Figure 1. Denali KidCare Enrollment for Alaska Native Children
January 2006–July 2007

Source: Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, 2007.
Figure 2. Denali KidCare Cases Closed at Renewal
June 2005–June 2007

* Citizenship documentation rules implemented.
Source: Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, 2007.
Figure 3. Processing Timeliness of Arizona KidsCare Applications May 2006–August 2007

Percent processed within 30 days

Note: Application processing in Arizona’s KidsCare program is considered timely if it is completed within 30 days.
Figure 4. Average Processing Times for Arizona KidsCare Regular and Health-E Applications January 2007–June 2007

Number of days

Figure 5. Applications Pending at the Family Medical Clearinghouse for Kansas HealthWave January 2006–August 2007

Note: The Family Medical Clearinghouse handles about 85 percent of applications and renewals in the state. Source: Kansas Health Policy Authority, 2007.
Figure 6. Status of Kansas HealthWave Applications
May 2006–August 2007

* Citizenship documentation rule implemented. ** Additional Clearinghouse staff added.
Figure 7. Coverage Gaps for Panels of Children in Louisiana’s Medicaid Program

Percent of children with gaps

* These panels include the time, July 2006, when citizenship documentation rules were implemented.

Note: Each panel was followed for a two-year period. Panels included all children eligible in the beginning month who did not have coverage in the previous month and would not “age out” over the subsequent two years.

Source: Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, Division of Health Economics, 2007.
Figure 8. Louisiana Medicaid Renewals for Children by Method
June 2006 and August 2006

Note: Other methods account for less than 1 percent of renewals.
Figure 9. Cases Closed at Renewal for Procedural Reasons Among Children in Louisiana’s Medicaid Program June 2006–April 2007

Figure 10. Members Entering and Leaving the Ohio CFC Medicaid Program
April 2006–April 2007

Thousands

New members
Non-renewals

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, 2007.
Figure 11. Enrollment in Virginia’s FAMIS Plus Medicaid Program, 2003–2007

Source: Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services, 2008.
Figure 12. Sources of Care for Children in Virginia’s Medicaid Program: Usual and While Waiting for Coverage

- **Usual source of care**
- **Source of care while waiting for coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Care</th>
<th>Usual</th>
<th>Waiting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private doctor’s office</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health department clinic or facility</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community health center</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency room</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drop-in/24-hour facility</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N = 359. Children who received some or all of the care they needed while waiting for coverage.

Figure 13. Methods to Verify Citizenship for Children in Washington’s Public Insurance Programs
July 2006–June 2007

N = 449,265 verifications for applications and renewals.

Note: CMS has defined four levels, or tiers, of documents that can be used to prove citizenship, with preference given to the first two. Tier One is a U.S. passport, Certificate of Naturalization, or Certificate of U.S. Citizenship. Tier Two is a birth certificate or other specified record. Tier Three includes hospital, insurance, school, or religious records, and Tier Four specifies documents, as a last resort and subject to rigorous conditions, such as written affidavits. Documents to prove identity are also required for all but the first tier. Batch matches of birth certificates are considered the equivalent of Tier Two.

Figure 14. Children’s Enrollment in Washington’s Public Insurance Programs
July 2004–December 2007