

State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

- CHIP is a joint federal-state program that provides health coverage to low-income, uninsured children with family incomes too high to qualify for Medicaid. In fiscal year (FY) 2016, CHIP covered 8.9 million children (MACPAC 2017a). Fiscal year 2016 CHIP spending totaled \$15.6 billion, 92.5 percent paid by the federal government and 7.5 percent by the states and territories (MACPAC 2017b).
- Congress enacted CHIP in 1997 and most recently extended federal CHIP funding in 2018, first for FY 2018 – 2023 in the HEALTHY KIDS Act, which was incorporated into the January 22, 2018 continuing resolution (P.L. 115-120), and for an additional four years through FY 2027 in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123).

How Does CHIP Work?

CHIP gives states flexibility in designing their programs, determining which benefits are covered, and setting the level of premiums and cost sharing. Under CHIP, states can operate their programs as an expansion of Medicaid, a program entirely separate from Medicaid, or a combination of both approaches. As of January 2017:

- 8 states, the District of Columbia, and 5 territories run CHIP entirely as a Medicaid expansion;
- 2 states operate CHIP as an entirely separate program; and
- 40 states operate a combination program (Table 1).

Benefits

States with Medicaid-expansion CHIP programs must provide enrollees with the full Medicaid benefit package, including Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT) services, and must follow Medicaid cost-sharing rules. Separate CHIP programs provide comprehensive health care services subject to the approval of the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services or based on a benchmark benefit package.

Premiums and cost sharing

Separate CHIP programs may require premiums and cost sharing, such as copayments and deductibles (although not for preventive services), with a combined limit of 5 percent of income. As of January 2017:

- 17 states require monthly premiums averaging \$25 per child, ranging from \$9 to \$61, for families with incomes at 201 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL);
- 7 states require monthly premiums of \$18 per child on average, ranging from \$12 to \$40, for families at 151 percent FPL; and



- 24 separate CHIP programs require cost sharing for at least some covered services (Brooks et al. 2017).

States with Medicaid-expansion CHIP programs must follow Medicaid cost-sharing rules, which permit limited or no premiums and cost sharing.

Financing

CHIP is jointly financed by the states and the federal government. States receive an enhanced federal matching rate for CHIP, subject to the cap on their allotment. States must contribute a state share to receive their federal funding allotment.

Summary of CHIP Funding History

- **P.L. 105-33:** Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA 97), enacted August 5, 1997, authorized and funded CHIP for ten years, FYs 1998–2007.
- **P.L. 110-92:** House Joint Resolution 52, enacted September 29, 2007, extended funding through November 16, 2007 along with making continuing appropriations for FY 2008.
- **P.L. 110-116:** The law making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes, enacted November 13, 2007, extended funding through December 14, 2007, along with providing FY 2008 appropriations for the Department of Defense and making continuing appropriations for FY 2008.
- **P.L. 110-173:** Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Extension Act of 2007 (MMSEA) enacted December 29, 2007, extended funding through March 31, 2009.
- **P.L. 111-3:** Children’s Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009 (CHIPRA), enacted February 4, 2009, extended funding through FY 2013.
- **P.L. 111-148, as amended:** Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), enacted March 23, 2010, extended funding through FY 2015.
- **P.L. 114-10:** Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (MACRA), enacted April 16, 2015, extended funding through FY 2017.
- **P.L. 115-96:** Title II of Division C (Health Provisions) of the Act to Amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002, enacted on December 22, 2017, provided a partial appropriation of \$2.85 billion for the period October 1, 2017 – March 31, 2018, along with making continuing appropriations for FY 2018.
- **P.L. 115-120:** Division C (Helping Ensure Access for Little Ones, Toddlers, and Hopeful Youth by Keeping Insurance Delivery Stable Act or the HEALTHY KIDS Act) of an Act making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018, and for other purposes, enacted January 22, 2018, extended funding for FY 2018 through FY 2023, along with making continuing appropriations for FY 2018.
- **P.L. 115-123:** Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, enacted February 9, 2018, extended funding for FY 2024 through FY 2027, along with making continuing appropriations for FY 2018.



Federal CHIP matching rate

- Historically, the enhanced federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) for CHIP (known as the E-FMAP) ranged from 65 percent to 81.5 percent.
- In FY 2018, CHIP matching rates ranged from 88 percent to 100 percent (Table 2).
- The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA, P.L. 111-148, as amended) increased the federal matching rate for CHIP in FY 2016 through 2019 by 23 percentage points, not to exceed 100 percent (Table 2).
- More recently, the HEALTHY KIDS Act (P.L. 115-120), increased the E-FMAP for FY 2020 when it would have reverted to pre-FY 2016 levels by 11.5 percentage points. In FY 2021 and subsequent years, the matching rate will revert to the regular E-FMAP rate.

