

| Table 18: State Estimates of the Share of Medicaid Enrollees Who Will Be Determined Ineligible When the Continuous Enrollment Requirement Ends and Primary Reason(s) for Loss of Eligibility, January 2022 | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| State | Estimated Share of Medicaid Enrollees Who Will Be Determined Ineligible ^{1 2} | Anticipated Primary Reason(s) for Eligibility Loss Among People Who Will Likely Be Determined Ineligible: ³ | | | |
| | | Change in Income | Change in Circumstance | Enrollee Moved | Other Reason |
| Total | 13% | 24 | 15 | 3 | 11 |
| Alabama | | Y | | | |
| Alaska | | | | | |
| Arizona | | Y | | | |
| Arkansas | | Y | Y | Y | |
| California | 12% | Y | | | |
| Colorado | 28% | Y | Y | | |
| Connecticut | | | | | |
| Delaware | | Y | Y | | |
| District of Columbia | | | | | |
| Florida | 13% | Y | Y | | Y |
| Georgia | 11% | | Y | | |
| Hawaii | 31% | Y | | | |
| Idaho | | | | | |
| Illinois | | | | | |
| Indiana | 10% | | | | Y |
| Iowa | 10% | | | | Y |
| Kansas | | | Y | Y | |
| Kentucky | | Y | | | |
| Louisiana | 10% | Y | | | |
| Maine | | | | | |
| Maryland | 13% | | Y | | |
| Massachusetts | | | | | Y |
| Michigan | | | | | |
| Minnesota | | Y | Y | | |
| Mississippi | 14% | | Y | | |
| Missouri | | | Y | | |
| Montana | | Y | Y | | |
| Nebraska | 10% | Y | | | |
| Nevada | | Y | | | |
| New Hampshire | | Y | | | Y |
| New Jersey | | | | | |
| New Mexico | 10% | Y | | | |
| New York | | | | | |
| North Carolina | | | | | Y |
| North Dakota | | Y | Y | Y | |
| Ohio | | | | | Y |
| Oklahoma | 17% | Y | | | |
| Oregon | | Y | | | |
| Pennsylvania | 14% | Y | | | |
| Rhode Island | 12% | | Y | | |
| South Carolina | | | | | Y |
| South Dakota | | | | | |
| Tennessee | 15% | Y | | | |
| Texas | | | | | |
| Utah | 15% | | | | Y |
| Vermont | 17% | | Y | | |
| Virginia | | | | | Y |
| Washington | | Y | | | |
| West Virginia | 8% | Y | Y | | Y |
| Wisconsin | | | | | |
| Wyoming | 9% | Y | | | |
| SOURCE: Based on a national survey conducted by KFF with the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2022; table presents state plans in effect as of January 1, 2022. | | | | | |

Table 18 Notes

1. States were asked to estimate the number of people who will likely be determined ineligible once redeterminations and disenrollments resume at the end of the PHE. To standardize these numbers and allow for comparisons across states, we calculated the number of people states estimated would be determined ineligible as a percent of the state's total Medicaid enrollment as of July 31, 2021 as reported on *Medicaid & CHIP Monthly Applications, Eligibility Determinations, and Enrollment Reports: June 2017 - September 2021 (preliminary)*, as of February 28, 2021, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). Data can be accessed at <https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/medicaid-and-chip-monthly-enrollment/>.
2. Many states were unable to estimate the number of people who would will likely be determined ineligible when redeterminations resume or did not respond to the question.
3. States were asked to report whether they expect the primary reason why individuals will be disenrolled from Medicaid at the end of the PHE will be due to changes in income, changes in circumstances (aging out of children's coverage, end of pregnancy, etc.), out-of-state move, or other reason. If a state selected more than one reason, all selections are reported.