



USC-Brookings Schaeffer Initiative for Health Policy

Making Auto-Enrollment Work

Christen Linke Young, J.D.

Fellow, USC-Brookings Schaeffer Initiative for Health Policy

Who remains uninsured?

- 30 million people are uninsured:
 - 57% below 200% FPL
 - 55% people of color
 - 81% in working families
- Eligibility for coverage program:
 - 25% eligible for Medicaid
 - 25% eligible for Marketplace financial assistance

Eligible for Medicaid or CHIP but Not Enrolled - 25%

Income Below 100% of Federal Poverty
Level in Medicaid-nonexpansion State - 9%

Eligible for Marketplace Tax Credit but Not Enrolled- 25%

Ineligible for Tax Credit because Income Above 400% of Federal Poverty Level - 15%

Ineligible for Tax Credit because of Affordable Employer Offer - 9%

Undocumented Immigrant - 16%

0%

100%

Source: Blumberg et al., 2018





What do we mean by "auto-enrollment"

- True "push the button" auto-enrollment
 - —Individuals become enrolled in coverage with no affirmative steps
- Starting people on an enrollment pathway
 - —Asking enrollment-related questions as part of other processes
 - —Using available information to pre-fill or otherwise facilitate applications





Challenges of Auto-Enrollment

- 1. Obtaining information sufficient to determine eligibility
 - —Generally requires changes to eligibility rules
- 2. Collecting a premium from those who owe it
 - Under current law/policy, 50% of the uninsured are assistanceeligible and 30-40% eligible for \$0 premium option
- 3. Managing plan selection in complicated choice environment
- 4. Being realistic about the existence of "errors," e.g. duplicating employer coverage, wrong estimate of income





Paths Forward

- Retroactive enrollment to achieve population wide autoenrollment
- Strategies that target specific groups at specific moments





Retroactive enrollment

- How retroactive enrollment works:
 - —All consumers not enrolled in another form of coverage are considered covered by a "backstop" plan
 - —Otherwise uninsured individuals accessing care have claims paid by backstop in real time
 - Premiums (adjusted by income) collected at tax filing from everyone who is otherwise uninsured, regardless of use of backstop
- Achieves truly universal coverage
- Less disruptive than it may seem

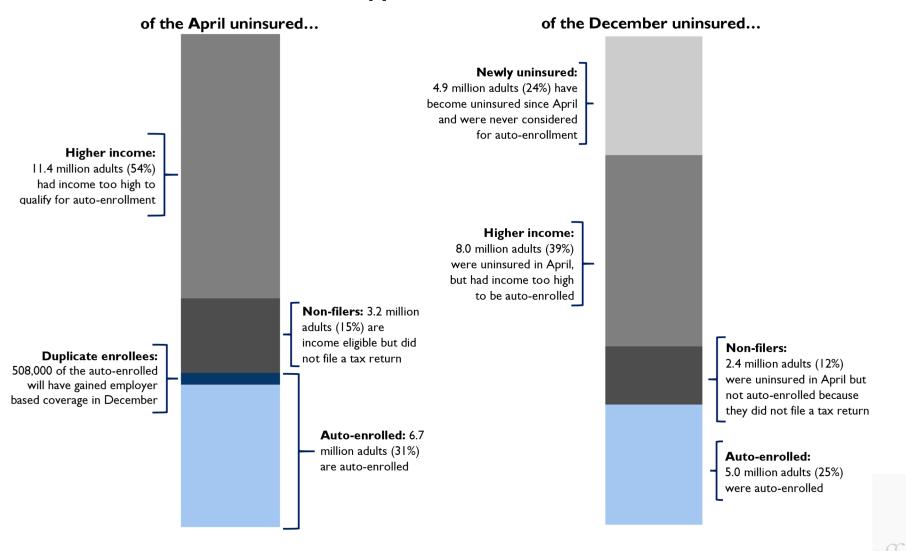




Target specific populations, e.g., tax filers

Auto-enrollment is based on April information.

What happens in December?

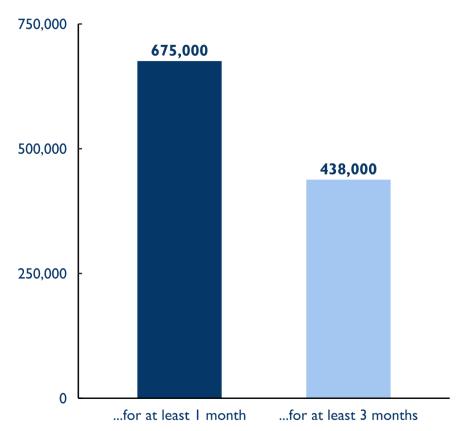


Source: MEPS 2016-2017, Authors' calculations



Target specific populations, e.g., UI recipients

Monthly Number of People who Leave Employer Coverage and Become Uninsured



MEPS January 2016-June 2017, authors' calculations

Unemployment Insurance (UI) agencies can:

- Add health coverage information within application and recertification workflow
- Develop partially or fully integrated applications





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