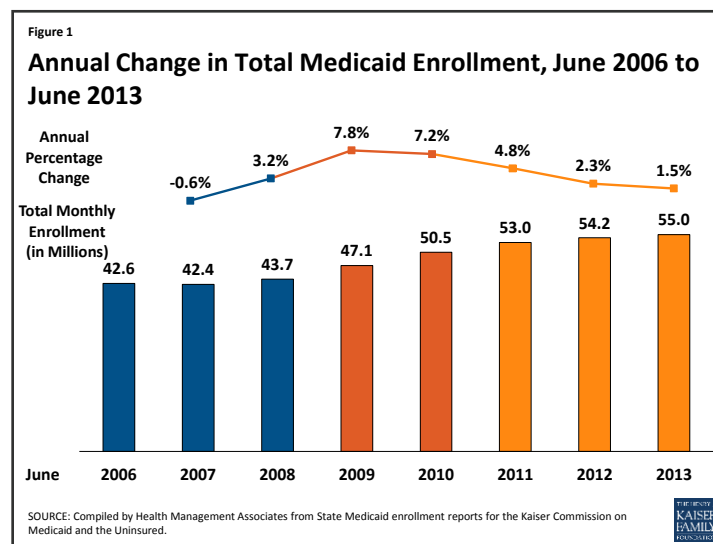


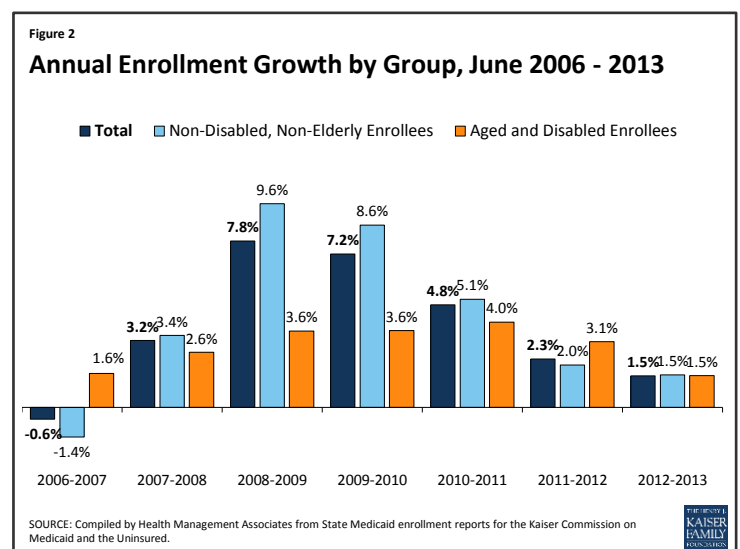
Medicaid Enrollment: June 2013 Data Snapshot

In June 2013, six months ahead of the implementation of major coverage expansions and new enrollment standards as part of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), 55 million individuals were enrolled in Medicaid. Nearly three-quarters were non-disabled, non-elderly individuals. Compared to one year earlier, enrollment grew by 814,200 or 1.5 percent – the slowest rate since the start of the Great Recession. At the height of the recessionary period¹, enrollment growth rates peaked at 7.8 and 7.2 percent in 2008-2009 and 2009-2010, adding 3.4 million in each period. (Figure 1)

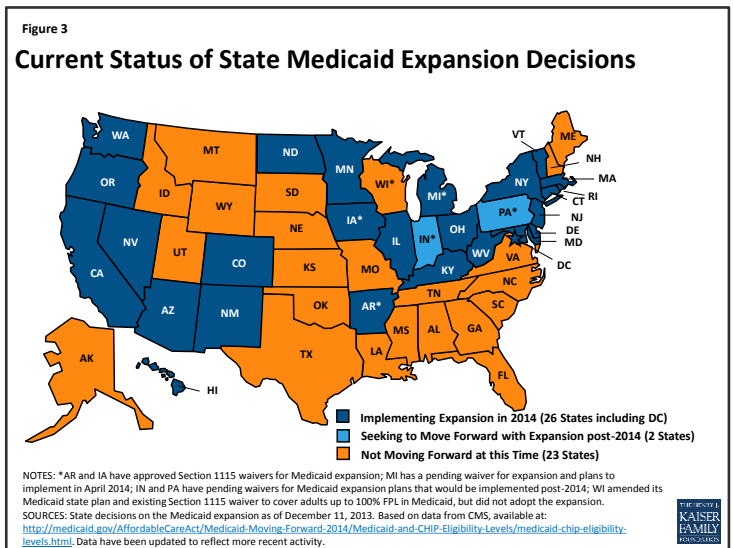


Changes in enrollment are driven by both economic conditions as well as policy. During the economic downturn, as unemployment rates climbed and incomes fell, more people became eligible for and enrolled in Medicaid. This increased demand, combined with the maintenance of eligibility (MOE) provisions that helped preserve coverage (which were first enacted as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and then maintained under the ACA) led to substantial annual growth, particularly among non-disabled, non-elderly groups which include children. Increased Medicaid coverage played a critical role in staving off increases in the number of nonelderly uninsured, particularly children.²

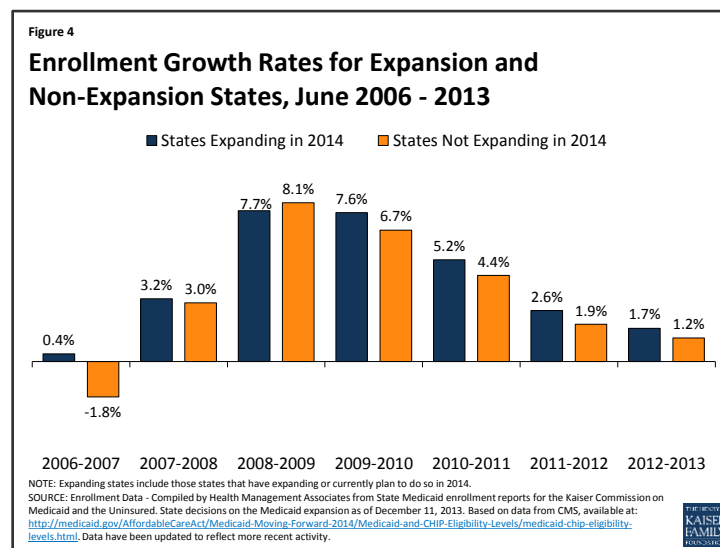
As the economy started to improve, Medicaid enrollment growth started to slow, particularly for non-disabled, non-elderly enrollees. (Figure 2)



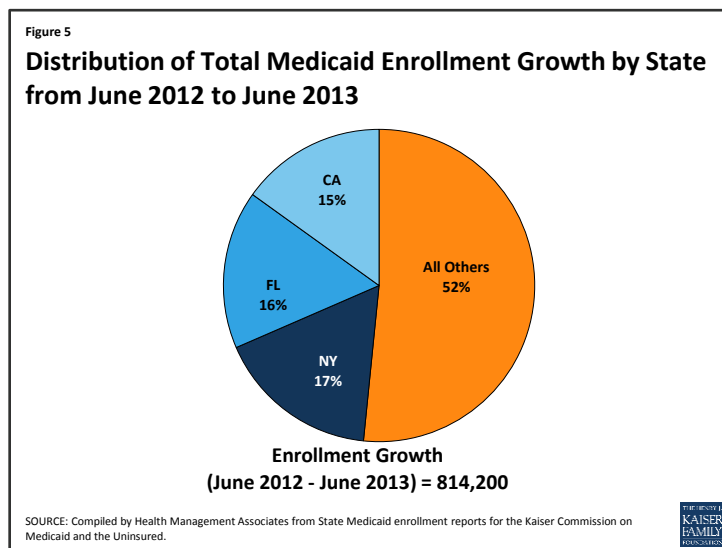
While enrollment growth rates have been generally trending downward as economic conditions continue to slowly improve, some recent enrollment growth is attributable to policy actions including ACA provisions implemented in advance of January 2014, such as expansions of adult coverage in California. However, beginning in January 2014, the ACA is anticipated to lead to significant increases in Medicaid enrollment as a result of new streamlined Medicaid eligibility and enrollment policies and a single application for Medicaid, CHIP, and subsidized Marketplace coverage that are required across all states as well as an expansion in Medicaid eligibility to nearly all adults with incomes below 139% of the federal poverty level for states that are implementing the ACA Medicaid expansion.³ While this expansion was intended to occur nationwide, the Supreme Court ruling on the ACA effectively made it a state option, and 26 states are implementing the expansion in 2014. (Figure 3)



Going forward, states that implement the expansion are expected to experience higher Medicaid enrollment growth compared to states that have not expanded at this time. However, from June 2012 to June 2013 enrollment growth rates across the program are similar in expanding states (1.7 percent) and not-expanding states (1.2 percent.) Looking back over several years, those states expanding in 2014 have generally had slightly higher growth rates than states not planning to expand, though the growth rates were quite similar. (Figure 4)



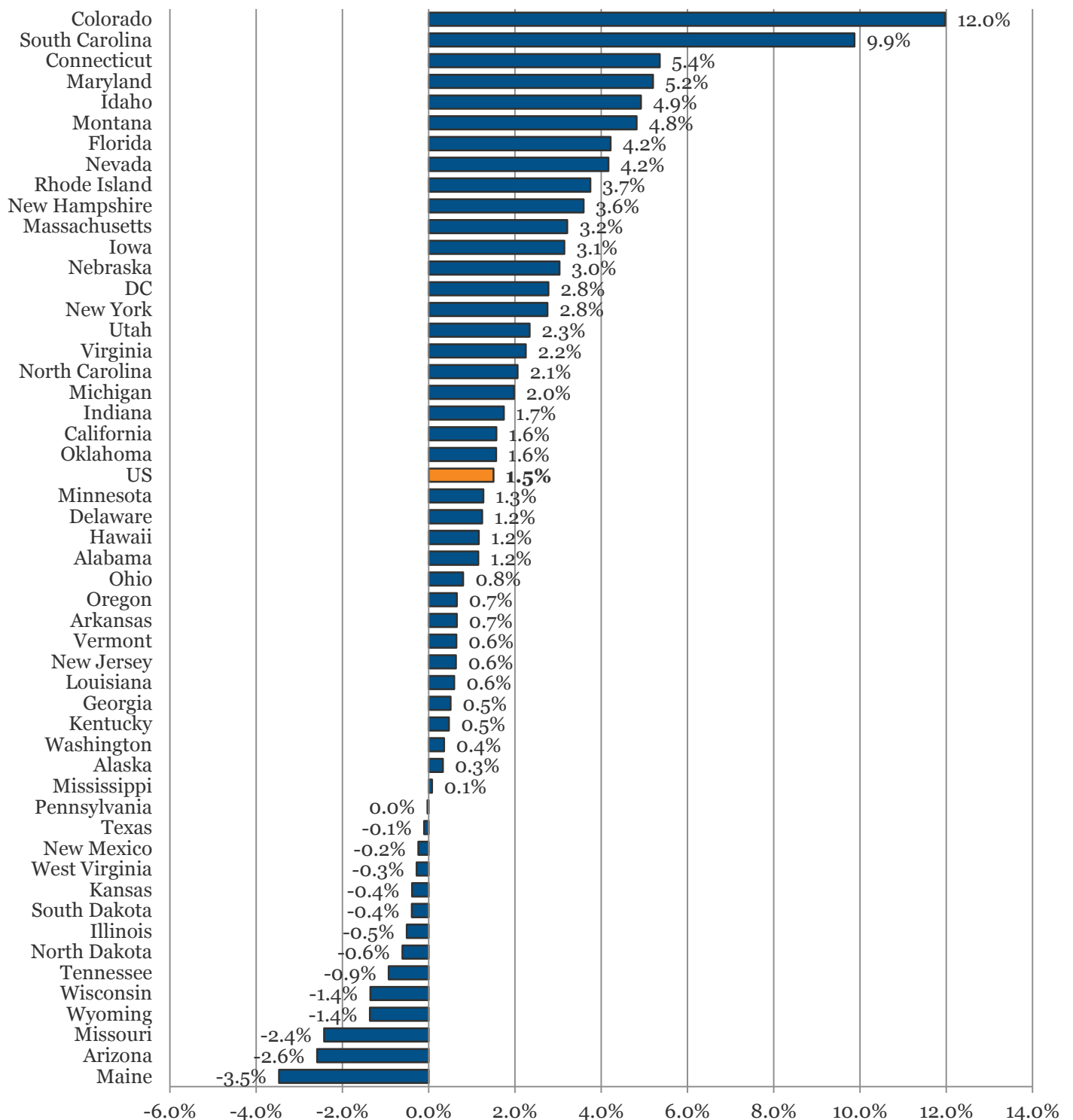
Cross State Trends. Across the country, enrollment in Medicaid reached 55 million as an additional 814,200 individuals enrolled in coverage between June 2012 and June 2013. Almost half of this enrollment growth was accounted for in three states (New York, Florida, and California). (Figure 5) Florida and New York saw enrollment growth across many parts of their programs. On the other hand, enrollment growth in California was driven by growth in its Low Income Health Program (LIHP), a county-based adult Medicaid expansion, discussed in more detail in a later section.



