

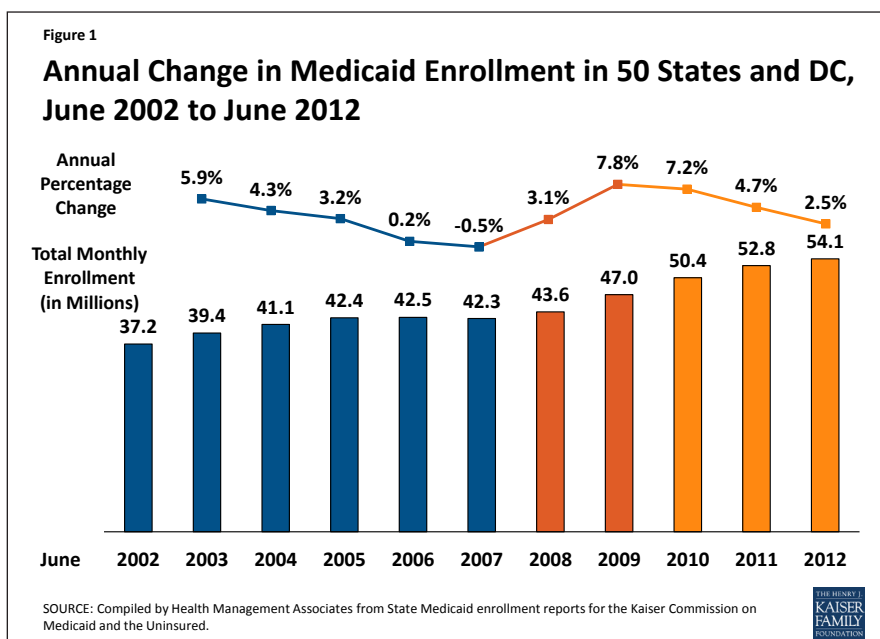


August 2013

Medicaid Enrollment: June 2012 Data Snapshot

In June 2012, Medicaid enrollment reached 54.1 million as high unemployment and falling incomes led many families to turn to Medicaid for coverage. However, as economic conditions improved, enrollment growth in Medicaid slowed. An additional 1.3 million people enrolled in Medicaid between June 2011 and June 2012 (a growth rate of 2.5 percent) compared to the program's most recent peak at the height of the recessionary period,¹ where nearly 3.5 million additional people enrolled each period (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 11.5 million people have enrolled in Medicaid programs across the country, driven by growth in the families, children and pregnant women group. (Figure 2) After peaking in October 2009, the national unemployment rate continued to fall slowly. During the period from June 2011 and June 2012, unemployment fell slightly in nearly all states as the national unemployment rate dropped from 9.4% to 9.1%.² The improvement in economic conditions translated into slower growth in Medicaid enrollment, particularly for family and child related groups.



Additionally, maintenance of effort (MOE) provisions enacted under the Affordable Care Act (ACA), which end for adults in 2014 and for children in 2019, helped to preserve ongoing coverage in Medicaid and CHIP.³ In fact, the number of non-elderly individuals without insurance fell from 2010 to 2011 due in part to increased public coverage through Medicaid and CHIP.⁴

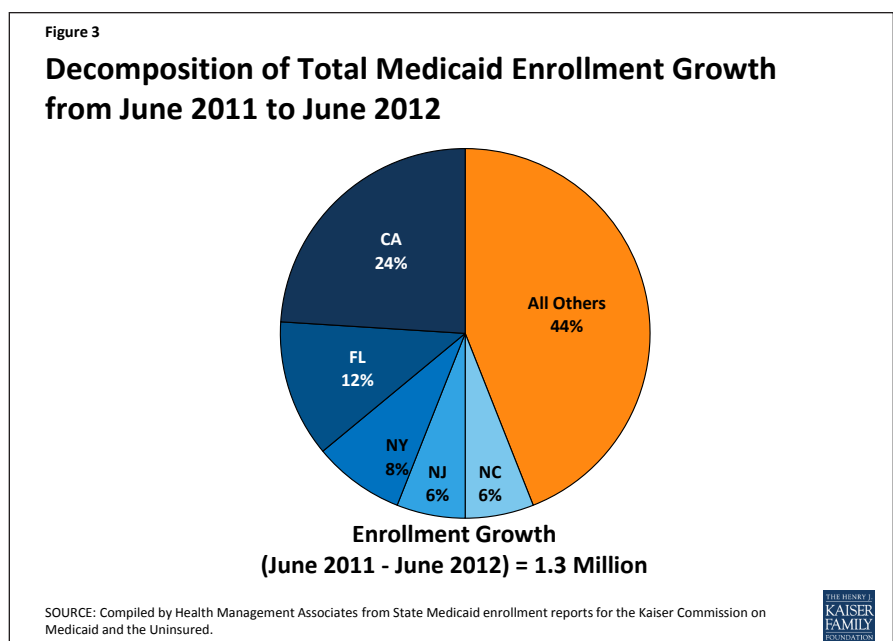
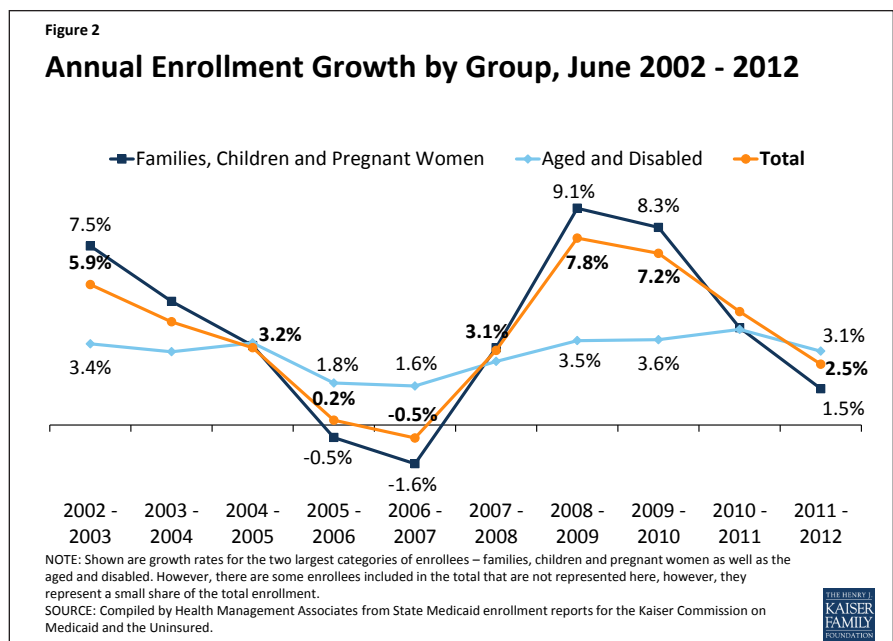
CROSS STATE TRENDS IN TOTAL ENROLLMENT.

Across the country, enrollment in Medicaid reached 54.1 million as an additional 1.3 million

individuals enrolled in coverage between June 2011 and June 2012. Over half of this enrollment growth was accounted for in five states (California, Florida, New Jersey, New York, and North Carolina). (Figure 3) Many of these states experienced enrollment growth across multiple categories. Both Florida and New York experienced enrollment growth across their entire programs. Additionally, many of these states implemented policy changes that resulted in increased enrollment during this period.⁵

» In April 2011, **New Jersey** received approval of its 1115 waiver to cover individuals previously covered under the state’s general assistance medical program. The state also experienced significant growth in their child and family groups, which may have been related to the expansion of Express Lane Eligibility (ELE) application statewide in state fiscal year 2012. ELE is an administrative simplification that allows the state to use eligibility information from

other assistance programs, in this case the National School Lunch Program, to determine Medicaid and CHIP eligibility for children rather than asking the family to submit the same information to multiple state agencies.



