

Access Provisions in the Affordable Care Act

Lynn A. Blewett, Ph.D.

Professor, Division of Health Policy and Management, University of Minnesota School of Public Health

Interdisciplinary Women's Health Lecture Series October 17th, 2012

Minneapolis, Minnesota

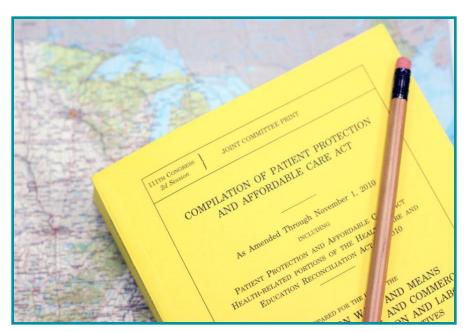
University of Minnesota

School of Public Health

www.sph.umn.edu

Overview

- I. Focus on the ACA Access Expansion
- 2. Medicaid Expansion
- 3. Health Insurance Exchange
- 4. Who will gain coverage
- 5. What's next





55-64
Dependent Reinsurance

Small Employer

Care yer Coverage

High Tax Risk Credit

Early Pool

Medicaid

Bridge to Reform:

Expanding

Coverage

✓ Exchange

✓ Mandate

✓ No preexisting condition exclusions

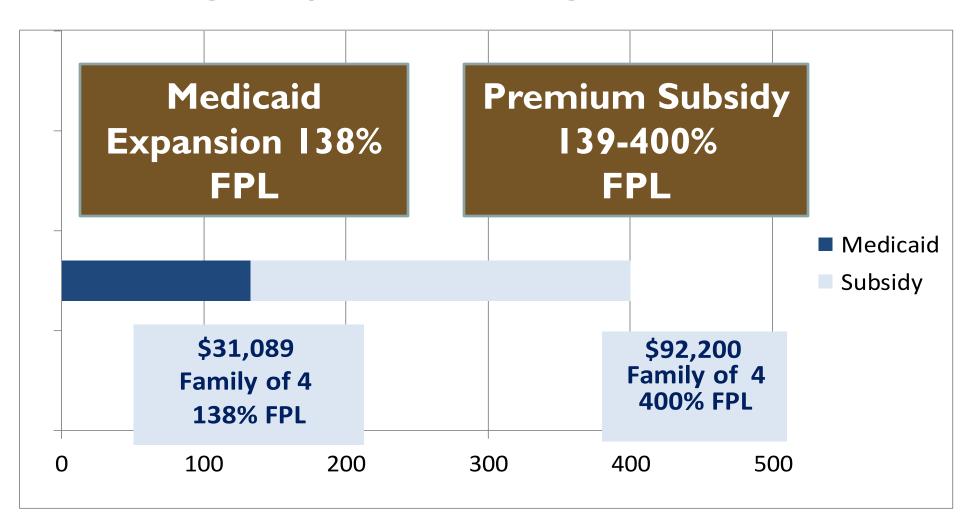
✓ No rating on gender or health

✓ No annual limits

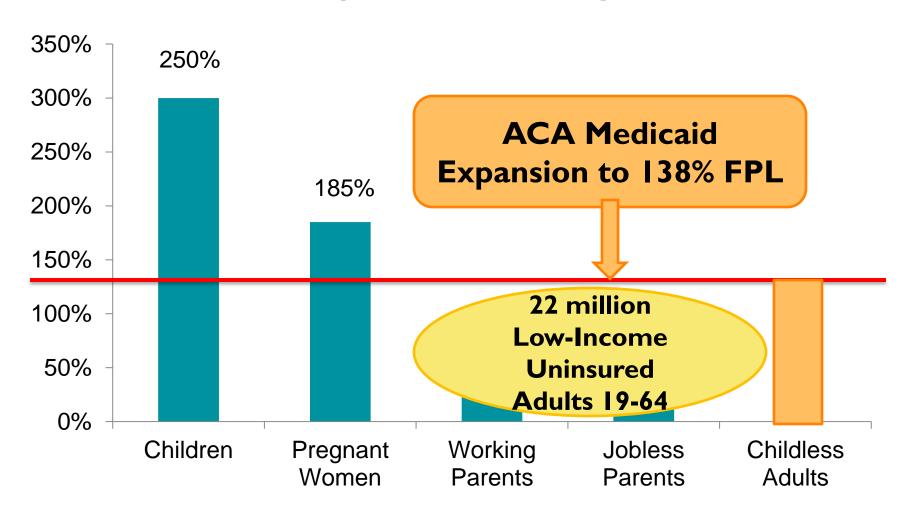
2014

2010

Coverage Expansion Categories



ACA Access Expansion Categories



Source: Based on the results of a national survey conducted by the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured and the Georgetown University Center for Children and Families, 2012.

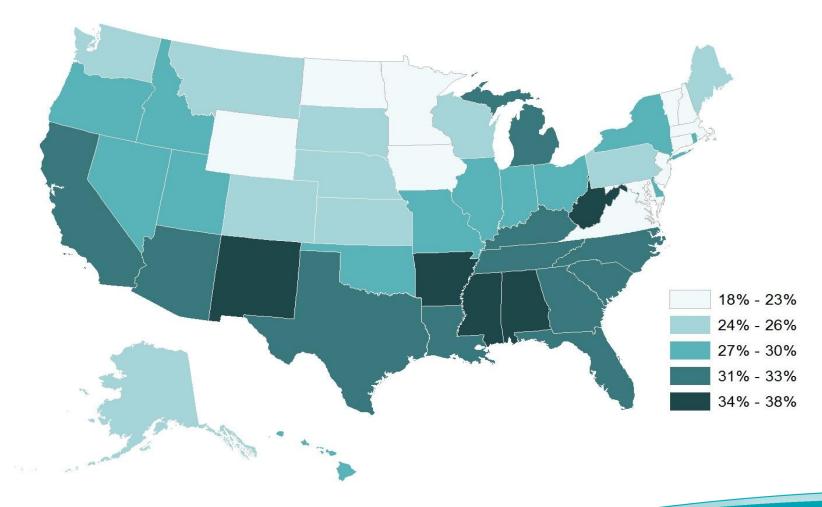


Medicaid Expansion-Income Eligibility

- Eligibility based on income only
 - -No asset test
 - No categorical requirements (e.g., pregnant, parent or disabled)
- Income based on Modified Adjusted
 Gross Income (MAGI) -- Based on IRS
 Tax Definition

Variation Across States

Percent of non-elderly adults eligible* for the 2014 Medicaid expansion



Eligibility based only on health insurance unit income at or below 138% of poverty.
 Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2010



Enrollment in the Medicaid Expansion will Vary By State

The following are differences across states that will affect enrollment:

- Medicaid expansion is now optional for state
- Current Medicaid enrollment and eligibility
- Current Levels of Private Coverage
- Levels of outreach and enrollment activities
- Attitudes toward government programs

Covering the Cost of Expansion

 Percent of costs covered by Federal Medicaid expansion purchasing in the exchange:

Year	Percent of Costs
2014-2016	100%
2017	95%
2018	94%
2019	93%
2020+	90%

Individual Mandate - 2014

- Individuals are required to maintain minimum essential coverage for themselves and their dependents.
- Those who do not meet the mandate will be required to pay a penalty for each month of noncompliance:

Average annual penalty starts at \$674 for average US citizen

Exchange Basics

- What is an Exchange under the ACA?
 - A web-based marketplace
 - Organizes information health insurance coverage options
 - Provides comparison across plans with respect to premiums, cost-sharing, coverage and quality ratings
 - Consumers can select and enroll in coverage through the Exchange

Target Population for Exchange

- Those who purchase in coverage in the individual and small group market
 - <50 employees

