

Table 1:

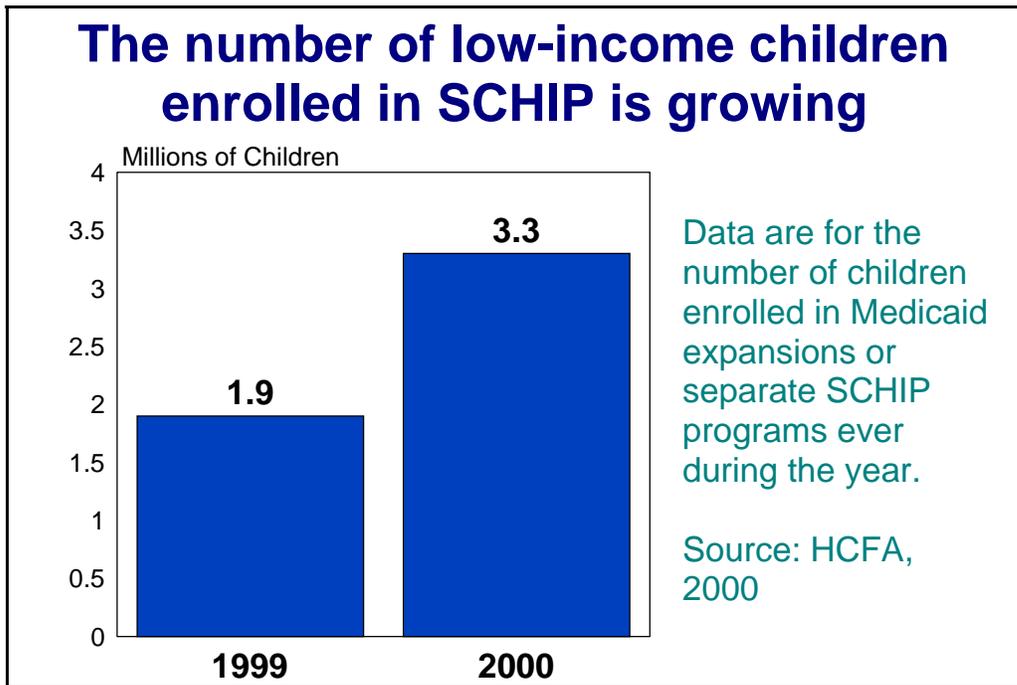


Table 2:

