

**Medicaid Enrollment Gaps,
2005 to 2007**

Final Report

April 30, 2012

John L. Czajka



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Policy Research

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Medicaid program provides health insurance coverage every year to more than 60 million Americans spanning all ages. Eligibility is based on both categorical factors and income. Each can change, resulting in a potential loss of eligibility for an enrollee. Prior research has established that the loss of Medicaid coverage, whether temporary or permanent, has consequences for both the individual and the community. In this report, we use data from a new source—Medicaid administrative records that have been unduplicated and linked over time—to investigate discontinuities in Medicaid enrollment by eligibility group and state over the period January 2005 through December 2007.

Background

Gaps in Medicaid coverage have been examined from a number of perspectives in studies using both Medicaid enrollment data and household survey data. Ellwood and Irvin (2000) analyzed Medicaid enrollment patterns of children and their parents in five states in 1995 and documented the extent of turnover in the Medicaid caseload. During the year, 1.5 million children and nearly 1 million adults disenrolled, yet monthly enrollment declined by only 180,000. The study also called attention to the role of “churning”—interruptions in enrollment due to disenrollment then re-enrollment—in caseload turnover. The subject of churning in the Medicaid caseload, particularly interruptions lasting only a month or two, has attracted the interest of policy researchers. Several studies have documented adverse consequences of discontinuous coverage.

Medicaid administrative data cannot reveal whether those who leave Medicaid, briefly or indefinitely, acquire other health insurance coverage or become uninsured, but studies based on longitudinal survey data suggest that many do become uninsured. Using data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) for 1992 to 1994, Czajka (1999) found that just over one-half of the children who left Medicaid lacked health insurance the next month, and more than one-half of those children appeared to be still eligible. Sommers (2008) analyzed data from the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) for 2000 to 2004 and found that six months after disenrolling from Medicaid, 49 percent of adults and 43 percent of children were uninsured.

Data

States are required to submit quarterly enrollment and claims records to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) through the Medicaid Statistical Information System (MSIS) for all individuals enrolled in regular Medicaid and M-CHIP. The reporting of S-CHIP data is optional. The data submitted through MSIS are the ultimate source of the data used in this analysis, but extensive processing conducted in several stages is required to transform the MSIS submissions into the analytical data used here. Annual Medicaid Analytic Extract (MAX) files are produced by aggregating the quarterly MSIS submissions into calendar-year files, and a variety of corrections and enhancements are applied to improve the usefulness of the files for research. However, the application of MAX data to national-level and longitudinal research has been limited by the fact that the files do not identify records belonging to the same individual, either over time or across states. To address this limitation, CMS contracted with Mathematica Policy Research to design and construct unduplicated research files from Medicaid enrollment records in MAX 2005, 2006, and 2007. An unduplicated research file containing one record per

unique enrollee per state was produced for each of the three years. The analysis presented here uses the unduplicated data linked across years within states, but not across states. For our purposes, Medicaid includes M-CHIP but not S-CHIP.

Analysis

Our analysis of gaps in Medicaid enrollment focused on two areas: (1) continuity of coverage and (2) the duration of enrollment gaps.

Continuity of Coverage

Established Enrollees. Nearly one-half (46.6 percent) of the 40.9 million persons who were enrolled in Medicaid in January 2005 and were eligible for full benefits in all their months of enrollment remained enrolled in Medicaid through the end of 2007, but more than one-fifth (22.1 percent) disenrolled then re-enrolled at least once. Enrollees who were eligible on the basis of age or disability were much more likely to remain continuously enrolled and far less likely to have gaps in enrollment than those who were eligible as adults or children. Only 4.2 percent of aged enrollees and 6.6 percent of enrollees with disabilities had gaps in enrollment. By contrast, nearly one-third (30.7 percent) of adult enrollees and more than one-quarter of child enrollees (26.7 percent) experienced discontinuous Medicaid coverage—and, presumably, interruptions in medical care. Persons who were eligible for only restricted benefits in all of their months of enrollment (4.0 million in January 2005) had sharply lower rates of continuous enrollment and sharply higher rates of exiting without returning than their counterparts with full benefits.

States exhibited wide variability in the extent to which Medicaid enrollees tended to remain enrolled for extended periods of time or experienced multiple gaps in enrollment. Among enrollees with full benefits, the proportion of those enrolled in January 2005 who remained enrolled for the entire 36 months ranged from a low of 24.6 percent in Nevada to a high of 63.7 percent in Illinois. In Nevada, 48.1 percent disenrolled and did not return, whereas this fraction in Illinois was only 23.8 percent. Alaska had the highest proportion with one or more gaps in enrollment, at 42.4 percent; Tennessee had the lowest, at 9.9 percent.

New Enrollees. Discontinuous coverage was much more common among new enrollees than among established enrollees. Of the 12.9 million persons who enrolled with full benefits in 2005, 41.1 percent of adults and 40.5 percent of children had one or more subsequent gaps in enrollment. Even among those eligible on the basis of age or disability, new enrollees were much more likely than established enrollees to experience gaps in coverage. Such gaps were observed for 16.9 percent of aged enrollees and 26.6 percent of enrollees with disabilities.

State patterns for persons with full benefits reflect the overall lower rate of continuous enrollment, higher exit rate, and higher fraction with one or more gaps in enrollment among new enrollees versus established enrollees. For all eligibility groups combined, the proportion continuously enrolled ranged from a low of 11.1 percent in Nevada to a high of 42.7 percent in Tennessee, which was below the national average for established enrollees. The fraction who exited Medicaid and did not return varied from a low of 24.1 percent in Vermont to a high of 56.4 percent in Nevada. The proportion with one or more exits and returns ranged from a low of 22.0 percent in Tennessee (nearly as high as the national average among established enrollees) to a high of 63.4 percent in Alaska.

Transition Ages. In 2011, there were 22 states in which the eligibility thresholds for Medicaid declined between infancy and age 1, and 19 states in which the eligibility thresholds declined between ages 5 and 6 (Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured 2011). In nearly all states, there was a substantial decline in eligibility between ages 18 and 19, when children must re-establish eligibility as adults. In all but a small number of states, eligibility for full Medicaid benefits among nondisabled adults is restricted to parents, and income limits are generally well below those for 18-year-olds. In moving from age 64 to 65, most Medicaid enrollees qualify for Medicare, making this a transition age as well, although generally not with respect to eligibility.

We observed very high exit rates among enrollees who were age 18 at the start of 2005 (58.1 percent), but exit rates for infants (33.9 percent) were just above those for all persons under age 19 (30.3 percent). Exit rates for 5-year-olds (27.8 percent) were below those for all persons under age 19, and exit rates for 64-year-olds (24.7 percent) were well below those for persons 19 to 64 years old (32.3 percent) and those 65 and older (33.0 percent).

In theory, exits due to losing eligibility at age 1 or 19 should be seen in the month after the individual's birthday, and our data are generally consistent with this. Only 2.2 percent of infants who were enrolled with full benefits in January 2005 left Medicaid in the month they turned age 1, whereas 14 percent left Medicaid in the month after turning age 1, and 4.7 percent exited two months later. Exit rates dropped to less than 3 percent per month after that. Among 18-year-olds, 3.8 percent left Medicaid in the month they turned 19, 22.2 percent left one month later, and 6.4 percent left two months later. Monthly exit rates then dropped below 4 percent.

States showed wide variation in the rate at which enrollees at the four transition ages exited Medicaid upon attaining the next age. The sharpest exit rate spikes were at the transition between 18 and 19 years old. In Arkansas, Idaho, Louisiana, New Hampshire, and South Dakota, more than one-half of enrollees left Medicaid the month after they turned 18. Rates above 30 percent were recorded in another 19 states, whereas only 10 states had exit rates below 10 percent. With respect to infants, New Mexico stood out, with 20.6 percent of infants leaving Medicaid in the month they turned age 1. In Alaska, Mississippi, and Utah, the proportion of infants who left Medicaid one month after turning age 1 exceeded 35 percent. In eight other states, the exit rates in this month exceeded 20 percent.

Duration of Enrollment Gaps

Established Enrollees. Brief gaps—one or two months in length—accounted for more than one-third of all gaps in enrollment that started in 2005 or 2006 among established enrollees with full benefits. One-month gaps were 21.6 percent of the total, and two-month gaps accounted for another 12.8 percent. Among aged enrollees and enrollees with disabilities, brief gaps were even more common, representing more than 40 percent of all gaps.

Among all full benefit enrollees, one-month gaps occurred at rates that were well above the national average in four states: Arkansas, 37.2 percent; Delaware, 37.0 percent; Vermont, 41.8 percent; and Wisconsin, 32.0 percent. Three states had exceptionally low rates: Illinois, 14.7 percent; Louisiana, 11.6 percent; and Tennessee, 14.0 percent. The high rates of one-month gaps in Delaware, Vermont, and Wisconsin extended to adults and children, whereas Arkansas and West Virginia had high rates for children but not adults.

One-month gaps for aged and disabled enrollees occurred with much greater frequency among the outlier states than did one-month gaps for adults and children. In Vermont, 85.3 percent of the gaps among aged enrollees and 73.7 percent of the gaps among enrollees with disabilities were a single month in length. In Mississippi, North Dakota, and South Dakota, more than one-half of the enrollment gaps among aged enrollees were one month in length. For enrollees with disabilities, no state approached Vermont, but Arkansas, Montana, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Texas had rates between 40 and 50 percent.

New Enrollees. Brief gaps were even more common among new enrollees than among established enrollees, accounting for nearly 45 percent of all gaps (28.3 percent were one month and 16.1 percent were two months in length). Eligibility groups were more differentiated as well. As a share of all gaps, brief gaps represented 54.1 percent among enrollees with disabilities, 50.9 percent among aged enrollees, 45.8 percent among children, and 39.5 percent among adults. The same states that stood out for established enrollees did so for new enrollees as well, which is not at all surprising, as the same administrative processes would apply to both populations.

Discussion

The enrollee who leaves Medicaid entirely may eventually obtain coverage from another source, perhaps after a period without insurance. We cannot ascertain this from the Medicaid data alone. But if an enrollee has gaps in his or her Medicaid coverage (that is, leaves and returns), prior research indicates that the odds are high that his or her receipt of medical care is discontinuous as well. Among established enrollees, nearly one-third of adults and more than one-quarter of children experienced discontinuities in Medicaid coverage—and, presumably, interruptions in medical care. Among new enrollees, more than 40 percent of adults and children experienced discontinuities.

Consistently, new enrollees showed higher exit rates and a greater frequency of enrollment gaps than established enrollees. The experience of new enrollees (and re-enrollees) is more predictive of what new enrollees in the future will encounter. Our findings suggest that establishing greater continuity of care among those who are served by public health insurance remains an important policy goal. These findings are especially timely in light of the substantial expansion of Medicaid for adults 19 to 64 years old that will occur in 2014 under the Affordable Care Act.

One of the key aspects of our findings is the documentation of differences among the states. On most of the measures we presented, the states varied substantially. State variation reflects a variety of factors including, but not limited to, Medicaid and other program eligibility levels; state Medicaid policies and administrative practices; state labor markets, industry mix, and economic conditions; and the composition of the state population along a number of dimensions. A useful follow-up to this work would attempt to estimate the impact of state Medicaid policies and practices on the state-by-state differences in continuity of enrollment and the frequency and length of enrollment gaps.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Medicaid program provides health insurance coverage to more than 60 million Americans spanning all ages. Eligibility is based on two things—categorical factors and income—and both can change, resulting in a potential loss of eligibility. Prior research has established that the loss of Medicaid coverage, whether temporary or permanent, has consequences for both the individual and the community. In this report, we use data from a new source—Medicaid administrative records that have been unduplicated and linked over time—to investigate discontinuities in Medicaid enrollment by eligibility group and state over the period extending from January 2005 through December 2007. This study is unique in its inclusion of all four broad eligibility groups and in its presentation of findings for all 50 states and the District of Columbia (DC). A previous study used these same data to investigate the movement of children between Medicaid and CHIP (Czajka 2012). In Chapter II, we establish the context for the present study and describe our data source. In Chapter III, we present our findings on the continuity of Medicaid coverage and gaps in Medicaid enrollment. We discuss implications and limitations of our findings and summarize our conclusions in Chapter IV.

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II. BACKGROUND

Gaps in Medicaid coverage have been examined from a number of perspectives in studies using both Medicaid enrollment data and household survey data. In this chapter, we review selected research from this literature in order to identify major issues and establish the context for the present study. Following that we describe the data used in this analysis.

A. Medicaid Disenrollment and Re-Enrollment: Prior Research

In a study conducted with State Medicaid Research Files for five states, Ellwood and Irvin (2000) analyzed Medicaid enrollment patterns of children and their parents in 1995—a period of rapidly declining welfare caseloads and more slowly declining Medicaid caseloads due to expanding welfare reform efforts and the improving economy. The study documented the extent of turnover in the Medicaid caseload: 1.5 million children and nearly one million adults disenrolling during the year while monthly enrollment declined by only 180,000 between the beginning and the end of the year. The study also called attention to the role of churning—interruptions in enrollment due to disenrollment and then re-enrollment—in caseload turnover among the five states in this study.

New Jersey had the lowest level of churning: 3.9 percent of the state’s overall caseload experienced interruptions in coverage during the year. Florida had the highest level: 10.2 percent of its caseload had interruptions in coverage. The authors concluded, “[A]lthough states may continue to make policy changes to expand Medicaid coverage provisions in an effort to reduce the number of uninsured, these changes are not likely to be effective unless steps are also taken to improve individual continuity in Medicaid coverage.”

Medicaid administrative data cannot reveal whether those who leave Medicaid, either briefly or indefinitely, acquire other health insurance coverage or become uninsured, but studies based on longitudinal survey data suggest that many do become uninsured. Using data from the Survey

of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) for 1992 to 1994, Czajka (1999) found that slightly more than one-half of the children who left Medicaid lacked health insurance the next month, and more than one-half of those children appeared to be still eligible. In addition, almost 40 percent of all new spells of uninsurance among children were preceded by Medicaid. Sommers (2009) analyzed data from the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) covering the years 2000 to 2004 and found that six months after disenrolling from Medicaid, 49 percent of adults and 43 percent of children were uninsured. Although efforts to increase participation among the eligible but not enrolled have focused on outreach, it has become clear that for many of these individuals, familiarity with Medicaid is a smaller issue than being able to retain it. Policy responses have included longer certification periods, particularly for those whose eligibility status appears least likely to change.

The subject of churning in the Medicaid caseload—particularly interruptions lasting only a month or two—has attracted the interest of policy researchers. Very brief interruptions have been attributed to administrative issues in processing recertifications. These interruptions have been described as inefficient, potentially harmful to the client whose coverage is interrupted, and unnecessary. Several studies have examined the consequences of discontinuous coverage for those who are unable to maintain stable coverage (see, for example, Short, Graefe, and Schoen 2003; Schoen and DesRoches 2000). Discontinuous coverage also has costs for the community in the form of increased use of hospital emergency departments and hospital stays for uncompensated care (see, for example, Rimsza et al. 2007).

Other studies besides Ellwood and Irvin (2000) have used Medicaid administrative data to investigate Medicaid enrollment dynamics. For example, Fairbrother, Emerson, and Partridge (2007) used Medicaid enrollment data from five states for 2001 to 2003 to study enrollment patterns among children ages 3 to 18 who were enrolled in December 2003. However, this is the

first study to use three complete years of data for the entire Medicaid population—all states and all eligibility groups. It is also the first to make use of unduplicated data. These data are described below.

B. Medicaid Data

States are required to submit quarterly enrollment and claims records through the Medicaid Statistical Information System (MSIS) for all individuals enrolled in regular Medicaid and a Medicaid expansion Children’s Health Insurance Program (M-CHIP). The submission of data for separate CHIP programs (S-CHIP) is optional, and many states with S-CHIP programs choose not to submit data on these programs. The data submitted through MSIS are the ultimate source of the data used in this analysis, but extensive processing, conducted in several stages, is required to transform the MSIS submissions into the analytical data used here.

To provide health policy researchers with access to Medicaid administrative data in a form suitable for research, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) has funded and overseen the development of an annual Medicaid Analytic Extract (MAX). MAX includes enrollment and claims information for each person enrolled in Medicaid—including M-CHIP—and, as explained above, a subset of those enrolled in S-CHIP. To produce the annual MAX files, quarterly state MSIS submissions are aggregated into calendar-year files, and retroactive records, correction records, and adjustments are applied. Other corrections and enhancements are also made to improve the usefulness of the files for research. Although the MAX data have supported extensive research on state Medicaid programs and enabled detailed cross-state comparisons, their application to national-level and longitudinal research has been limited by the fact that the files historically have not identified records belonging to the same individual, either over time or across states.

To address this limitation of the MAX data, CMS contracted with Mathematica Policy Research to design and construct unduplicated research files, which appropriately reconciled duplicate Medicaid enrollment records in MAX 2005, 2006, and 2007. An unduplicated research file containing one record for each unique enrollee per state was produced for each of the three years. Each file includes an identifier that can be used to link records across states and over time, a subset of variables from the MAX Person Summary (PS) files, and several variables created explicitly for the unduplicated file. These last variables include monthly indicators identifying the type of enrollment—none, regular Medicaid, M-CHIP, S-CHIP, or a combination of the three.¹

M-CHIP confers eligibility for the same benefits as regular Medicaid whereas S-CHIP does not. A previous study by the author used these same data to investigate the movement of children between Medicaid and CHIP, including both M-CHIP and, where available, S-CHIP. In the analyses presented in Chapter III, we do not differentiate between regular Medicaid and M-CHIP in defining months of Medicaid enrollment, and we do not count S-CHIP enrollment as Medicaid enrollment.²

The unduplicated files also include annual indicators identifying the general type of benefits that each enrollee was eligible to receive—full Medicaid benefits for all months of enrollment, restricted benefits for all months of enrollment, or full benefits in some months and restricted benefits in other months. Depending on the state, restricted benefits may include emergency

¹ The MAX enrollment indicators from which the research file indicators were constructed identify enrollment in only one program in a given month. When Mathematica combined duplicate records as part of the within-state unduplication process, the records that were combined may have indicated enrollment in different programs in the same month. All such enrollment was coded in the research file enrollment indicators.

² If an individual was enrolled in Medicaid the first half of a year and enrolled in S-CHIP the second half of the year, we classified the individual as enrolled in Medicaid for the first half of the year and not enrolled the rest of the year. A more important consideration than benefit packages in our treatment of S-CHIP enrollment was that only about one-quarter of S-CHIP enrollment is recorded in the MAX data (Czajka 2012).

services for aliens, family planning services, cost sharing for a subgroup of dual Medicaid and Medicare enrollees, or prescription drug benefits. Most of the analyses presented in the next chapter count only eligibility for full benefits as Medicaid enrollment, but we do show the extent of enrollment in Medicaid with restricted benefits, and we provide estimates of continuity of enrollment.

While our unduplicated data include linkages among records for enrolled individuals across states, affording the opportunity to analyze how the continuity of coverage and the frequency and length of interruptions are affected by migration, the analyses in this report are limited to enrollment within the same state. Another study is using the linked, unduplicated data to investigate migration of Medicaid enrollees and will include an analysis of coverage interruptions associated with movement among states.

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III. ANALYSIS OF ENROLLMENT GAPS

Our analysis of gaps in Medicaid enrollment focuses on two areas: (1) continuity of coverage and (2) the duration of enrollment gaps. Using data on Medicaid enrollment within each state and DC over a three-year period, we examine the frequency with which enrollees disenroll and re-enroll versus maintaining continuous coverage or leaving the program altogether. We examine patterns at the national level and then the state level. We also look at the duration of gaps in enrollment, contrasting the one- or two-month gaps that may result from slow administrative processing of recertifications versus the longer gaps that more likely reflect temporary losses of eligibility. Here, too, we present findings at both the national and state levels.

A. Continuity of Coverage

The data used in this analysis provide 36 months of information on Medicaid enrollment by state for the entire universe of Medicaid enrollees from January 2005 through December 2007. To maximize our use of these enrollment data, we begin by examining the continuity of coverage over the three-year period among persons who were enrolled in January 2005. For these established enrollees, we estimate the number who remained enrolled in Medicaid for the entire period and the number who experienced one or more gaps in coverage. For those with a given number of gaps in coverage, we separate those whose final status was enrolled versus not enrolled. We also estimate how many enrollees had one or more enrollment gaps, meaning that they disenrolled and then re-enrolled at least once. In our national-level analysis, we distinguish between enrollees entitled to full Medicaid benefits and those entitled to only restricted benefits or to a combination of the two. We also examine the distribution of enrollees by benefit type and basis of eligibility. Next, because new enrollees may experience different patterns of enrollment than those who were enrolled at the start of the period (and include persons who have been

enrolled for varying lengths of time), we repeat this analysis for persons who were not enrolled in January 2005 but who enrolled in Medicaid between February and December.³ Last, we examine enrollment patterns among persons at transition ages, where eligibility may change with the attainment of the next year of age, depending on the state and personal circumstances.

1. Established Enrollees

States reported a total of 46.6 million Medicaid enrollees in January 2005 (Table III.1). Of these individuals, 44.2 percent remained enrolled continuously over the subsequent three years—that is, through December 2007. Another 32.7 percent disenrolled at some point and did not return; the remaining 23.0 percent disenrolled one or more times but re-enrolled at least once, meaning that they had one or more enrollment gaps. The number of disenrollments and the number of subsequent re-enrollments is broken out in the next six columns. For example, 12.5 percent disenrolled but then re-enrolled and remained enrolled through December 2007. Another 6.1 percent disenrolled, re-enrolled, but then disenrolled again and did not return. In all, about 60 percent of the people who were enrolled in Medicaid in January 2005 were also enrolled in December 2007, but about 16 percent—the difference between the 60.2 percent enrolled in December 2007 and the 44.2 percent who were continuously enrolled—(or more than one-quarter of those who were enrolled in December)—experienced one or more gaps in enrollment over the three-year period.

These patterns of enrollment vary by Medicaid eligibility group (Basis of Eligibility). In fact, the four groups are sharply differentiated. Adults show the lowest level of continuous enrollment, with only 22.7 percent enrolled for all 36 months; disabled enrollees show the most

³ While spells of enrollment may begin or end on any day of the month, our data classify persons as either enrolled or not enrolled during a given month. A single day of enrollment is sufficient for a person to be classified as enrolled in that month.

continuous enrollment, with 74.3 percent enrolled all 36 months. Children show more continuous enrollment than adults (41.1 percent) but less than aged enrollees (57.6 percent). Of the adults who were enrolled in January 2005, about 43 percent were also enrolled in December 2007, but nearly half of them had one or more gaps in enrollment (the difference between those enrolled in December 2007 and the 22.7 percent who were enrolled all 36 months). For enrollees classified as disabled, about 80 percent who were enrolled in January 2005 were also enrolled in December 2007, and very few had any gaps in enrollment.

These estimates include enrollees who were eligible for only restricted benefits for some or all of the period. Overall, 4 million, or 9 percent, of the 46.6 million enrollees in January 2005, were eligible for only restricted benefits over the three years, and another 1.7 million, or 3 percent, were eligible at different times for full benefits and restricted benefits. These fractions varied by eligibility group: 24 percent of all adults and 18 percent of all aged enrollees had only restricted benefits compared to 4 percent of enrollees with disabilities and 2 percent of children (percentages calculated from the enrollment totals in Table III.1). If we confine our analysis to persons who were eligible for full benefits during all of their months of eligibility, we find consistently higher rates of continuous enrollment than we find among all enrollees. For adults, the fraction of January 2005 enrollees who were enrolled for all 36 months rises to 27.0 percent. Smaller increases are seen among the other eligibility groups. Persons who were eligible for only restricted benefits in all of their months of enrollment had sharply lower rates of continuous enrollment than their counterparts with full benefits, ranging from 10.3 percent among adults to 58.9 percent among enrollees with disabilities.

The state analyses and most of the national analyses in subsequent sections of this chapter will focus on persons who were eligible for full benefits for each of their months of enrollment. In most states, this represented more than 90 percent of all enrollees, although the percentage

varied by eligibility group. In only three states—Alabama, Arizona, and California—did fewer than 95 percent of children have full benefits for all their months of enrollment, and in few additional states was this fraction less than 99 percent (Table III.2). This was less true of the other eligibility groups—especially adults and aged enrollees. In a handful of states, fewer than one-half of the adult or aged enrollees had full benefits for all of their months of enrollment.⁴ For example, in Alabama only 14.0 percent of adults and 36.4 percent of aged enrollees had full benefits for all months.

The states with large fractions eligible for only restricted benefits in all months of enrollment are evident in Table III.3, where we see that in three states (Alabama, Arkansas, and California) more than half of the adults were eligible for only restricted benefits, and in three states (Alabama, Illinois, and Wisconsin) more than one-half of aged enrollees were eligible for only restricted benefits. In our analysis of enrollment continuity by state, we will look at persons who were eligible for only restricted benefits in addition to those who were eligible for only full benefits.

Generally, people were eligible for either full or restricted benefits for all their months of enrollment, but in eight states (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Mississippi, New Mexico, and South Carolina) at least 20 percent of adults were eligible for both types of benefits over the three years (Table III.4). Similarly, in four states (Indiana, Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee) at least 20 percent of aged enrollees were eligible for both types of benefits, and in one of these states (Mississippi) more than 20 percent of enrollees with disabilities were eligible for both types of benefits.

