Test Your Knowledge of Medicaid and CHIP

Medicaid and CHIP 101
Coverage
Financing
Affordable Care Act (ACA)
Partnerships

100
200
300
400
500

100
200
300
400
500

100
200
300
400
500

100
200
300
400
500

Final Question
Game Show Directions

(1) View as a slideshow, starting on the first slide.
(2) Click on the question value (100-500).
(3) Click the slide to view the question. Click again to view the answer.
(4) Use the home button after each question.

Keep a record (on your own) of the scores of both teams and which questions have been asked.
Medicaid and CHIP 101 - 100

Question:
Do Medicaid and CHIP programs define children with special health care needs in the same way Title V does?

a. Yes
b. No

Answer: B
Medicaid and CHIP 101 - 200

Question:
True or False: Children in CHIP have household income that is lower than children in Medicaid.

Answer: False
Medicaid and CHIP 101 - 300

Question:
What portion of CSHCN are enrolled in CHIP or Medicaid?

a. 10%
b. 22%
c. 62%
d. 44%

Answer: D
Question:
True or False: If a state Medicaid program is running short on funds (and the state has no “waivers” from the federal government), the state may put people who meet the state’s eligibility criteria on a waiting list to receive benefits.

Answer: False. Because Medicaid is an entitlement under federal law
Medicaid and CHIP 101 - 500

Question:
Combined, Medicaid and CHIP cover ____ of the nation’s children, most of whom are covered by ________?

a. one-tenth, Medicaid
b. one-half, CHIP
c. almost one-third, Medicaid
d. two-thirds, CHIP

Answer: C
Coverage - 100

Question:

EPSDT stands for:

a. Early Piloting of Special Diagnostic Tests
b. Early Periodic Sailing is Definitely Treatment
c. Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment
d. Early Partners in Diagnosis and Treatment

Answer: C
Question: 
As of 2011, states must provide Medicaid to children age 6-18 in households with incomes less than:

a. 200% of the FPL  
b. 138% of the FPL  
c. 133% of the FPL  
d. 100% of the FPL

Answer: D
Question:
EPSDT is required by federal law in:
a. Medicaid, but not CHIP
b. CHIP, but not Medicaid
c. All Medicaid and CHIP programs

Answer: A
Coverage - 400

Question:
1915c waivers for Home and Community-Based Services may be implemented to provide special services for:

a. Children with developmental disabilities
b. Children who are dependent on medical technology
c. Children with autism
d. Any of the above

Answer: D
Question:
In 2014, many children will shift from CHIP to Medicaid. Why will that happen and why does it matter?

a. It will happen because states can reduce CHIP coverage, and it matters because CHIP provides EPSDT.

b. It will happen because they are changing the name of CHIP, and it doesn’t matter.

c. It will happen because almost everyone under 65, including children, with income below 138% of the poverty level will be eligible for Medicaid, and it matters because states are required to provide EPSDT to all children in Medicaid, but not CHIP.

Answer: C
The Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) programs account for over ___ of total U.S. health care spending.

a. 5%
b. 10%
c. 15%
d. 20%

Answer: C
Question:
True or False: The percent of the Medicaid program paid for by the federal government varies from one state to another based on the number of people living in the state.

Answer: False. It is based on the average per capita income in the state. States with a higher average per capita income get a lower federal match and vice versa.
Financing - 300

Question:
When Medicaid eligibility expands in 2014, the federal share of Medicaid spending for these newly eligible individuals will rise to ____%.

a. 50%
b. 100%
c. 138%
d. 200%

Answer: B
Financing - 400

Question:
If a Medicaid program pays a $100 bill from a doctor or therapist for a patient on Medicaid, the portion of that bill that is reimbursed by federal dollars (depending on the state’s federal matching rate), ranges from:

a. $50 to $75
b. $75 to $95
c. $25 to $50
d. $0 to $100

Answer: A
Financing - 500

Question:
If a state Medicaid program pays $100 in administrative costs to provide outreach to enroll children in Medicaid, the portion of that bill that is reimbursed by federal dollars is:

a. $ 0
b. $ 25
c. $ 50
d. $75

Answer: C
Affordable Care Act (ACA) - 100

Question:
In 2014, children who turn 18 while in foster care will continue to be eligible for Medicaid until they are how old?

a. 19  
b. 21  
c. 26  
d. 28

Answer: C
Affordable Care Act (ACA) - 200

Question:
Under the Affordable Care Act, most people under 65 will be eligible for Medicaid in 2014, if:

a. They have a disability
b. They are under 21
c. They are a parent
d. They are an adult without children at home
e. They are any of the above (it doesn’t matter) and their income is under 138% of the federal poverty level

Answer: E
Question:
True or False. Under ACA, children in Medicaid who are receiving hospice care must first end curative care.

Answer: False. The ACA allows both curative and hospice care, also called concurrent care, to be offered at the same time.
Question:
On October 1, 2015, the federal matching rate for CHIP will increase by how many percentage points?

a. 3  
b. 13  
c. 23  
d. 33  

Answer: C
Question:
The opportunity for Medicaid programs to develop health homes for people with chronic conditions in the Affordable Care Act is funded with:

a. 75% federal matching dollars over four years
b. 80% federal matching dollars over three years
c. 100% federal dollars over one year
d. 90% federal matching dollars over two years

Answer: D
Partnerships - 100

Question:
Partnerships between Title V and Medicaid agencies are important because:

a. Medicaid doesn’t provide EPSDT benefits.
b. CHIP always provides EPSDT benefits.
c. Medicaid’s EPSDT covers all medically necessary services for children, so Title V programs can address other needs.
d. EPSDT benefits are very limited.

Answer: C
Partnerships - 200

Question:
Title V can play an important role in supporting families of CSHCN because:

a. Title V programs can help shape Medicaid and CHIP policies that affect CSHCN.
b. Title V programs can bring families of CSHCN to the table in Medicaid policy discussions.
c. Some services families need in caring for their children are not covered by Medicaid.
d. All of the above.

Answer: D
Partnerships - 300

Question:
Which of the following is true:

a. Medicaid and Title V are both block grants.
b. Medicaid is an entitlement program and Title V is a block grant.
c. Medicaid and Title V are both entitlement programs.
d. Medicaid is a block grant and Title V is an entitlement program.

Answer: B
Partnerships - 400

Question:
True or False: Title V programs can pay for services that are not covered by Medicaid.

Answer: True
Question:
The tutorial uses the acronym NEED as a pneumonic for ways Title V and Medicaid/CHIP programs can work together to provide services for CSHCN. What does NEED stand for?:
A. Needling, Encouragement, Enforcement and Drama
B. Needs, Enrollment, Efficiencies and Data
C. Nature, Encouragement, Eligibility and Doctors
D. Nutrition, Events, Education and Duration

Answer: B
Question:
Which national center provides technical assistance around health care financing policy for children with special health care needs?

Answer: The Catalyst Center