



Texas

2014 CHIP Fact Sheet

The Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) was created in 1997 to provide quality health coverage for children under 19 in families that earned too much to qualify for Medicaid but were unable to afford coverage in the private market. Each state has the option to cover its CHIP population under its Medicaid program, design and structure a separate CHIP program, or establish a combination program using both options.

Key Highlights:

Program Type: Texas operates a separate CHIP program, called CHIP.

Number of Children Covered: In FY2013, 1,034,613 children were covered by CHIP.*

State’s Enhanced Federal Match Rate: For FY2014, the federal match is 71.08%, and for FY2015 it is 70.64%.

**Data from Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission March 2014 MACStats report.*

The Children’s Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act (CHIPRA) of 2009 strengthened the program through increased federal funding, new outreach and enrollment opportunities, mental health parity, the requirement to cover dental care, and other provisions. In 2010, the Affordable Care Act (ACA) extended CHIP funding through federal fiscal year 2015 and required states to maintain Medicaid and CHIP eligibility levels and processes for children through 2019.¹

Participation Rate: 82% of eligible children in Texas participated in either Medicaid or CHIP in 2011, the last year for which we have national data. The national average was 87.2% in 2011.²

Eligibility Levels: States establish CHIP eligibility levels within federal rules. Under the ACA’s maintenance of effort requirement, they must maintain CHIP eligibility levels they had in place when ACA was enacted until September 30, 2019. Beginning in 2014, eligibility levels for CHIP were revised based on [Modified Adjusted Gross Income \(MAGI\)](#).

Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) Eligibility Levels for CHIP in Texas (by Age Group) in 2014		
Ages 0 – 1	Ages 1 – 5	Ages 6 – 18
199-201% FPL	145-201% FPL	134-201% FPL

Notes: Under ACA, states must cover all children with incomes up to 133% FPL in Medicaid, but if they had been covered in CHIP (Title XXI) prior to 2014, the state still receives the Title XXI match. Conception to birth coverage is also offered under the CHIP unborn child option up to 202% FPL. Eligibility levels do not include the mandatory 5% income disregard. Data from CMS eligibility table: <http://medicaid.gov/AffordableCareAct/Medicaid-Moving-Forward-2014/Downloads/Medicaid-and-CHIP-Eligibility-Levels-Table.pdf>.

Benefit Package: States that operate Medicaid expansion CHIP programs must follow Medicaid rules, including providing all Medicaid covered benefits to enrolled children. In separate CHIP programs, states have substantial flexibility in designing CHIP benefit packages within broad federal guidelines. In addition to general medical and dental benefits, other benefits offered in Texas’s CHIP program include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- Inpatient and outpatient behavioral health services
- Physical and occupational therapy
- Vision exams and corrective lenses
- Services for speech, hearing, and language disorders
- Hearing exams and hearing aids
- Durable medical equipment

Delivery System: The CHIP system has HMO coverage in metropolitan areas and a mix of HMO and exclusive provider organization coverage in most rural areas. Many HMOs have contracts in Texas to provide services to both Medicaid and CHIP enrollees.

¹ Information in this fact sheet has been verified by the state.

² Genevieve Kenney et al., *Medicaid/CHIP Participation Rates Among Children: An Update*. September 2013. http://www.rwjf.org/content/dam/farm/reports/issue_briefs/2013/rwjf407769

Premiums & Cost Sharing: Within federal parameters, states can set CHIP program premium and cost sharing levels. In total, any family contribution to the cost of coverage cannot exceed five percent of family income.

Premiums and Selected Cost Sharing in Texas' CHIP Program, 2013

Family Income Level	Premiums	Office Visits	Inpatient Services	Prescription Drugs
≤100% FPL	None	\$3	\$15	\$0-\$3
101-150% FPL	None	\$5	\$35	\$0-\$5
151-185% FPL	\$35 per year	\$20	\$75	\$10-\$35
186-200% FPL	\$50 per year	\$25	\$125	\$10-\$35

Note: MAGI-adjusted income levels for premiums and cost sharing were not available at the time of publication.

Efforts to Simplify Enrollment and Renewals: CHIPRA established a five-year incentive program to support state efforts to simplify enrollment and renewal of eligible children in Medicaid and CHIP.³ From FY2009 - FY2013, Texas did not qualify for incentive payments.⁴

Enrollment and Renewal Strategies Implemented in Texas, as of December 2013

Strategy	Used	Strategy	Used
Elimination of in-person interview*	✓	Use of presumptive eligibility	
Elimination of asset test*		Use of 12-month continuous eligibility	✓
Use of joint application and renewal forms*	✓	Use of express lane eligibility	
Automatic/Administrative renewal*		Premium assistance	

*ACA requires states to implement this strategy beginning January 2014. For definitions of strategies in this chart, see the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services December 2009 State Health Official letter, available at http://www.insurekidsnow.gov/images/sho_letter.pdf.

Other Program Characteristics: Below are some other key program characteristics of Texas' CHIP program.

Does Texas...	
Require a waiting period? ⁵	Yes, 3 months
Offer a buy-in option? ⁶	No
Cover dependents of public employees? ⁷	Yes
Cover lawfully residing children without a five-year waiting period? ⁸	Yes

Source: *Getting Into Gear for 2014: Findings from a 50-State Survey of Eligibility, Enrollment, Renewal, and Cost-Sharing Policies in Medicaid and CHIP, 2012-2013*, <http://kaiserfamilyfoundation.files.wordpress.com/2013/05/8401.pdf>.

Quality Measures: States may report on a "core set" of quality measures for children. Texas reported on 15 measures for federal fiscal year 2012. Among the measures is access to primary care providers, listed below.

Percentage of Children and Adolescents Visiting a Primary Care Provider, by Age (FFY 2012)

	12-24 months	25 months – 6 years	7-11 years	12-19 years
Texas	94.7%	90.4%	92.9%	91.3%

Source: Department of Health and Human Services, *2013 Annual Report on the Quality of Care for Children in Medicaid and CHIP, September 2013*. The measure is for the percentage of children ages 12 to 24 months and 25 months to 6 years receiving a visit to a primary care provider within the past year; and every two years for children ages 7 to 11 years and 12 to 19 years. Note: These data include CHIP only.

³ To qualify for incentive payments each fiscal year, states had to implement at least 5 out of 8 specified strategies and increase child enrollment in Medicaid above a state-specific target level.

⁴ InsureKidsNow.gov. "CHIPRA Performance Bonuses: A History (FY 2009 – FY 2013)." <http://www.insurekidsnow.gov/professionals/eligibility/pb-2013-chart.pdf>

⁵ States may implement waiting periods up to 90 days in CHIP. A waiting period is the length of time a child must be uninsured before s/he can enroll in CHIP.

⁶ States can allow families with incomes above the upper income eligibility limit to pay the full cost to purchase coverage for their uninsured children through CHIP.

⁷ CHIPRA provided states the option to cover the income-eligible dependents of state employees under CHIP.

⁸ CHIPRA provided states the option to remove the five-year waiting period for lawfully residing children.