⁴ These included Alabama, Arkansas, California, Maryland, Mississippi, New Mexico, and South Carolina for adults and Alabama, Delaware, Illinois, Vermont, and Wisconsin for aged enrollees.

The states exhibit wide variability in the extent to which Medicaid enrollees tended to remain enrolled for extended periods of time or experienced multiple gaps in enrollment. Among enrollees entitled to full benefits in all their months of eligibility, those enrolled in January 2005 who remained enrolled for the entire 36 months ranged from a low of 24.6 percent in Nevada to a high of 63.7 percent in Illinois (Table III.5). In Nevada, 48.1 percent disenrolled and did not return, whereas in Illinois this fraction was only 23.8 percent. Alaska had the highest fraction with one or more gaps in enrollment, at 42.4 percent; Tennessee had the lowest, at only 9.9 percent. Illinois had the highest fraction enrolled in December 2007, at 73.5 percent; Utah had the lowest, at 40.7 percent.

We have seen that continuity varies markedly by eligibility group. States differ in the composition of their Medicaid populations. To what extent might these differences in composition help explain the overall differences in continuity of enrollment? Clearly, differences in composition exist, but we find there is even greater variability from state to state among adults and children than for all full benefit enrollees. For adults, the percentage of January 2005 enrollees who were enrolled for all 36 months ranged from a low of 4.0 percent in Texas to a high of 53.5 percent in DC (Table III.6). The percentage with one or more gaps in enrollment varied from 12.9 percent in Tennessee to 50.7 percent in Alaska, followed closely by West Virginia at 50.6 percent. The percentage enrolled in December 2007 varied from 22.8 percent in Idaho to 66.1 percent—again in DC. For child enrollees, Nevada had the lowest fraction enrolled continuously (18.7 percent) and next to the lowest fraction enrolled in December 2007 at 37.7 percent, just above Utah at 36.9 percent (Table III.7). Illinois had the highest proportion with continuous enrollment (66.2 percent), the second to lowest proportion with one or more gaps in enrollment (11.7 percent, slightly above Louisiana at 11.0 percent), and

the highest proportion enrolled in December 2007 (75.8 percent). Alaska had the highest fraction with one or more gaps in enrollment (49.1 percent).

The narrower variation among the states for the aged and disabled eligibility groups is evident from the ranges of the fraction continuously enrolled and the fraction enrolled in December 2007. For the aged, the percentage of January enrollees who were enrolled for all 36 months varied from a low of 42.1 percent in Montana to a high of 70.4 percent in California (Table III.8). These same two states provided the end points for the distribution of the fraction enrolled in December—46.5 percent for Montana and 74.6 percent for California. Vermont had the highest proportion with one or more gaps in enrollment, at 23.1 percent, followed by Arizona at 20.4 percent. The next highest was Alaska at 10.5 percent while Louisiana had the lowest, at 1.0 percent. For enrollees with disabilities, the percentage enrolled all 36 months ranged from 56.5 percent in Nevada to 84.1 percent in Tennessee, and the percentage enrolled in December varied from 66.8 percent in Missouri to 86.7 percent in Maine (Table III.9). The proportion with one or more gaps in enrollment ranged from 0.9 percent in Tennessee to 20.0 percent in Vermont.

Among enrollees eligible for only restricted benefits, the proportion who were continuously enrolled ranged from a low of 6.7 percent in Washington and 7.2 percent in Illinois—two states with among the largest numbers of restricted benefit enrollees—to highs of 70.0 percent in Louisiana and 68.7 percent in Texas (Table III.10). In ten states (Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, and West Virginia), more than 70 percent of the enrollees were enrolled at both the beginning and at the end of the three-year period. Nationally, the most common pattern among enrollees with only restricted benefits was to exit once and not return, but this was the modal pattern in only 18 states while continuous enrollment was the most common pattern in 31 states. These two patterns were

equally common in one other state while one or more exits and returns was the dominant pattern in another state.

There were 13 states with no adults who had only restricted benefits and a handful of other states with fewer than 100 such adults—including some with fewer than 11, denoted by asterisks in the first column (Table III.11). In California, where 1.9 million of the 3.0 million adults receiving benefits (data not shown) had only restricted benefits, 10.2 percent were continuously enrolled. In Arkansas, this fraction of continuous enrollment reached 30.5 percent, but only Mississippi, with 17.7 percent, had even half this figure.

Child enrollees with only restricted benefits were much less common than adult enrollees with only restricted benefits. Rates of continuous enrollment for children with restricted benefits were higher than for adults with restricted benefits, but lower than we saw for children with only full benefits. In Arkansas, California, Indiana, Michigan, and Minnesota, more than 20 percent of children with restricted benefits were continuously enrolled (Table III.12), but in all but Minnesota corresponding fraction among children with only full benefits was more than 44 percent.

For aged enrollees, the rates of continuous enrollment among those with only restricted benefits were often above 50 percent, which is similar to what we saw for those with full benefits, but there were outliers: Arizona, 1.9 percent; South Carolina, 5.2 percent; and Illinois, 5.66 percent (Table III.13). Arizona presents an unusual pattern, with an exceptionally high 61.9 percent having one or more gaps and returns, which boosts the fraction enrolled in December 2007. In both Illinois and South Carolina, more than 90 percent exited once and did not return. With these exceptions, restricted beneficiaries among aged individuals tended to remain enrolled—with some gaps—over an extended period.

This finding was even more true among enrollees with disabilities, although the numbers were smaller than for aged enrollees. In well over one-half of the states, more than one-half of the restricted beneficiaries were continuously enrolled, and more than 60 percent of the restricted beneficiaries in these states were enrolled at both the beginning and end of the three-year period (Table III.14). The rates of continuous enrollment and December 2007 enrollment were below those for disabled enrollees who qualified for full benefits, but the overall pattern indicates that extended enrollment was the norm.

2. New Enrollees

In addition to the 46.6 million persons enrolled in Medicaid in January 2005, another 15.7 million enrolled between February and December of that year (Table III.15). For this group, continuous enrollment means that they were enrolled from the time they entered Medicaid in 2005 through December 2007, or between 25 and 35 months. Despite the shorter time frame, those who enrolled during the year were less than one-half as likely to remain enrolled through the end of 2007 as those who were enrolled at the beginning of 2005. This is a familiar phenomenon in longitudinal studies of spells of poverty, receipt of public assistance, and lack of health insurance. New spells tend to be shorter than those that are already in progress at any given time. Longer spells are more likely to be ongoing at any point in time and therefore, are disproportionately represented among active spells.⁵ In this case, 21.5 percent of those who became enrolled between February and December 2005 remained enrolled in Medicaid through the end of 2007, compared to 44.2 percent of those who were enrolled in January 2005. Only about one-third of the difference is due to persons who exited and never returned (39.4 percent of new enrollees versus 32.7 percent of established enrollees). The rest is due to persons with one

⁵ See Congressional Budget Office (2003) for a discussion of this phenomenon.

or more enrollment gaps, whether they ultimately returned or not (39.1 percent versus 23.0 percent). In all, 45.3 percent of the newly enrolled were enrolled in December 2007, compared to 60.2 percent of the established enrolled.

In examining continuous enrollment of new enrollees by eligibility group, we find that adults, children, and disabled enrollees were a little over one-half as likely to remain continuously enrolled through the end of 2007 as their counterparts among established enrollees, and aged enrollees were about 70 percent as likely. Aged enrollees were actually more likely—by one-half of a percentage point—than disabled enrollees to remain enrolled through the end of 2007. Enrollees with disabilities did remain ahead of the aged among enrollees with full benefits, but only narrowly: 40.7 percent versus 40.4 percent. Among those with at least some months of restricted benefits (which combines those with only restricted benefits and those with both restricted and full benefits), however, disabled enrollees were five percentage points below aged enrollees, at 34.0 versus 39.1 percent. Whatever accounted for disabled enrollees having more continuous benefits than the aged among established enrollees does not appear to have functioned among new enrollees.

State patterns for persons with full benefits reflect the overall lower rate of continuous enrollment, higher exit rate, higher fraction with one or more exits and returns, and lower proportion enrolled in December 2007 among new enrollees versus established enrollees. For all eligibility groups combined, the state percentages continuously enrolled ranged from a low of 11.1 percent in Nevada to a high of 43.9 percent in Illinois (Table III.16)—a top rate that is below the national average rate of 46.6 percent for established enrollees (Table III.1). The fraction who exited Medicaid and did not return varied from a low of 24.1 percent in Vermont to a high of 56.4 percent in Nevada. The proportion with one or more exits and returns ranged from a low of 22.0 percent in Tennessee (nearly as high as the national average among established

enrollees) to a high of 63.4 percent in Alaska. The proportion enrolled in December 2007 varied from 28.8 percent in Nevada to 60.9 percent in Illinois, which is below the national average of 62.1 percent among established enrollees.

Among adult enrollees, the proportion continuously enrolled was less than 10 percent in 23 states and topped out at 37.3 percent in DC. The proportion who exited Medicaid and did not return ranged from 29.7 percent in Vermont to 63.3 percent in Idaho (Table III.17). Among child enrollees, no state had fewer than 10 percent continuously enrolled. The minimum was 10.5 percent in Alaska, and the maximum was 51.7 percent in Illinois, reflecting a broad range (Table III.18). The proportion who exited and did not return varied from 19.3 percent in Vermont to 57.7 percent in Nevada. Among aged enrollees, the proportion continuously enrolled ranged from 14.5 percent in Vermont to 49.5 percent in Massachusetts, and the proportion who exited and did not return varied from 22.6 percent—also in Vermont—to 57.7 percent in Minnesota (Table III.19). Among enrollees with disabilities, the proportion continuously enrolled ranged from 16.1 percent in Vermont to 60.0 percent in Tennessee (Table III.20). The proportion who exited and did not return ranged from 13.3 percent in Vermont to 42.4 percent in Nevada. That Vermont should be lowest on both continuous enrollment and the fraction exiting without returning for both the aged and disabled eligibility groups is due to the very high proportion in each case who exited one or more times but returned at least once, which was 62.8 percent for aged and 70.6 percent for disabled enrollees. Both of these eligibility groups had exceptionally frequent enrollment gaps in Vermont, which we will revisit in Section B.

3. Transition Ages

Federal law mandates that Medicaid programs cover children under age 6 with family incomes up to 133 percent of poverty and children 6 to 18 years old with family incomes up to 100 percent of poverty. Most states exceed these limits for infants, and a few states do so for

older children as well. In addition, a number of states use M-CHIP to expand Medicaid coverage beyond the federal minimum levels or their own more generous limits for infants, older children, or both. In 2011, there were 22 states in which the eligibility thresholds for Medicaid declined between infancy and age 1, and 19 states in which the eligibility thresholds declined between ages 5 and 6 (Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured 2011). In nearly all states, there was a substantial reduction in eligibility between ages 18 and 19, when children must re-establish eligibility as adults. In all but a handful of states, eligibility for full Medicaid benefits among nondisabled adults was restricted to parents, and income limits were generally well below those for 18-year-olds. Given this pattern, we would expect to see some fall-off in enrollment between infancy and age 1, and between ages 5 and 6, and for virtually all states we would expect to see a significant fall-off in enrollment between ages 18 and 19. One other age transition at which we may observe age-related disenrollment is between ages 64 and 65, when most Medicaid enrollees will qualify for Medicare. There is no reduction in Medicaid eligibility associated with this transition, unlike those at younger ages, but the attainment of Medicare eligibility is a milestone event that could alter how some enrollees view the role of Medicaid in their lives.

Clearly, age 18 is the most critical transition age. We observe very high exit rates among persons who were 18 at the start of 2005. Only 15.2 percent were continuously enrolled, and only 29.6 percent were enrolled in December 2007 whereas 58.1 percent exited without returning (Table III.21). By comparison, 43.8 percent of all persons under age 19 were continuously enrolled, 62.5 percent were enrolled in December, and only 30.3 percent exited without returning. Infants showed higher exit rates than 5-year-olds; 35.8 percent were continuously enrolled and 33.9 percent exited without returning, but neither group looked remotely like 18-

year-olds in their tendency to leave Medicaid. In fact, 5-year-olds were more likely to remain in Medicaid than children younger than age 19 as a whole.

That exits from Medicaid for infants and 18-year-olds were linked to attaining age 1 or 19 is evident when we examine exit rates by proximity to the birthday month. In theory, exits due to losing eligibility at age 1 or 19 should be seen in the month after the child's birthday, and we do see that for these two age groups. Only 2.2 percent of infants who were enrolled with full benefits in January 2005 left Medicaid in the month they turned age 1, 14.0 percent left Medicaid in the month after turning age 1, and 4.7 percent exited two months later (Table III.22). After that, exit rates dropped to less than 3 percent per month. Among 18-year-olds, 3.9 percent left Medicaid in the month they turned 19, 22.2 percent left a month later, and 6.4 percent left two months later. Monthly exit rates dropped below 4 percent after that. Exit rates before the birthday month represent sums over about six months on average, as those who were enrolled in January 2005 had birthdays distributed over all of 2005. At each age, three to four times as many enrollees left Medicaid before their birthdays as did so in their birthday months, but if we divide the pre-birthday rates by six we find that the average monthly exit rate in each case was below the rate in the birthday month. We see very little indication of increased exit rates following the transition to ages 5 or 65. Exit rates were only slightly higher in the month after the birthday than during the birthday month.

As we would expect, states showed wide variation in the rate at which enrollees at the four transition ages exited Medicaid upon attaining the next age. With respect to infants, New Mexico stands out, with 20.6 percent of infants leaving Medicaid in the month they turned age 1, and a very low exit rate the following month (Table III.23). In other words, infants exited a

month before they should have.⁶ In three states—Alaska, Mississippi, and Utah—the proportion of infants who left Medicaid a month after turning age 1 exceeded 35 percent. In eight other states, the exit rates in this month exceeded 20 percent. In Pennsylvania and Tennessee, however, exit rates did not increase markedly until two months after the birthday month.

Very few states showed marked increases in exit rates between the month that a child turned 6 and the next month. Montana and Utah stand out with double-digit exit rates the month after the birthday month, and North Dakota is close at 9.4 percent (Table III.24). In a few other states, the exit rates increased by a factor of two or greater but remained in the single digits—in particular, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, and Wisconsin.

We find the sharpest exit rate spikes at the transition between ages 18 and 19. Just as with New Mexico infants, Hawaii 18-year-olds had a high exit rate, 19.0 percent, in the birthday month, but unlike New Mexico, this was followed by a slightly higher rate the next month (Table III.25). In a few states—Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Louisiana, New Hampshire, and South Dakota—more than half of the enrollees left Medicaid the month after they turned 19. Rates above 30 percent were recorded in another 19 states. In only 10 states were the exit rates below 10 percent. As a result, the fraction of persons enrolled at age 18 in January 2005 who were also enrolled in Medicaid at the end of 2007 was below 20 percent in all but 7 states.

A small number of states showed a marked increase in exit rates the month after enrollees turned 65. Hawaii showed a spike of 18.5 percent in the birthday month as it did for 18-year-olds, but in most states the exit rates were similar between the birthday month and the following month (Table III.26). Utah had the highest exit rate, 8.4 percent, the month after the birthday month, and was followed by New Hampshire at 7.6 percent and Montana at 6.1 percent. Alaska

⁶ We wonder if the way that New Mexico counts age in its eligibility policy is different than the rest of the states. This would merit further investigation.

had a modest spike of 6.5 percent in the birthday month and a high exit rate of 20.8 percent in the months before enrollees turned 65.

B. Duration of Enrollment Gaps

Earlier in this chapter we showed that 22 percent of those who were enrolled in Medicaid in January 2005 and had full benefits in all their months of enrollment through 2007 had one or more gaps in enrollment (recall Table III.1). That is, they disenrolled and re-enrolled at least once during the three years. We also showed that nearly 39 percent of those who enrolled in Medicaid during 2005 and were similarly eligible for full benefits in all months of eligibility had one or more enrollment gaps through the end of 2007 (recall Table III.15). In this section we examine the duration of these gaps in enrollment, looking first at gaps among established enrollees (that is, enrolled in January 2005) and new enrollees (those who enrolled during 2005 but were not enrolled in January of that year).

1. Established Enrollees

Table III.27 reports the distribution of enrollment gaps in months among full benefit enrollees who were enrolled in January 2005 and had one or more gaps that started in 2005 or 2006. The length of the gap is defined by the number of months without enrollment. We restricted the gaps to ones that started in these two years so that we could observe durations as long as 12 months in every case. Again, a gap implies both disenrollment and re-enrollment. A gap that started at the end of 2006 would imply no enrollment in December 2006, and could be closed by a new period of enrollment beginning as late as December 2007, implying a gap of 12 months. We note, as well, that these estimates are based on gaps rather than enrollees; an individual enrollee could have more than one gap that meets our criteria for inclusion.

Across all eligibility groups, 21.6 percent, or more than one in five gaps, had a duration of just one month. As we discussed in Chapter II, the literature suggests that most if not all one-

month gaps are due to administrative processing issues in recertifying enrollees. Another 12.8 percent of the enrollment gaps had a duration of two months, and the frequency declined with increasing duration. We combined gaps of six to nine months, which represented 16.6 percent of all gaps, or an average of 4.15 percent for each individual month. Gaps of 10 to 12 months had an average frequency of less than 3 percent. Last, 17.5 percent of enrollment gaps had durations of more than 12 months, implying that 82.5 percent of the enrollees who disenrolled and then re-enrolled were without Medicaid coverage with full benefits for no more than one year.⁷

In Table III.1 we showed that among enrollees with full benefits only, enrollment gaps were much more frequent among adults and children (30.7 and 26.7 percent, respectively) than among aged or disabled enrollees (4.2 and 6.6 percent, respectively). Here we see that the frequency of one-month gaps was higher—more than 27 percent—among aged or disabled enrollees than among adults (19.1 percent) and children (22.1 percent). This pattern is not repeated for two-month gaps. While two-month gaps, like one-month gaps, are most common among the aged (14.1 percent), they are more frequent among children (13.3 percent) than among disabled enrollees (12.8 percent), and they are only about 1.2 percentage points less common among adults than among disabled enrollees. The comparatively high frequency of one-month gaps among the aged or disabled subgroups is consistent with the very low frequency of enrollment gaps among these two subpopulations. That is, if one-month gaps are due largely to administrative processing rather than true changes in eligibility, it stands to reason that such gaps would account for a larger share of the enrollment gaps among enrollees with infrequent gaps.

⁷ It is possible that some of those who disenrolled from Medicaid with full benefits may have had restricted benefits for at least some of the interim months. As we showed earlier (Table III.4), there are a number of states in which more than 20 percent of those who were enrolled in January 2005 as adults or aged beneficiaries had both full and restricted benefits over the three-year period.

We also note from Table III.27 that two-thirds of all enrollment gaps among those with full benefits and two-thirds of the one-month gaps were due to children, who represented a little over one-half of all Medicaid enrollees in January 2005 and 56 percent of those with full benefits in all of their months of enrollment during the three years. In other words, children accounted for a disproportionately large share of all enrollment gaps and one-month enrollment gaps.

Among all full benefit enrollees, one-month gaps occurred at rates that were well above the national average in four states: Arkansas, 37.2 percent; Delaware, 37.0 percent; Vermont, 41.8 percent; and Wisconsin, 31.2 percent (Table III.28). Three states had exceptionally low rates: Illinois, 14.7 percent; Louisiana, 11.6 percent; and Tennessee, 14.0 percent. Louisiana had a particularly high frequency at six to nine months, 24.2 percent, which we attribute to the displacement induced by Hurricane Katrina in September 2005.

The high rates of one-month gaps (greater than 30 percent) in Delaware, Vermont, and Wisconsin extended to adults (Table III.29) and children (Table III.30) while Arkansas and West Virginia had high rates for children but not adults. Alaska and Delaware were the only states where the frequency of two-month gaps exceeded 20 percent for both children and adults. Arkansas had a rate above 20 percent for two-month gaps for children but not adults.

One-month gaps for aged or disabled enrollees occurred with much greater frequency among the outlier states than did one-month gaps for adults and children. In Vermont, 85.3 percent of the gaps among aged enrollees and 73.7 percent of the gaps among disabled enrollees were a single month in length (Tables III.31 and III.32). Mississippi, with 63.8 percent, North Dakota, with 51.3 percent, and South Dakota, with 51.1 percent, joined Vermont with more than one-half of their enrollment gaps among aged individuals being only one month in length. Meanwhile, in Arkansas, Montana, and Texas, such gaps were more than 40 percent of the total gaps in those states. At the other end, Arizona stood out with only 4.3 percent of the gaps among

the aged being one month in length and 33.3 percent being more than 12 months in length. For disabled enrollees, no state came close to Vermont's 73.7 percent for one-month gaps. Arkansas, Montana, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Texas had rates between 40 and 50 percent. Louisiana had the fewest one-month gaps among disabled persons, at 11.2 percent, but was followed closely by Arizona (12.7 percent) and Tennessee (12.6 percent).

2. New Enrollees

One-month gaps occurred with even greater frequency among new enrollees than among established enrollees. For all full benefit enrollees, 28.3 percent of the gaps nationally were a single month in length (Table III.33). For adults the frequency was lower at 24.9 percent, but it rose progressively from there to 29.1 percent for children, 34.1 percent for aged enrollees, and 37.7 percent for disabled enrollees. Gaps were also much less likely to exceed 12 months among new enrollees than among established enrollees. For all new enrollees, just 8.5 percent of the gaps exceeded 12 months, compared to 17.5 percent among established enrollees (Table III.27). For disabled enrollees, the difference was even more striking, at 6.5 percent, for new enrollees versus 15.9 percent for established enrollees.

With respect to gaps, the same states stood out for new enrollees as for established enrollees, which is not at all surprising, as the same administrative processes would apply to both populations. Across the four eligibility groups, one-month gaps were most frequent in Arkansas, 42.7 percent; Delaware, 41.5 percent; and Vermont, 48.1 percent (Table III.34). There were no rates above 40 percent for one-month gaps among adults; Delaware (39.8 percent), Vermont (35.9 percent), and Wisconsin (36.6 percent) were closest to that figure (Table III.35). Rates of one-month gaps exceeded 40 percent for children in three states: Arkansas at 44.2 percent, Delaware at 43.0 percent, and Vermont at 54.4 percent (Table III.36). Arkansas had the highest two-month rate as well, at 30.4 percent, which meant that nearly 75 percent of the gaps among

children in that state were one or two months in length. Only 2.6 percent of the gaps among children in Arkansas exceeded 12 months.

Among aged enrollees, 86.1 percent of the gaps in Vermont were one month in length, and another 8.7 percent were two months in length, which added up to nearly 95 percent of the gaps being only one or two months in length (III.37). No other state was quite this exceptional, but in five (Alaska, Arkansas, Mississippi, Montana, and Texas) between 70 and 80 percent of the gaps were either one or two months in length. In these five and seven others at least 40 percent of the gaps were one month long.

For Vermont, the finding for disabled enrollees was similar to that for the aged: 78.1 percent of the gaps were one month, and more than 88 percent were one or two months in length (Table III.38). Thirteen additional states (Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Texas) had one-month frequencies above 40 percent.

