

Table 5: Medicaid Income Eligibility Limits for Adults as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level, January 2019 ¹			
State	Parents (in a family of three)		Other Adults (for an individual)
	Section 1931 Limit	Upper Limit	
Median	49%	138%	138%
Alabama	18%	18%	0%
Alaska	135%	138%	138%
Arizona	106%	138%	138%
Arkansas	15%	138%	138%
California	109%	138%	138%
Colorado	68%	138%	138%
Connecticut	155%	155%	138%
Delaware	87%	138%	138%
District of Columbia ²	221%	221%	215%
Florida	32%	32%	0%
Georgia	35%	35%	0%
Hawaii ²	100%	138%	138%
Idaho ³	25%	25%	0%
Illinois ⁴	29%	138%	138%
Indiana ⁵	17%	139%	139%
Iowa	49%	138%	138%
Kansas	38%	38%	0%
Kentucky	19%	138%	138%
Louisiana	19%	138%	138%
Maine ⁶	100%	138%	138%
Maryland	123%	138%	138%
Massachusetts ^{2,7}	138%	138%	138%
Michigan	54%	138%	138%
Minnesota ⁹	138%	138%	138%
Mississippi	26%	26%	0%
Missouri	21%	21%	0%
Montana ⁸	24%	138%	138%
Nebraska ¹⁰	63%	63%	0%
Nevada	27%	138%	138%
New Hampshire	54%	138%	138%
New Jersey	28%	138%	138%
New Mexico ²	43%	138%	138%
New York ^{2,9}	89%	138%	138%
North Carolina	42%	42%	0%
North Dakota	49%	138%	138%
Ohio	90%	138%	138%
Oklahoma ¹¹	42%	42%	0%
Oregon	34%	138%	138%
Pennsylvania ²	33%	138%	138%
Rhode Island	116%	138%	138%
South Carolina	67%	67%	0%
South Dakota	49%	49%	0%
Tennessee	95%	95%	0%
Texas ¹²	17%	17%	0%
Utah ¹³	60%	60%	0%
Vermont ¹⁴	42%	138%	138%
Virginia ^{6,15}	33%	138%	138%
Washington	46%	138%	138%
West Virginia	17%	138%	138%
Wisconsin ¹⁶	100%	100%	100%
Wyoming	54%	54%	0%

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 5 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) applied to the highest eligibility limit for the group. In some states, eligibility limits for Section 1931 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 presented as a percentage of the 2019 FPL for a family of three, which is \$21,330. Eligibility limits for other adults are presented as a percentage of the 2019 FPL for an individual, which is \$12,490.
2. The District of Columbia, Hawaii, 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.
3. Idaho voters approved a ballot measure in November 2018 that requires the state to submit a state plan amendment to CMS to implement the Medicaid expansion. The expansion has not yet been implemented as of January 2019.
4. In Illinois, traditional 1931 Medicaid coverage is based on a dollar threshold tied to TANF levels. Parents are also covered up to 133% FPL based on prior waiver eligibility and are not considered Section VIII expansion adults.
5. Indiana uses a state-specific income disregard that is equal to five percent of the highest income eligibility threshold for the group.
6. Maine and Virginia began coverage for expansion adults in January 2019.
7. Massachusetts 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 employer-sponsored insurance (ESI) with incomes up to 300% FPL, as well as coverage through MassHealth CommonHealth for adults with disabilities with no income limit, provided that they have either met a one-time deductible or are working disabled adults.
8. In Montana, the Medicaid expansion to adults will end at the end of June 2019 in the absence of state legislative action.
9. Minnesota and New York have implemented Basic Health Programs (BHPs) established by the Affordable Care Act (ACA) for adults with incomes between 138%-200% FPL.
10. Nebraska voters approved a ballot measure on November 6, 2018 to expand Medicaid coverage to low-income adults. The initiative requires the state to file all paperwork to the federal government by April 1, 2019.
11. 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 222% FPL are eligible for premium assistance for employer-sponsored insurance.

12. In Texas, the income limit for parents and other caretaker relatives is based on monthly dollar amounts which differ depending on family size and whether there are one or two parents in the family. The eligibility level shown is for a single parent household and a family size of three.
13. In November 2018, Utah voters approved a ballot initiative to expand Medicaid under the ACA. It has not been implemented as of January 2019. Certain adults with incomes up to 100% FPL continue to be eligible for coverage of primary care services under the Primary Care Network Section 1115 waiver program in Utah. Enrollment is opened periodically when there is capacity to accept new enrollees.
14. 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.
15. In Virginia, eligibility levels for 1931 parents vary by region. The value shown is the eligibility level for Region 2, the most populous region.
16. Wisconsin covers adults up to 100% FPL in Medicaid but did not adopt the ACA Medicaid expansion.