

**Table 13**  
**Co-Payments for Prescriptions in Children's and Parents' Health Coverage Programs**  
**December 2009**

	Prescription Co-payment for Children	Prescription Co-payment for Parents
Total	5 - Increase	24
		40
<b>State</b>		
Alabama <sup>2,3,4</sup>	\$1.00 or \$2.00 (generic) \$3.00 or \$5.00 (preferred brand name) \$5.00 or \$10.00 (non-preferred brand name)	\$5.00-\$3.00
Alaska <sup>3</sup>		\$0 \$2.00
Arizona		\$0 \$0
Arkansas <sup>1,2,3,5</sup>	\$5.00	\$5.00 -\$3.00/\$5.00 (generic) \$15.00 (brand name) \$30 (non-formulary brand name)
California <sup>6</sup>	Increase \$10.00 (generic) \$15.00 (brand name if generic unavailable)	\$0
Colorado <sup>4</sup>	\$1.00 or \$3.00 (generic) \$1.00 or \$5.00 (brand name)	\$1.00 (generic) \$3.00 (brand name)
Connecticut	\$3.00 (generic) \$6.00 (brand name and formularies)	\$0
Delaware		\$0 \$5.00 -- \$3.00
District of Columbia		\$0
Florida <sup>7</sup>	\$5.00	\$0 \$0
Georgia		\$0 \$5.00 -- \$3.00
Hawaii		\$0 \$0
Idaho		\$0 \$0
Illinois <sup>4,8</sup>	\$2.00 or \$3.00 (generic) \$2.00 or \$5.00 (brand name)	\$0 (generic) \$3.00 (brand name)/\$2.00 or \$3.00 (generic) \$2.00 or \$5.00 (brand name)
Indiana	\$3.00 (generic) \$10.00 (brand name)	\$3.00
Iowa <sup>9</sup>	Increase	\$0 \$1 -- \$3.00
Kansas		\$0 \$3.00
Kentucky <sup>1,3</sup>	\$1.00 (generic), \$2.00 (preferred brand name), \$3.00 (non-preferred brand name)	\$1.00 (generic) \$2.00 (preferred brand name) 5 percent of cost (non-preferred brand name)
Louisiana	up to \$50	\$5.00 -- \$3.00
Maine		\$0 \$3.00
Maryland <sup>1</sup>		\$0 \$0
Massachusetts		\$0 \$1.00 -- \$2.00 (generic) \$3.00 (brand name)
Michigan		\$0 \$1.00
Minnesota <sup>2,10</sup>		\$0 \$1.00 (generic) \$3.00 (brand name)/\$3.00
Mississippi		\$0 \$3.00
Missouri		\$0 \$5.00 -- \$2.00
Montana <sup>11</sup>	\$3.00 (generic) \$5.00 (brand name)	\$1.00-\$5.00
Nebraska		\$0 \$2.00
Nevada <sup>12</sup>		\$0 \$0
New Hampshire <sup>13</sup>	\$5.00 (generic) \$15.00 (formulary brand name) \$25 (non-formulary brand name)	\$1.00 (generic) \$2.00 (brand name or compounded)
New Jersey <sup>4,14</sup>	\$1.00 or \$5.00 (generic) \$5.00 or \$10.00 (brand name)	\$0/ \$5.00, \$10.00 (more than a 34 day supply) \$0/\$3.00 for first four prescriptions
New Mexico <sup>1,15</sup>	\$2.00	\$0 \$1.00 (generic) \$3.00 (brand name)/\$3.00 (generic) \$6.00 (brand name)
New York <sup>16</sup>		\$0 \$1.00 (generic) \$5.00 (brand name)
North Carolina <sup>4</sup>	Increase \$2.00 (generic) \$5.00 or \$10.00 (brand name)	\$0 (generic) \$3.00 (brand name)
North Dakota <sup>17</sup>	\$2.00	\$0 (generic) \$3.00 (brand name)
Ohio		\$0 \$2.00 preferred brand name \$3.00 non-preferred brand name \$1.00-\$2.00/\$5.00 (generic) \$10.00 (brand name)
Oklahoma		\$0 \$2.00 (generic) \$3.00 (brand name)
Oregon <sup>18</sup>		\$0 \$1.00 (generic) \$3.00 (brand name)
Pennsylvania <sup>19</sup>	Increase \$6.00 (generic) \$9 (brand name)	\$0
Rhode Island		\$0 \$0
South Carolina		\$0 \$3.00
South Dakota		\$0 \$0 (generic) \$3.00 (brand name)
Tennessee <sup>1,4,5</sup>	\$1.00 or \$5.00 (generic) \$3.00 or \$20.00 (preferred brand name) \$5.00 or \$40.00 (non-preferred brand name)	\$0 (generic) \$3.00 (brand name)
Texas <sup>4</sup>	\$0 or \$5.00 (generic) \$3.00, \$5.00 or \$20.00 (brand name)	\$0
Utah <sup>4,20</sup>	\$1.00-\$3.00 or \$5.00 or \$15 (generic) \$1.00-\$3.00 or \$5.00 or 25% (brand name) 5% or 50% (non-preferred)	\$3.00/\$5.00 (generic and brand name on preferred list) 25 percent of cost (not on preferred list)
Vermont		\$0 \$1.00-\$3.00
Virginia <sup>4</sup>	\$2.00 or \$5.00	\$1.00 (generic) \$3.00 (brand)
Washington <sup>2</sup>		\$0 \$0/\$10.00 (generic) 50 percent of cost (brand name)
West Virginia <sup>4</sup>	\$0 (generic) \$5.00 or \$15.00 (brand name)	\$5.00-\$3.00
Wisconsin <sup>3,21</sup>	\$1 or \$5 generic; \$3 brand name	\$1/\$5.00 (generic) \$3.00 (brand name)
Wyoming <sup>4,22</sup>	Increase \$3.00 or \$5.00 (generic) \$5.00 or \$10 (brand name)	\$1.00 (generic) \$2.00 (preferred brand name) \$3 (non-preferred brand name)

