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Maternal and Child Health Statistics, FY 2008

Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)—the nation's public health coverage programs—provide a critical source of health insurance coverage to low-income pregnant women, infants, and children. This issue brief highlights recent state trends in health care coverage for women and children through Medicaid and CHIP, gathered from an annual survey conducted by the NGA Center for Best Practices (NGA Center).

In 2008, total enrollment in Medicaid reached nearly 60 million individuals, covering one in four children and accounting for almost one-sixth of all health care spending in the United States. An additional 5 million children were covered by CHIP.

Although there is variation among state Medicaid programs in terms of who and what is covered, the data included in the *Maternal and Child Health Statistics* reflect cross-state similarities in program status as of fiscal year 2008 and detail trends over time in the nation's Medicaid and CHIP enrollment.

Key highlights from this year's survey include:

- **The number of Medicaid births as a percent of total births has increased over time.** On average, since 2003, the percentage of total Medicaid births has increased. While the percent and number of Medicaid deliveries have decreased in some states, in most states, these births represent nearly one-half of total births. (Table 10.)
- **Income eligibility limits have increased in a handful of states for children and pregnant women in Medicaid/CHIP.** Eight states increased eligibility in Medicaid/CHIP for infants and children under age 6. Three additional states have passed legislation but have not yet implemented income eligibility increases. Four states have state-only funded coverage for children at the same or with higher income limits. Eight states increased eligibility for pregnant women in Medicaid. (Tables 1-3.)
- **States are continuing to take action to simplify the eligibility requirements and application process for children and pregnant women.** Four states implemented presumptive eligibility for children, and two states added presumptive eligibility for pregnant women. Other efforts states have taken to simplify the enrollment include implementing 12-month eligibility (three states), eliminating asset tests for children (three states), and allowing for self-declaration of income for pregnant women (four states). (Tables 4-7.)
- **Interest in premium assistance programs is increasing.** Premium assistance programs use federal and state Medicaid/CHIP funds to purchase private coverage. This survey found that 18 states that have enacted premium assistance programs for children and families. (Table 8.)

The NGA Center has collected and published information regarding Medicaid coverage of children and pregnant women since 1987. The survey instrument for this year's *Maternal and Child Health Update* was developed by the NGA Center and sent individually to the state Medicaid directors and to CHIP directors in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the five U.S. territories. Surveys were collected from March 2009 to June 2009. Please note the current status of any state may have changed.

Table 1. Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility Levels for Infants and Children Under Age 6 as a Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), FY 2008

State	Infants			Children Under Age 6		
	Medicaid Eligibility	CHIP Eligibility	State-Only Funded Eligibility	Medicaid Eligibility	CHIP Eligibility	State-Only Funded Eligibility
Alabama	133	200		133	200	
Alaska	133	175		133	175	
Arizona	140	200		133	200	
Arkansas	200	200		200	200	
California	200	250		133	250	
Colorado	133	200		133	200	
Connecticut	185	300		185	300	
Delaware	200	200		133	200	
District of Columbia	185	300	300	133	300	300
Florida	185	200		133	200	
Georgia	185	235		133	235	
Hawaii	185	300		133	300	
Idaho	133	185		133	185	
Illinois	133/200 ^a	200	No limit	133	200	No limit
Indiana	200	250		150	250	
Iowa	200	200		133	200	
Kansas ^b	150	200		133	200	
Kentucky	185	200		133	200	
Louisiana	133	250		133	250	
Maine	185	200		150	200	
Maryland	185	300		133	300	
Massachusetts ^c	185	300		133	300	
Michigan	185	200		150	200	
Minnesota	275	280		275	275	
Mississippi	185	200		133	200	
Missouri	185	300		133	300	
Montana ^d	150	175		133	175	
Nebraska ^e	150	185		133	185	
Nevada	133	200		133	200	
New Hampshire	300	300		185	300	
New Jersey	185	350		133	350	
New Mexico	185	235		185	235	
New York ^f	200	400 ^g		133	400 ^h	
North Carolina	200	200		200	200	
North Dakota	133	150		133	150	
Ohio	150	200		150	200	
Oklahoma	185	185		185	185	
Oregon	185	185		133	185	

^a In Illinois, infants born to women who were eligible for and receiving Medicaid at the time of birth are eligible up to age 1 at 200 percent of the FPL. All other infants are eligible up to 133 percent of the FPL.

^b Kansas will expand CHIP to 250 percent of the [2008] FPL, pending state appropriations.

^c In Massachusetts, coverage for infants between 185 percent and 200 percent of FPL and for children aged one through five between 133 percent and 150 percent of FPL is provided through the CHIP Medicaid Expansion. Effective July 1, 2006, Massachusetts expanded its CHIP state plan to cover children from birth through age 18 up to 300 percent of FPL.

^d In November 2008, Montana residents passed Initiative 155, which establishes the Healthy Montana Kids Plan to expand and coordinate coverage for uninsured children under Medicaid and CHIP. As of April 23, 2009, Montana's legislature has yet to pass accompanying funding (state appropriations) for the initiative.

^e Nebraska CHIP eligibility will increase to 200 percent of the FPL on September 1, 2009.

^f In New York, 400 percent represents gross FPL. Infants and children under age 6 may be eligible for CHIP above 400 percent of the FPL (at full premium cost) if other eligibility criteria are met.

^g New York expanded its Child Health Plus program for infants from 250-400 percent of the FPL effective September 1, 2008. New York received federal approval of its expansion in June 2009 retroactive to September 1, 2008.

^h New York expanded its Child Health Plus program for children under age 6 from 250-400 percent of the FPL effective September 1, 2008. New York received federal approval of its expansion in June 2009, retroactive to September 1, 2008.

State	Infants			Children Under Age 6		
	Medicaid Eligibility	CHIP Eligibility	State-Only Funded Eligibility	Medicaid Eligibility	CHIP Eligibility	State-Only Funded Eligibility
Pennsylvania ⁱ	185	300		133	300	
Rhode Island ^j	250	250		250	250	
South Carolina	185	200		150	200	
South Dakota	140	200		140	200	
Tennessee	185	250		133	250	
Texas ^k	185	200	200	133	200	200
Utah	133	200		133	200	
Vermont	300	225-300		300	225-300	
Virginia	133	200		133	200	
Washington	200	250		200	250	
West Virginia	150	220		133	220	
Wisconsin	300	300	No limit	185	250	No limit
Wyoming	133	200		133	200	

ⁱ In Pennsylvania, children from birth to age 19 may be eligible for CHIP above 300 percent of the FPL (paying the full premium cost) if other eligibility criteria are met.

^j Because of the Balanced Budget Act (BBA) language, Rhode Island may only cover children ages 8-18 under CHIP.

^k In Texas, state-only funds are used for legal permanent residents who do not qualify for Medicaid or CHIP due to immigrant status and for the State Kids Insurance Program (SKIP), which subsidizes the cost of insurance for children of state employees.

