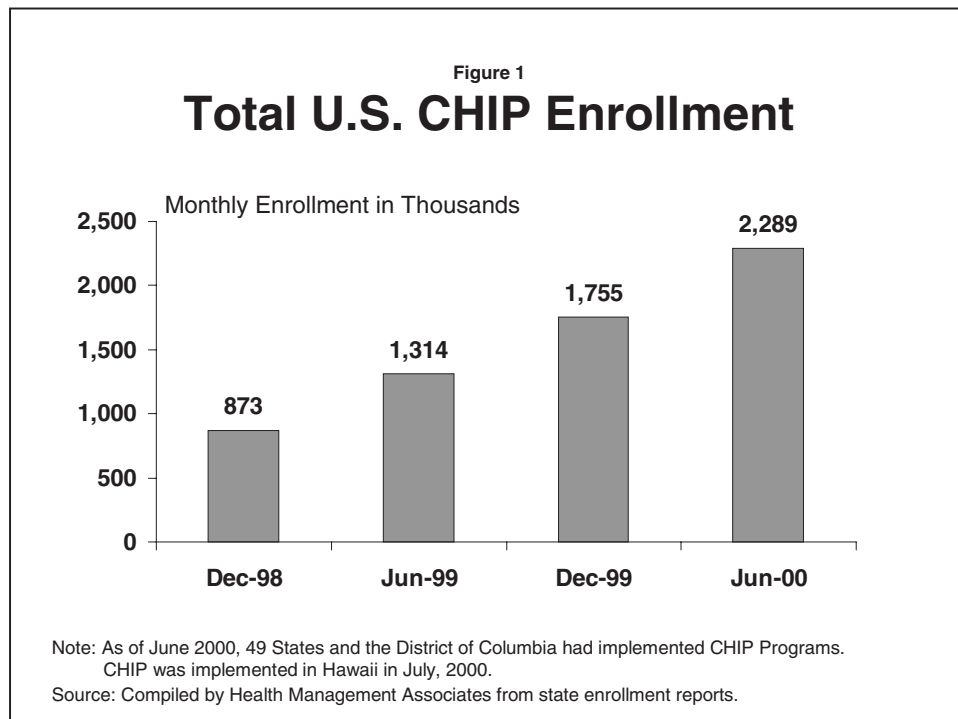
Almost all states provided the point-in-time count of children enrolled in their program. However, Massachusetts and Indiana clarified for this report that they were not able to produce a monthly count of enrollees. Instead, these two states estimated their point-in-time CHIP enrollment by calculating an average monthly enrollment count for the quarter ending in the indicated month. These cases are noted by footnote in the tables in the Appendix of this report.

## **Study Results**

49 states and the District of Columbia had implemented their CHIP programs as of June 2000. This total includes two states, Washington and Wyoming, which initiated their CHIP programs and began to enroll children during the first six months of 2000. The fiftieth state, Hawaii, began its program in July 2000 and thus is the only state showing no CHIP enrollment in this report.

### **Total Enrollment**

In June 2000, there were 2,289,313 children enrolled in State Children's Health Insurance Programs in 49 states and the District of Columbia. This was an annual increase of 975,590 children from the 1,313,723 enrolled in June 1999. For the year ending in June 2000, this was an increase in total CHIP enrollment of 74% (see Figure 1 below and Table 1 on the following page).



**Table 1****United States CHIP Enrollment by Program Type, June 1999 to June 2000**

	<u>Enrollment</u>		<u>Growth</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
	<i>Jun-99</i>	<i>Jun-00</i>	<i>6/99 - 6/00</i>	<i>6/99 - 6/00</i>
<b>USA</b> (49 States and DC) <sup>*</sup>	1,313,723	2,289,313	975,590	74%
Medicaid Expansions Only 16 States and DC	222,775	426,706	203,931	92%
Separate Program Only 16 States	594,753	931,509	336,756	57%
Combined Programs 17 States	496,195	931,098	434,903	88%
Medicaid Expansion	237,289	299,932	62,643	26%
Separate Program	258,906	631,166	372,260	144%
All Medicaid Expansions 33 States and DC	460,064	726,638	266,574	58%
All Separate Programs 33 States	853,659	1,562,675	709,016	83%

Note: CHIP Program classification is as of June 2000.

