

Coverage for children: opportunities and challenges under the ACA

New England Alliance for Children's Health
Children's Health Care Summit

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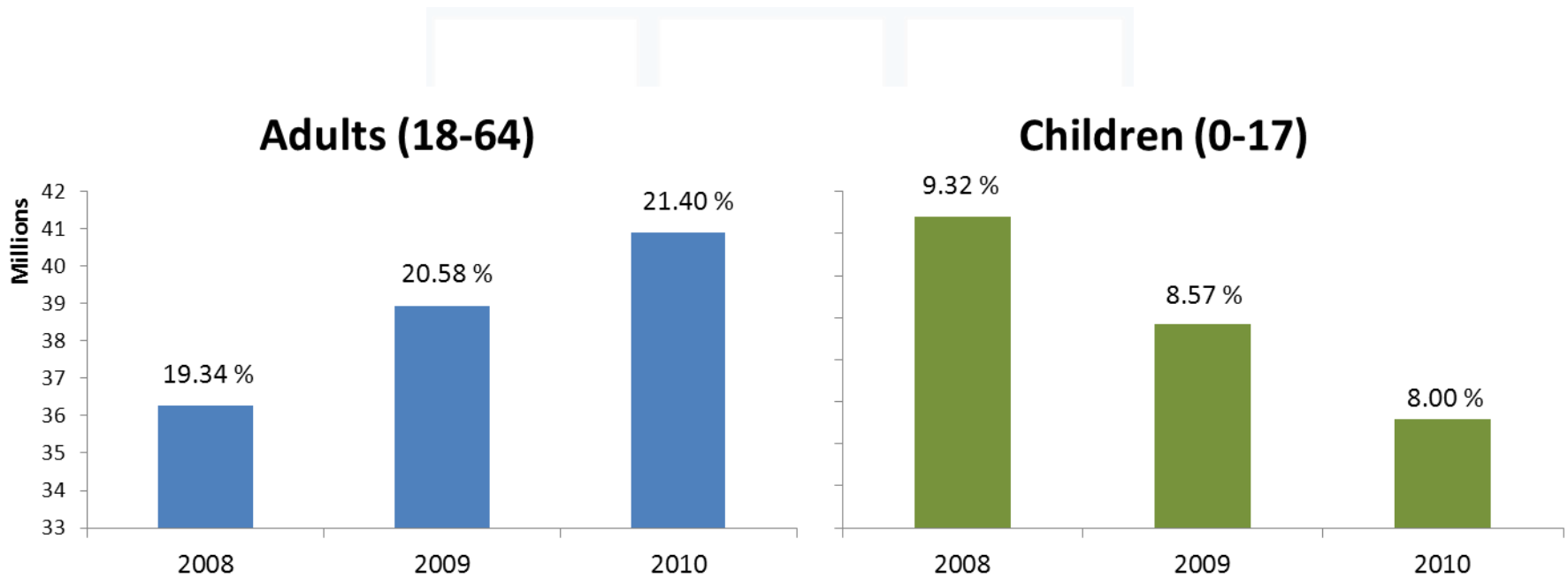


Overview

- Substantial progress on children's coverage over the last decade, including during the recession
- Certain children still face challenges in obtaining coverage
- Under the ACA, children and families will gain new options for obtaining affordable coverage and increased responsibility for covering children
- Maximizing coverage for children under the ACA will require special attention to those in complex scenarios