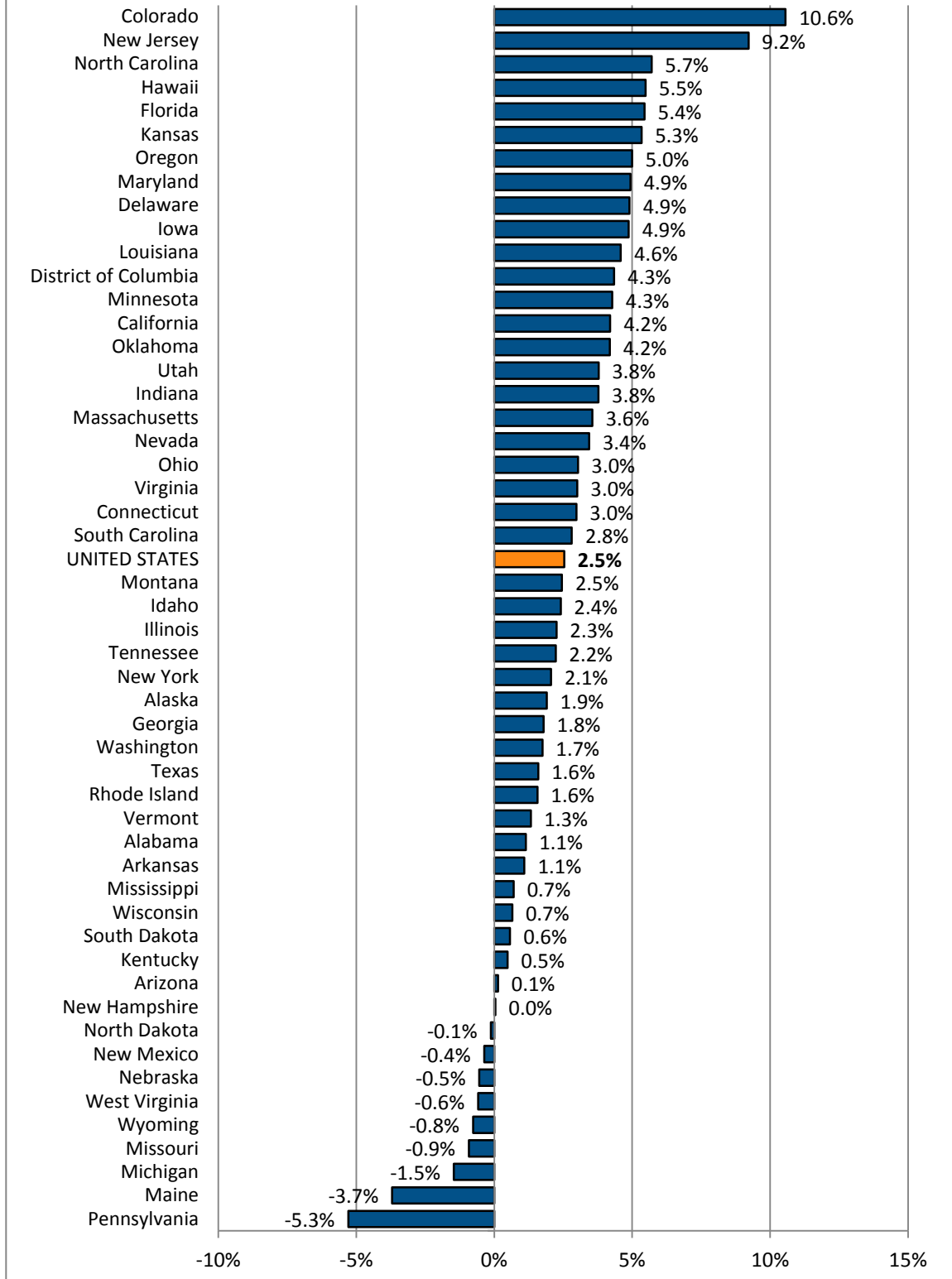
- » Under **California's** Bridge to Reform 1115 waiver, counties began enrolling low income parents and adults without dependent children in the Low Income Health Program in July 2011. California also saw a notable increase in their aged and disabled populations.
- » **North Carolina** saw a significant increase in their child and family related groups, particularly in their Medicaid for Infants and Children group. The increase is likely due to the implementation of exparte renewal process in this particular program; exparte renewals are an administrative simplification that relies on other data sources to facilitate renewal for families with no change in circumstances.

In contrast, declines in enrollment between June 2011 and June 2012 occurred in nine states (Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming). (Figure 4) Several of these states saw relatively small declines in their family and child-related categories. Three of the states with the largest declines during this period (Missouri, Maine, and Pennsylvania) experienced significant declines across nearly all categories. Pennsylvania, which had the largest percentage decline (-5.3%) during this period experienced a sharp decline among children and family groups, discussed in more detail in the next section.

In terms of percentage change from one year to the next, enrollment grew at a slower pace than in the prior annual period in 40 states.⁶ Only one state (Colorado) experienced double digit growth compared to eight states that experienced double digit growth the year before. Colorado experienced substantial growth among existing programs that cover parents and children as well as implementation of their 1115 waiver to cover adults without dependent children in May 2012 (more details in the adult expansion section.)

The data collected for this report has been broken out into three groups - 1) families, children, and pregnant women, 2) aged and disabled, and 3) non-disabled adult expansions. Trends within each of these categories are examined in the following sections.

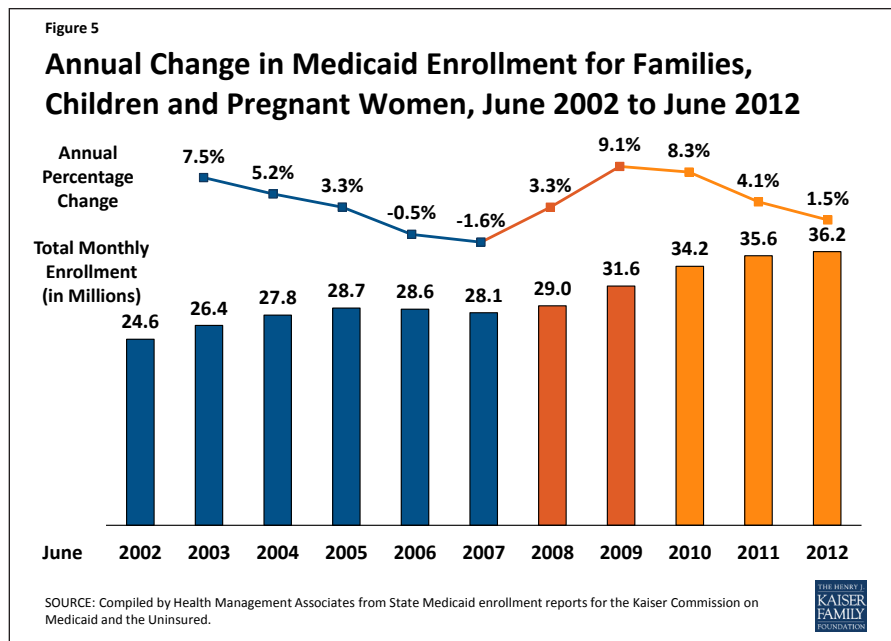
**Figure 4: Percentage Change in Total Medicaid Enrollment
June 2011 to June 2012**



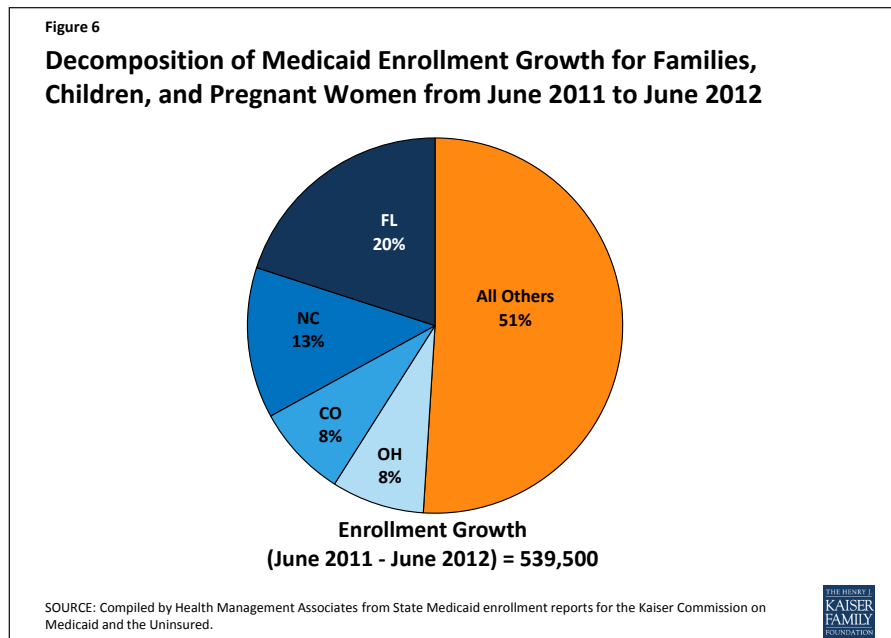
SOURCE: Compiled by Health Management Associates from state Medicaid enrollment reports for KCMU.

