

**Table 1**  
**State Income Eligibility Guidelines for Children's Regular Medicaid,**  
**Children's SCHIP-funded Medicaid Expansions and Separate SCHIP Programs<sup>1</sup>**  
**(Percent of the Federal Poverty Line)**  
**January 2008**

		Medicaid Infants (0-1) <sup>2</sup>	Medicaid Children (1-5) <sup>2</sup>	Medicaid Children (6-19) <sup>2</sup>	Separate State Program (0-19) <sup>3</sup>	Enrollment Freeze During 2007 <sup>4</sup>	Foster Children 18+ <sup>5</sup>
Alabama		133	133	100	200		
Alaska		175	175	175			
Arizona		140	133	100	200		Y
Arkansas		200	200	200			
California <sup>6</sup>		200	133	100	250		Y
Colorado	+	133	133	100	200		Y
Connecticut		185	185	185	300		Y
Delaware		200	133	100	200		
District of Columbia	+	300	300	300			
Florida <sup>5/7</sup>	+	200	133	100	200		Y
Georgia <sup>4/8</sup>	-	200	133	100	235	Y	
Hawaii		300	300	300			
Idaho		133	133	133	185		
* Illinois <sup>8/9</sup>		200	133	133	200 (No limit)		
* Indiana	+	200	150	150	200		Y
Iowa		200	133	133	200		Y
Kansas		150	133	100	200		Y
Kentucky		185	150	150	200		
* Louisiana		200	200	200			
Maine		200	150	150	200		
Maryland <sup>10</sup>		300	300	300			
Massachusetts <sup>9</sup>	+	200	150	150	300 (400+)		Y
Michigan <sup>5</sup>	+	185	150	150	200		Y
Minnesota <sup>11</sup>		280	275	275			
Mississippi		185	133	100	200		Y
Missouri <sup>12</sup>	+	185	150	150	300		Y
Montana	+	133	133	100	175		
Nebraska		185	185	185			
Nevada		133	133	100	200		Y
New Hampshire		300	185	185	300		
New Jersey <sup>8</sup>		200	133	133	350		Y
New Mexico		235	235	235			Y
* New York		200	133	100	250		
* North Carolina <sup>5</sup>	+	200	200	100	200		Y
North Dakota		133	133	100	140		
* Ohio <sup>5</sup>	+	200	200	200			Y
* Oklahoma		185	185	185			Y
Oregon		133	133	100	185		
Pennsylvania	+	185	133	100	300		
Rhode Island		250	250	250			
South Carolina <sup>13</sup>	+	185	150	150			Y
South Dakota		140	140	140	200		Y
Tennessee <sup>4/14</sup>	+	185	133	100	250	Y – waiver coverage	
Texas		185	133	100	200		Y
Utah <sup>4</sup>	-	133	133	100	200	Y	Y
Vermont <sup>15</sup>		300	300	300	300		
Virginia		133	133	133	200		
* Washington	+	200	200	200	250		Y
* West Virginia		150	133	100	220		Y
* Wisconsin <sup>5</sup>	+	185	185	185			Y
Wyoming		133	133	100	200		Y

SOURCE: Based on a national survey conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities for the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, 2008. See notes on following page.

## Notes for Table 1

+ Indicates that a state has expanded eligibility in at least one of its children's health insurance programs between July 2006 and July 2007, unless noted otherwise.

- Indicates that a state has reduced eligibility in at least one of its children's health insurance programs between July 2006 and July 2007, unless noted otherwise.

\* An asterisk (\*) indicates that the state has passed legislation to use SCHIP funds to expand its children's health coverage program to 300 percent of the federal poverty line. Due to a federal directive issued August 17, 2007 several of these states have scaled back their expansion, postponed the implementation of the expansion or have changed the way in which the state will fund the expansion. Information about these expansions can be found in Table IA.

Table presents rules in effect as of July 2007, unless noted otherwise.

1. The income eligibility levels noted may refer to gross or net income depending on the state. "Regular" Medicaid refers to coverage under Medicaid eligibility standards for children in place prior to SCHIP; states receive "regular" Medicaid matching payments as opposed to enhanced SCHIP matching payments for these children.

2. To be eligible in the infant category, a child has not yet reached his or her first birthday. To be eligible in the 1-5 category, the child is age one or older, but has not yet reached his or her sixth birthday. To be eligible in the 6-19 category, the child is age six or older, but has not yet reached his or her 19<sup>th</sup> birthday.

3. The states noted use federal SCHIP funds to operate separate child health insurance programs for children not eligible for Medicaid. Such programs may provide benefits similar to Medicaid or they may provide a limited benefit package. They also may impose premiums or other cost-sharing obligations on some or all families with eligible children. These programs typically provide coverage through the 19<sup>th</sup> birthday.

4. This column indicates whether the state was not enrolling eligible children in SCHIP at any time between July 2006 and July 2007. **Georgia** stopped enrolling eligible children in its SCHIP program in March 2007. The state reopened enrollment in July 2007. In **Tennessee**, enrollment under the state's waiver program, called TennCare Standard, is closed to new applicants. The only children currently receiving TennCare Standard are children losing Medicaid who have no access to insurance and have income below 200 percent of federal poverty line, or who are medically eligible (have a health problem that prevents them from getting health insurance). In 2007 the state created a separate SCHIP program for children in families with income up to 250 percent of the federal poverty line. Eligible children may have access to health insurance but must be uninsured. **Utah** stopped enrolling children in its SCHIP program in September 2006 and re-opened enrollment in July 2007.

5. This column indicates whether the state has adopted the Medicaid option to cover children aging out of foster care, referred to as the Chafee option. In **Florida**, the state amended its state law to extend Medicaid coverage to children aging out of foster care until their 21<sup>st</sup> birthday. Previously, the state only covered children aging out of foster care until their 20<sup>th</sup> birthday. **Michigan** and **North Carolina** adopted this option in October 2007. **Ohio** and **Wisconsin** adopted this option in January 2008.

6. In **California**, infants born to women on the Access for Infants and Mothers (AIM) program are automatically enrolled in SCHIP 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.

7. **Florida** operates two SCHIP-funded separate programs. Healthy Kids covers children ages five through 19, as well as younger siblings in some locations. Medi-Kids covers children ages one through four.

8. **Georgia**, **Illinois**, 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** 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.

9. **Illinois** and **Massachusetts** provide state-financed coverage to children with incomes above SCHIP levels. Eligibility is shown in parenthesis.

10. **Maryland** eliminated its separate SCHIP program in 2007. All children are now covered under Medicaid.

11. 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 SCHIP, 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.

12. **Missouri** created a separate SCHIP program in 2007.

13. **South Carolina** plans to create a separate SCHIP program for children with income between 150 and 200 percent of the federal poverty line in early 2008.

14. For **Tennessee**, the Medicaid figures shown represent the income eligibility guidelines under "regular" Medicaid. Enrollment under the state's waiver program is closed to new applicants; some children losing Medicaid can enroll (see footnote 4). In 2007 the state created a separate SCHIP program for children in families with income up to 250 percent of the federal poverty line. Children not eligible for regular Medicaid and children closed out of TennCare Standard who meet the SCHIP income guidelines can enroll in the separate SCHIP program.

15. In **Vermont**, Medicaid 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 under a separate SCHIP program. Underinsured children are covered under Medicaid 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.