



Eligibility Levels for Coverage of Pregnant Women in Medicaid and CHIP

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This chart provides eligibility levels for states' coverage of services for pregnant women under Medicaid (Title XIX of the Social Security Act) and the Children's Health Insurance Program (Title XXI of the Social Security Act) in 2013, 2014, and 2015. Coverage levels for 2014 and 2015 include states' modified adjusted gross income (MAGI)-converted eligibility levels. Every state provides "pregnancy-related Medicaid" coverage to pregnant women at income levels above the historic Aid of Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) levels in place on May 1, 1998. (Below this level states are required to provide full Medicaid benefits to pregnant women.) Pregnancy-related Medicaid coverage is mandatory up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL); some states provide optional coverage up to or exceeding 185 percent FPL. States that opt out of these higher coverage levels in Medicaid are also allowed to cover pregnant women through their state Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). For CHIP, states also have the option to provide services to pregnant women through the CHIP "unborn child" coverage option, which may include a more limited benefit package.

This chart is based on the information collected by the National Academy for State Health Policy (NASHP) from multiple sources.ⁱ To learn more about some of the eligibility and enrollment policy considerations related to pregnant women's coverage, check out the NASHP infographics that depict coverage options for pregnant women.

Know of something we should add to this chart? Eager to update a fact we've included? Your feedback is central to our ongoing, real-time analytical process, so please email Alex King (aking@nashp.org) with your suggestion and/or update.

States	Pregnancy-related Medicaid, 2013 ⁱⁱ (Title XIX)	Pregnancy-related Medicaid, 2014 ⁱⁱⁱ (Title XIX)	Pregnancy-related Medicaid, 2015 ^{iv} (Title XIX)	CHIP for pregnant women, 2013 ^v (Title XXI)	CHIP for pregnant women, 2014 ^{vi} (Title XXI)	CHIP for pregnant women, 2015 ^{vii} (Title XXI)	CHIP unborn child, 2013 ^{viii} (Title XXI)	CHIP unborn child, 2015 ^{ix} (Title XXI)
Alabama	133%	141%	141%					
Alaska	175%	200%	200%					
Arizona	150%	156%	156%					
Arkansas	162%	209%	209%				0-200%	0-209%
California	200%	208%	208%				0-300%	0-317%
Colorado	185%	195%	195%	250%	260%	260%		
Connecticut	250%	258%	258%					
Delaware	200%	209%	212%					
District of Columbia	185%	206% ^x	319%	300%	319% ^x			

Florida	185%	191%	191%					
Georgia	200%	220%	220%					
Hawaii	185%	191%	191%					
Idaho	133%	133%	133%					
Illinois	200%	108%	208%				0-200%	0-208%
Indiana	200%	208%	208%					
Iowa	300%	375%	375%					
Kansas	150%	166%	166%					
Kentucky	185%	195%	195%					
Louisiana	200%	133% ^{xi}	133%				0-200%	0-209%
Maine	200%	209%	209%					
Maryland	250%	259%	259%					
Massachusetts	200%	200%	200%				0-200%	0-200%
Michigan	185%	195%	195%				0-185%	0-195%
Minnesota	275%	278%	278%				0-275%	0-278%
Mississippi	185%	194%	194%					
Missouri	185%	205%	196%					
Montana	150%	159%	157%					
Nebraska	185%	194%	194%				0-185%	0-197%
Nevada	133%	159%	160%					
New Hampshire	185%	196%	196%					
New Jersey	185%	194%	194%	200%	200%	200%		
New Mexico	235%	250%	250%					
New York	200%	218%	218%					
North Carolina	185%	196%	196%					
North Dakota	133%	147%	147%					
Ohio	200%	200%	200%					
Oklahoma	185%	133% ^{xii}	133%				0-185%	0-205%
Oregon ^{xiii}	185%	185%	185%				0-185%	0-185%
Pennsylvania	185%	215%	215%					
Rhode Island	185%	190%	190%	250%	253%	253%	0-250%	0-253%
South Carolina	133%	194%	194%					

South Dakota	133%	133%	133%					
Tennessee	185%	195%	195%				0-250%	0-250%
Texas	185%	198%	198%				0-200%	0-202%
Utah	133%	139%	139%					
Vermont	200%	208%	208%					
Virginia	133%	143%	143%	200%	Stopped enrollment ^{xiv}	200% ^{xv}		
Washington	185%	193%	193%				0-185%	0-193%
West Virginia	150%	158%	158%					
Wisconsin	300%	301%	301%				0-300%	0-301%
Wyoming	133%	154%	154%					

Note: Cells that are left blank indicate that the state does not operate that type of program.

