



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



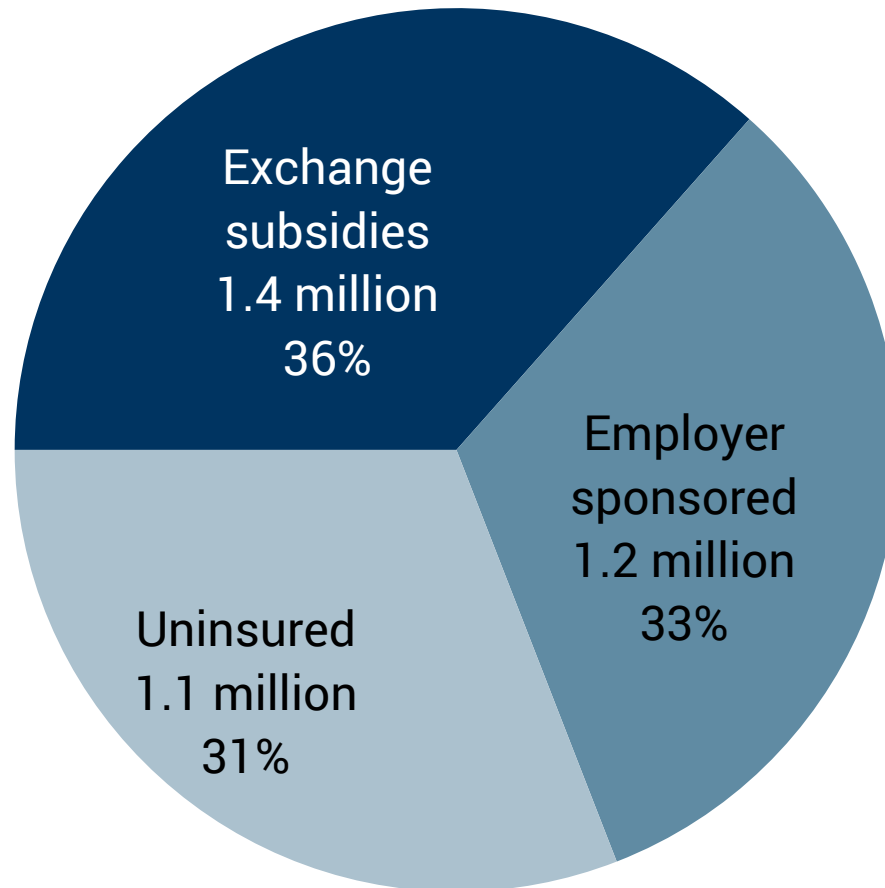
Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission

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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

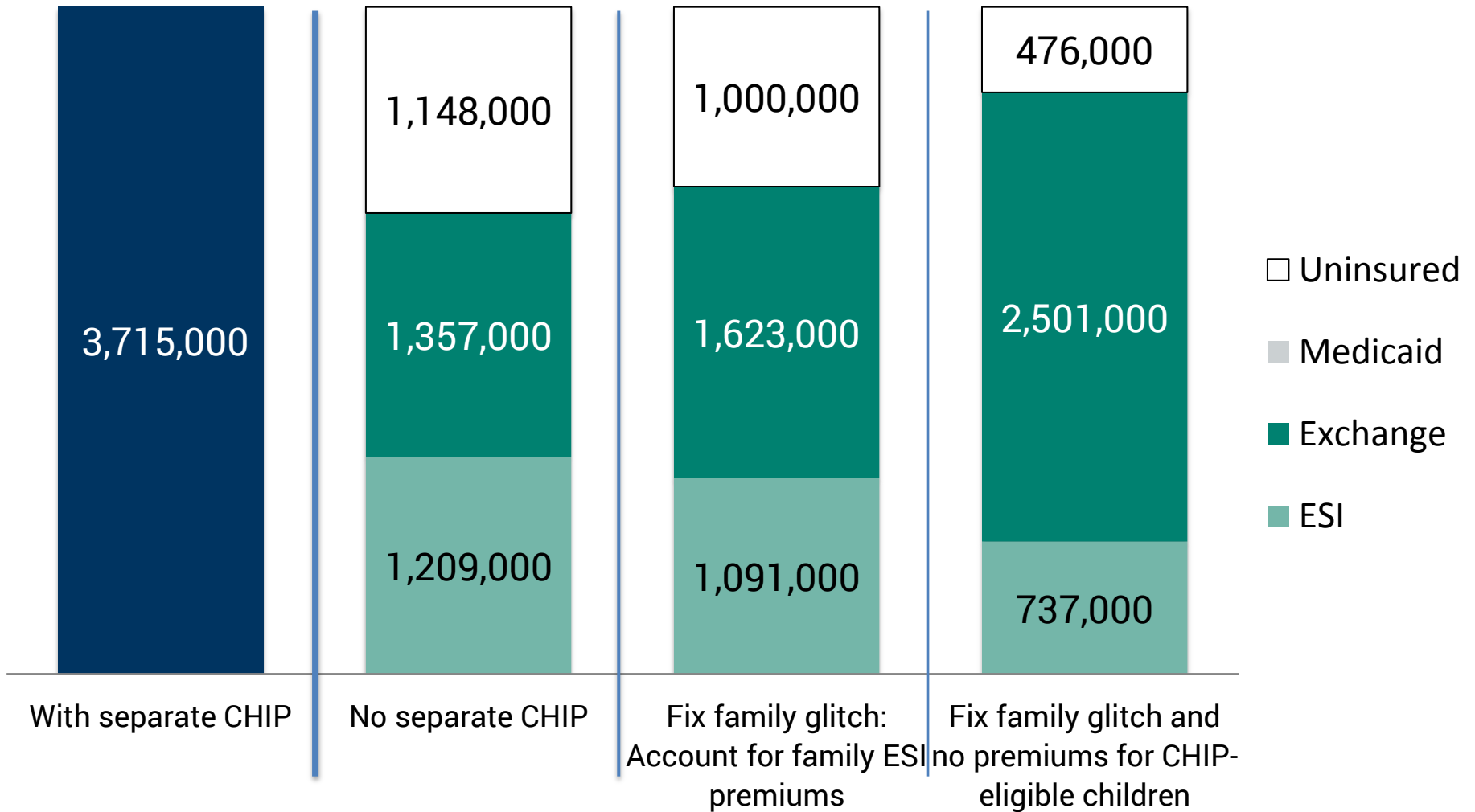
If Separate CHIP Ended in 2016, 1.1 Million Children Would Have Become Uninsured



