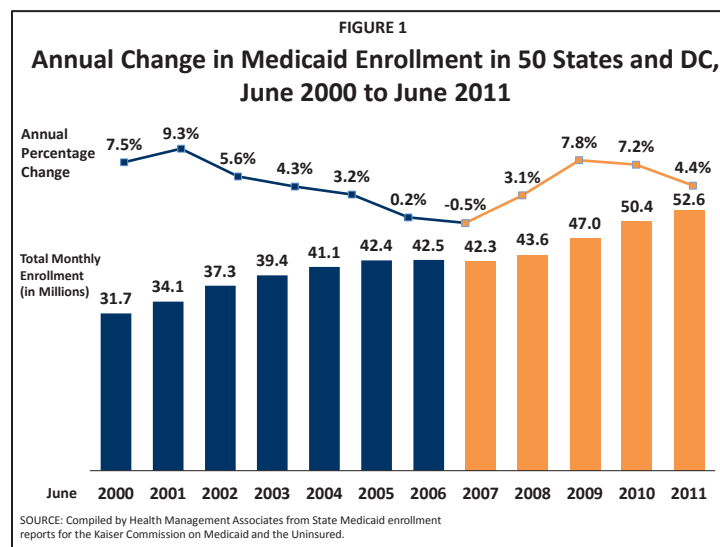


June 2012

## Medicaid Enrollment: June 2011 Data Snapshot

As the effects of the Great Recession persist, Medicaid continues to play a crucial role in providing coverage for low-income individuals as unemployment remains high and income has fallen for many Americans. While enrollment continued to grow reaching 52.6 million by June 2011, enrollment growth in the program slowed as the economy started to improve. An additional 2.2 million people enrolled in Medicaid between June 2010 and June 2011 (a growth rate of 4.4 percent) compared to nearly 4 million additional people enrolling during each of the two prior annual periods (growth rates of 7.8 and 7.2 percent). (Figure 1)



During economic downturns, demand for Medicaid coverage increases, particularly for families and children. Since June 2007, just before the start of the Recession, an additional 10 million people have enrolled in Medicaid programs across the country, over half of whom were children. The percentage of uninsured children actually declined slightly during this period, largely due to more children gaining coverage through Medicaid or CHIP.<sup>1</sup>

While the recession was the primary driver of enrollment growth, policy changes at the federal level and in the states have also affected Medicaid enrollment. Maintenance of effort (MOE) requirements enacted under the Affordable Care Act (ACA) require states to maintain eligibility levels and enrollment procedures in advance of the ACA coverage expansions in 2014. Effective April 2010, the ACA also provided states a new opportunity to expand eligibility to low-income adults to get an early start on the 2014 Medicaid expansion. As of June 2011, three states, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, and Minnesota, had taken up this option, while other states have used waivers to get an early start on the Medicaid expansion to adults.

<sup>1</sup> *The Uninsured: A Primer*. KCMU, October 2011. <http://www.kff.org/uninsured/7451.cfm>.

**CROSS STATE TRENDS.** Across the country, enrollment in Medicaid reached 52.6 million as an additional 2.2 million individuals enrolled in coverage between June 2010 and June 2011. Sixty percent of this enrollment growth was accounted for in ten states (Texas, New York<sup>2</sup>, Florida, California, Minnesota, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Maryland, and Colorado). Medicaid programs in each of these states experienced significant growth in their family and child related coverage groups, largely related to the economic downturn.

Every state except for New Mexico<sup>3</sup> experienced enrollment growth in their programs between June 2010 and June 2011. However, the size of the annual increase in Medicaid enrollment varied considerably across states. Enrollment grew at a slower pace than in the prior year in 40 states. However, eight states (District of Columbia, Oregon, Minnesota, Kansas, Colorado, Nevada, Maryland, and Utah) experienced double-digit percentage growth. (Figure 2, Tables 1, 2). While the economic downturn remained an important factor in enrollment growth in these eight states, five of these states enacted eligibility expansions which also had a substantial effect on enrollment. These expansions are described below.<sup>4</sup>

- **Colorado** increased the income level for parents from 60 percent of poverty up to the poverty level.
- The **District of Columbia** implemented the new ACA option in July 2010 to expand Medicaid coverage to adults with incomes up to 133 percent of poverty and transitioned adults from its locally-funded Alliance program into Medicaid. The District further expanded Medicaid coverage for adults up to 200 percent of poverty under a Section 1115 waiver in October 2010 and transitioned eligible individuals from the locally-funded Alliance program with incomes between 133 and 200 percent of poverty to Medicaid.
- **Maryland** increased the effective income level for children and parents to 116 percent of poverty in July 2008. The state also expanded coverage in 2006 through a waiver for adults under their Primary Adult Care program, which provided a more limited benefit package. While both of these expansions occurred several years ago, the state continues to experience significant enrollment growth under these two expansions.
- **Minnesota** also adopted the new ACA option and obtained a Section 1115 waiver<sup>5</sup> to expand Medicaid coverage to adults. The state transitioned coverage from a state-funded program to Medicaid beginning March 2011 for adults with incomes below 75 percent of poverty.
- **Oregon** increased randomized drawings from its waiting list for the Oregon Health Plan Standard Medicaid waiver program for low-income adults. Their goal was to increase the average monthly enrollment from 25,000 individuals to 60,000 by July 2011; this was achieved early in November 2010.<sup>6</sup>

---

<sup>2</sup> New York indicated that data for the June 2011 update included enrollment for unborn children that had been assigned a case identification number once their mother's pregnancy had been medically verified. This process allows the state to expedite coverage for newborns. The category of coverage that includes these individuals was the largest source of growth for the state, followed by safety net adults.

<sup>3</sup> New Mexico has closed enrollment in its State Coverage Initiative, a waiver program that extends coverage to adults without dependent children, which is the largest source of decline in enrollment for the state. In September 2010, the state removed an exemption that previously allowed employers already participating in this program to enroll new employees; such individuals were made subject to the waiting list. SCI Waiting List, <http://www.insurenewmexico.state.nm.us/SCIHome.htm>.

