

**Table 1: Income Eligibility Limits for Children's Health Coverage as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level, January 2019<sup>1</sup>**

State	Upper Income Limit	Medicaid Coverage for Infants Ages 0-1 <sup>2</sup>		Medicaid Coverage for Children Ages 1-5 <sup>2</sup>		Medicaid Coverage for Children Ages 6-18 <sup>2</sup>		Separate CHIP for Uninsured Children Ages 0-18 <sup>3</sup>
		Medicaid Funded	CHIP-Funded for Uninsured Children	Medicaid Funded	CHIP-Funded for Uninsured Children	Medicaid Funded	CHIP-Funded for Uninsured Children	
<b>Median<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>255%</b>	<b>195%</b>	<b>218%</b>	<b>149%</b>	<b>216%</b>	<b>138%</b>	<b>155%</b>	<b>254%</b>
Alabama <sup>5</sup>	317%	146%		146%		146%	107%-146%	317%
Alaska	208%	177%	159%-208%	177%	159%-208%	177%	124%-208%	
Arizona	205%	152%		146%		138%	104%-138%	205%
Arkansas	216%	147%		147%		147%	107%-147%	216%
California <sup>6</sup>	266%	208%	208%-266%	142%	142%-266%	133%	108%-266%	
Colorado	265%	147%		147%		147%	108%-147%	265%
Connecticut	323%	201%		201%		201%		323%
Delaware	217%	217%	194%-217%	147%		138%	110%-138%	217%
District of Columbia <sup>5</sup>	324%	324%	206%-324%	324%	146%-324%	324%	112%-324%	
Florida <sup>7</sup>	215%	211%	192%-211%	145%		138%	112%-138%	215%
Georgia	252%	210%		154%		138%	113%-138%	252%
Hawaii	313%	191%	191%-313%	139%	139%-313%	133%	105%-313%	
Idaho	190%	147%		147%		138%	107%-138%	190%
Illinois	318%	147%		147%		147%	108%-147%	318%
Indiana <sup>8</sup>	262%	218%	157%-218%	165%	141%-165%	165%	106%-165%	262%
Iowa	380%	380%	240%-380%	172%		172%	122%-172%	307%
Kansas <sup>9</sup>	240%	171%		154%		138%	113%-138%	240%
Kentucky	218%	200%		142%	142%-164%	133%	109%-164%	218%
Louisiana	255%	142%	142%-217%	142%	142%-217%	142%	108%-217%	255%
Maine	213%	196%		162%	140%-162%	162%	132%-162%	213%
Maryland	322%	194%	194%-322%	138%	138%-322%	133%	109%-322%	
Massachusetts <sup>10</sup>	305%	205%	185%-205%	155%	133%-155%	155%	114%-155%	305%
Michigan <sup>11</sup>	217%	195%	195%-217%	160%	143%-217%	160%	109%-217%	
Minnesota <sup>12</sup>	288%	275%	275%-288%	280%		280%		
Mississippi	214%	199%		148%		138%	107%-138%	214%
Missouri	305%	201%		148%	148%-155%	148%	110%-155%	305%
Montana	266%	148%		148%		138%	109%-148%	266%
Nebraska	218%	162%	162%-218%	145%	145%-218%	133%	109%-218%	
Nevada	205%	165%		165%		138%	122%-138%	205%
New Hampshire	323%	196%	196%-323%	196%	196%-323%	196%	196%-323%	
New Jersey	355%	199%		147%		147%	107%-147%	355%
New Mexico	305%	240%	200%-305%	240%	200%-305%	190%	138%-245%	
New York	405%	223%		154%		154%	110%-154%	405%
North Carolina <sup>13</sup>	216%	215%	194%-215%	215%	141%-215%	138%	107%-138%	216%
North Dakota	175%	152%		152%		138%	111%-138%	175%
Ohio	211%	156%	141%-211%	156%	141%-211%	156%	107%-211%	
Oklahoma <sup>5,14</sup>	210%	210%	169%-210%	210%	151%-210%	210%	115%-210%	
Oregon	305%	190%	133%-190%	138%		138%	100%-133%	305%
Pennsylvania	319%	220%		162%		138%	119%-138%	319%
Rhode Island	266%	190%	190%-266%	142%	142%-266%	133%	109%-266%	
South Carolina	213%	194%	194%-213%	143%	143%-213%	133%	107%-213%	
South Dakota	209%	187%	147%-187%	187%	147%-187%	187%	111%-187%	209%
Tennessee <sup>5,15</sup>	255%	195%	195%-216%	142%	142%-216%	133%	109%-216%	255%
Texas	206%	203%		149%		138%	101%-138%	206%
Utah	205%	144%		144%		138%	105%-138%	205%
Vermont	317%	317%	237%-317%	317%	237%-317%	317%	237%-317%	
Virginia	205%	148%		148%		148%	109%-148%	205%
Washington	317%	215%		215%		215%		317%
West Virginia	305%	163%		146%		138%	108%-138%	305%
Wisconsin <sup>16</sup>	306%	306%		191%		133%	101%-156%	306%
Wyoming	205%	159%		159%		138%	119%-138%	205%

SOURCE: Based on a national survey conducted by KFF with the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2019. Table presents rules in effect as of January 1, 2019.