Children Losing Separate CHIP = 3.7 million

Source: MACPAC's March 2015 report: Urban Institute analysis for MACPAC of Health Insurance Policy Simulation Model-American Community Survey (HIPSM-ACS).

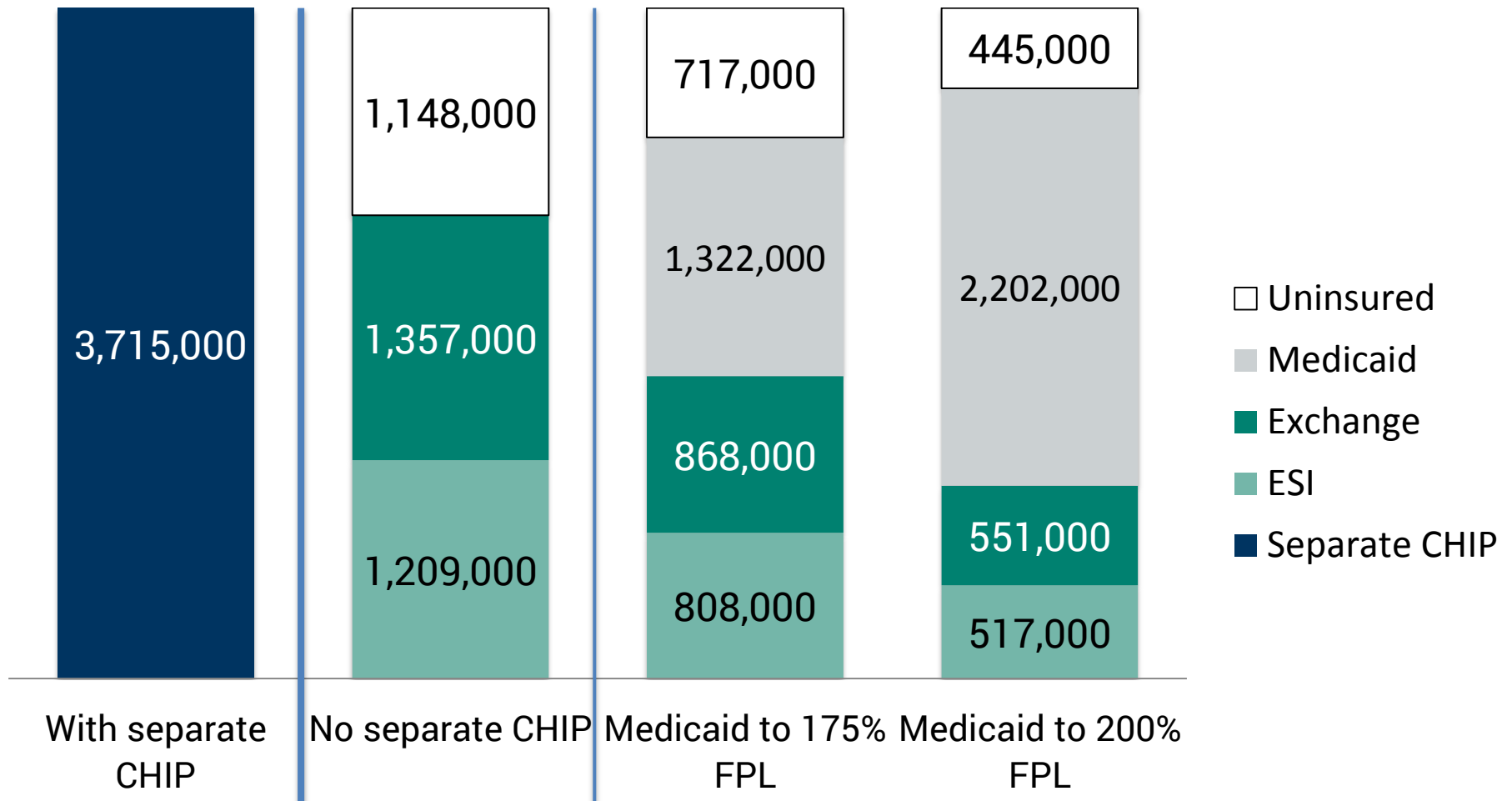
Effect of Fixing the Family Glitch on Children Previously in Separate CHIP, 2016



