



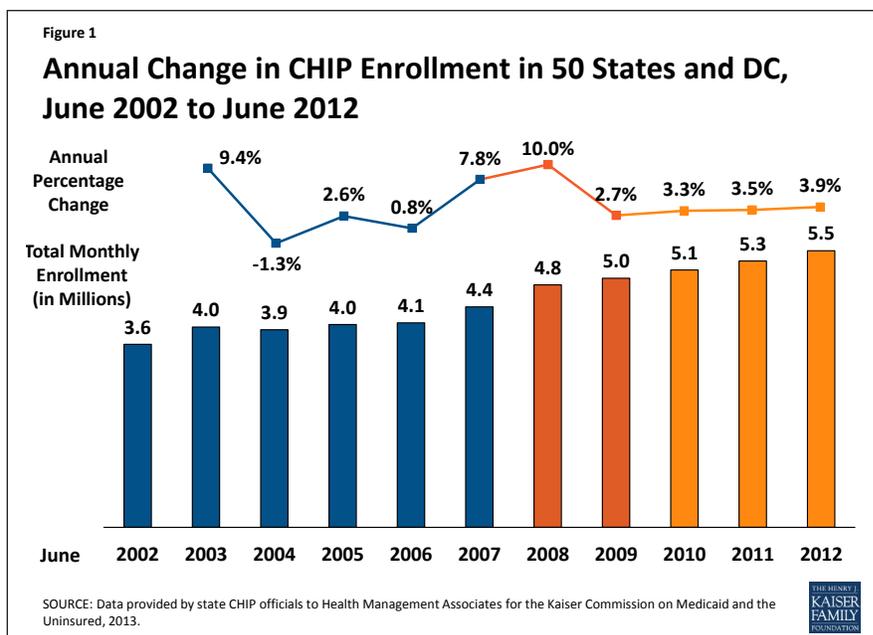
August 2013

CHIP Enrollment: June 2012 Data Snapshot

In June 2012, the number of children enrolled in the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) reached 5.5 million. From June 2011 to June 2012, an additional 206,000 children enrolled in CHIP programs across the country, a rate of growth (3.9 percent), a slight uptick from the prior annual period (3.5%) but still well below the program’s recessionary peak of 10% growth from June 2007 to June 2008. (Figure 1)

CHIP and Medicaid provide a crucial safety net of coverage for low-income children, particularly during economic downturns. During the most recent recession, the percentage of uninsured children declined from 10.9 percent in 2007 to 9.7 percent in 2011 despite a drop in the share of children with employer-sponsored coverage, due largely to more children gaining coverage through Medicaid and CHIP.¹ CHIP offers coverage to low-income children in families who do not have access to affordable coverage but whose incomes are above Medicaid eligibility levels; therefore, economic pressures

have provided both upward and downward pressure on enrollment. During the economic downturn, many Americans lost jobs, incomes, and access to affordable coverage, making children in such families eligible for CHIP. However, as family income continues to fall, children move from CHIP to Medicaid.



Actions at the federal level have also affected CHIP enrollment. As part of the Children’s Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act (CHIPRA), Congress provided performance bonuses through FFY 2013 for states that increase their enrollment of children who are eligible for Medicaid coverage but not enrolled and adopt enrollment simplifications. FFY 2012, nearly \$306 million in such bonuses were awarded to twenty-three states, 22 of which had previously been awarded bonuses. Additionally, 16 states received a tier 2 bonus, indicating they exceeded their enrollment targets by more than ten percent.²

Additionally, the Affordable Care Act (ACA) included maintenance of effort (MOE) provisions which require states to maintain eligibility levels until 2019 for children. CHIP programs also face the same 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. Under CHIPRA, the CHIP program was reauthorized through 2015.

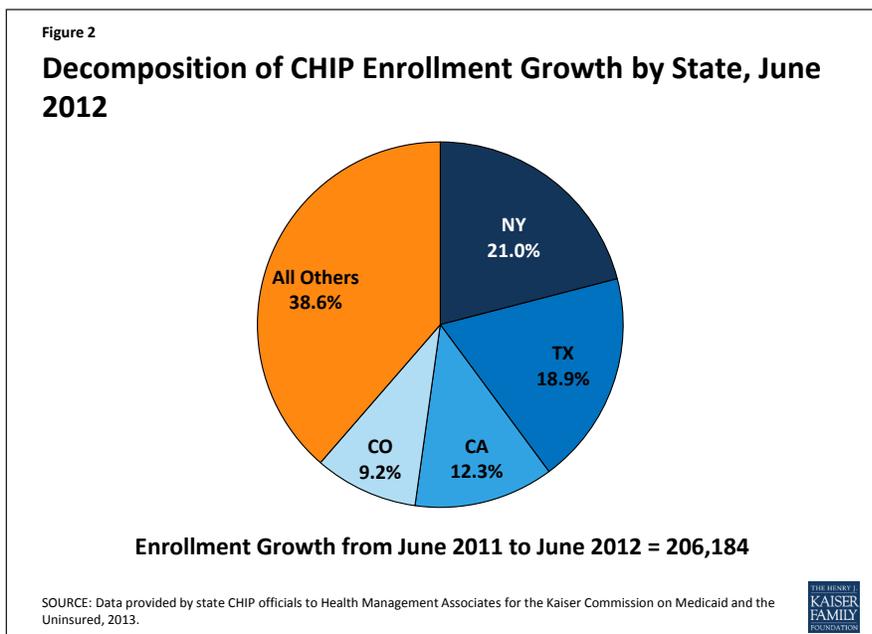
Cross State Trends. CHIP

enrollment varied significantly across states. Enrollment in the program grew in 35 states from June 2011 to June 2012. Enrollment growth was attributed by state CHIP directors to the continuing impact of the economic downturn as well as outreach efforts and initiatives to streamline enrollment processes in some states. In fact, many of these states were among the twenty-three that qualified for CHIPRA performance bonuses in FFY 2012 by implementing selected measures to simplify enrollment procedures and meeting enrollment targets

