

Table 1
Income Eligibility Limits for Children's Health Coverage as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level, January 2017¹

State	Upper Income Limit	Medicaid Coverage for Infants Ages 0-1 ²		Medicaid Coverage for Children Ages 1-5 ²		Medicaid Coverage for Children Ages 6-18 ²		Separate CHIP for Uninsured Children Ages 0-18 ³
		Medicaid Funded	CHIP-Funded for Uninsured Children	Medicaid Funded	CHIP-Funded for Uninsured Children	Medicaid Funded	CHIP-Funded for Uninsured Children	
Median⁴	255%	195%	217%	149%	216%	138%	155%	254%
Alabama ⁵	317%	146%		146%		146%	107%-146%	317%
Alaska	208%	177%	159%-208%	177%	159%-208%	177%	124%-208%	
Arizona ⁶	205%	152%		146%		138%	104%-138%	205%
Arkansas	216%	147%		147%		147%	107%-147%	216%
California ⁷	266%	208%	208%-266%	142%	142%-266%	133%	108%-266%	
Colorado	265%	147%		147%		147%	108%-147%	265%
Connecticut	323%	201%		201%		201%		323%
Delaware	217%	217%	194%-217%	147%		138%	110%-138%	217%
District of Columbia ⁵	324%	324%	206%-324%	324%	146%-324%	324%	112%-324%	
Florida ⁸	215%	211%	192%-211%	145%		138%	112%-138%	215%
Georgia	252%	210%		154%		138%	113%-138%	252%
Hawaii	313%	191%	191%-313%	139%	139%-313%	133%	105%-313%	
Idaho	190%	147%		147%		138%	107%-138%	190%
Illinois ⁹	318%	147%		147%		147%	108%-147%	318%
Indiana ¹⁰	262%	218%	157%-218%	165%	141%-165%	165%	106%-165%	262%
Iowa	307%	380%	240%-380%	172%		172%	122%-172%	307%
Kansas ¹¹	244%	171%		154%		138%	113%-138%	243%
Kentucky	218%	200%		142%	142%-164%	133%	109%-164%	218%
Louisiana	255%	142%	142%-217%	142%	142%-217%	142%	108%-217%	255%
Maine	213%	196%		162%	140%-162%	162%	132%-162%	213%
Maryland	322%	194%	194%-322%	138%	138%-322%	133%	109%-322%	
Massachusetts ¹²	305%	205%	185%-205%	155%	133%-155%	155%	114%-155%	305%
Michigan ¹³	217%	195%	195%-217%	160%	143%-217%	160%	109%-217%	
Minnesota ¹⁴	288%	275%	275%-288%	280%		280%		
Mississippi	214%	199%		148%		138%	107%-138%	214%
Missouri	305%	201%		148%	148%-155%	148%	110%-155%	305%
Montana	266%	148%		148%		138%	109%-148%	266%
Nebraska	218%	162%	162%-218%	145%	145%-218%	133%	109%-218%	
Nevada	205%	165%		165%		138%	122%-138%	205%
New Hampshire	323%	196%	196%-323%	196%	196%-323%	196%	196%-323%	
New Jersey	355%	199%		147%		147%	107%-147%	355%
New Mexico	305%	240%	200%-305%	240%	200%-305%	190%	138%-245%	
New York	405%	223%		154%		154%	110%-154%	405%
North Carolina ¹⁵	216%	215%	194%-215%	215%	141%-215%	138%	107%-138%	216%
North Dakota	175%	152%		152%		138%	111%-138%	175%
Ohio	211%	156%	141%-211%	156%	141%-211%	156%	107%-211%	
Oklahoma ^{5,16}	210%	210%	169%-210%	210%	151%-210%	210%	115%-210%	
Oregon	305%	190%	133%-190%	138%		138%	100%-138%	305%
Pennsylvania	319%	220%		162%		138%	119%-138%	319%
Rhode Island	266%	190%	190%-266%	142%	142%-266%	133%	109%-266%	
South Carolina	213%	194%	194%-213%	143%	143%-213%	133%	107%-213%	
South Dakota	209%	187%	147%-187%	187%	147%-187%	187%	111%-187%	209%
Tennessee ^{5,17}	255%	195%	195%-216%	142%	142%-216%	133%	109%-216%	255%
Texas	206%	203%		149%		138%	109%-138%	206%
Utah	205%	144%		144%		138%	105%-138%	205%
Vermont	317%	317%	237%-317%	317%	237%-317%	317%	237%-317%	
Virginia	205%	148%		148%		148%	109%-148%	205%
Washington	317%	215%		215%		215%		317%
West Virginia	305%	163%		146%		138%	108%-138%	305%
Wisconsin ¹⁸	306%	306%		191%		133%	101%-156%	306%
Wyoming	205%	159%		159%		138%	119%-138%	205%