Table 2. Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility Levels for Children Ages 6 Through 18 as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), FY 2008

State	Children Ages 6 Through 18		
	Medicaid Eligibility	CHIP Eligibility [†]	State-Only Funded Eligibility
Alabama	100	200	
Alaska	100	175	
Arizona	100	200	
Arkansas	200	200	
California	100	250	
Colorado	100	200	
Connecticut	185	300	
Delaware	100	200	
District of Columbia	100	300	300
Florida	100	200	
Georgia	100	235	
Hawaii	100	300	
Idaho	100	185	
Illinois	100/133 ^a	200	
Indiana ^b	100	250	
Iowa	133	200	
Kansas ^c	100	200	
Kentucky	100	200	151-200 ^d
Louisiana	100	250	
Maine	150	151-200	
Maryland	100	300	
Massachusetts ^e	133	300	
Michigan	150	200	
Minnesota ^f	150	275	
Mississippi	100	200	
Missouri ^g	100	300	
Montana ^h	100	175	
Nebraska ⁱ	100	185	
Nevada	100	200	
New Hampshire	185	300	
New Jersey	100	350	
New Mexico ^j	185	235	
New York	100	400 ^k	

^a Illinois covers children ages 6-18 up to 100 percent of the FPL under Medicaid and from 101-133 percent of the FPL under Medicaid expansion.

^b Indiana's separate CHIP eligibility was increased from 200 percent of the FPL to 250 percent of the FPL effective October 1, 2008. CHIP Medicaid Expansion covers up to 150 percent of the FPL.

^c Kansas will expand CHIP to 250 percent of the [2008] FPL, pending state appropriations.

^d Kentucky covers children of state employees eligible for CHIP with 100 percent state funds.

^e In Massachusetts, children ages 6-17 are eligible for Medicaid up to 133 percent of the FPL, and for CHIP (through a combination of Medicaid Expansion and Separate Child Health Program) between 133 percent and 300 percent of the FPL. Eighteen-year-olds are eligible for CHIP (through a combination of Medicaid Expansion and Separate Child Health Program) up to 300 percent of the FPL.

^f The MinnesotaCare program has a gross income level for families of 275 percent of the FPL; this program also has premium payments and, for children above 150 percent of the FPL, barriers for those who have insurance or access to insurance. Minnesota's income level in its Medicaid State Plan for children from age 6 up to age 19 is 150 percent of the FPL, effective July 1, 2004.

^g Missouri's FPLs are for children up to age 19.

^h In November 2008, Montana residents passed Initiative 155, which establishes the Healthy Montana Kids Plan to expand and coordinate coverage for uninsured children under Medicaid and CHIP. As of April 23, 2009, Montana's legislature has yet to pass accompanying funding (state appropriations) for the initiative.

ⁱ CHIP eligibility will increase to 200 percent of the FPL on September 1, 2009.

^j New Mexico covers children for Medicaid and CHIP up to age 19.

^k New York expanded its Child Health Plus program from 250 percent to 400 percent of the FPL, effective September 1, 2008. New York received federal approval of its expansion in June 2009 retroactive to September 1, 2008.

State	Children Ages 6 Through 18		
	Medicaid Eligibility	CHIP Eligibility [†]	State-Only Funded Eligibility
North Carolina	100	200	
North Dakota	100	150	
Ohio	150	200	
Oklahoma	185	185	
Oregon	100	185	
Pennsylvania ¹	100	300	
Rhode Island ^m	250	250	
South Carolina	150	200	
South Dakota	140	200	
Tennessee	100	250	
Texas	100	200	
Utah	100	200	
Vermont	300	225-300	
Virginia	100 ⁿ	200	
Washington	200	250	
West Virginia	100	220	
Wisconsin	100	250	No income limit
Wyoming	100	200	

[†] CHIP eligibility refers to eligibility under a CHIP program either through Medicaid or a separate state-designed CHIP program.

¹ In Pennsylvania, children from birth to age 19 may be eligible for CHIP above 300 percent of the FPL (paying the full premium cost) if other eligibility criteria are met.

^m Because of the Balanced Budget Act (BBA) language, Rhode Island may only cover children ages 8 to 18 under CHIP.

ⁿ Virginia operates a CHIP Medicaid Expansion program for uninsured children ages 6-18 above 100 percent of the FPL and below 133 percent of the FPL.

Table 3. Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility for Pregnant Women as a Percent of Federal Poverty Level (FPL), FY 2008

State	Medicaid Eligibility	CHIP Eligibility*	State-Funded Eligibility
Alabama	133		
Alaska	175		
Arizona	150		
Arkansas	200	200	
California	300		
Colorado ^a	133	200	133
Connecticut	250		
Delaware ^b	200		
District of Columbia	185	300	300
Florida	185		
Georgia	200		
Hawaii	185		
Idaho ^c	133	185	
Illinois ^d	200	200	
Indiana ^e	200		
Iowa ^f	200		
Kansas ^g	150		
Kentucky	185		
Louisiana	200		
Maine	200		
Maryland	250		
Massachusetts ^h	200		
Michigan	185	185	
Minnesota	275	275 ⁱ	
Mississippi	185	200	
Missouri	185		
Montana	150		
Nebraska	185		
Nevada	133	185	
New Hampshire	185	300	
New Jersey ^j	185	200	
New Mexico	185		
New York	200		
North Carolina	185		
North Dakota	133		
Ohio	200		
Oklahoma	185	185	
Oregon	185		
Pennsylvania ^k	185	300	
Rhode Island ^l	250	250	

^a Colorado's State-Only Prenatal Program currently provides prenatal care to pregnant women who meet all eligibility requirements for Medicaid other than citizenship status.

^b Maternity is a covered benefit under Delaware's CHIP program, but the Medicaid FPL is the same as the CHIP eligibility level. All births become Medicaid births.

^c In Idaho, benefits for pregnant women on CHIP are limited to premium assistance only.

^d Illinois covers unborn children of pregnant women who are ineligible for Medicaid up to 200 percent of the FPL under CHIP.

^e In Indiana, the income limit for pregnant women was increased from 150 percent to 200 percent of the FPL effective July 1, 2007.

^f Iowa covers pregnant women between 200 percent and 300 percent of the FPL under the IowaCare 1115 waiver if the woman has enough medical bills to spend down to 200 percent of the FPL.

^g Kansas will expand CHIP to 250 percent of the [2008] FPL, pending state appropriations.

^h Massachusetts covers unborn children up to 200 percent of FPL through CHIP.

ⁱ Minnesota covers in a separate CHIP plan unborn children of pregnant women who are ineligible for Medicaid.

^j In New Jersey, pregnant women with 185 percent to 200 percent of the FPL must be uninsured to be eligible.

^k Maternity is a covered benefit under Pennsylvania's CHIP for children up to age 19. In Pennsylvania, children from birth to age 19 may be eligible for CHIP above 300 percent of the FPL (paying the full premium cost) if other eligibility criteria are met.