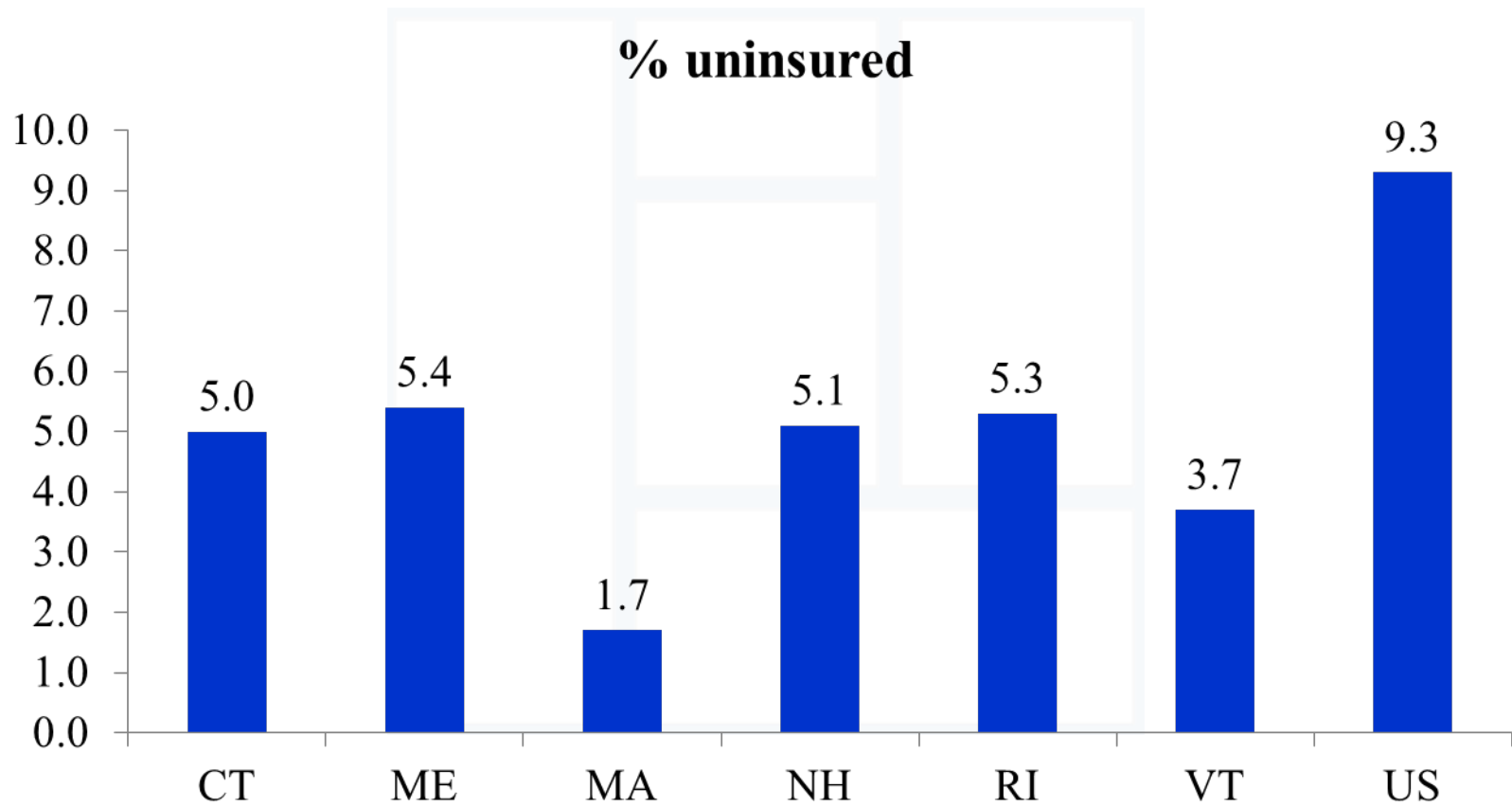
Uninsurance for Adults and Children, 2008-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder 2008 (re-run tables), 2009, and 2010 American Community Survey



