ACAP

The Medicaid Voter

June 2021

Executive Summary

Medicaid touches all of us. Medicaid and CHIP help more than 80 million new mothers, growing children, members of working families, and aging seniors. Medicaid is not an "us versus them" issue. Medicaid is us.

Medicaid has a role to play in the urgent crises of this moment. Our nation faces a series of challenges – a historic pandemic and an urgent demand for racial justice foremost among them. COVID-19 has exposed critical fault lines in our health care system, and reaffirmed the role of a strong safety net in promoting public health. Any effort to promote racial justice must reckon with structural racism in the health care system, as well as the underlying social determinants of health in housing, employment, and transportation.

Medicaid benefits working Americans. Nearly 60 percent of adults with Medicaid coverage work. Nearly half of them work for small businesses with fewer than 50 employees. The vast majority of those who are not have reasons for not working, such as sickness or disability. Nearly two-thirds of older and disabled Americans rely on Medicaid to help pay for nursing homes and care, so that family members need not choose between being a caregiver or continuing to work.

Medicaid has become an issue of growing political salience at both the state and federal level. This white paper tracks the role of Medicaid in multiple election campaigns since 2019. This white paper also provides data about the number of persons in each state and Congressional District enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP, and the estimated number of Americans who have benefited from Medicaid expansion under the Affordable Care Act.

2021 Findings

- Medicaid enrollee populations increased 9.4 percent year-over-year, from November 2019 to November 2020. Medicaid populations increased in 48 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. Medicaid populations decreased in Texas and Maine.
- Of the 10 Congressional Districts with the largest total Medicaid enrollment population, 6 are represented by Republicans and four by Democrats.
- Of the 10 Congressional Districts with the largest total CHIP enrollment, 4 are represented by Republicans and 6 are represented by Democrats.
- Of the 10 Congressional Districts with the largest Medicaid expansion population, 6 are represented by Republicans and four by Democrats.
- In the 2020 Presidential election, the Medicaid expansion population exceeded the margin of victory in seven states totaling 65 electoral votes – Alaska, Arizona, Maine, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico and Pennsylvania.

About ACAP

The Association for Community Affiliated Plans (ACAP) is a national trade association which represents not-for-profit Safety Net Health Plans. ACAP plans serve more than twenty million enrollees through Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), Medicare Advantage, and Marketplaces.

As a voice for Medicaid, ACAP's mission is to strengthen not-for-profit Safety Net Health Plans in their work to improve the health and well-being of people with low incomes or significant health needs.

Nearly 60 percent of adults with Medicaid coverage work; *of those, nearly half work for small businesses under 50 employees.*

ACAP has been an advocate for public policy solutions that strengthen health care in the United States. In late June 2017, ACAP launched the *Medicaid is US* campaign to champion Medicaid during the debate over repeal and replacement of the Affordable Care Act. ACAP crafted a public affairs campaign that targeted Senators who were open to persuasion on retention of the Affordable Care Act in swing states such as Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Ohio, West Virginia, Nevada, Maine, and Louisiana.

The Bipartisan Roots of Medicaid

Medicaid was created with the passage of the Social Security Amendments of 1965, signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson on July 30, 1965. The bill had strong bipartisan support in Congress, passing by a margin of 313-115 in the House of Representatives and 68-21 in the Senate. Sixty-five of 140 House Republicans voted in favor of Medicaid, including future West Virginia Governor Arch Moore, future New York City Mayor John Lindsay, future senators Charles Mathias of Maryland and Robert Stafford of Vermont, and New York Congressman Charles Goodell, father of NFL Commissioner Roger Goodell. Thirteen of 32 Senate Republicans voted to create Medicaid, including Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, Jacob Javits of New York, and Caleb Boggs of Delaware.

The Bipartisan Roots of CHIP

President Bill Clinton proposed a bipartisan effort to expand children's health insurance in the 1997 State of the Union address. President Clinton told a joint session of Congress: "Ten million children still lack health insurance -- 80 percent of them have working parents who pay taxes. That is wrong. My balanced budget will extend health coverage to up to 5 million of those children. Since nearly half of all children who lose their insurance do so because their parents lose or change a job, my budget will also ensure that people who temporarily lose their jobs can still afford to keep their health insurance. No child should be without a doctor just because a parent is without a job."

Senators Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) and Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.) jointly introduced S. 525, the Child Health Insurance and Lower Deficit (CHILD) Act on April 8, 1997. Five Republican Senators co-sponsored the CHILD Act, including Senator Susan Collins (R-Maine). Senators John Chafee (R-R.I.) and Jay Rockefeller (D-W.V.) subsequently introduced S. 674, the Children's Health Insurance Provides Security (CHIPS) Act. Companion House legislation, H.R. 1491, was introduced by Representatives Marge Roukema (R-N.J.) and John Dingell (D-Mich.).

The State Children's Health Insurance Program (S-CHIP) was ultimately incorporated as Title IV of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-33). Public Law 105-33 passed the House of Representatives on a vote of 346 to 85. On final passage, 193 Republicans voted in favor, including future Speaker John Boehner, future Ways and Means Chairman Kevin Brady, future Appropriations Ranking Member Kay Granger, and future Senators Mike Crapo, Rob Portman and Roger Wicker. The Senate adopted the conference report by a vote of 85 to 15, with 43 Republicans Senators voting in favor including Senators Chuck Grassley, Susan Collins, Richard Shelby and Mitch McConnell.

