



Mother & Child Health Coalition

October 2017

A Healthy Start for Kids



Overview

- The Medicaid program was enacted as part of the Social Security Amendments of 1965 (P.L. 89-97), the same legislation that created Medicare.
- Medicaid is an entitlement program. Eligible low-income individuals have rights to payment for medically necessary health care services defined in statute.
- The federal government is obligated to fund a share of the outlays for those services.



Overview, cont.

- States establish their own eligibility standards and benefit packages.
- The Medicaid program has evolved from welfare-based coverage to a major payer in our health care system.*
- In 1997 the State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) was created to provide coverage to children from families with income too high for Medicaid coverage, but too low for private insurance.
 - 2015 amendments eliminated the 6 month waiting period and made pregnant women eligible for CHIP
- CHIP is closely linked to the state's Medicaid program.
- The Medicaid program in Missouri is called MOHealth Net.

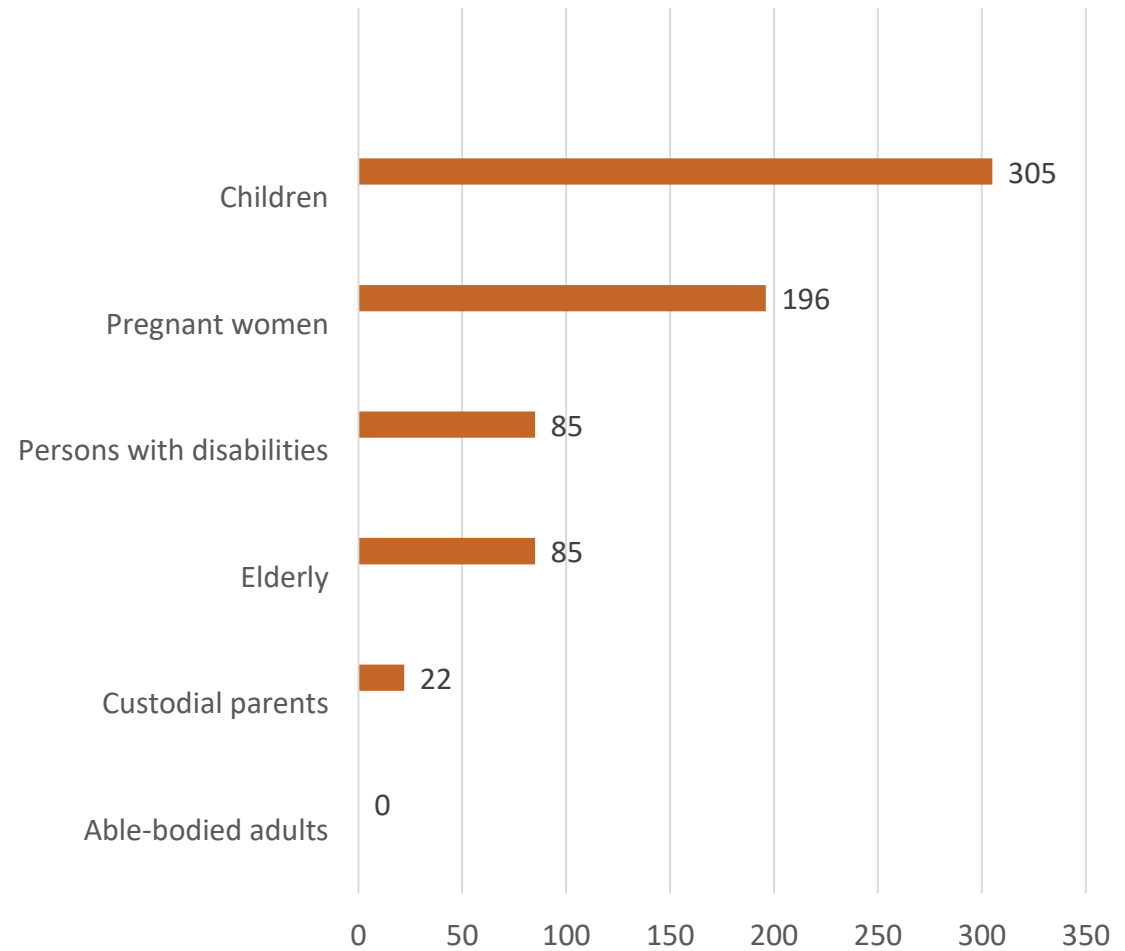


Overview, cont.

- Medicaid and CHIP are financed jointly by the federal government and the state.
 - CHIP is a block grant with the state receiving a set amount of federal funding
- In SFY17 the Medicaid budget in Missouri was \$8.2B
- However, only \$1.4B of that cost came from general revenue
- Hospital taxes, premiums, tobacco funds, etc. finance MOHealth Net
- Federal funds pay for 63.2% of Missouri's spending on traditional Medicaid.
- The CHIP program is matched at a higher rate—97.2%



Eligibility for MOHealth Net



MOHealth Net Expenditure by Population

	Enrolled	Annual Expenditures	Average Monthly Cost @ Enrollee
Elderly	78,121	1,486.0	\$1,585
Disabled	159,453	3,804.0	\$1,988
Children	606,793	2,061.0	\$294
Adults	120,729	797.9	\$151



Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment (EPSDT)

Early: Assessing and identifying problems early

Periodic: Checking children's health at periodic, age-appropriate intervals

Screening: Providing physical, mental, developmental, dental, hearing, vision, and other screening tests to detect potential problems

Diagnostic: Performing diagnostic tests to follow up when a risk is identified, and

Treatment: Control, correct or reduce health problems found.



EPSDT, cont.

- Key to ensuring that children and adolescents receive appropriate preventive, dental, mental health, and developmental, and specialty services they need to grow into healthy adults.



Medicaid Outcomes for Kids

- A large body of research shows that access to Medicaid and CHIP in childhood leads to longer, healthier lives, a better chance to finish high school and college, and more prosperous futures for our children.



Healthier Adults



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Higher Academic Achievement



Greater Economic Success as Adults



CHIP Expired on September 30 Health Care for 87,000 Missouri Children is at Stake



- CHIP funding bills have been marked-up in both the House and Senate and are awaiting floor time
 - S1827 Kids Act of 2017
 - HR 3921 has identical CHIP provisions but includes controversial offsets to pay for the higher FMAP extension

Congress has
Allowed CHIP
to Expire



- Both bills extend CHIP for five years
 - Phase out the 23% FMAP bump enacted in 2015
 - Protect state budgets
 - Maintain MOE through 2022
 - Extend express lane eligibility

Congress has
Allowed CHIP
to Expire





The offsets in the House bill are causing controversy

- Increase states' ability to obtain payments from insurers under third-party liability
- Include lottery winnings and other lump sum payments in calculations of eligibility determinations
- Increase Medicare premiums for higher income beneficiaries

Congress has
Allowed CHIP
to Expire



Controversy

- ACA debate
- Offsets

Have caused delay





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