Federal CHIP allotments

- Federal CHIP funds are allotted to states based on their recent CHIP spending, adjusted annually to account for child population growth and medical inflation (Table 3).
- States have two years to spend each year's allotment, with unspent funds available for redistribution to other states that experience shortfalls.
- States that exhaust their CHIP allotments and have CHIP enrollment that exceeds a target level are also eligible for contingency fund payments. Under current law, these funds are available through FY 2027.

Eligibility

States have flexibility to determine eligibility levels for CHIP as well as the option to cover pregnant women and unborn children.

Children. To be eligible for CHIP, children must be under age 19, not have other health coverage, and must be ineligible for Medicaid. Income eligibility ranges from 170 percent FPL in North Dakota to 400 percent FPL in New York (Table 1). All but two states have upper income eligibility limits at or above 200 percent FPL, including:

- 23 states covering children with family income from 200 to 249 percent FPL, and
- 25 states and the District of Columbia covering children with family income at or above 250 percent FPL.

States are required to maintain their 2010 eligibility levels through FY 2019 for children in separate CHIP and Medicaid. This requirement is referred to as the maintenance of effort (MOE). From FY 2020 through FY 2027, the MOE continues for those children in families with income under 300 percent FPL.

Pregnant women and unborn children. States may also cover pregnant women and unborn children in CHIP. States can cover pregnant women through an extension of an existing Section 1115 waiver or through a CHIP state plan amendment. Five states—Colorado, Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Virginia—provide CHIP-funded coverage to pregnant women, as of January 2017. In FY 2016, the states electing this option (excluding Missouri) covered 5,714 women (Table 5).¹



Under separate CHIP, states may also cover pregnant women through the unborn child option. This option allows states to cover the unborn child from conception to birth. As of January 2017, sixteen states provided coverage for unborn children. In FY 2016, these states (excluding Missouri) covered 316,454 unborn children (Table 5).²

Enrollment

Overall, 8.9 million children were enrolled in CHIP-funded coverage at any point during FY 2016 (Table 3):

- 41.3 percent (3.7 million) were children age 0–18 in separate CHIP programs and
- 58.7 percent (5.2 million) were children in Medicaid-expansion CHIP programs.

As of FY 2013, 88.8 percent of children enrolled in CHIP coverage had family income at or below 200 percent FPL (MACPAC 2014).³

Endnotes

¹ Missouri did not report CHIP enrollment for pregnant women in FY 2016.

² Missouri did not report CHIP enrollment for unborn children in FY 2016.

³ MACPAC analysis of Statistical Enrollment Data System (SEDS). FY 2013 is the latest year for which CHIP enrollment by income can reliably be reported.

References

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TABLE 1. Medicaid and CHIP Income Eligibility Levels as a Percentage of the FPL for Children and Pregnant Women by State, January 2017

State	Medicaid coverage ¹						CHIP program type ² (as of January 1, 2017)	Separate CHIP coverage		Medicaid and CHIP coverage
	Infants under age 1		Age 1–5		Age 6–18			Birth through age 18 ³	Unborn children ³	Pregnant women and deemed newborns ⁴
	Medicaid funded	CHIP funded	Medicaid funded	CHIP funded	Medicaid funded	CHIP funded				
Alabama	141 %	–	141 %	–	141 %	107–141 %	Combination	312 %	–	141 %
Alaska	177	159–203 %	177	159–203 %	177	124–203	Medicaid expansion	–	–	200
Arizona	147	–	141	–	133	104–133	Combination	200	–	156
Arkansas	142	–	142	–	142	107–142	Combination	211	209 %	209
California	208	208–261	142	142–261	133	108–261	Combination	317 ⁵	317	208
Colorado	142	–	142	–	142	108–142	Combination	260	–	195; 260
Connecticut	196	–	196	–	196	–	Separate	318	–	258
Delaware	212	194–212	142	–	133	110–133	Combination	212 ⁶	–	212
District of Columbia	319	206–319	319	146–319	319	112–319	Medicaid expansion	–	–	319
Florida	206	192–206	140	–	133	112–133	Combination	210 ⁶	–	191
Georgia	205	–	149	–	133	113–133	Combination	247	–	220
Hawaii	191	191–308	139	139–308	133	105–308	Medicaid expansion	–	–	191
Idaho	142	–	142	–	133	107–133	Combination	185	–	133
Illinois	142	–	142	–	142	108–142	Combination	313	208	208
Indiana	208	157–208	158	141–158	158	106–158	Combination	250	–	208
Iowa	375	240–375	167	–	167	122–167	Combination	302 ⁶	–	375
Kansas	166	–	149	–	133	113–133	Combination	238	–	166
Kentucky	195	–	142	142–159	133	109–159	Combination	213	–	195
Louisiana	142	142–212	142	142–212	142	108–212	Combination	250	209	133
Maine	191	–	157	140–157	157	132–157	Combination	208	–	209
Maryland	194	194–317	138	138–317	133	109–317	Medicaid expansion	–	–	259
Massachusetts	200	185–200	150	133–150	150	114–150	Combination	300	200	200
Michigan	195	195–212	160	143–212	160	109–212	Combination	–	195	195



