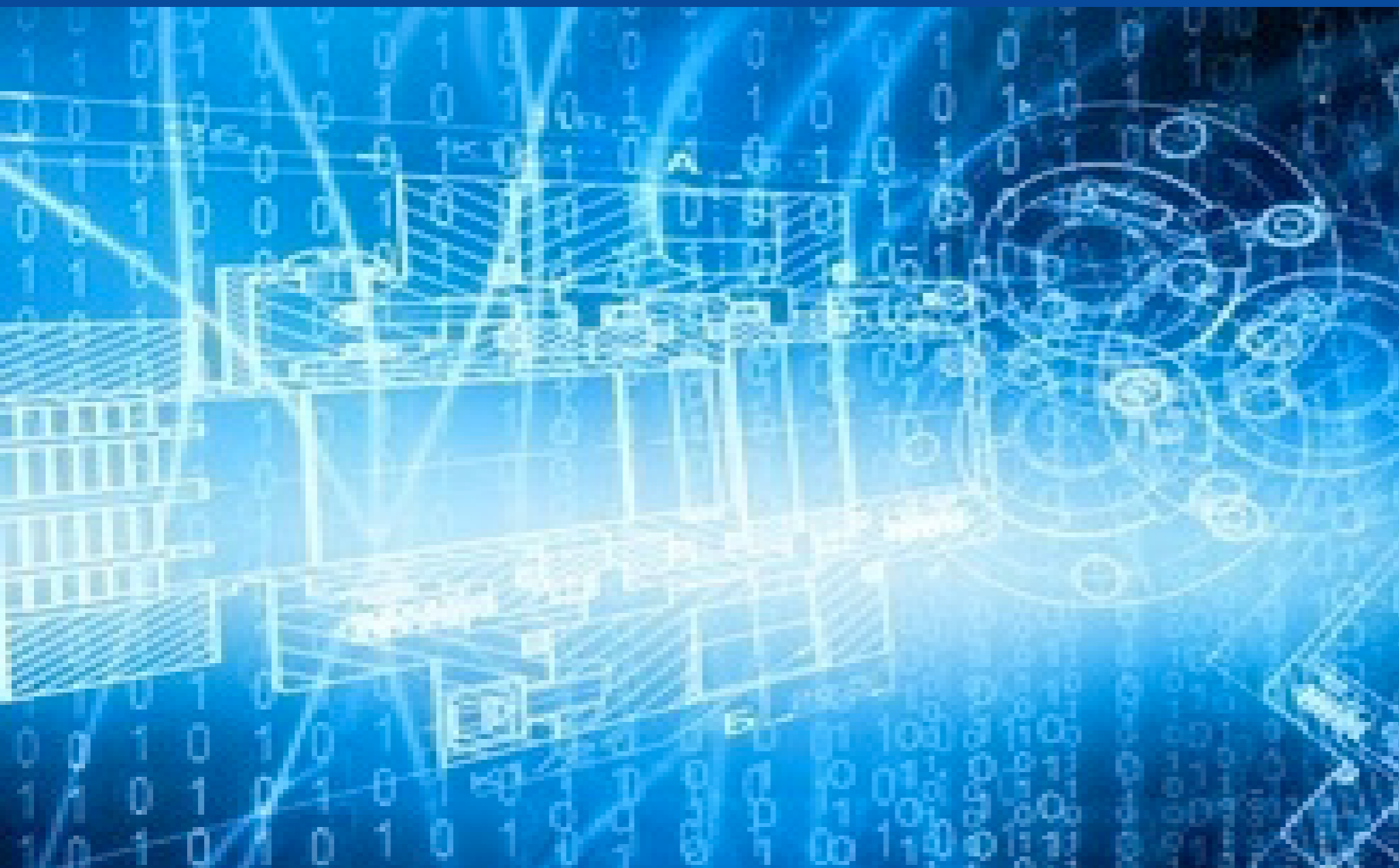


December 2021 and January 2022 Medicaid and CHIP Enrollment Trends Snapshot



*Center for Medicaid
and CHIP Services*

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 trends since February 2020,¹ focusing on:
 - Total Medicaid and CHIP enrollment
 - Medicaid enrollment
 - CHIP enrollment
 - Adult enrollment
 - Child enrollment
- This analysis also captures high level information on the trend in the number of Medicaid and CHIP applications received by states.

¹ February 2020 serves as a baseline prior to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the enactment of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) in March 2020. Section 6008 of FFCRA includes a continuous enrollment condition, which makes available a temporary 6.2 percentage point increase to each state or territory's federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) during the national PHE. As a condition of receiving the FMAP increase, states must meet several requirements pertaining to eligibility and maintenance of enrollment.

Key Findings

- In January 2022, 86,953,387 individuals were enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP.
 - 79,982,228 individuals were enrolled in Medicaid in January 2022, an increase of 546,182 from December 2021. This followed an increase of 571,299 in Medicaid enrollment in December 2021 compared to November 2021.
 - 6,971,159 individuals were enrolled in CHIP in January 2022, an increase of 10,333 from December 2021. This followed an increase of 11,857 in CHIP enrollment in December 2021 compared to November 2021.
- Since February 2020, enrollment in Medicaid and CHIP has increased by 16,265,527 individuals (23.0%).
 - Medicaid enrollment increased by 15,954,491 individuals (24.9%).
 - CHIP enrollment increased by 311,036 individuals (4.7%).
- The Medicaid enrollment increases are likely driven by COVID-19 and the continuous enrollment condition in the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA).¹

¹ Families First Coronavirus Response Act, Pub. L. No. 116-127, Sec 6008, Temporary Increase of Medicaid FMAP. <https://www.congress.gov/116/plaws/publ127/PLAW-116publ127.pdf>

Key Findings (continued)