In contrast, declines in enrollment between June 2012 and June 2013 occurred in 13 states. (Figure 6) Three of these states with some of the larger declines during this period (Arizona, Maine and Wisconsin) have recently implemented eligibility restrictions for non-disabled, non-elderly adults that were exempted from the MOE provisions; these restrictions are also discussed in further detail in a later 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 34 states. Colorado and South Carolina were the only states that experienced double digit growth; both of these states have implemented a number of policy changes and eligibility expansions recently that are discussed in later sections.

**Figure 6: Percentage Change in Total Medicaid Enrollment
June 2012 to June 2013**



NOTES: Data refers to Medicaid coverage (Title XIX- funded) only. NH data reflect December 2012.

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

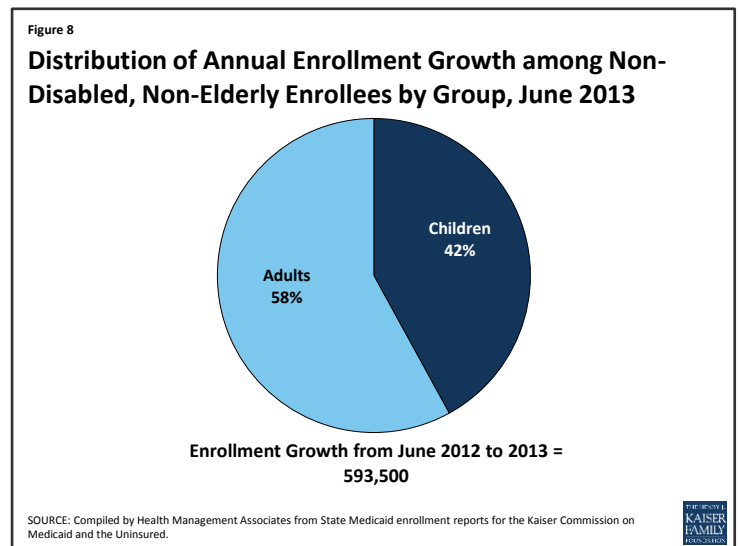
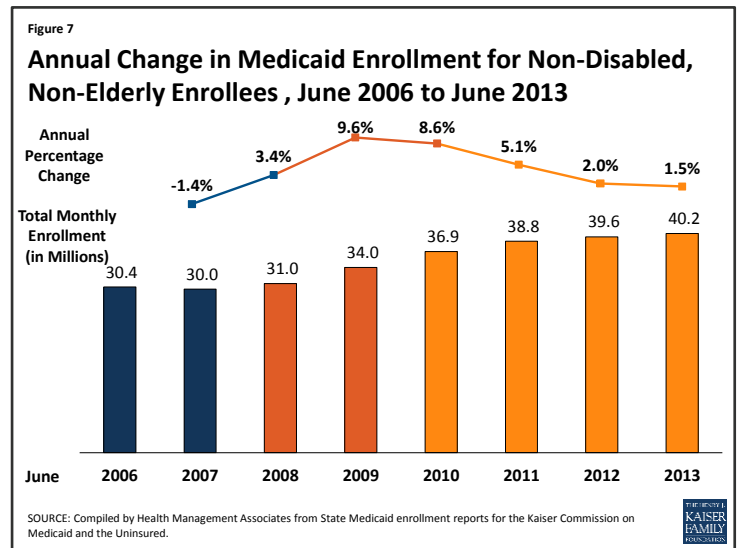
NON-DISABLED, NON-ELDERLY ENROLLEES

In June 2013, nearly 40.2 million non-disabled, non-elderly individuals were enrolled in Medicaid programs across the country. This 40.2 million, which includes over 28 million children as well as nearly 12.2 million non-elderly, non-disabled adults (i.e. parents, pregnant women and childless adults), represents over 70 percent of all Medicaid enrollment.

Enrollment growth for this group is sensitive to changes in economic conditions. As shown in Figure 7, enrollment growth slowed and even declined as the economy improved in the years leading up to the Great Recession, and then peaked again between June 2008 and June 2009 at the height of the Great Recession. Since June 2007, just before the start of the Great Recession, an additional 12.6 million people enrolled in Medicaid programs across the country, nearly 10.2 million of whom were non-disabled, non-elderly individuals. As mentioned earlier, Medicaid programs, as well as CHIP programs, aided by maintenance of eligibility

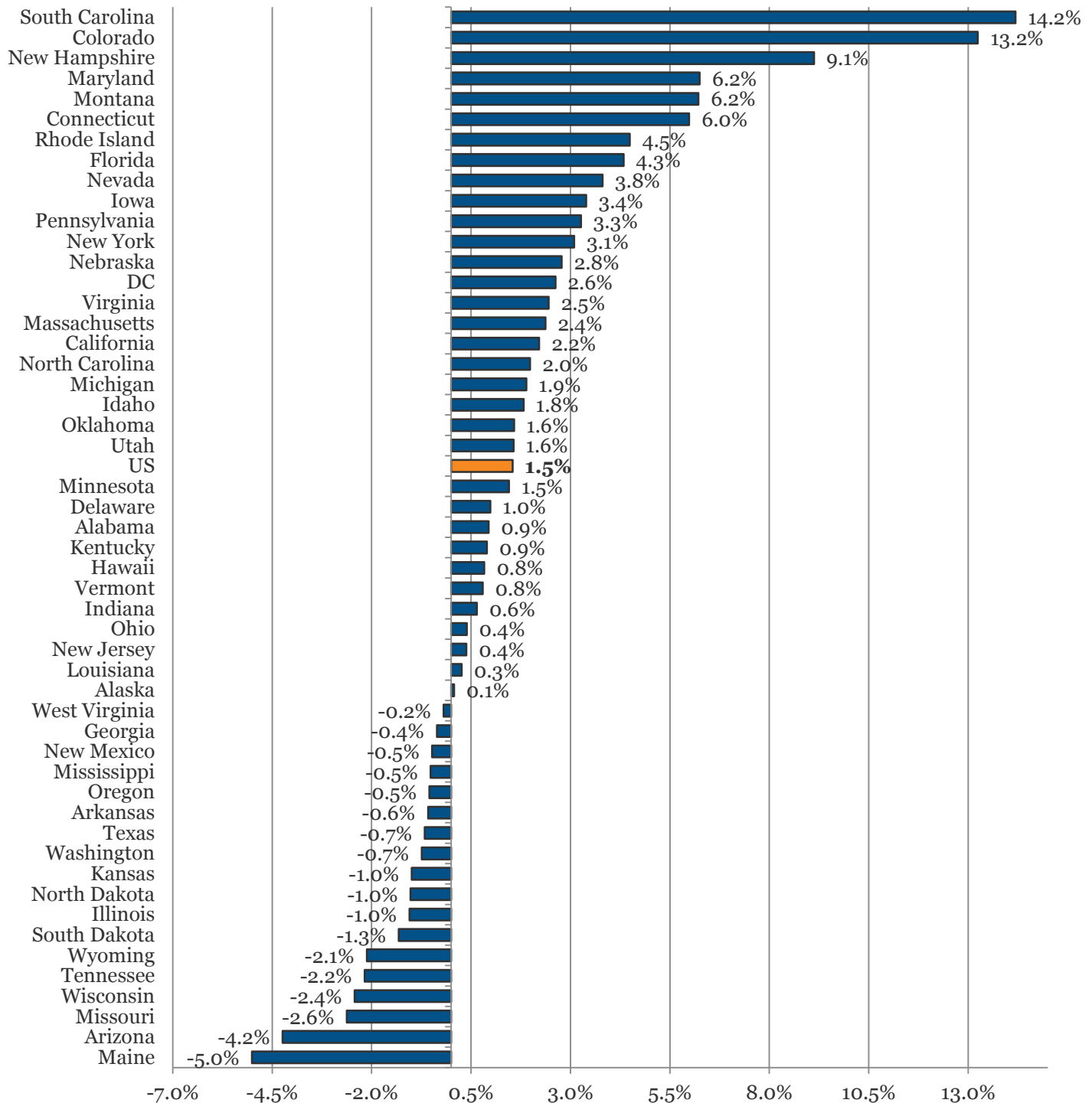
(MOE) provisions maintained under the ACA have played a critical role in staving off increases in the number of non-elderly uninsured, particularly children. Between 2007 and 2012, the uninsured rate for children dropped from 10.9 percent to 9.2 percent, despite a decrease in the share of children with employer-sponsored coverage. Additionally, the uninsured rate for non-elderly individuals declined in 2011 and 2012 for the first time since the start of the Great Recession; this decline was primarily driven by increases in Medicaid coverage among adults.⁴

In June 2013, an additional 593,500 non-disabled, non-elderly individuals were enrolled in Medicaid compared to the same month one year earlier. Enrollment growth has slowed for this group, falling to the lowest growth rate since the start of the Great Recession (1.5 percent), reflecting improvements in the economy. Enrollment growth for this population was driven by increased enrollment among adults as well as children. Nearly 60 percent of the most recent annual enrollment growth for this group was due to increased adult enrollment. (Figure 8)



Cross state trends in enrollment for non-disabled, non-elderly adults and non-disabled children are discussed separately below. Enrollment trends for adult expansions are discussed in a separate appendix (Appendix B) at the end of this report.

**Figure 9: Percentage Change in Medicaid Enrollment for
Non-Disabled, Non-Elderly Enrollees
June 2012 to June 2013**



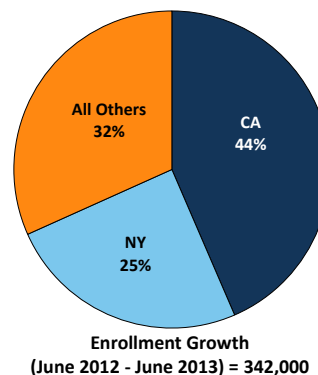
NOTES: Data refers to Medicaid coverage (Title XIX- funded) only. NH data reflect December 2012.

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

Non-Disabled, Non-Elderly Adults. In June 2013, nearly 12.2 million non-disabled, non-elderly adults were enrolled in Medicaid programs across the country. In spite of some states expanding eligibility, enrollment growth among this group has fallen to a post-recessionary low at 2.9 percent. An additional 342,000 adults were enrolled in Medicaid programs between June 2012 and June 2013; over two-thirds of this growth occurred in two states (California and New York.) (Figure 10)

Figure 10

Distribution of Medicaid Enrollment Growth for Non-Disabled, Non-Elderly Adults by State from June 2012 to June 2013



SOURCE: Compiled by Health Management Associates from State Medicaid enrollment reports for the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured.