ⁱ Sources include The Kaiser Family Foundation's State Health Facts, The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), The Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission (MACPAC), and direct communication with state officials.

ⁱⁱ The Kaiser Family Foundation, State Health Facts. "Income Eligibility Limits for Pregnant Women as a Percent of Federal Poverty Level (FPL), January 2013." Accessed December 18, 2013. <http://www.kff.org/Medicaid/state-indicator/income-eligibility-fpl-pregnant-women>

ⁱⁱⁱ Unless otherwise noted, information is from: The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. "State Medicaid and CHIP Income Eligibility Standards Effective January 1, 2014." Accessed December 18, 2013. <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid-chip-program-information/program-information/medicaid-and-chip-program-information.html>. Eligibility levels include states' MAGI-converted eligibility levels.

^{iv} Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission. "Medicaid and CHIP Income Eligibility Levels as a Percentage of the FPL for Children and Pregnant Women by State." Accessed August, 26, 2016. <https://www.macpac.gov/publication/medicaid-and-chip-income-eligibility-levels-as-a-percentage-of-the-federal-poverty-level-for-children-and-pregnant-women-by-state/>

^v Based on data collected from and confirmed by state CHIP officials by the National Academy for State Health Policy (NASHP) for the March of Dimes. Data is current as of October 30, 2013.

^{vi} Unless otherwise noted, information is from: The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. "State Medicaid and CHIP Income Eligibility Standards Effective January 1, 2014." Accessed December 18, 2013. <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid-chip-program-information/program-information/medicaid-and-chip-program-information.html>. Eligibility levels include states' MAGI-converted eligibility levels.

^{vii} Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission. "Medicaid and CHIP Income Eligibility Levels as a Percentage of the FPL for Children and Pregnant Women by State." Accessed August, 26, 2016. <https://www.macpac.gov/publication/medicaid-and-chip-income-eligibility-levels-as-a-percentage-of-the-federal-poverty-level-for-children-and-pregnant-women-by-state/>

^{viii} Based on data collected from and confirmed by state CHIP officials by NASHP for the March of Dimes. Data is current as of October 30, 2013. Unlike CHIP for pregnant women, eligibility levels for the unborn child coverage option can begin at 0% FPL and go up to the state's upper CHIP eligibility level for children. All states listed here continued their unborn child coverage programs in 2014.

^{ix} Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission. "Medicaid and CHIP Income Eligibility Levels as a Percentage of the FPL for Children and Pregnant Women by State." Accessed August, 26, 2016. <https://www.macpac.gov/publication/medicaid-and-chip-income-eligibility-levels-as-a-percentage-of-the-federal-poverty-level-for-children-and-pregnant-women-by-state/>

^x Due to its MAGI-converted eligibility levels, in 2014, DC claimed Medicaid Title XIX match for pregnant women up to 206% FPL and enhanced CHIP Title XXI match for pregnant women with incomes 206% - 319% FPL. DC operates a Medicaid expansion CHIP program, which is identical to Medicaid. This information was confirmed through email correspondence with Colleen Sonosky, District of Columbia CHIP Director, on December 19, 2013.

^{xi} Louisiana reduced its eligibility level for pregnancy-related Medicaid to 133% FPL. Beginning January 1, 2014 pregnant women that were covered in Medicaid will be covered through the state's CHIP unborn child coverage program.

^{xii} Oklahoma reduced its eligibility level for pregnancy-related Medicaid to 133% FPL. Beginning January 1, 2014 pregnant women that were covered under Medicaid will be covered through the state's CHIP unborn child coverage program.

^{xiii} Oregon provides coverage to pregnant women in its CHIP program only through the unborn child coverage option.

^{xiv} On January 1, 2014 Virginia stopped new enrollment into its section 1115 waiver program that covers pregnant women in CHIP.

^{xv} The elimination of this program in Virginia was shown to have a negative impact on women; therefore, it was reinstated in 2015.