

TABLE 10. Medicaid Income Eligibility Levels as a Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level for Non-Aged, Non-Disabled, Non-Pregnant Adults by State, January 2014

States are required to provide Medicaid coverage for parents (and their dependent children), at a minimum, at their 1996 Aid to Families with Dependent Children eligibility levels. Under regular Medicaid state plan rules, states may opt to cover additional parents (via Section 1931 of the Social Security Act) and other adults under age 65 who are not pregnant, not eligible for Medicare, and have incomes at or below 138 percent of the federal poverty level (via Section 1902(a)(10)(A)(i)(VIII) of the Social Security Act). States may also provide coverage under Section 1115 waivers, which allow them to operate their Medicaid programs without regard to certain statutory requirements. As noted in this table, the covered benefits under these waivers may be more limited than those provided under regular state plan rules and may not be available to all individuals at the income levels shown.

State	Parents of Dependent Children ¹	Other Adults ²	Medicaid Expansion State ³
Alabama	18%	—	No
Alaska	136	— ⁴	No
Arizona	138	138%	Yes
Arkansas	138	138	Yes
California	138	138	Yes
Colorado	138	138	Yes
Connecticut	201	138	Yes
Delaware	138	138	Yes
District of Columbia	221	215	Yes
Florida	36	— ⁴	No
Georgia	41	—	No
Hawaii	138	138	Yes
Idaho	29 ⁵	— ⁶	No
Illinois	138	138	Yes
Indiana	25 ⁵	— ⁶	No
Iowa	138	138	Yes
Kansas	38	—	No
Kentucky	138	138	Yes
Louisiana	24 ⁵	— ⁶	No
Maine	105	— ^{4,6}	No
Maryland	138	138	Yes
Massachusetts	138	138 ⁴	Yes
Michigan	138	138	Yes ⁷
Minnesota	205	205	Yes
Mississippi	29	—	No
Missouri	24 ⁵	— ⁶	No
Montana	53	— ⁶	No
Nebraska	64	—	No
Nevada	138	138	Yes

TABLE 10, Continued

State	Parents of Dependent Children ¹	Other Adults ²	Medicaid Expansion State ³
New Hampshire	75%	—	No
New Jersey	138	138%	Yes
New Mexico	138	138	Yes
New York	138	138 ⁴	Yes
North Carolina	51	— ⁴	No
North Dakota	138	138	Yes
Ohio	138	138	Yes
Oklahoma	48 ⁵	— ⁶	No
Oregon	138	138	Yes
Pennsylvania	38	— ⁴	No
Rhode Island	138	138	Yes
South Carolina	67	—	No
South Dakota	64	—	No
Tennessee	111	—	No
Texas	20	—	No
Utah	56 ⁵	— ⁶	No
Vermont	138	138	Yes
Virginia	54	—	No
Washington	138	138	Yes
West Virginia	138	138	Yes
Wisconsin	95 ⁵	100	No
Wyoming	62	—	No

Notes: In 2014, 100 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) in the lower 48 states and the District of Columbia is \$11,670 for an individual and \$4,060 for each additional family member. For additional information, see MACStats Table 19. When determining Medicaid and CHIP eligibility prior to 2014, states had the flexibility to disregard income sources and amounts of their choosing. Beginning in 2014, uniform modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) rules must be used to determine Medicaid and CHIP eligibility for most non-disabled children and adults under age 65, including the groups shown in this table. As a result, states are now required to use MAGI-converted eligibility levels that account for the change in income-counting rules. The eligibility levels shown in this table reflect these MAGI-converted levels plus a mandatory income disregard equal to 5 percent FPL that effectively raises eligibility levels by 5 percentage points. Under federal regulations, the 5 percent disregard applies to an individual's determination of eligibility for Medicaid and CHIP overall, rather than for particular eligibility groups within Medicaid or CHIP. All information is based on state decisions as of February 26, 2014.

- 1 In states that use dollar amounts rather than percentages of the FPL to determine eligibility for parents, those amounts were converted to a percent of the FPL for 2013, and the highest percentage was selected to reflect eligibility level for the group.
- 2 Includes coverage under the new adult group (Section 1902(a)(10)(A)(i)(VIII) of the Social Security Act) for individuals under age 65 who are not pregnant, not eligible for Medicare, and have incomes at or below 138 percent FPL.
- 3 Medicaid expansion states are those that have opted to cover adults under Section 1902(a)(10)(A)(i)(VIII) of the Social Security Act.
- 4 The state covers some 19- and 20-year-olds at income levels not shown in the table: Alaska (129 percent FPL), Florida (31 percent FPL), Maine (156 percent FPL), Massachusetts (150 percent FPL), New York (150 percent FPL), North Carolina (46 percent FPL), and Pennsylvania (33 percent FPL).
- 5 Reflects parent coverage under the Medicaid state plan. The state has some additional coverage above state plan eligibility standards through a Section 1115 demonstration or a pending demonstration proposal. The demonstration includes limitations on eligibility or benefits, is not offered to all residents of the state, or includes an enrollment cap.
- 6 The state has a Section 1115 demonstration or a pending demonstration proposal that provides Medicaid coverage to some low-income adults. The demonstration includes limitations on eligibility or benefits, is not offered to all residents of the state, or includes an enrollment cap.
- 7 Michigan has a Medicaid expansion as of April 1, 2014.

Source: MACPAC communication with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) and MACPAC analysis of CMS, *State Medicaid and CHIP income eligibility standards effective January 1, 2014 (For MAGI groups, based on state decisions as of February 26, 2014)*.