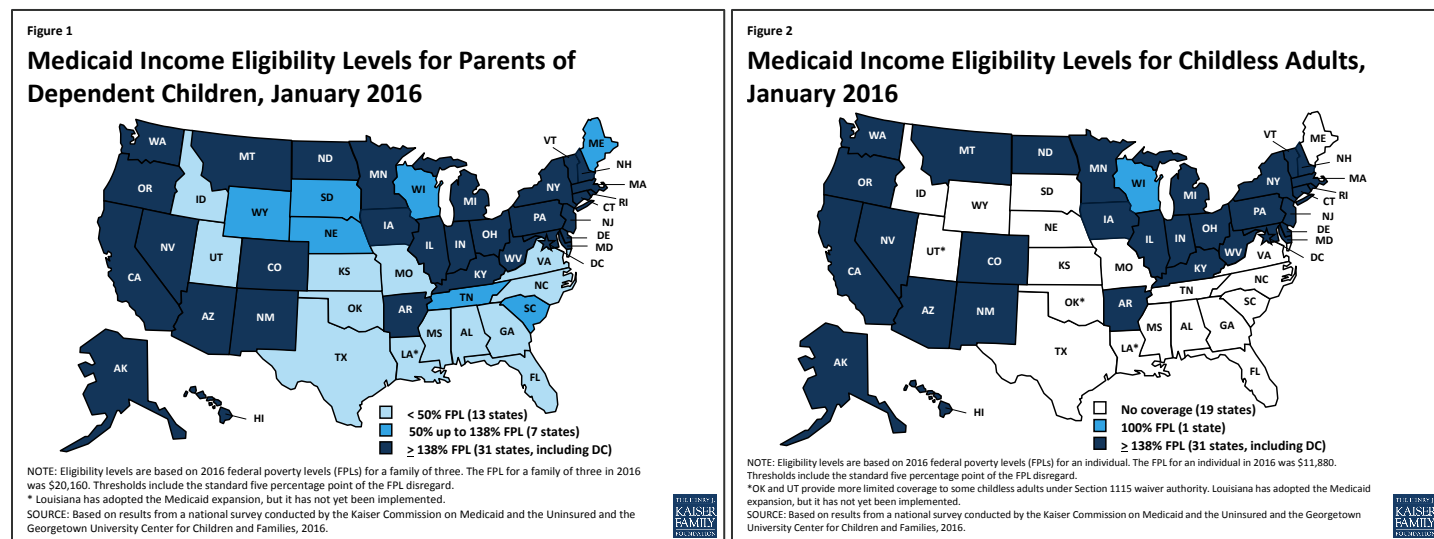


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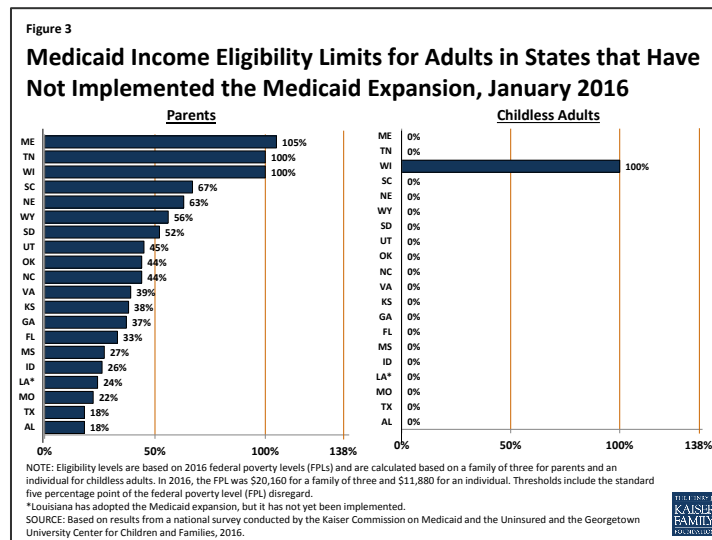
## Where Are States Today? Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility Levels for Adults, Children, and Pregnant Women

This fact sheet provides eligibility levels for parents, other non-disabled adults, children, and pregnant women in Medicaid and CHIP as of January 2016. The findings highlight Medicaid's expanded role for low-income adults under the Affordable Care Act (ACA) and its continued role as a primary source of coverage for children and pregnant women. State-specific data is available in Tables 1 through 3.

