

Income Eligibility Levels for Children's Separate SCHIP Programs by Annual Incomes and as a Percent of Federal Poverty Level, 2006

[Bar Graph](#) | [Table](#) | [Map](#) | [Map & Table](#)

Rank by:

View by: % \$

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Income Eligibility --Separate SCHIP Program	
United States	NA ¹
Alabama	200%
Alaska	NA
Arizona	200%
Arkansas	NA
California	250%
Colorado	200%
Connecticut	300%
Delaware	200%
District of Columbia	NA
Florida	200% ⁴
Georgia	235%
Hawaii	NA
Idaho	185%

Illinois	200% ²
Indiana	200%
Iowa	200%
Kansas	200%
Kentucky	200%
Louisiana	NA
Maine	200%
Maryland	300%
Massachusetts	300% ²
Michigan	200%
Minnesota	NA
Mississippi	200%
Missouri	NA
Montana	150%
Nebraska	NA
Nevada	200%
New Hampshire	300%
New Jersey	350%
New Mexico	NA
New York	250%
North Carolina	200%
North Dakota	140%
Ohio	NA
Oklahoma	NA
Oregon	185%
Pennsylvania	200% ²
Rhode Island	NA
South Carolina	NA
South Dakota	200%
Tennessee	NA ³
Texas	200%
Utah	200% ³
Vermont	300% ⁵
Virginia	200%
Washington	250%
West Virginia	220% ⁶
Wisconsin	NA
Wyoming	200%
Guam	NA
Puerto Rico	NA
Virgin Islands	NA

Notes: Data as July 2006.

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.

Eligibility levels shown as percent of the FPL. Currency figures based on FPL for a family of three in 2006: \$16,600 for 48 contiguous states and District of Columbia, \$20,750 for Alaska, and \$19,090 for Hawaii.

US figure is the federal minimum eligibility level based on the CMS Eligibility Report; 2006; see Source 2.

Sources: Resuming the Path to Health Coverage for Children and Parents: A 50-State Update on Eligibility Rules, Enrollment and Renewal Procedures, and Cost-Sharing Practices in Medicaid and SCHIP in 2006, Table 1, data based on a national survey conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities for the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, January 2007. Available at <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/7608a.cfm>. 2006 HHS Poverty Guidelines: <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/06poverty.shtml>.

Definitions: SCHIP: State Children's Health Insurance Program.

The Federal Poverty Level (FPL) was established to help government agencies determine eligibility levels for public assistance programs such as Medicaid. FPL is represented in this resource as poverty guidelines as opposed to the slightly different poverty thresholds.

NA: Not applicable because state does not have separate SCHIP program.

Footnotes:

1. Not Applicable because there are no national eligibility levels.
2. Illinois, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania provide state-financed coverage to children with incomes above SCHIP levels. Massachusetts covers children with family incomes of 400% FPL and below and Pennsylvania covers children with incomes up to 235% FPL.
3. These states suspended SCHIP enrollment at some point between July 2005 and July 2006. In Tennessee, enrollment under the state's waiver coverage is closed to new applicants. Utah stopped enrolling eligible children in its SCHIP program in September 2006.
4. 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.
5. 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 states Medicaid Section 1115 waiver.
6. West Virginia plans to expand SCHIP eligibility to 220 percent of the federal poverty line effective January 2007.