

Table 4: Medicaid Income Eligibility Limits for Adults as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level, January 2021¹			
State	Parents (in a family of three)		Other Adults (for an individual)
	Section 1931 Limit	Upper Limit	
Median	44%	138%	138%
Alabama	18%	18%	0%
Alaska ²	131%	138%	138%
Arizona	106%	138%	138%
Arkansas	15%	138%	138%
California	109%	138%	138%
Colorado	68%	138%	138%
Connecticut	160%	160%	138%
Delaware	87%	138%	138%
District of Columbia	221%	221%	215%
Florida	31%	31%	0%
Georgia	35%	35%	0%
Hawaii	100%	138%	138%
Idaho	19%	138%	138%
Illinois ³	29%	138%	138%
Indiana ⁴	16%	138%	138%
Iowa	47%	138%	138%
Kansas	38%	38%	0%
Kentucky	18%	138%	138%
Louisiana	19%	138%	138%
Maine	100%	138%	138%
Maryland	123%	138%	138%
Massachusetts ⁵	138%	138%	138%
Michigan	54%	138%	138%
Minnesota ⁶	138%	138%	138%
Mississippi	25%	25%	0%
Missouri ⁷	21%	21%	0%
Montana	24%	138%	138%
Nebraska ⁸	63%	138%	138%
Nevada	27%	138%	138%
New Hampshire	52%	138%	138%
New Jersey	27%	138%	138%
New Mexico	41%	138%	138%
New York ⁶	89%	138%	138%
North Carolina	41%	41%	0%
North Dakota	47%	138%	138%
Ohio	90%	138%	138%
Oklahoma ^{7,9}	41%	41%	0%
Oregon	33%	138%	138%
Pennsylvania	33%	138%	138%
Rhode Island	116%	138%	138%
South Carolina	67%	67%	0%
South Dakota	48%	48%	0%
Tennessee	93%	93%	0%
Texas ¹⁰	17%	17%	0%
Utah	37%	138%	138%
Vermont ¹¹	41%	138%	138%
Virginia ¹²	33%	138%	138%
Washington	44%	138%	138%
West Virginia	17%	138%	138%
Wisconsin ¹³	100%	100%	100%
Wyoming	52%	52%	0%

SOURCE: Based on a national survey conducted by KFF with the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2021. Table presents rules in effect as of January 1, 2021.

Table 4 Notes

1. January 2021 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 2021 FPL for a family of three, which is \$21,960. Eligibility limits for other adults are presented as a percentage of the 2021 FPL for an individual, which is \$12,880.
2. In Alaska, the dollar threshold is updated every January 1 based on the CPI-U plus an adjustment for annual dividend payments to Alaska residents.
3. In Illinois, traditional 1931 Medicaid coverage is based on a dollar threshold tied to TANF levels, which increased in 2019. Parents are also covered up to 133% FPL based on prior waiver eligibility and are not considered Section VIII expansion adults. In December 2020, Illinois began using state funds to cover individuals over age 65 who have a qualified immigrant status and otherwise meet the Aged, Blind and Disability eligibility category.
4. As of December 2020, Indiana has amended its 5% MAGI disregard calculations to meet the federal requirements (5% of FPL).
5. Massachusetts provides state subsidies for Marketplace coverage for parents and childless adults with incomes up to 300% FPL 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 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. The state also reimburses eligible MassHealth members with access to employer-sponsor insurance for some or all the premium cost of their private insurance.
6. 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.
7. Missouri and Oklahoma voters approved Medicaid ballot expansion measures in August 2020 and June 2020 respectively. Missouri has submitted a state plan amendment (SPA) for the expansion. Oklahoma's expansion SPAs were approved in December 2020. Medicaid expansion implementation for both states is set to begin in 2021.
8. Nebraska implemented the Affordable Care Act Medicaid expansion for adults effective October 1, 2020. Nebraska was approved for a Section 1115 waiver that authorizes two alternative benefit packages with specific stipulations to receive greater benefits to be implemented April 2021.
9. 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.

10. 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.
11. 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.
12. In Virginia, eligibility levels for 1931 parents vary by region. The value shown is the eligibility level for Region 2, the most populous region.
13. Wisconsin covers adults up to 100% FPL in Medicaid but did not adopt the ACA Medicaid expansion.