

Eligibility Levels in Medicaid & CHIP for Children, Pregnant Women, Parents, and Childless Adults¹

State	Eligibility for Children ²		Eligibility for Pregnant Women ³	Eligibility for Parents ⁴	Adults without Dependent Children
	Medicaid	CHIP			
Alabama	0-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	300%	133%	11%	
Alaska	175%		175%	76%	
Arizona ⁵	0-1: 140% 1-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	200% (closed) ⁵	150%	100%	110% (closed)
Arkansas	200%		200%	13%	
California	0-1: 200% 1-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	250%	300%	100% ⁶	
Colorado	0-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	250%	250%	100%	
Connecticut	185%	300%	250%	185%	72%
Delaware	0-1: 200% 1-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	200%	200%	100%	110%
District of Columbia	300%		300%	200%	211%
Florida	0-1: 200% 1-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	200%	185%	20%	
Georgia	0-1: 200% 1-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	235%	200%	27%	
Hawaii ⁷	300%		185%	100%	100% (closed)
Idaho	133%	185%	133%	21%	
Illinois ⁸	0-1: 200% 1-19: 133%	200% (300%) ⁸	200%	185%	
Indiana	0-1: 200% 1-19: 150%	250%	200%	19%	
Iowa	0-1: 300% 1-19: 133%	300%	300%	28%	
Kansas	0-1: 150% 1-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	238%	150%	26%	
Kentucky	0-1: 185% 1-19: 150%	200%	185%	34%	
Louisiana	200%	250%	200%	11%	
Maine	0-1: 200% 1-19: 150%	200%	200%	200%	
Maryland	300%		250%	116%	
Massachusetts ⁹	0-1: 185% 1-19: 150%	300%	200%	133%	
Michigan	0-1: 185% 1-19: 150%	200%	185%	37%	
Minnesota	0-1: 280% 1-19: 275%		275%	215%	75%
Mississippi	0-1: 185% 1-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	200%	185%	24%	
Missouri	0-1: 185% 1-19: 150%	300%	185%	19%	
Montana	133%	250%	150%	32%	
Nebraska	200%		185%	46%	
Nevada	0-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	200%	133%	25%	
New Hampshire	0-1: 300% 1-19: 185%	300%	185%	39%	



State	Eligibility for Children ²		Eligibility for Pregnant Women ³	Eligibility for Parents ⁴	Adults without Dependent Children
	Medicaid	CHIP			
New Jersey ¹⁰	0-1: 200% 1-19: 133%	350%	200%	200% (closed)	23%
New Mexico	235%		235%	29%	
New York	0-1: 200% 1-19: 133%	400%	200%	150%	100%
North Carolina	0-5: 200% 6-19: 100%	200%	185%	35%	
North Dakota	0-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	160%	133%	34%	
Ohio	200%		200%	90%	
Oklahoma	185%		185%	37%	
Oregon	0-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	300%	185%	31%	
Pennsylvania	0-1: 185% 1-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	300%	185%	26%	
Rhode Island	250%		250% (350%)	175%	
South Carolina	200%		185%	50%	
South Dakota	140%	200%	133%	52%	
Tennessee	0-1: 185% 1-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	250%	250%	69%	
Texas	0-1: 185% 1-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	200%	200%	12%	
Utah	0-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	200%	133%	38%	
Vermont ¹¹	225%	300%	200%	185%	150%
Virginia	133%	200%	200%	25%	
Washington ¹²	200%	300%	185%	36%	
West Virginia	0-1: 150% 1-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	300%	150%	16%	
Wisconsin	0-1: 300% 1-5: 185% 6-19: 150%	300%	300%	200%	
Wyoming	0-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	200%	133%	38%	

Source: M. Heberlein, et al., "Performing Under Pressure" Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, (January 2012); updated by the Center for Children and Families. Data as of January 1, 2012.

1: Income eligibility levels noted are in effect as of January 2012 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 uses 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 Rhode Island uses state funds to cover pregnant women with incomes above CHIP levels; eligibility for state-funded coverage is shown in parentheses.

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, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, and Washington have established coverage for parents through waivers. Other states, including: Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, and Tennessee 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.

5: Arizona instituted an enrollment freeze in its CHIP program, KidsCare, on December 21, 2009. The program remains closed to new applicants.



6: California covers adults through two programs: the Medicaid Coverage Expansion (MCE) up to 133% FPL and the Health Care Coverage Initiative (HCCI) between 133% and 200% FPL. While both coverage options offer more limited benefits than full Medicaid, the MCE benefit package is more comprehensive.

7: Hawaii covers adults up to 100% FPL under its QUEST Medicaid managed care waiver program; enrollment in quest is closed except for certain groups including individuals receiving Section 1931 Medicaid coverage or General Assistance or those below the old AFDC standards.

8: Illinois provides premium assistance for parents and children between 133% and 200% FPL through its state-funded Family Care Rebate Program

9: In Massachusetts, adults up to 300% FPL are eligible for more limited subsidized coverage under the Commonwealth Care waiver program.

10: In New Jersey, parents up to 200% FPL are covered under the FamilyCare waiver program. Waiver enrollment closed in 2010 for parents who do not qualify for Medicaid using an enhanced income disregard.

11: In Vermont, parents up to 185% FPL and childless adults up to 150% FPL are eligible for Vermont Health Access Plan waiver program.

12: Washington converted its state-funded program (Basic Health) to waiver coverage. The state-funded Basic Health program covered adults up to 200% FPL; coverage under the section 1115 waiver covers adults up to 133% FPL.