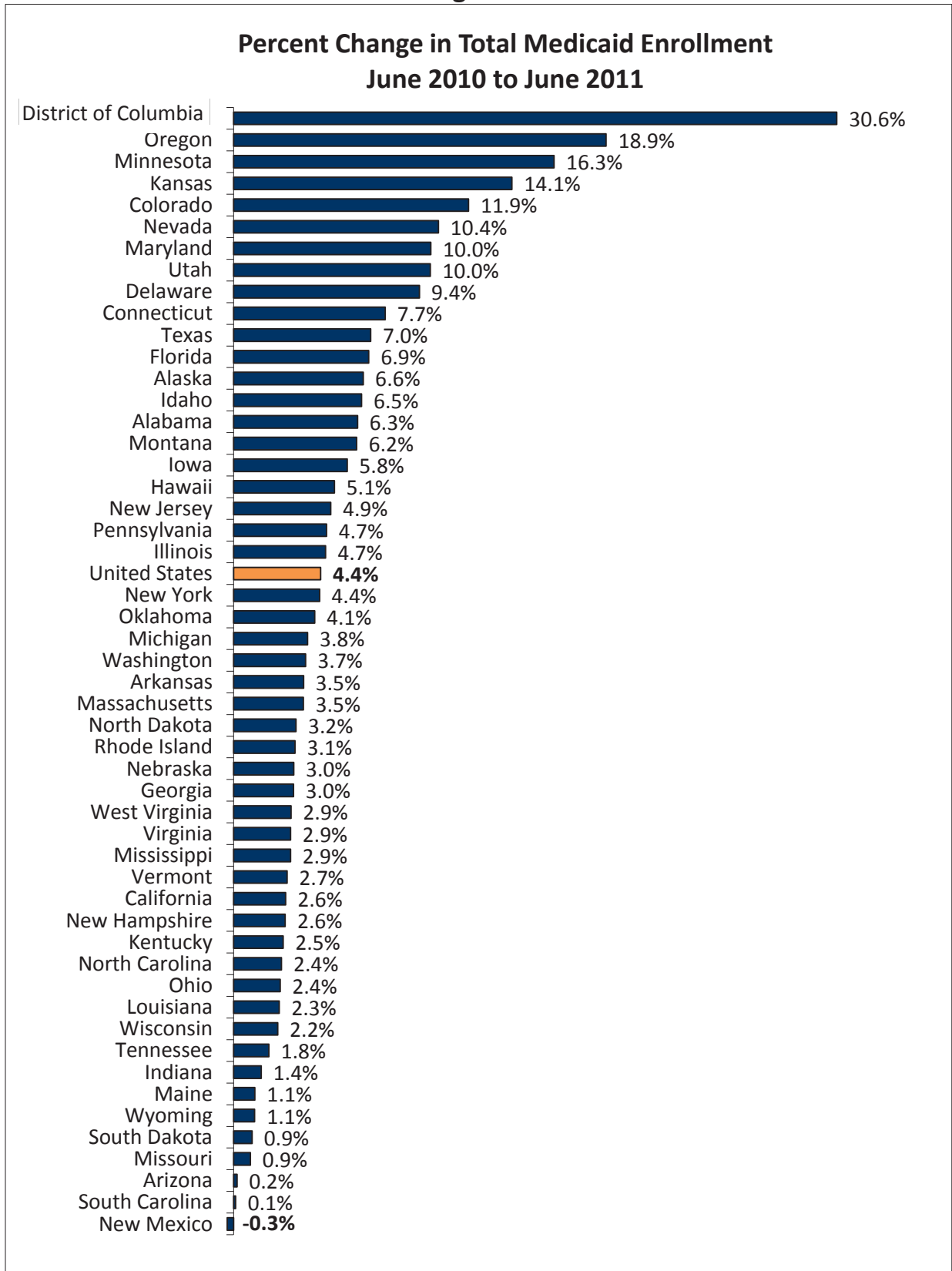
<sup>4</sup> Smith, Vernon, et al. *Hoping for Economic Recovery, Preparing for Health Reform: A Look at Medicaid Spending, Coverage and Policy Trends*. KCMU, September 2010. <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/8105.cfm>.

Smith, Vernon, et al. *Moving Ahead Amid Fiscal Challenges: A Look at Medicaid Spending, Coverage and Policy Trends*. KCMU, October 2011. <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/8248.cfm>.

<sup>5</sup> The state later obtained a waiver effective August 1, 2011 to further extend Medicaid coverage to adults with incomes up to 250 percent of poverty (who also were previously covered through a state-funded program).

<sup>6</sup> OHP Standard Monthly Report, June 2011. <http://www.oahhs.org/news/newsletters/hospital-view/june-2011-ohp-report.pdf>.

Figure 3



SOURCE: Compiled by Health Management Associates from state Medicaid enrollment reports for KCMU.

**NON-DISABLED CHILDREN VS. ADULTS.** This report collects information about non-disabled children compared to all adults (including those who are aged and disabled) enrolled in Medicaid.<sup>7</sup> Eligibility levels for children have traditionally been broader than for other eligibility groups, especially non-elderly adults; therefore, non-disabled children have traditionally made up the largest share of program enrollment. Enrollment growth for families, particularly children, is more affected by changes in the economy than other eligibility groups. The eligibility expansions discussed earlier also affected enrollment growth, particularly for adults.

**Non-Disabled Children.** In June 2011, over 27 million non-disabled children were enrolled in the Medicaid program. While enrollment for non-disabled children continued to grow as an additional 945,000 children enrolled from June 2010 to June 2011, the annual growth rate for this group (3.6 percent) slowed compared to each of the prior two annual periods (7.4 percent and 8.4 percent). (Table 3) Almost half of the enrollment growth for non-disabled children between June 2010 and June 2011 was accounted for in five states (Texas, Florida, California, Illinois, and Michigan).

Five states had annual enrollment growth for non-disabled children of 10 percent or more over this period (Kansas, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Colorado). Three of these states – Colorado, Oregon, and Kansas – earned additional bonuses made available under the CHIPRA performance bonus program for significantly increasing enrollment of children already eligible but not enrolled in Medicaid coverage; in fact, Colorado and Oregon received this additional bonus in both FY 2010 and FY 2011.<sup>8</sup> Kansas also worked through a significant backlog of Family Medicaid and CHIP applications during this period.<sup>9</sup> CHIP program officials in both Nevada and Utah noted that more children previously enrolled in CHIP were now qualifying for Medicaid as family income dropped.<sup>10</sup>

At the same time, enrollment for non-disabled children declined during this period in three states (South Carolina, Arizona, and New York). In South Carolina, this decline in enrollment was likely due to problems around renewals; the state found that a significant number of individuals were coming on and off the program in a short period of time around renewal. The state has since implemented new enrollment procedures to address this issue, the effects of which will not show up until the next report.<sup>11</sup> In Arizona, the decline in enrollment for this group may be due to the enrollment freeze implemented in their CHIP program beginning in December 2009.<sup>12</sup> Past research on CHIP enrollment freezes have noted the chilling effect they can have on Medicaid enrollment; families may be discouraged from even submitting applications on behalf of their children, some of whom may have been eligible instead for Medicaid coverage.<sup>13</sup> New York also experienced a small decline for this group; the reason for the decline is unclear though the state did experience an increase in CHIP coverage during this time period.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>7</sup> States have been asked to separate out disabled children from their total child counts; disabled children are then included in total adult counts. However, due to the difficulty this raises in some states, it is possible that some disabled children are included in the non-disabled child count. Additionally, disabled children were not separated out of the child count in California. Because of the estimation methods used by some states, the total included in this part of the analysis may differ slightly from the total enrollment reported in tables 1 and 2.

<sup>8</sup> Each of these states received an additional bonus under the CHIPRA program for increasing enrollment ten percent or more over baseline. Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act (CHIPRA) Performance Bonuses, 2009, 2010, and 2011. [http://www.insurekidsnow.gov/professionals/eligibility/performance\\_bonuses.html](http://www.insurekidsnow.gov/professionals/eligibility/performance_bonuses.html).

<sup>9</sup> "KHPA Announces Elimination of the HealthWave Clearinghouse Backlog." Press release, Kansas Health Policy Authority, March 31, 2011.

<sup>10</sup> Smith, V. et al. *CHIP Enrollment: June 2011 Data Snapshot*. KCMU, June 2012. <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/7642.cfm>.

<sup>11</sup> In April 2011, the South Carolina began implementing "express lane eligibility," a process in which data from other programs such as the supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP) is used to conduct renewals, in April 2011. "Using Data and Technology to Drive Process Improvement in Medicaid and CHIP: Lessons from South Carolina." KCMU, April 2012. [http://www.kff.org/medicaid/quicktake\\_using\\_data.cfm](http://www.kff.org/medicaid/quicktake_using_data.cfm).

<sup>12</sup> Artiga, S. et al. *The Arizona KidsCare CHIP Enrollment Freeze: How Has it Impacted Enrollment and Families?* KCMU, September 2011. <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/8232.cfm>.

<sup>13</sup> Cohen Ross, D and L. Cox. *Out of the Cold: Enrollment Freezes in Six State Children's Health Insurance Programs Withhold Coverage from Eligible Children*. KCMU, December 2003. <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/4159.cfm>.

<sup>14</sup> Smith, V. et al. *CHIP Enrollment: June 2011 Data Snapshot*. KCMU, June 2012. <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/7642.cfm>

**Adults.** Enrollment for adults (disabled and non-disabled) reached nearly 25.4 million in June 2011. While enrollment for adults continued to grow as an additional 1.3 million enrolled from June 2010 to June 2011, the annual growth rate for this group (5.3 percent) slowed compared to each of the prior two annual periods (7.0 percent and 7.2 percent). (Table 3) Five states (New York, California, Florida, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania) accounted for almost half of the annual enrollment growth.