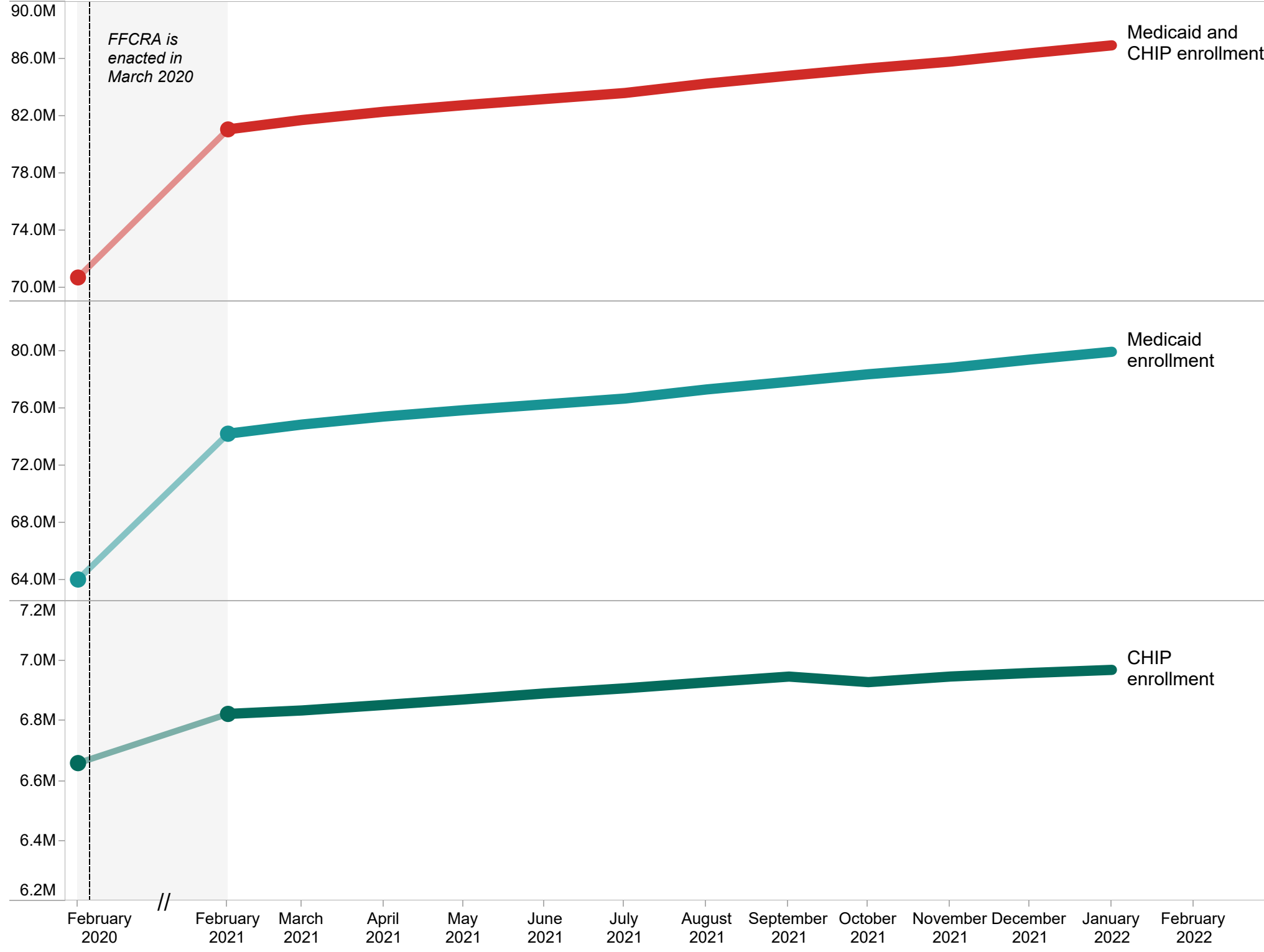
- In December 2021 and January 2022, about 2.4 million and 2.5 million applications, respectively, for Medicaid and CHIP were submitted directly to states.¹
 - The number of applications submitted directly to states increased by about 16 percent in December 2021 compared to November 2021, and then increased again by about 4 percent in January 2022.
- Following the start of the Marketplace 2022 Open Enrollment Period on November 1, 2021, the number of applications transferred from the Federally Facilitated Marketplace (FFM) to states rose from about 565,000 in November 2021 to about 668,000 in December 2021. In January 2022, about 327,000 applications were transferred from the FFM to states.^{2,3}

¹ These counts include applications received by 49 states and the District of Columbia. Kansas is excluded because the state did not have complete data on the number of applications submitted directly to the state from November 2021 to January 2022. For additional information, please see Figures 6a and 6b.

² These counts include applications received by 48 states and the District of Columbia. Kansas and Maine are excluded because these states did not have complete data on the number of applications submitted directly to the states from February 2020 to January 2022. For additional information, please see Figure 5.

³ The Marketplace 2022 Open Enrollment Period on Healthcare.gov ran from November 1, 2021 to January 15, 2022; certain State-Based Marketplaces ended on different deadlines.

Figure 1. National Medicaid and CHIP enrollment, February 2020 to January 2022, CMS Performance Indicator Data



Date	Medicaid and CHIP enrollment	Medicaid enrollment	CHIP enrollment
January 2022	86,953,387	79,982,228	6,971,159
December 2021	86,396,872	79,436,046	6,960,826
November 2021	85,813,716	78,864,747	6,948,969
October 2021	85,338,803	78,408,541	6,930,262
September 2021	84,828,543	77,879,760	6,948,783
August 2021	84,275,726	77,346,133	6,929,593
July 2021	83,614,777	76,705,180	6,909,597
June 2021	83,195,041	76,302,278	6,892,763
May 2021	82,761,078	75,888,651	6,872,427
April 2021	82,301,711	75,447,542	6,854,169
March 2021	81,721,120	74,885,342	6,835,778
February 2021	81,065,712	74,241,457	6,824,255
February 2020	70,687,860	64,027,737	6,660,123

Annual trend, February 2021 to January 2022

From February 2021 to January 2022, national Medicaid and CHIP enrollment increased by 5,887,675 individuals (7.3%).