for Medicaid. Six states (California, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, New York, and Texas) had over 10,000 additional children enroll during this period; enrollment growth from just four of these states (California, Colorado, New York and Texas) accounted for over 60 percent of enrollment growth across the country during this period. (Figure 2)

Six states (Colorado, Nevada, Montana, Oklahoma, Iowa, and Indiana) had growth of 10 percent or more during this period. (Figure 3, Appendix Tables 1 and 2) In addition to economic conditions, some of these states also noted policy changes as factors for their enrollment growth. For example:

- » **Colorado** had the highest rate of growth (29.6%) during the period from June 2011 and June 2012. CHIP officials in Colorado cited the continuing effects of the Great Recession as well education and outreach efforts. In December 2012, Colorado also received the largest CHIPRA bonus award for FFY 2012 after implementing additional enrollment simplifications such as Express Lane Eligibility (ELE) and additional data matching to lessen the requirement for paper documentation.
- » **Georgia**, which saw over 13,000 additional children enroll in their program during this period, adopted the new option to cover otherwise eligible children of state employees in separate CHIP programs in 2011. The state also adopted ELE in 2011.



- » In **Montana**, which saw program enrollment growth of over 16% during this period, CHIP officials noted their Healthy Montana Kids Plan outreach effort as a factor contributing to enrollment growth, along with economic conditions. The state also noted the implementation of administrative renewal process during this period.
- » **New York**, which had an additional 43,000 children enroll in their CHIP program between June 2011 and June 2012, started moving children ages 6 - 19 with incomes between 100 and 133% FPL from their stand-alone CHIP to their Medicaid expansion CHIP program ahead of the ACA requirement to do so in 2014.³

Enrollment in CHIP programs declined in 16 states from June 2011 to June 2012. (Figure 3, Appendix Tables 1 and 2) Across states with enrollment declines, officials largely attributed the declines to increasing numbers of children qualifying for Medicaid due to drops in family income as well as a lack of funds for outreach.

The largest enrollment decline occurred in Arizona; enrollment in this state's CHIP program declined by nearly 34 percent (roughly 6,000 children) between June 2011 and June 2012. Officials attributed the decline to the enrollment freeze enacted by the state due to budget pressures in December 2009 before the MOE provisions under the ACA were in place.⁴ The state has seen double digit enrollment declines among its CHIP children over the previous four annual periods. The enrollment decline in Arizona's CHIP children was mitigated by the implementation in May 2012 of KidsCare II, a new CHIP program created under a waiver related to uncompensated care funding. Enrollment into the program is limited to children between 100% and 175% FPL funded by political subdivisions. According to Arizona officials, nearly 2,000 children were enrolled in KidsCare II in June 2012.