Double-digit growth was experienced in eight states (District of Columbia, Minnesota, Oregon, Colorado, Maryland, Oklahoma, Delaware, and Connecticut). While the economic downturn continues to be a significant factor across all states in enrollment growth for this group, half of the states that experienced double-digit growth have also implemented eligibility expansions targeted to adults as discussed in the previous section. For example, the District of Columbia (58.7 percent) and Minnesota (29.2 percent) had the highest rates of growth as both states expanded Medicaid eligibility for adults and transitioned adults covered through state-funded programs to Medicaid.

Enrollment for adults fell slightly in three states (Nevada, New Mexico, and Wisconsin) during this period. A significant portion of this drop in adult coverage in Wisconsin was due from a decline in enrollment in the state's BadgerCare Plus Core Plan that serves adults without dependent children. The state implemented an enrollment cap and stopped accepting new applications for coverage under the Core Plan in October 2009; enrollment in the program has continued to decline since due to attrition.<sup>15</sup> New Mexico also experienced attrition in its State Coverage Initiative, a waiver program to extend Medicaid coverage adults, after enrollment was closed.<sup>16</sup> In Nevada, enrollment for adults appears to have moderated after enrollment in two of their programs (Medicaid for those receiving TANF and adults covered under their Child Health Assurance Program) peaked in June 2010.

Adults without dependent children have not been historically eligible for Medicaid coverage; prior to the ACA, states had to obtain Section 1115 waivers in order to extend coverage to this group. Effective April 2010, states have a new ACA option to receive matching funds for extending coverage to adults with incomes up to 133 percent of poverty ahead of the 2014 Medicaid expansion.<sup>17</sup> For this report, fourteen states (Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Utah, and Wisconsin), were able to provide a separate count of adults without dependent children either covered through waivers or through the new ACA option. Data from these fourteen states indicate that at least 725,000 adults without dependent children were covered under Medicaid in June 2011. However, this count does not include all states that cover adults without dependent children under Medicaid – Hawaii, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Vermont, and Washington do not report enrollment of these adults separately; thus the national count is higher than 725,000.<sup>18</sup> Each of the states for which data was available saw enrollment growth for this group between June 2010 and 2011 except Indiana and Wisconsin; both closed enrollment for adults without dependent children in 2009.<sup>19</sup> Significant growth occurred in states that have taken recent action to expand coverage early, such as Connecticut, the District of Columbia, and Minnesota.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>15</sup> "Wisconsin's BadgerCare Plus Program." KCMU, June 2010. <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/8078.cfm>.

<sup>16</sup> In September 2010, the state removed an exemption that previously allowed employers already participating in this program to enroll new employees; such individuals were made subject to the waiting list. SCI Waiting List, <http://www.insurenewmexico.state.nm.us/SCIHome.htm>.

<sup>17</sup> "Getting a Jump Start on Health Reform's Medicaid Expansion." KCMU, April 2012. [http://www.kff.org/medicaid/quicktake\\_medicaid\\_expansion.cfm](http://www.kff.org/medicaid/quicktake_medicaid_expansion.cfm)

<sup>18</sup> AR, ID, OK, and TN extend coverage to this group through premium assistance. California's Medicaid expansion, which includes this group, started in July 2011. *Performing Under Pressure: Annual Findings of a 50-State Survey*. KCMU, 2012. <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/8272.cfm>.

<sup>19</sup> Indiana did open enrollment briefly into HIP for 8,000 of those on the waitlist in August 2011. <http://www.in.gov/fssa/hip/2418.htm>. Expanding Medicaid to Low-Income Childless Adults Under Health Reform. KCMU, July 2010. <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/8087.cfm>

<sup>20</sup> "Wisconsin's BadgerCare Plus Program." KCMU, June 2010. <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/8078.cfm>.

<sup>20</sup> CA, CO, MO, NJ, and WA have also expanded coverage since the ACA or plan to do so; enrollment for these states was not available. *How is the Affordable Care Act Leading to Changes in Medicaid Today?* KCMU, May 2012. <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/8312.cfm>.

**AGED AND DISABLED.** This report also collects information about the number of Medicaid enrollees who were aged or living with disabilities, including disabled children and those “dual eligibles” covered by Medicare and Medicaid. Although less sensitive to changes in economic conditions, enrollment among the aged and disabled has risen consistently since 2000, reaching a total of nearly 14 million in June 2011. Nationally, enrollment for this group rose at a faster rate (3.9 percent) over the annual period from June 2010 to June 2011 than the prior two annual periods (3.2 percent). (Table 4) This growth is significant given the higher health care needs and expenditures associated with this population who accounted for 66 percent of Medicaid spending in FY 2009 while representing just 25 percent of Medicaid enrollment.<sup>21</sup> For the June 2010 to June 2011 period, seven states (Florida, New York, California, Texas, Georgia, Michigan, and Illinois) accounted for over half of the increased enrollment for this group. Enrollment for this group grew in all states except Connecticut. Nevada was the only state with enrollment growth above ten percent.

**CONCLUSION.** The effects of the Great Recession continue to affect Medicaid enrollment. However, as the economy starts to improve, enrollment growth in the program has started to slow. The maintenance of eligibility (MOE) requirements in the ACA preserved Medicaid coverage during the height of the recession and helped to stem increases in the number of uninsured. As the economy continues to recover and states struggle to meet current obligations, maintaining Medicaid coverage and financing health care services for the Medicaid population remains a challenge. As individuals and states continue to struggle with the impact of the economic downturn, Medicaid remains a critical source of coverage.

**Methodology.** This study is based on data provided by each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Health Management Associates asked each state to provide the internal reports they use to track enrollment in the program. Each state’s report included total enrollment and enrollment in certain eligibility categories. Report categories are not standardized across states. Where it was possible to do so, the state enrollment data were grouped to further examine trends in specific Medicaid eligibility categories. The data tables and graphs in this document present “point-in-time” monthly Medicaid enrollment counts for the months of June and December of each year from 2000 through 2011 rather than “ever-enrolled” counts published by CMS. The data were provided to HMA by each state Medicaid program in the early months of 2012. Historical data may change over time as states change how they report their enrollment data as well as if a state provides revised data for previous time periods.

**Definitions of Medicaid Enrollment.** The counts provided by the states reflect all persons with Medicaid eligibility for each month. Every person with Medicaid coverage was counted as an enrollee with the exception of family planning waiver enrollees and pharmacy plus waiver enrollees. No adjustment was made for other persons who are enrolled in Medicaid categories with less than full coverage. Therefore the enrollment figures reported here include a small number of individuals that are covered by Medicaid only for emergency services or services related to Breast and Cervical Cancer, and persons with Medicare and Medicaid dual eligibility enrolled as Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries (QMBs), Specified Low-Income Medicare Beneficiaries (SLMBs) or Qualified Individuals (QIs) for whom Medicaid pays only a portion of Medicare premiums, copays and deductibles. To the extent possible, persons in state-only health coverage programs and Medicaid expansion CHIP enrollees not funded by Medicaid are excluded.

**State Variation in Enrollment Reports.** Common variations across the states include how states count “spend-down” enrollees and whether states adjust for “retroactive” eligibles. Some states include in their enrollment counts persons with excess income that qualify to “spend-down” to Medicaid eligibility whether or not they have incurred sufficient medical costs to become eligible for Medicaid in that month. Other states only include those individuals that have met their “spend-down” requirement. Since a primary goal of this report is to identify trends, these variations have been deemed acceptable given that the state does not change its methodology over time. Data for some states include “retroactive” eligibles, i.e., individuals whose Medicaid eligibility is established at a later date, but whose coverage is retroactive to a prior point in time. Effort was made to use reports that reflect retroactive eligibility where they exist. Yet, it is possible that additional changes occurred subsequent to the counts provided for use in this study.