Monthly trend, December 2021 to January 2022

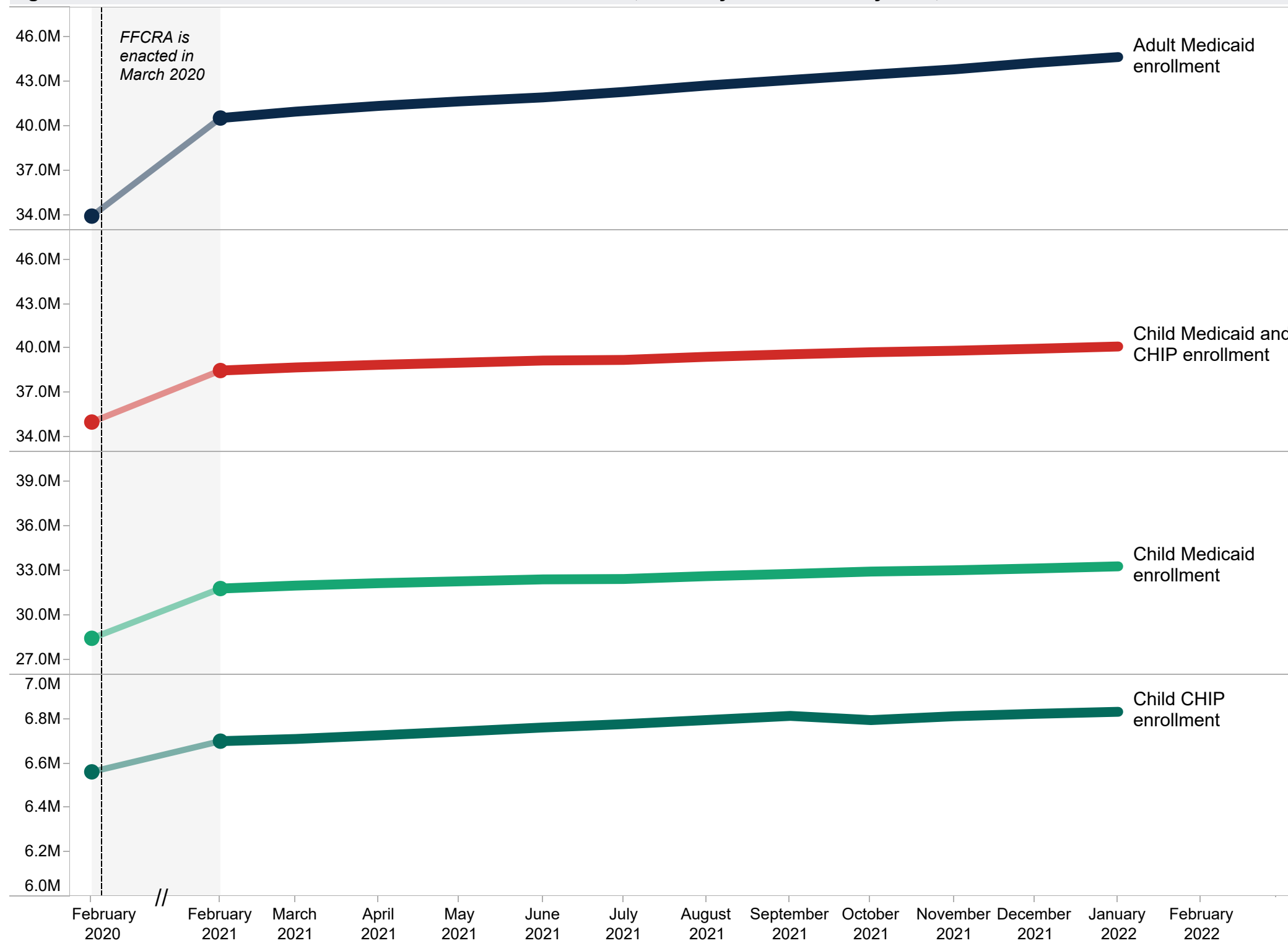
<u>Total enrollment</u>	<u>Medicaid enrollment</u>	<u>CHIP enrollment</u>
Increased by 556,515 (+0.6%) ↑	Increased by 546,182 (+0.7%) ↑	Increased by 10,333 (+0.1%) ↑

Cumulative change, February 2020 to January 2022*

<u>Total enrollment</u>	<u>Medicaid enrollment</u>	<u>CHIP enrollment</u>
Increased by 16,265,527 (+23.0%) ↑	Increased by 15,954,491 (+24.9%) ↑	Increased by 311,036 (+4.7%) ↑

Source: Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility and Enrollment Performance Indicator Data as of March 29, 2022.
Note: This analysis includes preliminary enrollment data from 50 states and the District of Columbia. "FFCRA" refers to the Families First Coronavirus Response Act. Section 6008 of FFCRA includes a continuous enrollment condition, which makes available a temporary 6.2 percentage point increase to each state or territory's federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) during the national public health emergency. As a condition of receiving the FMAP increase, states must meet several requirements pertaining to eligibility and maintenance of enrollment.
 *The cumulative change compares the most recent enrollment data to February 2020, which serves as a baseline of enrollment prior to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and FFCRA's continuous enrollment condition. For additional information on Medicaid and CHIP enrollment from December 2019 to January 2022, please see Appendix A.

Figure 2. National adult and child enrollment in Medicaid and CHIP, February 2020 to January 2022, CMS Performance Indicator Data



Date	Adult Medicaid enrollment	Child Medicaid and CHIP enrollment	Child Medicaid enrollment	Child CHIP enrollment
January 2022	44,659,780	40,137,875	33,304,349	6,833,526
December 2021	44,272,039	39,985,151	33,160,789	6,824,362
November 2021	43,832,747	39,852,782	33,039,269	6,813,513
October 2021	43,475,672	39,749,560	32,953,575	6,795,985
September 2021	43,118,354	39,608,591	32,793,633	6,814,958
August 2021	42,746,311	39,441,270	32,644,912	6,796,358
July 2021	42,312,260	39,230,415	32,452,534	6,777,881
June 2021	41,945,921	39,189,564	32,426,912	6,762,652
May 2021	41,675,964	39,040,510	32,296,195	6,744,315
April 2021	41,374,944	38,899,702	32,172,268	6,727,434
March 2021	40,988,792	38,721,058	32,010,173	6,710,885
February 2021	40,555,718	38,511,653	31,810,602	6,701,051
February 2020	33,956,090	35,025,981	28,463,375	6,562,606

Annual trend, February 2021 to January 2022

From February 2021 to January 2022, national adult and child enrollment increased by 5,730,284 individuals (7.2%).

Monthly trend, December 2021 to January 2022

<u>Adult Medicaid enrollment</u>	<u>Child Medicaid and CHIP enrollment</u>
Increased by 387,741 (+0.9%)	Increased by 152,724 (+0.4%)