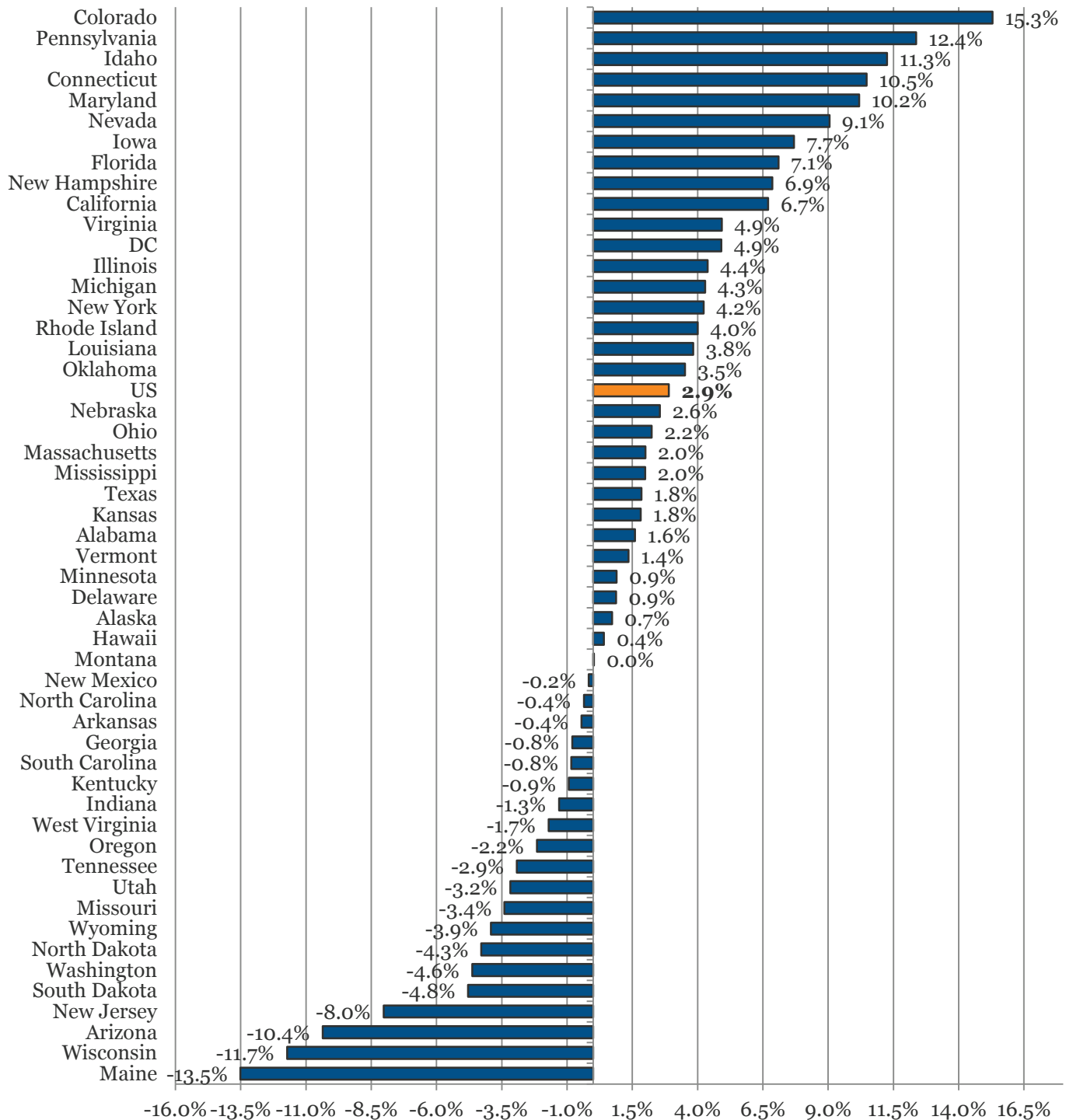


- California's increase among adults enrolled in Medicaid was driven by continued growth in its Low Income Health Program (LIHP.) Enacted as part of the state's Bridge to Reform waiver, LIHP allows counties to expand eligibility to adults with incomes up to 133 percent FPL.⁵ Counties began LIHP enrollment in July 2011; California's LIHP enrollment continued to rise as an additional 161,414 adults enrolled between June 2012 and June 2013.
- New York saw an additional 83,800 adults enrolled in Medicaid during this same period. Growth may have been driven by implementation of 12 month continuous eligibility for several groups, including children and adults, in April 2013.⁶

Five states (Colorado, Pennsylvania, Idaho, Connecticut, and Maryland) saw double digit growth among this group during the period from June 2012 to June 2013 (Figure 11); three of these states (Colorado, Connecticut and Maryland) have expanded coverage to childless adults recently. During this same period, 20 states saw declines in enrollment among non-elderly adults. The largest declines occurred in Arizona, Maine, and Wisconsin. Each of these states recently implemented eligibility restrictions permissible under exemptions from the MOE.

- Arizona saw 42,400 fewer adults enrolled in their Medicaid program driven by the continued decline among their childless adult population. As part of its waiver renewal, the state implemented an enrollment freeze for this population in July 2011. Between June 2012 and June 2013, 40,000 fewer childless adults were enrolled.
- Maine reported 12,900 fewer adults enrolled in Medicaid in June 2013 compared to one year earlier. This decline was driven by declines among their childless adult waiver program as well as among parents and step-parents. After certifying a budget shortfall to qualify for an exemption from the MOE provisions, the state reduced eligibility levels for parents from 200% FPL to 133% FPL in March 2013. Enrollment in the state's childless adult waiver program has also been capped for several years.
- Wisconsin reported 34,800 fewer adults enrolled in Medicaid in June 2013 compared to one year earlier. Enrollment for childless adults under their waiver has been closed for several years. In July 2012, the state added premium requirements to this group. Wisconsin also changed its crowd-out policy for parents and adults with incomes over 133 percent FPL; if they have access to health insurance that cost 9.5 percent or less of income, they are excluded from coverage. A 12 month restrictive reenrollment period for non-pregnant, non-disabled adults over 133 percent FPL was also instituted for those that do not pay their premiums.⁷

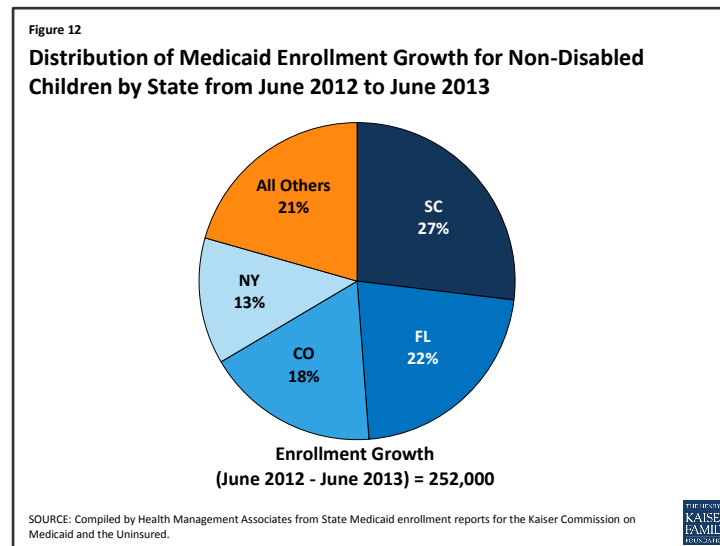
**Figure 11: Percentage Change in Medicaid Enrollment for
Non-Disabled, Non-Elderly Adults
June 2012 to June 2013**



NOTES: Data refers to Medicaid coverage (Title XIX- funded) only. NH data reflect December 2012. See the methodology section for more details on this count.

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

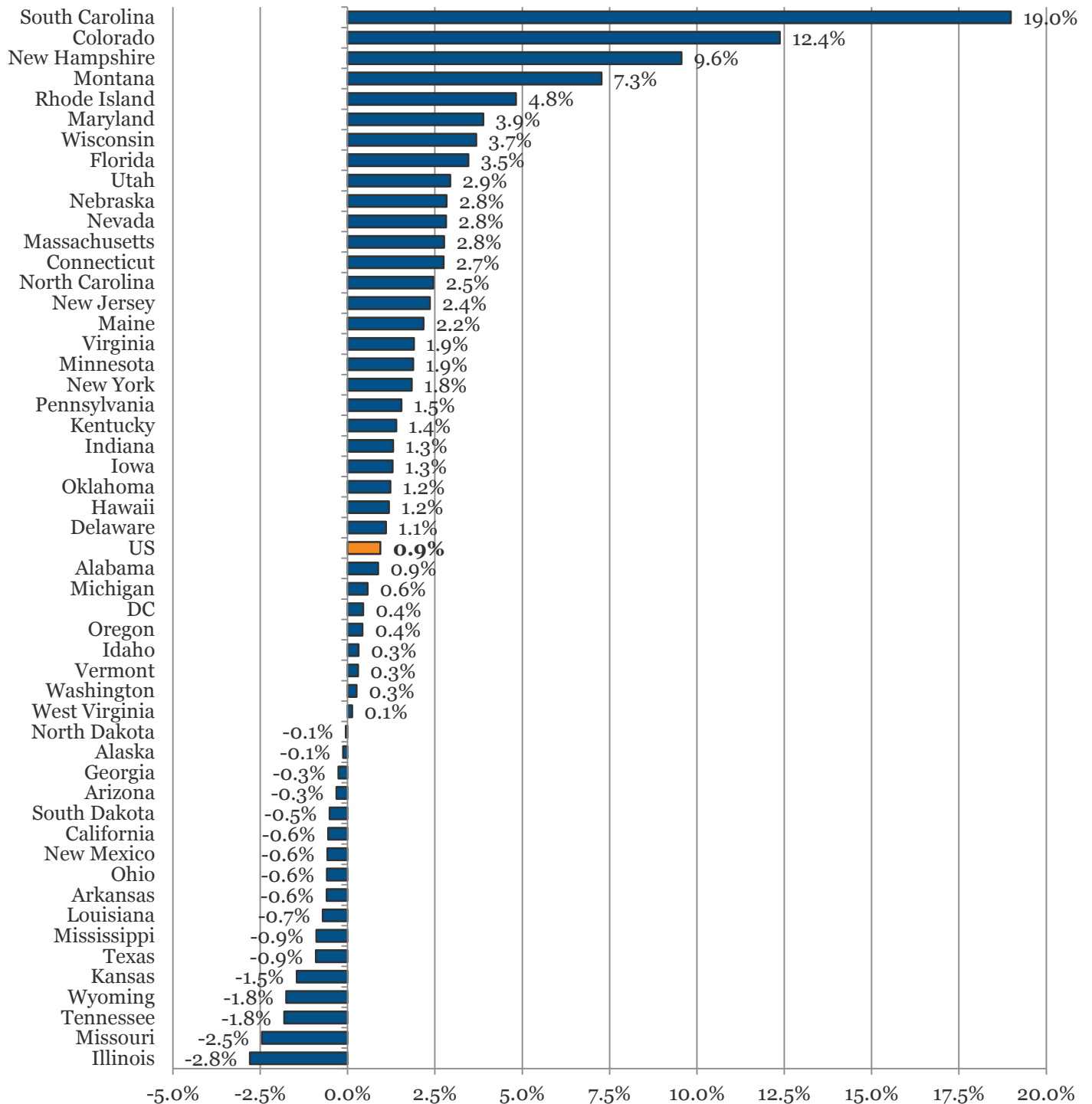
Non-Disabled Children.⁸ In June 2013, over 28 million children were enrolled in Medicaid. As reported for other groups, enrollment growth fell to a post-recessionary low at less than one percent (0.9%.) During this period, an additional 252,000 children were enrolled in the program compared to one year earlier. Nearly 80 percent of this growth occurred in four states (Colorado, Florida, New York, and South Carolina.) (Figure 12) Three of these states implemented policy changes that likely contributed to their enrollment growth among children.