<sup>21</sup> KCMU/Urban Institute estimates based on data from FY 2009 MSIS and CMS-64, 2012.

**Table 1**  
**Total Medicaid Enrollment in 50 States and the District of Columbia**  
**June 2000 to June 2011**

Monthly Enrollment in Thousands												
State	Jun-00	Jun-01	Jun-02	Jun-03	Jun-04	Jun-05	Jun-06	Jun-07	Jun-08	Jun-09	Jun-10	Jun-11
Alabama	534.2	572.6	618.6	651.7	678.2	687.3	690.5	665.2	698.0	736.1	783.1	832.3
Alaska	72.4	74.9	78.1	83.1	85.3	87.0	88.3	85.7	83.3	86.9	100.6	107.2
Arizona	438.9	500.2	676.2	813.4	836.0	927.2	910.5	917.3	969.2	1,105.7	1,205.7	1,207.8
Arkansas	329.8	374.5	416.7	410.6	438.0	458.4	480.7	492.6	487.6	514.0	526.5	545.1
California	5,048.6	5,507.8	6,068.7	6,379.3	6,398.5	6,473.7	6,425.9	6,416.2	6,557.0	6,899.6	7,178.6	7,367.6
Colorado	263.3	281.8	309.0	340.0	382.8	410.8	401.7	381.1	407.2	467.6	526.2	588.9
Connecticut	316.6	327.4	367.2	361.9	393.3	391.9	379.3	388.3	416.2	443.8	525.2	565.6
DC	115.4	111.7	113.3	118.0	123.9	126.6	125.7	126.5	126.2	130.8	145.4	189.9
Delaware	96.2	105.9	112.9	121.7	131.2	136.7	144.5	144.3	153.1	166.7	181.6	198.7
Florida	1,582.7	1,741.3	1,901.2	1,982.2	2,091.7	2,201.2	2,185.3	2,055.3	2,151.7	2,502.8	2,801.7	2,993.8
Georgia	912.0	996.9	1,125.0	1,254.0	1,325.5	1,379.8	1,325.7	1,224.5	1,266.9	1,387.1	1,457.4	1,501.7
Hawaii	148.6	159.3	163.0	168.7	178.1	186.3	187.6	184.9	192.3	214.4	234.9	247.0
Idaho	100.9	122.0	134.1	146.0	154.6	167.4	167.1	171.9	172.8	179.4	201.3	214.4
Illinois	1,286.5	1,343.3	1,358.6	1,472.2	1,611.9	1,727.0	1,805.1	1,930.3	2,043.4	2,191.5	2,451.8	2,566.2
Indiana	562.4	621.8	669.0	693.8	739.9	758.2	779.4	787.7	827.4	920.3	964.8	978.4
Iowa	202.0	223.7	242.9	262.3	277.4	289.9	316.4	314.2	335.0	374.4	407.5	431.0
Kansas	189.8	202.6	214.6	229.4	250.0	261.9	265.9	245.1	253.7	264.4	285.0	325.3
Kentucky	563.3	597.9	613.3	640.8	656.7	671.9	683.5	695.0	698.5	748.5	775.0	794.5
Louisiana	601.4	661.3	740.2	794.7	844.1	882.7	891.9	827.0	860.1	898.4	974.1	996.7
Maine	161.1	169.9	187.7	224.9	240.5	250.6	248.4	262.0	254.5	262.1	279.7	282.7
Maryland	412.0	434.9	456.5	467.1	495.6	506.7	507.2	525.0	549.8	659.6	770.7	847.9
Massachusetts	839.8	897.8	931.4	857.2	888.9	925.6	963.5	997.9	1,053.6	1,095.5	1,150.2	1,190.9
Michigan	1,042.5	1,109.6	1,212.0	1,293.2	1,366.3	1,421.9	1,460.4	1,502.1	1,526.3	1,684.8	1,870.0	1,940.2
Minnesota	466.1	501.2	513.1	557.6	571.3	584.9	585.6	585.3	603.8	663.9	714.9	831.1
Mississippi	445.8	545.4	576.1	584.8	579.2	593.3	539.7	509.9	530.6	577.3	600.5	617.8
Missouri	670.8	745.1	789.9	849.6	871.6	877.4	724.8	717.8	750.7	778.3	817.5	824.4
Montana	69.6	74.7	78.2	81.2	85.0	85.7	84.2	90.1	89.2	95.1	105.9	112.5
Nebraska	175.9	187.6	199.6	168.5	175.9	176.5	178.7	177.2	177.3	190.0	201.1	207.2
Nevada	105.9	126.4	157.2	168.1	176.6	171.7	171.8	170.2	188.9	213.5	263.6	290.9
New Hampshire	82.0	84.1	92.0	98.8	103.6	106.5	108.8	110.1	114.3	124.1	130.5	133.9
New Jersey	620.7	651.1	675.6	673.8	700.3	715.7	751.3	761.4	781.3	812.4	855.9	898.1
New Mexico	287.9	304.4	342.5	365.3	383.9	366.6	369.0	380.4	432.3	472.7	509.0	507.3
New York	2,719.2	2,835.9	3,362.1	3,684.1	3,952.2	4,132.0	4,177.2	4,101.0	4,139.6	4,417.9	4,722.2	4,928.0
North Carolina	872.6	971.9	1,023.6	1,074.6	1,112.3	1,137.5	1,179.0	1,179.6	1,238.2	1,331.1	1,358.4	1,391.4
North Dakota	43.4	44.7	48.7	54.2	52.8	52.4	53.0	51.7	51.9	58.7	63.7	65.7
Ohio	1,062.7	1,222.1	1,379.5	1,440.2	1,522.4	1,582.3	1,601.2	1,581.2	1,653.3	1,797.6	1,945.8	1,991.8
Oklahoma	369.1	404.4	437.0	450.7	472.4	486.7	497.3	525.9	522.4	563.0	602.6	627.3
Oregon	379.5	373.0	394.4	363.3	376.7	367.0	361.2	338.7	356.5	393.4	455.5	541.5
Pennsylvania	1,417.2	1,447.2	1,501.0	1,567.4	1,675.7	1,786.7	1,877.4	1,887.6	1,925.7	2,017.8	2,115.9	2,215.7
Rhode Island	144.7	149.6	158.1	164.1	169.6	167.5	167.6	163.7	158.7	159.3	165.6	170.8
South Carolina	535.0	631.7	664.5	678.0	656.5	654.1	650.2	618.6	643.4	681.7	690.8	691.5
South Dakota	69.5	75.1	79.9	83.9	86.5	88.2	88.9	89.7	90.9	95.3	101.3	102.2
Tennessee	1,347.0	1,459.3	1,445.7	1,347.5	1,391.8	1,383.8	1,255.7	1,215.3	1,237.0	1,266.3	1,266.4	1,289.1
Texas	1,761.4	1,849.3	2,200.1	2,554.8	2,683.6	2,782.9	2,800.7	2,864.9	2,882.6	3,099.7	3,358.5	3,592.0
Utah	135.2	140.7	155.4	189.2	204.4	215.5	210.1	197.3	203.1	241.1	259.8	285.8
Vermont	107.9	111.1	114.5	117.2	117.8	116.1	118.3	116.2	124.5	133.9	136.2	139.9
Virginia	480.7	480.3	502.2	540.3	596.3	628.0	646.3	638.0	665.8	720.6	785.7	808.4
Washington	800.5	784.2	828.9	854.2	824.1	845.4	865.4	860.3	888.3	969.2	1,038.7	1,076.7
West Virginia	259.1	262.4	279.1	289.1	296.0	299.7	308.8	300.2	307.4	320.1	325.9	335.4
Wisconsin	456.8	487.9	553.3	595.6	630.5	650.0	667.3	673.6	725.3	826.7	942.3	963.4
Wyoming	34.8	39.7	48.9	53.7	56.0	57.7	58.3	56.0	55.6	61.2	67.1	67.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,741.6</b>	<b>34,129.3</b>	<b>37,311.4</b>	<b>39,416.2</b>	<b>41,113.7</b>	<b>42,442.4</b>	<b>42,532.4</b>	<b>42,301.8</b>	<b>43,622.1</b>	<b>47,016.2</b>	<b>50,398.5</b>	<b>52,621.5</b>

SOURCE: Compiled by Health Management Associates from state Medicaid enrollment reports for KCMU.

