

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.