

Medicaid: Expanded and Still Uninsured


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Coverage of Social Benefits'
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Agenda

- Background and Context
- Research Question
- Literature and Hypotheses
- Data and Methodology
- Results
- Conclusion



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Research Question

Under what conditions do individuals, who are newly-eligible for Medicaid continue to be uninsured?



Patient Protection & Affordable Care Act

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About Medicaid

- Medicaid is single largest source for health care coverage in the US. it currently covers about 64 million Americans.
- Medicaid is a joint program (federal and state) that pays for health and medical services for families with low-incomes.
- In 2018, the total Medicaid outlays (federal and state) were \$406 billion. And about 5 percent went to administrative costs.

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Changes to Medicaid

1965

Signed into law by President Johnson

1972 - 1991

Medicaid expansions:
To the disabled;
pregnant women with infants (>1) & with low incomes;
Children (>18) with low incomes (100% FPL)

1996

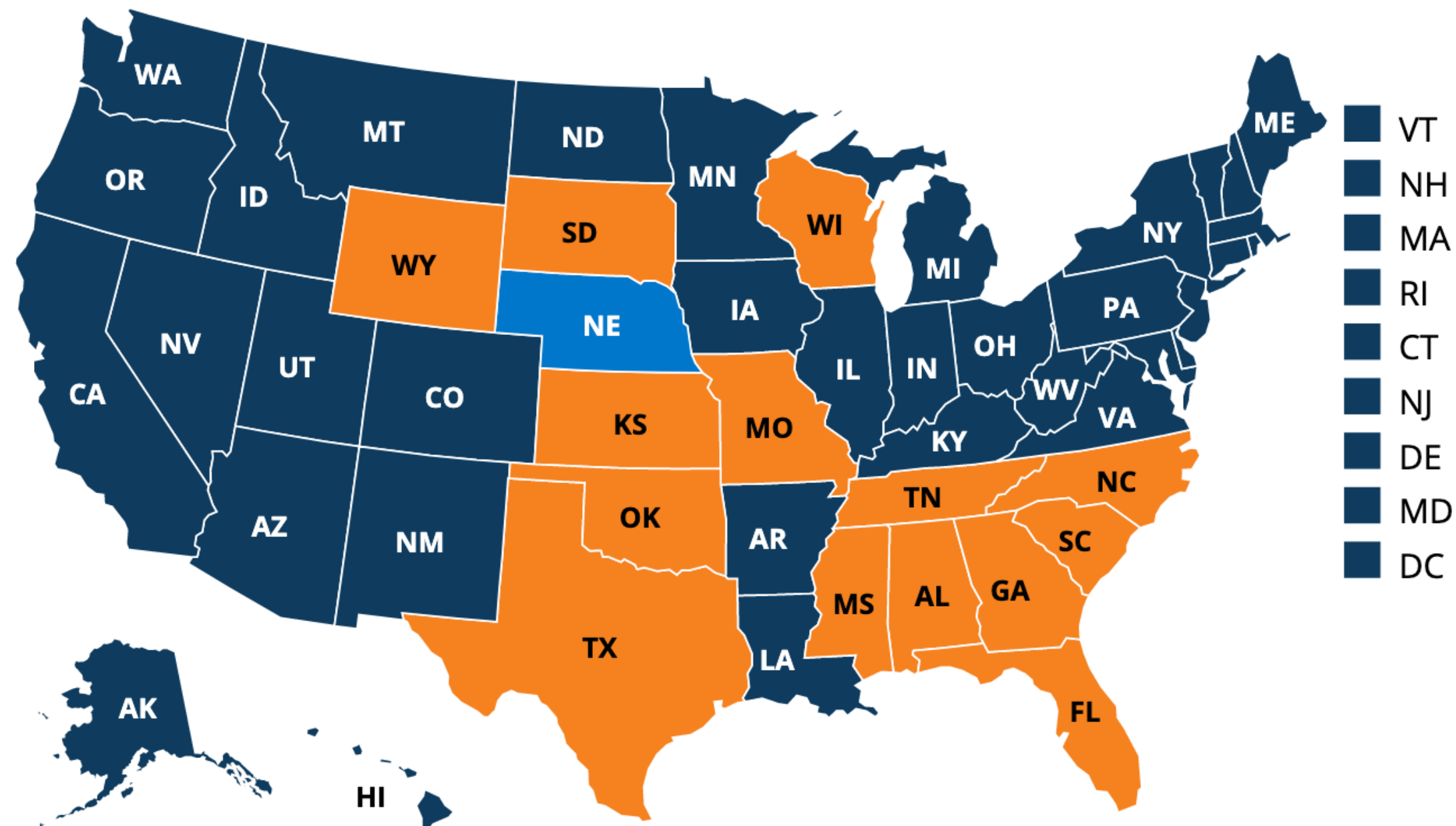
President Clinton signs new Welfare Reform Bill:
Creates TANF and delinks Medicaid from AFDC.

2010

President Obama signs the ACA

2014 - CURRENT

States begin expanding Medicaid, to include all adults with incomes at 138% of the FPL or higher. This includes adults with no children.



ADOPTED MEDICAID EXPANSION AND IMPLEMENTED

ADOPTED MEDICAID EXPANSION BUT NOT IMPLEMENTED

NOT ADOPTED MEDICAID EXPANSION

FEDERAL POVERTY LINE 2018

# OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD	FEDERAL POVERTY LIMIT	138% FEDERAL POVERTY LIMIT
1	\$ 12,060	\$ 16,643
2	\$ 16,240	\$ 22,411
3	\$ 20,420	\$ 28,180
4	\$ 24,600	\$ 33,534

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NON-TAKE-UP

INFORMATION COSTS

Refers to the complexity of the program criteria and the eligibility requirements

PROCESS COSTS

Refer the costs of having to apply and/or enroll in the program. This can be time and in some cases money.

OUTCOME COSTS

Characterized by the stigma attached to the program.

Hypotheses

1

Newly-eligible adults with no dependents will be associated with higher odds ratios, due to *information costs*.

2

The time since implementation variable will be significant and associated with lower odds ratios.

3

The employed population will be associated with higher odds ratios of being uninsured, given *process costs*.

4

Immigrants will be associated with higher odds ratios of being uninsured, given *process costs*.

5

African and Hispanic Americans will be associated with higher odds ratios of being uninsured, given the *outcome costs (stigma)* still attached to Medicaid.

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Data and Methodology

CURRENT
POPULATION
SURVEY

CPS is a representative survey, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. Includes data on employment, earnings, demographics, and health care/insurance coverage

DEPENDENT
VARIABLE

Uninsured (dummy variable)

INDEPENDENT
VARIABLES OF
INTEREST

- Newly-eligible adults with no dependents
- Employed status
- Immigrant status
- Race and ethnicity

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Findings

Descriptive Statistics

- Overall, the uninsured were younger in comparison to their insured counterparts.
- Women were insured at a slightly higher rate
- and Hispanics had the highest uninsured rate in comparison to their White, African American and Asian peers.

VARIABLE	ODDS RATIO	95% CI
ADULTS NO DEPENDENTS	1.60** (0.266)	1.15 - 2.22
IMMIGRANTS	0.94 (0.222)	0.60 - 1.50
EMPLOYED	2.46*** (0.317)	1.91 - 3.17
RACE (REF. WHITE)		
BLACK	1.63* (0.318)	1.11 - 2.39
HISPANIC	2.43*** (0.493)	1.64 - 3.62
ASIAN	1.07 (0.372)	0.55 - 2.12
OTHER	3.90*** (1.302)	2.03 - 7.51



Conclusion

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Thank You

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