TABLE 1. (continued)

State	Medicaid coverage ¹						CHIP program type ² (as of January 1, 2017)	Separate CHIP coverage		Medicaid and CHIP coverage
	Infants under age 1		Age 1–5		Age 6–18			Birth through age 18 ³	Unborn children ³	Pregnant women and deemed newborns ⁴
	Medicaid funded	CHIP funded	Medicaid funded	CHIP funded	Medicaid funded	CHIP funded				
Minnesota	275 %	275–283 % ⁷	275 %	–	275 %	–	Combination	–	278 %	278 %
Mississippi	194	–	143	–	133	107–133 %	Combination	209 %	–	194
Missouri	196	–	148	148–150 %	148	110–150	Combination	300	300	196; 300
Montana	143	–	143	–	133	109–143	Combination	261	–	157
Nebraska	162	162–213	145	145–213	133	109–213	Combination	–	197	194
Nevada	160	–	160	–	133	122–133	Combination	200	–	160
New Hampshire	196	196–318	196	196–318	196	196–318	Medicaid expansion	–	–	196
New Jersey	194	–	142	–	142	107–142	Combination	350	–	194; 200
New Mexico	240	200–300	240	200–300	190	138–240	Medicaid expansion	–	–	250
New York	218	–	149	–	149	110–149	Combination	400	–	218
North Carolina	210	194–210	210	141–210	133	107–133	Combination	211 ⁸	–	196
North Dakota	147	–	147	–	133	111–133	Combination	170	–	147
Ohio	156	141–206	156	141–206	156	107–206	Medicaid expansion	–	–	200
Oklahoma	205	169–205	205	151–205	205	115–205	Combination	–	205	133
Oregon	185	133–185	133	–	133	100–133	Combination	300	185	185
Pennsylvania	215	–	157	–	133	119–133	Combination	314	–	215
Rhode Island	190	190–261	142	142–261	133	109–261	Combination	–	253	190; 253
South Carolina	194	194–208	143	143–208	133	107–208	Medicaid expansion	–	–	194
South Dakota	182	177–182	182	177–182	182	124–182	Combination	204	–	133
Tennessee ⁹	195	–	142	–	133	109–133	Combination	250	250	195
Texas	198	–	144	–	133	109–133	Combination	201	202	198
Utah	139	–	139	–	133	105–133	Combination	200	–	139
Vermont	312	237–312	312	237–312	312	237–312	Medicaid expansion	–	–	208



TABLE 1. (continued)

State	Medicaid coverage ¹						CHIP program type ² (as of January 1, 2017)	Separate CHIP coverage		Medicaid and CHIP coverage
	Infants under age 1		Age 1–5		Age 6–18			Birth through age 18 ³	Unborn children ³	Pregnant women and deemed newborns ⁴
	Medicaid funded	CHIP funded	Medicaid funded	CHIP funded	Medicaid funded	CHIP funded				
Virginia	143 %	–	143 %	–	143 %	109–143 %	Combination	200 %	–	143; 200 %
Washington	210	–	210	–	210	–	Separate	312	193	193
West Virginia	158	–	141	–	133	108–133	Combination	300	–	158
Wisconsin	301	–	186	–	133	101–151	Combination	301 ⁶	301	301
Wyoming	154	–	154	–	133	119–133	Combination	200	–	154