SOURCE: Based on a national survey conducted by the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured with the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2017.

Table presents rules in effect as of January 1, 2017.

TABLE 1 NOTES

1. January 2017 income limits reflect Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI)-converted income standards and include a disregard equal to five percentage points of the federal poverty level (FPL) applied at the highest income level for Medicaid and separate CHIP coverage. Eligibility levels are reported as percentage of the FPL. The 2016 FPL for a family of three was \$20,160.
2. States may use Title XXI CHIP funds to cover children through CHIP-funded Medicaid expansion programs and/or separate child health insurance programs for children not eligible for Medicaid. Use of Title XXI CHIP funds is limited to uninsured children. The Medicaid income eligibility levels listed indicate thresholds for children covered with Title XIX Medicaid funds and uninsured children covered with Title XXI funds through CHIP-funded Medicaid expansion programs. To be eligible in the infant category, a child has not yet reached his or her first birthday; to be eligible in the 1-5 category, the child is age one or older, but has not yet reached his or her sixth birthday; and to be eligible in the 6-18 category, the child is age six or older, but has not yet reached his or her 19th birthday.
3. The states noted use federal CHIP funds to operate separate child health insurance programs for children not eligible for Medicaid. Such programs may either provide benefits similar to Medicaid or a somewhat more limited benefit package. They also may impose premiums or other cost sharing obligations on some or all families with eligible children. These programs typically provide coverage for uninsured children until the child's 19th birthday.
4. Medians for CHIP-funded uninsured children are based on the upper limit of coverage.
5. Alabama, the District of Columbia, Oklahoma, and Tennessee have different lower bounds for adolescents in Title XXI funded Medicaid expansions depending on age. The lower bound for Title XXI funded Medicaid is 18% for children ages 14 through 18 in Alabama, 63% for children ages 15 through 18 in the District of Columbia, 69% for children ages 14 through 18 in Oklahoma, and 29% for children ages 14 through 18 in Tennessee.
6. Arizona's CHIP program, KidsCare, re-opened enrollment in July 2016. Applications were accepted beginning July 26, 2016, and coverage began on September 1, 2016. New enrollment in KidsCare had been closed since December 21, 2009, prior to the Affordable Care Act's (ACA's) maintenance of effort requirement.
7. In California, children with higher incomes are eligible for separate CHIP coverage in certain counties.
8. In Florida, all infants are covered in Medicaid. Florida operates three separate CHIP programs: Healthy Kids covers children ages 5 through 18; MediKids covers children ages 1 through 4; and the Children's Medical Service Network serves children with special health care needs from birth through age 18.
9. In Illinois, infants born to non-Medicaid covered mothers are covered up to 147% FPL in Medicaid and up to 318% FPL under CHIP.
10. Indiana uses a state-specific income disregard that is equal to five percent of the highest income eligibility threshold for the group.
11. Kansas covers children in a separate CHIP program up to an income level that is equivalent to 238% FPL in 2008.
12. Massachusetts also covers insured children in its separate CHIP program with Title XIX Medicaid funds under its Section 1115 waiver.
13. In 2016, Michigan expanded CHIP-funded Medicaid expansion coverage to children with incomes between 212-400% FPL affected by the Flint water crisis.
14. In Minnesota, the infant category under Title XIX-funded Medicaid includes insured and uninsured children up to age two with incomes up to 275% FPL
15. In North Carolina, all children ages 0 through 5 are covered in Medicaid while the separate CHIP program covers children ages 6 through 18 with incomes above Medicaid limits.