Table III.1. Medicaid Enrollment in the Same State in 2005 Through 2007: People Enrolled in January 2005, by Benefit Type and Basis of Eligibility

Benefit Type and Basis of Eligibility	Total Enrolled Jan. 2005	Continuously Enrolled	1 Exit; No Return	1 or More Exits and Returns	Breakdown of 1 or More Exits and Returns						Enrolled Dec. 2007
					1 Exit; 1 Return	2 Exits; 1 Return	2 Exits; 2 Returns	3 Exits; 2 Returns	3 Exits; 3 Returns	All Else (4+ Exits)	
All Benefits	46,614,496	44.2	32.7	23.0	12.5	6.1	2.9	0.9	0.4	0.2	60.2
Adults	10,591,729	22.7	44.9	32.4	15.1	10.4	4.4	1.5	0.6	0.4	42.9
Children	23,469,091	41.1	31.8	27.1	15.4	6.5	3.5	0.9	0.5	0.2	60.6
Aged	4,595,811	57.6	35.8	6.6	4.3	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	62.4
Disabled	7,957,865	74.3	17.4	8.3	5.3	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	80.6
Full Benefits Only	40,912,635	46.6	31.3	22.1	12.2	5.6	2.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	62.1
Adults	7,463,001	27.0	42.3	30.7	14.7	9.4	3.9	1.6	0.7	0.4	46.4
Children	22,890,072	41.6	31.7	26.7	15.3	6.4	3.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	60.9
Aged	3,331,420	60.8	35.0	4.2	2.5	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	63.6
Disabled	7,228,142	76.3	17.1	6.6	4.2	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	81.2
Restricted Benefits Only	4,016,031	22.6	51.7	25.8	11.4	9.4	3.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	38.1
Adults	2,498,016	10.3	57.5	32.2	12.8	12.7	5.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	28.7
Children	381,014	22.2	48.4	29.4	14.4	10.0	3.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	40.8
Aged	829,903	46.3	44.8	8.9	6.5	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	53.3
Disabled	307,098	58.9	27.0	14.2	10.2	2.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	70.4
Full and Restricted Benefits	1,685,830	37.4	22.2	40.4	23.2	9.2	5.3	1.4	0.9	0.6	66.9
Adults	630,712	21.0	26.6	52.5	28.3	13.6	7.1	2.0	1.0	0.5	57.6
Children	198,005	20.9	18.0	61.1	33.3	13.7	9.7	2.5	1.4	0.5	65.5
Aged	434,488	54.7	24.2	21.1	13.7	4.7	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	70.4
Disabled	422,625	51.7	15.7	32.6	20.6	5.1	4.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	77.7

Table III.2. Percentage of Medicaid Enrollees with Only Full Benefits in 2005 Through 2007: People Enrolled in January 2005 by Eligibility Group and State

State	Total	Adults	Children	Aged	Disabled
Alabama	69.1	14.0	93.1	36.4	82.4
Alaska	99.8	100.0	100.0	98.1	99.4
Arizona	88.5	81.3	94.4	72.6	95.2
Arkansas	77.4	24.9	97.4	69.4	85.3
California	70.9	36.0	89.8	93.4	98.8
Colorado	95.4	93.3	99.6	83.5	90.8
Connecticut	94.4	99.6	100.0	73.7	83.1
Delaware	80.1	68.1	96.1	48.7	76.8
District of Columbia	98.2	98.9	100.0	87.5	96.2
Florida	90.1	93.1	99.5	60.5	82.9
Georgia	92.7	99.3	100.0	51.4	83.3
Hawaii	98.7	99.8	100.0	92.4	95.5
Idaho	97.2	99.3	100.0	81.3	90.1
Illinois	82.0	66.6	96.8	31.5	90.7
Indiana	91.4	93.2	98.4	67.4	75.9
Iowa	94.1	92.7	98.6	78.6	91.2
Kansas	94.9	98.9	100.0	79.1	85.8
Kentucky	92.4	98.9	100.0	56.8	87.4
Louisiana	91.9	91.8	99.0	59.0	85.0
Maine	94.2	98.1	99.9	70.4	89.3
Maryland	79.4	28.8	98.3	57.1	86.2
Massachusetts	97.8	99.9	100.0	83.9	99.7
Michigan	96.0	95.1	98.3	86.4	94.1
Minnesota	96.8	97.7	99.0	87.0	95.1
Mississippi	81.3	49.4	98.7	54.5	77.5
Missouri	94.2	85.1	99.2	88.2	91.9
Montana	98.9	100.0	100.0	89.5	98.8
Nebraska	98.3	99.9	100.0	91.1	94.6
Nevada	91.5	97.9	99.9	59.1	77.1
New Hampshire	93.3	94.8	100.0	73.3	79.3
New Jersey	96.1	98.2	100.0	78.8	94.9
New Mexico	84.2	46.0	98.8	64.6	90.3
New York	96.9	94.8	98.4	95.2	98.3
North Carolina	93.8	90.0	99.0	82.0	90.5
North Dakota	94.2	99.4	100.0	77.0	85.9
Ohio	94.3	99.1	100.0	71.0	81.4
Oklahoma	94.5	86.6	99.1	78.0	90.9
Oregon	88.9	85.0	96.1	72.9	84.2
Pennsylvania	96.4	99.2	99.6	84.0	94.4
Rhode Island	95.8	94.3	99.8	80.7	95.8
South Carolina	78.3	39.9	97.3	51.5	94.3
South Dakota	94.6	99.2	100.0	68.1	84.2
Tennessee	94.5	98.4	100.0	54.9	94.2
Texas	94.8	96.2	100.0	74.5	87.9
Utah	96.9	98.1	99.9	81.7	88.4
Vermont	89.9	97.3	100.0	41.5	86.5
Virginia	90.6	75.7	99.6	74.5	84.4
Washington	82.6	50.4	98.0	80.3	85.6
West Virginia	94.6	98.4	100.0	73.9	90.2
Wisconsin	80.4	70.6	96.3	39.2	94.8
Wyoming	95.0	96.7	99.4	66.9	86.4
United States	87.8	70.5	97.5	72.5	90.8

Table III.3. Percentage of Medicaid Enrollees with Only Restricted Benefits in 2005 Through 2007: People Enrolled in January 2005 by Eligibility Group and State

State	Total	Adults	Children	Aged	Disabled
Alabama	21.9	59.5	2.1	57.1	13.1
Alaska	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3
Arizona	9.3	14.9	5.1	21.4	1.9
Arkansas	15.0	51.6	0.6	19.9	11.1
California	27.7	62.4	9.0	3.2	0.2
Colorado	3.1	5.8	0.4	10.9	5.3
Connecticut	2.8	0.0	0.0	17.4	5.0
Delaware	10.0	9.6	2.2	44.6	17.5
District of Columbia	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.7	0.3
Florida	3.7	1.0	0.0	20.0	4.7
Georgia	5.4	0.0	0.0	39.2	11.5
Hawaii	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.0
Idaho	1.5	0.0	0.0	11.4	5.2
Illinois	8.4	4.1	0.0	54.8	1.5
Indiana	3.9	5.6	1.5	12.0	7.1
Iowa	2.0	0.2	0.0	12.6	3.3
Kansas	2.2	0.5	0.0	11.0	5.1
Kentucky	5.8	0.0	0.0	35.8	9.1
Louisiana	4.9	0.1	0.0	32.3	9.5
Maine	2.8	0.1	0.0	17.5	4.6
Maryland	12.2	38.9	0.4	35.8	8.4
Massachusetts	0.9	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.1
Michigan	1.8	2.7	1.1	5.7	1.4
Minnesota	1.3	0.8	0.2	7.3	1.4
Mississippi	3.8	23.1	0.0	2.3	0.5
Missouri	1.0	2.3	0.0	4.7	0.9
Montana	1.1	0.0	0.0	10.0	1.1
Nebraska	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.8
Nevada	6.7	1.3	0.1	33.2	17.8
New Hampshire	1.9	0.0	0.0	11.1	4.5
New Jersey	3.3	1.6	0.0	17.9	4.2
New Mexico	7.5	23.0	0.0	29.5	6.4
New York	1.2	2.1	0.7	2.2	0.2
North Carolina	2.5	0.7	0.0	11.9	4.6
North Dakota	2.4	0.0	0.0	11.3	4.7
Ohio	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.4
Oklahoma	2.0	1.0	0.0	12.2	4.5
Oregon	8.7	12.1	3.5	20.7	10.9
Pennsylvania	1.6	0.0	0.0	9.4	2.0
Rhode Island	1.8	0.7	0.0	14.2	1.6
South Carolina	13.5	32.0	0.3	43.8	3.2
South Dakota	4.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	11.9
Tennessee	1.5	0.0	0.0	13.7	1.7
Texas	3.9	3.0	0.0	19.4	8.7
Utah	0.9	1.1	0.1	5.9	1.7
Vermont	7.0	0.0	0.0	47.1	7.1
Virginia	5.0	6.6	0.0	18.3	10.1
Washington	9.6	32.7	0.0	9.7	3.6
West Virginia	3.4	0.0	0.0	20.5	5.4
Wisconsin	12.8	16.6	1.2	50.5	0.7
Wyoming	4.1	2.7	0.5	26.7	10.7
United States	8.6	23.6	1.6	18.1	3.9

Table III.4. Percentage of Medicaid Enrollees with Both Full and Restricted Benefits in 2005 Through 2007: People Enrolled in January 2005 by Eligibility Group and State

State	Total	Adults	Children	Aged	Disabled
Alabama	9.1	26.5	4.8	6.5	4.4
Alaska	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3
Arizona	2.3	3.8	0.5	6.0	2.9
Arkansas	7.6	23.4	1.9	10.7	3.6
California	1.4	1.5	1.1	3.4	1.0
Colorado	1.4	0.9	0.1	5.6	3.9
Connecticut	2.7	0.4	0.0	8.9	11.9
Delaware	9.9	22.3	1.7	6.7	5.7
District of Columbia	1.5	0.4	0.0	10.8	3.5
Florida	6.2	6.0	0.4	19.5	12.4
Georgia	1.9	0.7	0.0	9.5	5.2
Hawaii	0.7	0.2	0.0	3.2	2.5
Idaho	1.3	0.7	0.0	7.3	4.7
Illinois	9.6	29.3	3.2	13.7	7.8
Indiana	4.7	1.2	0.1	20.6	17.0
Iowa	3.9	7.2	1.4	8.8	5.6
Kansas	2.9	0.7	0.0	9.9	9.1
Kentucky	1.8	1.1	0.0	7.4	3.5
Louisiana	3.2	8.1	1.0	8.8	5.5
Maine	3.0	1.8	0.0	12.2	6.1
Maryland	8.4	32.2	1.3	7.1	5.4
Massachusetts	1.2	0.1	0.0	9.1	0.2
Michigan	2.2	2.2	0.6	7.9	4.5
Minnesota	1.9	1.4	0.8	5.6	3.5
Mississippi	14.9	27.5	1.3	43.2	22.0
Missouri	4.8	12.5	0.8	7.1	7.2
Montana	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Nebraska	0.9	0.1	0.0	4.0	3.5
Nevada	1.8	0.8	0.0	7.7	5.1
New Hampshire	4.8	5.2	0.0	15.6	16.1
New Jersey	0.6	0.2	0.0	3.2	0.9
New Mexico	8.3	30.9	1.2	5.9	3.2
New York	1.9	3.1	0.9	2.6	1.4
North Carolina	3.6	9.2	1.0	6.1	4.9
North Dakota	3.3	0.6	0.0	11.8	9.4
Ohio	5.2	0.9	0.0	25.6	17.2
Oklahoma	3.4	12.4	0.9	9.9	4.6
Oregon	2.4	2.9	0.4	6.4	5.0
Pennsylvania	2.0	0.8	0.4	6.6	3.6
Rhode Island	2.4	5.1	0.2	5.1	2.6
South Carolina	8.2	28.1	2.5	4.8	2.5
South Dakota	1.4	0.8	0.0	7.3	3.9
Tennessee	3.9	1.6	0.0	31.4	4.1
Texas	1.3	0.8	0.0	6.1	3.3
Utah	2.2	0.8	0.0	12.3	9.9
Vermont	3.1	2.7	0.0	11.4	6.4
Virginia	4.4	17.7	0.4	7.2	5.4
Washington	7.8	16.9	2.0	10.0	10.9
West Virginia	2.0	1.6	0.0	5.5	4.4
Wisconsin	6.8	12.9	2.5	10.4	4.4
Wyoming	0.9	0.6	0.0	6.4	2.9
United States	3.6	6.0	0.8	9.5	5.3

Table III.5. Medicaid Enrollment with Full Benefits in 2005 Through 2007: All People Enrolled in January 2005 by State

State	Total Enrolled Jan. 2005	Continuously Enrolled	1 Exit; No Return	1 or More Exits and Returns	Enrolled Dec. 2007
Alabama	550,736	45.6	30.8	23.7	63.8
Alaska	92,917	30.7	26.9	42.4	55.7
Arizona	961,377	35.2	32.1	32.7	56.4
Arkansas	480,682	46.9	27.3	25.8	67.7
California	5,692,751	51.1	28.4	20.6	64.9
Colorado	377,384	30.3	40.2	29.5	48.9
Connecticut	420,912	50.7	31.4	17.9	64.8
Delaware	111,134	32.6	27.3	40.1	61.8
District of Columbia	138,904	58.7	28.3	13.0	69.4
Florida	2,004,280	35.5	38.1	26.4	51.6
Georgia	1,268,583	30.8	39.1	30.1	50.0
Hawaii	189,354	50.9	31.8	17.3	63.7
Idaho	173,542	39.2	42.8	18.0	51.2
Illinois	1,604,695	63.7	23.8	12.5	73.5
Indiana	732,629	43.3	31.7	25.0	60.9
Iowa	295,706	43.9	31.8	24.3	60.2
Kansas	250,137	36.6	40.6	22.8	51.7
Kentucky	633,641	47.2	27.7	25.2	64.8
Louisiana	909,955	60.1	29.2	10.7	68.7
Maine	257,070	55.9	26.4	17.7	69.4
Maryland	557,783	50.4	30.4	19.3	65.5
Massachusetts	965,296	55.1	28.0	16.9	67.7
Michigan	1,425,909	50.8	27.8	21.4	66.5
Minnesota	563,226	43.0	31.6	25.4	59.8
Mississippi	537,929	40.2	39.9	19.9	56.1
Missouri	980,494	42.0	40.6	17.4	53.9
Montana	85,032	35.7	38.2	26.1	51.2
Nebraska	198,497	43.7	33.0	23.3	58.7
Nevada	163,204	24.6	48.1	27.3	41.5
New Hampshire	99,544	44.5	34.1	21.4	58.7
New Jersey	798,180	54.6	30.6	14.8	65.9
New Mexico	355,971	42.0	26.4	31.6	65.0
New York	3,929,764	49.3	32.0	18.7	63.5
North Carolina	1,150,575	46.4	30.3	23.3	62.8
North Dakota	50,952	34.0	33.9	32.1	51.7
Ohio	1,596,449	48.4	28.8	22.9	64.9
Oklahoma	509,880	45.5	29.1	25.4	63.2
Oregon	360,269	36.9	39.9	23.3	50.8
Pennsylvania	1,603,185	52.2	30.2	17.6	65.1
Rhode Island	177,945	54.5	30.8	14.7	65.4
South Carolina	677,024	46.3	34.9	18.7	61.4
South Dakota	94,181	43.3	32.3	24.5	60.3
Tennessee	1,313,787	56.9	33.1	9.9	65.2
Texas	2,836,205	34.8	29.4	35.8	58.1
Utah	208,496	26.0	46.7	27.3	40.7
Vermont	114,692	41.5	24.1	34.5	64.3
Virginia	629,660	49.5	33.6	16.9	62.4
Washington	781,597	44.0	31.3	24.7	61.7
West Virginia	289,327	46.0	27.4	26.6	64.2
Wisconsin	653,745	48.5	27.3	24.2	65.9
Wyoming	57,448	34.4	43.3	22.3	48.7
United States	40,912,635	46.6	31.3	22.1	62.1

Table III.6. Medicaid Enrollment with Full Benefits in 2005 Through 2007: People Enrolled in January 2005 as Adults, by State

State	Total Enrolled Jan. 2005	Continuously Enrolled	1 Exit; No Return	1 or More Exits and Returns	Enrolled Dec. 2007
Alabama	21,426	18.5	57.1	24.4	35.3
Alaska	14,967	13.1	36.2	50.7	36.1
Arizona	321,912	23.3	39.2	37.5	46.5
Arkansas	33,648	12.0	62.0	26.1	24.6
California	1,098,202	32.0	38.4	29.6	51.1
Colorado	52,218	10.1	54.6	35.4	28.7
Connecticut	90,220	41.6	37.6	20.8	57.9
Delaware	33,621	22.3	33.7	44.0	52.3
District of Columbia	32,955	53.5	31.0	15.5	66.1
Florida	289,232	7.9	48.0	44.1	28.5
Georgia	183,723	9.0	49.2	41.7	30.0
Hawaii	57,483	35.5	41.6	22.9	51.0
Idaho	20,488	10.8	61.9	27.3	22.8
Illinois	210,730	33.7	35.8	30.4	55.6
Indiana	114,275	15.1	41.1	43.8	40.3
Iowa	48,103	18.0	43.6	38.4	40.5
Kansas	34,886	10.5	57.9	31.6	26.5
Kentucky	82,846	16.7	42.8	40.5	40.1
Louisiana	81,266	22.8	53.0	24.2	39.3
Maine	90,020	42.8	32.9	24.3	60.8
Maryland	39,265	22.0	46.7	31.3	43.3
Massachusetts	258,093	38.9	36.4	24.7	57.1
Michigan	285,284	25.0	39.4	35.6	47.5
Minnesota	115,849	25.2	39.5	35.3	46.6
Mississippi	48,925	14.6	58.8	26.6	34.1
Missouri	183,559	15.4	61.6	23.0	29.8
Montana	15,256	19.5	45.8	34.7	36.5
Nebraska	30,419	18.8	41.5	39.7	39.6
Nevada	29,074	7.4	56.5	36.1	27.0
New Hampshire	12,015	21.7	44.1	34.2	40.4
New Jersey	123,502	34.7	41.3	24.0	52.5
New Mexico	43,125	20.8	47.1	32.1	42.1
New York	1,274,247	37.1	35.9	27.0	56.8
North Carolina	163,156	18.6	44.5	36.9	39.7
North Dakota	10,101	13.9	39.7	46.3	36.5
Ohio	340,424	26.5	37.0	36.5	50.1
Oklahoma	43,243	9.8	51.8	38.4	27.4
Oregon	88,400	24.8	54.2	21.0	36.9
Pennsylvania	255,525	34.3	40.2	25.5	52.1
Rhode Island	42,558	40.9	38.1	21.0	56.1
South Carolina	72,955	25.5	54.1	20.4	40.4
South Dakota	13,276	16.8	46.8	36.4	36.6
Tennessee	343,118	29.1	58.0	12.9	39.4
Texas	246,889	4.0	51.4	44.6	24.6
Utah	54,626	14.8	55.4	29.8	30.6
Vermont	35,606	28.4	29.1	42.6	54.6
Virginia	65,846	27.8	47.4	24.7	44.7
Washington	121,192	14.8	50.4	34.8	35.3
West Virginia	34,368	10.1	39.2	50.6	36.1
Wisconsin	152,714	34.1	32.5	33.4	57.0
Wyoming	8,170	11.1	59.9	29.0	25.2
United States	7,463,001	27.0	42.3	30.7	46.4

Table III.7. Medicaid Enrollment with Full Benefits in 2005 Through 2007: People Enrolled in January 2005 as Children, by State

State	Total Enrolled Jan. 2005	Continuously Enrolled	1 Exit; No Return	1 or More Exits and Returns	Enrolled Dec. 2007
Alabama	345,423	31.2	34.7	34.1	57.5
Alaska	59,782	24.8	26.0	49.1	55.0
Arizona	478,348	33.0	31.2	35.9	58.0
Arkansas	328,502	44.5	25.0	30.5	70.3
California	2,976,842	44.4	30.1	25.5	61.6
Colorado	227,366	19.9	42.9	37.2	43.8
Connecticut	241,983	48.7	30.5	20.8	65.2
Delaware	58,395	27.3	25.0	47.7	63.2
District of Columbia	70,538	57.7	27.5	14.8	70.1
Florida	1,158,601	26.3	41.3	32.4	47.6
Georgia	815,397	22.9	41.6	35.5	46.6
Hawaii	93,066	55.3	28.5	16.2	68.3
Idaho	118,897	35.4	44.5	20.1	49.7
Illinois	1,039,741	66.2	22.1	11.7	75.8
Indiana	475,003	44.1	29.7	26.1	63.7
Iowa	165,572	38.4	32.0	29.6	59.0
Kansas	149,694	30.0	41.7	28.4	49.8
Kentucky	338,147	37.3	28.8	33.9	62.2
Louisiana	617,590	61.1	27.9	11.0	70.3
Maine	105,402	54.9	25.0	20.0	70.6
Maryland	381,055	45.9	30.6	23.5	64.8
Massachusetts	387,740	50.2	28.1	21.7	66.4
Michigan	797,371	51.1	26.3	22.6	68.9
Minnesota	299,294	38.2	31.7	30.1	58.6
Mississippi	327,952	28.8	44.8	26.4	50.3
Missouri	567,161	44.9	37.4	17.7	57.8
Montana	47,105	30.6	39.3	30.1	49.9
Nebraska	122,213	41.0	33.3	25.7	58.6
Nevada	99,752	18.7	51.1	30.2	37.7
New Hampshire	65,972	41.9	34.6	23.5	58.4
New Jersey	426,748	51.9	31.4	16.7	65.2
New Mexico	248,209	37.2	24.1	38.7	65.7
New York	1,683,738	44.5	35.5	20.0	60.3
North Carolina	637,699	38.9	30.7	30.4	61.6
North Dakota	27,200	28.9	33.8	37.3	49.6
Ohio	925,889	51.0	26.7	22.3	68.1
Oklahoma	348,621	42.6	27.4	30.0	64.5
Oregon	184,797	27.3	39.4	33.3	47.1
Pennsylvania	790,885	44.3	32.0	23.8	61.7
Rhode Island	83,577	50.1	31.4	18.5	64.0
South Carolina	409,756	38.3	36.3	25.5	59.1
South Dakota	61,679	41.6	31.0	27.4	61.8
Tennessee	593,684	59.6	26.5	13.9	71.3
Texas	1,944,755	26.0	29.1	44.9	56.2
Utah	119,151	20.5	48.2	31.3	36.9
Vermont	56,127	42.0	23.1	34.9	65.5
Virginia	388,055	43.6	35.4	21.0	59.8
Washington	479,239	42.8	28.8	28.4	64.1
West Virginia	151,122	34.1	29.7	36.3	60.8
Wisconsin	329,811	43.4	27.0	29.7	65.1
Wyoming	39,426	31.3	43.7	25.1	48.2
United States	22,890,072	41.6	31.7	26.7	60.9

Table III.8. Medicaid Enrollment with Full Benefits in 2005 Through 2007: People Enrolled in January 2005 as Aged, by State

State	Total Enrolled Jan. 2005	Continuously Enrolled	1 Exit; No Return	1 or More Exits and Returns	Enrolled Dec. 2007
Alabama	32,958	56.8	41.4	1.9	58.0
Alaska	5,907	60.1	29.4	10.5	67.5
Arizona	45,739	50.2	29.4	20.4	55.5
Arkansas	38,341	52.0	40.7	7.3	56.9
California	606,349	70.4	24.1	5.5	74.6
Colorado	35,058	58.5	36.6	4.9	62.3
Connecticut	41,075	56.5	40.5	3.0	58.8
Delaware	5,021	52.8	42.6	4.6	55.5
District of Columbia	7,409	57.5	38.0	4.5	60.9
Florida	173,801	59.9	37.0	3.1	62.1
Georgia	58,430	55.9	40.5	3.6	58.4
Hawaii	17,630	60.5	30.4	9.1	67.3
Idaho	9,079	53.4	44.0	2.6	55.2
Illinois	85,282	58.4	39.1	2.5	60.3
Indiana	44,302	47.7	49.6	2.7	49.5
Iowa	25,807	49.8	46.6	3.5	52.1
Kansas	22,073	50.8	46.8	2.4	52.5
Kentucky	33,241	51.7	43.8	4.5	54.1
Louisiana	57,095	62.1	36.9	1.0	62.9
Maine	21,655	66.1	32.1	1.8	67.4
Maryland	33,323	59.1	39.0	1.9	60.5
Massachusetts	106,610	63.9	34.0	2.1	65.7
Michigan	100,092	57.9	37.6	4.5	61.1
Minnesota	55,798	54.2	41.1	4.7	56.6
Mississippi	41,898	58.8	39.1	2.1	60.0
Missouri	74,962	52.3	40.8	6.9	56.2
Montana	6,824	42.1	48.3	9.7	46.5
Nebraska	18,074	55.5	41.0	3.5	57.9
Nevada	10,705	55.4	40.1	4.5	58.8
New Hampshire	8,343	51.9	44.5	3.6	54.0
New Jersey	77,481	58.9	34.8	6.3	62.2
New Mexico	14,031	62.5	35.9	1.6	63.6
New York	326,121	61.3	33.7	5.0	65.0
North Carolina	128,522	64.6	33.7	1.7	65.8
North Dakota	5,980	46.2	47.5	6.3	50.3
Ohio	96,443	51.3	44.9	3.8	53.8
Oklahoma	43,024	59.1	37.7	3.2	61.5
Oregon	29,738	56.8	41.2	2.0	58.3
Pennsylvania	163,981	58.3	39.1	2.7	60.2
Rhode Island	14,203	55.3	42.1	2.6	57.4
South Carolina	62,368	62.0	35.1	2.9	64.4
South Dakota	5,770	47.3	50.6	2.1	48.6
Tennessee	61,505	46.6	51.7	1.8	47.8
Texas	271,666	67.3	29.8	2.9	68.9
Utah	9,001	54.0	40.6	5.4	57.8
Vermont	6,701	42.5	34.4	23.1	58.3
Virginia	62,529	60.8	36.0	3.2	63.3
Washington	58,084	58.2	37.5	4.3	61.3
West Virginia	19,476	60.3	38.0	1.8	61.3
Wisconsin	48,946	51.7	45.3	3.0	53.8
Wyoming	2,969	47.6	48.9	3.5	49.8
United States	3,331,420	60.8	35.0	4.2	63.6

Table III.9. Medicaid Enrollment with Full Benefits in 2005 Through 2007: People Enrolled in January 2005 as Disabled, by State