\*Hawaii implemented CHIP in July 2000 as a Medicaid expansion, and is not included in this table.

CHIP enrollment increases continued at a steady pace throughout the year ending June 2000. For the six months from December 1999 to June 2000 the increase in total CHIP enrollment was 533,859, or 30%. This increase was 20% greater than both the 441,731 increase for the previous six-month period ending December 1999 and the 440,507 increase for the corresponding six-month period in the prior year ending June 1999.

The experience in individual states was quite varied, however, with enrollment in some states showing significant growth and others leveling after an earlier surge. As indicated in Table 1 in the Appendix, the average percentage increase across all states was 30% for the most recent six months ending June 2000, and 34% in the six-month period ending December 1999. As the base enrollment increases, increasingly larger numerical increases are required to achieve the same percentage increase.

Still, in more than one-fourth of the states (16), the percentage increase in the most recent six-month period exceeded the percentage increase in the previous six-month period, indicating an accelerating pace of enrollment in these states. Significantly, this group with greater percentage increases in the most recent six months (ending June 2000) included many states that had already achieved large enrollments, such as California, New York, and Pennsylvania. It should be noted, however, that enrollment declined by 12% and 10% in Arkansas and Tennessee, respectively, over the most recent six-month period.



Of the 50 programs, a total of 13 states plus the District of Columbia had overall CHIP enrollment growth exceeding 40% in the six-month period ending June 2000. These states included California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin.

### *CHIP Enrollment Growth in Medicaid Expansion and Separate Programs*

A state can choose to operate a CHIP program as a Medicaid expansion, as a separate stand-alone program, or it can concurrently operate both Medicaid expansion and separate CHIP programs.

As of June 2000, Medicaid expansion CHIP programs were in place in 33 states and the District of Columbia. This total included 16 states and the District of Columbia in which the Medicaid expansion program was the only CHIP program, and 17 states with both a Medicaid expansion and a separate program. Separate CHIP programs were operating in a total of 33 states.

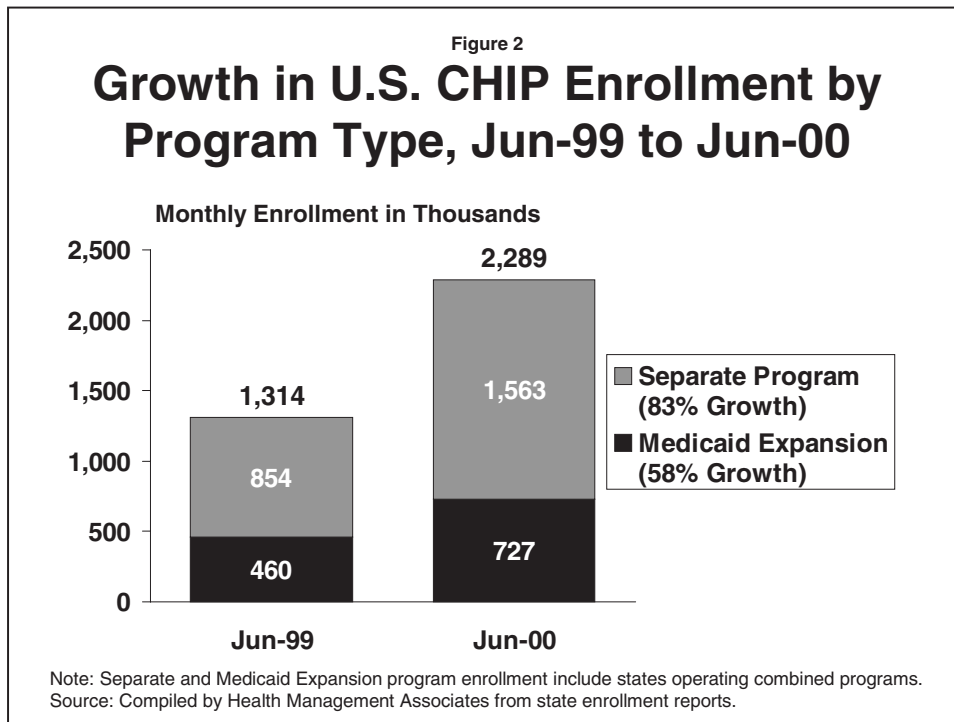
As shown in Table 1 above and in Figure 2 on the following page, CHIP enrollment grew by 266,574 or 58% in the year ending June 2000 in all 34 jurisdictions with Medicaid expansion programs. Most of this increase occurred in the 17 jurisdictions with only Medicaid expansion programs, where enrollment increased by 203,931 or 92%.

