A Healthy Start for Kids
Overview

• The Medicaid program was enacted as part of the Social Security Amendments of 1965 (P.L. 89-97), the same legislation that created Medicare.

• Medicaid is an entitlement program. Eligible low-income individuals have rights to payment for medically necessary health care services defined in statute.

• The federal government is obligated to fund a share of the outlays for those services.
• States establish their own eligibility standards and benefit packages.

• The Medicaid program has evolved from welfare-based coverage to a major payer in our health care system.*

• In 1997 the State Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) was created to provide coverage to children from families with income too high for Medicaid coverage, but too low for private insurance.
  • 2015 amendments eliminated the 6 month waiting period and made pregnant women eligible for CHIP

• CHIP is closely linked to the state’s Medicaid program.

• The Medicaid program in Missouri is called MOHealth Net.
Overview, cont.

• Medicaid and CHIP are financed jointly by the federal government and the state.
  • CHIP is a block grant with the state receiving a set amount of federal funding

• In SFY17 the Medicaid budget in Missouri was $8.2B
• However, only $1.4B of that cost came from general revenue
• Hospital taxes, premiums, tobacco funds, etc. finance MOHealth Net
• Federal funds pay for 63.2% of Missouri’s spending on traditional Medicaid.
• The CHIP program is matched at a higher rate—97.2%
Eligibility for MOHealth Net

- Able-bodied adults: 0
- Custodial parents: 22
- Elderly: 85
- Persons with disabilities: 85
- Pregnant women: 196
- Children: 305
## MOHealth Net Expenditure by Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Enrolled</th>
<th>Annual Expenditures</th>
<th>Average Monthly Cost @ Enrollee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elderly</td>
<td>78,121</td>
<td>1,486.0</td>
<td>$1,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>159,453</td>
<td>3,804.0</td>
<td>$1,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>606,793</td>
<td>2,061.0</td>
<td>$294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>120,729</td>
<td>797.9</td>
<td>$151</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment (EPSDT)

**Early:** Assessing and identifying problems early

**Periodic:** Checking children's health at periodic, age-appropriate intervals

**Screening:** Providing physical, mental, developmental, dental, hearing, vision, and other screening tests to detect potential problems

**Diagnostic:** Performing diagnostic tests to follow up when a risk is identified, and

**Treatment:** Control, correct or reduce health problems found.
• Key to ensuring that children and adolescents receive appropriate preventive (including vaccines), dental, mental health, and developmental, and specialty services they need to grow into healthy adults.
Medicaid Outcomes for Kids

• A large body of research shows that access to Medicaid and CHIP in childhood leads to longer, healthier lives, a better chance to finish high school and college, and more prosperous futures for our children.
Healthier Adults
Higher Academic Achievement
Greater Economic Success as Adults
CHIP Expired on September 30
Health Care for 87,000 Missouri Children is at Stake
Congress has Allowed CHIP to Expire

- S1827 Kids Act of 2017
  - Awaiting floor time
- HR 3921 has identical CHIP provisions but includes controversial offsets to pay for the higher FMAP extension
  - Adopted by House on a party line vote
Congress has Allowed CHIP to Expire

• Both bills extend CHIP for five years
  • Phase out the 23% FMAP bump enacted in 2015
    • Protect state budgets
  • Maintain MOE through 2022
  • Extend express lane eligibility
Controversy
• ACA debate
• Offsets
  • Cuts in Prevention and Public Health Fund
Have caused delay
The Impact in Missouri

Total Amount to Missouri: $10,770,773

303 jobs
Are estimated as supported by these funds annually*

$2,947,483 to support vaccines for needy children and adults

$3,790,191 to the Department of Public Health for core state-identified needs

$420,079 in infectious disease prevention including health care-associated infections
Vaccine Legislation in the Missouri Legislature
House Bills in 2017

- HB331  Rep. Morris
- HB332  Rep. Morris
Senate Bills in 2017

• SB174  Sen. Schaaf
• SB538  Sen. Chappelle-Nadal
Missouri Budget

www.mobudget.org
Sources of Missouri’s Budget

Revenue Sources, Fiscal Year 2017 Operating Budget

- State Dedicated: 32%
- State GR: 35%
- Federal: 33%
Fiscal Year 2017 Operating Budget
Based on Appropriated Amounts Including Vetoes, But Not Mid-Year Restrictions

- Elementary & Secondary Education: 36%
- Higher Education: 10%
- Social Services: 19%
- Health: 4%
- Mental Health: 8%
- Public Safety & Corrections: 8%
- Other: 16%
Join Kids Win Missouri at kidswinmissouri.org
Human Papilloma Virus
• More than 40 types of HPV can infect the genital areas. 
• Some types are known as cancer-causing types. 
• HPV 16 and 18 are the two most common cancer-causing types. 
• In the United States, HPV type 16 causes about half of cervical cancers, and types 16 and 18 together account for about 70% of cervical cancers. 
• Infection with a cancer-causing HPV type is considered necessary to get cervical cancer, …
• HPV can cause oropharyngeal cancers.

