

# Test Your Knowledge of Medicaid and CHIP



**Medicaid  
and CHIP  
101**

**Coverage**

**Financing**

**Affordable  
Care Act  
(ACA)**

**Partnerships**

100

100

100

100

100

200

200

200

200

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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**

**Answer**

**Question**



# Medicaid and CHIP 101 - 200

## Question:

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

**Answer: False**

**Answer**

**Question**



# 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

Answer

Question



# Medicaid and CHIP 101 - 400

## 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**

**Answer**

**Question**



# 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

Answer

Question



# 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**

**Answer**

**Question**



# Coverage - 200

## 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

Answer

Question



# Coverage - 300

## 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**

**Answer**

**Question**



# 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**

**Answer**

**Question**



# Coverage - 500

## 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**

**Answer**

**Question**



# Financing - 100

## Question:

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

Answer

Question



# Financing - 200

## 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 capital income in the state. States with a higher average per capita income get a lower federal match and vice versa.**

**Answer**

**Question**



# 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**

**Answer**

**Question**



# 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

Answer

Question



# 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**

**Answer**

**Question**



# 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

Answer

Question



# 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

Answer

Question



# **Affordable Care Act (ACA) - 300**

## **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.**

**Answer**

**Question**



# Affordable Care Act (ACA) - 400

## 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**

**Answer**

**Question**



# Affordable Care Act (ACA) - 500

## 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

Answer

Question



# 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**

**Answer**

**Question**



# 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**

**Answer**

**Question**



# 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

Answer

Question



# Partnerships - 400

## Question:

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

**Answer: True**

Answer

Question



# Partnerships - 500

## Question:

The tutorial uses the acronym **NEED** as a mnemonic 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**

**Answer**

**Question**



# FINAL QUESTION

**Question:**

**Which national center provides technical assistance around health care financing policy for children with special health care needs?**

**Answer: The Catalyst Center**

**Answer**

**Question**

