A GUIDE TO UNDERSTANDING, GETTING AND USING HEALTH INSURANCE

The ABC’s of Health Insurance
At any age, and every level of personal health, health care costs should be something you take seriously. That is what health insurance is about — covering the expenses that come with PREVENTING ILLNESS and STAYING HEALTHY, and being prepared for the worst that could happen.

Many people don’t think about health insurance until they need it. By doing some research and MAKING GOOD CHOICES ahead of time, you can save time and money down the road.

Even if you are in GOOD HEALTH, you will need to use the health care system at some point in your life. You never know when an accident may happen or when you will get sick and need to see a doctor. Health insurance provides you with an affordable way to GET MEDICAL CARE when you need it.

It also PROTECTS YOU and your family from the high cost of health care. The cost of even routine care can quickly add up, while the cost of care for a major illness or injury can be devastating. Many people don’t think about health insurance until they need it. By doing some research and MAKING GOOD CHOICES ahead of time, you can save time and money down the road.

Health insurance is a contract between you and your insurance company. You buy a plan, and the company agrees to pay part of your medical costs when you get sick or hurt.

If you have health insurance you can: Go to the doctor for preventive services and get the care you need to stay healthy; Be treated sooner if you or one of your family members get sick or diagnosed with a condition; and avoid having the condition worsen.

What if I don’t get health coverage?

If you don’t have health coverage, you have to pay the full cost of all of your medical expenses. This can mean costs of $50 for a flu shot, $30,000 for a 3-day hospitalization, or hundreds of thousands of dollars for comprehensive cancer care.

What does the Affordable Care Act do?

Makes health care more affordable

Improves the quality of care

Expands access to health care

Creates an on-line marketplace to apply for free or low-cost health insurance

What does health insurance cover?

All new health insurance plans offer coverage for the following:

- Doctor visits
- Trips to the ER
- Prescription drugs
- Maternity care
- Preventive services
HEALTH INSURANCE PROTECTS YOU FROM HIGH COSTS

Did you know the average cost of a 3-day hospital stay is $30,000? Or that fixed a broken leg can cost up to $35,000? Having health coverage can help protect you from high, unexpected costs like these.

PROTECT YOUR FUTURE

You protect yourself and your family from financial losses when you purchase health insurance. A trip to the hospital can be much more costly than you might expect.

AVERAGE HOSPITAL COST IN WASHINGTON AND NATIONALLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONDITION</th>
<th>WA. STATE</th>
<th>NATIONAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>$23,049</td>
<td>$24,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>$16,989</td>
<td>$18,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Failure</td>
<td>$16,896</td>
<td>$18,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chest Pain</td>
<td>$19,238</td>
<td>$18,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Breathing Difficulty</td>
<td>$17,952</td>
<td>$19,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehydration and Nutrition Disorders</td>
<td>$17,854</td>
<td>$19,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary Tract Infection</td>
<td>$19,583</td>
<td>$20,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemia and Related Disorders</td>
<td>$18,826</td>
<td>$21,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unblock Heart Artery</td>
<td>$71,453</td>
<td>$66,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fusion of Back Vertebrae</td>
<td>$117,430</td>
<td>$96,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Surgery Without Fusion</td>
<td>$29,851</td>
<td>$32,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hip or Knee Replacement</td>
<td>$56,488</td>
<td>$52,249</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average cost of a trip to the emergency room for an adult is about $700, not including any tests or hospitalization, which may increase the bill to over $1,000.

HOW MUCH WOULD IT COST?

Below is a list of injuries and what it could cost without insurance:

- Dehydration and Nutrition Disorders: $17,854
- Heart Failure: $16,896
- Back Surgery without Fusion: $29,851
- Fusion for Back Vertebrae: $117,430
- Hip or Knee Replacement: $56,488

The average cost of a hospital visit is $1,233, regardless of insurance. This is 40% higher than what the average American pays in monthly rent.