Uninsurance for New England States, 2008

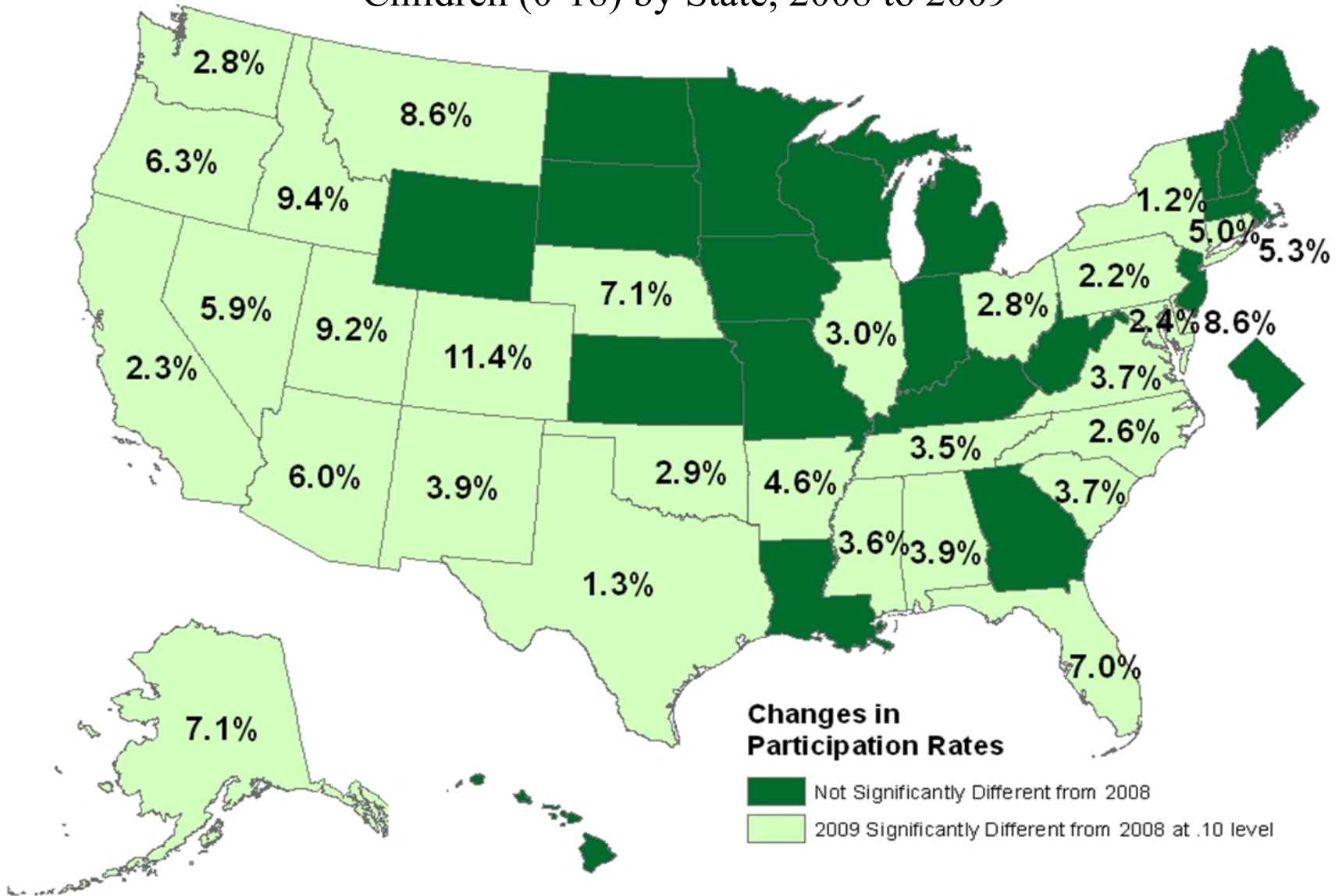


Coverage Changes for Children, 2008 to 2009

- 2.5 million additional children were eligible for Medicaid/CHIP in 2009 due to changes in eligibility rules and changing economic circumstances
- The participation rate in Medicaid/ CHIP increased by 2.7%, from 82.1% to 84.8% nationally, and 2.1%, from 90.8% to 92.9% in New England.
- The uninsured rate among children fell from 9.2% to 8.4%
- The uninsured rate among Medicaid/CHIP eligible children fell from 11.7% to 10.2%



Increases in Medicaid/ CHIP Participation Rates Among Children (0-18) by State, 2008 to 2009



Source: Analysis of Urban Institute Health Policy Center's ACS Medicaid/CHIP Eligibility Simulation Model, based on data from the 2008 and 2009 American Community Surveys.

Note: Estimates reflect an adjustment for the underreporting of Medicaid/CHIP coverage on the ACS.

Medicaid/CHIP participation rates in New England, 2008-2009

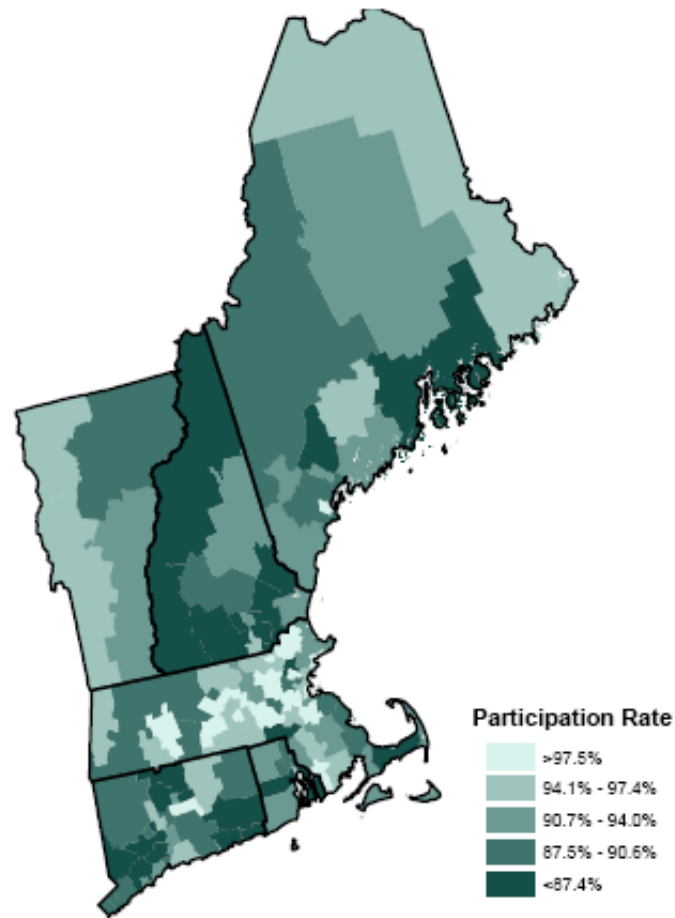
	2008	2009	Difference
Connecticut	85.8	90.7	5.0
Maine	91.2	91.5	0.3
Massachusetts	95.2	96.0	0.8
New Hampshire	85.3	87.1	1.9
Rhode Island	85.5	90.9	5.3
Vermont	93.4	92.4	-1.0

