

Table 4: Medicaid and CHIP Coverage for Pregnant Women and Medicaid Family Planning Expansion Programs, January 2019

State	Income Eligibility Limits for Pregnant Women (% of the FPL)			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 (% of the FPL) 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%	25	3	46	5	11	206%
Alabama	146%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	146%
Alaska	205%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona	161%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arkansas ⁷	214%		214%	Y	N/A		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	N/A
District of Columbia ⁸	324%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A
Florida ⁹	196%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	190%
Georgia	225%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	216%
Hawaii	196%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho	138%				N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A
Illinois	213%		213%		N/A	Y	N/A	Y	N/A
Indiana ¹⁰	218%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	148%
Iowa ¹¹	380%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kansas	171%				N/A	Y	N/A	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		Y	N/A	N/A	214%
Maryland ¹²	264%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	264%
Massachusetts ⁸	205%		205%	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	Y	N/A
Michigan ¹³	200%		200%		N/A	Y	N/A	Y	N/A
Minnesota	283%		283%	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	Y	205%
Mississippi	199%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	199%
Missouri	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	N/A	N/A
Nevada	165%				N/A	Y	N/A	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	N/A
New Mexico ¹⁴	255%			Y	N/A		N/A	N/A	255%
New York ⁸	223%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	223%
North Carolina ¹⁵	201%			Y	N/A		N/A	N/A	200%
North Dakota	152%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ohio	205%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oklahoma ¹⁶	138%		210%		N/A	Y	N/A		138%
Oregon ⁸	190%		190%		N/A	Y	N/A	Y	255%
Pennsylvania	220%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	220%
Rhode Island ¹⁷	195%	258%	258%			Y	Y	Y	258%
South Carolina	199%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	199%
South Dakota ¹⁸	138%				N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee ¹⁹	200%		255%		N/A	Y	N/A		N/A
Texas ¹¹	203%		207%		N/A	Y	N/A		N/A
Utah	144%				N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vermont ²⁰	213%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	200%
Virginia	148%	205%		Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	205%
Washington ⁸	198%		198%	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	Y	265%
West Virginia	163%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	306%		306%	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	Y	306%
Wyoming ¹⁷	159%			Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	164%

SOURCE: Based on a national survey conducted by KFF with the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2019.

Table presents rules in effect as of January 1, 2019.

Table 4 Notes

1. January 2019 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 2019, the FPL for a family of three was \$21,330.
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 2019 income limits include 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, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, and Washington provide some services not covered through emergency Medicaid for some income-eligible pregnant women or women in the post-partum period 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 Texas established family planning programs with state-only funds.
12. In July 2018, Maryland expanded family planning eligibility to match the pregnant women eligibility level and include men.
13. Michigan also provides coverage to pregnant women with incomes over 400% FPL affected by the Flint water crisis.
14. New Mexico limited family planning coverage to individuals age 50 and under without health insurance and under age 65 with Medicare effective January 1, 2019.

15. 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.
16. 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.
17. Rhode Island and Wyoming limit eligibility for their family planning expansion programs to those losing Medicaid at the end of their post-partum period.
18. 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.
19. In Tennessee, women covered under the unborn child option receive comprehensive medical services but do not receive chiropractic, dental, or vision benefits that CHIP children receive.
20. Vermont provides family planning services for women with incomes up to 200% FPL through Planned Parenthood health centers using funding under its Section 1115 Global Commitment waiver.