In 2009, President Barack Obama signed into law a five-year funding extension of the CHIP program, supported by 40 House Republicans and nine Republican Senators. In 2015, President Obama signed the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act, which extended the CHIP program for another two years. The bill passed by a margin of 392-37 in the House of Representatives and 92-8 in the Senate.

In 2018, President Donald Trump signed into law a ten-year extension of CHIP as part of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018. Sixty-seven House Republicans and 34 Senate Republicans voted in favor of extending CHIP funding.

The Role of Medicaid in Recent Elections

Kentucky, 2019

In 2014, Kentucky Governor Steve Beshear expanded Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act, ultimately extending health care to over 450,000 people. Following the election of Republican Matt Bevin in 2015, Kentucky obtained a waiver from CMS for the Kentucky Helping to Engage and Achieve Long Term Health (HEALTH) demonstration project. Kentucky HEALTH sought to place significant restrictions on the Medicaid expansion through the imposition of work requirements, monthly premiums, and coverage lockouts for failure to renew eligibility or report a change in circumstances in a timely fashion.

Implementation of the Kentucky HEALTH demonstration was delayed multiple times while federal courts considered arguments that the waiver violated the terms of the Affordable Care Act. This prompted Governor Bevin to issue an executive order in January 2018 that threatened to terminate Medicaid expansion in its entirety if a federal court rejected the demonstration.

The fate of the demonstration, and the larger issue of Medicaid expansion, became a significant issue in the 2019 Kentucky gubernatorial election. Governor Bevin was challenged by Democratic Attorney General Andy Beshear, son of former Governor Steve Beshear. In a May 2019 interview with Kentucky Public Radio, the younger Beshear offered the following defense of Medicaid, and decried work requirements as a subterfuge to deny coverage. Beshear stated: “On day one, if not hour one, I would rescind Matt Bevin’s Medicaid waiver. I believe health care is a basic human right. And under a Beshear-Coleman administration, we want to sign everyone in Kentucky up for some form of coverage. ... People on expanded Medicaid are already working. But to make them prove that they’re working, to create paperwork to do it, this administration hopes they won’t get it in and they can kick them off. Same thing with co-pays. It’s meant if somebody misses it by a day, they kick them off for six months.”

On November 5, 2019, Beshear defeated Bevin by a margin of 5,136 votes. On December 16, 2019, Beshear signed an executive order rescinding the Kentucky HEALTH waiver.

Louisiana, 2019

Louisiana launched its Medicaid expansion initiative in July 2016 under the leadership of Governor John Bel Edwards. Healthy Louisiana enrolled over 265,000 people in Medicaid expansion in its first month of existence, growing to over 400,000 enrollees by the beginning of 2019. An online dashboard tracked enrollment growth and highlighted key health benefits resulting from Medicaid expansion -- including increased preventive care visits, cancer screenings, diabetes and hypertension diagnoses, and treatments for substance abuse and behavioral health.

In his 2019 re-election campaign, Edwards’ most significant challenge came from two Republican opponents -- U.S. Representative Ralph Abraham and construction executive Eddie Rispone. Edwards unapologetically ran on his health care record. "Expanding Medicaid is the biggest, easiest decision that I'm going to make as governor," Edwards said. "Unlike the other Southern states across the country, Louisiana has not had a single rural hospital to close. And that's due in large part to the Medicaid expansion."

Abraham criticized the implementation of Medicaid expansion, but stopped far short of advocating repeal of the program. However, Abraham’s position was complicated by his steadfast opposition to the Affordable Care Act while in Congress. In a September 2019 interview with the Associated Press, Abraham described his health care position thusly -- "Obamacare? A complete mess, absolutely," he said. But asked if that assessment applies to Medicaid expansion, Abraham replied: "Not necessarily." Rispone called for freezing new Medicaid enrollment and performing additional eligibility verifications for people enrolling in the program.

In the first round of voting in Louisiana’s all-candidate primary, Abraham received just 23.6 percent of the vote and failed to advance to the runoff election. Edwards won the runoff election by a margin of 40,212 votes out of more than 1.5 million cast.

Virginia, 2019

In February 2018, 19 Republican members of the House of Delegates voted for a budget that included Medicaid expansion. That May, four Republican state senators supported Medicaid expansion as well. Of these 23 legislators, only two—Delegate Christopher Peace (R-Hanover) and Delegate Robert Thomas (R-Stafford)—were defeated for renomination in a Republican primary. Peace was ousted in a low-turnout convention of Republican activists. Thomas was defeated for renomination by just 141 votes by Paul Milde III. Milde subsequently lost the November general election to Democrat Joshua Cole, a supporter of Medicaid expansion, by a margin of 1,000 votes.

The 2019 legislative elections in Virginia featured victories by a number of candidates who supported Medicaid expansion. At present, there are bipartisan majorities supportive of Medicaid expansion by a margin of 24-16 in the Senate and 65-35 in the House of Delegates.