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 13

“Increase” indicates that the state has increased the co-payment for prescriptions between January 2009 and December 2009, unless noted otherwise.

“Decrease” indicates that the state has decreased the co-payment for prescriptions between January 2009 and December 2009, unless noted otherwise.

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

1. States in *italics* require these co-payments in their children’s Medicaid programs. With the exception of **Kentucky**, all of these states obtained federal waivers to impose cost-sharing in children’s Medicaid. **Kentucky** used the flexibility in the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 to impose cost-sharing in its CHIP-funded Medicaid expansion. **Kentucky** also requires cost-sharing in its separate CHIP program. All other states charge these co-payments in their separate CHIP programs only. Per federal law, no state can impose co-payments on Alaska Native or American Indian children.

2. In these states, when two amounts are noted, the first is for “regular” Medicaid programs that provide comprehensive coverage that meets federal Medicaid guidelines and the second refers to coverage established through waivers, or in the case of **Washington**, state-funded coverage.

3. In **Alabama** and **Arkansas**, 18-year-olds are subject to the \$.50 to \$3 Medicaid co-payment for adults. In **Alaska**, 18-year-olds are subject to the \$2 Medicaid co-payment for adults. In **Kentucky**, 18-year-olds are subject to the \$1, \$2 or 5 percent co-payment for adults. In **Wisconsin**, 18-year-olds covered under the waiver program who are not in managed care are subject to \$1 or \$3 co-payments for adults and children under 18 years old with income above 100 percent of the federal poverty line are subject to a \$1, \$3 or \$5 co-payment.

4. In **Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, New Jersey, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming**, the co-payment amounts for children depend on family income:

- In **Alabama**, families with children with income up to 150 percent of the federal poverty line pay \$1 for generic prescriptions, \$3 for preferred brand name prescriptions and \$5 for non-preferred brand name prescriptions. Families with income above 150 percent pay \$2 for generic prescriptions, \$5 for preferred brand name prescriptions and \$10 for non-preferred brand name prescriptions.
- In **Colorado**, families with children with income between 101 and 150 percent of the federal poverty line are subject to a \$1 co-payment for all prescriptions. Families with income above 150 percent of the federal poverty line pay \$3 for generic prescriptions and \$5 for brand name prescriptions.
- In **Illinois**, families with children with income up to 150 percent of the federal poverty line pay \$2 for all prescriptions. Families with income above 150 percent of the federal poverty line pay \$3 for generic prescriptions and \$5 for brand name prescriptions.
- In **New Jersey**, families with children with income between 150 percent and 200 percent of the federal poverty line pay \$1 for generic prescriptions and \$5 for brand name prescriptions. Families with income above 200 percent of the federal poverty line pay \$5 for generic and brand name prescriptions and \$10 for prescriptions for more than a 34 day supply of medication.
- In **North Carolina**, families with children with income up to 150 percent of the federal poverty line pay \$1 for generic prescriptions and brand name prescriptions for which no generic version is available and \$3 for brand name prescriptions. Families with income above 150 percent of the federal poverty line pay \$1 for generic prescriptions and brand name prescriptions for which no generic version is available and \$10 for brand name prescriptions.
- In **Tennessee**, families with children in the separate CHIP program with income up to 150 percent of the federal poverty line pay \$1 for generic, \$3 for preferred brand name and \$5 non-preferred brand name. Families with children with income above 150 percent of the federal poverty line pay \$5 for generic, \$20 for preferred brand name and \$40 for non-preferred brand name.
- In **Texas**, families with children with income at or below 100 percent of the federal poverty line pay \$3 for brand name prescriptions. Families with income between 101 percent and 150 percent of the federal poverty line pay \$5 for brand name prescriptions. Families with income between 151 percent and 200 percent of the federal poverty line pay \$5 for generic prescriptions and \$20 for brand name prescriptions.
- In **Utah**, families with children with income up to 100 percent of the federal poverty line pay \$1 for prescriptions under \$50 and \$3 for prescriptions over \$50 for generic and brand name prescriptions and 5 percent of the cost for non-preferred prescriptions. Families with children with income between 101 percent and 150 percent of the federal poverty line pay \$5 for generic and brand name prescriptions and 5 percent of the cost for non-preferred prescriptions. Families with income above 150 percent of the federal poverty line pay \$10 for generic prescriptions and 25 percent of the cost for brand name prescriptions and 50 percent of the cost non-preferred prescriptions.
- In **Virginia**, families with children with income up to 150 percent of the federal poverty line pay \$2 for prescriptions. Families with income above 150 percent of the federal poverty line pay \$5 per prescription.
- In **West Virginia**, families with children with income below 150 percent of the federal poverty line pay \$0 for generic prescriptions and \$5 for brand name or preferred prescriptions. Families with income above 150 percent of the federal poverty line pay \$0 for generic prescriptions, \$10 for brand name prescriptions and \$15 for preferred prescriptions.
- In **Wyoming**, families with children with income less than or equal to 150 percent of the federal poverty line pay \$3 for generic prescriptions and \$5 for brand name prescriptions. Families with income greater than 150 percent of the federal poverty line pay \$5 for generic prescriptions and \$10 for brand name prescriptions.