- Colorado reported an additional 45,200 children were enrolled in Medicaid in June 2013 compared to one year earlier. This was likely driven in part by the implementation of Express Lane Eligibility for children in early 2013 along with additional enrollment simplifications implemented in FY 2012.
- New York saw an additional 33,000 children enrolled in Medicaid during this same period. Growth among children may have been driven by the implementation of express lane eligibility at renewal for children in 2012.⁹ The state also received approval to implement 12 month continuous eligibility for several groups, including children and adults, in April 2013.¹⁰
- South Carolina saw an additional 68,700 individuals enrolled in this group during this period. The state expanded their use of express lane eligibility for children at application in FY 2013.

During the period from June 2012 to June 2013, 17 states saw declines in enrollment among children. (Figure 13) However, the declines were relatively small, most under one percentage point. This is due in part to the fact that eligibility levels and enrollment procedures for children in Medicaid and CHIP have been preserved due to the maintenance of eligibility (MOE) requirements; these requirements will remain in effect for children until 2019.

**Figure 13: Percentage Change in Medicaid Enrollment for Non-Disabled Children
June 2012 to June 2013**



NOTES: Data refers to Medicaid coverage (Title XIX- funded) only. NH data reflect December 2012. See the methodology section for more details on this count.

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

AGED AND DISABLED

Enrollment among Medicaid enrollees who are aged or living with disabilities, including disabled children and those dually-eligible for Medicare and Medicaid, has risen to nearly 14.8 million in June 2013. Less sensitive to changes in economic conditions, enrollment among the aged and disabled has risen fairly consistently over the past ten years. Nationally, enrollment for this group rose at a slower rate (1.5 percent) over the period from June 2012 to June 2013 than the prior annual period (3.1 percent.) (Figure 14)

Cross State Trends. Four states (Florida, New York, Massachusetts and Texas) accounted for nearly 40 percent of the annual enrollment growth for this group. (Figure 15) Each of these states has implemented some limited changes to eligibility and enrollment policy in recent years that may partly explain these increases.

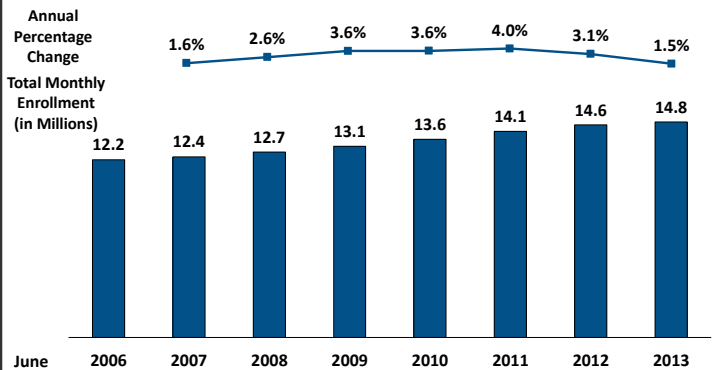
- In FY 2012, Florida instituted a policy that would waive disability interviews when sufficient information is provided on paper disability forms.¹¹ The state also lowered the age requirement for the Assisted Living HCBS waiver in October 2012.¹²
- Massachusetts expanded their use of administrative renewal to include additional populations in December 2011; this included community residents whose sole source of income is Social Security.¹³
- New York reported automating administrative renewals for Medicare Savings Program participants with fixed incomes in FY 2012 and expanding this to other aged, blind and disabled beneficiaries receiving pensions in FY 2013.¹⁴ The state also expanded their use of self-attestation of income, resources, and residency at renewal for those receiving community-based long term care services in FY 2011.¹⁵

Enrollment for this group grew in all but six states; 41 states saw a slower rate of growth between June 2012 and June 2013 than the previous annual period. The largest decline occurred in Pennsylvania, which saw a decline of over 38,600 among this group during this period (-4.1%.) The decline appears to be concentrated among those individuals enrolled through the General Assistance group.¹⁶

In terms of percentage change, Idaho was the only state to experience double-digit enrollment growth for this group during this period (12.7%). (Figure 16) This increase was concentrated among disabled children and adults served by the state's Total Enhanced Plan.

Figure 14

Annual Change in Medicaid Enrollment for the Aged and Disabled, June 2006 to June 2013

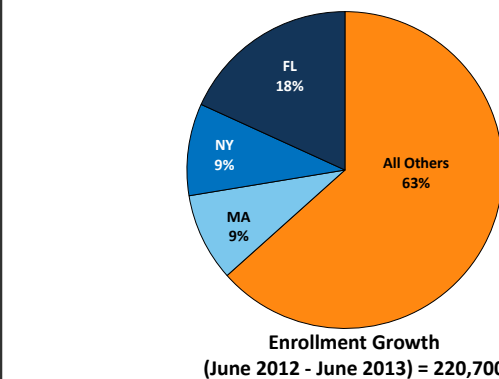


SOURCE: Compiled by Health Management Associates from State Medicaid enrollment reports for the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured.

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Figure 15

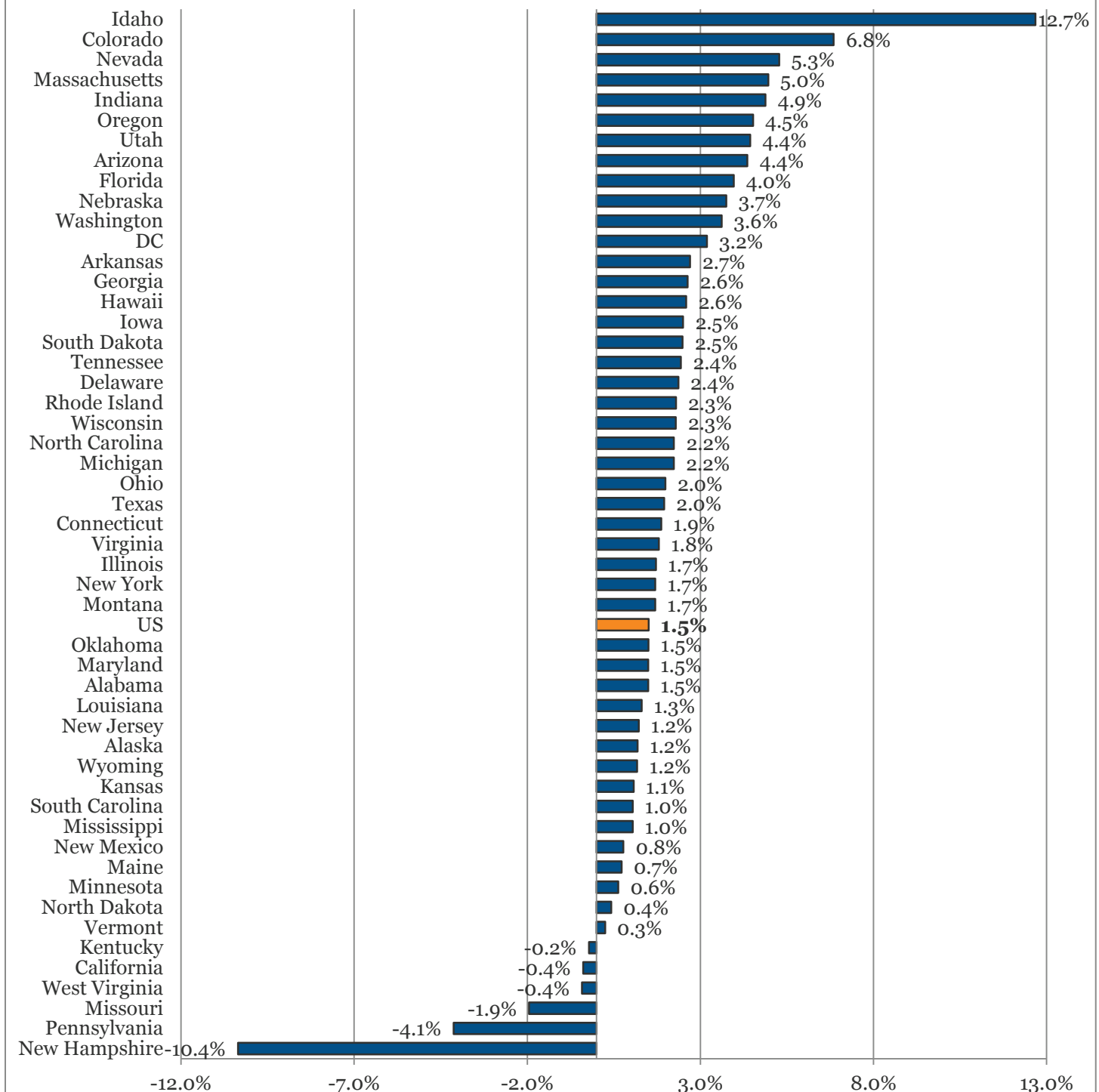
Distribution of Medicaid Enrollment Growth for the Aged and Disabled by State from June 2012 to June 2013



SOURCE: Compiled by Health Management Associates from State Medicaid enrollment reports for the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured.

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**Figure 16: Percentage Change in Medicaid Enrollment for Aged and Disabled
June 2012 to June 2013**



NOTES: Data refers to Medicaid coverage (Title XIX- funded) only. NH data reflect December 2012 due to systems changes. NH stopped reporting QMB's in their enrollment data; data in earlier years has been adjusted to reflect this change.

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

CONCLUSION. Overall, Medicaid enrollment growth continued to slow to the lowest rate since the start of the Great Recession as the economic conditions continued to slowly improve. While enrollment growth rates have been trending downward as economic conditions continue to slowly improve, enrollment growth is expected to increase significantly as states implement the ACA. Regardless of whether states decide to implement the Medicaid expansion or not, enrollment is anticipated to grow on average across all states due to new streamlined eligibility and enrollment processes as well as outreach for new coverage.¹⁷

This report provides baseline data for understanding the impact of the ACA eligibility and enrollment policies on enrollment growth across states. Future reports will examine the changes in trends across states and eligibility groups, especially differences between states that are implementing the Medicaid expansion in 2014 and states not moving forward with the expansion at this time.

This Data Snapshot was prepared by Laura Snyder and Robin Rudowitz of KFF along with Eileen Ellis and Dennis Roberts at Health Management Associates.

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 2013 rather than "ever-enrolled" counts published by CMS. The data were provided to HMA by each state Medicaid program in November and early December 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 these 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 55.0 million beneficiaries enrolled in June 2013 had also been enrolled in June 2012.

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 as well as persons with Medicare and Medicaid dual eligibility enrolled as either Specified Low-Income Medicare Beneficiaries (SLMBs) or Qualified Individuals (QIs) for whom Medicaid pays only a portion of Medicare premiums, copays and deductibles or as Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries (QMBs) for whom Medicaid covers some additional services Medicare does not as well as the premium and cost-sharing assistance provided to SLMBs or QIs. To the extent possible, state-only health coverage programs and Medicaid expansion CHIP enrollees not funded by Medicaid are excluded.

Non-Disabled Children and Non-Disabled, Non-Elderly Adults. To remain consistent with other enrollment reports, such as the Medicaid Statistical Information System (MSIS), this report groups disabled children in the elderly and disabled category. However, the detail provided in enrollment reports from states varies in the level of detail available. Most states are able to provide data that breaks out the number of non-disabled children either within the same report or through a separate report. In 2 states (IL and WI) some estimation is required due to differences in report totals to determine the number of non-disabled children. Raw data used for California only breaks out children compared to adults and does not break out non-disabled children from disabled children in more recent periods. To make this measure comparable to other states, the ratio of all non-disabled children to all non-disabled, non-elderly adults from an earlier time period was applied to the non-disabled, non-elderly group.