Important: These billing and payment data are not indicators of clinical quality and should not be viewed as such.
One of the key benefits of health insurance is access to a large network of doctors and hospitals, as well as other resources to help you stay healthy. Other benefits of health insurance include:

**KEY BENEFITS**

**PEACE OF MIND**
Health insurance protects you from risk of unexpected medical bills

**NO DENIALS**
You can’t be denied coverage because of a pre-existing or chronic condition

**QUALITY CARE**
Being a member of a coordinated health plan may get you better quality care

**FREE PREVENTIVE CARE**
Full coverage for proven preventive measures such as checkups and immunizations

**HEALTH INSURANCE HAS CHANGED**

Health is the most valuable asset of all. With a good health insurance plan, you help protect the health and financial future of you and your family for a lifetime.

With the new opportunities to get insurance that you can afford, it doesn’t make sense to take a risk and go without insurance.

The Affordable Care Act puts laws in place for comprehensive health insurance reform. This includes:

**BENEFITS FOR WOMEN**
Providing insurance options, covering preventive services and lowering costs.

**YOUNG ADULT COVERAGE**
Coverage available to children up to age 26.

**ELIMINATING DENIALS**
Insurance companies cannot deny you coverage or charge you more if you have a pre-existing condition.

**HOLDING INSURANCE COMPANIES ACCOUNTABLE**
Insurance companies must justify any premium increase of 10% or more before the rate takes effect.

**ESSENTIAL HEALTH BENEFITS**

Essential health benefits are a set of 10 health care services that all plans must cover. Some benefits are free. Some may have copays and co-insurance.

1. Doctor visits and hospital stays
2. Trips to the emergency room
3. Care before and after your baby is born
4. Mental health and substance use treatment services
5. Prescription drugs
6. Services and devices to help you recover if you get injured, or have a disability or chronic condition
7. Lab tests
8. Preventive services including counseling, screenings and vaccination
9. Management of a chronic disease, like diabetes or asthma
10. Pediatric care
Depending on how much you earn, you could get financial help. Free and low-cost coverage is available. Tax credits help lower the cost of your health insurance.

- Tax credits are applied directly to the premium payment at the time you enroll into insurance. You do not need to wait until you file taxes at the end of the year to get tax credits.
- Tax credits are paid by the federal government directly to the health plan that you choose through Washington Healthplanfinder.

This option may be available for people who:

1. Make between 138% and 400% of the Federal Poverty Level
2. Don’t have insurance through work or another government program
3. Are a U.S. citizen or a legal resident
4. Do not file a Married Filing Separately tax return

You might qualify for lower costs at the doctor’s office too. This is called “cost sharing reductions” and means you could pay less for things like doctor’s visits, lab tests, and drugs.

If you qualify for lower costs at the doctor’s office, you must sign up for a Silver plan to get the savings.

WASHINGTON APPLE HEALTH EXPANSION

Washington Apple Health eligibility may be available for people who:

- Make 138% or less of the federal poverty level
- Are younger than 65
- Are U.S. citizens or meet the five-year legal resident requirement

THE NUMBERS:

INDIVIDUAL

- Nelly receives an annual tax credit of $12,000 for health insurance.
- She chose a health plan with a premium of $455 per month.
- Nelly uses $300 of her tax credit per month to lower the amount of her premium from $455 to $155.

- Income: $1,900 per month
- Plan cost: $455 per month
- Tax credit: $300 per month
- Nelly’s portion: $155 per month

FAMILY

- The Smith family receives an annual tax credit of $12,000 for health insurance.
- They chose a health plan with a premium of $1,450 per month.
- The family uses $1,000 of their tax credit per month to lower the cost of their month premium from $1,450 to $450.

- Income: $2,900 per month
- Plan cost: $1,450 per month
- Tax credit: $1,000 per month
- Smith family: $450 per month

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) pays the monthly tax credit to the individual or family’s health insurance carrier. The individual or family pays their portion of the monthly premium to their insurance company directly.
Picking a health insurance plan doesn’t have to be complicated. Part of making the best choice is knowing what questions to ask. Use this list to compare health insurance plans before making your decision.

- How much is the premium?
- Do you need to select a primary care physician (PCP)?
- Is your current doctor part of the plan’s provider network?
- Do you need a written referral to see a specialist?
- How easy is it to change doctors?
- Is there a deductible?
- Is there co-insurance?
- Will you have a co-payment?
- How does the plan handle visits to the emergency room?
- Are hospitalization and major medical expenses covered?
- Does the policy have visit limits for specific services?

“Is there a waiting period before you’re fully covered?”