State	Total Enrolled Jan. 2005	Continuously Enrolled	1 Exit; No Return	1 or More Exits and Returns	Enrolled Dec. 2007
Alabama	150,929	79.9	15.6	4.5	83.5
Alaska	12,261	66.4	19.0	14.6	77.7
Arizona	115,378	72.0	17.4	10.6	77.7
Arkansas	80,191	69.1	16.0	14.9	80.5
California	1,011,358	79.8	15.0	5.3	83.8
Colorado	62,742	68.9	20.4	10.7	77.0
Connecticut	47,634	73.4	16.3	10.2	81.4
Delaware	14,097	71.5	16.4	12.1	80.7
District of Columbia	28,002	67.5	24.9	7.7	73.7
Florida	382,646	73.1	21.6	5.3	76.6
Georgia	211,033	73.6	20.1	6.3	78.3
Hawaii	21,175	65.1	21.4	13.4	75.5
Idaho	25,078	75.5	18.7	5.8	80.3
Illinois	268,942	79.3	16.0	4.7	82.9
Indiana	99,049	69.6	22.5	7.9	75.8
Iowa	56,224	79.7	14.3	6.0	84.5
Kansas	43,484	72.9	20.2	6.9	78.3
Kentucky	179,407	79.1	15.5	5.4	83.1
Louisiana	154,004	74.9	19.0	6.1	80.1
Maine	39,993	82.1	12.3	5.6	86.7
Maryland	104,140	74.6	20.7	4.7	78.1
Massachusetts	212,853	79.2	14.9	5.9	84.1
Michigan	243,162	77.4	15.1	7.5	83.1
Minnesota	92,285	74.4	15.6	10.0	82.2
Mississippi	119,154	75.4	19.0	5.6	79.6
Missouri	154,812	58.0	27.2	14.8	66.8
Montana	15,847	63.8	23.4	12.8	70.9
Nebraska	27,791	75.3	17.2	7.5	80.9
Nevada	23,673	56.5	29.1	14.4	67.5
New Hampshire	13,214	73.6	16.2	10.2	80.3
New Jersey	170,449	74.0	19.0	7.0	79.1
New Mexico	50,606	77.9	17.5	4.6	81.4
New York	645,658	79.8	14.3	5.9	84.0
North Carolina	221,198	77.9	16.7	5.4	81.8
North Dakota	7,671	69.1	16.2	14.6	79.8
Ohio	233,693	68.8	18.2	13.0	78.3
Oklahoma	74,992	71.4	19.3	9.4	78.9
Oregon	57,334	76.0	18.5	5.5	80.4
Pennsylvania	392,794	77.5	16.3	6.2	82.4
Rhode Island	37,607	79.2	17.0	3.8	82.2
South Carolina	131,945	75.3	20.3	4.4	79.1
South Dakota	13,456	75.5	15.9	8.6	81.9
Tennessee	315,480	84.1	15.0	0.9	84.9
Texas	372,895	77.3	16.2	6.5	82.2
Utah	25,718	65.8	23.1	11.1	73.8
Vermont	16,258	67.8	12.2	20.0	83.8
Virginia	113,230	76.1	17.8	6.1	81.1
Washington	123,082	70.7	19.0	10.3	78.2
West Virginia	84,361	78.6	16.0	5.4	82.5
Wisconsin	122,274	78.9	14.6	6.5	84.0
Wyoming	6,883	74.4	19.5	6.2	78.8
United States	7,228,142	76.3	17.1	6.6	81.2

Table III.10. Medicaid Enrollment with Restricted Benefits in 2005 Through 2007: All People Enrolled in January 2005, by State

State	Total Enrolled Jan. 2005	Continuously Enrolled	1 Exit; No Return	1 or More Exits and Returns	Enrolled Dec. 2007
Alabama	174,548	34.4	51.2	14.4	43.1
Alaska	109	44.0	44.0	11.9	51.7
Arizona	100,637	10.6	42.5	46.8	40.8
Arkansas	93,113	36.4	49.7	13.9	46.9
California	2,225,653	12.3	53.2	34.5	32.8
Colorado	12,359	35.8	47.3	16.9	44.3
Connecticut	12,606	60.7	30.1	9.2	68.5
Delaware	13,850	46.0	36.1	17.9	57.2
District of Columbia	456	10.7	71.9	17.3	18.0
Florida	82,588	41.7	38.7	19.6	56.9
Georgia	73,727	61.1	24.5	14.4	73.0
Hawaii	1,268	39.6	45.2	15.2	50.5
Idaho	2,724	55.9	35.1	8.9	63.2
Illinois	165,346	7.2	88.5	4.2	9.8
Indiana	31,380	38.9	43.6	17.4	50.2
Iowa	6,241	62.0	28.4	9.6	69.7
Kansas	5,822	70.4	23.8	5.8	74.9
Kentucky	39,581	67.5	20.5	12.0	77.4
Louisiana	48,468	70.0	26.5	3.4	73.2
Maine	7,530	61.4	30.5	8.2	68.6
Maryland	85,618	22.4	72.2	5.4	26.3
Massachusetts	9,131	55.3	43.7	1.0	56.2
Michigan	26,963	31.3	49.9	18.8	43.5
Minnesota	7,572	54.3	38.9	6.8	58.3
Mississippi	25,313	20.8	74.0	5.1	25.1
Missouri	10,545	25.5	68.1	6.4	30.0
Montana	938	53.0	39.2	7.8	58.7
Nebraska	1,519	57.7	34.4	8.0	63.2
Nevada	11,936	44.9	42.6	12.6	54.1
New Hampshire	2,013	59.9	30.7	9.4	67.7
New Jersey	27,236	64.0	33.9	2.1	64.7
New Mexico	31,608	23.6	62.5	13.9	33.1
New York	49,372	15.2	73.0	11.9	21.7
North Carolina	31,193	65.2	29.4	5.4	68.9
North Dakota	1,300	57.4	26.6	16.0	70.6
Ohio	8,532	46.3	33.3	20.4	62.6
Oklahoma	10,971	54.5	37.6	7.9	60.0
Oregon	35,196	35.5	44.3	20.2	47.8
Pennsylvania	26,718	63.5	28.0	8.5	70.7
Rhode Island	3,421	58.6	35.0	6.4	63.9
South Carolina	117,032	8.2	79.8	12.0	16.8
South Dakota	3,994	66.8	24.3	8.9	74.2
Tennessee	20,957	57.9	32.7	9.4	65.5
Texas	115,767	68.7	24.4	6.9	72.3
Utah	1,853	23.9	55.4	20.7	28.8
Vermont	8,936	43.7	22.4	33.9	70.8
Virginia	34,696	53.5	37.4	9.1	60.8
Washington	90,893	6.7	55.1	38.3	21.2
West Virginia	10,458	57.5	19.2	23.3	76.4
Wisconsin	103,870	41.3	39.7	19.0	52.5
Wyoming	2,474	45.6	38.4	16.0	56.1
United States	4,016,031	22.6	51.7	25.8	38.1

Table III.11. Medicaid Enrollment with Restricted Benefits in 2005 Through 2007: People Enrolled in January 2005 as Adults, by State

State	Total Enrolled Jan. 2005	Continuously Enrolled	1 Exit; No Return	1 or More Exits and Returns	Enrolled Dec. 2007
Alabama	90,957	8.0	73.9	18.1	16.3
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--
Arizona	59,084	10.3	45.3	44.4	35.7
Arkansas	69,671	30.5	57.6	11.9	38.8
California	1,903,001	10.2	54.1	35.7	31.2
Colorado	3,257	*	77.6	22.4	5.1
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--
Delaware	4,736	8.1	59.7	32.2	26.3
District of Columbia	238	7.1	75.2	17.6	9.2
Florida	3,029	0.0	90.6	9.4	0.3
Georgia	*	*	*	*	*
Hawaii	*	*	*	*	*
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--
Illinois	12,840	9.1	86.7	4.2	10.1
Indiana	6,904	9.3	62.6	28.2	23.0
Iowa	91	0.0	89.0	11.0	0.0
Kansas	161	0.0	76.4	23.6	*
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	75	*	*	*	*
Maine	81	*	*	*	*
Maryland	52,992	10.8	87.0	2.3	12.0
Massachusetts	*	*	*	*	*
Michigan	8,056	13.2	60.4	26.4	27.1
Minnesota	989	3.9	78.0	18.1	9.1
Mississippi	22,853	17.7	77.4	4.9	21.9
Missouri	5,003	0.4	99.6	0.0	0.4
Montana	0	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	0	--	--	--	--
Nevada	387	0.0	92.2	7.8	0.0
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	2,023	0.0	80.7	19.3	1.4
New Mexico	21,553	8.3	77.5	14.2	17.0
New York	28,038	5.1	85.5	9.3	9.8
North Carolina	1,327	0.0	75.7	24.3	1.4
North Dakota	0	--	--	--	--
Ohio	0	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	508	*	77.5	22.5	3.7
Oregon	12,560	12.5	64.6	22.9	24.7
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	297	0.0	96.3	3.7	0.7
South Carolina	58,436	8.7	74.1	17.3	20.5
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	*	*	*	*	*
Texas	7,717	0.0	69.2	30.8	1.3
Utah	616	0.0	66.1	33.9	*
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--
Virginia	5,718	*	97.5	2.5	0.3
Washington	78,755	1.1	58.3	40.6	15.4
West Virginia	0	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	35,821	9.0	58.7	32.4	25.0
Wyoming	225	0.0	75.6	24.4	*
United States	2,498,016	10.3	57.5	32.2	28.7

* Cell value suppressed to prevent disclosure of a nonzero frequency count less than 11.

Table III.12. Medicaid Enrollment with Restricted Benefits in 2005 Through 2007: People Enrolled in January 2005 as Children, by State

State	Total Enrolled Jan. 2005	Continuously Enrolled	1 Exit; No Return	1 or More Exits and Returns	Enrolled Dec. 2007
Alabama	7,877	12.5	67.7	19.8	28.9
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--
Arizona	25,779	16.1	40.0	43.9	42.5
Arkansas	2,048	22.3	45.9	31.7	44.1
California	299,734	23.8	47.3	28.9	42.2
Colorado	850	0.4	67.4	32.2	7.6
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--
Delaware	1,309	14.4	41.8	43.9	44.2
District of Columbia	0	--	--	--	--
Florida	282	0.0	82.3	17.7	0.9
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--
Illinois	*	*	*	*	*
Indiana	7,321	24.7	51.9	23.4	41.0
Iowa	*	*	*	*	*
Kansas	*	*	*	*	*
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	*	*	*	*	*
Maine	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	1,545	11.4	86.1	2.5	11.7
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--
Michigan	8,605	34.0	44.7	21.3	49.6
Minnesota	505	23.6	65.1	11.3	28.9
Mississippi	0	--	--	--	--
Missouri	*	*	*	*	*
Montana	0	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	0	--	--	--	--
Nevada	*	*	*	*	*
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	*	*	*	*	*
New Mexico	*	*	*	*	*
New York	12,164	8.0	74.2	17.8	18.4
North Carolina	66	0.0	72.7	27.3	*
North Dakota	0	--	--	--	--
Ohio	0	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	*	*	84.2	*	*
Oregon	6,795	15.6	47.4	37.0	35.7
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	1,060	7.2	64.5	28.3	30.5
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	0	--	--	--	--
Texas	460	0.0	82.4	17.6	*
Utah	95	0.0	75.8	24.2	*
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--
Virginia	*	*	*	*	*
Washington	0	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	4,026	10.9	38.7	50.4	40.3
Wyoming	213	6.1	67.1	26.8	18.8
United States	381,014	22.2	48.4	29.4	40.8

* Cell value suppressed to prevent disclosure of a nonzero frequency count less than 11.

Table III.13. Medicaid Enrollment with Restricted Benefits in 2005 Through 2007: People Enrolled in January 2005 as Aged, by State

State	Total Enrolled Jan. 2005	Continuously Enrolled	1 Exit; No Return	1 or More Exits and Returns	Enrolled Dec. 2007
Alabama	51,658	70.6	23.6	5.8	75.8
Alaska	72	*	*	*	50.5
Arizona	13,475	1.9	36.1	61.9	56.8
Arkansas	11,003	54.8	28.9	16.3	69.2
California	20,892	32.2	55.3	12.5	40.8
Colorado	4,576	55.0	33.7	11.3	63.6
Connecticut	9,723	62.3	29.2	8.5	69.5
Delaware	4,593	75.4	21.8	2.8	77.5
District of Columbia	145	13.8	69.7	16.6	27.6
Florida	57,348	44.7	36.8	18.5	59.6
Georgia	44,510	62.4	25.2	12.4	72.6
Hawaii	825	39.6	46.8	13.6	48.7
Idaho	1,275	57.4	35.8	6.7	63.2
Illinois	148,169	5.6	90.2	4.2	8.2
Indiana	7,859	59.9	34.7	5.4	64.3
Iowa	4,132	65.1	27.0	7.9	71.9
Kansas	3,071	72.4	23.2	4.4	76.1
Kentucky	20,908	68.6	22.0	9.4	76.3
Louisiana	31,255	70.7	26.5	2.8	73.3
Maine	5,383	63.1	29.9	7.0	69.4
Maryland	20,908	37.8	52.8	9.5	45.3
Massachusetts	8,972	55.1	43.9	1.0	56.0
Michigan	6,599	45.2	44.5	10.3	53.1
Minnesota	4,700	67.0	29.0	3.9	70.4
Mississippi	1,763	52.2	40.0	7.8	57.1
Missouri	3,993	48.6	39.8	11.6	57.3
Montana	759	55.2	38.1	6.7	60.3
Nebraska	977	59.2	34.2	6.7	63.9
Nevada	6,014	49.7	41.2	9.1	56.7
New Hampshire	1,260	62.9	29.8	7.3	69.4
New Jersey	17,625	65.7	33.7	0.6	66.2
New Mexico	6,408	57.7	29.7	12.5	68.3
New York	7,554	57.2	31.6	11.3	64.1
North Carolina	18,637	68.9	27.5	3.7	72.0
North Dakota	876	56.3	26.7	17.0	70.4
Ohio	4,607	47.8	33.8	18.4	62.8
Oklahoma	6,706	58.1	36.1	5.7	62.7
Oregon	8,447	63.4	27.3	9.4	71.2
Pennsylvania	18,372	66.6	26.1	7.3	73.0
Rhode Island	2,494	65.5	28.3	6.2	70.9
South Carolina	53,037	5.2	90.4	4.4	8.7
South Dakota	2,091	68.2	25.4	6.4	73.6
Tennessee	15,296	59.2	32.5	8.3	65.9
Texas	70,659	74.4	20.9	4.6	77.8
Utah	655	41.7	46.4	11.9	47.7
Vermont	7,603	45.5	22.0	32.6	72.0
Virginia	15,365	65.2	26.5	8.3	72.2
Washington	6,994	44.5	35.2	20.2	58.9
West Virginia	5,408	60.2	21.2	18.6	75.2
Wisconsin	63,069	61.7	29.1	9.1	68.8
Wyoming	1,183	57.1	30.7	12.3	66.6
United States	829,903	46.3	44.8	8.9	53.3

* Cell value suppressed to prevent disclosure of a nonzero frequency count less than 11.

Table III.14. Medicaid Enrollment with Restricted Benefits in 2005 Through 2007: People Enrolled in January 2005 as Disabled, by State

State	Total Enrolled Jan. 2005	Continuously Enrolled	1 Exit; No Return	1 or More Exits and Returns	Enrolled Dec. 2007
Alabama	24,056	63.9	19.3	16.8	78.7
Alaska	37	*	*	*	54.1
Arizona	2,299	8.6	36.1	55.3	58.9
Arkansas	10,391	59.5	19.5	21.0	78.2
California	2,026	32.6	54.5	12.9	41.4
Colorado	3,676	51.7	32.7	15.6	63.6
Connecticut	2,883	55.5	32.9	11.7	65.2
Delaware	3,212	72.9	19.5	7.7	78.9
District of Columbia	73	16.4	65.8	17.8	27.4
Florida	21,929	39.9	36.1	23.9	58.6
Georgia	29,213	59.2	23.4	17.5	73.7
Hawaii	437	40.0	41.4	18.5	54.5
Idaho	1,449	54.7	34.5	10.8	63.1
Illinois	4,315	58.9	37.2	3.8	61.9
Indiana	9,296	54.5	30.5	15.0	65.7
Iowa	2,013	58.4	28.5	13.1	68.6
Kansas	2,580	72.8	20.9	6.4	78.4
Kentucky	18,673	66.1	19.0	14.9	78.7
Louisiana	17,133	69.2	26.2	4.5	73.5
Maine	2,044	59.6	29.8	10.6	69.0
Maryland	10,173	52.6	33.1	14.2	64.0
Massachusetts	158	65.2	*	*	65.8
Michigan	3,703	39.7	48.9	11.4	48.0
Minnesota	1,378	58.3	34.8	6.9	63.4
Mississippi	697	43.9	49.5	6.6	48.5
Missouri	1,548	46.9	39.3	13.8	55.5
Montana	179	43.6	44.1	12.3	51.6
Nebraska	542	55.0	34.7	10.3	62.0
Nevada	5,476	43.3	40.0	16.8	55.7
New Hampshire	753	54.7	32.3	13.0	64.9
New Jersey	7,567	77.4	21.6	1.0	78.3
New Mexico	3,607	54.2	31.3	14.5	66.7
New York	1,616	46.5	39.5	14.0	54.8
North Carolina	11,163	67.2	26.7	6.0	72.3
North Dakota	424	59.7	26.4	13.9	71.0
Ohio	3,925	44.5	32.7	22.8	62.4
Oklahoma	3,681	56.4	33.8	9.8	64.0
Oregon	7,394	60.8	26.3	12.8	71.6
Pennsylvania	8,346	56.8	32.1	11.1	65.8
Rhode Island	630	59.0	32.5	8.4	65.9
South Carolina	4,499	37.7	33.0	29.3	62.1
South Dakota	1,903	65.2	23.2	11.7	74.8
Tennessee	5,655	54.6	33.2	12.1	64.1
Texas	36,931	72.9	20.9	6.2	77.6
Utah	487	34.9	50.1	15.0	42.3
Vermont	1,333	33.7	24.7	41.6	64.5
Virginia	13,594	62.8	24.4	12.8	73.5
Washington	5,144	40.6	32.8	26.6	59.8
West Virginia	5,050	54.7	17.0	28.3	77.6
Wisconsin	954	32.9	32.5	34.6	60.4
Wyoming	853	51.6	32.0	16.4	64.5
United States	307,098	58.9	27.0	14.2	70.4

* Cell value suppressed to prevent disclosure of a nonzero frequency count less than 11.

Table III.15. Medicaid Enrollment in the Same State in 2005 Through 2007: People Who Enrolled in 2005, by Benefit Type and Basis of Eligibility

Benefit Type and Basis of Eligibility	Total Who Enrolled in 2005	Continuously Enrolled	1 Exit; No Return	1 or More Exits and Returns	Breakdown of 1 or More Exits and Returns						Enrolled Dec. 2007
					1 Exit; 1 Return	2 Exits; 1 Return	2 Exits; 2 Re- turns	3 Exits; 2 Re- turns	3 Exits; 3 Re- turns	All Else (4+ Exits)	
All Benefits	15,652,337	21.5	39.4	39.1	16.7	12.4	5.8	2.4	1.1	0.7	45.3
Adults	5,560,937	11.9	46.9	41.1	15.4	15.2	5.8	2.8	1.0	0.8	34.5
Children	8,182,664	23.8	35.5	40.7	18.5	11.7	6.5	2.3	1.2	0.6	50.1
Aged	833,029	39.9	39.9	20.2	10.1	6.4	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.7	52.2
Disabled	1,075,707	39.4	30.0	30.7	14.4	7.9	3.7	1.9	0.9	1.9	59.0
Full Benefits Only	12,872,373	23.0	38.1	38.9	16.6	12.1	5.8	2.5	1.1	0.8	46.8
Adults	3,671,549	13.8	45.1	41.1	15.2	14.9	5.7	3.1	1.2	1.0	36.2
Children	7,855,954	24.3	35.2	40.5	18.4	11.6	6.4	2.3	1.2	0.6	50.5
Aged	488,798	40.4	42.7	16.9	7.5	6.2	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.8	49.6
Disabled	856,072	40.7	32.6	26.6	11.8	7.9	2.7	1.9	0.6	1.8	56.5
Any Restricted Benefits	2,779,964	14.5	45.4	40.1	16.9	13.9	6.0	2.0	0.8	0.6	38.3
Adults	1,889,388	8.2	50.6	41.1	15.9	15.8	6.2	2.1	0.7	0.3	31.2
Children	326,710	11.6	42.5	45.8	20.5	14.0	7.2	2.4	1.2	0.6	40.7
Aged	344,231	39.1	36.0	24.9	13.7	6.7	2.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	55.9
Disabled	219,635	34.0	19.5	46.5	24.2	8.3	7.5	2.0	2.2	2.3	68.7

Table III.16. Medicaid Enrollment with Full Benefits in 2005 Through 2007: All People Who Enrolled in 2005

State	Total Who Enrolled in 2005	Continuously Enrolled	1 Exit; No Return	1 or More Exits and Returns	Enrolled Dec. 2007
Alabama	145,275	23.8	37.5	38.7	52.4
Alaska	62,122	11.2	25.4	63.4	46.2
Arizona	414,165	15.2	38.2	46.6	43.3
Arkansas	125,331	23.6	30.0	46.4	57.8
California	1,702,905	22.6	37.5	39.9	45.0
Colorado	176,046	15.6	41.8	42.6	40.4
Connecticut	95,076	34.2	34.1	31.7	56.8
Delaware	45,531	14.6	29.6	55.8	49.3
District of Columbia	27,087	40.1	34.7	25.2	58.7
Florida	856,965	13.8	46.0	40.2	34.3
Georgia	555,506	11.9	45.5	42.6	35.7
Hawaii	46,314	28.8	39.0	32.2	49.5
Idaho	57,507	25.0	47.0	28.0	40.9
Illinois	399,715	43.9	31.6	24.5	60.9
Indiana	256,194	23.5	35.1	41.5	49.1
Iowa	128,493	22.0	38.3	39.7	46.4
Kansas	101,746	20.6	48.1	31.3	39.7
Kentucky	209,989	20.1	35.6	44.3	48.2
Louisiana	172,916	35.0	39.7	25.3	52.5
Maine	56,555	35.8	30.7	33.5	59.3
Maryland	140,774	30.9	36.8	32.3	54.0
Massachusetts	266,695	30.7	37.9	31.3	52.0
Michigan	422,361	27.0	35.3	37.7	51.2
Minnesota	212,612	19.7	39.4	40.8	42.9
Mississippi	103,788	26.1	44.7	29.2	47.5
Missouri	195,541	27.2	40.5	32.4	45.4
Montana	35,195	15.9	41.6	42.5	37.2
Nebraska	72,307	22.5	37.3	40.3	44.6
Nevada	92,476	11.1	56.4	32.5	28.8
New Hampshire	36,326	24.0	39.8	36.1	45.4
New Jersey	214,528	36.6	35.2	28.2	56.4
New Mexico	131,158	19.3	25.7	55.0	56.9
New York	1,046,833	27.6	39.4	33.0	50.3
North Carolina	396,146	25.4	37.8	36.8	48.8
North Dakota	25,686	12.6	34.8	52.7	37.1
Ohio	486,572	25.9	34.4	39.7	50.7
Oklahoma	197,082	23.9	34.0	42.1	51.0
Oregon	140,252	16.4	45.8	37.8	36.7
Pennsylvania	402,409	30.2	39.6	30.2	49.9
Rhode Island	38,274	33.8	35.9	30.2	54.0
South Carolina	133,626	29.6	39.1	31.3	53.1
South Dakota	32,090	23.1	37.6	39.3	47.6
Tennessee	219,361	42.7	35.3	22.0	59.4
Texas	1,308,985	13.5	35.7	50.8	43.8
Utah	104,954	11.9	49.7	38.4	30.0
Vermont	45,310	13.6	24.1	62.3	50.0
Virginia	182,758	29.6	43.3	27.1	48.3
Washington	239,282	22.9	34.8	42.4	50.0
West Virginia	98,268	17.6	32.9	49.5	47.3
Wisconsin	192,576	24.1	31.0	45.0	52.6
Wyoming	22,710	19.6	48.8	31.6	37.6
United States	12,872,373	23.0	38.1	38.9	46.8

Table III.17. Medicaid Enrollment with Full Benefits in 2005 Through 2007: People Who Enrolled in 2005 as Adults, by State