Notes: FPL is federal poverty level. As of January 2017, the 2016 federal poverty guidelines were still in effect. In 2016, 100 percent FPL in the lower 48 states and the District of Columbia was \$11,880 for an individual plus \$4,140–\$4,160 for each additional family member. Prior to 2014, states had the flexibility to disregard income sources and amounts of their choosing when determining Medicaid and CHIP eligibility. In 2014, uniform modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) rules became mandatory for determining Medicaid and CHIP eligibility for most children and adults under age 65 eligible for Medicaid on a basis other than disability, including the groups shown in this table. As a result, states are now required to use MAGI-converted eligibility levels that account for the change in income-counting rules. The eligibility levels shown in this table reflect these MAGI-converted levels or another MAGI-based income limit in effect in each state for these groups as of January 2017. Under federal regulations, the effective income limits may be 5 percentage points higher than the percentage of FPL shown in this table to account for a general income disregard that applies to an individual's determination of eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP overall, rather than for particular eligibility groups within Medicaid or CHIP.

Medicaid (Title XIX) funding continues to finance Medicaid coverage of children under age 19 in families with incomes below state eligibility levels in effect as of March 31, 1997. Any expansion of eligibility to uninsured children above those levels—through expansions of Medicaid or through separate CHIP programs—is generally financed by CHIP (Title XXI) funding. CHIP funding is not permitted for children with other coverage. Thus, where Medicaid coverage in this table shows overlapping eligibility levels for Medicaid funding and CHIP funding, children with no other coverage are funded by CHIP, while children with other coverage are funded by Medicaid. Pregnant women can receive Medicaid- or CHIP-funded services through regular state plan eligibility pathways or through Section 1115 waivers; in addition, the unborn children of pregnant women may receive CHIP-funded coverage under a state plan option. Exhibit posted online October 23, 2017.

- Dash indicates that state does not use this eligibility pathway.

¹ Under Medicaid-funded eligibility, there is no lower threshold for income eligibility. The eligibility levels listed under Medicaid funded are the highest income levels under which each age group of children is covered under the Medicaid state plan, where either all or just insured children are claimed. The eligibility levels listed under CHIP funded are the income levels to which Medicaid has expanded using CHIP funds (which became available when CHIP was created in 1997). For states that set different CHIP-funded eligibility levels for children age 6-13 and age 14-18, this table shows only the levels for children age 6-13. In addition, Section 2105(g) of the Social Security Act permits 11 qualifying states to use CHIP funds to pay the difference between the regular Medicaid matching rate and the enhanced CHIP matching rate for Medicaid-enrolled, Medicaid-financed uninsured children whose family income exceeds 133 percent FPL (not separately noted on this table).



TABLE 1. (continued)

² Under CHIP, states can implement Medicaid expansion, separate CHIP, or a combination program. Nine states (including the District of Columbia) use Medicaid expansion and two states use separate CHIP (Connecticut and Washington). Forty states use combination programs, although some of these are combination programs solely as a result of the transition of children below 133 percent FPL from separate CHIP to Medicaid.

³ Separate CHIP eligibility for children from birth through age 18 generally begins where Medicaid coverage ends (as shown in the previous columns). For unborn children, there is no lower threshold for income eligibility if the mother is not eligible for Medicaid.

⁴ Deemed newborns are infants up to age one who are deemed eligible for Medicaid or CHIP—with no separate application or eligibility determination required—if their mother was enrolled at the time of their birth. Pregnant women can be covered with Medicaid or CHIP funding. Under CHIP, coverage can be through a state plan option for targeted low-income pregnant women or through continuation of an existing Section 1115 waiver. When two values are shown in this column, the first is for Medicaid and the second is for CHIP.

⁵ Children in three counties in California are covered through a separate CHIP program up to 317 percent FPL.

⁶ In Delaware, Florida, Iowa, and Wisconsin, separate CHIP covers children age 1-18.

⁷ In Minnesota, only infants (defined by the state as being under age two) are eligible for Medicaid-expansion CHIP up to 283 percent FPL.

⁸ North Carolina's separate CHIP covers children age 6-18.

⁹ Although Tennessee covers children with CHIP-funded Medicaid, new enrollment is currently capped, except for children who roll over from traditional Medicaid.

