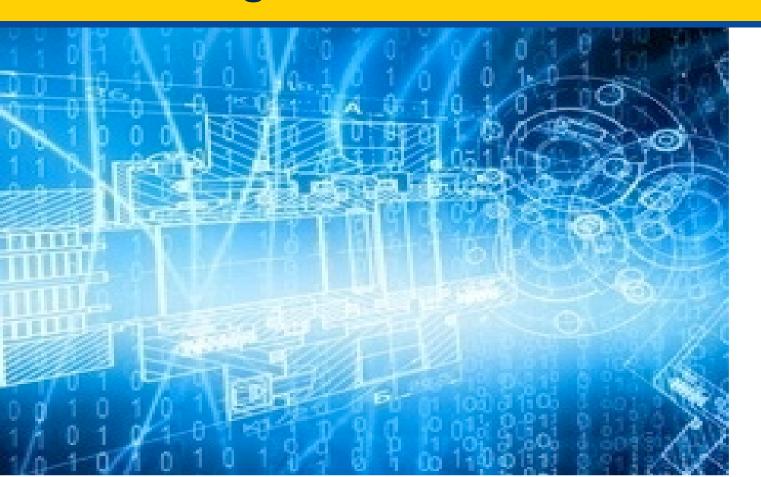




Medicaid and CHIP Enrollment Trends Snapshot through June 2020



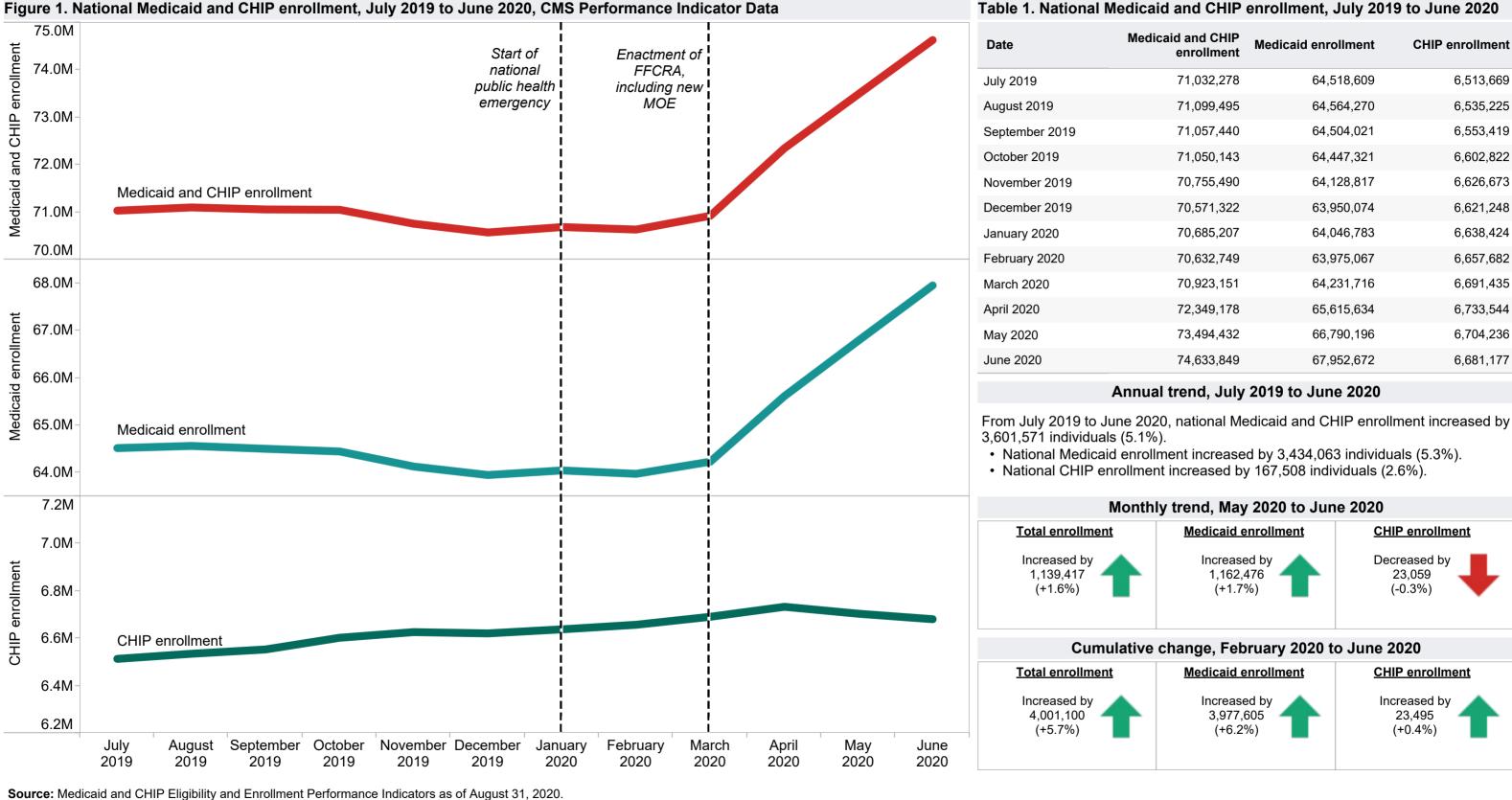
Center for Medicaid and CHIP Services

Background

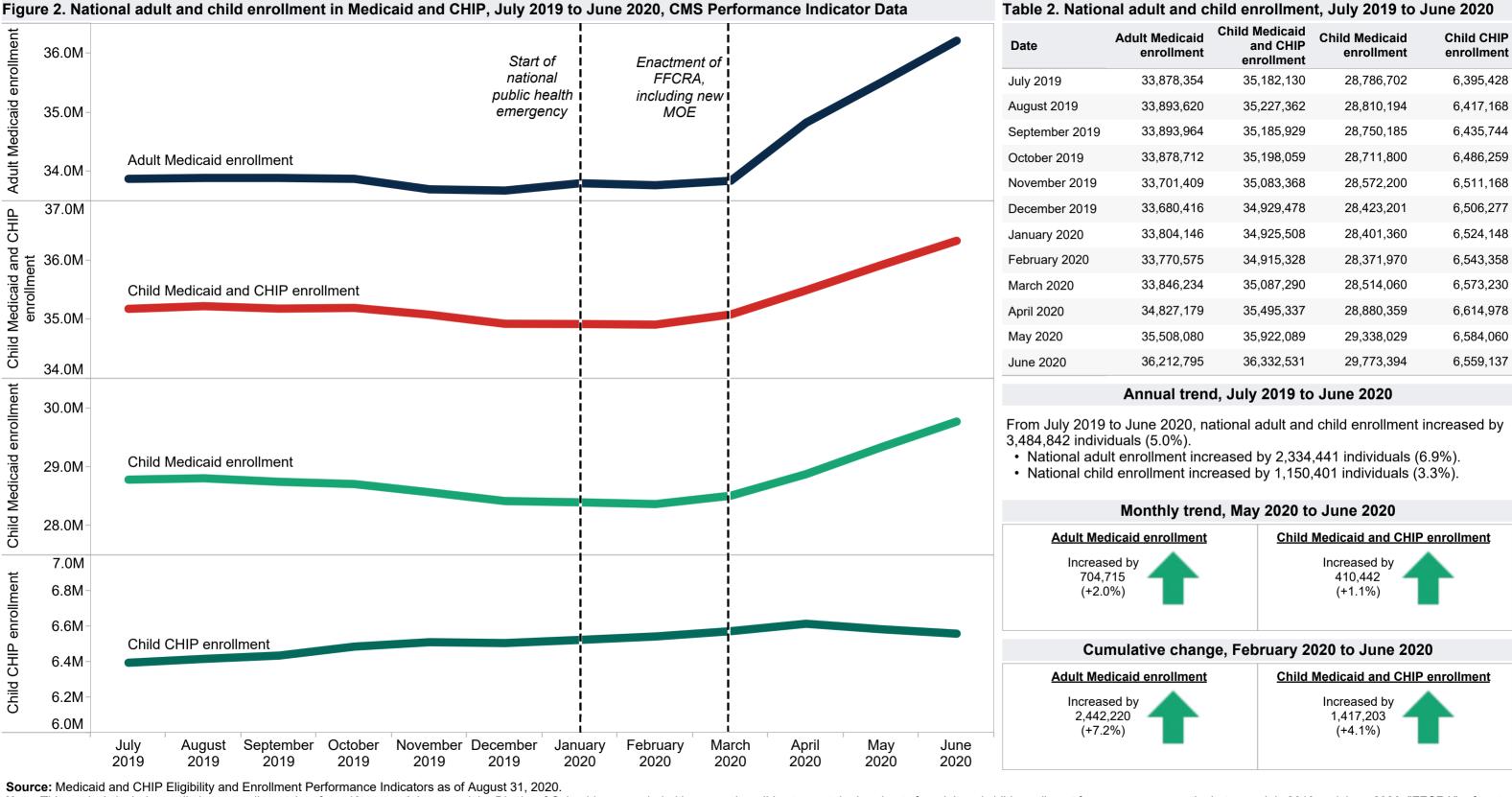
- This is a Center for Medicaid & CHIP Services (CMCS) Medicaid and CHIP Coverage Learning
 Collaborative (MAC LC) project that monitors Medicaid and CHIP enrollment trends, primarily using the
 CMS Performance Indicator data.
- The MAC LC is a CMCS project that provides a forum for facilitated discussion and learning across CMS and states, with the goal of implementing and improving the programs, tools, and systems needed to ensure high-performing state health insurance programs. The LC has enabled CMS to more effectively identify issues and also monitor and improve program performance.
- This snapshot is a companion to the monthly Medicaid & CHIP June 2020 Application, Eligibility, and Enrollment Data posted on <u>Medicaid.gov</u>.
- The Enrollment Trends project primarily relies on Performance Indicator Data. All states—including the District of Columbia—provide data each month about their Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) eligibility and enrollment activity. These data reflect a range of indicators related to key application, eligibility, and enrollment processes within the state Medicaid and CHIP agency. The complete data set is available on Data.Medicaid.gov.