FAMILIES, CHILDREN, AND PREGNANT WOMEN.⁷ Across the

country, enrollment among this group has risen to just over 36 million in June 2012, representing 2 out of every 3 people enrolled in Medicaid in June 2012. Enrollment growth for this group is sensitive to changes in economic conditions. As shown in figure 5, enrollment growth slowed and even declined as the economy improved during the 2005-2007 period, and then peaked again between June 2008 and June 2009 at the height of the Great Recession. Since then, enrollment growth has slowed for this group, falling from a recent peak growth rate of 9.1 percent in 2009 to 1.5 percent, the lowest growth rate since the start of the Great Recession.



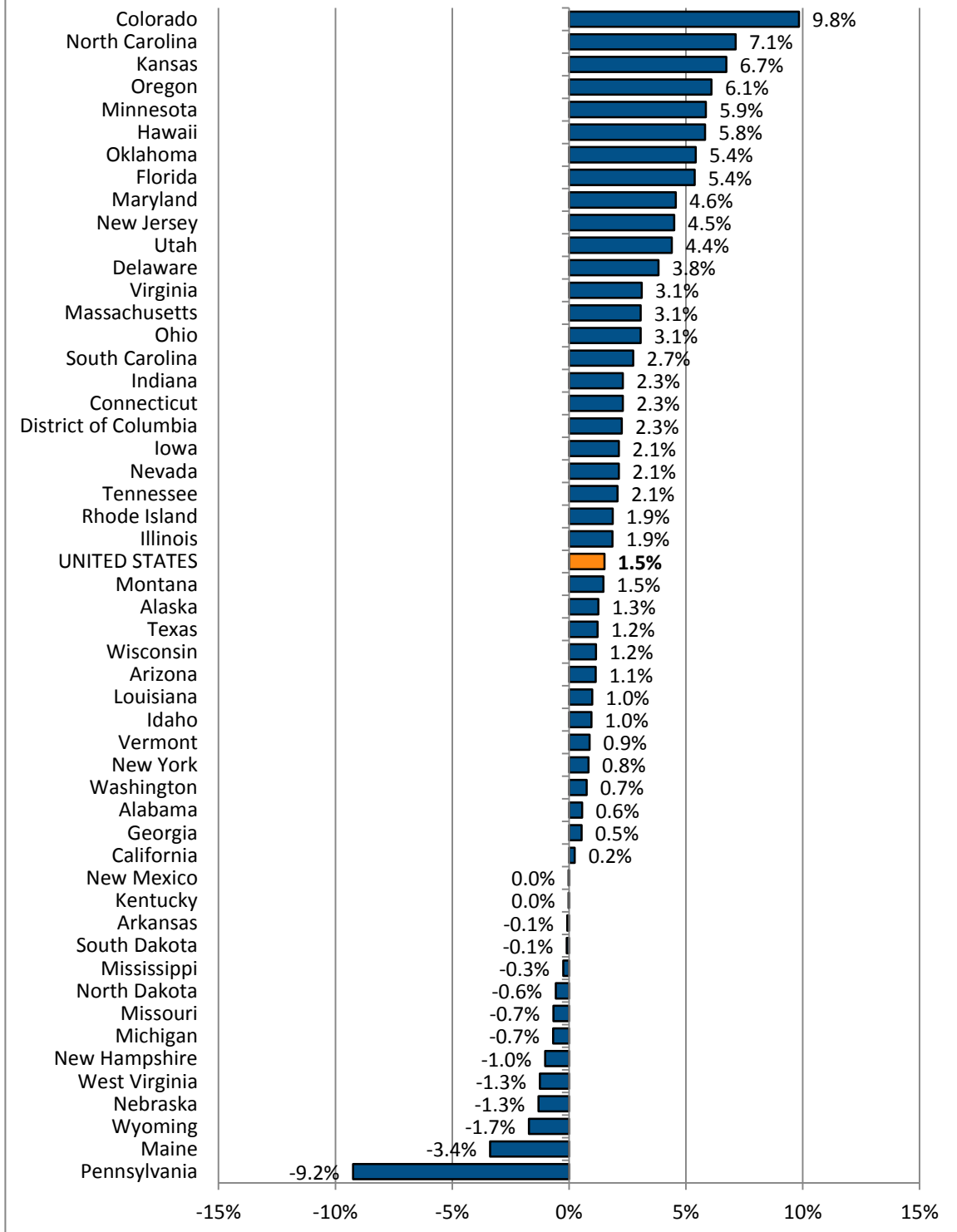
Cross State Trends. Between June 2011 and June 2012, and additional 539,000 individuals enrolled in this group. Nearly half of this enrollment growth occurred in four states (Colorado, Florida, North Carolina, and Ohio). (Figure 6) Enrollment growth among families and children in Florida, Colorado and Ohio has been slowing after peaking in earlier periods. In contrast, enrollment in this group in North Carolina, especially in the Medicaid Infants and Children group, peaked again during this time period. As mentioned earlier, North Carolina implemented an administrative



simplification, exparte renewals, that likely contributed to increased enrollment in their Medicaid Infants and Children group. Additionally, Colorado has expanded eligibility for children and parents as well as implemented several enrollment simplifications in the past several years.

Enrollment for this group grew in all but 12 states, the largest decline occurring in Pennsylvania. (Figure 7) During this period, Pennsylvania did not change existing enrollment policies, but did report that they were more rigorously applying existing policies, which the state indicated could result in more cases being closed for failure to submit documentation.⁸

**Figure 7: Percentage Change in Medicaid Enrollment for Children, Families, and Pregnant Women
June 2011 to June 2012**



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

AGED AND DISABLED. Enrollment among Medicaid enrollees who were aged or living with disabilities, including disabled children and those dually-eligible for Medicare and Medicaid, has risen to 14.4 million in June 2012. Less sensitive to changes in economic conditions, enrollment among the aged and disabled has risen consistently over the past ten years. Enrollment growth among this population is significant given the higher health care needs and expenditures associated with this population; they accounted for 64 percent of Medicaid spending in FFY 2010 while

representing just 24 percent of Medicaid enrollment.⁹ Nationally, enrollment for this group rose at a slightly slower rate (3.1 percent) over the period from June 2011 to June 2012 than the prior annual period (4.0 percent.) (Figure 8)

Cross State Trends. For the June 2011 to June 2012 period, three states (California, Florida, and New York) accounted for over one quarter of the increased enrollment for this group. (Figure 9) Enrollment for this group grew in all states except Missouri and Maine, both which saw declines of less than two percent. In terms of percentage change, no state experienced double-digit enrollment growth for this group during this period. Indiana saw the largest rate of enrollment growth (8.9%) for this group in this period which was largely focused in individuals with disabilities. (Figure 10)