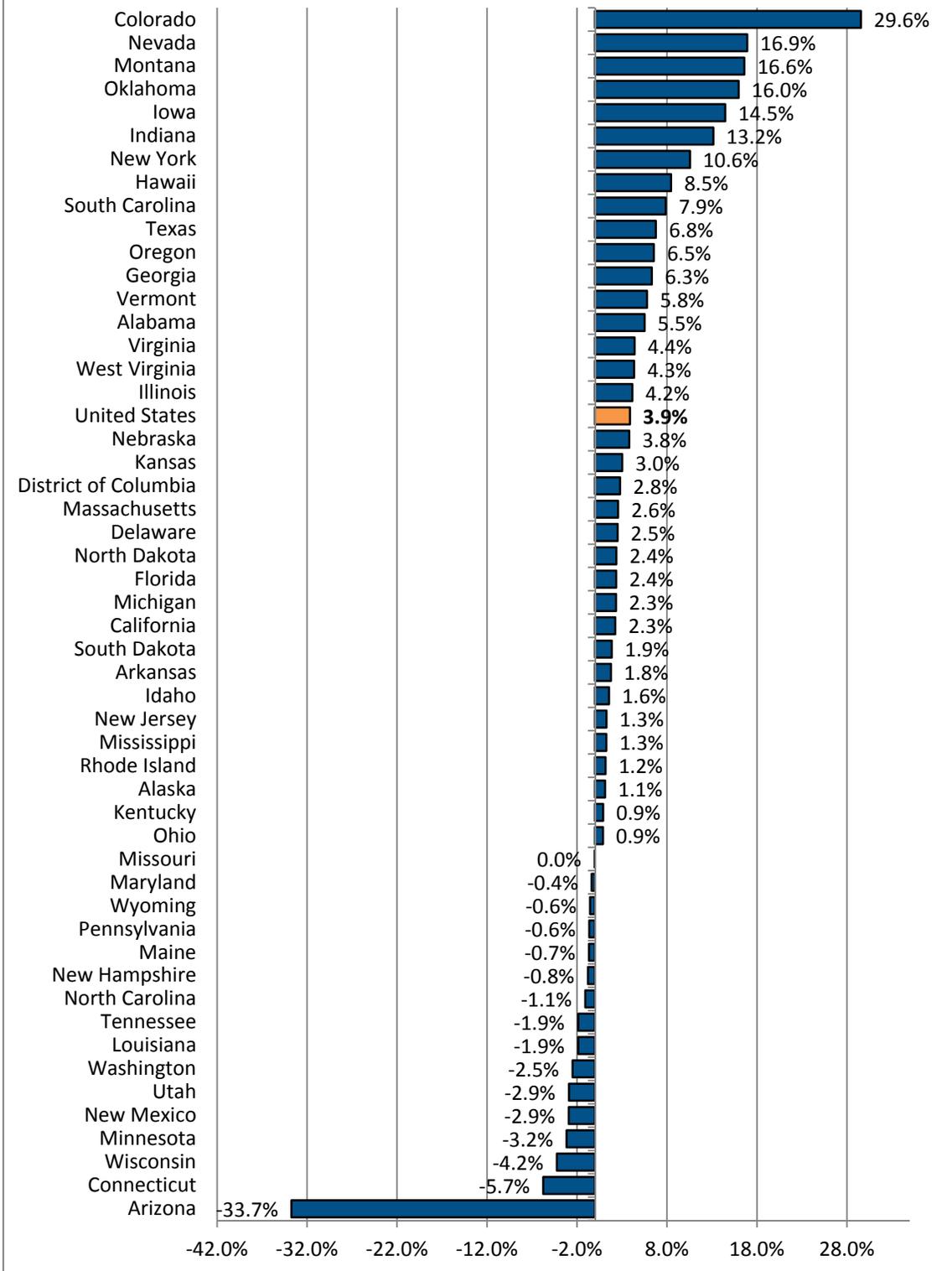
Coverage for Pregnant Women.⁵ States have two options for providing coverage to pregnant women under CHIP – through a state plan amendment under the “Unborn Child” option or through a new state plan option made available as part of CHIPRA to cover pregnant women. In June 2012, 13 states reported covering nearly 139,000 pregnant women under the Unborn Child option. Additionally, three states (Hawaii, New Jersey and Rhode Island) reported implementing the new state plan option provided under CHIPRA during this period.

Changes in CHIP Eligibility Policies. There were two states⁶ that reported eligibility expansions. In addition to the creation of KidsCare II in Arizona, West Virginia increased CHIP eligibility from 250 to 300% FPL effective July 2011. Also mentioned earlier, New York started moving children ages 6 - 19 with incomes between 100 and 133% FPL from their stand-alone CHIP to their Medicaid expansion CHIP program ahead of the ACA requirement to do so in 2014.

Changes in CHIP Benefits and Cost-Sharing Policies. Eight states reported benefit expansions during this period. The changes are detailed in Appendix Table 3; the most common change was to increase or add dental benefits. Additionally, two states (Arizona and Nevada) reported benefit restrictions for this period, also detailed in Appendix Table 3. Only one state (Idaho) reported adding cost-sharing to select services in their program during this period.

Conclusion. In June 2012, 5.5 million children were enrolled in CHIP programs across the country. CHIP continues to serve as an important source of health coverage for low-income children, particularly during the Great Recession and recovery period. Federal policies, such as the performance bonuses and the ACA MOE provisions, have helped states to maintain and in some instances increase the number of children covered under CHIP during this period. Looking ahead, CHIP officials in all states indicated they expected enrollment to either stay about the same (30 states) or increase (21 states). CHIP officials noted that this is a time of transition for CHIP programs as they work to implement the ACA, including implementing the same enrollment and income eligibility changes required of Medicaid as well as coordinating with Medicaid and the new Marketplaces.

**Figure 3: Percent change in CHIP Enrollment
June 2011 to June 2012**



Source: Data provided by state officials to Health Management Associates for Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, 2013.

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. Adult coverage under CHIP is not included in the total CHIP enrollment counts of this report. State CHIP officials provided data specifically for the months of September 2011, December 2011, March 2012 and June 2012. 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 2012; responses were returned by April 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, or when a state provides final counts to CMS beyond response deadline.

The data in this report are “point-in-time,” which means the number of individuals enrolled in a specific month, such as June 2012 for this report. A “point-in-time” count of enrollees is distinct from the “ever-enrolled” count, which is provided in reports issued by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (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, i.e., federal fiscal year 2011, shows a total of 7,970,879 children enrolled at any point in time and for any length of time during that year. In contrast, the number of children enrolled in the month of September 2011 per data provided by state officials 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.

This Data Snapshot was prepared by Vernon Smith at Health Management Associates and Laura Snyder and Robin Rudowitz at the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured.

