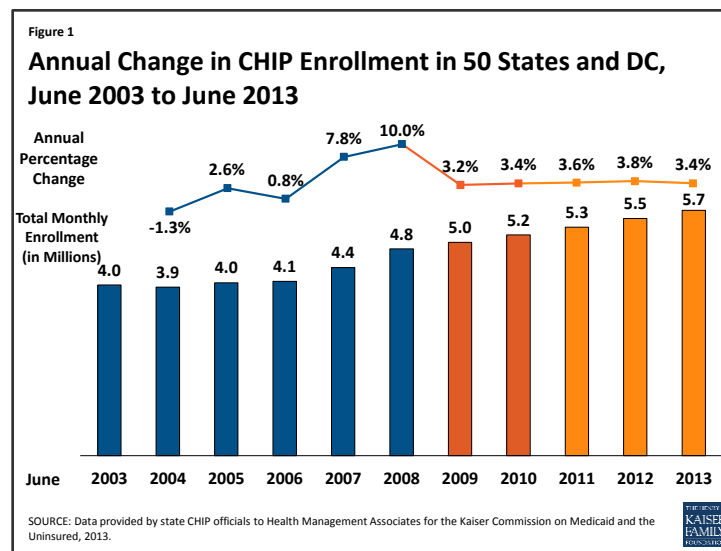


January 2014 | Issue Brief

CHIP Enrollment: June 2013 Data Snapshot

In June 2013, over 5.7 million children were enrolled in the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP.) Enrollment in June 2013 increased by 190,453 or by 3.4 percent, compared to one year earlier. Since 2009, annual rates of growth have remained fairly steady, ranging between 3.2 percent and 3.8 percent. In contrast, during the height of the Great Recession, enrollment increased annually by 7.8 to 10 percent. (Figure 1)



CHIP, combined with Medicaid, provide a crucial safety net of coverage for low-income children. Both programs, aided by maintenance of eligibility (MOE) provisions maintained under the Affordable Care Act (ACA) helped to stave off increases in the number of uninsured children. Between 2007 and 2012, the uninsured rate for children dropped from 10.9% to 9.2%, despite a decline in the share of children with employer-sponsored coverage.¹ CHIP offers coverage to low-income children in families without access to affordable coverage but with incomes above Medicaid levels. Economic conditions provide upward and downward pressure on CHIP enrollment. During the economic downturn, many Americans lost jobs and incomes declined, making children in such families eligible for CHIP. However, as family incomes continued to fall, children moved from CHIP to Medicaid.

Policy actions at the federal level have also affected CHIP enrollment. In addition to reauthorizing CHIP through 2015, the Children’s Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act (CHIPRA) provided performance bonuses through FFY 2013 for states that increased enrollment of children who are eligible for Medicaid coverage but not enrolled and adopt enrollment simplifications. The last performance bonuses were awarded December 30, 2013 for FFY 2013. Over \$307 million in such bonuses were awarded to twenty-three states, all of which had also been awarded bonuses in the prior year. Additionally, 15 states received a tier 2 bonus, indicating they exceeded their enrollment targets by more than ten percent.²

In addition to the MOE provisions mentioned above, which require states to maintain eligibility levels until 2019 for children, CHIP programs also face the same ACA requirements in terms of enrollment simplifications, coordination with Medicaid and the new Marketplaces, as well as the use of Modified Adjust Gross Income beginning in 2014. The ACA requires that Medicaid cover children with incomes up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) as of January 2014. Before this change, states were required to cover children under the age of six in families with income of at least 133 percent FPL and school-age children and teens with incomes up to 100 percent FPL in Medicaid. Many states already covered children with incomes up to 133 percent FPL in Medicaid, but due to the change in law, 21 states needed to transition some children from their CHIP state plans to their Medicaid state plans.

A few of these 21 states decided to move these children before the requirement was in place. New York and Colorado implemented an early transition of children from CHIP to Medicaid but are maintaining separate CHIP programs. Meanwhile, New Hampshire and California moved or are in the process of transitioning all CHIP kids to Medicaid, not just these older children with incomes under 133 percent FPL. The remaining 17 states will transition an estimated 13 percent to 48 percent of their CHIP coverage to Medicaid.³ These remain eligible for the Title XXI Federal CHIP match rate.