State	Total Who Enrolled in 2005	Continuously Enrolled	1 Exit; No Return	1 or More Exits and Returns	Enrolled Dec. 2007
Alabama	9,431	12.3	62.5	25.2	27.5
Alaska	16,314	5.2	36.1	58.6	30.2
Arizona	180,313	10.6	43.6	45.8	35.9
Arkansas	18,647	5.3	58.7	36.1	19.4
California	393,495	16.5	39.1	44.4	41.1
Colorado	38,089	7.9	49.7	42.4	28.1
Connecticut	27,788	28.6	39.5	31.9	50.5
Delaware	18,654	10.0	35.8	54.3	40.0
District of Columbia	7,688	37.3	37.5	25.2	55.7
Florida	255,074	3.1	48.2	48.7	21.8
Georgia	149,555	4.2	55.0	40.8	23.3
Hawaii	21,432	18.6	46.9	34.5	38.6
Idaho	15,108	6.0	63.3	30.7	18.3
Illinois	98,561	21.9	40.9	37.2	44.7
Indiana	76,301	8.6	40.9	50.4	34.4
Iowa	45,270	15.2	45.5	39.2	37.3
Kansas	25,435	6.8	60.2	32.9	22.4
Kentucky	58,707	8.4	46.1	45.5	32.3
Louisiana	51,812	13.6	59.8	26.6	29.7
Maine	23,284	29.3	32.0	38.7	55.7
Maryland	19,301	11.5	55.6	32.9	29.9
Massachusetts	109,899	25.7	42.0	32.3	47.7
Michigan	156,497	14.0	41.4	44.6	39.0
Minnesota	62,803	13.2	42.9	43.9	37.0
Mississippi	13,248	12.7	57.2	30.1	31.6
Missouri	46,695	10.4	54.7	34.9	27.7
Montana	9,995	5.6	48.5	45.9	25.5
Nebraska	30,018	20.9	39.5	39.6	40.0
Nevada	21,597	4.7	57.3	38.0	22.7
New Hampshire	8,231	9.5	49.4	41.1	29.8
New Jersey	52,594	24.9	39.4	35.7	49.0
New Mexico	23,170	13.4	44.4	42.2	39.1
New York	516,905	22.4	40.8	36.8	47.1
North Carolina	108,183	8.9	47.6	43.5	31.2
North Dakota	8,169	5.5	38.5	56.0	28.8
Ohio	167,083	13.4	39.5	47.1	39.5
Oklahoma	34,468	5.9	54.5	39.5	23.5
Oregon	34,924	10.8	55.6	33.6	28.0
Pennsylvania	112,109	23.7	44.3	32.1	43.5
Rhode Island	12,124	26.9	40.2	32.9	47.8
South Carolina	24,181	20.9	51.9	27.2	38.2
South Dakota	9,046	8.7	49.6	41.7	29.0
Tennessee	57,161	28.4	44.7	26.9	47.5
Texas	260,260	1.8	55.7	42.5	21.4
Utah	33,051	8.4	53.0	38.5	26.1
Vermont	21,788	9.7	29.7	60.6	42.6
Virginia	34,442	18.1	55.6	26.3	33.9
Washington	54,859	8.6	45.2	46.2	31.7
West Virginia	30,133	4.3	39.4	56.3	30.5
Wisconsin	62,153	16.0	34.2	49.8	45.5
Wyoming	5,504	6.6	60.6	32.8	20.7
United States	3,671,549	13.8	45.1	41.1	36.2

Table III.18. Medicaid Enrollment with Full Benefits in 2005 Through 2007: People Who Enrolled in 2005 as Children, by State

State	Total Who Enrolled in 2005	Continuously Enrolled	1 Exit; No Return	1 or More Exits and Returns	Enrolled Dec. 2007
Alabama	116,332	21.4	35.1	43.5	53.9
Alaska	40,921	10.5	21.3	68.2	50.4
Arizona	213,834	17.3	34.1	48.6	49.0
Arkansas	88,821	26.2	22.9	51.0	67.4
California	1,133,515	20.8	38.4	40.8	43.6
Colorado	123,249	15.3	39.8	44.9	42.7
Connecticut	54,677	35.4	31.2	33.3	59.9
Delaware	24,897	16.1	24.7	59.2	55.5
District of Columbia	13,637	41.6	30.7	27.7	62.5
Florida	518,496	14.9	45.7	39.4	38.3
Georgia	367,223	12.2	42.3	45.5	39.2
Hawaii	20,270	39.6	31.6	28.9	60.3
Idaho	36,623	29.0	41.8	29.2	47.6
Illinois	254,782	51.7	28.1	20.1	67.4
Indiana	156,334	28.1	31.6	40.2	55.6
Iowa	71,295	22.4	34.4	43.2	50.1
Kansas	64,151	21.2	45.3	33.5	43.2
Kentucky	125,005	21.8	30.2	48.0	55.2
Louisiana	100,631	45.1	29.0	25.9	64.5
Maine	26,968	39.2	28.6	32.2	62.5
Maryland	104,676	32.9	32.3	34.8	59.1
Massachusetts	126,421	30.6	35.2	34.3	53.6
Michigan	225,169	34.5	30.7	34.8	59.7
Minnesota	112,538	22.4	34.5	43.2	48.2
Mississippi	74,552	25.6	43.8	30.6	49.2
Missouri	108,803	33.6	36.5	29.9	53.3
Montana	19,067	18.4	40.0	41.6	42.9
Nebraska	34,709	19.9	35.2	44.8	46.7
Nevada	63,351	10.8	57.7	31.5	28.6
New Hampshire	23,512	26.9	37.5	35.6	49.9
New Jersey	127,380	39.6	34.0	26.4	59.1
New Mexico	100,782	18.7	20.5	60.8	61.1
New York	442,332	31.3	38.9	29.7	53.0
North Carolina	237,891	29.2	33.3	37.5	55.9
North Dakota	14,834	13.5	32.5	54.0	40.0
Ohio	256,508	32.6	31.0	36.4	58.0
Oklahoma	141,121	25.7	28.2	46.1	57.2
Oregon	92,398	15.1	42.4	42.5	38.1
Pennsylvania	218,911	29.4	37.0	33.6	51.8
Rhode Island	20,306	33.3	33.1	33.5	56.3
South Carolina	92,264	28.4	35.9	35.7	56.1
South Dakota	20,172	27.6	32.2	40.3	55.2
Tennessee	143,195	46.8	31.2	22.0	64.2
Texas	959,132	13.9	30.0	56.0	48.8
Utah	64,721	11.4	48.6	40.0	30.2
Vermont	19,508	17.6	19.3	63.1	56.4
Virginia	124,194	30.0	40.5	29.5	51.3
Washington	154,265	26.1	30.3	43.6	56.6
West Virginia	55,374	19.9	28.3	51.8	55.3
Wisconsin	110,756	25.7	28.1	46.2	56.3
Wyoming	15,451	21.9	45.1	33.0	42.2
United States	7,855,954	24.3	35.2	40.5	50.5

Table III.19. Medicaid Enrollment with Full Benefits in 2005 Through 2007: People Who Enrolled in 2005 as Aged, by State

State	Total Who Enrolled in 2005	Continuously Enrolled	1 Exit; No Return	1 or More Exits and Returns	Enrolled Dec. 2007
Alabama	3,537	39.9	51.1	9.0	45.2
Alaska	1,499	37.4	27.4	35.2	60.2
Arizona	8,043	30.5	35.2	34.3	40.4
Arkansas	4,521	33.8	42.5	23.7	47.6
California	82,920	47.1	30.9	22.0	61.3
Colorado	5,126	41.4	47.3	11.3	48.4
Connecticut	5,472	45.7	43.1	11.2	53.0
Delaware	677	41.9	44.8	13.3	49.2
District of Columbia	1,048	43.3	42.9	13.7	51.3
Florida	30,804	41.5	45.9	12.6	47.8
Georgia	8,692	39.1	48.1	12.8	45.9
Hawaii	2,458	33.6	38.4	28.0	50.7
Idaho	1,854	42.7	49.7	7.6	46.8
Illinois	13,333	47.7	40.2	12.0	53.7
Indiana	8,381	36.6	51.1	12.4	43.3
Iowa	4,960	43.4	44.0	12.5	50.6
Kansas	4,418	45.8	46.0	8.1	51.0
Kentucky	6,248	33.2	47.8	19.0	40.4
Louisiana	5,091	40.4	53.5	6.1	43.9
Maine	2,627	43.9	45.1	11.0	50.4
Maryland	5,394	41.5	50.8	7.7	46.2
Massachusetts	12,530	49.5	43.6	6.9	54.4
Michigan	15,931	34.6	46.8	18.5	44.3
Minnesota	24,886	16.3	57.7	26.1	25.5
Mississippi	2,779	41.4	46.3	12.3	47.3
Missouri	12,178	28.0	41.4	30.5	39.8
Montana	2,172	20.3	40.3	39.4	33.0
Nebraska	3,109	42.4	44.2	13.4	49.9
Nevada	2,000	38.0	47.4	14.7	47.4
New Hampshire	1,908	38.6	44.9	16.5	46.4
New Jersey	15,994	44.5	37.7	17.8	53.0
New Mexico	2,002	48.1	45.7	6.2	51.6
New York	44,477	41.9	39.3	18.8	53.7
North Carolina	14,696	44.8	44.2	11.0	50.9
North Dakota	1,301	32.4	44.0	23.5	43.3
Ohio	19,715	32.2	48.6	19.2	41.9
Oklahoma	6,072	46.9	43.0	10.2	53.3
Oregon	4,517	42.1	51.6	6.4	46.1
Pennsylvania	25,812	40.6	49.7	9.6	46.6
Rhode Island	2,496	47.4	45.6	7.0	52.1
South Carolina	4,592	47.4	41.4	11.2	54.9
South Dakota	1,098	44.6	47.4	7.9	49.0
Tennessee	5,162	42.1	51.6	6.3	45.4
Texas	25,684	47.2	37.6	15.1	54.7
Utah	2,120	30.6	53.5	15.9	39.4
Vermont	1,639	14.5	22.6	62.8	51.0
Virginia	8,563	40.1	48.4	11.5	47.4
Washington	9,012	36.7	47.9	15.4	45.6
West Virginia	2,272	35.9	53.2	10.9	41.3
Wisconsin	6,448	38.5	48.2	13.3	46.8
Wyoming	530	33.8	54.3	11.9	41.4
United States	488,798	40.4	42.7	16.9	49.6

Table III.20. Medicaid Enrollment with Full Benefits in 2005 Through 2007: People Who Enrolled in 2005 as Disabled, by State

State	Total Who Enrolled in 2005	Continuously Enrolled	1 Exit; No Return	1 or More Exits and Returns	Enrolled Dec. 2007
Alabama	15,975	44.4	37.3	18.3	57.1
Alaska	3,388	36.6	22.8	40.5	66.5
Arizona	11,975	37.2	31.0	31.9	53.9
Arkansas	13,342	28.8	32.7	38.5	51.3
California	92,975	48.6	25.4	26.1	64.5
Colorado	9,582	36.8	33.8	29.4	56.0
Connecticut	7,139	38.2	27.8	34.0	60.3
Delaware	1,303	38.6	26.8	34.6	61.4
District of Columbia	4,714	39.6	40.3	20.2	54.5
Florida	52,591	38.5	39.0	22.5	48.0
Georgia	30,036	38.4	36.5	25.2	51.8
Hawaii	2,154	23.8	29.8	46.5	54.6
Idaho	3,922	53.1	31.7	15.1	63.6
Illinois	33,039	46.9	27.4	25.6	61.4
Indiana	15,178	42.6	32.3	25.1	59.2
Iowa	6,968	46.7	26.8	26.5	64.9
Kansas	7,742	46.2	32.9	21.0	60.9
Kentucky	20,029	39.8	34.7	25.5	53.6
Louisiana	15,382	38.4	38.3	23.3	53.9
Maine	3,676	46.4	26.7	26.9	66.1
Maryland	11,403	40.0	39.0	21.0	52.1
Massachusetts	17,845	49.4	28.5	22.1	65.2
Michigan	24,764	36.3	30.4	33.3	55.2
Minnesota	12,385	36.2	30.2	33.7	58.9
Mississippi	13,209	39.4	36.5	24.1	54.2
Missouri	27,865	29.5	31.9	38.6	46.3
Montana	3,961	27.2	32.5	40.3	41.9
Nebraska	4,471	38.7	33.5	27.8	55.1
Nevada	5,528	29.4	42.4	28.3	47.8
New Hampshire	2,675	32.9	27.4	39.7	52.8
New Jersey	18,560	43.0	28.7	28.3	61.0
New Mexico	5,204	46.3	35.1	18.5	57.8
New York	43,119	37.4	27.5	35.1	57.5
North Carolina	35,376	42.2	35.2	22.6	54.2
North Dakota	1,382	25.3	28.0	46.7	49.9
Ohio	43,266	31.9	28.0	40.1	54.5
Oklahoma	15,421	39.0	37.2	23.8	55.4
Oregon	8,413	40.0	39.8	20.2	53.2
Pennsylvania	45,577	44.6	34.7	20.7	58.4
Rhode Island	3,348	51.7	30.0	18.3	63.6
South Carolina	12,589	48.3	37.4	14.4	59.0
South Dakota	1,774	32.6	31.5	35.9	55.4
Tennessee	13,843	60.0	33.2	6.7	65.1
Texas	63,909	41.2	38.1	20.7	54.5
Utah	5,062	32.8	40.4	26.8	48.7
Vermont	2,375	16.1	13.3	70.6	64.8
Virginia	15,559	46.1	35.8	18.1	57.0
Washington	21,146	30.3	34.7	35.0	51.3
West Virginia	10,489	39.5	33.9	26.5	54.5
Wisconsin	13,219	40.7	32.2	27.1	58.5
Wyoming	1,225	43.3	39.8	16.9	53.4
United States	856,072	40.7	32.6	26.6	56.5

Table III.21. Medicaid Enrollment with Full Benefits in the Same State in 2005 Through 2007: People at Transition Ages and in Broad Age Groups Enrolled in January 2005, by Age on January 1

Age Group	Total Enrolled Jan. 2005	Continuously Enrolled	1 Exit; No Return	1 or More Exits and Returns	Breakdown of 1 or More Exits and Returns						Enrolled Dec. 2007	
					1 Exit; 1 Return	2 Exits; 1 Return	2 Exits; 2 Returns	3 Exits; 2 Returns	3 Exits; 3 Returns	All Else (4+ Exits)		
Transition Ages												
Infants	2,115,203	35.8	33.9	30.3	17.2	6.7	4.3	1.1	0.6	0.3	58.1	
Age 5	1,386,920	45.8	27.8	26.4	15.7	5.8	3.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	65.5	
Age 18	727,778	15.2	58.1	26.7	10.5	10.4	3.2	1.7	0.5	0.4	29.6	
Age 64	149,535	68.9	24.7	6.4	4.0	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	73.5	
Broad Age Groups												
Under 19	23,580,698	43.8	30.3	25.8	14.8	6.2	3.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	62.5	
19 to 64	13,250,584	47.1	32.3	20.6	10.3	6.0	2.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	60.4	
65 and older	3,838,350	63.1	33.0	3.9	2.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	65.7	

Table III.22. Timing of Medicaid Exits Relative to Birthday Month: People at Transition Ages Enrolled with Full Benefits in January 2005, by Age on January 1

Age	Enrolled Jan. 2005	Before Birthday Month	Same Month	1 Month Later	2 Months Later	3 Months Later	4 Months Later	5 Months Later	6 to 11 Months Later	12 or More Months Later
Infants	2,115,203	6.2	2.2	14.0	4.7	2.8	2.2	2.0	10.1	19.9
Age 5	1,386,920	9.0	2.1	3.4	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	10.8	19.4
Age 18	727,778	15.8	3.9	22.2	6.4	3.9	3.1	2.6	10.5	16.6
Age 64	149,535	5.8	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	5.5	11.4

Table III.23. Timing of Medicaid Exits Relative to Birthday Month: Infants Enrolled with Full Benefits in January 2005, Based on Age on January 1, by State

State	Enrolled Jan. 2005	Exited Before Birthday Month	Exited in Birthday Month	Exited 1 Month Later	Exited 2 Months Later	Exited 3 to 5 Months Later	Exited 6 to 11 Months Later	Exited 12 or More Months Later	Continuously Enrolled Through Dec. 2007
Alabama	33,824	1.4	0.3	7.1	16.9	9.2	9.0	27.3	28.7
Alaska	5,118	11.7	8.7	44.0	2.1	3.0	7.0	10.6	13.0
Arizona	53,488	12.1	3.2	27.2	2.7	5.3	9.5	16.7	23.3
Arkansas	25,141	7.8	1.6	23.4	1.2	3.9	7.8	17.3	37.2
California	280,104	12.4	2.5	6.2	3.4	7.7	12.6	19.0	36.2
Colorado	26,626	4.3	1.6	18.5	6.9	9.8	14.7	27.2	16.9
Connecticut	15,156	4.4	1.2	7.0	4.8	6.5	7.7	20.0	48.4
Delaware	5,644	6.0	4.2	7.4	5.8	8.8	12.3	29.8	25.8
District of Columbia	4,888	6.4	3.5	3.9	1.5	4.7	6.5	18.4	55.1
Florida	124,998	4.6	1.8	13.0	9.9	11.9	12.1	23.0	23.6
Georgia	99,381	5.4	1.6	22.2	16.4	5.5	13.5	18.4	16.8
Hawaii	7,437	5.9	1.3	2.1	1.7	4.4	6.5	23.5	54.5
Idaho	11,070	6.1	2.1	11.3	5.3	8.2	9.1	25.4	32.3
Illinois	82,250	5.3	1.1	2.5	1.6	4.8	7.7	12.5	64.6
Indiana	43,092	3.6	1.8	11.4	6.9	6.6	10.0	20.5	39.4
Iowa	15,639	11.7	3.4	14.7	3.3	6.8	10.3	19.0	30.9
Kansas	17,193	4.5	3.2	19.6	2.6	7.1	10.0	25.6	27.4
Kentucky	29,759	5.4	2.2	18.2	4.3	7.1	10.4	21.3	31.1
Louisiana	45,290	2.4	1.1	5.3	1.6	3.2	4.5	20.1	61.9
Maine	6,709	4.3	1.5	3.2	2.6	5.9	8.7	18.1	55.7
Maryland	32,067	2.1	1.6	5.3	2.7	18.5	5.0	21.9	42.8
Massachusetts	28,971	7.8	1.6	2.9	4.3	7.5	9.0	18.9	48.1
Michigan	61,085	6.1	1.9	7.1	3.1	5.3	8.2	18.4	50.0
Minnesota	26,989	4.4	1.3	11.4	4.5	8.5	13.9	25.4	30.6
Mississippi	45,487	0.7	0.5	40.6	2.5	9.0	9.3	17.9	19.6
Missouri	40,823	4.2	1.2	6.0	4.6	7.2	9.4	20.6	46.8
Montana	4,820	6.9	2.0	23.5	2.7	6.5	10.5	21.8	26.2
Nebraska	11,548	5.9	1.3	12.2	4.0	7.4	12.0	19.6	37.6
Nevada	12,566	17.9	6.5	23.4	6.4	10.2	12.0	13.7	9.9
New Hampshire	4,759	5.8	1.8	13.9	4.1	10.1	8.2	18.9	37.3
New Jersey	40,374	4.9	1.8	15.1	2.7	6.5	6.3	17.6	45.1
New Mexico	19,335	7.5	20.6	2.7	2.4	6.0	10.7	15.0	35.1
New York	135,291	2.2	2.1	17.7	3.7	9.5	6.9	19.9	38.0
North Carolina	67,081	2.7	1.6	29.4	1.6	2.8	4.0	19.2	38.7
North Dakota	2,459	16.5	3.8	3.1	3.0	9.7	13.2	21.6	29.0
Ohio	69,490	5.1	1.2	5.1	3.6	6.5	8.8	19.4	50.2
Oklahoma	29,329	13.4	3.1	3.6	2.8	7.3	11.0	17.7	41.1
Oregon	20,686	7.5	2.1	24.9	2.6	7.7	13.2	20.5	21.4
Pennsylvania	61,772	3.1	0.7	2.8	8.2	8.3	11.2	23.2	42.5
Rhode Island	5,968	7.0	1.5	4.0	2.3	5.9	8.7	21.1	49.5
South Carolina	35,472	1.8	0.5	11.2	13.4	7.8	5.4	26.6	33.4
South Dakota	5,425	6.1	2.3	10.7	4.2	5.9	9.2	21.5	39.9
Tennessee	43,076	2.7	0.6	0.8	6.8	8.8	6.6	15.3	58.5
Texas	234,834	7.5	3.6	24.0	1.8	4.3	14.7	20.0	24.2
Utah	18,634	7.8	1.9	37.9	2.1	7.2	11.5	18.2	13.3
Vermont	3,456	8.1	6.5	4.0	2.8	7.2	9.0	19.4	43.0
Virginia	35,951	4.6	3.1	15.8	2.9	5.8	8.0	23.0	36.8
Washington	39,793	5.1	1.5	18.3	2.8	4.7	8.0	21.1	38.6
West Virginia	11,708	2.7	1.8	16.0	4.6	4.3	4.9	31.0	34.7
Wisconsin	29,493	4.8	1.3	14.8	2.0	5.7	8.2	20.0	43.1
Wyoming	3,654	4.6	5.4	14.5	4.6	6.0	8.5	26.5	29.9
United States	2,115,203	6.2	2.2	14.0	4.7	7.0	10.1	19.9	35.8

Table III.24. Timing of Medicaid Exits Relative to Birthday Month: 5-Year-Olds Enrolled with Full Benefits in January 2005, Based on Age on January 1, by State

State	Enrolled Jan. 2005	Exited Before Birthday Month	Exited in Birthday Month	Exited 1 Month Later	Exited 2 Months Later	Exited 3 to 5 Months Later	Exited 6 to 11 Months Later	Exited 12 or More Months Later	Continuously Enrolled Through Dec. 2007
Alabama	23,603	8.8	2.4	2.7	3.1	8.6	15.0	24.0	35.4
Alaska	3,432	19.3	5.4	5.7	5.1	11.7	10.9	15.1	26.8
Arizona	31,183	11.9	3.5	6.9	2.8	7.5	11.7	18.9	36.8
Arkansas	21,506	5.2	1.4	1.8	1.7	5.7	11.5	24.0	48.8
California	168,553	9.8	2.0	3.5	2.3	5.9	10.3	18.0	48.2
Colorado	14,466	13.3	3.4	6.5	3.6	9.4	15.5	25.2	23.1
Connecticut	12,955	7.1	1.7	1.8	1.7	5.4	9.5	16.8	55.9
Delaware	3,713	9.6	2.5	3.7	2.6	7.7	13.0	30.3	30.6
District of Columbia	3,901	6.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	3.3	6.8	16.8	62.9
Florida	76,642	11.5	2.8	4.1	3.8	10.4	15.4	22.6	29.4
Georgia	53,187	11.4	3.0	8.1	3.4	10.0	14.2	24.7	25.1
Hawaii	5,400	5.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	3.7	6.1	19.9	60.9
Idaho	7,710	10.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	6.9	11.0	23.8	39.8
Illinois	63,042	5.6	1.1	1.3	1.1	3.2	5.9	10.4	71.5
Indiana	28,936	9.0	1.9	2.2	2.1	5.3	9.5	18.8	51.2
Iowa	10,307	10.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	6.5	10.4	20.3	45.1
Kansas	10,183	11.6	2.7	4.1	3.3	9.6	15.9	22.3	30.7
Kentucky	21,135	9.8	2.4	2.8	2.6	6.8	11.3	19.2	45.1
Louisiana	37,424	2.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	2.1	5.6	18.3	69.1
Maine	5,688	6.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	4.0	6.4	15.7	63.4
Maryland	22,517	7.9	1.8	1.5	2.5	5.0	8.9	19.5	52.8
Massachusetts	21,448	7.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	5.0	8.7	16.7	56.3
Michigan	46,460	7.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	4.6	7.9	16.4	59.1
Minnesota	16,213	10.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	6.6	10.5	19.7	45.6
Mississippi	20,331	5.9	1.9	5.2	3.5	8.8	14.2	25.7	34.9
Missouri	32,917	7.1	1.7	1.9	2.2	6.0	10.2	20.2	50.8
Montana	2,939	10.8	3.2	10.4	2.7	7.2	12.2	21.4	32.1
Nebraska	7,483	10.3	2.4	3.2	2.6	6.5	10.7	19.7	44.6
Nevada	6,260	16.9	3.5	5.6	4.4	10.6	16.1	21.2	21.7
New Hampshire	3,679	8.9	2.1	2.4	2.5	6.2	11.8	18.4	47.6
New Jersey	25,719	7.2	1.5	1.9	1.6	4.3	7.4	17.8	58.4
New Mexico	14,801	13.7	2.9	3.3	2.9	8.3	10.3	16.0	42.7
New York	87,290	7.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	5.7	10.5	19.8	51.2
North Carolina	41,694	9.5	2.3	6.3	3.3	7.8	12.3	20.0	38.5
North Dakota	1,644	12.8	3.3	9.4	5.3	8.3	12.1	20.1	28.6
Ohio	54,693	6.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	4.5	7.5	18.0	58.6
Oklahoma	21,570	10.6	2.3	2.6	2.3	6.6	10.1	16.8	48.8
Oregon	11,963	13.6	3.8	8.8	3.7	8.6	12.2	20.4	28.9
Pennsylvania	47,536	6.0	1.4	1.8	2.2	5.7	10.9	21.0	50.9
Rhode Island	4,954	6.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	4.3	8.1	18.0	58.0
South Carolina	25,412	7.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	5.8	11.1	25.1	44.6
South Dakota	3,703	9.2	1.7	2.1	2.3	5.3	10.5	21.2	47.7
Tennessee	33,971	4.5	0.9	1.2	1.6	3.9	7.3	15.5	65.1
Texas	130,040	13.4	3.5	4.9	4.8	12.9	14.6	19.3	26.6
Utah	8,377	15.5	3.6	20.3	3.5	7.6	11.9	18.1	19.5
Vermont	3,117	9.4	2.5	2.4	2.7	7.4	9.5	18.1	48.1
Virginia	23,100	8.0	2.0	1.9	1.6	5.5	9.3	21.4	50.3
Washington	29,715	8.7	1.8	2.0	1.8	5.1	10.2	21.5	48.9
West Virginia	9,607	9.5	2.5	3.8	3.2	8.7	14.0	19.9	38.4
Wisconsin	22,340	7.2	1.6	6.4	3.2	7.2	10.2	19.0	45.0
Wyoming	2,461	10.8	3.8	3.5	3.0	9.5	14.9	21.0	33.4
United States	1,386,920	9.0	2.1	3.4	2.6	6.9	10.8	19.4	45.8