APPENDIX TABLE 1: TOTAL CHIP ENROLLMENT IN 50 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA JUNE 2000 TO JUNE 2012

| 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 | 36,709 | 41,785 | 53,135 | 60,383 | 59,019 | 64,342 | 65,875 | 67,715 | 71,251 | 69,252 | 75,112 | 81,136 | 85,615 |
| Alaska | 9,176 | 11,349 | 12,780 | 12,290 | 14,243 | 11,366 | 9,582 | 7,793 | 8,743 | 8,721 | 10,148 | 10,917 | 11,040 |
| Arizona | 35,034 | 51,838 | 48,599 | 50,019 | 50,373 | 50,638 | 59,250 | 64,453 | 65,837 | 53,408 | 32,221 | 18,469 | 12,238 |
| Arkansas | - | - | - | 45,982 | 54,273 | 62,141 | 67,170 | 69,349 | 67,832 | 64,213 | 68,017 | 70,372 | 71,621 |
| California | 321,927 | 478,930 | 608,903 | 716,550 | 722,089 | 819,032 | 860,888 | 986,311 | 1,062,303 | 1,127,673 | 1,062,126 | 1,127,027 | 1,152,476 |
| Colorado | 25,337 | 35,059 | 43,679 | 53,118 | 37,069 | 40,696 | 53,894 | 51,939 | 60,166 | 64,598 | 69,369 | 63,956 | 82,856 |
| Connecticut | 9,740 | 10,967 | 13,816 | 14,092 | 15,639 | 15,696 | 14,251 | 17,200 | 15,432 | 14,136 | 14,212 | 13,657 | 12,872 |
| Delaware | 2,909 | 3,466 | 4,082 | 4,524 | 3,461 | 4,360 | 4,844 | 5,069 | 5,484 | 6,090 | 6,342 | 6,244 | 6,401 |
| District of Columbia | 3,225 | 2,077 | 3,284 | 3,854 | 4,391 | 4,573 | 4,750 | 5,146 | 6,720 | 6,307 | 5,871 | 6,337 | 6,514 |
| Florida | 160,542 | 221,679 | 246,432 | 317,683 | 331,716 | 203,983 | 193,639 | 224,575 | 231,226 | 225,028 | 254,217 | 252,447 | 258,414 |
| Georgia | 85,625 | 132,498 | 164,896 | 183,565 | 196,934 | 228,801 | 257,212 | 276,551 | 225,497 | 198,951 | 205,990 | 207,653 | 220,778 |
| Hawaii | - | 5,545 | 8,146 | 10,071 | 12,261 | 14,108 | 15,569 | 17,226 | 18,787 | 20,763 | 24,359 | 25,257 | 27,392 |
| Idaho | 6,775 | 11,113 | 12,113 | 10,706 | 11,780 | 13,787 | 14,287 | 19,352 | 26,811 | 29,652 | 24,622 | 24,837 | 25,222 |
| Illinois | 53,049 | 62,420 | 71,407 | 80,563 | 119,857 | 135,984 | 151,253 | 175,145 | 186,107 | 195,233 | 204,448 | 210,512 | 219,252 |
| Indiana | 39,914 | 47,539 | 48,342 | 56,880 | 64,403 | 68,939 | 69,787 | 68,394 | 71,253 | 70,496 | 79,757 | 83,494 | 94,476 |
| Iowa | 13,738 | 21,337 | 26,010 | 29,057 | 32,157 | 34,913 | 36,286 | 33,412 | 34,580 | 43,830 | 44,870 | 57,023 | 65,280 |
| Kansas | 17,140 | 22,108 | 26,525 | 30,023 | 33,024 | 34,611 | 37,631 | 35,374 | 38,047 | 38,731 | 40,065 | 45,694 | 47,078 |
| Kentucky | 42,440 | 54,429 | 52,492 | 50,719 | 48,102 | 49,377 | 50,225 | 52,536 | 53,555 | 53,991 | 59,962 | 67,023 | 67,631 |
| Louisiana | 33,363 | 54,343 | 74,407 | 88,129 | 100,925 | 107,914 | 107,777 | 107,828 | 124,310 | 126,657 | 124,373 | 124,018 | 121,696 |
| Maine | 9,353 | 9,816 | 13,010 | 12,663 | 13,967 | 13,989 | 14,705 | 13,346 | 13,839 | 14,955 | 15,479 | 15,945 | 15,838 |
| Maryland | 74,036 | 89,488 | 102,408 | 112,758 | 87,258 | 95,018 | 101,552 | 104,870 | 110,877 | 99,582 | 96,470 | 97,418 | 97,063 |
| Massachusetts | 61,837 | 55,876 | 50,094 | 56,261 | 56,208 | 70,198 | 75,019 | 87,492 | 105,094 | 103,605 | 113,760 | 116,043 | 119,014 |
| Michigan | 34,524 | 49,712 | 44,477 | 51,424 | 50,876 | 56,195 | 47,710 | 43,375 | 43,354 | 46,308 | 38,525 | 44,043 | 45,072 |
| Minnesota | 9 | 15 | 23 | 19 | 1,982 | 2,122 | 2,229 | 2,458 | 2,368 | 2,226 | 2,156 | 2,148 | 2,080 |
| Mississippi | 20,530 | 43,187 | 52,456 | 56,690 | 64,516 | 68,068 | 60,457 | 60,122 | 64,978 | 67,097 | 66,953 | 69,669 | 70,550 |
| Missouri | 60,771 | 73,494 | 75,078 | 84,824 | 88,893 | 93,730 | 61,097 | 61,936 | 58,923 | 65,133 | 71,663 | 70,853 | 70,828 |
| Montana | 5,827 | 9,700 | 9,350 | 9,550 | 10,914 | 10,908 | 13,165 | 13,289 | 16,576 | 18,639 | 20,761 | 24,739 | 28,844 |