In the 17 states that operate both Medicaid expansion and separate programs, enrollment in the Medicaid expansion program component increased by only 26%. The lower increase for this group reflects the fact that many states with both types of programs used their Medicaid expansion in 1998 to accelerate the phase-in of 15-19 year-olds to 100% of the Federal Poverty Level.<sup>6</sup> This group continues to be phased in, and will be fully included in Medicaid during 2002. In the year 2000, Medicaid coverage has been phased in for children up to age 17, thus narrowing the age group that can qualify for these CHIP programs to 17 and 18 year-olds.

Over time, the number of persons qualifying for CHIP from this age group will continue to shrink, since those who qualify for Medicaid cannot be enrolled in CHIP. This phenomenon accounts for the decreases in Medicaid expansion CHIP programs for the year ending June 2000 in seven states (all with combination programs): Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, New Jersey, North Dakota, and Texas.

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<sup>6</sup> This group would otherwise eventually have been covered under existing Federal law requiring Medicaid coverage of all children born after September 30, 1983.



Of the 33 states with separate CHIP programs in June 2000, four states implemented their separate CHIP programs in the first half of the year 2000. Washington and Wyoming initiated their CHIP programs as separate-only programs. In addition, Indiana and Texas added separate state programs to their Medicaid expansion programs.

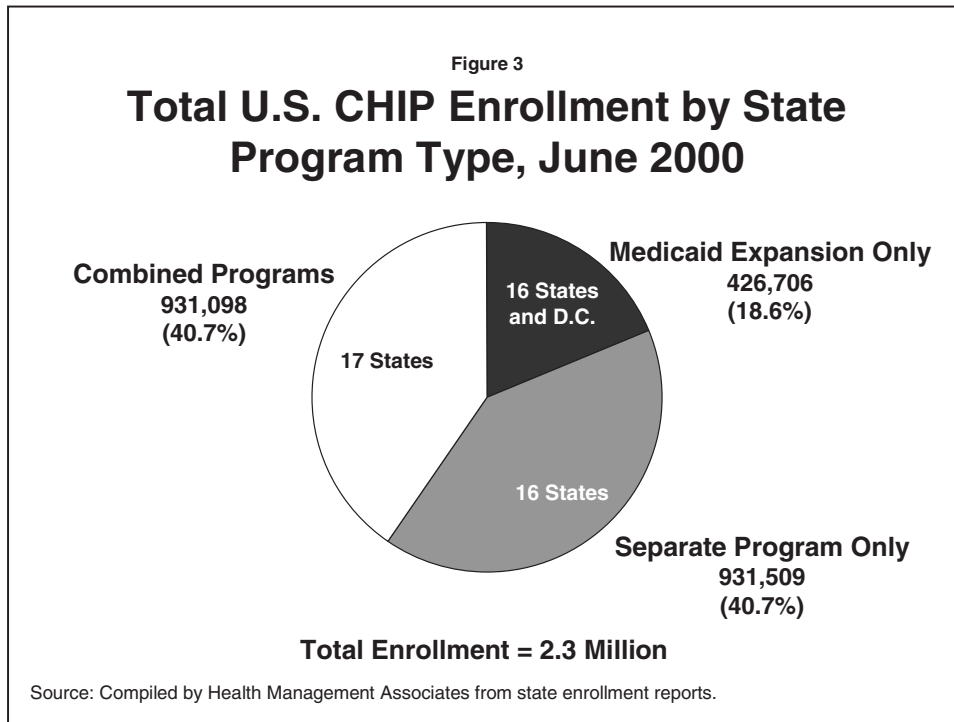
As shown in Figure 2 above, in those 33 separate programs, CHIP enrollment for the year ending June 2000 increased by 83%. This represented over 72% of the growth of 979,236 in all CHIP programs over this period.