Additionally, there are a relatively small number of enrollees for whom their eligibility pathway was not identified by the state. These individuals were included in the non-disabled, non-elderly adult counts unless they were clearly identified as children.

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 after the counts provided for use here.

APPENDIX A:

Total Medicaid Enrollment by State

- Table A-1: Total Medicaid Enrollment by State (Monthly Enrollment in Thousands), June 2006 – 2013
- Table A-2: Total Medicaid Enrollment by State (Percentage Change), June 2006 – 2013

Non-Elderly, Non-Disabled Enrollees by State

- Table A-3: Non-Elderly, Non-Disabled Enrollees (Monthly Enrollment in Thousands), June 2006 – 2013
- Table A-4: Non-Disabled Children (Monthly Enrollment in Thousands), June 2006 – 2013
- Table A-5: Non-Elderly, Non-Disabled Adults (Monthly Enrollment in Thousands), June 2006 - 2013

Aged and Disabled Enrollees by State

- Table A-6: Aged and Disabled (Monthly Enrollment in Thousands), June 2005 – 2013

APPENDIX B:

Adult Expansions

- Table B-1: Adult Expansions, June 2011 to June 2013 (Monthly Enrollment in Thousands)

Table A-1: Total Medicaid Enrollment by State (Monthly Enrollment in Thousands), June 2006 - 2013

State	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alabama	690.5	665.2	698.0	736.1	783.1	832.3	836.8	846.4
Alaska	88.3	85.7	83.3	86.9	100.6	107.2	109.2	109.6
Arizona	984.7	988.4	1,056.2	1,216.5	1,356.6	1,370.1	1,297.4	1,263.9
Arkansas	480.7	492.6	487.6	514.0	526.5	538.9	544.7	548.3
California	6,425.9	6,416.2	6,557.0	6,899.6	7,178.6	7,551.9	7,844.5	7,967.7
Colorado	401.7	381.1	407.2	467.6	526.2	588.9	651.1	729.1
Connecticut	379.3	388.3	416.2	443.8	525.2	565.6	582.4	613.6
DC	125.7	126.5	126.2	134.1	145.4	189.9	198.2	203.7
Delaware	144.5	144.3	153.1	166.7	181.6	198.7	208.4	211.0
Florida	2,185.3	2,055.3	2,151.7	2,502.8	2,801.7	2,993.8	3,156.8	3,290.0
Georgia	1,325.7	1,224.5	1,266.9	1,387.1	1,457.4	1,501.7	1,528.5	1,536.3
Hawaii	187.6	184.9	192.3	214.4	234.9	247.0	260.5	263.5
Idaho	167.1	171.9	171.4	183.6	207.0	215.0	220.2	231.1
Illinois	1,805.1	1,930.3	2,043.4	2,194.4	2,451.8	2,566.2	2,624.1	2,610.7
Indiana	779.4	787.7	827.4	920.3	964.8	978.4	1,015.3	1,033.0
Iowa	316.3	314.1	334.9	374.3	407.4	430.9	451.9	466.2
Kansas	265.9	245.1	253.7	264.4	285.0	325.3	342.7	359.1
Kentucky	683.5	695.0	698.5	748.5	775.0	794.5	798.4	802.1
Louisiana	892.5	827.2	858.9	898.3	962.7	997.3	1,043.1	1,049.2
Maine	248.4	262.0	254.5	262.1	279.7	297.6	285.6	275.7
Maryland	507.2	525.0	549.8	659.6	770.7	847.9	889.7	936.0
Massachusetts	963.5	997.9	1,053.6	1,095.5	1,150.2	1,190.9	1,233.2	1,272.8
Michigan	1,460.4	1,502.1	1,526.3	1,684.8	1,870.0	1,940.2	1,891.7	1,929.2
Minnesota	585.6	585.3	603.8	663.9	714.9	831.9	868.1	879.1
Mississippi	539.7	509.9	530.6	577.3	600.5	617.8	622.2	622.7
Missouri	724.8	717.8	750.7	778.3	817.5	824.4	816.9	797.1
Montana	84.2	90.1	89.2	95.1	105.9	112.5	115.3	120.8
Nebraska	178.7	177.2	177.3	190.0	201.1	207.2	206.1	212.3
Nevada	171.8	170.2	188.9	213.5	263.6	290.9	301.0	313.5
New Hampshire	108.8	110.1	114.3	124.1	130.5	133.9	134.0	138.8
New Jersey	751.3	761.4	781.3	812.4	855.9	898.1	980.8	987.0
New Mexico	369.0	380.4	432.3	472.7	508.7	509.4	508.9	507.6
New York	4,177.2	4,101.0	4,139.6	4,417.9	4,722.2	4,902.9	5,004.0	5,141.7
North Carolina	1,179.0	1,179.6	1,238.2	1,331.1	1,358.4	1,391.5	1,470.9	1,501.3
North Dakota	53.0	51.7	51.9	58.7	63.7	65.7	65.6	65.2
Ohio	1,601.2	1,580.5	1,653.3	1,796.7	1,946.0	1,993.3	2,055.7	2,072.1
Oklahoma	497.3	525.9	522.4	563.0	602.6	627.3	653.6	663.8
Oregon	361.2	338.7	356.5	393.4	455.5	541.5	568.6	572.3
Pennsylvania	1,877.4	1,887.6	1,925.7	2,017.8	2,115.9	2,215.7	2,098.5	2,097.8
Rhode Island	167.6	163.7	158.7	159.3	165.6	170.8	172.2	178.6
South Carolina	650.2	618.6	643.4	681.7	690.8	691.5	711.0	781.1
South Dakota	88.9	89.7	90.9	95.3	101.3	102.2	102.8	102.4
Tennessee	1,255.7	1,215.3	1,237.0	1,266.3	1,266.4	1,289.1	1,317.8	1,305.6
Texas	2,800.7	2,864.9	2,882.6	3,099.7	3,358.5	3,592.0	3,648.2	3,644.2
Utah	199.5	186.3	193.0	230.8	246.0	273.0	283.3	289.9
Vermont	118.3	116.2	124.5	133.9	136.2	139.9	141.8	142.7
Virginia	646.3	638.0	665.8	720.6	785.7	808.4	832.7	851.4
Washington	865.4	860.3	888.3	969.2	1,038.7	1,114.5	1,128.3	1,132.3
West Virginia	308.8	300.2	307.4	320.1	331.4	335.4	333.5	332.6
Wisconsin	667.3	673.6	725.3	826.7	942.3	963.4	969.7	956.5
Wyoming	58.3	56.0	55.6	61.2	67.1	67.8	67.3	66.4
Total	42,597	42,361	43,696	47,126	50,535	52,982	54,193	55,025

NOTES: Data refers to Medicaid coverage (Title XIX- funded) only. NH data reflect December 2012.

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

Table A-2: Total Medicaid 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	0.5%	-3.7%	4.9%	5.5%	6.4%	6.3%	0.5%	1.2%
Alaska	1.6%	-2.9%	-2.9%	4.3%	15.8%	6.6%	1.9%	0.3%
Arizona	-2.0%	0.4%	6.9%	15.2%	11.5%	1.0%	-5.3%	-2.6%
Arkansas	4.9%	2.5%	-1.0%	5.4%	2.4%	2.4%	1.1%	0.7%
California	-0.7%	-0.2%	2.2%	5.2%	4.0%	5.2%	3.9%	1.6%
Colorado	-2.2%	-5.1%	6.8%	14.8%	12.5%	11.9%	10.6%	12.0%
Connecticut	-3.2%	2.4%	7.2%	6.6%	18.3%	7.7%	3.0%	5.4%
DC	-0.7%	0.6%	-0.3%	6.3%	8.4%	30.6%	4.3%	2.8%
Delaware	5.7%	-0.1%	6.1%	8.9%	8.9%	9.4%	4.9%	1.2%
Florida	-0.7%	-5.9%	4.7%	16.3%	11.9%	6.9%	5.4%	4.2%
Georgia	-3.9%	-7.6%	3.5%	9.5%	5.1%	3.0%	1.8%	0.5%
Hawaii	0.7%	-1.4%	4.0%	11.5%	9.6%	5.1%	5.5%	1.2%
Idaho	-0.2%	2.9%	-0.3%	7.1%	12.7%	3.9%	2.4%	4.9%
Illinois	4.5%	6.9%	5.9%	7.4%	11.7%	4.7%	2.3%	-0.5%
Indiana	2.8%	1.1%	5.0%	11.2%	4.8%	1.4%	3.8%	1.7%
Iowa	9.1%	-0.7%	6.6%	11.8%	8.8%	5.8%	4.9%	3.1%
Kansas	1.5%	-7.8%	3.5%	4.2%	7.8%	14.1%	5.3%	4.8%
Kentucky	1.7%	1.7%	0.5%	7.2%	3.5%	2.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Louisiana	0.5%	-7.3%	3.8%	4.6%	7.2%	3.6%	4.6%	0.6%
Maine	-0.9%	5.4%	-2.9%	3.0%	6.7%	6.4%	-4.0%	-3.5%
Maryland	0.1%	3.5%	4.7%	20.0%	16.9%	10.0%	4.9%	5.2%
Massachusetts	4.1%	3.6%	5.6%	4.0%	5.0%	3.5%	3.6%	3.2%
Michigan	2.7%	2.9%	1.6%	10.4%	11.0%	3.8%	-2.5%	2.0%
Minnesota	0.1%	-0.1%	3.2%	9.9%	7.7%	16.4%	4.4%	1.3%
Mississippi	-9.0%	-5.5%	4.1%	8.8%	4.0%	2.9%	0.7%	0.1%
Missouri	-17.4%	-1.0%	4.6%	3.7%	5.0%	0.9%	-0.9%	-2.4%
Montana	-1.7%	7.0%	-1.1%	6.6%	11.3%	6.2%	2.5%	4.8%
Nebraska	1.3%	-0.9%	0.1%	7.2%	5.8%	3.0%	-0.5%	3.0%
Nevada	0.1%	-1.0%	11.0%	13.0%	23.4%	10.4%	3.4%	4.2%
New Hampshire	2.1%	1.2%	3.8%	8.5%	5.2%	2.6%	0.0%	3.6%
New Jersey	5.0%	1.3%	2.6%	4.0%	5.4%	4.9%	9.2%	0.6%
New Mexico	0.6%	3.1%	13.7%	9.3%	7.6%	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%
New York	1.1%	-1.8%	0.9%	6.7%	6.9%	3.8%	2.1%	2.8%
North Carolina	3.6%	0.1%	5.0%	7.5%	2.1%	2.4%	5.7%	2.1%
North Dakota	1.2%	-2.5%	0.4%	13.1%	8.5%	3.2%	-0.1%	-0.6%
Ohio	2.1%	-1.3%	4.6%	8.7%	8.3%	2.4%	3.1%	0.8%
Oklahoma	2.2%	5.7%	-0.7%	7.8%	7.0%	4.1%	4.2%	1.6%
Oregon	-1.6%	-6.2%	5.2%	10.4%	15.8%	18.9%	5.0%	0.7%
Pennsylvania	5.1%	0.5%	2.0%	4.8%	4.9%	4.7%	-5.3%	0.0%
Rhode Island	0.1%	-2.4%	-3.0%	0.4%	3.9%	3.1%	0.8%	3.7%
South Carolina	-0.6%	-4.8%	4.0%	6.0%	1.3%	0.1%	2.8%	9.9%
South Dakota	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	4.8%	6.3%	0.9%	0.6%	-0.4%
Tennessee	-9.3%	-3.2%	1.8%	2.4%	0.0%	1.8%	2.2%	-0.9%
Texas	0.6%	2.3%	0.6%	7.5%	8.3%	7.0%	1.6%	-0.1%
Utah	-2.7%	-6.6%	3.6%	19.6%	6.6%	11.0%	3.8%	2.3%
Vermont	1.9%	-1.8%	7.2%	7.5%	1.8%	2.7%	1.3%	0.6%
Virginia	2.9%	-1.3%	4.4%	8.2%	9.0%	2.9%	3.0%	2.2%
Washington	2.4%	-0.6%	3.3%	9.1%	7.2%	7.3%	1.2%	0.4%
West Virginia	3.0%	-2.8%	2.4%	4.1%	3.5%	1.2%	-0.6%	-0.3%
Wisconsin	2.7%	0.9%	7.7%	14.0%	14.0%	2.2%	0.6%	-1.4%
Wyoming	1.1%	-3.9%	-0.7%	10.1%	9.6%	1.1%	-0.8%	-1.4%
Total	0.2%	-0.6%	3.2%	7.8%	7.2%	4.8%	2.3%	1.5%

NOTES: Data refers to Medicaid coverage (Title XIX- funded) only. NH data reflect December 2012.