^l CHIP 1115 waiver ended September 30, 2008.

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State	Medicaid Eligibility	CHIP Eligibility*	State-Funded Eligibility
South Carolina	185		
South Dakota	133		
Tennessee	185	250	
Texas ^m	185		
Utah	133		
Vermont	200		
Virginia ⁿ	185	200 ^o	
Washington	185	185	
West Virginia	150		
Wisconsin ^p	300	250	
Wyoming	133	200	

*Pregnant women over age 19 are not an eligible category for CHIP unless the state has applied for and received approval from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for a waiver to cover them as a group. Pregnant women over age 19 may also be covered by CHIP if the state has a state plan amendment for prenatal care and delivery only (i.e., expansion of CHIP coverage to cover unborn children, including unborn children of low-income immigrants).

^m In Texas, the CHIP Perinatal Program covers unborn children in families with incomes between 185 percent and 200 percent of the FPL, or at or below 200 percent of the FPL for unborn children in families who do not qualify for Medicaid or CHIP due to immigrant status.

ⁿ Virginia began coverage for pregnant women in CHIP as of August 1, 2005, at 150 percent of the FPL. Eligibility was increased to 166 percent of the FPL in August 2006.

^o Virginia will implement an increase in eligibility to 200 percent of the FPL for coverage of pregnant women in CHIP on July 1, 2009.

^p Wisconsin has a separate SCHIP program for unborn children of pregnant women who are not eligible for Medicaid.

Table 4. States Allowing Presumptive Eligibility for Pregnant Women and Children in Medicaid and CHIP, FY 2008

State	Medicaid		CHIP	
	Pregnant Women	Children	Pregnant Women	Children
Alabama ^a	✓			
Arkansas	✓			
California	✓	✓		
Colorado	✓	✓	✓	✓
Connecticut ^b	✓	✓		
Delaware	✓			
District of Columbia ^c	✓			
Florida ^d	✓	✓		
Georgia	✓			
Idaho	✓			
Illinois ^e	✓	✓		✓
Indiana ^f	✓			
Iowa	✓			
Kansas		✓		✓
Kentucky	✓			
Maine	✓			
Massachusetts	✓	✓		✓
Michigan ^g	✓	✓	✓	✓
Missouri	✓	✓		
Montana ^h	✓			
Nebraska	✓			
New Hampshire	✓	✓		
New Jersey ⁱ	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Mexico	✓	✓		✓
New York	✓	✓		✓
North Carolina	✓			
Oklahoma	✓			
Pennsylvania	✓			
Tennessee ^j	✓		✓	
Texas	✓			
Utah	✓			
Wisconsin	✓	✓		
Wyoming	✓			
Total	32	14	4	8

^a Alabama has a presumptive-like eligibility process for pregnant women known as expedited eligibility.

^b Connecticut has a presumptive-like eligibility process for pregnant women known as expedited eligibility.

^c In the District of Columbia, presumptive eligibility for children is 200 percent of the FPL as of February 1, 2006.

^d Florida has presumptive eligibility for infants, only if the mother was Medicaid eligible in the birth month.

^e In Illinois, presumptive eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP children became effective May 2004. Children who ordinarily would be eligible for CHIP, if their mothers apply when pregnant, instead are eligible for Medicaid and receive presumptive eligibility through the Medicaid program. Presumptive eligibility for pregnant women is available to pregnant women of any age.

^f Indiana is in the process of implementing presumptive eligibility for women, to take effect in 2009.

^g Michigan has a CHIP amendment offering coverage to the unborn.

^h In November 2008, Montana residents passed Initiative 155, which establishes the Healthy Montana Kids Plan to expand and coordinate coverage for uninsured children under Medicaid and CHIP. Beginning October 2009, along with increasing family income limits, the initiative also provides language for presumptive eligibility for children in Medicaid and CHIP.

ⁱ In New Jersey, presumptive eligibility for children is 350 percent of the FPL.

^j Tennessee CHIP has authority to implement presumptive eligibility for pregnant women of any age and newborns but has not done so.

Table 5. States with 12-Month Eligibility for Pregnant Women and Children in Medicaid and CHIP, FY 2008

State	Medicaid				CHIP			
	Pregnant Woman	Duration (months)	Children	Duration (months)	Pregnant Woman	Duration (months)	Children	Duration (months)
Alabama							✓	12
Alaska ^a			✓	12			✓	12
Arizona ^b								
Arkansas ^c			✓	12			✓	12
California			✓	12			✓	12
Colorado ^d							✓	12
Delaware ^e			✓	12			✓	12
District of Columbia			✓	12			✓	12
Florida ^f			✓	12/6			✓	12
Georgia			✓	12			✓	12
Idaho ^g			✓	12	✓	12	✓	12
Illinois ^h	✓	g	✓	12			✓	12
Indiana ⁱ			✓	12			✓	12
Iowa ^j			✓	12			✓	12
Kansas ^k			✓	12			✓	12
Kentucky ^l			✓	12				
Louisiana ^m	11		✓	12			✓	12
Maine ⁿ			✓	12			✓	12
Maryland ^o								
Massachusetts ^p			✓	12			✓	12

^a On March 3, 2009, Alaska submitted to CMS a State Plan Amendment for 12 months of continuous eligibility, with an effective date of April 1, 2009.

^b Arizona provides up to 24 months of family planning services following the 60 days postpartum under a Section 1115 waiver, as long as the woman does not have creditable insurance.

^c In Arkansas, eligibility is continuous through the last day of the month in which the 60th postpartum day falls. Arkansas covers pregnant women in CHIP through a State Plan option for unborn children; there are no age limits. Arkansas' 1115 demonstration provides continuous eligibility for children up to age 19; both Medicaid and CHIP children are included in the demonstration.

^d Colorado's continuous eligibility for pregnant women under Medicaid and CHIP is for a total of 11 months—9 months and 60 days postpartum.

^e Delaware Medicaid provides infants 12 months of continuous eligibility.

^f Florida offers pregnant women 24 months of continuous eligibility for family planning and postpartum coverage. Medicaid provides 12 months of continuous eligibility for children under age five and six months of continuous eligibility for children ages five to 19. The Florida CHIP program provides continuous eligibility for 12 months for children ages one to 19.

^g In Idaho, pregnant women are given continuous eligibility under Medicaid through two postpartum months. Pregnant women on CHIP receive 12 months continuous eligibility for premium assistance.

^h Under an 1115 Family Planning Waiver, Illinois offers pregnant women 12 months of continuous eligibility for family planning if the pregnant woman loses eligibility after the postpartum period. The same family planning coverage is offered to non-pregnant women who are losing eligibility for other reasons, including aging out of children's coverage. Pregnant women can have full Medicaid coverage for up to 12 months—10 months prenatal and 2 months postpartum.

ⁱ In Indiana, 12 months of continuous eligibility for both Medicaid and CHIP children up to age 3 became effective November 1, 2007.

