## **CPA**

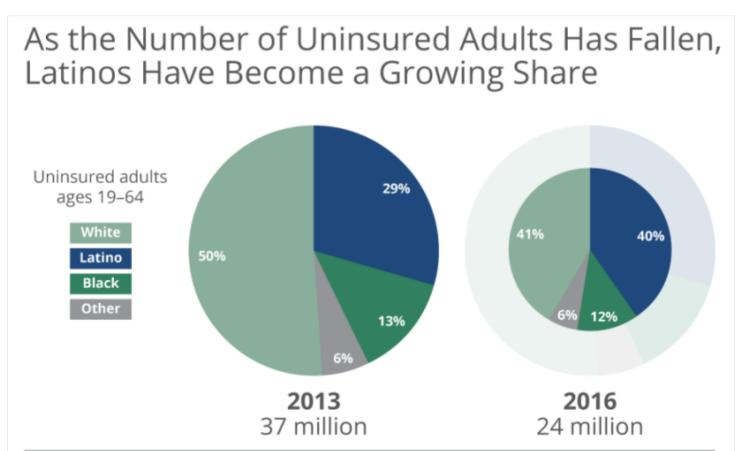
## Practice Advisor

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makes less than \$16, 243 a year, is under age 35, and/or works for a small business, according to new Commonwealth Fund survey findings.

Aug. 25, 2016



Source: S. R. Collins, M. Z. Gunja, M. M. Doty, and S. Beutel, Who Are the Remaining Uninsured and Why Haven't They Signed Up for Coverage? The Commonwealth Fund, August 2016.

Of the U.S. adult population currently without health insurance, 88 percent is Latino, makes less than \$16, 243 a year, is under age 35, and/or works for a small business, according to new Commonwealth Fund survey findings. Half (51%) of the remaining uninsured live in one of the 20 states that had not yet expanded Medicaid at the time of the survey.

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Care Coverage and Access at The Commonwealth Fund and the report's lead author. "However, millions of people still don't have health insurance. That means they are likely to go without the health care they need and are at risk of medical debt or bankruptcy if they get sick."

The study finds that state and federal policies, varying levels of awareness about the health insurance marketplaces, and concerns about affordability are the primary reasons people remained uninsured. Specifically:

- The ACA excludes undocumented immigrants. While exact data are not available, the authors say undocumented status is likely a major reason why many Latinos remain uninsured. Latinos also make up a significant portion of other groups at high risk for not having coverage: Among uninsured adults earning less than 138 percent of the federal poverty level (\$16,243 for an individual or \$33,465 for a family of four), 47 percent are Latino. Latinos also comprise 47 percent of uninsured young adults, and 46 percent of uninsured adults working for small businesses. An analysis published simultaneously on The Commonwealth Fund's *To the Point* blog uses the survey to delve further into the effects of the ACA on Latinos' health insurance.
- Twenty states—including Texas and Florida, two of the largest states in the country—had not expanded their Medicaid programs at the time of the survey. One-third of all adults who remain uninsured have incomes that would likely qualify them for Medicaid (under 138 percent of poverty) but live in one of the 20 states without expanded Medicaid (Louisiana expanded eligibility this year and began enrollment in June). This especially affects uninsured young adults, of whom 38 percent, or an estimated 4 million, have incomes that would qualify them for Medicaid but live in nonexpansion states.
- Uninsured adults are concerned they cannot afford marketplace coverage even if their income might qualify them for plan subsidies or for Medicaid. In the

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## Covering the Remaining Uninsured

The ACA has expanded health insurance and access to health care for millions of Americans. Ensuring that everyone in the United States receives the full benefits of the law, the report's authors say, may require additional action:

- States could expand eligibility for their Medicaid programs, which would immediately extend health insurance to millions of uninsured people.
- Enhanced subsidies and lower cost-sharing in marketplace plans may be needed to encourage some of the remaining uninsured to enroll, especially those with moderate incomes.
- Broad immigration reform would help increase the numbers of people who are eligible for coverage under the ACA. A loosening of the law's restrictions on eligibility for undocumented immigrants would also help.
- More efforts to reach the uninsured and help them with the enrollment process would increase coverage.

"The Affordable Care Act was designed to help the United States achieve coverage for all Americans and ensure that everyone can get the health care they need," said Commonwealth Fund President David Blumenthal, M.D. "The law has been successful in reducing the number of uninsured, but now it is time to make it possible for all to realize its benefits."

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