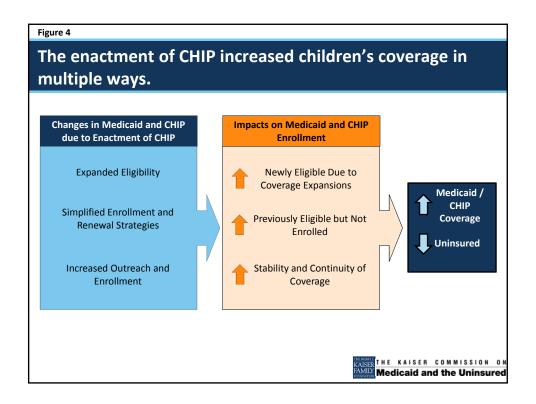
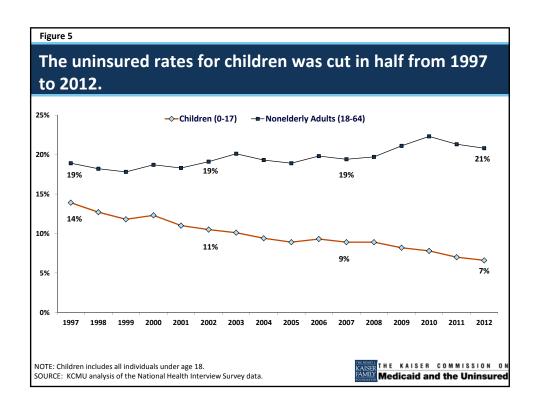
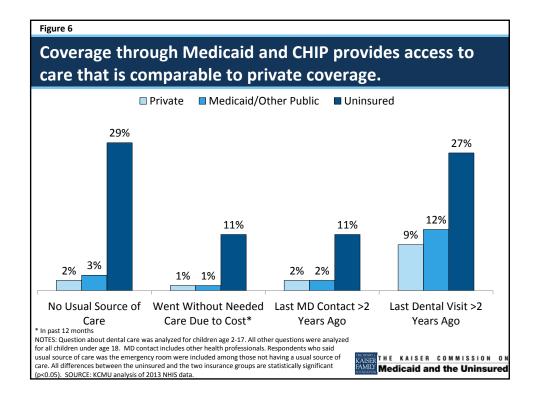


Medicaid and CHIP are both state-federal partnerships to provide coverage for children, but there are key difference		
	Medicaid	CHIP
Coverage	Required for newborns to age 6 up to 133% FPL and 6-19 at 100% FPL (133% under ACA)	Above Medicaid levels. States can choose: M-CHIP (8 states), S-CHIP (15 states) or a combination (28 states)
Enrollment	27.9 million (Dec. 2013)	5.8 million (Dec. 2013)
Entitlement	To Beneficiaries and States	To States
Financing	Guaranteed Federal Match Regular match rate (50-73% FMAP)	Capped Financing Enhanced match rate (65-81% FMAP)
Benefits	Includes EPSDT	EPSDT Not Required
Cost-Sharing and Premiums	Generally, not allowed for mandatory children; premiums allowed >150% FPL	Permitted (5% Cap)







## Figure 7

## How did children's coverage change under the ACA?

- Streamlined and coordinated enrollment processes as well as outreach for new coverage will increase participation among children currently eligible for Medicaid and CHIP
- Coverage gains for parents will spur increased enrollment of children
- Under the ACA, eligibility for children through Medicaid and CHIP remains strong
  - ACA aligns Medicaid coverage for children by increasing Medicaid coverage for children > 6 to 133% FPL (and maintains the CHIP match for this coverage)
  - MOE for children stays in place until 2019 (does not protect children in separate CHIP programs if CHIP funding is not extended)
- The ACA makes some financing changes to CHIP
  - Extends funding through FY 2015
  - Increases the FMAP by 23 percentage points beginning in 2015
- Some currently uninsured children will gain access to new coverage options through the Marketplaces



## Figure 8

## What are key questions about CHIP looking forward?

- Will Congress consider legislation to extend CHIP funding?
  - How long should funding be extended?
  - How much will it cost?
- If CHIP funding is not extended, how many current CHIP enrollees would not be eligible for other coverage? How many uninsured?
- How does CHIP compare to coverage in the Marketplace in terms of benefits, cost-sharing, premiums and provider networks?
- Are there changes Congress could consider to strengthen coverage for children in the Marketplaces?
- Should families (or states) be able to choose between CHIP and QHPs?
- Does the structure of CHIP work long-term with Medicaid and ACA?

