An official website of the United States government

Here's how you know ✓

Medicaid & CHIP

Medicaid expansion & what it means for you

Some states have expanded their Medicaid programs to cover all people with household incomes below a certain level. Others haven't.

Whether you qualify for Medicaid coverage depends partly on whether your state has expanded its program.

- In all states: You can qualify for Medicaid based on income, household size, disability, family status, and other factors. Eligibility rules differ between states.
- In states that have expanded Medicaid coverage: You can qualify based on your income alone. If your household income is below 133% of the federal poverty level, you qualify. (Because of the way this is calculated, it turns out to be 138% of the federal poverty level. A few states use a different income limit.)

See if you qualify for Medicaid in your state based on income alone

Find out if your state is expanding Medicaid and if you qualify based only on your household income. We'll also tell you if you qualify for savings on a health insurance plan instead.

If your income is low and your state hasn't expanded Medicaid

If your state hasn't expanded Medicaid, your income is below the federal poverty level, and you don't qualify for Medicaid under your state's current rules, you won't qualify for either health insurance savings program: Medicaid coverage or savings on a private health plan bought through the Marketplace.

Find out why

Note: If your income is at or below 150% of the federal poverty level, you may be able to enroll in or change Marketplace coverage through a new Special Enrollment Period. See if you can get health coverage.

Apply for Medicaid coverage, even if your state hasn't expanded

Even if your state hasn't expanded Medicaid and it looks like your income is below the level to qualify for financial help with a Marketplace plan, you should fill out a Marketplace application.

Each state has coverage options that could work for you – particularly if you have children, are pregnant, or have a disability. And when you provide more detailed income information you may fall into the range to save.

Learn how to apply for Medicaid.

If you don't qualify for either Medicaid or Marketplace savings

- You can get care at a nearby community health center. The health care law has
 expanded funding to community health centers, which provide primary care for
 millions of Americans. These centers provide services on a sliding scale based on your
 income. Check how to get low-cost care in your community.
- You may qualify for a "Catastrophic" health plan. If you're under 30 years old, you can enroll in a "Catastrophic" plan. If you're 30 or older and want to enroll in a "Catastrophic" plan, you must claim an exemption to qualify. Learn more about Catastrophic plans.
- If your expected yearly income increases so it's between 100% and 400% of the federal poverty level (FPL), you become eligible for a Marketplace plan with advance payments of the premium tax credit (APTC). If your income increases to above 400% FPL, you may still qualify for savings. You'll find out for sure when you submit an application. In these cases and if your income is at or below 150% FPL, you may qualify for a Special Enrollment Period that allows you to enroll in a Marketplace plan any time of year. You must contact the Marketplace Call Center within 60 days from the date your income changed. When you call, you'll need to attest that you:
 - Weren't eligible for Medicaid when you first applied because you live in a state that hasn't expanded Medicaid
 - Weren't eligible for a Marketplace plan with tax credits when you first applied because your income was too low

 Had an increase in expected yearly income that now qualifies you for a Marketplace plan with tax credits

Register to vote

If you would like to register to vote, you can get information about resources for your state through <u>Vote.gov</u>.

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