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

Table A-3: Non-Disabled, Non-Elderly Enrollees (Monthly Enrollment in Thousands), June 2006 - 2013

State	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alabama	413.5	386.8	418.3	453.1	497.5	538.0	522.6	527.5
Alaska	68.7	65.3	62.6	65.7	78.1	83.2	84.2	84.3
Arizona	788.3	786.8	848.4	1001.2	1128.6	1130.9	1047.7	1003.2
Arkansas	316.5	323.2	311.5	330.9	336.3	340.6	340.4	338.4
California ¹⁸	4744.3	4699.8	4801.6	5090.8	5332.9	5655.4	5910.8	6041.4
Colorado	299.7	277.0	298.9	355.1	408.5	465.4	521.7	590.8
Connecticut	295.4	304.9	331.2	356.7	436.6	476.7	493.2	522.7
DC	86.2	85.5	83.8	89.7	96.3	139.3	145.1	148.9
Delaware	113.4	112.5	120.3	133.0	146.6	162.1	170.4	172.1
Florida	1442.7	1302.4	1379.7	1670.7	1908.4	2032.5	2141.7	2234.6
Georgia	971.8	863.3	902.4	1008.9	1062.9	1081.2	1087.0	1083.1
Hawaii	147.1	144.3	150.6	170.9	189.6	200.1	211.8	213.5
Idaho	123.0	123.4	121.9	126.2	145.6	155.9	157.4	160.3
Illinois	1362.1	1494.0	1602.1	1741.7	1981.3	2073.8	2112.4	2090.2
Indiana	583.3	586.6	621.9	709.2	737.5	737.0	752.6	757.4
Iowa	205.2	202.9	221.2	260.0	289.7	311.2	324.7	335.7
Kansas	186.9	163.9	169.4	175.6	191.3	227.0	242.2	259.2
Kentucky	414.2	417.1	428.0	461.2	479.3	490.8	490.7	495.2
Louisiana	627.0	562.6	579.5	612.3	658.1	682.1	718.9	720.9
Maine	171.1	183.3	174.5	181.6	196.7	220.2	209.0	198.6
Maryland	341.8	357.3	380.1	483.7	585.1	656.0	693.3	736.6
Massachusetts	633.3	653.7	700.9	734.7	772.7	803.5	831.1	850.7
Michigan	1072.9	1107.5	1123.9	1266.3	1430.2	1474.4	1411.0	1437.7
Minnesota	423.6	420.5	433.3	487.2	530.8	641.5	673.7	683.5
Mississippi	318.5	294.2	315.3	356.1	373.7	385.2	384.2	382.2
Missouri	508.7	524.5	527.7	548.7	576.4	580.9	577.0	561.9
Montana	57.7	62.8	61.0	66.2	73.2	78.5	79.6	84.6
Nebraska	130.5	128.8	128.6	140.4	149.4	154.2	152.2	156.4
Nevada	121.5	118.0	133.5	156.3	201.7	222.8	227.5	236.2
New Hampshire	80.5	80.6	82.7	90.7	95.4	96.9	95.9	104.6
New Jersey	504.8	509.9	526.8	550.9	586.5	618.0	693.7	696.4
New Mexico	286.8	295.9	344.9	382.9	415.0	413.4	411.6	409.7
New York	3149.1	3042.5	3071.9	3308.3	3569.1	3714.0	3776.1	3892.9
North Carolina	785.9	780.1	831.4	915.1	930.9	949.9	1017.5	1037.7
North Dakota	36.0	34.5	34.6	41.2	45.6	47.2	46.9	46.4
Ohio	1179.0	1148.8	1200.7	1327.5	1453.5	1483.7	1531.0	1537.0
Oklahoma	352.3	376.3	367.4	403.3	437.0	456.2	480.9	488.5
Oregon	259.1	234.6	248.5	279.9	334.2	413.1	434.2	431.9
Pennsylvania	1146.0	1134.5	1147.6	1197.5	1247.9	1293.5	1163.8	1201.7
Rhode Island	111.6	107.6	103.0	103.1	108.7	112.6	113.7	118.8
South Carolina	459.8	429.8	435.2	469.3	471.8	464.5	477.3	545.0
South Dakota	66.3	67.1	67.9	71.8	77.2	77.8	77.7	76.7
Tennessee	851.3	813.1	830.3	869.9	934.0	940.2	960.5	939.6
Texas	2173.5	2214.9	2211.6	2400.0	2632.0	2837.5	2872.1	2852.9
Utah	141.0	127.0	131.7	165.3	177.0	199.3	207.3	210.6
Vermont	93.3	90.7	86.9	94.9	98.0	100.9	101.8	102.6
Virginia	427.2	415.4	437.3	485.7	541.5	555.2	572.5	586.5
Washington	642.1	631.2	652.0	723.5	779.6	843.4	844.4	838.2
West Virginia	191.8	183.7	188.1	197.8	205.7	206.3	203.7	203.3
Wisconsin	490.5	492.4	539.4	633.2	738.9	750.4	749.2	731.0
Wyoming	45.4	43.0	42.3	47.4	52.6	52.8	51.9	50.8
Total	30,442	30,007	31,014	33,993	36,927	38,827	39,598	40,211

NOTES: This group includes children, parents, pregnant women and childless adults. Data refers to Medicaid coverage (Title XIX-funded) only. NH data reflect December 2012.

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

Table A-4: Non-Disabled Children (Monthly Enrollment in Thousands), June 2006 – 2013

State	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alabama	369.7	346.6	375.5	406.3	446.1	483.1	470.3	474.4
Alaska	54.8	52.6	50.1	51.9	61.2	64.1	64.2	64.1
Arizona	474.4	479.0	507.2	583.9	639.3	634.0	638.2	636.2
Arkansas	275.4	280.7	271.5	289.9	294.5	298.1	298.5	296.7
California ¹⁹	3178.7	3148.9	3217.1	3410.9	3573.0	3665.6	3658.9	3638.3
Colorado	231.9	214.4	232.5	275.2	304.7	336.0	366.4	411.8
Connecticut	213.5	218.0	230.6	244.8	263.5	277.5	286.6	294.4
DC	65.0	64.4	63.2	67.4	72.0	73.4	74.3	74.6
Delaware	63.7	63.9	67.2	71.9	76.8	82.4	85.4	86.4
Florida	1143.1	1032.5	1095.4	1298.4	1476.6	1561.7	1623.1	1679.2
Georgia	782.2	689.1	727.8	823.0	876.8	891.9	898.7	896.3
Hawaii	90.5	89.2	90.6	99.1	105.6	110.4	114.4	115.8
Idaho	105.2	109.6	108.7	110.8	126.9	135.7	135.7	136.2
Illinois	1045.7	1165.7	1244.5	1351.0	1500.8	1560.5	1597.5	1552.8
Indiana	458.7	472.2	489.3	542.9	566.1	568.8	562.5	569.9
Iowa	147.2	147.6	156.3	183.2	202.2	210.7	217.8	220.6
Kansas	154.1	142.2	143.7	149.0	162.9	193.6	208.0	204.9
Kentucky	318.3	321.9	330.2	357.0	372.8	383.2	386.3	391.7
Louisiana	524.8	475.1	487.4	514.1	554.8	558.3	564.3	560.3
Maine	97.8	99.0	98.3	103.4	109.0	116.7	113.3	115.8
Maryland	294.6	288.6	302.4	345.2	392.1	422.4	433.2	450.0
Massachusetts	344.6	353.1	366.4	377.2	385.7	396.3	403.7	414.8
Michigan	772.1	797.9	805.8	798.3	851.9	908.4	909.3	914.5
Minnesota	312.6	309.4	318.2	343.2	369.6	385.4	382.9	390.1
Mississippi	282.4	264.2	277.9	311.1	328.9	335.9	333.7	330.7
Missouri	452.4	421.5	430.2	447.3	469.0	474.2	471.9	460.4
Montana	45.7	50.2	49.3	53.5	60.3	65.8	68.1	73.0
Nebraska	107.0	107.6	108.1	117.6	119.9	121.9	120.8	124.3
Nevada	99.8	98.2	109.0	127.4	165.6	185.6	191.4	196.8
New Hampshire	66.4	66.9	68.7	75.2	79.0	80.4	80.5	88.2
New Jersey	428.4	434.5	451.8	479.1	514.7	538.5	562.0	575.2
New Mexico	232.2	240.7	271.7	290.7	309.2	313.9	313.4	311.6
New York	1640.7	1585.6	1599.4	1679.5	1768.3	1799.0	1795.3	1828.4
North Carolina	618.3	620.3	658.7	719.5	765.2	777.2	848.4	869.2
North Dakota	25.5	24.8	24.5	31.3	34.5	35.9	36.1	36.1
Ohio	810.1	797.5	828.2	899.9	960.7	978.3	999.7	993.8
Oklahoma	310.2	334.9	329.5	361.3	390.7	391.5	406.4	411.4
Oregon	182.6	169.5	177.1	204.9	244.5	272.7	270.4	271.6
Pennsylvania	888.6	891.0	910.0	965.5	1018.2	1057.7	978.9	994.0
Rhode Island	67.9	65.8	62.7	62.9	65.6	68.2	68.4	71.7
South Carolina	365.3	342.1	345.2	372.6	361.4	350.3	361.8	430.5
South Dakota	51.6	52.4	53.4	54.2	61.0	61.3	63.1	62.8
Tennessee	558.6	521.7	547.6	585.0	621.5	624.9	647.3	635.6
Texas	1946.9	2001.9	2005.2	2186.3	2410.2	2604.3	2624.0	2600.2
Utah	104.1	94.7	97.7	119.6	143.2	158.2	161.0	165.7
Vermont	49.8	48.9	51.2	53.8	53.2	53.5	54.1	54.2
Virginia	351.9	342.2	358.0	399.9	444.0	454.5	467.8	476.7
Washington	519.8	518.0	540.1	599.9	638.3	665.7	671.4	673.2
West Virginia	159.7	154.3	156.6	163.6	169.9	170.5	168.4	168.6
Wisconsin	327.7	329.3	344.1	388.9	431.6	453.3	452.1	468.8
Wyoming	37.0	35.2	34.8	39.1	43.5	43.6	43.1	42.4
Total	22,249	21,975	22,671	24,587	26,457	27,455	27,753	28,005

NOTES: Data refers to Medicaid coverage (Title XIX- funded) only. NH data reflect December 2012.