**Table 2**  
**Total Medicaid Enrollment in 50 States and the District of Columbia**  
**June 2000 to June 2011**

State	Percent Change										
	Jun 00 to Jun 01	Jun 01 to Jun 02	Jun 02 to Jun 03	Jun 03 to Jun 04	Jun 04 to Jun 05	Jun 05 to Jun 06	Jun 06 to Jun 07	Jun 07 to Jun 08	Jun 08 to Jun 09	Jun 09 to Jun 10	Jun 10 to Jun 11
Alabama	7.2%	8.0%	5.4%	4.1%	1.3%	0.5%	-3.7%	4.9%	5.5%	6.4%	6.3%
Alaska	3.4%	4.3%	6.4%	2.7%	1.9%	1.6%	-2.9%	-2.9%	4.3%	15.8%	6.6%
Arizona	14.0%	35.2%	20.3%	2.8%	10.9%	-1.8%	0.7%	5.7%	14.1%	9.0%	0.2%
Arkansas	13.5%	11.3%	-1.5%	6.7%	4.7%	4.9%	2.5%	-1.0%	5.4%	2.4%	3.5%
California	9.1%	10.2%	5.1%	0.3%	1.2%	-0.7%	-0.2%	2.2%	5.2%	4.0%	2.6%
Colorado	7.0%	9.7%	10.0%	12.6%	7.3%	-2.2%	-5.1%	6.8%	14.8%	12.5%	11.9%
Connecticut	3.4%	12.2%	-1.4%	8.7%	-0.4%	-3.2%	2.4%	7.2%	6.6%	18.3%	7.7%
DC	-3.2%	1.5%	4.1%	5.1%	2.2%	-0.7%	0.6%	-0.3%	3.7%	11.2%	30.6%
Delaware	10.0%	6.6%	7.8%	7.9%	4.2%	5.7%	-0.1%	6.1%	8.9%	8.9%	9.4%
Florida	10.0%	9.2%	4.3%	5.5%	5.2%	-0.7%	-5.9%	4.7%	16.3%	11.9%	6.9%
Georgia	9.3%	12.9%	11.5%	5.7%	4.1%	-3.9%	-7.6%	3.5%	9.5%	5.1%	3.0%
Hawaii	7.2%	2.3%	3.5%	5.6%	4.6%	0.7%	-1.4%	4.0%	11.5%	9.6%	5.1%
Idaho	20.9%	10.0%	8.8%	5.9%	8.3%	-0.2%	2.9%	0.5%	3.8%	12.2%	6.5%
Illinois	4.4%	1.1%	8.4%	9.5%	7.1%	4.5%	6.9%	5.9%	7.2%	11.9%	4.7%
Indiana	10.6%	7.6%	3.7%	6.6%	2.5%	2.8%	1.1%	5.0%	11.2%	4.8%	1.4%
Iowa	10.7%	8.6%	8.0%	5.8%	4.5%	9.2%	-0.7%	6.6%	11.8%	8.8%	5.8%
Kansas	6.8%	5.9%	6.9%	9.0%	4.7%	1.5%	-7.8%	3.5%	4.2%	7.8%	14.1%
Kentucky	6.2%	2.6%	4.5%	2.5%	2.3%	1.7%	1.7%	0.5%	7.2%	3.5%	2.5%
Louisiana	10.0%	11.9%	7.4%	6.2%	4.6%	1.0%	-7.3%	4.0%	4.5%	8.4%	2.3%
Maine	5.5%	10.4%	19.8%	6.9%	4.2%	-0.9%	5.4%	-2.9%	3.0%	6.7%	1.1%
Maryland	5.6%	5.0%	2.3%	6.1%	2.2%	0.1%	3.5%	4.7%	20.0%	16.9%	10.0%
Massachusetts	6.9%	3.7%	-8.0%	3.7%	4.1%	4.1%	3.6%	5.6%	4.0%	5.0%	3.5%
Michigan	6.4%	9.2%	6.7%	5.7%	4.1%	2.7%	2.9%	1.6%	10.4%	11.0%	3.8%
Minnesota	7.5%	2.4%	8.7%	2.4%	2.4%	0.1%	-0.1%	3.2%	9.9%	7.7%	16.3%
Mississippi	22.3%	5.6%	1.5%	-1.0%	2.4%	-9.0%	-5.5%	4.1%	8.8%	4.0%	2.9%
Missouri	11.1%	6.0%	7.6%	2.6%	0.7%	-17.4%	-1.0%	4.6%	3.7%	5.0%	0.9%
Montana	7.4%	4.7%	3.9%	4.6%	0.9%	-1.7%	7.0%	-1.1%	6.6%	11.3%	6.2%
Nebraska	6.7%	6.4%	-15.6%	4.4%	0.4%	1.3%	-0.9%	0.1%	7.2%	5.8%	3.0%
Nevada	19.5%	24.3%	6.9%	5.1%	-2.7%	0.1%	-1.0%	11.0%	13.0%	23.4%	10.4%
New Hampshire	2.5%	9.4%	7.4%	4.8%	2.8%	2.1%	1.2%	3.8%	8.5%	5.2%	2.6%
New Jersey	4.9%	3.8%	-0.3%	3.9%	2.2%	5.0%	1.3%	2.6%	4.0%	5.4%	4.9%
New Mexico	5.7%	12.5%	6.6%	5.1%	-4.5%	0.6%	3.1%	13.7%	9.3%	7.7%	-0.3%
New York	4.3%	18.6%	9.6%	7.3%	4.5%	1.1%	-1.8%	0.9%	6.7%	6.9%	4.4%
North Carolina	11.4%	5.3%	5.0%	3.5%	2.3%	3.6%	0.1%	5.0%	7.5%	2.1%	2.4%
North Dakota	3.0%	9.0%	11.2%	-2.6%	-0.7%	1.2%	-2.5%	0.4%	13.1%	8.5%	3.2%
Ohio	15.0%	12.9%	4.4%	5.7%	3.9%	1.2%	-1.3%	4.6%	8.7%	8.2%	2.4%
Oklahoma	9.6%	8.1%	3.2%	4.8%	3.0%	2.2%	5.7%	-0.7%	7.8%	7.0%	4.1%
Oregon	-1.7%	5.8%	-7.9%	3.7%	-2.6%	-1.6%	-6.2%	5.2%	10.4%	15.8%	18.9%
Pennsylvania	2.1%	3.7%	4.4%	6.9%	6.6%	5.1%	0.5%	2.0%	4.8%	4.9%	4.7%
Rhode Island	3.4%	5.7%	3.8%	3.4%	-1.2%	0.1%	-2.4%	-3.0%	0.4%	3.9%	3.1%
South Carolina	18.1%	5.2%	2.0%	-3.2%	-0.4%	-0.6%	-4.8%	4.0%	6.0%	1.3%	0.1%
South Dakota	8.1%	6.4%	5.0%	3.1%	2.0%	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	4.8%	6.3%	0.9%
Tennessee	8.3%	-0.9%	-6.8%	3.3%	-0.6%	-9.3%	-3.2%	1.8%	2.4%	0.0%	1.8%
Texas	5.0%	19.0%	16.1%	5.0%	3.7%	0.6%	2.3%	0.6%	7.5%	8.3%	7.0%
Utah	4.1%	10.4%	21.8%	8.1%	5.4%	-2.5%	-6.1%	2.9%	18.7%	7.8%	10.0%
Vermont	2.9%	3.1%	2.3%	0.5%	-1.5%	1.9%	-1.8%	7.2%	7.5%	1.8%	2.7%
Virginia	-0.1%	4.5%	7.6%	10.4%	5.3%	2.9%	-1.3%	4.4%	8.2%	9.0%	2.9%
Washington	-2.0%	5.7%	3.1%	-3.5%	2.6%	2.4%	-0.6%	3.3%	9.1%	7.2%	3.7%
West Virginia	1.3%	6.4%	3.6%	2.4%	1.3%	3.0%	-2.8%	2.4%	4.1%	1.8%	2.9%
Wisconsin	6.8%	13.4%	7.6%	5.9%	3.1%	2.7%	0.9%	7.7%	14.0%	14.0%	2.2%
Wyoming	14.0%	23.2%	9.9%	4.2%	3.0%	1.1%	-3.9%	-0.7%	10.1%	9.6%	1.1%
<b>United States</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>

SOURCE: Compiled by Health Management Associates from state Medicaid enrollment reports for KCMU.



