



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)	150%	100%	110% (closed)
Arkansas	200%		200%	13%	
California ^{6,7,8}	0-1: 200% 1-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	250%	300%	100%	
Colorado ^{9,10,11}	133%	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 ¹²	300%		185%	100%	100% (closed)
Idaho	133%	185%	133%	21%	
Illinois ^{13,14}	0-1: 200% 1-19: 133%	200% (300%)	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%	232%	150%	26%	
Kentucky	0-1: 185% 1-19: 150%	200%	185%	34%	
Louisiana ¹⁵	200%	250%	200%	11%	
Maine ¹⁶	0-1: 200% 1-19: 150%	200%	200%	200%	
Maryland	300%		250%	116%	
Massachusetts ¹⁷	0-1: 200% 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 ¹⁸	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 ¹⁹	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 ²⁰	225%	300%	200%	185%	150%
Virginia ²¹	133%	200%	200%	25%	
Washington ²²	200%	300%	185%	36%	
West Virginia	0-1: 150% 1-5: 133% 6-19: 100%	300%	150%	16%	
Wisconsin ²³	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., "Getting into Gear for 2014" Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, (January 2013); updated by the Center for Children and Families. Data as of January 1, 2013.

1. Income eligibility levels noted are in effect as of January 2013 and expressed as a percentage of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).
2. Income eligibility levels for children's Medicaid includes CHIP-funded Medicaid expansions; separate CHIP programs are shown under children's CHIP. The income eligibility levels noted may refer to gross or net income depending on the state. 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, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, and Washington have established coverage for parents through waivers.
5. Arizona instituted an enrollment freeze in its CHIP program, KidsCare, on December 21, 2009. The program remains closed to new applicants. The state opened a new program (KidsCare II) on May 1, 2012. In order to be eligible, a child must have family income between 100% and 175% FPL. Enrollment is limited subject to available funding. The program will end on December 31, 2013, and new children will be added until the funding limit is reached.



6. Infants born to mothers in California's Access for Infants and Mothers (AIM) program are automatically enrolled in CHIP. The income guideline for these infants, through their second birthday, is 300% of the FPL.
7. California is in the process of moving children covered in the separate CHIP program (Healthy Families) into Medicaid (Medi-Cal). The transition began on January 1, 2013, and will continue over the course of 2013 in a phased approach.
8. (Keep this)California covers adults through two programs: the Medicaid Coverage Expansion (MCE) up to 133% FPL and the Health are 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. Fifty out of 58 counties are participating in MCE; 5 counties are participating in HCCI.
9. Colorado converted its coverage for children ages 6-19 between 100% and 133% of the FPL from a separate CHIP program to a Medicaid expansion as of January 1, 2013.
10. Effective January 1, 2013, Colorado began covering pregnant women with income between 133% and 185% FPL in Medicaid. These women were previously covered in CHIP.
11. Colorado extended Medicaid coverage to a limited number (10,000) of adults with income up to 10% FPL through a waiver as of May 2012.
12. Hawaii reduced coverage for parents and other adults to 133% FPL in 2012.

13. Illinois is awaiting approval for federal funding of its state-funded coverage between 2009

14. Illinois reduced Medicaid eligibility for 1931 parents from 200% to 133% FPL in 2012. Adults with income up to 133% FPL who reside in Cook County are eligible for Medicaid, as of November 2012.
15. In Louisiana, adults with income up to 200% FPL who reside in Greater New Orleans area are eligible for more limited coverage through the Greater New Orleans Community Health Connection (GNOCHC) 1115 Waiver.
16. Maine received approval of a State Plan Amendment to reduce eligibility for 1931 parents from 200% to 133% FPL in January 2013. The state plans to implement the cuts on March 1, 2013. Childless adults up to 100% FPL are eligible for more limited coverage under the MaineCare waiver program; enrollment is closed.
17. In Massachusetts, adults up to 300% FPL are eligible for more limited subsidized coverage under the Commonwealth Care waiver program.
18. New Hampshire ended its separate CHIP program effective July 1, 2012. Children covered in the program are now covered in Medicaid.
19. 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. In April 2011, New Jersey obtained a waiver to expand coverage to childless adults who had previously been covered through the state's general assistance program. For those who are unemployable, the limit is \$210 per individual; for those who are employable the limit is \$140 per individual.
20. In Vermont, 1931 coverage is available up to 77% FPL in urban areas and 73% FPL in rural areas; parents up to 185% FPL and childless adults up to 150% FPL are eligible for the Vermont Health Access Plan waiver program. Additionally, the state offers more limited subsidized coverage to adults up to 300% FPL under its Catamount Health waiver program.