| Nebraska | 7,002 | 7,817 | 10,712 | 22,611 | 22,188 | 23,132 | 23,194 | 24,491 | 25,397 | 23,744 | 27,421 | 29,396 | 30,516 |
| Nevada | 11,152 | 18,823 | 24,138 | 23,323 | 26,100 | 28,836 | 27,848 | 29,899 | 26,832 | 22,444 | 21,255 | 21,139 | 24,717 |
| New Hampshire | 2,822 | 3,723 | 4,966 | 5,971 | 6,532 | 7,022 | 7,688 | 7,415 | 8,009 | 7,905 | 8,527 | 8,938 | 8,868 |
| New Jersey | 67,710 | 77,049 | 95,468 | 92,170 | 104,165 | 115,222 | 127,525 | 125,494 | 121,581 | 133,878 | 155,512 | 166,218 | 168,337 |
| New Mexico | 4,236 | 6,610 | 9,838 | 10,675 | 10,706 | 10,647 | 10,598 | 8,072 | 9,706 | 8,647 | 8,615 | 8,165 | 7,926 |
| New York | 522,058 | 486,194 | 550,402 | 480,606 | 438,892 | 426,529 | 388,689 | 394,164 | 365,311 | 382,803 | 394,692 | 409,252 | 452,462 |
| North Carolina | 65,129 | 59,968 | 84,286 | 100,436 | 115,571 | 130,467 | 109,466 | 113,667 | 122,379 | 129,973 | 171,730 | 192,855 | 190,766 |
| North Dakota | 1,875 | 2,546 | 2,920 | 3,186 | 3,586 | 4,136 | 4,454 | 4,553 | 5,785 | 4,644 | 4,666 | 4,706 | 4,818 |
| Ohio | 47,287 | 78,420 | 86,106 | 125,026 | 128,877 | 122,796 | 142,374 | 140,547 | 145,049 | 153,335 | 158,194 | 162,041 | 163,473 |
| Oklahoma | 35,000 | 38,000 | 43,423 | 47,295 | 46,576 | 54,427 | 58,731 | 66,570 | 62,955 | 65,679 | 69,968 | 60,374 | 70,017 |
| Oregon | 15,900 | 17,551 | 18,133 | 18,741 | 20,443 | 25,014 | 29,430 | 39,586 | 50,736 | 47,575 | 56,930 | 68,102 | 72,557 |
| Pennsylvania | 99,008 | 110,890 | 120,408 | 131,695 | 134,426 | 136,511 | 143,501 | 161,166 | 172,662 | 191,497 | 194,721 | 191,508 | 190,279 |
| Rhode Island | 9,317 | 11,432 | 10,890 | 9,865 | 11,459 | 11,756 | 12,412 | 12,612 | 12,348 | 12,454 | 14,361 | 15,032 | 15,209 |
| South Carolina | 47,532 | 46,581 | 52,112 | 49,994 | 51,479 | 52,561 | 40,161 | 36,001 | 45,332 | 54,406 | 56,618 | 61,940 | 66,809 |
| South Dakota | 3,724 | 6,729 | 8,307 | 9,324 | 9,805 | 10,610 | 11,323 | 11,136 | 11,531 | 11,900 | 12,334 | 12,917 | 13,158 |
| Tennessee | 15,146 | 10,069 | 2,074 | - | - | - | - | 31,619 | 53,064 | 67,980 | 73,741 | 78,883 | 77,407 |
| Texas | 39,872 | 369,946 | 529,980 | 512,986 | 359,967 | 326,473 | 293,342 | 326,635 | 554,642 | 544,815 | 574,902 | 576,025 | 615,017 |
| Utah | 16,868 | 23,690 | 21,931 | 23,777 | 30,192 | 28,268 | 35,724 | 25,095 | 35,248 | 41,468 | 41,608 | 37,696 | 36,605 |
| Vermont | 2,004 | 2,659 | 2,982 | 3,029 | 2,897 | 2,992 | 3,012 | 2,820 | 3,215 | 3,330 | 3,478 | 3,721 | 3,936 |
| Virginia | 25,033 | 33,466 | 42,293 | 52,327 | 58,676 | 73,187 | 78,745 | 82,731 | 90,907 | 96,163 | 99,433 | 108,553 | 113,333 |
| Washington | 1,518 | 4,150 | 6,869 | 7,305 | 10,862 | 21,146 | 18,790 | 18,975 | 20,953 | 23,875 | 29,537 | 31,660 | 30,873 |
| West Virginia | 11,697 | 20,923 | 20,043 | 21,828 | 23,594 | 24,515 | 24,835 | 24,939 | 24,418 | 24,555 | 24,824 | 24,069 | 25,114 |
| Wisconsin | 22,357 | 26,628 | 31,861 | 35,785 | 34,957 | 28,006 | 30,954 | 31,368 | 71,590 | 72,153 | 91,737 | 94,470 | 90,468 |
| Wyoming | 1,632 | 2,847 | 3,045 | 3,156 | 3,328 | 4,121 | 5,263 | 5,684 | 6,039 | 5,532 | 5,430 | 5,597 | 5,566 |
| United States | 2,239,409 | 3,066,481 | 3,649,131 | 3,993,508 | 3,941,608 | 4,043,863 | 4,078,163 | 4,397,495 | 4,835,639 | 4,966,030 | 5,132,082 | 5,310,188 | 5,516,372 |

NOTES: The data reported here reflect the number of children, including individuals covered under the unborn child state plan option, enrolled in CHIP in each state at each point in time. States that reported data for pregnant women covered under the unborn child option include: AR, CA, IL, LA, MA, MI, MN, OK, OR, RI, TX, WA, and WI. Tennessee reported having adopted the unborn child option but did not provide data on the number of pregnant women covered under this option.