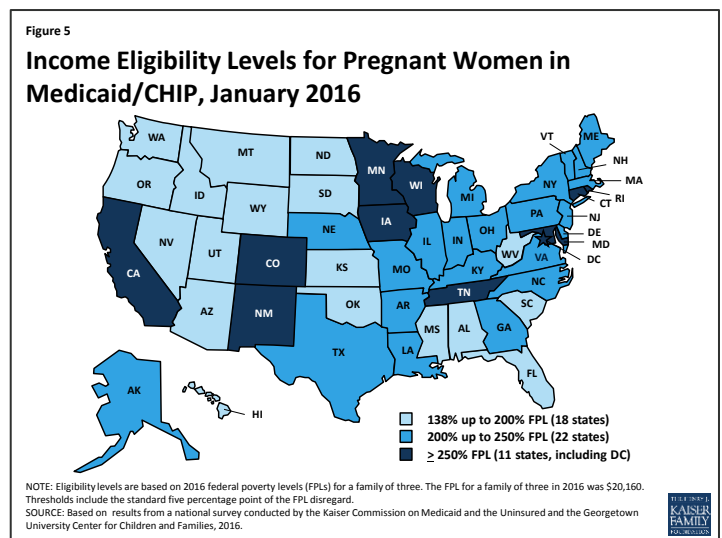
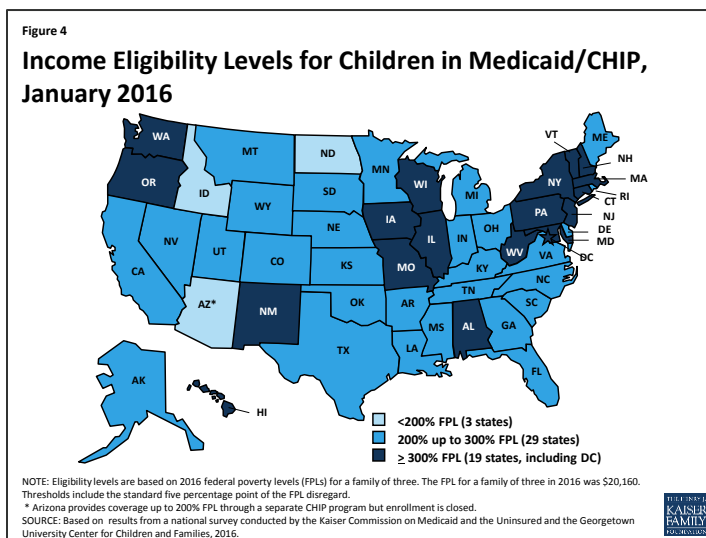
**As of January 2016, 31 states have Medicaid income eligibility levels for parents and other adults at or above 138% FPL, reflecting their implementation of the ACA Medicaid expansion to adults (Figures 1 and 2, Table 1).** This count includes three states (AK, DC, and CT) that extend eligibility for parents and/or other adults to levels higher than 138% FPL. Louisiana has also adopted the Medicaid expansion, but it is not reflected in the eligibility levels since it has not yet been implemented. The state's expansion will become effective as of July 2016.<sup>1</sup>



In the 20 states that have not expanded Medicaid, the median eligibility limit for parents is 42% FPL; other adults remain ineligible in all of these state except Wisconsin (Figure 3). In 13 of these states, parent eligibility is at less than half of the poverty level, and only three of these states (ME, TN, and WI) cover parents at or above poverty. Wisconsin is the only non-expansion state that provides full Medicaid coverage to childless adults, although eligibility at 100% FPL remains below the expansion level.<sup>2</sup> In the other non-expansion states, parents and other adults with incomes above Medicaid eligibility limits but below poverty fall into a coverage gap; they are ineligible for Medicaid and do not qualify for subsidies for Marketplace coverage, which are only available to those with incomes at or above 100% FPL.



**Medicaid and CHIP coverage for children and pregnant women remains considerably higher than adult coverage across all states.** As of January 2016, 48 states cover children with incomes above 200% FPL, with 19 states extending eligibility to greater than 300% FPL (Figure 4, Table 2 and 2A). Only three states (AZ, ID and ND) limit children's eligibility to below 200% FPL. Most states extend coverage to pregnant women beyond the federal minimum of 138% FPL through Medicaid and CHIP. As of January 2016, nearly two-thirds of states (33) cover pregnant women at or above 200% FPL, including eleven states that cover pregnant women with family incomes above 250% FPL in Medicaid and CHIP (Figure 5, Table 3).