In the 17 states with combined Medicaid expansion and separate programs, enrollment in the separate CHIP programs increased over the year ending June 2000 by 372,260 or 144%. In the 16 states with separate programs only, the increase was 336,756 or 57%.

### *CHIP Enrollment by Program Type*

In June 2000 a total of 1,562,675 or 68% of all CHIP enrollees were in separate programs, and 730,284 or 32% were in Medicaid expansion programs. The trend is toward greater enrollment in separate programs. In June 1999 the proportion in separate programs was 65% and in Medicaid expansion programs was 35%.

Figure 3 below shows that in June 2000, states with both Medicaid expansion and separate programs accounted for 40.6% of all CHIP enrollment—a significant increase from the 31.6% of enrollees in such programs merely six months earlier in December 1999. In June 2000, states with Medicaid expansion



only programs accounted for 18.8% of all enrollment (down from 25.8% in December 1999). States with separate programs accounted for 40.6% of all enrollment (down slightly from 42.6% in the earlier period). This shift resulted in part from the fact that five states implemented and enrolled children in separate CHIP programs between December 1999 and June 2000, switching from Medicaid expansion only programs to combined programs (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, North Dakota, and Texas.)

### **Conclusion**

Enrollment in State Children’s Health Insurance Programs continued to increase at a steady pace during the first half of the year 2000. Total CHIP enrollment in June 2000 reached 2.3 million, an increase of over 0.5 million above the 1.8 million enrolled six months earlier in December 1999 and nearly 1.0 million greater than the 1.3 million enrolled a year earlier in June 1999.