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.

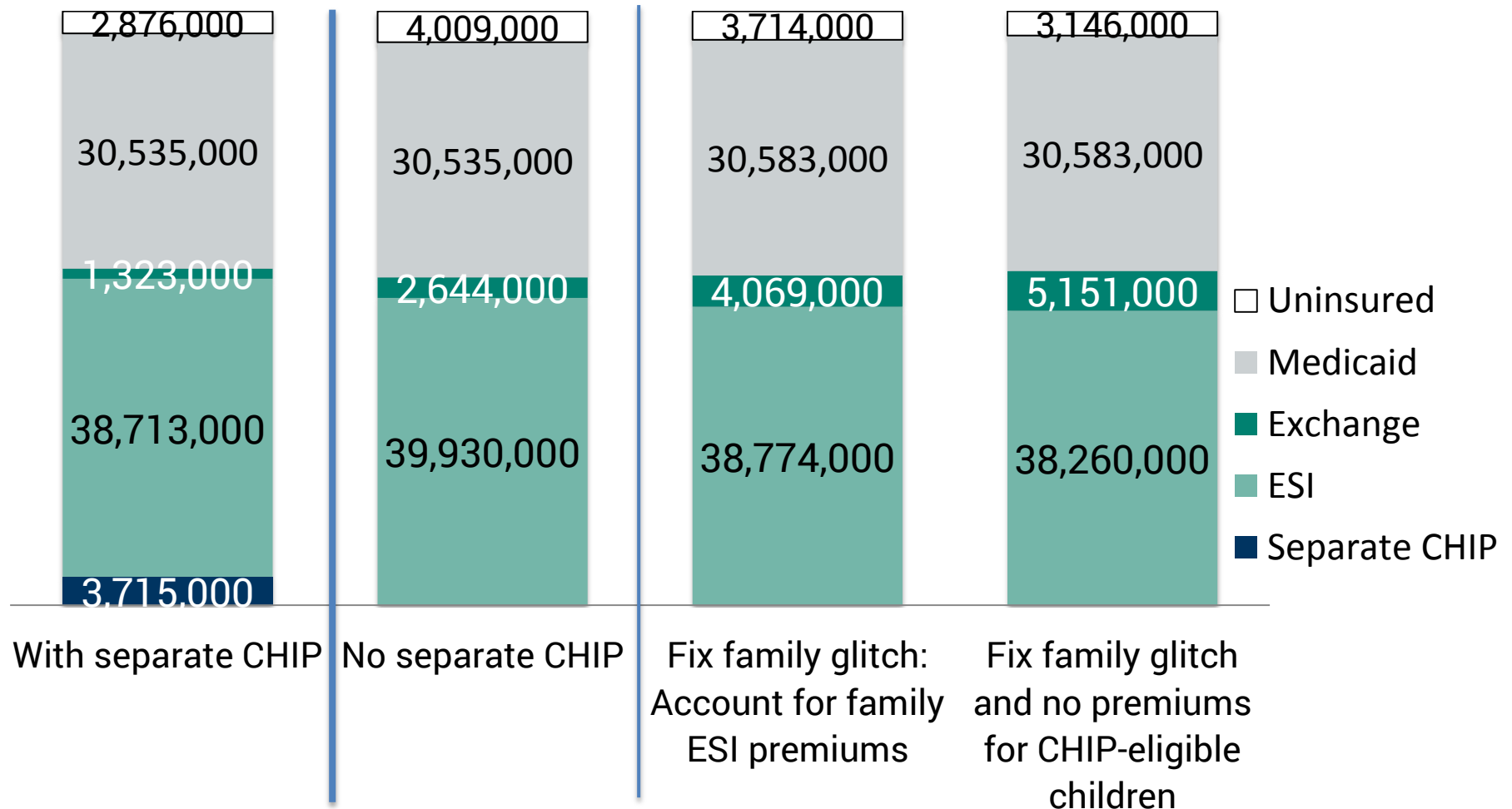
Effect of Expanding Mandatory Medicaid on Children Previously in Separate CHIP



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

Source: Urban Institute analysis of HIPSM, June 2015.