Sources: MACPAC, 2017, analysis of Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF), 2017, Medicaid and CHIP eligibility, enrollment, renewal, and cost sharing policies as of January 2017: Findings from a 50-state survey, Menlo Park, CA: KFF, <http://files.kff.org/attachment/Report-Medicaid-and-CHIP-Eligibility-as-of-Jan-2017>. MACPAC, 2016, analysis of CMS, 2016, State Medicaid and CHIP income eligibility standards (for selected MAGI groups, based on state decisions as of June 1, 2016), <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/program-information/medicaid-and-chip-eligibility-levels/index.html>; MACPAC, 2016, analysis of state Medicaid program websites; MACPAC, 2015, analysis of CMS, 2015, MAGI conversion plans and SIPP-based MAGI conversion results, <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/by-state/by-state.html>; MACPAC, 2015, analysis of CMS, 2015, Medicaid state plan amendments, <http://www.medicaid.gov/state-resource-center/medicaid-state-plan-amendments/medicaid-state-plan-amendments.html>; MACPAC, 2015, analysis of CMS, 2015, CHIP state plan amendments, <http://www.medicaid.gov/chip/state-program-information/chip-state-program-information.html>; and MACPAC, 2015, analysis of CMS, 2015, Children's Health Insurance Program: Plan activity as of May 1, 2015, <http://www.medicaid.gov/chip/downloads/chip-map.pdf>. (Figure reprinted from Exhibit 35 in *MACStats: Medicaid and CHIP data book*, December 2017, Washington, DC: MACPAC).



TABLE 2. Federal CHIP Matching Rates, FYs 2015–2019

State	E-FMAPs for CHIP				
	FY 2015 ¹	FY 2016 ²	FY 2017 ²	FY 2018 ²	FY 2019 ²
Alabama	78.29%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Alaska	65.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%
Arizona	77.92%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Arkansas	79.62%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
California	65.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%
Colorado	65.71%	88.50%	88.01%	88.00%	88.00%
Connecticut	65.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%
Delaware	67.54%	91.38%	90.94%	92.50%	93.29%
District of Columbia	79.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Florida	71.80%	95.47%	95.77%	96.25%	95.61%
Georgia	76.86%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Hawaii	66.56%	90.79%	91.45%	91.35%	90.74%
Idaho	80.23%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Illinois	65.53%	88.62%	88.91%	88.52%	88.22%
Indiana	76.56%	99.62%	99.72%	98.91%	99.17%
Iowa	68.88%	91.44%	92.72%	93.94%	94.95%
Kansas	69.64%	92.17%	92.35%	91.32%	92.97%
Kentucky	78.96%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Louisiana ³	73.44%	96.55%	96.60%	97.58%	98.50%
Maine	73.32%	96.87%	98.07%	98.04%	98.16%
Maryland	65.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%
Massachusetts	65.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%
Michigan	75.88%	98.92%	98.61%	98.35%	98.12%
Minnesota	65.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%
Mississippi	81.51%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Missouri	74.42%	97.30%	97.25%	98.23%	98.78%
Montana	76.13%	98.67%	98.89%	98.77%	98.88%
Nebraska	67.29%	88.81%	89.30%	89.79%	89.81%
Nevada	75.05%	98.45%	98.27%	99.03%	98.41%
New Hampshire	65.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%
New Jersey	65.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%
New Mexico	78.76%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
New York	65.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%
North Carolina	76.12%	99.37%	99.82%	100.00%	100.00%
North Dakota	65.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%



TABLE 2. (continued)

State	E-FMAPs for CHIP				
	FY 2015 ¹	FY 2016 ²	FY 2017 ²	FY 2018 ²	FY 2019 ²
Ohio	73.85%	96.73%	96.62%	96.95%	97.16%
Oklahoma	73.61%	95.69%	94.96%	94.00%	96.67%
Oregon	74.84%	98.07%	98.13%	97.53%	96.79%
Pennsylvania	66.27%	89.41%	89.25%	89.27%	89.58%
Rhode Island	65.00%	88.29%	88.71%	89.02%	89.80%
South Carolina	79.45%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
South Dakota	66.15%	89.13%	91.46%	91.74%	92.70%
Tennessee	75.49%	98.54%	98.47%	99.07%	99.11%
Texas	70.64%	92.99%	92.33%	92.82%	93.73%
Utah	79.39%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Vermont	67.81%	90.73%	91.12%	90.43%	90.72%
Virginia	65.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%
Washington	65.02%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%
West Virginia	79.95%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Wisconsin	70.79%	93.76%	93.96%	94.14%	94.56%
Wyoming	65.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%	88.00%
American Samoa	68.50%	91.50%	91.50%	91.50%	91.50%
Guam	68.50%	91.50%	91.50%	91.50%	91.50%
N. Mariana Islands	68.50%	91.50%	91.50%	91.50%	91.50%
Puerto Rico	68.50%	91.50%	91.50%	91.50%	91.50%
Virgin Islands	68.50%	91.50%	91.50%	91.50%	91.50%

Notes: FY is fiscal year. FMAP is federal medical assistance percentage. E-FMAP is enhanced FMAP. The E-FMAP determines the federal share of both service and administrative costs for CHIP, subject to the availability of funds from a state's federal allotments for CHIP.