^j Iowa provides continuous eligibility for infants born to Medicaid-eligible women, all eligible children, and for pregnant women through the last day of the month in which the 60th postpartum day falls.

^k In Kansas, pregnant women are given continuous eligibility under Medicaid through two postpartum months.

^l Kentucky Medicaid provides 12 months deemed eligibility for infants when the mother is eligible at the infant's birth. Pregnant women are eligible up to 60 days postpartum. Recipients in Passport Region have 12 months guaranteed eligibility.

^m Louisiana provides continuous eligibility under Medicaid for women while pregnant and two months postpartum.

ⁿ In Maine, continuous eligibility for pregnant women under Medicaid lasts for a maximum possible duration of pregnancy plus 60 days beyond the date the pregnancy ends.

^o Maryland provides continuous eligibility for family planning services only for two years (24 months). Maryland Medicaid provides infants 12 months of continuous eligibility.

^p In Massachusetts, pregnant women are covered for 60 days following the end of the pregnancy, plus an additional period extending to the end of the month in which the 60-day period ends. In addition, a child born to a woman who was receiving

State	Medicaid				CHIP			
	Pregnant Woman	Duration (months)	Children	Duration (months)	Pregnant Woman	Duration (months)	Children	Duration (months)
Michigan			✓	12			✓	12
Minnesota ^q							✓	12
Mississippi			✓	12			✓	12
Missouri	✓			12 ^r				
Montana ^s							✓	12
Nebraska ^t			✓	6			✓	6
Nevada			✓	12			✓	12
New Hampshire	2		✓	12 ^u				
New Jersey ^v	12		✓	12			✓	12
New Mexico ^w	24							
New York ^x			✓	12			✓	12
North Carolina			✓	12			✓	12
North Dakota			✓	12			✓	12
Ohio ^y	60 days		✓	12				
Oklahoma ^z			✓	12			✓	12
Oregon ^{aa}			✓	6			✓	6
Pennsylvania ^{bb}			✓	12			✓	12
Rhode Island ^{cc}			✓	12			✓	12
South Carolina ^{dd}			✓	12			✓	12
Tennessee ^{ee}	60 days						✓	12
Texas ^{ff}			✓	6			✓	12

MassHealth Standard or MassHealth Limited (income limit of 200 percent of FPL) is automatically eligible for one year, provided the child continues to live with the mother. This may include some other children who are eligible for CHIP.

^qMinnesota has a CHIP Medicaid expansion for children under age 2. Automatic eligibility applies up to one year for infants born to Medicaid-eligible mothers.

^rMissouri's Women's Health Services Program, 1115 Waiver Demonstration expands Medicaid coverage for women's health services to uninsured postpartum women (Sixth Omnibus Reconciliation Act (SOBRA 1986) who are 18 to 55 years of age losing their Medicaid eligibility 60 days after the birth of their child. These women are eligible for women's health services for a maximum of one year after their Medicaid eligibility expires. Eligibility is automatically extended from the current 60-day postpartum period for this eligible population. The 1115 Waiver Demonstration also expands Medicaid coverage for women's health services to uninsured women who are at least 18 to 55 years of age, with a net family income of at or below 185 percent of the FPL and with assets totaling less than \$250,000. These women are eligible for women's health services as long as they continue to meet eligibility requirements.

^sMontana offers continuous eligibility for pregnant women through 60 days postpartum.

^tNebraska offers continuous eligibility for children for six months for the initial eligibility period. Eligibility after the initial six months is monthly.

^uNew Hampshire pregnant women are covered through 60 days postpartum. Babies born to mothers receiving medical coverage at the time of birth are covered for up to the first 12 months of age.

^vNew Jersey Medicaid provides 12 months of continuous eligibility for all newborns (up to 185 percent of the FPL) and for pregnant women through the end of the month following 60 days postpartum.

^wNew Mexico Medicaid provides 12 months of family planning services following the 60 days postpartum under a section 1115 waiver, as long as the woman does not have creditable insurance.

^xNew York provides continuous eligibility to pregnant women under Medicaid through 60 days postpartum.

^yOhio has continuous eligibility for pregnant women under Medicaid for the duration of pregnancy and 60 days postpartum.

^zOklahoma covers pregnancy plus 60 days.

^{aa}Oregon Medicaid provides 12 months of continuous eligibility for all newborns (up to 185 percent of the FPL) and for pregnant women through the end of the month following 60 days postpartum.

^{bb}In Pennsylvania, continuous eligibility is not available for pregnant women over age 19 in CHIP.

^{cc}Rhode Island provides continuous eligibility for family planning services only for two years (24 months). Rhode Island Medicaid provides infants 12 months of continuous eligibility.

^{dd}In South Carolina, infants born to Medicaid eligible pregnant women who continue to live with those women are continuously eligible for one year. Also, 10 months of family planning coverage is provided for after 60 days postpartum.

^{ee}In Tennessee, pregnant women eligible for TennCare can continue on TennCare after the postpartum coverage period if they elect to pay the calculated premium based on their income.

State	Medicaid				CHIP			
	Pregnant Woman	Duration (months)	Children	Duration (months)	Pregnant Woman	Duration (months)	Children	Duration (months)
Utah			✓	12			✓	12
Vermont			✓	12			✓	12
Virginia ^{gg}							✓	12
Washington			✓	12			✓	12
West Virginia	✓	60 days	✓	12			✓	12
Wisconsin ^{hh}			✓	12				
Wyoming ⁱⁱ			✓	12			✓	12
Total	3		38		1		40	

^{ff} In Texas, Medicaid covers pregnant women from the confirmation of pregnancy and for 2 months post delivery. Children enrolled in CHIP in families with incomes between 185 percent and 200 percent of the FPL must verify income at six months to remain eligible.

^{gg} Virginia has continuous eligibility for pregnant women under Medicaid during pregnancy and two months postpartum. The state also covers pregnant women in CHIP as of August 1, 2005. Duration of coverage is also for the pregnancy and two months postpartum.

^{hh} Wisconsin Medicaid provides 12 months of continuous eligibility for newborns only and 12 months of family planning coverage only following the 60-day end of pregnancy extension.

ⁱⁱ Wyoming provides 12 months of eligibility for newborns who are born to Medicaid eligible women.

Table 6. States Requiring Assets Test for Pregnant Women and Children in Medicaid and CHIP, FY 2008

State	Medicaid		CHIP	
	Pregnant Women	Children	Pregnant Women	Children
Arkansas ^a	✓		✓	
Idaho ^b	✓			
Iowa	✓			
Montana ^c	✓	✓		
Oregon				✓
South Carolina	✓	✓		✓
South Dakota	✓			
Texas ^d		✓		✓
Utah ^e	✓	✓		
Totals	7	4	1	3

^a Arkansas covers pregnant women in CHIP through a State Plan option for unborn children; there are no age limits.

^b Asset test for children's coverage removed in 2006 in Idaho.