In sum, Medicaid and CHIP continue to be central source of coverage for the low-income population, but access to coverage varies widely across groups and states. Medicaid and CHIP offer a base of coverage to low-income children and pregnant women nationwide. Eligibility for adults has grown under the Medicaid expansion, but remains low in states that have not expanded. Overall, eligibility continues to vary significantly by group, with coverage available to children and pregnant women at higher levels relative to parents and other adults. Eligibility also varies across states, and these differences have increased as a result of state Medicaid expansion decisions. Given this variation, there are substantial differences in individuals' access to coverage based on their eligibility group and where they live.

**Table 1**  
**Medicaid Income Eligibility Limits for Adults as of January 2016<sup>1</sup>**

State	Percent of the Federal Poverty Level		Annual Income	
	Parents (in a family of three)	Childless Adults (for an individual)	Parents (in a family of three)	Childless Adults (for an individual)
<b>Median</b>	<b>138%</b>	<b>138%</b>	<b>\$27,820</b>	<b>\$16,394</b>
Alabama	18%	0%	\$3,628	\$0
Alaska	143%	138%	\$36,036	\$20,479
Arizona	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
Arkansas	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
California	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
Colorado	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
Connecticut	155%	138%	\$31,248	\$16,394
Delaware	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
District of Columbia	221%	215%	\$44,553	\$25,542
Florida	33%	0%	\$6,652	\$0
Georgia	37%	0%	\$7,459	\$0
Hawaii	138%	138%	\$32,002	\$18,864
Idaho	26%	0%	\$5,241	\$0
Illinois	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
Indiana <sup>2</sup>	139%	139%	\$28,022	\$16,513
Iowa	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
Kansas	38%	0%	\$7,660	\$0
Kentucky	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
Louisiana <sup>3</sup>	24%	0%	\$4,838	\$0
Maine	105%	0%	\$21,168	\$0
Maryland	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
Massachusetts <sup>4</sup>	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
Michigan	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
Minnesota <sup>5</sup>	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
Mississippi	27%	0%	\$5,443	\$0
Missouri	22%	0%	\$4,435	\$0
Montana	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
Nebraska	63%	0%	\$12,700	\$0
Nevada	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
New Hampshire	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
New Jersey	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
New Mexico	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
New York <sup>5</sup>	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
North Carolina	44%	0%	\$8,870	\$0
North Dakota	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
Ohio	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
Oklahoma <sup>6</sup>	44%	0%	\$8,870	\$0
Oregon	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
Pennsylvania	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
Rhode Island	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
South Carolina	67%	0%	\$13,507	\$0
South Dakota	52%	0%	\$10,483	\$0
Tennessee	100%	0%	\$20,160	\$0
Texas <sup>7</sup>	18%	0%	\$3,628	\$0
Utah <sup>8</sup>	45%	0%	\$9,072	\$0
Vermont <sup>9</sup>	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
Virginia <sup>10</sup>	39%	0%	\$7,862	\$0
Washington	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
West Virginia	138%	138%	\$27,820	\$16,394
Wisconsin <sup>11</sup>	100%	100%	\$20,160	\$11,880
Wyoming	56%	0%	\$11,289	\$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, 2016.

## TABLE 1 NOTES

1. January 2016 income limits reflect 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 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 based on the 2016 FPL for a family of three, which is \$20,160. Eligibility limits for other adults are based on the 2016 FPL for an individual, which is \$11,880.
2. Indiana uses a state-specific income disregard that is equal to five percent of the highest income eligibility threshold for the group.
3. Louisiana has adopted the Medicaid expansion but it is not yet implemented. The expansion will become effective as of July 2016.
4. Massachusetts also 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 ESI with incomes up to 300% FPL, as well as coverage through MassHealth CommonHealth for adults with disabilities with no income limit.
5. Minnesota and New York received approval to implement a Basic Health Program (BHP) established by the ACA. Minnesota received approval in December 2014, and transferred coverage for Medicaid enrollees with incomes between 138% - 200% FPL to the BHP as of January 1, 2015. New York began phasing in its BHP during 2015 and will complete the phased-in implementation as of January 1, 2016.
6. 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.
7. In Texas, the income limit for parents and other caretaker relatives is based on monthly dollar amounts which vary based on whether it is a one-parent family or a two-parent family and the family size. The eligibility level shown is for a single parent household and a family size of three.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. In Virginia, eligibility levels for 1931 parents vary by region. The value shown is the eligibility level for Region 2, the most populous region.
11. Wisconsin covers adults up to 100% FPL in Medicaid but did not adopt the ACA Medicaid expansion.