Oklahoma, 2020

On June 30, 2020, Oklahoma voters went to the polls and narrowly approved a Constitutional amendment to expand Medicaid. The "Yes" vote prevailed in three of five Congressional Districts -- Rep. Kevin Hern's 1st District, Rep. Tom Cole's 4th District, and Rep. Stephanie Bice's 5th District *(See Figure 1.)*

Figure 1. Voting Results for Oklahoma State Question 802 (Medicaid Expansion) by Congressional District

DISTRICT	YES	NO
OK-01	55.21%	44.79%
OK-02	43.75%	56.25%
OK-03	39.64%	57.86%
OK-04	50.36%	49.64%
OK-05	57.90%	36.16%
STATEWIDE	**50.49%**	**49.51%**

Although Oklahoma has voter registration by party, a formal breakdown of the partisan makeup of the electorate has not yet been issued by the Oklahoma State Elections Board. However, an informal estimate of the partisan makeup of the June 30 election can be determined from reviewing statewide vote totals.

In the Republican primary for the U.S. Senate, 375,227 Oklahomans voted. Meanwhile, 271,175 voters cast ballots in the Democratic Senate primary. Based on these statewide numbers, the June 30 electorate was approximately 58 percent Republican. In the Medicaid referendum, a total of 674,591 ballots were cast—340,572 in favor of Medicaid expansion and 334,019 against. Medicaid expansion could not have passed without crossover support from a significant number of Republican voters.

If **all** 271,175 registered Democrats and independents who voted in the Democratic primary cast ballots in favor of Medicaid expansion, then at least 69,000 voters from the June 30 Republican primary must have voted "Yes" on the referendum.

However, due to historic patterns of voter registration in Oklahoma, it is unreasonable to assume that 100 percent of Democratic voters in the June 30 referendum were "Yes" voters on the Medicaid referendum. Democrats hold a party registration advantage over Republicans in 29 Oklahoma counties, largely in the southeastern part of the state; in 27 of these 29 counties, the "No" vote prevailed. Cherokee and Pontotoc Counties were the only jurisdictions that had both a Democratic advantage in party registration and majority support for Medicaid expansion.

Medicaid expansion could not have passed without crossover support from a significant number of Republican voters.

National polling on health care issues regularly finds support for Medicaid expansion among 90 percent of Democrats. Using those national figures as a baseline, this white paper estimates that between 18 and 25 percent of Republican voters in Oklahoma voted in favor of Medicaid expansion in the June 30 referendum.

Missouri, 2020

The Show Me State held a statewide referendum on Amendment 2, a vote to expand Medicaid, on August 4, 2020. Missourians voted to expand Medicaid by a vote of 53.27 to 46.73 percent. The provisions of Amendment 2 sought to expand Medicaid eligibility in Missouri to adults 19 years old or older and younger than 65 whose income is 133 percent of the federal poverty level or below, effectively covering more than 230,000 uninsured Missourians.

The campaign for Medicaid expansion touched on conservative and populist themes to persuade Missourians to vote yes. One television advertisement, sponsored by the advocacy organization The Fairness Project, promised that Amendment 2 would "take our tax dollars back from D.C." and use Medicaid expansion to protect health care jobs, keep rural hospitals open and deliver health care to more veterans and Missouri families. [Disclosure: ACAP is a sponsor of the Fairness Project.] These ads also touted endorsements of Amendment 2 by local chambers of commerce throughout Missouri.

When considering the referendum results at the Congressional district level, the Missouri results mirrored those in Oklahoma, with voters favoring Medicaid expansion in Democratic districts and suburban Republican districts. The "Yes" vote carried the Congressional districts of Representatives Cori Bush, Ann Wagner, and Emanuel Cleaver. The margin of victory in the First Congressional District (which featured a highly competitive Democratic primary on the day of the referendum) was 119,680 votes, larger than the entire statewide margin of victory of 83,196 votes. It is highly likely that the contested primary in the First Congressional District increased voter turnout by enough votes to prove decisive to passing Amendment 2 statewide.

Despite a decisive six-point margin of victory at the polls, and a clear constitutional directive to enact Medicaid expansion, the Missouri legislature has failed to pass the enabling legislation that would honor the will of the voters and expand Medicaid. In May 2021, Governor Mike Parson withdrew the state's Medicaid expansion request that had been submitted to the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

Governor Parson noted, "Although I was never in support of MO HealthNet expansion, I always said that I would uphold the ballot amendment if it passed. The majority of Missouri voters supported it, and we included funds for the expansion in our budget proposal. However, without a revenue source or funding authority from the General Assembly, we are unable to proceed with the expansion at this time and must withdraw our State Plan Amendments to ensure Missouri's existing MO HealthNet program remains solvent.

Legislative opposition to Medicaid expansion was most clearly expressed by Republican state representative Justin Hill, who during a legislative debate over the budget said, "Even though my constituents voted for this lie, I am going to protect them from this lie."

Figure 2. Voting Results for Missouri Amendment 2 (Medicaid Expansion) by Congressional District

DISTRICT	YES	NO
MO-01	86.27%	13.73%
MO-02	62.94%	37.06%
MO-03	40.04%	59.96%
MO-04	42.69%	57.31%
MO-05	70.70%	29.30%
MO-06	45.79%	54.21%
MO-07	39.18%	60.82%
MO-08	33.24%	66.76%
STATEWIDE	**53.27%**	**46.73%**

North Carolina, 2020

Medicaid expansion was a key issue in the 2020 gubernatorial election in North Carolina, where incumbent Democrat Roy Cooper sought re-election. From the beginning of his first term, Cooper argued that a refusal to expand Medicaid deprived North Carolinians of benefits they had already paid for. Cooper told a business audience in January 2017, "You're already paying for it. North Carolina is paying federal taxes that is going to other states. There have been conservative Republican governors like Mike Pence, who is our vice president, like Chris Christie, like John Kasich, who understood that

this was an economic decision for their state and that it was important to do. So we're already paying for it. The decision has been made." Cooper also emphasized that expanding Medicaid would create 40,000 jobs in North Carolina, and would help keep rural hospitals open.