“Do you need additional coverage, such as dental, or vision?”

“Are you expecting any major medical expenses for the following year (for example, having a baby)?”

“What is the plan’s annual individual (or family) out-of-pocket expense limit? What costs are included in the out-of-pocket expense limit?”

“What do your friends, family and doctors say about the insurance company you are considering?”
WHAT IS WASHINGTON HEALTHPLANFINDER?

Washington Healthplanfinder is the on-line place for people and small businesses to find, compare and sign up for Qualified Health Plans.

Qualified Health Plans are certified to have certain benefits that are of great value to your overall health care.

Washington Healthplanfinder offers people in Washington State tax credits to reduce the cost of monthly premiums.

Washington Healthplanfinder offers customer support on-line, by phone or in-person.

Use Washington Healthplanfinder to find an insurance broker or navigator in your area for help.

HOW TO USE WAHEALTHPLANFINDER.ORG

You can apply on Washington Healthplanfinder using our on-line application. Washington Healthplanfinder will guide you through the process step-by-step.

1. BROWSE
   Find and compare health plans available in your area. You can get estimated prices by providing your age, tobacco use and estimated income. You will get a list of plan options and estimated premium costs.

2. APPLY
   Enter more detailed information (for example: tax filing information, income sources) to see your eligibility for financial help, Washington Apple Health (Medicaid) and/or a Qualified Health Plan.

3. SELECT
   Choose and enroll in a Qualified Health Plan that is right for you and your family.

4. FINALIZE
   Once you reach the end of the application process, if you are eligible for a Qualified Health Plan you will select and confirm your plan. About a week later, you will get your first premium bill in the mail. If you are eligible for Washington Apple Health (Medicaid), your coverage is FREE. You will receive your ID card from your insurance company in the mail.
When you begin the application for free and low-cost health insurance, you’ll need to provide some basic household information. Use the checklist below to help you get prepared.

**CHECKLIST TO APPLY FOR FREE AND LOW-COST HEALTH INSURANCE**

**LEGAL NAMES AND BIRTHDATES FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS APPLYING FOR COVERAGE**

**ID NUMBERS SUCH AS SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS OR IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS**
Have these available for anyone in your household applying for coverage.

**INCOME AND TAX FILING STATUS INFORMATION**
This may include previous year’s tax return, pay stubs or W-2 forms. Be sure to have this information for anyone in your household applying for coverage.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**
Information about health insurance available to your family such as Medicare, TriCare or job-based coverage.

**HOW HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE WORKS**

**PREMIUM**
Your premium is the amount you pay each month for your health plan. You must pay your premium even if you do not receive any health care services.

**DEDUCTIBLE**
The amount you will spend on your health care before your health plan starts to pay some of your health care costs. The deductible is one of the ways you share the cost of your care with your health plan.

Your deductible amount starts over at the beginning of every calendar year.

**CO-PAY**
A co-pay is a fixed amount you pay for a covered health care service. Services like a regular doctor’s visit or filling a prescription will normally have a co-pay. Your co-pay is due at the time you receive the service.

**CO-INSURANCE**
Co-insurance is your share of the cost of a covered health care service. You start to pay co-insurance after you have paid your health plan’s deductible. Co-insurance is just one of the ways you will share the cost of your health care with your health plan.
Insurance coverage PROTECTS you from high medical costs two ways:

**OUT-OF-POCKET MAXIMUM**
This is the total amount you’ll have to pay if you get sick. For example, if your plan has a $3,000 out-of-pocket maximum, once you pay $3,000 in deductible, co-insurance, and co-payments the plan will pay for any covered care above that amount for the rest of the year.

**NO YEARLY OR LIFETIME LIMITS**
Health plans through Washington Healthplanfinder can’t put dollar limits on how much they’ll spend each year or over your lifetime to cover essential health benefits. After you’ve reached your out-of-pocket maximum, your insurance company must pay for all of your covered medical care with no limit.

People without health insurance have to pay the full cost of their health care. This can sometimes lead people without coverage into deep debt or even into bankruptcy.

**HOW DOES NOT HAVING INSURANCE AFFECT ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE?**
People without health insurance coverage have worse access to care than people who are insured. Studies find that the uninsured are less likely than those with insurance to receive preventive care and services for major health conditions and chronic diseases.