**Table 2**  
**Income Eligibility Limits for Children's Health Coverage as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)<sup>1</sup>**  
**as of January 2016**

State	Upper Income Limit	Medicaid for Infants Ages 0-1 <sup>2</sup>		Medicaid for Children Ages 1-5 <sup>2</sup>		Medicaid for Children Ages 6-18 <sup>2</sup>		Separate CHIP for Uninsured Children
		Medicaid Funded	CHIP- Funded	Medicaid Funded	CHIP- Funded	Medicaid Funded	CHIP- Funded	
<b>Median</b>	<b>255%</b>	<b>195%</b>	<b>217%</b>	<b>152%</b>	<b>216%</b>	<b>142%</b>	<b>155%</b>	<b>255%</b>
Alabama	317%	146%		146%		146%	146%	317%
Alaska	208%	177%	208%	177%	208%	177%	208%	
Arizona <sup>4</sup>	152%	152%		146%		138%	138%	200% (closed)
Arkansas	216%	147%		147%		147%	147%	216%
California <sup>5</sup>	266%	208%	266%	142%	266%	133%	266%	
Colorado	265%	147%		147%		147%	147%	265%
Connecticut	323%	201%		201%		201%		323%
Delaware	217%	194%	217%	147%		138%	138%	217%
District of Columbia	324%	324%	324%	324%	324%	324%	324%	
Florida <sup>6</sup>	215%	211%	211%	145%		138%	138%	215%
Georgia	252%	210%		154%		138%	138%	252%
Hawaii	313%	191%	313%	139%	313%	133%	313%	
Idaho	190%	147%		147%		138%	138%	190%
Illinois <sup>7</sup>	318%	147%		147%		147%	147%	318%
Indiana <sup>8</sup>	263%	218%		165%	165%	165%	165%	262%
Iowa	380%	380%	380%	172%		172%	172%	307%
Kansas <sup>9</sup>	244%	171%		154%		138%	138%	244%
Kentucky	218%	200%		142%	164%	142%	164%	218%
Louisiana	255%	142%	217%	142%	217%	142%	217%	255%
Maine <sup>10</sup>	213%	196%		162%	162%	162%	162%	213%
Maryland	322%	194%	322%	138%	322%	133%	322%	
Massachusetts <sup>11</sup>	305%	205%	205%	155%	155%	155%	155%	305%
Michigan	217%	195%	217%	160%	217%	160%	217%	
Minnesota <sup>12</sup>	288%	275%	288%	280%		280%		
Mississippi	214%	199%		148%		138%	138%	214%
Missouri	305%	201%		155%	155%	155%	155%	305%
Montana	266%	148%		148%		148%		266%
Nebraska	218%	162%	218%	145%	218%	133%	218%	
Nevada	205%	165%		165%		138%	138%	205%
New Hampshire	323%	196%	323%	196%	323%	196%	323%	
New Jersey	355%	199%		147%		147%	147%	355%
New Mexico	305%	240%	305%	240%	305%	190%	245%	
New York	405%	223%		154%		154%	154%	405%
North Carolina	216%	215%	215%	215%	215%	138%	138%	216%
North Dakota	175%	152%		152%		138%	138%	175%
Ohio	211%	156%	211%	156%	211%	156%	211%	
Oklahoma <sup>13</sup>	210%	210%	210%	210%	210%	210%	210%	
Oregon	305%	190%	190%	138%		138%	138%	305%
Pennsylvania	319%	220%		162%		138%	138%	319%
Rhode Island	266%	190%	266%	142%	266%	133%	266%	
South Carolina	213%	194%	213%	143%	213%	133%	213%	
South Dakota	209%	187%	187%	187%	187%	187%	187%	209%
Tennessee <sup>14</sup>	255%	195%	216%	142%	216%	133%	216%	255%
Texas	206%	203%		149%		138%	138%	206%
Utah	205%	144%		144%		138%	138%	205%
Vermont	317%	317%	317%	317%	317%	317%	317%	
Virginia	205%	148%		148%		148%	148%	205%
Washington	317%	215%		215%		215%		317%
West Virginia	305%	163%		146%		138%	138%	305%
Wisconsin <sup>15</sup>	306%	306%		191%		133%	156%	306%
Wyoming	205%	159%		159%		138%	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, 2016.

