

**Eligibility Levels in Medicaid & CHIP for Children, Pregnant Women,
and Parents, as of October 1, 2009¹**

State	Eligibility for Children ²		Eligibility for Pregnant Women ³	Eligibility for Parents ⁴
	Medicaid	CHIP		
Alabama	0-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	300%	133%	11%
Alaska	175%		175%	80%
Arizona	0-1: 140% 1-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	200%	150%	100%
Arkansas	200%		200%	14%
California	0-1: 200% 1-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	250%	200%	100%
Colorado	0-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	205%	200%	60%
Connecticut	185%	300%	250%	185%
Delaware	0-1: 200% 1-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	200%	200%	100%
District of Columbia	300%		300%	200%
Florida	0-1: 200% 1-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	200%	185%	21%
Georgia	0-1: 200% 1-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	235%	200%	29%
Hawaii	300%		185%	100%
Idaho	133%	185%	133%	22%
Illinois	0-1: 200% 1-19: 133%	200% (300%)	200%	185%
Indiana	0-1: 200% 1-19: 150%	250%	200%	20%
Iowa	0-1: 200% 1-19: 133%	300%	200%	29%
Kansas	0-1: 150% 1-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	200%	150%	27%
Kentucky	0-1: 185% 1-19: 150%	200%	185%	36%
Louisiana	200%	250%	200%	12%
Maine	0-1: 200% 1-19: 150%	200%	200%	200%
Maryland	300%		250%	116%
Massachusetts	0-1: 200% 1-19: 150%	300% (400+%)	200%	133%
Michigan	0-1: 185% 1-19: 150%	200%	185%	39%
Minnesota	0-1: 280% 1-19: 275%		275%	275%
Mississippi	0-1: 185% 1-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	200%	185%	25%
Missouri	0-1: 185% 1-19: 150%	300%	185%	20%
Montana	133%	250%	150%	33%
Nebraska	200%		185%	46%
Nevada	0-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	200%	185%	26%
New Hampshire	0-1: 300% 1-19: 185%	300%	185%	41%
New Jersey	0-1: 200% 1-19: 133%	350%	200%	200%
New Mexico	235%		185%	30%



State	Eligibility for Children ²		Eligibility for Pregnant Women ³	Eligibility for Parents ⁴
	Medicaid	CHIP		
New York	0-1: 200%	400%	200%	150%
	1-19: 160%			
North Carolina	0-5: 200%	200%	185%	37%
	6-19: 100%			
North Dakota	0-5: 133%	160%	133%	45%
	6-19: 100%			
Ohio	200%		200%	90%
Oklahoma	185%		185%	32%
Oregon	0-5: 133%	200%	185%	33%
	6-19: 100%			
Pennsylvania	0-1: 185%	300%	185%	27%
	1-5: 133%			
Rhode Island	6-19: 100%		250%	175%
South Carolina	0-1: 185%	200%	185%	49%
	1-19: 150%			
South Dakota	140%	200%	133%	54%
Tennessee	0-1: 185%	250%	185%	73%
	1-5: 133%			
Texas	6-19: 100%		185%	13%
Utah	0-5: 133%	200%	133%	40%
	6-19: 100%			
Vermont	225%	300%	200%	185%
Virginia	133%	200%	185%	24%
Washington	200%	300%	185%	38%
West Virginia	0-1: 150%	250%	150%	17%
	1-5: 133%			
Wisconsin	6-19: 100%		250%	200%
Wyoming	250% (300%)	200%	133%	40%
	0-5: 133%			
	6-19: 100%			

Source: D. Cohen Ross & C. Marks, "Challenges of Providing Health Coverage for Children and Parents in a Recession," Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured (January 2009); updated by the Center for Children and Families.

1: Income eligibility levels noted are in effect as of October 1, 2009 and expressed as a percentage of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), without regard to income disregards or deductions.

2: Income eligibility levels for children's Medicaid includes CHIP-funded Medicaid expansions; separate CHIP programs are shown under children's CHIP. Note that Illinois, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin use state funds to cover children in families with incomes above CHIP levels; eligibility for state-funded coverage is shown in parentheses.

3: Pregnant women's income eligibility levels are shown for regular Medicaid and CHIP (through the unborn child option). Note that California, Iowa, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin use state funds and/or waivers to offer coverage to pregnant women above the levels shown.

4: Parents' income eligibility levels are shown without earned incomes (i.e., does not reflect earnings disregards used to determine income eligibility for working parents) applying for comprehensive Medicaid coverage based on a family size of three. Note that several states, including Arkansas, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Utah, have established coverage for parents through waivers. Other states, including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and Washington, use state funds to expand coverage for parents above the levels shown. However, this coverage offers fewer benefits, higher cost-sharing, is limited by employment-related requirements, or limits enrollment through a cap.