Cumulative change, February 2020 to January 2022*

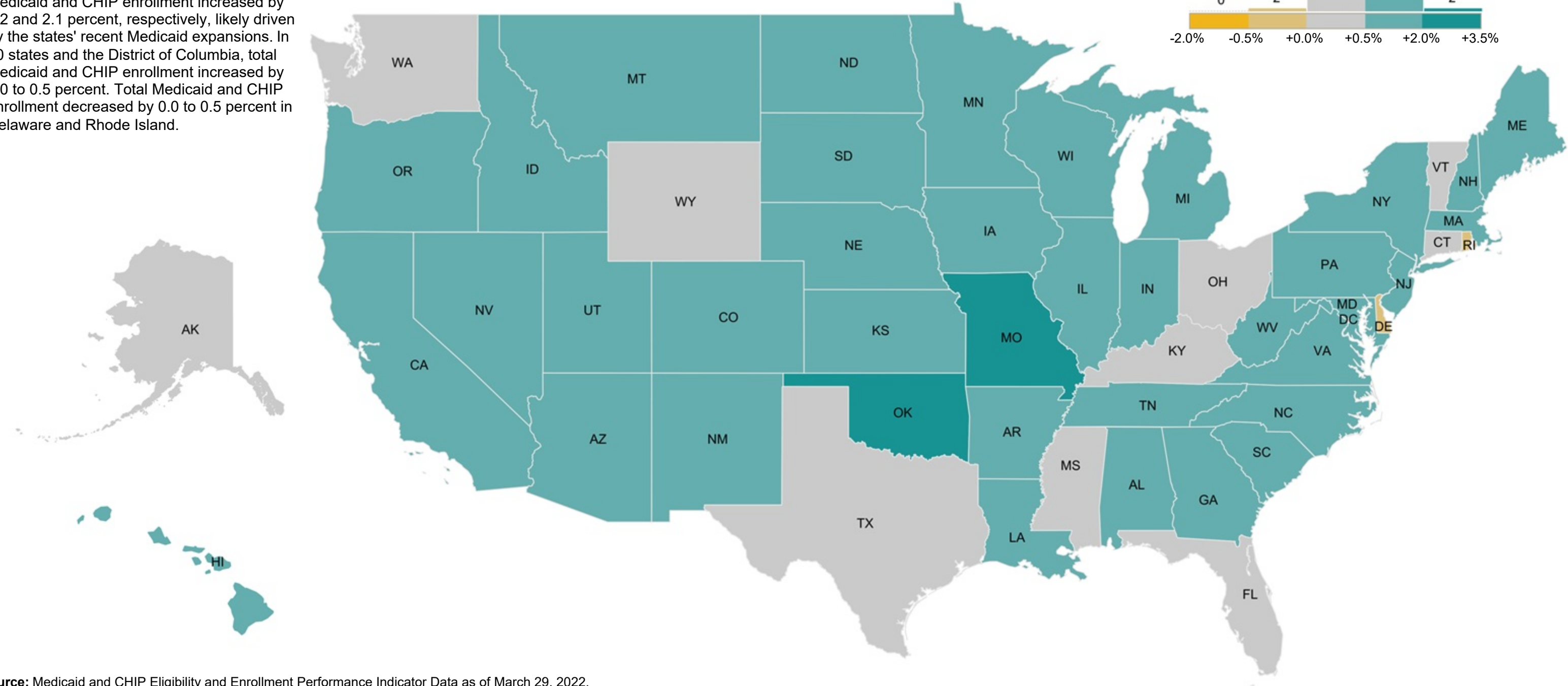
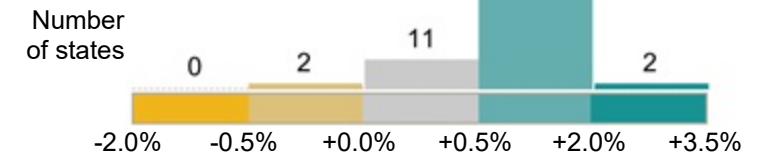
<u>Adult Medicaid enrollment</u>	<u>Child Medicaid and CHIP enrollment</u>
Increased by 10,703,690 (+31.5%)	Increased by 5,111,894 (+14.6%)

Source: Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility and Enrollment Performance Indicator Data as of March 29, 2022.
Note: This analysis includes preliminary enrollment data from 49 states and the District of Columbia. Arizona is excluded because the state did not report the breakouts for adult and child enrollment between February 2020 and January 2022. "FFCRA" refers to the Families First Coronavirus Response Act. Section 6008 of FFCRA includes a continuous enrollment condition, which makes available a temporary 6.2 percentage point increase to each state or territory's federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) during the national public health emergency. As a condition of receiving the FMAP increase, states must meet several requirements pertaining to eligibility and maintenance of enrollment.
 *The cumulative change compares the most recent enrollment data to February 2020, which serves as a baseline of enrollment prior to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and FFCRA's continuous enrollment condition. For additional information on adult and child enrollment in Medicaid and CHIP from December 2019 to January 2022, please see Appendix B.

Figure 3a. Change in total Medicaid and CHIP enrollment, November 2021 to December 2021, CMS Performance Indicator Data

Between November 2021 and December 2021, total Medicaid and CHIP enrollment increased by 0.5 to 2.0 percent in 36 states. In Missouri and Oklahoma, total Medicaid and CHIP enrollment increased by 3.2 and 2.1 percent, respectively, likely driven by the states' recent Medicaid expansions. In 10 states and the District of Columbia, total Medicaid and CHIP enrollment increased by 0.0 to 0.5 percent. Total Medicaid and CHIP enrollment decreased by 0.0 to 0.5 percent in Delaware and Rhode Island.

Percentage change in Medicaid and CHIP enrollment



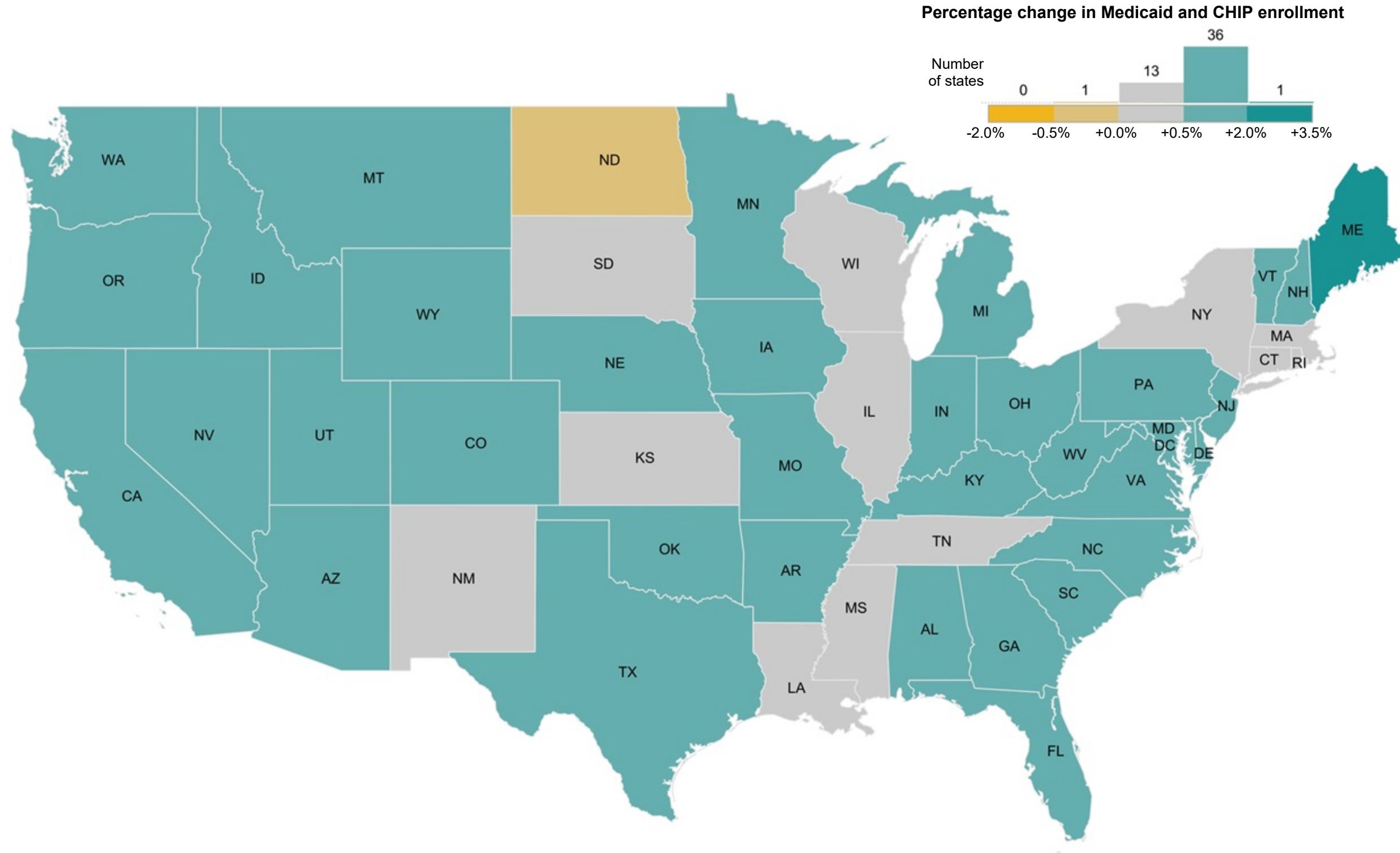
Source: Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility and Enrollment Performance Indicator Data as of March 29, 2022.

