Estimates of Children’s Coverage in 2016 under Different Policy Approaches

Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission
Chris Peterson
Overview of Presentation

• New estimates under hypothetical options, if separate CHIP had ended in 2016:
  – Enhance exchange coverage
    • Fix the family glitch
    • Fix the family glitch and eliminate premiums for children in state’s income range for separate CHIP
  – Expand mandatory Medicaid for children
    • 175% of the federal poverty level (FPL), $42,438 for a family of four in the 48 contiguous states
    • 200% FPL

• Discussion of potential next steps
If Separate CHIP Ended in 2016, 1.1 Million Children Would Have Become Uninsured

- Exchange subsidies: 1.4 million (36%)
- Employer sponsored: 1.2 million (33%)
- Uninsured: 1.1 million (31%)

Children Losing Separate CHIP = 3.7 million

Effect of Fixing the Family Glitch on Children Previously in Separate CHIP, 2016

- With separate CHIP: 3,715,000
- No separate CHIP: 1,148,000
- Fix family glitch: 1,000,000
- Fix family glitch and account for family ESI premiums: 1,091,000
- Fix family glitch and no premiums for CHIP-eligible children: 476,000

Note: ESI is employer-sponsored insurance. Modeled if separate CHIP coverage had ended in 2016. In the last scenario, exchange premiums would only be eliminated for children in the state’s income-eligibility range for separate CHIP.

Effect of Expanding Mandatory Medicaid on Children Previously in Separate CHIP

Note: ESI is employer-sponsored insurance. Modeled if separate CHIP coverage had ended in 2016.
Sources of Coverage Among All Children If Affordability Test Altered

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>With separate CHIP</th>
<th>No separate CHIP</th>
<th>Fix family glitch: Account for family ESI premiums</th>
<th>Fix family glitch and no premiums for CHIP-eligible children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured</td>
<td>2,876,000</td>
<td>4,009,000</td>
<td>3,714,000</td>
<td>3,146,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid</td>
<td>30,535,000</td>
<td>30,535,000</td>
<td>30,583,000</td>
<td>30,583,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange</td>
<td>1,323,000</td>
<td>2,644,000</td>
<td>4,069,000</td>
<td>5,151,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESI</td>
<td>38,713,000</td>
<td>39,930,000</td>
<td>38,774,000</td>
<td>38,260,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Separate CHIP</td>
<td>3,715,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: ESI is employer-sponsored insurance. Modeled if separate CHIP coverage had ended in 2016. In the last scenario, exchange premiums would only be eliminated for children in the state’s income-eligibility range for separate CHIP. Source: Urban Institute analysis of HIPSM, June 2015.
Sources of Coverage Among All Children If Mandatory Medicaid Expanded

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Medicaid to 175% FPL</th>
<th>Medicaid to 200% FPL</th>
<th>Separate CHIP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With separate CHIP</td>
<td>3,579,000</td>
<td>3,307,000</td>
<td>3,715,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No separate CHIP</td>
<td>4,009,000</td>
<td>3,307,000</td>
<td>3,715,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: ESI is employer-sponsored insurance. Modeled if separate CHIP coverage had ended in 2016.

Discussion

• Estimates only assessed impact on coverage, not on affordability to families, covered benefits, government spending, etc.

• Next steps
  – Update projections of children’s coverage:
    • 2018, when CHIP funding ends under current law
    • 2020, when maintenance of effort ends
  – Further exploration of policy approaches and their potential implications