## **Appendix Tables**

Table 1: Total CHIP Enrollment, 12/98 to 6/00

Table 2: CHIP Enrollment in Medicaid Expansion-Only States, 12/98 to 6/00

Table 3: CHIP Enrollment in Separate Program-Only States, 12/98 to 6/00

Table 4: CHIP Enrollment in Combined Program States, 12/98 to 6/00

Table 5: CHIP and Medicaid for Children Eligibility Levels, 7/00



**Table 1**

**Total CHIP Enrollment, 6/98 to 6/00**

	Program Type <sup>1</sup>	Enrollment				Percent Change		
		Dec-98	Jun-99	Dec-99	Jun-00	12/98-6/99	6/99-12/99	12/99-6/00
<b>United States</b>		<b>873,216</b>	<b>1,313,723</b>	<b>1,755,454</b>	<b>2,289,313</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>30%</b>
Alabama	C	22,102	31,401	33,638	36,709	42%	7%	9%
Alaska	M	0	3,093	7,346	9,176	NA	138%	25%
Arizona	S	3,710	14,985	27,765	35,034	304%	85%	26%
Arkansas	M	341	712	1,021	903	109%	43%	-12%
California	C	55,106	133,503	202,328	326,586	142%	52%	61%
Colorado	S	11,704	17,783	23,375	25,204	52%	31%	8%
Connecticut	C	5,524	8,569	9,088	9,740	55%	6%	7%
Delaware	S	0	1,732	2,494	2,854	NA	44%	14%
District of Columbia	M	569	1,924	2,187	3,225	238%	14%	47%
Florida	C	56,265	100,688	124,763	160,542	79%	24%	29%
Georgia	S	213	31,085	56,116	85,625	NA	81%	53%
Hawaii	M	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
Idaho	M	2,937	3,541	4,728	6,775	21%	34%	43%
Illinois	C	24,982	28,909	34,656	39,914	16%	20%	15%
Indiana <sup>2</sup>	C	24,897	35,648	47,020	53,049	43%	32%	13%
Iowa	C	7,004	10,012	12,669	13,003	43%	27%	3%
Kansas	S	0	11,024	15,206	17,140	NA	38%	13%
Kentucky	C	1,145	8,179	31,783	52,595	614%	289%	65%
Louisiana	M	3,741	17,628	26,649	33,363	371%	51%	25%
Maine	C	32,490	6,514	8,147	9,353	-80%	25%	15%
Maryland	M	9,192	14,494	16,160	73,306	58%	11%	354%
Massachusetts <sup>2</sup>	C	28,146	31,565	52,508	61,837	12%	66%	18%
Michigan	C	10,949	17,738	20,467	21,118	62%	15%	3%
Minnesota <sup>3</sup>	M	8	6	7	9	-25%	17%	29%
Mississippi	C	5,968	7,717	11,380	21,217	29%	47%	86%
Missouri	M	24,910	42,251	54,306	60,771	70%	29%	12%
Montana	S	0	943	2,458	5,827	NA	161%	137%
Nebraska	M	3,764	5,192	6,252	7,002	38%	20%	12%
Nevada	S	2,782	6,545	7,573	11,152	135%	16%	47%
New Hampshire	C	11	1,568	2,169	3,484	NA	38%	61%
New Jersey	C	23,164	36,947	55,387	68,520	60%	50%	24%
New Mexico	M	0	1,063	2,395	4,231	NA	125%	77%
New York	S	270,683	352,273	425,522	522,058	30%	21%	23%
North Carolina	S	17,887	43,774	55,723	65,129	145%	27%	17%
North Dakota	C	79	92	1,026	1,875	16%	NA	83%
Ohio	M	35,300	38,420	45,103	47,287	9%	17%	5%
Oklahoma	M	15,523	25,452	32,503	35,617	64%	28%	10%
Oregon	S	10,336	12,608	14,118	15,900	22%	12%	13%
Pennsylvania	S	68,376	78,998	87,592	99,008	16%	11%	13%
Rhode Island	M	2,981	4,666	6,978	9,317	57%	50%	34%
South Carolina	M	34,026	42,198	43,773	47,532	24%	4%	9%
South Dakota	M	1,405	2,038	2,789	3,724	45%	37%	34%
Tennessee	M	13,603	16,697	16,805	15,146	23%	1%	-10%
Texas	C	34,826	34,527	28,490	39,859	-1%	-17%	40%
Utah	S	4,390	9,770	13,745	16,868	123%	41%	23%
Vermont	S	406	1,095	1,632	2,004	170%	49%	23%
Virginia	S	1,420	12,138	19,569	25,033	755%	61%	28%
Washington	S	0	0	0	1,041	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	C	351	2,618	8,935	11,697	646%	241%	31%
Wisconsin	M	0	3,400	49,110	69,322	NA	NA	41%
Wyoming	S	0	0	0	1,632	NA	NA	NA

<sup>1</sup> M = Medicaid Expansion Program (17) / S = Separate Program (16) / C = Combined Program (17)

<sup>2</sup> Monthly enrollment reports for this state represent the average monthly enrollment for the quarter ending in the month indicated.

<sup>3</sup> Minnesota had already expanded Medicaid coverage for children and pregnant women to 275% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) prior to CHIP's enactment. The state's CHIP program only covers children under age 2 in families with incomes from 275% to 280% FPL.

Note: As of 6/00 CHIP was implemented in 49 States and the District of Columbia (all states but Hawaii). CHIP was implemented in Hawaii in 7/00. Increases in excess of 1,000% reported as NA.