A statewide poll conducted by Harris Polling August 25-27, 2020 for the health care advocacy organization Care 4 Carolina found considerable support for Medicaid expansion in North Carolina, supporting expansion by a 75-16 percent margin. With respect to intensity, 56 percent of North Carolina voters strongly favored Medicaid expansion, while only 9 percent strongly opposed it. Support for Medicaid expansion was high across demographic and ideological lines, with expansion favored by 70 percent of men, 64 percent of Republicans and 60 percent of voters identifying as "very conservative." The highest demographic support for Medicaid expansion came from suburban white women, 91 percent of whom favored Medicaid expansion. Just 2 percent opposed it.

In November 2020, Cooper was re-elected as governor by a vote of 51.5 to 47.0 percent. Cooper improved his margin over his razor-thin victory in 2016, in which he won by just two-tenths of a percentage point, and fewer than 11,000 votes out of 2.6 million cast. The election also returned to office Republican majorities in both the state Senate and House of Representatives, leaving the fate of Medicaid expansion in the Tar Heel state doubtful for the foreseeable future.

Nevertheless, the election demonstrated the growing importance of Medicaid as political issue. The North Carolina Healthcare Association, which represents hospitals and health systems, used support for Medicaid expansion as one of its criteria in supporting candidates. In an October 2020 preview of elections in the Tar Heel State, Cody Hand, senior vice president of government relations for NCHA, told *Roll Call* "A lot more legislative races in suburban areas are also now adding Medicaid expansion as one of their points for their campaign."

Georgia, 2020

The resignation of Senator Johnny Isakson in 2019, combined with re-election campaign of Senator David Perdue, created the uncommon circumstance in which both U.S. Senate seats from Georgia were the subject of contested elections in 2020. Georgia's unique election system dictates that if no candidate commands an absolute majority on Election Day, the top two candidates advance to a runoff election.

Senator Perdue's Democratic opponent, Jon Ossoff, touted his support for Medicaid expansion and linked the issue to support for rural hospitals. Ossoff told one interviewer "Improving health and access to health care in rural Georgia will be one of my top priorities in the Senate. Nine rural hospitals have closed in the last 10 years in Georgia, and yet Senator Perdue still opposes Medicaid expansion, which would deliver vital support to strengthen rural hospitals in Georgia."

The vacancy created by Senator Isakson's resignation was filled by the appointment of Kelly Loeffler, who then had to run in a special election to serve the remainder of Isakson's term. Senator Loeffler was opposed by Reverend Raphael Warnock, formerly the senior pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta.

Warnock's advocacy for affordable health care dates back to March 2014, when he led a sit-in protest at the Georgia State Capitol, urging then-Governor Nathan Deal to support Medicaid expansion. On the campaign trail, Warnock used Biblical parables to illustrate political principles, telling crowds that Jesus "healed the sick, even those with preexisting conditions."

Ossoff and Warnock, went on to narrowly defeat Perdue and Loeffler in a January 6, 2021 runoff election. Their combined wins gave Democrats a majority in the United States Senate, creating unified Democratic control of the White House and Congress for the first time in 12 years.

Following the runoff election, a poll sponsored by the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* found that 71 percent of Georgians surveyed supported Medicaid expansion, including 97 percent of Democrats, 73 percent of independents, and 40 percent of Republicans.

2021 State-Level Polling

A February 2021 memo issued by the advocacy organization Data For Progress surveyed voters in eight of the 12 states that had not yet expanded Medicaid. The surveys found majority support for Medicaid expansion in seven of the eight states surveyed, and a plurality favored expansion in the eighth.

Figure 3. Voter Support for Medicaid Expansion in Non-Expansion States

STATE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Kansas	55%	23%
Georgia	55%	27%
North Carolina	53%	30%
Florida	52%	30%
Texas	52%	31%
Wisconsin	52%	26%
South Carolina	50%	33%
Alabama	45%	37%

Methodology

To estimate health care enrollment by Congressional district, this white paper first gathered statewide data for Medicaid, Medicaid Expansion (Group VIII) and CHIP enrollees. This white paper analyzed data from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) from November 2020. Specifically, this white paper cites statistics from State Medicaid and CHIP Applications, Eligibility Determinations, and Enrollment Data, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, November 2020 and Medicaid Enrollment - New Adult Group, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, November 2020. CMS data were then cross-referenced against U.S. Census data from the 2018 American Community Survey that estimated Medicaid enrollees by Congressional District. Statewide enrollment numbers for CHIP and Medicaid expansion were then apportioned across Congressional Districts in the same proportion as overall Medicaid enrollment. Similar methodology has been used by other health care research organizations, such as the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, to develop Congressional district estimates of Medicaid enrollees.

