

**Table 3: State Adoption of Options to Cover Immigrant Populations, January 2022**

State	Lawfully-Residing Immigrant Children Covered Without Five-Year Wait <sup>1</sup>		Lawfully-Residing Immigrant Pregnant Women Covered Without Five-Year Wait <sup>1</sup>		Unborn Child Option <sup>3</sup>	Coverage with State-Only Funds <sup>4</sup>	
	Medicaid	CHIP <sup>2</sup>	Medicaid	CHIP		Immigrant Children	Immigrant Parents or Other Adults
<b>Median</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
Alabama				N/A			
Alaska		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A			
Arizona				N/A			
Arkansas	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y		
California <sup>5 6</sup>	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y
Colorado	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Connecticut	Y	Y	Y	N/A			
Delaware	Y	Y	Y	N/A			
District of Columbia <sup>5 6</sup>	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A		Y	Y
Florida	Y	Y		N/A			
Georgia				N/A			
Hawaii <sup>6</sup>	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A			Y
Idaho				N/A			
Illinois <sup>5 6</sup>	Y	Y		N/A	Y	Y	Y
Indiana				N/A			
Iowa <sup>7</sup>	Y	Y		N/A		Y	
Kansas				N/A			
Kentucky	Y	Y		N/A			
Louisiana	Y	Y		N/A	Y		
Maine	Y	Y	Y				
Maryland	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A			
Massachusetts <sup>8 8</sup>	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y
Michigan		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A	Y		
Minnesota	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A	Y		
Mississippi				N/A			
Missouri					Y		
Montana	Y	Y		N/A			
Nebraska	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A	Y		
Nevada	Y	Y		N/A			
New Hampshire		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A			
New Jersey	Y	Y	Y	Y			
New Mexico <sup>6</sup>	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A			Y
New York <sup>5 6</sup>	Y	Y	Y	N/A		Y	Y
North Carolina	Y	Y	Y	N/A			
North Dakota		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A			
Ohio	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A			
Oklahoma		N/A (M-CHIP)		N/A	Y		
Oregon <sup>5</sup>	Y	Y		N/A	Y	Y	
Pennsylvania <sup>6</sup>	Y	Y	Y	N/A			Y
Rhode Island	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)			Y		
South Carolina	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A			
South Dakota				N/A	Y		
Tennessee				N/A	Y		
Texas	Y	Y		N/A	Y		
Utah	Y	Y		N/A			
Vermont <sup>9</sup>	Y	N/A (M-CHIP)	Y	N/A			
Virginia <sup>10</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Washington <sup>5</sup>	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	
West Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Wisconsin	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y		
Wyoming			Y	N/A			

SOURCE: Based on a national survey conducted by KFF with the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2022; table presents rules in effect as of January 1, 2022.

## Table 3 Notes

1. These columns indicate whether the state has adopted the option to provide coverage for immigrant children and pregnant women who have been lawfully residing in the U.S. for less than five years, otherwise known as the Immigrant Children’s Health Improvement Act (ICHIA) option.
2. N/A (M-CHIP) responses indicate that the state does not operate a separate CHIP program for uninsured children.
3. This column indicates whether the state has adopted the unborn child option in CHIP. The unborn child option permits states to cover “targeted low-income children” from conception to birth in CHIP, regardless of the pregnant person’s immigration status.
4. These columns indicate if the state uses state-only funds to provide coverage for immigrant children or adults. In some cases, coverage is limited to targeted groups, such as lawfully present immigrants who are in the five-year waiting period for Medicaid coverage, or the coverage provides more limited benefits than Medicaid.
5. California, the District of Columbia, Illinois, New York, Oregon, and Washington cover all income-eligible children, regardless of immigration status using state-only funds.
6. California, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Mexico, New York, and Pennsylvania cover some income-eligible adults who are not otherwise eligible due to immigration status using state-only funds. In some cases, the coverage is limited to targeted groups, such as lawfully present immigrants who are in the five-year waiting period for Medicaid coverage, or the coverage provides more limited benefits than Medicaid.
7. Iowa covers immigrant children in foster care or with a subsidized adoption or guardianship agreement with state-only funds.
8. Massachusetts covers certain children using state-only funds under the Children’s Medical Security Program and other programs. The Children’s Medical Security plan provides preventive and primary medical and dental services to uninsured children who do not qualify for other MassHealth coverage (other than MassHealth Limited) because of immigration status..
9. In January 2022, Vermont began providing state-only grant funding to providers who serve children and pregnant women who are not otherwise eligible due to immigration status. A more formal coverage program will begin in July 2022 using state-only funds.
10. Virginia adopted the unborn child option, effective July 2021.