Enhanced FMAPs for CHIP are calculated by reducing the state share under regular FMAPs for Medicaid by 30 percent. For additional information on Medicaid FMAPs, see <https://www.macpac.gov/subtopic/matching-rates/>.

¹ In FY 2015, states received the traditional CHIP E-FMAP.

² Under current law, the enhanced FMAPs are increased by 23 percentage points, not to exceed 100 percent, for all states for FY 2016-2019. In FY 2020, the federal CHIP matching rate will be increased by 11.5 percentage points, and in FY 2021 and subsequent years, the matching rate will return to the regular enhanced CHIP matching rate.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Federal Register notices for FYs 2014–2019. (Figure adapted from Exhibit 6 in *MACStats: Medicaid and CHIP data book*, December 2017, Washington, DC: MACPAC).



TABLE 3. Federal CHIP Allotments, FYs 2015–2018 (millions)

State	FY 2015 federal CHIP allotments	FY 2016 federal CHIP allotments ¹	FY 2017 federal CHIP allotments	FY 2018 federal CHIP allotments
Alabama	\$172.9	\$457.3	\$319.7	\$338.5
Alaska	23.9	20.4	32.6	34.6
Arizona	80.7	123.7	206.4	219.6
Arkansas	94.0	174.5	194.4	205.8
California	1,744.1	1,995.2	2,668.6	2,825.9
Colorado	157.5	228.3	254.4	270.4
Connecticut	48.1	61.9	77.4	82.0
Delaware	20.3	38.5	35.3	37.3
District of Columbia	20.7	25.6	42.5	45.8
Florida	566.0	595.0	686.6	734.1
Georgia	410.6	418.2	404.8	429.7
Hawaii	46.3	46.3	52.3	55.4
Idaho	66.2	66.4	82.9	88.4
Illinois	361.4	406.2	547.4	579.7
Indiana	162.9	165.7	191.1	202.3
Iowa	126.0	147.6	145.7	154.6
Kansas	85.1	112.2	124.7	132.0
Kentucky	171.9	232.0	268.2	284.0
Louisiana	180.1	238.9	358.8	380.0
Maine	27.4	32.3	35.7	37.8
Maryland	234.3	290.8	295.9	313.4
Massachusetts	413.8	535.8	671.3	710.9
Michigan	118.6	592.6	264.8	280.4
Minnesota	41.1	98.6	115.2	122.3
Mississippi	226.2	246.7	316.8	335.5
Missouri	163.2	172.9	175.2	185.5
Montana	91.7	95.8	103.5	110.3
Nebraska	69.7	78.2	72.5	77.1
Nevada	43.1	63.3	70.0	74.9
New Hampshire	20.0	39.2	38.2	40.5
New Jersey	344.8	406.8	462.9	490.2
New Mexico	73.6	122.5	136.0	144.1
New York	972.8	1,074.6	1,233.5	1,306.3
North Carolina	395.0	448.2	479.5	508.7
North Dakota	21.0	21.2	21.9	23.4
Ohio	342.8	352.6	409.3	433.4
Oklahoma	173.1	189.2	249.0	264.0



TABLE 3. (continued)

State	FY 2015 federal CHIP allotments	FY 2016 federal CHIP allotments ¹	FY 2017 federal CHIP allotments	FY 2018 federal CHIP allotments
Oregon	193.5	211.3	249.8	266.0
Pennsylvania	371.1	365.1	527.3	558.4
Rhode Island	46.0	65.4	72.8	77.1
South Carolina	142.9	162.0	154.2	164.0
South Dakota	18.9	23.6	26.9	28.8
Tennessee	198.1	213.3	465.0	493.2
Texas	1,068.7	1,345.1	1,382.1	1,476.3
Utah	59.1	148.9	131.6	140.5
Vermont	15.6	29.3	30.2	32.0
Virginia	247.6	265.2	291.1	308.3
Washington	129.0	215.3	242.5	259.3
West Virginia	55.2	65.4	61.0	64.6
Wisconsin	221.2	225.8	224.5	237.7
Wyoming	11.4	10.9	12.6	13.4
Subtotal	\$11,089.2	\$13,761.9	\$15,716.6	\$16,678.5
American Samoa	1.7	2.1	2.9	3.1
Guam	5.9	8.0	26.6	28.1
N. Mariana Islands	1.2	1.0	6.7	7.1
Puerto Rico	183.2	179.8	192.5	203.8
Virgin Islands	5.0	5.3	6.9	7.3
Total	\$11,286.1	\$13,958.3	\$15,952.1	\$16,927.9

Notes: FY is fiscal year.