Table 1. Estimated Enrollment in Medicaid, CHIP and Expansion by Congressional District

District	Medicaid Population	CHIP Population	Expansion Population
ALABAMA	**913,844**	**98,640**	
AL-01	126,323	13,635	
AL-02	127,094	13,718	
AL-03	128,450	13,865	
AL-04	127,162	13,726	
AL-05	139,084	15,013	
AL-06	141,590	15,283	
AL-07	124,140	13,400	
ALASKA	**224,273**	**13,349**	**51,172**
ARIZONA	**1,825,481**	**117,321**	**423,482**
AZ-01	182,796	11,748	42,406
AZ-02	178,741	11,487	41,465
AZ-03	160,434	10,311	37,218
AZ-04	257,622	16,557	59,764
AZ-05	278,913	17,925	64,703
AZ-06	181,693	11,677	42,150
AZ-07	196,595	12,635	45,607
AZ-08	211,209	13,574	48,997
AZ-09	177,478	11,406	41,172
ARKANSAS	**837,821**	**35,940**	**250,431**
AR-01	186,442	7,998	55,729
AR-02	233,825	10,030	69,892
AR-03	219,500	9,416	65,610
AR-04	198,053	8,496	59,200

District	Medicaid Population	CHIP Population	Expansion Population
CALIFORNIA	**11,021,968**	**1,291,118**	**3,696,925**
CA-01	268,541	31,457	90,072
CA-02	265,531	31,104	89,063
CA-03	201,921	23,653	67,727
CA-04	257,960	30,218	86,523
CA-05	233,075	27,303	78,177
CA-06	187,093	21,916	62,754
CA-07	197,638	23,151	66,290
CA-08	156,931	18,383	52,637
CA-09	211,442	24,768	70,921
CA-10	182,084	21,329	61,074
CA-11	238,486	27,936	79,991
CA-12	205,677	24,093	68,987
CA-13	260,812	30,552	87,480
CA-14	222,730	26,091	74,707
CA-15	213,248	24,980	71,526
CA-16	180,163	21,104	60,429
CA-17	211,307	24,753	70,875
CA-18	195,487	22,899	65,569
CA-19	223,186	26,144	74,860
CA-20	235,936	27,638	79,136
CA-21	126,767	14,850	42,519
CA-22	217,098	25,431	72,818
CA-23	157,130	18,406	52,704
CA-24	225,379	26,401	75,595

District	Medicaid Population	CHIP Population	Expansion Population
CA-25	155,540	18,220	52,170
CA-26	175,359	20,542	58,818
CA-27	150,710	17,654	50,550
CA-28	172,862	20,249	57,980
CA-29	220,464	25,825	73,947
CA-30	237,210	27,787	79,563
CA-31	167,770	19,653	56,272
CA-32	156,233	18,301	52,403
CA-33	189,516	22,200	63,566
CA-34	130,266	15,259	43,693
CA-35	190,280	22,289	63,823
CA-36	204,862	23,998	68,714
CA-37	173,644	20,341	58,243
CA-38	158,086	18,518	53,024
CA-39	222,412	26,053	74,600
CA-40	142,135	16,650	47,674
CA-41	204,977	24,011	68,752
CA-42	244,849	28,682	82,126
CA-43	153,472	17,978	51,477
CA-44	148,771	17,427	49,900
CA-45	284,552	33,333	95,443
CA-46	396,844	46,486	133,107
CA-47	250,490	29,342	84,018
CA-48	335,890	39,346	112,662

District	Medicaid Population	CHIP Population	Expansion Population
CA-49	216,959	25,415	72,771
CA-50	189,927	22,248	63,704
CA-51	161,362	18,902	54,123
CA-52	250,530	29,347	84,031
CA-53	260,377	30,501	87,334
COLORADO	**1,381,994**	**71,390**	**380,442**
CO-01	189,814	9,805	52,253
CO-02	177,062	9,147	48,743
CO-03	174,629	9,021	48,073
CO-04	199,025	10,281	54,789
CO-05	208,662	10,779	57,442
CO-06	182,782	9,442	50,317
CO-07	250,019	12,915	68,827
CONNECTICUT	**898,364**	**19,208**	**267,885**
CT-01	183,055	3,914	54,586
CT-02	188,017	4,020	56,065
CT-03	176,637	3,777	52,672
CT-04	176,465	3,773	52,620
CT-05	174,191	3,724	51,942
DELAWARE	**241,541**	**17,374**	**106,551**
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	**240,666**	**11,188**	**62,488**
FLORIDA	**3,887,091**	**189,860**	
FL-01	132,305	6,462	
FL-02	139,194	6,799	
FL-03	167,912	8,201	

District	Medicaid Population	CHIP Population	Expansion Population
FL-04	152,670	7,457	
FL-05	156,810	7,659	
FL-06	191,633	9,360	
FL-07	153,990	7,521	
FL-08	198,603	9,700	
FL-09	227,254	11,100	
FL-10	167,102	8,162	
FL-11	156,127	7,626	
FL-12	118,005	5,764	
FL-13	128,911	6,296	
FL-14	101,712	4,968	
FL-15	155,731	7,606	
FL-16	191,971	9,377	
FL-17	156,241	7,631	
FL-18	157,632	7,699	
FL-19	169,169	8,263	
FL-20	121,070	5,914	
FL-21	137,391	6,711	
FL-22	122,909	6,003	
FL-23	99,941	4,881	
FL-24	99,388	4,854	
FL-25	100,097	4,889	
FL-26	91,654	4,477	
FL-27	91,670	4,477	
GEORGIA	**1,809,982**	**235,938**	