**Table 2A**  
**Income Eligibility Limits for Children's Health Coverage Based on Annual Income as of January 2016<sup>1</sup>**

State	Upper Income Limit	Medicaid for Infants Ages 0-1 <sup>2</sup>		Medicaid for Children Ages 1-5 <sup>2</sup>		Medicaid for Children Ages 6-18 <sup>2</sup>		Separate CHIP for Uninsured Children
		Medicaid Funded	CHIP- Funded	Medicaid Funded	CHIP- Funded	Medicaid Funded	CHIP- Funded	
<b>Median</b>	<b>\$52,416</b>	<b>\$39,513</b>	<b>\$43,848</b>	<b>\$31,046</b>	<b>\$43,747</b>	<b>\$29,433</b>	<b>\$29,836</b>	<b>\$43,948</b>
Alabama	\$63,907	\$29,433		\$29,433		\$29,433	\$29,433	\$63,907
Alaska	\$52,416	\$44,604	\$52,416	\$44,604	\$52,416	\$44,604	\$52,416	
Arizona <sup>4</sup>	\$30,643	\$30,643		\$29,433		\$27,820	\$27,820	\$40,320 (Closed)
Arkansas	\$43,545	\$29,635		\$29,635		\$29,635	\$29,635	\$43,545
California <sup>5</sup>	\$53,625	\$41,932	\$53,625	\$28,627	\$53,625	\$26,812	\$53,625	
Colorado	\$53,424	\$29,635		\$29,635		\$29,635	\$29,635	\$53,424
Connecticut	\$65,116	\$40,521		\$40,521		\$40,521	\$0	\$65,116
Delaware	\$43,747	\$39,110	\$43,747	\$29,635		\$27,820	\$27,820	\$43,747
District of Columbia	\$65,318	\$65,318	\$65,318	\$65,318	\$65,318	\$65,318	\$65,318	
Florida <sup>6</sup>	\$43,344	\$42,537	\$42,537	\$29,232		\$27,820	\$27,820	\$43,344
Georgia	\$50,803	\$42,336		\$31,046		\$27,820	\$27,820	\$50,803
Hawaii	\$72,584	\$44,292	\$72,584	\$32,234	\$72,584	\$30,842	\$72,584	
Idaho	\$38,304	\$29,635		\$29,635		\$27,820	\$27,820	\$38,304
Illinois <sup>7</sup>	\$64,108	\$29,635		\$29,635		\$29,635	\$29,635	\$64,108
Indiana <sup>8</sup>	\$53,020	\$43,948		\$33,264	\$33,264	\$33,264	\$33,264	\$52,819
Iowa	\$76,608	\$76,608	\$76,608	\$34,675		\$34,675	\$34,675	\$61,891
Kansas <sup>9</sup>	\$49,190	\$34,473		\$31,046		\$27,820	\$27,820	\$49,190
Kentucky	\$43,948	\$40,320		\$28,627	\$33,062	\$28,627	\$33,062	\$43,948
Louisiana	\$51,408	\$28,627	\$43,747	\$28,627	\$43,747	\$28,627	\$43,747	\$51,408
Maine <sup>10</sup>	\$42,940	\$39,513		\$32,659	\$32,659	\$32,659	\$32,659	\$42,940
Maryland	\$64,915	\$39,110	\$64,915	\$27,820	\$64,915	\$26,812	\$64,915	
Massachusetts <sup>11</sup>	\$61,488	\$41,328	\$41,328	\$31,248	\$31,248	\$31,248	\$31,248	\$61,488
Michigan	\$43,747	\$39,312	\$43,747	\$32,256	\$43,747	\$32,256	\$43,747	
Minnesota <sup>12</sup>	\$58,060	\$55,440	\$58,060	\$56,448		\$56,448	\$0	
Mississippi	\$43,142	\$40,118		\$29,836		\$27,820	\$27,820	\$43,142
Missouri	\$61,488	\$40,521		\$31,248	\$31,248	\$31,248	\$31,248	\$61,488
Montana	\$53,625	\$29,836		\$29,836		\$29,836	\$0	\$53,625
Nebraska	\$43,948	\$32,659	\$43,948	\$29,232	\$43,948	\$26,812	\$43,948	
Nevada	\$41,328	\$33,264		\$33,264		\$27,820	\$27,820	\$41,328
New Hampshire	\$65,116	\$39,513	\$65,116	\$39,513	\$65,116	\$39,513	\$65,116	
New Jersey	\$71,568	\$40,118		\$29,635		\$29,635	\$29,635	\$71,568
New Mexico	\$61,488	\$48,384	\$61,488	\$48,384	\$61,488	\$38,304	\$49,392	\$0
New York	\$81,648	\$44,956		\$31,046		\$31,046	\$31,046	\$81,648
North Carolina	\$43,545	\$43,344	\$43,344	\$43,344	\$43,344	\$27,820	\$27,820	\$43,545
North Dakota	\$35,280	\$30,643		\$30,643		\$27,820	\$27,820	\$35,280
Ohio	\$42,537	\$31,449	\$42,537	\$31,449	\$42,537	\$31,449	\$42,537	\$0
Oklahoma <sup>13</sup>	\$42,336	\$42,336	\$42,336	\$42,336	\$42,336	\$42,336	\$42,336	\$0
Oregon	\$61,488	\$38,304	\$38,304	\$27,820		\$27,820	\$27,820	\$61,488
Pennsylvania	\$64,310	\$44,352		\$32,659		\$27,820	\$27,820	\$64,310
Rhode Island	\$53,625	\$38,304	\$53,625	\$28,627	\$53,625	\$26,812	\$53,625	\$0
South Carolina	\$42,940	\$39,110	\$42,940	\$28,828	\$42,940	\$26,812	\$42,940	\$0
South Dakota	\$42,134	\$37,699	\$37,699	\$37,699	\$37,699	\$37,699	\$37,699	\$42,134
Tennessee <sup>14</sup>	\$51,408	\$39,312	\$43,545	\$28,627	\$43,545	\$26,812	\$43,545	\$51,408
Texas	\$41,529	\$40,924		\$30,038		\$27,820	\$27,820	\$41,529
Utah	\$41,328	\$29,030		\$29,030		\$27,820	\$27,820	\$41,328
Vermont	\$63,907	\$63,907	\$63,907	\$63,907	\$63,907	\$63,907	\$63,907	\$0
Virginia	\$41,328	\$29,836		\$29,836		\$29,836	\$29,836	\$41,328
Washington	\$63,907	\$43,344		\$43,344		\$43,344	\$0	\$63,907
West Virginia	\$61,488	\$32,860		\$29,433		\$27,820	\$27,820	\$61,488
Wisconsin <sup>15</sup>	\$61,689	\$61,689		\$38,505		\$26,812	\$31,449	\$61,689
Wyoming	\$41,328	\$32,054		\$32,054		\$27,820	\$27,820	\$41,328