16. Oklahoma offers a premium assistance program to children ages 0 through 18 with income up to 222% FPL with access to employer sponsored insurance through its Insure Oklahoma program.
17. In Tennessee, Title XXI funds are used for two programs, TennCare Standard and CoverKids (a separate CHIP program). TennCare Standard provides Medicaid coverage to uninsured children who lose eligibility under TennCare (Medicaid), have no access to insurance, and have family income below 216% FPL or are medically eligible.
18. In Wisconsin, children are not eligible for CHIP if they have access to health insurance coverage through a job where the employer covers at least 80% of the cost.

Table 2
Waiting Period for CHIP Enrollment, January 2017

State	Waiting Period ¹	Income-Related Groups Exempt from Waiting Period (Percent of the FPL)
Total No Waiting Period	36	
Alabama	None	
Alaska	None	
Arizona	90 days	
Arkansas	90 days	
California	None	
Colorado	None	
Connecticut	None	
Delaware	None	
District of Columbia	None	
Florida	2 months	
Georgia ²	None	
Hawaii	None	
Idaho	None	
Illinois	90 days	Below 209%
Indiana	90 days	
Iowa	1 month	Below 200%
Kansas	90 days	Below 219%
Kentucky	None	
Louisiana	90 days	Below 212%
Maine	90 days	
Maryland	None	
Massachusetts	None	
Michigan	None	
Minnesota	None	
Mississippi	None	
Missouri	None	
Montana	None	
Nebraska	None	
Nevada	None	
New Hampshire	None	
New Jersey	90 days	Below 200%
New Mexico	None	
New York ³	None	
North Carolina	None	
North Dakota	90 days	
Ohio	None	
Oklahoma	None	
Oregon	None	
Pennsylvania	None	
Rhode Island	None	
South Carolina	None	
South Dakota	90 days	
Tennessee	None	
Texas	90 days	
Utah	90 days	
Vermont	None	
Virginia	None	
Washington	None	
West Virginia	None	
Wisconsin	None	
Wyoming	1 month	

SOURCE: Based on a national survey conducted by the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured with the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2017.

Table presents rules in effect as of January 1, 2017.

TABLE 2 NOTES

1. "Waiting period" refers to the length of time a child is required to be without group coverage prior to enrolling in CHIP coverage. Waiting periods generally apply to separate CHIP programs only, as they are not permitted in Medicaid without a waiver. The Affordable Care Act (ACA) limits waiting periods to no more than 90 days, and states must waive the waiting period for specific good causes established in federal regulations. States may adopt additional exceptions to the waiting period, which vary by state. In addition to the income exemptions shown, specific categories of children such as newborns may be exempt from the waiting periods.
2. In Georgia, the waiting period was eliminated effective August 1, 2016.
3. New York submitted a State Plan Amendment (SPA) in December 2016 to eliminate the waiting period and currently is not applying the waiting period to new applicants.

Table 3
State Adoption of Optional Medicaid and CHIP Coverage for Children, January 2017

