

Table 5
Medicaid Income Eligibility Limits for Adults as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level, January 2018¹

State	Parents (in a family of three)		Other Adults (for an individual)
	Section 1931 Limit	Upper Limit	
Median	50%	138%	138%
Alabama	18%	18%	0%
Alaska	139%	139%	138%
Arizona ²	106%	138%	138%
Arkansas ²	15%	138%	138%
California ³	109%	138%	138%
Colorado	68%	138%	138%
Connecticut ⁴	138%	138%	138%
Delaware	87%	138%	138%
District of Columbia ⁵	221%	221%	215%
Florida	33%	33%	0%
Georgia	36%	36%	0%
Hawaii ⁵	100%	138%	138%
Idaho	26%	26%	0%
Illinois ⁶	24%	138%	138%
Indiana ^{2,7}	17%	139%	139%
Iowa ²	50%	138%	138%
Kansas	38%	38%	0%
Kentucky	19%	138%	138%
Louisiana	19%	138%	138%
Maine ⁸	105%	105%	0%
Maryland	123%	138%	138%
Massachusetts ^{5,9}	138%	138%	138%
Michigan ²	54%	138%	138%
Minnesota ¹⁰	138%	138%	138%
Mississippi	27%	27%	0%
Missouri	22%	22%	0%
Montana ²	24%	138%	138%
Nebraska	63%	63%	0%
Nevada	28%	138%	138%
New Hampshire ²	55%	138%	138%
New Jersey	29%	138%	138%
New Mexico ⁵	44%	138%	138%
New York ^{5,10}	89%	138%	138%
North Carolina	43%	43%	0%
North Dakota	50%	138%	138%
Ohio	90%	138%	138%
Oklahoma ¹¹	43%	43%	0%
Oregon ⁵	35%	138%	138%
Pennsylvania ⁵	33%	138%	138%
Rhode Island	116%	138%	138%
South Carolina	67%	67%	0%
South Dakota	50%	50%	0%
Tennessee	98%	98%	0%
Texas ¹²	18%	18%	0%
Utah ¹³	60%	60%	0%
Vermont ¹⁴	43%	138%	138%
Virginia ¹⁵	38%	38%	0%
Washington	47%	138%	138%
West Virginia	18%	138%	138%
Wisconsin ¹⁶	100%	100%	100%
Wyoming	55%	55%	0%

SOURCE: Based on a national survey conducted by the Kaiser Family Foundation with the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2018.

Table presents rules in effect as of January 1, 2018.

TABLE 5 NOTES

1. January 2018 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 2018 FPL for a family of three, which is \$20,780. Eligibility limits for other adults are presented as a percentage of the 2018 FPL for an individual, which is \$12,140.
2. Arizona, Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Montana and New Hampshire implemented the Medicaid expansion under Section 1115 waiver authority.
3. In 2017, California began using state-only funds to cover otherwise eligible adults regardless of immigration status.
4. Connecticut decreased eligibility for parents and caretaker relatives as of January 1, 2018.
5. 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. Oregon began providing reproductive health benefits regardless of immigration status as of January 1, 2018.
6. Parents have been covered in Illinois in an optional group under Title XIX up to 133% FPL from July 2012 to January 2014.
7. Indiana uses a state-specific income disregard that is equal to five percent of the highest income eligibility threshold for the group.
8. Maine has passed a ballot initiative to expand Medicaid but it had not yet been implemented as of January 2018.
9. 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.
10. 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.
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 is 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 2017, Utah increased eligibility for parents from 45% to 60% FPL, including the 5 percentage point disregard, and changed parent eligibility from a dollar to FPL based threshold. In 2017, Utah also received waiver approval and is covering childless adults with incomes up to 5% FPL who are chronically homeless or in need of behavioral health treatment as of January 2018. 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.