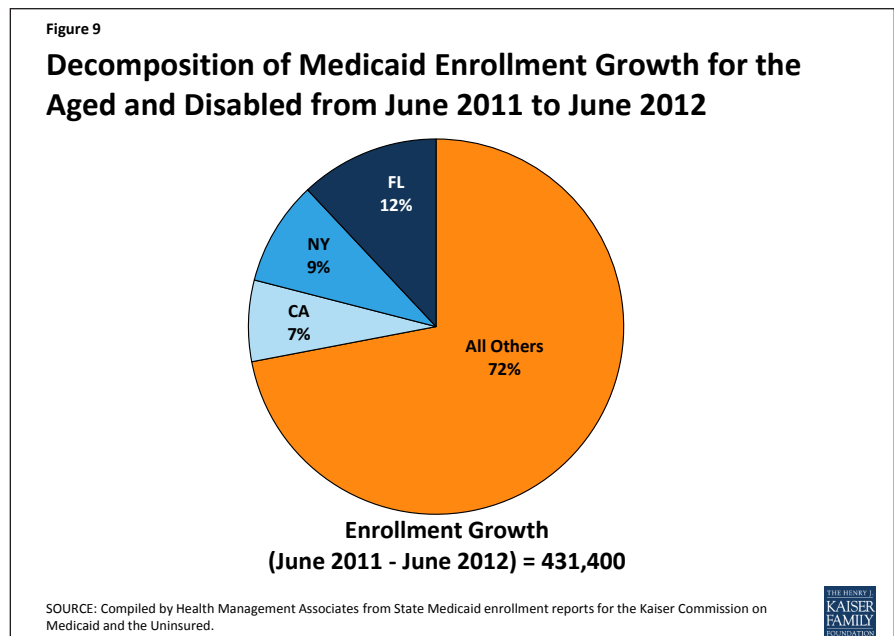
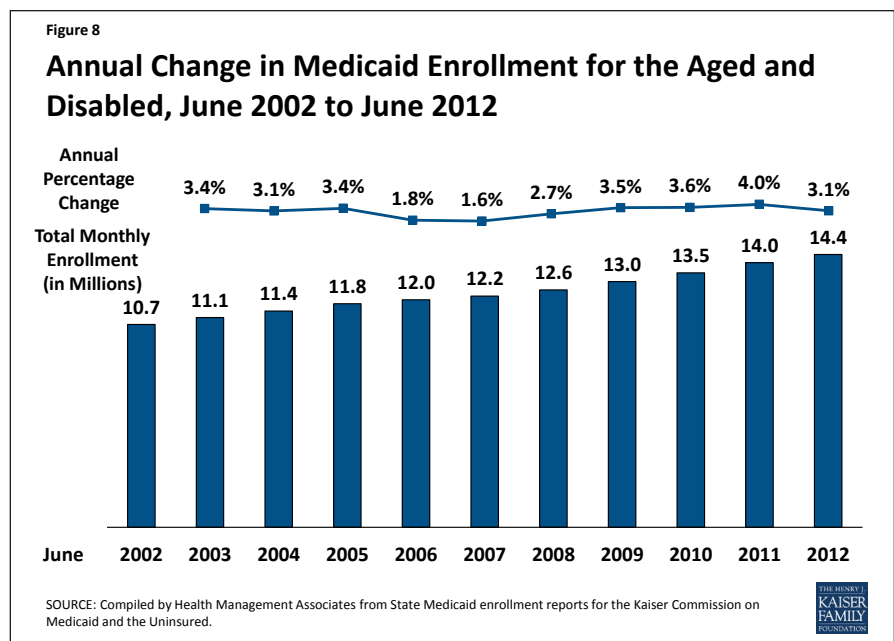
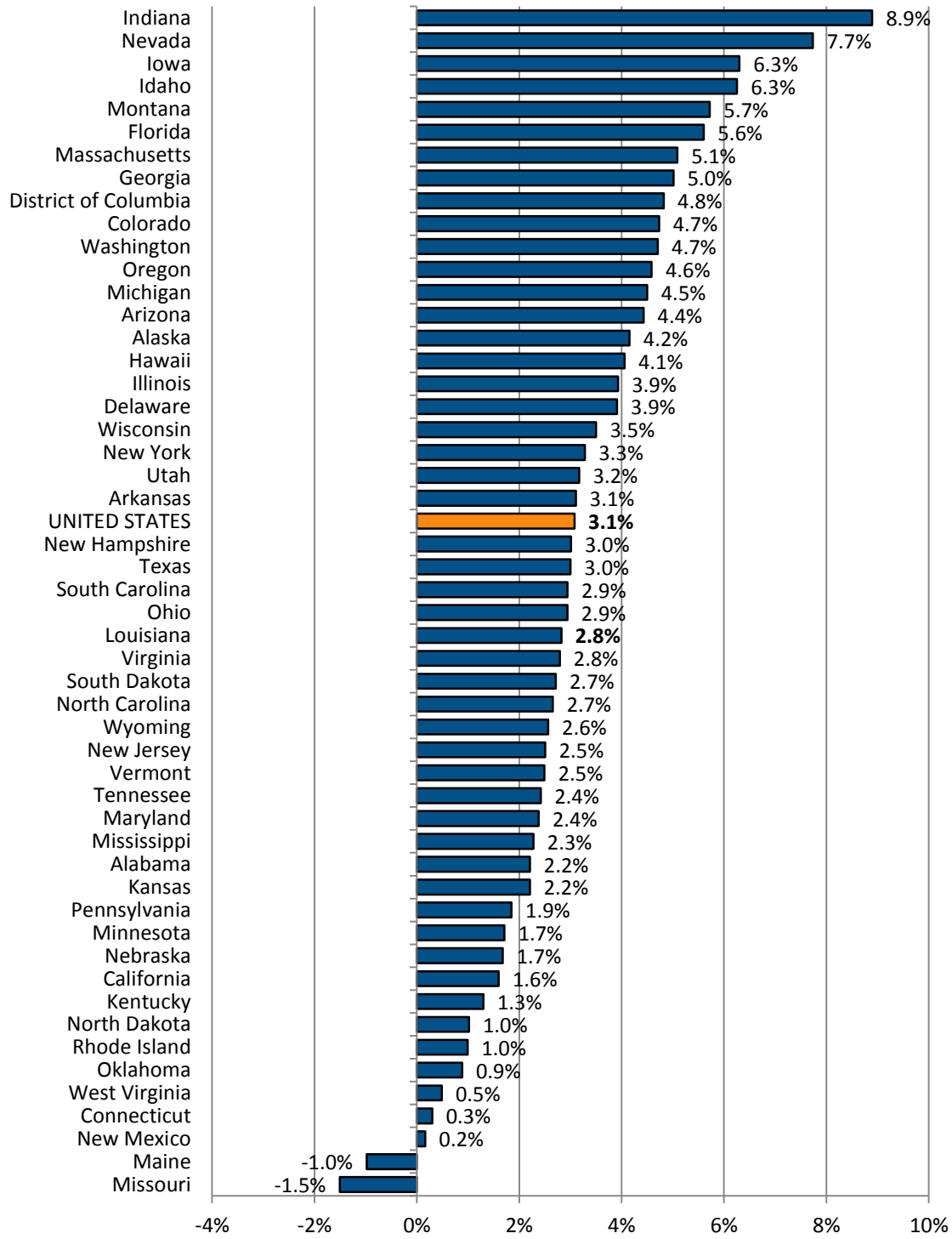


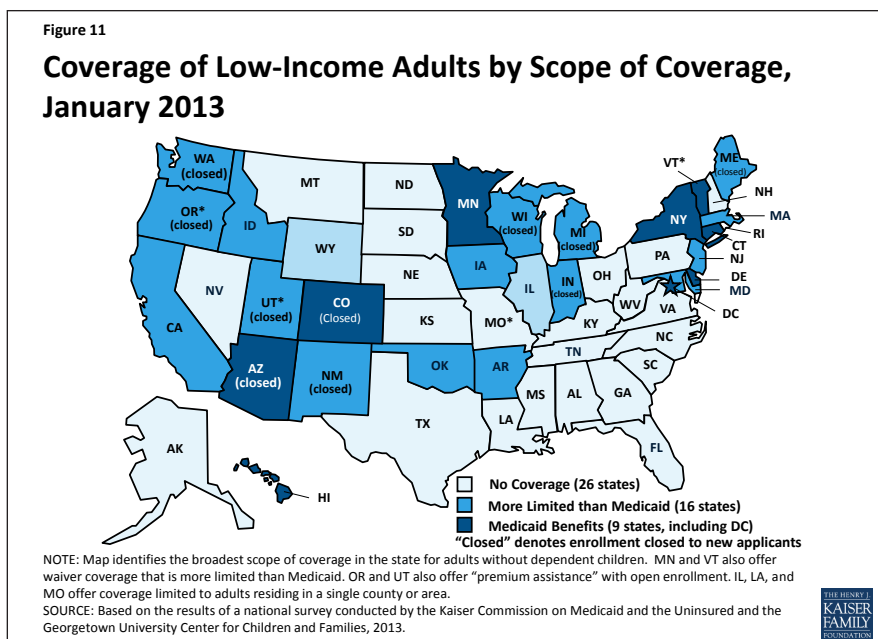
Figure 10: Percentage Change in Medicaid Enrollment for Aged and Disabled June 2011 to June 2012



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

ADULT EXPANSIONS. Prior to the ACA, states could not receive federal Medicaid matching funds to cover non-disabled adults without dependent children. As such, states could only cover these adults if they obtained a waiver or through a fully state-funded program. Effective April 2010, the ACA gave states flexibility to expand Medicaid to adults to get an early start on the 2014 expansion. Since April 2010, seven states (CA, CT, CO, DC, MN, NJ, and WA) have expanded coverage to adults through the new ACA option or a waiver to prepare for 2014. However, overall,

Medicaid coverage for low-income adults remains very limited. As of January 2013, only nine states, including DC, provide full Medicaid coverage to low-income adults, and enrollment is closed in two of these states. Sixteen states only provide limited coverage to adults, and enrollment is closed in seven of these states. (Figure 11)



In Table 1, 18 states were able to report separately enrollment data for adults without dependent children for June 2012; an additional three states reported data that included both parents and adults without dependent children. Of the 2.3 million low-income non-disabled adults covered under expansion programs in these states in June 2012, at least 1.77 million were adults without dependent children. Enrollment in June 2012 was positively affected by new and continued rollouts of adult expansions in select states:

- » As stated earlier, counties in **California** in July 2011 began enrolling low income adults (both parents and childless adults) in the Low-Income Health Program (LIHP) under the state's Bridge to Reform 1115 waiver.
- » **Louisiana** has an approved 1115 waiver to establish the Greater New Orleans Community Health Connection (GNOCHC) program. The program serves non-elderly adults in the New Orleans area with incomes under 200% FPL. The waiver redirects Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) funding to support and build on provider networks established after Hurricane Katrina.
- » **New Jersey** received approval in April 2011 to expand coverage to adults without dependent children previously covered by the state's General Assistance program.
- » **Colorado** expanded coverage under a Section 1115 waiver to adults without dependent children with income under 10% FPL. Enrollment in the waiver is capped at 10,000.