^c In November 2008, Montana residents passed Initiative 155, which establishes the Healthy Montana Kids Plan to expand and coordinate coverage for uninsured children under Medicaid and CHIP. Beginning October 2009, along with increasing family income limits, the initiative also provides language that exempts children participating in Healthy Montana Kids Plan from applicable resource tests.

^d In Texas, an asset test is required for children in families with incomes at 151-200 percent of the FPL for CHIP.

^e Utah Medicaid requires an assets test for children over age 6.

Table 7. States Allowing Self-Declaration of Income for Pregnant Women and Children in Medicaid and CHIP, FY 2008

State	Medicaid		CHIP	
	Pregnant Women	Children	Pregnant Women	Children
Alabama				✓
Arkansas ^a		✓		✓
Connecticut ^b	✓	✓	✓	✓
District of Columbia ^c	✓	✓	✓	✓
Florida ^d		✓		
Georgia	✓			
Hawaii ^e	✓	✓		✓
Idaho ^f	✓	✓	✓	✓
Iowa ^g				
Maryland	✓	✓		✓
Massachusetts ^h	✓	✓		✓
Michigan ⁱ	✓	✓	✓	✓
Montana				✓
New York ^j	✓	✓		✓
Oklahoma	✓	✓		✓
Tennessee			✓	✓
Texas ^k				
Utah ^l	✓			
Vermont	✓	✓		✓
Wisconsin	✓	✓		
Wyoming	✓	✓		✓
Totals	14	14	5	15

^a Arkansas allows self-declaration of income for pregnant women under presumptive eligibility only.

^b Connecticut allows self-declaration of income unless person is self-employed for whom verification of income is required.

^c District of Columbia allows self-declaration of income for pregnant women. Self-declaration of unearned income is allowed for pregnant women and children under CHIP. Proof of income is required within 45 days for pregnant women and children under CHIP.

^d Florida allows self-declaration of income for pregnant women and children who apply with a simplified application.

^e Hawaii allows self-declaration of income only at the point of application and eligibility renewal.

^f Idaho allows self-declaration of income unless the income is derived from self-employment or the amount declared is questionable based on information on file.

^g Iowa has self-declaration for pregnant women who are eligible for presumptive and IowaCare (1115 waiver) only.

^h Massachusetts allows self-declaration for presumptive eligibility. The individual must provide proof of income within 60 days.

ⁱ Age is not a factor in Michigan.

^j New York allows self-declaration of income for Medicaid for pregnant women and children under presumptive eligibility and at renewal. New York allows self-declaration of income for Child Health Plus at renewal if social security numbers for those contributing income to the household are provided.

^k Texas allows self-declaration of income for Medicaid for pregnant women under presumptive eligibility only.

^l Utah allows self-declaration of income for pregnant women under presumptive eligibility only.

Table 8. States Offering Premium Assistance Programs for Children and Families in Medicaid and CHIP, FY 2008

State	Eligible Populations and Eligible Age(s)	Income Eligibility (% FPL)	Waiting Period	Asset Test (Y/N)/Asset Limit
Arizona ^a	Children enrolled in CHIP; under age 19	100-200	N/A	N
Colorado ^b	CHIP Children	200	N/A	N
Idaho	Adult employees of Idaho small businesses and their families – no age limitations	185	6 months	N
Illinois ^c	Children enrolled in CHIP	133-200	N/A	N
Louisiana	All eligibility groups	Must qualify under existing program	None	N
Massachusetts	Children & families – all aid categories	300	6 months for applicants at or above 200 percent of the FPL who are found to have insurance at the time of application	N
Montana ^d	Health Insurance Premium Program (HIPP) – all ages	HIPP – Must meet Medicaid qualification	None	HIPP – Must meet Medicaid qualification
Nebraska	The Nebraska Medical Assistance Program	The Nebraska Medical Assistance Program	N/A	N
Nevada	Children in Medicaid or CHIP	200	None	N
New Jersey	All those who are eligible and enrolled in NJ FamilyCare	200 for parents 350 for children	3 months	N
New Mexico ^e	Children and pregnant women	235 for children 185 for pregnant women	6 months if voluntarily dropped coverage	N
New York	Must meet eligibility criteria for Family Health Plus (ages 19-64)	100 for single and childless couples 150 for parents living with children and children ages 19-20 living with parents	None	\$13,800 for one household member
South Dakota	All	300	N/A	Y/ \$2000
Texas ^f	Medicaid eligible	185	3 months	Y
Utah	Children birth-age 18 Adults age 19-64	200 150	90 days 90 days	N N
Vermont	Non-Medicaid adults			
Virginia	All Medicaid and CHIP enrollees ^g	200	CHIP only ^h	N
Wisconsin	Children up to age 19 and Parents (Badger Care Plus)	All children regardless of income 200 for parents for HIPP	None	N

^a In Arizona, children must first be determined eligible for CHIP and then transition into the Premium Assistance Program.

^b Colorado has a limited Premium Assistance program under its CHIP, available for employees of the Denver Health and Hospital Authority only.

^c Illinois offers premium assistance to families in the income range eligible for their CHIP program, 133-200% FPL.

^d Montana has a small Health Insurance Premium Payment Program (HIPP) that allows Medicaid funds to be used to pay for private health insurance coverage when it is cost effective to do so.

^e New Mexico has state-funded premium assistance programs for children and pregnant women with income above the limits for Medicaid/CHIP.

^f Texas provides premium assistance through the Health Insurance Premium Payment (HIPP) Program for Medicaid eligible clients and their family members if it is more cost-effective to pay their employer-sponsored or private health insurance premiums than to provide regular Medicaid coverage, based on projected Medicaid expenditures.

^g In Virginia, Medicaid enrollees are mandated to participate in premium assistance if they have access to private insurance. CHIP enrollees have the option of enrolling in the FAMIS Select premium assistance program.

^h In order to participate in the CHIP Premium Assistance program (FAMIS Select), enrollees must first enroll and are subject to all of the eligibility requirements under CHIP, including being uninsured and the four-month waiting period since prior coverage (some exceptions do apply).