## Table 1 Notes

1. January 2019 income limits are reported as a percentage of the federal poverty level (FPL). The 2019 FPL for a family of three was \$21,330. The reported levels reflect Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI)-converted income standards and include a disregard equal to five percentage points of the FPL applied at the highest income level for Medicaid and separate CHIP coverage. In states without a separate CHIP program, the disregard is added to the highest Medicaid or the CHIP-funded Medicaid expansion limit. In states with a separate CHIP program, the disregard is applied to the highest Medicaid or CHIP-funded Medicaid expansion limit as well as to the upper eligibility limit of the separate CHIP program. Because CHIP funding is limited to uninsured children, in states that have a higher eligibility limit for their CHIP-funded Medicaid expansion than regular Medicaid, there may be a small number of children who have another source of coverage that would be eligible for Medicaid when the five percentage point disregard is applied, which is not reflected in the table. Eligibility levels are reported as a percentage of the FPL.
2. States may use Title XXI CHIP funds to cover children through CHIP-funded Medicaid expansion programs and/or separate child health insurance programs for children not eligible for Medicaid. Use of Title XXI CHIP funds is limited to uninsured children. The Medicaid income eligibility levels listed indicate thresholds for children covered with Title XIX Medicaid funds and uninsured children covered with Title XXI funds through CHIP-funded Medicaid expansion programs. 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; and to be eligible in the 6-18 category, the child is age six or older, but has not yet reached his or her 19th birthday.
3. The states noted use federal CHIP funds to operate separate child health insurance programs for children not eligible for Medicaid. Such programs may either provide benefits similar to Medicaid or a somewhat more 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 for uninsured children until the child's 19th birthday.
4. Medians for CHIP-funded uninsured children are based on the upper limit of coverage.
5. Alabama, the District of Columbia, Oklahoma, and Tennessee have different lower bounds for adolescents in Title XXI funded Medicaid expansions depending on age. The lower bound for Title XXI funded Medicaid is 18% for children ages 14 through 18 in Alabama, 63% for children ages 15 through 18 in the District of Columbia, 69% for children ages 14 through 18 in Oklahoma, and 29% for children ages 14 through 18 in Tennessee.
6. In California, children with higher incomes are eligible for separate CHIP coverage in certain counties.
7. In Florida, all infants are covered in Medicaid. Florida operates three separate CHIP programs: Healthy Kids covers children ages 5 through 18; MediKids covers children ages 1 through 4; and the Children's Medical Services Managed Care Plan serves children with special health care needs from birth through age 18. In Florida, families can buy-in to Healthy Kids for children ages 5-19 and to MediKids for children ages 1 to 4.

8. Indiana uses a state-specific income disregard that is equal to five percent of the highest income eligibility threshold for the group.
9. In Kansas, eligibility for children in the separate CHIP program is a dollar-based income level equal to 238% FPL in 2008. This amount increased in 2014 for the MAGI conversion, but as a fixed dollar amount, the equivalent FPL level may erode over time.
10. Massachusetts also covers insured children in its separate CHIP program with Title XIX Medicaid funds under its Section 1115 waiver. Massachusetts also covers uninsured 18-year-olds with incomes up to 150% FPL under its Medicaid expansion.
11. Michigan also provides CHIP-funded Medicaid expansion coverage to children with incomes between 212% and 400% FPL affected by the Flint water crisis.
12. In Minnesota, the infant category under Title XIX-funded Medicaid includes insured and uninsured children up to age two with incomes up to 275% FPL.
13. In North Carolina, all children ages 0 through 5 are covered in Medicaid while the separate CHIP program covers children ages 6 through 18 with incomes above Medicaid limits.
14. Oklahoma offers a premium assistance program to children ages 0 through 18 with incomes up to 222% FPL with access to employer-sponsored insurance through its Insure Oklahoma program.
15. In Tennessee, Title XXI funds are used for two programs: TennCare Standard and CoverKids (a separate CHIP program). TennCare Standard provides Medicaid coverage to uninsured children who lose eligibility under TennCare (Medicaid), have no access to insurance, and have a family income below 216% FPL or are medically eligible.
16. In Wisconsin, children are not eligible for CHIP if they have access to health insurance coverage through a job where the employer covers at least 80% of the cost.