Enrollment Snapshot

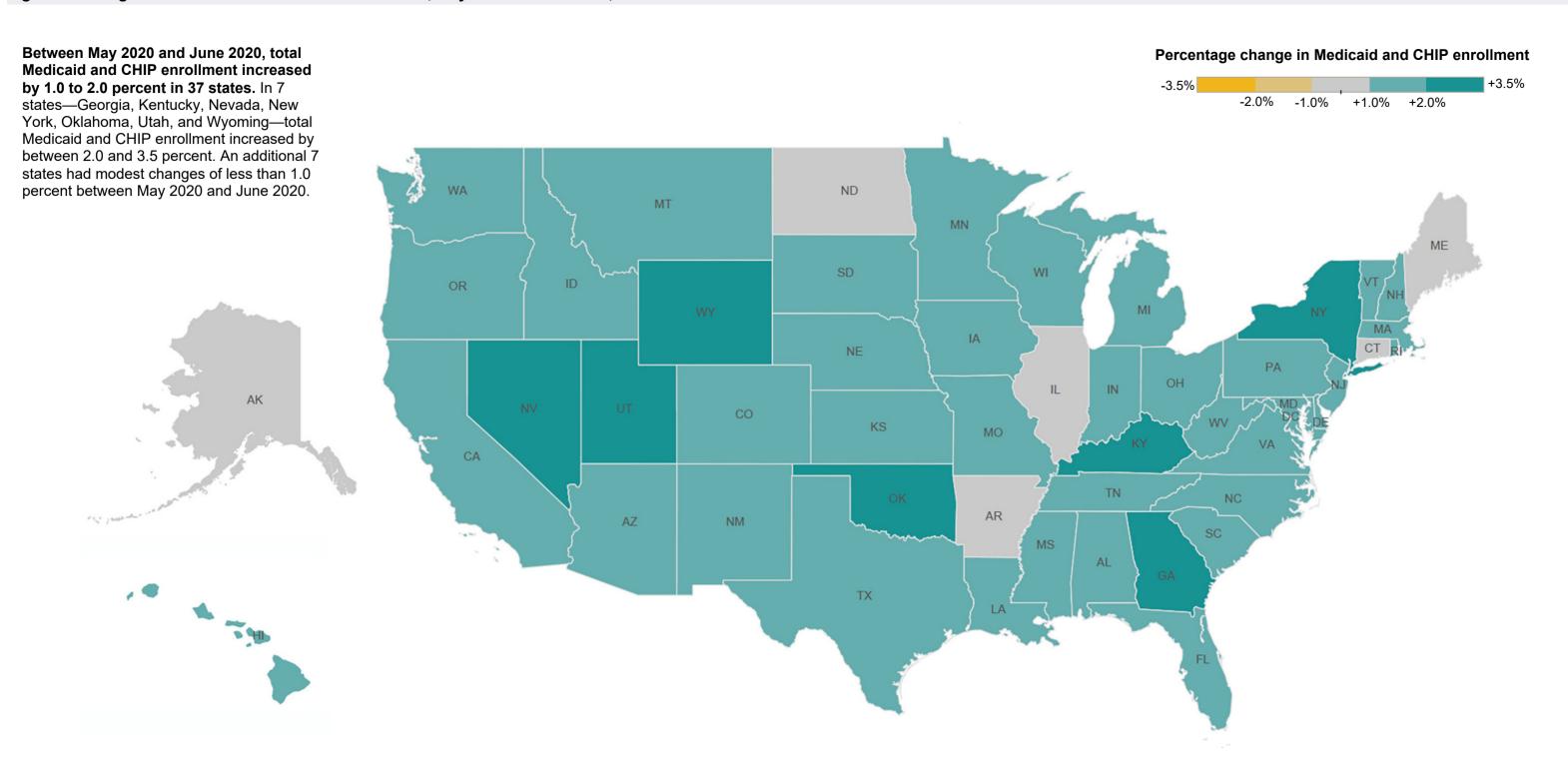
- To be responsive to questions on Medicaid and CHIP enrollment, particularly given the impact of the COVID-19 public health emergency (PHE), this Enrollment Snapshot captures high level information on the most recently submitted month of Performance Indicator data within the context of the previous 12 months, focusing on:
 - Total Medicaid and CHIP enrollment
 - Medicaid enrollment
 - CHIP enrollment
 - Adult enrollment
 - Child enrollment
- We are also looking at the trend in the number of unemployed compared to enrollment using state unemployment data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.