 Don't have same leverage as large employers when purchasing coverage

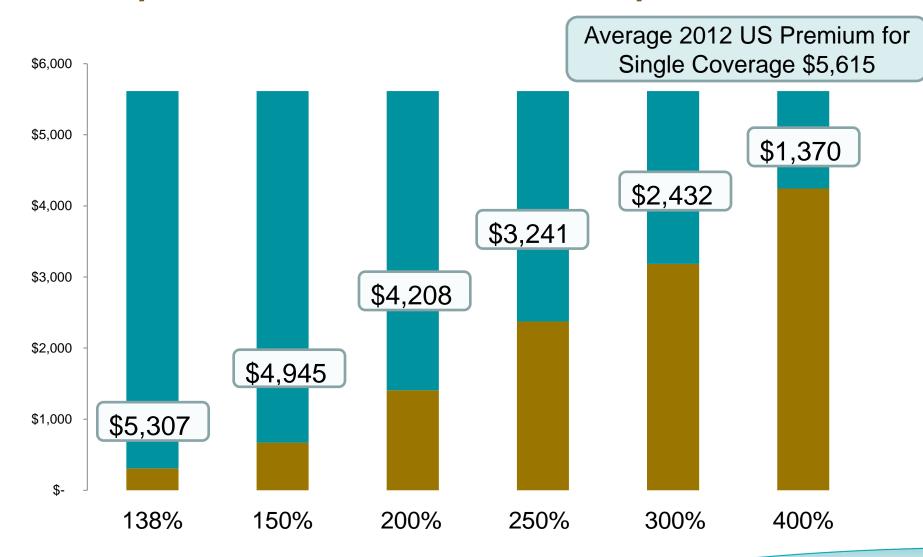
 Apx 12% of MN population gets coverage in these market now

Exemptions to the Individual Mandate

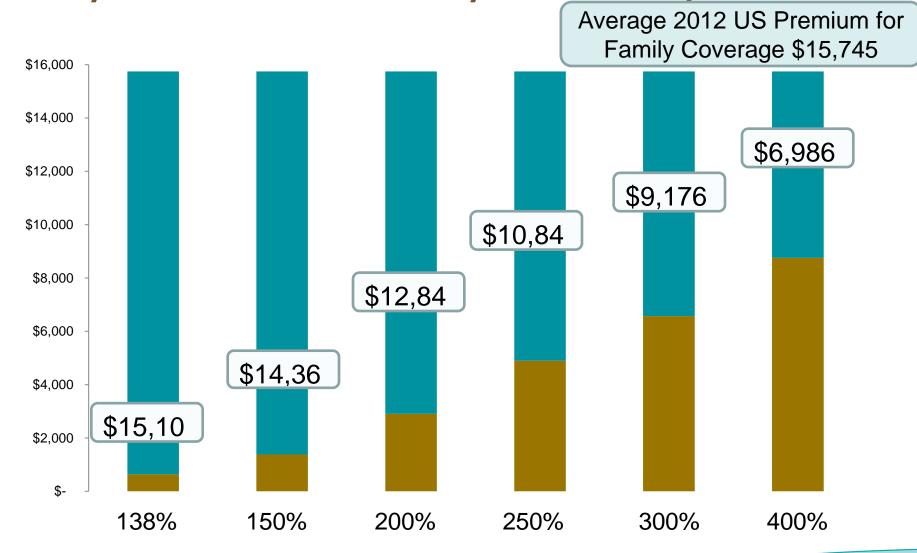
- Financial hardship
- Religious objections
- American Indians and Alaska Natives
- Incarcerated individuals
- Those for whom the lowest cost plan option exceeds 8% of income, and
- Those whose income is below the tax filing threshold