District	Medicaid Population	CHIP Population	Expansion Population
GA-01	129,207	16,843	
GA-02	118,364	15,429	
GA-03	128,934	16,807	
GA-04	127,480	16,618	
GA-05	123,009	16,035	
GA-06	127,097	16,568	
GA-07	128,317	16,727	
GA-08	117,621	15,332	
GA-09	147,181	19,186	
GA-10	145,844	19,011	
GA-11	138,505	18,055	
GA-12	132,503	17,272	
GA-13	140,168	18,271	
GA-14	105,752	13,785	
HAWAII	**354,152**	**25,666**	**107,314**
HI-01	197,800	14,335	59,937
HI-02	156,352	11,331	47,377
IDAHO	**344,245**	**27,043**	**105,145**
ID-01	186,742	14,670	57,038
ID-02	157,503	12,373	48,107
ILLINOIS	**2,862,987**	**304,590**	**655,276**
IL-01	200,451	21,326	45,879
IL-02	181,021	19,259	41,432
IL-03	164,222	17,471	37,587
IL-04	142,544	15,165	32,625

District	Medicaid Population	CHIP Population	Expansion Population
IL-05	145,448	15,474	33,290
IL-06	169,699	18,054	38,841
IL-07	158,753	16,890	36,335
IL-08	136,219	14,492	31,178
IL-09	152,162	16,188	34,827
IL-10	179,784	19,127	41,149
IL-11	167,611	17,832	38,362
IL-12	137,969	14,678	31,578
IL-13	173,989	18,511	39,822
IL-14	159,874	17,009	36,592
IL-15	146,088	15,542	33,436
IL-16	150,524	16,014	34,452
IL-17	144,483	15,371	33,069
IL-18	152,147	16,187	34,823
INDIANA	**1,625,133**	**108,043**	**309,510**
IN-01	195,618	13,005	37,256
IN-02	198,454	13,194	37,796
IN-03	172,508	11,469	32,855
IN-04	203,109	13,503	38,682
IN-05	178,243	11,850	33,947
IN-06	148,236	9,855	28,232
IN-07	174,116	11,576	33,161
IN-08	143,983	9,572	27,422
IN-09	210,866	14,019	40,160

District	Medicaid Population	CHIP Population	Expansion Population
IOWA	**656,502**	**80,947**	**172,180**
IA-01	147,064	18,133	38,570
IA-02	155,191	19,135	40,702
IA-03	197,059	24,297	51,682
IA-04	157,188	19,381	41,226
KANSAS	**360,312**	**65,334**	
KS-01	83,001	15,050	
KS-02	99,309	18,007	
KS-03	93,615	16,975	
KS-04	84,387	15,301	
KENTUCKY	**1,432,627**	**100,289**	**450,707**
KY-01	249,735	17,482	78,567
KY-02	247,539	17,329	77,876
KY-03	252,125	17,650	79,319
KY-04	213,420	14,940	67,142
KY-05	240,697	16,850	75,724
KY-06	229,110	16,039	72,079
LOUISIANA	**1,547,901**	**136,326**	**460,757**
LA-01	272,631	24,011	81,153
LA-02	281,504	24,792	83,794
LA-03	240,684	21,197	71,643
LA-04	261,351	23,018	77,795
LA-05	213,740	18,824	63,623
LA-06	277,992	24,483	82,749
MAINE	**230,606**	**13,702**	**76,167**

District	Medicaid Population	CHIP Population	Expansion Population
ME-01	116,575	6,927	38,504
ME-02	114,031	6,775	37,663
MARYLAND	**1,293,747**	**143,597**	**310,031**
MD-01	157,120	17,439	37,652
MD-02	176,727	19,615	42,350
MD-03	169,266	18,787	40,562
MD-04	144,659	16,056	34,666
MD-05	178,420	19,803	42,756
MD-06	145,644	16,165	34,902
MD-07	170,713	18,948	40,909
MD-08	151,200	16,782	36,233
MASSACHUSETTS	**1,501,633**	**198,031**	**336,735**
MA-01	151,026	19,917	33,867
MA-02	166,925	22,014	37,432
MA-03	151,242	19,945	33,915
MA-04	174,836	23,057	39,206
MA-05	176,033	23,215	39,475
MA-06	165,388	21,811	37,087
MA-07	184,756	24,365	41,431
MA-08	165,194	21,785	37,044
MA-09	166,233	21,922	37,277
MICHIGAN	**2,539,473**	**58,984**	**671,648**
MI-01	209,716	4,871	55,466
MI-02	190,959	4,435	50,505
MI-03	170,140	3,952	44,999

District	Medicaid Population	CHIP Population	Expansion Population
MI-04	191,655	4,452	50,690
MI-05	163,159	3,790	43,153
MI-06	211,971	4,923	56,063
MI-07	183,824	4,270	48,618
MI-08	208,357	4,839	55,107
MI-09	177,493	4,123	46,944
MI-10	171,882	3,992	45,460
MI-11	167,497	3,890	44,300
MI-12	184,858	4,294	48,892
MI-13	146,312	3,398	38,697
MI-14	161,649	3,755	42,754
MINNESOTA	**1,147,077**	**1,178**	**185,011**
MN-01	136,170	140	21,963
MN-02	135,769	139	21,898
MN-03	151,669	156	24,463
MN-04	158,982	163	25,642
MN-05	159,610	164	25,743
MN-06	123,538	127	19,925
MN-07	127,348	131	20,540
MN-08	153,991	158	24,837
MISSISSIPPI	**587,343**	**82,109**	
MS-01	149,203	20,858	
MS-02	114,535	16,012	
MS-03	137,589	19,235	
MS-04	186,015	26,004	