¹ Per statute, FY 2015 and FY 2016 federal CHIP allotments were both based on each state's prior-year federal CHIP spending. In addition, because a 23 percentage point increase in the CHIP matching rate went into effect in FY 2016, the FY 2016 allotments were calculated by increasing federal CHIP spending by each state in FY 2015 as if the 23 percentage point increase in the CHIP matching rate had been in effect in FY 2015. The FY 2016 allotment increase factor was then applied, which was approximately 5 percent for most states.

Source: MACPAC, 2017, analysis of Medicaid and CHIP Budget Expenditure System (MBES/CBES) data as of February 12, 2018. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 2016, communication with MACPAC staff, December 8, 2016. (Figure adapted from Exhibit 34 in *MACStats: Medicaid and CHIP data book*, December 2017, Washington, DC: MACPAC).



TABLE 4. Child Enrollment in CHIP and Medicaid by State, FY 2016

State	CHIP and Medicaid	CHIP-funded coverage			Medicaid-funded coverage
	Total	Medicaid expansion	Separate CHIP	Total	Total
Total	45,980,595	5,228,200	3,671,874	8,900,074	37,080,521
Alabama	797,572	53,390	96,650	150,040	647,532
Alaska	106,306	15,662	–	15,662	90,644
Arizona	992,571	85,017	3,207	88,224	904,347
Arkansas	533,192	47,375	73,488	120,863	412,329
California ¹	6,945,825	1,904,197	118,016	2,022,213	4,923,612
Colorado	673,998	90,998	76,229	167,227	506,771
Connecticut	371,484	–	25,551	25,551	345,933
Delaware	126,361	162	17,622	17,784	108,577
District of Columbia	95,532	13,893	50	13,943	81,589
Florida	2,773,238	173,181	201,703	374,884	2,398,354
Georgia	1,580,701	65,102	166,948	232,050	1,348,651
Hawaii	175,232	25,780	–	25,780	149,452
Idaho	244,783	7,946	28,018	35,964	208,819
Illinois	1,814,552	123,919	202,071	325,990	1,488,562
Indiana	814,929	78,303	36,624	114,927	700,002
Iowa	426,599	21,911	63,078	84,989	341,610
Kansas	362,401	16,013	63,306	79,319	283,082
Kentucky	630,464	54,692	38,036	92,728	537,736
Louisiana	884,736	147,894	13,671	161,565	723,171
Maine	175,883	14,242	9,015	23,257	152,626
Maryland	669,378	137,592	–	137,592	531,786
Massachusetts	770,441	71,841	113,737	185,578	584,863
Michigan ²	1,285,914	77,387	5,306	82,693	1,203,221
Minnesota	634,991	555	3,321	3,876	631,115
Mississippi	530,617	32,953	55,578	88,531	442,086
Missouri	680,021	49,586	38,204	87,790	592,231



TABLE 4. (continued)

State	CHIP and Medicaid	CHIP-funded coverage			Medicaid-funded coverage
	Total	Medicaid expansion	Separate CHIP	Total	Total
Montana	143,939	14,158	30,530	44,688	99,251
Nebraska	223,881	52,150	2,891	55,041	168,840
Nevada	422,600	24,104	44,847	68,951	353,649
New Hampshire	110,843	17,946	–	17,946	92,897
New Jersey	982,304	101,214	129,746	230,960	751,344
New Mexico	429,377	15,081	19	15,100	414,277
New York	2,915,972	259,649	424,976	684,625	2,231,347
North Carolina	1,391,358	145,590	110,856	256,446	1,134,912
North Dakota ³	66,480	–	4,955	4,955	61,525
Ohio	1,564,269	223,583	–	223,583	1,340,686
Oklahoma	719,185	177,157	10,814	187,971	531,214
Oregon	608,543	42,311	98,475	140,786	467,757
Pennsylvania	1,567,184	103,951	238,317	342,268	1,224,916
Rhode Island	139,400	34,815	1,447	36,262	103,138
South Carolina ⁴	714,260	81,574	–	81,574	632,686
South Dakota	98,339	14,080	4,427	18,507	79,832
Tennessee	979,832	16,056	89,934	105,990	873,842
Texas	4,610,610	355,600	719,612	1,075,212	3,535,398
Utah	311,961	29,143	29,267	58,410	253,551
Vermont	82,203	5,305	–	5,305	76,898
Virginia	844,409	89,856	102,975	192,831	651,578
Washington	896,929	–	66,517	66,517	830,412
West Virginia	291,734	17,258	30,929	48,187	243,547
Wisconsin	712,697	96,454	75,098	171,552	541,145
Wyoming	54,565	1,574	5,813	7,387	47,178



