The ACA expanded Medicaid coverage to nearly all adults with incomes up to 138% of the Federal Poverty Level ($17,609 for an individual in 2020). If Texas were to expand its Medicaid program, **1,432,900** uninsured nonelderly adults would become eligible for coverage, **34%** of the state’s uninsured nonelderly adult population.

**2020 Texas Medicaid Eligibility Levels**

- **ACA Eligibility**: 138%
- **Parents**: 17%
- **Childless Adults**: 0%

**Who Are Uninsured Adults Who Would Become Eligible for Medicaid if Texas Expanded?**

- **Nearly 8 in 10** are in a family with at least one worker.
- **More than 7 in 10** are adults living below poverty.
- **3 in 4** are people of color.
- **More than 1 in 3** are middle-aged and 13% are near-elderly, who are more likely to have substantial health needs.
- **More than half** are female even though many females qualify for Medicaid as caregiver parents.
Where Do Uninsured Adults Who Would Be Eligible for Medicaid if Texas Expanded Live?

What is the Potential Impact of Medicaid Expansion?

- Greater access to care
- Decreased uncompensated care costs
- Reduced medical debt
- Improved affordability of care
- Increased utilization of care
- Increased coverage

A review of over 400 research studies shows that Medicaid expansion is associated with:

How Would the Medicaid Expansion in Texas be Financed?

The federal government pays most of the cost of the ACA Medicaid expansion: 90% in FY 2021 and beyond.

For traditional Medicaid, the federal share of cost is lower (62%) in FY 2021, with an additional 6.2 percentage point increase during the public health emergency.

ACA Expansion

Federal Share: 90¢
State Share: 10¢

Traditional Medicaid

Federal Share: 62¢
State Share: 38¢