Table 9. Programs Providing Health Coverage to Adults with Children, FY 2008

State	Program Title	Program Type	Target Eligibility Group	Eligibility Level (% FPL)
Alabama	Plan First	Medicaid 1115 waiver for family planning services	Females ages 19-44	133
	Medicaid for Low-Income Families	Medicaid 1931	Low-income families	12
Arizona ^a	AHCCCS	Medicaid 1115	Families with children	100
	Health Insurance for Parents	HIFA waiver	Parents of children covered by SOBRA or CHIP	200
Arkansas ^b	Medicaid	Medicaid 1115 demonstration for family planning	Females ages 14-44	200
		Medicaid 1931	Adults with children	14
		Medically Needy	Adults with children	19
	ARHealthNet	HIFA 1115	Adults with and without children	200
California	Medi-Cal	Medicaid 1931 & Medically Needy	Adults with children	100
Colorado	Child Health Plan <i>Plus</i>	HIFA waiver	Pregnant women	200
	Medicaid	Medicaid Parents Plus	Adults with Medicaid children	60
Connecticut	HUSKY	Medicaid 1931	Adults with children	185
Delaware	Diamond State Health Plan	Medicaid 1115	Adults	100
District of Columbia	DC Healthy Families	Medicaid 1931	Adults with children	200
			Pregnant women	300
Florida	Medicaid	Medicaid 1931	Adults with children	100
Georgia	Medicaid	Medicaid 1931	Parents/eligible caretakers	AFDC income standards as of July 16, 1996
Hawaii	Hawaii QUEST and QUEST Expanded Access (QExA)	Medicaid 1931	Adults with children	100
Idaho	Medicaid	Medicaid 1931	Adults with children	25
	Access to Health Insurance	HIFA Waiver	Adult employees of Idaho small businesses and their families—premium assistance only	185
Illinois ^c	Family Care	Medicaid 1931	Adults with children	25
		Medically Needy	Adults with children	32
		State Funded	Adults with children	185
	Illinois Healthy Women	Medicaid 1115 demonstration for family planning	Women ages 19-44 who are losing their eligibility for Medicaid or CHIP	200

^a Arizona’s Medicaid program received a section 1115 Medicaid waiver in 1982 to place most of the Medicaid population into managed care.

^b Arkansas—the percentages for Medicaid 1931 and Medically Needy are approximate: the HIFA waiver is funded by CHIP for adults with children and by Medicaid for childless adults.

^c Illinois Family Care has been state-funded since October 2007. Family Care was under a HIFA waiver prior to then.

State	Program Title	Program Type	Target Eligibility Group	Eligibility Level (% FPL)
Indiana	Hoosier Healthwise	Medicaid 1115, 1915(b) and CHIP state plan	Children, pregnant women, low-income families	250 for children; 200 for pregnant women; 23 for parents
	Healthy Indiana Plan ^d	Medicaid 1115	Uninsured caretaker relatives and childless adults	200
Iowa	Family Medical Assistance Program (FMAP)	Medicaid 1931	Adults with children	33 or less, depending on family size for Medicaid 1931
	Medically Needy (FMAP-related)	Medically Needy	Adults with children with higher income or resources	45 or less, depending on family size for Medically Needy
	IowaCare	1115 Waiver	Adults ages 19-64, with or without children	200; 300 for pregnant women—they spend down to 200
Kansas	Medicaid or HealthWave	Medicaid 1931	Adults with children	Approximately 29, depending on living arrangement and family size
Kentucky	KYHealth Choices	Medicaid 1931	Adults with children	52
		Medically Needy	Adults with children	28
Louisiana	Take Charge	Medicaid 1115 waiver for family planning services	Females ages 19-44	200
	Low-Income Families with Children	Medicaid 1931	Adults with children	13
	Medically Needy	Medically Needy	Adults with Children	16
Maine	Medicaid	Medicaid 1931	Adults of Medicaid- and CHIP-eligible children	200
	MaineCare for Childless Adults	HIFA Waiver	Adults with no dependent children	100
Maryland	Medicaid	Medicaid 1931	Adults with children	40
Massachusetts	MassHealth Standard	Medicaid 1115	Parents	133
Michigan	Medicaid	Medicaid 1931	Adults with children Medically needy caretaker relatives	35-40 ^e 35-45 ^f
	Adult Benefit Waiver	HIFA waiver	Adults	35
	Plan First!	Medicaid 1115 waiver for family planning services	Women ages 19-44	Income at or below 185
Minnesota	MinnesotaCare	Medicaid 1115 & CHIP 1115 ^g	Adults with children	275
		State-funded ^h	Adults without children	200

^d Indiana—Healthy Indiana Plan became effective January 1, 2008.

^e Michigan—estimated percent of the FPL based on a percent of the 1996 AFDC standard. Varies by geographic area.

^f Michigan—estimated percent of the FPL. Varies by geographic region.

^g Minnesota’s CHIP §1115 waiver ended on January 31, 2009. Minnesota’s Medicaid §1115 waiver continues to cover this population up to 275 percent of the FPL.

^h This income level increase for Minnesota’s adults without children was effective on January 1, 2008.

State	Program Title	Program Type	Target Eligibility Group	Eligibility Level (% FPL)
Mississippi	MS Health Benefits	Medicaid 1931	Parents and eligible caretakers	24
		Medicaid 1115 Family Planning waiver	Females ages 13-44	185
Missouri	MO HealthNet for Families	Medicaid 1931	Parents/eligible caretakers	AFDC income standards as of July 16, 1996
	MO HealthNet for Families	1915(b) waiver	Parents/caretakers, children, pregnant women, and refugees	100
	MO HealthNet for Kids	Combination CHIP State Plan	Uninsured children under age 19	300
Montana ⁱ	Medicaid	Section 1931 and Section 1925 Medicaid	Parents and other related adults with children	36 or less, depending on family size
Nebraska	Medicaid	Section 1931 Medicaid	Parents	37
Nevada	TANF-related Medicaid CHAP	Medicaid Adults with children	Pregnant women 28	133
	Nevada Check Up Plus	HIFA Waiver	Adult employees and spouses who work for small businesses—premium assistance only	200
New Mexico	New Mexico State Coverage Insurance	HIFA Waiver	Parent and childless adults	200
New York	Family Health Plus	Medicaid 1115	Adults with children	150
			Adults without children	100
	Medicaid	Medicaid 1931	Adults with children	72 or less, depending on family size
	Medicaid	Medically Needy	Adults with children	92 or less, depending on family size
New Jersey ^j	NJ FamilyCare	CHIP 1115	Adults with children	200
North Carolina	Medicaid	Medicaid 1931 Medically Needy	Adults with children and underemployed families	45
			30	
North Dakota	Medicaid	Medicaid 1931 Medically Needy	Families with children and underemployed families	40
			55	
Ohio	Healthy Families	Medicaid 1931	Adults with children	90
Oklahoma	SoonerCare	Medicaid 1115	Adults with children	73.1 of 1996 AFDC Standard
	O-EPIC	HIFA 1115	Uninsured adults with or without children (children enroll under SoonerCare up to 185% of FPL)	200
	SoonerPlan	Medicaid 1115 waiver for family planning services	Adults ages 19-64	185
Oregon	Oregon Health Plan	Medicaid 1115	Adults	100
	Oregon Health Plan 2	HIFA waiver	Adults	185

ⁱ Montana has a pending Family Planning waiver that will provide some family planning related services to women ages 14 through 44, at or below 185 percent of the FPL who have no health care coverage for family planning services and who may or may not have children. Additionally, a waiver request is pending CMS approval to expand Montana's Basic Medicaid Waiver for otherwise uninsured individuals qualified for the Montana Mental Health Plan who may or may not have children.