And the Undocumented

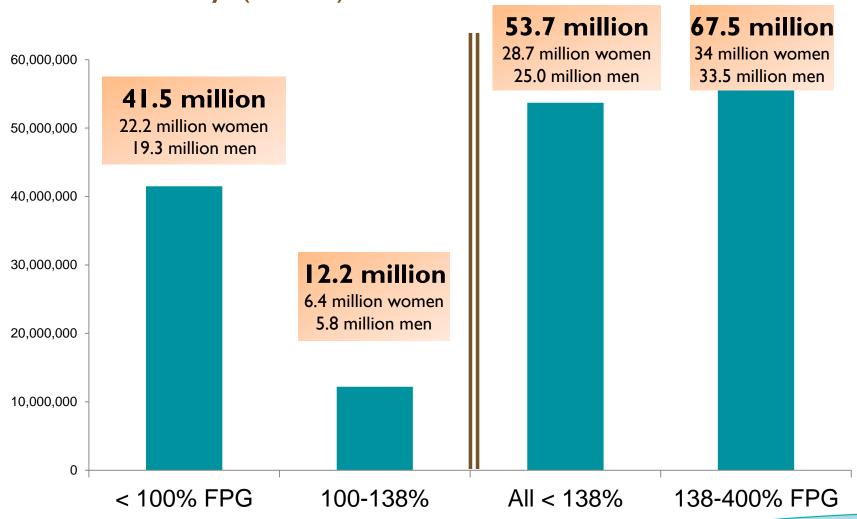
Subsidy Amount for Individual by FPL



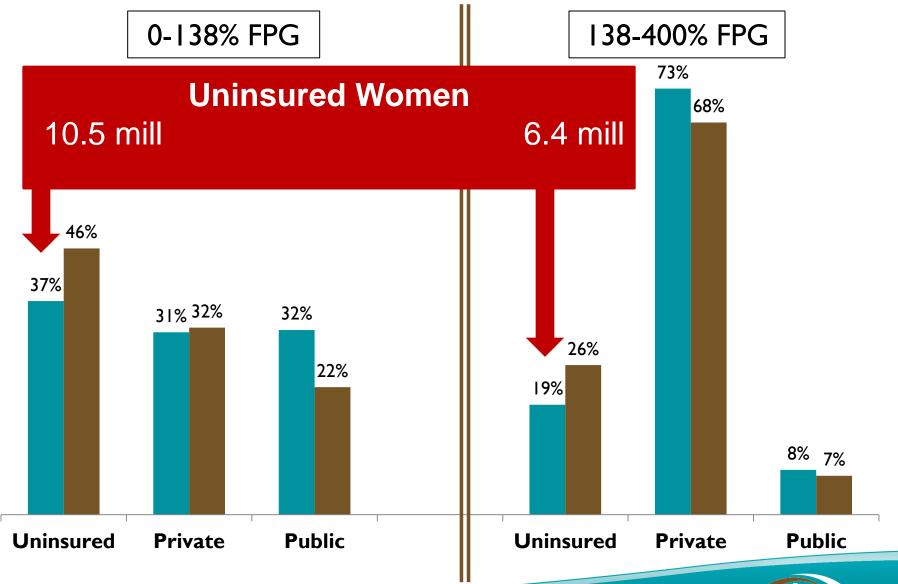
Subsidy Amount for Family of Four by FPL



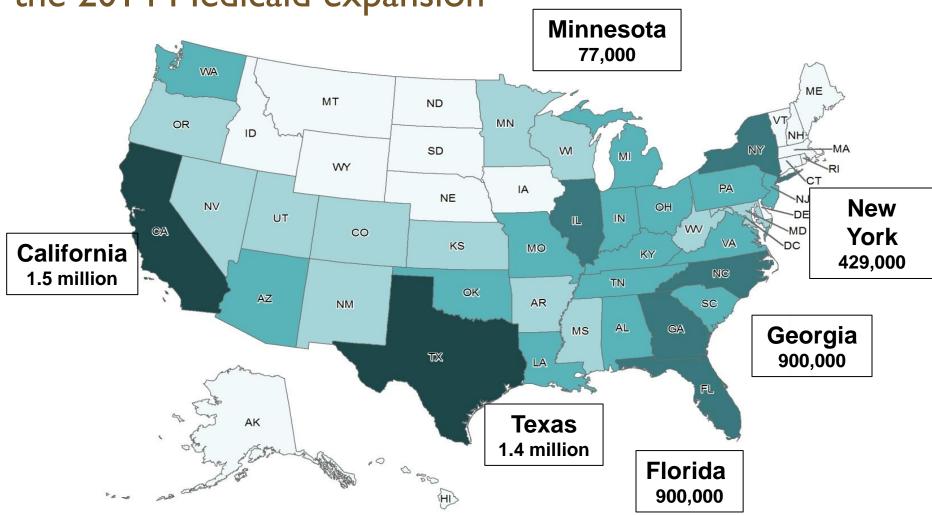
Who are we talking about? Non-Elderly (19-65) Low- and Middle-Income Adults



