



CHIP is Critical to Families and State Budgets

As Congress begins a busy September, it must reauthorize funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) by the end of the month. Currently, CHIP provides health care to 8.9 million children, or 12 percent of all children nationally.¹ In particular, children in rural areas depend on public insurance: 47 percent are on Medicaid or CHIP, compared to 38 percent of children in urban areas.²

CHIP helps families afford care for their children at a time when many employer-sponsored plans are dropping or increasing costs for dependent coverage.³ By increasing access to health services, it reduces rates of unmet medical need and child mortality.⁴ CHIP plans cover similar or better coverage to individual market plans, in addition to child-specific services including dental, vision, and autism services. Families also save money: without CHIP, cost sharing could be ten times higher for individual market plans.⁵

Failing to reauthorize CHIP funding shifts a huge financial burden onto states, forcing states to make tough choices between denying coverage and cutting other budget priorities. States have already enacted their budgets for next year, and at least 35 states lack contingency funds if funding does not continue at current levels.⁶

Without reauthorization, states will face at least a \$10 billion total shortfall next year.⁷ Families depending most on CHIP, such as rural families, will be hit hard if states cut enrollment. Thirty-one states, including Colorado, Nevada, and Pennsylvania, will exhaust their remaining funds within six months.⁸

Congress should quickly act to reauthorize funding for CHIP to ensure that states can balance their budgets and that families have peace of mind that their children will have access to care.

CHIP Enrollment and Funding

State	Children Enrolled In Medicaid-Expansion and Separate CHIP in FY16	Percent of Children in State Enrolled	Children in Separate CHIP Programs Projected to Lose Coverage	Increase in Uninsured Children Without CHIP	Projected Quarter CHIP Funding Will Be Exhausted
Alabama	150,040	14%	27,449	81%	1st Q 2018
Alaska	15,662	8%	0	0%	N/A
Arizona	88,224	5%	956	1%	4th Q 2017
Arkansas	120,863	17%	20,724	59%	2nd Q 2018
California	2,022,213	22%	29,976	10%	4th Q 2017
Colorado	167,227	13%	22,716	43%	1st Q 2018
Connecticut	25,551	3%	10,578	42%	4th Q 2017
Delaware	17,784	9%	4,934	82%	1st Q 2018
District of Columbia	13,943	12%	14	1%	1st Q 2018
Florida	374,884	9%	56,477	20%	1st Q 2018
Georgia	232,050	9%	46,745	28%	1st Q 2018
Hawaii	25,780	8%	0	0%	4th Q 2017
Idaho	35,964	8%	8,349	33%	4th Q 2017
Illinois	325,990	11%	82,445	110%	N/A
Indiana	114,927	7%	14,943	14%	2nd Q 2018
Iowa	84,989	12%	16,085	64%	2nd Q 2018
Kansas	79,319	11%	16,143	44%	N/A
Kentucky	92,728	9%	10,802	25%	1st Q 2018
Louisiana	161,565	14%	3,855	10%	1st Q 2018
Maine	23,257	9%	3,732	27%	N/A
Maryland	137,592	10%	0	0%	N/A
Massachusetts	185,578	13%	47,087	294%	1st Q 2018
Michigan	82,693	4%	2,165	3%	1st Q 2018
Minnesota	3,876	0%	847	2%	N/A
Mississippi	88,531	12%	15,784	53%	4th Q 2017
Missouri	87,790	6%	9,742	12%	1st Q 2018
Montana	44,688	20%	9,098	54%	1st Q 2018
Nebraska	55,041	12%	737	3%	2nd Q 2018
Nevada	68,951	10%	13,364	26%	4th Q 2017
New Hampshire	17,946	7%	0	0%	N/A
New Jersey	230,960	12%	39,054	52%	3rd Q 2018
New Mexico	15,100	3%	6	0%	3rd Q 2018
New York	684,625	16%	127,918	124%	1st Q 2018
North Carolina	256,446	11%	31,040	31%	1st Q 2018
North Dakota	4,955	3%	1,264	10%	2nd Q 2018
Ohio	223,583	9%	0	0%	1st Q 2018
Oklahoma	187,971	20%	3,050	4%	2nd Q 2018
Oregon	140,786	16%	25,013	81%	4th Q 2017
Pennsylvania	342,268	13%	71,733	65%	4th Q 2017
Rhode Island	36,262	17%	599	9%	1st Q 2018
South Carolina	81,574	8%	0	0%	3rd Q 2018
South Dakota	18,507	9%	1,129	8%	1st Q 2018
Tennessee	105,990	7%	25,541	41%	N/A
Texas	1,075,212	15%	202,931	30%	N/A
Utah	58,410	6%	8,722	13%	4th Q 2017
Vermont	5,305	4%	0	0%	1st Q 2018
Virginia	192,831	10%	28,833	32%	1st Q 2018
Washington	66,517	4%	16,895	39%	1st Q 2018
West Virginia	48,187	13%	8,660	87%	1st Q 2018
Wisconsin	171,552	13%	30,640	67%	1st Q 2018
Wyoming	7,387	5%	1,732	16%	2nd Q 2018

Sources: JEC Democratic Staff analysis of data from MACPAC, American Community Survey 2015, and the Kaiser Family Foundation

Note: Enrollment and uninsured rates calculated using 2015 ACS data for individuals under age 18. Separate CHIP enrollees do not include Medicaid expansion enrollees funded through CHIP. Estimates of children in separate CHIP programs projected to lose coverage are based on FY16 separate CHIP child enrollment from MACPAC and Census Division-level MACPAC projections from 2015 for the percentage of CHIP enrollees that would become uninsured in 2016 if federal funding were exhausted, not accounting for the month of exhaustion. Calculations for the increase in uninsured only take into account the effect of losing funding for separate CHIP enrollees, not Medicaid-expansion CHIP enrollees.

¹ JEC Democratic Staff calculations based on MACPAC and the American Community Survey. State income eligibility limits vary.

²² https://firstfocus.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Ohare_Draft6.pdf

³ <http://m.healthaffairs.org/blog/2017/06/26/sounding-the-alarms-on-childrens-health-coverage/>

⁴ <http://healthaffairs.org/blog/2017/06/26/sounding-the-alarms-on-childrens-health-coverage/>;

<http://www.kff.org/report-section/the-impact-of-the-childrens-health-insurance-program-chip-issue-brief/>

⁵ <https://kaiserhealthnews.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/final-chip-vs-qhp-cost-sharing-and-benefits-comparison-first-focus-july-2014-.pdf>; <http://www.kff.org/report-section/the-impact-of-the-childrens-health-insurance-program-chip-issue-brief/>

⁶ <http://nashp.org/state-chip-changes-are-coming-soon/>

⁷ https://www.macpac.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Federal-CHIP-Funding_When-Will-States-Exhaust-Allotments.pdf

⁸ JEC Democratic Staff calculations based on Kaiser Family Foundation.