

### **MEDICAID HOUSEHOLD RULES**

# **Summary of Medicaid Household Rules**

FOR MEDICAID ELIGIBILTY BASED ON MODIFIED ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME (MAGI) RULES

#### If an individual is a: Tax Filer Not Claimed as a Dependent **Tax Dependent Non-Filer / Non-Dependent** Individual's household is: Individual's household is: For individuals age 19 and above, household is: · Household of the tax filer claiming individual as a dependent Individual plus: Tax filer plus: → Spouse (if living with the individual) $\rightarrow$ Spouse → Children under age 19\* (if living with the individual) → All persons whom tax filer expects to claim as a dependent **EXCEPTIONS** (apply the rules for non-filers) For individuals under age 19\*, household is: Tax dependents not a child of the taxpayer Individual plus: Individuals under 19\* living with both parents not expected to → Siblings under 19 file a joint return → Parents (including step-parents) → Children living with the individual Individuals under 19\* claimed as tax dependent by noncustodial parents

\*States can extend the age limit to include individuals under 21 who are full-time students

#### Notes:

- ▶ For married couples filing jointly, each spouse is considered a tax filer.
- Married couples living together are always in each other's household regardless of how they file.
- When determining the household of a pregnant person, they are counted as themselves plus the number of children they are expecting. When determining the household for individuals whose household includes a pregnant person (but the applicant themselves is not pregnant), states can count the pregnant person as 1, 2, or one plus the number of children the pregnant person is expecting.
- MAGI household and income rules do not apply to seniors eligible for Medicaid or people eligible for Medicaid due to a disability.



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