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, 2016.



## TABLE 2 AND 2A NOTES

1. January 2016 income limits reflect 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. Enrollment in Arizona's separate CHIP program is closed.
5. In California, children with higher incomes may be eligible for separate CHIP coverage in certain counties.
6. Florida operates three CHIP-funded separate programs. Healthy Kids covers children ages 5 through 19, as well as younger siblings in some locations; 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.
7. In Illinois, infants born to non-Medicaid covered mothers are covered up to 147% FPL in Medicaid, and up to 318% FPL under CHIP. Infants born to mothers enrolled in Medicaid coverage are deemed eligible for Medicaid until age 1.
8. Indiana uses a state-specific income disregard that is equal to five percent of the highest income eligibility threshold for the group.
9. Kansas covers children in a separate CHIP program at an income level equal to 238% FPL in 2008. In 2016, the equivalent eligibility level adjusted for the conversion to Modified Adjusted Gross Income and reflecting the five percentage point of income disregard is 244% FPL.
10. In Maine, children ages 0-1 not born to mothers covered under Medicaid are eligible up to 196% FPL.
11. Massachusetts also covers insured children up to its separate CHIP program income limit under a Section 1115 waiver.
12. In Minnesota, the infant category under Title XIX-funded Medicaid includes insured and uninsured children up to age two with incomes up to 285% FPL. Under Title XXI-funded coverage for uninsured children, eligibility for infants is up to 288% FPL.
13. Oklahoma offers a premium assistance program to children ages 0 - 18 with income up to 222% FPL with access to employer sponsored insurance through its Insure Oklahoma program.
14. 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.
15. In Wisconsin, a child is 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 3**  
**Medicaid and CHIP Income Eligibility Limits for Pregnant Women as of January 2016**