**Table 2****CHIP Enrollment in Medicaid Expansion Only States, 12/98 to 6/00**

	Enrollment				Percent Change		
	Dec-98	Jun-99	Dec-99	Jun-00	12/98-6/99	6/99-12/99	12/99-6/00
<b>Total (16 States and DC)</b>	<b>148,300</b>	<b>222,775</b>	<b>318,112</b>	<b>426,706</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>34%</b>
Alaska	0	3,093	7,346	9,176	NA	138%	25%
Arkansas	341	712	1,021	903	109%	43%	-12%
District of Columbia	569	1,924	2,187	3,225	238%	14%	47%
Idaho	2,937	3,541	4,728	6,775	21%	34%	43%
Louisiana	3,741	17,628	26,649	33,363	371%	51%	25%
Maryland	9,192	14,494	16,160	73,306	58%	11%	354%
Minnesota*	8	6	7	9	-25%	17%	29%
Missouri	24,910	42,251	54,306	60,771	70%	29%	12%
Nebraska	3,764	5,192	6,252	7,002	38%	20%	12%
New Mexico	0	1,063	2,395	4,231	NA	125%	77%
Ohio	35,300	38,420	45,103	47,287	9%	17%	5%
Oklahoma	15,523	25,452	32,503	35,617	64%	28%	10%
Rhode Island	2,981	4,666	6,978	9,317	57%	50%	34%
South Carolina	34,026	42,198	43,773	47,532	24%	4%	9%
South Dakota	1,405	2,038	2,789	3,724	45%	37%	34%
Tennessee	13,603	16,697	16,805	15,146	23%	1%	-10%
Wisconsin	0	3,400	49,110	69,322	NA	NA	41%

\* Minnesota had already expanded Medicaid coverage for children and pregnant women to 275% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) prior to CHIP's enactment. The state's CHIP program only covers children under age 2 in families with incomes from 275% to 280% FPL.

Note: Increases in excess of 1,000% reported as NA.

**Table 3****CHIP Enrollment in Separate Program Only States, 12/98 to 6/00**

	Enrollment				Percent Change		
	Dec-98	Jun-99	Dec-99	Jun-00	12/98-6/99	6/99-12/99	12/99-6/00
<b>Total (16 States)</b>	<b>391,907</b>	<b>594,753</b>	<b>752,888</b>	<b>931,509</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>24%</b>
Arizona	3,710	14,985	27,765	35,034	304%	85%	26%
Colorado	11,704	17,783	23,375	25,204	52%	31%	8%
Delaware	0	1,732	2,494	2,854	NA	44%	14%
Georgia	213	31,085	56,116	85,625	NA	81%	53%
Kansas	0	11,024	15,206	17,140	NA	38%	13%
Montana	0	943	2,458	5,827	NA	161%	137%
Nevada	2,782	6,545	7,573	11,152	135%	16%	47%
New York	270,683	352,273	425,522	522,058	30%	21%	23%
North Carolina	17,887	43,774	55,723	65,129	145%	27%	17%
Oregon	10,336	12,608	14,118	15,900	22%	12%	13%
Pennsylvania	68,376	78,998	87,592	99,008	16%	11%	13%
Utah	4,390	9,770	13,745	16,868	123%	41%	23%
Vermont	406	1,095	1,632	2,004	170%	49%	23%
Virginia	1,420	12,138	19,569	25,033	755%	61%	28%
Washington	0	0	0	1,041	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	0	0	0	1,632	NA	NA	NA

Note: Increases in excess of 1,000% reported as NA.