Table III.25. Timing of Medicaid Exits Relative to Birthday Month: 18-Year-Olds Enrolled with Full Benefits in January 2005, Based on Age on January 1, by State

State	Enrolled Jan. 2005	Exited Before Birthday Month	Exited in Birthday Month	Exited 1 Month Later	Exited 2 Months Later	Exited 3 to 5 Months Later	Exited 6 to 11 Months Later	Exited 12 or More Months Later	Continuously Enrolled Through Dec. 2007
Alabama	8,599	15.3	3.7	58.8	0.7	1.4	1.7	3.8	14.7
Alaska	2,000	27.5	6.9	48.1	2.1	4.1	4.7	2.7	4.1
Arizona	15,192	17.8	4.2	5.4	4.8	13.4	17.6	19.4	17.4
Arkansas	9,493	10.4	2.6	59.2	5.3	6.9	3.3	4.5	7.8
California	97,592	16.4	3.5	7.9	4.2	9.5	14.2	29.8	14.4
Colorado	5,579	20.4	4.8	25.5	4.3	10.3	11.3	11.1	12.2
Connecticut	8,282	14.5	3.7	36.8	2.3	5.3	8.4	17.2	11.8
Delaware	2,066	15.6	4.8	6.4	6.0	11.9	14.1	26.2	15.0
District of Columbia	2,688	7.5	2.2	3.2	4.0	9.8	12.5	32.5	28.2
Florida	33,784	22.8	4.9	10.6	8.1	15.2	14.5	12.8	11.0
Georgia	23,688	18.6	4.1	36.4	3.0	9.4	11.1	7.8	9.6
Hawaii	3,149	11.6	19.0	20.7	6.5	7.7	8.0	13.7	12.7
Idaho	3,758	16.3	3.2	56.3	1.9	4.9	5.3	4.5	7.6
Illinois	22,344	12.5	3.4	40.2	6.6	4.4	4.0	10.5	18.3
Indiana	15,445	16.8	5.2	29.8	6.3	9.2	10.6	13.4	8.8
Iowa	4,843	19.6	5.1	19.6	3.7	8.1	9.9	15.0	19.0
Kansas	5,049	19.9	4.5	35.0	3.4	6.7	7.8	11.6	11.1
Kentucky	12,035	19.1	5.5	43.0	3.3	3.8	6.3	6.7	12.4
Louisiana	24,403	6.2	1.5	50.9	7.1	8.5	5.6	9.5	10.7
Maine	5,051	11.9	3.2	3.9	3.5	8.3	11.8	35.2	22.1
Maryland	11,240	14.2	3.3	46.1	1.9	4.0	5.6	12.0	13.0
Massachusetts	17,484	11.5	2.7	16.7	22.2	9.6	7.9	9.5	19.9
Michigan	26,192	15.2	3.9	12.1	5.1	11.1	16.5	21.6	14.5
Minnesota	11,534	15.6	3.6	5.0	4.3	10.9	15.6	31.4	13.6
Mississippi	9,626	9.4	2.6	49.6	13.1	5.0	3.0	7.3	10.0
Missouri	19,203	14.4	3.3	32.0	16.0	12.7	5.2	7.0	9.4
Montana	1,503	22.5	6.3	34.9	3.3	5.9	6.4	8.3	12.4
Nebraska	3,861	20.7	4.1	42.2	7.0	8.2	4.9	6.1	6.9
Nevada	2,495	28.2	5.7	18.1	6.6	12.9	10.8	10.5	7.2
New Hampshire	2,094	16.8	6.7	51.6	2.2	3.7	5.8	5.2	8.0
New Jersey	13,221	13.8	2.6	31.3	2.2	5.2	7.5	22.7	14.8
New Mexico	7,419	23.4	6.4	25.8	23.0	4.8	2.5	4.0	10.0
New York	62,465	10.7	2.6	7.0	3.2	8.4	12.8	29.9	25.4
North Carolina	19,244	15.7	3.8	33.5	2.4	5.3	11.1	13.3	14.8
North Dakota	790	23.2	5.1	14.4	4.9	9.5	12.4	18.2	12.3
Ohio	31,651	14.8	3.6	13.2	12.8	14.5	12.7	14.5	13.8
Oklahoma	9,059	22.5	8.4	26.5	7.5	11.8	8.4	8.2	6.6
Oregon	5,705	23.8	5.5	26.7	1.8	5.8	10.4	12.8	13.2
Pennsylvania	32,864	12.5	2.5	3.2	3.4	9.4	14.7	29.4	24.9
Rhode Island	3,226	11.9	3.7	41.1	3.8	6.7	6.4	9.1	17.2
South Carolina	11,629	11.9	3.3	23.2	19.1	15.2	9.5	7.6	10.1
South Dakota	2,137	17.5	3.3	54.0	2.0	3.2	4.8	5.9	9.2
Tennessee	23,537	8.9	2.0	2.3	2.9	9.5	13.3	21.4	39.7
Texas	48,210	26.6	6.0	23.5	10.3	15.2	7.2	3.1	8.0
Utah	2,718	27.3	5.5	35.6	2.5	6.1	7.0	6.8	9.4
Vermont	1,484	21.2	6.1	7.2	4.3	9.4	13.9	16.8	21.0
Virginia	11,697	13.9	4.8	45.3	4.2	9.0	3.1	7.6	12.1
Washington	13,242	15.1	3.3	49.6	1.9	3.6	8.8	7.3	10.3
West Virginia	5,805	16.9	4.9	35.7	8.4	8.7	8.8	5.5	11.1
Wisconsin	10,085	16.5	3.8	27.4	6.8	8.4	8.3	8.4	20.3
Wyoming	1,318	16.3	5.9	39.5	7.1	9.6	8.0	6.6	6.9
United States	727,778	15.8	3.9	22.2	6.4	9.5	10.5	16.6	15.2

Table III.26. Timing of Medicaid Exits Relative to Birthday Month: 64-Year-Olds Enrolled with Full Benefits in January 2005, Based on Age on January 1, by State

State	Enrolled Jan. 2005	Exited Before Birthday Month	Exited in Birthday Month	Exited 1 Month Later	Exited 2 Months Later	Exited 3 to 5 Months Later	Exited 6 to 11 Months Later	Exited 12 or More Months Later	Continuously Enrolled Through Dec. 2007
Alabama	1,886	3.9	0.6	0.9	0.6	2.3	4.1	9.6	78.0
Alaska	245	20.8	6.5	*	*	*	*	11.4	46.9
Arizona	3,166	9.5	2.1	2.9	2.1	5.4	7.2	11.3	59.5
Arkansas	1,226	8.6	1.3	1.9	1.2	3.3	6.0	17.1	60.5
California	24,614	3.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.3	4.5	9.9	76.8
Colorado	1,348	4.4	1.9	1.6	1.9	4.5	5.7	12.7	67.4
Connecticut	1,049	4.9	0.9	2.7	0.9	2.8	5.3	12.2	70.4
Delaware	283	8.1	*	3.9	*	7.1	8.5	14.8	51.2
District of Columbia	524	6.3	*	*	*	3.8	6.1	16.2	63.4
Florida	6,114	6.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	3.7	5.4	11.2	69.1
Georgia	3,039	6.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	3.6	5.6	11.9	68.7
Hawaii	637	5.2	18.5	*	*	3.0	6.4	10.0	54.0
Idaho	329	5.5	*	*	*	*	4.6	12.5	70.2
Illinois	5,473	4.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.3	4.6	9.8	75.6
Indiana	1,631	9.8	1.8	2.3	1.2	3.4	6.9	13.7	60.9
Iowa	791	7.1	2.8	3.4	1.5	3.3	4.4	12.4	65.1
Kansas	625	7.2	*	*	*	3.0	5.3	14.2	66.6
Kentucky	2,593	5.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.9	4.2	11.6	73.9
Louisiana	2,180	5.9	1.5	1.6	0.8	2.6	5.4	9.3	72.9
Maine	895	5.1	*	1.7	*	2.8	3.9	9.2	75.4
Maryland	1,430	6.9	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.8	6.6	11.9	66.3
Massachusetts	5,022	3.7	1.0	1.0	3.1	5.6	6.4	10.2	69.0
Michigan	4,568	6.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	3.4	5.4	12.1	68.3
Minnesota	1,663	6.0	1.8	3.1	1.6	3.4	4.4	9.4	70.3
Mississippi	1,708	5.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.3	5.6	10.9	72.2
Missouri	3,586	8.0	2.6	3.4	2.8	6.1	9.6	13.1	54.4
Montana	312	6.4	*	6.1	*	5.4	10.6	13.1	55.4
Nebraska	542	5.7	2.0	*	*	2.6	4.8	12.7	70.3
Nevada	351	7.4	*	*	*	4.0	6.8	15.7	59.8
New Hampshire	225	7.6	*	7.6	0.0	*	*	11.6	64.4
New Jersey	3,118	5.1	1.0	1.5	1.2	2.2	4.9	12.8	71.2
New Mexico	894	4.0	*	1.3	*	2.5	4.3	8.3	78.1
New York	21,508	5.3	1.4	2.2	3.1	2.8	4.5	14.6	66.0
North Carolina	4,502	5.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	2.7	4.2	10.9	73.5
North Dakota	136	8.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	72.8
Ohio	3,931	7.8	1.4	1.7	1.6	3.6	6.2	12.1	65.6
Oklahoma	1,586	6.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.8	5.4	12.7	69.1
Oregon	1,248	6.7	3.5	1.8	1.6	2.6	3.8	10.5	69.6
Pennsylvania	6,529	4.9	1.0	1.7	1.3	2.9	5.1	10.3	72.7
Rhode Island	630	5.6	*	*	*	*	5.6	12.9	72.7
South Carolina	2,642	4.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	2.9	5.8	13.8	70.3
South Dakota	158	*	*	*	*	*	*	10.8	74.7
Tennessee	8,697	10.2	3.3	5.1	4.6	9.7	11.5	7.6	48.1
Texas	7,646	4.2	0.7	1.0	0.9	2.5	4.3	11.4	75.0
Utah	549	9.7	4.6	8.4	0.7	2.7	5.1	12.9	55.9
Vermont	353	14.2	5.9	5.4	3.7	5.9	8.5	11.3	45.0
Virginia	2,199	5.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.7	5.2	11.9	71.9
Washington	2,220	7.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	3.2	4.6	10.4	69.7
West Virginia	1,111	5.8	1.8	1.1	1.7	2.6	4.9	10.0	72.2
Wisconsin	1,716	5.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.9	3.9	12.1	72.5
Wyoming	107	*	*	*	*	*	*	12.1	72.9
United States	149,535	5.8	1.5	1.8	1.7	3.4	5.5	11.4	68.9

* Cell value suppressed to prevent disclosure of a nonzero frequency count less than 11.

Table III.27. Length of Medicaid Enrollment Gaps Starting in Calendar Years 2005 and 2006 among People Enrolled with Full Benefits in All Months: People Enrolled in January 2005 by Eligibility Group

Eligibility Group	Total Gaps	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	4 Months	5 Months	6 to 9 Months	10 to 12 Months	More Than 12 Months
Full Benefits Only	9,083,991	21.6	12.8	9.3	7.2	6.1	16.6	8.8	17.5
Adults	2,436,921	19.1	11.6	8.8	7.0	6.2	17.4	9.4	20.5
Children	6,040,052	22.1	13.3	9.5	7.4	6.1	16.4	8.7	16.5
Aged	134,121	27.7	14.1	10.3	6.3	4.8	14.2	7.3	15.3
Disabled	472,897	27.4	12.8	9.1	6.4	5.3	15.2	7.8	15.9

Table III.28. Length of Medicaid Enrollment Gaps Starting in Calendar Years 2005 and 2006 Among People Enrolled with Full Benefits in All Months: People Enrolled in January 2005, by State

State	Total Gaps	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	4 Months	5 Months	6 to 9 Months	10 to 12 Months	More Than 12 Months
Alabama	117,374	23.1	14.4	10.3	7.5	5.9	14.8	8.2	15.7
Alaska	47,804	28.2	24.2	7.8	6.1	4.8	12.9	5.6	10.3
Arizona	336,119	19.6	12.5	10.2	7.3	5.9	16.9	8.6	19.1
Arkansas	113,000	37.2	25.8	5.8	4.3	3.5	9.4	4.7	9.2
California	1,197,466	23.2	13.8	9.2	7.3	6.0	15.9	8.4	16.3
Colorado	114,542	19.7	12.0	10.3	7.5	6.1	17.8	8.7	17.9
Connecticut	69,886	23.1	11.9	9.0	6.5	5.6	16.1	9.6	18.3
Delaware	44,013	37.0	20.8	6.4	5.0	4.0	10.4	6.2	10.3
District of Columbia	15,337	20.7	12.9	9.6	7.6	5.8	16.4	8.5	18.5
Florida	546,454	22.2	12.3	9.2	7.5	6.3	16.6	8.6	17.3
Georgia	392,184	22.4	11.9	13.2	7.6	6.0	16.1	7.9	14.8
Hawaii	29,522	21.8	13.0	8.9	7.4	5.8	16.1	8.3	18.8
Idaho	29,704	18.5	11.3	8.5	6.7	5.9	17.0	9.3	22.9
Illinois	196,591	14.7	10.6	8.3	7.1	6.9	18.9	12.0	21.6
Indiana	188,792	22.0	13.7	8.9	6.7	5.6	16.7	8.5	17.9
Iowa	74,611	22.6	12.5	8.6	6.9	5.9	16.2	9.7	17.7
Kansas	55,346	16.6	10.5	7.9	6.6	5.5	16.1	13.4	23.3
Kentucky	160,820	23.5	13.8	9.9	7.8	6.1	15.6	7.7	15.6
Louisiana	85,308	11.6	9.3	7.9	6.9	6.0	24.2	11.3	22.7
Maine	42,706	19.5	10.9	7.4	6.3	5.1	16.7	11.3	22.7
Maryland	97,883	17.0	10.3	8.0	7.5	6.3	18.8	10.4	21.6
Massachusetts	152,802	17.7	11.9	8.8	7.4	6.1	17.2	9.7	21.2
Michigan	302,302	20.1	11.2	12.0	6.7	5.6	15.3	9.8	19.2
Minnesota	145,130	19.5	12.9	9.5	7.5	6.6	17.5	9.0	17.5
Mississippi	96,284	16.9	10.5	8.0	6.7	5.8	17.3	12.5	22.2
Missouri	170,224	19.4	11.5	8.4	6.7	5.7	16.6	9.3	22.4
Montana	24,868	24.1	12.8	8.9	7.0	5.5	15.5	8.7	17.5
Nebraska	48,616	21.5	13.4	10.4	7.6	6.9	16.8	7.8	15.6
Nevada	46,631	19.5	13.4	8.2	6.9	6.0	17.0	8.6	20.4
New Hampshire	22,186	19.2	11.4	8.6	7.5	6.3	17.2	10.5	19.2
New Jersey	110,844	24.5	11.6	9.0	6.7	5.6	15.8	8.5	18.3
New Mexico	115,155	26.2	14.4	10.1	7.8	6.3	14.9	6.7	13.5
New York	702,308	19.6	12.1	8.3	7.3	6.7	18.2	9.3	18.5
North Carolina	271,645	20.4	12.0	8.3	7.0	5.8	16.6	12.5	17.4
North Dakota	19,959	28.5	13.7	8.9	7.0	5.0	14.4	8.8	13.7
Ohio	352,366	21.9	12.7	9.3	7.5	6.3	17.0	8.3	17.1
Oklahoma	135,491	22.4	13.5	9.8	7.7	6.6	16.3	7.6	16.1
Oregon	86,499	16.2	10.6	8.1	7.0	7.2	21.0	9.7	20.0
Pennsylvania	266,126	17.3	11.9	9.2	7.3	6.4	17.5	10.7	19.6
Rhode Island	24,111	20.6	12.3	9.1	8.7	6.5	17.0	8.6	17.1
South Carolina	108,265	18.3	12.3	9.8	7.7	6.4	18.1	9.3	18.2
South Dakota	23,634	23.6	13.3	7.9	6.9	5.3	15.8	9.4	17.8
Tennessee	114,987	14.0	10.1	8.4	7.2	5.9	18.2	10.3	25.9
Texas	1,142,594	22.1	13.1	9.5	7.6	6.5	17.1	7.8	16.2
Utah	60,885	17.8	11.5	9.3	7.3	6.1	17.8	9.5	20.6
Vermont	47,338	41.8	11.7	7.3	5.4	4.5	12.2	6.2	11.0
Virginia	95,699	16.9	11.9	8.4	7.0	5.8	16.6	11.3	22.1
Washington	191,292	26.3	14.4	9.2	7.0	5.9	14.6	7.5	15.1
West Virginia	80,290	29.6	15.2	8.6	6.2	4.9	13.0	7.9	14.6
Wisconsin	157,302	32.0	13.4	8.7	6.9	5.4	14.0	6.6	13.1
Wyoming	12,696	20.5	12.2	8.2	6.8	5.5	15.1	12.0	19.5
United States	9,083,991	21.6	12.8	9.3	7.2	6.1	16.6	8.8	17.5

Table III.29. Length of Medicaid Enrollment Gaps Starting in Calendar Years 2005 and 2006 Among People Enrolled with Full Benefits in All Months: People Enrolled in January 2005 as Adults, by State

State	Total Gaps	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	4 Months	5 Months	6 to 9 Months	10 to 12 Months	More Than 12 Months
Alabama	4,854	21.5	12.0	8.8	6.9	5.9	14.4	8.4	22.2
Alaska	9,810	25.1	22.0	7.0	5.7	4.7	14.4	6.7	14.4
Arizona	134,071	18.7	12.5	9.6	7.6	6.1	17.1	8.6	19.8
Arkansas	9,846	21.8	16.7	6.0	4.6	4.6	13.7	9.1	23.5
California	332,398	23.4	13.3	9.1	7.2	6.1	15.6	8.4	17.0
Colorado	20,256	20.5	12.3	9.7	6.9	6.1	17.5	8.8	18.1
Connecticut	17,749	20.5	10.6	8.3	6.3	5.3	16.1	10.2	22.7
Delaware	15,404	36.4	20.4	6.5	5.0	3.9	10.3	5.7	11.8
District of Columbia	4,386	20.0	12.7	9.1	7.4	5.8	16.9	9.1	19.0
Florida	162,181	22.1	12.6	9.0	7.4	6.4	17.2	8.3	17.0
Georgia	86,523	17.8	9.9	9.5	7.0	6.0	17.9	10.2	21.7
Hawaii	12,991	17.1	11.2	8.5	7.1	5.9	17.5	9.6	23.2
Idaho	5,914	18.7	8.5	6.3	6.0	5.1	18.1	10.0	27.3
Illinois	65,038	10.1	8.6	7.5	7.6	8.5	22.3	14.4	20.9
Indiana	58,520	21.3	16.8	9.4	6.4	5.0	15.0	8.1	18.0
Iowa	20,490	19.1	12.1	8.7	7.3	6.2	17.4	9.3	19.9
Kansas	11,444	14.5	9.5	7.8	7.0	6.1	19.6	10.4	25.0
Kentucky	37,032	18.9	11.4	9.1	7.1	5.9	16.5	9.0	22.1
Louisiana	19,708	9.6	7.6	7.1	6.2	5.9	19.8	11.9	31.7
Maine	20,934	17.4	10.0	6.8	6.0	4.9	17.0	11.3	26.4
Maryland	12,196	13.3	9.2	7.4	6.3	6.1	20.0	10.6	27.1
Massachusetts	60,817	15.5	10.8	8.3	7.5	6.3	17.9	11.0	22.8
Michigan	114,267	17.3	10.0	16.4	6.4	5.4	15.0	9.5	20.1
Minnesota	43,530	16.3	11.1	8.6	7.0	6.5	18.6	11.2	20.8
Mississippi	12,103	13.5	9.2	7.4	6.7	6.0	19.3	11.9	25.9
Missouri	42,809	14.6	10.7	7.9	6.4	5.4	16.7	10.5	28.0
Montana	6,165	20.1	11.2	8.2	7.3	5.5	17.2	9.2	21.2
Nebraska	14,344	23.7	13.3	10.6	7.3	7.1	15.5	7.4	15.1
Nevada	11,850	15.6	11.5	7.4	6.5	5.9	18.3	9.6	25.2
New Hampshire	4,684	19.5	10.9	8.8	7.8	6.1	16.5	9.4	20.9
New Jersey	29,016	15.8	9.1	7.9	7.2	6.9	20.7	10.3	22.2
New Mexico	14,432	22.5	13.3	9.1	7.4	6.2	15.6	7.7	18.2
New York	341,238	18.3	11.5	7.6	7.4	7.3	19.9	9.3	18.6
North Carolina	67,144	17.6	11.1	8.0	7.1	6.1	18.4	9.8	21.8
North Dakota	6,137	26.8	13.8	9.7	7.7	5.3	15.8	7.1	13.8
Ohio	129,791	20.9	12.4	9.1	7.4	6.6	17.7	8.5	17.5
Oklahoma	18,657	14.0	9.4	7.6	6.7	6.5	19.2	10.7	25.9
Oregon	18,983	14.9	9.3	7.8	6.6	6.2	18.7	10.5	26.1
Pennsylvania	63,508	15.3	11.0	8.9	7.1	6.3	17.7	10.7	23.1
Rhode Island	8,257	19.5	12.1	9.1	7.9	6.7	17.2	9.5	18.1
South Carolina	13,704	17.2	11.1	9.0	6.9	5.9	17.3	9.6	22.9
South Dakota	5,350	16.3	11.8	8.1	7.2	5.5	18.5	9.9	22.8
Tennessee	40,747	11.3	8.3	6.8	6.4	5.6	17.6	11.2	32.9
Texas	132,110	13.9	7.9	6.5	6.1	5.3	17.6	10.5	32.3
Utah	17,330	14.1	9.3	8.2	6.8	5.9	19.4	11.0	25.3
Vermont	19,520	30.5	12.3	8.5	6.4	5.6	14.9	7.4	14.2
Virginia	15,492	14.1	10.6	7.7	7.5	6.7	18.7	10.7	24.1
Washington	45,996	23.0	12.3	8.8	6.9	6.0	15.5	8.1	19.3
West Virginia	21,871	28.5	11.2	7.7	6.4	5.3	15.3	7.8	17.7
Wisconsin	52,757	31.7	13.3	8.5	6.8	5.3	14.1	6.7	13.5
Wyoming	2,567	13.4	9.4	7.6	6.0	5.5	19.4	11.8	26.9
United States	2,436,921	19.1	11.6	8.8	7.0	6.2	17.4	9.4	20.5

Table III.30. Length of Medicaid Enrollment Gaps Starting in Calendar Years 2005 and 2006 Among People Enrolled with Full Benefits in All Months: People Enrolled in January 2005 as Children, by State