Source: Analysis of Urban Institute Health Policy Center's ACS Medicaid/ CHIP Eligibility Simulation Model, based on data from the 2008 and 2009 American Community Surveys.

Note: Estimates Reflect an adjustment for the underreporting of Medicaid and CHIP coverage on the American Community Survey.



Variation in Medicaid/CHIP Participation Rates Among Children in New England 2008/2009

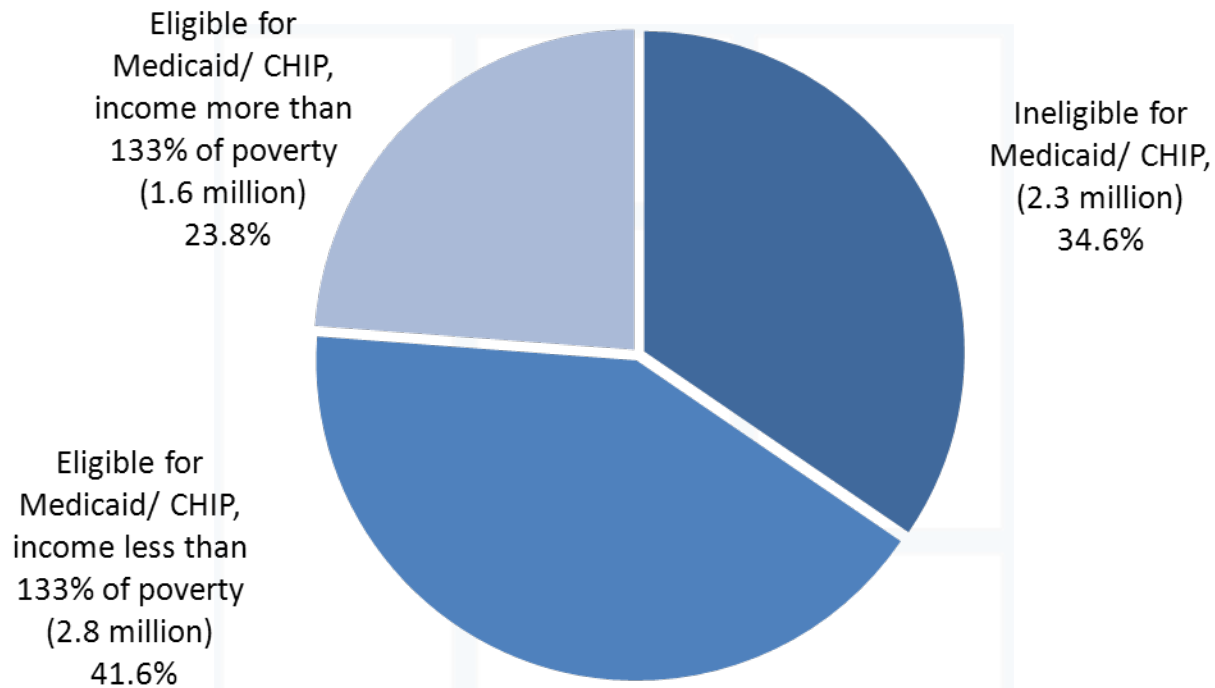


Source: Analysis of Urban Institute Health Policy Center's ACS Medicaid/CHIP Eligibility Simulation Model, based on data from the 2008 and 2009 American Community Surveys.