This CHIP enrollment report series has always included Title XXI-funded enrollees only (children enrolled in both Medicaid expansion CHIP programs and stand-alone CHIP programs) while its companion Medicaid enrollment report has included Title XIX-funded enrollees only; this has ensured an unduplicated count between Medicaid and CHIP children. Because of difficulties in identifying which of these children are in fact being transitioned and to continue to ensure unduplicated counts with the companion report for Medicaid, these older children are still included as CHIP enrollees in this report. Therefore, the early transitions described above are accounted for within CHIP in this report.

Cross State Trends. Over the year from June 2012 to June 2013, monthly CHIP enrollment increased in 29 states. Over 70 percent of the increased CHIP enrollment occurred in two states (Arizona and California.)

California's CHIP enrollment represents over one-fifth of all CHIP enrollment across the country; enrollment growth in this program therefore has a significant effect on total CHIP enrollment. CHIP enrollment increased in California by 8.8 percent as 101,163 additional children were enrolled in June 2013 compared to one year earlier. The transition of children previously enrolled in the Title XXI Healthy Families to Medi-Cal (Medicaid) would not affect CHIP enrollment numbers reflected in this report because these children are still included in the CHIP counts. The increase in the number of children enrolled in CHIP may be related to outreach and enrollment efforts tied to expanded Medicaid and CHIP coverage programs in California, and also to the improving economy with children moving up the income scale between Medicaid and CHIP.

Arizona's CHIP program, KidsCare, has been closed to new enrollment since December 2009 due to state budget shortfalls. CHIP enrollment steadily declined for several reporting periods, reaching its lowest level in over a decade in June 2012. However, the state opened a new, temporary program, KidsCare II, in May 2012 for approximately 20,000 children with incomes between 100 and 175 percent FPL.⁴ Between June 2012 and June 2013, CHIP enrollment in Arizona more than doubled as 30,973 more children had enrolled in coverage. The program was scheduled to end in January 2014. However, the state recently received approval to extend

coverage for children with incomes above 133 percent FPL through January 31, 2014 to provide additional time to transition to coverage through the Federally Facilitated Marketplace.⁵

In contrast, CHIP enrollment declined in 22 states between June 2012 and June 2013. (Figure 2) A number of these declines were relatively small, A number of these states also saw growth among children eligible for Medicaid during this period as well, including Indiana, Maine, and Nevada, which had the largest percentage declines during this period.⁶

In terms of percentage change from one year to the next, enrollment in 2013 grew at a slower pace than in the prior annual period in 32 states. The only four states that experienced double digit growth were Arizona, Kansas, Montana, and New Hampshire.

CONCLUSION. Overall, CHIP enrollment continued to increase, but growth slow to the lowest rates since the start of the Recession as the economic conditions continued to improve. CHIP programs, along with state Medicaid programs continue to play a critical role in assuring health coverage for uninsured children.