**Table 4**

**CHIP Enrollment in Combined Program States, 12/98 to 6/00**

	Enrollment				Percent Change		
	Dec-98	Jun-99	Dec-99	Jun-00	12/98-6/99	6/99-12/99	12/99-6/00
<b>Combined Total (17 States)</b>	<b>333,009</b>	<b>496,195</b>	<b>684,454</b>	<b>931,098</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>36%</b>
Alabama	22,102	31,401	33,638	36,709	42%	7%	9%
California	55,106	133,503	202,328	326,586	142%	52%	61%
Connecticut	5,524	8,569	9,088	9,740	55%	6%	7%
Florida	56,265	100,688	124,763	160,542	79%	24%	29%
Indiana*	24,982	28,909	34,656	39,914	16%	20%	15%
Illinois	24,897	35,648	47,020	53,049	43%	32%	13%
Iowa	7,004	10,012	12,669	13,003	43%	27%	3%
Kentucky	1,145	8,179	31,783	52,595	614%	289%	65%
Maine	32,490	6,514	8,147	9,353	-80%	25%	15%
Massachusetts*	28,146	31,565	52,508	61,837	12%	66%	18%
Michigan	10,949	17,738	20,467	21,118	62%	15%	3%
Mississippi	5,968	7,717	11,380	21,217	29%	47%	86%
New Hampshire	11	1,568	2,169	3,484	NA	38%	61%
New Jersey	23,164	36,947	55,387	68,520	60%	50%	24%
North Dakota	79	92	1,026	1,875	16%	NA	83%
Texas	34,826	34,527	28,490	39,859	-1%	-17%	40%
West Virginia	351	2,618	8,935	11,697	646%	241%	31%
<b>Medicaid Expansion Total</b>	<b>218,626</b>	<b>237,289</b>	<b>281,855</b>	<b>299,932</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>6%</b>
Alabama	9,696	10,653	9,805	8,628	10%	-8%	-12%
California	11,480	16,327	20,362	20,827	42%	25%	2%
Connecticut	3,668	5,089	4,647	4,154	39%	-9%	-11%
Florida	25,052	24,733	21,078	17,487	-1%	-15%	-17%
Indiana*	24,982	28,909	34,656	36,859	16%	20%	6%
Illinois	24,068	29,806	35,981	40,426	24%	21%	12%
Iowa	7,004	8,164	8,683	7,721	17%	6%	-11%
Kentucky	1,145	8,179	28,474	41,491	614%	248%	46%
Maine	31,198	4,707	5,442	5,912	-85%	16%	9%
Massachusetts*	17,186	27,326	36,460	42,124	59%	33%	16%
Michigan	4,943	7,059	8,218	8,193	43%	16%	0%
Mississippi	5,968	7,717	10,872	10,416	29%	41%	-4%
New Hampshire	11	273	113	768	NA	-59%	580%
New Jersey	16,969	22,920	27,417	30,563	35%	20%	11%
North Dakota	79	92	71	84	16%	-23%	18%
Texas	34,826	34,527	28,490	22,827	-1%	-17%	-20%
West Virginia	351	808	1,086	1,452	130%	34%	34%
<b>Separate Program Total</b>	<b>114,383</b>	<b>258,906</b>	<b>402,599</b>	<b>631,166</b>	<b>126%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>57%</b>
Alabama	12,406	20,748	23,833	28,081	67%	15%	18%
California	43,626	117,176	181,966	305,759	169%	55%	68%
Connecticut	1,856	3,480	4,441	5,586	88%	28%	26%
Florida	31,213	75,955	103,685	143,055	143%	37%	38%
Indiana*	0	0	0	3,055	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	829	5,842	11,039	12,623	605%	89%	14%
Iowa	0	1,848	3,986	5,282	NA	116%	33%
Kentucky	0	0	3,309	11,104	NA	NA	236%
Maine	1,292	1,807	2,705	3,441	40%	50%	27%
Massachusetts*	10,960	4,239	16,048	19,713	-61%	279%	23%
Michigan	6,006	10,679	12,249	12,925	78%	15%	6%
Mississippi	0	0	508	10,801	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire	0	1,295	2,056	2,716	NA	59%	32%
New Jersey	6,195	14,027	27,970	37,957	126%	99%	36%
North Dakota	0	0	955	1,791	NA	NA	88%
Texas	0	0	0	17,032	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	0	1,810	7,849	10,245	NA	334%	31%

\* Monthly enrollment reports for this state represent the average monthly enrollment for the quarter ending in the month indicated.