^j New Jersey's NJ FamilyCare stopped enrollment of new parents on June 15, 2002. On September 1, 2005, the state reopened the program for parents with incomes up to 100 percent of the FPL. On September 1, 2006, income for parent eligibility increased to 115 percent of the FPL. On September 1, 2007, income for parents increased to 133 percent of the FPL.

State	Program Title	Program Type	Target Eligibility Group	Eligibility Level (% FPL)
Pennsylvania	adultBasic Coverage	State-funded ^k	Uninsured adults	200
	Medicaid	Medicaid	Adults with children	100
Rhode Island	RIteCare and RIteShare	Medicaid/ CHIP 1115 & Medicaid 1931	Adults with children	110 to 185 of AFDC standard
South Carolina	Low-income families	Medicaid 1931	Low-income families with dependent children	50
South Dakota ^l	Low-income families	Medicaid 1931	Adults with children	54
Tennessee ^m	TennCare	Medicaid 1115	Persons of all ages	100
Texas ⁿ	Medicaid	Medicaid 1931	Uninsured adults	13-14
	Medicaid	Medically Needy	Pregnant women and children	14-16
Utah ^o	Primary Care Network (PCN)	Medicaid 1115	Uninsured adults	150
	Medicaid	Medicaid 1931 and medically needy	Adults with children	68
Vermont	Medicaid /Dr. Dynasaur Vermont Health Access Plan	Medicaid 1115 waiver CHIP	Children, pregnant women, and uninsured adults	0-300 0-200 150-185
Virginia ^p	Medicaid	Medicaid	Low-income parents with children	22-30, based on locality
Washington	Basic Health Plan	State-funded	Adults and children	200
	WA Medicaid Program	Medicaid 1931	Adults with children	38-42
West Virginia	WV Medicaid Program	Medicaid 1931	Adults with children	17.6
Wisconsin	BadgerCare Plus	Combination 1931 amendment & T19 and CHIP 1115(a) waivers	Adults with children	200
Wyoming	EqualityCare	Medicaid 1931	Adults with children	100

Key:

Eligibility Level = As a percentage of the federal poverty level (FPL).

AFDC Standard = Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) standard refers to the income and resource standards used by states to determine eligibility for old state AFDC programs. AFDC was replaced by Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF).

HIFA waiver = Health Insurance Flexibility and Accountability (HIFA) waiver.

Medicaid 1115 = State providing coverage through a Medicaid Section 1115 research and demonstration waiver; receiving regular Medicaid match rate.

Medicaid 1931 = State providing coverage under Medicaid Section 1931, which requires states to cover at least those parents with incomes below 1996 state Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) income thresholds, regardless of whether they receive cash assistance; receiving regular Medicaid match rate.

CHIP = State Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP); state providing coverage through CHIP program; receiving CHIP match rate.

CHIP 1115 = State providing coverage through an 1115 waiver of CHIP; receiving CHIP match rate.

State-funded = State providing coverage using state dollars; receiving no match from the federal government.

Sources: Data updated by state officials June 2009.

^k Pennsylvania’s adultBasic Coverage is funded with tobacco settlement funds and Community Health Reinvestment Agreement funds.

^l South Dakota’s Medicaid 1931 covers adults with children with household incomes based on the old AFDC need standard.

^m For Medicaid enrollees, Tennessee’s income levels are those that correspond to the Medicaid category in which the individual is enrolled. For demonstration enrollees, the income levels vary by demonstration category. The income level for uninsured children is 200 percent of the FPL. There is no income level for uninsurable children. There is no income level for enrollees in the Standard Spend Down category.

ⁿ In Texas, the estimated percent of the FPL for Medicaid 1931 and Medically Needy are approximate, based on a percent of the 1996 AFDC Standard.

^o Utah also provides Medicaid coverage under 1931 to adults with children at less than the medically needy (basic maintenance standard) level. Utah provides coverage to medically needy adults with greater income than the medically needy level, with spend down.

^p Virginia—estimated percent of the FPL based on a percent of the 1996 AFDC standard. Varies by geographic location.

Table 10: Medicaid Births as a Percentage of Total Births by State, 2003-2007

State	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	# of Medicaid Births	% of Total Births	# of Medicaid Births	% of Total Births	# of Medicaid Births	% of Total Births	# of Medicaid Births	% of Total Births	# of Medicaid Births	% of Total Births
Alabama ^a	26,105	45.50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alaska	5,558	55.10	5,590	53.90	5,798	55.30	5,921	53.80	5,494	49.60
Arizona	45,833	50.49	47,82	51.20	50,407	52.60	53,121	52.10	53,625	52.20
Arkansas	19,524	51.70	2,144	56.30	2,340	60.00	2,443	62.00	2,630	64.00
California ^b	244,327	45.31	248,0	45.67	251,926	46.02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado ^c	25,588 ^d	37.30	23,54	34.35	21,545	31.15	23,692	33.98	23,531	32.74
Connecticut ^e	12,181	28.40	13,908	31.00	13,423	32.20	13,940	33.41	N/A	N/A
Delaware ^f	4,646	41.00	4,944	43.50	5,213	44.90	5,201	43.70	N/A	N/A
District of Columbia	2,570	33.70	2,804	35.33	2,654	33.43	3,513	41.22	3,557	40.14
Florida ^g	104,759	49.60	79,88	36.00	99,941	44.00	103,323	43.00	102,205	42.00
Georgia ^h	67,637	50.00	77,570	55.98	80,741	57.30	84,535	56.96	N/A	N/A
Hawaii	4,906	27.16	7,049	38.65	7,220	40.38	7,232	38.21	7,613	39.78
Idaho	8,654	39.71	9,380	41.64	9,163	39.73	9,341	38.62	9,307	37.19
Illinois ⁱ	73,232	40.20	74,28	41.20	73,641	41.20	81,453	45.10	89,890	49.7
Indiana ^j	35,574	41.20	34,251	39.31	38,408	44.10	40,609	45.42	40,891	N/A
Iowa	10,702	28.10	15,90	41.44	17,005	43.30	17,832	43.93	16,708	40.92
Kansas ^k	15,568	39.56	16,94	42.83	17,524	44.14	17,514	42.83	19,171	45.70
Kentucky	22,388	43.70	16,95	31.00	18,432	32.00	20,369	34.00	18,654	32.00
Louisiana	37,941	58.70	40,688	62.60	38,399	64.60	43,042	65.55	41,178	65.16
Maine ^l	6,512	47.01	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

^a Alabama 2004-2007 Medicaid birth data is not available.

^b California Medicaid birth data is not available for 2006 and 2007.

^c For Colorado, in 2003 the number of Medicaid births equals the total fee-for-service births in fiscal year (FY) 2003-2004 (23,113) plus the total HMO births reported via HEDIS 2004 for calendar year 2003 (2,475). Beginning FY 2004, only fee-for-service births are counted. Data is from the *Inpatient Utilization Reports* created by the Colorado Foundation of Medical Care (CFMC). Colorado's total births are from the U.S. Census Bureau, *State Population Estimates by Component of Change*.

