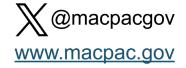
October 31, 2024

Panel Discussion on Multi-Year Continuous Eligibility for Children

Joanne Jee







Overview

- Background
- Panel discussion
- Commissioner Q&A with panelists





Background

- Churn happens when individuals disenroll from and re-enroll in coverage within a short period of time
 - 8 percent of children in Medicaid and 16 percent of children in separate CHIP experienced churn (2018)
 - 9.4 percent of non-Hispanic, Black beneficiaries, 8.4 percent of Hispanic beneficiaries, 8.0 percent of non-Hispanic, white beneficiaries (2018)
- States with 12-month continuous eligibility in Medicaid and CHIP had fewer children enrolled for fewer than 12 months



Background

- 12-month continuous eligibility
 - Mandatory beginning January 1, 2024 (Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (CAA 2023, P.L. 117-328)
 - For children up to age 19
- Multi-year continuous eligibility demonstrations
 - Approved in Oregon, New Mexico, and Washington for children ages 0 to 6 years
 - Exceptions include change in state residency, beneficiary requested termination, death, or erroneous eligibility determination
 - Procedures for beneficiary reporting of changes in circumstance, and for state acceptance of updated contact information
 - Evaluate churn, and use of preventive, and costly and avoidable services



Panelists

- Cindy Mann, JD, Partner, Manatt Health
- Emma Sandoe, PhD, MPH, Medicaid Director, Oregon Health Authority
- Laura Barrie Smith, PhD, Senior Research Associate, Urban Institute

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