

Table 5
Medicaid Income Eligibility Limits for Adults as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level, January 2017¹

State	Parents (in a family of three)		Other Adults (for an individual)
	Section 1931 Limit	Upper Limit	
Median	48%	138%	138%
Alabama	18%	18%	0%
Alaska	143%	143%	138%
Arizona ²	106%	138%	138%
Arkansas ²	16%	138%	138%
California	109%	138%	138%
Colorado	68%	138%	138%
Connecticut	155%	155%	138%
Delaware	87%	138%	138%
District of Columbia ^{3,4}	221%	221%	215%
Florida	33%	33%	0%
Georgia	37%	37%	0%
Hawaii	100%	138%	138%
Idaho	26%	26%	0%
Illinois	25%	138%	138%
Indiana ^{2,5}	18%	139%	139%
Iowa ²	51%	138%	138%
Kansas	38%	38%	0%
Kentucky	20%	138%	138%
Louisiana ⁶	19%	138%	138%
Maine	105%	105%	0%
Maryland	123%	138%	138%
Massachusetts ^{3,7}	138%	138%	138%
Michigan ²	54%	138%	138%
Minnesota ⁸	138%	138%	138%
Mississippi	27%	27%	0%
Missouri	22%	22%	0%
Montana ^{2,9}	24%	138%	138%
Nebraska	63%	63%	0%
Nevada	29%	138%	138%
New Hampshire ²	57%	138%	138%
New Jersey	30%	138%	138%
New Mexico	45%	138%	138%
New York ^{3,8}	90%	138%	138%
North Carolina	44%	44%	0%
North Dakota	51%	138%	138%
Ohio	90%	138%	138%
Oklahoma ¹⁰	44%	44%	0%
Oregon	36%	138%	138%
Pennsylvania ³	33%	138%	138%
Rhode Island	116%	138%	138%
South Carolina	67%	67%	0%
South Dakota	52%	52%	0%
Tennessee	100%	100%	0%
Texas ¹¹	18%	18%	0%
Utah ¹²	45%	45%	0%
Vermont ¹³	44%	138%	138%
Virginia ¹⁴	39%	39%	0%
Washington	48%	138%	138%
West Virginia	18%	138%	138%
Wisconsin ¹⁵	100%	100%	100%
Wyoming	56%	56%	0%

SOURCE: Based on a national survey conducted by the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured with the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2017.

Table presents rules in effect as of January 1, 2017.

TABLE 5 NOTES

1. January 2017 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 income 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 2016 FPL for a family of three, which is \$20,160. Eligibility limits for other adults are presented as a percentage of the 2016 FPL for an individual, which is \$11,880.
2. Arizona, Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Montana and New Hampshire implemented the Medicaid expansion under Section 1115 waiver authority. Arizona received approval for a Section 1115 waiver to make changes to its expansion coverage in September 2016. Prior to that, Arizona had implemented a traditional Medicaid expansion.
3. The District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania cover some income-eligible adults who are not otherwise eligible due to immigration status using state-only funds.
4. The District of Columbia covers adults up to 215% FPL as an optional Medicaid eligibility category in its state plan.
5. Indiana uses a state-specific income disregard that is equal to five percent of the highest income eligibility threshold for the group.
6. Louisiana implemented the Medicaid expansion for adults in July 2016.
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.
8. 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.
9. Montana changed parent eligibility from a dollar- to FPL-based threshold during 2016, which decreased the base 1931 parent eligibility level. Parents above this level are eligible for coverage under the Medicaid expansion.
10. 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 200% FPL are eligible for premium assistance for employer-sponsored insurance.
11. 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 is one or two-parents in the family. The eligibility level shown is for a single parent household and a family size of three.
12. In Utah, adults with incomes up to 100% FPL are eligible for coverage of primary care services under the Primary Care Network Section 1115 waiver program. Enrollment is opened periodically when there is capacity to accept new enrollees.
13. 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.
14. In Virginia, eligibility levels for 1931 parents vary by region. The value shown is the eligibility level for Region 2, the most populous region.
15. Wisconsin covers adults up to 100% FPL in Medicaid but did not adopt the ACA Medicaid expansion.