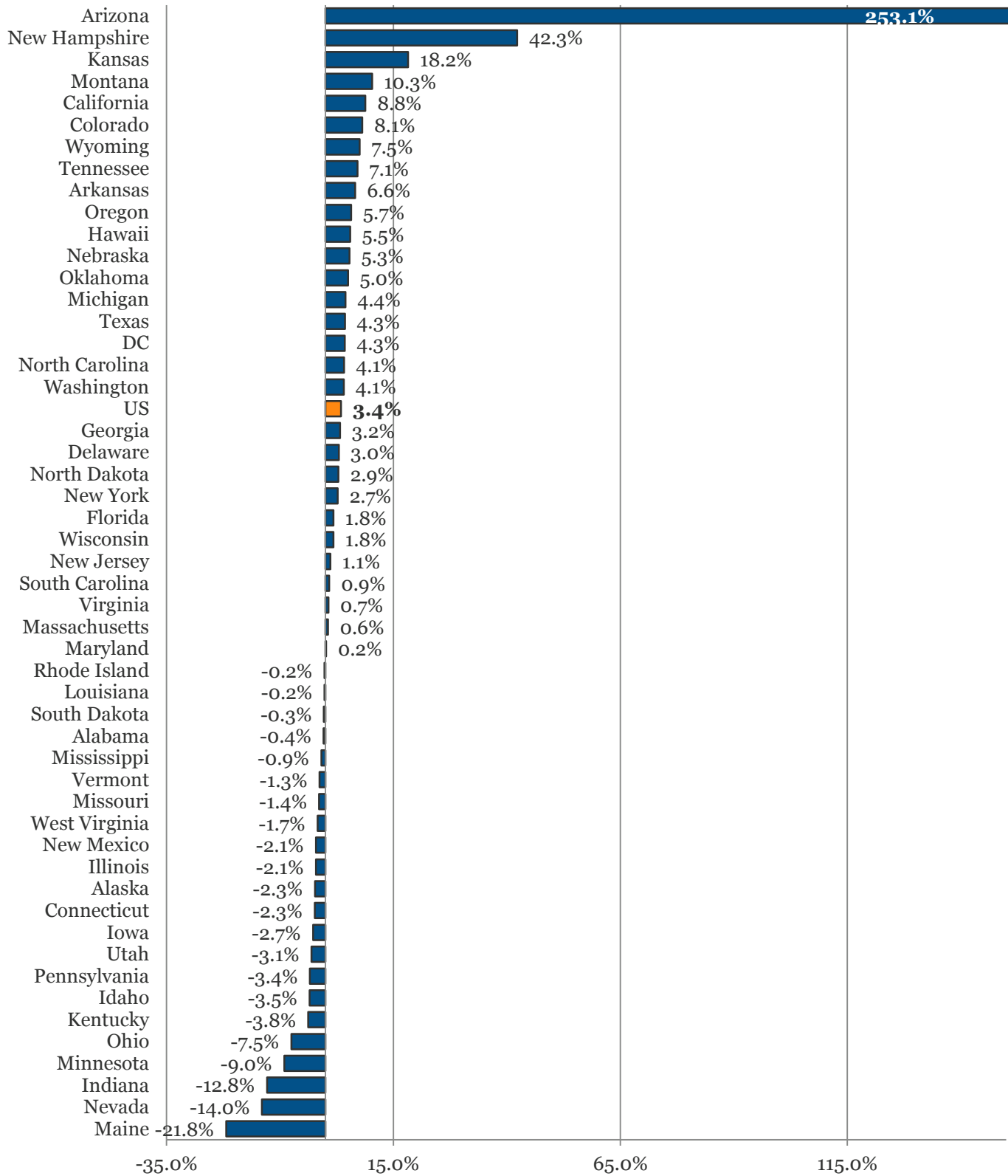
This Data Snapshot was prepared by Vern Smith of Health Management Associates along with Laura Snyder and Robin Rudowitz of the Kaiser Family Foundation.

Methodology. The data in this report reflect the number of children, including individuals covered under the unborn child option, enrolled in CHIP programs in each state. State CHIP officials provided data specifically for the months of December 2012 and June 2013. States also were asked to review data in previous reports in this series and to update data as might be appropriate for previous periods. The data for this report were requested in November 2013; responses were returned by December 2013. Data for specific states in reports issued by CMS may differ from data in this report. Beyond the “point-in-time” versus “ever-enrolled” counts described below, differences occur when states provide data for this report for a point-in-time other than the final day of a quarter, when states update enrollment counts, e.g., for retroactive eligibility of a Medicaid-expansion CHIP program.

The data in this report are “point-in-time,” meaning the number of individuals enrolled in a specific month, such as June 2013. A “point-in-time” count is distinct from the “ever-enrolled” count, which is provided in reports issued by CMS. The annual count of children ever-enrolled will always exceed the number enrolled at any point-in-time, as long as new enrollments and departures occur during the year. For example, the CMS CHIP annual report for the year ending in September 2011, shows a total of 7,970,879 children enrolled at any point in time and for any length of time during that FFY 2011. In contrast, the number of children enrolled in the month of September 2011 per data provided for this report (not reported here) was 5,419,887 or 68.0 percent remained enrolled in September. Recent experience shows that one-third of CHIP enrollees enrolled at any time during the year were not enrolled at the end of the year.

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 children enrolling and disenrolling from the CHIP 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 children 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 5.7 million beneficiaries enrolled in June 2013 had been enrolled in June 2012.

**Figure 2: Percentage Change in Total CHIP Enrollment
June 2012 to June 2013**



NOTES: Data refers to Title XXI coverage only. NH data reflect December 2012; NC data reflect June 2012.
SOURCE: Compiled by Health Management Associates from state Medicaid enrollment reports for KCMU.