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

Table A-5: Non-Elderly, Non-Disabled Adults (Monthly Enrollment in Thousands), June 2006 - 2013

State	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alabama	43.8	40.2	42.8	46.9	51.4	55.0	52.3	53.1
Alaska	13.9	12.8	12.5	13.9	16.9	19.1	20.0	20.1
Arizona	314.0	307.8	341.2	417.2	489.3	496.9	409.5	367.1
Arkansas	41.1	42.5	39.9	41.0	41.8	42.5	41.9	41.7
California ²⁰	1565.6	1550.9	1584.5	1680.0	1759.8	1989.7	2251.9	2403.1
Colorado	67.9	62.5	66.4	79.9	103.9	129.4	155.3	179.0
Connecticut	81.8	86.9	100.6	112.0	173.1	199.2	206.7	228.3
DC	21.2	21.1	20.6	22.3	24.3	65.9	70.9	74.3
Delaware	49.7	48.6	53.1	61.0	69.7	79.7	85.0	85.7
Florida	299.6	269.9	284.2	372.3	431.8	470.9	518.6	555.4
Georgia	189.6	174.2	174.7	185.9	186.1	189.3	188.3	186.8
Hawaii	56.6	55.1	60.1	71.9	84.0	89.7	97.3	97.7
Idaho	17.8	13.8	13.1	15.4	18.7	20.2	21.7	24.1
Illinois	316.4	328.3	357.6	390.7	480.4	513.3	514.9	537.4
Indiana	124.6	114.4	132.6	166.3	171.4	168.2	190.1	187.6
Iowa	58.0	55.3	65.0	76.8	87.5	100.5	106.8	115.1
Kansas	32.8	21.7	25.8	26.6	28.5	33.4	34.2	54.3
Kentucky	95.9	95.1	97.8	104.2	106.5	107.7	104.4	103.4
Louisiana	102.2	87.5	92.1	98.1	103.3	123.8	154.7	160.6
Maine	73.2	84.4	76.2	78.2	87.7	103.5	95.7	82.8
Maryland	47.2	68.7	77.7	138.5	193.0	233.6	260.1	286.6
Massachusetts	288.7	300.6	334.5	357.5	387.0	407.2	427.4	435.9
Michigan	300.8	309.6	318.1	467.9	578.2	566.0	501.6	523.1
Minnesota	111.0	111.0	115.1	144.0	161.3	256.2	290.8	293.4
Mississippi	36.1	30.0	37.4	45.0	44.7	49.3	50.5	51.5
Missouri	56.3	103.0	97.5	101.4	107.4	106.7	105.1	101.5
Montana	12.0	12.6	11.7	12.7	12.9	12.7	11.6	11.6
Nebraska	23.5	21.3	20.5	22.8	29.5	32.3	31.4	32.2
Nevada	21.7	19.8	24.5	28.8	36.0	37.2	36.2	39.4
New Hampshire	14.1	13.8	14.0	15.5	16.4	16.5	15.3	16.4
New Jersey	76.4	75.4	75.0	71.8	71.7	79.5	131.8	121.2
New Mexico	54.6	55.3	73.2	92.2	105.8	99.5	98.2	98.1
New York	1508.4	1456.9	1472.6	1628.8	1800.8	1915.1	1980.8	2064.6
North Carolina	167.6	159.8	172.7	195.5	165.7	172.6	169.1	168.5
North Dakota	10.5	9.8	10.1	9.9	11.1	11.3	10.8	10.3
Ohio	369.0	351.3	372.5	427.6	492.8	505.4	531.3	543.2
Oklahoma	42.1	41.3	37.8	42.1	46.4	64.7	74.5	77.2
Oregon	76.5	65.1	71.3	75.0	89.6	140.4	163.8	160.3
Pennsylvania	257.4	243.5	237.6	232.0	229.7	235.8	184.8	207.7
Rhode Island	43.6	41.8	40.3	40.2	43.0	44.4	45.2	47.0
South Carolina	94.5	87.8	90.0	96.8	110.3	114.2	115.4	114.5
South Dakota	14.7	14.7	14.5	17.6	16.2	16.5	14.6	13.9
Tennessee	292.7	291.4	282.7	284.9	312.5	315.3	313.1	304.0
Texas	226.5	212.9	206.3	213.7	221.8	233.1	248.1	252.7
Utah	36.9	32.2	34.0	45.8	33.9	41.1	46.3	44.9
Vermont	43.5	41.8	35.7	41.1	44.8	47.5	47.8	48.4
Virginia	75.3	73.2	79.3	85.8	97.6	100.7	104.7	109.9
Washington	122.4	113.3	112.0	123.6	141.3	177.7	173.0	165.0
West Virginia	32.0	29.5	31.5	34.2	35.8	35.9	35.3	34.7
Wisconsin	162.8	163.2	195.2	244.3	307.3	297.1	297.1	262.2
Wyoming	8.5	7.8	7.5	8.3	9.0	9.2	8.8	8.4
Total	8,193	8,031	8,344	9,406	10,470	11,372	11,845	12,187

NOTES: Data refers to Medicaid coverage (Title XIX- funded) only. NH data reflect December 2012.

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

Table A-6: Aged and Disabled (Monthly Enrollment in Thousands), June 2006 - 2013

State	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alabama	277.0	278.4	279.7	282.9	285.5	294.3	314.3	318.9
Alaska	19.6	20.4	20.6	21.1	22.5	24.0	25.0	25.3
Arizona	196.4	201.6	207.8	215.3	228.0	239.2	249.8	260.6
Arkansas	164.2	169.3	176.1	183.1	190.2	198.2	204.4	209.9
California ²¹	1,681.6	1,716.4	1,755.4	1,808.7	1,845.7	1,896.5	1,933.7	1,926.3
Colorado	102.0	104.2	108.2	112.5	117.7	123.5	129.4	138.2
Connecticut	83.9	83.4	85.0	87.1	88.6	88.9	89.2	90.8
DC	39.6	41.1	42.4	44.4	49.1	50.6	53.0	54.7
Delaware	31.1	31.7	32.8	33.7	35.0	36.6	38.0	38.9
Florida	742.6	752.9	772.0	832.1	893.3	961.3	1,015.151	1,055.4
Georgia	354.0	361.1	364.5	378.2	394.5	420.5	441.6	453.2
Hawaii	40.5	40.6	41.7	43.5	45.4	46.8	48.7	50.0
Idaho	44.1	48.5	49.5	57.4	61.4	59.1	62.8	70.8
Illinois	443.0	436.3	441.3	452.6	470.6	492.4	511.7	520.5
Indiana	196.1	201.1	205.5	211.1	227.3	241.3	262.8	275.6
Iowa	111.1	111.2	113.7	114.3	117.8	119.7	127.3	130.5
Kansas	79.1	81.1	84.3	88.8	93.7	98.3	100.5	100.0
Kentucky	269.4	277.9	270.5	287.3	295.8	303.7	307.6	307.0
Louisiana	265.5	264.7	279.4	286.0	304.6	315.2	324.1	328.3
Maine	77.3	78.6	80.0	80.4	83.0	77.4	76.5	77.1
Maryland	165.4	167.7	169.7	175.9	185.7	191.9	196.4	199.4
Massachusetts	330.2	344.2	352.7	360.7	377.4	387.4	402.2	422.1
Michigan	387.5	394.7	402.5	418.5	439.8	465.8	480.7	491.5
Minnesota	162.0	164.8	170.5	176.7	184.0	190.3	194.4	195.6
Mississippi	221.2	215.7	215.3	221.2	226.9	232.7	238.0	240.5
Missouri	216.1	193.3	222.9	229.6	241.0	243.5	239.8	235.2
Montana	26.5	27.4	28.2	28.9	32.8	34.1	35.7	36.3
Nebraska	48.2	48.3	48.7	49.6	51.6	53.0	53.9	55.9
Nevada	50.3	52.2	55.4	57.3	61.9	68.2	73.4	77.3
New Hampshire	28.3	29.4	31.7	33.4	35.1	37.0	38.1	34.1
New Jersey	246.5	251.5	254.5	261.5	269.5	280.1	287.1	290.6
New Mexico	82.1	84.4	87.4	89.8	93.7	96.0	97.2	98.0
New York	1,028.1	1,058.6	1,067.7	1,109.6	1,153.1	1,188.9	1,227.9	1,248.7
North Carolina	393.1	399.5	406.8	416.0	427.5	441.7	453.4	463.5
North Dakota	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.5	18.1	18.5	18.7	18.8
Ohio	422.2	431.7	452.6	469.3	492.5	509.7	524.7	535.1
Oklahoma	145.0	149.6	155.0	159.6	165.6	171.2	172.7	175.3
Oregon	102.1	104.1	108.0	113.5	121.3	128.5	134.4	140.4
Pennsylvania	731.4	753.1	778.1	820.3	868.1	922.2	934.7	896.1
Rhode Island	56.1	56.0	55.7	56.2	57.0	58.2	58.5	59.9
South Carolina	190.3	188.8	208.2	212.4	219.1	227.0	233.7	236.1
South Dakota	22.6	22.6	23.0	23.5	24.1	24.4	25.1	25.7
Tennessee	404.4	402.2	406.6	396.3	332.4	348.9	357.4	366.1
Texas	627.2	650.0	671.0	699.7	726.4	754.5	776.1	791.2
Utah	58.5	59.4	61.3	65.5	69.0	73.6	75.9	79.3
Vermont	25.0	25.5	37.6	39.0	38.2	39.0	40.0	40.1
Virginia	219.1	222.6	228.6	234.8	244.1	253.1	260.2	264.9
Washington	223.3	229.0	236.2	245.7	259.1	271.1	283.9	294.1
West Virginia	117.0	116.5	119.3	122.4	125.8	129.1	129.8	129.2
Wisconsin	176.9	181.1	186.0	193.6	203.5	213.0	220.5	225.5
Wyoming	12.8	13.0	13.3	13.9	14.5	15.0	15.4	15.6
Total	12,154	12,355	12,682	13,133	13,608	14,155	14,595	14,814

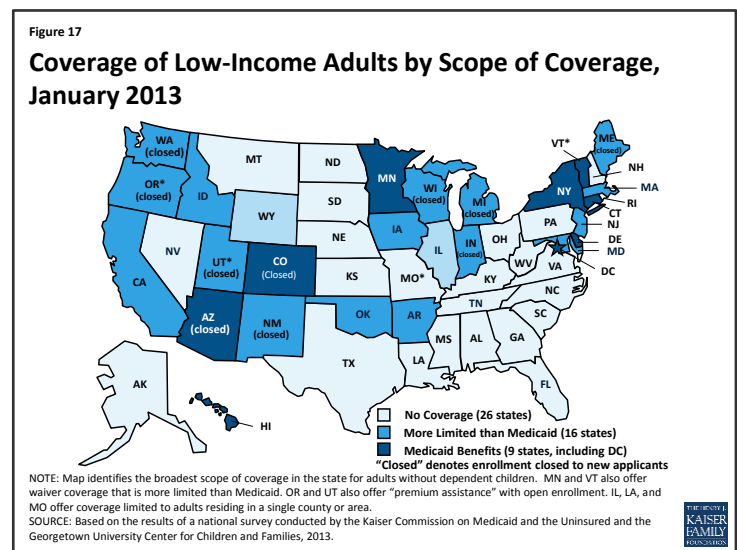
NOTES: This group includes the aged and disabled. Data refers to Medicaid coverage (Title XIX- funded) only. NH data reflect December 2012.

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

APPENDIX B: ADULT EXPANSIONS

Prior to the ACA, states could not receive federal Medicaid matching funds to cover non-disabled childless adults. 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, provided 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 eight of these states. (Figure 17)



In the table on the following page (Table B-1), 17 states were able to report separately enrollment data for childless adults for June 2013; an additional five states reported data that included both parents and childless adults. Of the 2.6 million low-income non-disabled adults covered under expansion programs in these states in June 2013, at least 1.86 million were childless adults. Enrollment in June 2013 was positively affected by continued rollouts of adult expansions in California, Colorado, and Louisiana. In terms of percentage change, four other states (Connecticut, Maryland, Iowa, and Michigan²²) saw double digit enrollment growth.

In contrast, eleven states reported enrollment declines between June 2012 and June 2013. Enrollment in most of these states 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 40,800 fewer childless adults remained enrolled in June 2013 compared to one year earlier.²³ Maine and Wisconsin also saw enrollment declines of 25 percent or more, both of which had long-standing enrollment caps for their childless adult waiver programs. Additionally, Wisconsin added premiums to its waiver programs in July 2012.