State	Buy-In Program (Income Eligibility as a Percent of the FPL) ¹	Coverage for Dependents of State Employees in CHIP (Total = 36) ^{2,3}	Lawfully-Residing Immigrants Covered without 5-Year Wait ⁴		Provides Medicaid Coverage to Former Foster Youth up to Age 26 from Other States ⁵
			Medicaid	CHIP ³ (Total = 36)	
Total	4	17	31	21	14
Alabama		Y			
Alaska		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Arizona					
Arkansas		Y			
California ⁶		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y
Colorado		Y	Y	Y	
Connecticut		Y	Y	Y	
Delaware			Y	Y	
District of Columbia ⁶		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
Florida ^{7,8}	>215%	Y	Y	Y	
Georgia		Y			Y
Hawaii		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
Idaho					
Illinois ⁶			Y	Y	
Indiana					
Iowa			Y	Y	
Kansas		Y			
Kentucky		Y	Y	Y	Y
Louisiana					Y
Maine ⁹	>213%		Y	Y	
Maryland		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
Massachusetts ^{6,10}			Y	Y	Y
Michigan		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y
Minnesota		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
Mississippi		Y			
Missouri					
Montana		Y	Y	Y	Y
Nebraska		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
Nevada		Y			
New Hampshire		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
New Jersey			Y	Y	
New Mexico		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y
New York ⁶	>405%		Y	Y	Y
North Carolina		Y	Y	Y	
North Dakota					
Ohio		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
Oklahoma		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
Oregon			Y	Y	
Pennsylvania ¹¹	>319%	Y	Y	Y	Y
Rhode Island		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
South Carolina		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A (M-CHIP)	
South Dakota					Y
Tennessee ¹²		Y			
Texas		Y	Y	Y	
Utah ^{8,13}			Y	Y	Y
Vermont		N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	
Virginia		Y	Y	Y	Y
Washington ⁶			Y	Y	
West Virginia		Y	Y	Y	
Wisconsin			Y	Y	Y
Wyoming					

SOURCE: Based on a national survey conducted by the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured with the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2017.

Table presents rules in effect as of January 1, 2017.

TABLE 3 NOTES

1. States with a buy-in program allow families with incomes over the upper income eligibility limit for children's coverage (including the five percentage point disregard) to buy into Medicaid or CHIP for their children.
2. This column indicates whether the state has adopted the option to cover otherwise eligible children of state employees in a separate CHIP program. Under the option, states may receive federal funding to extend CHIP eligibility where the state has maintained its contribution levels for health coverage for employees with dependent coverage or where it can demonstrate that the state employees' out-of-pocket health care costs pose a financial hardship for families.
3. N/A (M-CHIP) responses indicate that the state does not provide a separate CHIP program for uninsured children.
4. This column indicates whether the state has adopted the option to provide coverage for immigrant children who have been lawfully residing in the U.S. for less than five years, otherwise known as the Immigrant Children's Health Improvement Act (ICHIA) option.
5. Under the Affordable Care Act (ACA), all states must provide Medicaid coverage to youth up to age 26 who were in foster care in the state as of their 18th birthday and enrolled in Medicaid. This column indicates whether the state has elected to also provide Medicaid coverage to former foster youth up to age 26 who were enrolled in Medicaid in another state as of their 18th birthday. Previously, states were able to provide coverage to former foster youth from other states as a state option. However, on November 21, 2016, CMS issued new federal guidance, which clarified that states must obtain a waiver to provide this coverage. It indicated that it will work with the 14 states that have taken up this coverage as an option to transition the coverage to a waiver.
6. California, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, and Washington cover income-eligible children who are not otherwise eligible due to immigration status using state-only funds. California implemented this coverage in May 2016.
7. In Florida, families can buy in to Healthy Kids coverage for children ages 5 through 18 and to MediKids coverage for children ages 1 through 4.
8. Florida and Utah began covering lawfully-residing children in Medicaid and CHIP without a five-year wait as of July 2016.
9. Maine has a buy-in program called the Health Insurance Purchase Option. The program is limited to those who had been previously enrolled in CHIP. A child can participate for up to 18 months.
10. Massachusetts offers more limited state-subsidized coverage to children at any income through its Children's Medical Security Plan program; premiums vary based on income. Massachusetts also has buy-in coverage limited to children with disabilities with no income limit.
11. In Pennsylvania, dependents of state employees are eligible during the employee's six-month probation period; after that period, dependents become eligible for State Employee Plan. Pennsylvania also provides CHIP coverage to dependents of part-time and seasonal state employees who are eligible for health benefits and meet a hardship exemption.
12. Tennessee began covering dependents of state employee in CHIP in January 2016.
13. Utah began covering former foster youth from other states as of February 2016.