State	Total Gaps	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	4 Months	5 Months	6 to 9 Months	10 to 12 Months	More Than 12 Months
Alabama	105,588	22.6	14.7	10.5	7.6	5.9	14.9	8.3	15.5
Alaska	35,587	28.6	24.5	8.2	6.4	4.9	12.7	5.4	9.3
Arizona	181,234	21.4	13.1	9.6	7.6	6.1	16.5	8.4	17.5
Arkansas	89,000	37.7	26.8	6.0	4.3	3.5	9.3	4.5	7.9
California	780,994	23.0	13.9	9.2	7.3	6.0	16.0	8.4	16.1
Colorado	86,351	19.5	12.2	10.6	7.8	6.3	17.6	8.2	17.9
Connecticut	46,307	23.6	12.2	9.2	6.6	5.6	16.1	9.6	17.1
Delaware	27,166	37.8	21.0	6.3	4.9	3.9	10.4	6.4	9.4
District of Columbia	8,824	21.0	13.2	10.2	7.7	5.7	16.2	8.2	17.7
Florida	360,344	22.2	12.1	9.2	7.6	6.2	16.3	8.8	17.5
Georgia	291,802	24.2	12.7	13.8	8.0	6.2	15.1	7.1	13.0
Hawaii	12,496	24.0	13.8	9.3	7.8	5.9	15.5	7.6	16.1
Idaho	22,309	18.4	11.9	9.0	6.9	6.0	16.6	9.2	21.9
Illinois	116,356	15.2	11.3	8.7	6.9	6.2	17.6	11.3	22.8
Indiana	122,068	22.5	12.2	8.7	6.8	5.8	17.5	8.7	17.8
Iowa	49,990	23.7	12.4	8.5	6.8	5.7	15.8	10.0	17.1
Kansas	40,634	17.3	10.7	7.9	6.5	5.4	14.9	14.6	22.8
Kentucky	113,122	25.2	14.7	10.2	8.0	6.1	15.2	7.3	13.3
Louisiana	56,013	12.4	10.0	8.1	7.3	6.1	26.0	10.9	19.2
Maine	19,375	21.5	11.6	7.8	6.6	5.3	16.3	11.6	19.3
Maryland	80,619	17.5	10.5	8.1	7.7	6.4	18.7	10.3	20.7
Massachusetts	79,463	19.3	12.8	9.2	7.5	6.0	16.6	8.7	19.9
Michigan	165,767	21.4	11.8	9.4	6.8	5.7	15.6	10.3	19.0
Minnesota	90,029	20.9	13.8	9.9	7.8	6.7	17.1	8.0	15.7
Mississippi	76,727	15.6	10.8	8.3	6.8	5.9	17.3	13.2	22.1
Missouri	91,047	15.7	11.1	8.8	7.3	6.2	18.2	9.7	23.0
Montana	14,350	20.2	12.5	9.2	7.3	5.7	16.9	9.8	18.6
Nebraska	31,651	20.5	13.4	10.4	7.8	6.9	17.3	8.0	15.9
Nevada	31,188	20.2	13.9	8.5	7.0	6.1	16.9	8.3	19.1
New Hampshire	15,379	16.6	10.9	8.4	7.6	6.5	18.3	11.6	20.0
New Jersey	64,407	23.9	12.3	9.2	6.9	5.5	15.0	8.6	18.6
New Mexico	98,430	26.9	14.6	10.3	7.8	6.3	14.8	6.5	12.7
New York	304,528	18.7	12.4	9.0	7.4	6.2	17.2	9.6	19.4
North Carolina	191,039	21.1	12.3	8.5	7.0	5.7	16.0	13.7	15.8
North Dakota	12,010	26.9	13.5	8.6	6.9	5.0	14.2	10.4	14.5
Ohio	185,749	20.9	12.7	9.4	7.6	6.2	17.0	8.4	17.7
Oklahoma	109,140	23.7	14.3	10.3	7.9	6.7	15.8	7.1	14.4
Oregon	64,093	16.5	11.0	8.1	7.1	7.6	22.0	9.6	18.1
Pennsylvania	176,643	17.8	12.3	9.4	7.5	6.4	17.6	10.8	18.2
Rhode Island	14,179	21.3	12.3	9.1	9.4	6.5	16.8	8.2	16.4
South Carolina	87,961	18.2	12.6	10.0	7.9	6.6	18.2	9.3	17.3
South Dakota	16,862	23.7	13.9	8.1	6.9	5.4	15.4	9.7	16.9
Tennessee	70,601	15.7	11.1	9.4	7.8	6.1	18.6	9.7	21.6
Texas	976,662	22.4	13.9	10.1	8.0	6.8	17.3	7.5	14.2
Utah	40,467	19.2	12.4	9.7	7.7	6.3	17.2	8.8	18.8
Vermont	22,594	43.3	11.8	7.3	5.4	4.3	12.0	6.1	9.8
Virginia	73,041	17.1	11.9	8.5	6.8	5.7	16.2	11.6	22.1
Washington	130,515	27.6	15.1	9.3	7.1	5.8	14.3	7.3	13.5
West Virginia	53,783	30.6	16.9	9.0	6.2	4.6	11.9	8.0	12.9
Wisconsin	95,915	32.5	13.5	8.8	6.9	5.5	13.8	6.5	12.6
Wyoming	9,653	22.1	12.9	8.3	7.0	5.5	14.1	12.2	17.8
United States	6,040,052	22.1	13.3	9.5	7.4	6.1	16.4	8.7	16.5

Table III.31. Length of Medicaid Enrollment Gaps Starting in Calendar Years 2005 and 2006 Among People Enrolled with Full Benefits in All Months: People Enrolled in January 2005 as Aged, by State

State	Total Gaps	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	4 Months	5 Months	6 to 9 Months	10 to 12 Months	More Than 12 Months
Alabama	539	38.4	18.0	12.2	8.3	3.9	8.2	3.5	7.4
Alaska	626	38.2	29.4	5.9	4.3	2.9	6.2	4.8	8.3
Arizona	9,089	4.3	3.1	23.8	1.7	1.1	20.9	11.8	33.3
Arkansas	2,351	47.3	30.0	6.0	3.1	2.2	4.4	2.1	4.8
California	32,024	23.8	15.3	10.1	7.7	5.6	15.1	7.8	14.6
Colorado	1,423	18.4	11.3	10.5	6.2	4.4	20.6	14.0	14.7
Connecticut	1,110	25.6	14.6	10.2	7.0	6.1	15.7	6.8	14.1
Delaware	124	36.3	22.6	*	*	*	9.7	*	9.7
District of Columbia	268	34.3	15.3	5.2	9.0	4.5	11.2	5.2	15.3
Florida	4,546	26.2	12.9	9.7	7.1	5.1	15.4	7.8	15.8
Georgia	1,761	11.8	5.2	34.0	4.3	3.3	22.3	8.3	10.7
Hawaii	1,437	30.8	17.3	8.0	8.4	5.1	13.1	5.6	11.7
Idaho	204	27.5	16.2	7.8	*	*	16.7	6.4	16.7
Illinois	2,066	31.1	11.4	8.1	6.6	4.9	15.4	6.4	16.0
Indiana	1,114	20.0	13.0	9.5	8.1	5.0	16.2	7.8	20.4
Iowa	835	28.1	17.6	10.3	6.3	6.8	16.4	4.6	9.8
Kansas	491	17.7	12.6	11.0	8.8	4.5	15.7	8.8	21.0
Kentucky	1,400	23.4	17.4	10.1	9.4	6.3	15.8	5.8	11.8
Louisiana	512	12.5	8.4	8.8	5.9	5.5	22.3	9.6	27.1
Maine	356	21.3	13.8	8.4	5.9	6.2	18.8	6.7	18.8
Maryland	581	18.2	11.0	9.3	7.7	6.9	18.1	10.3	18.4
Massachusetts	1,620	17.5	12.0	7.9	7.2	5.9	16.7	10.1	22.6
Michigan	4,310	30.4	14.4	9.4	7.1	5.0	12.2	7.5	14.1
Minnesota	2,809	16.4	10.1	7.2	6.1	5.9	17.3	9.8	27.3
Mississippi	964	63.8	6.1	3.3	4.5	2.9	8.0	3.3	8.1
Missouri	6,964	39.9	14.3	8.1	5.1	4.4	10.5	6.1	11.6
Montana	1,327	47.7	17.3	8.5	5.1	5.0	6.2	3.1	7.1
Nebraska	566	21.0	16.4	9.9	5.1	7.6	14.5	7.8	17.7
Nevada	424	29.2	17.2	6.4	7.8	5.4	10.4	6.1	17.5
New Hampshire	379	33.2	20.1	10.8	5.8	5.3	11.6	6.1	7.1
New Jersey	4,745	31.2	20.5	15.3	6.4	4.7	9.3	3.8	8.8
New Mexico	199	15.6	14.1	11.6	7.0	5.5	18.1	9.0	19.1
New York	16,507	31.5	14.4	9.0	6.5	5.2	14.2	7.5	11.7
North Carolina	1,952	23.9	11.4	8.6	6.8	5.8	15.8	8.7	19.2
North Dakota	515	51.3	15.3	7.0	*	5.4	8.3	*	5.6
Ohio	4,240	27.6	13.7	10.4	9.5	7.1	13.6	6.3	11.8
Oklahoma	1,248	27.0	10.7	8.3	6.7	6.2	15.9	8.6	16.6
Oregon	539	15.8	10.6	8.3	5.8	5.4	15.4	9.1	29.7
Pennsylvania	3,853	18.5	12.6	8.6	7.6	5.8	16.5	9.2	21.2
Rhode Island	334	18.9	10.2	5.7	7.2	6.6	21.6	7.8	22.2
South Carolina	1,588	25.1	10.6	9.5	5.9	5.5	17.1	8.2	18.1
South Dakota	131	51.1	13.7	*	*	*	*	*	11.5
Tennessee	1,044	14.7	8.1	5.1	3.9	4.5	14.1	12.4	37.3
Texas	7,274	47.1	20.3	4.4	3.6	3.0	7.8	4.1	9.7
Utah	429	24.2	13.8	9.8	6.3	5.6	18.2	7.2	14.9
Vermont	1,630	85.3	8.4	1.5	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.9	1.3
Virginia	1,562	24.3	16.3	8.1	6.7	6.1	16.3	7.6	14.7
Washington	2,379	21.7	16.4	11.6	6.7	5.6	14.2	6.6	17.1
West Virginia	303	23.4	20.1	7.6	5.3	6.3	17.8	6.6	12.9
Wisconsin	1,332	31.2	13.5	9.8	7.7	5.3	14.4	5.8	12.2
Wyoming	97	39.2	20.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
United States	134,121	27.7	14.1	10.3	6.3	4.8	14.2	7.3	15.3

* Cell value suppressed to prevent disclosure of a nonzero frequency count less than 11.

Table III.32. Length of Medicaid Enrollment Gaps Starting in Calendar Years 2005 and 2006 Among People Enrolled with Full Benefits in All Months: People Enrolled in January 2005 as Disabled, by State

State	Total Gaps	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	4 Months	5 Months	6 to 9 Months	10 to 12 Months	More Than 12 Months
Alabama	6,393	31.7	11.8	8.0	6.5	5.7	14.5	6.9	14.9
Alaska	1,781	33.5	27.7	6.0	4.7	4.0	9.7	4.2	10.1
Arizona	11,725	12.7	8.9	16.0	4.7	4.2	18.6	9.4	25.3
Arkansas	11,803	44.5	25.2	4.7	3.9	2.9	7.5	3.7	7.5
California	52,050	23.9	13.5	9.6	7.4	6.2	16.0	7.7	15.7
Colorado	6,512	19.6	9.1	8.9	6.0	4.5	21.2	13.0	17.6
Connecticut	4,720	27.4	13.0	9.2	6.6	6.1	15.8	7.9	14.0
Delaware	1,319	28.2	22.6	7.0	6.2	5.7	12.1	7.0	11.3
District of Columbia	1,859	18.7	11.8	8.8	7.4	6.1	16.6	9.3	21.3
Florida	19,383	22.8	12.3	11.2	6.6	5.7	16.2	8.0	17.2
Georgia	12,098	13.2	6.5	22.0	5.3	3.7	26.6	11.7	11.0
Hawaii	2,598	29.2	15.8	9.6	6.4	5.3	13.7	6.5	13.5
Idaho	1,277	17.9	12.9	9.6	7.8	6.7	17.4	8.2	19.5
Illinois	13,131	29.8	14.3	8.4	5.9	5.0	13.9	7.2	15.5
Indiana	7,090	21.1	12.3	8.3	7.2	5.7	16.6	8.6	20.3
Iowa	3,296	27.0	14.3	8.1	6.7	6.3	14.6	8.1	14.9
Kansas	2,777	14.9	10.5	8.2	6.6	6.3	20.1	9.6	23.8
Kentucky	9,266	20.9	12.9	10.0	7.7	6.3	17.1	8.1	16.9
Louisiana	9,075	11.2	8.7	7.9	6.4	5.8	22.6	12.7	24.8
Maine	2,041	22.0	13.3	8.5	6.6	5.7	17.4	9.5	17.0
Maryland	4,487	18.3	10.5	8.2	6.5	5.8	17.2	9.9	23.6
Massachusetts	10,902	18.1	12.3	8.3	6.4	6.1	17.0	10.1	21.6
Michigan	17,958	24.5	12.8	9.4	6.9	6.1	15.3	8.1	16.9
Minnesota	8,762	22.0	13.9	10.1	7.0	6.4	16.4	8.5	15.7
Mississippi	6,490	31.4	10.2	6.5	5.7	5.2	15.2	7.3	18.5
Missouri	29,404	33.0	13.2	8.2	6.0	4.7	13.0	6.8	15.1
Montana	3,026	40.4	16.0	9.0	6.1	5.3	9.5	4.5	9.3
Nebraska	2,055	22.0	12.9	9.4	7.6	6.5	18.6	7.2	15.8
Nevada	3,169	26.4	15.8	7.8	6.6	4.8	14.8	7.7	16.2
New Hampshire	1,744	38.2	15.3	8.8	5.8	4.5	11.7	5.1	10.6
New Jersey	12,676	44.6	10.8	8.3	4.8	4.0	10.9	5.5	11.2
New Mexico	2,094	18.6	12.9	7.9	7.1	6.1	17.6	10.8	19.1
New York	40,035	32.4	14.2	8.8	6.4	5.3	13.6	7.1	12.4
North Carolina	11,510	23.2	11.9	8.2	6.8	5.5	17.5	8.5	18.3
North Dakota	1,297	41.6	15.3	8.9	5.5	3.7	12.1	4.5	8.3
Ohio	32,586	30.6	14.0	9.0	7.0	5.5	14.2	6.7	13.1
Oklahoma	6,446	24.1	11.9	9.1	7.4	6.0	16.2	8.2	17.0
Oregon	2,884	18.2	12.1	10.4	7.4	6.6	16.2	8.7	20.4
Pennsylvania	22,122	19.2	11.3	9.1	7.0	6.1	17.3	9.6	20.3
Rhode Island	1,341	21.8	14.6	8.9	6.6	5.2	17.4	8.1	17.2
South Carolina	5,012	20.1	11.2	7.6	6.8	5.6	17.7	9.8	21.2
South Dakota	1,291	49.7	12.2	6.0	5.8	3.8	9.4	4.4	8.8
Tennessee	2,595	12.6	9.7	6.9	5.0	5.5	18.4	11.7	30.2
Texas	26,548	45.8	9.3	6.2	5.1	4.1	10.9	5.6	13.0
Utah	2,659	19.6	13.1	9.7	6.2	6.2	17.3	9.6	18.2
Vermont	3,594	73.7	9.3	2.8	1.8	1.5	3.7	2.4	4.6
Virginia	5,604	20.4	13.2	9.2	8.0	5.4	16.5	9.0	18.2
Washington	12,402	25.8	14.1	8.7	6.6	6.2	14.4	7.6	16.5
West Virginia	4,333	23.0	14.2	8.1	6.5	5.2	14.6	8.3	20.0
Wisconsin	7,298	26.7	13.7	9.5	6.7	5.4	15.2	7.3	15.5
Wyoming	379	22.7	11.9	9.8	7.1	7.1	14.8	10.0	16.6
United States	472,897	27.4	12.8	9.1	6.4	5.3	15.2	7.8	15.9

Table III.33. Length of Medicaid Enrollment Gaps Starting in Calendar Years 2005 and 2006 Among People Enrolled with Full Benefits in All Months: People Who Enrolled in 2005 by Eligibility Group

Eligibility Group	Total Gaps	One Month	Two Months	Three Months	Four Months	Five Months	6 to 9 Months	10 to 12 Months	More Than 12 Months
Full Benefits Only	5,733,476	28.3	16.1	11.1	8.2	6.6	15.4	5.8	8.5
Adults	1,773,540	24.9	14.7	10.7	8.2	6.9	16.9	6.8	11.0
Children	3,570,705	29.1	16.8	11.2	8.4	6.6	15.1	5.5	7.5
Aged	98,125	34.1	16.8	11.2	6.8	5.4	12.4	4.8	8.4
Disabled	291,106	37.7	16.4	10.7	6.9	5.4	12.4	4.1	6.5

Table III.34. Length of Medicaid Enrollment Gaps Starting in Calendar Years 2005 and 2006 Among People Enrolled with Full Benefits in All Months: People Who Enrolled in 2005, by State

State	Total Gaps	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	4 Months	5 Months	6 to 9 Months	10 to 12 Months	More Than 12 Months
Alabama	55,964	28.9	17.8	13.1	9.1	6.5	14.3	5.2	5.1
Alaska	50,282	31.7	27.9	7.9	6.0	4.7	11.2	4.0	6.5
Arizona	226,873	25.2	15.7	12.1	8.8	6.7	15.6	6.1	9.7
Arkansas	66,802	42.7	28.2	6.4	4.8	3.6	7.4	2.8	4.0
California	824,794	29.8	16.8	10.4	8.1	6.2	14.0	5.9	8.9
Colorado	80,906	25.6	15.7	12.6	8.6	6.7	16.8	5.9	8.1
Connecticut	31,557	32.0	15.9	11.4	7.6	6.2	13.3	5.4	8.2
Delaware	30,442	41.5	21.3	7.8	5.9	4.4	9.6	4.0	5.6
District of Columbia	6,587	30.2	18.5	13.0	8.2	6.8	13.3	4.2	5.7
Florida	407,955	29.4	15.4	10.9	8.2	6.5	15.0	5.8	8.8
Georgia	269,394	26.8	14.0	14.9	8.4	6.4	15.2	5.9	8.5
Hawaii	15,696	29.8	16.6	11.0	8.3	6.3	14.1	4.9	9.0
Idaho	16,447	28.8	15.4	10.6	8.3	6.1	15.5	5.4	10.0
Illinois	106,496	23.2	15.5	11.0	8.9	7.9	17.4	6.8	9.4
Indiana	122,233	30.9	17.7	10.6	7.4	5.9	14.4	5.3	7.9
Iowa	57,601	28.9	15.5	10.2	8.0	6.6	14.9	6.2	9.7
Kansas	32,808	24.3	14.7	10.6	8.2	6.2	17.0	8.7	10.3
Kentucky	103,432	29.6	16.8	11.4	8.6	6.4	14.1	5.4	7.8
Louisiana	44,809	13.9	10.1	8.1	6.7	5.7	39.8	5.9	9.8
Maine	19,923	30.6	16.1	9.9	7.7	6.2	15.2	6.3	8.0
Maryland	46,495	27.0	15.0	10.4	8.8	7.0	17.5	6.2	8.0
Massachusetts	85,587	23.9	15.6	10.9	8.8	6.9	16.4	6.8	10.8
Michigan	185,069	26.4	14.6	15.3	7.9	6.4	15.3	5.8	8.4
Minnesota	99,364	22.6	15.2	10.8	8.7	7.4	17.9	7.0	10.5
Mississippi	30,601	29.6	16.4	11.8	8.3	6.5	13.3	7.4	6.8
Missouri	75,136	30.9	16.6	11.3	7.8	6.2	13.5	5.1	8.6
Montana	19,829	33.1	16.5	9.9	7.1	5.8	13.8	5.2	8.6
Nebraska	34,664	26.7	16.2	12.4	8.7	7.7	15.2	5.0	8.1
Nevada	33,103	25.7	17.4	10.1	8.3	6.6	16.0	6.1	9.8
New Hampshire	15,401	26.6	15.2	10.8	8.2	7.1	16.1	6.3	9.7
New Jersey	63,878	32.1	15.1	11.2	7.6	6.2	14.9	5.3	7.7
New Mexico	83,201	32.0	17.3	11.4	8.5	6.7	13.4	4.1	6.6
New York	368,676	27.1	15.9	10.4	8.7	7.5	16.9	5.9	7.6
North Carolina	161,787	29.2	16.1	10.1	7.9	6.3	14.9	6.8	8.6
North Dakota	18,661	32.1	15.1	9.5	7.6	5.6	14.4	6.4	9.3
Ohio	217,644	28.8	16.1	11.3	8.5	6.8	15.5	5.1	7.9
Oklahoma	95,004	27.5	16.3	11.6	8.8	7.1	15.2	5.1	8.5
Oregon	58,026	21.1	13.6	10.1	8.8	8.2	20.7	6.7	10.8
Pennsylvania	125,538	24.0	15.4	11.4	8.6	7.1	16.9	7.0	9.7
Rhode Island	12,236	28.2	16.4	11.5	9.9	6.5	15.7	4.8	7.1
South Carolina	39,982	26.9	16.7	12.3	9.1	7.0	16.8	5.5	5.7
South Dakota	14,481	28.4	16.4	9.3	8.5	6.6	15.1	6.7	9.0
Tennessee	46,054	22.7	15.5	12.2	10.1	7.8	17.9	5.8	7.9
Texas	818,125	26.7	15.7	10.8	8.4	6.9	16.5	5.9	9.2
Utah	46,246	22.8	14.7	11.3	8.4	7.1	17.4	6.8	11.6
Vermont	40,234	48.1	12.5	7.7	5.6	4.6	10.7	4.2	6.6
Virginia	48,625	24.2	16.5	10.9	8.8	6.6	16.0	7.1	9.9
Washington	113,523	32.0	17.3	10.2	7.9	6.6	13.7	4.9	7.5
West Virginia	57,777	35.4	17.5	9.6	6.9	5.6	12.7	5.2	7.1
Wisconsin	99,848	37.4	15.4	9.9	7.3	5.7	13.1	4.5	6.7
Wyoming	7,680	28.6	15.1	10.7	8.0	6.3	15.1	7.3	8.9
United States	5,733,476	28.3	16.1	11.1	8.2	6.6	15.4	5.8	8.5

Table III.35. Length of Medicaid Enrollment Gaps Starting in Calendar Years 2005 and 2006 Among People Enrolled with Full Benefits in All Months: People Who Enrolled in 2005 as Adults, by State

State	Total Gaps	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	4 Months	5 Months	6 to 9 Months	10 to 12 Months	More Than 12 Months
Alabama	2,386	27.2	15.6	11.9	8.0	7.5	15.1	6.3	8.3
Alaska	12,632	27.2	24.2	7.2	5.7	4.7	13.6	5.9	11.5
Arizona	99,344	23.1	15.3	11.4	8.8	7.0	16.7	6.7	11.0
Arkansas	8,337	28.4	20.1	7.3	5.7	5.2	14.2	6.5	12.5
California	207,117	30.9	16.8	10.8	8.0	6.4	14.0	5.3	7.9
Colorado	18,503	26.4	15.0	11.4	7.9	6.3	17.0	6.8	9.2
Connecticut	9,176	28.1	14.4	10.3	7.6	6.2	13.9	6.6	12.9
Delaware	12,456	39.8	20.5	7.8	5.9	4.4	10.7	4.0	7.0
District of Columbia	1,902	28.5	18.1	11.3	8.7	7.6	13.6	4.9	7.3
Florida	172,823	26.7	14.9	10.4	8.2	6.7	16.2	6.4	10.5
Georgia	71,143	21.6	12.3	11.8	8.2	6.8	18.2	8.5	12.7
Hawaii	8,021	24.7	14.8	10.6	8.5	6.7	16.9	6.2	11.6
Idaho	5,055	24.9	11.1	8.2	7.2	5.3	17.2	8.1	18.0
Illinois	40,337	16.1	13.0	10.3	9.7	10.2	22.4	8.4	9.8
Indiana	48,257	27.0	20.0	10.8	7.2	5.6	14.1	6.1	9.3
Iowa	20,351	23.7	14.7	10.3	8.4	6.8	16.6	6.9	12.5
Kansas	9,094	20.0	12.9	9.8	8.3	6.7	19.6	8.7	14.1
Kentucky	30,819	23.8	14.7	11.1	8.6	6.6	16.4	7.1	11.7
Louisiana	14,662	14.1	11.1	9.2	8.3	7.6	21.9	10.0	17.8
Maine	9,637	28.5	15.2	10.0	7.6	6.1	16.1	7.0	9.5
Maryland	6,936	20.7	13.5	9.2	7.5	7.2	20.7	7.1	14.1
Massachusetts	35,406	21.3	14.3	10.6	9.0	7.5	18.3	7.9	11.2
Michigan	88,554	22.4	13.1	19.1	7.5	6.1	14.7	6.5	10.5
Minnesota	32,090	20.1	13.8	10.5	8.8	7.7	19.2	8.4	11.5
Mississippi	4,077	23.0	15.1	12.2	9.1	7.0	17.2	7.4	9.1
Missouri	18,041	22.8	15.8	11.8	9.0	7.1	14.7	6.1	12.8
Montana	5,598	26.5	13.9	9.4	7.6	6.0	17.4	6.9	12.3
Nebraska	14,645	27.2	15.3	12.1	8.5	7.5	14.7	5.5	9.2
Nevada	9,515	22.1	15.6	9.6	8.1	6.9	17.7	7.6	12.5
New Hampshire	4,179	24.5	14.0	10.4	8.5	7.7	16.1	6.8	12.0
New Jersey	20,081	20.8	12.4	10.4	8.4	7.6	20.6	7.9	11.9
New Mexico	10,768	30.5	17.3	10.2	8.5	6.4	13.6	4.9	8.6
New York	204,918	24.0	14.8	9.6	8.9	8.2	18.9	6.7	9.0
North Carolina	55,998	23.6	14.4	9.7	8.2	6.6	17.8	7.1	12.6
North Dakota	6,429	30.2	15.0	10.4	7.9	6.2	15.2	5.5	9.6
Ohio	90,943	26.5	15.5	11.1	8.4	7.1	16.4	5.8	9.3
Oklahoma	15,527	18.8	12.8	9.7	8.4	8.1	19.4	8.1	14.7
Oregon	12,566	20.9	12.7	10.2	8.6	7.9	18.9	7.6	13.2
Pennsylvania	37,556	20.9	14.1	11.2	8.8	7.3	17.8	7.5	12.3
Rhode Island	4,175	26.0	16.1	11.7	9.5	6.7	16.4	5.8	7.8
South Carolina	6,726	24.5	15.3	11.8	8.9	6.9	16.6	5.7	10.3
South Dakota	4,484	20.1	14.7	9.6	8.9	7.3	18.7	8.0	12.8
Tennessee	15,328	22.9	15.8	11.4	8.9	7.6	17.3	6.2	9.8
Texas	132,886	18.4	10.6	8.2	7.4	6.5	19.8	10.0	19.1
Utah	14,368	18.7	12.4	10.5	8.4	7.3	20.2	8.3	14.2
Vermont	19,110	35.9	13.1	9.1	7.0	5.8	14.1	5.6	9.5
Virginia	9,060	19.6	14.7	10.6	9.7	7.5	17.9	7.8	12.2
Washington	30,315	30.3	15.5	10.5	8.2	6.6	14.6	5.2	9.0
West Virginia	22,344	32.5	13.3	9.0	7.2	6.2	15.4	6.3	10.1
Wisconsin	36,820	36.6	15.3	9.7	7.2	5.6	13.5	4.8	7.3
Wyoming	2,045	20.0	12.1	11.1	7.5	7.5	18.5	8.6	14.5
United States	1,773,540	24.9	14.7	10.7	8.2	6.9	16.9	6.8	11.0