SOURCE: Data provided by state officials to Health Management Associates for the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, 2013

**APPENDIX TABLE 2: TOTAL CHIP ENROLLMENT IN 50 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE, JUNE 2000 TO JUNE 2012**

| 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 | 13.8% | 27.2% | 13.6% | -2.3% | 9.0% | 2.4% | 2.8% | 5.2% | -2.8% | 8.5% | 8.0% | 5.5% |
| Alaska | 23.7% | 12.6% | -3.8% | 15.9% | -20.2% | -15.7% | -18.7% | 12.2% | -0.3% | 16.4% | 7.6% | 1.1% |
| Arizona | 48.0% | -6.2% | 2.9% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 17.0% | 8.8% | 2.1% | -18.9% | -39.7% | -42.7% | -33.7% |
| Arkansas | - | - | - | 18.0% | 14.5% | 8.1% | 3.2% | -2.2% | -5.3% | 5.9% | 3.5% | 1.8% |
| California | 48.8% | 27.1% | 17.7% | 0.8% | 13.4% | 5.1% | 14.6% | 7.7% | 6.2% | -5.8% | 6.1% | 2.3% |
| Colorado | 38.4% | 24.6% | 21.6% | -30.2% | 9.8% | 32.4% | -3.6% | 15.8% | 7.4% | 7.4% | -7.8% | 29.6% |
| Connecticut | 12.6% | 26.0% | 2.0% | 11.0% | 0.4% | -9.2% | 20.7% | -10.3% | -8.4% | 0.5% | -3.9% | -5.7% |
| Delaware | 19.1% | 17.8% | 10.8% | -23.5% | 26.0% | 11.1% | 4.6% | 8.2% | 11.1% | 4.1% | -1.5% | 2.5% |
| District of Columbia | -35.6% | 58.1% | 17.4% | 13.9% | 4.1% | 3.9% | 8.3% | 30.6% | -6.1% | -6.9% | 7.9% | 2.8% |
| Florida | 38.1% | 11.2% | 28.9% | 4.4% | -38.5% | -5.1% | 16.0% | 3.0% | -2.7% | 13.0% | -0.7% | 2.4% |
| Georgia | 54.7% | 24.5% | 11.3% | 7.3% | 16.2% | 12.4% | 7.5% | -18.5% | -11.8% | 3.5% | 0.8% | 6.3% |
| Hawaii | - | 46.9% | 23.6% | 21.7% | 15.1% | 10.4% | 10.6% | 9.1% | 10.5% | 17.3% | 3.7% | 8.5% |
| Idaho | 64.0% | 9.0% | -11.6% | 10.0% | 17.0% | 3.6% | 35.5% | 38.5% | 10.6% | -17.0% | 0.9% | 1.6% |
| Illinois | 17.7% | 14.4% | 12.8% | 48.8% | 13.5% | 11.2% | 15.8% | 6.3% | 4.9% | 4.7% | 3.0% | 4.2% |
| Indiana | 19.1% | 1.7% | 17.7% | 13.2% | 7.0% | 1.2% | -2.0% | 4.2% | -1.1% | 13.1% | 4.7% | 13.2% |
| Iowa | 55.3% | 21.9% | 11.7% | 10.7% | 8.6% | 3.9% | -7.9% | 3.5% | 26.7% | 2.4% | 27.1% | 14.5% |
| Kansas | 29.0% | 20.0% | 13.2% | 10.0% | 4.8% | 8.7% | -6.0% | 7.6% | 1.8% | 3.4% | 14.0% | 3.0% |
| Kentucky | 28.2% | -3.6% | -3.4% | -5.2% | 2.7% | 1.7% | 4.6% | 1.9% | 0.8% | 11.1% | 11.8% | 0.9% |
| Louisiana | 62.9% | 36.9% | 18.4% | 14.5% | 6.9% | -0.1% | 0.0% | 15.3% | 1.9% | -1.8% | -0.3% | -1.9% |
| Maine | 5.0% | 32.5% | -2.7% | 10.3% | 0.2% | 5.1% | -9.2% | 3.7% | 8.1% | 3.5% | 3.0% | -0.7% |
| Maryland | 20.9% | 14.4% | 10.1% | -22.6% | 8.9% | 6.9% | 3.3% | 5.7% | -10.2% | -3.1% | 1.0% | -0.4% |
| Massachusetts | -9.6% | -10.3% | 12.3% | -0.1% | 24.9% | 6.9% | 16.6% | 20.1% | -1.4% | 9.8% | 2.0% | 2.6% |
| Michigan | 44.0% | -10.5% | 15.6% | -1.1% | 10.5% | -15.1% | -9.1% | -0.0% | 6.8% | -16.8% | 14.3% | 2.3% |
| Minnesota | 66.7% | 53.3% | -17.4% | 10331.6% | 7.1% | 5.0% | 10.3% | -3.7% | -6.0% | -3.1% | -0.4% | -3.2% |