Enrollment in June 2012 for this group was negatively affected by enrollment freezes or enrollment caps either newly instituted or in place in a number of states, most notably in Arizona, where enrollment dropped by over 50 percent after the state froze enrollment for this group in July 2011.¹⁰

**TABLE 1: ADULT EXPANSIONS
JUNE 2011 TO JUNE 2012 (MONTHLY ENROLLMENT IN THOUSANDS)**

States reporting Adults without Dependent Children only	11-Jun	12-Jun	Percentage Change
Arizona	60.9	28.4	-53.30%
Colorado	–	7.8	–
Connecticut	72	79.3	10.10%
District of Columbia	39.2	42.9	9.30%
Delaware	37.1	40.6	9.60%
Indiana	16.1	15.2	-5.80%
Maine	16.5	13.2	-20.20%
Maryland	56.8	66.7	17.40%
Massachusetts	114.7	123.4	7.50%
Michigan	77.9	38.1	-51.10%
Minnesota ¹	146.6	120.9	-17.50%
New Jersey	–	47.9	–
New Mexico ¹	26.4	24.5	-7.10%
New York ¹	948.8	991.2	4.50%
Oregon	49.5	48.5	-2.00%
Utah	16.8	16.7	-0.30%
Vermont ³	–	34.4	–
Wisconsin	34	24.3	-28.70%
<i>Subtotal for Adults without Dependent Children States</i>	1713.3	1766.2	3.10%
States reporting Parents and Adults without Dependent Children			
California	184.2	460.2	149.80%
Iowa	46	56.3	22.40%
Louisiana ²	20.5	50.7	147.30%
<i>Subtotal for Parents and Adults without Dependent Children States</i>	250.7	567.2	126.20%
Total	1964.1	2333.4	18.80%
<p>NOTES: There are five additional states that cover adults without dependent children with Title XIX funds that are not included in the table above: Arkansas (premium assistance only), Hawaii, Idaho (premium assistance only), Oklahoma (premium assistance only), and Washington. Enrollment data for adults without dependent children were not included in reports for AR, ID, OK and WA. Hawaii's total enrollment data includes this group, but did not break this group out from other enrollees.</p> <p>¹ Minnesota, New Mexico, and New York cover adults without dependent children as well as parents under one waiver program (MinnesotaCare, State Coverage Initiative, and Family Health Plus respectively). Figures reported in this table are estimates of the number of adults without dependent children covered in these programs; they are based on either publicly available data or data provided by the state for this purpose. In the case of New York and Minnesota, these estimates are in addition to adults without dependent children reported in other programs (NY – Safety Net Adults or Home Relief, MN – Adults without Dependent Children 1115 waiver.) Total enrollment figures for these programs (both parents and adults without dependent children) are included in the Families, Children and Pregnant Women figures reported in Appendix Table 3.</p> <p>² Louisiana has an approved 1115 waiver to establish the Greater New Orleans Community Health Connection (GNOCHC) program. The program serves non-elderly adults in the New Orleans area with incomes under 200% FPL. There are additional county-based expansions in Missouri (St. Louis area) and Ohio (Cuyahoga) that were not included in the data reported.</p> <p>³ Vermont's enrollment data broke out childless adults versus other adults (parents) in December 2011 and June 2012 only though adults without dependent children have been covered by the state for several years under their 1115 waiver program - Vermont Health Access Program (VHAP). Total enrollment figures for this program (both parents and adults without dependent children) are included in the Families, Children and Pregnant Women figures reported in Appendix Table 3.</p> <p>SOURCE: Compiled by Health Management Associates from state Medicaid enrollment reports for KCMU.</p>			

CONCLUSION. Overall, Medicaid enrollment growth continued to slow as the economic conditions improved. The Maintenance of Eligibility (MOE) provision helped to preserve coverage at a time when state economic conditions might have led to consideration of eligibility cuts, helping to actually reduce the number of uninsured between 2010 and 2011 as well as decrease the number of uninsured children during the Great Recession and its aftermath. Enrollment growth is expected to increase significantly as states prepare to implement the ACA. As of July 2013, 23 states and the District of Columbia plan to expand coverage to low income parents and adults without dependent children with incomes up to 138% FPL while an additional 6 states are still weighing their options. Regardless of whether states decide to implement the Medicaid expansion or not, enrollment is anticipated to grow due to new streamlined eligibility and enrollment processes as well as outreach for other new sources 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 2012 rather than “ever-enrolled” counts published by CMS. The data were provided to HMA by each state Medicaid program in the early months of 2013. 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.

Net Change. The data collected for this report are net changes in enrollment across the program and within select eligibility groups, taking into account the net impact of individuals enrolling and disenrolling from the Medicaid program. Because this data are not individual level data and states do not make a distinction between enrollment among current beneficiaries and new beneficiaries, it is not possible to determine from this data the number of individuals that left the program and the number that newly enrolled in a given time period, i.e. the churn within the program. For example, this data set cannot be used to determine how many of the 54.1 million beneficiaries enrolled in June 2012 had been enrolled in June 2011.

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.

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.

APPENDIX TABLE 1: TOTAL MEDICAID ENROLLMENT IN 50 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA JUNE 2000 TO JUNE 2012 (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	Jun-12
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	841.8
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	109.2
Arizona	445.7	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	1,209.5
Arkansas	329.8	374.5	416.7	410.6	438.0	458.4	480.7	492.6	487.6	514.0	526.5	538.9	544.7
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	7,551.9	7,869.2
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	651.1
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	582.4
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	208.4
District of Columbia	115.4	111.7	113.3	118.0	123.9	126.6	125.7	126.5	126.2	134.1	145.4	189.9	198.2
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	3,156.8
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	1,528.5
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	260.5
Idaho	100.9	122.0	134.1	146.0	154.6	167.4	167.1	171.9	171.4	183.6	207.0	215.0	220.2
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	2,624.1
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	1,015.3
Iowa	202.0	223.7	242.9	262.3	277.4	289.9	316.3	314.1	334.9	374.3	407.4	430.9	451.9
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	342.7
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	798.4
Louisiana	591.4	642.8	723.9	801.0	852.2	888.4	892.5	827.2	858.9	898.3	962.7	997.3	1,043.1
Maine	161.1	169.9	187.7	224.9	240.5	250.6	248.4	262.0	254.5	262.1	279.7	287.2	276.6
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	889.7
Massachusetts	839.8	897.8	874.4	857.3	888.9	925.6	963.5	997.9	1,053.6	1,095.5	1,150.2	1,190.9	1,233.2
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	1,911.8
Minnesota	466.1	501.2	513.1	557.6	571.3	584.9	585.6	585.3	603.8	663.9	714.9	831.9	867.4
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	622.2
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	816.9
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	115.3
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	206.1
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	301.0
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	134.0
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	980.8
New Mexico	287.9	304.4	342.5	365.3	383.9	366.6	369.0	380.4	432.3	472.7	508.7	508.6	506.8
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	4,902.9	5,004.0
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	1,391.5	1,470.9
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	65.6
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	2,052.3
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	653.6
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	568.6
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	2,098.5
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	173.5
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	711.0
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	102.8
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	1,317.8
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	3,649.3
Utah	126.9	132.3	146.4	179.4	194.2	204.9	199.5	186.3	193.0	230.8	246.0	273.0	283.3
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	141.8
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	832.7
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	1,095.5
West Virginia	259.1	262.4	279.1	289.1	296.0	299.7	308.8	300.2	307.4	320.1	331.4	335.4	333.5
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	969.7
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	67.3
TOTAL	31,730.2	34,102.4	37,229.2	39,412.7	41,111.5	42,437.6	42,522.3	42,290.9	43,609.4	47,013.2	50,384.0	52,769.6	54,109.5

NOTES: The data tables and graphs in this document present “point-in-time” monthly Medicaid enrollment counts for June each year from 2000 through 2012 rather than “ever-enrolled” counts published by CMS. The data were provided to HMA by each state Medicaid program in the early months of 2013. 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. 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 data 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 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.