^d For Colorado, in 2003 the number of Medicaid births equals the total fee-for-service births in FY 2003-2004 (23,113) plus the total HMO births reported via HEDIS 2004 for calendar year 2003 (2,475). Colorado's total births from July 1, 2003 to July 1, 2004, are 68,608 per *USA Counties, Population Estimates-Colorado*, U.S. Census Bureau.

^e Connecticut calendar year matches DSS claims data with DPH Vital Records. Connecticut 2007 Medicaid birth data is not available.

^f Delaware 2007 Medicaid birth data is not available.

^g Florida updated number of Medicaid 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007 births and percentage for total births from the *Florida Birth Query System Report*, Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics.

^h Georgia 2007 Medicaid birth data is not available.

ⁱ Illinois updated number of Medicaid 2003 births and percentage of total births from the 2003 MCH update. 2007 Medicaid birth data is not available.

^j Indiana's total births are based on the state MCH data. 2007 Medicaid birth data is not available.

^k The number of all live births (Medicaid and non-Medicaid) for Kansas in 2003 was 39,353.

State	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	# of Medicaid Births	% of Total Births	# of Medicaid Births	% of Total Births	# of Medicaid Births	% of Total Births	# of Medicaid Births	% of Total Births	# of Medicaid Births	% of Total Births
Maryland ^m	25,673	34.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Massachusetts ⁿ	23,634	29.48	23,00	29.31	26,694	34.75	28,356	36.51	28,941	37.14
Michigan ^o	46,172	35.29	48,01	36.94	51,242	39.99	53,198	41.76	N/A	N/A
Minnesota ^p	25,645	36.62	24,81	35.14	26,118	36.82	28,000	38.08	28,198	38.34
Mississippi	25,725	60.00	26,84	63.00	26,065	62.00	28,180	61.00	28,319	61.00
Missouri	33,436	45.40	35,42	45.59	36,775	46.82	37,965	46.67	38,344	46.83
Montana ^q	4,665	41.10	4,795	41.40	4,946	42.20	5,076	41.80	5,187	41.30
Nebraska	10,138	39.55	10,43	39.67	10,889	41.50	11,666	44.13	11,547	44.20
Nevada ^r	11,946	N/A	13,11	N/A	14,313	N/A	15,438	N/A	15,678	N/A
New Hampshire	2,922	23.30	3,279	25.90	3,336	26.50	3,562	28.33	3,737	29.90
New Jersey ^s	31,059	N/A	32,52	N/A	32,995	N/A	34,522	N/A	35,440	N/A
New Mexico	N/A ^t	N/A	15,500	57.80	10,131	55.80	15,070	53.80	N/A	N/A
New York	97,881	38.67	99,378	39.91	101,091	41.19	106,381	42.69	106,396	42.31
North Carolina ^u	56,227	47.90	56,701	47.30	70,877	57.60	74,024	59.00	N/A	N/A
North Dakota	2,466	30.00	2,535	31.00	2,667	32.00	2,614	30.00	2,684	30.00
Ohio ^v	55,604	36.60	58,12	38.10	60,249	39.70	62,775	40.70	61,091	39.60
Oklahoma	28,643	49.53	28,76	NR ^w	28,643	55.97	30,877	57.31	32,888	59.86
Oregon ^x	19,228	42.60	20,09	44.01	20,641	44.96	22,064	45.53	N/A	N/A
Pennsylvania ^y	45,068	30.98	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	4,700	37.04	5,478	44.50	5,798	47.28	5,530	46.17	5,657	47.08

^l Maine 2004-2007 Medicaid birth data is not available.

^m Maryland 2004-2007 Medicaid birth data is not available.

ⁿ Massachusetts data includes CHIP births.

^o Michigan 2007 Medicaid birth data is not available.

^p Medicaid births for Minnesota include those in the state's 1115 Medicaid expansion program (MinnesotaCare).

^q Montana definition of Medicaid birth is any child that had a paid Medicaid claim indicating delivery, a paid Medicaid claim in the first month of life, or a child that has been matched to a mother eligible for Medicaid and the mother had a paid Medicaid claim indicating a delivery. (Montana 2003 figures have been updated for this criterion).

^r For Nevada, 2003-2007 percentage of Medicaid birth data is not available.

^s New Jersey figures include both Medicaid and Expansion population, but the percentage of total births for 2003-2007 is not available.

^t New Mexico birth data for 2003 and 2007 is not available.

^u North Carolina 2007 Medicaid birth data is not available.

^v Ohio updated percentage of total births from the 2002 *Maternal and Child Health Update*.

^w Oklahoma 2004 percentage of Medicaid birth data is not available.

^x Oregon birth counts are different than those reported in prior surveys. Previously, all data came from Vital Statistics. Not all Oregon Medicaid births, however, were appropriately identified in that data. Therefore, the Oregon Medicaid birth counts to determine the percentage comes from Medicaid claims data. 2007 Medicaid birth data is not available.

^y Pennsylvania data is based on calendar year 2003. Pennsylvania birth data for 2004-2007 is not available.

State	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	# of Medicaid Births	% of Total Births	# of Medicaid Births	% of Total Births	# of Medicaid Births	% of Total Births	# of Medicaid Births	% of Total Births	# of Medicaid Births	% of Total Births
South Carolina ^z	33,403	54.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	3,965	35.97	4,243	37.40	4,247	37.00	4,357	36.60	4,671	38.10
Tennessee ^{aa}	39,102	46.20	42,08	53.00	40,785	50.00	40,380	57.00	N/A	N/A
Texas	193,619	51.31	203,447	53.30	213,945	55.47	223,128	55.99	228,202	56.15
Utah	15,056	30.20	15,07	29.07	15,464	29.41	14,860	27.25	15,211	27.00
Vermont	2,434	37.60	2,698	41.10	2,654	41.40	2,856	44.00	2,827	43.60
Virginia ^{bb}	27,283	27.56	24,716	23.80	24,870	23.80	26,989	25.35	27,610	25.47
Washington	36,118	45.60	36,91	45.90	39,077	48.00	40,317	47.20	41,410	47.30
West Virginia ^{cc}	10,573	50.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin ^{dd}	26,687	38.10	28,755	41.00	30,041	42.40	31,442	43.50	31,680	44.00
Wyoming	N/A ^{ee}	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

^z South Carolina Medicaid birth data for 2004-2007 is not available.

^{aa} Tennessee figures include both Medicaid and Expansion population. 2007 Medicaid birth data is not available.

^{bb} Virginia data is based on the state fiscal year and is derived from the Virginia Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics.

^{cc} West Virginia Medicaid birth data for 2004-2007 is not available.

^{dd} Wisconsin Medicaid birth data for 2004-2007 is not available.

^{ee} Wyoming Medicaid birth data for 2003-2007 is not available.