Note: This analysis includes preliminary enrollment data from 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Data context: (1) In Delaware, total Medicaid and CHIP enrollment decreased by 0.1 percent (237 individuals) in December 2021, driven by 1.4 percent decrease in child enrollment (1,751 individuals). The state attributed the enrollment decline to its processing of CHIP renewals. (2) In Rhode Island, total Medicaid and CHIP enrollment decreased by less than 0.1 percent (39 individuals) in December 2021, driven by a 0.6 percent decrease in child Medicaid enrollment (505 individuals). The state attributed the enrollment decline to individuals either aging out of the "child" category or requesting a voluntary withdrawal from Medicaid (e.g., as children gained coverage through a parent's new employer-sponsored health insurance).

Figure 3b. Change in total Medicaid and CHIP enrollment, December 2021 to January 2022, CMS Performance Indicator Data

Between December 2021 and January 2022, total Medicaid and CHIP enrollment increased by 0.5 to 2.0 percent in 35 states and the District of Columbia. In Maine, total Medicaid and CHIP enrollment increased by 2.7 percent. In 13 states, total Medicaid and CHIP enrollment increased by 0.0 to 0.5 percent. Total Medicaid and CHIP enrollment decreased by 0.4 percent in North Dakota.

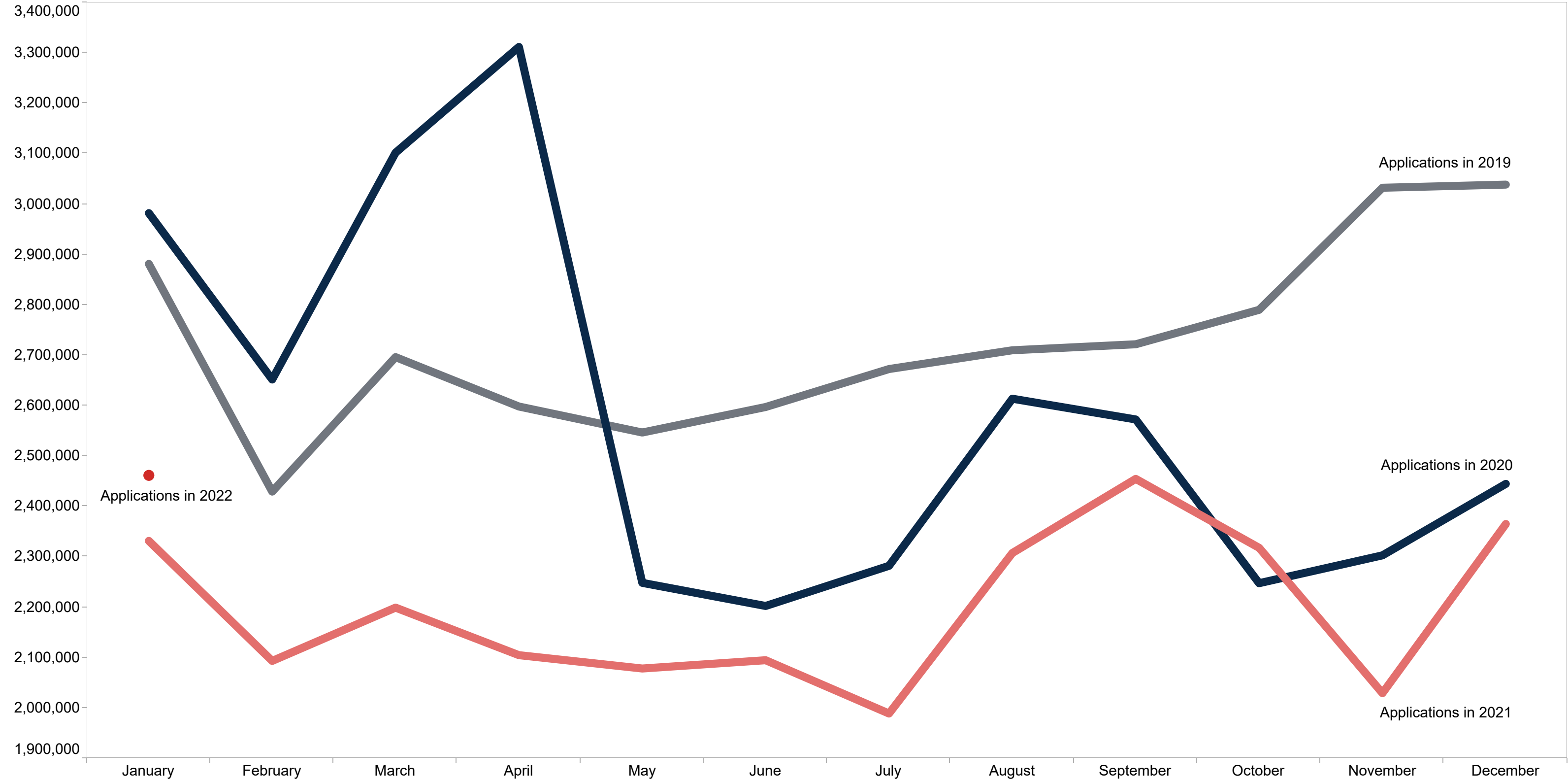


Source: Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility and Enrollment Performance Indicator Data as of March 29, 2022.