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

**APPENDIX TABLE 2: TOTAL MEDICAID ENROLLMENT IN 50 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JUNE 2000 TO JUNE 2012 (PERCENT CHANGE)**

State	2000 – 2001	2001 – 2002	2002 – 2003	2003 – 2004	2004 – 2005	2005 – 2006	2006 – 2007	2007 – 2008	2008 – 2009	2009 – 2010	2010 – 2011	2011 – 2012
Alabama	7.2%	8.0%	5.4%	4.1%	1.3%	0.5%	-3.7%	4.9%	5.5%	6.4%	6.3%	1.1%
Alaska	3.4%	4.3%	6.4%	2.7%	1.9%	1.6%	-2.9%	-2.9%	4.3%	15.8%	6.6%	1.9%
Arizona	12.2%	35.2%	20.3%	2.8%	10.9%	-1.8%	0.7%	5.7%	14.1%	9.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Arkansas	13.5%	11.3%	-1.5%	6.7%	4.7%	4.9%	2.5%	-1.0%	5.4%	2.4%	2.4%	1.1%
California	9.1%	10.2%	5.1%	0.3%	1.2%	-0.7%	-0.2%	2.2%	5.2%	4.0%	5.2%	4.2%
Colorado	7.0%	9.7%	10.0%	12.6%	7.3%	-2.2%	-5.1%	6.8%	14.8%	12.5%	11.9%	10.6%
Connecticut	3.4%	12.2%	-1.4%	8.7%	-0.4%	-3.2%	2.4%	7.2%	6.6%	18.3%	7.7%	3.0%
Delaware	10.0%	6.6%	7.8%	7.9%	4.2%	5.7%	-0.1%	6.1%	8.9%	8.9%	9.4%	4.9%
District of Columbia	-3.2%	1.5%	4.1%	5.1%	2.2%	-0.7%	0.6%	-0.3%	6.3%	8.4%	30.6%	4.3%
Florida	10.0%	9.2%	4.3%	5.5%	5.2%	-0.7%	-5.9%	4.7%	16.3%	11.9%	6.9%	5.4%
Georgia	9.3%	12.9%	11.5%	5.7%	4.1%	-3.9%	-7.6%	3.5%	9.5%	5.1%	3.0%	1.8%
Hawaii	7.2%	2.3%	3.5%	5.6%	4.6%	0.7%	-1.4%	4.0%	11.5%	9.6%	5.1%	5.5%
Idaho	20.9%	10.0%	8.8%	5.9%	8.3%	-0.2%	2.9%	-0.3%	7.1%	12.7%	3.9%	2.4%
Illinois	4.4%	1.1%	8.4%	9.5%	7.1%	4.5%	6.9%	5.9%	7.2%	11.9%	4.7%	2.3%
Indiana	10.6%	7.6%	3.7%	6.6%	2.5%	2.8%	1.1%	5.0%	11.2%	4.8%	1.4%	3.8%
Iowa	10.7%	8.6%	8.0%	5.8%	4.5%	9.1%	-0.7%	6.6%	11.8%	8.8%	5.8%	4.9%
Kansas	6.8%	5.9%	6.9%	9.0%	4.7%	1.5%	-7.8%	3.5%	4.2%	7.8%	14.1%	5.3%
Kentucky	6.2%	2.6%	4.5%	2.5%	2.3%	1.7%	1.7%	0.5%	7.2%	3.5%	2.5%	0.5%
Louisiana	8.7%	12.6%	10.6%	6.4%	4.2%	0.5%	-7.3%	3.8%	4.6%	7.2%	3.6%	4.6%
Maine	5.5%	10.4%	19.8%	6.9%	4.2%	-0.9%	5.4%	-2.9%	3.0%	6.7%	2.7%	-3.7%
Maryland	5.6%	5.0%	2.3%	6.1%	2.2%	0.1%	3.5%	4.7%	20.0%	16.9%	10.0%	4.9%
Massachusetts	6.9%	-2.6%	-2.0%	3.7%	4.1%	4.1%	3.6%	5.6%	4.0%	5.0%	3.5%	3.6%
Michigan	6.4%	9.2%	6.7%	5.7%	4.1%	2.7%	2.9%	1.6%	10.4%	11.0%	3.8%	-1.5%
Minnesota	7.5%	2.4%	8.7%	2.4%	2.4%	0.1%	-0.1%	3.2%	9.9%	7.7%	16.4%	4.3%
Mississippi	22.3%	5.6%	1.5%	-1.0%	2.4%	-9.0%	-5.5%	4.1%	8.8%	4.0%	2.9%	0.7%
Missouri	11.1%	6.0%	7.6%	2.6%	0.7%	-17.4%	-1.0%	4.6%	3.7%	5.0%	0.9%	-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%	2.5%
Nebraska	6.7%	6.4%	-15.6%	4.4%	0.4%	1.3%	-0.9%	0.1%	7.2%	5.8%	3.0%	-0.5%
Nevada	19.5%	24.3%	6.9%	5.1%	-2.7%	0.1%	-1.0%	11.0%	13.0%	23.4%	10.4%	3.4%
New Hampshire	2.5%	9.4%	7.4%	4.8%	2.8%	2.1%	1.2%	3.8%	8.5%	5.2%	2.6%	0.0%
New Jersey	4.9%	3.8%	-0.3%	3.9%	2.2%	5.0%	1.3%	2.6%	4.0%	5.4%	4.9%	9.2%
New Mexico	5.7%	12.5%	6.6%	5.1%	-4.5%	0.6%	3.1%	13.7%	9.3%	7.6%	0.0%	-0.4%
New York	4.3%	18.6%	9.6%	7.3%	4.5%	1.1%	-1.8%	0.9%	6.7%	6.9%	3.8%	2.1%
North Carolina	11.4%	5.3%	5.0%	3.5%	2.3%	3.6%	0.1%	5.0%	7.5%	2.1%	2.4%	5.7%
North Dakota	3.0%	9.0%	11.2%	-2.6%	-0.7%	1.2%	-2.5%	0.4%	13.1%	8.5%	3.2%	-0.1%
Ohio	15.0%	12.9%	4.4%	5.7%	3.9%	1.2%	-1.3%	4.6%	8.7%	8.2%	2.4%	3.0%
Oklahoma	9.6%	8.1%	3.2%	4.8%	3.0%	2.2%	5.7%	-0.7%	7.8%	7.0%	4.1%	4.2%
Oregon	-1.7%	5.8%	-7.9%	3.7%	-2.6%	-1.6%	-6.2%	5.2%	10.4%	15.8%	18.9%	5.0%
Pennsylvania	2.1%	3.7%	4.4%	6.9%	6.6%	5.1%	0.5%	2.0%	4.8%	4.9%	4.7%	-5.3%
Rhode Island	3.4%	5.7%	3.8%	3.4%	-1.2%	0.1%	-2.4%	-3.0%	0.4%	3.9%	3.1%	1.6%
South Carolina	18.1%	5.2%	2.0%	-3.2%	-0.4%	-0.6%	-4.8%	4.0%	6.0%	1.3%	0.1%	2.8%
South Dakota	8.1%	6.4%	5.0%	3.1%	2.0%	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	4.8%	6.3%	0.9%	0.6%
Tennessee	8.3%	-0.9%	-6.8%	3.3%	-0.6%	-9.3%	-3.2%	1.8%	2.4%	0.0%	1.8%	2.2%
Texas	5.0%	19.0%	16.1%	5.0%	3.7%	0.6%	2.3%	0.6%	7.5%	8.3%	7.0%	1.6%
Utah	4.3%	10.6%	22.5%	8.3%	5.5%	-2.7%	-6.6%	3.6%	19.6%	6.6%	11.0%	3.8%
Vermont	2.9%	3.1%	2.3%	0.5%	-1.5%	1.9%	-1.8%	7.2%	7.5%	1.8%	2.7%	1.3%
Virginia	-0.1%	4.5%	7.6%	10.4%	5.3%	2.9%	-1.3%	4.4%	8.2%	9.0%	2.9%	3.0%
Washington	-2.0%	5.7%	3.1%	-3.5%	2.6%	2.4%	-0.6%	3.3%	9.1%	7.2%	3.7%	1.7%
West Virginia	1.3%	6.4%	3.6%	2.4%	1.3%	3.0%	-2.8%	2.4%	4.1%	3.5%	1.2%	-0.6%
Wisconsin	6.8%	13.4%	7.6%	5.9%	3.1%	2.7%	0.9%	7.7%	14.0%	14.0%	2.2%	0.7%
Wyoming	14.0%	23.2%	9.9%	4.2%	3.0%	1.1%	-3.9%	-0.7%	10.1%	9.6%	1.1%	-0.8%
TOTAL	7.5%	9.2%	5.9%	4.3%	3.2%	0.2%	-0.5%	3.1%	7.8%	7.2%	4.7%	2.5%