**Table 3**  
**Change in Medicaid Enrollment of Children and Adults in 50 States and DC**  
**June 2007 to June 2011**

State	Enrollment (in Thousands)										Percent Change							
	June 2007		June 2008		June 2009		June 2010		June 2011		2007 to 2008		2008 to 2009		2009 to 2010		2010 to 2011	
	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult
Alabama	359.0	314.1	375.5	322.5	406.3	329.8	446.1	336.9	483.1	349.2	4.6%	2.7%	8.2%	2.3%	9.8%	2.2%	8.3%	3.7%
Alaska	45.7	32.1	50.1	33.1	51.9	35.0	61.2	39.4	64.1	43.1	9.7%	3.4%	3.5%	5.6%	18.0%	12.5%	4.7%	9.5%
Arizona	493.7	450.1	507.2	461.4	583.9	521.0	639.3	566.5	634.0	573.9	2.7%	2.5%	15.1%	12.9%	9.5%	8.7%	-0.8%	1.3%
Arkansas	286.2	218.0	271.5	216.0	289.9	224.1	294.5	231.9	299.2	246.0	-5.1%	-0.9%	6.7%	3.7%	1.6%	3.5%	1.6%	6.1%
California	3,139.5	3,293.0	3,192.3	3,349.5	3,364.3	3,534.9	3,493.1	3,685.1	3,562.4	3,805.2	1.7%	1.7%	5.4%	5.5%	3.8%	4.2%	2.0%	3.3%
Colorado	214.1	166.6	232.5	174.6	275.2	192.3	304.7	221.6	336.0	253.0	8.6%	4.8%	18.4%	10.1%	10.7%	15.2%	10.3%	14.2%
Connecticut	226.4	179.8	230.6	185.6	244.8	199.0	263.5	261.7	277.5	288.1	1.9%	3.2%	6.1%	7.3%	7.6%	31.5%	5.3%	10.1%
DC	65.8	62.2	65.7	63.0	70.4	63.4	75.4	73.4	76.6	116.5	-0.1%	1.2%	7.2%	0.6%	7.0%	15.8%	1.6%	58.7%
Delaware	65.9	83.0	67.2	85.9	71.9	94.8	76.8	104.7	82.4	116.3	1.9%	3.6%	7.0%	10.3%	6.8%	10.5%	7.2%	11.0%
Florida	1,049.3	1,033.4	1,095.4	1,056.2	1,298.4	1,204.4	1,476.6	1,325.1	1,561.7	1,432.1	4.4%	2.2%	18.5%	14.0%	13.7%	10.0%	5.8%	8.1%
Georgia	714.9	537.6	727.8	539.2	823.0	564.1	876.8	580.6	891.9	609.8	1.8%	0.3%	13.1%	4.6%	6.5%	2.9%	1.7%	5.0%
Hawaii	86.9	96.7	90.6	101.8	99.1	115.4	105.6	129.3	110.4	136.6	4.3%	5.2%	9.4%	13.4%	6.6%	12.1%	4.5%	5.6%
Idaho	102.4	62.0	108.7	64.1	110.8	68.6	127.3	73.9	136.1	78.3	6.1%	3.3%	1.9%	7.1%	14.9%	7.8%	6.9%	5.8%
Illinois	1,264.3	820.2	1,301.2	835.2	1,411.2	880.9	1,569.1	994.3	1,629.7	1,050.3	2.9%	1.8%	8.5%	5.5%	11.2%	12.9%	3.9%	5.6%
Indiana	475.1	320.7	489.3	338.0	542.9	377.4	566.1	398.7	568.8	409.5	3.0%	5.4%	10.9%	11.6%	4.3%	5.6%	0.5%	2.7%
Iowa	151.3	173.0	156.3	178.7	183.2	191.2	202.2	205.3	210.7	220.3	3.3%	3.3%	17.2%	7.0%	10.4%	7.4%	4.2%	7.3%
Kansas	139.9	112.1	143.7	110.0	149.0	115.4	162.9	122.2	193.6	131.7	2.7%	-1.8%	3.7%	4.9%	9.3%	5.9%	18.9%	7.8%
Kentucky	326.0	376.3	330.2	368.3	357.0	391.5	372.8	402.2	383.2	411.3	1.3%	-2.1%	8.1%	6.3%	4.4%	2.7%	2.8%	2.3%
Louisiana	486.1	364.6	490.2	369.9	518.4	380.0	547.3	426.9	561.4	435.2	0.8%	1.5%	5.8%	2.7%	5.6%	12.3%	2.6%	2.0%
Maine	98.2	161.0	98.3	156.2	103.4	158.7	109.0	170.7	110.0	172.7	0.1%	-3.0%	5.2%	1.6%	5.5%	7.6%	0.9%	1.2%
Maryland	293.0	243.8	302.4	247.4	345.2	314.4	392.1	378.7	422.4	425.5	3.2%	1.5%	14.2%	27.1%	13.6%	20.5%	7.7%	12.4%
Massachusetts	362.9	670.0	366.4	688.9	377.2	720.1	385.7	767.3	396.3	798.5	1.0%	2.8%	2.9%	4.5%	2.3%	6.6%	2.7%	4.1%
Michigan	795.0	701.3	805.8	720.5	798.3	886.4	851.9	1,018.1	908.4	1,031.8	1.4%	2.7%	-0.9%	23.0%	6.7%	14.8%	6.6%	1.4%
Minnesota	311.2	279.0	318.2	285.6	343.2	320.7	369.6	345.3	384.9	446.1	2.2%	2.4%	7.9%	12.3%	7.7%	7.7%	4.2%	29.2%
Mississippi	274.5	246.6	279.0	251.6	312.3	264.9	329.8	270.8	337.0	280.9	1.6%	2.0%	12.0%	5.3%	5.6%	2.2%	2.2%	3.7%