Note: Estimates Reflect an adjustment for the underreporting of Medicaid and CHIP coverage on the American Community Survey.

Eligibility of Uninsured Children for Medicaid/CHIP Coverage, 2009

Of the 6.6 million uninsured children in the nation, 4.3 million are eligible for Medicaid/CHIP

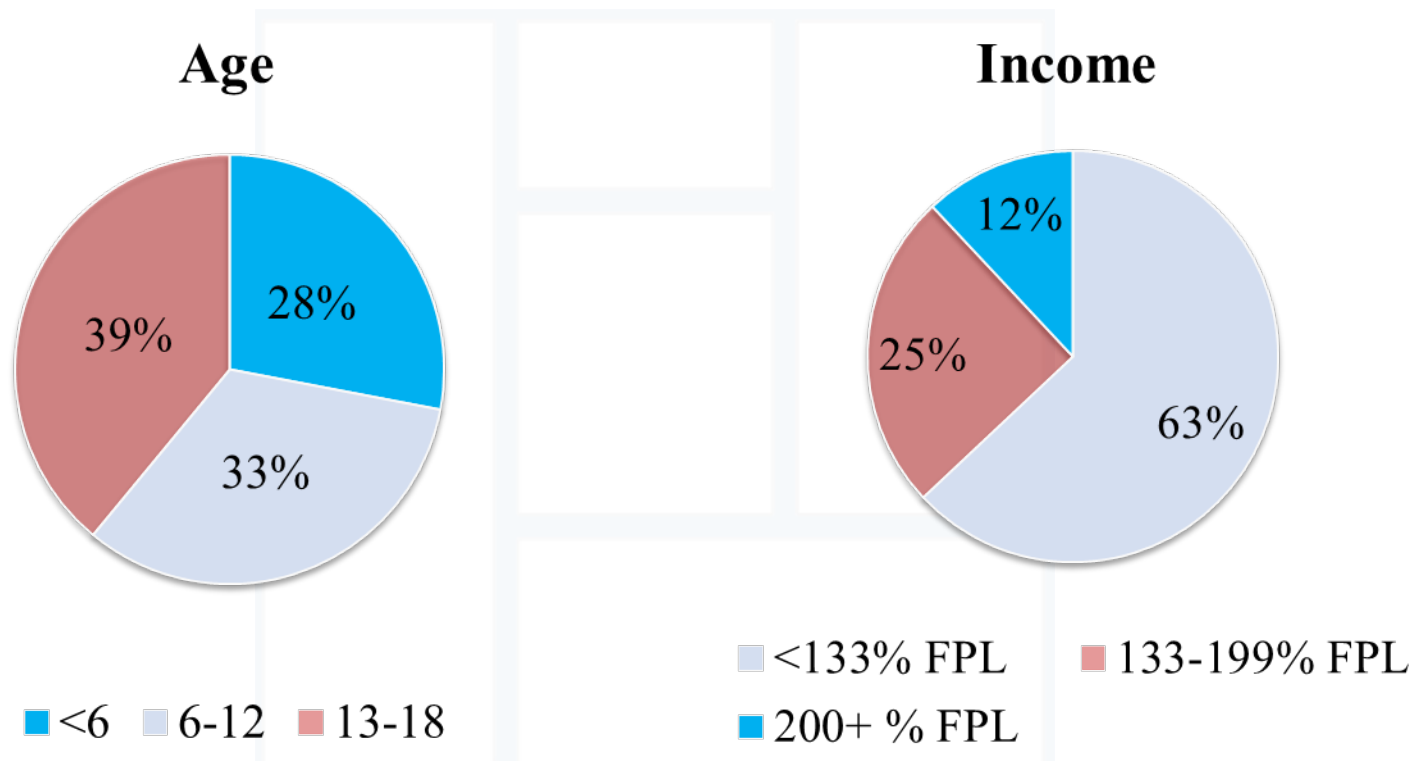


Source Analysis of Urban Institute Health Policy Center's ACS Medicaid/CHIP Eligibility Simulation Model, based on American Community Survey (ACS) 2009 data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS).

Notes Estimates reflect an adjustment for the underreporting of Medicaid/CHIP and military coverage on the ACS.