NOTES: The data tables and graphs in this document present “point-in-time” monthly Medicaid enrollment counts for June each year from 2000 through 2012 rather than “ever-enrolled” counts published by CMS. The data were provided to HMA by each state Medicaid program in the early months of 2013. 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. 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 data 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 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.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 3: FAMILIES, CHILDREN & PREGNANT WOMEN ENROLLMENT JUNE 2000 TO JUNE 2012 (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	Jun-12
Alabama	299.6	331.2	367.7	387.0	405.1	413.5	413.5	386.8	418.3	453.1	497.5	538.0	541.0
Alaska	57.6	59.3	61.5	65.5	67.1	67.9	68.7	65.3	62.6	65.7	78.1	83.2	84.2
Arizona	322.9	363.6	502.9	574.6	567.5	626.2	606.9	608.1	651.3	765.1	860.1	860.6	870.5
Arkansas	195.3	238.4	277.5	265.4	287.7	302.7	316.5	323.2	311.5	330.9	336.3	340.6	340.4
California*	3,057.6	3,292.6	3,592.9	3,713.1	3,749.9	3,802.0	3,741.1	3,700.3	3,778.1	4,034.1	4,267.0	4,450.9	4,461.9
Colorado	170.7	188.5	214.8	244.9	285.3	311.3	299.7	277.0	298.9	355.1	408.5	465.4	511.2
Connecticut	229.5	240.9	281.0	275.9	307.4	307.2	295.4	304.9	331.2	356.7	390.4	404.6	413.9
Delaware	-	-	-	75.7	81.7	84.5	87.7	86.7	91.1	98.0	106.6	116.6	121.0
District of Columbia	79.0	76.8	79.5	82.1	85.4	87.4	85.0	83.8	82.4	88.3	94.7	100.0	102.2
Florida	992.4	1,121.7	1,255.6	1,320.7	1,392.9	1,472.7	1,442.7	1,302.4	1,379.7	1,670.7	1,908.4	2,032.5	2,141.7
Georgia	616.5	697.3	816.3	912.7	984.4	1,035.2	971.8	863.3	902.4	1,008.9	1,062.9	1,081.2	1,087.0
Hawaii	114.1	124.0	124.8	132.0	138.7	146.0	147.1	144.3	150.6	170.9	189.6	200.1	211.8
Idaho	71.4	90.6	101.2	111.2	117.9	125.3	123.0	123.4	121.9	126.2	145.6	155.9	157.4
Illinois	932.3	982.4	1,002.0	1,098.0	1,222.4	1,324.5	1,362.1	1,494.0	1,602.1	1,738.9	1,981.3	2,073.8	2,112.4
Indiana	405.5	454.0	497.5	516.1	549.1	564.9	577.5	581.2	609.1	676.4	713.6	716.0	732.5
Iowa	113.9	135.7	151.5	165.3	176.3	182.5	187.4	184.9	197.0	227.8	251.0	262.4	268.0
Kansas	122.4	133.8	144.4	157.6	175.3	184.6	186.7	163.7	169.1	175.4	191.0	226.7	241.9
Kentucky	316.3	347.8	361.5	385.2	398.0	406.3	414.2	417.1	428.0	461.2	479.3	490.8	490.7
Louisiana	362.9	414.9	492.3	541.8	585.0	612.3	627.0	562.6	579.5	612.2	658.1	661.6	668.2
Maine	99.3	109.2	123.8	145.2	153.8	159.7	160.3	162.5	160.9	170.0	181.3	193.7	187.1
Maryland	276.8	294.8	310.1	315.6	342.3	348.3	341.8	333.2	350.6	450.6	540.2	599.2	626.5
Massachusetts	444.7	470.9	498.3	464.9	471.8	472.1	481.4	470.0	488.0	509.9	533.3	548.0	564.8
Michigan	712.0	772.8	865.5	934.7	999.6	1,044.9	1,072.9	1,107.5	1,123.9	1,266.3	1,384.0	1,396.5	1,387.0
Minnesota	336.2	364.3	369.2	407.3	416.4	427.4	423.6	420.5	433.3	487.2	530.8	557.6	590.3
Mississippi	256.1	343.5	364.3	369.3	362.4	373.2	318.4	294.1	315.3	356.1	373.7	385.2	384.2
Missouri	489.3	556.0	594.1	636.5	645.2	639.3	508.7	524.5	527.7	548.7	576.4	580.9	577.0
Montana	35.9	34.5	36.3	39.8	60.8	58.9	57.3	62.4	60.5	65.7	73.1	78.5	79.6
Nebraska	133.2	144.2	155.1	123.1	129.6	129.0	130.5	128.8	128.6	140.4	149.4	154.2	152.2
Nevada	70.1	87.3	114.6	122.5	126.3	122.9	121.5	118.0	133.5	156.3	201.7	222.8	227.5
New Hampshire	59.7	61.2	68.2	74.1	77.6	79.7	81.7	82.0	84.1	92.3	97.0	98.5	97.5
New Jersey	391.6	420.0	442.7	440.9	460.4	473.0	504.8	509.9	526.8	550.9	586.5	618.0	645.8
New Mexico	223.6	237.9	272.8	292.4	307.9	287.7	281.9	287.8	330.3	358.9	383.4	386.9	386.8
New York	1,568.9	1,683.6	1,837.7	2,245.5	2,475.6	2,607.7	2,630.7	2,555.5	2,585.2	2,613.4	2,754.0	2,821.0	2,844.5
North Carolina	538.0	628.1	672.4	714.3	743.2	756.5	785.9	780.1	831.4	915.1	930.9	949.9	1,017.5
North Dakota	27.7	28.5	32.3	37.7	36.2	35.7	36.0	34.5	34.6	41.2	45.6	47.2	46.9
Ohio	716.8	877.0	1,002.4	1,052.1	1,114.0	1,169.8	1,179.1	1,149.5	1,200.7	1,328.4	1,453.2	1,482.0	1,527.4
Oklahoma	261.8	287.6	316.3	323.9	341.4	348.2	352.3	376.3	367.4	403.3	437.0	456.2	480.9
Oregon	236.3	226.1	236.4	227.0	242.5	245.7	244.6	222.8	232.9	264.1	315.0	363.6	385.7
Pennsylvania	-	-	974.9	1,017.3	1,100.6	1,179.6	1,247.7	1,235.8	1,252.6	1,311.3	1,373.5	1,426.4	1,294.5
Rhode Island	94.7	99.6	105.1	110.1	115.6	112.5	111.6	107.6	103.0	103.1	108.7	112.6	114.7
South Carolina	354.6	414.1	480.2	489.6	465.4	462.1	459.8	429.8	435.2	469.3	471.8	464.5	477.3
South Dakota	48.7	54.1	58.7	62.4	65.0	66.5	66.3	67.1	67.9	71.8	77.2	77.8	77.7
Tennessee	860.8	945.0	908.2	877.3	908.7	889.9	817.8	779.8	798.2	832.4	891.3	895.4	913.9
Texas	1,271.9	1,354.2	1,687.9	2,023.2	2,134.6	2,187.3	2,173.5	2,214.9	2,211.6	2,400.0	2,632.0	2,837.5	2,872.1
Utah	83.4	87.5	98.7	112.8	125.2	130.4	125.0	109.2	113.2	141.2	162.1	182.6	190.6
Vermont	86.1	89.1	92.2	94.3	94.3	92.2	93.3	90.7	86.9	94.9	98.0	100.9	101.8
Virginia	292.1	290.3	308.0	342.3	391.6	416.5	427.2	415.4	437.3	485.7	541.5	555.2	572.5
Washington	628.2	603.8	636.0	652.9	615.9	628.9	640.7	630.0	650.8	722.1	779.2	805.0	811.1
West Virginia	158.0	160.4	175.5	183.2	187.0	188.3	191.8	183.7	188.1	197.8	205.7	206.3	203.7
Wisconsin	295.2	326.8	388.1	427.7	459.1	476.1	490.4	492.4	538.8	620.6	682.1	715.7	723.9
Wyoming	24.5	29.1	38.0	43.0	44.8	45.9	45.4	43.0	42.3	47.4	52.6	52.8	51.9
Total	19,536.1	21,374.9	24,588.9	26,427.5	27,792.0	28,713.0	28,557.8	28,091.9	29,006.5	31,632.0	34,242.2	35,633.5	36,173.0

NOTES: *The most recently available enrollment figures published for California cannot be broken out into this eligibility category. Therefore, the data provided here are enrollment data that will allow for this break out published by the state of California which was as of January 2012. In order to include that data here, the authors applied ratios based on the differences in the total enrollment reported in the January 2012 report and the June 2012 data. The split between families, children and pregnant women compared to aged and disabled enrollees was not available in DE before June 2003 and in PA before June 2002. Enrollment data for adults without dependent children were excluded from these counts when possible. Notable exceptions include Hawaii (adults without dependent children enrolled under their Quest programs), Minnesota (adults without dependent children enrolled through the Minnesota Care waiver program), New York (adults without dependent children enrolled through the Family Health Plus waiver program), and Vermont (adults without dependent children enrolled through the Vermont Health Assistance Program waiver program).