Note: Increases in excess of 1,000% reported as NA.

**Table 5****CHIP and Medicaid for Children Eligibility Levels, 7/00**

State	Medicaid Infants (0-1)	Medicaid Children (1-5)	Medicaid Children (6-16)	Medicaid Children (17-19)	Separate State Program	Date Implemented*
Alabama	133	133	100	100	200	Feb-98/Sep-98
Alaska	200	200	200	200	----	Mar-99
Arizona	140	133	100	29	200	Nov-98
Arkansas	200	200	200	200	----	Oct-98
California	200	133	100	100	250	Mar-98/Jul-98
Colorado	133	133	100	36	185	Apr-98
Connecticut	185	185	185	185	300	Jul-97/Jun-98
Delaware	185	133	100	100	200	Feb-99
D.C.	200	200	200	200	----	Oct-98
Florida	200	133	100	100	200	Apr-98/Apr-98
Georgia	185	133	100	100	235	Nov-98
Hawaii	200	200	200	200	----	Jan-00
Idaho	150	150	150	150	----	Oct-97
Illinois	200	133	133	133	185	Jan-98
Indiana	150	150	150	150	200	Oct-97 phase-in
Iowa	200	133	133	133	200	Jul-98
Kansas	150	133	100	100	200	Jan-99
Kentucky	185	150	150	150	200	Jul-98/Jul-99
Louisiana	150	150	150	150	----	Nov-98
Maine	200	150	150	150	200	Jul-98/Aug-98
Maryland	200	200	200	200	----	Jul-98
Massachusetts	200	150	150	150	400	Oct-97/Aug-98
Michigan	185	150	150	150	200	May-98/Sep-98
Minnesota	280	275	275	275	----	Oct-98
Mississippi	185	133	100	100	200	Jul-98/Jan-99
Missouri	300	300	300	300	----	Jul-98
Montana	133	133	100	40	150	Jan-99
Nebraska	185	185	185	185	----	May-98
Nevada	133	133	100	70	200	Oct-98
New Hampshire	300	185	185	185	300	May-98/Jan-99
New Jersey	185	133	133	133	350	Feb-98/Mar-98
New Mexico	235	235	235	235	----	Aug-98
New York	185	133	100	100	250	Apr-98
North Carolina	185	133	100	100	200	Oct-98
North Dakota	133	133	100	100	140	Oct-98
Ohio	200	200	200	200	----	Sep-98
Oklahoma	185	185	185	185	----	Dec-97 phase-in
Oregon	133	133	100	100	170	Jul-98
Pennsylvania	185	133	100	36	235	May-98
Rhode Island	250	250	250	250	----	May-98
South Carolina	185	150	150	150	----	Oct-97
South Dakota	140	140	140	140	----	Jul-98
Tennessee	400	400	400	400	----	Oct-97 phase-in
Texas	185	133	100	100	200	Jul-98
Utah	133	133	100	100	200	Aug-98
Vermont	300	300	300	300	----	Oct-98
Virginia	133	133	100	100	185	Oct-98
Washington	200	200	200	200	250	Jan-00
West Virginia	150	150	100	100	150	Jul-98/Mar-99
Wisconsin	185	185	185	185	----	Jul-98 phase-in
Wyoming	133	133	100	50	133	Nov-99

\* Combined programs are reported as Medicaid Expansion Date / Separate Program Date. Those programs where eligibility was expanded over time are reported as "phase-in."

SOURCE: Donna Cohen Ross and Laura Cox. *Making It Simple: Medicaid for Children and CHIP Income Eligibility and Enrollment Procedures: Findings from a 50-State Survey*, October 2000, The Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured. Publication #2166.



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