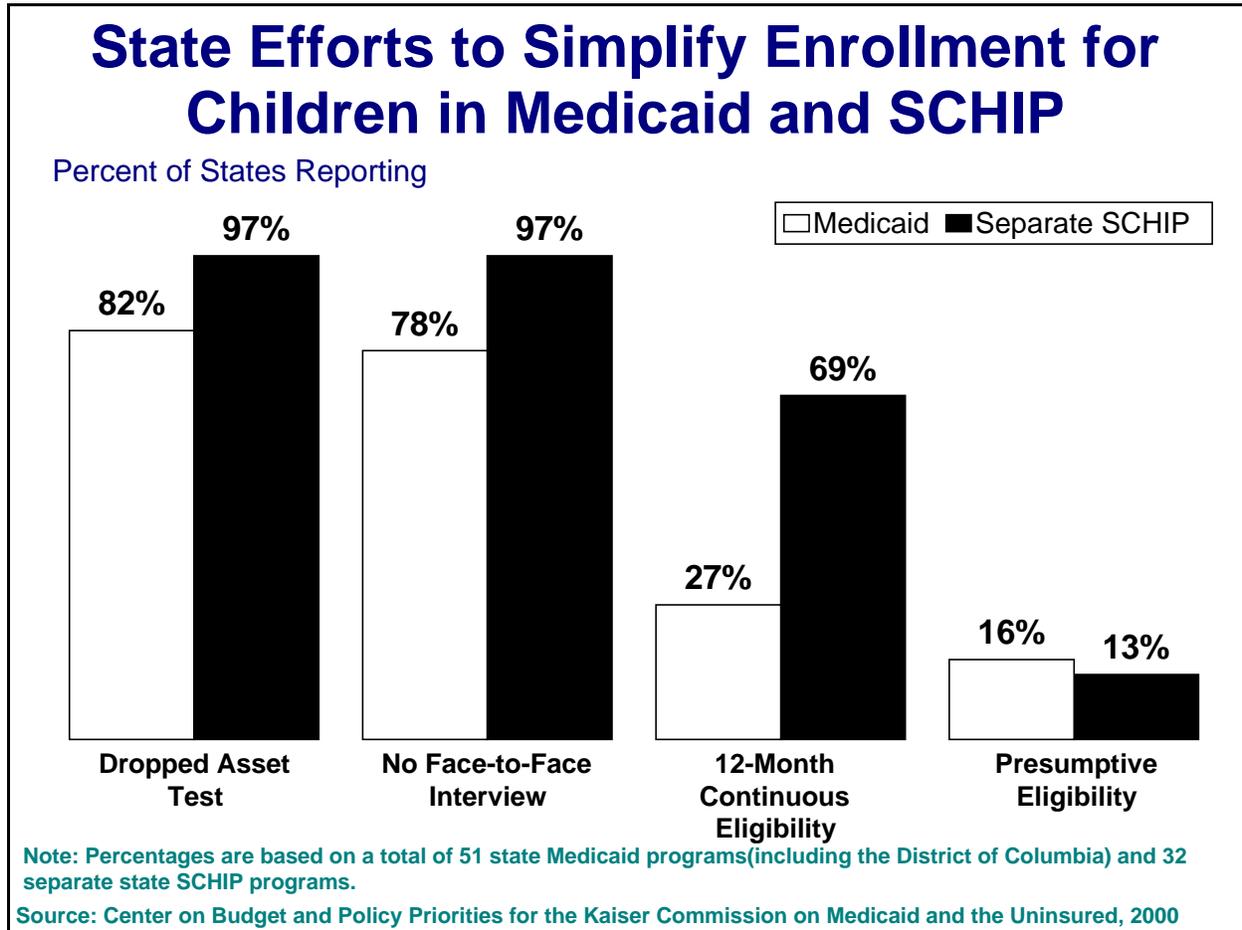


Table 3:

States that have not adopted key simplification strategies in Medicaid for children			
No joint application for Medicaid and SCHIP	Face-to-face interview required	Asset test required	Frequent redetermination (more than once a year)

Nevada North Dakota Texas Utah	Alabama Georgia ¹ New Mexico ² New York ³ Tennessee Texas Utah West Virginia ⁴ Wisconsin Wyoming ⁴	Arkansas ⁵ Colorado Idaho Montana Nevada North Dakota Oregon Texas Utah ⁵	Alaska Florida ⁶ Georgia Maine Minnesota ⁷ North Dakota Oklahoma Oregon Tennessee ⁷ Texas Vermont Wyoming
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States in bold print have adopted simpler enrollment procedures (no face-to-face interview, no asset test, and 12-month redetermination periods) for their separate SCHIP programs but not for their Medicaid programs.

Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, revised March 13, 2001.

Table 4:

¹In Georgia, a face-to-face interview is required when the separate Medicaid application is used, but it can be done outside the Medicaid office. Georgia anticipates eliminating the requirement effective February 2001.

²In New Mexico, community-based Medicaid On-Site Application Assistance (MOSAA) providers can help families complete a somewhat shorter “MOSAA” application; such contact satisfies the interview requirement.

³In New York, contact with a community-based “facilitator enroller” meets the face-to-face interview requirement.

⁴In West Virginia, families using the joint application do not have to complete a face-to-face interview if the child appears to be Medicaid-eligible and the application is transferred for an eligibility determination. Wyoming plans to eliminate the face-to-face interview for Medicaid on April 1, 2001.

⁵Arkansas expects to remove the asset test for “regular” Medicaid and implement this change in July 2001. Utah still counts assets in determining Medicaid eligibility for some “poverty level” children.

⁶Florida provides 12 months of continuous eligibility to children under age 5 enrolled in Medicaid. Children age 5 and older enrolled in Medicaid and all children enrolled in Healthy Kids and MediKids are required to have their eligibility redetermined every 6 months.

⁷In Minnesota and Tennessee, children who qualify under waiver programs can undergo eligibility redetermination every 12 months as opposed to every 6 months under “regular” Medicaid.

**States with Family-Based Expansions to 100 Percent of
the Federal Poverty Line or Higher**

**Income Eligibility Threshold for Working
Families as a Percent of the Federal**

State	Poverty Line /1
California	108%
Connecticut	158%
District of Columbia	200%
Delaware	108%
Hawaii	100%
Maine	158%
Massachusetts	133%
Minnesota	275%
Missouri	108%
Wisconsin	200%
New York /2	150%
Ohio	100%
Oregon	100%
Rhode Island	185%
Vermont	158%
Washington	200%
Wisconsin	185%

/1. The income threshold presented in this column is based on the rules that apply to a family of three. It takes into account a state's earnings disregard policies, but not other disregards or deductions.

/2. New York's expansion has been enacted into law, but has not yet been implemented.

Source: Survey of state officials conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Information current as of March, 2001. Note that children in many of these states can qualify for coverage at higher income thresholds than apply to families.

