

State Children's Health Insurance Program

The State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) has become an important source of coverage for children and families. SCHIP and Medicaid together have contributed to the decline in uninsured children from 14% of all children in 1997 to 9% in 2005. SCHIP needs to be reauthorized in 2007 with substantial new funding if the program is to maintain and build on its successes.

SCHIP State Snapshots: North Carolina Health Choice for Children



	2005 Enrollment	Federal Match Rate ¹
North Carolina	130,694	74.5%
United States	6.1 million	65%–85%

Basic Program Facts

States have three options for SCHIP programs:

- Medicaid expansion (M-SCHIP)
- Separate SCHIP program (S-SCHIP)
- Combination of both

North Carolina runs a separate SCHIP program.

Eligibility

SCHIP was enacted to provide health coverage to targeted low income children. Federal rules and waivers allow states to set their income eligibility at levels that are higher or lower than the target level of 200% of the federal poverty level (\$43,300 for a family of four in 2007). States that cover families at higher income levels usually require some cost sharing.

North Carolina is one of 23 states that set eligibility for coverage at 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL).

Program Type by Age	Eligibility as % of FPL	Premium Requirement
Separate SCHIP		
infants	185%–200%	\$50–\$100
0–5 yrs	133%–200%	\$50–\$100
6–18 yrs	100%–200%	\$50–\$100

Cost Sharing

Many SCHIP programs require enrollees to share in the cost of coverage or services by paying premiums or co-payments. The type of SCHIP program a state has determines its flexibility in establishing cost-sharing requirements. M-SCHIP programs have less flexibility than S-SCHIP programs.

North Carolina requires an annual enrollment fee of \$50 per child or \$100 for two or more children with family incomes at or above 150% FPL.



Benefit Package

All SCHIP Medicaid expansion programs must provide the federally required Medicaid benefit package. Separate SCHIP programs must offer benefits meeting federal requirements under a number of options.

North Carolina's Separate SCHIP Covered Benefits include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- Physician services
- Inpatient hospital services
- Inpatient and outpatient mental health services
- Inpatient and outpatient substance abuse services
- Family planning services
- Private duty nursing services
- Personal care services
- Home health services
- Pharmacy
- Dental preventive and treatment services
- Hearing aids
- Vision services and eyeglasses
- Prosthetic appliances

Outreach, Enrollment and Retention

Because application, enrollment, and renewal processes are critical in reaching SCHIP's goal of reducing the number of uninsured children, states have worked on outreach and simplification efforts to enroll and retain children in SCHIP programs.

North Carolina's efforts include (but are not limited to):

- Continuous eligibility guarantee for 12 months, which reduces the chance that children will have breaks in coverage or be dropped from the program for failure to complete paperwork

Access to Primary Care Physicians in 2004

Age	Percent
12–24 mths	96.4%
2–6 yrs	88.7%
7–11 yrs	90.5%
12–18 yrs	85.8%

¹ Source for 2005 Federal Match Rate values: Kaiser statehealthfacts.org, "Federal Matching Rate (FMAP) for SCHIP," accessed on May 14, 2007.

² Source for state specific HEDIS measure data are state FY2005 SCHIP Annual Reports to the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), which are available at www.cms.hhs.gov.

Unless otherwise specified, the data source used is: Kaye, Neva, et al. *Charting CHIP III: An Analysis of the Third Comprehensive Survey of State Children's Health Insurance Programs*, National Academy for State Health Policy (September 2006). Available at <http://www.chipcentral.org>.

Quality²

Since program inception, SCHIP programs have implemented various policies to promote access to quality care. States worked with the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to develop a set of performance measures that states could report annually. Four core measures based on the Health Plan Employer Data and Information Set (HEDIS) were chosen:

- Well child visits for infants under 15 months
- Well child visits for children ages 3, 4, 5, and 6
- Use of appropriate asthma medications
- Access to primary care providers (PCP)

North Carolina provided data on three measures in its 2005 annual report to CMS, which is the most recent report available. The data to the left is an example from North Carolina's report.