Expanding Medicaid in Georgia: Unlocking the Door to Health Insurance for African Americans

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Georgia has the opportunity to accept federal Medicaid funds and extend much-needed health coverage to more than 676,000 low-income, uninsured adults. Of this population, 46 percent—more than 314,000 people—are African Americans.¹

Accepting federal Medicaid funds would not only provide more than 314,000 African American Georgians with access to affordable health insurance, it would also be a critical step toward achieving health equity in the state. Compared to non-Hispanic whites, African Americans nationally have higher rates of several diseases—including diabetes, cervical cancer, and breast cancer—all of which can be ameliorated by access to health insurance.²

Working with Dr. Shun Zhang, a biostatistician with the National Center for Primary Care at Morehouse School of Medicine, Families USA examined key measures of health and access to health care from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS 2012). The data set compares access to health care and preventive health services for insured and uninsured low-income African Americans.

Our analysis found that uninsured, low-income, African American Georgians were more likely to report not seeing a doctor because of cost; more likely to report not having a regular doctor; and more likely to report missing an annual, routine check-up than their insured counterparts.

Findings from the BRFSS Data

The BRFSS database does not use federal poverty levels; therefore, we defined low-income individuals as any person with an annual income of $35,000 or less. This BRFSS income break approximates 138 percent of the federal poverty level for a family with between four and five people.

Our analysis provides a valuable picture of the health status of a low-income population that correlates to the Medicaid expansion population. Below are three core indicators of this population’s access to health care.

Three Core Health Indicators

💰 Could not see a doctor because of cost
Fifty-five percent of uninsured, low-income African Americans reported that they could not see a doctor because of cost, whereas only 25 percent of insured, low-income African Americans reported the same outcome.

👥 No regular source of care
Fifty-six percent of uninsured, low-income African Americans reported that they did not have a regular doctor, whereas only 18 percent of insured, low-income African Americans reported the same outcome.

📆 No access to a routine check-up
Forty percent of uninsured, low-income African Americans reported that they had not had a routine check-up in the past year, whereas only 19 percent of insured, low-income African Americans reported the same outcome.
Other Notable Health Care Indicators

Below are indicators of access to important preventive services.

» No access to a screening mammogram
   Forty-two percent of uninsured, low-income, African American women who are more than 40 years old reported that they had not had a mammogram in the past two years, whereas only 21 percent of insured, low-income, African American women who are more than 40 years old reported the same outcome.

» No access to a prostate cancer screening
   Seventy-two percent of uninsured, low-income, African American men who are more than 40 years old reported that they had not had a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test to screen for prostate cancer in the past two years, whereas only 59 percent of insured, low-income, African American men who are more than 40 years old reported the same outcome.

Georgia’s Medicaid Expansion Option

The Affordable Care Act gives Georgia and other states the option to provide Medicaid to residents with incomes up to 138 percent of the federal poverty level ($32,913 for a family of four in 2014). Twenty-seven states and the District of Columbia have decided to accept the federal dollars and expand Medicaid to their low-income, uninsured residents. Georgia has not.

To be eligible for Medicaid in Georgia, a family’s income must be no more than 40 percent of poverty ($9,540 annually for a family of four). Georgia does not provide any Medicaid coverage to adults without dependent children.³

Georgia: The Cost of Expanding Medicaid

If Georgia expands Medicaid, the federal government will pay 100 percent of the cost through 2016, 95 percent in 2017, 94 percent in 2018, 93 percent in 2019, and 90 percent of costs in 2020. Georgia will not have to pay more than 10 percent of the cost of providing hundreds of thousands of Georgians with affordable, quality health insurance.

New Jobs

If Georgia expands Medicaid, the influx of new federal dollars will generate new jobs in the health care sector and other economic sectors. If Georgia had expanded Medicaid in January 2014 when the option was first available, the influx of federal dollars would have supported approximately 70,000 jobs in 2016.⁴
Expanding Access to Insurance Is Key to Achieving Health Equity

There is no question that African American communities have a significant stake in the Medicaid expansion debate in Georgia. The Medicaid expansion can unlock a door to the health care system for hundreds of thousands in African American communities across the state. For Georgia, rejecting Medicaid expansion means leaving billions of federal Medicaid dollars on the table. Georgians who care about public health, economic growth, social justice, and health equity should tell their state leaders to move Georgia forward by expanding Medicaid.

And while we know that an insurance card alone does not end racial or ethnic disparities in health status and treatment, it is clear that expanding the availability of affordable, quality health insurance for African American communities is a necessary first condition for achieving health care equity.

Conclusion

For a detailed methodology and other state reports in this series, please visit: www.FamiliesUSA.org/MedicaidAfAm

Working but Uninsured

Across the 23 states that have not expanded Medicaid, more than 80 percent of those who stand to gain coverage are either working or not in the workforce. Most—57 percent—are currently working or have worked within the last year. Twenty-four percent are classified as “not in the workforce” and include people with disabilities, students, non-working spouses, and people who have left the workforce.

More information on how this population would benefit from Medicaid expansion: www.FamiliesUSA.org/MedicaidExpansion2014

ENDNOTES