• Most, oropharyngeal cancers are caused by HPV.

• HPV is thought to cause 70% of oropharyngeal cancers in the U.S., with HPV type 16 causing 60% of all oropharyngeal CA.
HPV vaccine - currently not a state requirement

CDC recommends 11- to 12-year-old boys and girls get two doses of HPV vaccine to protect against cancers caused by HPV. The second dose should be given 6 to 12 months after the first dose.

CDC also recommends that girls and women through age 26 years and boys and men through age 21 years get the vaccine if they did not get vaccinated when they were age 11 or 12 years. The number of recommended doses depends on the age at vaccination.
HPV informational brochure, contents. — 1. The department of health and senior services shall develop an informational brochure relating to the connection between human papillomavirus and cervical cancer, and that an immunization against the human papillomavirus infection is available. The department shall make the brochure available on its website and shall notify each public school district in this state of the availability of the brochure to be printed and included or referred to in any other printed material to be provided directly to parents as the school district deems appropriate. However, materials made available pursuant to this section may only be distributed to parents directly and not distributed to students as material to be given to parents.
HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV)
WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

What is Human Papillomavirus?
Human papillomavirus (also called HPV) is the most common sexually transmitted infection that can infect the genital areas, mouth and throat of females and males. There are more than 100 different types of HPV. HPV types can be divided into high-risk and low-risk.

- High-risk HPV infection types 16 and 18 cause virtually all cervical cancers and most anal cancers. They also can cause genital, mouth and throat cancers.
- Low-risk HPV types 6 and 11 cause more than 90 percent of genital warts.

Currently 79 million Americans are infected with HPV, another 14 million become newly infected each year. Adolescents and young adults between the ages of 15 to 24 account for as many as half of these infections.

What is Cervical Cancer?
Cervical cancer is a cancer of the cervix, the lower part of the womb. Cervical cancer sometimes takes years to show symptoms. It can also go from precancerous to cervical cancer in less than a year. The American Cancer Society (ACS) estimates that more than 12,000 women in the United States will be diagnosed with cervical cancer this year and more than 4,000 will die from the disease.

The ACS recognizes HPV infection as the number one risk factor for cervical cancer. However, cervical changes can develop that may not be related to HPV. Routine pap tests are very important. Pap tests are an effective way to detect changes in the cervix that can catch the signs of cancer before the patient has any symptoms. When cervical cancer is found early, it is very treatable. Getting the HPV vaccine does not replace routine pap tests.
AIDS/HIV Education | Missouri Department of Elementary and ...
https://dese.mo.gov/college-career-readiness/curriculum/healthphysical-education/aidshiv-education
The HIV Prevention Education Program makes grants to public schools for implementing effective education to prevent HIV infection, sexually transmitted diseases, and pregnancy; provides professional development and technical assistance for school personnel to assist with implementing programs to reduce HIV risk behaviors among school-age youth; assesses student health behavior; and assesses health education, policies, and services in the public schools. The program is funded by a grant from the CDC.

Health/Physical Education | Missouri Department of ...
https://dese.mo.gov/college-career-readiness/curriculum/healthphysical-education
Quick Links News and Updates AIDS/HIV Education Assessment Conferences

Community Education | Missouri Department of Elementary ...
https://dese.mo.gov/quality-schools/extended-learning/community-education
Community Education is a philosophical concept that promotes lifelong learning and community building activities while emphasizing an expanded role for public education and other human
Small group questions...

How can we advocate as a group to change the legislation about HPV vaccination education in schools?

What are vaccine-related opportunities for the Immunization Initiative to advocate for in the next session?

What are vaccine-related opportunities for your organization to advocate for in the next session?

What are other vaccine-related legislation you would like to see?

How can we educate the Missouri Legislators?
Legislative Checklist

http://www.senate.mo.gov/LegisLookup/default.aspx

Understand how they vote
Help them be successful, offer solutions
Invite policy makers to see you in action
Know what you want, know what is possible
Ask and keep asking
Build coalitions
The bill is only the first step...

Get to know the members before you need them...