District	Medicaid Population	CHIP Population	Expansion Population
MISSOURI	**959,735**	**39,529**	
MO-01	107,530	4,429	
MO-02	116,889	4,814	
MO-03	114,491	4,716	
MO-04	116,492	4,798	
MO-05	122,342	5,039	
MO-06	137,406	5,659	
MO-07	121,071	4,987	
MO-08	123,513	5,087	
MONTANA	**242,811**	**26,935**	**95,805**
NEBRASKA	**257,454**	**34,844**	**22,120**
NV-01	101,068	13,679	8,684
NV-02	77,568	10,498	6,665
NV-03	78,818	10,667	6,772
NEVADA	**703,495**	**39,161**	**209,695**
NV-01	152,876	8,510	45,569
NV-02	170,952	9,516	50,957
NV-03	223,114	12,420	66,505
NV-04	156,554	8,715	46,665
NEW HAMPSHIRE	**191,609**	**16,274**	**52,421**
NH-01	93,483	7,940	25,575
NH-02	98,126	8,334	26,846
NEW JERSEY	**1,633,670**	**240,542**	**518,216**
NJ-01	153,798	22,645	48,786
NJ-02	138,119	20,337	43,813

District	Medicaid Population	CHIP Population	Expansion Population
NJ-03	146,033	21,502	46,323
NJ-04	149,523	22,016	47,430
NJ-05	133,033	19,588	42,200
NJ-06	122,912	18,098	38,989
NJ-07	123,367	18,165	39,133
NJ-08	123,975	18,254	39,326
NJ-09	136,723	20,131	43,370
NJ-10	135,482	19,948	42,976
NJ-11	143,233	21,090	45,435
NJ-12	127,471	18,769	40,435
NEW MEXICO	**766,939**	**40,892**	**256,424**
NM-01	254,858	13,589	85,211
NM-02	267,154	14,244	89,322
NM-03	244,926	13,059	81,890
NEW YORK	**5,982,734**	**608,490**	**1,881,383**
NY-01	212,125	21,575	66,707
NY-02	286,549	29,144	90,111
NY-03	248,362	25,260	78,102
NY-04	262,658	26,714	82,598
NY-05	275,512	28,022	86,640
NY-06	221,408	22,519	69,626
NY-07	229,248	23,316	72,091
NY-08	242,745	24,689	76,336
NY-09	221,774	22,556	69,741
NY-10	235,179	23,920	73,956

District	Medicaid Population	CHIP Population	Expansion Population
NY-11	226,006	22,987	71,072
NY-12	217,150	22,086	68,287
NY-13	217,038	22,074	68,252
NY-14	229,796	23,372	72,264
NY-15	152,400	15,500	47,925
NY-16	228,698	23,260	71,918
NY-17	249,621	25,388	78,498
NY-18	243,381	24,754	76,536
NY-19	198,184	20,157	62,323
NY-20	211,712	21,533	66,577
NY-21	199,379	20,278	62,699
NY-22	194,926	19,825	61,298
NY-23	214,831	21,850	67,558
NY-24	186,644	18,983	58,694
NY-25	211,052	21,466	66,369
NY-26	179,973	18,305	56,596
NY-27	186,385	18,957	58,612
NORTH CAROLINA	**1,673,017**	**289,520**	
NC-01	139,630	24,163	
NC-02	152,190	26,337	
NC-03	130,838	22,642	
NC-04	127,761	22,109	
NC-05	102,602	17,756	
NC-06	133,905	23,173	
NC-07	153,487	26,561	

District	Medicaid Population	CHIP Population	Expansion Population
NC-08	128,322	22,207	
NC-09	109,612	18,969	
NC-10	134,353	23,250	
NC-11	120,084	20,781	
NC-12	115,213	19,938	
NC-13	125,018	21,635	
NORTH DAKOTA	**103,567**	**2,445**	**19,692**
OHIO	**2,734,755**	**196,467**	**526,131**
OH-01	155,016	11,136	29,823
OH-02	163,439	11,742	31,444
OH-03	151,729	10,900	29,191
OH-04	159,719	11,474	30,728
OH-05	158,007	11,351	30,399
OH-06	163,010	11,711	31,361
OH-07	184,295	13,240	35,456
OH-08	189,401	13,607	36,438
OH-09	158,096	11,358	30,416
OH-10	188,577	13,548	36,280
OH-11	168,382	12,097	32,395
OH-12	185,318	13,313	35,653
OH-13	167,942	12,065	32,310
OH-14	188,866	13,568	36,335
OH-15	167,708	12,048	32,265
OH-16	185,249	13,308	35,639

