

Spending and Enrollment Detail for CBO's August 2010 Baseline: Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2011-15	2011-20
Federal CHIP Funding (Billions of Dollars)													
Budget Authority /1/	12.6	13.5	15.0	17.5	19.2	21.1	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	86.3	114.9
Outlays	8.0	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.8	9.4	10.1	8.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	43.9	79.8
<i>Memo:</i>													
Contingency Fund Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Performance Bonus Payments	0.1	0.3	0.1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Remaining Unused Budget Authority (end of year)	7.3	7.4	6.8	6.7	7.5	7.4	3.0	*	0	0	0		
CHIP Child Per Capita, Enrollees (federal share) /2/	\$815	\$853	\$893	\$932	\$971	\$1,020	\$1,433	\$1,517	\$1,596	\$1,652	\$1,739		
Enrollment (Millions of People) /3/													
Enrollment under Baseline Funding Levels												<u>Avg. Annual Growth</u>	
Children and Pregnant Women	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.2	8.3	8.4	7.5	6.1	3.8	3.7	3.5	-1%	-10%
Parents of Children Enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Adults without Children	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	9.1	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.5	8.6	7.7	6.3	3.9	3.8	3.6	-1%	-10%
Average Monthly Enrollment	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.3	4.8	3.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	-1%	-10%

Notes:

* = costs or savings of less than \$50 million or fewer than 50,000 enrollees.

/1/ Title XXI of the Social Security Act authorizes CHIP through September 2015. Consistent with statutory guidelines, CBO assumes in its baseline spending projections that funding for the program in later years will continue at \$5.7 billion.

/2/ CHIP Child Per Capita reflects the 23 percentage-point increase in the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage in fiscal years 2016 through 2020 included in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA).

/3/ These figures represent the total number of individuals enrolled in CHIP at any point during the fiscal year. Some beneficiaries are enrolled for only part of the year; enrollment on an average monthly basis would be about 60 percent of these figures. These figures include enrollment in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, but do not include enrollment in the U.S. territories. Beginning in 2016, the 23 percentage-point increase in the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage for CHIP results in quicker spending of the allotments due to a higher federal cost per beneficiary.