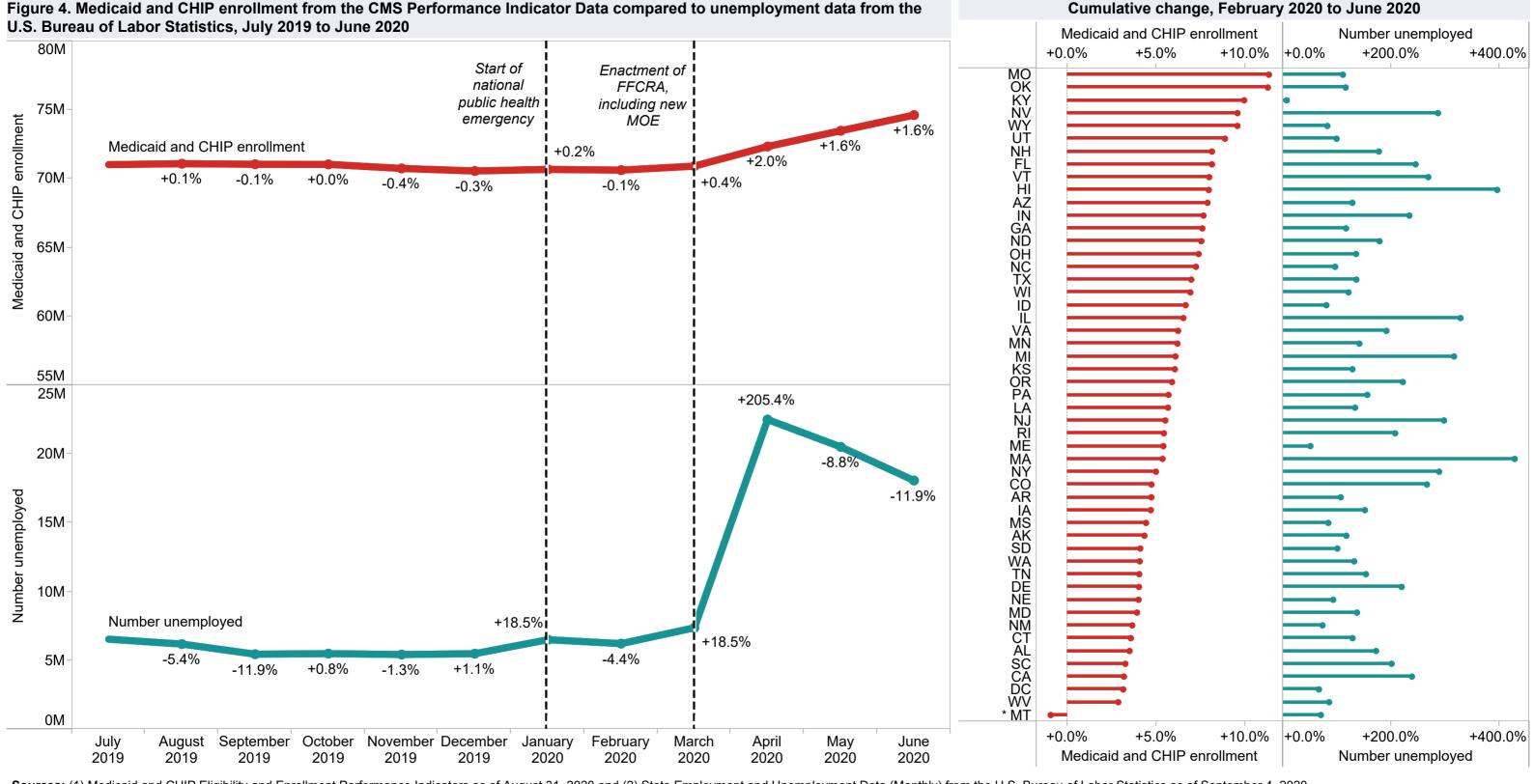
Note: This analysis includes preliminary enrollment data from 50 states and the District of Columbia. "FFCRA" refers to the Families First Coronavirus Response Act. "MOE" refers to the FFCRA's maintenance of effort requirement, which makes available a temporary 6.2 percentage point increase to each state or territory's federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) during the emergency. As a condition of receiving the FMAP increase, states must meet several requirements pertaining to eligibility and maintenance of enrollment.



Note: This analysis includes preliminary enrollment data from 49 states. Arizona and the District of Columbia are excluded because they did not report the breakouts for adult and child enrollment for one or more months between July 2019 and June 2020. "FFCRA" refers to the Families First Coronavirus Response Act. "MOE" refers to the FFCRA's maintenance of effort requirement, which makes available a temporary 6.2 percentage point increase to each state or territory's federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) during the emergency. As a condition of receiving the FMAP increase, states must meet several requirements pertaining to eligibility and maintenance of enrollment.



Source: Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility and Enrollment Performance Indicators as of August 31, 2020. **Note:** This analysis includes preliminary enrollment data from 50 states and the District of Columbia.



Sources: (1) Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility and Enrollment Performance Indicators as of August 31, 2020 and (2) State Employment and Unemployment Data (Monthly) from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics as of September 4, 2020.

Note: This analysis includes data from 50 states and the District of Columbia. "FFCRA" refers to the Families First Coronavirus Response Act. "MOE" refers to the FFCRA's maintenance of effort requirement, which makes available a temporary 6.2 percentage point increase to each state or territory's federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) during the emergency. As a condition of receiving the FMAP increase, states must meet several requirements pertaining to eligibility and maintenance of enrollment.

^{*} Data quality: As of August 31, 2020, Montana had not yet provided an explanation for its Medicaid and CHIP enrollment declines in the first half of 2020.