| Mississippi | 110.4% | 21.5% | 8.1% | 13.8% | 5.5% | -11.2% | -0.6% | 8.1% | 3.3% | -0.2% | 4.1% | 1.3% |
| Missouri | 20.9% | 2.2% | 13.0% | 4.8% | 5.4% | -34.8% | 1.4% | -4.9% | 10.5% | 10.0% | -1.1% | -0.0% |
| Montana | 66.5% | -3.6% | 2.1% | 14.3% | -0.1% | 20.7% | 0.9% | 24.7% | 12.4% | 11.4% | 19.2% | 16.6% |
| Nebraska | 11.6% | 37.0% | 111.1% | -1.9% | 4.3% | 0.3% | 5.6% | 3.7% | -6.5% | 15.5% | 7.2% | 3.8% |
| Nevada | 68.8% | 28.2% | -3.4% | 11.9% | 10.5% | -3.4% | 7.4% | -10.3% | -16.4% | -5.3% | -0.5% | 16.9% |
| New Hampshire | 31.9% | 33.4% | 20.2% | 9.4% | 7.5% | 9.5% | -3.6% | 8.0% | -1.3% | 7.9% | 4.8% | -0.8% |
| New Jersey | 13.8% | 23.9% | -3.5% | 13.0% | 10.6% | 10.7% | -1.6% | -3.1% | 10.1% | 16.2% | 6.9% | 1.3% |
| New Mexico | 56.0% | 48.8% | 8.5% | 0.3% | -0.6% | -0.5% | -23.8% | 20.2% | -10.9% | -0.4% | -5.2% | -2.9% |
| New York | -6.9% | 13.2% | -12.7% | -8.7% | -2.8% | -8.9% | 1.4% | -7.3% | 4.8% | 3.1% | 3.7% | 10.6% |
| North Carolina | -7.9% | 40.6% | 19.2% | 15.1% | 12.9% | -16.1% | 3.8% | 7.7% | 6.2% | 32.1% | 12.3% | -1.1% |
| North Dakota | 35.8% | 14.7% | 9.1% | 12.6% | 15.3% | 7.7% | 2.2% | 27.1% | -19.7% | 0.5% | 0.9% | 2.4% |
| Ohio | 65.8% | 9.8% | 45.2% | 3.1% | -4.7% | 15.9% | -1.3% | 3.2% | 5.7% | 3.2% | 2.4% | 0.9% |
| Oklahoma | 8.6% | 14.3% | 8.9% | -1.5% | 16.9% | 7.9% | 13.3% | -5.4% | 4.3% | 6.5% | -13.7% | 16.0% |
| Oregon | 10.4% | 3.3% | 3.4% | 9.1% | 22.4% | 17.7% | 34.5% | 28.2% | -6.2% | 19.7% | 19.6% | 6.5% |
| Pennsylvania | 12.0% | 8.6% | 9.4% | 2.1% | 1.6% | 5.1% | 12.3% | 7.1% | 10.9% | 1.7% | -1.7% | -0.6% |
| Rhode Island | 22.7% | -4.7% | -9.4% | 16.2% | 2.6% | 5.6% | 1.6% | -2.1% | 0.9% | 15.3% | 4.7% | 1.2% |
| South Carolina | -2.0% | 11.9% | -4.1% | 3.0% | 2.1% | -23.6% | -10.4% | 25.9% | 20.0% | 4.1% | 9.4% | 7.9% |
| South Dakota | 80.7% | 23.5% | 12.2% | 5.2% | 8.2% | 6.7% | -1.7% | 3.5% | 3.2% | 3.6% | 4.7% | 1.9% |
| Tennessee | -33.5% | -79.4% | -100.0% | - | - | - | - | 67.8% | 28.1% | 8.5% | 7.0% | -1.9% |
| Texas | 827.8% | 43.3% | -3.2% | -29.8% | -9.3% | -10.1% | 11.3% | 69.8% | -1.8% | 5.5% | 0.2% | 6.8% |
| Utah | 40.4% | -7.4% | 8.4% | 27.0% | -6.4% | 26.4% | -29.8% | 40.5% | 17.6% | 0.3% | -9.4% | -2.9% |
| Vermont | 32.7% | 12.1% | 1.6% | -4.4% | 3.3% | 0.7% | -6.4% | 14.0% | 3.6% | 4.4% | 7.0% | 5.8% |
| Virginia | 33.7% | 26.4% | 23.7% | 12.1% | 24.7% | 7.6% | 5.1% | 9.9% | 5.8% | 3.4% | 9.2% | 4.4% |
| Washington | 173.4% | 65.5% | 6.3% | 48.7% | 94.7% | -11.1% | 1.0% | 10.4% | 13.9% | 23.7% | 7.2% | -2.5% |
| West Virginia | 78.9% | -4.2% | 8.9% | 8.1% | 3.9% | 1.3% | 0.4% | -2.1% | 0.6% | 1.1% | -3.0% | 4.3% |
| Wisconsin | 19.1% | 19.7% | 12.3% | -2.3% | -19.9% | 10.5% | 1.3% | 128.2% | 0.8% | 27.1% | 3.0% | -4.2% |
| Wyoming | 74.4% | 7.0% | 3.6% | 5.4% | 23.8% | 27.7% | 8.0% | 6.2% | -8.4% | -1.8% | 3.1% | -0.6% |
| United States | 36.9% | 19.0% | 9.4% | -1.3% | 2.6% | 0.8% | 7.8% | 10.0% | 2.7% | 3.3% | 3.5% | 3.9% |