Missouri	425.6	295.7	431.2	319.4	448.0	330.3	469.8	347.7	475.0	349.4	1.3%	8.0%	3.9%	3.4%	4.9%	5.3%	1.1%	0.5%
Montana	49.3	36.0	49.3	36.0	53.5	37.6	60.3	45.7	65.8	46.7	0.2%	0.0%	8.5%	4.4%	12.5%	21.3%	9.2%	2.3%
Nebraska	105.9	68.7	108.1	69.2	117.6	72.4	119.9	81.1	121.9	85.3	2.1%	0.7%	8.8%	4.7%	2.0%	12.0%	1.6%	5.1%
Nevada	102.6	77.3	109.0	79.9	127.4	86.1	156.5	107.1	185.5	105.4	6.2%	3.3%	16.9%	7.8%	22.8%	24.4%	18.6%	-1.6%
New Hampshire	66.6	43.9	68.7	45.6	75.2	48.9	79.0	51.5	80.4	53.5	3.2%	4.0%	9.4%	7.2%	5.1%	5.3%	1.7%	4.0%
New Jersey	438.5	328.0	451.8	329.5	479.1	333.3	514.7	341.2	538.5	359.6	3.0%	0.5%	6.1%	1.1%	7.4%	2.4%	4.6%	5.4%
New Mexico	254.5	147.1	271.7	160.6	290.7	182.0	309.2	199.8	313.8	193.5	6.8%	9.2%	7.0%	13.3%	6.4%	9.8%	1.5%	-3.1%
New York	1,583.7	2,509.9	1,599.4	2,540.2	1,679.5	2,738.4	1,768.3	2,953.9	1,757.2	3,170.8	1.0%	1.2%	5.0%	7.8%	5.3%	7.9%	-0.6%	7.3%
North Carolina	635.8	572.3	658.7	579.6	719.5	611.6	765.2	593.2	777.2	614.2	3.6%	1.3%	9.2%	5.5%	6.4%	-3.0%	1.6%	3.5%
North Dakota	25.2	27.1	24.5	27.3	31.3	27.3	34.5	29.1	35.9	29.7	-2.8%	0.7%	27.9%	-0.3%	10.1%	6.8%	4.1%	2.2%
Ohio	808.3	795.2	826.3	827.0	899.5	898.1	958.4	987.4	974.3	1,017.5	2.2%	4.0%	8.9%	8.6%	6.5%	9.9%	1.7%	3.1%
Oklahoma	330.8	191.6	329.5	192.9	361.3	201.7	390.7	211.9	391.5	235.9	-0.4%	0.6%	9.6%	4.6%	8.1%	5.1%	0.2%	11.3%
Oregon	174.7	163.7	177.1	179.4	204.9	188.5	244.5	211.0	272.7	268.9	1.4%	9.6%	15.7%	5.1%	19.3%	11.9%	11.5%	27.4%
Pennsylvania	890.4	1,003.6	910.0	1,015.7	965.5	1,052.3	1,018.2	1,097.8	1,057.7	1,158.0	2.2%	1.2%	6.1%	3.6%	5.5%	4.3%	3.9%	5.5%
Rhode Island	68.1	96.8	65.0	96.0	65.0	96.5	67.3	100.0	69.8	102.6	-4.6%	-0.8%	0.0%	0.5%	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	2.6%
South Carolina	341.0	277.8	345.2	298.1	372.6	309.2	361.4	329.4	350.3	341.3	1.3%	7.3%	7.9%	3.7%	-3.0%	6.6%	-3.1%	3.6%
South Dakota	52.8	37.4	53.4	37.5	54.2	41.1	61.0	40.3	61.3	41.0	1.0%	0.4%	1.6%	9.5%	12.5%	-1.9%	0.5%	1.6%
Tennessee	540.3	703.7	547.6	689.3	585.0	681.2	621.5	644.9	624.9	664.2	1.4%	-2.0%	6.8%	-1.2%	6.2%	-5.3%	0.5%	3.0%
Texas	2,001.5	862.8	2,005.2	877.4	2,186.3	913.3	2,410.2	948.3	2,604.3	987.7	0.2%	1.7%	9.0%	4.1%	10.2%	3.8%	8.1%	4.2%
Utah	94.1	103.4	97.7	105.4	119.6	121.5	143.2	116.7	158.2	127.6	3.8%	2.0%	22.4%	15.3%	19.7%	-4.0%	10.5%	9.3%
Vermont	50.2	70.6	51.2	73.3	53.8	80.1	53.2	83.0	53.5	86.5	2.1%	3.8%	5.1%	9.3%	-1.1%	3.7%	0.5%	4.2%
Virginia	347.4	303.3	358.0	307.9	399.9	320.6	444.0	341.7	454.5	353.9	3.0%	1.5%	11.7%	4.2%	11.0%	6.6%	2.4%	3.6%
Washington	521.3	343.5	540.1	348.2	599.9	369.4	638.3	400.4	665.7	410.9	3.6%	1.4%	11.1%	6.1%	6.4%	8.4%	4.3%	2.6%
West Virginia	154.1	148.6	156.6	150.8	163.6	156.6	169.9	156.1	170.5	165.0	1.7%	1.5%	4.4%	3.8%	3.8%	-0.3%	0.4%	5.7%
Wisconsin	329.3	345.4	344.1	381.2	388.9	437.9	431.6	510.8	453.3	510.1	4.5%	10.4%	13.0%	14.9%	11.0%	16.7%	5.0%	-0.1%
Wyoming	34.9	20.2	34.8	20.3	39.1	21.5	43.5	22.9	43.6	23.5	-0.2%	0.3%	12.4%	5.8%	11.3%	6.9%	0.2%	2.5%
<b>Total All States</b>	<b>22,254.2</b>	<b>20,570.9</b>	<b>22,710.3</b>	<b>20,991.2</b>	<b>24,612.1</b>	<b>22,505.8</b>	<b>26,433.5</b>	<b>24,083.4</b>	<b>27,378.9</b>	<b>25,364.4</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>