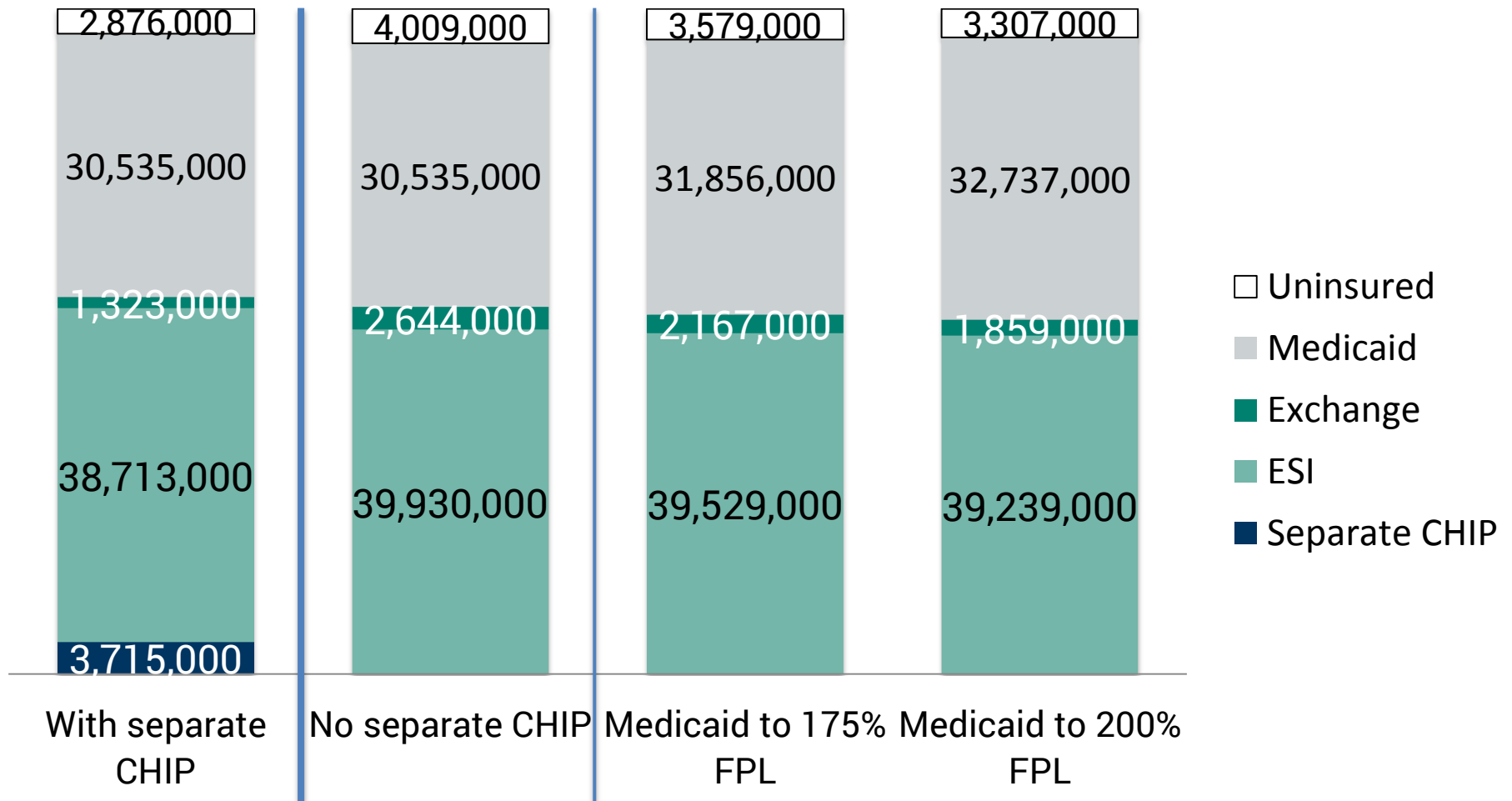
Sources of Coverage Among All Children If Affordability Test Altered



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



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

Source: Urban Institute analysis of HIPSM, June 2015.

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