Women vs. Men



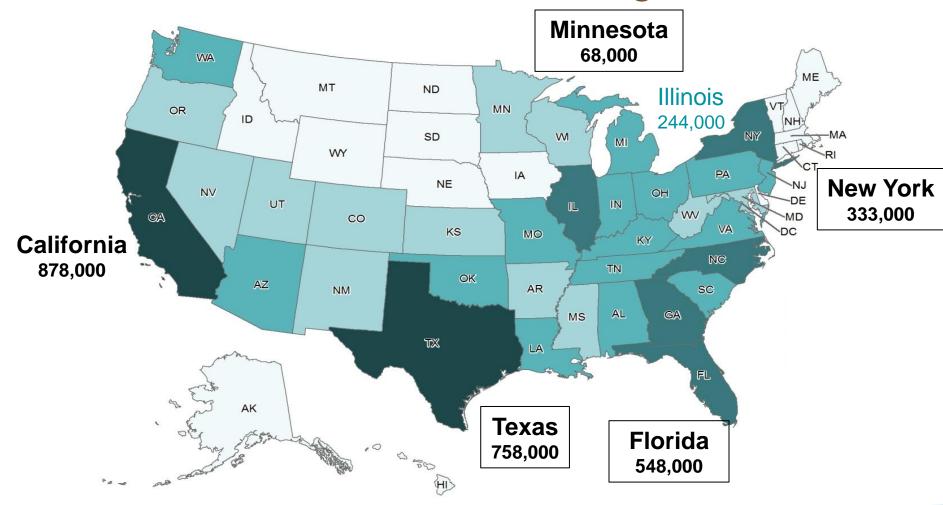
10.5 million uninsured, non-elderly women eligible* for the 2014 Medicaid expansion



Eligibility based only on health insurance unit income at or below 138% of poverty.
 Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2010



6.4 million uninsured, non-elderly women eligible* for the 2014 Premium Subsidies in Exchange



Eligibility based only on health insurance unit income between 138 % and 400% of poverty.
 Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2010



US World News and Report 2012

- Reviewed nearly 6,000 health insurance plans marketed to individuals and families across US
- Out of 285 plans in Minnesota, no coverage for
 - Labor and delivery in 195 (apx 70%),
 - Mental health services in 170, and
 - Specialty drugs in 80
- The median deductible in Minnesota \$5,000, five times as high as in Massachusetts

Essential Benefits in the ACA

- Ambulatory patient services
- Emergency services
- Hospitalization
- Maternity and newborn care
- Mental health and substance use disorder services, including behavioral health treatment
- Prescription drugs
- Rehabilitative and habilitative services and devices
- Laboratory services
- Preventive and wellness services and chronic disease management, and
- Pediatric services, including oral and vision care



Summary Points

- Access expansion of the ACA is targeted to a very small segment of the population
 - Those with low incomes
 - Those without employer-sponsored insurance
 - Small employers
- Concern for current products both in costs and benefits covered
- ACA –no pre-existing condition limitations, required coverage of maternity and child birth

Resources

- SHADAC Data Center
- http://www.shadac.org/datacenter
- SHADAC Policy Brief, Predicting the Effects of the Affordable Care Act: A
 Comparative Analysis of Health Policy Microsimulation Models
- http://bit.ly/shadac12
- Sign up for SHADAC newsletter
- http://www.shadac.org/content/stay-updated
- State Health Access Data Assistance Center. 2012. "Defining "Family" for Studies of Health Insurance Coverage." Issue Brief #27. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota. http://www.shadac.org/publications/defining-family-studies-health-insurance-coverage



Sign up to receive our newsletter and updates at www.shadac.org



University of Minnesota

School of Public Health

ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON FOUNDATION
40 YEARS OF IMPROVING HEALTH
AND HEALTH CARE