NOTE: Adults include Aged and Disabled adults as well as disabled children.

SOURCE: Compiled by Health Management Associates from state Medicaid enrollment reports for KCMU.

**Table 4**  
**Aged and Disabled Medicaid Enrollment**  
**June 2000 to June 2011**

State	Monthly Enrollment in Thousands											Percent Change				
	Jun-00	Jun-01	Jun-02	Jun-03	Jun-04	Jun-05	Jun-06	Jun-07	Jun-08	Jun-09	Jun-10	Jun-11	Jun 07 to Jun 08	Jun 08 to Jun 09	Jun 09 to Jun 10	Jun 10 to Jun 11
Alabama	234.6	241.4	250.9	264.7	273.1	273.9	277.0	278.4	279.7	282.9	285.5	294.3	0.5%	1.2%	0.9%	3.1%
Alaska	14.8	15.5	16.6	17.6	18.2	19.1	19.6	20.4	20.6	21.1	22.5	24.0	1.0%	2.4%	6.6%	6.7%
Arizona	116.0	123.1	139.0	157.1	168.8	187.2	191.9	197.4	203.8	210.7	222.1	233.5	3.2%	3.4%	5.4%	5.1%
Arkansas	134.5	136.1	139.2	145.1	150.4	155.7	164.2	169.3	176.1	183.1	190.2	201.9	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%	6.2%
California	1,351.8	1,419.1	1,485.3	1,574.9	1,614.5	1,661.3	1,681.6	1,716.4	1,755.4	1,808.7	1,845.7	1,882.9	2.3%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Colorado	92.6	93.3	94.3	95.1	97.4	99.5	102.0	104.2	108.2	112.5	117.7	123.5	3.9%	3.9%	4.6%	5.0%
Connecticut*	93.3	96.4	99.1	101.5	101.6	100.0	99.6	99.8	102.7	105.3	95.9	93.4	2.9%	2.5%	-8.9%	-2.6%
DC	36.4	34.9	33.8	34.9	37.4	38.5	39.6	41.1	42.4	41.1	49.1	50.6	3.2%	-3.1%	19.5%	3.1%
Delaware	-	-	-	26.5	27.6	28.8	31.1	31.7	32.8	33.7	35.0	36.6	3.4%	2.9%	3.8%	4.4%
Florida	590.3	619.5	645.6	661.5	698.8	728.5	742.6	752.9	772.0	832.1	893.3	961.3	2.5%	7.8%	7.4%	7.6%
Georgia*	295.5	299.6	308.8	341.2	341.1	344.6	354.0	361.1	364.5	378.2	394.5	420.5	0.9%	3.8%	4.3%	6.6%
Hawaii	34.5	35.3	38.2	36.7	39.4	40.2	40.5	40.6	41.7	43.5	45.4	46.8	2.7%	4.4%	4.2%	3.3%
Idaho	29.5	31.4	33.0	34.8	36.7	42.1	44.1	48.5	50.9	53.2	55.1	57.9	4.9%	4.4%	3.6%	5.1%
Illinois	354.2	361.0	356.6	374.1	389.5	402.5	443.0	436.3	441.3	452.6	470.6	492.4	1.1%	2.6%	4.0%	4.6%
Indiana	153.6	162.5	168.4	172.8	184.5	187.4	196.1	201.1	205.5	211.1	227.3	241.3	2.2%	2.7%	7.7%	6.2%
Iowa	87.1	87.7	91.0	96.6	100.7	106.9	111.1	111.2	113.7	114.3	117.8	119.7	2.2%	0.6%	3.0%	1.7%
Kansas	67.3	68.8	70.1	71.7	74.6	77.3	79.1	81.1	84.3	88.8	93.7	98.3	3.9%	5.3%	5.5%	4.9%
Kentucky	246.9	250.2	251.8	255.6	258.6	265.6	269.4	277.9	270.5	287.3	295.8	303.7	-2.7%	6.2%	2.9%	2.7%
Louisiana	217.7	219.2	224.2	225.7	231.7	238.1	225.8	229.2	240.9	245.3	259.7	268.8	5.1%	1.8%	5.9%	3.5%
Maine*	61.8	60.8	63.8	64.7	65.8	70.4	77.3	78.6	80.0	80.4	83.0	83.6	1.8%	0.5%	3.2%	0.7%
Maryland	135.2	140.1	146.4	151.5	153.3	158.3	165.4	167.7	169.7	175.9	185.7	191.9	1.2%	3.7%	5.6%	3.3%
Massachusetts	-	288.0	298.9	298.4	301.7	305.8	312.8	325.8	333.7	342.2	356.7	365.6	2.4%	2.5%	4.2%	2.5%
Michigan	330.6	336.8	346.5	358.6	366.8	377.1	387.5	394.7	402.5	418.5	439.8	465.8	2.0%	4.0%	5.1%	5.9%
Minnesota	129.9	136.9	143.9	150.4	154.9	157.5	162.0	164.8	170.5	176.7	184.0	189.5	3.4%	3.6%	4.2%	2.9%
Mississippi	189.5	201.6	210.9	214.3	216.8	220.0	221.2	215.7	215.3	221.2	226.9	232.7	-0.2%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%
Missouri	181.5	189.1	195.8	213.1	226.4	238.2	216.1	193.3	222.9	229.6	241.0	243.5	15.4%	3.0%	5.0%	1.0%
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	26.4	26.5	27.4	28.2	28.9	32.8	34.1	3.1%	2.5%	13.3%	3.9%
Nebraska	42.7	43.4	44.5	45.4	46.3	47.5	48.2	48.3	48.7	49.6	51.6	53.0	0.7%	2.0%	4.0%	2.6%
Nevada	35.7	39.1	42.6	45.6	50.3	48.9	50.3	52.2	55.4	57.3	61.9	68.2	6.1%	3.4%	8.0%	10.2%
New Hampshire	22.2	22.8	23.8	24.7	26.0	26.8	27.0	28.1	30.2	31.8	33.5	35.4	7.3%	5.5%	5.3%	5.6%
New Jersey	229.1	231.1	232.9	232.9	239.9	242.6	246.5	251.5	254.5	261.5	269.5	280.1	1.2%	2.8%	3.0%	3.9%
New Mexico	64.2	66.4	69.6	72.7	75.7	78.7	82.1	84.4	87.4	89.8	93.0	93.4	3.5%	2.7%	3.6%	0.5%
New York	912.0	922.6	947.3	962.5	975.4	1,019.0	1,028.1	1,058.6	1,067.7	1,109.6	1,153.1	1,217.7	0.9%	3.9%	3.9%	5.6%
North Carolina	334.6	343.8	351.2	360.3	369.2	381.0	393.1	399.5	406.8	416.0	427.5	441.7	1.8%	2.3%	2.8%	3.3%
North Dakota	15.7	16.2	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.5	18.1	18.5	0.9%	1.0%	3.5%	2.4%
Ohio	345.9	345.1	377.2	388.1	408.5	412.6	422.2	431.7	452.6	469.3	492.5	509.7	4.8%	3.7%	5.0%	3.5%
Oklahoma	105.6	115.0	118.7	126.9	130.9	138.5	145.0	149.6	155.0	159.6	165.6	171.2	3.6%	3.0%	3.7%	3.4%
Oregon	89.3	91.5	96.0	96.2	97.4	100.3	102.1	104.1	108.0	113.5	121.3	128.5	3.7%	5.1%	6.9%	5.9%
Pennsylvania	-	-	721.2	728.5	734.6	743.1	747.4	755.5	760.1	767.2	776.8	789.3	0.6%	0.9%	1.3%	1.6%
Rhode Island	50.0	50.0	53.0	54.0	54.0	55.0	56.1	56.0	55.7	56.2	57.0	58.2	-0.6%	0.9%	1.3%	2.2%
South Carolina*	180.3	183.9	184.3	188.4	191.1	192.0	190.3	188.8	208.2	212.4	219.1	227.0	10.3%	2.0%	3.1%	3.6%
South Dakota	20.8	21.0	21.2	21.5	21.5	21.8	22.6	22.6	23.0	23.5	24.1	24.4	1.7%	2.0%	2.6%	1.5%
Tennessee	366.0	377.3	385.7	378.3	387.1	392.3	400.0	400.5	405.1	394.9	331.0	347.4	1.1%	-2.5%	-16.2%	5.0%
Texas	489.5	495.1	512.3	531.6	549.0	595.6	627.2	650.0	671.0	699.7	726.4	754.5	3.2%	4.3%	3.8%	3.9%
Utah	43.5	44.9	47.7	49.3	52.5	56.2	58.5	59.4	61.3	65.5	69.0	73.4	3.2%	6.9%	5.3%	6.4%
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.4	35.9	36.0	36.8	-	4.3%	0.4%	2.2%
Virginia	188.6	190.0	194.2	198.0	204.6	211.5	219.1	222.6	228.6	234.8	244.1	253.1	2.7%	2.7%	4.0%	3.7%
Washington	156.4	162.9	192.9	201.4	208.2	216.5	223.3	229.0	236.2	245.7	259.1	271.1	3.1%	4.0%	5.4%	4.6%
West Virginia	102.8	103.9	105.4	107.9	110.7	112.9	117.8	116.9	119.6	122.6	126.1	129.4	2.3%	2.5%	2.9%	2.6%
Wisconsin	161.6	161.1	165.1	167.9	171.4	173.8	176.9	181.1	186.0	193.6	203.5	213.0	2.7%	4.1%	5.1%	4.7%
Wyoming	10.3	10.6	10.8	10.8	11.2	11.8	12.8	13.0	13.3	13.9	14.5	15.0	2.3%	4.2%	4.6%	3.5%
<b>Total (all states)</b>	<b>9,146.1</b>	<b>9,685.9</b>	<b>10,766.0</b>	<b>11,148.4</b>	<b>11,462.2</b>	<b>11,845.6</b>	<b>12,094.6</b>	<b>12,287.3</b>	<b>12,615.9</b>	<b>13,020.4</b>	<b>13,441.0</b>	<b>13,968.0</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>

NOTES: Included are those enrolled through the Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Program in the states that identified this program. Both a trending count and a count of all states reporting in June 2011 are included in table 4. Data for some states does not go back to June 2000, such as DE (June 2003), MA (December 2000), MT (June 2005), PA (June 2002), and VT (December 2007).

\*Connecticut excludes QMB-only enrollees. After December 2000, Maine's QMBs are excluded. SLMBs and QIs were included for the first time in June 2003 data for Georgia and June 2008 for South Carolina.

SOURCE: Compiled by Health Management Associates from state Medicaid enrollment reports for KCMU.

This Data Snapshot was prepared by Laura Snyder and Robin Rudowitz of the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured along with Eileen Ellis and Dennis Roberts at Health Management Associates.

This publication (#8050-05) is available on the Kaiser Family Foundation's website at [www.kff.org](http://www.kff.org).