Table III.36. Length of Medicaid Enrollment Gaps Starting in Calendar Years 2005 and 2006 Among People Enrolled with Full Benefits in All Months: People Who Enrolled in 2005 as Children, by State

State	Total Gaps	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	4 Months	5 Months	6 to 9 Months	10 to 12 Months	More Than 12 Months
Alabama	49,667	27.6	18.2	13.5	9.4	6.6	14.6	5.2	4.8
Alaska	35,585	32.7	28.8	8.3	6.2	4.8	10.7	3.4	5.0
Arizona	120,474	27.3	16.4	11.6	8.9	6.5	14.9	5.8	8.6
Arkansas	49,763	44.2	30.4	6.3	4.6	3.4	6.4	2.2	2.6
California	565,082	29.2	16.6	10.2	8.1	6.2	14.1	6.2	9.4
Colorado	58,904	25.4	16.2	13.1	9.0	6.9	16.5	5.4	7.6
Connecticut	18,905	33.5	16.6	12.0	7.6	6.3	13.0	4.9	6.3
Delaware	17,399	43.0	21.9	7.7	5.8	4.3	8.8	4.0	4.5
District of Columbia	3,666	31.1	19.3	14.0	7.7	6.4	12.4	3.7	5.3
Florida	215,740	31.2	15.7	10.9	8.4	6.5	14.2	5.6	7.6
Georgia	188,580	29.1	14.8	15.4	8.5	6.3	13.9	4.9	7.1
Hawaii	5,789	34.1	18.1	11.5	8.4	6.0	11.7	3.8	6.5
Idaho	10,658	30.6	17.3	11.6	8.7	6.4	14.8	4.2	6.4
Illinois	52,812	24.0	16.4	11.7	8.9	7.1	15.5	6.4	9.9
Indiana	68,833	33.0	16.0	10.5	7.5	6.2	14.8	4.9	7.0
Iowa	34,508	31.4	15.6	10.3	7.7	6.4	14.2	6.0	8.3
Kansas	21,717	26.3	15.7	10.8	8.3	6.0	15.6	8.8	8.5
Kentucky	65,204	32.4	17.7	11.5	8.6	6.2	12.9	4.7	6.1
Louisiana	25,951	12.4	9.4	7.3	5.9	4.7	51.2	3.8	5.4
Maine	8,928	32.4	17.0	9.9	7.8	6.2	14.6	5.6	6.6
Maryland	36,621	27.9	15.2	10.6	9.1	7.0	17.1	6.2	6.8
Massachusetts	45,460	25.6	16.6	11.0	8.7	6.4	14.9	6.1	10.7
Michigan	81,634	29.3	15.7	11.8	8.4	6.7	16.5	5.4	6.3
Minnesota	54,945	24.6	16.5	11.3	8.8	7.3	17.3	6.0	8.1
Mississippi	22,254	27.1	17.2	12.7	8.6	6.6	12.9	8.2	6.7
Missouri	32,852	26.1	16.9	12.3	8.9	7.0	15.6	5.4	7.7
Montana	8,800	28.2	16.4	10.3	8.4	6.5	15.9	5.9	8.5
Nebraska	18,061	26.1	17.0	12.6	9.1	7.9	15.5	4.6	7.2
Nevada	21,636	26.5	18.0	10.4	8.4	6.6	15.5	5.6	9.0
New Hampshire	8,924	23.6	15.0	11.2	8.6	7.3	17.7	6.8	9.6
New Jersey	33,499	32.6	16.6	12.3	7.8	6.1	13.6	4.6	6.4
New Mexico	71,273	32.3	17.3	11.6	8.6	6.7	13.3	3.9	6.2
New York	130,164	28.1	17.5	11.7	8.9	7.0	15.5	5.4	6.1
North Carolina	94,815	31.9	17.2	10.5	7.9	6.1	13.3	6.9	6.2
North Dakota	10,675	31.4	14.9	9.1	7.5	5.4	14.4	7.5	9.7
Ohio	96,162	28.2	16.4	11.9	8.8	7.0	15.8	4.9	7.0
Oklahoma	74,984	29.1	17.2	12.1	8.9	7.0	14.3	4.4	7.1
Oregon	43,305	21.0	13.8	10.0	8.9	8.3	21.5	6.5	10.0
Pennsylvania	75,346	24.7	16.2	11.5	8.5	7.1	16.6	6.9	8.5
Rhode Island	7,154	28.9	16.4	11.4	10.3	6.3	15.6	4.3	6.7
South Carolina	30,926	26.8	17.1	12.5	9.3	7.1	17.0	5.5	4.6
South Dakota	8,993	29.4	17.5	9.6	8.6	6.6	14.0	6.5	7.6
Tennessee	29,497	22.5	15.3	12.8	10.9	8.0	18.3	5.5	6.7
Texas	662,926	27.3	16.7	11.4	8.7	7.1	16.2	5.2	7.3
Utah	30,015	24.5	15.7	11.6	8.5	7.0	16.2	6.1	10.4
Vermont	17,271	54.4	12.4	7.4	5.0	4.1	8.9	3.4	4.5
Virginia	35,721	25.1	16.8	11.0	8.6	6.2	15.6	7.2	9.5
Washington	73,045	32.8	17.9	10.0	7.8	6.6	13.5	4.8	6.6
West Virginia	32,111	37.9	20.1	10.0	6.6	5.1	10.8	4.5	4.9
Wisconsin	58,111	38.2	15.5	10.0	7.3	5.7	12.8	4.3	6.3
Wyoming	5,360	31.6	16.3	10.6	8.0	5.9	13.8	6.9	7.0
United States	3,570,705	29.1	16.8	11.2	8.4	6.6	15.1	5.5	7.5

Table III.37. Length of Medicaid Enrollment Gaps Starting in Calendar Years 2005 and 2006 Among People Enrolled with Full Benefits in All Months: People Who Enrolled in 2005 as Aged, by State

State	Total Gaps	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	4 Months	5 Months	6 to 9 Months	10 to 12 Months	More Than 12 Months
Alabama	313	40.6	17.6	13.1	8.3	4.2	8.9	2.6	4.8
Alaska	584	45.4	32.4	6.2	3.6	2.7	4.3	3.1	2.4
Arizona	2,807	14.2	6.4	40.5	3.6	1.8	14.3	5.5	13.7
Arkansas	1,250	48.8	27.4	7.4	4.1	2.9	4.8	1.5	3.1
California	21,194	29.7	18.6	11.4	8.2	5.9	13.4	5.4	7.3
Colorado	516	25.0	12.8	13.0	8.5	8.5	19.0	5.0	8.1
Connecticut	653	33.1	19.6	9.5	8.4	6.1	12.9	4.0	6.4
Delaware	74	39.2	18.9	14.9	*	*	6.8	9.5	4.1
District of Columbia	141	39.7	21.3	*	*	8.5	9.9	*	*
Florida	4,275	35.3	16.8	12.0	6.7	5.4	12.8	4.4	6.6
Georgia	1,159	19.3	9.4	32.5	6.8	4.3	18.1	4.3	5.2
Hawaii	734	37.2	20.8	10.5	8.7	4.4	9.9	2.9	5.6
Idaho	135	37.8	18.5	9.6	*	*	11.9	*	*
Illinois	1,909	41.3	19.0	10.6	6.2	4.3	10.6	3.3	4.7
Indiana	1,069	37.7	18.1	10.5	8.1	4.6	11.3	2.6	7.1
Iowa	636	35.2	21.9	10.2	7.9	6.3	11.8	4.1	2.7
Kansas	353	22.1	13.3	13.6	8.8	6.2	18.1	7.4	10.5
Kentucky	1,292	28.4	20.6	11.3	9.1	6.4	13.8	3.7	6.7
Louisiana	323	20.7	11.5	11.8	7.4	5.0	21.4	8.0	14.2
Maine	293	30.0	17.4	6.5	7.8	9.9	13.7	5.8	8.9
Maryland	423	27.9	15.6	11.1	9.2	7.3	16.1	5.9	6.9
Massachusetts	810	23.1	16.4	11.0	9.4	7.5	15.9	6.8	9.9
Michigan	3,672	34.9	16.1	10.2	7.0	5.4	12.2	5.1	9.0
Minnesota	7,566	14.1	10.4	7.9	6.8	6.9	19.2	9.1	25.5
Mississippi	410	63.2	10.2	4.6	4.6	3.7	7.8	2.9	2.9
Missouri	6,546	42.9	15.9	9.2	5.1	4.6	9.6	4.6	7.9
Montana	2,207	51.3	20.4	9.6	3.8	3.7	4.8	1.6	4.8
Nebraska	450	27.3	16.7	13.8	5.6	8.0	13.1	5.3	10.2
Nevada	297	42.4	17.5	6.1	7.4	*	13.1	*	7.1
New Hampshire	491	37.5	17.3	11.0	5.7	5.3	10.4	5.7	7.1
New Jersey	3,087	40.3	22.9	11.1	5.3	4.7	8.8	2.5	4.3
New Mexico	128	23.4	13.3	15.6	10.9	*	17.2	*	*
New York	10,727	38.5	16.8	10.5	6.6	5.4	12.0	4.7	5.5
North Carolina	1,695	32.0	14.3	9.5	7.0	6.0	14.0	5.5	11.6
North Dakota	470	45.1	16.8	7.7	6.6	*	10.6	*	6.2
Ohio	5,178	31.8	16.5	11.2	9.1	7.0	12.5	4.8	7.0
Oklahoma	631	38.2	13.8	11.4	5.9	6.2	14.1	3.2	7.3
Oregon	295	24.7	15.9	13.2	7.8	7.1	13.2	5.4	12.5
Pennsylvania	2,509	26.4	15.5	9.9	8.7	6.3	15.3	6.1	11.8
Rhode Island	178	27.5	12.9	10.7	9.6	*	17.4	*	10.1
South Carolina	518	41.5	15.6	10.6	6.2	4.8	13.5	2.5	5.2
South Dakota	103	53.4	11.7	*	*	*	11.7	*	*
Tennessee	317	34.1	18.0	9.8	4.7	5.0	16.4	3.8	8.2
Texas	4,321	56.2	20.2	5.4	4.4	2.8	6.1	1.7	3.1
Utah	368	25.3	13.9	12.2	7.6	4.3	14.4	4.9	17.4
Vermont	1,364	86.1	8.7	1.7	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.4
Virginia	938	25.5	17.4	10.8	8.2	6.9	16.6	5.5	9.1
Washington	1,512	27.1	19.9	11.5	7.7	6.7	13.2	4.2	9.7
West Virginia	251	30.3	25.1	6.8	5.6	4.0	14.7	6.8	6.8
Wisconsin	888	33.8	15.3	10.1	7.3	7.4	13.3	5.6	7.1
Wyoming	65	*	18.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
United States	98,125	34.1	16.8	11.2	6.8	5.4	12.4	4.8	8.4

* Cell value suppressed to prevent disclosure of a nonzero frequency count less than 11.

Table III.38. Length of Medicaid Enrollment Gaps Starting in Calendar Years 2005 and 2006 Among People Enrolled with Full Benefits in All Months: People Who Enrolled in 2005 as Disabled, by State

State	Total Gaps	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	4 Months	5 Months	6 to 9 Months	10 to 12 Months	More Than 12 Months
Alabama	3,598	46.3	13.5	8.3	6.1	4.8	10.5	3.7	6.7
Alaska	1,481	42.3	33.2	5.1	4.8	3.3	6.5	1.9	3.0
Arizona	4,248	23.3	14.9	22.5	7.5	5.6	14.0	4.3	7.8
Arkansas	7,452	47.6	23.4	6.5	4.9	3.2	7.3	2.6	4.4
California	31,401	33.2	18.1	11.2	7.8	6.1	12.9	4.2	6.5
Colorado	2,983	24.8	12.5	9.2	6.1	4.8	21.6	9.8	11.1
Connecticut	2,823	34.1	15.8	10.9	7.5	6.4	13.7	5.7	5.9
Delaware	513	34.7	17.7	10.9	7.6	6.4	12.5	4.7	5.5
District of Columbia	878	28.9	15.6	13.4	9.1	6.6	17.1	4.7	4.6
Florida	15,117	33.2	16.0	15.9	7.2	5.5	12.2	4.0	5.9
Georgia	8,512	20.8	9.4	25.8	6.9	4.5	20.3	6.1	6.3
Hawaii	1,152	39.5	18.8	11.6	6.9	5.5	9.8	3.1	4.9
Idaho	599	28.0	16.9	13.2	9.3	7.5	15.9	3.2	6.0
Illinois	11,438	41.0	19.4	10.2	6.3	4.5	9.6	3.0	6.0
Indiana	4,074	37.8	17.7	9.8	7.7	5.2	11.9	3.8	6.1
Iowa	2,106	36.9	18.3	8.7	7.6	6.7	11.6	3.8	6.4
Kansas	1,644	21.9	12.8	11.1	7.7	6.4	20.3	6.9	13.0
Kentucky	6,117	28.6	17.0	11.9	8.6	6.5	14.9	4.8	7.6
Louisiana	3,873	23.1	10.3	8.9	6.2	5.3	33.4	4.2	8.6
Maine	1,065	33.4	17.4	10.4	7.3	6.5	13.2	5.4	6.4
Maryland	2,515	30.5	16.9	9.9	8.0	6.2	15.2	5.0	8.3
Massachusetts	3,911	26.9	17.1	11.2	8.6	7.2	15.8	4.8	8.5
Michigan	11,209	34.0	17.0	11.3	7.7	6.7	12.5	4.0	6.9
Minnesota	4,763	29.2	17.2	11.7	9.0	6.9	13.9	4.7	7.4
Mississippi	3,860	47.2	13.7	7.4	5.8	5.6	11.7	3.0	5.6
Missouri	17,697	43.5	17.3	9.6	5.5	4.3	9.6	3.8	6.4
Montana	3,224	45.4	18.9	10.0	5.1	4.7	8.0	2.7	5.1
Nebraska	1,508	29.7	16.4	11.5	7.4	6.7	16.6	4.4	7.2
Nevada	1,655	33.2	19.8	9.8	7.6	5.8	12.9	4.7	6.3
New Hampshire	1,807	43.7	17.7	9.4	6.1	4.8	9.7	2.9	5.7
New Jersey	7,211	57.7	12.2	8.1	5.1	3.6	7.6	2.4	3.1
New Mexico	1,032	29.1	17.3	10.1	7.8	7.3	13.8	5.8	8.8
New York	22,867	43.7	17.5	9.3	6.4	5.1	10.3	3.2	4.5
North Carolina	9,279	35.1	15.3	9.5	7.1	5.8	14.8	4.7	7.7
North Dakota	1,087	44.3	17.5	9.6	6.6	4.4	10.5	2.6	4.5
Ohio	25,361	39.1	16.9	10.0	7.4	5.3	11.5	3.8	6.0
Oklahoma	3,862	28.5	14.7	10.2	8.2	6.4	15.5	5.9	10.6
Oregon	1,860	22.8	16.5	11.1	7.8	6.3	15.5	5.8	14.1
Pennsylvania	10,127	29.0	14.8	11.2	8.2	6.4	15.5	5.6	9.3
Rhode Island	729	34.2	18.4	11.7	7.4	7.1	12.2	3.4	5.6
South Carolina	1,812	32.2	15.1	10.5	8.1	6.5	14.9	5.4	7.3
South Dakota	901	55.7	14.3	5.7	6.3	4.1	7.7	2.2	4.0
Tennessee	912	23.5	16.0	8.9	6.3	6.1	17.1	8.8	13.4
Texas	17,992	57.7	12.0	6.9	5.0	3.6	7.8	2.6	4.4
Utah	1,495	26.9	17.1	11.3	7.4	7.1	15.9	6.6	7.8
Vermont	2,489	78.1	10.3	2.5	1.8	1.4	2.3	1.4	2.3
Virginia	2,906	26.8	17.5	11.3	9.3	7.5	15.3	4.8	7.5
Washington	8,651	32.7	17.8	10.3	7.6	6.1	12.3	4.5	8.8
West Virginia	3,071	31.7	18.9	10.6	6.9	6.2	13.2	4.6	8.0
Wisconsin	4,029	33.4	16.7	10.6	8.1	5.9	13.5	4.5	7.2
Wyoming	210	32.9	14.3	9.0	10.0	5.7	16.7	6.2	5.2
United States	291,106	37.7	16.4	10.7	6.9	5.4	12.4	4.1	6.5

IV. DISCUSSION

The analysis presented in Chapter III provides a detailed statistical portrait of the frequency with which Medicaid enrollees remained enrolled continuously throughout the period extending from January 2005 to December 2007, disenrolled and did not return, or experienced one or more gaps in enrollment. What do these findings tell us about Medicaid's strengths and limitations as a source of health insurance coverage? In Section A we review key findings, consider their implications, and suggest further research that would enhance our understanding of differences from state to state in the continuity of Medicaid enrollment. In Section B we discuss limitations of the findings, and in Section C we present concluding comments.

A. Key Findings, Implications, and Further Research

If an enrollee leaves Medicaid for the long term, he or she may eventually obtain coverage from another source, perhaps after a period without insurance. We cannot ascertain from the Medicaid data alone what happens in that regard. But if an enrollee has gaps in his or her Medicaid coverage, the odds are high that receipt of medical care is discontinuous as well. Research cited in Chapter II makes abundantly clear that continuity of coverage is a prerequisite to continuity of care, and that discontinuous coverage encourages behaviors that reduce the continuity and overall quality of care and increase cost to the community.

Nearly one-half (46.6 percent) of those who were enrolled in Medicaid in January 2005 and were eligible for full benefits in all their months of enrollment remained enrolled in Medicaid through the end of 2007, but more than a one-fifth (22.1 percent) experienced one or more gaps, meaning that they disenrolled and then re-enrolled at least once (Table III.1). Enrollees who were eligible on the basis of age or disability were much more likely to remain continuously enrolled and far less likely to have gaps in enrollment than those who were eligible as adults or children. Only 4.2 percent of aged enrollees and 6.6 percent of enrollees with disabilities had

gaps in enrollment. This compares to 30.7 percent of adults and 26.7 percent of children. In other words, nearly one-third of adult enrollees and more than one-quarter of child enrollees experienced discontinuities in Medicaid coverage—and, presumably, interruptions in medical care.

Discontinuous coverage was much more common among new enrollees than among established enrollees. Among those who enrolled between February and December 2005 with full benefits, 41.1 percent of adults and 40.5 percent of children had one or more subsequent gaps in enrollment (Table III.15). Even among those eligible on the basis of age or disability, new enrollees were much more likely to experience gaps in coverage than established enrollees: 16.9 percent of aged enrollees and 26.6 percent of enrollees with disabilities had such gaps.

Brief gaps—one or two months in length—accounted for more than one-third of all gaps in enrollment that started in 2005 or 2006 among established enrollees with full benefits (Table III.27). Among aged enrollees and enrollees with disabilities, brief gaps were even more common, representing more than 40 percent of all gaps. More than 80 percent of enrollees who re-enrolled after disenrolling did so within 12 months. This fraction would decline somewhat if we allowed more time for disenrolled enrollees to re-enroll, as gaps that started in 2006 had to have been closed within 12 to 23 months for us to observe the re-enrollment.

One of the key aspects of our findings is the documentation of differences among the states. On most of the measures that we presented, the states varied widely. State variation reflects a variety of factors, including but not limited to Medicaid and other program eligibility levels; state Medicaid policies and administrative practices; state labor markets, industry mix, and economic conditions; and the composition of the state population along a number of dimensions. A useful follow-up to this work would attempt to estimate the impact of state Medicaid policies and practices on the state-by-state differences in continuity of enrollment and the frequency and

length of enrollment gaps. For example, states with continuous eligibility or annual recertification for most of their enrollees should exhibit greater continuity of enrollment and a lower incidence of enrollment gaps than states without these policies, in theory, but do the enrollment patterns that we documented confirm this or not?

Last, administrative processing has been blamed for creating one- or two-month gaps unnecessarily. To what extent do these very brief gaps drive up the total number of gaps, and, with it, the number of enrollees who experience any gaps in coverage? In other words, is there a relationship between the fraction of all gaps that are one or two months in length and the fraction of enrollees who experience one or more gaps? In fact, there is. The correlation between the percentage of gaps that are one or two months in length and the percentage of enrollees who experience one or more gaps was 0.510 among adult enrollees, 0.592 among child enrollees, 0.326 among aged enrollees, and 0.644 among enrollees with disabilities. The relationship is not necessarily causal, of course, but these results are at least suggestive of one way in which differences in program administration across states may have contributed to differences in the relative frequency of enrollees with gaps in enrollment.

B. Limitations

We want to acknowledge two limitations to the analysis presented here, beyond the fact that our data cannot tell us anything about people's health insurance coverage in the month(s) that they were not enrolled in Medicaid. The first involves a limitation in how we framed the analysis, and the second involves a possible limitation of the data.

First, our analysis is based entirely on linkages of records within the same state. If an enrollee moved to another state, that person would be treated in our analysis as disenrolling. Another Mathematica study is examining interstate migration by enrollees and will look at the impact of such migration in creating gaps in enrollment.

Second, there is evidence, albeit anecdotal, that state enrollment databases may continue to show people as enrolled in Medicaid when, in fact, their enrollments have been terminated (see Dubay, Holahan, and Cook 2007). We do observe instances of what appear to be the same people enrolled in two different states at the same time—often with several months of overlap. Such enrollment patterns will be discussed in the future Mathematica report on migration of Medicaid enrollees between states. We have no way of identifying such possible “ghost” enrollment except when we see people enrolled in two or more states at once, and there could be other explanations for this particular phenomenon. One possible explanation is that the people identified as the same enrollee in two states (because their Social Security numbers, sex, and at least two parts of their dates of birth match) are not, in fact, the same people.⁸ Another possibility is that these instances could result from enrollees moving to another state without notifying their local Medicaid offices. Depending on the length of their certification, they may continue to be enrolled in the first state while living and eventually enrolling in the second state. To the extent that ghost enrollment of any kind appears in the Medicaid enrollment data, it will affect our findings, potentially, in two ways. One, it will falsely lengthen spells of enrollment, which could increase our estimates of people enrolled continuously. Two, if such ghost enrollees re-enroll, the length of their enrollment gaps will be understated and, in some cases, no gap will be observed. We note as well that the phenomenon of ghost enrollment, except perhaps when it arises from migration, is likely to vary widely across states, and if so, will contribute to observed differences among states in our estimates of continuity and gaps in enrollment.

⁸ The sharing or theft of Social Security numbers could explain why two people enrolled in different states might appear to be the same person, although they would have to be the same sex and report the same date of birth as well

C. Conclusion

Using data developed from Medicaid administrative records submitted to CMS by the 50 states and DC, this report has documented the enrollment patterns from 2005 through 2007 for those who were enrolled in Medicaid at the beginning of 2005 or who enrolled during the balance of that year. Earlier research suggests that Medicaid enrollees who leave the program and return within a relatively short time are unlikely to obtain other health insurance coverage in the interim, and this has implications for the quality of the medical care that they receive over time. We found that nearly one-third of the adult enrollees and more than one-quarter of the child enrollees who were enrolled in Medicaid at the beginning of 2005 with either full or restricted benefits experienced discontinuities in Medicaid coverage—and, presumably, interruptions in medical care—over the next three years. Among those who enrolled during 2005, gaps were even more common: more than 40 percent of the adults and children had one or more gaps in enrollment before December 2007. Breaks in enrollment were not as common among enrollees who were eligible on the basis of age or disability, running 7 and 8 percent among those enrolled in January 2005, but they grew to 20 and 31 percent, respectively, among those who enrolled during the balance of 2005. More than 80 percent of the gaps that we observed from beginning to end for established enrollees and more than 90 percent of the gaps for new enrollees were closed within 12 months or less, making it unlikely that the former Medicaid enrollees were able to establish regular medical care outside of Medicaid. The experience of new enrollees (and re-enrollees) in the recent past is informative about what future new enrollees will encounter when Medicaid is expanded to cover a much larger proportion of adults under the Affordable Care Act. This suggests that establishing greater continuity of care among those who are served by public health insurance will become an even more important policy goal.

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