Table 4
Medicaid and CHIP Coverage for Pregnant Women and Medicaid Family Planning Expansion Programs, January 2017

State	Income Eligibility Limits for Pregnant Women (Percent of the Federal Poverty Level)			Lawfully-Residing Immigrants Covered without 5-Year Wait ³		Full Medicaid/CHIP Benefit Package for Pregnant Women ⁵			Income Eligibility Limit for Family Planning Expansion Program (Percent of the Federal Poverty Level) ⁶
	Medicaid ¹	CHIP ¹	Unborn Child Option (CHIP-Funded) ^{1,2}	Medicaid	CHIP ⁴ (Total = 5)	Medicaid	CHIP ⁴ (Total = 5)	Unborn Child Option ⁴ (Total = 16)	
Median or Total	200%	258%	214%	23	3	46	5	11	205%
Alabama	146%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	146%
Alaska	205%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	
Arizona	161%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	
Arkansas ⁷	214%		214%		N/A		N/A		
California	213%		322%	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	Y	205%
Colorado	200%	265%		Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	
Connecticut	263%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	263%
Delaware	217%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	
District of Columbia ⁸	324%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	
Florida ⁹	196%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	190%
Georgia	225%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	205%
Hawaii	196%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	
Idaho	138%				N/A		N/A	N/A	
Illinois	213%		213%		N/A	Y	N/A	Y	
Indiana ¹⁰	213%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	148%
Iowa ¹¹	380%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	305%
Kansas	171%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	
Kentucky ⁹	200%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	218%
Louisiana	138%		214%		N/A	Y	N/A	Y	138%
Maine	214%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	214%
Maryland	264%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	205%
Massachusetts	205%		205%	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	Y	
Michigan ¹²	200%		200%		N/A	Y	N/A	Y	
Minnesota	283%		283%	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	Y	205%
Mississippi	199%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	199%
Missouri ¹³	201%	305%	305%			Y	Y	Y	206%
Montana	162%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	216%
Nebraska	199%		202%	Y	N/A	Y	N/A		
Nevada	165%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	
New Hampshire	201%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	201%
New Jersey ⁸	199%	205%		Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	
New Mexico	255%			Y	N/A		N/A	N/A	255%
New York ⁸	223%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	223%
North Carolina ¹⁴	201%			Y	N/A		N/A	N/A	200%
North Dakota	152%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	
Ohio	205%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	
Oklahoma ¹⁵	138%		210%		N/A	Y	N/A		138%
Oregon	190%		190%		N/A	Y	N/A	Y	255%
Pennsylvania	220%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	220%
Rhode Island	195%	258%	258%			Y	Y	Y	258%
South Carolina	199%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	199%
South Dakota ¹⁶	138%				N/A		N/A	N/A	
Tennessee	200%		255%		N/A	Y	N/A		
Texas ¹⁷	203%		207%		N/A	Y	N/A		
Utah	144%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	
Vermont ¹⁸	213%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	200%
Virginia	148%	205%		Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	205%
Washington	198%		198%	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	Y	265%
West Virginia	163%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	
Wisconsin	306%		306%	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	Y	306%
Wyoming ¹¹	159%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	164%

SOURCE: Based on a national survey conducted by the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured with the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2017. Table presents rules in effect as of January 1, 2017.