Note: This analysis includes preliminary enrollment data from 50 states and the District of Columbia.

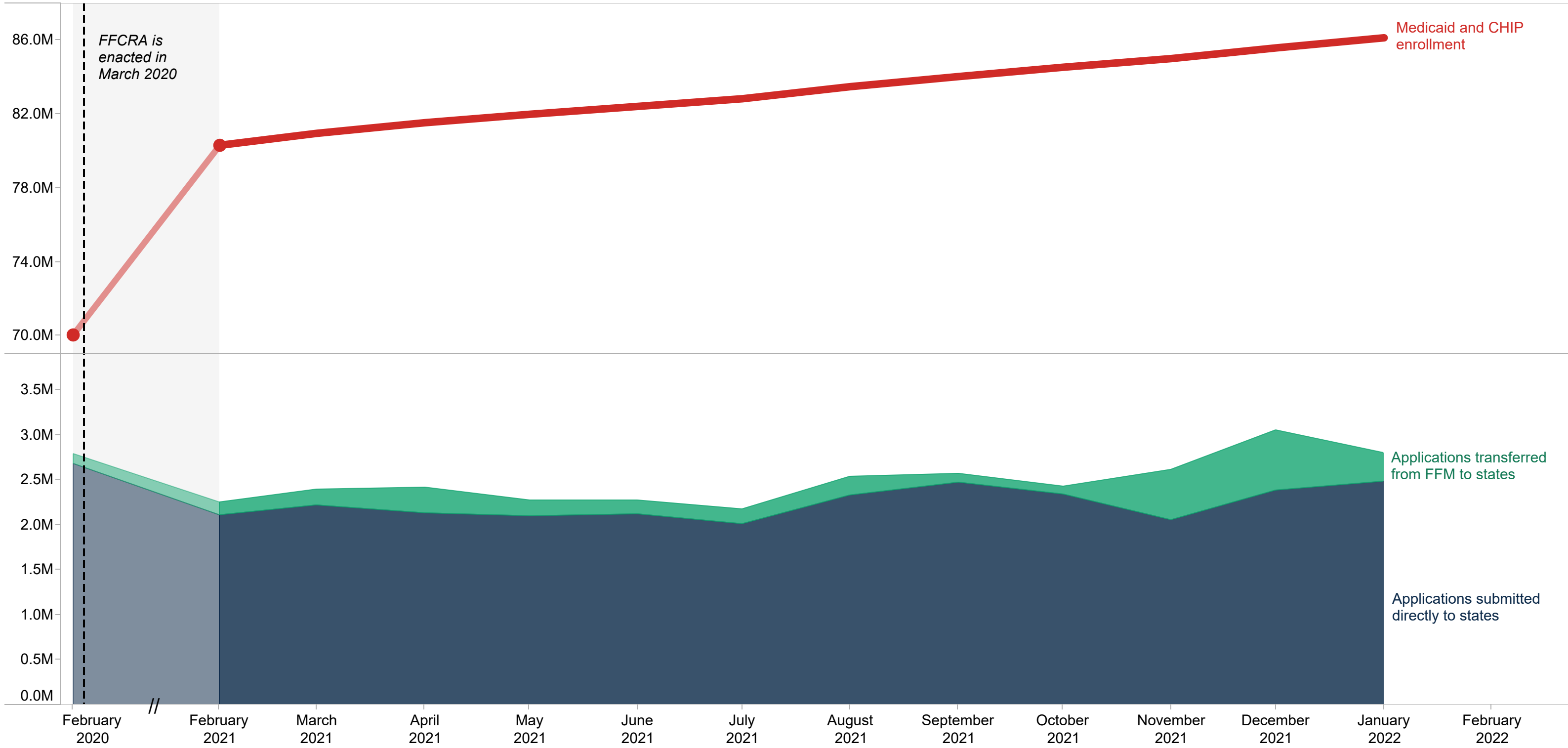
Data context: (1) In Maine, total Medicaid and CHIP enrollment increased by 2.7 percent (9,104 individuals) in January 2022, driven by an 8.6 percent increase in child Medicaid enrollment (9,804 individuals). As of April 14, 2022, the state is investigating the cause of the reported increase in enrollment. (2) North Dakota reported a 0.4 percent decrease (485 individuals) in total Medicaid and CHIP enrollment in January 2022. The state attributed this decrease to a reporting error and is actively working on correcting this error.

Figure 4. National Medicaid and CHIP applications submitted directly to states from 2019 to 2022, CMS Performance Indicator Data



Source: Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility and Enrollment Performance Indicator Data as of March 29, 2022.
Note: Applications submitted directly to states include applications received by any state agency with the authority to make Medicaid or CHIP eligibility determinations, including the Medicaid agency, a separate CHIP agency, or a state-based marketplace. Applications transferred from the FFM are not included. This analysis includes preliminary applications data from 47 states and the District of Columbia. Kansas, Maine, and Tennessee are excluded because these states did not report applications data for one or more months between January 2019 and January 2022.

