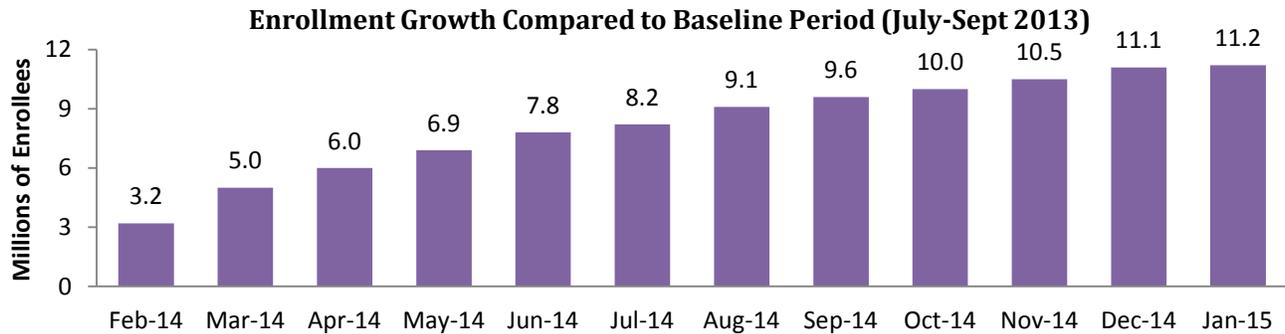


# MEDICAID ENROLLMENT AND THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

March 20, 2015

**Medicaid Enrollment** – The Affordable Care Act allows states to receive federal matching funds to cover 100% of the cost (until 2016) of expanding Medicaid coverage to non-elderly, non-disabled adults up to 133% of the federal poverty level (FPL), including parents and childless adults. To reduce the number of uninsured in their state and to improve the health status of their residents, 28 states and the District of Columbia have expanded Medicaid coverage.

Since the Medicaid expansion took effect, there has been an increase in Medicaid enrollment with larger increases in states that have expanded Medicaid coverage as compared to those that have not (26 percent vs 8 percent). Medicaid enrollment has grown from 57.8 million enrollees in the baseline period (July-Sept 2013) to 70.0 million enrollees in January 2015, which represents a 19.3% growth in enrollment. The chart below shows the monthly change in enrollment compared to the baseline period.

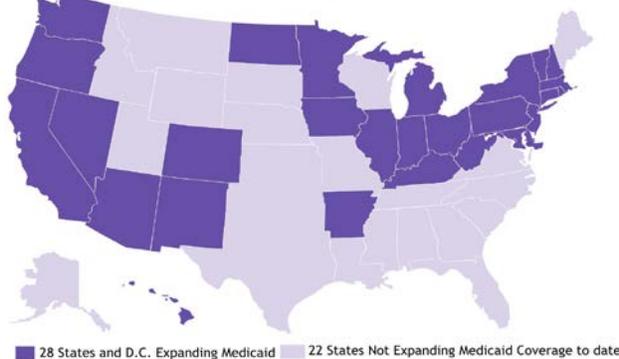


SOURCE: CMCS Monthly Enrollment Reports. All data are based on updated enrollment reports except for January, which are preliminary data. Monthly data are not directly comparable because the number of states reporting data has changed over time and several states have changed their methodology to better match CMS's data specifications. Data only include individuals with comprehensive benefits.

## States Expanding Medicaid

### States with Medicaid Expansion

March 2015



- Six states (CA, CT, DC, MN, NJ and WA) expanded Medicaid coverage early – within two years after the passage of the Affordable Care Act (2010-2012). (CO expanded in 2013.)
- Nearly 950,000 individuals in these six states enrolled in Medicaid between the time of their expansion and January 1, 2014.
- As of March 2015, 28 states and the District of Columbia have approved and implemented Medicaid expansions.
- Of the 28 states, five states (AR, IA, IN, MI, and PA) expanded using a Medicaid demonstration.

## Reduction in the Uninsured from Medicaid Expansion

- Expansion states had an average uninsured rate of 18.2 percent with a drop of 40 percent (7.4 percentage points). In these states, families with incomes at 138 percent of poverty or less had the largest percentage point drop (13 points).
- Among states that have implemented the Medicaid expansion and were covering newly eligible adults in January 2015, Medicaid and CHIP enrollment rose by over 26 percent compared to the July-September 2013 baseline period. This compares to an 8 percent growth during the same time period among states that have not implemented the Medicaid expansion.
- All states are in the process of implementing the ACA simplifications to the Medicaid and CHIP application and eligibility processes.

## States Not Expanding Medicaid

- Enrollment in Medicaid has increased at a much slower pace in the states that have not yet expanded Medicaid coverage to the childless adult and parent populations.
- To date, 22 states have not yet expanded Medicaid coverage.
- In 2015, the average adult eligibility level among states that have not expanded Medicaid coverage is 53% of the FPL for parents of dependent children (\$10,600 for a family of 3) and non-disabled, non-elderly childless adults are excluded from Medicaid coverage in all but one these states (WI).
- Non-expansion states had an average uninsured rate of 23.4 percent with a drop of 29 percent (6.9 percentage points). In these states, where they had a higher baseline uninsured population, families with incomes between 139-400 percent of FPL had the largest drop at 10.1 percentage points.