Appendix 1: Total CHIP Enrollment by State (Monthly Enrollment in Thousands), June 2006 – 2013

State	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alabama	65,875	67,715	71,251	69,252	75,112	81,136	85,615	85,284
Alaska	9,582	7,793	8,743	8,721	10,148	10,917	11,040	10,788
Arizona	59,250	64,453	65,837	53,408	32,221	18,469	12,238	43,211
Arkansas	67,170	69,349	67,832	64,213	68,017	70,372	71,621	76,327
California	860,888	986,311	1,062,303	1,127,673	1,062,126	1,127,027	1,152,476	1,253,639
Colorado	53,894	51,939	60,166	64,598	69,369	63,956	82,856	89,595
Connecticut	14,251	17,200	15,432	14,136	14,212	13,657	12,872	12,575
DC	4,844	5,069	5,484	6,090	6,342	6,244	6,401	6,676
Delaware	4,750	5,146	6,720	6,307	5,871	6,337	6,514	6,708
Florida	193,639	224,575	231,226	225,028	254,217	252,447	258,414	262,980
Georgia	257,212	276,551	225,497	198,951	205,990	207,653	220,778	227,873
Hawaii	15,569	17,226	18,787	20,763	24,359	25,257	27,392	28,890
Idaho	14,287	19,352	26,811	29,652	24,622	24,837	25,222	24,340
Illinois	151,253	175,145	186,107	218,161	232,370	243,571	249,361	244,138
Indiana	69,787	68,394	71,253	70,496	79,757	83,494	94,476	82,355
Iowa	36,286	33,412	34,580	43,830	44,870	57,023	65,280	63,524
Kansas	37,631	35,374	38,047	38,731	40,065	45,694	47,078	55,663
Kentucky	50,225	52,536	53,555	53,991	59,962	67,023	67,631	65,070
Louisiana	107,777	107,828	124,310	126,657	124,373	124,018	121,696	121,442
Maine	14,705	13,346	13,839	14,955	15,479	15,945	15,838	12,381
Maryland	101,552	104,870	110,877	99,582	96,470	97,418	97,063	97,249
Massachusetts	75,019	87,492	105,094	103,605	113,760	116,043	119,014	119,702
Michigan	47,710	43,375	43,354	46,308	38,525	44,043	45,072	47,071
Minnesota	2,229	2,458	2,368	2,226	2,156	2,148	2,080	1,892
Mississippi	60,457	60,122	64,978	67,097	66,953	69,669	70,550	69,941
Missouri	61,097	61,936	58,923	65,133	71,663	70,853	70,828	69,854
Montana	13,165	13,289	16,576	18,639	20,761	24,739	28,844	31,819
Nebraska	23,194	24,491	25,397	23,744	27,421	29,396	30,516	32,132
Nevada	27,848	29,899	26,832	22,444	21,255	21,139	24,717	21,266
New Hampshire	7,688	7,415	8,009	7,905	8,527	8,938	8,868	12,615
New Jersey	127,525	125,494	121,581	133,878	155,512	166,218	168,337	170,176
New Mexico	10,598	8,072	9,706	8,647	8,615	8,165	7,926	7,762
New York	388,689	394,164	365,311	382,803	394,692	409,252	452,462	464,637
North Carolina	109,466	113,667	122,379	129,973	171,730	192,855	190,766	198,643
North Dakota	4,454	4,553	5,785	4,644	4,666	4,706	4,818	4,956
Ohio	142,374	140,547	145,049	153,335	158,194	162,041	163,473	151,252
Oklahoma	58,731	66,570	62,955	65,679	69,968	60,374	70,017	73,517
Oregon	29,430	39,586	50,736	47,575	56,930	68,102	72,557	76,687
Pennsylvania	143,501	161,166	172,662	191,497	194,721	191,508	190,279	183,773
Rhode Island	12,412	12,612	12,348	12,454	14,361	15,032	15,209	15,179
South Carolina	40,161	36,001	45,332	54,406	56,618	61,940	66,809	67,385
South Dakota	11,323	11,136	11,531	11,900	12,334	12,917	13,158	13,114
Tennessee	-	31,619	53,064	67,980	73,741	78,883	77,407	82,877
Texas	293,342	326,635	554,642	544,815	574,902	576,025	615,017	641,636
Utah	35,724	25,095	35,248	41,468	41,608	37,696	36,605	35,482
Vermont	3,012	2,820	3,215	3,330	3,478	3,721	3,936	3,886
Virginia	78,745	82,731	90,907	96,163	99,433	108,553	113,333	114,121
Washington	18,790	18,975	20,953	23,875	29,537	31,660	30,873	32,126
West Virginia	24,835	24,939	24,418	24,555	24,824	24,069	25,114	24,679
Wisconsin	30,954	31,368	71,590	72,153	91,737	94,470	90,468	92,060
Wyoming	5,263	5,684	6,039	5,532	5,430	5,597	5,566	5,986
Total	4,078,163	4,397,495	4,835,639	4,988,958	5,160,004	5,343,247	5,546,481	5,736,934