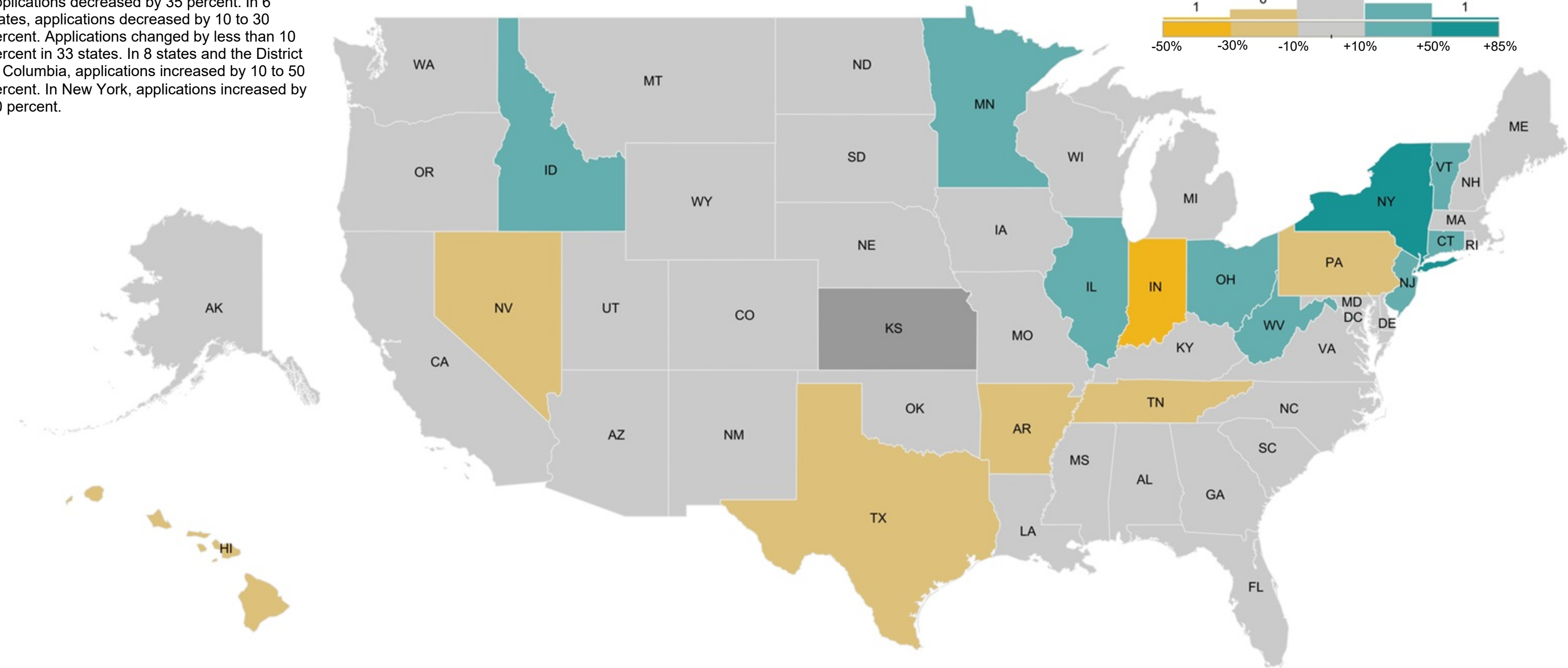
Figure 5. Comparison of Medicaid and CHIP enrollment with the number of applications received, February 2020 to January 2022, CMS Performance Indicator Data



Source: Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility and Enrollment Performance Indicator Data as of March 29, 2022.
Note: Applications submitted directly to states include applications received by any state agency with the authority to make Medicaid or CHIP eligibility determinations, including the Medicaid agency, a separate CHIP agency, or a state-based marketplace. Applications transferred from the FFM to states include the total number of accounts electronically transferred from the FFM to states for Medicaid or CHIP. This analysis includes preliminary enrollment, applications, and account transfer data from 48 states and the District of Columbia. Kansas and Maine did not report data on applications submitted directly to the state for one or more months between February 2020 and January 2022, and so are excluded from this analysis.
Data quality: Kentucky, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, and Pennsylvania unexpectedly reported applications transferred from the FFM to the state in at least one month after having transitioned to a state-based marketplace. These five states are retained in the analysis despite this data quality concern.

Figure 6a. Change in Medicaid and CHIP applications submitted directly to states, November 2021 to December 2021, CMS Performance Indicator Data

Nationally, the number of Medicaid and CHIP applications submitted directly to states was about 16 percent higher in December 2021 compared to November 2021. In Indiana, applications decreased by 35 percent. In 6 states, applications decreased by 10 to 30 percent. Applications changed by less than 10 percent in 33 states. In 8 states and the District of Columbia, applications increased by 10 to 50 percent. In New York, applications increased by 80 percent.



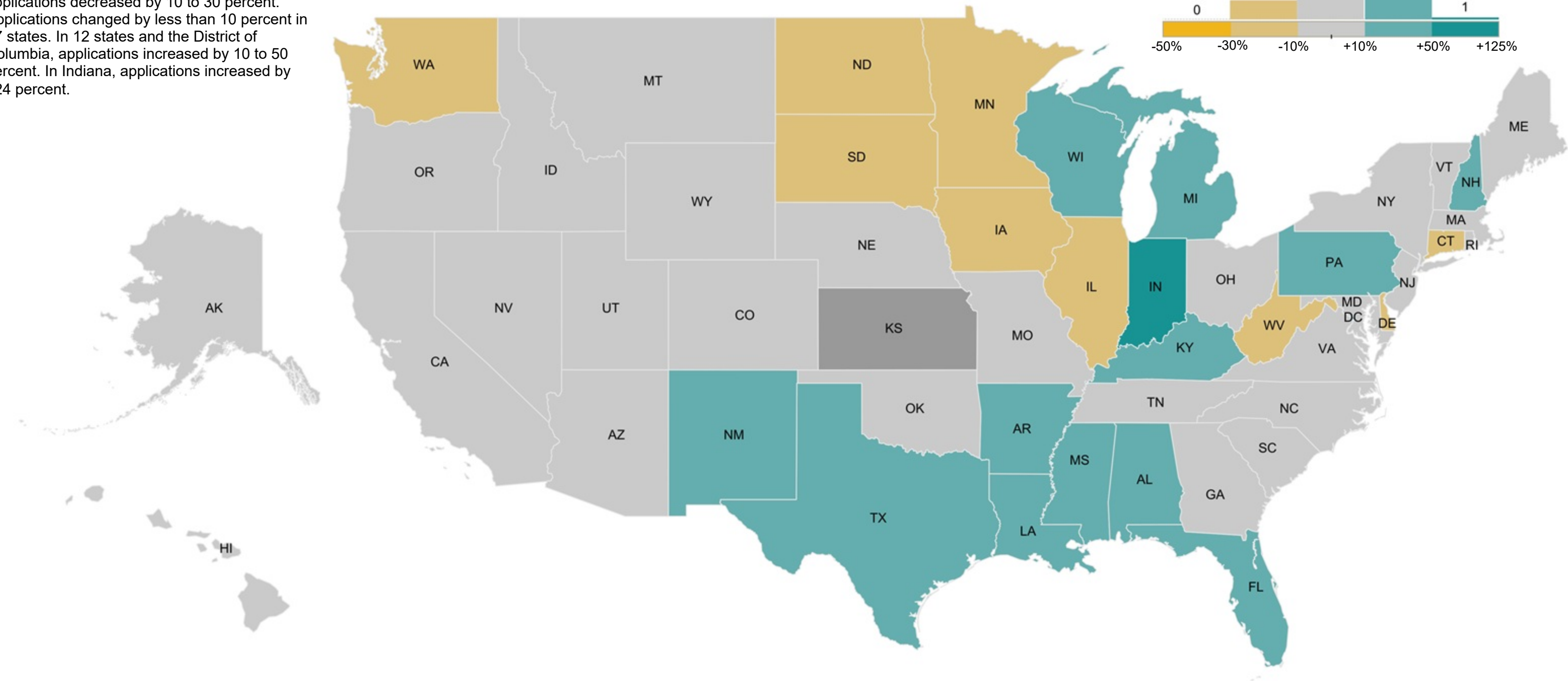
Source: Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility and Enrollment Performance Indicator Data as of March 29, 2022.