District	Medicaid Population	CHIP Population	Expansion Population
OKLAHOMA	**722,661**	**132,113**	
OK-01	146,650	26,810	
OK-02	128,885	23,562	
OK-03	138,255	25,275	
OK-04	150,345	27,485	
OK-05	158,526	28,981	
OREGON	**986,438**	**137,036**	**461,989**
OR-01	189,723	26,356	88,855
OR-02	236,485	32,853	110,756
OR-03	176,847	24,568	82,825
OR-04	202,618	28,148	94,894
OR-05	180,765	25,112	84,660
PENNSYLVANIA	**3,048,410**	**172,885**	**765,577**
PA-01	142,191	8,064	35,710
PA-02	182,703	10,362	45,884
PA-03	250,768	14,222	62,978
PA-04	143,520	8,139	36,044
PA-05	204,988	11,626	51,481
PA-06	203,627	11,548	51,139
PA-07	136,579	7,746	34,300
PA-08	154,622	8,769	38,832
PA-09	192,467	10,915	48,336
PA-10	197,472	11,199	49,593
PA-11	204,383	11,591	51,329
PA-12	152,760	8,664	38,364

District	Medicaid Population	CHIP Population	Expansion Population
PA-13	129,385	7,338	32,494
PA-14	148,704	8,433	37,345
PA-15	142,986	8,109	35,909
PA-16	130,228	7,386	32,705
PA-17	159,484	9,045	40,053
PA-18	171,544	9,729	43,081
RHODE ISLAND	**289,993**	**30,934**	**66,686**
RI-01	138,156	14,737	31,770
RI-02	151,837	16,197	34,916
SOUTH CAROLINA	**1,005,524**	**100,101**	
SC-01	189,828	18,898	
SC-02	136,852	13,624	
SC-03	150,479	14,980	
SC-04	136,321	13,571	
SC-05	128,937	12,836	
SC-06	129,152	12,857	
SC-07	133,956	13,335	
SOUTH DAKOTA	**104,926**	**16,696**	
TENNESSEE	**1,428,673**	**131,023**	
TN-01	147,519	13,529	
TN-02	137,377	12,599	
TN-03	152,125	13,951	
TN-04	167,077	15,323	
TN-05	191,955	17,604	
TN-06	173,623	15,923	

District	Medicaid Population	CHIP Population	Expansion Population
TN-07	195,141	17,896	
TN-08	140,527	12,888	
TN-09	123,330	11,311	
TEXAS	**4,141,078**	**605,365**	
TX-01	99,709	14,576	
TX-02	144,349	21,102	
TX-03	130,966	19,145	
TX-04	138,097	20,188	
TX-05	122,910	17,968	
TX-06	101,812	14,883	
TX-07	116,798	17,074	
TX-08	129,116	18,875	
TX-09	119,059	17,405	
TX-10	159,521	23,320	
TX-11	111,678	16,326	
TX-12	103,451	15,123	
TX-13	96,107	14,049	
TX-14	119,735	17,504	
TX-15	71,943	10,517	
TX-16	93,151	13,617	
TX-17	118,867	17,377	
TX-18	95,016	13,890	
TX-19	170,594	24,938	
TX-20	122,540	17,914	
TX-21	135,544	19,815	

District	Medicaid Population	CHIP Population	Expansion Population
TX-22	136,094	19,895	
TX-23	121,522	17,765	
TX-24	95,967	14,029	
TX-25	126,880	18,548	
TX-26	176,222	25,761	
TX-27	96,147	14,055	
TX-28	84,333	12,328	
TX-29	69,073	10,097	
TX-30	96,620	14,124	
TX-31	139,640	20,413	
TX-32	115,592	16,898	
TX-33	68,485	10,012	
TX-34	75,802	11,081	
TX-35	129,194	18,886	
TX-36	108,548	15,868	
UTAH	**340,343**	**41,117**	**54,770**
UT-01	83,453	10,082	13,430
UT-02	80,417	9,715	12,941
UT-03	91,736	11,083	14,763
UT-04	84,737	10,237	13,636
VERMONT	**165,060**	**4,320**	**57,017**
VIRGINIA	**1,442,259**	**159,960**	**542,389**
VA-01	135,147	14,989	50,825
VA-02	131,886	14,627	49,598
VA-03	127,047	14,091	47,778

District	Medicaid Population	CHIP Population	Expansion Population
VA-04	135,703	15,051	51,034
VA-05	123,141	13,657	46,309
VA-06	141,817	15,729	53,333
VA-07	155,747	17,274	58,572
VA-08	113,070	12,541	42,522
VA-09	106,360	11,796	39,999
VA-10	140,160	15,545	52,710
VA-11	132,181	14,660	49,709
WASHINGTON	**1,810,417**	**71,128**	**549,684**
WA-01	185,353	7,282	56,277
WA-02	186,086	7,311	56,500
WA-03	169,952	6,677	51,601
WA-04	174,684	6,863	53,038
WA-05	206,878	8,128	62,813
WA-06	170,458	6,697	51,755
WA-07	182,192	7,158	55,318
WA-08	171,663	6,744	52,121
WA-09	184,564	7,251	56,038
WA-10	178,587	7,016	54,223
WEST VIRGINIA	**520,499**	**33,875**	**161,429**
WV-01	191,513	12,464	59,396
WV-02	175,308	11,409	54,370
WV-03	153,678	10,002	47,662
WISCONSIN	**1,123,653**	**72,514**	
WI-01	151,311	9,765	

District	Medicaid Population	CHIP Population	Expansion Population
WI-02	140,380	9,059	
WI-03	153,103	9,880	
WI-04	114,164	7,367	
WI-05	150,764	9,729	
WI-06	144,194	9,305	
WI-07	144,179	9,304	
WI-08	125,558	8,103	
WYOMING	**58,104**	**4,503**	
PUERTO RICO	**1,372,282**	**91,092**	**420,575**