5. In **Arkansas**, the co-payment noted only applies to children covered under the state's Section 1115 expansion component. In **Tennessee**, the co-payments noted are required of children covered under the state's Section 1115 expansion component and the separate CHIP program.
6. **California** increased co-payments for children in families with incomes greater than 150 percent of the federal poverty line from \$5 to \$10 for generic drugs and \$15 for brand-name drugs if a generic is available, as of November 2009.
7. In **Florida**, co-payments apply only to children age five and older.
8. In **Illinois**, the first amount shown in the table applies to parents with income below 133 percent of the federal poverty line. The second amounts noted, which vary by income, are the co-payments required of parents with higher incomes.
9. In **Iowa**, the prescription co-payment noted in the table applies to "regular" Medicaid for parents only. There is no prescription coverage in the state's waiver program.
10. In **Minnesota**, the second amount noted is the co-payment required in the state's expansion program for parents.
11. In **Montana**, it is now possible to obtain prescriptions at: \$6 for a generic mail-order 3 month supply; \$10 brand-name mail order 3 month supply. The state instituted these co-payments for children in families with incomes between 175 and 250 percent of the federal poverty line, due to the state's eligibility expansion.
12. In **Nevada**, the amounts noted apply to parents covered under "regular" Medicaid. Parents enrolled in the waiver coverage are subject to the co-payments required by their employer-sponsored plan.
13. In **New Hampshire**, brand name prescriptions for children are \$5 if no generic version is available.
14. In **New Jersey**, the second amounts noted are the co-payments required in the state's expansion program for parents.
15. In **New Mexico**, the co-payment applies only to children in families with income above 185 percent of the federal poverty line. Under **New Mexico's** waiver program, co-payments are only required for the first four prescriptions each month.
16. In **New York**, the second amounts noted are the co-payments required in the state's expansion program for parents.
17. **North Dakota** instituted a prescription drug co-payment of \$2 for children in families with incomes between 150 and 160 percent of the federal poverty line, due to the state's eligibility expansion.
18. In **Oregon**, prescriptions ordered through the home-delivery pharmacy program do not have co-payments.
19. In **Pennsylvania**, co-payments are required for families with children with income above 200 percent of the federal poverty line. The co-payments are \$9 for brand name prescriptions and \$6 for generic prescriptions. In **Pennsylvania**, the prescription co-payment noted in the table applies to "regular" Medicaid only. There is no prescription coverage in the state-funded program.
20. In **Utah**, the co-payment structure changed. As a result, at some income levels there was an increase in the required co-payment amounts.
21. In **Wisconsin**, co-payments currently only apply to parents covered under the state's expansion coverage who are not in managed care with incomes at or above 150 percent of the federal poverty line. Under its expansion plan implemented in February 2008, the co-payment only applies to parents with income at or above 150 percent of the federal poverty line and increased to \$1-\$5 for generic medicines.
22. **Wyoming** increased prescription drug co-payments for children in families with incomes greater than 150 percent of the federal poverty line from \$3 to \$5 for generic prescriptions and from \$5 to \$10 for brand-name prescriptions.