Characteristics of eligible uninsured children, 2009

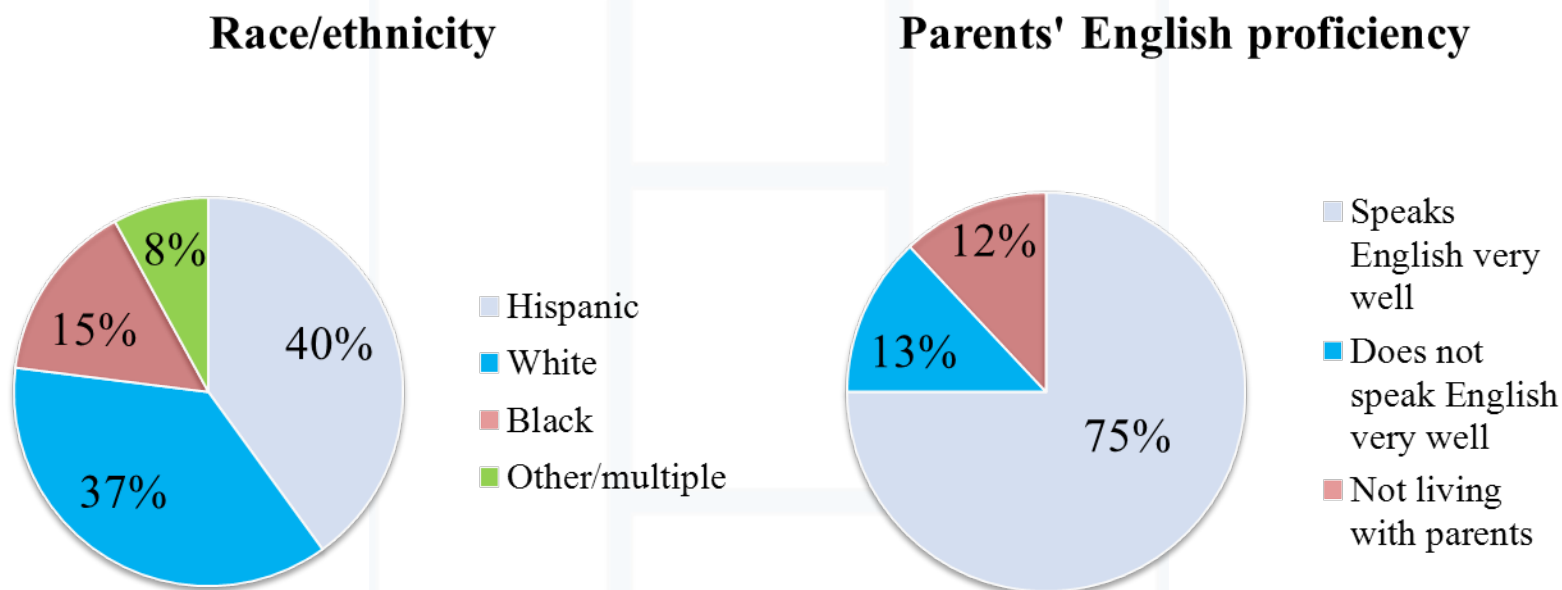


Source: Analysis of Urban Institute Health Policy Center's ACS Medicaid/ CHIP Eligibility Simulation Model, based on data from the 2008 and 2009 American Community Surveys.

Note: Estimates Reflect an adjustment for the underreporting of Medicaid and CHIP coverage on the American Community Survey.