Coverage for childless adults will markedly change in January 2014. Twenty-six states, including 21 states that currently cover childless adults, plan move forward with the Medicaid expansion in 2014.²⁴ Eight states (ID, IN, LA, ME, MO, OK, UT, and WI) with current Section 1115 waivers to cover childless adults have indicated that they are not moving forward with the ACA Medicaid expansion in 2014. However, CMS recently approved one-year waiver extensions in 5 of these states (ID, IN, LA, MO, and OK.)²⁵ In these states, the waiver coverage will continue, but coverage will be limited to individuals with incomes below 100% FPL and will not be eligible for the enhanced Medicaid financing available under the ACA. Current Medicaid beneficiaries with incomes above 100% FPL will be eligible for help purchasing coverage in the new Marketplaces. Wisconsin has a waiver proposal would reduce eligibility for childless adults in its existing waiver program to 100% FPL. Maine plans to let their current Section 1115 waiver for childless adults expire, resulting in childless adults covered under the waivers losing eligibility and likely becoming uninsured.

Table B-1: Adult Expansions
June 2011 to June 2013 (Monthly Enrollment in Thousands)

State	June 2011	June 2012	June 2013	June 2011 to June 2012	June 2012 to June 2013
Childless adults					
Arizona *	224.5	116.4	75.7	-48.1%	-35.0%
Colorado	N/A	7.8	14.8	N/A	90.5%
Connecticut	72.0	79.3	91.2	10.1%	15.0%
DC **	39.2	42.9	45.3	9.3%	5.8%
Delaware	37.1	40.6	41.2	9.6%	1.4%
Indiana	16.1	15.2	12.6	-5.8%	-17.2%
Maine	16.5	13.2	9.0	-20.2%	-31.5%
Maryland	56.8	66.7	79.6	17.4%	19.2%
Massachusetts	114.7	123.4	121.0	7.5%	-1.9%
Michigan	77.9	38.1	79.5	-51.1%	108.7%
Minnesota **	83.9	83.0	87.7	-1.1%	5.6%
New Jersey****	N/A	47.9	41.7	N/A	-13.0%
New Mexico *****	26.5	24.5	24.3	-7.6%	-0.6%
New York *****	949.3	991.7	1,046.7	4.5%	5.5%
Oregon	49.5	48.5	42.5	-2.0%	-12.5%
Vermont	NR	34.4	33.7	NR	-1.9%
Wisconsin	34.2	24.3	17.8	-28.9%	-26.8%
Subtotal (Childless adults only)	1798.3	1797.8	1864.1	-0.02%	3.69%
Parents and Childless Adults					
California	184.2	449.7	611.1	144.1%	35.9%
Iowa	46.0	56.3	65.2	22.3%	15.8%
Louisiana *****	20.5	50.7	60.8	148.0%	19.9%
Utah ****	16.8	16.7	15.5	-0.3%	-7.3%
Washington	37.9	32.9	27.6	-13.2%	-16.1%
Subtotal (Parents and Childless adults)	305.4	606.3	780.2	98.5%	28.7%
Total (Both Groups)	2103.6	2404.1	2644.3	14.3%	10.0%

NOTES: There are four additional states that cover childless adults with Title XIX funds that are not included in the table above: Arkansas (premium assistance only), Hawaii, Idaho (premium assistance only), and Oklahoma (premium assistance only). Enrollment data for childless adults were not included in reports for AR, ID, and OK. Hawaii's total enrollment data includes this group, but did not break this group out from other enrollees. Additionally, there are county-based expansions in Missouri (St. Louis area), Illinois (Cook County) and Ohio (Cuyahoga County) that were not included in the data reported.

NR - The state did not report enrollment for this group for this period.

N/A - The state did not cover such individuals during this period.

*Arizona data reported here reflect corrections for additional individuals erroneously excluded in prior reporting.

Total figures for the state have also been corrected as well. **Data for these states (DC and MN) reflect childless adults covered under state plan options, but do not reflect childless adults covered under an 1115 waivers (though they are reported in total figures.) ***New Jersey data reported here reflects enrollment among childless adults covered under the state's 1115 waiver granted April 2011; data do not reflect enrollment in FamilyCare, which is funded with both Title XIX and Title XXI funds. ****Utah data reported here reflect enrollment in their Primary Care waiver program, which covers both parents and childless adults; previous reports had erroneously categorized this as childless adults previously. *****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. ***** Estimates of the share of childless adults covered under Section 1115 waiver programs in these states (NM and NY) are reported here.

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

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 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/>.

³ Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, *Medicaid in a Historic Time of Transformation: Results from a 50-State Medicaid Budget Survey for State Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014*. Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, October 2013. <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/report/medicaid-in-a-historic-time-of-transformation-results-from-a-50-state-medicaid-budget-survey-for-state-fiscal-years-2013-and-2014/>.

⁴ 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/>.

⁵ LIHP is comprised of two programs, the Medicaid Coverage Expansion (MCE) group with covers adults up to 133% FPL and the Health Care Coverage Initiative, which covers adults from 133 to 200% FPL. Fifty of the 58 counties were participating in the MCE as of January 2013 while only 5 counties were participating in the HCCI program at that point in time.

⁶ Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, *Partnership Plan Medicaid Section 1115 Demonstration: Special Terms and Conditions*. Department of Health and Human Services, April 2013. http://www.health.ny.gov/health_care/managed_care/appextension/docs/special_terms_and_conditions_04_2013.pdf

⁷ Retroactive eligibility was also eliminated for non-pregnant, non-disabled parents with incomes between 133 and 150 percent FPL. Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, *Medicaid Today; Preparing for Tomorrow: A Look at State Medicaid Program Spending, Enrollment and Policy Trends*. Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, October 2012. <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/report/medicaid-today-preparing-for-tomorrow-a-look-at-state-medicaid-program-spending-enrollment-and-policy-trends-results-from-a-50-state-medicaid-budget-survey-for-state-fiscal-years-2012-and-2013/>.

⁸ For the purposes of this report, only children who are funded by Title XIX funds are included. Children funded under Title XXI are included in a separate report that looks at trends in CHIP enrollment: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, *CHIP Enrollment: June 2013 Data Snapshot*. Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, January 2014. www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/chip-enrollment-june-2013-data-snapshot.

⁹ Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, *Getting into Gear for 2014: Findings from a 50-State Survey of Eligibility, Enrollment, Renewal, and Cost-Sharing Policies in Medicaid and CHIP, 2012-2013*. Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, January 2013. <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/report/getting-into-gear-for-2014-findings-from-a-50-state-survey-of-eligibility-enrollment-renewal-and-cost-sharing-policies-in-medicaid-and-chip-2012-2013/>.

¹⁰ Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, *Partnership Plan Medicaid Section 1115 Demonstration: Special Terms and Conditions*. Department of Health and Human Services, April 2013. http://www.health.ny.gov/health_care/managed_care/appextension/docs/special_terms_and_conditions_04_2013.pdf

¹¹ Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, *Medicaid Today; Preparing for Tomorrow: A Look at State Medicaid Program Spending, Enrollment and Policy Trends*. Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, October 2012. <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/report/medicaid-today-preparing-for-tomorrow-a-look-at-state-medicaid-program-spending-enrollment-and-policy-trends-results-from-a-50-state-medicaid-budget-survey-for-state-fiscal-years-2012-and-2013/>.

¹² In both FY 2012 and 2013, Florida also increased the average private pay nursing home rate divisor, in effect reducing the number of penalty months for individuals to receive institutional and HCBS waiver services. Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, *Medicaid in a Historic Time of Transformation: Results from a 50-State Medicaid Budget Survey for State Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014*. Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, October 2013. <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/report/medicaid-in-a-historic-time-of-transformation-results-from-a-50-state-medicaid-budget-survey-for-state-fiscal-years-2013-and-2014/>.

¹³ Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, *Medicaid Today; Preparing for Tomorrow: A Look at State Medicaid Program Spending, Enrollment and Policy Trends*. Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, October 2012. <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/report/medicaid-today-preparing-for-tomorrow-a-look-at-state-medicaid-program-spending-enrollment-and-policy-trends-results-from-a-50-state-medicaid-budget-survey-for-state-fiscal-years-2012-and-2013/>.

¹⁴ Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, *Medicaid in a Historic Time of Transformation: Results from a 50-State Medicaid Budget Survey for State Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014*. Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, October 2013. <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/report/medicaid-in-a-historic-time-of-transformation-results-from-a-50-state-medicaid-budget-survey-for-state-fiscal-years-2013-and-2014/>.

¹⁵ Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, *Medicaid Today; Preparing for Tomorrow: A Look at State Medicaid Program Spending, Enrollment and Policy Trends*. Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, October 2012. <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/report/medicaid-today-preparing-for-tomorrow-a-look-at-state-medicaid-program-spending-enrollment-and-policy-trends-results-from-a-50-state-medicaid-budget-survey-for-state-fiscal-years-2012-and-2013/>.

¹⁶ Previous reports had erroneously included the General Assistance groups in the Families, Children, and Pregnant Women counts; this enrollment group was moved to the Aged and Disabled count in this report for June 2013 and all previous data points.

¹⁷ Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, *Medicaid in a Historic Time of Transformation: Results from a 50-State Medicaid Budget Survey for State Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014*. Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, October 2013. <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/report/medicaid-in-a-historic-time-of-transformation-results-from-a-50-state-medicaid-budget-survey-for-state-fiscal-years-2013-and-2014/>.

¹⁸ Because of several changes in reporting over time in California as well as differences in report timing, some estimation is used for select categories to make them consistent with the total and to maintain trends.

¹⁹ Raw data used for California only breaks out children compared to adults and does not break out non-disabled children from disabled children in more recent periods. To make this measure comparable to other states, the ratio of all non-disabled children to all non-elderly non-disabled adults from an earlier time period was applied to the nonelderly nondisabled group.

²⁰ Raw data used for California only breaks out children compared to adults and does not break out non-disabled children from disabled children in more recent periods. To make this measure comparable to other states, the ratio of all non-disabled children to all non-elderly non-disabled adults from an earlier time period was applied to the nonelderly nondisabled group.

²¹ Because of several changes in reporting over time in California as well as differences in report timing, some estimation is used for select categories to make them consistent with the total and to maintain trends.

²² Enrollment into Michigan's Adult Benefit Waiver program was opened from April 1, 2013 to April 30, 2013. http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdch/MSA_13-03_411563_7.pdf

²³ 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.

²⁴ "Status of State Action on the Medicaid Expansion Decision as of December 11, 2013," Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts, accessed December 17, 2013, <http://kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/state-activity-around-expanding-medicaid-under-the-affordable-care-act/>.

²⁵ Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Missouri 1115 waiver extension letter, September 27, 2013. <http://www.medicaid.gov/Medicaid-CHIP-Program-Information/By-Topics/Waivers/1115/downloads/mo/mo-gateway-to-better-health-ca.pdf>.

Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Louisiana 1115 waiver extension letter, September 30, 2013. <http://www.medicaid.gov/Medicaid-CHIP-Program-Information/By-Topics/Waivers/1115/downloads/la/la-gnoch-ca.pdf>.

Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Idaho 1115 waiver extension letter, September 24, 2013. <http://www.medicaid.gov/Medicaid-CHIP-Program-Information/By-Topics/Waivers/1115/downloads/id/id-childless-adults-ca.pdf>.

Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Louisiana 1115 waiver extension letter, September 6, 2013. <http://www.medicaid.gov/Medicaid-CHIP-Program-Information/By-Topics/Waivers/1115/downloads/ok/ok-soonercare-ca.pdf>

Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Louisiana 1115 waiver extension letter, September 3, 2013. <http://www.medicaid.gov/Medicaid-CHIP-Program-Information/By-Topics/Waivers/1115/downloads/in/in-healthy-indiana-plan-ca.pdf>