TABLE 4. (continued)

Notes: FY is fiscal year. The CHIP and Medicaid total column reflects children ever enrolled in CHIP or Medicaid during the year, even if for a single month. The separate CHIP enrollment counts include unborn children. Most states counted children who were enrolled in multiple categories during the year (for example, in Medicaid-funded coverage for the first half of the year but in CHIP-funded coverage for the second half) in the most recent category (state-specific exceptions to this rule are noted below). Medicaid-funded child enrollment shown here includes all children, regardless of disability status; in other MACStats exhibits that break enrollment out by eligibility group, children qualifying on the basis of disability may be counted in the disabled category rather than the child category. Data were reported by individual states as of May 9, 2017, and may be revised at a later date.

– Dash indicates zero.

¹ According to CMS, “due to reporting system updates, CHIP enrollment totals for FY 2016 are estimates as a result of the exclusion of certain unborn CHIP enrollees in reporting.”

² The FY 2016 children’s enrollment report indicates that CHIP-funded Medicaid enrollees are “...included in Medicaid enrollment counts, rather than in CHIP for FY 2015 and FY 2016. Therefore, the CHIP enrollment totals are artificially low and the Medicaid enrollment totals are artificially high for both fiscal years.”

³ CMS reports, “Due to reporting system challenges, FY 2015 enrollment totals are the most recent annual data available.”

⁴ According to the FY 2016 children’s enrollment report, “Due to eligibility and enrollment system and data limitations, certain CHIP enrollees were assigned to Title XIX Medicaid. Therefore, the CHIP enrollment totals are artificially low in FY 2016.”

Sources: CMS, 2017, Table: Unduplicated number of children ever enrolled (as of February 15), <http://www.medicaid.gov/chip/downloads/fy-2016-childrens-enrollment-report.pdf>. MACPAC, 2017, analysis of CHIP Statistical Enrollment Data System data. (Figure reprinted from Exhibit 32 in *MACStats: Medicaid and CHIP data book*, December 2017, Washington, DC: MACPAC).



TABLE 5. Unborn Children and Pregnant Women Enrollment in CHIP by State, FY 2016

State	Unborn Children	Pregnant Women
Total	316,454	5,714
Alabama	–	–
Alaska	–	–
Arizona	–	–
Arkansas	3,426	–
California	115,909	–
Colorado	–	1,742
Connecticut	–	–
Delaware	–	–
District of Columbia	–	–
Florida	–	–
Georgia	–	–
Hawaii	–	–
Idaho	–	–
Illinois	25,290	–
Indiana	–	–
Iowa	–	–
Kansas	–	–
Kentucky	–	–
Louisiana	9,635	–
Maine	–	–
Maryland	–	–
Massachusetts	13,578	–
Michigan	5,306	–
Minnesota	3,321	–
Mississippi	–	–
Missouri	–	–
Montana	–	–
Nebraska	2,128	–
Nevada	–	–
New Hampshire	–	–
New Jersey	–	188
New Mexico	–	–
New York	–	–
North Carolina	–	–
North Dakota	–	–



TABLE 5. (continued)

State	Unborn Children	Pregnant Women
Ohio	–	–
Oklahoma	10,531	–
Oregon	6,031	–
Pennsylvania	–	–
Rhode Island	1,447	358
South Carolina	–	–
South Dakota	–	–
Tennessee	9,916	–
Texas	95,582	–
Utah	–	–
Vermont	–	–
Virginia	–	3,426
Washington	10,805	–
West Virginia	–	–
Wisconsin	3,549	–
Wyoming	–	–

Notes: Enrollment numbers generally include individuals ever enrolled during the year, even if for a single month. Enrollment data shown in the table are as of January 2018, the most current enrollment data available. Missouri began covering unborn children and pregnant women effective January 1, 2016. However, the state has not reported enrollment for these coverage groups.

– Dash indicates zero. State does not use eligibility pathway.

Source: MACPAC, 2018, analysis of FY 2016 CHIP SEDS data as of January 2018.

