

Table 1A
Income Eligibility for Children's Coverage, by Funding Source (Title 19 or Title 21)
December 2009

	Medicaid for Infants (Ages 0-1)		Medicaid for Children (Ages 1-5)		Medicaid for Children (Ages 6-19)		CHIP (Ages 0-19)
	Title 19 Funding	Title 21 Funding	Title 19 Funding	Title 21 Funding	Title 19 Funding	Title 21 Funding	Separate CHIP Title 21 Funding
Alabama	133		133		100		300
Alaska	150	175	150	175	150	175	
Arizona	140		133		100		200
Arkansas	133	200	133	200	100	200	
California ¹	200		133		100		250
Colorado	133		133		100		205
Connecticut	185		185		185		300
Delaware	185	200	133		100		200
District of Columbia	185	300	133	300	100	300	
Florida ²	185	200	133		100		200
Georgia ³	200		133		100		235
Hawaii	133	300	133	300	100	300	
Idaho	133		133		100	133	185
Illinois ^{3,4}	133	200	133		100	133	200 (No limit)
Indiana	133	200	133	150	100	150	250
Iowa	133	300	133		133		300
Kansas	150		133		100		241
Kentucky	185		133	150	100	150	200
Louisiana	133	200	133	200	100	200	250
Maine ³	133	200	133	150	125	150	200
Maryland	185	300	185	300	185	300	
Massachusetts ⁴	185	200	133	150	114	150	300 (400)
Michigan ⁵	185		150		150		200
Minnesota ⁶	275	280	275		275		
Mississippi	185		133		100		200
Missouri	185		133	150	100	150	300
Montana	133		133		100	133	250
Nebraska	133	200	133	200	100	200	
Nevada	133		133		100		200
New Hampshire	185	300	185		185		300
New Jersey ³	200		133		100	133	350
New Mexico	185	235	185	235	185	235	
New York	200		133		100		400
North Carolina	200		200		100		200
North Dakota ⁷	133		133		100		160
Ohio	150	200	150	200	150	200	
Oklahoma	133	185	133	185	100	185	
Oregon ⁸	133		133		100		300
Pennsylvania	185		133		100		300
Rhode Island ⁹	185	250	133	250	100	250	
South Carolina	150	185	150		150		200
South Dakota	133	140	133	140	100	140	200
Tennessee ¹⁰	185		133		100		250
Texas	185		133		100		200
Utah	133		133		100		200
Vermont ¹¹	300		300		300		300
Virginia	133		133		100	133	200
Washington	200		200		200		300
West Virginia	150		133		100		250
Wisconsin ¹²	300		185	300	100	300	
Wyoming	133		133		100		200

SOURCE: Based on a national survey conducted by the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured with the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2009.

Notes for Table 1A

Table presents rules in effect as of December 2009, unless noted otherwise.

1. In **California**, infants born to women on the Access for Infants and Mothers (AIM) program are automatically enrolled in CHIP unless the child is enrolled in employer-sponsored insurance or no-cost full scope Medi-Cal. The income guideline for these infants, through their second birthday, is 300 percent of the federal poverty line. **California** uses Title 21 funds to finance the elimination of the asset test in Medicaid for children, meaning Title 21 covers the cost of Medicaid coverage for children who are income-eligible for Medicaid but whose families' assets would have been over the Medicaid limit. Prior to eliminating the Medicaid asset test such children would have been enrolled in the state's separate CHIP program.
2. **Florida** operates two CHIP-funded separate programs. Healthy Kids covers children ages 5 through 19, as well as younger siblings in some locations. MediKids covers children ages 1 through 4.
3. **Georgia, Illinois, Maine, and New Jersey** cover infants in families with income at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty line who are born to mothers enrolled in Medicaid. **Georgia, Maine, and New Jersey** cover infants not born to Medicaid enrolled mothers in families with income at or below 185 percent of the federal poverty line. **Illinois** covers infants not born to Medicaid-enrolled mothers in families with income at or below 133 percent of the federal poverty line.
4. **Illinois and Massachusetts** provide state-financed coverage to children with incomes above CHIP levels. Eligibility is shown in parentheses. In **Massachusetts**, children ages 18-19 with family income up to 150 percent of the federal poverty level are covered under Medicaid using Title 21 funding.
5. In **Michigan**, children in Medicaid ages 16 through their 19th birthday with family incomes between 100 and 150 percent of the federal poverty line are covered via Title 21 funding.
6. In **Minnesota**, the infant category under "regular" Medicaid includes children up to age 2. Under "regular" Medicaid, income eligibility for infants is up to 275 percent of the federal poverty line, and under CHIP, eligibility for infants is between 275 percent and 280 percent of the federal poverty line. Under "regular" Medicaid, income eligibility for children ages 2-19 is up to 150 percent of the federal poverty line, and under the Section 1115 waiver, income eligibility for children in this age group is between 150 and 275 percent of the federal poverty line. The Section 1115 waiver provides coverage for children up to age 21.
7. **North Dakota** uses Title 21 funds to finance the elimination of the asset test in Medicaid for children, meaning Title 21 covers the cost of Medicaid coverage for children who are income-eligible for Medicaid but whose families' assets would have been over the Medicaid limit. Prior to eliminating the Medicaid asset test such children would have been enrolled in the state's separate CHIP program.
8. **Oregon** expanded income eligibility in CHIP from 185 to 200 percent of the federal poverty line in October 2009. Starting in January 2010, the state plans to implement a program in which children in families with incomes between 200 percent and 300 percent of the federal poverty line will be connected with private coverage. The state will use CHIP funding to provide subsidies for between 80 and 90 percent of the cost of this private coverage to families with incomes between 200 percent and 300 percent of the federal poverty line.
9. **Rhode Island** covers children ages 1 to 7 with family incomes up to 133 percent of the federal poverty line with Title 19 funding, and covers children ages 8 through their 19th birthday with incomes up to 100 percent of the federal poverty line with Title 19 funding.
10. **Tennessee** uses Title 21 funding to provide coverage to children in the state's waiver program called TennCare Standard. Enrollment in TennCare Standard is currently closed to new applicants. The only children who can enroll in TennCare Standard are children who become ineligible for Medicaid coverage, have no access to insurance, and have family income below 200 percent of the federal poverty line.
11. In **Vermont**, Title 19 funding covers uninsured children in families with income at or below 225 percent of the federal poverty line; uninsured children in families with income between 226 and 300 percent of the federal poverty line are covered via Title 21 funding under a separate CHIP program. Underinsured children are covered in Medicaid via Title 19 funding up to 300 percent of the federal poverty line. This expansion of coverage for underinsured children was achieved through an amendment to the state's Medicaid Section 1115 waiver.
12. In **Wisconsin**, the state receives federal reimbursement for children up to 250 percent of the federal poverty line and children with incomes between 251 percent and 300 percent of the federal poverty line are covered with state funds. **Wisconsin** has submitted a state plan amendment to receive federal matching funds (retroactive to July 1, 2008) for children in families with income up to 300 percent of the federal poverty line. **Wisconsin's** state plan indicates that Title 21 funds are used to cover children ages 1 to 5 with incomes between 185 and 300 percent of the federal poverty line, and children ages 6 to 19 with incomes between 150 and 300 percent of the federal poverty line. However, the state does not differ in the way it administers Medicaid and CHIP; therefore, CHIP is not classified as a separate program in this table.