TABLE 4 NOTES

1. January 2017 income limits reflect Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI)-converted income standards, and include a disregard equal to five percentage points of the federal poverty level (FPL). As of 2016, the FPL for a family of three was \$20,160.
2. The unborn child option permits states to consider the fetus a "targeted low-income child" for purposes of CHIP coverage.
3. These columns indicate whether the state adopted the option to cover immigrant pregnant women who have been lawfully residing in the U.S. for less than five years, known as the Immigrant Children's Health Improvement Act (ICHIA) option.
4. N/A responses indicate that the state does not provide CHIP-funded coverage to pregnant women or that the state does not provide coverage through the unborn child option.
5. These columns indicate whether pregnant beneficiaries in the state receive the full Medicaid or CHIP benefit package. During a presumptive eligibility period, pregnant women receive only prenatal and pregnancy-related benefits.
6. This column provides income eligibility limits for programs offered by states under a state option or waiver to provide family planning services to individuals who do not qualify for full Medicaid benefits. January 2017 income limits reflect a disregard equal to five percentage points of the FPL.
7. Arkansas provides the full Medicaid benefits to pregnant women with incomes up to levels established for the old Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, which is \$220 per month. Above those levels, more limited pregnancy-related benefits are provided to pregnant women covered under Medicaid and the unborn child option in CHIP with incomes up to 209% FPL.
8. The District of Columbia, New Jersey, and New York provide pregnancy-related services not covered through emergency Medicaid for some income-eligible pregnant women who are not otherwise eligible due to immigration status using state-only funds.
9. Florida and Kentucky limit eligibility for their family planning expansion programs to those losing Medicaid eligibility.
10. Indiana uses a state-specific income disregard that is equal to five percent of the highest income eligibility threshold for the group.
11. Iowa and Wyoming limit eligibility for their family planning expansion programs to those losing Medicaid at the end of their post-partum period.
12. In 2016, Michigan expanded coverage to pregnant women with incomes up to 400% FPL affected by the Flint water crisis. The Flint waiver does not apply to pregnant women covered under the unborn child option.
13. In January 2016, Missouri adopted the unborn child option in CHIP and expanded CHIP coverage to pregnant women with incomes up to 300% FPL.
14. North Carolina provides full Medicaid benefits to pregnant women with incomes up to roughly 43% FPL. Above that level, more limited pregnancy-related benefits are provided to pregnant women covered under Medicaid.
15. Oklahoma offers a premium assistance program to pregnant women with incomes up to 205% FPL who have access to employer sponsored insurance through its Insure Oklahoma program.
16. South Dakota provides full Medicaid benefits to pregnant women with incomes up to \$591 per month (for a family of three). Above that level, more limited pregnancy-related benefits are provided to pregnant women covered under Medicaid.
17. Texas has a state-funded program that offers family planning services.
18. Vermont provides family planning services through Planned Parenthood health centers, using funding under its Section 1115 Global Commitment waiver.

Table 5
Medicaid Income Eligibility Limits for Adults as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level, January 2017¹

State	Parents (in a family of three)		Other Adults (for an individual)
	Section 1931 Limit	Upper Limit	
Median	48%	138%	138%
Alabama	18%	18%	0%
Alaska	143%	143%	138%
Arizona ²	106%	138%	138%
Arkansas ²	16%	138%	138%
California	109%	138%	138%
Colorado	68%	138%	138%
Connecticut	155%	155%	138%
Delaware	87%	138%	138%
District of Columbia ^{3,4}	221%	221%	215%
Florida	33%	33%	0%
Georgia	37%	37%	0%
Hawaii	100%	138%	138%
Idaho	26%	26%	0%
Illinois	25%	138%	138%
Indiana ^{2,5}	18%	139%	139%
Iowa ²	51%	138%	138%
Kansas	38%	38%	0%
Kentucky	20%	138%	138%
Louisiana ⁶	19%	138%	138%
Maine	105%	105%	0%
Maryland	123%	138%	138%
Massachusetts ^{3,7}	138%	138%	138%
Michigan ²	54%	138%	138%
Minnesota ⁸	138%	138%	138%
Mississippi	27%	27%	0%
Missouri	22%	22%	0%
Montana ^{2,9}	24%	138%	138%
Nebraska	63%	63%	0%
Nevada	29%	138%	138%
New Hampshire ²	57%	138%	138%
New Jersey	30%	138%	138%
New Mexico	45%	138%	138%
New York ^{3,8}	90%	138%	138%
North Carolina	44%	44%	0%
North Dakota	51%	138%	138%
Ohio	90%	138%	138%
Oklahoma ¹⁰	44%	44%	0%
Oregon	36%	138%	138%
Pennsylvania ³	33%	138%	138%
Rhode Island	116%	138%	138%
South Carolina	67%	67%	0%
South Dakota	52%	52%	0%
Tennessee	100%	100%	0%
Texas ¹¹	18%	18%	0%
Utah ¹²	45%	45%	0%
Vermont ¹³	44%	138%	138%
Virginia ¹⁴	39%	39%	0%
Washington	48%	138%	138%
West Virginia	18%	138%	138%
Wisconsin ¹⁵	100%	100%	100%
Wyoming	56%	56%	0%