NOTES: Data refers to Title XXI coverage only. NH data reflect December 2012; NC data reflect June 2012.

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

Appendix 2: Total CHIP Enrollment by State (Percentage Change), June 2005 – 2013

State	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13
Alabama	2.4%	2.8%	5.2%	-2.8%	8.5%	8.0%	5.5%	-0.4%
Alaska	-15.7%	-18.7%	12.2%	-0.3%	16.4%	7.6%	1.1%	-2.3%
Arizona	17.0%	8.8%	2.1%	-18.9%	-39.7%	-42.7%	-33.7%	253.1%
Arkansas	8.1%	3.2%	-2.2%	-5.3%	5.9%	3.5%	1.8%	6.6%
California	5.1%	14.6%	7.7%	6.2%	-5.8%	6.1%	2.3%	8.8%
Colorado	32.4%	-3.6%	15.8%	7.4%	7.4%	-7.8%	29.6%	8.1%
Connecticut	-9.2%	20.7%	-10.3%	-8.4%	0.5%	-3.9%	-5.7%	-2.3%
DC	11.1%	4.6%	8.2%	11.1%	4.1%	-1.5%	2.5%	4.3%
Delaware	3.9%	8.3%	30.6%	-6.1%	-6.9%	7.9%	2.8%	3.0%
Florida	-5.1%	16.0%	3.0%	-2.7%	13.0%	-0.7%	2.4%	1.8%
Georgia	12.4%	7.5%	-18.5%	-11.8%	3.5%	0.8%	6.3%	3.2%
Hawaii	10.4%	10.6%	9.1%	10.5%	17.3%	3.7%	8.5%	5.5%
Idaho	3.6%	35.5%	38.5%	10.6%	-17.0%	0.9%	1.6%	-3.5%
Illinois	11.2%	15.8%	6.3%	4.9%	4.7%	3.0%	4.2%	11.4%
Indiana	1.2%	-2.0%	4.2%	-1.1%	13.1%	4.7%	13.2%	-12.8%
Iowa	3.9%	-7.9%	3.5%	26.7%	2.4%	27.1%	14.5%	-2.7%
Kansas	8.7%	-6.0%	7.6%	1.8%	3.4%	14.0%	3.0%	18.2%
Kentucky	1.7%	4.6%	1.9%	0.8%	11.1%	11.8%	0.9%	-3.8%
Louisiana	-0.1%	0.0%	15.3%	1.9%	-1.8%	-0.3%	-1.9%	-0.2%
Maine	5.1%	-9.2%	3.7%	8.1%	3.5%	3.0%	-0.7%	-21.8%
Maryland	6.9%	3.3%	5.7%	-10.2%	-3.1%	1.0%	-0.4%	0.2%
Massachusetts	6.9%	16.6%	20.1%	-1.4%	9.8%	2.0%	2.6%	0.6%
Michigan	-15.1%	-9.1%	0.0%	6.8%	-16.8%	14.3%	2.3%	4.4%
Minnesota	5.0%	10.3%	-3.7%	-6.0%	-3.1%	-0.4%	-3.2%	-9.0%
Mississippi	-11.2%	-0.6%	8.1%	3.3%	-0.2%	4.1%	1.3%	-0.9%
Missouri	-34.8%	1.4%	-4.9%	10.5%	10.0%	-1.1%	0.0%	-1.4%
Montana	20.7%	0.9%	24.7%	12.4%	11.4%	19.2%	16.6%	10.3%
Nebraska	0.3%	5.6%	3.7%	-6.5%	15.5%	7.2%	3.8%	5.3%
Nevada	-3.4%	7.4%	-10.3%	-16.4%	-5.3%	-0.5%	16.9%	-14.0%
New Hampshire	9.5%	-3.6%	8.0%	-1.3%	7.9%	4.8%	-0.8%	42.3%
New Jersey	10.7%	-1.6%	-3.1%	10.1%	16.2%	6.9%	1.3%	1.1%
New Mexico	-0.5%	-23.8%	20.2%	-10.9%	-0.4%	-5.2%	-2.9%	-2.1%
New York	-8.9%	1.4%	-7.3%	4.8%	3.1%	3.7%	10.6%	2.7%
North Carolina	-16.1%	3.8%	7.7%	6.2%	32.1%	12.3%	-1.1%	4.1%
North Dakota	7.7%	2.2%	27.1%	-19.7%	0.5%	0.9%	2.4%	2.9%
Ohio	15.9%	-1.3%	3.2%	5.7%	3.2%	2.4%	0.9%	-7.5%
Oklahoma	7.9%	13.3%	-5.4%	4.3%	6.5%	-13.7%	16.0%	5.0%
Oregon	17.7%	34.5%	28.2%	-6.2%	19.7%	19.6%	6.5%	5.7%
Pennsylvania	5.1%	12.3%	7.1%	10.9%	1.7%	-1.7%	-0.6%	-3.4%
Rhode Island	5.6%	1.6%	-2.1%	0.9%	15.3%	4.7%	1.2%	-0.2%
South Carolina	-23.6%	-10.4%	25.9%	20.0%	4.1%	9.4%	7.9%	0.9%
South Dakota	6.7%	-1.7%	3.5%	3.2%	3.6%	4.7%	1.9%	-0.3%
Tennessee	-	-	67.8%	28.1%	8.5%	7.0%	-1.9%	7.1%
Texas	-10.1%	11.3%	69.8%	-1.8%	5.5%	0.2%	6.8%	4.3%
Utah	26.4%	-29.8%	40.5%	17.6%	0.3%	-9.4%	-2.9%	-3.1%
Vermont	0.7%	-6.4%	14.0%	3.6%	4.4%	7.0%	5.8%	-1.3%
Virginia	7.6%	5.1%	9.9%	5.8%	3.4%	9.2%	4.4%	0.7%
Washington	-11.1%	1.0%	10.4%	13.9%	23.7%	7.2%	-2.5%	4.1%
West Virginia	1.3%	0.4%	-2.1%	0.6%	1.1%	-3.0%	4.3%	-1.7%
Wisconsin	10.5%	1.3%	128.2%	0.8%	27.1%	3.0%	-4.2%	1.8%
Wyoming	27.7%	8.0%	6.2%	-8.4%	-1.8%	3.1%	-0.6%	7.5%
Total	0.8%	7.8%	10.0%	2.7%	3.3%	3.5%	3.9%	4.0%