Characteristics of eligible uninsured children, 2009

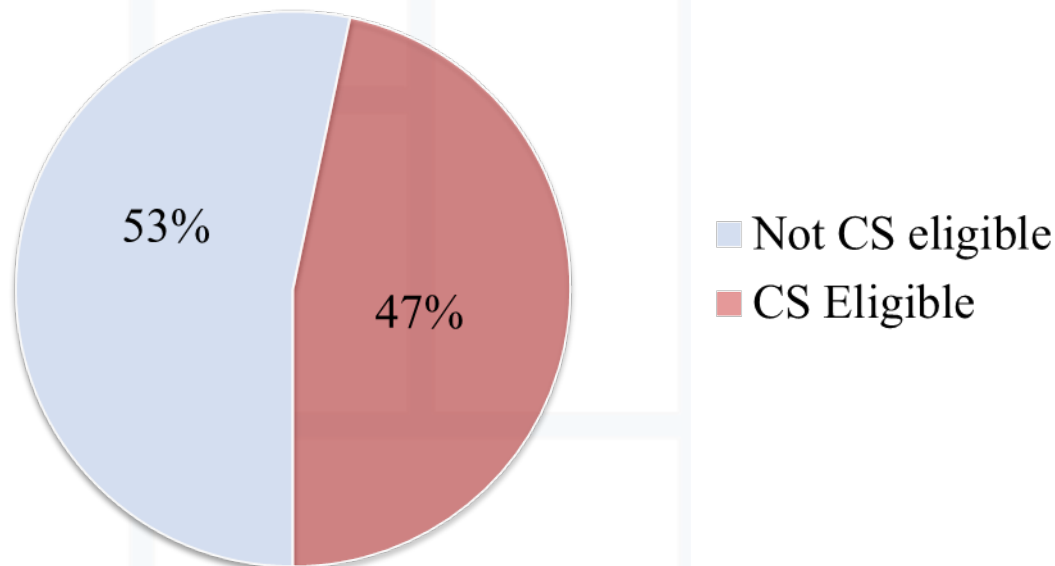


Source: Analysis of Urban Institute Health Policy Center's ACS Medicaid/ CHIP Eligibility Simulation Model, based on data from the 2008 and 2009 American Community Surveys.

Note: Estimates Reflect an adjustment for the underreporting of Medicaid and CHIP coverage on the American Community Survey.



Child Support Eligible Children among Medicaid/ CHIP Eligible Uninsured Children, 2008



Source: Urban Institute Health Policy Center Eligibility Simulation Model, based on data from the 2009 Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). Note: CS eligible children are children 18 and under living with only one biological parent and children 14 and under living with no parents. Estimates of uninsured children have been adjusted for the underreporting of public coverage on the CPS. Estimates of the proportion of children that are CS eligible reflect an overreporting of CS eligible children on the ASEC of up to 14 percent.



Variation in Characteristics of Eligible but Uninsured Children by Region, 2009

	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Race/ Ethnicity				
Hispanic	25.4% **	15.6% **	38.9%	59.5% **
White	47.8% **	62.8% **	33.5% **	24.8% **
Black	17.4% **	13.1% **	21.9% **	4.1% **
Asian/Pacific Islander	5.6% **	2.3% **	2.1% **	4.8% **
American Ind/ Alaskan Native	0.2% **	2.0%	1.1% **	4.2% **
Other/Multiple	3.5%	4.2% **	2.5% **	2.6% *
English Speaking Parent In Home				
A Parent Speaks English Very Well	80.8% **	83.9% **	75.1%	68.3% **
No Parent Speaks English Very Well	9.0% **	4.1% **	12.2%	19.3% **
Child Not Living with Parents	10.2% **	12.0%	12.7% *	12.4%
Income				
FPL <133	48.8% **	61.1% **	67.8% **	64.0%
FPL 133-199	21.7% **	22.9% **	25.6% **	25.3%
FPL 200+	29.5% **	16.0% **	6.6% **	10.8% **
Food Stamp Recipiency				
Does not Receive Food Stamps	86.0% **	84.2% **	78.1% **	84.9% **
Receives Food Stamps	14.0% **	15.8% **	21.9% **	15.1% **

“*” indicates estimate is statistically different from the national estimate at the 0.1-level.

“**” indicates estimate is statistically different from the national estimate at the 0.05-level.

Source: Analysis of Urban Institute Health Policy Center’s ACS Medicaid/ CHIP Eligibility Simulation Model, based on data from the 2009 American Community Surveys.

Note: Estimates Reflect an adjustment for the underreporting of Medicaid and CHIP coverage on the American Community Survey.



Enter the Affordable Care Act

- Components affecting coverage for children and families
 - Medicaid expansion
 - Insurance exchanges and market reforms
 - Federal subsidies to purchase in exchanges
 - Individual requirement to obtain coverage



Exchange subsidy eligibility

- According to proposed regulations:
 - Families are not eligible for exchange subsidies if cost to family of covering the employee is less than 9.5% of family income.
 - Dependents will not be subject to penalties if family coverage costs the family more than 8% of family income.



Complex coverage scenarios under the ACA

- Two types of scenarios
 - Parents and children may be eligible for different types of coverage
 - Coverage for children living apart from one of their parents
- Using the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey, we quantify the number of children facing complex coverage scenarios in 2009



Children eligible for Medicaid/CHIP

- Parents may be eligible for exchange subsidies
 - 16.7 million children
 - Children may benefit as parents seek and obtain coverage
- Parents are undocumented
 - 3.0 million children
 - Historically difficult population to reach



Children potentially facing ESI firewall

- 0.8 million children with nongroup or no coverage, parents have employer coverage and incomes between 138-399% FPL
- Children could benefit from exchange subsidies, but subsidies are not available to those with an affordable ESI offer