NOTES: The data reported here reflect the number of children, including individuals covered under the unborn child state plan option, enrolled in CHIP in each state at each point in time. States that reported data for pregnant women covered under the unborn child option include: AR, CA, IL, LA, MA, MI, MN, OK, OR, RI, TX, WA, and WI. Tennessee reported having adopted the unborn child option but did not provide data on the number of pregnant women covered under this option.

SOURCE: Date provided by state officials to Health Management Associates for the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, 2013

**APPENDIX TABLE 3: CHIP BENEFIT CHANGES
JUNE 2000 TO JUNE 2012**

| State | Benefit Change |
|---|---|
| Alabama | Began covering HPV for males. |
| Arizona | Instituted a 25 day hospital inpatient limit for all programs, including CHIP, effective 10/1/11. |
| Louisiana | Added dental benefits for Separate CHIP children with income between 201 and 250% FPL effective 2/1/2012. |
| Nevada | Eliminated non-emergency transportation effective September 1, 2011 due to budgetary constraints. |
| New York | Began covering a very limited medical orthodontia benefit. |
| Pennsylvania | Began covering all the dental procedures covered by the Pennsylvania state employees' dental plan effective January 1, 2012. Also waived all deductibles, copayments or coinsurance for PA CHIP covered dental benefits; continued the "least expensive alternative treatment" policy; included coverage for composite/resin fillings without regard to a child's age and provided for Nitrous Oxide or non-intravenous conscious sedation when deemed medically necessary by a child's dentist for an anxious or otherwise unmanageable child without regard to age. Also, for CY 2012 only, provided extended dental benefits for a program total of up to \$1 million made available on a first come first served basis to be used for medically necessary general dental or orthodontia expenses exceeding the \$1,500 and \$5,200 limits, up to \$1,000 per child. |
| Texas | Added additional dental benefits, including periodontic and prosthodontic services effective March 1, 2012 in order to comply with CHIPRA requirements related to dental coverage. In addition, Texas eliminated its dental tiers, removed the coverage limits for preventive and therapeutic dental services, and now provides all CHIP members coverage up to \$564 per each 12-month enrollment period. Emergency dental services are not subject to the dental benefit limit and do not count toward a CHIP member's benefit limit. |
| Vermont | Added coverage of telemedicine services for mental health. |
| Virginia | Added coverage for early intervention case management. |
| West Virginia | Added applied behavior analysis therapy benefit to autistic children. |
| Source: Data provided by state CHIP officials to Health Management Associates for the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, 2013. | |

Endnotes

- ¹ Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, *The Uninsured: A Primer*, (Washington, DC: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, October 2012,) <http://kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/the-uninsured-a-primer/>.
- ² CHIPRA Performance Bonuses. InsureKidsNow.gov, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), Accessed August 5, 2013. http://www.insurekidsnow.gov/professionals/eligibility/performance_bonuses.html.
- ³ The ACA requires that Medicaid cover children with incomes up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) (\$31,322 for a family of four in 2013) as of January 2014. Today, there are “stairstep” eligibility rules for children. States must cover children under the age of six in families with income of at least 133 percent of the FPL in Medicaid while older children and teens with incomes above 100 percent of the FPL may be covered in separate state Children’s Health Insurance Programs (CHIP). Due to the change in law, 21 states needed to transition some children from CHIP to Medicaid. States like New York implemented an early transition of children from stand-alone CHIP programs to Medicaid expansion CHIP programs. After the publication of this report, Colorado also implemented an early transition of children from CHIP to Medicaid. New Hampshire and California moved or are in the process of transitioning all CHIP kids to Medicaid.
Wesley Prater and Joan Alker, *Aligning Family Eligibility for Children: Moving the “StairStep” Kids*, (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 For more information on the effect of the enrollment freeze, see Martha Heberlein, Jocelyn Guyer, and Cathy Hope, *The Arizona KidsCare CHIP Enrollment Freeze: How Has it Impacted Enrollment and Families?* (Washington, DC: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, September 2011,) <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/the-arizona-kidscare-chip-enrollment-freeze-how/>.
- ⁵ This report follows CMS policy to count individuals covered under the “Unborn Child” option as children; therefore, these individuals are included in overall enrollment numbers. However, other adults and pregnant women covered by CHIP outside of the unborn child option are not included in overall enrollment numbers. States using the “Unborn Child” option are denoted in Tables 1 and 2.
- ⁶ Additionally, CHIP officials in Kansas reported that there was a legislative requirement resulted in a small reduction in eligibility from 238 to 232% FPL in early 2012. Kansas statute sets eligibility for CHIP at 250% of the 2008 Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This approximates to 232% of the 2012 FPL. Officials in Nevada also reported a small increase in income eligibility for their CHIP program; this change was an increase in the dollar amount but not a change in the %FPL.



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