NOTES: Data refers to Title XXI coverage only. NH data reflect December 2012; NC data reflect June 2012.

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

¹ Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, *The Uninsured: A Primer – Key Facts about Health Insurance on the Eve of Coverage Expansions*, Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, October 2013 <http://www.kff.org/report-section/the-uninsured-a-primer-2013-3-how-and-why-has-the-number-of-uninsured-people-changed/>.

² CHIPRA Performance Bonuses InsureKidsNow.gov, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), Accessed January 13, 2013 http://www.insurekidsnow.gov/professionals/eligibility/performance_bonuses.html

³ Wesley Prater and Joan Alker, Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, *Aligning Eligibility for Children: Moving the Stairstep Kids to Medicaid*, (Washington, DC: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, August 2013,) <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/aligning-eligibility-for-children-moving-the-stairstep-kids-to-medicaid/>.

⁴ In May 2013, the state expanded eligibility up to 200% FPL. “KidsCare II – Arizona’s Temporary Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP),” Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), accessed January 15, 2014. <http://www.azahcccs.gov/applicants/KidsCareII.aspx>.

⁵ “KidsCare II – Arizona’s Temporary Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP),” Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), accessed January 15, 2014. <http://www.azahcccs.gov/applicants/KidsCareII.aspx>.

⁶ Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, *Medicaid Enrollment: June 2013 Data Snapshot*, (Washington, DC: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, January 2014,) www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/medicaid-enrollment-june-2013-data-snapshot.