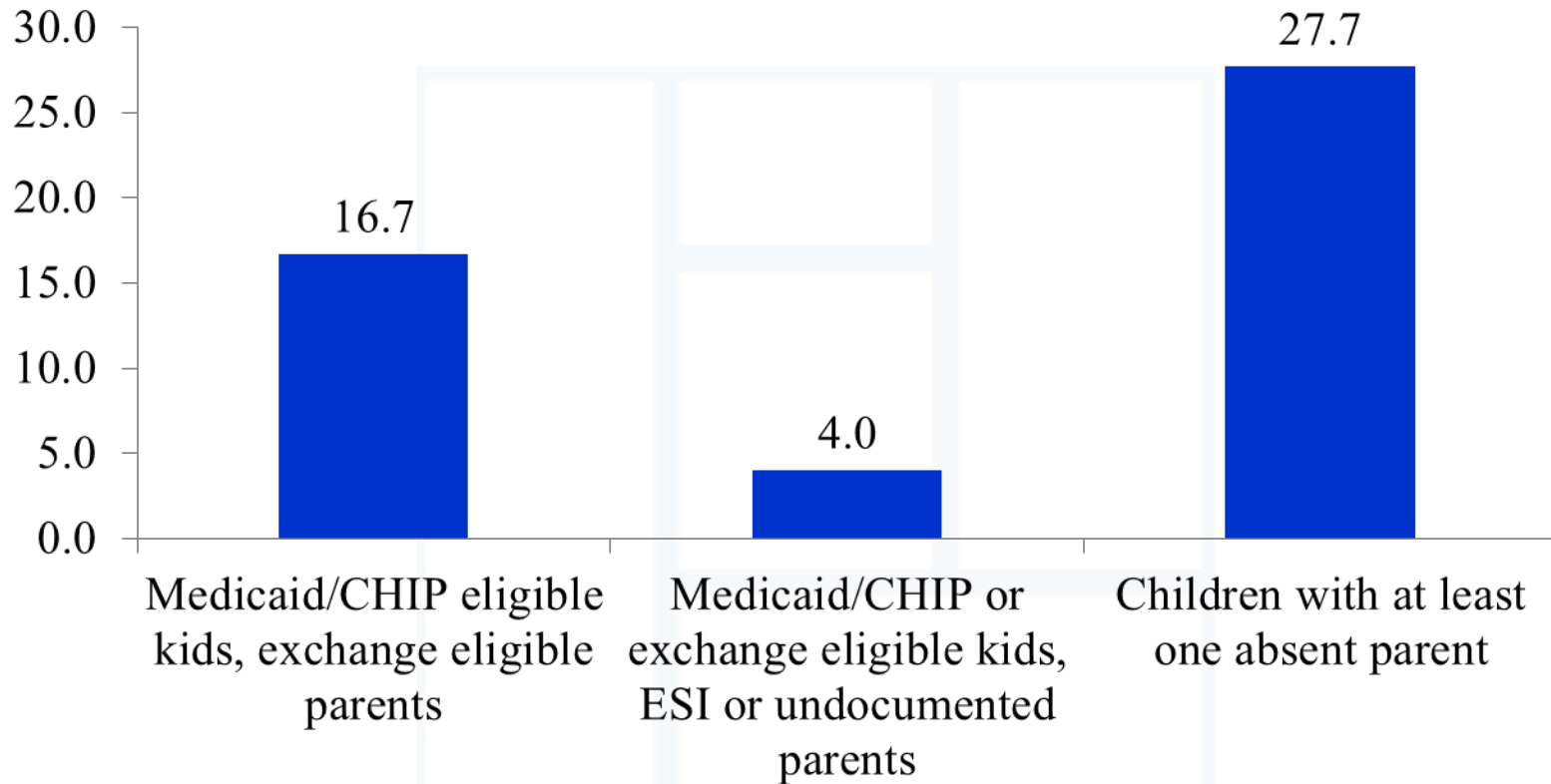
Children living apart from at least one of their parents

- 27.7 million children
 - 24.1 million live with one parent
 - 3.6 million live with neither parent
- Parents and guardians may gain new coverage options under the ACA and will face additional responsibility to cover children



Children in complex coverage scenarios

Estimated number of children (in millions)



Source: The Urban Institute Health Policy Center tabulations of the 2010 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS). Note: The total number of children facing complex coverage situations will be smaller than the sum of the three categories shown as children can fall into multiple categories.



Summary

- Despite low overall uninsurance rates, non-trivial numbers of children face potential challenges to obtaining coverage
- Maximizing coverage for children under the ACA will require special attention to children in complex coverage scenarios