SOURCE: Based on a national survey conducted by the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured with the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2017.

Table presents rules in effect as of January 1, 2017.

TABLE 5 NOTES

1. January 2017 income limits reflect Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI)-converted income standards, and include a disregard equal to five percentage points of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) applied to the highest income limit for the group. In some states, eligibility limits for Section 1931 parents are based on a dollar threshold. The values listed represent the truncated FPL equivalents calculated from these dollar limits. Eligibility levels for parents are presented as a percentage of the 2016 FPL for a family of three, which is \$20,160. Eligibility limits for other adults are presented as a percentage of the 2016 FPL for an individual, which is \$11,880.
2. Arizona, Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Montana and New Hampshire implemented the Medicaid expansion under Section 1115 waiver authority. Arizona received approval for a Section 1115 waiver to make changes to its expansion coverage in September 2016. Prior to that, Arizona had implemented a traditional Medicaid expansion.
3. The District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania cover some income-eligible adults who are not otherwise eligible due to immigration status using state-only funds.
4. The District of Columbia covers adults up to 215% FPL as an optional Medicaid eligibility category in its state plan.
5. Indiana uses a state-specific income disregard that is equal to five percent of the highest income eligibility threshold for the group.
6. Louisiana implemented the Medicaid expansion for adults in July 2016.
7. Massachusetts provides subsidies for Marketplace coverage for parents and childless adults with incomes up to 300% through its Connector Care program. The state's Section 1115 waiver also authorizes MassHealth coverage for HIV-positive individuals with incomes up to 200% FPL, uninsured individuals with breast or cervical cancer with incomes up to 250% FPL, and individuals who work for a small employer and purchase employer-sponsored insurance (ESI) with incomes up to 300% FPL, as well as coverage through MassHealth CommonHealth for adults with disabilities with no income limit.
8. Minnesota and New York have implemented Basic Health Programs (BHPs) established by the Affordable Care Act (ACA) for adults with incomes between 138%-200% FPL.
9. Montana changed parent eligibility from a dollar- to FPL-based threshold during 2016, which decreased the base 1931 parent eligibility level. Parents above this level are eligible for coverage under the Medicaid expansion.
10. In Oklahoma, individuals without a qualifying employer with incomes up to 100% FPL are eligible for more limited subsidized insurance through the Insure Oklahoma Section 1115 waiver program. Individuals working for certain qualified employers with incomes at or below 200% FPL are eligible for premium assistance for employer-sponsored insurance.
11. In Texas, the income limit for parents and other caretaker relatives is based on monthly dollar amounts which differ depending on family size and whether there is one or two-parents in the family. The eligibility level shown is for a single parent household and a family size of three.
12. In Utah, adults with incomes up to 100% FPL are eligible for coverage of primary care services under the Primary Care Network Section 1115 waiver program. Enrollment is opened periodically when there is capacity to accept new enrollees.
13. Vermont also provides a 1.5% reduction in the federal applicable percentage of the share of premium costs for individuals who qualify for advance premium tax credits to purchase Marketplace coverage with income up to 300% FPL.
14. In Virginia, eligibility levels for 1931 parents vary by region. The value shown is the eligibility level for Region 2, the most populous region.
15. Wisconsin covers adults up to 100% FPL in Medicaid but did not adopt the ACA Medicaid expansion.