

Table 1
Adult Income Eligibility Limits as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level^{1,2}
January 2015

State	Parents (in a family of three)		Childless Adults (for an individual)
	Section 1931 Limit	Upper Limit	
Alabama	18%	18%	0%
Alaska	146%	146%	0%
Arizona	106%	138%	138%
Arkansas	17%	138%	138%
California	109%	138%	138%
Colorado	68%	138%	138%
Connecticut	201%	201%	138%
Delaware	87%	138%	138%
District of Columbia	221%	221%	215%
Florida	34%	34%	0%
Georgia	38%	38%	0%
Hawaii	100%	138%	138%
Idaho	27%	27%	0%
Illinois	26%	138%	138%
Indiana ³	24%	24%	0%
Iowa	53%	138%	138%
Kansas	38%	38%	0%
Kentucky	20%	138%	138%
Louisiana	24%	24%	0%
Maine	105%	105%	0%
Maryland	123%	138%	138%
Massachusetts ⁴	138%	138%	138%
Michigan	54%	138%	138%
Minnesota ⁵	138%	138%	138%
Mississippi	28%	28%	0%
Missouri	23%	23%	0%
Montana	51%	51%	0%
Nebraska	55%	55%	0%
Nevada	30%	138%	138%
New Hampshire	59%	138%	138%
New Jersey	31%	138%	138%
New Mexico	46%	138%	138%
New York	92%	138%	138%
North Carolina	45%	45%	0%
North Dakota	53%	138%	138%
Ohio	90%	138%	138%
Oklahoma ⁶	46%	46%	0%
Oregon	37%	138%	138%
Pennsylvania	33%	138%	138%
Rhode Island	116%	138%	138%
South Carolina	67%	67%	0%
South Dakota	53%	53%	0%
Tennessee	103%	103%	0%
Texas	19%	19%	0%
Utah ⁷	46%	46%	0%
Vermont ⁸	46%	138%	138%
Virginia	45%	45%	0%
Washington	50%	138%	138%
West Virginia	19%	138%	138%
Wisconsin ⁹	100%	100%	100%
Wyoming	58%	58%	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, 2015.

Table presents rules in effect as of January 1, 2015.

TABLE 1 NOTES

1. Eligibility levels are based on 2014 federal poverty levels (FPLs). The FPL for a family of three in 2014 was \$19,790. January 2015 income limits reflect MAGI-converted income standards, and include a disregard equal to five percentage points of the FPL. In some states, eligibility limits for Section 1931 parents are based on a dollar threshold, and values listed represent the FPL equivalents calculated from these dollar limits.
2. This table reflects state decisions on the Medicaid expansion under the ACA. As of January 1, 2015, 27 states (AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, HI, IL, IA, KY, MA, MD, MI, MN, ND, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, VT, WA, and WV) and DC had adopted the Medicaid expansion. For more information, see Kaiser Family Foundation, “Status of State Action on the Medicaid Expansion Decision” available at: <http://kff.org/health-reform/state-indicator/state-activity-around-expanding-medicaid-under-the-affordable-care-act/>. Arkansas, Iowa, Michigan, and Pennsylvania have approved Section 1115 waivers for their Medicaid expansions.
3. Indiana provides more limited coverage to parents and childless adults through its Healthy Indiana Plan Section 1115 waiver program. The program currently covers adults with incomes up to 100% FPL. The state has a pending waiver amendment with CMS to increase eligibility to adults with incomes up to 138% in 2015.
4. Massachusetts also provides subsidies to parents and childless adults with incomes above 133% FPL and up to 300% FPL to purchase Marketplace coverage through its ConnectorCare program. In addition, HIV positive individuals with incomes between 133% and 200% FPL, uninsured individuals with breast or cervical cancer with incomes between 133% and 250% FPL, and individuals who work for a small employer and purchase ESI are eligible for coverage or premium assistance through MassHealth (Medicaid).
5. Minnesota received approval to implement a Basic Health Program (BHP) established by the ACA in December 2014 and transferred coverage for Medicaid enrollees with incomes between 138 and 200% FPL to the BHP as of January 1, 2015.
6. 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.
7. In Utah, adults with incomes up to 150% FPL are eligible for coverage of primary care services under the Primary Care Network Section 1115 waiver program; enrollment is closed. The state also provides premium assistance for employer-sponsored coverage to working adults with incomes up to 200% FPL under the Utah Premium Partnership (UPP) Health Insurance Section 1115 waiver program.
8. Vermont 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 incomes up to 300% FPL.
9. Wisconsin amended its Medicaid state plan and existing Section 1115 waiver to cover adults up to 100% FPL in Medicaid but did not adopt the ACA Medicaid expansion.