State	Percent of the FPL <sup>1</sup>			Annual Income		
	Medicaid	CHIP	Unborn Child Option <sup>2</sup>	Medicaid	CHIP	Unborn Child Option <sup>2</sup>
<b>Median</b>	<b>200%</b>	<b>258%</b>	<b>213%</b>	<b>\$40,320</b>	<b>\$52,012</b>	<b>\$42,940</b>
Alabama	146%			\$29,433		
Alaska	205%			\$41,328		
Arizona	161%			\$32,457		
Arkansas	214%		214%	\$43,142		\$43,142
California	213%		322%	\$42,940		\$64,915
Colorado	200%	265%		\$40,320	\$53,424	
Connecticut	263%			\$53,020		
Delaware	217%			\$43,747		
District of Columbia	211%	324%		\$42,537	\$65,318	
Florida	196%			\$39,513		
Georgia	225%			\$45,360		
Hawaii	196%			\$39,513		
Idaho	138%			\$27,820		
Illinois	213%		213%	\$42,940		\$42,940
Indiana <sup>3</sup>	218%			\$43,948		
Iowa	380%			\$76,608		
Kansas	171%			\$34,473		
Kentucky	200%			\$40,320		
Louisiana	138%		214%	\$27,820		\$43,142
Maine	214%			\$43,142		
Maryland	264%			\$53,222		
Massachusetts	205%		205%	\$41,328		\$41,328
Michigan	200%		200%	\$40,320		\$40,320
Minnesota	283%		283%	\$57,052		\$57,052
Mississippi	199%			\$40,118		
Missouri	201%			\$40,521		
Montana	162%			\$32,659		
Nebraska	199%		202%	\$40,118		\$40,723
Nevada	165%			\$33,264		
New Hampshire	201%			\$40,521		
New Jersey	199%	205%		\$40,118	\$41,328	
New Mexico	255%			\$51,408		
New York	223%			\$44,956		
North Carolina	201%			\$40,521		
North Dakota	152%			\$30,643		
Ohio	205%			\$41,328		
Oklahoma <sup>4</sup>	138%		190%	\$27,820		\$38,304
Oregon	190%		190%	\$38,304		\$38,304
Pennsylvania	220%			\$44,352		
Rhode Island	195%	258%	258%	\$39,312	\$52,012	\$52,012
South Carolina	199%			\$40,118		
South Dakota	138%			\$27,820		
Tennessee	200%		255%	\$40,320		\$51,408
Texas	203%		207%	\$40,924		\$41,731
Utah	144%			\$29,030		
Vermont	213%			\$42,940		
Virginia	148%	205%		\$29,836	\$41,328	
Washington	198%		198%	\$39,916		\$39,916
West Virginia	163%			\$32,860		
Wisconsin	306%		306%	\$61,689		\$61,689
Wyoming	159%			\$32,054		

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, 2016.



## TABLE 3 NOTES

1. January 2016 income limits reflect 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 in 2015 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. Indiana uses a state-specific income disregard that is equal to five percent of the highest income eligibility threshold for the group.
4. 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.

# Endnotes

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<sup>1</sup> Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts, *Status of State Action on the Medicaid Expansion Decision*. Data Source: KCMU tracking and analysis of state executive activity (Feb. 24, 2016), <http://kff.org/health-reform/state-indicator/state-activity-around-expanding-medicaid-under-the-affordable-care-act/>.

<sup>2</sup> Oklahoma and Utah provide more limited coverage to some childless adults under Section 1115 waiver authority.