The data tables and graphs in this document present “point-in-time” monthly Medicaid enrollment counts for June each year from 2000 through 2012 rather than “ever-enrolled” counts published by CMS. The data were provided to HMA by each state Medicaid program in the early months of 2013. 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. 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 data 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 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.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 4: AGED AND DISABLED MEDICAID ENROLLMENT JUNE 2000 TO JUNE 2012 (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	Jun-12
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	300.8
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	25.0
Arizona	116.0	128.2	142.8	160.7	172.5	191.6	196.4	201.6	207.8	215.3	228.0	239.2	249.8
Arkansas	134.5	136.1	139.2	145.1	150.4	155.7	164.2	169.3	176.1	183.1	190.2	198.2	204.4
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	1,896.5	1,926.8
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	129.4
Connecticut	87.2	86.4	86.2	86.0	85.9	84.8	83.9	83.4	85.0	87.1	88.6	88.9	89.2
Delaware	-	-	-	26.5	27.6	28.8	31.1	31.7	32.8	33.7	35.0	36.6	38.0
District of Columbia	36.4	34.9	33.8	34.9	37.4	38.5	39.6	41.1	42.4	44.4	49.1	50.6	53.0
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	1,015.2
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	441.6
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	48.7
Idaho	29.5	31.4	33.0	34.8	36.7	42.1	44.1	48.5	49.5	57.4	61.4	59.1	62.8
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	511.7
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	262.8
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	127.3
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	100.5
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	307.6
Louisiana	228.5	227.8	231.6	259.2	267.2	276.0	265.5	264.7	279.4	286.0	304.6	315.2	324.1
Maine	61.8	60.8	63.8	64.7	65.8	70.4	77.3	78.6	80.0	80.4	83.0	77.1	76.3
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	196.4
Massachusetts	273.1	282.9	290.1	291.2	292.3	297.3	309.2	318.6	328.6	337.3	353.0	361.8	380.2
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	486.7
Minnesota	129.9	136.9	143.9	150.4	154.9	157.5	162.0	164.8	170.5	176.7	184.0	190.3	193.6
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	238.0
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	239.8
Montana	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.5	24.2	26.4	26.5	27.4	28.2	28.9	32.8	33.7	35.7
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	53.9
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	73.4
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	36.5
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	287.1
New Mexico	64.2	66.4	69.6	72.7	75.7	78.7	82.1	84.4	87.4	89.8	93.7	95.2	95.3
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	1,188.9	1,227.9
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	453.4
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	18.7
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	524.7
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	172.7
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	134.4
Pennsylvania	-	-	526.1	550.2	575.1	607.1	629.7	651.9	673.1	706.6	742.4	789.3	803.9
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	58.8
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	233.7
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	25.1
Tennessee	459.4	487.9	510.1	441.7	454.4	464.1	404.4	402.2	406.6	396.3	332.4	348.9	357.4
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	777.2
Utah	43.5	44.9	47.7	49.3	52.5	56.2	58.5	59.4	61.3	65.5	69.0	73.6	76.0
Vermont	21.9	21.9	22.3	22.9	23.5	23.9	25.0	25.5	37.6	39.0	38.2	39.0	40.0
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	260.2
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	283.9
West Virginia	101.1	102.1	103.7	106.0	109.0	111.4	117.0	116.5	119.3	122.4	125.8	129.1	129.8
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	220.5
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	15.4
Total	9,558.8	9,836.9	10,727.0	11,090.5	11,430.2	11,822.4	12,030.4	12,226.6	12,551.5	12,993.8	13,456.6	13,993.6	14,425.0

NOTES: *The most recently available enrollment figures published for California cannot be broken out into this eligibility category. Therefore, the data provided here are enrollment data that will allow for this break out published by the state of California which was as of January 2012. In order to include that data here, the authors applied ratios based on the differences in the total enrollment reported in the January 2012 report and the June 2012 data. The split between families, children and pregnant women compared to aged and disabled enrollees was not available in DE before June 2003 and in PA before June 2002.

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

Endnotes

- ¹ The Great Recession officially began in December 2007 and officially ended in July 2009 according to the National Bureau of Economic Research; however, the effects of the Great Recession continued well past this point.
- ² Bureau of Labor Statistics, “Seasonal Unemployment Rate, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey,” (Washington, DC: Bureau of Labor Statistics). Accessed August 6, 2013. <http://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LNS14000000>.
- ³ There are some exceptions to the MOE provisions. For example, states that cover non-disabled, non-pregnant adults with incomes above 133% FPL and may reduce coverage back to this level if they certify a budget deficit. To date, 4 states have reduced eligibility for adults under this provision though such cuts occurred after this reporting period.
- ⁴ Between 2010 and 2011, the rate of employer-sponsored insurance (ESI) coverage was essentially unchanged, but there was an increase in Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) coverage. The increase in public coverage led to a decline in the uninsured rate from 18.5 percent in 2010 to 18.0 percent in 2011, and thus 1.2 million fewer uninsured nonelderly Americans. Most of the growth in public coverage and reduction in the number of nonelderly uninsured was concentrated among adults. Among children, coverage was largely unchanged between 2010 and 2011, which had previously been declining despite a decrease in the share of children with employer-sponsored coverage and increased demand due to the recession. John Holahan and Megan McGarth, *Reversing the Trend? Understanding the Recent Increase in Health Insurance Coverage among the Nonelderly Population* (Washington, DC: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, March 2013), <http://www.kff.org/uninsured/issue-brief/reversing-the-trend-understanding-the-recent-increase-in-health-insurance-coverage-among-the-nonelderly-population/>.
- ⁵ Vernon Smith, Kathleen Gifford, Eileen Ellis, Robin Rudowitz and Laura Snyder, *Moving Ahead Amid Fiscal Challenges: A Look at Medicaid Spending, Coverage and Policy Trends Results from a 50-State Medicaid Budget Survey for State Fiscal Years 2011 and 2012* (Washington, DC: Kaiser Family Foundation, October 2011), <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/report/moving-ahead-amid-fiscal-challenges-a-look-at-medicaid-spending-coverage-and-policy-trends-results-from-a-50-state-medicaid-budget-survey-for-state-fiscal-years-2011-and-2012/>.
- ⁶ There were an additional 4 states that also saw a slower rate of growth than the year before; however, the difference between the two growth rates was less than 1 percentage point.
- ⁷ This category captures enrollment categories consisting of children, families, and pregnant women. Previous reports had included a break between non-disabled children and adults (including the aged, disabled, and disabled children). However, due to changes in state reporting over time, this break was no longer feasible.
- ⁸ Vernon Smith, Kathleen Gifford, Eileen Ellis, Robin Rudowitz and Laura Snyder, *Moving Ahead Amid Fiscal Challenges: A Look at Medicaid Spending, Coverage and Policy Trends Results from a 50-State Medicaid Budget Survey for State Fiscal Years 2011 and 2012* (Washington, DC: Kaiser Family Foundation, October 2011), <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/report/moving-ahead-amid-fiscal-challenges-a-look-at-medicaid-spending-coverage-and-policy-trends-results-from-a-50-state-medicaid-budget-survey-for-state-fiscal-years-2011-and-2012/>.
- ⁹ KCMU/Urban Institute estimates based on data from FY 2010 MSIS and CMS-64, 2013.
- ¹⁰ Arizona’s enrollment freeze did not violate the MOE provisions enacted under the ACA as the enrollment freeze was enacted as part of a waiver renewal, one of the exceptions to the MOE provisions.



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