Note: Applications submitted directly to states include applications received by any state agency with the authority to make Medicaid or CHIP eligibility determinations, including the Medicaid agency, a separate CHIP agency, or a state-based marketplace. Applications transferred from the FFM are not included. This analysis includes preliminary applications data from 49 states and the District of Columbia. Kansas is excluded because the state did not report applications data for November 2021 and December 2021.

Data context: In New York, applications increased by 80 percent (375,796 applications) from November 2021 to December 2021; this represents a larger absolute change than all other states combined and is driving the national trend. If New York were excluded, then total applications across all other states would have decreased by about 3 percent (44,842 applications). As of April 14, 2022, New York is investigating the cause of the reported increase in applications.

Figure 6b. Change in Medicaid and CHIP applications submitted directly to states, December 2021 to January 2022, CMS Performance Indicator Data

Nationally, the number of Medicaid and CHIP applications submitted directly to states was about 4 percent higher in January 2022 compared to December 2021. In 9 states, applications decreased by 10 to 30 percent. Applications changed by less than 10 percent in 27 states. In 12 states and the District of Columbia, applications increased by 10 to 50 percent. In Indiana, applications increased by 124 percent.



Source: Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility and Enrollment Performance Indicator Data as of March 29, 2022.

Note: Applications submitted directly to states include applications received by any state agency with the authority to make Medicaid or CHIP eligibility determinations, including the Medicaid agency, a separate CHIP agency, or a state-based marketplace. Applications transferred from the FFM are not included. This analysis includes preliminary applications data from 49 states and the District of Columbia. Kansas is excluded because the state did not report applications data for December 2021 and January 2022.

Data context: In Indiana, applications increased by 124 percent (16,142 applications) from December 2021 to January 2022. Indiana confirmed its data are accurate; applications increased in January 2022 following a seasonal decline in November and December 2021.

Appendices

Appendix A. National Medicaid and CHIP enrollment, December 2019 to January 2022

Date	Medicaid and CHIP enrollment	Medicaid enrollment	CHIP enrollment
December 2019	70,626,835	64,000,680	6,626,155
January 2020	70,739,195	64,098,670	6,640,525
February 2020	70,687,860	64,027,737	6,660,123
March 2020	70,976,240	64,281,892	6,694,348
April 2020	72,418,165	65,677,618	6,740,547
May 2020	73,559,217	66,853,058	6,706,159
June 2020	74,699,696	68,016,386	6,683,310
July 2020	75,586,191	68,890,063	6,696,128
August 2020	76,546,335	69,854,698	6,691,637
September 2020	77,352,267	70,633,734	6,718,533
October 2020	78,163,979	71,411,134	6,752,845
November 2020	78,938,471	72,166,966	6,771,505
December 2020	79,782,581	72,995,197	6,787,384
January 2021	80,563,040	73,777,345	6,785,695
February 2021	81,065,712	74,241,457	6,824,255
March 2021	81,721,120	74,885,342	6,835,778
April 2021	82,301,711	75,447,542	6,854,169
May 2021	82,761,078	75,888,651	6,872,427
June 2021	83,195,041	76,302,278	6,892,763
July 2021	83,614,777	76,705,180	6,909,597
August 2021	84,275,726	77,346,133	6,929,593
September 2021	84,828,543	77,879,760	6,948,783
October 2021	85,338,803	78,408,541	6,930,262
November 2021	85,813,716	78,864,747	6,948,969
December 2021	86,396,872	79,436,046	6,960,826
January 2022	86,953,387	79,982,228	6,971,159

Source: Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility and Enrollment Performance Indicator Data as of March 29, 2022.
Note: This table summarizes Medicaid and CHIP enrollment since December 2019. This table is provided as a supplement to Figure 1, and includes preliminary enrollment data from 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Appendix B. National adult and child enrollment in Medicaid and CHIP, December 2019 to January 2022

Date	Adult Medicaid enrollment	Child Medicaid and CHIP enrollment	Child Medicaid enrollment	Child CHIP enrollment
December 2019	33,870,983	35,047,779	28,519,074	6,528,705
January 2020	33,995,955	35,040,608	28,496,798	6,543,810
February 2020	33,956,090	35,025,981	28,463,375	6,562,606
March 2020	34,034,610	35,194,886	28,601,431	6,593,455
April 2020	35,028,350	35,608,582	28,969,156	6,639,426
May 2020	35,709,894	36,031,961	29,428,694	6,603,267
June 2020	36,416,510	36,443,254	29,864,735	6,578,519
July 2020	36,946,274	36,777,509	30,189,171	6,588,338
August 2020	37,552,472	37,106,481	30,524,234	6,582,247
September 2020	38,077,302	37,371,537	30,764,812	6,606,725
October 2020	38,587,198	37,652,095	31,013,765	6,638,330
November 2020	39,099,406	37,896,263	31,242,079	6,654,184
December 2020	39,690,199	38,129,375	31,461,546	6,667,829
January 2021	40,237,825	38,343,406	31,679,134	6,664,272
February 2021	40,555,718	38,511,653	31,810,602	6,701,051
March 2021	40,988,792	38,721,058	32,010,173	6,710,885
April 2021	41,374,944	38,899,702	32,172,268	6,727,434
May 2021	41,675,964	39,040,510	32,296,195	6,744,315
June 2021	41,945,921	39,189,564	32,426,912	6,762,652
July 2021	42,312,260	39,230,415	32,452,534	6,777,881
August 2021	42,746,311	39,441,270	32,644,912	6,796,358
September 2021	43,118,354	39,608,591	32,793,633	6,814,958
October 2021	43,475,672	39,749,560	32,953,575	6,795,985
November 2021	43,832,747	39,852,782	33,039,269	6,813,513
December 2021	44,272,039	39,985,151	33,160,789	6,824,362
January 2022	44,659,780	40,137,875	33,304,349	6,833,526

Source: Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility and Enrollment Performance Indicator Data as of March 29, 2022.
Note: This table summarizes adult and child enrollment in Medicaid and CHIP since December 2019. This table is provided as a supplement to Figure 2, and includes preliminary enrollment data from 49 states and the District of Columbia. Arizona is excluded from both Figure 2 and Appendix B because the state did not report the breakouts for adult and child enrollment between February 2020 and January 2022.

Background

- This is a Center for Medicaid & CHIP Services (CMCS) Medicaid and CHIP Coverage Learning Collaborative (MAC LC) project that monitors Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) enrollment trends, primarily using the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (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 MAC LC has enabled CMS to more effectively identify issues and also monitor and improve program performance.
- This snapshot is a companion to the December 2021 and January 2022 Medicaid & CHIP Application, Eligibility, and Enrollment Data posted on [Medicaid.gov](https://www.Medicaid.gov).
- 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 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](https://www.Data.Medicaid.gov).